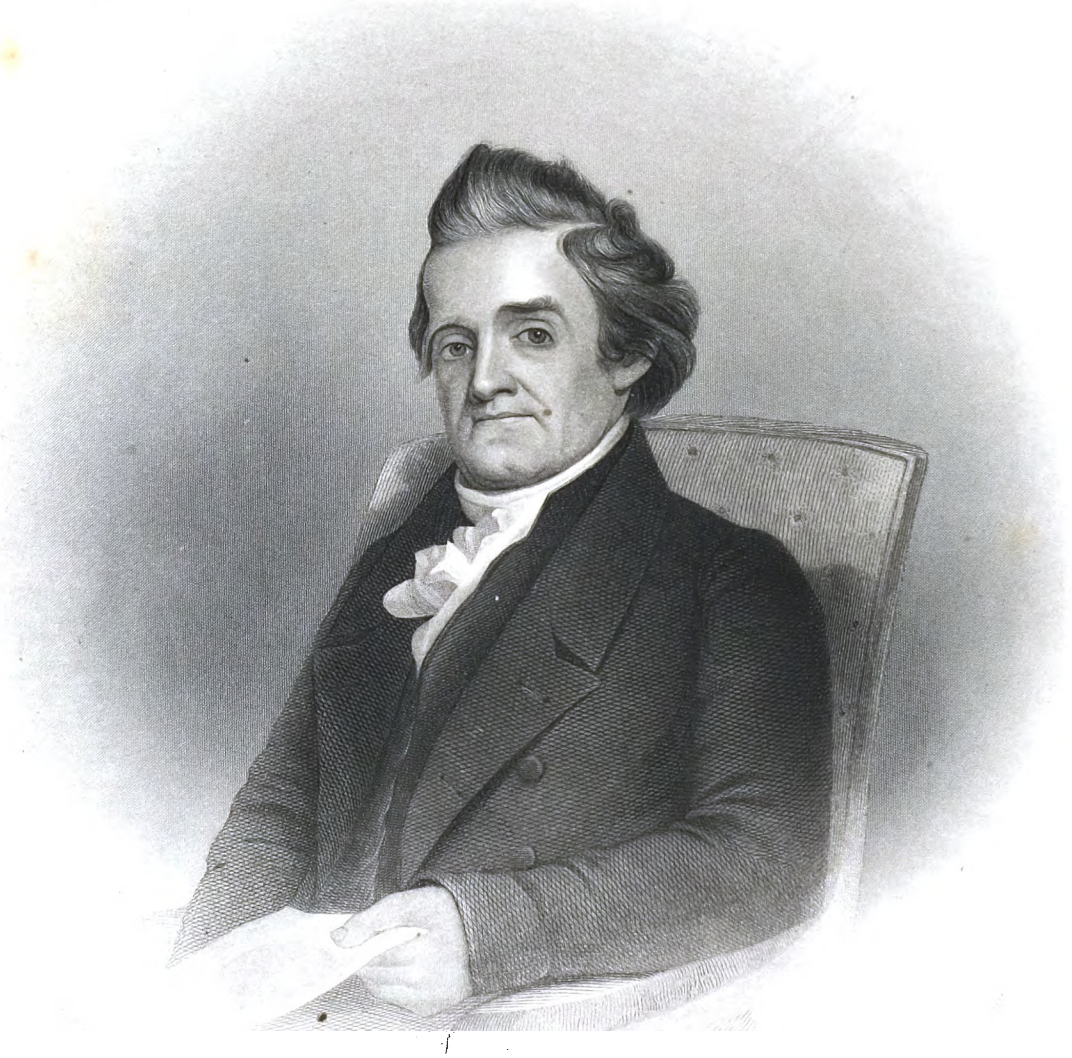


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FRANS DE CORT

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

CONTAINING

THE WHOLE VOCABULARY OF THE FIRST EDITION IN TWO VOLUMES QUARTO; THE ENTIRE CORRECTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF THE SECOND EDITION IN TWO VOLUMES ROYAL OCTAVO;

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

AN INTRODUCTORY DISSERTATION

ON THE

ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND CONNEXION OF THE LANGUAGES OF WESTERN ASIA AND EUROPE,

WITH AN EXPLANATION

OF THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH LANGUAGES ARE FORMED.

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.

Member of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Massachusetts; Member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries in Copenhagen; Member of the Connecticut Historical Society; Corresponding Member of the Historical Societies in Massachusetts, New York, and Georgia; of the Academy of Medicine in Philadelphia, and of the Columbian Institute in Washington; and Honorary Member of the Michigan Historical Society.

GENERAL SUBJECTS OF THIS WORK.

I.—ETYMOLOGIES OF ENGLISH WORDS, DEDUCED FROM AN EXAMINATION AND COMPARISON OF WORDS OF CORRESPONDING ELEMENTS IN TWENTY LANGUAGES OF ASIA AND EUROPE.

II.—THE TRUE ORTHOGRAPHY OF WORDS, AS CORRECTED BY THEIR ETYMOLOGIES.

III.—PRONUNCIATION EXHIBITED AND MADE OBVIOUS BY THE DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES, BY ACCENTUATION, BY MARKING THE SOUNDS OF THE ACCENTED VOWELS, WHEN NECESSARY, OR BY GENERAL RULES.

IV.—ACCURATE AND DISCRIMINATING DEFINITIONS, ILLUSTRATED, WHEN DOUBTFUL OR OBSCURE, BY EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE, SELECTED FROM RESPECTABLE AUTHORS, OR BY FAMILIAR PHRASES OF UNDISPUTED AUTHORITY.

REVISED AND ENLARGED,

By CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH,

PROFESSOR IN YALE COLLEGE.

WITH PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES OF SCRIPTURE, CLASSICAL, AND GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

LONDON:

DAVID BOGUE, 86 FLEET STREET.

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ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE BARCLAY, Castle Street, Leicester Square.

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PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE demand for THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE has increased so rapidly within a few years past, that the publishers have felt the necessity of its being stereotyped, for the greater convenience of the public, in a single quarto volume. In deciding upon this measure, they were desirous that the work should be thoroughly revised anew, and that each department which it embraces, should be brought down, as far as possible, to the latest advances of science, literature, and the arts, at the present day. With this view, it was placed in the hands of Rev. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, Professor in Yale College, as one of the members of Dr. WEBSTER's family, in the expectation of his obtaining such additional aid as might be necessary for the accomplishment of this design. The Editor has not acted, however, upon his own personal responsibility in executing this trust. He has, from time to time, laid open the sheets to the inspection of the other members of the family; and no important alterations have been made, especially in any of the leading characteristics of the work, except with the concurrence, or at the request, of Dr. Webster's legal representatives. In laying before the public an edition thus prepared, the fruit of nearly three years of care and attention, the Editor will be expected to make some brief statement of the principles on which he has conducted the revision, and the results of his labors as exhibited in the present volume.

This work was first published, in two quarto volumes, in the year 1828. At the expiration of twelve years, or in the year 1840, a second edition was published by the Author, in two royal octavo volumes. Of this he thus speaks in the Advertisement prefixed: "The improvements in this edition of the AMERICAN DICTIONARY consist chiefly in the addition of several thousand words to the vocabulary, the division of words into syllables, and the correction of definitions in several of the sciences, which are made conformable to recent discoveries and classifications. For the latter improvements, the Author is indebted chiefly to Professor TULLY, of the Medical College in New Haven. To these improvements may be added the introduction and explanation of many phrases from foreign languages, frequently used by English authors, and in conversation; and also of many foreign terms used in books of music." In conducting this revision, Dr. Webster was aided in some part of his labors by his son, WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, Esq., of New Haven; who, also, at a subsequent period, prepared the revised Addenda, under the direction of his father. The later improvements of the Author, down to the period of his death, are here inserted under their proper heads, from the manuscripts which he left. By these successive revisions, and the one which has now been made, new matter, to the amount of more than three hundred pages, has been added to the

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work; all of which, by the use of a smaller type, and by careful compression, is now brought within the compass of this volume. Of the course pursued in the revision, it will now be proper briefly to speak.

In respect to the *Etymologies*, the Editor has not considered it as lying within his province, to make any material alterations. In a very few cases of obvious necessity, some slight change has been made. But the chief labor, in reference to this part of the work, has been bestowed on the difficult task of giving with accuracy the numerous words from Oriental and foreign languages, which are used in tracing the origin of our own.

The chief value of a dictionary consists in its *Definitions*; — in giving a clear, full, and accurate exhibition of all the various shades of meaning which belong, by established usage, to the words of a language. It is in this respect, especially, that Dr. WEBSTER's Dictionary has been generally considered superior to every other, both of this country and of England. To this point, therefore, the labors of the Editor have been mainly directed. No efforts have been spared to obtain the most recent and valuable works, not only in lexicography, but in the various departments of science and the arts embraced in the American Dictionary. As these subjects are in a state of continual progress, every important word, in its various applications, has been diligently examined and compared with the statements made on each topic, by the latest and most approved authorities. Smart's English Dictionary, in the edition of 1846, has been carefully collated with this work, and also the unfinished one, in a course of publication, by Gilbert, so far as the numbers have appeared. Reference has likewise constantly been made to Richardson's Dictionary, — although this had been previously examined by Dr. Webster, — and also to the Analytical Dictionary of Booth. Each of the articles in Brande's Encyclopedia of Science, Literature, and Art, has been collated with the corresponding portions of this Dictionary, as the starting-point, when necessary, of investigation in larger treatises. The Penny Cyclopedia has been consulted at every step, especially in matters of science; and the Encyclopedia Americana (based on the German *Conversations-Lexikon*) has been relied upon, particularly on subjects of continental literature, philosophy, history, art, &c. In order to secure greater accuracy, numerous *special* dictionaries, or vocabularies confined to some single department, have also been collated with this work; and the ablest treatises on important branches of science and art have been diligently examined. In architecture, the chief reliance has been placed on the Oxford Glossary of Architecture, (1845,) and the Encyclopedia of Architecture, (1842,) by Gwilt, author of the articles on this subject in Brande's Encyclopedia. In agriculture, Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia, (1844,) and Gardner's Farmer's Dictionary, (1846,) have been chiefly used. In general antiquities, the large treatise of Fosbroke has been frequently consulted, while in classical antiquities, the principal reliance has been placed on the recent dictionary of Smith, (1846,) as a work of the highest authority. In respect to the antiquities of the church, the elaborate work of Coleman (1841) has been frequently consulted; and Hook's Church Dictionary (1844) has been collated throughout, with reference to the rites, ceremonies, vestments, &c., of the Church of

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England, and also of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches. In botany, use has principally been made of the writings of Lindley and Loudon. In natural history, Partington's British Cyclopedia of Natural History, (1835–7,) and Jardine's Naturalist's Library, (1834–43,) have been much consulted, in connection with the articles on these subjects in the Penny Cyclopedia and similar works. In geology, mineralogy, and some associated branches of natural history, Humble's Dictionary of terms in these departments (1840) has been compared with this work throughout. In respect to mercantile subjects, banking, coins, weights, measures, &c., McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary (1845) has been collated at every step, as the standard work on these subjects. In manufactures and the arts, Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Manufactures, Arts, and Mines, with its Supplement, (1845,) has been relied upon as of the highest authority. In engineering and mechanical philosophy, Hebert's Engineer's and Mechanic's Cyclopedia (1842) has been carefully collated, with a constant reference to the more popular and recent dictionaries of Francis, Grier, and Buchanan, in the editions of 1846. In seamanship, the Dictionary of Marine Terms, in Lieutenant Totten's Naval Text-Book, (1841,) has been taken as a guide. In military affairs, the dictionary of Campbell (1844) has been followed, in connection with the more extended articles contained in Brande and the Penny Cyclopedia, on the kindred topics. In the fine arts, much use has been made of the dictionary of Elmes. In domestic economy, the Encyclopedia of Webster and Parkes on this subject (1844) has furnished many important statements, on a great variety of topics, presented for the first time in a scientific form; and to this has been added Cooley's Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts, (1846,) as exhibiting much collateral information, in respect to the arts, manufactures, and trades. Such, in general, are the authorities which have been relied on in this revision.

But it is obviously impossible for any one mind to embrace with accuracy all the various departments of knowledge which are now brought within the compass of a dictionary. Hence arise most of the errors and inconsistencies which abound in works of this kind. To avoid these as far as possible, especially in matters of science, the Editor at first made an arrangement with Dr. James G. Percival, who had rendered important assistance to Dr. Webster in the edition of 1828, to take the entire charge of revising the scientific articles embraced in this work. This revision, however, owing to causes beyond the control of either party, was extended to but little more than two letters of the alphabet; and the Editor then obtained the assistance of his associates in office, and of other gentlemen in various professional employments. To these he would now return his acknowledgments, for the aid they have afforded. The articles on law have been collated with Blackstone and Bouvier's Law Dictionary, by the Hon. Elizur Goodrich, formerly Professor of Law in Yale College, and the errors discovered, which were few in number, have been carefully corrected. The departments of ecclesiastical history and ancient philosophy have been thoroughly revised by the Rev. James Murdock, D. D., late Professor in the Andover Theological Seminary, who has furnished, in many instances, new and valuable definitions. The terms in chemistry have been submitted to Professor Silliman, of Yale College; and whatever changes were requisite

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in the explanations, have been made under his direction. In the departments of botany, anatomy, physiology, medicine, and some branches of natural history, Dr. Webster received assistance, in the revision of 1840, as mentioned above, from Dr. William Tully, late Professor in the Medical Institution of Yale College. Still further aid has been received from the same source in the present revision, and much of the accuracy of this work, in these branches, will be found owing to the valuable assistance he has thus afforded. On topics connected with Oriental literature, aid has frequently been obtained from Professor Gibbs, of Yale College. A part of the articles on astronomy, meteorology, and natural philosophy, in the edition of 1828, passed under the revision of Professor Olmsted, of Yale College. This revision has now been extended to all the articles on these subjects throughout the work, and new definitions have been furnished in numerous instances. The definitions in mathematics, after having been compared with those given in the dictionaries of Hutton, or Barlow, have been submitted to Professor Stanley, of Yale College, and the alterations have, in all cases, been made under his direction. In the sciences of geology and mineralogy, a thorough revision of the whole volume has been made by James D. Dana, Esq., Geologist and Mineralogist of the United States Exploring Expedition, and associate editor of the American Journal of Science and Arts, to whom the Editor is likewise indebted for assistance on various other subjects, which has greatly enhanced the value of the work. In practical astronomy and the science of entomology, aid has been frequently received from Edward C. Herrick, Esq., Librarian of Yale College. The articles on painting and the fine arts have, to a great extent, passed under the inspection of Nathaniel Jocelyn, Esq., Painter, of New Haven, and new definitions have in many cases been furnished.

A correspondence has likewise been carried on with literary friends in England, and especially with one of the contributors to the Penny Cyclopedia, with a view to obtain information on certain points, in respect to which nothing definite could be learned from any books within the reach of the Editor. Extended lists of words have been transmitted for examination, and returned with ample notes and explanations. Much obscurity has thus been removed in respect to the use of terms which have a peculiar sense in England, especially some of frequent occurrence at the universities, in the circles of trade, and in the familiar intercourse of life. To the friends who have given their assistance in these various departments, the Editor would return his cordial thanks. Whatever improvement the work may have gained from this revision, in respect to clearness, accuracy, and fullness of definition, will be found owing, in a great degree, to the aid which they have thus afforded.

With regard to the insertion of *new words*, the Editor has felt much hesitation and embarrassment. Some thousands have been added in the course of this revision, and the number might have been swelled to many thousands more, without the slightest difficulty. There is, at the present day, especially in England, a boldness of innovation on this subject, which amounts to absolute licentiousness. A hasty introduction into our dictionaries, of new terms, under such circumstances, is greatly to be deprecated. Our vocabulary is already encumbered with a multitude of words, which

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have never formed a permanent part of English literature, and it is a serious evil to add to their number. Nothing, on the contrary, is so much needed as a thorough expurgation of our dictionaries in this respect, — the rejection of many thousands of words which may properly find a place in the glossaries of antiquarians, as a curious exhibition of what has been *proposed*, but never *adopted*, as a part of our language, but which, for that reason, can have no claim to stand in a dictionary designed for general use. All words, indeed, which are necessary to an understanding of our great writers, such as Bacon, Spenser, Shakspeare, &c., ought, though now obsolete, to be carefully retained; and in the present revision a considerable number of this class have been introduced for the first time. Other words have likewise been admitted to a limited extent, namely, the familiar terms of common life in England, which have been much used of late by popular writers in Great Britain. Many of these need to be explained for the benefit of readers in this country; and, if marked as "familiar," "colloquial," or "low," according to their true character, they may be safely inserted in our dictionaries, and are entitled to a place there, as forming a constituent part of our written and spoken language. One of the most difficult questions on this subject, relates to the introduction of technical and scientific terms. Most of our general dictionaries are, at present, without any plan as to the extent and proportion in which such words should be inserted; nor can they ever be reduced to order until each department is revised by men of science who are intimately acquainted with the subjects, and who are competent to decide what terms ought to be admitted into a general dictionary, and what terms should be reserved for *special* dictionaries devoted to distinct branches of science. Something of this kind, on a limited scale, has been attempted in the progress of this revision. Lists of words have been obtained from the gentlemen mentioned above, which might properly be inserted in this volume; and very few terms of this class have been admitted except under their direction. In accordance with their advice, a small number have been excluded; but in this respect the Editor has not felt at liberty to carry out his views in their full extent.

In respect to *Americanisms*, properly so called, it is known to those who are conversant with the subject, that they are less numerous than has been generally supposed. Most of those familiar words, especially of our older states, which have been considered as peculiar to our country, were brought by our ancestors from Great Britain, and are still in constant use there as local terms. The recent investigations of Forby, Holloway, and Halliwell, have thrown much light on this subject; and the names of these authors are, therefore, frequently placed under the words in question, to indicate their origin and their present use in England. Notes have also been added to some words which are peculiar to our country; but their number is comparatively small.

In reference to *Orthography*, some important alterations have been made, but in strict conformity, it is believed, with the Author's principles on this subject. The changes in our orthography recommended by Dr. Webster, are of two distinct kinds, and rest on very different grounds. These it may be proper for a moment to consider. His main principle was, that *the tendencies of*

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our language to greater simplicity and broader analogies, ought to be watched and cherished with the utmost care. He felt, therefore, that whenever a movement toward wider analogies and more general rules, had advanced so far as to leave but few exceptions to impede its progress, those exceptions ought to be set aside *at once*, and the analogy rendered complete. On this ground, he rejected the *u* from such words as *favour, labour*, &c. Of these we have a large number, which came to us, in most cases, from Latin terminations in *or*, through the Norman French, but encumbered with a silent *u*, as in *emperour, authour, editour*, &c. From this entire class, except about twenty words, the *u* has been gradually dropped; and in respect to these, scarcely any two persons can be found, however strenuous for retaining it, who are in *practice* consistent with each other, or with themselves, as to the words in which this letter is used. In fact, we have reached a point where, unless we take Webster and the dictionaries which agree with him as our guide, we have *no standard on the subject;* for Johnson, Walker, and others, retain the *u* in numerous words, into which no one would think of introducing it at the present day. Public convenience, therefore, demands that we do at once what must ultimately be done. No one can believe that the progress of our language will be arrested on this subject. The *u* will speedily be omitted in all words of this class, unless, from the sacredness of its associations, it be retained in *Saviour*, which may stand for a time as a solitary exception. Nor is it Dr. Webster who is the innovator in this case, but the English mind, which has for two centuries been throwing off a useless encumbrance, and moving steadily on toward greater simplicity in the structure of our language. Such, too, is the case with certain terminations in *re*, pronounced like *er;* as, *centre, metre*, &c. We have numerous words of this class derived from the French, all of which originally ended in *re;* as, *cider*, (*cidre,*) *chamber*, (*chambre,*) &c. These have been gradually conformed to the English spelling and pronunciation, till the number in *re* is reduced to not far from twenty words with their derivatives; and in respect to them also the process is still going on. *Center* is, to a considerable extent, the spelling of the best mathematical writers. *Meter* is the word given by Walker in his Rhyming Dictionary, from a sense of the gross inconsistency of attaching to this word and its derivative *diameter* a different termination. Others are gradually undergoing the same change. Dr. Webster proposes, therefore, to complete the analogy at once, and conform the spelling of the few that remain to the general principles of our language. *Acre, lucre*, and *massacre*, present the only difficulty, from their liability, if changed, to be mispronounced, and may therefore be suffered to stand as *necessary* exceptions. Another departure from the principles of English orthography which Dr. Webster has endeavored to correct, is one that was pointed out by Walker, in very emphatic terms, nearly fifty years ago. The principle in question is this, — that, in adding to a word the formatives *ing, ed, er*, &c., a single consonant (if one precedes) is doubled when the accent falls on the *last* syllable, as in *forgetting, beginning*, &c., but *is not doubled when the accent falls on any of the preceding syllables*, as in *benefiting, gardening*, &c. Walker, in his fifth Aphorism, says, "Dr. Lowth justly remarks that an error frequently takes place in the words *worshipping, counselling*, &c., which, having

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the accent on the first syllable, ought to be written *worshiping*, *counseling*. An ignorance of this rule has led many to write *bigotted* for *bigoted;* and from this spelling has frequently arisen a false pronunciation. But no letter seems to be more frequently doubled improperly than *l*. Why we should write *libelling*, *levelling*, *revelling*, and yet *offering*, *suffering*, *reasoning*, I am totally at a loss to determine; and unless *l* can give a better plea than any other letter of the alphabet for being doubled in this situation, I must, in the style of Lucian in his trial of the letter *T*, declare for an expulsion." These were the deliberate and latest opinions of Walker. If he had taken the trouble to carry them into his vocabulary, instead of relying on a mere remark of this kind for the correction of the error, — if he had simply stated, under about forty verbs, how the participle should be spelt, (for he did not give participles in his Dictionary,) and had altered six or eight words, as *worshipper* into *worshiper*, *traveller* into *traveler*, &c., the error would probably, by this time, have been wholly eradicated from our orthography; and Dr. Webster would have escaped much ignorant vituperation, for following in the footsteps of Walker and of Lowth. Walker also says in his Aphorisms, "Why should we not write *dullness*, *fullness*, *skillful*, *willful*, as well as *stiffness* and *gruffness?*" The principles of our language plainly require us to do so; and Dr. Webster felt that the change might easily be made. The words which need to be reduced to this analogy are only about eight in number, including *installment* and *inthrallment*, which, if spelt with a single *l*, are liable to be mispronounced, *instăl'ment*, &c. Again, the words *expense*, *license*, *recompense*, which formerly had a *c* in the last syllable, have now taken an *s*, because the latter consonant is the only one used in the derivatives; as, *expensive*, &c. A similar change is needed in only three words more to complete the analogy, namely, *defense*, *offense*, and *pretense;* and these Dr. Webster has changed. It is sometimes asked, "Why not change *fence* also?" For the simple reason, that its derivatives are spelt with a *c*, as *fenced*, *fencing;* and the word therefore stands regularly with others of its own class. Finally, Dr. Webster proposes to drop the *u* in *mould* and *moult*, because it has been dropped from *gold*, and all other words of the same ending. — Such are the principal changes under this head, introduced by Dr. Webster into his Dictionary. In the present edition, the words are spelt in both ways, for the convenience of the public, except in cases where this seemed to be unnecessary or was found to be inconvenient. These changes, considering the difficulty that always belongs to such a subject, have met with far more favor from the public, than was reasonably to be expected. Most of them have been extensively adopted in our country. They are gaining ground daily, as the reasons by which they are supported are more generally understood; and it is confidently believed that, being founded in established analogies, and intended merely to repress irregularities and remove petty exceptions, they must ultimately prevail.

The other class of changes mentioned above rests on a different basis, — that of *Etymology*. These will be estimated very differently, according to the acquaintance of different persons with the languages from which the words are derived. When Dr. Webster substituted *bridegoom* for

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bridegroom, *fether* for *feather*, &c., the German critics highly applauded the change. They predicted its speedy and universal reception, because similar improvements, on a much broader scale, had been easily made in their language. But Dr. Webster found the case to be widely different among us. After an experiment of twelve years, he restored the old orthography to a considerable number of such words. In the present edition, it is restored in respect to nearly all that remain, from the full conviction, that, however desirable these changes may be, in themselves considered, as they do not relate to the general analogies of the language, and can not be duly appreciated by the body of the people, they will never be generally received.*

On the subject of *Pronunciation*, much labor has been bestowed in the progress of this revision. A careful comparison has been made with the latest authorities, and wherever changes seemed desirable, and could be made in consistency with the Author's principles, they have been here introduced. The key to pronunciation has been somewhat enlarged, and placed at the bottom of each page for greater ease of reference, and the pointed letters have been used to a still greater extent. Many thousand words have been re-spelled, and no efforts have been spared to render the work, in all respects, a complete *Pronouncing Dictionary*. In the progress of these labors, the Editor has been frequently struck with the wisdom of Dr. Webster in not attempting too much as to marking the pronunciation. Most of the later orthoëpists, as Knowles, Smart, &c., have made their system of notation so extensive and complicated, and have aimed to exhibit so many nice shades of distinction, as in many cases to perplex rather than aid.

The Publishers, being desirous to make this, in all respects, a complete work of reference, have introduced, at the close of the volume, a list of Greek and Latin Proper Names, with their pronunciation, prepared by Professor THACHER, of Yale College; a list of Scripture Proper Names, prepared by Professor PORTER, of Yale College; and a Pronouncing Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names, prepared also under the superintendence of Professor PORTER. Of these a full account will be found in the several prefaces by which they are accompanied.

In conclusion, the Editor would acknowledge his obligations to the gentlemen who have aided him, for more than two years, in these labors, — Mr. SAMUEL W. BARNUM, M. A., of Yale College, and WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, Esq., of New Haven. The intimate acquaintance of the latter with his father's views, has made his counsel and coöperation of great value in the progress of this revision.

To the overseers of the mechanical execution of this work, at the BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, the Editor would likewise make his acknowledgments for many valuable suggestions during the progress of the revision, and for the watchful care and assiduity with which they have performed the difficult task of giving accuracy to the details of this volume.

NEW HAVEN, *September*, 1847.

* For a more full and detailed account of Dr. Webster's orthography, as exhibited in this volume, see page lxxxi.

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

In the year 1783, just at the close of the Revolution, I published an elementary book for facilitating the acquisition of our vernacular tongue, and for correcting a vicious pronunciation, which prevailed extensively among the common people of this country. Soon after the publication of that work, I believe in the following year, that learned and respectable scholar, the Rev. Dr. Goodrich, of Durham, one of the trustees of Yale College, suggested to me the propriety and expediency of my compiling a Dictionary, which should complete a system for the instruction of the citizens of this country in the language. At that time, I could not indulge the thought, much less the hope, of undertaking such a work; as I was neither qualified by research, nor had I the means of support, during the execution of the work, had I been disposed to undertake it. For many years, therefore, though I considered such a work as very desirable, yet it appeared to me impracticable; as I was under the necessity of devoting my time to other occupations for obtaining subsistence.

About thirty-five years ago, I began to think of attempting the compilation of a Dictionary. I was induced to this undertaking, not more by the suggestion of friends, than by my own experience of the want of such a work, while reading modern books of science. In this pursuit, I found almost insuperable difficulties, from the want of a dictionary, for explaining many new words, which recent discoveries in the physical sciences had introduced into use. To remedy this defect in part, I published my *Compendious Dictionary* in 1806; and soon after made preparations for undertaking a larger work.

My original design did not extend to an investigation of the origin and progress of our language, much less of other languages. I limited my views to the correcting of certain errors in the best English dictionaries, and to the supplying of words in which they are deficient. But after writing through two letters of the alphabet, I determined to change my plan. I found myself embarrassed at every step, for want of a knowledge of the origin of words, which Johnson, Bailey, Junius, Skinner, and some other authors, do not afford the means of obtaining. Then, laying aside my manuscripts, and all books treating of language, except lexicons and dictionaries, I endeavored, by a diligent comparison of words having the same or cognate radical letters, in about twenty languages, to obtain a more correct knowledge of the primary sense of original words, of the affinities between the English and many other languages, and thus to enable myself to trace words to their source.

I had not pursued this course more than three or four years, before I discovered that I had to unlearn a great deal that I had spent years in learning, and that it was necessary for me to go back to the first rudiments of a branch of erudition which I had before cultivated, as I had supposed, with success.

I spent ten years in this comparison of radical words, and in forming a *Synopsis of the principal Words in twenty Languages, arranged in Classes under their primary Elements or Letters.* The result has been to open what are to me new views of language, and to unfold what appear to be the genuine principles on which these languages are constructed.

After completing this *Synopsis*, I proceeded to correct what I had written of the Dictionary, and to complete the remaining part of the work. But before I had finished it, I determined on

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a voyage to Europe, with the view of obtaining some books and some assistance which I wanted; of learning the real state of the pronunciation of our language in England, as well as the general state of philology in that country; and of attempting to bring about some agreement or coincidence of opinions, in regard to unsettled points in pronunciation and grammatical construction. In some of these objects I failed; in others, my designs were answered.

It is not only important, but in a degree necessary, that the people of this country should have an *American Dictionary of the English Language;* for, although the body of the language is the same as in England, and it is desirable to perpetuate that sameness, yet some differences must exist. Language is the expression of ideas; and if the people of one country can not preserve an identity of ideas, they can not retain an identity of language. Now, an identity of ideas depends materially upon a sameness of things or objects with which the people of the two countries are conversant. But in no two portions of the earth, remote from each other, can such identity be found. Even physical objects must be different. But the principal differences between the people of this country and of all others, arise from different forms of government, different laws, institutions, and customs. Thus the practice of *hawking* and *hunting*, the institution of *heraldry*, and the *feudal system* of England originated terms which formed, and some of which now form, a necessary part of the language of that country; but, in the United States, many of these terms are no part of our present language, — and they can not be, for the things which they express do not exist in this country. They can be known to us only as obsolete or as foreign words. On the other hand, the institutions in this country which are new and peculiar, give rise to new terms or to new applications of old terms, unknown to the people of England; which can not be explained by them, and which will not be inserted in their dictionaries, unless copied from ours. Thus the terms *land-office; land-warrant; location of land; consociation* of churches; *regent* of a university; *intendant* of a city; *plantation, selectmen, senate, congress, court, assembly, escheat,* &c., are either words not belonging to the language of England, or they are applied to things in this country which do not exist in that. No person in this country will be satisfied with the English definitions of the words *congress, senate,* and *assembly, court,* &c.; for although these are words used in England, yet they are applied in this country to express ideas which they do not express in that country. With our present constitutions of government, *escheat* can never have its feudal sense in the United States.

But this is not all. In many cases, the nature of our governments, and of our civil institutions, requires an appropriate language in the definition of words, even when the words express the same thing as in England. Thus the English dictionaries inform us that a *justice* is one deputed by the *king* to do right by way of judgment — he is a *lord* by his office — justices of the peace are appointed by the *king's commission* — language which is inaccurate in respect to this officer in the United States. So *constitutionally* is defined, by CHALMERS, *legally;* but in this country the distinction between *constitution* and *law* requires a different definition. In the United States, a *plantation* is a very different thing from what it is in England. The word *marshal,* in this country, has one important application unknown in England, or in Europe.

A great number of words in our language require to be defined in a phraseology accommodated to the condition and institutions of the people in these States, and the people of England must look to an *American Dictionary* for a correct understanding of such terms.

The necessity, therefore, of a dictionary suited to the people of the United States is obvious; and I should suppose that, this fact being admitted, there could be no difference of opinion as to the *time* when such a work ought to be substituted for English dictionaries.

There are many other considerations of a public nature, which serve to justify this attempt to furnish an American work which shall be a guide to the youth of the United States. Most of these are too obvious to require illustration.

One consideration, however, which is dictated by my own feelings, but which, I trust, will meet

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with approbation in correspondent feelings in my fellow-citizens, ought not to be passed in silence; it is this:—"The chief glory of a nation," says Dr. Johnson, "arises from its authors." With this opinion deeply impressed on my mind, I have the same ambition which actuated that great man, when he expressed a wish to give celebrity to BACON, to HOOKER, to MILTON, and to BOYLE.

I do not indeed expect to add celebrity to the names of FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JAY, MADISON, MARSHALL, RAMSAY, DWIGHT, SMITH, TRUMBULL, HAMILTON, BELKNAP, AMES, MASON, KENT, HARE, SILLIMAN, CLEAVELAND, WALSH, IRVING, and many other Americans distinguished by their writings or by their science; but it is with pride and satisfaction that I can place them, as authorities, on the same page with those of BOYLE, HOOKER, MILTON, DRYDEN, ADDISON, RAY, MILNER, COWPER, DAVY, THOMSON, and JAMESON.

A life devoted to reading and to an investigation of the origin and principles of our vernacular language, and especially a particular examination of the best English writers, with a view to a comparison of their style and phraseology with those of the best American writers, and with our colloquial usage, enables me to affirm, with confidence, that the genuine English idiom is as well preserved by the unmixed English of this country, as it is by the best *English* writers. Examples to prove this fact will be found in the *Introduction* to this work. It is true that many of our writers have neglected to cultivate taste, and the embellishments of style; but even these have written the language in its genuine *idiom*. In this respect, FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON, whose language is their hereditary mother tongue, unsophisticated by modern grammar, present as pure models of genuine English as ADDISON or SWIFT. But I may go further, and affirm, with truth, that our country has produced some of the best models of composition. The style of President SMITH; of the authors of the FEDERALIST; of Mr. AMES; of Dr. MASON; of Mr. HARPER; of Chancellor KENT; [the prose] of Mr. BARLOW; of Dr. CHANNING; of WASHINGTON IRVING; of the legal decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States; of the reports of legal decisions in some of the particular states; and many other writings; in purity, in elegance, and in technical precision, is equaled only by that of the best British authors, and surpassed by that of no English compositions of a similar kind.

The United States commenced their existence under circumstances wholly novel and unexampled in the history of nations. They commenced with civilization, with learning, with science, with constitutions of free government, and with that best gift of God to man, the Christian religion. Their population is now equal to that of England; in arts and sciences, our citizens are very little behind the most enlightened people on earth; in some respects, they have no superiors; and our language, within two centuries, will be spoken by more people in this country than any other language on earth, except the Chinese, in Asia; and even that may not be an exception.

It has been my aim in this work, now offered to my fellow-citizens, to ascertain the true principles of the language, in its orthography and structure; to purify it from some palpable errors, and reduce the number of its anomalies, thus giving it more regularity and consistency in its forms, both of words and sentences; and in this manner to furnish a standard of our vernacular tongue, which we shall not be ashamed to bequeath to *five hundred millions of people*, who are destined to occupy, and I hope to adorn, the vast territory within our jurisdiction.

If the language can be improved in regularity, so as to be more easily acquired by our own citizens and by foreigners, and thus be rendered a more useful instrument for the propagation of science, arts, civilization, and Christianity;—if it can be rescued from the mischievous influence of sciolists, and that dabbling spirit of innovation, which is perpetually disturbing its settled usages and filling it with anomalies;—if, in short, our vernacular language can be redeemed from corruptions, and our philology and literature from degradation; it would be a source of great satisfaction to me to be one among the instruments of promoting these valuable objects. If this object can not be effected, and my wishes and hopes are to be frustrated, my labor will be lost, and this work must sink into oblivion.

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This Dictionary, like all others of the kind, must be left, in some degree, imperfect; for what individual is competent to trace to their source, and define in all their various applications, popular, scientific, and technical, *seventy* or *eighty thousand* words! It satisfies my mind that I have done all that my health, my talents, and my pecuniary means, would enable me to accomplish. I present it to my fellow-citizens, not with frigid indifference, but with my ardent wishes for their improvement and their happiness; and for the continued increase of the wealth, the learning, the moral and religious elevation of character, and the glory, of my country.

To that great and benevolent Being, who, during the preparation of this work, has sustained a feeble constitution, amidst obstacles and toils, disappointments, infirmities, and depression; who has borne me and my manuscripts in safety across the Atlantic, and given me strength and resolution to bring the work to a close, I would present the tribute of my most grateful acknowledgments. And if the talent which he intrusted to my care, has not been put to the most profitable use in his service, I hope it has not been "kept laid up in a napkin," and that any misapplication of it may be graciously forgiven.

NOAH WEBSTER.

New Haven.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE EDITION OF 1840.

The improvements in this edition of the American Dictionary consist chiefly in the addition of several thousand words to the vocabulary, the division of words into syllables, and in the correction of definitions in several of the sciences, which are made conformable to recent discoveries and classifications. For the latter improvements, the author is indebted chiefly to Professor Tully, of the Medical College in New Haven.

To these improvements may be added the introduction and explanation of many phrases from foreign languages, frequently used by English authors and in conversation; and also of many foreign terms used in books of music.

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MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR.

BY THE EDITOR.

It is natural for those who make frequent use of a work like this, to desire some knowledge of the author's life, and especially of that long course of intellectual labor, by which he contributed so largely to the literary treasures of our language. To gratify this desire is the object of the present Memoir. A brief outline will be given of the leading occurrences of his life, with particular reference to the occasions which called forth the principal productions of his pen. The materials of this sketch were obtained from Dr. Webster himself, about ten years before his death, and were first used in the preparation of a memoir inserted in the "National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans," in the year 1833. That memoir has been re-written, with large additions, and is now brought down to the period of the author's death.

Noah Webster was born in Hartford, Connecticut, about three miles from the center of the city, on the 16th of October, 1758. His father was a respectable farmer and justice of the peace, and was a descendant, in the fourth generation, of John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford, who was a magistrate, or member of the colonial council from its first formation, and, at a subsequent period, governor of Connecticut. His mother was a descendant of William Bradford, the second governor of the Plymouth colony. The family was remarkable for longevity. His father died at the advanced age of nearly ninety-two. He and one of his brothers lived considerably beyond the age of eighty. His remaining brother died in his eightieth year; and of his two sisters, one was advanced beyond seventy, and the other had nearly reached the same age, at the period of their death.

Mr. Webster commenced the study of the classics, in the year 1772, under the instruction of the clergyman of the parish, the Rev. Nathan Perkins, D. D., and in 1774 was admitted a member of Yale College. The war of the revolution, commencing the next year, interrupted the regular attendance of the students on their usual exercises, and deprived them of no small part of the advantages of a collegiate course of instruction. In his Junior year, when the western part of New England was thrown into confusion by General Burgoyne's expedition from Canada, Mr. Webster volunteered his services under the command of his father, who was captain in the *alarm list*, a body comprising those of the militia who were above forty-five years of age, and who were called into the field only on pressing emergencies. In that campaign, all the males of the family, four in number, were in the army at the same time. Notwithstanding the interruption of his studies by these causes, Mr. Webster graduated with reputation in 1778.

The class to which he belonged produced an unusual number of men who were afterward distinguished in public life. Among these may be mentioned Joel Barlow, author of the Columbiad, and minister of the United States to the court of France; Oliver Wolcott, secretary of the treasury of the United States under the administration of Washington, and subsequently governor of the State of Connecticut; Uriah Tracy, a distinguished member of the senate of the United States; Stephen Jacob, chief justice, and Noah Smith, associate judge, of the Supreme Court of Vermont; Zephaniah Swift, chief justice, and Ashur Miller, associate judge, of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; besides a number of others who were either members of Congress, or among the leaders of our great political parties, at the commencement of the present century.

The period at which Mr. Webster entered upon life, was an unpropitious one for a young man to be cast upon the world without property. The country was impoverished by the war to a degree of which it is difficult, at the present day, to form any just conception; there was no prospect of peace; the issue of the contest was felt, by the most sanguine, to be extremely doubtful; and the practice of the law, which Mr. Webster intended to pursue, was in a great measure set aside by the general calamity. It was under these circumstances that, on his return from the Commencement when he graduated, his father gave him an eight dollar bill of the Continental currency, (then worth about four dollars in silver,) and told him that he must thenceforth rely on his own exertions for support. As a means of immediate subsistence, he resorted to the instruction of a school, and, during the summer of 1779, resided at Hartford, Connecticut, in the family of Mr., afterward Chief Justice, Ellsworth. An intimate friendship was thus formed between these two gentlemen, which was interrupted only by the death of the chief justice.

Not having the means of obtaining a regular education for the bar, Mr. Webster, at the suggestion of a distinguished counselor of his acquaintance, determined to pursue the study of the law in the intervals of his regular employment, without the aid of an instructor; and, having presented himself for examination, at the expiration of two years, was admitted to practice in the year 1781. As he had no encouragement to open an office, in the existing state of the country, he resumed the business of instruction, and taught a classical school, in 1782, at Goshen, in Orange county, New York. Here, in a desponding state of mind, created by the unsettled condition of things at the close of the war, and the gloomy prospects for business, he undertook an employment which gave a complexion to his whole future life. This was the compilation of books for the instruction of youth in schools. Having prepared the first draught of an elementary treatise of this kind, he made a journey to Philadelphia in the autumn of the same year, and, after exhibiting a specimen of the work to several members of Congress, among whom was Mr. Madison, and to the Rev. S. S. Smith, D. D., at that time a professor, and afterward president, of the college at Princeton, he was encouraged by their

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approbation to prosecute his design. Accordingly, in the winter following, he revised what he had written, and, leaving Goshen in 1783, he returned to Hartford, where he published his "*First Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language.*" The second and third parts were published in the years immediately following. These works, comprising a Spelling Book, an English Grammar, and a compilation for reading, were the first books of the kind published in the United States. They were gradually introduced into most of the schools of our country; and to so great an extent has the Spelling Book been used, that, during the twenty years in which he was employed in compiling his American Dictionary, the entire support of his family was derived from the profits of this work, at a premium for copyright of less than a cent a copy. About twenty-four millions of this book have been published, down to the present year, 1847, in the different forms which it assumed under the revision of the author; and its popularity has gone on continually increasing. The demand for some years past, has averaged about one million copies a year. To its influence, probably, more than to any other cause, are we indebted for that remarkable uniformity of pronunciation in our country, which is so often spoken of with surprise by English travelers.

In entering thus early on his literary career, Mr. Webster did not confine himself to the publication of his own works. At a period when nothing had as yet been done to perpetuate the memorials of our early history, he led the way in this important branch of literary effort, by the publication of that highly valuable and characteristic work, Governor Winthrop's Journal. Having learnt that a manuscript copy was in possession of Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, he caused it to be transcribed, at his own expense, by the governor's private secretary, and risked more than the amount of his whole property in its publication. The sale never remunerated him for the expenses thus incurred.

At the period of Mr. Webster's return to Hartford, in 1783, the state was agitated by violent dissensions, on the subject of a grant made by Congress to the army, of half pay for life, which was afterward commuted for a grant of full pay for five years beyond their term of service. To this grant it was strongly objected, that, if the army had suffered by the reduced value of the bills in which they were paid, the country at large had sustained an equal loss by the depreciation of the currency, and by other causes. So strong was the excitement on this subject, that public meetings were held throughout the state, to prevent the laws of Congress from being carried into effect; and at length a convention met at Middletown with the same design, at which two thirds of the towns in Connecticut were represented. In this state of things, Mr. Webster, though only twenty-five years of age, came forward to vindicate the measures of Congress, and wrote a series of papers on the subject, under the signature of HONORIUS, which were published in the Connecticut Courant, and read extensively throughout the state. The effect was great. At the next election, in April, 1784, a large majority of the legislature were supporters of Congress in their measures. So highly were Mr. Webster's services appreciated on this occasion, that he received the thanks of Governor Trumbull in person, and was publicly declared, by a member of the council, to have "done more to allay popular discontent, and support the authority of Congress at this crisis, than any other man."

These occurrences in his native state, together with the distress and stagnation of business in the whole country, resulting from the want of power in Congress to carry its measures into effect, and to secure to the people the benefits of a stable government, convinced Mr. Webster, that the old confederation, after the dangers of the war were past, was utterly inadequate to the necessities of the people. He therefore published a pamphlet, in the winter of 1784–5, entitled "*Sketches of American Policy,*" in which, after treating of the general principles of government, he endeavored to prove that it was absolutely necessary, for the welfare and safety of the United States, to establish a new system of government, *which should act not on the states, but directly on individuals, and vest in Congress full power to carry its laws into effect.* Being on a journey to the Southern States, in May, 1785, he went to Mount Vernon, and presented a copy of this pamphlet to General Washington. It contained, the writer believes, the first distinct proposal, made through the medium of the press, for a new constitution of the United States.

One object of Mr. Webster's journey to the south was, to petition the state legislatures for the enactment of a law securing to authors an exclusive right to the publication of their writings. In this he succeeded to a considerable extent; and the public attention was thus called to a provision for the support of American literature, which was rendered more effectual by a general copyright law, enacted by Congress soon after the formation of our government. At a much later period, (in the years 1830–31,) Mr. Webster passed a winter at Washington, with the single view of endeavoring to procure an alteration of the existing law, which should *extend* the term of copyright, and thus give a more ample reward to the labors of our artists and literary men. In this design he succeeded; and an act was passed more liberal in its provisions than the former law, though less so than the laws of some European governments on this subject.

On his return from the south, Mr. Webster spent the summer of 1785 at Baltimore, and employed his time in preparing a course of lectures on the English language, which were delivered, during the year 1786, in the principal Atlantic cities, and were published in 1789, in an octavo volume, with the title of "*Dissertations on the English Language.*"

The year 1787 was spent by Mr. Webster at Philadelphia, as superintendent of an Episcopal academy. The convention which framed the present constitution of the United States were in session at Philadelphia during a part of this year; and when their labors were closed, Mr. Webster was solicited by Mr. Fitzsimmons, one of the members, to give the aid of his pen in recommending the new system of government to the people. He accordingly wrote a pamphlet on this subject, entitled an "*Examination of the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution.*"

In 1788, Mr. Webster attempted to establish a periodical in New York, and for one year published the "*American Magazine,*" which, however, failed of success; as did also an attempt to combine the efforts of other gentlemen in a similar undertaking. The country was not yet prepared for such a work.

In 1789, when the prospects of business became more encouraging, after the adoption of the new constitution, Mr. Webster settled himself at Hartford in the practice of the law. Here he formed or renewed an acquaintance with a number of young men just entering upon life, who were ardently devoted, like himself, to literary pursuits. Among these may be mentioned his two classmates, Barlow and Wolcott; Trumbull, author of McFingal; Richard Alsop; Dr. Lemuel Hopkins; and, though somewhat older, the Rev. Nathan Strong, pastor of the First Congregational Church, who, in common with the three last mentioned, was highly distinguished for the penetration of his intellect and the keenness

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of his wit. The incessant contact of such minds, at the forming period of their progress, had great influence on the literary habits of them all, in after life. It gave them a solid and manly cast of thought, a simplicity of taste, a directness of statement, a freedom from all affectation and exuberance of imagery or diction, which are often best acquired by the salutary use of ridicule, in the action and reaction on each other of keen and penetrating minds. It had, likewise, a powerful influence on the social circles in which they moved; and the biographer of Governor Wolcott has justly remarked, that at this time "few cities in the Union could boast of a more cultivated or intelligent society than Hartford, whether men or women."

In the autumn of the same year, encouraged by the prospect of increasing business, Mr. Webster married the daughter of William Greenleaf, Esq., of Boston, a lady of a highly cultivated intellect, and of great elegance and grace of manners. His friend Trumbull speaks of this event in one of his letters to Wolcott, who was then at New York, in his characteristic vein of humor. "Webster has returned, and brought with him a very pretty wife. I wish him success; but I doubt, in the present decay of business in our profession, whether his profits will enable him to keep up the style he sets out with. I fear he will breakfast upon Institutes, dine upon Dissertations, and go to bed supperless." The result, however, was more favorable than it appeared in the sportive anticipations of Trumbull. Mr. Webster found his business profitable, and continually increasing, during his residence of some years in the practice of the law at Hartford.

This employment he was induced to relinquish, in 1793, by an interesting crisis in public affairs. General Washington's celebrated *proclamation of neutrality*, rendered necessary by the efforts of the French minister, Genet, to raise troops in our country for the invasion of Louisiana, and to fit out privateers against nations at peace with the United States, had called forth the most bitter reproaches of the partisans of France; and it was even doubtful, for a time, whether the unbounded popularity of the Father of his Country could repress the public effervescence in favor of embarking in the wars of the French revolution. In this state of things, Mr. Webster was strongly solicited to give the support of his pen to the measures of the administration, by establishing a daily paper in the city of New York. Though conscious of the sacrifice of personal ease which he was called upon to make, he was so strongly impressed with the dangers of the crisis, and so entirely devoted to the principles of Washington, that he did not hesitate to accede to the proposal. Removing his family to New York, in November, 1793, he commenced a daily paper, under the title of the *Minerva*, and afterward a semi-weekly paper, with that of the *Herald*, names which were subsequently changed to those of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and *New York Spectator*. This was the first example of a paper for the country, composed of the columns of a daily paper, without recomposition — a practice which has now become very common. In addition to his labors as sole editor of these papers, Mr. Webster published, in the year 1794, a pamphlet which had a very extensive circulation, entitled "*The Revolution in France.*"

The publication of the treaty negotiated with Great Britain by Mr. Jay, in 1795, aroused an opposition to its ratification of so violent a nature, as to stagger for a time the firmness of Washington, and to threaten civil commotions. Mr. Webster, in common with General Hamilton and some of the ablest men of the country, came out in vindication of the treaty. Under the signature of Curtius, he published a series of papers, which were very extensively reprinted throughout the country, and afterward collected by a bookseller of Philadelphia in a pamphlet form. Of these, ten were contributed by himself, and two by Mr., afterward Chancellor, Kent. As an evidence of their effect, it may not be improper to state, that Mr. Rufus King expressed his opinion to Mr. Jay, that the essays of Curtius had contributed more than any other papers of the same kind, to allay the discontent and opposition to the treaty; assigning as a reason, that they were peculiarly well adapted to the understanding of the people at large.

When Mr. Webster resided in New York, the yellow fever prevailed at different times in most of our large Atlantic cities; and a controversy arose among the physicians of Philadelphia and New York, on the question whether it was introduced by infection, or generated on the spot. The subject interested Mr. Webster deeply, and led him into a laborious investigation of the history of pestilential diseases at every period of the world. The facts which he collected, with the inferences to which he was led, were embodied in a work of two volumes, octavo, which, in 1799, was published both in this country and in England. This work has always been considered as a valuable repository of facts; and during the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera in the year 1832, the theories of the author seemed to receive so much confirmation, as to excite a more than ordinary interest in the work, both in Europe and America.

During the wars which were excited by the French revolution, the power assumed by the belligerents to blockade their enemies' ports by proclamation, and the multiplied seizures of American vessels bound to such ports, produced various discussions respecting the rights of neutral nations in time of war. These discussions induced Mr. Webster to examine the subject historically; and, in 1802, he published a treatise full of minute information and able reasoning on the subject. A gentleman of competent abilities, who said he had read all that he could find on that subject, in the English, French, German, and Italian languages, declared that he considered this treatise as the best he had seen. The same year, he also published "*Historical Notices of the Origin and State of Banking Institutions and Insurance Offices*," which was republished in Philadelphia by one Humphrey, without giving credit to the author; and a part of which, taken from this reprint, was incorporated into the Philadelphia edition of Rees's Cyclopedia.

At this time, Mr. Webster resided at New Haven, to which place he had removed in the spring of 1798. For a short period after his departure from New York, he wrote for the papers mentioned above, which, although placed under the care of another editor, continued for a time to be his property. He very soon succeeded, however, in disposing of his interest in them, and from that time devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits.

In the year 1807, Mr. Webster published "*A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language.*" This was a highly original work, the result of many years of diligent investigation. The author's views may be gathered from the motto on the title page, taken from Lord Bacon's Aphorisms, — "Antisthenes, being asked what learning was most necessary, replied, 'To unlearn that which is *naught*.'" He considered our English Grammars as objectionable in one important respect, namely, that of being too much conformed to those of the Latin and Greek languages in their nomenclature and classification. True philosophy, he maintained, requires us to arrange things, and give them names, according to their real nature. But our language is rude and irregular,

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in comparison with those of the ancients. It can not be reduced to the same orderly system. The several parts of it can not be brought under the same names and classifications. We need, therefore, a nomenclature of our own, in some important particulars. Thus the word *pronoun* properly denotes a *substitute* for a noun. But, in many cases, words of this class are substitutes for clauses, or parts of sentences, and not for single nouns. There are also other words, not ordinarily ranged among pronouns, which act equally as substitutes, that is, perform the office of pronouns. Mr. Webster, therefore, proposed to lay aside the word *pronoun*, and apply the term *substitute* to this whole class, as describing their true office. Other changes were proposed, of the same nature, and for the same reasons. No one, who examines the subject with attention, can doubt the advantages of Mr. Webster's nomenclature, in itself considered. It enabled him to give an analysis of sentences, and to explain constructions, in a manner incomparably superior to that of the ordinary systems. His intimate acquaintance with the sources of our language prepared him to account, in the most satisfactory manner, for many puzzling forms of expression. Still, the prejudice against a change of nomenclature is so great, that this work has been far less known than it ought to be. It contains much valuable matter found in no other work, and is believed to be the most truly philosophical Grammar which we have of the English language.

After publishing his Grammar, Mr. Webster entered, in the same year, (1807,) on the great work of his life, which he had contemplated for a long period, — that of preparing a new and complete Dictionary of the English language. As preliminary to this, he had published, in 1806, a dictionary in the octavo form, containing a large number of words not to be found in any similar work, with the definitions corrected throughout, though necessarily expressed in very brief terms. From this time, his reading was turned more or less directly to this object. A number of years were spent in collecting words which had not been introduced into the English dictionaries; in discriminating with exactness the various senses of all the words in our language, and adding those significations which they had recently received. Some estimate may be formed of the labor bestowed on this part of the work, from the fact that "*The American Dictionary of the English Language*" contained, in the first edition, twelve thousand words, and between thirty and forty thousand definitions, which are not to be found in any preceding work. The number has been swelled, by subsequent additions, to about thirty thousand new words. Seventy years had elapsed since the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary; and scarcely a single improvement had been attempted in the various editions through which it had passed, or the numerous compilations to which it had given rise, except by the addition of a few words to the vocabulary. Yet in this period the English mind was putting itself forth in every direction, with an accuracy of research and a fertility of invention which are without a parallel in any other stage of its history. A complete revolution had taken place in almost every branch of physical science; new departments had been created, new principles developed, new modes of classification and description adopted. The political changes which so signally marked that period, the excitement of feeling and conflict of opinion resulting from the American and French revolutions, and the numerous modifications which followed in the institutions of society, had also left a deep impress on the language of politics, law, and general literature. Under these circumstances, to make a defining dictionary adapted to the present state of our language, was to produce an entirely *new work*; and how well Mr. Webster executed the task, will appear from the decision of men best qualified to judge, both in this country and in Europe, who have declared that his improvements upon Johnson, are even greater than Johnson himself made on those who preceded him. Still more labor, however, was bestowed on another part of the work, viz., the etymology of our leading terms. In this subject, Mr. Webster had always felt a lively interest, as presenting one of the most curious exhibitions of the progress of the human mind. But it was not till he had advanced considerably in the work as originally commenced, that he found how indispensable a knowledge of the true derivation of words is, to an exact development of their various meanings. At this point, therefore, he suspended his labors on the defining part of the Dictionary, and devoted a number of years to an inquiry into the origin of our language, and its connection with those of other countries. In the course of these researches, he examined the vocabularies of twenty of the principal languages of the world, and made a synopsis of the most important words in each; arranging them under the same radical letters, with a translation of their significations, and references from one to another, when the senses are the same or similar. He was thus enabled to discover the real or probable affinities between the different languages, and, in many instances, to discover the primary, physical idea of an original word, from which the secondary senses have branched forth. Being thus furnished with a clew to guide him among the numerous, and often apparently inconsistent, significations of our most important words, he resumed his labors on the defining part of the Dictionary, and was able to give order and consistency to much that had before appeared confused and contradictory. The results of his inquiries into the origin and filiation of languages, were embodied in a work, about half the size of the American Dictionary, entitled "*A Synopsis of Words in Twenty Languages.*" This, owing to the expense of the undertaking, has not yet been published; though its principal results, so far as our language is concerned, are briefly given in tracing the etymology of our leading terms.

During the progress of these labors, Mr. Webster, finding his resources inadequate to the support of his family at New Haven, removed, in 1812, to Amherst, a pleasant country town within eight miles of Northampton, Massachusetts. Here he entered, with his characteristic ardor, into the literary and social interests of the people among whom he was placed. His extensive library, which was open to all, and his elevated tone of thought and conversation, had naturally a powerful influence on the habits and feelings of a small and secluded population. It was owing, in part, probably, to his removal to this town, that an academy was there established, which is now among the most flourishing seminaries of our land. A question having soon after arisen respecting the removal of Williams College from a remote part of the state to some more central position, Mr. Webster entered warmly into the design of procuring its establishment at Amherst, as one of the most beautiful and appropriate locations in New England. Though the removal did not take place, so strong an interest on the subject was awakened in Amherst and the neighboring towns, that a new college was soon after founded there, in the establishment of which Mr. Webster, as president of its first board of trustees, had great influence, both by his direct exertions to secure it patronage, and by the impulse which he had given to the cause of education in that part of the state.

In 1822, Mr. Webster returned with his family to New Haven, and, in 1823, received the degree of LL. D. from Yale College.

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Having nearly completed his Dictionary, he resolved on a voyage to Europe, with a view to perfect the work by consulting literary men abroad, and by examining some standard authors, to which he could not gain access in this country. He accordingly sailed for France in June, 1824, and spent two months at Paris in consulting several rare works in the *Bibliothèque du Roi*, and then went to England, where he remained till May, 1825. He spent about eight months at the University of Cambridge, where he had free access to the public libraries; and there he finished "THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY." He afterward visited London, Oxford, and some of the other principal cities of England, and in June returned to this country. This visit to England gave him an opportunity to become acquainted with literary men and literary institutions in that country, and to learn the real state of the English language there.

Soon after Dr. Webster returned to this country, the necessary arrangements were made for the publication of the work. An edition of twenty-five hundred copies was printed in this country, at the close of 1828, which was followed by an edition of three thousand in England, under the superintendence of E. H. Barker, Esq., editor of the *Thesaurus Græcæ Linguæ* of Henry Stephens. With the publication of the American Dictionary, at the age of seventy, Dr. Webster considered the labors of his literary life as brought, in a great measure, to a close. He revised a few of his earlier works for publication, and particularly his "*History of the United States*," a book designed for the higher classes of schools, for youth who are acquiring a taste for history, and for men of business who have not time to peruse larger treatises.

In 1840, Dr. Webster published a second edition of the American Dictionary, consisting of three thousand copies, in two volumes, royal octavo. The improvements consisted chiefly in the addition of a number of thousand words to the vocabulary, the correction of definitions in several of the sciences, in conformity with later discoveries and classifications, and the introduction and explanation of many phrases from foreign languages, and of foreign terms used in books of music.

In 1843, he published "*A Collection of Papers on Political, Literary, and Moral Subjects*," in one volume, octavo. This was composed chiefly of tracts and disquisitions, which had been published at an earlier period of his life, either in the form of pamphlets, or of papers read before literary and philosophical societies, and printed among their Transactions. It contains his "*Observations on the French Revolution*," his "*Essay on the Rights of Neutral Nations*," and the papers signed CURTIUS, in vindication of Mr. Jay's treaty with Great Britain. To these is added an elaborate dissertation "*On the supposed Change in the Temperature of Winter*," which was read before the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, in the year 1799. In this he controverts the opinion which has generally prevailed, that the temperature of the winter season, in northern latitudes, has suffered a material change, and become warmer in modern than it was in ancient times. The subject was one which required very great minuteness and extent of historical research, and this paper contains the result of a series of investigations, which had been carried on, in conjunction with the author's other pursuits, for a period of more than ten years. Many of the facts which it presents are of a very curious and striking nature. There is, probably, no other treatise which exhibits the historical evidence on this subject with so much fullness and accuracy. In addition to this, the volume contains a number of other papers of an interesting character, and the whole collection forms a truly valuable record of the author's earlier labors.

In thus tracing the principal events of Dr. Webster's life, we have reached the commencement of the year in which he died; and it may here be proper to pause for a moment, and consider some of those qualities and habits of mind, which prepared him for this long course of public service and literary labor. The leading traits in the character of Dr. Webster were enterprise, self-reliance, and indomitable perseverance. He was naturally of a sanguine temperament; and the circumstances under which he entered on the active duties of life, were eminently suited to strengthen the original tendencies of his nature. Our country was just struggling into national existence. The public mind was full of ardor, energy, and expectation. His early associates were men of powerful intellect, who were engaged, to a great extent, in laying the foundations of our government, and who have stamped the impress of their genius on the institutions of their country. As the advocate of the Federal Constitution, and a strenuous supporter of Washington's administration, he was brought into habits of the closest intimacy with Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Oliver Wolcott, Timothy Pickering, and the other great men on whom Washington relied for counsel and aid in organizing the new government. The journal which he established at New York was their organ of communication with the public, in the great commercial emporium of the United States. He was thus placed on terms of constant and confidential intercourse with the leading members of the cabinet, and the prominent supporters of Washington throughout the country. While he had their respect as a ready and energetic writer, he enjoyed their counsel, imparted with the utmost freedom, as to the manner in which he might best conduct the defense of their common principles. The natural result, especially on a mind constituted like his, was the formation of all his habits of thought and action, into a resemblance to theirs. Energy, self-reliance, fearlessness, the resolute defense of whatever he thought right and useful, the strong hope of ultimate success, — these became the great elements of his intellectual character. He carried them with him, at a subsequent period, into all his literary pursuits, and they sustained him under the pressure of difficulties which would have crushed the spirit of almost any other man.

One of the habits which Dr. Webster formed in this early course of training, was that of arranging all his acquired knowledge in the most exact order, and keeping the elements of progressive thought continually within his reach. Although his memory was uncommonly quick and tenacious, he saw, as the editor of a daily journal, how idle and unsafe it is, to rely on mere recollection for the immense mass of materials which a public writer must have ever at command. He learnt, therefore, to preserve *documents* of all kinds with the utmost care. All that he had ever written, all that had been written against him, every thing that he met with in newspapers or periodicals which seemed likely to be of use at any future period, was carefully laid aside in its appropriate place, and was ready at a moment's warning. He had also a particular mark by which he denoted, in every work he read, all the new words, or new senses of words, which came under his observation. He filled the margin of his books with notes and comments containing corrections of errors, a comparison of dates, or references to corresponding passages in other works, until his whole library became a kind of *Index Rerum*, to which he could refer at once for every thing he had read.

Another habit which resulted in part from his early pursuits, was that of carrying on numerous and diversified employments at the same time. To men of the present generation, Dr. Webster

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is known chiefly as a learned philologist; and the natural inference would be, that he spent his whole life among his books, and chiefly in devotion to a single class of studies. The fact, however, was far otherwise. Though he was always a close student, — reading, thinking, and writing at every period of his life, — he never withdrew himself from the active employments of society. After his first removal to New Haven, he was for a number of years one of the aldermen of the city, and judge of one of the state courts. He also frequently represented that town in the legislature of the state. During his residence at Amherst, he was called, in repeated instances, to discharge similar duties, and spent a part of several winters at Boston as a member of the General Court. He entered with zeal into all the interests of the town and county where he lived, its schools and academies, its agriculture and mechanic arts, its advance in taste and refinement. He gave freely of his time, his counsel, and the efforts of his pen, when requested, in public addresses, or through the medium of the press, for the promotion of every kind of social improvement. Equally large and diversified was the range of his intellectual pursuits. There was hardly any department of literature which he had not explored with lively interest, at some period of his life. He wrote on a greater variety of topics than perhaps any other author of the United States; — on the foundations of government, the laws of nations, the rights of neutrals, the science of banking, the history of his country, the progress of diseases, and the variations of climate; on agriculture, commerce, education, morals, religion, and the great means of national advancement, in addition to the principal theme of his life, philology and grammar. Such was the activity of his mind, and the delight he found in new acquisitions, that a *change* of employment was all the relief he needed from the weariness of protracted study. The refreshment which others seek in journeys, or the entire suspension of intellectual effort, he found, during most of his life, in the stimulus afforded by some new and exciting object of pursuit. Mental exertion was the native element of his soul; and it is not too much to say, that another instance of such long-continued literary toil, such steady, unfaltering industry, can hardly be found in the annals of our country.

The last of those mental habits which will now be traced, was that of original investigation, of thorough and penetrating research. The period at which Dr. Webster came forward in public life was one, to an uncommon extent, in which every important subject was discussed in its *principles*. It was a period when the foundations of our civil polity were laid, and when such men as Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, became "the expounders of the constitution," and the advocates of the new government. All things conspired to make the discussions of that day masterly exhibitions of reasoning and profound investigation, — the character of the men engaged, the conflict of great principles, and the weighty interests suspended on the issue. Dr. Webster for some years took a large share in these discussions, both in pamphlets and through the journal which he conducted. The habits which he thus formed went with him into all the literary pursuits of his subsequent life. They made him a bold, original thinker, — thorough in all his investigations, and fearless in proclaiming the results. He had no deference for authority, except as sustained by argument. He was no copyist, no mere compiler. Every thing he wrote, from a chapter in "The Prompter," to his "Introduction to the American Dictionary," bore the same impress of original thought, personal observation, and independent inquiry.

It is unnecessary to say how perfectly these habits were adapted to prepare Dr. Webster for the leading employment of his life, the production of the American Dictionary. Nothing but his eager pursuit of every kind of knowledge, and his exact system in bringing all that he had ever read completely under his command, could have enabled him to give in his first edition more than twelve thousand words and forty thousand definitions, which could then be found in no other similar work. Nothing but his passion for original investigation prevented him from building, like Todd, on the foundation of Johnson, or arranging Horne Tooke's etymologies, like Richardson, with some additions and improvements, under their proper heads in a dictionary. But, commencing with the Diversions of Purley as the starting-point of his researches, he was led by the character of his mind to widen continually the field of his inquiries. He passed from the western languages to the eastern, in tracing the affinities of his native tongue. He established some of those great principles which have made etymology a science, and led the way in that brilliant career of investigation, by which the German philologists are throwing so clear a light on the origin and filiation of the principal languages of the globe. But into these studies he would never have entered, nor even thought of attempting such a work as an original dictionary of the English language, except under the impulse of those other traits, — that sanguine temperament, that spirit of self-reliance, that fearless determination to carry out every thing that he thought useful and true, to its utmost limits, — which were spoken of above, as forming the master principle of his character It is difficult to conceive, at the present day, how rash and hopeless such an undertaking then appeared, on the part of any citizen of the United States. It was much as though we should now hear of a similar design by one of the settlers of New Holland. He was assailed with a storm of ridicule at home and abroad; and even his best friends, while they admired his constancy, and were fully convinced of his erudition, had strong fears that he was engaged in a fruitless effort, — that he would never have justice done him, in bringing his work before the world under such adverse circumstances. Nothing, plainly, but uncommon ardor, boldness, and self-confidence, could have sustained him under the pressure of these difficulties. But such qualities, it must be confessed, notwithstanding all the support they afford, are not without their disadvantages. They often lead to the adoption of hasty opinions, especially in new and intricate inquiries. Of this Dr. Webster was aware. He saw reason to change his views on many points, as he widened the sphere of his knowledge. In such cases, he retracted his former statements with the utmost frankness; for he had not a particle of that pride of opinion which makes men so often ashamed to confess an error, even when they have seen and abandoned it. This ardor of mind is apt, also, to lead men into a strength and confidence of statement which may wear at times the aspect of dogmatism. If Dr. Webster should be thought by any one to have erred in this respect, the error, it should be remembered, was one of temperament, — the almost necessary result of that bold, self-relying spirit, without which no man could have undertaken, much less have carried through, the Herculean task of preparing the American Dictionary. Those, however, who knew him best, can testify, that his strength of statement, however great it might be, was never the result of arrogance or presumption. He spoke from the mere frankness of his nature; he practiced no reserve; he used none of that cautious phraseology with which most men conceal their feelings, or guard against misconstruction. He was an ardent lover of truth, and he spoke of the discoveries which he believed himself to have made, much as

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he would have spoken of the same discoveries when made by others. He was aware that there must be many things in a book like this, especially on a science so imperfect in its development as etymology, which would not stand the test of time. But he never doubted, even in the darkest seasons of discouragement and obloquy, that he could at last produce such a work, that the world "should not willingly let it die." The decision of the public verified his anticipations, and freed him from the charge of presumption. Three very large editions, at a high price, have already been exhausted in this country and England. The demand is still increasing on both sides of the Atlantic; and the author might well be gratified to learn, that a gentleman who asked, some years since, at one of the principal bookselling establishments of London, for the best English dictionary on their shelves, had this work handed to him, with the remark, "That, sir, is the only *real* dictionary which we have of our language, though it was prepared by an American."

In his social habits, Dr. Webster was distinguished by dignified ease, affability, and politeness. He was punctilious in his observance of all the nicer proprieties of life. There was nothing that annoyed him more, or on which he remarked with greater keenness, than any violation of the established rules of decorum, any disposition to meddle with the concerns of others, or to encroach on the sanctity of those rights and feelings, which, as they can not be protected by law, must owe their security to delicacy of sentiment in an enlightened community. He had an uncommon degree of refinement in all his thoughts and feelings. Never, in his most sportive or unguarded moments, did any sentiment escape him which was coarse or vulgar. He had, in this respect, almost a feminine purity of mind. It might be truly said of him, as was remarked concerning one of his distinguished cotemporaries in public life, that he was never known to utter an expression which might not have been used with entire freedom in the most refined female society. In his pecuniary transactions, he was acknowledged by all to be not only just, but liberal. It was a principle with him, for life, never to be in debt. Every thing was paid for at the time of purchase. In all his dealings and social intercourse, he was remarkably direct, frank, and open. He had but one character, and that was "known and read of all men." Whatever faults might be imputed to him, no one ever suspected him of double dealing; no one ever thought he was capable of a mean or dishonorable action.

In the discharge of his domestic duties, Dr. Webster was watchful, consistent, and firm. Though immersed in study, he kept in his hands the entire control of his family arrangements, down to the minutest particulars. Every thing was reduced to exact system; all moved on with perfect regularity and order, for *method* was the presiding principle of his life. In the government of his children there was but one rule, and that was instantaneous and entire obedience. This was insisted upon as *right*, — as, in the nature of things, due by a child to a parent. He did not rest his claim on any explanations, or on showing that the thing required was reasonable or beneficial. While he endeavored to make it clear to his children that he sought their happiness in whatever he required, he commanded as one having *authority*, and he enforced his commands to the utmost, as a duty which he owed equally to his children and to God, who had placed them under his control. He felt that, on this subject, there had been a gradual letting down of the tone of public sentiment, which was much to be deplored. Many, in breaking away from the sternness of Puritan discipline, have gone to the opposite extreme. They have virtually abandoned the exercise of parental authority, and endeavored to regulate the conduct of their children by reasoning and persuasion, — by the mere presentation of motives, and not by the enforcement of commands. If such persons succeed, as they rarely do, in preserving any thing like a comfortable state of subordination in their families, they fail at least in the accomplishment of one great end for which their offspring were committed to their care. They send forth their children into life, without any of those habits of submission to lawful authority which are essential to the character of a good citizen and a useful member of society. In the intellectual training of his children, on the other hand, Dr. Webster had much less of system and complicated machinery, than many are disposed to adopt. His great principle was not to overdo, — to let nature have free scope, and to leave the development of the mind, within certain limits, to the operation of awakened curiosity directed to its proper objects. He therefore threw open his extensive library to his children at an early period of their lives, and said, in the words of Cotton Mather, "Read, and you will know." He felt that children should learn to acquire knowledge by severe effort; that the prevailing disposition to make every thing easy is unphilosophical and wrong; that the great object of early training is to form the mind into a capacity of surmounting intellectual difficulties of any and every kind. In his view, also, the young have much to learn in early life, the use of which they can not then comprehend. They must learn it by rote, particularly the spelling of so complicated a language as ours; and all those systems which lead forward children no faster than they can understand and apply every word they spell, he considered as radically erroneous. He wished, on the contrary, at this early period of ready memory and limited comprehension, to store the mind with many things which would afterward be found of indispensable use; things which are learnt with the utmost reluctance, or rather, in most cases, are not learnt at all, in the more advanced stages of intellectual progress. He felt that there must necessarily be much of drudgery in the formation of a thoroughly educated mind. He thought it wise, therefore, to commence those tasks which it involves, from the earliest period at which the youthful intellect can endure them. Upon these principles he constructed his Spelling Book, and other works for the use of children. He designed to make them instructive, and not mere books of amusement. Whether his views were incorrect or unphilosophical, the public will judge.

In respect to religion, Dr. Webster was a firm believer, during a large part of his life, in the great distinctive doctrines of our Puritan ancestors, whose character he always regarded with the highest veneration. There was a period, however, from the time of his leaving college to the age of forty, when he had doubts as to some of those doctrines, and rested in a different system. Soon after he graduated, being uncertain what business to attempt or by what means he could obtain subsistence, he felt his mind greatly perplexed, and almost overwhelmed with gloomy apprehensions. In this state, as he afterward informed a friend, he read Johnson's Rambler with unusual interest; and, in closing the last volume, he made a firm resolution to pursue a course of virtue through life, and to perform every moral and social duty with scrupulous exactness. To this he added a settled belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures and the governing providence of God, connected with highly reverential views of the divine character and perfections. Here he rested, placing his chief reliance for salvation on a faithful discharge of all the relative duties of life, though not to the entire exclusion of dependence on the merits of the Redeemer. In this state of mind he remained,

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though with some misgiving and frequent fluctuations of feeling, to the winter of 1807–8. At that time, there was a season of general religious interest at New Haven, under the ministry of the Rev. Moses Stuart, now a professor in the Andover Theological Seminary. To this Dr. Webster's attention was first directed, by observing an unusual degree of tenderness and solemnity of feeling in all the adult members of his family. He was thus led to reconsider his former views, and inquire, with an earnestness which he had never felt before, into the nature of personal religion, and the true ground of man's acceptance with God. He had now to decide not for himself only, but, to a certain extent, for others, whose spiritual interests were committed to his charge. Under a sense of this responsibility, he took up the study of the Bible with painful solicitude. As he advanced, the objections which he had formerly entertained against the humbling doctrines of the gospel, were wholly removed. He felt their truth in his own experience. He felt that salvation *must* be wholly of grace. He felt constrained, as he afterward told a friend, to cast himself down before God, confess his sins, implore pardon through the merits of the Redeemer, and there to make his vows of entire obedience to the commands and devotion to the service of his Maker. With his characteristic promptitude, he instantly made known to his family the feelings which he entertained. He called them together the next morning, and told them, with deep emotion, that, while he had aimed at the faithful discharge of all his duties as their parent and head, he had neglected one of the most important, that of family prayer. After reading the Scriptures, he led them, with deep solemnity, to the throne of grace, and from that time continued the practice, with the liveliest interest, to the period of his death. He made a public profession of religion in April, 1808. His two oldest daughters united with him in the act, and another, only twelve years of age, was soon added to the number.

In his religious feelings, Dr. Webster was remarkably equable and cheerful. He had a very strong sense of the providence of God, as extending to the minutest concerns of life. In this he found a source of continual support and consolation, under the severe labors and numerous trials which he had to endure. To the same divine hand he habitually referred all his enjoyments; and it was known to his family, that he rarely, if ever, took the slightest refreshment, of any kind, even between meals, without a momentary pause, and a silent tribute of thanks to God as the giver. He made the Scriptures his daily study. After the completion of his Dictionary, especially, they were always lying on his table, and he probably read them more than all other books. He felt, from that time, that the labors of his life were ended, and that little else remained but to prepare for death. With a grateful sense of past mercies, a cheering consciousness of present support, and an animating hope of future blessedness, he waited with patience until his appointed change should come.

During the spring of 1843, Dr. Webster revised the Appendix of his Dictionary, and added some hundreds of words. He completed the printing of it about the middle of May. It was the closing act of his life. His hand rested, in its last labors, on the volume which he had commenced thirty-six years before. Within a few days, in calling on a number of friends in different parts of the town, he walked, during one afternoon, between two and three miles. The day was chilly, and immediately after his return, he was seized with faintness and a severe oppression on his lungs. An attack of peripneumony followed, which, though not alarming at first, took a sudden turn after four or five days, with fearful indications of a fatal result. It soon became necessary to inform him that he was in imminent danger. He received the communication with surprise, but with entire composure. His health had been so good, and every bodily function so perfect in its exercise, that he undoubtedly expected to live some years longer. But though suddenly called, he was completely ready. He gave some characteristic directions as to the disposal of his body after death. He spoke of his long life as one of uniform enjoyment, because filled up at every stage with active labors for some valuable end. He expressed his entire resignation to the will of God, and his unshaken trust in the atoning blood of the Redeemer. It was an interesting coincidence, that his former pastor, the Rev. Mr. Stuart, who received him to the church thirty-five years before, had just arrived at New Haven on a visit to his friends. He called immediately; and the interview brought into affecting comparison the beginning and the end of that long period of consecration to the service of Christ. The same hopes which had cheered the vigor of manhood, were now shedding a softened light over the decay and sufferings of age. "I know in whom I have believed," — such was the solemn and affecting testimony which he gave to his friend, while the hand of death was upon him, — "I *know* in whom I have believed, and that He is able to keep that which I have committed to him against that day." Thus, without one doubt, one fear, he resigned his soul into the hands of his Maker, and died on the 28th day of May, 1843, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

In his person, Dr. Webster was tall, and somewhat slender, remarkably erect throughout life, and moving, even in his advanced years, with a light and elastic step.

Dr. Webster's widow survived him more than four years, and died on the 25th day of June, 1847, in the eighty-second year of her age. He had seven children who arrived at maturity, — one son, William G. Webster, Esq., who resides at New Haven, and six daughters. Of these, the oldest is married to the Hon. William W. Ellsworth, of Hartford, late governor, and now judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; the second to the author of this sketch; the third, now deceased, was first married to Edward Cobb, Esq., of Portland, Maine, and afterward to the Rev. Professor Fowler, of Amherst, Mass.; the fourth, also deceased, was married to Horatio Southgate, Esq., of Portland, Maine, and left at her death a daughter, who was adopted by Dr. Webster, and is now married to Henry Trowbridge, Jun., Esq., of New Haven; the fifth is married to the Rev. Henry Jones, of Bridgeport, Conn.; and the sixth remains unmarried, in the family of her brother.

In conclusion, it may be said that the name of NOAH WEBSTER, from the wide circulation of some of his works, is known familiarly to a greater number of the inhabitants of the United States, than the name, probably, of any other individual except the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. Whatever influence he thus acquired was used at all times to promote the best interests of his fellow-men. His books, though read by millions, have made no man worse. To multitudes they have been of lasting benefit, nor only by the course of early training they have furnished, but by those precepts of wisdom and virtue with which almost every page is stored.

August, 1847.

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INTRODUCTION.

DEFINITION OF LANGUAGE.

LANGUAGE or *Speech* is the utterance of articulate sounds or voices, rendered significant by usage, for the expression and communication of thoughts.

According to this definition, language belongs exclusively to intellectual and intelligent beings, and, among terrestrial beings, to man only; for no animal on earth, except man, can pronounce words. The word *language* is sometimes used in a more comprehensive sense, and applied to the sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings or affections; as to the neighing of the horse, the lowing of the ox, the barking of the dog, and to the cackling and chirping of fowls; for the sounds uttered by these animals are perfectly understood by the respective species. So also *language* is figuratively applied to the signs by which deaf and dumb persons manifest their ideas; for these are instruments of communicating thoughts.

But language in its proper sense, as the medium of intercourse between men, or rational beings, endowed with the faculty of uttering articulate sounds, is the subject now to be considered.

Written language is the representation of significant sounds by letters, or characters, single or combined in words, arranged in due order, according to usage.

ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE.

We read in the Scriptures, that God, when he had created man, "blessed them; and said to them, Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea," &c. God afterward planted a garden, and placed in it the man he had made, with a command to keep it, and to dress it; and he gave him a rule of moral conduct, in permitting him to eat the fruit of every tree in the garden, except one, the eating of which was prohibited. We further read, that God brought to Adam the fowls and beasts he had made, and that Adam gave them names; and that when his female companion was made, he gave her a name. After the eating of the forbidden fruit, it is stated that God addressed Adam and Eve, reproving them for their disobedience, and pronouncing the penalties which they had incurred. In the account of these transactions, it is further related that Adam and Eve both replied to their Maker, and excused their disobedience.

If we admit, what is the literal and obvious interpretation of this narrative, that vocal sounds or words were used in these communications between God and the progenitors of the human race, it results that Adam was not only endowed with intellect for understanding his Maker, or the signification of words, but was furnished both with the faculty of speech and with speech itself, or the knowledge and use of words as signs of ideas, and this before the formation of the woman. Hence we may infer that language was bestowed on Adam, in the same manner as all his other faculties and knowledge, by supernatural power; or, in other words, was of divine origin: for, supposing Adam to have had all the intellectual powers of any adult individual of the species who has since lived, we can not admit as probable, or even possible, that he should have invented and constructed even a barren language, as soon as he was created, without supernatural aid. It may indeed be doubted whether, without such aid, men would ever have learned the use of the organs of speech, so far as to form a language. At any rate, the invention of words and the construction of a language must have been by a slow process, and must have required a much longer time than that which passed between the creation of Adam and of Eve. It is, therefore, probable, that *language*, as well as the faculty of speech, was the *immediate gift of God*. We are not, however, to suppose the language of our first parents in paradise to have been copious, like most modern languages; or the identical language they used, to be now in existence. Many of the primitive radical words may and probably do exist in various languages; but observation teaches that languages must improve and undergo great changes as knowledge increases, and be subject to continual alterations, from other causes incident to men in society.

[a] Celebrant, carminibus antiquis, Tuistonem deum terrâ editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque. Manno tres filios assignant.—*De Mor. Germ.* 2.

"In ancient songs they celebrate Tuisto, a god sprung from the earth, and his son Mannus, [Man] the origin and founders of their nation. To Mannus they assign *three sons*."

Noah is here called *Man*.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES, ANCIENT AND MODERN, THAT HAVE BEEN SPOKEN BY NATIONS BETWEEN THE GANGES AND THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

We learn from the Scriptures that Noah, who, with his family, was preserved from destruction by the Deluge, for the purpose of re-peopling the earth, had three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth. This fact, a little obscured by tradition, was retained by our rude German ancestors, to the age of Tacitus.*

Japheth was the eldest son; but Shem, the ancestor of the Israelites and of the writers of the Scriptures, is named first in order.

The descendants of Shem and Ham peopled all the great plain situated north and west of the Persian Gulf, between that Gulf and the Indian Ocean on the east, and the Arabic Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea on the west, with the northern coast of Africa; comprehending Assyria, Babylonia or Chaldea, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, and Libya. The principal languages or dialects used by these descendants, are known to us under the names of Chaldee, or Chaldaic, which is called also Aramean, Syriac, Hebrew, Arabic, Ethiopic, Samaritan, and Coptic. Of these, the Chaldee and Hebrew are no longer living languages, but they have come down to us in books; the Samaritan is probably extinct or lost in the modern languages of the country, but the language survives in a copy of the Pentateuch; the Coptic is nearly or quite extinct, and little of it remains; the Syriac, Arabic, and Ethiopic are yet living languages, but they have suffered and are continually suffering alterations, from which no living language is exempt.

These languages, except the Coptic, being used by the descendants of Shem, I call *Shemitic*, or *Assyrian*, in distinction from the *Japhetic*. As the descendants of Japheth peopled Asia Minor, the northern parts of Asia, about the Euxine and Caspian, and all Europe, their languages have, in the long period that has elapsed since their dispersion, become very numerous.

All languages having sprung from one source, the original words from which they have been formed must have been of equal antiquity. That the Celtic and Teutonic languages in Europe are, in this sense, as old as the Chaldee and Hebrew, is a fact not only warranted by history and the common origin of Japheth and Shem, but susceptible of proof from the identity of many words yet existing in both stocks. But there is a marked difference between the Shemitic and Japhetic languages; for even when the radical words are unquestionably the same, the modifications, or inflections and combinations which form the compounds, are, for the most part, different.

As it has been made a question which of the Shemitic languages is the most ancient, and much has been written to prove it to be the Hebrew, I will state briefly my opinion on what appears to me to be one of the plainest questions in the history of nations. We have for our certain guides, in determining this

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question — 1st, The historical narrative of facts in the Book of Genesis; and 2d, The known and uniform progress of languages, within the period of authentic profane history.

1. The Scripture informs us that, before the dispersion, the whole earth was of one language and of one or the same speech; and that the descendants of Noah journeyed from the east, and settled on the plain of Shinar, or in Chaldea. The language used at that time, by the inhabitants of that plain, must then have been the oldest or the primitive language of man. This must have been the original Chaldee.

2. The Scripture informs us, that in consequence of the impious attempts of the people to build a city, and a tower whose top might reach to heaven, with a view to make themselves a name and prevent their dispersion, God interposed and confounded their language, so that they could not understand each other; in consequence of which, they were dispersed "from thence over the face of all the earth."

3. If the confusion of languages at Babel originated the differences which gave rise to the various languages of the families which separated at the dispersion, then those several languages are all of equal antiquity. Of these the Hebrew, as a distinct language, was not one; for the Hebrew nation was of posterior origin.

4. All the words of the several great races of men, both in Asia and Europe, which are vernacular in their several languages, and unequivocally the same, are of equal antiquity, as they must have been derived from the common Chaldee stock which existed before the dispersion. The words common to the Syrians and Hebrews could not have been borrowed from the Hebrew; for the Hebrews originated from Heber and Abram, several centuries after Syria and Egypt were populous countries. This fact is attested by the Scripture history, which declares that when Abram migrated from Chaldea, and came into Canaan or Palestine, "the Canaanite was then in the land;" and when he returned from Egypt, "the Perizzite dwelt in the land." These declarations, and the history of Abimelech, and of the war of four kings or chieftains with five, as also of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, prove Syria to have been at that time well peopled. The language of the inhabitants, then, must have been coeval with the nation, and long anterior to the Hebrew as a distinct dialect. It may be added, that in the early periods of the world, when no books existed, nations, living remote or distinct, never borrowed words from each other. One nation living in the midst of another, as the Hebrews did among the Egyptians, may adopt a single word, or a few words; but a family of words thus adopted, is an occurrence rarely or never known. The borrowing of words, in modern times, is almost wholly from the use of books.

5. It is probable that some differences of language were produced by the confusion; but neither that event nor any supernatural event is necessary to account for the differences of dialect or of languages now existing. The different modern languages of the Gothic or Teutonic stock all originated in the natural course of events; and the differences are as great between them as they are between the languages of the Shemitic stock.

6. Soon after two races of men of a common stock have separated and placed themselves in distant countries, the language of each begins to diverge from that of the other, by various means. — 1. One tribe or nation will suffer one word to become obsolete and be forgotten; another will suffer the loss of another; sometimes a whole family of words will be lost; at other times, a part only; at other times, a single word only of a numerous family will be retained by one nation, while another nation will retain the whole. 2. The same word will be differently applied by two distant races of men, and the difference will be so great as to obscure the original affinity. 3. Words will be compounded by two nations in a different manner, the same radical words taking a different prefix or suffix, in different languages. Thus *wisdom* in English is in German *weisheit*, [wisehead, wisehood,] from *wise*, *weis*. The English *mislead* is in Danish *forleder*, from *lead*, *leder*. 4. The pronunciation and orthography of words will often be so much changed, that the same word in two languages can not, without difficulty, be recognized as identical. No person, without a considerable attention to the changes which letters have suffered, would at once suspect or believe the English *let* and the French *laisser* to be the same word.

7. As Abram migrated from Chaldea, he must have spoken the Chaldee language; and probably, at that time, the Syriac, Arabic, and Egyptian, had not become so different, as to render it impracticable for him to converse with the inhabitants of Palestine and Egypt. But the language of Abram's descendants, and that of the land of Shinar or the Chaldee, must, in the natural course of things, have begun to diverge soon after the separation; and the changes in each language, being different, would, in the course of a few centuries, form somewhat different languages. So in the days of Hezekiah, the Syriac and Hebrew had become, in a degree, distinct languages. 2 Kings xviii. In which of these languages the greatest number of alterations were produced, we do not know; but, from the general observations I have made in my researches, it appears that the Chaldee dialect, in the use of dental letters instead of sibilants, is much the most general in the Celtic and Teutonic languages of Europe. Thus the German only has a sibilant in *wasser*, when the other Teutonic languages have a dental, *water*. I think also that there are far more words in the European languages which accord with the Chaldee or Arabic, than there are words which accord with the Hebrew. If this observation is well founded, the Hebrew must have suffered the loss of more primitive words than the other languages of the Shemitic family. This, however, is true, that all of them have lost some words, and in some cases the Hebrew retains what the others have lost.

8. The Hebrew Scriptures are, by many centuries, the most ancient writings extant. Hence probably the strange inference, that the Hebrew is the oldest language; as if the inhabitants of Chaldea and Syria had had no language for ages before the progenitor of the Hebrews was born.

9. The vernacular words in the Celtic and Teutonic languages of modern Europe, which are evidently the same words as still exist in the Shemitic languages, are of the same antiquity; being a part of the common language which was used on the plain of Shinar, before the dispersion.

The descendants of Japheth peopled the northern part of Asia, and all Europe; or, if some colonies from Egypt planted themselves in Greece at an early period, they or their descendants must have been merged in the mass of Japhetic population. Certain it is, that the Greek language is chiefly formed on the same radical words as the Celtic and Teutonic languages.

The Japhetic tribes of men, whose descendants peopled the south and west of Europe, were first established in the country now called Persia, or, by the natives themselves, Iran. Of this fact, the evidence now existing is decisive. The numerous words found in the Greek, Latin, Gaelic, English, and the kindred tongues, which are still used in Persia, prove, beyond all question, that Persia must have been the residence of the people whose descendants introduced into Europe the languages from which the modern languages are derived. The fact proves further, that a great body of the original Persians remained in their own country, and their descendants constitute the mass of the population at this day.

In the early stages of society, men dwelt or migrated in families, tribes, or clans. The family of Abraham and Jacob in Asia, and the clans of the Gaels in Scotland, exhibit to us the manner in which societies and nations were originally formed. The descendants of a man settled around him, and formed a clan, or tribe, of which the government was patriarchal. Such families often migrated in a body, and often the personal characteristics of the progenitor might be distinctly traced in his descendants for many generations. In process of time, some of these families became nations; more generally, by means of wars and migrations, different tribes became blended, and the distinction of families was lost.

In rude ages, the families or tribes of men are named from some characteristic of the people; or, more generally, from the place of their residence. The Greeks gave the name of *Scythia* to the north of Europe and Asia, but the primitive inhabitants of the west of Europe they called Κελτοι, *Kelts*, *Celts*, a word signifying *woods men*.* These were descendants from the same ancestors as the Greeks and Romans themselves, but they had pushed their migrations into Gaul, Spain, and Britain. The first settlers or occupiers of these countries were driven forward by successive hordes, until they were checked by the ocean; there they made their stand, and there we find their descendants at this day. These may be considered as the descendants of the earliest settlers or first inhabitants of the countries where they are found. Among these are the inhabitants of France, south of

* Welsh *celt*, a cover or shelter, a *Celt*; *celtiad*, an inhabitant of the covert or wood; *celu*, to conceal, Lat. *celo*. In Gaelic the word is *coilt* or *ceilt*. The Celts were originally a tribe or nation inhabiting the north of Italy, or the still more northern territory.

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the Garonne, and those of the north of Spain, called by the Romans Aquitani and Cantabri, in more modern times Gascoigns, Basques, and Cantabrians, who still retain their native language; and in Great Britain, the Gaels in Scotland, and the natives of the north and west of Ireland, who also retain their primitive language.*

The first inhabitants of the north and west of Europe, known to the Greeks and Romans, to whom we are indebted for our earliest accounts of that region, were the Cimbri, who inhabited the peninsula of Denmark, now called Jutland, and the tribes which belonged to the Teutonic and Gothic races which were established in Germany and on both sides of the Baltic. Whether tribes of Celtic origin had overspread the latter countries before the arrival of the Gothic and Teutonic races, and all Europe had been inhabited by the Celts even to the borders of Sarmatia, has been a question much disputed by historians and antiquaries. The German and French writers generally contend that the Celts inhabited all the north of Europe, as far at least as Sarmatia; but some respectable English writers are of a different opinion. Now, it is agreed that the Welsh are descendants of the Cimbri, inhabitants of Jutland; and their language bears a strong affinity to the Celtic languages which still exist — a fact that countenances the opinion of the German and French writers. But the dispute is of little moment; the Celtic, Teutonic and Gothic races being all of the Japhetic stock, migrating from Asia through Asia Minor at different times, and pursuing different courses westward. The first tribes probably sought the warm climates along the north coast of the Mediterranean, and established themselves in Greece and Italy. Others followed the course of the Danube and its subsidiary streams, till they fell upon the rivers that conducted them to the Baltic. The first inhabitants of Greece and Italy were probably of the Celtic race; but if they were, it is very evident that tribes of the Teutonic or Gothic races invaded those countries before they were civilized, and intermingled with the original inhabitants. The Pelasgi may have been among the number. This is an inference which I draw from the affinities of the Greek and Latin languages with those of Teutonic origin. The Teutonic and Gothic races impressed their language upon all the continent of Europe west of the Vistula, and from that river to the Rhine, or rather to the Seine, anterior to the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cesar. The same races, invading and conquering the south of Europe, in the fourth and fifth centuries, on the downfall of the Roman empire, infused a portion of their language into the Italian and Spanish, which is still distinguishable.

The ancient Sarmatia, including Poland and Russia, was probably peopled originally by races of men who passed into Europe by the country north of the Euxine. Their original residence was along the Rivers Kur and Araxes, or on the mountains between the Euxine and Caspian. The name of the *Russ* or Russians is clearly recognized in the *Roxolani* of Pliny and Ptolemy, and possibly the ancestors of this race may have entered Europe by Asia Minor. That the Teutonic races, originally from Persia, inhabited Asia Minor, and migrated westward by that course, is evident from the names which they impressed on mountains, rivers, and places. Such are the *Cragus* of Pliny, the Welsh and English *crag*;† *Perga* in Pamphylia, now *burg* or *bergen*; *Thymbreck*, the name of a small stream near the site of Troy, a word in which we recognize the English *brook*; it was contracted by the Greeks into *Thymbrius*.‡

It is admitted by all gentlemen acquainted with Oriental literature, that the Sanscrit, or ancient language of India, the parent of all the dialects of that great peninsula, is radically the same language or from the same stock as the Greek and Latin; the affinities between them being remarkably clear and decisive. If so, the inhabitants of India and the descendants of the Celtic and Teutonic nations are all of one family, and must have all migrated from one country after the separation of the nations of the Shemitic stock from those of the Japhetic race.§

Whether that country was Persia, or Cashmir, or a country farther east, is a point not easily determined. One important inference results from this fact — that the white men of Europe, and the black or tawny men of India, are direct descendants from a common ancestor.

Of the languages of Europe, the Greek was first improved and refined, and next to that the Latin. The affinity between these languages and those of the west and north of Europe is very striking, and demonstrates their common origin. It is probable, however, that there are some words in the Greek derived from Africa, if Egyptian colonies were established in Greece, as historians inform us.

The modern Italian, Spanish, French, and Portuguese, are composed chiefly of Latin words, much altered, however, both in orthography and inflections. Perhaps nine tenths of all the words now found in those languages are of Latin origin; being introduced by the Romans, who held Gaul in subjection five or six centuries, and Spain much longer; or being borrowed from Latin authors since the revival of letters. All these languages, however, retain many words of Celtic origin; the primitive language not having been entirely extirpated. In some instances, the same word has been transmitted through both channels, the Celtic and the Latin, and is yet retained. Thus in French *céder*, and in Italian *cedere*, is directly from the Latin *cedo;* while the French *congedier* and Italian *congedare* are composed of the same word, with a prefix, derived from the Celtic, and retained in the Welsh *gadaw*, to quit, to leave, [L. *concedo*.] And this same verb probably appears also in *quit*, a word common to the Teutonic and to the Celtic languages. — See CONGE, in the Dictionary.

It must be observed further, that the Spanish language contains some words of African origin, introduced by the Carthaginians before the Roman conquest of Spain, or afterward by the Moors, who for several centuries were masters of that country. It contains also some words of Gothic origin, introduced by the Goths, who conquered that country, at the downfall of the Roman empire. The French also contains some words of Teutonic origin, either from the Belgic tribes, who occupied the country to the Seine at the time of Cesar's invasion, or from the Franks, who established the dynasty of the Merovingian kings in the fifth century, or from the Normans, who obtained possession of the northern part of that kingdom in the tenth century, or from all these sources.

The German, Dutch or Belgic, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Swedish languages are of Teutonic or Gothic origin.‖ They are all closely allied; a great part of the words in them all being the same or from the same roots, with different prefixes or affixes. There is, however, a greater difference between the Danish and Swedish, which are of the Gothic stock, and the German and Dutch, which are of Teutonic origin, than between two languages of the same stock, as between the Danish and Swedish. The Norwegian, Icelandic, and some of the languages or dialects of Switzerland, belong to the same stock; but of these I have no particular knowledge.

The Basque or Cantabrian in Spain, the Gaelic in the north of Scotland, and the Hiberno-Celtic or native language of Ireland, are the purest remains of the ancient Celtic. From a comparison of a vocabulary of the Gaelic and Hiberno-Celtic, I find little or no difference between them; and from a long and attentive examination of this language, and of the languages of Teutonic origin, I find less difference between them than most authors have supposed to exist.

The Armoric or language of Brittany, in the north-west angle of France, and the Cornish, in the south-west of England, are also of Celtic origin. The Cornish is now extinct; but the Armoric is a living language.

* I purposely omit all consideration of the different families, tribes, or nations, which first peopled Greece and Italy. In Greece we read of the Γραικοι or Graeci, the Hellenes, the Achæans, the Dorians, the Æolians, the Ionians, the Pelasgi, &c.; in Italy, of the Illyrians, the Liburni, the Siculi, the Veneti or Heneti, the Iberi, Ligures, Sicani, Etrusci, Insubres, Sabini, Latini, Samnites, and many others. But as these nations or their descendants gave the name of CELTS to the Umbri, or nations that dwelt in the north, in the less cultivated parts of Europe, and to the inhabitants of Gaul; and as all the tribes, under whatever denomination they were known, were branches of the great Japhetic stock, I shall call them by that general name, CELTS; and under the general name of Goths or Teutons, shall comprehend the various tribes that inhabited the north of Germany, and the country north of the Baltic, or Scandinavia.

A late writer seems to consider the Teutonic races as the only ancestors of the Greeks and Romans. But from Celtic words still found in the Greek and Latin, words not belonging to any of the Gothic or Teutonic languages, it is demonstrably certain that the primitive settlers in Greece and Italy belonged to the Celtic races. Thus the Greek βραχιων, Lat. *brachium*, the arm, is formed on the Gaelic *braigh*, *raigh*, W. *braig*, a word not found among the Teutonic nations. So the Welsh *mociaw*, to mock, is found in the Greek μωκαομαι, and French *moquer*, to mock, and Ir. *mogadh*, a mocking; but not in any of the Gothic or Teutonic languages. Many similar facts prove that the Celtic races were among the earliest inhabitants of Greece.

† Plin. H. N. lib. 5, cap. 27. Strabo, lib. 7. 6, informs us that the Dalmatians had the singular practice of making a division of their fields every eighth year. Hence perhaps the name, from *deal*, and *math* or *madh*, country.

‡ Clarke's Travels.

§ See the word CHUK, in the Dictionary.

‖ In strictness, the Swedish and Danish are of Gothic origin, and the German and Saxon, of Teutonic origin.

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The English, as now spoken, is a language composed of words from several others. The basis of the language is Anglo-Saxon, or, as I shall, for the sake of brevity, call it, Saxon, by which it is closely allied to the languages of Teutonic and Gothic origin on the continent. But it retains a great number of words from the ancient languages of Britain, the Belgic or Lloegrian, and the Cymraeg or Welsh, particularly from the latter, and some from the Cornish. Cesar informs us, that before he invaded Britain, Belgic colonies had occupied the southern coast of England; and the inhabitants of the interior, northern and western parts, were the ancestors of the present Welsh, who call themselves *Cymry*, and their country *Cymru*, a name which indicates their origin from the Cimbri, inhabitants of the modern Denmark, or Cimbric Chersonese, now Jutland.

The modern Welsh contains many Latin words introduced by the Romans, who had possession of Britain for five hundred years. But the body of the language is probably their vernacular tongue. It is more nearly allied to the languages of Celtic origin than to those of the Teutonic and Gothic stock; and of this British language, the Cornish and Armoric are dialects.

It has been commonly supposed that the Britons were nearly exterminated by the Saxons, and that the few that survived escaped into the west of England, now Wales. It is true that many took refuge in Wales, which their descendants still retain; but it can not be true that the other parts of England were entirely depopulated. On the other hand, great numbers must have escaped slaughter, and been intermixed with their Saxon conquerors. The Welsh words, which now form no unimportant part of the English language, afford decisive evidence of this fact. It is probable, however, that these words were for a long time used only by the common people, for few of them appear in the early Saxon writers.

The English contains also many words introduced by the Danes, who were for some time masters of England; which words are not found in the Saxon. These words prevail most in the northern counties of England; but many of them are incorporated into the body of the language.

After the Conquest, the Norman kings endeavored to extirpate the English language, and substitute the Norman. For this purpose, it was ordained that all law proceedings and records should be in the Norman language; and hence the early records and reports of law cases came to be written in Norman. But neither royal authority, nor the influence of courts, could change the vernacular language. After an experiment of three hundred years, the law was repealed; and since that period, the English has been, for the most part, the official, as well as the common language of the nation. A few Norman words, however, remain in the English; most of them in law language.

Since the Conquest, the English has not suffered any shock from the intermixture of conquerors with the natives of England; but the language has undergone great alterations, by the disuse of a large portion of Saxon words, and the introduction of words from the Latin and Greek languages, with some French, Italian, and Spanish words. These words have, in some instances, been borrowed by authors directly from the Latin and Greek; but most of the Latin words have been received through the medium of the French and Italian. For terms in the sciences, authors have generally resorted to the Greek; and from this source, as discoveries in science demand new terms, the vocabulary of the English language is receiving continual augmentation. We have also a few words from the German and Swedish, mostly terms in mineralogy; and commerce has introduced new commodities of foreign growth or manufacture, with their foreign names, which now make a part of our language. Such are *camphor*, *amber*, *arsenic*, and many others.

The English, then, is composed of,

1st, Saxon and Danish words of Teutonic and Gothic origin.

2d, British or Welsh, Cornish and Armoric, which may be considered as of Celtic origin.

3d, Norman, a mixture of French and Gothic.

4th, Latin, a language formed on the Celtic and Teutonic.

5th, French, chiefly Latin corrupted, but with a mixture of Celtic.

6th, Greek, formed on the Celtic and Teutonic, with some Coptic.

7th, A few words directly from the Italian, Spanish, German, and other languages of the continent.

8th, A few foreign words, introduced by commerce, or by political and literary intercourse.

Of these, the Saxon words constitute our mother tongue, being words which our ancestors brought with them from Asia. The Danish and Welsh also are primitive words, and may be considered as a part of our vernacular language. They are of equal antiquity with the Chaldee and Syriac.

AFFINITY OF LANGUAGES.

On comparing the structure of the different languages of the Shemitic and Japhetic stocks, we can not but be struck with the fact, that although a great number of words consisting of the same or of cognate letters, and conveying the same ideas, are found in them all, yet in the inflections, and in the manner of forming compounds and derivatives, there are remarkable differences between the two great families. In the modifications of the verb, for expressing person, time, and mode, very little resemblance is observable between them. If we could prove that the personal terminations of the verb, in the Japhetic languages, were originally pronouns, expressive of the persons, we should prove an affinity between the words of the two races in a most important particular. Some attempts of this kind have been made, but not with very satisfactory results.*

In the formation of nouns, we recognize a resemblance between the English termination *th*, in *birth*, *truth*, *drouth*, [Saxon *drugothe*,] *warmth*, &c., and the Shemitic terminations יתּ and ותּ; and the old plural termination *en*, retained in *oxen*, and the Welsh plural ending *ion*, coincide nearly with the Arabic termination of the dual number أن *an*, and the regular masculine plural termination ون *on*, as well as with the Chaldee, Hebrew, and Syriac ין *in*. And it is justly remarked by Mitford, that in the variety of plural terminations of nouns, there is a striking resemblance between the Arabic and the Welsh. There is one instance, in the modern languages of Teutonic origin, in which we find the Arabic nunnation: — this is the German and Dutch *binnen*, the Saxon *binnan* or *binnon*, signifying *within*, Hebrew and Chaldee בּין, Ar. بين *bin*, without the mark of nunnation when it signifies *within;* but when it signifies separation, space, interval, the original sense, it is written بَيْنَ, and pronounced, with the nunnation, like the Teutonic word *binnon*.

One mode of forming nouns from verbs in the Shemitic languages is by prefixing *m*. I know of no instance of this manner of formation in the Japhetic languages, except in some names which are of Oriental origin. *Mars* is said to be from *αρης*, but if so, the word was undoubtedly formed in the East. So we find *Morpheus*, the god of sleep, to be probably formed with the prefix *m*, from the Ethiopic ΛΟΖΔ *aorf*, to rest, to fall asleep; whence we infer that *Morpheus* is sleep deified.†

But as many words in all the languages of Europe and Asia are formed with prepositions, perhaps it may be found, on examination, that some of these prefixes may be common to the families of both stocks, the Japhetic and the Shemitic. We find in German *gemüth*, in Dutch *gemoed*, from *muth*, *moed*, mind, *mood*. We find *mad* in Saxon is *gemaad; polish*, the Latin *polio*, is in Welsh *caboli; mail* in Italian is both *maglia* and *camaglia; belief* in Saxon is *geleaf*, and in German *glaube*. We find that in the Shemitic languages, מלא signifies to fill or be full, and we find in the Arabic كمل *kamala*, has the same signification. In Syriac, ܓܠ *gal*, signifies to remove; and ܟܓܠ *kagal*, signifies to wander in mind, to be delirious. In Chaldee and Syriac, דמר is to wonder, precisely the Latin *demiror*, which is a compound of *de* and *miror*.

We find also that nations differ in the orthography of some initial sounds, where the words are the same. Thus the Spanish has

* According to Dr. Edwards, there is a remarkable resemblance between the Shemitic languages and the Muhhekaneew, or Mohegan, one of the native languages of New England, in the use of the pronouns as prefixes and affixes to verbs. — *Observations, &c.* p. 13.

† Ludolf, Col. 446, 447.

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llamar, *llorar*, for the Latin *clamo*, *ploro;* and the Welsh has *llawr*, for the English *floor*, *llabi*, a tall, lank person, coinciding with *flabby*, *llac* for *slack*, and the like

As the prepositions and prefixes, in all languages, constitute an important class of words, being used in composition to vary the sense of other parts of speech, to an almost unlimited extent, it may be useful to give them a particular consideration.

The simple prepositions are, for the most part, verbs or participles, or derived from them; when verbs, they are the radical or primary word, sometimes varied in orthography by the addition or alteration of a single vowel, or perhaps, in some cases, by the loss of the initial consonant, or aspirate. Such are the Greek παρα, περι, κατα; the Latin *con* and *per;* the English *for*, which retain their original consonants. The following, *of*, *by*, *in*, *on*, *un;* the Latin *ab*, *ad*, *pro*, *præ*, *re;* the Greek απο, επι, προ, may have lost the initial or final consonants; *of* for *hof; in* for *hin; ab* for *hab; pro* for *prod.* In some words this loss can only be conjectured; in others, it is known or obvious. Thus the English *by* and *be* was originally *big*, as it is in the Saxon; and the Latin *re* is written also *red*, evidently a derivative of an Arabic verb still existing; the Latin *sub* and *super* are formed probably from the Greek υπο, υπερ, by the change of an aspirate into ς, or the Greek words have lost that letter. The English *but* in the phrase "They are all here *but* one," is a participle; the Saxon *butan*, or *buton;* Dutch *buiten*, from *buiten*, to rove. *Among* is the Saxon *gemang* the verb, or the participle of *gemengan*, to *mingle.*

In general, the primary sense of the preposition is moving, or moved. Thus *to* in English, and *ad* in Latin, primarily denote advancing toward a place or object; as in the sentence, "We are going *to* town." *From*, *of*, Lat. *ab*, Gr. απο, denote motion from a place or object. The French *près* is from the Italian *presso*, and this is the Latin participle *pressus*, pressed; hence it denotes *near*, *close.*

In some instances prepositions are compounds, as the English *before;* that is, *be* or *by fore*, by the front; and the French *auprès*, at or near.

Prepositions, from their frequent use, and from the ease with which their primary signification is modified to express differences of position, motion, or relation, as occasions demand, have, in many instances, a great variety of applications; not, indeed, as many as lexicographers sometimes assign to them, but several different, and sometimes opposite significations; as, for examples, the English *for*, *with*, the Latin *con*, and the Greek παρα. *For*, which is from the root of the Saxon *faran*, Greek πορευομαι, to pass, denotes *toward*, as in the phrase "A ship bound *for* Jamaica;" or it denotes *in favor of*, as, "This measure is *for* the public benefit;" or, "The present is *for* a friend." But it denotes also opposition or negation, as in *forbear*, *forgive*, *forbid.*

With is a verb, but has rather the sense of a participle. It is found in the Gothic with a prefix, *ga-withan*, to join or unite. Its primary sense, then, is joined, close; hence, in company; as in the sentences—"Go *with* him," "Come *with* me." It has the sense also of *from*, *against*, *contrariety*, *opposition*, as in *withdraw*, *withstand*, *without.* In Saxon it had also the sense of *toward*, as "*with eorthan*," toward the earth; also of *for*, denoting substitution or equivalent in exchange, as, "*sylan with dæges weorce*," to give *for* a day's work; also of *opposite*, *over against*, as, "*with tha sæ*," opposite the sea.

Con, in Latin, generally signifies *with*, *toward* or *to*, denoting closeness or union, approach, joint operation, and the like, as in *concurro*, *conjungo*, *congredior;* but it has also the sense of *against* or *opposition*, as in *contendo.*

The Greek παρα is doubtless from the root of the English *fare*, Saxon *faran*, to go, to pass. It signifies *from*, that is, departure —also *at*, *to*, Latin *ad; near*, *with*, *beyond*, and *against.*

To understand the cause of the different and apparently contrary significations, we are to attend to the primary sense. The effect of passing to a place is nearness, *at*, *presso*, *près*, and this may be expressed by the participle, or, in a contracted form, by the verb. The act of passing or moving toward a place, readily gives the sense of such prepositions as *to*, and the Latin *ad*, and this advance may be in favor or for the benefit of a person or thing, the primary sense of which may perhaps be best expressed by *toward;* "A present or a measure is *toward* him." But when the advance of one thing toward another is in enmity or opposition, we express the sense by *against;* and this sense is especially expressed when the motion or approach is in front of a person, or intended to meet or counteract another motion. Hence the same word is often used to express both senses, the context determining which signification is intended. Thus *for* in English, in the sentence, "He that is not *for* us is against us," denotes *in favor of.* But in the phrase "*for* all that," it denotes opposition. "It rains; but *for* all that, we will take a ride," that is, in opposition to that, or notwithstanding the rain, we will ride.

The Greek παρα, among other senses, signifies beyond, that is, past, and *over*, Hebrew עבר.

The prepositions which are used as distinct words, are called separable prepositions, or more generally *prepositions:*—those which are used only in composition, are called inseparable prepositions. For the sake of brevity, I give to all words or single letters, prefixed to other words in composition, the general name of *prefixes.*

One of the best modes of ascertaining the true sense of a preposition, is, to examine its various uses in composition, and discover what effect it has in modifying the signification of the word to which it is prefixed.

Prepositions, used in compounds, often suffer the loss or change of a letter, for the sake of euphony, or the ease of pronunciation. Thus *ad* in Latin becomes *af* in *affero; con* becomes *col* in *colligo;* the Greek παρα loses a letter in παρειμι, as does αντι in many words.

The following sketch of the principal prepositions and prefixes in several languages of Europe, will exhibit some of the affinities of these languages, and, in a degree, illustrate the uses of this class of words.

SAXON AND GOTHIC.

And, Saxon and Gothic, signifies *against*, *opposite.* This is the Greek αντι, and Latin *ante*, not borrowed from the Greek or Latin, but a native word. Examples, *andstandan*, to stand against, to resist; *andswarian*, *answarian*, to answer; that is, to speak again, against, or in return.

Amb, *emb*, *ymb*, usually *emb*, Saxon, signifying *about*, *around;* coinciding with the Latin *amb*, and Greek αμφι. Example, *embfaran*, to go around, to walk about; *embutan*, about; *emb*, about, and *butan*, without. See *But. Ambeht*, *embeht*, *ymbeht*, office, duty; whence we have *embassador.* This in Gothic is *andbahtei*; and a bailiff, minister, or servant, is *andbahts.* The Germans have the word contracted in *amt*, charge, office, Dutch *ampt*, Danish *ambt.* The Gothic orthography gives rise to the question, whether *amb*, *emb*, and αντι, Saxon and Gothic *and*, are not radically the same word; and it is very certain that the Gothic and Saxon *and* is radically the same word as the Latin *in*, Danish *ind.* So in Gothic, "*and* wigans," *in* the ways, into the highways, Luke xiv. 23; "*and* haimos," per vicos, through the towns, Luke ix. 6.

This preposition, *amb*, is in Dutch *om;* in German *um;* in Swedish and Danish *om.*

At is a Gothic preposition and prefix, coinciding with English *at*, Latin *ad.*

Be, in Saxon, as a preposition and prefix, is always written *be*, or *big*, answering to the English *by*, a preposition, and *be* in *beset.* In Gothic, it is written *bi*, *by*, and *be*, being contractions of *big.* The primary and principal signification is *near*, *close;* as, "Stand or sit *by* me." So in the word *bystander.* It is a prefix of extensive use in the Saxon, German, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish. Its use in denoting instrumentality, may be from the sense of *nearness;* but more probably it is from *passing*, like *per*, through; or it denotes *proceeding from*, like *of;* as, "Salvation is *of* the Lord."

For, in Saxon, as in English, is a preposition and prefix of extensive use. In Saxon, *for* signifies a-going, from *faran*, to go, to fare. It is radically the same word as *fore*, in the sense of *in front*, *before.* Its primary sense is *advancing;* hence *moving toward;* hence the sense of *in favor of*, and that of opposition, or negation. See the preceding remarks.

This word in German is *für*, but, with this orthography, the word is little used in composition. Yet the German has *fürbitte*, intercession, or praying *for; fürwort*, intercession, recommendation, and a pronoun, [*for-word;*] and *für-wahr*, forsooth.

In the sense of *fore*, the German has *vor*, a word of extensive use as a prefix. Thus in Saxon *foreseon*, to foresee, is in German *vorsehen.* The identity of these words will not be questioned. But in German, as in Dutch, the preposition *ver*, which is the English *far*, and Saxon *fyr*, is used in composition, in words in which the Saxon and English have *for.* Thus *forgifan*, to *forgive*, is in German *vergeben*, and in Dutch *vergeeven*—Saxon, *forgitan*, to forget; German *vergessen;* Dutch *vergeeten.* Hence

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we see that the Saxon *for*, *fore*, *fyr*, the English *for*, *fore*, *far*, and the German *für*, *vor*, and *ver*, are from the same radix.

In Dutch, *for* and *fore* are represented by *voor*, and *ver* represents *for* and *far*.

The Danish also unites *for* and *fore*, as does the Swedish.

The French has this word in *pour*, and the Spanish and Portuguese in *por*. The latter signifies not only *for*, but *through*, as in Portuguese, "Eu passarei *por* França," I will pass *through* France. Here we see the sense of moving. In Spanish and Portuguese, this word is written also *para*, as if from the Greek. It is evidently the same word, probably received through a different channel from that of *por*. Now, *through* is the exact sense of the Latin *per;* and *per* is the Italian preposition answering to *for* and *por*. But, what is more to the purpose, the Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese word, equivalent to the English *forgive*, is in Spanish *perdonar*, in Italian *perdonare*, and in Portuguese *perdoar;* and the French is *pardonner*. Here, then, we have strong if not conclusive evidence, that *for*, *pour*, *por*, *per*, *par*, and *para*, in different languages, are all from one stock, the word being varied in dialect, or by the different families; just as we have *far*, as well as the Saxon *fyr*, and the English *forth*, *further*, from the same primitive word. We have the same word in *pursue* and *purchase*, from the French *pour*.

The Greek has περαν, and παρα, probably from the same root, as well as πορευομαι, πυρος.

Ga, in Gothic, which is *ge* in Saxon, is a prefix of very extensive use. In Saxon, it is prefixed to a large portion of all the verbs in the language. According to Lye, it has sometimes the sense of the Latin *cum;* but in most words I can not discern any effect of this prefix on the signification of the simple verb. It is retained in the Danish and in some German and Dutch words, especially in the participles of verbs, and in nouns formed from them. But it is remarkable that, although the Saxon is our mother tongue, we have not remaining in the language a single instance of this prefix, with the original orthography. The only remains of it are in the contraction *a*, as in *awake*, *adrift*, *ashamed*, &c., from *gewæcan*, *awæcan;* *gedrifan*, *adrifan;* *gesceamian*, *ascamian*. The letter *y* prefixed to verbs and participles used by Chaucer, as *yberied*, *yblent*, *ybore*, *ydight*, and a few others, is the remnant of the *ge*. The words *yclad* and *ycleped* are the last English words used in which this letter appears.

It is possible that the first syllable of *govern*, from Latin *guberno*, Greek κυβερναω, may be the same prefix; or it may be the Welsh prefix *go*, which occurs in *goberu*, to work, which the Romans wrote *operor*. But I know not whether the first syllable of *govern* is a prefix or not.

There is another word which retains this prefix corrupted, or its equivalent; this is *common*, which we have received from the Latin *communis*. This word in the Teutonic dialects is, Saxon *gemæne;* German *gemein;* Dutch *gemeen;* Danish *gemeen;* Swedish *gemen*. Now, if this is the Latin *communis*, — and of the identity of the last component part of the word there can, I think, be no doubt, — then the first part of the word is the Teutonic *ge* altered to *com;* or, what is more probable, *com* is the equivalent of *ge*, or *ge* may be a contracted and corrupted form of *cum*, *com*. In either case, we arrive at the conclusion that the Teutonic *ge* and the Latin *cum* are equivalent in signification.

In is used in the Saxon and Gothic, as in modern English. It is in German *ein*, Dutch and Swedish *in*, Danish *ind*, Greek εν, Latin *in*, French *en*. This is radically the same word as *on* and *un*, the German *an*, Dutch *aan*, and Welsh *an*. In its original sense, it implies moving, advancing toward; and hence its use as a particle of negation or contrariety. "Eunt *in* urbem," They are going *to* the city. "Hæc audio *in* te dici," I hear these things said *against* you. In modern military usage, *on* is used in the same sense of advancing; "The army is marching *on* Liege."

Mid, in Saxon, signifies *with*. It is the Gothic *mith*, German *mit*, Dutch *mede* or *met*, and the Greek μετα; but not retained in English. It seems to have the same origin as *mid*, *middle*, *amidst*. In the Gothic it is used as a prefix.

Mis, a prefix, is the verb *miss*, to deviate. It is used in Saxon, German, Dutch, Swedish, and Danish, in nearly the same sense as in English. Its radical sense is to depart, or wander.

Of is a preposition and prefix of extensive use in the Saxon, as in English. It denotes, primarily, issuing or proceeding from; hence separation, departure, and distance: in the latter sense, it is written *off*. It is the Latin *ab*, written by the early Romans *af;* the Greek απο, the German *ab*, the Dutch *af*, Danish and Swedish *af*. The Saxons often prefixed this word in cases where we use it after the verb as a modifier; as, *of-drifan*, to *drive off;* as it is still used by the Germans, Dutch, Swedes, and Danes. We retain it, as a prefix, in *offset* and *offspring*, Saxon *of-spring*. As it denotes *proceeding from*, it is the proper sign of the genitive case; the case expressing production.

Ofer, English *over*, Gothic *ufar*, German *über*, Dutch *over*, Danish *over*, Swedish *ofver*, is a preposition and prefix, in all the Teutonic and Gothic languages which I have examined; and in the same or similar senses. This seems to be the Greek υπερ, from which the Latins formed *super* by converting the aspirate of the Greek vowel into *s*. This is probably the Heb. Ch. Syr. Ar. עבר, to pass, a passing, beyond.

On is a Saxon preposition and prefix, of very extensive use. It is obviously a different orthography of *in*, and it is used for *in* in the Saxon; as, "*on onginn*," in the beginning. It has also the sense we now give to *on* and *upon*, with other modifications of signification.

In composition, *on* signifies *into*, or *toward*; as, *on-blawan*, to blow in; *onclifian*, to adhere, to *cleave to;* and it is also a particle of negation, like *un;* as, *onbindan*, to unbind. This *on* is only a different spelling of *un*, in Dutch *on*, German *un*, used as a word of negation. The Gothic has *un* and *und*, in the like sense, as the Danish has *un;* the Dutch *ont*. In this sense, *un* answers precisely to the Greek αντι, and as this is sometimes written *und* in Gothic, as *in* is written *ind* in Danish, there can be little doubt that *in*, *on*, *un*, αντι, are all from one stock. The original word may have been *han*, *hin*, or *hon;* such loss of the first letter is very common; and *inn*, from the Ch. and Heb. חנה, presents us with an example. See In and Inn, in the Dictionary.

The German has *an*, and the Dutch *aan*, in the sense of *in* and *on*.

Oth is a Saxon preposition and prefix, sometimes written *ath* and *ed*, and answering nearly to the Latin *ad* and *re;* as in *oth-witan*, contracted, to *twit*, to throw in the teeth. It has also the sense of *from*, or *away*, or *against*, as in *othswerian*, to abjure. This preposition is obsolete, but we have the remains of it in *twit*, and perhaps in a few other words.

Sam, *samod*, a prefix. See the Danish and Swedish, *infra*.

To is a preposition and prefix, of extensive use in our mother tongue. It occurs as a prefix in such words as *to-brœcan*, to break; *to-beran*, to bring or bear, [*ad-ferre*.] We retain it in *together*, Saxon *togædere;* and in *toward*, Saxon *toward*, *towardes;* and in *tomorrow*, *today*, *tonight*. The Dutch write it *toe*, and the Germans *zu*, and both nations use it extensively as a prefix. In Gothic it is written *du*, as in *du-ginnan*, to gin, that is, to begin.

It would be gratifying to learn whether the Ethiopic ፐ, which is prefixed to many verbs, is not the remains of the same preposition.

Un is a Saxon prefix, of extensive use as a privative or particle of negation. See *On* and *In*.

Under is a Saxon preposition and prefix, of considerable use in the present English sense. The Germans write it *unter*, and the Dutch *onder*, and use it in like manner. The Danes and Swedes write it *under*, and use it in the same sense.

Up, *uppe*, is a Saxon preposition and prefix, of considerable use in the present English sense. The Gothic has *uf*, in the sense of the Latin *sub*. The Germans write it *auf*, and the Dutch *op*, the Danes *op*, and the Swedes *up*, and all use it as a prefix.

Us, in Gothic, is a preposition and prefix. This is the German *aus*, and equivalent to the Latin *ex*. It is the Saxon *ut*, the English *out*, Dutch *uit*, Swedish *ut*, and Danish *ud*, dialectically varied. To this answers the Welsh *ys*, used in composition; but *ys* seems rather to be a change of the Latin *ex*, for the Latin *expello* is written in Welsh *yspeliaw*, and *extendo* is *estyn*.

Wither, in Saxon, from the root of *with*, denotes *against*, or *opposition*. It is a prefix in Saxon, written in German *wider*, in Dutch *weder;* Danish and Swedish *veder*. It is obsolete, but retained in the old law term *withernam*, a counter-taking or distress.

In the German language, there are some prepositions and prefixes not found in the Saxon; as,

Ent, denoting from, out, away.

Er, without, out or to. Danish *er*.

Nach, properly *nigh*, as in *nachbar*, neighbor; but its most common signification in composition is *after;* as in *nachgehen*, to go after. This sense is easily deducible from its primary sense, which is close, near, from urging, pressing, or following. In Dutch, this word is contracted to *na*, as in *nabuur*, neighbor; *nagaan*, to follow. The Russ has *na* also, a prefix of extensive use, and probably the same word. This fact suggests the ques-

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tion, whether the ancestors of these great families of men had not their residence in the same or an adjoining territory. It deserves also to be considered whether this *na* is not the Shemitic נ, occurring as a prefix to verbs.

Weg is a prefix used in the German and Dutch. It is the Saxon, German, and Dutch *weg*, *way;* in the sense of *away*, or passing from, from the verb, in Saxon *wægan*, *wegan*, to carry, to weigh, English to *wag*, the sense of which is to move or pass; as German *wegfallen*, to fall off or away.

Zer, in German, denotes separation.

In the Gothic dialects, Danish and Swedish, *fra* is used as a prefix. This is the Scottish *fra*, English *from*, of which it may be a contraction.

Fram in Swedish, and *frem* in Danish, is also a prefix. The primary sense is to go, or proceed, and hence it denotes moving to or toward, forth, &c., as in Danish *fremfører*, to bring forth; *fremkalder*, to call for. But in Danish, *fremmed* is strange, foreign, and it is probable that the English *from* is from the same root, with a different application. It may be from the same stock as the Gothic *frum*, origin, beginning, Latin *primus*, signifying to shoot forth, to extend, to pass along.

Gien, *igien*, in Danish, and *igen*, in Swedish, is the English *gain* in *again*, *against*. This is a prefix in both these Gothic languages. It has the sense of the Latin *re*, as in *igienkommer*, to come back, to return; of *against*, as in *igienkalder*, to countermand, or recall; of *again*, as *gienbinder*, to bind again. This may be the Latin *con*.

Mod, in Danish, and *mot*, *emot*, in Swedish, is a preposition, signifying *to*, *toward*, *against*, *contrary*, *for*, *by*, *upon*, *out*, &c.; as "*mod staden*," toward the city; *modstrider*, to resist; *modgift*, an antidote; *modbör*, a contrary wind; *modvind*, the same. This is the English *meet*, in the Gothic orthography, *motyan*, to meet, whence to *moot*.

O, in Swedish, is a negative or privative prefix, as in *otidig*, immature, in English, *not tidy*. It is probably a contracted word.

Paa in Danish, *på* in Swedish, is a preposition and prefix, signifying *on*, *in*, *upon*. Whether this is allied to *be*, *by*, and the Russ. *po*, I shall not undertake to determine with confidence; but it probably is the same, or from the same source.

Samman, signifying together, and from the root of *assemble*, is a prefix of considerable use in both languages. It answers to the Saxon *sam*, *samod*, equivalent to the Latin *con* or *cum*. It seems to be allied to *same* and the Latin *similis*.

Til, both in Danish and Swedish, is a prefix, and in Danish, of very extensive use. It is equivalent to the English *to* or *toward*, and signifies also *at*, *in*, *on*, *by*, and *about*, and in composition often has the sense of *back* or *re*, as in *tilbage*, backward, that is, *to back;* but generally it retains the sense of *to* or *onward;* as in *tilbyder*, to offer, that is, to speak or order to; *tildriver*, to drive on; *tilgiver*, to allow, to pardon, that is, to give to, and hence to give back, to remit. This is the English *till*, which we use in the same sense as the Danes; but in English it always refers to *time*, whereas in Danish and Swedish it refers to *place*. Thus we can not say, "We are going *till* town;" but we say, "Wait *till* I come, *till* my arrival;" literally, "Wait *to* I come, *to* my arrival;" that is, to the time of arrival. The difference is not in the sense of the preposition, but in its application.

The Scotch retain the Danish and Swedish use of this word; no slight evidence of their origin.

U in Danish, the Swedish *O*, is a prefix, equivalent to *in*, and is used as a privative or negative; as in *uaar*, an unseasonable year; *uartig*, uncivil.

RUSSIAN.

Vo, or *ve*, signifies *in*, *at*, *by*, and may possibly be from the same root as the English *be*, *by*. But see *Po*.

Za is a prefix signifying *for*, *on account of*, *by reason of*, *after;* as in *zaviduyu*, to envy, from *vid*, visage; *viju*, to see, Latin *video;* *zadirayu*, from *deru*, to *tear;* *zamirayu*, to be astonished or stupefied, from the root of Latin *miror*, and Russian *mir*, peace; *miryu*, to pacify, to reconcile; *mirnie*, pacific; *zamirenie*, peace, pacification; *zamiriayu*, to make peace; Arm. *miret*, to hold, to stop; the radical sense of wonder, astonishment, and of peace.

Ko, a preposition, signifying *to*, *toward*, *for*.

Na, a preposition and prefix, signifying *on*, *upon*, *at*, *for*, *to*, seems to be the German *nach*, Dutch *na;* as in *nagrada*, recompense; *na*, and the root of Latin *gratia;* *nasidayu*, to *sit* down, &c.

Nad, a preposition, signifying *above* or *upon*.

O, a preposition, signifying *of* or *from*, and *for*.

Ob, a preposition and prefix, signifying *to*, *on*, *against*, *about;* as, *obnemayu*, to surround, to embrace; *ob* and Saxon *neman*, to take.

Ot is a preposition, signifying *from*, and it may be the English *out*.

Po is a preposition and prefix of extensive use, signifying *in*, *by*, *after*, *from*, &c.; as, *podayu*, to give to; *polagayu*, to *lay*, to expend, employ, *lay* out; to tax or assess; to establish or fix; to believe or suppose; *po* and *lay*. This corresponds with English *by*, and the Latin has it in *possideo*, and a few other words. [Saxon *besittan*.] *Pomen*, remembrance, *po* and *mens*, mind.

Rad, a preposition, signifying *for*, or *for the love of*.

So, a preposition and prefix of extensive use, signifying *with*, *of*, *from;* and as a mark of comparison, it answers nearly to the English *so* or *as*.

Y, with the sound of *u*, is a preposition and prefix of extensive use. It signifies *near*, *by*, *at*, *with*, as *uberayu*, to put in order, to adjust, to cut, to reap, to mow, to dress, French *parer*, Latin *paro;* *ugoda*, satisfaction; *ugodnei*, good, useful, English *good;* *udol*, a dale, from *dol*.

WELSH.

The prefixes in the Welsh language are numerous. The following are the principal.

Am, about, encompassing; Saxon *amb*, Greek αμφι.

An. See Saxon *In*.

Cy, *cyd*, *cyv*, *cym*, implying union, and answering to *cum*, *con*, and *co* in Latin. Indeed *cym*, written also *cyv*, seems to be the Latin *cum*, and *cy* may be a contraction of it, like *co* in Latin. *Ca* seems also to be a prefix, as in *caboli*, to polish, Latin *polio*.

Cyn, *cynt*, former, first, as if allied to *begin*.

Di, negative and privative.

Dis, negative and precise.

Dy, iterative.

E and *ec*, adversative.

Ed and *eit*, denoting repetition, like *re*, Saxon *ed*, *oth*.

Es, separating, like Latin *ex*. See *Ys*.

Go, extenuating, inchoative, approaching, going, denotes diminution or a less degree, like the Latin *sub;* as in *gobrid*, somewhat dear. This seems to be from the root of English *go*.

Han, expressive of origination

Lled, partly, half.

Oll, all.

Rhag, before.

Rhy, over, excessive.

Tra, over, beyond; Latin *trans*.

Try, through.

Ym, mutual, reflective.

Ys, denoting from, out of, separation, proceeding from, answering to the Latin *ex;* as, *yspeliaw*, *to* expel. So *es*, Welsh, *estyn*, to *extend*.

Most of these prepositions, when used as prefixes, are so distinct as to be known to be prefixes.

But in some instances, the original preposition is so obscured by a loss or change of letters, as not to be obvious, nor indeed discoverable, without resorting to an ancient orthography. Thus, without the aid of the Saxon orthography, we should probably not be able to detect the component parts of the English *twit*. But in Saxon it is written *edwitan* and *othwitan;* the preposition or prefix *oth*, with *witan*, to disallow, reproach, or cast in the teeth.

It has been above suggested to be possible, that in the Shemitic languages, the נ in triliteral roots may be the same prefix as the Russian *na*, the Dutch *na*, and the German *nach*. Let the reader attend to the following words.

Hebrew נבט, to look, to behold, to regard. The primary sense of *look* is, to reach, extend, or throw.

Ch., to look; also to *bud* or sprout.

Ar. نبط *nabata*, to spring, or issue as water; to flow out; to devise or strike out; to draw out.

If the first letter is a prefix, the Hebrew word would accord with Latin *video*; the Chaldee, with *video* and with *bud*, Spanish *botar*, French *bouton*, *bouter*, to *put*, and English to *pout*, and French *bout*, end, from shooting, extending.

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Ar. نبت *nabatha*, to *bud;* to germinate. See Ch. *supra.*

Heb. נבל *naval*, to *full;* to sink down; to wither; to fall off, as leaves and flowers; to act foolishly; to disgrace. Derivative, foolish; a *fool;* נפל *nafal*, Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam., to *fall.*

Ch. נבל *nabal*, to make *foul;* to *defile;* that is, to throw or put on.

Ar. نبل *nabala*, to shoot, as an arrow; to drive, as camels; to excel; also to die; that is, probably, to *fall.*

Can there be any question, that *fall*, *foul*, and *fool* are this very word, without the first consonant? The Arabic, without the first consonant, agrees with Gr. βαλλω, and the sense of *falling*, then, is to throw one's self down.

Heb. נטר *natar*, to keep, guard, preserve, retain, observe.

Ch. to observe; to keep; to lay up.

Syr. and Sam. *id.*

Eth. ናጠረ *natar*, to shine.

Ar. نطر *natara*, to keep; to see; to look; to attend.

Remove the first letter, and this coincides with the Greek τηρεω.

No person will doubt whether נמל *namal*, to circumcise, is formed on מול *mul.*

Ch. נסר *nasar*, to cut; to saw. Syr. *id.* Lat. *serra*, *serro.*

Ar. نفد *nafida*, to *fade*, to vanish, to perish, to be empty, to fail.

Heb. נפח *nafach*, to blow, to breathe. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar. *id.* from פוח, *puach*, to blow.

If the Shemitic נ in these and similar words is a prefix or the remains of a preposition, it coincides very closely with the Russ. and Dutch *na*, and the latter we know to be a contraction of the German *nach*. Now, the German *nach* is the English *nigh;* for no person can doubt the identity of the German *nachbar* and the English *neighbor.*

In the course of my investigations, I very early began to suspect that *b*, *f*, *p*, *c*, *g*, and *k*, before *l* and *r*, are either casual letters, introduced by peculiar modes of pronunciation, or the remains of prepositions; most probably the latter. I had advanced far in my Dictionary, with increasing evidence of the truth of this conjecture, before I had received Owen's Dictionary of the Welsh language. An examination of this work has confirmed my suspicions, or rather changed them into certainty.

If we attend to the manner of articulating the letters, and the ease with which *bl*, *br*, *fl*, *fr*, *pl*, *pr*, *cl*, *cr*, *gl*, *gr*, are pronounced, without an intervening vowel, even without a sheva, we shall not be surprised that a preposition or prefix, like *be*, *pe*, *pa*, *po*, or *ge*, should, in a rapid pronunciation, lose its vowel, and the consonant coalesce closely with the first letter of the principal word. Thus *blank*, *prank*, might naturally be formed from *belank*, *perank*. That these words are thus formed, I do not know; but there is nothing in the composition of the words to render it improbable. Certain it is, that a vast number of words are formed with these prefixes, on other words, or the first consonant is a mere adventitious addition; for they are used with or without the first consonant. Take the following examples: —

Hiberno-Celtic, or Irish, *brac* or *brach*, the arm, is written also *raigh*, Welsh *braiç*, whence βραχιων, brachium. *Braigh*, the neck, Sax. *hraca*, Eng. *rack*, Gr. ῥαχις. *Fraoch*, heath, ling, *brake*, L. *erica.*

Welsh *llawr*, Basque *lurra*, Eng. *floor*

Lat. *floccus*, Eng. *flock* or *lock.*

Sax. *hraccan*, Eng. to *reach*, in vomiting.*

Sax. *hracod*, Eng. *ragged.*

Ger. *rock*, Eng. *frock.*

Dutch *geluk*, Ger. *gluck*, Eng. *luck.*

Greek, Eolic dialect, βροδον, for ῥοδον, a rose.

Latin *clunis*, Eng. *loin*, G. *lende*, W. *clun*, from *llun.*

Eng. *cream*, Ger. *rahm*, Dutch *room.*

Sax. *hlaf*, Polish *chlieb*, G. *leib*, Eng. *loaf.*

Sax. *hladan*, Eng. to *lade* or *load*, Russ. *kladu*, to lay.

Greek κλινω, Lat. *clino*, Sax. *hlinian*, *hleonan*, Russ. *klonyu*, Eng. to *lean.*

Greek λαγηνος, Lat. *lagena*, Eng. *flagon.*

Sax. *hrysan*, Eng. to *rush.*

French *frapper*, Eng. to *rap.*

Sax. *gerædian*, to make ready; in Chaucer, *greith*, to make ready. Sax. *hræd*, quick; *hradian*, to hasten; *hrædnes*, Eng *readiness.*

Spanish *frisar*, to curl or frizzle; *rizar*, the same.

Sax. *gerefa*, Eng. *reeve*, G. *graf*, D *graaf.*

Lat. *glycyrrhiza*, from the Greek; Eng. *liquorice.*

But in no language have we such decisive evidence of the formation of words by prefixes, as in the Welsh.

Take the following instances, from a much greater number that might be produced, from Owen's Welsh Dictionary.

Blanc, a colt, from *llanc.*

Blith, milk, from *lith.*

Bliant, fine linen, from *lliant.*

Plad, a flat piece or *plate*, from *llad.*

Pled, a principle of extension, from *lled.*

Pledren, a *bladder*, from *pledyr*, that distends, from *lled.*

Pleth, a braid, from *lleth*, Eng. *plait*

Plicciaw, to *pluck*, from *llig.*

Ploc, a *block*, from *lloc;* *plociaw*, to *block*, to *plug.*

Plwng, a *plunge*, from *llwng*, our vulgar *lunge.*

Gluth, a *glutton*, from *lluth.*

Glas, a blue color, verdancy, a green plat, whence Eng. *glass*, from *llas.*

Glyd, *gluten*, *glue*, from *llyd.*

Claer, *clear*, from *llaer.*

Clav, sick, from *llav.*

Clwpa, a *club*, a knob, from *llwb.*

Clwt, a piece, a *clout*, from *llwd*, *llwt.*

Clamp, a mass, a *lump.*

Clawd, a thin board, from *llawd.*

Cledyr, a board or shingle, whence *cledrwy*, *lattice*, from *lled.*

Bran, Eng. *bran*, from *rhan;* *rhanu*, to *rend.*

Brid, a breaking out, from *rhid.*

Broç, noise, tumult, a *brock*, from *rhoç.*

Broç, froth, foam, anger, *broçi*, to chafe or fret, from *brwc*, a boiling or ferment, from *rhwc*, something *rough*, a grunt, Gr. βρυχω.

Bryd, what moves, impulse, mind, thought, from *rhyd.*

Brys, quickness, *brysiaw*, to hasten, to shoot along, from *rhys*, Eng. to *rush*, and *crysiaw*, to hasten, from *rhys*, to *rush.* [Here is the same word *rhys*, with different prefixes, forming *brysiaw* and *crysiaw.* Hence W. *brysg*, Eng. *brisk.*]

Graz, [pronounced *grath*,] a step, a degree, from *rhaz*, Lat. *gradus*, *gradior.*

Greg, a cackling, from *rheg.*

Grem, a crashing, gnash, a murmur, *gremiaw*, to crash or gnash, from *rhem.* Hence Lat. *fremo*, Gr. βρεμω.†

We have some instances of similar words in our own language; such are *flag* and *lag;* *flap* and *lap;* *clump* and *lump.*

There is another class of words which are probably formed with a prefix of a different kind. I refer to words in which *s* precedes

* *H* before *l* and *r* in Saxon corresponds to the Greek κ, and Latin *c*, before the same letters.

† I do not follow Owen to the last step of his analysis, as I am of opinion that, in making monosyllabic words to be compound, he often errs. For example, he supposes *broç*, a tumult, to be from *rhoç*, a broken or rough utterance; a grunt or groan; and this, to be a compound of *rhy*, excess, what is over or beyond, and *oç*, a forcible utterance, a groan. I believe *rhoç* to be a primitive uncompounded word, coinciding with the English *rough.*

Owen supposes *plad*, a flat *thing*, a *plate*, to be from *llad*, with *py.* *Llad* he explains, what is given, a gift, good things, and *py*, what is inward or involved. I have no doubt that the first letter is a prefix in *plad*, but, beyond all question, *llad* is from the same root as *lled*, breadth, coinciding with Lat. *latus;* both from a common root signifying to extend. But I do not believe *llad* or *lled* to be compound words.

Dug, a duke, Owen supposes to be formed on *ug*, over; which can not be true, unless the Latin *dux*, *duco*, are compounds. *Dur*, steel, he derives from *ur*, extreme, over; but doubtless it is from the root of the Latin *durus.*

So *par*, signifying what is contiguous, a state of readiness or preparation, a *pair*, fellow, or match, Owen makes a compound of *py*, and *ar; py*, as above explained, and *ar*, a word of various significations, *on*, *upon*, *surface*, &c. But there can be no doubt that *par* is from the root of the Latin *paro*, to prepare, being the Latin *par*, equal; the root of a numerous family of words not only in the Japhetic languages of Europe, but in the Shemitic languages of Asia. It certainly is not a Welsh compound, nor is there the least evidence to induce a belief that it is not an uncompounded word. Had the learned author of the Welsh Dictionary extended his researches to a variety of other languages, and compared the monosyllabic roots in them with each other, I think he would have formed a very different opinion as to their origin. I am very well convinced that many of the words which he supposes to be primitive or radical, are contractions, such as *rhy*, *lle*, *lly*, the last consonant being lost.

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another consonant, as *scalp*, *skull*, *slip*, *slide*, *sluggish*, *smoke*, *smooth*, *speed*, *spire*, *spin*, *stage*, *steep*, *stem*, *swell*, *spout*. We find that *tego*, to cover, in Latin, is in Greek στεγω; the Latin *fallo* is in Greek σφαλλω. We find μαραγδος is written also σμαραγδος; and it may be inquired whether the English *spin* is not from the same root as πηνη, web or woof, πηνιον, a spindle, πηνίζω, to spin. *Sprout* in English is in Spanish *brota*.

We find the Welsh *ysbrig*, the English *sprig*, is a compound of *ys*, a prefix denoting *issuing* or *proceeding from*, like the Lat. *ex*, and *brig*, top, summit.

Ysgar, a separate part, a *share*; *ysgar*, *ysgaru*, to divide; *ysgariaw*, to separate, is composed of *ys* and *car*, according to Owen; but the real root appears distinctly in the Gr. χειρω. This is the English *shear*, *shire*.

Ysgegiaw, to *shake*, by laying hold of the throat, to shake roughly, is a compound of *ys* and *cegiaw*, to choke, from *ceg*, the mouth, an entrance, a choking. This may be the English *shake*; Sax. *sceacan*.

Ysgin, a robe made of *skin*; *ys* and *cin*, a spread or covering.

Ysgodi, to *shade*; *ysgawd*, a shade; *ys* and *cawd*.

Ysgrab, what is drawn up or puckered, a *scrip*; *ys* and *crab*, what shrinks. See Eng. *crab*, *crabbed*.

Ysgravu, to *scrape*; *ys* and *crav*, claws, from *rhav*.

Ysgreç, a scream, a *shriek*, *ysgreçiaw*, to *shriek*, from *creç*, a shriek, *creçian*, to *shriek*, from *creg*, *cryg*, hoarse, rough, from *rhyg*, rye, that is, *rough*; the grain so named from its *roughness*. This is the English *rough*, Lat. *raucus*. Here we have the whole process of formation, from the root of *rough*. We retain the Welsh *creçian*, to shriek, in our common word to *creak*, and with a formative prefix, we have *shriek*, and our vulgar *screak*. The Latin *ruga*, a wrinkle, Eng. *rug*, *shrug*, are probably from the same source.

Ysgrivenu, to write, Lat. *scribo*, from *ysgriv*, a writing, from *criv*, a mark cut, a row of notches; *criviaw*, to cut, to *grave*; from *rhiv*, something that divides. Hence *scrivener*.

Ysgub, a sheaf or besom, *ysgubaw*, to sweep, Lat. *scopæ*, from *cub*, a collection, a heap, a *cube*.

Ysgud, something that whirls; *ysgudaw*, to whisk or *scud*; from *cud*, celerity, flight; *ysguth*, *ysguthaw*, the same.

Ysgwth, a push; *ysgwthiaw*, to push or thrust; from *gwth*, *gwthiaw*, the same; probably allied to Eng. *shoot*. The Welsh has *ysgythu*, to jet or spout, from the same root.

Yslac, slack, loose; *yslaciaw*, to *slacken*; from *llac*, loose, *slack*, *llaciaw*, to slacken, from *llag*, slack, *sluggish*; allied to Eng. *lag* and *slow*.

Yslapiaw, to *slap*, to *flap*, from *yslab*, what is lengthened or distended, from *llab*, a flag, a strip, a stroke. *Llabi*, a tall, lank person, a stripling, a *looby*, a *lubber*, is from the same root; *llabiaw*, to *slap*.

Ysled, a *sled*, from *lled*, says Owen, which denotes breadth; but it is probably from the root of *slide*, a word probably from the same root as *lled*, that is, to extend, to stretch along.

Ysmot, a patch, a spot; *ysmotiaw*, to spot, to dapple, from *mod*, Eng. *mote*.

Ysmwciaw, *ysmygu*, to dim with *smoke*, from *mwg*, *smoke*. So *smooth*, from Welsh *mwyth*.

Yspail, *spoil*, from *pail*, farina, says Owen. I should say from the root of *palea*, straw, refuse, that is, from the root of *peel*, to strip. *Yspeiliota*, to be *pilfering*.

Yspeliaw, to *expel*, from *pel*, a *ball*, says Owen; but this is the Latin *expello*, from *pello*. *Ball* may be from the same root.

Yspig, a *spike*, a spine; *yspigaw*, to spike; from *pig*, a sharp point, a *pike*. Hence Eng. *spigot*.

Yspin, a spine, from *pin*, *pen*.

Ysgynu, to *ascend*, Lat. *ascendo*, from *cyn*, first, chief, foremost. The radical sense is to shoot up.

Yslwc, a *slough*, from *llwc*, a collection of water, a *lake*.

Yspar, a *spear*, from *pâr*, a cause or principle of producing, the germ or seed of a thing, a *spear*. This consists of the same elements as *ber*, a spit, and Eng. *bar*; and in Italian *bar* is *sbarra*. The primary sense is to shoot, thrust, drive.

Yspinc, a *finch*, from *pinc*, gay, fine, brisk; a sprig, a *finch*.

Ysplan, clear, bright; *ysplana*, to explain; from *plan*, that is parted off, a ray, a shoot, a planting, a *plane*; whence *plant*, a child; Eng. a *plant*; *planu*, to shoot, as a plant. Hence *splendor*, W. *ysplander*.

Ysporthi, to support, from *porth*, a bearing, a *port*, passage, &c. Lat. *porta*, *porto*.

Ystac, a *stack*, a heap; *ystâca*, a standard; from *tag*, a state of being stuffed or clogged.

Ystad, a *state*; *ystadu*, to *stay*; from *tad*, that spreads, a continuity. The primary sense is to set.

Ystain, that is spread; a *stain*; *tin*, Lat. *stannum*; *ystaeniaw*, to spread over, to stain; *ystaenu*, to *tin*, or cover with *tin*; from *taen*, a spread, a layer. Qu. is *tin* from spreading?

Ystawl, a *stool*, from *tawl*, a cast or throw. The sense is to set, to throw down. *Tawl* is the root of *deal*.

Ystor, a *store*, that forms a bulk, from *tor*, a swell, a prominence.

Ystorm, a *storm*, from *torm*, that is stretched, but the sense is a rushing.

Ystrym, a *stream*, from *trym*, compact, *trim*, that is, stretched, straight, from extending.

Ystwmp, a *stump*, from *twmp*, a round mass, a tump.

Yswatiaw, to *squat*, from *yswad*, a throw, or falling down, from *gwad*, a denial; *gwadu*, to deny or disown. If this deduction is correct, the sense of denial is a throwing or thrusting back, a repelling. It is so in other words.

Yswitiaw, to chirp, twitter, from *yswid*, that makes a quick turn. Qu. *twitter*.

In some of the foregoing words, it appears evident that the Welsh prefix *ys* is an alteration of the Latin *ex*, and the words in which this is the case were probably borrowed from the Latin, while the Roman armies had possession of England. But there is a vast number of words, with this prefix, which are not of Latin origin; and whether *ys* is a native prefix in the Welsh, may be a question. One thing is certain, that *s* before another consonant, and coalescing with it, is, in a great number of words, a prefix.

The modern Italian affords abundant proof of the extensive use of *s*, as the remains or representative of *ex*; as, *sballare*, to unpack, *unbale*; *sbarbato*, beardless; *sbattere*, to abate; *sbrancare*, to pluck off branches; *scaricare*, to discharge; *scommodare*, to incommode; *sconcordia*, discord; *scornare*, to break the horns; *scrostare*, to pull off the crust; and a great number of others.

Now, if the same manner of forming words with this prefix has actually prevailed among the northern nations of Europe, we may rationally suppose that many English words, and perhaps all of this class, are thus formed. Thus *scatter* may be formed from a root in *Cd*; *shape*, from *Cb*, *Cf*, or *Cp*; *skill*, from the root of Lat. *calleo*; *slip*, from the root of Lat. *labor*; *smart*, from the root of Lat. *amarus*, bitter, Heb. מר; *smite*, from the root of Latin *mitto*; *span*, from the root of *pan*, to stretch; *spar*, from the root of *bar*; *speak*, from the root of Lat. *voco*; *speed*, from a root in *Pd*, perhaps Lat. *peto*; *steal*, from the root of Lat. *tollo*; *steep*, from the root of *deep*; *stretch*, from the root of *reach*; *sweep*, from the root of *wipe*; *swan*, from *wan*, white; *swell*, from the root of to *well*, Sax. *wellan*, to boil, &c. That many English and other Teutonic and Gothic words are thus formed, appears to be certain.

These facts being admitted, let us examine a little further. In Russ. *svadiba* is a wedding. Is not this formed on the root of *wed*, with *s* for a prefix? *Svara* is a quarrel. Is not this formed on the root of *vary*, *variance*, or of *spar*? *Sverlo* is a borer; qu. *bore* and *veru*; *svertivayu*, to roll; qu. Lat. *verto*; *skora*, furs, peltry; qu. Fr. *cuir*; *skot*, a beast; qu. *cattle*; *skupayu*, to purchase in gross; qu. *cheap*, Dan. *kioben*, and its root; *slabei*, weak; qu. Lat. *labor*, *lapsus*; *slagayu*, to fold; qu. *lay*, and *plico*; *slivayu*, to pour out liquors; qu. Lat. *libo*; *slupayu*, to peel off bark or skin; qu. Lat. *liber*; *snimayu*, to take away; qu. Sax. *neman*, to take; *snova*, new; qu. Lat. *novus*; *snig*, *sneig*, snow, Fr. *neige*. The Lat. *nivis* is from this root, with *g* opened to *v*. Russ. *spletayu*, to *plait*, &c.

The Russ. prefix *so* occurs in a great number of words; *sobirayu*, to collect or assemble, precisely the Heb. and Ch. צבר.

It now becomes an interesting question, to determine how far any analogy exists between the languages of the Japhetic and Shemitic families in regard to prefixes. For example, in the Shemitic languages, ב is a prefix of extensive use, corresponding almost exactly with the English and Dutch *by*, the Saxon *be*, and German *bei*. This preposition and prefix has several senses in the Saxon which are now obsolete; but its present prevailing sense occurs in all the Shemitic languages. ברוח קדים עזה, *by* a strong east wind. Ex. xiv. 21. Compare the following definitions of this preposition; the Sax. from Lye, and the Shemitic from Castle.

Sax. *de*, *e*, *ex*, *in*, *secus*, *ad*, *juxta*, *secundum*, *pro*, *per*, *super*, *propter*, *circa*.

Heb. Ch. Syr. *in*, *e*, *ex*, *cum*, *propter*, *usque ad*, *adeo ut*, *ad*, *super*, *per*, *contra*, *ante*

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Eth. *in, per, pro, propter, cum, secundum, apud.*
Ar. *in, cum, propter, per, ad, erga.*

In Numbers xiv. 34, it signifies *according to*, or *after;* במספר הימים, *according to* the number of days. This signification is now perhaps obsolete in English, but was common in the Saxon; as, "*be his mægnum,*" according to his strength; *pro viribus suis.* So "*be tham mæstan,*" *by* the most, is now expressed by, *at* the most.

Now, it is remarkable that this word in Hebrew, Arabic, and Persic, is the preposition used in oaths, precisely as it is in English. Gen. xxii. 16, בי, *By myself* have I sworn. Arabic, *billah*, or *by Allah;* Persic, بخدا *bechoda*, or *begoda, by God*, the very words now used in English. The evidence, then, is decisive, that the Shemitic prefix ב is the Teutonic *be, by, bei*, contracted, and this Teutonic word is certainly a contraction of *big*, which is used in the Saxon, especially in compound words, as in *bigspell*, [*by-spell,*] a fable; *bigstandan*, to stand *by*. This prefix, then, was in universal use by the original stock of mankind, before the dispersion; and this word alone is demonstrative proof of the common origin of the Shemitic and Teutonic languages. Now, it is equally certain that this is the prefix *b*, and probably *p*, before *l* and *r*, in *blook*, *braigh*, and a multitude of words in all the modern languages; and, probably, the same letter is a prefix in many Shemitic words.

We know that *be* in the Saxon *bedælan*, and Dutch *bedeelen*, is a prefix, as the simple verb is found in all the Teutonic and Gothic languages. The Hebrew and Chaldee בדל corresponds exactly, in elements and in signification, with the Saxon and Dutch. Whether the first letter is a prefix in the latter languages, let the reader judge. See the word DEAL, which, when traced, terminates in the Welsh *tawl*, a cast off, a throw; separation; *tawlu*, to cast or throw off, to separate.

In Chaldee, בדר *badar*, signifies to scatter, to disperse. The word has the same signification in the Syriac and Samaritan.

In Ethiopic, the word, with አ prefixed, signifies to wish, love, desire; and with ተ prefixed, to strive, to endeavor; and without a prefix, strife, course, race. Both these significations are from stretching, straining.

In Arabic, بدر *badara*, signifies generally to hasten, to run to; but بذر *bathara*, signifies to disperse, to sow or scatter seed.

This verb is written in Hebrew בזר, with precisely the same signification. The Arabic, also, has the verb with this orthography, signifying to sow, and also to beat or strike with a stick.

Now, in Syriac, ܕܪ *dar*, signifies to strive or struggle. Here we have the simple verb, *without* the prefix, with the sense of the Ethiopic *with* a prefix. Supra.

We find also the Arabic ذر *tharra*, the simple verb, signifies to sprinkle.

We find in Chaldee דרא, דרה, and דרי, the simple verb, signifies to disperse; in Syriac, the same. In Arabic ذرا *tharaa*, signifies to sow, like the foregoing verb, and hence to procreate. Both this and the former verb signify also to whiten, as the hair of the head; as we say, to *sprinkle* with gray hairs. The Arabic ذرا *daraa*, signifies to drive, to impel, to repel, to contend, to strive; to shine, to sparkle. And here we have the literal signification of this whole class of verbs; to drive, urge, throw, send; hence to scatter, to strive, to shoot as rays of light, procreate, &c.

The Hebrew corresponding verb is זרה or זרע, to scatter, to sow; and the word with the like orthography occurs in Ch. Syr. and Ar. This is the Latin *sero*. And who can doubt that ב is a prefix in the verb בדר above mentioned?

In Welsh, *goberu* signifies to work, to operate; *gober*, work, operation; formed by the prefix *go* and *per; go* denoting progress toward, approach; and *per* rendered by Owen, that pervades, a fruit, a pear; but the real sense is to strain, to bring forth; to drive, thrust, urge, &c.

This word, in the Armoric dialect, is written either *gober* or *ober;* in Latin *operor*, whence Eng. *operate*. The same word is in the Ethiopic, ገብረ *gaber*, to make, to do; አገብረ *agabar*, to cause to be made; ተገብረ *tagabar*, to work, operate, negotiate; ገባሪ *gabar*, a maker.

This is the Heb. and Ch. גבר, to be strong, to prevail, to establish; and as a noun, a man; Ar. جبر *jabara*, to make strong, to heal, as a broken bone; to strengthen.

That this Shemitic word and the Welsh and Ethiopic are all radically one, there can not be a question; and the Welsh proves, indisputably, that *go* is a prefix. This, then, is a word formed on בר or ברא. The Heb. אביר, strong, that is, strained, and אבר, a wing, that is, a shoot, are from the same root; and in Arabic ابر *abara*, signifies to prick, to sting, and its derivatives, the extremity of a thing, a point, a needle, corresponding with the Welsh *bar*, a summit, a tuft, a branch, a *bar*, and the Welsh *ber*, a pike, a lance, a spit, a *spear*, Lat. *veru;* in Welsh, also, *pâr*, a spear, and *per*, a spit, are all doubtless of the same origin.

In Syriac, ܨܒܪ *tsabar*, signifies to make, to work or operate. Is this the same root with a different prefix?

The same word in Arabic, صبر *tsabara*, signifies to be patient, to *bear*, to sustain.

We observe, that in the Teutonic and Gothic languages, the same word is used with different prefixes. Thus, in our mother tongue, *begin* is written *gynnan*, the simple radical word, and *aginnan*, *beginnan*, and *ongynnan;* and in the Gothic, *duginnan*, which, in English, would be *togin*.

Should it appear, upon investigation, that verbs in the Assyrian languages have the same prefixes which occur in the European languages, the fact will evidence more affinity between the languages of these two stocks than has yet been known to exist.

Let us now attend to the natural causes which may be supposed to have obscured or destroyed the identity or resemblance of languages which had a common origin.

The affinity of words, in two or more different languages, is known by identity of letters and identity of signification; or by letters of the same organ, and a signification obviously deducible from the same sense. Letters of the same organ, as, for example, *b, f, p*, and *v*, are so easily converted, the one into the other, and the change is so frequent, that this circumstance seldom occasions much obscurity. The changes of signification occasion more difficulty, not so much by necessity, as because this branch of philology is less understood.

1. CHANGE OF CONSONANTS WHICH REPRESENT THE ARTICULATIONS OF THE ORGANS OF SPEECH.

Consonants are the stamina of words. They are convertible and frequently converted into their cognates. The English word *bear* represents the Latin *fero* and *pario*, and *fero* is the Greek φερω. The Latin *ventus* is *wind* in English; and *habeo* is *have*. The Latin *dens*, in Dutch, Danish, and Swedish, is *tand;* and *dance* in English is in German *tanz*.

These changes are too familiar to require a multiplication of examples. But there are others less common and obvious, which are yet equally certain. Thus in the Gaelic or Hiberno-Celtic, *m* and *mb* are convertible with *v;* and in Welsh, *m* and *v* are changed, even in different cases of the same word. Thus, in Irish, the name of the hand is written either *lamh* or *lav*, and in Welsh *maen*, a stone, is written also *vaen*. The Greek β is always pronounced as the English *v*, as βουλομαι, Lat. *volo*, English *will*, German *wollen;* and the sound of *b* the Greeks express by μβ.

In the Chaldee and Hebrew, one remarkable distinction is the use of a dental letter in the former, where the latter has a sibilant. As כות *cuth* in Chaldee is כוש *cush* in Hebrew; דהב, gold, in Chaldaic is זהב in Hebrew. The like change appears in the modern languages; for *water*, which in most of the northern languages is written with a dental, is in German written *wasser;*

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and the Latin *dens*, W. *dant*, Dutch *tand*, Swedish and Danish *tand*, is in German *zahn*. The like change is frequent in the Greek and Latin. Φραττω, in one dialect, is φρασσω, in another; and the Latins often changed *t* of the indicative present, or infinitive, into *s* in the preterit and participle; as, *mitto*, *mittere*, *misi*, *missus*.

L and *r*, though not considered as letters of the same organ, are really such, and changed the one into the other. Thus the Spaniards write *blandir* for *brandish*, and *escolta* for *escort*. The Portuguese write *brando* for *bland*, and *branquear*, to whiten, for *blanch*. The Greek has φραγελλιον for the Latin *flagellum*. In Europe, however, this change seems to be limited chiefly to two or three nations on the coast of the Mediterranean. *L* is sometimes commutable with *d*.

We have a few instances of the change of *g* or *gh* into *f*. Thus *rough* is pronounced *ruf*, and *trough*, *trauf*.

The Russians often change the *d* of a noun into the sound of *j*, or the compound *g*, in the verb formed from that noun; as, *lad*, accord, harmony; *laju*, to accord or agree; *bred*, damage, loss; *breju*, to injure.

The Italians and French have also changed a dental into a palatal letter, in many words; as, Italian *raggio*, a ray, from Lat. *radius*; and *ragione*, reason, from *ratio*; Fr. *manger*, to eat, from Lat. *mando*, or *manduco*.

In the south of Europe, the Greek χ has been changed, in some instances, into the Italian or Spanish *z*, and then by the French into *s*. It seems that the Spanish *z* has, at some former period, been pronounced as a guttural. Thus the Gr. βραχιων, Lat. *brachium*, the arm, is in Spanish *brazo*, and the Spaniards have the word from the Latin, or from the same source as the Latin and Greek, the Celtic *braiç*. This word *brazo* the French changed into *bras*, and from that we have *brace* and *embrace*. A similar change occurs in *Durazzo*, from *Dyrrachium*, and in the Spanish *luz*, light.

The Teutonic nations often used *h* to express the power of the Greek κ, and the Latin *c*; as, *heart* for καρδια, *horn* for *cornu*. Hence we find that the Saxon *hlinian*, *hleonian*, or *hlynian*, to lean, is the Greek κλινω, Latin *clino*. The letter *h* is now dropped, and we write the word *lean*.

In like manner, the Saxon *hlid*, which we now write *lid*, is from the same root as the Latin *claudo*, *cludo*, the Greek κλειδοω, which is contracted into κλειω. And in this word we may notice another fact, that the word signifies not only to shut, but to praise or celebrate; proving that this word and the Latin *plaudo* are the same, with different prefixes, as *laudo*; and that the primary sense is, to *strain*. This in Saxon appears in *hlud*, loud, *hlydan*, to cry out.

In Latin, *f* and *h* have been converted; as, *hordeum* for *fordeum*; and the Spaniards now write *h* for *f*; as, *hacer* for the Latin *facere*; *hilo* for *filum*; *herir* for *ferire*, &c.

The letters *r* and *s* are commutable. Thus *iron* in German is *eisen*; in D. *yzer*.

The letters *n* and *s* seem also to be commutable; as in Latin *pono*, *posui*.

The letters *l* and *r* are convertible; for the English *colonel* is in Spanish and Portuguese *coronel*, and in Armoric *coronal*.

The cause of these differences is in the position of the organs in the articulations; the position being nearly but not exactly the same.

2. CHANGE OF VOWELS.

The change of vowels is so common, as to occasion no difficulty in determining the sameness of words; indeed, little or no regard is to be had to them, in ascertaining the origin and affinity of languages. In this opinion I accord with almost all writers on this subject; but I have to combat the opinion of that elegant scholar, Sir William Jones, who protests against the licentiousness of etymologists, not only in transposing letters, but in *totally disregarding the vowels*, and who seems to admit the common origin of words only when written with the same letters, and used in a sense precisely the same.*

I am not at all surprised at the common prejudice existing against etymology. As the subject has been treated, it is justly liable to all the objections urged against it. But it is obvious that Sir W. Jones had given very little attention to the subject, and that some of its most common and obvious principles had escaped his observation. His opinion, with regard to both articulations and vowels, is unequivocally erroneous, as will appear from the following list of words, taken from modern languages, and respecting the identity of which, that gentleman himself, if living, could not have the slightest doubt.

English.	*Saxon.*	*Dutch.*	*German.*	*Swedish.*	*Latin.*
draw, drag,	dragan,	trekken,	tragen,	draga,	traho.
give,	gifan,	geeven,	geben,	gifva.	
foot, feet,	fot, fet,	voet,	fuss,	fot,	pes, Gr. πους.
hook,	hoc,	haak,	haken,	hake.	
day,	dag, dæg,	daag,	tag,	dag.	
have,	habban,	hebben,	haben,	hafva,	habeo.
	[Fr. avoir; ai, as, a, avons, avez, ont.]				
leap,	hleapan,	loopen,	laufen,	löpa.	
burn,	byrnan,	branden,	brennen,	brinna.	
will,	willan,	willen,	wollen,	willja,	volo, velle.
stone,	stan,	steen,	stein,	sten.	
broad,	bred,	breed,	breit,	bred.	
earth,	eorth,	aarde,	erde,	jord, Dan. *iord*.	
who,	hwa,	wie,		ho, Dan. hvo.	
seek,	secan,	zoeken,	suchen,	sökia,	sequor.
bean,	bean,	boon,	bohne,	böna, Dan. bönne.	

Here are scarcely two words written with the same letters in two languages; and yet no man ever called in question their identity, on account of the difference of orthography. The diversity is equally great in almost all other words of the same original. So in the same words we often find the vowel changed, as in the Lat. *facio*, *feci*; *ago*, *egi*; *sto*, *steti*; *vello*, *vulsi*. Nothing is more certain than that the Welsh *gwyz* and the English *wood* are the same word, although there is one letter only common to them both. It is pronounced *gooyth*, that is, *g* and *wyth*; as, *guard* for *ward*. This prefixing of *g* to words which in English begin with *w*, is very common in Spanish and French. The word *war* in French is *guerre*; Sp. *guerra*.

3. CHANGE OR LOSS OF RADICAL LETTERS.

There are some words which, in certain languages, have suffered a change of a radical letter; while in others it is wholly lost. For example, *word*, in Danish and Swedish, is *ord*: *wort*, a plant, is *urt*; the Saxon *gear*, or *ger*, English *year*, in Danish is *aar*, in Swedish is *år*, in Dutch *jaar*, and in German *jahr*.

In the word *yoke*, and its affinities, we have a clear and decisive example of changes in orthography. *Yoke*, the Latin *jugum*, is from the Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic זוג *zug*, to join, to couple; a word not found in the Hebrew. The Greeks retained the original letters in ζυγος, ζυγοω; the Latins changed the first letter to *j* in *jugum*, and inserted a casual *n* in *jungo*. From the Latin the Italians formed *giogo*, a yoke, and *giugnere*, to join; the Spaniards, *yugo*, a yoke, and *juntar*, to join; the French, *joug*, a yoke, and *joindre*, to join. In Saxon, *yoke* is *geoc* or *ioc*; in Dutch, *juk*; G. *joch*; Sw. *ok*.

One of the most general changes that words have undergone, is the entire loss of the palatal letter *g*, when it is radical and final in verbs, or the opening of that articulation to a vowel or diphthong. We have examples in the English *bow*, from Saxon *bugan*, to bend; *buy*, from *bycgan*; *brow*, from *breg*; *lay*, from *lægan*, or *lecgan*; *say*, from *sægan*; *fair*, from *fæger*; *flail*, from the German *flegel*, Lat. *flagellum*; French *nier*, from Lat. *nego*, *negare*

The same or similar changes have taken place in all the modern languages of which I have any knowledge.

The loss and changes of radical letters in many Greek verbs deserve particular notice. We find, in the Lexicons, πραγμα, πραγος, πρακτικος, are referred to πρασσω, πραττω, as the theme or root; ταγμα, to τασσω; ῥητωρ, to ῥεω; and φραγμα, to φρασσω. This reference, so far as it operates as a direction to the student where to find the verb to which the word belongs, and its explanation, is useful and necessary. But if the student supposes that these words are formed from the theme, so called, or the first person of the indicative mode, present tense, he is deceived. I am confident no example can be found, in any language, of the palatals γ and κ, formed from the dentals and sibilants τ and σ; nor is ῥητωρ, or any similar word, formed by the addition of the dental to a verb ending in a vowel. The truth is, the last radical in ῥεω is lost, in the indicative mode; and in πρασσω, πραττω, it is changed. The radical lost in ῥεω is δ or θ; the original word was ῥεδω or ῥεθω, and the derivatives ῥητωρ, ῥητορικη, were formed

* Asiatic Researches, vol. 3, p. 489.

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before the radical letter was dropped in the verb. No sooner is the verb restored to its primitive form, than we recognize its connection with the Irish *raidham*, to speak; Saxon *rœd*, speech; *rœdan*, to read; German *reden*, *rede*; Dutch *raad*, &c.

The original root of ῥαασσω was ῥαγω, ῥαχω, or ῥακω, and from this were formed ῥαγμα, ῥακτικος, before the last radical was changed. No sooner is the original orthography restored, than we see this to be the Teutonic verb, German *brauchen*, Dutch *gebruiken*, Danish *bruger*, Sw. *bruka*, Sax. *brucan*, to use, to *practice*, and hence the English *broker*.

The same remarks are applicable to ταγμα and ταασσω; ῥαγμα and ῥαασσω; αλλαγη and αλλαασσω; χαρακτηρ and χαραασσω, and many other words of like formation. In all these cases, the last radical letter is to be sought in the *derivatives* of the verb, and in one of the past tenses, particularly in an aorist. This fact affords no feeble evidence that in Greek, as in the Shemitic languages, the preterit tense or an aorist was the radix of the verb. Κραζω, in Greek, is to cry like a crow or rook; but the last radical is changed from γ, as, in the second aorist, it forms κραγεις. Now, in Danish, *crow* is *krage*, in Ger. *krähe*, in D. *kraai*, in Sw. *kråka*; a fact that demonstrates the last radical letter to be a palatal, which in English is opened to *o*, in *crow*.

But it is not in the Greek language only that we are to seek for the primitive radical letters, not in what is now called the root of the verb, but in the derivatives. The fact is the same in the Latin and in the English. The Latin *fluctus* and *fluxi* can not be deduced from *fluo*; but the orthography of these words proves demonstrably that the original root was *flugo*, or *fluco*. So, in English, *sight* can not be deduced from *see*, for no example can be found of the letter *g* introduced to form the participles of verbs. *Sight*, in Saxon *gesicht*, D. *zigt*, G. *sicht*, Dan. *sigt*, Sw. *sickt*, is a participle; but the verb in the infinitive, in Saxon is *seon*, *geseon*, Ger. *sehen*, D. *zien*, Dan. *seer*, Sw. *se*; in which no palatal letter is found, from which *g* or *ch* can be deduced. The truth, then, is, that the original verb was *segan*, or in Dutch *zegen*; the *g* being lost, as it is in the French *nier*, from the Lat. *nego*.

In the change of letters in the Greek verbs before mentioned, the process seems to have been from γ or κ to ξ, and then to σ and τ; πραγω, πραξω, πρασσω, πραττω. This is certainly a process which is natural and common. The Latin *brachium* thus became in Spanish *brazo*, and then in French *bras*; and thus in the Italian, *Alexandria* has become *Alessandria*.

When the last radical of a Greek verb is a dental, it may not be certain whether the original letter was *d*, or *th*, or *t*. We find the Greek verb σπαω, to draw, forms its derivatives with σ, σπασμα, σπασις; and this is probably the Armoric *spaza*, from which we have *spay*. So ῥαζω, ῥασις, and ῥαδη, are evidently of the same family. It is not improbable that the original letter might have a compound sound, or it might correspond nearly to the Arabic ظ or ض, or the English *dh* or *th*, or *ds*, so as easily to pass into *d* or into *s*.

It is equally clear that many Greek words have lost an initial consonant. The letter most generally lost is probably the Oriental ה, but obviously the palatals γ and κ have, in many instances, been dropped. There seems to be no question that the Greek ὁλος is the English *whole*, and perhaps *all*. This in Welsh is *oll* or *holl*, in Saxon *al* or *geall*; and this is undoubtedly the Shemitic כל. So the Greek ολλυμι is the Welsh *colli*, to lose; and ειλεω may be the English *coil*, Fr. *cueillir*.

In like manner the Greek has, in many words, lost a labial initial, answering to the English *b*, *f*, or *v*. The Greek ειδω is undoubtedly the Latin *video*; εργον is from the same root as *work*; ιδιος is from the root of *vid*, in the Latin *divido*, and *individuus*, that is, separate, and from the Arabic بد *badda*, to separate.

In many instances, the Latin retained or restored the lost letter; thus *hamaxa* for αμαξα, *harpago* for αρπαγη; *harmonia* for αρμονια; *video* for ειδω.

If the marks of breathing, called *spiritus asper* and *spiritus lenis*, now prefixed to Greek words, were intended to represent the letters lost, or to stand in the place of them, they answer this purpose very imperfectly. The spiritus asper may stand for a palatal or guttural letter, but it does not designate which letter, the ה, or the כ; much less does this or the other spiritus justly represent the labials, *b*, *f*, *v*, or *w*. Whenever the Latins wrote *h* in the place of the Greek spiritus, we may conclude that the original letter was ה, or a cognate letter; and we may conclude also that the *v* in *video*, and in *divido*, *viduus*, *individuus*, stands for the original labial lost in ειδω and ιδιος. But there are many words, I apprehend, in which the lost letter is unknown, and in which the loss can not be recovered by any marks prefixed to the words. We may well suppose that *hymnus* exhibits the correct written form of υμνος; but what is there in the Greek υφη to lead us to consider this word as the English *woof*, and υφαω to be the same as *weave*? Both the Greek words have the spiritus asper.

What proportion of Greek words have been contracted by the loss of an initial or final consonant, can not, I apprehend, be determined with any precision; at least, not in the present state of philological knowledge. It is probable the number of contracted words amounts to one fourth of all the verbs, and it may be more.

Similar contractions have taken place in all other languages; a circumstance that embarrasses the philologist and lexicographer at every step of his researches, and which has led to innumerable mistakes in etymology. We know that the Swedish *år*, and Danish *aar*, a year, have lost the articulation *g*, and that the English *y* in *year* is the representative of *g*, as *j* is in the Dutch *jaar*, and German *jahr*: for the *g* is found in our mother tongue; and in a multitude of words, one language will supply the means of determining the real origin or true orthography, which can not be ascertained by another. But doubtless many changes have taken place, of which the evidence is uncertain; the chain which might conduct us to the original orthography being broken, and no means now remain of repairing the loss.

In no language has the rejection or change of consonants served so effectually to obscure the original words as in the French. So extensive have been the changes of orthography in that language, that, had not the early lexicographers indicated the loss of letters by a mark, it would be impossible now to discover the original orthography, or to trace the connection of words with other languages, in a large portion of them. And it is with regret we observe the influence of the French practice of suppressing consonants extending itself to other countries. It is owing to the most servile obsequiousness of nations, that *Basil* or *Basilea*, the elegant name of a town in Switzerland, has been corrupted to *Basle*, and pronounced most barbarously *Bale*. The Germans are pursuing a like course in suppressing the palatal letters; a most unfortunate circumstance for the strength of the language.

The Italians also have a disposition to reject letters when they interfere with their habits of pronunciation; and hence we see, in their language, *piano*, written for *plano*; *fiore* for *flore*; *fiocco* for *flocco*; a change that has removed a radical consonant, and thus obscured, or rather destroyed, the affinity between the Italian and the Latin words.

Another difference of writing and pronouncing has been produced by the change of a sibilant letter into an aspirate; or, *e converso*, by the change of an aspirate into a sibilant. No person doubts whether the Latin *super* is the Greek υπερ; or ὁμαλος is *similis*; or ἁλς is *sal*, *salt*. The latter in Welsh is *halen*, *hal*. So *helyg*, a willow, in Welsh, is in Latin *salix*. The Greek ἑπτα is the Latin *septem*, English *seven*. This in Persic is هفت *heft* or *haft*, which approaches the Greek ἑπτα. It has been commonly supposed that, in this case, the aspirate in Greek has been converted into an *s*. There are, however, strong reasons for believing that the change has been the reverse, and that *s* has been dropped, and its place supplied by an aspirate. The word *seven* is, beyond a question, the Shemitic שבע, שבע, whence שבת, Eng. *sabbath*; and the Gaelic *scan*, old, whence Latin *senex*, in Welsh *hen*, seems clearly to be the Ar. سن *sanna*, to be old. It is then clear that in these words *s* is radical. It is probable, however, that the aspirate, in some cases, has been changed into *s*.

It deserves to be noticed that the radix of a word is sometimes obscured, in Greek and Latin, by the loss or change of a radical letter in the nominative case. We find in Latin *nepos*, in the nominative, is *nepotis* in the genitive; *honos*, *honoris*, &c. In these changes, I suppose the letter restored in the oblique cases to be the true radical letter. Thus *adamant* has been deduced by our etymologists from the Greek α negative and δαμαω, to subdue, on the supposition that the stone was named from its hardness. This is a good example of a great part of all etymological deductions; *they are mere conjectures.* It did not occur to the

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inquirer that *adamas*, in the nominative, becomes in the genitive *adamantis*; that *n* is radical, and that this word can not be regularly deduced from the Greek verb. Any person, by looking into a Welsh dictionary, may see the original word.

In some words, it is not easy to determine whether *n* before *d* is casual or radical. In such words as the Latin *fundo*, to pour, and *tundo*, to beat, there is reason to think the *n* is casual, for the preterit is formed without it, *fudi*, *tutudi*. But in other words *n* before *d* seems to be radical, and the *d* casual; as in *fundo*, *fundare*, to found. For this word coincides with the Irish *bun*, foundation, and with the Shemitic בנה *banah*, to build. So the English *find* is in Swedish *finna*, and *in* is in Danish *ind*.

Another fact, of considerable consequence, is the casual sound of *n* given to *g*, which produced the effect of doubling the *γ* in Greek, and of occasioning the insertion of *n* before *g* in the Latin, as also in the Teutonic and Gothic languages. Thus we see the *γ* is doubled in the Greek *αγγελλω*, and we know, in this case, how the change originated; for the original word is in the Gaelic and Irish, *agalla*. So *γ* is prefixed to another palatal or guttural letter in *αγχω*, *ογχος*, *εγγιζω*.

A similar nasal sound of *g* probably introduced the *n* before *g* in *lingo*, to *lick*; *linquo*, to leave.

We may be confident, in all cases, that *n* is not radical, when it is dropped in the supine and participle, as in *lictum*, *lictus*, from *linquo*. When *n* is retained in the supine and participle, there may be more reason for doubt; but in this case, the question may often be determined by the corresponding word in another language, or by some other word evidently of the same family. Thus we can have little doubt that *lingo* and the English *lick* are the same word, or that the Lat. *lingua* and *ligula* are of one family.

This casual insertion of *n* in words of this class must be carefully noticed by the etymologist, or he will overlook the affinity of words which are evidently the same. We have many words in English which are written with *n* before a *g* or a *k*, when the ancient words in the Gothic and Teutonic languages, and some of them in the modern Danish and Swedish, are written without *n*. Thus *sink*, in Gothic, is *sigcwan*; to think, is *thagkyan*. It is not improbable that the Gothic word was pronounced with the sound of *n* or *ng*, as in English. So also in *sigguan*, to sing; *laggs*, long. In a few instances we find the Swedes and Danes have the word written in both ways, as *tanka*, *tænker*, and *tycka*, *tykker*, to think. But, in general, the Germans, Danes, Swedes, and Dutch, write words of this sort with *ng*.

To show how important it is to know the true original orthography, I will mention one instance. In our mother tongue, the word to *dye*, or color, is written *deagan*; the elements or radical letters are *dg*. To determine whether this and the Latin *tingo* are the same words, we must first know whether *n* in *tingo* is radical or casual. This we can not know with certainty, by the form of the word itself, for the *n* is carried through all the tenses and forms of the verb. But by looking into the Greek, we find the word written with *γ*, *τεγγω*; and this clearly proves the alliance of the word with *deagan*. — See Dye, in the Dictionary.

We have many English words, in which a *d* has been inserted before *g*, as in *badge*, *budge*, *lodge*, *pledge*, *wedge*. In all words, I believe, of this class, the *d* is casual, and the *g* following is the radical letter, as *pledge*, from the French *pleige*; *wedge* from the Saxon *wecg*. The practice of inserting *d* in words of this sort seems to have originated in the necessity of some mode of preserving the English sound of *g*, which might otherwise be sounded as the French *g* before *e*. And it is for this reason we still retain, and ought to retain, *d* in *judge*, *abridge*. In like manner, the Teutonic *c* has been changed into the sound of *ch*, as Sax. *wacian*, *wæcian*, to *wake*, to *watch*; Sax. *thac*, *thatch*.

There are some nations which, in many words, pronounce and write *g* before *u* or *w*; as in the French *guerre*, for *war*; *guede*, for *woad*; *guetter*, for *wait*; in Welsh, *gwal*, for *wall*; *gwain*, for *wain*; *gwared*, for *guard*, which in English is *ward*, Sp. *guarda*. In some instances, the *u* or *w* is dropped in modern writing, as in the French *garenne*, a *warren*; *garde*, for *guard*. This difference of orthography makes it difficult, in some cases, to ascertain the true radical letters.

CHANGE OF SIGNIFICATION.

Another cause of obscurity in the affinity of languages, and one that seems to have been mostly overlooked, is, the change of the primary sense of the radical verb. In most cases, this change consists in a slight deflection, or difference of application, which has obtained among different families of the same stock. In some cases, the literal sense is lost or obscured, and the figurative only is retained. The first object, in such cases, is to find the primary or literal sense, from which the various particular applications may be easily deduced. Thus we find, in Latin, *libeo*, *libet*, or *lubeo*, *lubet*, is rendered, to please, to like; *lubens*, willing, glad, cheerful, pleased; *libenter*, *lubenter*, willingly, gladly, readily. What is the primary sense, the visible or physical action, from which the idea of *willing* is taken? I find, either by knowing the radical sense of *willing*, *ready*, in other cases, or by the predominant sense of the elements *Lb*, as in Lat. *labor*, to slide, *liber*, free, &c., that the primary sense is to move, incline or advance toward an object; and hence the sense of willing, ready, prompt. Now, this Latin word is the English *love*, German *lieben*, *liebe*. "Lubet me ire," I *love* to go; I am inclined to go; I go with cheerfulness; but the affinity between *love* and *lubeo* has been obscured by a slight difference of application, among the Romans and the Teutonic nations.

Perhaps no person has suspected that the English words *heat*, *hate*, and *hest* in *behest*, are all radically the same word. But this is the fact. Sax. *hatian*, to heat, or be hot, and to hate; *hætan*, to heat and to call; *hatan*, to call, to order, to command; *ge-hætan* or *ge-hatan*, to grow warm, to promise, to vow; Gothic *gahaitan*, to call, to promise; Dutch *heeten*, to heat, to name, to call, bid or command; German *heitzen*, to heat; *heissen*, to call; *hitzen*, to heat, to hoist; Swedish *hetsa*, to inflame, to provoke; Danish *heder*, to heat, to be called. *Behest* we have from the German or Swedish dialect. *Heat* coincides with the Latin *æstus*, for *hæstus*, which is written with *s*, like the German. *Hate* coincides with the Latin *odi*, *osus*, so written for *hodi*, *hosus*; and as the Teutonic *h* often represents the Latin *c*, as in *horn*, *cornu*, the Danish orthography, *heder*, coincides with the Latin *cito*, to call. Now, what is the radical sense? Most obviously to stir, agitate, rouse, raise, implying a driving or impulse; and hence in Latin *æstuo*, to be hot, and to rage or storm; hence to *excite*, and hence the sense of the Latin *cito*, quickly, from stirring, rousing to action. In this case, *hatred*, as well as *heat*, is violent excitement. We find also in the Saxon and Gothic the sense of vowing, that is, of driving out the voice, uttering, declaring, a sense allied to calling and commanding; and to this is allied the sense of the Latin *recito*, to *recite*.

In English, *befall* signifies to fall on, to happen to; in German, the same word, *befallen*, has the like signification. But in Saxon, *gefeallan* signifies to fall, to rush on; while in German, *gefallen* signifies to please, that is, to suit, to come to one's mind, to be agreeable. The Danish *gefalder* has the same signification as the German.

We find by the Saxon, that the English *reck*, to care, and *reckon*, and the Latin *rego*, to rule, are all the same word, varied in orthography and application. To find the primary sense of *reck*, to care, we are then to examine the various derivative senses. And we need go no further than to the Latin *rectus* and English *right*, the sense of which is *straight*, for this sense is derived from *straining*, *stretching*. *Care*, then, is a *straining of the mind*, a stretching toward an object, coinciding with the primary sense of *attention*. The primary sense of *reckon* is to strain out sounds, to speak, tell, relate; a sense now disused.

The Saxon *carc*, care, *cærcian*, to care, to cark, is connected in origin with the Latin *carcer*, a prison; both from the sense of straining, whence holding or restraint.

To prove how the primary general sense of a word may ramify into different senses, by special appropriation of the word among separate families of men proceeding from the same stock, let us observe the different senses in which *leap* is used by the English, and by the nations on the continent. In English, to *leap* is simply to spring; as, to *leap* a yard; to *leap* over a fence. But on the continent it signifies to *run*. Now, it will be seen that this word, as used by the Germans, can not always be translated by itself, that is, by the same word, into English. Take, for illustration, the following passage from Luther's Version of the Scriptures: 1 Sam. xvii. 17. — "Nimm für deine bruder diese epha sangen, und diese zehen brod, und *lauf* ins heer zu deinen brüdern;" "Take now for thy brethren an epha of this parched corn, and these ten loaves, and *leap* to the camp of thy brethren." *Leap*, instead of *run*, is good German, but bad English.* There are two other words in this passage, of which a like remark may be made. The German *brod*, loaves, is our *bread*, which admits of

* "He walks, he leaps, he runs." — *Cowper.*

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no plural; and *sangen* is our *singed*, which we can not apply to parched corn.

So, in some of the Teutonic languages, to *warp* kittens or puppies, to *warp* eggs, is correct language, though to our ears very odd; but this is only a particular application of the primary sense, to *throw*. We say, to *lay* eggs; but to *lay* is to *throw* down.

By this comparison of the different uses and applications of a word, we are able, in most cases, to detect its original signification. And it is by this means, I apprehend, that we may arrive at a satisfactory explanation of the manner in which the same word came to have different and even opposite significations.

It is well known, for example, that the Hebrew word ברך *barak*, is rendered, in our version of the Scriptures, both to *bless* and to *curse*. The propriety of the latter rendering is controverted by Parkhurst, who labors to prove, that in Kings and in Job, where it is rendered to *curse*, it ought to be rendered to *bless;* and he cites, as authorities, the ancient versions. It is true, that in 1 Kings xxi. 10, 13, and in Job i. 11, and ii. 5, the Seventy have rendered the word by ευλογεω, to bless; and other ancient versions agree with the Septuagint. But let the word be rendered by *bless* in the following passages: "Put forth thy hand now, and touch his bone, and his flesh, and he will *bless* thee to thy face." "*Bless* God and die." How very absurd does such a translation appear! It shows the immense importance of understanding the true theory of language, and the primary sense of radical words. Let us, then, endeavor to discover, if possible, the source of the difficulty in the case here mentioned. To be enabled to arrive at the primary sense, let us examine the word in the several languages, first of the Shemitic, and then of the Japhetic stock.

Heb. ברך, to bless; to salute, or wish a blessing to.
2. To curse; to blaspheme.
3. To couch or bend the knee, to kneel.
Deriv. A blessing, and the knee.

Chaldee, ברך, to bless; to salute at meeting, and to bid farewell at parting.
2. To bend the knee.
3. To dig; to plow; to set slips of a vine or plant for propagation. — *Talm.* and *Rabbin.*
Deriv. The knee; a blessing; a cursing; a cion; the young of fowls.

Syriac, ܒܪܟ, to fall on the knees; to fall or bow down. Judg. v. 27
2. To issue or proceed from. Matth. xv. 19.
3. To bless.

Samaritan, ברך, to bless

Ethiopic, በረከ, to bless. Deriv. the knee.

Arabic, برك *baraka*, to bend the knee; to fall on the breast, as a camel.
2. To be firm, or fixed.
3. To rain violently; to pour forth rain, as the clouds. Gr. βρεχω.
4. To detract from; to traduce; to *reproach* or pursue with reproaches; to revile.
5. To bless; to pray for a blessing on; to prosper; to be blessed.
6. To hasten; to rush, as on an enemy; to assail.
Deriv. The breast; the basin of a fountain; a fishpond, or receptacle of water, as in Heb. and Ch.; also, increase; abundance; constancy; splendor; a flash of light.

In the latter sense, usually from برق *baraka*, Heb. and Ch. ברק *barak*.

The Arabic word supplies us with the certain means of determining the radical sense; for among other significations, it has the sense of pouring forth rain; and this is precisely the Greek βρεχω. The primary sense, then, is to send, throw, or drive, in a transitive sense; or in an intransitive sense, to rush, to break forth.

To *bless* and to *curse* have the same radical sense, which is, to send or pour out words, to drive or to strain out the voice, precisely as in the Latin *appello*, from *pello*, whence *peal*, as of thunder or of a bell. The *two* senses spring from the *appropriation* of loud words to express particular acts. This depends on usage, like all other particular applications of one general signification. The sense in Scripture is to utter words either in a good or bad sense; to bless, to salute; or to rail, to scold, to *reproach;* and this very word is probably the root of *reproach*, as it certainly is of the Latin *precor*, used, like the Shemitic word, in both senses, *praying* and *cursing*, or deprecating.* It is also the same word as the English *pray*, It. *pregare*, L. *precor*, the same as *preach*, D. *preeken*, W. *pregethu*. To the same family belong the Gr. βραχω, βρυχω, βρυχαομαι, to *bray*, to roar, to low, Lat. *rugio*. Here we see that *bray* is the same word, applied to the voice of the ass and to breaking in a mortar, and both are radically the same word as *break*.

The sense of kneeling, if radical, is to throw, and if from the noun, the sense of the noun is a throwing, a bending.

The Chaldee sense of digging, if radical, is from thrusting in an instrument, or *breaking* the ground; but perhaps it is a sense derived from the name of a shoot or cion, and in reality, to set a shoot, to plant.

The Syriac use of this word in Matth. xv. 19, is intransitive, to issue, to shoot, or break forth. So in Arabic, to rush on, to assault. The sense of firmness in Arabic is from setting, throwing down, as in kneeling; and hence the sense of breast, the fixed, firm part.

That this word has the sense both of blessing and of cursing, or reproaching, we have demonstrative evidence in the Welsh language. *Rhêg*, in Welsh, is ברך, without the prefix. It signifies a sending out; utterance; a gift or present; a consigning; a ban, a curse or imprecation. *Rhegu*, to give; to consign; to curse. From *rhêg* is formed *preg*, a greeting, or salutation, [the very Hebrew and Chaldee word,] *pregeth*, a sermon, and *pregethu*, to preach. Here we have not only the origin of *preach*, but another important fact, that *preg*, and of course ברך, is a compound word, composed of a prefix, *p* or *b*, and *rhêg*. But this is not all; the Welsh *greg*, a cackling, *gregar*, to cackle, is formed with the prefix *g* on this same *rhêg*. [Dan. *krage*, a crow.]

In Welsh, *bregu* signifies to *break; brêg*, a *breach*, a rupture. This Owen deduces from *bar*, but no doubt erroneously. It is from *rhegu;* and there is some reason to think that *break* is from ברך, rather than from פרק; but probably both are from one radix, with different prefixes.

We observe one prominent sense of the Arabic برك *baraka*, is to rain violently; to pour forth water, as clouds. This is precisely the Greek βρεχω; a word found in all the Teutonic and Gothic languages, but written either with or without its prefix.

Saxon, *rægn* or *regn*, rain; *regnan*, to rain.
Dutch, *regen*, rain; *regenen*, *beregenen*, to rain upon.
German, *regen*, rain; *regnen*, to rain; *beregnen*, to rain on.
Swedish, *regna*, to rain.
Danish, *regn*, rain; *regner*, to rain.
Saxon, *racu*, rain; Cimbric, *rækia*, id.

Here we find that the English *rain* is from the same root as the Welsh *rhêg*, *rhegu*, and the Shemitic ברך.

Pursuing the inquiry further, we find that the Saxon *recan*, or *reccan*, [W. *rhegu*,] signifies to speak, to tell, to relate, to *reckon*, the primary sense of which last is to speak or tell; also to rule, which shows this to be the Latin *rego;* also to care, which is the English *reck*. That this is the same word as *rain*, we know from the Danish, in which language *regner* signifies both to *rain* and to *reckon*, to tell, to count or compute. In the German, the words are written a little differently; *rechnen*, to reckon, and *regnen*, to rain. So in Dutch, *reekenen* and *regenen;* but this is a fact by no means uncommon.

Here we find that the English *reckon* and *reck*, and the Latin *rego*, are the same word. The primary sense is to strain, to *reach*, to *stretch*. Care, is a *stretching* of the mind, like *attention*, from the Latin *tendo*, and restraint is the radical sense of governing. Hence *rectus*, *right*, that is, straight, stretched.

Hence we find that *rain* and the Latin *regnum*, *reign*, are radically the same word.

Now, in Saxon, *racan*, or *ræcan*, is the English *reach*, to stretch or extend, from the same root, and probably *reek*, Saxon *recan*, *reocan*, to fume or smoke; for this is to send off.

I might have mentioned before, that the Chaldee ברכה, a cion or branch, is precisely the Celtic word for arm; Irish, *braic*, or *raigh;* Welsh *braic;* whence the Greek βραχιων, the Latin *brachium*, whence the Spanish *brazo*, whence the French *bras*, whence the English *brace*. The arm is a shoot, a branch, and

* "Improbus urget *iratis precibus*." — *Horace.*

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branch is from this root or one of the family, *n* being casual; *branch* for *brach*.

On this word let it be further observed, or on פרק or ברק, if radically different, are formed, with the prefix *s*, the German *sprechen*, to speak, *sprache*, speech; Dutch *spreeken*, *spraak*; Swedish *språka*, *språk*; Danish *sprog*, speech; and Swedish *spricka*, to *break*; Danish *sprekker*. The same word with *n* casual is seen in *spring*, the *breaking* or opening of the winter; and here we see the origin of the marine phrase, to *spring* a mast, Danish *springer*, to burst, crack, or spring. This in Swedish is written without *n*, *spricka*, to *break*, burst, split; but a noun of this family has *n*, *springa*, a crack, and *spring*, a spring, a running.

Now let us attend to other Shemitic words consisting of cognate elements.

Chaldee, פרך *prak*, to rub or scrape; to rub out or tread out, as grain from the ear or sheaf; Latin *frico*, *frio*.

2. To collect and bind, as sheaves; perhaps English, to *rake*.

3. To *break* or *break* down.

4. To question; to doubt. In Saxon and Gothic, *frægnan*, *fragan*, signifies to ask.

Deriv. Froward; perverse. Prov. ii. 12. So in English *refractory*.

This verb is not in the Hebrew; but there are two derivatives, one signifying the inner vail of the temple; so called probably from its use in *breaking*, that is, interrupting access, or separation, like *diaphragm* in English. The other derivative is rendered *rigor*, or cruelty; that which strains, oppresses, breaks down, or *rakes*, harasses.

With this verb coincides the Irish *bracaim*, to *break*, to harrow, that is, to *rake*.

Syr. ܦܪܟ, to rub; so rendered, Luke vi. 1. Lat. *frico*. A derivative signifies to comminute.

Deriv. Distortion; winding; twisting. *Let this be noted.*

Ar. فرك *faraka*, to rub, Lat. *frico*.

2. To hate, as a husband or wife; to be languid, or relaxed.

Deriv. Laxity; frangibility; friability.

Heb. פרק, to *break*, burst, or rend; to break off; to separate.

Deriv. A *breaking* or parting of a road.

Ch. פרק, to *break*.

2. To redeem; that is, to free, separate, or deliver.

3. To explain, as a doubtful question.

Deriv. One who ransoms or delivers; a rupture; the neck or its juncture; a joint of the fingers, &c.; the ankle; the joint of a reed; a chapter or section of a book; explanation; exposition.

פרוק, a rupture, coinciding with the English *broke*.

Syr. ܦܪܘܩ, to redeem.

2. To depart; to remove; to separate.

Deriv. A recess, or withdrawing; separation; liberation; redemption; safety; vertebra.

Sam. The same as the Syriac verb.

Ar. فرق *faraka*, to separate; to divide; to withdraw; to disperse; [qu. Lat. *spargo*;] to lay open; to disclose; to cast out; to immerse.

Deriv. Separation; distinction, distance; interval; dispersion; aurora, as we say, the *break* of day; also, a garment reaching to the middle of the thigh, qu. *frock*; also *breech*.

I have placed these two words together, because I am convinced they are both of one family, or formed on the same radical word. The latter coincides exactly with the Latin *frango*, *fregi*, *fractum*; for *n* in *frango* is undoubtedly casual. Now, in Welsh, *bregu*, to *break*, would seem to be directly connected with ברך, yet doubtless *bregu* is the English *break*, the German *brechen*, the Dutch *breeken*, &c. In truth, the three words ברך, פרך, and פרק, are probably all from one primitive root, formed with different prefixes, or rather with the same prefix, differently written; the different words bearing appropriate senses, among different tribes of men.

We observe in the Chaldee word the sense of questioning. Perhaps this may be the Gothic *fragan*, to ask; and if so, it coincides with the Latin *rogo*, the latter without the prefix. In the sense of *break*, we find, in the Greek, ῥηγνυω, without a prefix.

Most of the significations of these verbs are too obvious to need illustration. But we find in the Syriac the sense of distortion, a sense which at first appears to be remote from that of *breaking* or *bursting asunder*. But this is probably the primary sense, to strain, to stretch; a sense we retain in the phrase, to *break* upon the wheel; and by dropping the prefix, we have the precise word in the verb, to *rack*.

Now, if this is the genuine sense, we find it gives the English *wreck* and *wrack*, the Danish *vrag*, Sw. *vrak*, a wreck. In Saxon, *wræcan*, *wrecan*, is the English *wreak*; that is, to drive, or throw on; *wrace*, is an exile, a *wretch*. In Dan. *vrager* signifies to reject; Sw. *vråka*, to throw away; all implying a driving force; and that *wreck* is connected with *break*, is probable for another reason, that the Latin *fractus*, *frango*, forms a constituent part of *naufragium*, the English *shipwreck*, which in Danish is simply *vrag*.

Now, if *straining*, *distortion*, is one of the senses of this root, the English *wring*, *wrong*, Danish *vrang*, Sw. *vrång*, may be deduced from it, for undoubtedly *n* is not radical in these words. The Dutch has *wringen*; but the German drops the first letter, and has *ringen*, both to twist or wind, and to *ring* or sound; the latter sense from straining or throwing, as in other cases. Without *n*, *wring* would be *wrig*, and *wrong*, *wrog*; *wrang*, *wrag*, Danish *vrag*.

In Greek, ῥηγος is a blanket or coverlet, and connected with ῥηγνυμι; that is, a spread; from stretching, or throwing over.

We find also among the Chaldee derivatives the sense of a neck, and a joint. Now, we find this word in Irish, *braigh*, the neck; in Greek, without the prefix, ῥαχις, the spine of the back; Saxon, *hracca*; English, the *rack*, and, from the Greek, the *ricketts*, from distortion.

Coinciding with the Greek ῥηγνυω, to break, we find in Welsh *rhwygaw*, to rend; and coinciding with ῥαχια, a *rock*, a *crag*, Welsh *craig*; and connected with these, the Saxon *hracod*, English *ragged*, that is, broken; evidently the participle of a verb of this family.

Hence we find the senses of *distortion* and *breaking* connected in this root, in a great variety of instances.

The Shemitic ברק, to lighten, to shine or flash, is one of this family. The *sense* is, to shoot or dart, to throw, as in all like cases. And under this root the Arabic has the sense, to adorn, as a female; to make bright or shining; which gives the English *prank* and *prink*, D. *pragt*, G. *pracht*. *Prance* is of the same family, from leaping, starting, darting up.

In Greek, βραχυς, short, stands in the Lexicons as a primary word or root. But this is from the root of *break*, which is lost in Greek, unless in ῥηγνυμι, without the prefix. From βραχυς, or the root of this word, the French language has *abreger*, to *abridge*; and what is less obvious, but equally certain, is, that from the same root the Latin has *brevis*, by sinking the palatal letter, as we do in *bow*, from *bugan*, and in *lay*, from *lecgan*; so that *abridge* and *abbreviate*, *brief*, are from one root.

It should have been before mentioned that the Latin *refragor* signifies to resist, to strive against, to deny, whence *refractory*; a sense that demonstrates the primary sense to be, to strain, urge, press; and *refraction*, in optics, is a *breaking* of the direct course of rays of light by *turning* them; a sense coinciding with that of *distortion*.

We see, then, that one predominant sense of *break*, is, to strain, to distort. Let us now examine some of the biliteral roots in *rg* and *rk*, which, if *b* is a prefix, must be the primary elements of all the words above mentioned.

Ch. רגג *rag*, *regag*, to desire, to long for. This is the Greek ορεγω, and English to *reach*; for desire is expressed by reaching forward, stretching the mind toward the object. So in Latin *appeto* and *expeto*, from *peto*, to move toward. This coincides nearly with the Latin *rogo*, to ask, and the Goth. *fragnan*, Sax. *frægnan*.

Syr. ܪܓܓ, to desire; and with olaph prefixed, ܐܪܓܓ, to desire, or long; also to wet, or moisten; also ܪܓ, to moisten — Latin *rigo*, *irrigo*, to irrigate.

Deriv. Tender, soft, fresh, from moisture or greenness. Qu. Lat. *recens*, a derivative.

Here *desire* and *irrigation* are both from one root; desire is a reaching forward, and irrigation is a spreading of water.

This root, in Hebrew ארג, signifies to weave, or connect, as in texture and net-work; but the primary sense is to stretch or strain.

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In Arabic, the same verb أرج signifies to emit an agreeable smell; to breathe fragrance; radically, to throw or send out; to eject; a mere modification of the same sense. This is the Latin *fragro*, whence *fragrant*, with a prefix; but according exactly with the English *reek*.

ארך in Ch. Heb. Syr. and Sam., signifies to prolong, to extend. In Ar. as in Heb. in Hiph. to delay, or retard; that is, to draw out in time.

רגע in Heb. has been differently interpreted; indeed, it has been rendered by words of directly contrary signification. The more modern interpreters, says Castell, render it, to split, divide, separate, or break; the ancient interpreters rendered it, to stiffen, to make rigid or rough, to wrinkle or corrugate. Castell and Parkhurst, however, agree in rendering it, in some passages, to quiet, still, allay. Jer. xlvii. 6, l. 34. In Job vii. 5, our translators have rendered it *broken*, "My skin is *broken*," [rough, or rigid.] In Job xxvi. 12, it is rendered by *divide*, "He *divideth* the sea by his power." In Vanderhoogh't's Bible it is in this place rendered by *commovet*, he agitates the sea. The Seventy render it by κατεπαυσε, he stilled; and this is the sense which Parkhurst gives it.

In Isaiah li. 15, and Jer. xxxi. 35, it is rendered in our version by *divide*. "But I am the Lord thy God, that *divided* the sea, whose waves roared."

In Vanderhoogh't's Bible it is rendered in Isaiah li. 15, "I am Jehovah thy God, *qui commovens mare*, ut perstrepant fluctus ejus." In Jer. xxxi. 35, "*commovens mare*, ut tumultuentur fluctus"—agitating or moving the sea, that the waves roar, or may roar. The passage in Isaiah is rendered by the Seventy, ὁτι ὁ Θεος σου, ὁ ταραασων την θαλασσαν, και ηχων τα κυματα αυτης, "agitating the sea, and causing its waves to roar and resound." In the French translation, the passage in Isaiah is, "qui fend la mer, et ses flots bruient:" [I] who divide the sea, and the waves roar. In Jeremiah the passage is, "qui agite la mer, et les flots en bruient:" who agitates the sea, and therefore the waves roar. In Italian, the passage in Isaiah is rendered, "che muovo il mare, e le sue onde romoreggiano." In Jeremiah, "che commuove il mare, onde le sue onde romoreggiano:" who moveth the sea, wherefore its waves roar, or become tumultuous.

These different renderings show the importance of understanding the literal or primary sense of words; for whatever may be the real sense in the passages above mentioned, it can not be to *divide*. If we are to give to vau in the following word its usual sense of *and*, it is difficult to make sense of the word רגע, by translating it, *he stilleth: He stilleth the sea, and its waves are tumultuous*, or He stilleth the sea that the waves may roar or be agitated! This will not answer. The more rational version would be, He *roughens* the sea, and its waters roar; or he drives, impels it into agitation. In Ethiopic, the same word signifies to coagulate, to freeze, to become rigid; and this is undoubtedly the Latin *rigeo*, and with a prefix *frigeo*, and this signification is perhaps allied to the Lat. *rugo*, to wrinkle; for, as a general rule, the radical sense of wrinkle is to draw, as in *contract*, *contraho*, and this seems to be the sense of *rigeo*. Both these words are allied to *rough*, which is from breaking or wrinkling. This sense would perhaps well suit the context in these two passages, as it would also that in Job vii. 5: My skin is *rough*.

Now, in Arabic, the general signification of רגע is to return, to repeat, to withdraw, which may be from drawing back; a different application of the original sense, to strain, stretch, or extend.

The root רוק in Chaldee signifies to spit, and this is probably the Latin *ructo*, somewhat varied in application. The same verb in Arabic راق *rauka*, signifies to drive off, to reject; to shoot or grow long, as teeth; to strain, purify or make clear, as wine; precisely the English to *rack;* also, to spread, and to pour out. Hebrew רק, to empty, to draw out, to attenuate or make thin; and as a noun, spittle; Syriac, to spit, to draw out, to attenuate; Samaritan, to pour out, to draw out, to extend; Ethiopic, to be fine, slender, or thin; Arabic, to be soft, tender, thin. The verb רך has a like signification, and is perhaps from the same original root; רקע, Hebrew, to spread, stretch, extend. But, says Castell, all the ancient interpreters rendered the word, to ordain, establish, make firm; to strike, to beat, as plates of metal. But the sense is to stretch, to spread, and the beating is only the means of extending. Hence רקיע, the firmament, which agrees well with Lat. *regio*, an extent; in Hebrew, properly, an expanse. And to reconcile the ancient and modern interpretations of this word, let it be remembered that *strength* and *firmness* are usually or always from *stretching*, *tension*.

Now let us hear Ainsworth on the word *regio*. "Regio a *rego* quod priusquam provinciæ fierent, regiones sub regibus erant atque ab his regebantur." How much more natural is it to deduce *regio* from the primary sense of *rego*, which is to stretch, to strain, to extend! *Regio* is an extent, a word of indefinite signification.

In Chaldee and Arabic this verb signifies to mend, to repair, to make whole; from extending, spreading over, or making strong. See the root כל, infra.

We observe that רגג and רקע agree, in original signification, with the English *reach*, on the root of which, or some of its derivatives, was formed *stretch*. That ברך, פרך, and פרק were formed on any of the foregoing biliteral roots, we may not be able to affirm; but it is certain from the Welsh, that the first consonant of the triliteral root is a prefix, and it is certain from the Shemitic languages, that the primary sense is the same in the biliteral and triliteral roots, or that all the applications or particular significations may readily be deduced from one general signification.

To illustrate this subject more fully, let us attend to the various applications of some other Shemitic words of extensive use.

ברא.

Heb. ברא *bara*, to create. This, by most lexicographers, is given as the first signification, in all the Shemitic languages. Parkhurst says, to create; to produce into being. Gen. i. 1.

2. To form by accretion or concretion of matter. Gen. i. 21.

3. In Hiph. to make fat; to fatten or batten. 1 Sam. ii. 29.

4. To do or perform something wonderful. Num. xvi. 30.

5. In Niph. to be renewed. In Kal. to renew, in a spiritual sense. Ps. li. 12.

Castell says,

1. To create from nothing, or to produce something new or excellent from another thing. Gen. i. Is. xlii. 5.

2. In Niph. to be renewed or re-created. Is. xlviii. 7. Ps. cii. 19.

3. To cut off; to take away; to *bear* away, or remove; also, to select; to prepare. Josh. xvii. 15, 18. Ezek. xxiii. 47.

Gesenius says,

1. Strictly, to hew, to hew out. [Ar. to cut, to cut out, to plane.]

2. To form; to make; to produce. Ar. برأ. The order of significations is, as in the Ar. خلق *galaka*, to be smooth, to make smooth. 2. To plane. 3. To form, make. Gen. i. 1, 21, 27.

1. Niph. passive of Kal. No. 2. Gen. ii. 4.

2. To be born. Ezek. xxi. 30. Ps. cii. 18.

Pi. ברא, the verb differently pointed; to hew, to cut down. Josh. xvii. 15, 18.

2. To cut down with the sword; to kill. Ezek. xxiii. 47.

3. To make fat. 1 Sam. ii. 29.

Thus far the Hebrew.

Chal. ברא, to create. Gen. i. 1.

2 To cut off. Is. xl. 20.

3. To make fat; to grow sound or strong. Talm.

Deriv. Fat; whole; sound; strong. *Castell.*

Syr. ܒܪܐ, to create. Gen. i. 1. Mark xiii. 19.

2. To remove to a distance; and Deriv. distance, distant. *Castell.*

Sam. בראש, to create. Gen. i. 22. Deut. iv. 32. *Castell.*

Ar. برأ, to create. Job xxxviii. 7. [qu. 4 and 6.]

2. To be free, or guiltless, not obnoxious to punishment. Num. v. 28, 31; and xxxii. 22. Rom. vii. 6.

3. To free; to absolve from a crime; to liberate; to dismiss; to justify. Ex. xx. 7. Num. xiv. 18.

4. To escape; to forsake.

5. To recover from disease; to be healed; to restore to health. Lev. xiii. 18. Josh. v. 8. Matth. iv. 23.

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6. To cleanse; to free from impurities.
7. To abstain from.

Deriv. Creator; free; unobnoxious; clean; empty.

Ar. بَرَأَ, to create.

2. To cut off; to hew or *pare*.
3. To separate; to distinguish.
4. To make thin.
5. To oppose; to strive; to resist.
6. To provoke; to boast, or make a parade.
7. To distribute; to disperse. *Castell.*

According to Gesenius, the primary sense of the verb is to *hew*, to *cut out*, and thus to make smooth, and thus to create; and he deduces these senses in the same order as he does those of the Arabic verb, which gives the word *like*. But there is no ground for this opinion; and doubtless the verb originated before the use of edge tools.

The predominant senses of this word are, to separate, to free, to remove; as we see by the Arabic and Syriac.

Now, *hewing* is indeed separating, and we have the English word *pare* from this root; but we must seek for a signification which is more general than that of *paring*, or we shall not be able to account for the sense of making fat, sound, entire, and strong, nor for that of being born.

The truth undoubtedly is, this word is of the same family with the English *bear*, the Latin *pario*, and the radical sense is to *throw*, to *thrust*, to *send*, to *drive*, to *extend;* hence to throw out, to produce, as applied to the birth of children or of the world. To *throw* or *drive* is the primary sense of separation and division, that is, to drive off. The English word *deal*, when traced to its root, presents the same fact. See DEAL. To *create* is to *produce* or *bring forth*, the same sense as that of *birth*, applied to a different object. The sense of *hewing* and *paring* is from driving off, separation. In Syriac, we observe the general application, in *removal*, or *departure* to a distance. The sense of fattening is derivative, and allied to that of healing or making whole, sound, strong, in the Arabic; that is, preparing, bringing to a good state, or from tension, the usual primary sense of strength and power.

To obtain a more full and satisfactory view of this subject, let us attend to the same word in the modern languages of Europe.

LATIN.

Paro, to prepare, make ready, procure, design, &c. The radical sense of *paro* is probably the same as in the Shemitic languages; to produce, to bring forward. So also *ready* implies an advancing, and so does *promptness*. But the various ways of preparing a thing for use naturally give to the word, in process of time, a variety of particular significations; each of which results in bringing the thing to the state desired. The compounds of *paro* are *apparo*, to prepare, to furnish, accouter or set out; *comparo*, to prepare or procure, to make equal, to compare, to join, to dress or make ready; *præparo*, to prepare; *reparo*, to repair, to create anew, to regain, to compensate; *separo*, to separate. Let the Latin uses of this word be compared with the same Hebrew word in Joshua xvii. 15, where it is rendered *cut down*. "Ascend to the wood country and cut down for thyself;" Septuagint, εκκαθαρον σεαυτω, clear for thyself. This is one mode of preparation for use. In Ezek. xxi. 19, it is rendered choose; Septuagint, διαταξεις, appoint.

ITALIAN.

Parare, to prepare; to garnish; to adorn; to propose an occasion; to *parry*, or ward off, as a blow; to defend; to cover from or shelter; to repair; to teach a horse to stop, and in horsemanship, to stop; *parata*, a warding off, a garnishing; *parato*, prepared, ready, prompt, warded off or parried, shielded, defended.

Apparare, to learn; *apparato*, learned, prepared; *apparato*, preparation, garnishment.

Parecchio, a preparation; also equal, even [L. *par;*] *parecchiare*, to prepare; *pareggiare*, to make equal, to compare; *apparecchiare*, to prepare, to ornament or garnish, to set in order; *appareggiare*, to put in competition, to match, to equal.

Comparare, to compare.

Disparare, to forget; *disparare*, *sparare*, to unfurnish, disgarnish, to make unready, to disbowel, to separate, disjoin, unpair; to discharge, as artillery.

Imparare, to learn.

Riparare, to repair, to restore to the first state; to repair, or resort to, or have access to; to *parry*, or ward off; *riparo*, reparation, a fort, a bank, fence, mound, remedy, shelter.

SPANISH.

Parar, to prepare; to stop, detain, prevent; to end; to treat or use ill; to stake at cards; to point out the game, as pointers.

Parada, a halt or stopping, end, pause; a fold for cattle; a relay, as of horses; a dam or bank; a stake or bet; a *parade*, or a place where troops are assembled to exercise; *parado*, remiss, careless, unemployed.

Par, a pair; a peer; afterbirth; the handle of a bell.

Aparar, to stretch out the hands or skirts of a garment for receiving any thing; to dig and heap earth round plants; to close the upper and hind quarter of a shoe to the sole; to couple male and female animals; to dub, as a ship.

Aparador, a sideboard, a dresser in a kitchen, a workshop, a wardrobe; *aparato*, preparation, pomp, show.

Aparear, to match; to suit one thing to another, [pair.]

Aparejo, preparation, harness, sizing of a piece of linen or board on which something is to be painted; tackle, rigging employed on board of a ship. [*Apparel*, *parrel.*]

Comparar, to compare.

Desparejar, to make unequal.

Disparar, to discharge, as fire-arms.

Amparar, to shelter; to protect. [Aragon, to sequester, as goods.]

Emparedar, to confine or shut up.

Reparar, to repair; to observe carefully, to consider; to mend or correct; to suspend or detain; to guard, defend, protect; to regain strength, or recover from sickness; to right the helm.

Separar, to separate.

PORTUGUESE.

Parar, *v. i.* to stop, to cease to go forward; to confine upon, to meet at the end, to touch, to be bounded; to tend, to drive at something, to aim at, to come to; to imply, involve, or comprise: "Naõ posso parar com fome," I can not *bear* hunger. "Ninguem pode aqui parar," Nobody can live or stay here. [Eng. *bear.*]

Parar, *v. t.* to stop, to hinder from proceeding; to *parry* or ward off; to turn or change with regard to inclination or morals; to lay or stake, as a wager. *Parada*, a stopping, or place of stopping; a bet or wager.

Amparar, to protect, shelter, defend, abet.

Comparar, to compare; *comprar*, to buy, to procure.

Aparar, to *pare*, as an apple; to mend or make a pen; to *parry* a blow.

Aparelhar, to prepare, to fit, to cut out or rough hew; *aparelho*, tackle in a ship for hoisting things, Eng. a *parrel.*

Disparar, to shoot, to discharge, as fire-arms.

Reparar, to repair; to *parry* in fencing; to advert; to observe; to make amends; to retrieve; to recover; to recruit; to shelter; *reparo*, in fortification, defense.

FRENCH.

Parer, to deck, adorn, trim, set off, embellish; to *parry* or ward off. "*Parer* des cuirs," to dress leather; "*Parer* le pied d'un cheval," to *pare* a horse's hoof.

Parer, *v. i.* to stop; *paresse*, idleness.

Pari, a lay, bet, or wager; *parier*, to bet or lay a wager.

Appareil, preparation, furniture, train, retinue, [Eng. *apparel.*]

Apparaux, tackle, sails and rigging, [Eng. *parrel.*]

Pair, a peer, an equal; *paire*, a pair; *apparier*, to pair, to match

S'emparer, to seize, to invade.

Reparer, to repair.

Separer, to separate.

ARMORIC.

Para, to dress, to trim, to stop, to *parry*, to prepare.

RUSSIAN.

Uberayu, to put in order, to adjust, to mow or reap, to cut, to dress, as the hair. This word has the common prefix *u*.

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PERSIC.

پریدن *poridan*, to cut off.

WELSH.

Par, something contiguous, or that is in continuity; a state of readiness or preparedness; a *pair* or couple; a fellow, match.
Pâr, a cause; the essence, germ, or seed of a thing; a *spear*.
Para, to continue, to endure, to persevere
Parad, a causing; *parai*, that causes to be.
Parawd, prepared, ready; *parodi*, to prepare.

That all the foregoing words in the present European languages [and several others might have been added] are formed from one stock or radix, coinciding with the Latin *paro*, is a fact that admits of no question. The only doubt respecting the correctness of the whole preceding statement, is, whether the Latin *paro* is radically the same as the Oriental ברא; and with regard to this point, I should suppose the evidence to be convincing. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that the Oriental verbs ברא, ברר, חבר, and עבר, are all formed from one primitive radix. Certain it is, that the English *bear* comprehends both the Latin *fero* and *pario*, and the latter corresponds nearly with פרה and Eth. ፈለየ *fari*, to bear.

But admitting only what is certain, that all the foregoing European words are from one radix, we are then to seek for a primary meaning from which may be deduced the following significations; Lat. to *prepare;* Ital. to adorn, to *parry*, to stop, to defend, to *repair*, to learn; Span. to *prepare*, to stop, to lay or stake as a wager, a *pair* or couple; Port. to stop, to confine upon or be contiguous, to drive or aim at, to *parry*, to *pare;* Fr. to deck, to *parry*, to stop, to *pare;* Arm. to dress, to *prepare*, to *parry;* Russ. to adjust, to dress, to mow or reap; Welsh, *preparedness*, contiguity, a *pair*, a cause, to continue or endure; and several other significations.

The various significations result from throwing, sending, driving. To separate or remove is to drive or force apart; hence to *parry*, and hence to defend. Separation implies extension, a drawing out in length or time; hence the Portuguese senses of confining upon, reaching to the limit. This gives the sense of *par*, equal, that is, of the same extent; and hence coming to, and suiting, as in Latin *convenio*.

Here let it be observed that, admitting the word *par*, equal, to belong to this family, as in the Welsh, we have strong reason to believe that the Shemitic חבר, to join, or fit together, to associate, whence as a noun, an associate, is formed from the same root, or ברא; for in the Saxon we find not only *fera*, but *gefera*, a companion, fellow, or *peer; gefera* answering precisely to the Oriental word.

The sense of betting is from throwing down, as we say, to *lay* a wager. The sense of stopping is from setting, fixing, or from parrying. The sense of adorning is from putting on, which is from sending, or from extension, enlargement, as we say, to *set off*, and hence it is allied to the sense of show, display, *parade*. Preparation is from producing, bringing forward, or adjusting, making right; and often implies advancing, like *ready*, *prompt;* and the latter word, *prompt*, from *promo*, to bring forth, affords a good illustration of the words derived from *paro*.

The senses of cutting off, *paring*, and the like, require no explanation.

The Italian *disparare*, and the Spanisn and Portuguese *disparar*, to discharge fire-arms, present the original sense of the root, to send or drive. This sense gives that of the Welsh *pâr*, a spear, as well as a cause, or that which impels. A *spear* is a shoot, from the sense of thrusting; and our word *spear* is probably formed from the root of *bar*, and Welsh *ber*, a spit, a pike, a lance, a spear, Lat. *veru*. Now, in Chaldee, a *bar* is עבראּ, from עבר, to pass; a verb which is probably of the same family with ברא. It is further to be observed that, in Italian, *bar* is written both *barra* and *sbarra*.

It is observed above that ברא is the English *bear* and the Latin *pario;* but *pario* would seem to be the Hebrew פרה *parah*, to be fruitful, to bear fruit, applied to plants and animals. But this word seems to denote producing in general, rather than the production of children. However this may be, it is certain that *bear* in English, as well as in Saxon, expresses the sense of both *pario* and *fero* in Latin. The Latin *fero*, and the Greek φερω, signify both to carry and to produce, as young or fruit. *Pario* does not. So in the Gothic, *bairan* is to carry, *gabairan* is to carry and to produce young. In German, *fuhren* is to carry, and *gebären*, to bring forth, to bear a child. In Dutch, *beuren* is to lift; *voeren*, to carry; and *baaren*, to bring forth, as children; to bear, to beget, to cause. Danish, *bærer*, to carry, to support, and to yield or produce. Sw. *bära*, to carry; *barn*, a son. Irish *beirim*, to bear or bring forth, and to tell or relate, like the Latin *fero*, whence Fr. *parler*, to speak.

It appears, then, that the English *bear*, and the Saxon from which we have received it, and the Gothic and the Danish corresponding words unite, in the same orthography, the senses of two words of different orthography in other languages. I have found other examples of a similar kind. There is, therefore, solid ground to believe that all these words are from one primitive root; the different modes of writing the word, and the several appropriations, having originated in different families of the great races of men, before languages were reduced to writing; and when they came to be written, each word was written according to its usual pronunciation, and defined according to its use in each family. And by the intermixture of tribes, two or three derivatives of the same stock might have become a part of the same national language. Unquestionably the Greek φερω, and φορεω, are branches of the same stock.

We have, in the modern languages, decisive evidence that different verbs may have, and in fact have, a common radix. Thus, in English, *list* and *lust* are different modes of writing the same word; both are united in the other Teutonic dialects. So, in Latin, *libet* and *lubet;* and similar instances I have found in almost every language which I have examined.

The Latin *pareo*, to *appear*, to come to light, if not a compound word, may be of this family. *Paries*, a wall, if primarily a partition wall, is of the same stock. *Per* belongs to this family, as its signification is *passing*. The Sax. *faran*, to fare, Gr. πορευομαι, seems to be from one branch of this stock, probably עבר. See the word Pass, in the Dictionary, in the derivative senses of which there are some resemblances to those of ברא.

כפר *kafar.*

This verb, says Lowth, means to *cover*, to cover sin, and so to expiate; and it is never used in the sense of *breaking* or *dissolving* a covenant, though that notion occurs so often in the Scriptures; nor can it be forced into this sense, but by a great deal of far-fetched reasoning. See Isaiah xxviii. 18. *Lowth on Isaiah, Prelim. Diss.*

כפר, says Castell, "texuit, operuit, Anglice, to *cover;* per metathesin, χρυπτω, χρυφη, peculiariter bitumine, sive glutinosa aliqua materia obduxit; picavit." Gen. vi. 14.

Parkhurst gives to this verb the sense of *covering* or *overspreading*, as primary, and deduces from it the Greek χρυπτω, and English *cover* and *coffer*. He, however, admits, that, in Isaiah xxviii. 18, it signifies to annul, as a covenant. He also considers the sense of atonement or expiation to be radically that of *covering*.

Gesenius agrees with the English lexicographers, in assigning to this verb the primary sense of *covering* or *overlaying*, as in Gen. vi. 14. He admits that this word has the sense, in Isaiah xxviii. 18, of *blotting out, obliterating*. But he gives to it the sense of *forgiving*, in some passages, in which our version has that of *purging away*. Ps. lxv. 3, and lxxix. 9. In these passages, Castell renders the word, to be *merciful* or *propitious*.

In all these authors there is, I conceive, a radical mistake, in supposing the primary sense to be to *cover*, and in the opinion that this Hebrew word is the English verb to *cover*. A still greater mistake is in the supposition of Castell and Parkhurst, that this, by a metathesis, gives the Greek χρυπτω.

The English word *cover* comes to us through the French *couvrir*, from the Italian *coprire*, a contraction of the Latin *co-operio*, whence *co-opertus*, Italian *coperto*, covered, Eng. *covert*.* The Latin *aperio* is to open, and *operio* is to cover, both from *pario* or one of the roots in *Br*, which has just been explained. The root in these words is *per* or *par*, and the sense is varied by prefixes; perhaps *ad-pario* or *ab-pario* and *ob-pario*. Now, cover can have

* In this deduction of *cover* from the Latin, I am supported by Lunier, the ablest French etymologist whose works I have seen.

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no connection with כפר, unless this latter word is a compound, with כ for a prefix. This may be the fact, but the connection, even in that case, is very remote.

Let us see if we can gain any light upon the subject of the primary sense of כפר from the cognate languages.

Chaldee, כפר, to deny, to reject. Prov. xxx. 9.

2. To wipe; "She eateth and *wipeth* her mouth." Prov. xxx. 20.

3. To wash or cleanse. Matth. xxvii. 24. *Castell.*

Syriac, ܟܦܪ *kefar*, to deny. Gen. xviii. 15. Luke xii. 9.

2. To wipe, to wipe away, to annul, to abolish. Prov. xxx. 20. Is. xxviii. 18. *Castell.*

Arabic, كفر *kafara*, to deny; to disbelieve; to be an infidel; to be impious; to blaspheme. Acts iii. 13, 14. 2 Pet. ii. 1, 5. Jude 15.

2. To cover; to conceal.

3. To expiate; to make expiation for one, and free him from crime. *Castell.*

Now, the senses of the Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic, to *deny*, to *reject*, to *annul*, to *wipe*, *wash*, or to *cleanse* by these acts, can not be deduced from *covering*.

In Hebrew, the word has the sense of *covering*, as the ark, with bitumen or pitch, in Gen. vi. 14; that is, to *smear*, or *pay over*, as our seamen now express it. But it should be considered that the sense of *covering* is rarely or never *primary;* it is usually from the sense of *putting on*, which is from the sense of *throwing* or *pressing*, or it is from *overspreading*, which is a *spreading*, *stretching*, or *throwing over;* hence the derivative senses of *covering* and *hiding*. These latter senses are sometimes derived from others; but these are the most general. And in this passage of Genesis, the literal sense is probably to put on, or to *rub* or *spread* over, a sense which coincides with that of the Chaldee and Syriac, Prov. xxx. 20, though differently applied; or what is more probable, the verb, in Gen. vi. 14, is from the noun, which is the name of the substance used; as we should say, to *pitch* with *pitch*.

The real original sense of this Shemitic verb is to remove, to separate, by thrusting away or driving off. Hence its application, in the Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic, to denial, the rejection of God or truth. To *deny* or *reject* is to thrust away. Hence from the Arabic *caffer*, an infidel, one who denies and rejects the Mohammedan religion; hence *Caffraria*, the southern part of Africa, the country of infidels; so called by the followers of Mohammed, just as the Christians gave the name of *pagans* to the inhabitants of villages [*pagus*] who rejected the Christian religion.

This signification explains the Hebrew uses of this word. Its literal sense is applied to the cleansing or purification of sacred things, as the altar. Lev. xvi. 18 In a spiritual sense, to the purification of the soul, a type of the purification by the blood of Christ; hence it is rendered *atonement*, or *expiation*. Hence, probably, the sense of appeasing, Gen. xxxii. 21, Prov. xvi. 14, though this may be from removing or smoothing.

The sense of forgiveness is from thrusting away or giving back, precisely as in the modern languages; Lat. *remitto*, to send back or away; *forgive*, to give back or away; *pardon*, in French, Spanish, and Italian, has a like sense, which is more clearly exhibited by the Dutch *vergeeven*, German *vergeben; ver* being the English *far*, to *give far*, to *give away;* hence to reject, and remember no more. The sense of *give*, and of the French *donner*, is nearly the same as that of כפר. To *give* is to send, to cause to pass; and so of *donner*.

Now, it is a question of some moment, whether the opinion that כפר is the same as the English *cover*, has not inclined lexicographers and commentators to render it by this word, in several passages, where the true sense is to *forgive*, or to purify by cleansing from sin.

However this may be, the interpretation given above will fully disprove Lowth's assertion, that this word is never used in the sense of *breaking* or *annulling* a covenant. So confident is the learned bishop on this point, that he ventures to call in question the reading, Isaiah xxviii. 18, and to suppose the true word to be תפר, from פרר, to break. With respect to the reading, I shall offer no opinion; but if the present reading is correct, I am confident that no word in the Hebrew language is better fitted to express the sense. Your covenant with death shall be *wiped away, abolished*, or, as in the version, *annulled*. And so is the rendering in the Syriac.

If כפר is a compound word, and the first letter a prefix, it may be from the same root as the Arabic غفر *gafara*, whose signification is to cover. But the primary sense is, to throw or put on. It signifies, also, to *forgive;* but to forgive is to send back or away, *remitto*, and not to cover. And I apprehend that for want of knowing the primary sense of such verbs, the word *cover* has been often substituted for *forgive*, in the translating of this verb.

כל *kal* or *kol.*

No. 1. Heb. כול, כל, to *hold*, to contain; Sw. *hålla*. כלכל, to hold, to sustain, to maintain, to comprehend.

Ch. כול, to measure; that is, to ascertain the contents, or to stretch, and comprehend the whole.

Pah. To feed, to nourish. See אכל.

Deriv. A measure; also custom, rite, manner; probably from holding or continued practice.

Syr. In Aph. to measure. Deriv. A measure.

Eth. ኀወለ, to follow; to go behind; Gr. *ακολουθεω*; that is, to hold to, or to press after.

Deriv. The hinder part; the poop of a ship; behind. French *cul*.

No. 2. Heb. כלל, to finish; to complete; to make perfect. Gr. *καλος*.

כל, *all;* the whole; Gr. *ὁλος*, Eng. *all*, by the loss of the first letter; but in Welsh *holl*, or *oll;* and in Saxon *al*, *æl*, and *geall*.

Ch. כלל, to crown; to adorn.

Pih. To perfect; to complete; to comprehend; to embrace.

Deriv. Comprehending; universality; a general rule, &c.

Syr. ܟܠ, to crown. Deriv. A crown; all; every one.

Sam. 2ZW, as the Chaldee.

Eth. ከለለ, the same; also, to cover.

Ar. كل *kalla*, to be weary or dull; to be languid; to tire; also, to crown; to shine. Deriv. All; dullness; heaviness.

No. 3. Heb. כלא, to *hold;* to restrain; to shut or confine; to check; Gr. *κωλυω*; Sw. *hålla*.

Deriv. A place of confinement; Lat. *caula*.

Ch. כלא, כלה, כלי, to hold; to restrain; also, to trust; to confide in, or rely on; to hope. (See No. 6.) Also, to finish; to perfect; also, to consume; to cause to fail.

In Aph. To *call;* to cry out; to thunder; Gr. *καλεω*; Lat. *calo*; W. *galw;* Eng. to *call;* Lat. *gallus*, from crowing.

Syr. ܟܠ, to hold; to restrain; to forbid; to deny.

Deriv. *all;* a cork, bar, or bolt.

Sam. ΛZW, to hold, or restrain.

Eth. ከልአ, to hold, restrain, or prohibit.

Deriv. Lat. *alius;* a fellow, or companion.

Ar. كلا *kala*, to keep; to preserve; to turn the face toward a thing and look repeatedly. So in English, to *behold*. Also, to come to the end, as of life; also, to feed, to devour food; also, to abound in pasture; also, to hinder, or detain; also, to look attentively; also, to sprout; also, to take upon a pledge, or upon trust; supra, Chaldee. (See No. 6.)

No. 4. Heb. כלה, to finish; to consume; to bring to naught; to waste; to fail. (See No. 8.)

No. 5. Ch. אכל, to eat; to consume; also, to take; to hold; to contain. In Aph. to feed; to give food; also, to *call;* to thunder; to roar, or bellow; also, to publish; to accuse; to defame.

Heb. to eat; to consume.

Sam. 2WΛ, to eat.

Syr. ܐܟܠ, to publish; to divulge, as a crime; to accuse.

Eth. ኧከለ, to suffice; as we say, it is well, Lat. *valeo;* also, to be or exist; that is, to be *held*, or to be fixed or permanent, to continue.

Ar. to eat; to devour; to corrode; Lat. *helluo*.

No. 6. Ar. وكل *wakala*, to trust; to commit to another in confidence. (See No. 3.)

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Eth. ወከለ *wakal*, with a prefix; to trust, as above.

No. 7. Heb. יכל, to be able; to prevail; Lat. *calleo;* W. *gallu;* Eng. *could.*

No. 8. Ch. עכל, to digest; to consume. (No. 5.)

Ar. عكل, to collect; to tie; to bind; to unite; also, to divide, impel, or compel. This is the primary sense of the word, or rather of this root; to press; to strain; to urge, or impel; also, to extend. These verbs are different modifications of one radix; and hence the English *hold, call, hollow, heal, hale;* the Latin *calo, caulis, calleo, callus;* Greek κολλα, καλος, or καλλος; and a multitude of words in all the modern languages of Europe.

The sense of holding, restraining, forbidding, hindering, and keeping, are too obvious to need any explanation. They are from straining. To this sense is nearly allied the sense of measuring, or ascertaining what is held or contained. That which is contained is *all*, the *whole* that is comprehended, from the sense of extension.

The signification of finishing or perfecting seems in a good sense, to be from that of soundness; a sense which is from stretching or strength. Or it may be from *coming* to the end, like *finish* and *achieve*, or from *shutting, closing*. And the sense of consuming, wasting, failing, may be from *bringing* to an end. In Latin, to *consume* is to *take all;* and possibly this may be the sense of this verb. But the Arabic sense of failure would seem rather to be from holding, stopping, or coming to an end.

The sense of eating may be from consuming, or taking apart; but from some of the derivatives of No. 5, I am inclined to think the primary sense is to feed, to crowd, to stuff; the primary sense of the root applied to this particular act; for under the Chaldee root we find words which signify the nut of a species of oak, the Gr. αχυλος, and a collection or crowd of people, [Gr. οχλος,] both of which are from collecting or pressing together.

The sense of *seeing* and *looking* is from *reaching* or *casting* and *striking*, or from *holding* or *fixing* the eyes on.

The sense of *trusting* seems also to be that of *holding to* or *resting on.* The English *hold* in *behold* is from this root.

The sense of *calling, roaring*, and *thunder*, is from impelling the voice or sound; a pressing, driving, or straining, applied to sound; like the Latin *appello*, from *pello*. Hence the sense of publishing, accusing, and defaming.

The sense of sprouting, in the Arabic, is a shooting or pushing out, as in other cases; Lat. *caulis*.

The sense of ability, power, strength, in No. 7, is from straining, stretching, or holding, as in other words of the like sense. Hence Lat. *calleo*, to be skilled, and to be hard, *callus*.

On this root כל is probably formed שכל, a word differently pointed in the Hebrew and Chaldee. This word signifies, in Hebrew, to pervert, to err, to be foolish or infatuated, to act foolishly.

In Chaldee, to understand, know, or consider; to look or behold; to cause to understand; Rabbinic, to be ignorant; whence its derivatives, knowledge, wisdom, ignorance. These different significations may result from the different effects of the prefix on the original verb.

In Syr. ܫܟܠ (the same word) signifies to be foolish, or mad; to cause to know, or to give understanding; to observe; to search or know thoroughly; to ask or seek to understand; to discern or distinguish; also to err, to sin, to be foolish or perverse.

In Sam. the same word signifies to look, and to be accustomed. See Castell, col. 2523.

That שכל is formed on the same root with a different prefix, is obvious and certain, from the correspondence of significations. This word in Hebrew signifies to understand, or know; to cause to understand; to be wise, or to act wisely; corresponding with the Ch. סכל above; and being a mere dialectical orthography of the word. It signifies, also, to deprive, strip, bereave; and to waste, scatter, and destroy; also, to cast, as fruit or offspring; also, to prosper.

Ch. to understand, and Ch. שכלל, to complete, to finish; also, to found, to lay the foundation. This is כלל with ש prefixed.

Syr. to found, to finish, to adorn.

Ar. شكل *shakala*, to bind under the belly; to gird; to bind the feet; to fetter; to *shackle;* to form, or fashion; to be dubious, obscure, and intricate; to agree, suit, or answer to; to be like; to have a beautiful form; to know, perceive, or comprehend; to hesitate; to be ignorant. Derivative, a *shackle*. See Castell, col. 3750.

To this root Castell refers the English *skill;* and it is certain the words correspond both in elements and in sense. Now, in the Gothic and Teutonic languages, the verbs corresponding to these Shemitic verbs, signify, in Saxon, *scylan*, to separate, to distinguish; Icelandic and Swedish, *skilia*, to divide, separate, sever; whence *shield*, that which separates, and hence defends; D. *scheelen*, to differ; *schillen*, to peel, or pare; whence *scale* and *shell*. To this root our lexicographers refer *skill*. The prefix in this word would seem to have the force of a negative, like L. *ex*. Now, is it possible to suppose that these words can be formed from a common root?

The sense of *sin* and *folly* is probably from wandering, deviating, as in delirium; and this is only a modification of the primary sense of כל, to stretch or extend; that is, departure, separation. Or the ש has, in these senses, the force of a negative.

The sense of *knowing, understanding*, is usually or always from *taking, holding*, or *extending to;* as we say, I *take* your meaning. In this application, these words would seem to be directly from the Eth. and Ch. כהל, to be able; the Latin *calleo*, to be hard, and to know or be well *skilled*. That this word כהל is from the same root as כלל, כלא, כלה, we know by the Samaritan ⲭⲁⲗⲁ, which signifies *all*, and which is a mere dialectical spelling of the Heb. and Ch. כל.

The sense of depriving and wasting, in the Hebrew, is from separation, the sense of the Gothic and Teutonic words; but it is to be noticed that this sense seems to imply throwing, as one mode of parting, and this is also the direct act of founding, laying the foundation.

When we turn our attention to the Arabic, new affinities are disclosed. The first definition is, to *bind*, to gird, to *shackle*, and hence the English word. The radical sense of *bind* is to strain, the sense of *hold*. And here we arrive at the origin and primary sense of *shall, should;* Saxon *scealan*, to be obliged; that is, to be bound or constrained. Hence we see why the words *scale, shell*, and *shall*, are all written alike in Saxon, *sceal;* for *scale* and *shell* are from peeling, or covering, binding.

From this verb the Saxon has *scyld*, a crime, or guilt, Lat. *scelus*, and *scyld*, a shield. The German has the same word in *schuld*, guilt, culpability, debt; Dutch, *schuld;* Danish *skulde*, should, and *scyld*, a debt, a fault, a crime; Sw. *skuld*, the same. This word *scyld, skuld*, and *schuld*, is the English *should*, the preterit of the verb *shall;* and it is the word used in the Saxon, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, and Swiss Lord's Prayer, to express what is rendered in English *debts;* forgive us our *debts*. Here we see the primary sense of the word is to be *held*, or bound; hence, liable. The English word *guilt* may be from the same root, without a prefix; but whether it is or not, we observe the word expresses more than the English word debt, trespass, or offense; it comprehends the sense of *fault*, or *sin*, with that of being *held* or *liable* to answer or to punishment. *Debt*, in the modern use of the word, implies the latter, but not the former; *trespass* and *offense* imply the *sin*, but not the liability to answer. We have no English word that includes both senses except *guilt*, and this seems to be hardly adequate to express the full sense of *scyld*.

To account for the various significations of the same word, in different languages, and often in the same language, it is necessary to find the primary action expressed by the root; and in compound words it is necessary to observe or ascertain the different effects produced on the original word by the prefixes. Thus the verb *inculpo*, in Low Latin, signifies to *excuse;* but some modern writers use *inculpate* in a directly different sense; that is, to *blame*.

In like manner *impartible* has two different significations; *that may be imparted;* and in law, *not partible*, or divisible. Such is the fact also with *impassionate*. I am persuaded a vast number of instances of similar diversities in the application of prefixes, may be found in the Shemitic languages; and this will account for differences which otherwise seem utterly irreconcilable.

We find in our mother tongue, that the same word signifies to *heal* and to *conceal*, Lat. *celo;* Saxon *hæl*, health; *hælan, helan*, to heal, to conceal; *ge-hælan*, and *ge-helan*, to heal, and to conceal; Old English *hele*. Hence we see that the English *heal* and the Latin *celo* are the same word differently applied, but from a common signification, which is, to make strong or fast, or to hold, from the sense of pressing. Or perhaps the Latin *celo* may have

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this sense of holding, restraining; and *heal* may rather be from making perfect. No. 2, supra.

We may now also see the radical sense of *holy;* Saxon *hal* and *ge-hal*, *whole*, sound, safe; *halig*, holy; *halgian*, to hallow. If this word contains the sense of separation, or driving off, like Latin *sacer*, as it may, it is from shutting, confining, or restraining intercourse. But I am inclined to believe the primary sense of *holy* is sound, entire, coinciding with the radical sense of *heal*.

CLOD, LAUDO, CLAUDO

In Welsh, *clod* is praise, from *llod*, a forcible utterance. This is the English *loud*, and Lat. *laudo*, which, with a prefix, becomes *plaudo*. In Welsh, *llodi* signifies to reach out, to crave, from the radical sense of *llod*, to thrust out or extend; but according to Owen, *llodi* is from *llawd*, which signifies a shooting out, or a going onward, productiveness, a *lad;* and as an adjective, tending forward, craving, *lewd;* *llodig*, craving, brimming; *llodineb*, lewdness. Now, beyond all question, these words are the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, and Samaritan ילד, to beget; to bring forth; to cause to be born; and as a noun, a child of either sex, a *lad*. The Arabians and Ethiopians use *vau* or *waw*, where the Hebrews use *yod*. The Arabic corresponding word is ولد *walada*, the Ethiopic ወለደ *walada*, to beget, to bring forth.

But this is not all. In Greek, the verb κλειω, a contraction of κλειδοω, signifies to praise, to celebrate. Here we have precisely the Welsh *llod* above, corresponding with the Latin *laudo* and *plaudo*. But the same Greek word κλειω, κλειδοω, signifies to shut or make fast. This is the Latin *cludo*, *claudo*. The Saxons used *h* for the Greek κ and the Latin *c;* and with these words accords the Saxon *hlid*, a cover; English, a *lid;* that which shuts or makes fast. That these words are all from one root, is a fact apparent beyond any reasonable doubt; nor is there the least difficulty in ascertaining the affinity, for the radical sense, to reach forward, to thrust, to strain, solves the whole mystery. To *thrust*, gives the sense of begetting and producing; to strain or throw out the voice, gives the sense of praise; and to thrust or press together, gives the sense of closing and making fast. In this manner, words, which at first view appear to have no connection, will, when pursued through different languages, assimilate and unite, not only without forced analogies, but in defiance of all preconceived opinions; and the reluctant mind is at last compelled to admit their identity.

There is another set of words whose derivation from the same root is very certain, though perhaps less obvious. These are the Danish *slutter*, to shut, close, conclude, finish, determine; *slutter*, a key-keeper, a jailer; Swedish *sluta*, claudere, obserare, to shut, or shut up, or end; *slott*, a castle; D. *sleutel*, a key; *slot*, a lock, a castle, a conclusion; *sluiten*, to shut, lock, close, stop, conclude; G. *schloss*, a lock; *schliessen*, to close, conclude, finish, fetter, shackle; *schleuse*, a sluice; D. *sluis*, id. Eng. *sluice*, that is, which shuts or fastens; Low Latin, *exclusa*. See *Spelman's Glossary*. These words are unequivocally formed from the root of *claudo*, *clausi*, by the prefix *s*, just as the Welsh *yslac*, slack, loose, is formed on *llac*, and *yspeiliaw* on *yspail*, spoil, and this on the root of *peel*. We observe all the Teutonic dialects use the dental *t*, as the final radical, except the German. The Latins use both the dental and a sibilant, *claudo*, *clausi*, *clausus*.

If the Danish *lyd*, sound, Sw. *lyda*, to sound, is the same word as English *loud*, these words belong to this family.

CRADLE.

Another example. The English word *cradle*, Saxon *cradel*, is in Welsh *cryd*, a rocking, a shaking, a *cradle*. In Welsh, the verbs *crydu*, *crydiaw*, *crydian*, signify to shake, to tremble. These correspond to the Irish *creatham*, to shake; Greek κραδαω, to shake, to swing. The Welsh verbs are by Owen deduced from *rhyd*, which signifies a moving. Now רעד, in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Ethiopic, signifies to shake or tremble. The same word in Arabic, رعد, signifies to thunder; to impress terror; to tremble; to shake. This coincides with the Latin *rudo*, to roar, to bray; and we know from the voice of the ass, that roughness or shaking is an ingredient in the sense of this word. We know it also from *rudis*, one of the affinities of *rudo*. There is also in Arabic, رود, which is rendered to run hither and thither; to move one way and the other; to tremble; to shake In Hebrew חרד signifies to tremble or shake, and to palpitate; in Syriac and Eth. to rub or scrape. This connects the word directly with *cradle*, through the Hebrew; and through the Syriac, with the Latin *rado*. Here again we find the sense of roughness or grating. Then turning to the Welsh, we find *grydiaw*, which signifies to utter a rough sound; to shout, whoop, or scream; *grydwst*, a murmur, from *gryd*, a shout, or whoop, and this from *rhyd*, the word above mentioned; so that *crydu*, to shake, whence *cradle*, is from the same root as *grydiaw*, to shout, and this is the Italian *gridare;* Sp. and Port. *gritar;* Saxon *grædan;* Swedish *gråta;* Danish *græder;* Dutch *kryten;* German *greiten*. This word in French is contracted, by the omission of the last radical, into *crier* for *crider;* whence, probably, we have *cry*, W. *cri*. Hence we find that the sense of *cry* is to utter a rough sound; and this is connected with the braying of the ass, with shaking, trembling, and with roaring, murmuring, and thunder. The connection, in this example, is so marked as to preclude all hesitation as to the identity of the words.

The Shemitic roots גרד, חרט, חרת, and קרד, all, in some of the languages of that stock, coincide in sense and elements with the English *grate*, French *gratter;* and if the first letter is a prefix, they would seem to unite with the Latin *rado*. But this is a point I would not undertake to determine.

One fact more. The Welsh *cri*, above mentioned, signifies a *cry;* and as an adjective, rough, raw. Now, this coincides with the Latin *crudus*, in sense; and *crudus* with the Welsh *cryd*, above mentioned.

The Dan. *brygger*, Eng. to *brew*, are probably connected with *break*, with *freckle*, and with *rough*. So, under this root, the Welsh *gredïaw*, signifies to heat, scorch, parch; whence *greidyll*, a griddle, from *graid*, that shoots in rays; heat, ardency, from *gra*, that shoots, or rises, as the nap or frieze of cloth. The latter is probably a contracted word, of the same family, but not the root, as Owen supposes. But the radical sense implies a shaking, agitation, and roughness.

MEET, METE, MEASURE.

Saxon. — *Mætan*, to put, to place; Fr. *mettre*, It. *mettere*, Sp. and Port. *meter*, Lat. *mitto*.

Mætan, *metan*, to find, to *meet*, or meet with; to paint; to dream; to *measure*, to *mete*, Lat. *metior*, *metor*, Gr. μετρεω, μετρον, Lat. *mensus*, with a casual *n*, that is, *mesus*, Fr. *mesure*.

Ametan, *gemetan*, to *meet*, to find, to measure.

Gemeting, *gemetung*, a *meeting*.

Gemet, *gemete*, fit, suitable, Eng. *meet;* also, painted or portrayed.

Gemetegan, *gemetian*, to *moderate;* *gemetlic*, *moderate*, *modest*.

Mete, *measure*, *mode*, Lat. *modius*, *modus*.

Meter, measure in verse, meter [not *metre*.]

Metere, an inventor, a painter.

Mæte, middling, [*mediocris*,] modest, moderate.

Mot, *gemot*, a meeting, a council.

Witena-gemot, a council of wise men.

Motian, to meet, especially for debate. Eng. to *moot*.

Gothic. — *Motyan*, *gamotyan*, to meet, to find.

Mota, a place for the receipt of toll or customs.

Dutch. — *Ontmoeten*, to *meet*, to encounter.

Meeten, and *toemeeten*, to *measure*.

Meeter, a *measurer*.

Gemoeten, to *meet;* *gemoet*, a *meeting*.

German. — *Mass*, *measure*, *meter;* *masse*, moderation.

Messen, *vermessen*, to *measure;* *messer*, a *measurer*.

Gemäss, *measure;* also, conformable, suitable; Eng. *meet*, suitable; German *gemässigt*, temperate, *moderate*.

Swedish. — *Möta*, to *meet*, to fall on, to come to, to happen. [This is the sense of *finding*.]

Möte, a meeting.

Mot, and *emot*, toward, against; as in *motstå*, to stand against, to resist.

Måta, to *measure;* *mått*, *measure*, *meter*, *mode*.

Måttelig, *moderate*, *middling*, frugal, temperate.

Måtta, to be sufficient, to satisfy, to cloy.

Danish. — *Möder*, to *meet*, to convene; *möde* or *mode*, a *meeting;* *mod*, contrary, opposite, against, to, toward, for, on, by,

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aside, abreast, as in *modsetter*, to set against, to oppose; *modsiger*, to say against, to contradict; *modvind*, a contrary wind.

Moed, *moden*, ripe, mellow, *mature*. [Qu. Lat. *mitis*.]

Mode, manner, fashion. [Probably from the Latin.]

Maade, *measure*, form, style of writing, way, mode, manner, fashion. [This is the native Danish word corresponding to the Lat. *modus*.]

Maadelig, *moderate*, temperate.

Mæt, enough, sufficient; *mætter*, to satisfy, or sate, to glut.

From the same root are the G. *mit*, D. *met*, *mede*, Sw. and Dan. *med*, Gr. μετα, signifying *with*.

By the first signification of the Saxon *mætan*, or *metan*, we find that this word, which is the English *meet*, is also the French *mettre*, and Lat. *mitto*, the sense of which is to throw or send, to put, to lay. *Meet* is only a modification of the same sense, to come to, to fall, to reach, hence to find; as we say, to *fall on*.

The sense of painting or portraying is peculiar to the Saxon. I am not confident that this sense is from finding; but we observe that *metere* is rendered an inventor and a painter. The sense of *paint*, then, may be, to find out, to devise or contrive.

The sense of dreaming is also peculiar to the Saxon. The sense may be to devise or imagine, or it may be to *rove*, as in some other words of like signification. If so, this sense will accord with the Syriac ܛܥ, infra.

The other significations present no difficulty. To *meet* is to come to, to reach in proceeding or in extending; hence to find. The primary sense of *measure* is to extend, to stretch to the full length or size of a thing.

Meet, fit, suitable, like *par*, *peer*, *pair*, is from extending or reaching to. So *suit* is from the Latin *sequor*, through the French, to follow, to press or reach toward. See *par*, under ברא, supra.

The English *meet* and *mete* appear to be from the Saxon dialect, but *moot* from the Gothic.

Let it be remarked that the Saxon *meet* and *mete* are united in the same orthography; and in the Dutch the orthography is not very different; *ontmoeten*, *gemoeten*, to meet, and *meeten*, to measure. Not so in the other languages.

In German, *mass* is measure, and *messen*, to measure; but the sense of *meet* does not occur. Yet that *mass* is the same word as *meet*, fit, varied only in dialect, appears from this, that *gemäss*, with a prefix, is suitable, answering to the English *meet*.

The Swedish and Danish words follow the Gothic orthography; Swedish *möta*, to meet, to fall on, to come to, to happen. These significations give the sense of finding, and are closely allied to

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the senses of the Arabic verb مدّ *madda*, infra.

The Danish verb is *möder*, to meet; but in both the Swedish and Danish, the sense of measure is expressed by a different orthography. Sw. *mäta*, to measure; *mått*, measure; Dan. *maade*, measure, mode. In these two languages we find also the

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sense of sufficiency, and to satisfy. See infra, the Ar. مدّ and Heb. and Ch. מצא.

But in these Gothic dialects, there is one application of *meeting*, which deserves more particular notice. In Swedish, *mot* and *emot* is a preposition of the same signification as the English *against*. It is rendered toward, against. So in Danish, *mod* is contrary, opposite, against, to, toward, by, aside, abreast. This preposition is the simple verb, without any addition of letters, prefix or suffix. We hence learn that the sense of such prepositions is a meeting or coming to, which gives the sense of *to* or *toward*; but when one meets another in front, it gives the sense of opposition, or contrary direction. This coming to or meeting may be for a friendly purpose, and hence in one's favor, like *for* in English. Thus in Danish, "Guds godhed *mod* os," God's goodness or mercy *toward* us. In other cases, *mod* signifies against, and implies counteraction or opposition; as *modgift*, an antidote; *modgang*, adversity. So *for*, in English, signifies toward, or in favor of; and also opposition and negation, as in *forbid*.

In the Danish we find *moed*, *moden*, ripe, *mature*. We shall see this sense in the Chaldee מטא. The sense is, to reach, extend, or come to.

The Latin *modus* is from this root, and, by its orthography, it seems to have been received from the Gothic race. The sense is measure, limit, from extending, or comprehending. This, then, becomes the radix of many words which express limitation or restraint, as *moderate*, *modest*, *modify*; a sense directly contrary to that of the radical verb.

This leads us a step further. In Saxon, Gothic, and other northern languages, *mod*, *moed*, signifies mind, courage, spirit, anger, whence English *moody*. The primary sense is an advancing or rushing forward, which expresses mind, or intention; that is, a setting or stretching forward, and also spirit, animation, heat, and, lastly, anger. So the Latin *animus* gives rise to *animosity*; and the Greek μενος, mind, signifies also strength, force, vehemence, and anger. *Mania* is from the same radical sense.

Let us now connect this root, or these roots, with the Shemitic languages.

In Hebrew and Chaldee, מדד signifies to measure; מד, a measure. This coincides with the Latin *metior*, and Gr. μετρεω, as well as with the Saxon, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish, which all write the word with a dental, but the German is *mass*.

In Syriac, ܡܛ *mad*, signifies to escape, to get free; that is, to depart, a modification of the sense of extending in the Arabic. A derivative in Syriac signifies a duty, toll, or tribute; and we have seen in the Gothic, that *mota* is a toll-house. It may be from measuring, that is, a portion, or perhaps income.

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This word in Arabic, مدّ *madda*, signifies,

1. To stretch or extend, to draw out, to make or be long, to delay or give time, to forbear, to bring forth. To extend is the radical sense of *measure*.

2. To separate, or throw off or out; to secern, secrete, or discharge. Hence to become *matter* or sanies, to produce pus, to *maturate*. Here we have the origin of the word *matter*, in the sense of *pus*. It is an excretion, from throwing out, separating, freeing, discharging. Here we have the sense of the Latin *mitto*, *emitto*.

3. To assist, to supply. This sense is probably from coming to, that is, to approach or visit. "I was sick, and ye visited me. I was in prison, and ye came to me." Matth. xxv.

This application coincides with the English *meet*, but particularly with the Swedish and Danish sense of the word.

4. To make thin, to attenuate; probably from stretching.

Among the Arabic nouns formed under this root, we find a *measure*, or *modius*, showing that this verb is the same as the Chaldee and Hebrew; we find also *matter*, or pus, and lenity. Qu. Lat. *mitis*.

In Chaldee, מטא or מכח signifies to come to, to happen, to reach, [to *meet*,] to be ripe or *mature*, to cause to come, to bring or produce. The first sense gives that of finding, and the latter gives that of maturing, and we observe that *matter*, or pus, is

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from the Arabic مدّ *madda*, and the sense of *mature*, from the Chaldee מטא *meta*. Yet in the use of *maturate*, from the Latin *maturo*, we connect the words; for to *maturate* is to ripen, and to generate *matter*.

In Syriac, this verb signifies the same as the Chaldee, to come to; and also to be strong, to prevail; that is, to strain or stretch, the radical sense of power.

In Hebrew, מצא has the sense of the foregoing verb in the Chaldee; to find, to come to, to happen.

In Chaldee, this verb signifies to find, and to be strong, to prevail; hence, both in Hebrew and Chaldee, to be sufficient. Here we see the Danish and Swedish *mætter*, and *matta*, to be sufficient. This is also *meet*, dialectically varied.

In Syriac, also, this verb signifies to be strong or powerful; also in Pah. to bring or press out, to defecate, which sense unites this word with the Heb. מצה, to press, to squeeze. In Ethiopic, this verb signifies to come, to happen, to cause to come, to bring in, to bring forth. Now, it is evident that מצא, and the Chaldee מטא, are dialectical forms of the same word; the former coinciding with the German *mass* in orthography, but with the other languages in signification.

In Chaldee, מצע signifies the *middle*, and, as a verb, to set in the middle, to pass the middle; in Syriac, to be divided in the middle. Qu. Is not this a branch of the family of *meet*?

In Chaldee, אמד *amad*, to measure, is evidently from מד, with a prefix or formative א. This word, in Syriac, signifies, like the simple verb, to escape, to be liberated. In Pael, to liberate.

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In Arabic, this verb عمد *amida*, signifies to be terminated, to end; whence the noun, an end, limit, termination, Latin *meta;* which, Ainsworth informs us, signifies, in a *metaphorical* sense, a limit. The fact is the reverse; this is its *primary* and *literal* sense, and that of a pillar and goal are particular appropriations of that sense.

In Hebrew, גמד signifies a cubit, a measure of length.

The same in the Rabbinic, from מד, with a prefix.

In Chaldee, this verb signifies *to be contracted, to shrink.*

Is not this sense from מד, measure, *modus;* a limit, or a drawing?

That the Shemitic words, מדד, מטא, מצא and אמד, are words of the same stock with *meet, mete*, Lat. *metior*, there can be no doubt; but it is not easy to understand why the different significations of *meeting* and *measuring* should be united in one word, in the Saxon language, when they are expressed by very different words in the Shemitic, and in most of the Teutonic languages. We know, indeed, that in German a sibilant letter is often used, in words which are written with a dental in all the other kindred languages. But in this case, the German *mass*, measure, must coincide with מד, as must the Swedish *mäta*, and Dan. *maade*, and the Saxon *metan*, Dutch *gemoeten*, Goth. *motyan*, Sw. *möta*, Dan. *möder*, with the Chaldee מטא, but not with the word מצא.

It may not be impossible nor improbable that all these words are from one stock or radix, and that the different orthographies and applications are dialectical changes of that root, introduced among different families or races of men, before languages were reduced to writing.

In the Latin *mensus*, from *metior*, the *n* is probably casual, the original being *mesus*, as in the French *mesure*. I have reason to think there are many instances of this insertion of *n* before *d* and *s*.

From this exhibition of words and their significations, we may fairly infer the common origin of the following words. Lat. *mitto*, French *mettre*, English *meet*, to come to, *meet*, fit, and *mete*, to measure, Lat. *metior*, *metor*, Gr. μετρον, μετρεω, Lat. *mensura*, Fr. *mesure*, Eng. *measure*, Lat. *modus*, mode, Sax. and Goth. *mod*, mind, anger; whence *moody*, Eng. *moot*, Lat. *maturus*, mature, and Eng. *matter*.

In Welsh, *mudu* signifies to cause to proceed; to send; [Lat. *mitto;*] to suffer to go off; to render productive; to become beneficial; and *mâd* signifies what proceeds or goes forward, hence what is good; and *mad*, the adjective, signifies proceeding, advancing, progressive, good or beneficial. This word, then, affords a clear proof of the radical sense of *good*. We have like evidence in the English *better*, *best*, and in *prosperity*, which is from the Greek προσφερω, to advance.

In Welsh also we find *madrez*, *matter*, pus; *madru*, to dissolve, to putrefy, to become pus. That these words are from the same root as the Arabic عمد supra, I think to be very obvious; and here we observe that the Welsh have one important sense derived from the root, that of *good*, which occurs in none of the other languages. But the primary sense is the same as that of the other significations, to go forward, to advance; hence to promote interest or happiness. Here we have undeniable evidence that the sense of good, Welsh *mad*, and the sense of *matter*, pus, proceed from the same radix.

LEGO.

The Greek λεγω is rendered, to speak or say; to tell, count, or number; to gather, collect, or choose; to discourse; and to lie down. This last definition shows that this word is the English *lie* and *lay;* and from this application, doubtless, the Latins had their *lectus*, a bed; that is, a spread, a lay.

The Latin *lego*, the same verb, is rendered to gather; to choose; to read; to steal, or collect by stealing; and the phrase *legere oram* signifies to coast, to sail along a coast; *legere vela*, is to furl the sails; *legere halitum*, to take breath; *legere littus*, to sail close to the shore; *legere milites*, to enlist or muster soldiers; *legere pugno*, to strike, perhaps to *lay on* with the fist.

It would seem, at first view, that such various significations can not proceed from one radix. But the fact that they do is indubitable. The primary sense of the root must be to throw, strain, or extend, which in this, as in almost all cases, gives the sense of *speaking*. The sense of collecting, choosing, gathering, is from throwing, or drawing out, or separating by some such act; or from throwing together. The sense of lying down is probably from throwing one's self down. The sense of reading, in Latin, is the same as that of speaking, in the Greek, unless it may be from collecting, that is, separating the letters, and uniting them in syllables and words; for in the primitive mode of writing, diacritical points were not used. But probably the sense of *reading* is the same as in *speaking*.

The phrases *legere oram*, *legere littus*, in Latin, may coincide with that of our seamen, to stretch or *lay* along the shore or coast, or to *hug* the land; especially if this word *lay*, in Sanscrit, signifies to *cling*, as I have seen it stated in some author, but for which I can not vouch. If this sense is attached to the word, it proves it closely allied to the L. *ligo*, to bind.

That the sense of throwing, or driving, is contained in this word, is certain from its derivatives. Thus, in Greek, απολεγω signifies to select, to collect; and also to reject, to repudiate, and to forbid; which imply throwing, thrusting away.

Now, if throwing, sending, or driving, is the primary sense, then the Latin *lego*, to read, and *lego*, *legare*, to send, are radically the same word; the inflections of the verb being varied, arbitrarily, to designate the distinct applications, just as in *pello*, *appello*, *appellere*, to drive, and *appello*, *appellare*, to call.

And here it may be worth a moment's consideration, whether several words with prefixes, such as *slay*, *flog*, and the Latin *plico*, W. *plygu*, are not formed on the root of *lay*, that is, *lag* or *lak*. The sense of *slay*, Sax. *slagan*, *slæan*, is properly to strike, to beat; hence, in Saxon, "*Hig slogon heora wedd*," they *slew* their league, or contract; that is, they struck a bargain. It signifies also to throw, as to *slag* one into prison; also, to fall; to set or lay. The sense of killing is derivative from that of striking, a striking down.

Flog, Lat. *fligo*, signifies, primarily, to *rush*, *drive*, *strike*, Eng. to *lick;* and, if formed on the root of *lay*, is precisely the popular phrase, to *lay on*.

If *plico* is formed with a prefix on *lay* or its root, it must have been originally *pelico*, that is, *belico*, belay. Then, to fold would be to *lay on* or *close;* to lay one part to another. Now, this word is the Welsh *plygu*, to fold, which Owen makes to be a compound of *py* and *lly*. The latter word must be a contraction of *llyg*.

We know that the word *reply* is from the French *repliquer*, the Latin *replico*. Now, to *reply* is not to *fold back*, but to send back, to throw back, as words, or an answer; and this gives the precise sense of *lay*, to throw, to send, which must be the sense of the radical word.

It is no inconsiderable evidence of the truth of my conjecture, that we constantly use the phrase to *lay on*, or *lay to*, as synonymous with *ply*, a word belonging to this family. To *pledge*, another of this family, is to *lay* down, to deposit; and the primary sense of *play*, Saxon *plegan*, Dan. *leger*, Sw. *leka*, is to strike or drive.

In Welsh, *lluçiaw* signifies to throw, fling, cast, or dart; to pelt; to drift; from *lluç*, a darting, a flash, glance, or sudden throw; hence *lluçed*, lightning. *Llug* signifies, also, that breaks, or begins to open; a gleam, a breaking out in blotches; the plague. *Llwg* signifies, also, that is apt to break out, that is bright, a tumor, eruption. These words coincide with English *light*, Lat. *luceo;* the primary sense of which is to throw, shoot, or dart; and these words all contain the elements of *flog* and *fling*.

In Welsh, *llyçu* signifies to fall flat, to lie extended, or to squat. This is evidently allied to *lay* and *lie*.

These senses agree also with that of *luck*, to fall, or come suddenly; that is, to rush or drive along.

In Russ. *vlagayu* is to lay, or put in; equivalent to the German *einlegen*.

The Latin *fluo* is contracted from *flugo;* and the radical sense of *flow* is the same as that of *light*. So the river *Aar*, in Europe, is doubtless from the same source as the Oriental אור, to shine, whence *air*. And נהר, which, in Hebrew, signifies to flow as water, as well as to shine, chiefly signifies, in Chaldee and Syriac, to shine.

To show the great importance, or rather the absolute necessity, of ascertaining the primary sense of words, in order to obtain clear ideas of the sense of ancient authors, more particularly of difficult passages in dead languages, let the reader attend to the following remarks.

In commenting on certain parts of Isaiah xxviii. Lowth ob-

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serves, in his Preliminary Dissertation, the difficulty of determining the meaning of חזוה, in verse 15th. In our version, as in others, it is rendered *agreement;* but, says Lowth, "the word means no such thing in any part of the Bible, except in the 18th verse following; nor can the lexicographers give any satisfactory account of the word in this sense." Yet he agrees with Vitringa, that in these passages it must have this signification. The difficulty, it seems, has arisen from not understanding the primary sense of *seeing*, for the verb generally signifies to *see;* and as a noun the word signifies sight, vision; and so it is rendered in the Latin version annexed to Vanderhooght's Bible. The Seventy render it by συνθηκη, a covenant or league; and they are followed by the moderns. "Nous avons *intelligence* avec le sépulchre:" *French.* "Noi habbiam fatta *lega* col sepulcro:" *Italian of Diodati.*

Parkhurst understands the word to signify, to fasten, to settle, and he cites 2 Sam. xx. 9, חזוו, "Joab *took* Amasa by the beard." Here the sense is obvious; and from this and other passages, we may infer with certainty, that the radical sense is to *reach* to, or to *seize*, *hold*, or *fix*. If the sense is to *reach* to, then it accords with *covenant*, *conveniens*, coming to; if the sense is to fix, or fasten, then it agrees with *league*, Lat. *ligo*, and with *pact*, *pactum*, from *pango*, to make fast; all from the sense of extension, stretching, straining. Hence the meaning of חזוה, the breast; that is, the firm, fixed, strong part. And if the English *gaze* is the same word, which is not improbable, this determines the appropriate sense of seeing, in this word, to be to fix, or to look or reach with the eye fixed.

But we have other and decisive evidence of the primary signification of this word in the obvious, undisputed meaning of אחז, the same word with a prefix, which signifies to catch, or lay hold on; to seize; hence behind, following, as if attached to; and hence drawing out in time, to delay.

Now, it is not improbable that the Arabic حاز *hauza*, may be a word of the same stock; and this signifies, among other senses, to collect, contract, or draw together, to accumulate, to have intercourse or commerce with another. The latter sense would give nearly the signification of the Hebrew word.

Lexicographers are often embarrassed to account for the different signification of words that are evidently derived from the same root. Thus, in Hebrew, שור is rendered to sing; to look, behold, or observe; and to rule; and its derivatives, a ruler, a wall, the navel-string, a chain or necklace, &c. How can a word signify to rule, and to sing, and to look? Nothing can be more easy or natural. The sense is, in both cases, to stretch or strain, to reach. To sing is to strain the voice; to rule is to restrain men; and to see is to reach, or to hold in view.

In Latin, *sero* signifies to sow, to plant, to beget, to spread; *consero*, to sow, and to close or join; *desero*, to leave off, to *desert; assero*, to plant by or near, and to *assert*, affirm, and pronounce; *dissero*, to discourse; *insero*, to *insert*, to implant; *resero*, to unlock, to open, to disclose. *Desero*, to desert, Ainsworth says, is a compound of *de* and *sero*, "ut sit desertum quod non seritur nec colitur." And *dissero* he supposes must be a metaphorical use of the word. Now, on the principles I have unfolded, nothing is easier than an explanation of these words. The sense of *sero* is to throw, to thrust; its literal sense is applied to sowing and planting; *consero* is to thrust or drive together; *desero* is to throw from; *assero* is to throw in words, or to throw out, as in *appello; dissero* is to throw words or arguments, with the sense of spreading, expatiating; *insero* is to throw or thrust in; *resero* is to throw or drive from, hence to unlock or open.

It is by resorting to the primary idea of words, that we are able to explain applications, apparently, or in fact, diverse and even contrary. A very common example of this contrariety occurs in words which signify to guard or defend. For instance, the Latin *arceo* signifies to drive off, and to protect, secure, hold, restrain, or keep from departing or escaping; two senses directly opposite. This is extremely natural; for *arceo* signifies to thrust off, repel, drive back; and this act defends the person or object attacked. Or if we suppose the sense of *straining* to be anterior to that of repulsion, which is not improbable, then the act of straining or holding produces both effects; to repel or stop what advances to assault, and protect what is inclosed or assaulted. The words *guard* and *warren* present a similar application of the primary idea; and all languages which I have examined furnish a multitude of similar examples.

These examples illustrate the utility of extensive researches in language; as all cognate languages throw light on each other; one language often retaining the radical meaning of a word which the others have lost. Who, for instance, that is acquainted only with the English use of the verb to *have*, would suspect that this word and *happen* are radically one, and that the primary sense is to *fall* or *rush*, hence to fall on and seize? Yet nothing is more certain. In the Spanish language the senses of both verbs are retained in *haber;* and the Welsh *hapiaw* gives us the true original signification.

In like manner the primary sense of *venio*, in Latin, can not be certainly determined, without resorting to other words, and to kindred languages. In Latin, the word signifies to *come* or *arrive;* but in Spanish, *venida*, from *venir*, the Latin *venio*, signifies not only a coming or arrival, but an attack in fencing. *Venio* coincides in origin with the English *find;* Saxon *findan;* German and Dutch *finden*, to find, to fall or light on; Danish *finder;* Swedish, *finna*, to find, to discover, to meet, to strike against, [*offendere.*] The primary sense of *venio*, then, is not, merely to come or arrive, but to rush or move with a driving force; and this sense is applicable to *coming* or *going*.

That the primary sense is to fall or rush, we have evidence in the Latin *ventus*, and English *wind*, both from the root of this verb. We have still further evidence in the word *venom*, which in Welsh is *gwenwyn; gwen*, white, and *gwyn*, rage, smart, whence *gwynt*, wind. *Venom* is that which frets or excites a raging pain. Hence we may infer that Latin *venor*, to hunt, to chase, is of the same family; and so is *venia*, leave, or leave to depart, or a departure, a leaving, coinciding in signification with *leave.*

The latter word, *venia*, proves another fact, that the primary sense of *venio* is, in general, to move in any direction, and that the Latin sense, to *come*, is a particular appropriation of that sense.

In ascertaining the primary sense of words, it is often useful or necessary to recur to the derivatives. Thus the Latin *lædo* is rendered to *hurt;* but, by adverting to *allido*, *elido*, and *collido*, we find that the original signification is to *strike*, *hit*, or *dash* against. *Hurt*, then, is the secondary sense; the effect of the primary action expressed by the verb.

So the Latin *rapio*, to seize, does not give the sense of *rapidus*, rapid; but the sense of the latter proves the primary sense of *rapio* to be to *rush*, and in its application, to rush on and seize.

These examples will be sufficient to show how little the affinities of language have been understood. Men have been generally satisfied with a knowledge of the *appropriate* sense of words, without examining from what visible or physical action, or *primary* sense, that particular application has been derived. Hence the obscurity that still rests on the theory of language. It has been supposed that each word, particularly each verb, has an original specific sense, or application, distinct from every other verb. We find, however, on a close examination and comparison of the same word in different languages, that the fact is directly the reverse; that a verb expressing some action, in a general sense, gives rise to various appropriate senses, or particular applications. And in the course of my researches, I have been struck with the similarity of manner in which different nations have appropriated derivative and figurative senses. For example, all nations, as far as my researches extend, agree in expressing the sense of *justice* and *right* by *straightness;* and *sin*, *iniquity*, *wrong*, by a deviation from a straight line or course. Equally remarkable is the simplicity of the analogies in language, and the small number of radical significations; so small, indeed, that I am persuaded the primary sense of all the verbs in any language may be expressed by thirty or forty words.

We can not, at this period of the world, determine, in all cases, which words are primitive, and which are derivative; nor whether the verb or the noun is the original word. Mons. Gebelin, in his *Monde Primitif*, maintains that the noun is the root of all other words. Never was a greater mistake. That some nouns may have been formed before the verbs with which they are connected, is possible; but, as languages are now constructed, it is demonstrably certain, that the verb is the radix or stock from which have sprung most of the nouns, adjectives, and other parts of speech belonging to each family. This is the result of all my researches into the origin of languages. We find, indeed, that many modern verbs are formed on nouns; as, to *practice* from *practice;* but the noun is derived from a Greek verb. So we use *wrong* as a verb, from the adjective *wrong;* but the latter is primarily a participle of the verb to *wring*. Indeed, a large part of

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all nouns were originally particles or adjectives, and the things which they denote were named from their qualities. So *pard*, *pardus*, is from ברד *barad*, hail; and the animal so named from his spots, as if sprinkled with hail, from the sense of separation or scattering. *Crape*, the Fr. *crêpe*, is from *crêper*, to *crisp*. *Sight* signifies, primarily, seen; it being the participle of *seon*, contracted from *sigan*. *Draught* is the participle of *draw*, that which is drawn, or the act of drawing; *thought* is the participle of *think*.

As the verb is the principal radix of other words, and as the proper province of this part of speech is to express *action*, almost all the modifications of the primary sense of the verb may be comprehended in one word, to *move*.

The principal varieties of motion or action may be expressed by the following verbs.

1. To drive, throw, thrust, send, urge, press.
2. To set, fix, lay. But these are usually from thrusting, or throwing down.
3. To strain, stretch, draw; whence holding, binding, strength, power, and often health.
4. To turn, wind, roll, wander.
5. To flow, to blow, to rush.
6. To open, part, split, separate, remove, scatter. See No. 16.
7. To swell, distend, expand, spread.
8. To stir, shake, agitate, rouse, excite.
9. To shoot, as a plant; to grow; allied to No. 1.
10. To break, or burst; allied sometimes to No. 3.
11. To lift, raise, elevate; allied to No. 9.
12. To flee, withdraw, escape; to fly; often allied to No. 1.
13. To rage; to burn; allied to Nos. 7 and 8.
14. To fall; to fail; whence fading, dying, &c.
15. To approach, come, arrive, extend, reach. This is usually the sense of *gaining*. No. 34.
16. To go, walk, pass, advance; allied to No. 6.
17. To seize, take, hold; sometimes allied to No. 31.
18. To strike; to beat; allied to No. 1.
19. To swing; to vibrate. No. 29.
20. To lean; to incline; allied to the sense of wandering, or departing.
21. To rub, scratch, scrape; often connected with driving, and with roughness.
22. To swim; to float.
23. To stop, cease, rest; sometimes, at least, from straining, holding, fastening.
24. To creep; to crawl; sometimes connected with scraping.
25. To peel, to strip, whence spoiling.
26. To leap, to spring; allied to Nos. 9 and 1.
27. To bring, bear, carry; in some instances connected with producing, throwing out.
28. To sweep.
29. To hang. No. 19.
30. To shrink, or contract; that is, to draw. See No. 3.
31. To run; to rush forward; allied to No. 1.
32. To put on or together; to unite; allied to Nos. 1 and 3.
33. To knit, to weave.
34. To gain, to win, to get. See No. 15.

These and a few more verbs express the literal sense of all the primary roots. But it must be remarked that all the foregoing significations are not distinct. So far from it, that the whole may be brought under the signification of a very few words. The English words to *send*, *throw*, *thrust*, *strain*, *stretch*, *draw*, *drive*, *urge*, *press*, embrace the primary sense of a great part of all the verbs in every language which I have examined. Indeed, it must be so, for the verb is certainly the root of most words; and the verb expresses *motion*, which always implies the application of force.

Even the verbs which signify to hold or *stop*, in most instances at least, if not in all, denote, primarily, to strain or restrain by exertion of force; and to *lie* is, primarily, to throw down, to lay one's self down. So that intransitive verbs are rarely exceptions to the general remark above made, that all verbs primarily express motion or exertion of force. The substantive verb has more claims to be an exception than any other; for this usually denotes, I think, permanence or continued being; but the primary sense of this verb may perhaps be to *set* or *fix;* and verbs having this sense often express *extension in time* or *duration*. So τεινω, in Greek, is to stretch, but the same word *teneo*, in Latin, is to hold; hence *continuance*.

Let us now attend to the radical sense of some of the most common verbs.

Speaking, *calling*, *crying*, *praying*, *utterance of sounds*, is usually from the sense of *driving* or *straining*. Thus, in Latin, *appello* and *compello*, though of a different conjugation from *pello*, *depello*, *impello*, are from the same root; and although the Latin *repello* does not signify to *recall*, yet the corresponding word in Italian, *rappellare*, and the French *rappeler*, signify to *recall*, and hence the English *repeal*. Hence also *peal*, either of a bell or of thunder. This is the Greek βαλλω, and probably παλλω is from the same root. The sense of *striking* is found in the Greek verb, and so it is in the Latin *loquor*, English *clock*. But in general, speaking, in all its modifications, is the straining, driving, or impulse of sounds. Sometimes the sense coincides more exactly with that of *breaking* or *bursting*.

Singing is a driving or straining of the voice; and we apply *strain* to a passage of music, and to a course of speaking.

I am not confident that I can refer the sensation of *hearing* to any visible action. Possibly it may sometimes be from striking, hitting, touching. But we observe that *hear* is connected in origin with *ear*, as the Latin *audio* is with the Greek ους, ωτος, the ear; whence it appears probable that the verb to *hear* is formed from the name of the ear, and the *ear* is from some verb which signifies to shoot or extend, for it signifies a limb.

The primary sense of *seeing* is commonly to extend to, to reach; as it were, to reach with the eye. Hence the use of *behold*, for the radical sense of *hold* is to strain; and hence its signification in *beholden*, held, bound, obligated. See the verb SEE, in the Dictionary.

The sense of *look* may be somewhat different from that of *see*. It appears, in some instances, to have for its primary signification, to *send*, *throw*, *cast;* that is, to send or cast the eye or sight.

The primary sense of *feeling* is to touch, hit, or strike; and probably this is the sense of *taste*.

Wonder and astonishment are usually expressed by some word that signifies to *stop* or *hold*. Hence the Latin *miror*, to wonder, is the Armoric *miret*, to stop, hold, hinder; coinciding with the English *moor*, and Spanish *amarrar*, to *moor*, as a ship.

To begin is to come, or fall on; to thrust on. We have a familiar example in the Latin *incipio*, *in* and *capio;* for *capio* is primarily to fall or rush on and seize. See BEGIN, in the Dictionary.

Attempt is expressed by straining, stretching, as in Latin *tento*. See ASSAY and ESSAY.

Power, *strength*, and the corresponding verb, to *be able*, are usually expressed by *straining*, *stretching*, and this is the radical sense of *ruling* or *governing*. Of this the Latin *rego* is an example, which gives *rectus*, *right*, that is, *stretched*, *straight*.

Care, as has been stated, is usually from *straining*, that is, a *tension* of the mind.

Thinking is expressed by *setting*. To *think* is to set or fix or hold in the mind. It approaches to the sense of *suppose*, Latin *suppono*.

And under this word, let us consider the various applications of the Latin *puto*. The simple verb *puto* is rendered to prune, lop, or dress, as vines; that is, according to Ainsworth, putum, *i. e.* purum reddo, purgo, by which I understand him to mean, that *putum* is either a change of *purum*, or used for it; a most improbable supposition, for the radical letters *t* and *r* are not commutable. *Puto* is rendered, also, to make even, clear, adjust, or cast up accounts; also to think or consider; to suppose; to debate. Its compounds are *amputo*, to cut off, prune, amputate, to remove; *computo*, to *compute*, to reckon, to think or deem; *disputo*, to make clear, to adjust or settle, to *dispute* or debate, to reason; *imputo*, to *impute*, to ascribe or lay to, to place to account; *reputo*, to consider, to revolve, to reckon up, to impute. The Latin *deputo* signifies to think, judge or esteem, to account or reckon, and to prune; but the Italian *deputare*, Spanish *diputar*, and French *deputer*, from the Latin word, all signify to send. How can the sense of *think*, and that of *lop* or *prune*, be deduced from a common root or radical sense? We find the solution of this question in the verb to *depute*. The primary sense is to throw, thrust, or send, or to set or lay, which is from throwing, driving. To prune is to separate, remove, or drive off; to force off; to *think* is a setting in the mind; to *compute* is to throw or put together, either in the mind or in numbers; to *dispute* is to throw against or apart, like *debate*, to beat from; to *impute* is to throw or *put* to or on; and to *repute* is to think or throw in the mind repeatedly. To *amputate* is to separate by cutting round. *Puto*, then, in Latin, is from the same root, probably, as the English *put*, or the same word differently applied; and also the Dutch *pooten*, to plant; *poot*, a paw, a twig or shoot, Gr. φυτον, &c.

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In attempting to discover the primary sense of words, we are to carry our reflections back to the primitive state of mankind, and consider how rude men would effect their purposes, before the invention or use of the instruments which the moderns employ. The English verb to *cut*, signifies, ordinarily, to separate with an edged tool; and we are apt to consider this as the chief and original sense. But if so, how can *cut*, the stroke of a whip, which is a legitimate sense of the word, be deduced from the act of severing by an edged tool? We have, in this popular use of the word, a clew to guide us to the primary sense, which is, to drive, urge, press; and, applied to the arm, to strike. But we have better evidence. In the popular practice of speaking in New England, it is not uncommon to hear one person call to another when running, and say, *Cut on, cut on;* that is, hurry, run faster, drive, press on; probably from striking a beast which one rides on. This is the original sense of the word. Hence we see that this verb is the Latin *cædo*, to strike, to cut down, somewhat differently applied and *cado*, to fall, is only a modified sense of the same root, and the compounds *incido*, to cut, and *incido*, to fall on, are of one family. To *cut* is, therefore, primarily, to strike, or drive; and to *cut off*, if applied to the severing of bodies, before edged tools were used, was to force off, or to strike off; hence the sense of separating in the phrase to *cut off* a retreat or communication.

So the Latin *carpo* is the English *carve*, originally to separate by plucking, pulling, seizing and tearing; afterwards, by cutting.

Asking is usually expressed by the sense of *pressing*, *urging*. We have a clear proof of this in the Latin *peto* and its compounds. This verb signifies, primarily, to rush, to drive at, to assault; and this sense, in Dictionaries, ought to stand first in the order of definitions. We have the force of the original in the words *impetus* and *impetuous*. So the Latin *rogo* coincides in elements with *reach*.

The act of *understanding* is expressed by *reaching* or *taking*, *holding*, *sustaining;* the sense of *comprehend*, and of *understand*. We have a popular phrase which well expresses this sense, "I *take* your meaning or your idea." So in German, *begreifen*, to *begripe*, to apprehend.

Knowing seems to have the same radical sense as *understanding*.

Pain, *grief*, *distress*, and the like affections, are usually expressed by *pressure* or *straining*. *Affliction* is from *striking*.

Joy, *mirth*, and the like affections, are from the sense of *rousing*, *exciting*, *lively action*.

Covering, and the like actions, are from spreading over or cutting off, interruption.

Hiding is from covering or from withdrawing, departure; or concealment may be from withholding, restraining, suppressing, or making fast, as in the Latin *celo*.

Heat usually implies excitement; but as the effect of heat, as well as of cold, is sometimes to contract, I think both are sometimes from the same radix. Thus *cold* and the Lat. *caleo*, to be warm, and *callus* and *calleo*, to be hard, have all the same elementary letters, and I suppose them all to be from one root, the sense of which is, to draw, strain, shrink, contract. I am the more inclined to this opinion, for these words coincide with *calleo*, to be strong or able, to know; a sense that implies straining and holding.

Hope is probably from reaching forward. We express strong desire by *longing*, reaching toward.

Earnestness, boldness, daring, peril, promptness, readiness, willingness, love, and favor, are expressed by *advancing* or *inclining*.

Light is often expressed by opening, or the shooting of rays, radiation; and probably, in many cases, the original word was applied to the dawn of day in the morning. *Whiteness* is often connected in origin with light. We have an instance of this in the Latin *caneo*, to shine and to be white.

And that the primary sense of this word is to shoot, to radiate, that is, to throw out or off, we have evidence in the verb *cano*, to sing, whence *canto*, the sense of which is retained in our popular use of *cant;* to *cant* a stone; to *cant* over a cask; give the thing a *cant*; for all these words are from one stock.

The Latin *virtus*, the English *worth*, is from the root of *vireo*, to grow, that is, to stretch forward, to shoot; hence the original sense is strength, a sense we retain in its application to the qualities of plants. Hence the Latin sense of *virtus* is bravery, coinciding with the sense of *boldness*, a projecting forward.

Pride is from swelling or elevation, the primary sense of some other words nearly allied to it.

Fear is usually from *shrinking* or from *shaking*, *trembling;* or sometimes, perhaps, from *striking*, a being struck, as with surprise.

Holiness and *sacredness* are sometimes expressed by *separation*, as from common things. The Teutonic word *holy*, however, seems to be from the sense of *soundness*, *entireness*.

Faith and *belief* seem to imply a resting on, or a *leaving*. It is certain that the English *belief* is a compound of the prefix *be* and *leaf*, leave, permission. To *believe* one, then, is to *leave* with him, to rest or suffer to rest with him, and hence not to dispute, contend, or deny.

Color may be from spreading over or putting on; but in some instances the primary sense is to *dip*. See Dye and Tinge.

Spots are from the sense of *separating*, or from *sprinkling*, *dispersion*.

The radical sense of *making* is to press, drive, or force. We use *make* in its true literal sense, in the phrases, *Make* your horse draw, *Make* your servant do what you wish.

Feeding is from the sense of *pressing*, *crowding*, *stuffing;* that is, from *driving* or *thrusting*. *Eating* seems to have a somewhat different sense.

Drinking is from *drawing*, or from wetting, plunging. *Drench* and *drink* are radically one word.

Anger, and the like violent passions, imply excitement, or violent action. Hence their connection with *burning* or *inflammation*, the usual sense of which is *raging* or *violent commotion*.

Agreement, *harmony*, are usually from meeting or union, or from extending, reaching to.

Dwelling, *abiding*, are from the sense of throwing or setting down, or resting, or from stretching; as we see by the Latin *continuo*, from *teneo*, Gr. τεινω, to extend.

Guarding and *defending* are from roots that signify to *stop*, or to *cut off;* or, more generally, from the sense of *driving off;* a repelling or striking back. In some cases, perhaps, from holding.

Opposition is usually expressed by meeting, and hence the prepositions which express opposition. Thus the Danish preposition *mod*, Swedish *mot* or *emot*, against, contrary, is the English word to *meet*.

Words which express *spirit*, denote, primarily, *breath*, *air*, *wind*, the radical sense of which is to *flow*, *move*, or *rush*. Hence the connection between *spirit* and *courage*, *animus*, *animosus;* hence passion, *animosity*. So in Greek φρενιτις, frenzy, is from φρην, the mind, or rather from its primary sense, a moving or rushing.

So in our mother tongue, *mod* is mind or spirit; whence *mood*, in English, and Saxon *modig*, moody, angry. Hence *mind* in the sense of *purpose*, its primary signification, is a setting forward, as *intention* is from *intendo*, to stretch, to strain, the sense that ought to stand first in a Dictionary.

Reproach, *chiding*, *rebuke*, are from the sense of scolding, or throwing out words with violence.

Sin is generally from the sense of deviating, wandering, as is the practice of lewdness.

Right, *justice*, *equity*, are from the sense of stretching, making straight, or from laying, making smooth.

Falsehood is from *falling*, *failing*, or from *deviation*, *wandering*, *drawing aside*.

The primary sense of *strange* and *foreign*, is distant, and from some verb signifying to *depart*. *Wild* and *fierce* are from a like sense.

Vain, *vanity*, *wane*, and kindred words, are from *exhausting*, *drawing out*, or from *departing*, *withdrawing*, *falling away*.

Paleness is usually from *failure*, a departure of color.

Glory is from opening, expanding, display, or making clear.

Binding, making fast or close, is from pressure, or straining.

Writing is from scratching, engraving, the sense of all primitive words which express this act.

A *crowd*, a *mass*, a *wood*, &c., are from collecting or pressing, or some allied signification.

Vapor, *steam*, *smoke*, are usually from verbs which signify to exhale or throw off.

Stepping seems to be from opening, expanding, stretching. Thus *passus* in Latin is from *pando*, to open, but this agrees in origin with *pateo*, and with the Greek πατεω. *Gradus*, in Latin, coincides with the Welsh *rhawd*, a way, and this, when traced to its root, terminates in the Oriental רד, רדה, Chaldee, to open, stretch or expand; in Syriac, ;;; *reda*, to go, to pass. Walking may be sometimes from a like source; but the word *walk* signifies, primarily, to roll, press, work and full, as a hat, whence *walker* signifies a fuller.

Softness and *weakness* are usually named from *yielding*, *bend-*

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ing, withdrawing, as is relaxation. Softness, however, is sometimes connected with smoothness, and perhaps with moisture.

Sweetness seems to have for its primary sense, either softness or smoothness.

Roughness is from sharp points, wrinkling or breaking; and *acidity* is from sharpness or pungency, and nearly allied to roughness.

Death is expressed by falling or departure; *life*, by fixedness or continuance, or from animation, excitement.

Selling is, primarily, a passing or transfer. *Sellan*, in Saxon, signifies to *give*, as well as to *sell*.

A *coast* or *border* is usually the extreme point, from extending.

Law is from setting, establishing.

The primary sense of son, daughter, offspring, is usually a *shoot*, or, as we say, *issue*. Hence, in Hebrew, בן *ben*, signifies both a son, a cion, a branch, and the young of other animals. A son, says Parkhurst, is from בנה *banah*, to build; and hence he infers that a son is so called, because he builds up or continues his father's house or family. But if so, how does the word apply to a branch, or an arrow? What do these build up? The mistake of this author, and of others, proceeds from their not understanding the original meaning of the verb, which is *not to erect*, or *elevate*, but to throw, to set, to found; and this verb is probably retained in our word *found*. A son is that which is thrown or shot out; a cion or branch is the same, an *offset*, one an *offset* of the human body, the other of a plant, and an arrow is that which is shot or thrown. Hence, probably, the Hebrew אבן *eben* or *even*, a stone, W. *maen* or *vaen*, that which is set, so named from its compactness or hardness. And in Arabic ابن *abana*, signifies to think, Lat. *opinor*, that is, to set in the mind.

Few and *small* are senses often expressed by the same word. Thus, although *few* in English expresses merely a small number, yet the same word in French, *peu*, and in the Italian, *poco*, signifies *little* in quantity, as well as *few* in number.

Cause is from the sense of *urging*, *pressing*, *impelling*. Hence it well expresses that which produces an effect; and hence it is peculiarly expressive of that by which a man seeks to obtain a claim in law. A *cause* in court is properly a *pressing for right*, like *action* from *ago;* and *prosecution* from the Latin *sequor*, which is our word *seek*. Hence the Latin *accuso*, to *accuse*, to throw upon, to press, or load with a charge. The Saxon *saca*, contention, suit in law, is synonymous with *cause*, and from the root of *seek*, *sequor*. It is the English *sake*.

The word *thing* is nearly synonymous with *cause* and *sake*. See THING, in the Dictionary.

The primary sense of *time*, *luck*, *chance*, *fortune*, is to fall, to come, to arrive, to happen. *Tide*, *time*, and *season*, have a like original sense. *Tide*, in Saxon, is *time*, not a flow of the sea, the latter being a secondary and modern application of the word. This primary signification of time will unfold to us what I formerly could not understand, and what I could find no person to explain; that is, why the Latin *tempora* should signify *times* and the *temples*. It seems that *tempora* are the *falls* of the head. Hence, also, we understand why *tempest* is naturally deducible from *tempus*, as the primary sense is to fall, to rush. Hence *tempestivus*, seasonable, that comes in good time. *Season* has a like sense.

Hence, also, we are led to understand, what has seemed inexplicable, how the French *heureux*, lucky, happy, can be regularly deduced from *heure*, an hour. We find that in Greek and Latin the primary sense of *hour* is *time*, and *time* is a coming, a falling, a happening, like the English *luck*, and hence the sense of lucky; hence fortunate and happy. The word *fortunate* is precisely of the same character.

The primary sense of the Shemitic דבר *davar*, or *thavar*, corresponds almost precisely with that of *cause* and *thing* in English; that is, to strain, urge, drive, fall, or rush. Hence it signifies to speak, and in Ch. and Syr. to lead, to direct, to govern. As a noun, it signifies a word, that which is uttered; a thing, cause, or matter; that is, that which happens or falls, like *event* from *evenio;* also a plague, or great calamity; that is, that which falls or comes on man or beast, like *plague;* a stroke or *affliction*, from striking. And it may be observed, that if the first letter is a prefix answering to the Gothic *du*, Saxon and English *to*, in the Saxon *todrifan*, to drive, then the root בר coincides exactly with the Welsh *peri*, to command, which is retained in composition in the Lat. *impero*. Indeed, if the first syllable of *guberno* is a prefix, the root of this word may be the same. The object, however, for which this word is here mentioned, is chiefly to show the uniformity which men have observed in expressing their ideas; making use of the same visible physical action to represent the operations of the mind and moral ideas.

Silence, *deafness*, *dumbness*, are from *stopping*, *holding*, or *making fast*.

War is from the sense of *striving*, *driving*, *struggling*.

Good is generally from *enlarging*, or *advancing*, like *prosperous*.

Evil is from wandering, departing, or sometimes from softness, weakness, flowing or fluxibility, as is the case with the Latin *malum*, from the Welsh *mall*.

The primary sense of the names of natural and material objects can not always be ascertained. The reasons are obvious. Some of these names are detached branches of a family of words which no longer form a part of our language; the verb and all the derivatives, except a single name, being extinct, or found only in some remote country. Others of these names have suffered such changes of orthography, that it is difficult or impossible to ascertain the primary or radical letters, and of course the family to which they belong. Numerous examples of such words occur in English, as in every other language.

But from such facts as have occurred to me in my researches, I may venture to affirm with confidence, that most names of natural objects are taken from some obvious quality or action, or some supposed quality of the thing; or from the particular action or operation by which it is produced. Thus *tumors* are named from *pushing*, or *swelling;* and *redness*, or *red*, seems, in some instances at least, to be named from *eruptions* on the body. The human body is named from *shaping*, that is, *setting*, *fixing*, or *extending*, and hence, sometimes, the general name of the human race. The arm is a *shoot*, a *push*, as is the branch of a tree. A board, a table, a floor, is from *spreading*, or *expanding*, *extending*. Skin and bark are from *peeling*, *stripping*, &c.

The names of particular animals and plants can not always be traced to their source; but, as far as I have been able to discover their origin, I find animals to be generally named from some striking characteristic of external appearance; from the voice, from habits of life, or from their office. There is reason for believing that the Greek στρουθος and Latin *struthio*, or ostrich, is from the same root as the English *strut*, the strutter; the primary sense of which root is, to stretch, which explains all the senses of the Greek and Latin words of this family. It is certain that the *crow* is named from its cry, and the *leopard* from his spots.

Thus plants were named from their qualities; some from their form, others from their color, others from their effects, others from the place of their growth. The English *root*, Lat. *radix*, is only a particular application of *rod* and *ray*, *radius;* that is, a shoot. *Spurge* is, undoubtedly, from the root of the Latin *purgo*.

There is reason to think that many names of plants were originally adjectives, expressing their qualities; or the name was a compound, used for the same purpose, one part of which has been dropped, and the other remaining as the name of the plant. Thus *pine*, *pinus*, is from *pin*, *pinna*, *penna;* for in Welsh *pin* is a *pin* and a *pen* or style for writing, and *pinbren* is a pine-tree. The tree, then, was named from its leaf.

Fir has a similar origin and signification.

It is probable or rather certain, that some natural objects, as plants and minerals, received their names from their *supposed* qualities; as, in ages of ignorance and superstition, men might ascribe effects to them, by mistake. The whole history of magic and enchantment leads us to this conclusion.

Minerals are, in many instances, named from their obvious qualities, as *gold* from its yellowness, and *iron* from its hardness. The names can, in some cases, be traced to their original, as that of *gold* and of the Latin *ferrum;* but many of them are not easily ascertained. Indeed, the greatest part of the specific names of animals, plants, and minerals, appear to be obscure. Some of them appear to have no connection with any family of words in our language, and many of them are derived to us from Asia, and from roots which can be found only, if found at all, in the Asiatic languages.

These observations and explanations will be sufficient to show the importance of developing, as far as possible, the origin of words, and of comparing the different uses of the same word in different languages, in order to understand either the philosophy of speech, or the real force and signification of words in their practical application.

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Ik was,	Weis wesum,
Thu wast,	Yus wesuth,
Is was;	Eis wesun.*

In the present tense of the substantive verb, our common people use *ān't*, as in this phrase: "he *ān't* present." This is evidently a contraction of the Swedish and Danish *är*, *er*, present indicative singular of the substantive verb *vara* or *væres* to be, which we retain in *are* and *were*. In Swedish, han *är*, and in Danish, han *er*, he is. Hence he *er not* or *ar not*, contracted into he *ān't* or *en't*.

These facts serve to show how far the Gothic dialect has been infused into the English language.

It would be tedious, and to most readers uninteresting, to recite all the changes in the forms of words or the structure of sentences which have taken place since the Norman conquest. Since the invention of printing, changes in the language have been less rapid than before; but no art nor effort can completely arrest alterations in a living language. The distinguished writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth improved the language, but could not give it stability. Many words then in common use are now obsolete, or have suffered a change of signification. In the period between Queen Elizabeth and the beginning of the eighteenth century, the language was improved in grammar, orthography, and style. The writers in the reign of Queen Anne and of George I. brought the language nearly to perfection; and if any improvement has since been made, it is in the style or diction, by a better selection of words, and the use of terms in science and philosophy with more precision.

In regard to grammatical construction, the language, for half a century past, has, in my apprehension, been suffering deterioration, at least as far as regards its written form. This change may be attributed chiefly to the influence of the learned Bishop Lowth, whose Grammar made its appearance nearly seventy years ago. I refer particularly to his form of the verb, which was adjusted to the practice of writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth, instead of the practice of authors in the age of William and Mary, Queen Anne, and George I. Hence he gives for the form of the verb in the subjunctive mode, after the words which express a condition, *if*, *though*, &c., *I love*, *thou love*, *he love*, observing in a note, that in the subjunctive mode, the event being spoken of under a condition or supposition, or in the form of a wish, and therefore doubtful and contingent, the verb itself in the present, and the auxiliary both of the present and past imperfect times, often carry with them somewhat of a future sense; as, "If he come to-morrow, I may speak to him" — "If he should come, I should speak to him." This is true; but for that very reason, this form of the verb belongs to the future tense, or should be arranged as such in Grammars. *If he come*, would be in Latin *si venerit*, in the subjunctive future.

But the learned author has entirely overlooked the important distinction between an event or fact, of uncertain existence in the *present* time, and which is mentioned under the condition of *present* existence, and a *future* contingent event. "If the mail that has arrived *contains* a letter for me, I shall soon receive it," is a phrase that refers to the present time, and expresses an uncertainty in my mind, respecting the fact. "If the mail *contain* a letter for me," refers to a future time, that is, "If the mail of to-morrow *contain* [shall or should contain] a letter for me." The first event, conditional or hypothetical, should be expressed by the indicative mode, and the latter by the subjunctive future. The Saxon form of the verb, *if he slay*, *if he go*, is evidently a contingent future, and is so used in the laws.

This distinction, one of the most important in the language, has been so totally overlooked, that no provision has been made for it in British Grammars; nor is the distinction expressed by the form of the verb, as used by a great part of the best writers. On the other hand, they continually use one form of the verb to express both senses. The fact is the same in the common version of the Scriptures. *If he go*, *if he speak*, sometimes express a present conditional tense, and sometimes a contingent future. In general this subjunctive form of the verb, in Scripture, expresses future time. "If he thus *say*, I have no delight in thee," expresses a future contingent event. 2 Sam. xv. 26. "If iniquity *be* in thine hand, put it far away," expresses a fact, under a condition, in the present time. Job xi. 14.

In many instances the translators have deviated from the original, in using the subjunctive form of the English verb to express what in Greek is expressed in the indicative. Thus Matthew iv. 6. *Ει υἱος ει του Θεου*, If thou *be* [art] the son of God.

Ch. v. 29 and 30. *Ει δε ὁ οφθαλμος σου ὁ δεξιος σκανδαλιζει σε*, If thy right eye *offend* [offendeth] thee; *Ει ἡ δεξια σου χειρ σκανδαλιζει σε*, If thy right hand *offend* [offendeth] thee.

So also in chapter xviii. 8 and 9.

Ch. xii. 26. *Ει ὁ Σατανας τον Σαταναν εκβαλλει*, If Satan *cast* [casteth] out Satan.

Ch. xix. 10. *Ει οὑτως εστιν ἡ αιτια του ανθρωπου μετα της γυναικος*, If the case of the man *be* [is] so with his wife.

Ch. xxii. 45. *Ει ουν Δαβιδ καλει αυτον Κυριον*, If David then *call* [calleth] him Lord.

2 Cor. iv. 16. *Ει ὁ εξω ἡμων ανθρωπος διαφθειρεται*, Though our outward man *perish* [perishes, or is perishing.]

In all these passages, the English verb, in the subjunctive, properly expresses a conditional, contingent, or hypothetical future tense, contrary to the sense of the original, except in the last passage cited, where the apostle evidently speaks of the perishing of the outward man as a fact admitted, which renders the translation still more improper.

Let us now attend to the following passages.

Matthew vii. 9. *Η τις εστιν εξ ὑμων ανθρωπος, ὁν εαν αιτηση ὁ υἱος αυτου αρτον*, Or what man is there of you, whom if his son *ask* [shall ask] bread, *will* he give him a stone?

Και εαν ιχθυν αιτηση, If he *ask* [shall ask] a fish, *will* he give him a serpent?

Here the original tense is varied to express a future or hypothetical event, yet the verb in English is in the same tense as in the first class of examples; and what renders the version more objectionable is, that the verb in the first clause does not correspond with that in the second clause. There is no possible way of making good English of the translation, but by supposing the verb in the first clause, *ask*, to be in the future tense. So it would be in Latin, and so it is, "si petierit." If thy son shall ask (or should ask) a fish, will he give (or would he give) him a serpent?

This fault runs through the whole English version of the Scriptures, and a distinction of tenses clearly marked in the original languages, is generally neglected in the translation.

Now, the most unlettered man in this country would express the sense in English with the same marked distinction of tenses which appears in the Greek. If thou *art* the son of God; if thy right eye *offends* thee; if the case of the man *is* such; if David *calls* him Lord; or, if the sense is understood to be future and contingent, if thy son *shall ask* bread, or if he *should ask* bread, would be the uniform language of any of the common people of our country. There would not, probably, be a single exception, unless in the use of the substantive verb, which is often used in the subjunctive form. And the most unlettered man would use the corresponding verbs in the two clauses, if he *shall* ask, *will* he give; or, if he *should* ask, *would* he give. The use of the verb, in all similar phrases, is perfectly well settled in this country, and perfectly uniform among the higher and lower classes of men; unless when the practice has been varied by the influence of Grammars, in which the conjugation of the verb is according to the antiquated practice of the age of Elizabeth.

1 Tim. v. 4. *Ει δε τις χηρα τεκνα ἡ εκγονα εχει*, If any widow *have* [has] children or nephews.

Verse 8. *Ει δε τις των ιδιων και μαλιστα των οικειων ου προνοει*, If any *provide* [provideth] not for his own, and especially for those of his own house.

This subjunctive form of the verb, *if he be; if he have; if he go; if he say; if thou write; whether thou see; though he fall*, which was generally used by the writers of the sixteenth century, was in a great measure discarded before the time of Addison. Whether this change was in consequence of the prevalence of colloquial usage over grammar rules, or because discerning men perceived the impropriety and inconsistency of the language of books, I pretend not to determine. Certain it is, that Locke, Watts, Addison, Pope, and other authors of the first distinction, who adorned the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, generally used the indicative mode to express condition, uncertainty, and hypothesis in the present and past tenses. Thus Locke writes — "If these two propositions *are* by

* This is probably the Latin *esse*. The Latins dropped the first articulation *v*, which answers to our *w*.

The present tense, indicative mode, of the Latin verb, with the *v* restored, would be written thus: —

Ego vesum,	Nos vesumus, [was,]
Tu ves,	Vos vestis, [was,]
Ille vest;	Illi vesunt, [was.]

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nature imprinted." "If principles *are* innate." "If any person *hath* never examined this notion." "Whether that substance *thinks* or no." "If the soul *doth* think in sleep." "If one *considers* well these men's way of speaking." "If he *does* not reflect." "Unless that notion *produces* a constant train of successive ideas." "If your lordship *means*." Such is the language of *Locke*.

Now, what is remarkable, the learned Dr. Lowth, the very author who has, by his Grammar, done much to sanction the subjunctive form of the verb, in such cases, often uses the indicative in his own writings. "If he *does* not carefully attend to this—if this pleasure *arises* from the shape of the composition —if this *is* not firmly and well established." These verbs are in contradiction of his own principles. *On Isaiah, Prelim. Diss.*

Addison. "If the reader *has* a mind to see a father of the same stamp." "If exercise *throws* off all superfluities—if it *clears* the vessels—if it *dissipates* a growing distemper." Such is the language of Addison, the most elegant writer of the genuine English idiom in the nation.

"If the thief *is* poor—if it *obliges* me to be conversant with scenes of wretchedness." *Wilberforce.*

"If America *is* not to be conquered." *Lord Chatham.*

"If we *are* to be satisfied with assertions." "If it *gives* blind confidence to any executive government." "If such an opinion *has* gone forth." "If our conduct *has* been marked with vigor and wisdom." *Fox.*

"If my bodily strength *is* equal to the task." "A negro, if he *works* for himself and not for a master, will do double the work." "If there *is* any aggravation of our guilt." "If their conduct *displays* no true wisdom." "The honorable gentleman may, if he *chooses*, have the journals read again." "Whether this *is* a sufficient tie to unite them." "If this measure *comes* recommended." "If there *exists* a country which contains the means of protection." *Pitt.*

"If the prudence of reserve and decorum *dictates* silence." "If an assembly *is* viciously or feebly composed." "If any persons *are* to make good deficiencies." "If the King of the French *has* really deserved these murderous attempts." "If this representation of M. Necker *was* false." "Whether the system, if it *deserves* the name." "The politician looks for a power that our workmen call a *purchase*, and if he *finds* the power." "If he *feels* as men commonly feel." *Burke.*

"If climate *has* such an effect on mankind." "If the effects of climate *are* casual." *Coxe's Russ.*

"If he *finds* his collection too small." "If he *thinks* his judgment not sufficiently enlightened." "Whether it *leads* to truth." "If he *warns* others against his own failings." This is generally the language of *Johnson*.

In regard to this distinguished author, I would observe that, except the substantive verb, there is in his Rambler but a single instance of the subjunctive form of the verb in conditional sentences. In all other cases the use of the indicative is uniform.

Such also is the language of the most distinguished men in the United States, particularly of those who wrote their native language as they received it from tradition, and before grammars had made any impression on its genuine construction.

"The prince that acquires new territory, if he *finds* it vacant." "If we *are* industrious we shall never starve." "If one *has* more corn than he can consume, and another *has* less.' Such is the language of *Franklin*.

"If any persons thus qualified *are* to be found." "If it *is* thought proper." "If the Congress *does* not choose to point out the particular regiment." "If I *am* rightly informed." "If the army *has* not removed." "If a proposition *has* not been made." Such is the language of *Washington*.

"If any philosopher *pretends*." "If he *has* food for the present day." "If a revelation *is* not impossible." "If the Christian system *contains* a real communication to mankind." "If the former of these facts *opposes* our reception of the miraculous history of the gospel." "If the preceding reflections *are* just." Such is the language of the late President *Smith*.*

"If any government *deems* the introduction of foreigners or their merchandise injurious." "Unless he *violates* the law of nations." "If a person *has* a settlement in a hostile country." "If he *resides* in a belligerent country." "If a foreign consul *carries* on trade as a merchant." Such is the language of the ex-Chancellor *Kent*.

But neither the authors here mentioned, nor most others, even the most distinguished for erudition, are uniform and consistent with themselves in the use of the tenses. In one sentence we find the indicative used, "If it *is* to be discovered only by the experiment." "If other indications *are* to be found." In the next sentence, "If to miscarry in an attempt *be* a proof of having mistaken the direction of genius." *Johnson.*

"If the former *be* refined—if those virtues *are* accompanied with equal abilities." *Gibbon.*

"If love *reward* him, or if vengeance *strike*." *Cowper.*

"Or if it *does* not brand him to the last." *Cowper.*

"If he *is* a pagan—if endeavors *are* used—if the person *hath* a liberal education—if man *be* subject to these miseries." *Milner.*

The following expressions occur in Pope's Preface to Homer's Iliad, in the compass of thirteen lines.

"If he *has* given a regular catalogue of an army."

"If he *has* funeral games for Patroclus."

"If Ulysses *visit* the shades."

"If he *be* detained from his return."

"If Achilles *be* absent."

"If he *gives* his hero a suit of celestial armor."

I recollect one English author only, who has been careful to avoid this inconsistency; this is Gregory, who, in his *Economy of Nature*, has uniformly used the indicative form of the verb in conditional sentences of this kind.

The like inconsistency occurs in almost all American writings. "If moral disposition *lie* here." "If preference necessarily *involves* the knowledge of obligation." "If the proposition *is* true." "If the proposition *be* confirmed." "If he *refutes* any thing."

In a pamphlet now before me, there are no less than *fifty* of these inconsistencies in the compass of *ninety* pages; and *three* of them in *one* sentence.

How, in this case, is a foreigner to understand the author? and how can such sentences be translated into another language without a deviation from the original?

The propriety of using the indicative form of the verb to express a present or past event conditionally, does not rest solely on usage; it is most correct upon principle. It is well known that most of the words which are used to introduce a condition or hypothesis, and called, most improperly, conjunctions, are *verbs*, having not the least affinity to the class of words used to connect sentences. *If* is the Saxon *gif*, *give*, having lost its first letter; *if* for the ancient *gif*. *Though* is also a verb now obsolete, except in the imperative mode. Now let us analyze this conditional tense of the verb. "If the man *knows* his true interest, he will avoid a quarrel." Here is an omission of the word *that* after *if*. The true original phrase was, "*If that* the man knows his true interest, he will avoid a quarrel"—that is, *give that* [admit the fact which is expressed in the following clause,] *the man knows his true interest*, then the consequence follows, he will avoid a quarrel. *That* in this sentence is a relative or demonstrative substitute for the following clause. This will more plainly appear by transposing the clauses. "The man *knows* his true interest; *give that* [admit that;] he will then avoid a quarrel." Now, let the subjunctive form be used. "The man *know* his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel."

Here the impropriety of this form of the verb appears in a strong light. It will appear more clearly by the use of other words of equivalent signification. *Grant* the man *know* his true interest, he will avoid a quarrel. *Allow* the man *know* his true interest. *Suppose* the man *know* his true interest. We never use the subjunctive form after the three last verbs which introduce the condition. *Though* is sometimes followed by the indicative; sometimes by the subjunctive; but it ought always to be followed by the indicative, for it supposes the fact to be given; and so does *admit*, when used in hypothetical sentences. Admit that the man *knows* his interest. We have then decisive proof that the use of the indicative form of the verb after *if*, when it expresses a conditional event in present time, is most correct; indeed, it is the only correct form. This remark is equally applicable to the past tense conditional.

The language of Addison, Johnson, and other distinguished writers of the last century, in the use of the indicative, is, therefore, more correct than the language of the writers in the age of Elizabeth; and their practice is principally the common usage of our country at this day.

* The substantive verb is often used in the subjunctive form by writers who never use that form in any other verb. The reason doubtless is, that *be* is primarily the indicative as well as the subjunctive mode of that verb. *I be, we be*, as used in Scripture. So in German, *Ich bin*.

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I have, therefore, constructed a Grammar on this usage; bringing down the standard of writing a century and a half later than Bishop Lowth. I have done this, *first*, on the authority of strict analogical principles, as above stated; *secondly*, on the authority of the best usage of that cluster of distinguished writers who adorned the beginning of the last century; and, *thirdly*, on the authority of universal colloquial practice, which I consider as the *real* and *only genuine language*. I repeat this remark, that *general and respectable* usage in *speaking*, is the genuine or legitimate language of a country, to which the *written* language ought to be conformed. Language is that which is uttered by the tongue, and if men do not write the language as it is *spoken* by the great body of respectable people, they do not write the *real* language. Now, in colloquial usage, the subjunctive form of the verb, in conditional sentences, is rarely used, and perhaps never, except when the substantive verb is employed. Our students are taught in school the subjunctive form, *if thou have*, *if he come*, &c., and some of them continue, in after life, to *write* in that manner; but, in the course of more than forty years, I have not known three men who have ventured to use that form of the verb in conversation. We toil in school to learn a language which we dare not introduce into conversation, but which the force of custom compels us to abandon. In this respect, the present study of grammar is worse than useless.

This colloquial custom accords with other languages. The French say and write *s'il est*, if he is. The Latins often used the same form, "*si* quid *est* in me ingenii, judices;" but the use of the Latin subjunctive depends on certain other words which precede; as, "*cum sit civis*," as he *is* a citizen, or, since he *is* a citizen; and the present tense is often used to express what we express by an auxiliary. That the Greeks used the indicative to express a conditional present tense, we have seen by citations above.

By this arrangement of the verb, the indicative form after *if* and other verbs introducing a condition or hypothesis, may be used uniformly to express a fact or event under a condition or supposition, either in the present or past tenses; the speaker being uncertain respecting the fact, or representing it as doubtful.

"If the man *is* honest, he will return what he has borrowed." "If the ship *has* arrived, we shall be informed of it to-morrow." "If the bill *was* presented, it was doubtless paid." "If the law *has* been passed, we are precluded from further opposition."

On the other hand, when it is intended to speak of a future contingent event, I would always use the auxiliaries that are proper for the purpose. "If it *shall* or *should rain* to-morrow, we shall not ride to town." I would never use the subjunctive form, *if it rain*, in prose; and in poetry, only from necessity, as an abridged phrase, for if it *shall* or *should rain*. In this manner the distinction between the tenses, which are now constantly confounded, may be preserved and made obvious, both to natives and foreigners.

The effect of the study of Lowth's principles, which has been greatly extended by the popularity of Murray's Grammar,* has been to introduce or establish a form of the verb in writing, which is obsolete in colloquial language; to fill our books with a confusion of tenses, and thus to keep the language unsettled. Nothing can be more perplexing to the student, than every where to meet with discrepancies between rules and practice.

There is another erroneous manner of writing, common to the best authors in the language, which seems to have escaped notice. This is, to connect a verb in the past tense with a preceding one in the same tense, when the latter verb is intended to express a very different time from the former. Thus, "Then Manasseh *knew* that the Lord, he *was* God." 2 Chron. xxxiii. 13.

The Latins, in this case, would probably have used the infinitive; "Manasseh novit Jehovam Deum esse." In English we ought to write and say, "Manasseh *knew* Jehovah *to be* God," or, "Manasseh *knew* that Jehovah he *is* God." In most similar cases the use of the infinitive in English is as elegant as in Latin. But there are many cases where the infinitive can not be used. We can *not* use it after *say;* "he *said* him *to be* a good man," is not English; though "he *declared*, or *affirmed*, or *believed* him *to be* a good man," is elegant.

In order to understand the impropriety of the common mode of using the latter verb, as in the example above cited, it may be remarked, that the present tense is that which is used to express what exists at all times. Thus we say, God *is* or *exists*, whenever we speak of his permanent existence; we say, Gold *is* yellow or ductile; iron *is* a most valuable metal; it *is* not convertible into silver; plants and animals *are* very distinct living beings. We do not say, Gold *was* yellow; iron *was* a valuable metal; for we mean to express permanent qualities. Hence, in the passage cited from Chronicles, the first verb *knew*, referring to a fact past, is correct; but the last, which is intended to express the permanent being or character of God, should be in the infinitive or the indicative present tense. The following are examples of correct language: "His master had *taught* him that happiness *consists* in virtue." *Anacharsis*, ii. 120.

"Sabellius, who openly *taught* that there *is* but one person in the Godhead." *Encyclopedia.*

"Our Savior *taught* that eternal death *is* the proper punishment of sin." *Emmons.*

But very different is the following: "Having believed for many years, that water *was* [is] an elastic fluid." The following would be still better: "Having believed water to be an elastic fluid."

So the following: "We know not the use of the epidermis of shells. Some authors *have supposed* that it *secured* [secures] the shells from being covered with vermes." *Edin. Encyc.*

"It *was* just *remarked*, that marine fossils *did* not [do not] comprise vegetable remains." *Ib.*

"If my readers will turn their thoughts back on their old friends, they will find it difficult to call a single man to remembrance who *appeared* to know that life *was* short, [is short,] till he was about to lose it." *Rambler, No.* 71.

"They considered the body as a hydraulic machine, and the fluids as passing through a series of chemical changes; forgetting that animation *was* [is] its essential characteristic." *Darwin.*

"It was *declared* by Pompey, that if the Commonwealth *was* [should be] violated, he could stamp with his foot and raise an army out of the ground." *Rambler, No.* 10.

In the foregoing sentence, the past tense is used for the future contingent.

"It was affirmed in the last discourse, that much of the honorable practice of the world *rested* [rests] on the substratum of selfishness; that society *was* [is] held together, in the exercise of its relative virtues, mainly by the tie of reciprocal advantage; that a man's own interest *bound* [binds] him to all those average equities which *obtained* [obtain] in the neighborhood around him; and in which if he *proved* [should prove] himself glaringly deficient, he would be abandoned by the respect, and the confidence, and the good-will of the people with whom he *had* [might have, or should have] to do." *Chalmers's Com. Dis.* 4.

"In the last discourse, I observed that love *constituted* [constitutes] the whole moral character of God." *Dwight's Theology.*

"And he said, Nay, father Abraham; but if one *went* [shall or should go] to them from the dead, they will repent. And he said to him, If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one *rose* [shall or should rise] from the dead." *Luke* xvi. 30, 31.

"Independent of parties in the national legislature itself, as often as the period of discussion *arrived*, the state legislatures, who *will* always *be* not only vigilant, but suspicious and jealous guardians of the rights of the citizens, against encroachments from the federal government, *will* constantly have their attention awake to the conduct of the national rulers, and will be ready enough, if any thing improper *appears*, to sound the alarm to the people."

Let any man attempt to resolve the foregoing sentence, if he can, or render it into another language.

"Cicero vindicated the truth, and inculcated the value of the precept, that nothing *was* [is] truly useful which *was* [is] not honest."

"He undertook to show that justice *was* [is] of perpetual obligation."

"The author concedes much of his argument, and admits that the sea *was* [is] susceptible of dominion." [Better still, he admits the sea *to be* susceptible of dominion.]

* Lindley Murray, in the Introduction to his Grammar, acknowledges, in general terms, that "the authors to whom the grammatical part of this compilation is principally indebted for its materials are, Harris, Johnson, Lowth, Priestley, Beattie, Sheridan, Walker, and Coote." But on examination it appears that the greatest portion of the grammatical part is from Lowth, whose principles form the *main* structure of Murray's compilation. Some valuable notes and remarks are taken from Priestley's Grammar. I studied grammar in the originals long before Murray's compilation appeared, and, in citing authorities, deem it proper to cite the originals.

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"A nation would be condemned by the impartial voice of mankind, if it voluntarily *went* [should go] to war, on a claim of which it *doubted* [should doubt] the legality."

"The Supreme Court observed that they were not at liberty to depart from the rule, whatever doubt might have been entertained, if the case *was* [had been] entirely new."

"He held that the law of nations *prohibited* [prohibits] the use of poisoned arms."

"He insisted that the laws of war *gave* [give] no other power over a captive than to keep him safely."

"The general principle on the subject is, that, if a commander *makes* a compact with the enemy, and it *be* of such a nature that the power to make it *could be* reasonably implied from the nature of the trust, it *would be* valid and binding, though he *abused* his trust." Let any man translate this sentence into another language, if he can, without reducing the verbs to some consistency.

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States *were* [are] entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The Supreme Court decided, that the acts of Congress, giving that general priority to the United States, *were* [are] constitutional."

"It was admitted that the government of the United States *was* [is] one of enumerated powers."

"From his past designs and administrations, we could never argue at all to those which *were future*." [This is an odd combination of words.]

"Jesus knowing that the Father had given all things into his hands, and that he was come from God and *went* to God." John xiii. 3.

"Alexander dispatched Eumenes with three hundred horse to two free cities — with assurance that if they *submitted* and *received* him [should or would submit and receive] as a friend, no evil *should befall* them."

"The apostle *knew* that the present season *was* [is] the only time allowed for this preparation."

"What would be the real effect of that overpowering evidence which our adversaries *required* [should require] in a revelation, it is difficult to *foretell*."

"It could not otherwise have been known that the word *had* [has] this meaning."

"I told him if he *went* [should go] to-morrow, I would go with him."

This fault occurs in our hearing every hour in the day.

A like fault prevails in other languages; indeed, the English may have been led into it by reading foreign authors. "Mais on a remarqué avec raison, que l'espace conchoidal *était* infini." *Lunier.* It has been remarked with reason, that the conchoidal space *was* [is] infinite.

But whatever may be the practice of other nations, there would be no difficulty in correcting such improprieties in our own language, if as much attention were given to the study of its true principles, as is given to other subjects of literature and science. But if, in this particular, there is a British or American author who writes his vernacular language correctly, his writings have not fallen under my inspection.

There is another fault very common among English writers, though it is less frequent in the United States; this is the conversion of an intransitive verb into a passive one. It is surprising that an error of this kind should have gained such an established use, in some foreign languages, as to be incurable. Barbarous nations may indeed form languages; but it should be the business of civilized men to purify their language from barbarisms.

In the transitive verb, there is an agent that performs some action on an object, or in some way affects it. When this verb becomes passive, the agent and the object change places in the sentence. Thus, *John loves Peter*, is transitive, but *Peter is loved by John*, is passive. In the intransitive verb the case is different; for the action is limited to the agent; and when it is stated that a thing is done, there is no agent by which it is done. *I perish*, is intransitive; *I am perished*, is the passive form; but the latter neither expresses nor implies an agent by which I perish.

This fault occurs frequently in the common version of the Scriptures.

"Yea, whereto might the strength of their hands profit me, in whom old age *was* [had] *perished*." Job xxx. 2.

"Their memorial *is* [has] *perished* with them." Ps. ix. 6.

"The heathen *are* [have] *perished* out of this land." Ps. x. 16.

"Israel *is* [has] *fled* before the Philistines." 1 Sam. iv. 17.

"David *is* [has] *fled*." 2 Sam. xix. 9.

"The days *were* [had] not *expired*." 1 Sam. xviii. 26.

"And when the year *was* [had] *expired*." 2 Chron. xxxvi. 10.

"I only *am* [have] *escaped* alone to tell thee." Job i. 15.

"And it came to pass, when he *was* [had] *returned*." Luke xix. 15.

Return is sometimes a transitive verb, and sometimes intransitive. When a sum of borrowed money *is returned*, the phrase is correct, for this is the passive form of a transitive verb. But when a *man is returned*, we may ask, who has returned him? In this case, the man returns by his own act, and he can not be said to *be returned*.

"He found the empress *was* [had] *departed*." *Coxe.*

"They *were* [had] *arrived* within three days' journey of the spice country." *Gibbon*, ch. i. note.

"Neither Charles nor Diocletian *were* [had] *arrived* at a very advanced period of life." *Ib.* ch. xiii.

"The posterity of so many gods and heroes *was* [had] *fallen* into the most abject state." *Ib.* ch. ii.

"Silver *was* [had] *grown* more common." *Ib.*

"He *was* [had] *risen* from the dead, and *was* [had] just *ascended* to heaven." *Milner*, i. 20.

"Hearing that they *were* [had] *arrived*." *Ib.* 211.

"Claudius — vexed because his wife *was* [had] *become* a Christian." *Ib.* 274.

"Does not the reader see how much we *are* [have] already *departed* from Christian simplicity?" *Ib.* 299.

"My age *is* [has] *departed*." Isaiah xxxviii. 12.

"The man out of whom the demons *were* [had] *departed*." Luke viii. 35.

"Workmen *were* [had] *arrived* to assist them." *Mitford.*

"A body of Athenian horse *was* [had] just *arrived*." *Ib.*

This fault is common in Mitford's History of Greece. In the writings of Roscoe, which are more elegant, it occurs, but less frequently.

"The time limited for the reception of the cardinal *was expired*." *Roscoe*, Leo X.

"He inquired whether the report was true, that a legate *was arrived*." *Ib.* L. Med.

"The nation *being* [having] once more *got* into a course of borrowing." *Price on Liberty.*

"When he *was* [had] *retired* to his tent." *Coxe's Russ.*

"He *was* [had] not yet *arrived*."* *Ib.*

The intransitive verb *grow* is constantly used by the English as a transitive verb; as, to *grow* wheat. This is never used in the Northern States, unless by persons who have adopted it recently from the English.

It seems almost incredible that such errors should continue, to this time, to disfigure the language of the most distinguished writers, and that they should escape animadversion. The practice has evidently been borrowed from the French or Italian; but surely no lover of correctness can excuse such violation of the best established principles in our language.

This fault occurs, in a few instances, in the writings of the best American authors, as in the writings of Ames and Hamilton. It is, however, very rare, either in books or colloquial usage. Even our common people are remarkably accurate in using the auxiliary *have* with the participles of intransitive verbs. They always, I believe, say, a ship *has* arrived, a plant *has* perished, the enemy *had* fled, the price *had* fallen, the corn *has* or *had* grown, the time *has* expired, the man *has* returned, the vessel *had* departed. Such also is the language of our most eminent writers.

"The Generals Gates and Sullivan *have* both arrived." *Washington's Letters.*

"The Indians of the village *had* fled." *B. Trumbull.*

"Our Tom *has* grown a sturdy boy." *Progress of Dullness.*

"Our patriots *have* fallen." *Discourse of D. Webster*, Aug. 1826.

"Our commissary *had* not arrived." *Ellicott.*

The exceptions to this correct practice are chiefly in the use of the participles of *come* and *go*. It is very common to hear the expressions, he *is* come or *is* gone, in which case the participle seems to take the character of an adjective; although, in most

* On this use of intransitive verbs, as, The ship *was departed*, it may be asked, Who departed it? — The mail *is arrived*. Who has arrived it? — The tree *is perished*. Who has perished it? — The enemy *was fled*. Who fled them? — The time *was expired*. Who expired it?

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instances, the regular form of expression, he *has* come, or *has* gone, is to be preferred. So *dead*, originally a participle, is used only as an adjective; and *deceased* and *departed* are often used in the like manner. We say, a *deceased* or *departed* friend; but it should be remarked that the original expression was, our friend *has* deceased, or *has* departed this life; and this phraseology, by an easy but heedless transition, became *is* deceased, or *is* departed. In general, however, the conversion of an intransitive verb or form of expression into the passive form, is very rare among the people of New England.

There is a grammatical error running through the writings of so respectable a writer as Mitford, which ought not to be passed unnoticed; as it seems to be borrowed from the French language, whose idioms are different from the English, but which the English are too apt to follow. This fault is, in using the preterit or perfect tense, instead of the past tense indefinite, usually called, most improperly, the *imperfect*. Take the following sentences for examples: "The conduct of Pelopidas toward Arcadia and its minister at the Persian court — *has* scarcely *been* the result of mere caprice or resentment." The verb here ought to be *was*.

"The oration [of Isocrates] *has been* [was] a favorite of Dionysius of Halicarnassus."

This form of expressing the time would be good in French, but is very bad in English. And it may be here remarked, that the tense *he was, he arrived, he wrote*, is not properly named *imperfect*. These verbs, and all verbs of this form, denote actions finished or perfect; as, "In six days God *created* the heaven and the earth." Imperfect or unfinished action is expressed in English in this manner — he *was reading*, they *were writing*. The error of calling the former tense *imperfect*, has probably proceeded from a servile adoption of the Latin names of the tenses, without considering the difference of application.

There are some errors in all the English Grammars, that have been derived to us from antiquity. Such is the arrangement of *that* among the conjunctions, like the Greek ὁτι, and the Latin *ut*. *Και μακαρια ἡ πιστευσασα, ὁτι εσται τελειωσις τοις λελαλημενοις αυτῃ παρα Κυριου*. And blessed is she who believed *that* there shall be a performance of the things which were told her from the Lord. Luke i. 45. In our version, ὁτι is rendered *for*, but most erroneously. The true meaning and character of ὁτι will best appear by a transposition of the clauses of the verse: "There shall be a performance of the things told her from the Lord; blessed or happy is she who believed *that*." Here ὁτι, *that*, appears to be what it really is, a relative or substitute for the whole clause in Greek succeeding it. So in Luke xxii. 18. *Λεγω γαρ ὑμιν ὁτι ου μη πιω*, &c. I say to you *that* I will not drink. I will not drink, I say to you *that*. It is the same in Latin: "Dico enim vobis *quod* non bibam." *Quod* is here a relative governed by *dico*, and referring to the following clause of the sentence.

So also Matthew ix. 28. *Πιστευετε ὁτι δυναμαι τουτο ποιησαι*; Do ye believe *that* I am able to do this? I am able to do this: do ye believe *that*?

This error runs through all Grammars, Greek, Latin, French, English, &c. But how such an obvious fact, that the word *that*, and its corresponding words in other languages, refer to the clause of a sentence, should escape observation, age after age, it is not easy to explain. How could it be supposed that a word is a conjunction which does *not* join words or sentences? *That* is used, in the passages cited, not to *unite two* sentences, but to *continue the same* sentence by an additional clause.

The relative, when referring to a sentence or the clause of a sentence, is not varied, for a variation of case is not wanted.

So *notwithstanding* and *provided* in English, and *pourvu que* in French, are called conjunctions, but most improperly, as they are participles; and when called conjunctions, they always form, with a word, clause, or sentence, the case absolute or independent. Thus, "It rains, but notwithstanding *that*, [it rains,] I must go to town." That fact (it rains) not opposing or preventing me, that is, in opposition to that, I must go to town; *hoc non obstante*.

"I will ride, *provided* you will accompany me." That is, I will ride, the fact, *you will accompany me*, being provided.

Such is the structure of these sentences. See my Philosophical and Practical Grammar.* It is the same in French, *pourvu que*, that being provided, *que* referring to the following clause.

There are other points in grammar equally faulty. Not only in English grammar, but in the grammars of other languages, men stumble at the threshold, and teach their children to stumble. In no language whatever can there be a part of speech properly called an *article*. There is no word or class of words that falls within the signification of *article*, a joint, or that can otherwise than arbitrarily be brought under that denomination. The definitive words called *articles*, are all *adjectives* or *pronouns*. When they are used with nouns, they are *adjectives*, modifying the signification of the nouns, like other adjectives; for this is their proper office. When they stand alone, they are *pronouns*, or *substitutes* for nouns. Thus *hic, ille, ipse*, in Latin, when used with *nouns* expressed, are adjectives; *hic homo*, this man; *ille homo*, that man. When they stand alone, *hic, ille*, they stand in the place of nouns. The fact is the same in other languages.

The English *the* is an adjective, which, for distinction, I call a *definitive adjective*, and for brevity, a *definitive*, as it defines the person or thing to which it refers, or rather designates a particular person or thing. But why this should be selected as the only definitive in our language, is very strange; when obviously *this* and *that* are more exactly definitive, designating more precisely a particular person or thing than *the*. These words answer to the Latin *hic* and *ille*, which were always used by the Romans, when they had occasion to specify definite persons or things.

As to the English *an* or *a*, which is called in grammars the *indefinite article*, there are two great mistakes. *A* being considered as the original word, it is said to become *an* before a vowel. The fact is directly the reverse. *An* is the original word, and this is contracted to *a* by dropping the *n* before a consonant.

But *an* is merely the Saxon orthography of *one, un, unus*, an adjective found in nearly all the languages of Europe, and expressing a single person or thing. It is merely a word of number, and no more an *article* than *two, three, four*, and every other number in the language. Take the following examples.

Bring me *an* orange from the basket; that is, any *one* of the number.

Bring me *two* oranges from the basket; that is, any *two* of the number.

Bring me *three* oranges from the basket; that is, any *three* of the number; and so on to any number, ad infinitum.

When thus used, *an, two, three*, are all indefinite; that is, they are used with nouns which are indefinite, or expressing things not particularly designated. But this is not owing to the essential character of the adjectives, *an, one, two, three;* for any of them may be used with definite nouns; and *an* is continually thus used.

"I will be *an* adversary to thine adversaries."

"The angel stood for *an* adversary against Balaam.'

"Make this fellow return, lest in the battle he be *an* adversary to us"

"Rezon — was *an* adversary to Israel all the days of Solomon."

"And he spake *a* parable to them to this end."

"And there was *a* widow in that city."

"And seeing the multitude, he went up into *a* mountain."

"I will be *a* God to thee and thy seed after thee."

"Thou art *a* God ready to pardon."

Now, let any of these phrases be tested by the common definition of *an* or *a*, "that it is used in a vague sense, to point out one single thing of the kind; in other respects indeterminate."

Lowth.

"I will be *an* adversary to thine adversaries;" that is, "I will be *any* adversary, one of the kind, but vague or indeterminate."

"Rezon was *an* adversary to Israel;" that is, in a vague sense, *any* adversary, indeterminate.

"And he spake *a* parable to them;" that is, *any* parable, indeterminate.

"Thou art *a* God ready to pardon;" that is, *any* God, one of the kind, in a vague sense, indeterminate!

If it should be said, the noun is rendered determinate, by other words in the sentence, and not by *an* or *a*, this may be and generally is true; but this shows that *an* does not give to the noun its character of definiteness or indefiniteness; it always retains its proper signification, which is *one*, and nothing more; and it is used indifferently before nouns definite or indefinite.

This mistake of the character of *an* is found in other languages; but I was gratified to find a French Grammar in Paris, recommended by the Institute, the author of which had discarded the indefinite article.

In English, *an* or *a* is, for the most part, entirely useless. Used with a noun in the singular number, it serves no purpose, except that which the form of the word in the singular number is intended to answer. It expresses *unity* only, and this is the

* Now entitled An *Improved Grammar.*

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province of the singular number. Were it not for habit, "Give me orange," would express the sense of "give me an orange," with precision and certainty. In this respect the Latin language has the advantage over the English. But the use of such a short word is not very inconvenient, and the usage can not be changed. Other languages are subject to the same inconvenience; even the definite articles, or definitives, in Greek and in French, are very often useless, and, were it not for usage, would be improper.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

From the period of the first Saxon writings, our language has been suffering changes in orthography. The first writers, having no guide but the ear, followed each his own judgment or fancy; and hence a great portion of Saxon words are written with different letters, by different authors; most of them are written two or three different ways, and some of them fifteen or twenty. To this day the orthography of some classes of words is not entirely settled; and in others it is settled in a manner to confound the learner, and mislead him into a false pronunciation. Nothing can be more disreputable to the literary character of a nation, than the history of English orthography, unless it is that of orthoepy.

1. The Saxon diphthong *æ*, which probably had a specific and uniform sound or combination of sounds, has been discarded, and *ea* generally substituted in its place; as, *bræth*, *breath*. Now, *ea* thus united have not a uniform sound, and of course they are no certain guide to pronunciation. In some instances, where the Saxon spelling was not uniform, the modern orthography follows the most anomalous and difficult, instead of that which is regular. Thus the Saxons wrote *fæther* and *fether*, more generally the latter, and the moderns write *feather*.

2. The letter *g*, in Saxon words, has, in many English words, been sunk in pronunciation, and either wholly lost, or it is now represented by *y* or *w*. Thus *dæg*, or *dag*, has become *day; gear* is *year*, *bugan* is *bow*, and *fæger* is *fair*.

3. The Saxons, who adopted the Roman alphabet, with a few alterations, used *c* with its close sound like that of *k*. Thus *lic*, like; *locian*, to look. But after the Norman conquest, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, took the sound of *s;* hence arose the necessity of changing this letter in words and syllables, where it was necessary to retain the sound of *k* before these vowels. Thus the Saxon *licean*, pronounced originally *likean*, becomes, with our present sound of *c* before *e*, *lisean;* and *locian* becomes *losian*. To remedy this evil, our ancestors introduced *k* from the Greek, writing it generally after *c*, as in *lick*, *stick*, though in some instances omitting *c*, as in *like* and *look*. Hence, in all monosyllables in which a syllable beginning with *e* or *i* is added to the word, as in the past time and participles of verbs, we use *k* in the place of the Saxon *c*, as in *licked*, *licking*.

Our early writers attempted to extend this addition to words introduced from the Latin and Greek, in which no such reason exists for the use of *k*. Thus they wrote *publick*, *musick*, *rhetorick*. In these and similar words the Latins used *c* for the Greek *κ*; as, *musicus*, for *μουσικος*; and the early English writers took both letters, the Roman *c* and Greek *κ*. This was absurd enough; but they never proceeded so far as to carry the absurdity through the derivatives; never writing *publickation*, *musickal*, *rhetorickal*, *catholickism*, *skeptickism*, *stoickism*. After a long struggle with the force of authority, good sense has nearly banished this pedantic orthography from use; and all words of this kind now appear, in most of our public acts and elegant writings, in their proper simplicity; *public*, *publication*, *music*, *musical*.

4. In many words, formerly ending in *ie*, these letters have been discarded from the singular number, and *y* substituted. Thus *remedie*, *memorie*, are now written *remedy*, *memory*. But, what is very singular, the plural of these words retains the *ie*, with the addition of *s*, as in *remedies*. This anomaly, however, creates no great inconvenience, except that it has been extended by negligent writers to words ending in *ey*, as in *attornies*. But words ending in *ey* properly make the plural by simply taking *s*, as in *surveys*, *attorneys*. The same rule applies to verbs when an *s* is added, as in *conveys*.

5. In a vast number of words the vowel *e* has been discarded as useless; as in *eggs*, for *egges; certain*, for *certaine; empress*, for *empresse; goodness*, for *goodnesse*. This is an improvement, as the *e* has no sound in modern pronunciation. But here again we meet with a surprising inconsistency; for the same reason which justifies this omission, would justify and require the omission of *e* final in *motive*, *pensive*, *juvenile*, *genuine*, *sanguine*, *doctrine*, *examine*, *determine*, and a multitude of others. The introduction of *e*, in most words of these classes, was at first wrong, as it could not plead any authority in the originals; but the retaining of it is unjustifiable, as the letter is not merely useless, but, in very numerous classes of words it leads to a false pronunciation. Many of the most respectable English authors, a century ago or more, omitted *e* in such words as *examin*, *determin*, *famin*, *ductil*, *fertil*, *definit*, &c.; but these improvements were afterwards rejected, to the great injury of orthography. In like manner, a final *e* is inserted in words of modern coinage, as in *alumine*, *salicine*, *chloride*, *oxyde*, &c., without the least necessity or propriety.

6. A similar fate has attended the attempt to anglicize the orthography of another class of words, which we have received from the French. At a very early period, the words *chambre*, *desastre*, *desordre*, *chartre*, *monstre*, *tendre*, *tigre*, *entre*, *fievre*, *diametre*, *arbitre*, *nombre*, and others, were reduced to the English form of spelling; *chamber*, *disaster*, *disorder*, *charter*, *monster*, *tender*, *tiger*, *enter*, *fever*, *diameter*, *arbiter*, *number*. At a later period, Sir Isaac Newton, Camden, Selden, Milton, Whitaker, Prideaux, Hook, Whiston, Bryant, and other authors of the first character, attempted to carry through this reformation, writing *scepter*, *center*, *sepulcher*. But this improvement was arrested, and a few words of this class retain their French orthography; such are *metre*, *mitre*, *nitre*, *spectre*, *sceptre*, *theatre*, *sepulchre*, and sometimes *centre*. It is remarkable that a nation distinguished for erudition should thus reject improvements, and retain anomalies, in opposition to all the convenience of uniformity. I am glad that so respectable a writer as Mitford has discarded this innovation, and uniformly written *center*, *scepter*, *theater*, *sepulcher*. In the present instance, want of uniformity is not the only evil. The present orthography has introduced an awkward mode of writing the derivatives, for example, *centred*, *sceptred*, *sepulchred;* whereas Milton and Pope wrote these words as regular derivations of *center*, *scepter*, *sepulcher;* thus, "*sceptered* king." So Coxe, in his Travels, "The principal wealth of the church is *centered* in the monasteries." This is correct.

7 Soon after the revival of letters in Europe, English writers began to borrow words from the French and Italian; and usually with some little alteration of the orthography. Thus they wrote *authour*, *embassadour*, *predecessour*, *ancestour*, *successour;* using *our* for the Latin termination *or*, and the French *eur*, and writing similar words in like manner, though not of Latin or French original. What motive could induce them to write these words, and *errour*, *honour*, *favour*, *inferiour*, &c., in this manner, following neither the Latin nor the French, I can not conceive. But this orthography continued down to the seventeenth century, when the *u* began to be rejected from certain words of this class, and at the beginning of the last century, many of these words were written, *ancestor*, *author*, *error*, &c., as they are now written. But *favor*, *honor*, *labor*, *candor*, *ardor*, *terror*, *vigor*, *inferior*, *superior*, and a few others, were written with *u*, and Johnson introduced this orthography into his Dictionary. Nothing in language is more mischievous than the mistakes of a great man. It is not easy to understand why a man, whose professed object was to reduce the language to some regularity, should write *author* without *u*, and *errour* and *honour* with it! That he should write *labour* with *u*, and *laborious* without it! *Vigour* with *u*, and *vigorous*, *invigorate*, without it! *Inferiour*, *superiour*, with *u*, but *inferiority* and *superiority* without it! Strange as it is, this inconsistency runs through his work, and his authority has been the means of continuing it, among his admirers, to this day.

In this country, most of our best writers have rejected the *u* from all words of this class, and reduced the whole to uniformity. This is a desirable event; every rejection of an anomaly being a valuable improvement, which sound judgment approves, and the love of regularity will vindicate and maintain.

8. There is another class of words, the orthography of which is not uniform nor fully settled — such as take the termination *able* to form an adjective. Thus Johnson writes *proveable* with *e*, but *approvable* and *reprovable* without it. So *moveable*, but *immovable* and *removable; tameable*, but *blamable*, *censurable*, *desirable*, *excusable; saleable*, but *ratable*.

With like inconsistency Walker and Chalmers write *daub* with *u*, and *bedaub* with *w*, deviating in this instance from Johnson. Chalmers writes *abridgement* and *judgement* with *e*, but *acknowledgment* without it. Walker writes these words without *e*, but adds it to *lodgement*. I have reduced all words of this kind, as far as possible, to uniformity.

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9. Johnson writes *octoedrical;* Chalmers, *octoedral;* Sheridan. Walker, and Jones, follow Johnson; but Jones has *octahedron*, which is not in the other Dictionaries. The Greek, in words of this kind, is inconsistent, for οκτω is changed, in compound words, to οκτα. I have followed the Greek compounds, and have inserted *h*, which I consider as almost indispensable in the English orthography; as, *octahedron.*

10. Johnson introduced *instructer*, in the place of *instructor*, in opposition to every authority which he has himself adduced to exemplify his definitions — Denham, Milton, Roscommon, Locke, Addison, Rogers, and the common version of the Scriptures. But what is more singular, this orthography, *instructer*, is contrary to his own practice; at least, in *four* editions of his Rambler which I have examined, the word is uniformly written *instructor.* The fact is the same with *visitor.*

This *is* a point of little importance in itself; but when *instructor* had been from time immemorial the established orthography, why unsettle the practice? I have in this word and in *visitor* adhered to the old orthography. There is not a particle of reason for altering *instructor* and *visitor*, which would not apply to *collector*, *cultivator*, *objector*, *projector*, and a hundred other words of similar termination.

11. Most of these and some other inconsistencies have been of long continuance. But there are others of more recent date, which admit of no apology, as they are changes from right to wrong. Such is the change of the correct orthography of *defense*, *expense*, *offense*, *pretense*, and *recompense*, by substituting *c* for *s*, as in *defence.* This change was probably made or encouraged by printers, for the sake of avoiding the use of the old long *s;* but since this has been discarded, that reason no longer exists. The orthography *defense*, &c., is justified, not only by the Latin originals, but by the rule of uniformity; for the derivatives are always written with *s* — *defensive*, *extensive*, *offensive*, *pretension*, *recompensing.*

12. No less improper was the change of *sceptic* into *skeptic.* In favor of this innovation, it is alleged that the word is from the Greek σκεπτικος. True; but is not *scene* derived from the Greek σκηνη, and *scepter* from σκηπτρον, and *ascetic* from ασκητικος, and *ocean* from ωκεανος? Are not all these words in exact analogy with each other, in their original orthography? Were they not formerly analogous in the English orthography? Why violate this analogy? Why introduce an anomaly? Such innovations, by dividing opinions and introducing discrepancies in practice, in classes of words of like formation, have a mischievous effect, by keeping the language in perpetual fluctuation. But as usage inclines to the use of *k* in this class of words, I have adopted it.

13. In like manner, *dispatch*, which had from time immemorial been written with *i*, was changed into *despatch*, on the wonderful discovery that the word is derived from the French *depêcher.* But why change one vowel and not the other? If we must follow the French, why not write *despech*, or *depech?* And why was this innovation limited to a single word? Why not carry the change through this whole class of words, and give us the benefit of uniformity? Is not *disaster* from the French *desastre?* Is not *discharge* from *decharger?* Is not *disarm* from *desarmer?* Is not *disobey* from *desobeir?* Is not *disoblige* from *desobliger?* Is not *disorder* from *desordre?* The prefix *dis* is more properly English than *de*, though both are used with propriety. But *dispatch* was the established orthography; why, then, disturb the practice? Why select a single word from the whole class, and introduce a change which creates uncertainty where none had existed for ages, without the smallest benefit to indemnify us for the perplexity and discordance occasioned by the innovation? Now, let it be observed that Johnson himself wrote *dispatch;* for this orthography occurs twice under *Send* in his Dictionary, and *five times* under *Speed.*

It is gratifying to observe the stern good sense of the English nation, presenting a firm resistance to such innovations. Blackstone, Paley, Coxe, Milner, Scott, and Mitford, uniformly use the old and genuine orthography of *instructor*, *visitor*, and *dispatch.*

14. The omission of one *l* in *befall*, *install*, *installment*, *recall*, *inthrall*, &c., is by no means to be vindicated; as by custom the two letters *ll* serve as a guide to the true pronunciation, that of broad *a* or *aw.* According to the established rules of English pronunciation, the letter *a* in *instalment* would have the sound it has in *balance;* it is, therefore, expedient to retain both letters in all words of this class.

15. It is an established rule, in the English language, that monosyllabic verbs ending in a single consonant, not preceded by a long vowel, and other verbs ending in a single accented consonant, and of course not preceded by a long vowel, double the final consonant, in all the derivatives, which are formed by a termination beginning with a vowel. Thus, *fit*, *blot*, *bar*, when they take the terminations *ed*, *eth*, *ing*, are written *fitted*, *fitteth*, *fitting;* *blotted*, *blotteth*, *blotting;* *barred*, *barreth*, *barring.* *Abet*, *compel*, form the like derivatives; *abetted*, *abetteth*, *abetting;* *compelled*, *compelleth*, *compelling.* The reason of this rule is, that without this duplication of the last consonant, the vowel of the primitive word would, in the derivative, be naturally pronounced wrong, that is, with its long sound; *fited*, *bloting*, *bared*, *compeled.* Hence we see the reason why verbs, having the long sound of a vowel, do not double the last consonant; as, *feared*, *repealed*, *repeated.*

The converse of this rule is, that verbs ending in a single consonant, but having the accent on the first syllable, or on a syllable preceding the last, ought *not* to double the final consonant in the derivatives. Thus, *limit*, *labor*, *charter*, *clatter*, *pardon*, *deliver*, *hinder*, have for their derivatives *limited*, *laboreth*, *chartered*, *clattered*, *pardoning*, *delivering*, *hinderest.* But, strange as it may seem, the rule is wholly neglected and violated in numerous words of this class. Thus we observe, in all authors, *biassing*, *bevelling*, *levelled*, *travelled*, *cancelled*, *revelling*, *rivalling*, *worshipped*, *worshipper*, *apparelled*, *embowelled*, *libelling*, and many others, in which the last consonant is doubled, in opposition to one of the oldest and best established rules in the language. Perry, in his Dictionary, lays down the rule for guidance, but has not been careful, in all cases, to observe it. I have endeavored to reduce these classes of words to a regular and uniform orthography. In like manner, nouns formed from such verbs are written with a single consonant, as *jeweler*, *traveler*, *worshiper*, for the purpose of establishing a general rule, to which there may be no exception. What should we say to a man who should write *auditor*, *alterrer*, *barterrer*, *banterrer*, *gardenner*, *laborrer?* Yet no good reason can be assigned why the final consonant should not be doubled in these words as well as in *jeweller*, *traveller*, *enameller.* The truth is, the syllable to be added to the original word is the usual termination *er* or *or*, and nothing more.

Not less remarkable is the practice of doubling the last consonant in *equalled*, *equalling*, but not in the verb *equalize.* And to add to the inconsistency, the last consonant is sometimes doubled in *tranquillize*, a word in exact analogy with *equalize.* [The *l*, however, is properly doubled in *crystallize* and *metallize*, as if derived from κρυσταλλιζω and μεταλλιζω, in which the *l* is doubled; and for the sake of uniformity the double *l* is retained in the other derivatives of κρυσταλλος and μεταλλον. A few other words have the *l* doubled on the ground of their derivation; as, *tranquillity*, from *tranquillitas;* *chancellor*, from *cancellarius*, &c.]

A singular instance of inattention to analogy or uniformity, occurs in the formation of certain words from the Greek. Thus, in *anatomy*, *bronchotomy*, *cacophony*, *euphony*, *lithotomy*, and others, the final vowel of the Greek original is represented in English by *y*, which makes a syllable. But in *epitome*, *catastrophe*, *hyperbole*, and many others, the final vowel of the Greek is represented by *e*, which, in words of English origin, rarely or never makes a syllable at the end of a word. The consequence is, that the last two syllables are liable to be pronounced in one, *tome*, *trophe*, *bole.* Such a departure from analogy is very inconvenient. Besides, if the letter *y* closed the words in the singular number, the plural would be regularly formed by changing *y* into *ies.*

A like fault is observable in the spelling of certain derivatives ending in *er.* In *barometer*, *hygrometer*, *thermometer*, and all similar derivatives, the Greek μετρον gives *meter*, in English, while in English books the word is written *metre*, like the French word. The French are consistent, for they write the word in the same manner, both when single and in composition. Such discrepancies in the English language are little honorable to English philologists.

In the use of the prefixes *en*, *em*, *in*, *im*, there is not uniformity nor settled usage. The French changed the Latin *in* into *en* or *em*, and English authors have adopted one or the other, without regard to any settled rule. Johnson's Dictionary has done something toward reducing the number of discrepancies of this kind; but some changes have, since his time, been introduced. I have, in most words, followed his orthography; but, in a few instances, have adopted the more modern usage; as, *indorse* and *insure*, with their derivatives, according to prevailing mercantile practice.

In the use of the prefix *un*, many changes have taken place within the last century or two, and the use of *in* has been substituted for *un;* as, *inaccessible*, for *unaccessible.* The in-

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quirer will observe that I have, under each word, noticed this change.

In the use of the termination *ize*, the English books are all at variance with each other; and no lexicographer is consistent with himself. Hence we every day see *authorise* and *authorize*, *apostatise* and *apostatize*, *temporise* and *temporize*. As this termination from the Greek or Latin has a definite signification, *to make*, I have adopted the rule to write it uniformly *ize*, when it is from either of those languages; as in *legalize*, to make legal. The French write the termination *ise*, and this has led to the English discrepancies.

In other cases, when the French *ise* does not proceed from the Latin *ize*, I have retained the original orthography of words from the French; as in *enterprise*, *advise*, *surprise*. This is a distinction of some importance.

In many cases, when a false orthography has been long established, I have noticed the fact, without making any alteration in the common spelling.

In a few words I have followed Milton, Dryden, Pope, and other authors of the Augustan age, who were more correct than more modern writers; as they followed the etymology, from which later writers have deviated, sometimes by mistake in taking the word from the French, instead of the Saxon.

In a few instances, I have discarded English innovations, which are evidently mere blunders. Such are *comptroller* and others, which convert the words into absolute nonsense. The words *disannul*, *unloose*, and others, fall under the like condemnation. No lexicographer, knowing the proper origin of these words, can be justified in giving support to such outrageous deviations from etymology. They are a reproach to the literature of the nation.

The negligence of the English in giving currency to such errors, hardly admits of an apology. Philology has indeed been neglected during a century and a half; it is not cultivated, to any extent, in the universities and schools; or it is studied in very superficial writers. Indeed, in etymology there is no accurate scholarship, either in English or French writers. No author, whose works have come under my observation, has explored the wide field of my researches; none has traced words to their primary source, and discovered the radical signification, with the manner in which derivative senses have been drawn from the radical signification, and moral ideas have been expressed by words denoting physical action or properties. The discoveries on this subject constitute an era in philology, and it is hoped that the advantage gained will be pursued.

If men of adult years do not choose to examine the subject of orthography, and correct their own practice, their children, learning the language as corrected, will become familiar with the true orthography, and familiarity and habit will lend support to truth and uniformity.

There are many words in the language containing superfluous letters, especially in the terminating syllable. Thus, one *s* in the syllables *less* and *ness*, at the end of words, is useless; one *l* in *gill*, *rill*, *sill*, *dull*, one *f* in *cliff*, *bluff*, are superfluous; but in such words no alteration is made.

The rule for adding two consonants of a sort should be, to add two letters to the original word, when they are both wanted in the derivatives. Thus *fil* would give the sound of *fill;* but this being a verb, the two letters are required in the past tense and participles, *filled*, *filling*. So in the adjective *stiff*, the second letter is wanted in *stiffen*, otherwise a person would be apt to pronounce the word *sti-fen*.

But in some words the terminating consonant is doubled, not only without necessity or use, but in opposition to propriety. *Plaintiff* is the French *plaintif; pontiff* is the French *pontife;* and no possible reason can be assigned for adding an *f* to the original word, any more than for adding the same letter to *brief* and *relief*. And what is worse, the letter is doubled in *pontiff*, the original, and then omitted in all the derivatives, *pontificate*, *pontifical*, &c. [In such words, however, the alteration has not been insisted on, as the public do not seem prepared to unite in rejecting the second *f*.]

In like manner, the vowel *e* is added to a multitude of words, in which it is not pronounced, and is worse than useless, as it often misleads the learner in the pronunciation. If the final *e* were omitted in *juvenil*, *volatil*, the pronunciation could not be mistaken; but as the preceding vowel is sometimes long and sometimes short in the terminating syllables *ile*, *ine*, *ite*, the final *e* serves only to perplex the learner. In such words, however, no alteration is made.

In the terminating syllable *ive*, the final *e* is worse than useless, as the *i* is always short, *iv*, and the addition of *e* contravenes the general rule, that the vowel followed by a consonant, and *e* final, is generally long, as in *mate*, *mote*, *mute*, *dissipate*. When I was young, the popular pronunciation of *ive* was *ive*, with the *i* long. The general use of my Spelling Book has nearly banished that pronunciation, and the orthography is not altered.

Our modern writers seem to delight in this useless addition of *e* final; as they annex it to words without reason or authority. This fault occurs frequently in words borrowed from foreign languages, in which the letter is not found in the original language. One would suppose that good taste alone ought to correct this error.

With regard to words which recent discoveries have introduced into the sciences, there may be some apology for differences of orthography, as writers have not established usage for a guide. Hence we find *oxyd* is written also *oxide* and *oxyde; oxygen* and *hydrogen* are written also *oxigene*, *oxygene*, and *hydrogene*. *Sulphate*, *nitrate*, &c., are written also *sulphat*, *nitrat*.

In this case, what course is the lexicographer to pursue? Shall he adopt the method by which Walker attempts to settle pronunciation, and cite authorities in favor of each mode of spelling? Then the result is, so many names appear on one side, and so many on the other. But who, it may be asked, will undertake to graduate the scale by which the weight of authorities is to be determined? Numbers will not always decide questions of this sort to the satisfaction of the public.

In this case I have determined to conform the orthography to established English analogies; the only authority from which there can be no legitimate appeal. Now, no rule in orthography is better established, than that which we have adopted from the Latin language, of representing the Greek *upsilon* by the letter *y*. In the orthography of *oxygen* and *hydrogen*, from ὀξυς and ὑδωρ, this rule has been observed; and why should *oxyd* be an exception?

With regard to *sulphate*, *nitrate*, and other names of that class of compounds, I consider the final *e* as essential to the words, to prevent a false pronunciation; the vowel *a* having its first sound as in *fate*, though slightly pronounced.

The word usually written *chemistry* has undergone two or three changes, according to fancy or to conjectural etymology. Men have blundered about the plainest thing imaginable; for to determine its true orthography, nothing was necessary but to open an Arabic lexicon. The inhabitants of the south of Europe, who introduced the word, doubtless knew its origin, and wrote it correctly, *chimistry*, with *i*, not with *y* or *e;* and had the English been contented to take it as they found it, the orthography would have been correct and uniform. [This alteration has not, however, been insisted on, as men of science have not as yet seemed ready to adopt it.]

In introducing words from other languages, it is desirable that the orthography should be conformed, as nearly as may be, to established English analogies. For this reason, I have written *maneuver*, *reconnoiter*, as English words; and should prefer to pronounce *aiddecamp*, as an English word, with English pronunciation and a regular plural termination. So also *rendezvous*.

The word *talc* is ill-formed. The original word on the continent of Europe is *talk* or *talg;* and the change of *k* into *c* is not merely needless, but worse, for it precludes the use of the regular adjective, *talcy*. Hence we see the adjective used is *talcose*, an awkward compound of a Teutonic word with a Latin termination. This word would more properly be written *talk* or *talck*, which admit regular derivatives, *talcky*, *talckiness*. In like manner, *zinc*, if written *zink*, would admit the regular adjective, *zinky*, as written by Kirwan.

It is with no small regret that I see new terms formed, without a due regard to regular English analogies. New terms are often necessary, or at least very useful; but they ought to be coined according to the settled principles of the language. A neglect of these principles is observable in the word *systematize*, which, not being borrowed from the Greek, ought to follow the general rule of English formation, in agreement with *legalize*, *modernize*, *civilize*, *animalize*, and others, and be written *systemize*. This is the more important, as the derivates *systemizing*, *systemization*, are of more easy utterance than those of *systematize*, and particularly the noun *systematization*.

On this head I would subjoin a remark or two on the mode of writing Indian names of rivers, mountains, and places in America, which we have adopted.

The French were the first Europeans who explored the country

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between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, and, of course, the first to commit to writing the Indian names which occurred to them in their travels. In doing this, they attempted to express the sounds in letters, according to the French manner of pronunciation. Hence it happened that they wrote *ch* where we should have written *sh*, had we first reduced those names to writing. Thus we have *Chenango*, *Michigan*, and *Michillimackinac*,* in the French orthography. And as the French have no *w* in their language, they could not express the proper sound of the first syllable of *Wabash*, *Wisconsin*, *Wachita*, otherwise than by writing them *Ouabache*, *Ouisconsin*, *Ouachita;* and *Missoori* in French is *Missouri*. All this is very proper for Frenchmen, for the letters used express the true sounds of the words. But in English, the letters used lead to a false pronunciation, and for this reason should not be used in English compositions. It is to be deeply regretted that our language is thus doomed to be a heterogeneous medley of English and foreign languages; as the same letters representing different sounds, in different languages, serve to embarrass the reader who understands only his own.

The irregularities in the English orthography have always been a subject of deep regret, and several attempts have been made to banish them from the language. The first attempt of this kind was made by Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth; another was made by Dr. Gill, a celebrated master of St. Paul's School, in London; another by Charles Butler; several attempts were made in the reign of Charles I.; an attempt was made by Elphinstone, in the last century; and lastly, another effort was made by Dr. Franklin. The latter gentleman compiled a Dictionary on his scheme of reform, and procured types to be cast, which he offered to me, with a view to engage me to prosecute his design. This offer I declined to accept; for I was then, and am still convinced, that the scheme of introducing new characters into the language, is neither practicable nor expedient. Any attempt of this kind must certainly fail of success.

But that some scheme for expressing the distinct sounds of our letters by visible marks, ought to be adopted, is a point about which there ought to be, and I trust there can be, but one opinion. That such a scheme is practicable as well as expedient, I should presume to be equally evident. Such is the state of our written language, that our own citizens never become masters of orthography, without great difficulty and labor; and a great part of them never learn to spell words with correctness. In addition to this, the present orthography of some classes of words leads to a false pronunciation.

In regard to the acquisition of our language by foreigners, the evil of our irregular orthography is extensive, beyond what is generally known or conceived. While the French and Italians have had the wisdom and the policy to refine and improve their respective languages, and render them almost the common languages of all well-bred people in Europe, the English language, clothed in a barbarous orthography, is never learned by a foreigner but from necessity; and the most copious language in Europe, embodying an uncommon mass of science and erudition, is thus very limited in its usefulness. And to complete the mischief, the progress of arts, science, and Christianity among the heathen, and other rude or unevangelized nations, is most sensibly retarded by the difficulties of mastering an irregular orthography.

The mode of ascertaining the proper pronunciation of words by marks, points, and trifling alterations of the present characters, seems to be the only one which can be reduced to practice. This mode, resembling the use of points in the Hebrew, has been adopted by some of the nations on the Continent; and I have pursued it, to a certain extent, in designating distinctions in the sounds of letters, in this work. The scheme I have invented is not considered as perfect; but it will accomplish some important purposes, by removing the most numerous classes of anomalies. With this scheme, the visible characters of the language will present to the eye of a reader the true sounds of words; and the scheme itself is so simple, that it may be learned in a few moments. To complete a scheme of this kind, a few other alterations would be necessary, but such as would not materially change the orthography, or occasion the least difficulty to the learner or reader.

After these alterations, there would remain a few words whose anomalies may be considered as incorrigible, such as *know*, *gnaw*, *rough*, &c., which may be collected into tables and easily learned; and all the other irregularities may be so classed under general rules, as to be learned with very little labor.

The adoption of this or any other scheme for removing the obstacles which the English orthography presents to learners of the language, must depend on public opinion. The plan I have adopted for representing the sounds of letters by marks and points, in this work, is intended to answer two purposes. First, to supersede the necessity of writing and printing the words a second time, in an orthography adapted to express their pronunciation. The latter method pursued by the English orthoepists, as applicable to most words, is, I think, not only unnecessary, but very inexpedient. The second purpose is, to exhibit to my fellow-citizens the outline of a scheme for removing the difficulties of our irregular orthography, without the use of new characters; a scheme simple, easy of acquisition, and sufficient to answer all the more important purposes of a regular orthography.†

NOTE. — In the formation of the plural number of nouns ending in *ance*, *ancy;* *ence*, *ency;* the general rules are to be observed. When the letter *e* terminates the word, the letter *s* only is to be added; as in *compliance*, *compliances;* but if the letter *y* terminates the word, this letter is omitted, and *ies* are added; as in *discrepancy*, *discrepancies;* *dependency*, *dependencies*. In some cases, the same word is sometimes written with *e*, and sometimes with *y;* in which cases the word admits of either form of the plural termination.

PRONUNCIATION.

As our language has been derived from various sources, and little or no systematic effort has been made to reduce the orthography to any regularity, the pronunciation of the language is subject to numerous anomalies. Each of our vowels has several different sounds; and some of the consonants represent very different articulations of the organs. That part of the language which we have received from the Latin, is easily subjected to

* This word is, I believe, customarily pronounced *Mackinaw*, and the original may well be suffered to fall into disuse.

† We hear it said that a lexicographer should adopt or follow the *common* orthography of words. This is true when the orthography accords with etymology, and is settled or undisputed. But in the English language there are many words whose spelling is not settled; some whose spelling is a deviation from established analogies; some whose spelling presents wrong component syllables or radical letters. In other words, whose origin is known, authors differ in the manner of writing them. Take the following examples.

In Johnson's Dictionary we find *blamable*, *blamably*, *appeasable*, *approvable*, *desirable*, *ratable*, without the final *e* of the original words; but *saleable*, *tameable*, with *e;* *proveable*, with *e;* *improvable*, *reprovable*, without it; *moveable*, with *e*, but *immovable*, *removable*, without it. Daniel H. Barnes, in the Red Book, remarks, that in this class of words, Johnson's contradictions (discrepancies) are *ten* on one side, and *nine* on the other. We every day see the like discrepancies in books and the public prints.

Johnson has *cognisee*, *cognisour*, *recognise*, *recognisee*, *recognisor*, with *s*, (but *cognizable* and *cognizance*, with *z*,) and the terminating syllable *sour* and *sor*. Walker has *authorize*, *authorization;* but *disauthorise*. Johnson and Walker have *cauterize*, *cauterization*, but *epitomise;* *canonize*, *familiarize*, *fertilize*, with *z*, but Johnson, *modernise*, Walker, *modernize;* Johnson, *syllogize*, but Walker, *syllogise;* both have *extemporize*, *temporize*, but *contemporise*, *equalise;* Walker has *amortise*, but *amortization*, *amortizement*. Similar discrepancies are seen in all our books and papers.

We every day see *surprise* and *surprize;* *merchandise* and *merchandize;* *enquire* and *inquire;* *entrust* and *intrust;* *ensure*, *ensurance*, and *insure*, *insurance;* *endorse*, *endorsement*, and *indorse*, *indorsement;* *gulf* and *gulph;* *partisan* and *partizan;* *connection* and *connexion;* *chemist* and *chymist*, both wrong; *hedge*, *pledge*, but *allege*, and many others. What then, and where, is the common orthography?

In our language, the unqualified rule of following the common orthography can not have place, for in respect to many words there is no such thing. It is, therefore, wrong in principle, for it would sanction mistakes and tend to perpetuate them; it would preclude correctness and regularity. Such a rule would have been as just in the age of Chaucer as it is now, and had it been observed, what would have been the present state of English orthography?

Many of the anomalies in our language have originated in carelessness, or in mistakes, respecting the origin of words. Philology, for a long series of years, has been most shamefully neglected.

In this condition of our language, I hold it to be the duty of a lexicographer to ascertain, as far as it is practicable, the genuine orthography of words, and introduce that which is correct; particularly when the true orthography serves to illustrate their signification. When this is known, men will be satisfied with it, and fluctuations of spelling will cease. With a full conviction of the value of truth and correctness in language, as in every other department of literature, I have diligently sought for truth, and made it the guide of my decisions. I can not consent to give countenance to errors, which obscure the origin or pervert the signification of words, and be an instrument of corrupting the purity and disfiguring the beauty of the language. A due regard to the purity of the language, to the convenience of learners, whether citizens or foreigners, and to the usefulness of a language which is to be the most extensive on the globe, and the chief instrument of civilizing and christianizing nations, seems to demand, and surely justifies, the labor of correcting the more enormous anomalies which deform it. One would suppose that these considerations, concurring with the honor of our nation, would induce the lovers of literature to make some concessions of private opinions for the accomplishment of these desirable objects.

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a few general rules of pronunciation. The same is the fact with most of the derivatives from the Greek. Many words of French origin retain their French orthography, which leads to a very erroneous pronunciation in English; and a large portion of our monosyllabic words of Saxon origin are extremely irregular both in orthography and pronunciation.

If we can judge, with tolerable certainty, from the versification of Chaucer, the pronunciation of words must have been, in many respects, different in his age from that of the present day; particularly in making a distinct syllable of *e* final, and of the termination *ed*. But no effort was probably ever made to settle the pronunciation of words till the last century. In England, which was settled by various nations, there are numerous dialects or diversities of language still retained by the great mass of the population.

The first settlers of New England were almost all of English origin, and, coming from different parts of England, they brought with them some diversities of language. But in the infancy of the settlements, the people lived in towns adjacent or near to each other, for mutual aid and protection from the natives; and the male inhabitants of the first generation frequently assembled for the purpose of worship or for government. By the influence of these and other causes, particularly by that of common schools, the differences of language among our citizens have been gradually lost; so that in this part of the United States, there can hardly be said to exist a difference of dialect.

It is to be remarked, further, that the first ministers of the gospel, who migrated to this country, had been educated at the English universities, and brought with them all the learning usually acquired in those institutions, and the English language as it was then spoken. The influence of these men, who were greatly venerated, probably had no small effect in extinguishing differences of speech.

Hence it has happened that the traditional pronunciation of the language of well-educated people has been nearly the same, in both countries, to this day. Among the common people, whose pronunciation in all countries is more or less corrupt, the diversities in this country are far less numerous than in England.

About sixty or seventy years ago, Thomas Sheridan, an Irish gentleman, who had been the pupil of an intimate friend of Dean Swift, attempted to reduce the pronunciation of English words to some system, and to introduce it into popular use. His analysis of the English vowels is very critical, and in this respect, there has been little improvement by later writers, though I think none of them are perfectly correct. But in the application of his principles, he failed of his object. Either he was not well acquainted with the best English pronunciation, or he had a disposition to introduce into use some peculiarities which the English did not relish. The principal objection made to his scheme is, that he gives to *s* the sound of *sh*, in *sudorific*, *superb*, and other words where *s* is followed by *u* long. These he pronounces *shoodorific*, *shooperb*, *shooperfluity*, &c. This pronunciation of *s*, corresponding to the Shemitic ש, he probably learnt in Ireland, for in the Irish branch of the Celtic, *s* has often the sound of *sh*. Thus *sean*, old, is pronounced *shean*. This pronunciation was no sooner published, than condemned and rejected by the English.

Another most extraordinary innovation of Sheridan was, his rejection of the Italian sound of *a*, as in *father*, *calm*, *ask*, from every word in the language. Thus his notation gives to *a* in *bar* the same sound as in *barren*, *barrel*, *bat*; to *a* in *father*, *pass*, *mass*, *pant*, the same sound as in *fat*, *passion*, *massacre*, *pan*, *fancy*. Such a gross deviation from established English usage was of course condemned and rejected.

In his pronunciation of *ti* and *ci*, before a vowel, as in *partiality*, *omniscience*, Sheridan is more correct than Walker, as he is in some other words; such, for example, as *bench*, *tench*, *book*, *took*, and others of the same classes.

Sheridan also contributed very much to propagate the change of *tu* into *chu*, or *tshu*; as in *natshur*, *cultshur*, *virtshue*. This innovation was vindicated on the supposed fact, that the letter *u* has the sound of *yu*; and *natyur*, *cultyur*, *virtyue*, in a rapid enunciation, become *natshur*, &c. And to this day, this error respecting the sound of *u* is received in England as truth. But the fact is otherwise, and if not, it does not justify the practice; for in usage, *u* is short in *nature*, *culture*; so that on the principles of Sheridan himself, this letter can have no effect on the preceding articulation.

This innovation, however, has prevailed to a considerable extent, although Sheridan subjected the change of *tu* to no rules. He is consistent in applying this change equally to *tu*, whether the accent follows the *t* or not. If *tu* is to be changed to *tshu*, in *future* and *perpetual*, it ought to undergo the same change in *futurity* and *perpetuity*; and Sheridan, in pronouncing *tutor*, *tutelage*, *tumult*, as if written *tshootor*, *tshootelage*, *tshoomult*, is certainly consistent, though wrong in fact. In other words, however, Sheridan is inconsistent with himself; for he pronounces *multitshood*, *rectitshood*, *servitshood*, while *habitude*, *beatitude*, *certitude*, *decrepitude*, *gratitude*, &c., retain the proper sound of *t*.

Walker's rule for changing *tu* to *chu* only when the accent precedes, is entirely arbitrary, and evidently made by him to suit his own practice. It has, however, the good effect of reducing the *chus*, and removing the outrageous anomalies of *tshootor*, *tshoomult*, &c.

There are many other words which Sheridan has marked for a pronunciation, which is not according to good usage, and which the later orthoepists have corrected. In general, however, it may be asserted that his notation does not warrant a tenth part as many deviations from the present respectable usage in England, as Walker's; yet as his Dictionary was republished in this country, it had no small effect in corrupting the pronunciation of some classes of words, and the effects of its influence are not yet extinct. What the precise effect of Sheridan's scheme of pronunciation was in England, I am not able to determine. But I have had information from the late venerable Dr. Johnson, of Stratford, and from the late Dr. Hubbard, of New Haven, who were in England between the year 1765 and the revolution, that about that period, the change of *t* into *chu* had not taken place, to any extent. It began to prevail on the stage and among the younger barristers and members of parliament before Dr. Johnson left England, just before the war with America; and Sheridan's Dictionary, published soon after, undoubtedly contributed to extend the innovation. This change presents a new obstacle to the acquisition of a language, whose anomalies were before frightfully formidable and perplexing. The favorers of innovation seem not to reflect on the immense convenience of a correct notation of sounds in a language, by its proper characters; the utility of uniformity and permanence in that notation; and the extensive evil of destroying or impairing the use of alphabetical writing. The man who perverts or changes the established sound of a single letter, especially of a consonant, does an injury to that language, and to the community using it, which fifty men of the same talents can never repair.

In a few years after the publication of Sheridan's Dictionary, appeared Walker's, the author of which introduces the work to the public with the following remarks on the labors of his predecessors.

"Among those writers who deserve the first praise on this subject, is Mr. Elphinstone, who, in his Principles of the English Language, has reduced the chaos to a system, and laid the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation. But this gentleman, by treating his subject with an affected obscurity, and by absurdly endeavoring to alter the whole orthography of the language, has unfortunately lost his credit with the public, for the part of his labors which entitles him to the highest praise."

"After him, Dr. Kenrick contributed a portion of improvement, by his Rhetorical Dictionary; but he has rendered his Dictionary extremely imperfect, by entirely omitting a great number of words of doubtful and difficult pronunciation; those very words for which a Dictionary of this kind would naturally be consulted." Let it be noted, that the same objection lies in full force against Sheridan, Walker, and Jones.

"To him succeeded Mr. Sheridan, who not only divided the words into syllables, and placed figures over the vowels, as Dr. Kenrick had done, but by spelling these syllables as they are pronounced, seemed to complete the idea of a Pronouncing Dictionary, and to leave but little expectation of improvement. It must be confessed that his Dictionary is generally superior to every thing that preceded it, and his method of conveying the sound of words by spelling them as they are pronounced, is highly rational and useful. But here sincerity obliges me to stop. The numerous instances I have given of impropriety, inconsistency, and want of acquaintance with the analogies of the language, sufficiently show how imperfect I think his Dictionary is, upon the whole, and what ample room was left for attempting another, that might better answer the purpose of a guide to pronunciation."

"The last writer on this subject is Mr. Nares, who, in his Elements of Orthoepy, has shown a clearness of method, and an extent of observation, which deserve the highest encomiums.

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But he seems, *on many occasions*,* to have mistaken the best usage, and to have paid too little attention to the first principles of pronunciation."

Soon after the publication of Walker's Dictionary, appeared the Dictionary of Stephen Jones, who undertakes to correct the errors of Sheridan and Walker. This author objects to Sheridan, that he has not introduced the Italian sound of *a*, [as in *father*,] in a single instance, and that Walker has been too sparing in the use of it. He objects that Sheridan has not, by any peculiar marks, pointed out the sound of *oi* or *oy*, as in *noise* and *cloy;* and that Walker has given distinct marks of pronunciation to the diphthong *ou*, which are terrific to the learner, and not well calculated to express the exact sound. He considers it as no trivial error in Walker's system, that he uses the long *e* in place of the short *y*, which gives to *asperity*, for example, the ludicrous sound of *aspereetee*. He notices also, as a fault in Walker's scheme, that he makes no difference in the sound of *oo* in *tool*, *tooth*, and in *look*, *took*.

In all these particulars, except that of *oi* and *oy*, I think every man who understands genuine English, will accord with Jones. From careful observation, while in England, I know that Jones's notation is far more correct than that of Sheridan or Walker; and, except in two or three classes of words, his pronunciation is exactly that which I uniformly heard in England, and nearly the same as that of well-educated gentlemen in New England.

A few years after the appearance of Jones's Dictionary, William Perry published a Pronouncing Dictionary, in which an attempt is made to indicate the sounds of the letters by certain arbitrary marks. In this work, the author has rejected most of the peculiarities of Sheridan, Walker, and Jones, and given the language nearly as it was spoken, before those authors undertook to regulate the pronunciation. This author's manner of designating the sounds of the letters is too complex for convenience, but his pronunciation is nearer to the actual usage in England, than that of either of his predecessors before mentioned. His orthography also is more correct, according to present usage, than that of his predecessors.

During the year 1828, appeared the Dictionary of R. S. Jameson, of Lincoln's Inn, intended to combine the merits of the most popular Dictionaries, and to correct the false pronunciation of Walker, whose notation in some classes of words he entirely rejects. He condemns, as a slovenly enunciation, the sound given to *d*, which, before *i* and *u*, Walker directs, in certain words, to be pronounced like *j*. He rejects also his notation of *ch*, or *tsh*, in *congratulation*, *flatulent*, *natural*, and all similar words. He rejects also the affected pronunciation of Sheridan and Walker, in such words as *guide* and *kind*. Most of the other errors of Walker he copies, as he does his antiquated orthography.

The English orthoepists have analyzed, and in general have well defined or described, the sounds and appropriate uses of the letters of the alphabet. Sheridan's analysis, which appeared a few years before Walker's, is, for the most part, correct; but, in describing the sounds of what may be called the diphthongal vowel *i*, I think he has erred, in making it to consist of the broad *a* or *aw* and *e*. He admits, indeed, that the voice does not rest on the sound *aw*, but he contends that the mouth is opened to the same degree of aperture, and is in the same position, as if it were going to sound *aw;* but before the voice can get a passage to the lips, the under jaw is drawn up to the position for sounding *e*. On this it is justly remarked by Walker, that *aw* and *e* are precisely the component elements of the diphthong *oi* and *oy*. If the *aw* is pronounced, I would add, then *i* and *oy* must be pronounced exactly alike; and if *aw* is *not* pronounced, then it is not a component part of the diphthongal vowel *i*.

Walker contends that this diphthong *i* is composed of the sound of the Italian *a*, as in *father*, and the sound of *e*. If so, he must have given to *a* a very different sound from that which we are accustomed to give it. But this is a mistake; that sound of *a* is no more heard in *i*, than the sound of *aw*. The sound of *i* in *fight*, *mind*, *time*, *idle*, is not *faweght*, *mawend*, *tawem*, *awedle;* nor is it *fäeght*, *mäend*, *täem*, *äedle*. Let any man utter the *aw* or the Italian *a* before the *e*, and he will instantly perceive the error, and reject both definitions, as leading to a false pronunciation. The truth is, the mouth, in uttering *i*, is not opened so wide as in uttering *aw* or *ä;* the initial sound is *not* that of *aw* or *ä;* nor is it possible, by any characters we possess, to express the true sound on paper. The initial sound is not formed so deep in the throat as *aw* or *ä;* the position of the organs is nearly, yet not exactly the same. The true sound can be learned only by the ear.

Equally inaccurate is the definition of the first sound of *u*, or long *u*, which these writers allege to consist of the sounds of *e* and *oo*, or *you*. It has this sound, indeed, in certain words, as in *unite*, *union*, and others; but this is a departure from the proper sound of this character, as heard in *cube*, *abuse*, *durable*, *human*, *jury*. These words are not pronounced *keoob*, *abeoose*, *deoorable*, *heooman*, *jeoory*. The effort to introduce this affected pronunciation is of most mischievous tendency. The sound of *e* is not heard in the proper enunciation of the English *u*, and for that reason it should not be so stated on paper, nor named *yu;* as the error naturally leads to a corrupt pronunciation. Dr. Kenrick remarks, that we might as well prefix *y* to the other vowels, as to *u*, and pronounce them *ya*, *ye*, *yi*, *yo*.

But this is not the whole evil; this analysis of *u* has led orthoepists to give to our first or long *u* two distinct sounds, or rather to make a diphthong and a vowel of this single letter. Thus they make it a diphthong in almost all situations, except after *r*, where they make it a vowel equivalent to *oo*, or the French *ou*. They represent *u* as being equivalent to *ew*, that is, *e* and *oo*, in *cube*, *tube*, *duty*, *confusion*, *endure*, pronounced *kewbe*, *tewbe*, *dewty*, *confewsion*, *endewre;* but in *brute*, *fruit*, *rude*, *intrude*, *ruby*, they make *u* equivalent to *oo;* thus, *broote*, *froot*, *roode*, *introode*, *rooby*.

I know not where this affectation originated; it first appeared in Sheridan's Dictionary, but it is a most unfounded distinction, and a most mischievous error. No such distinction was known to Dr. Johnson; he gives the long *u* but one sound, as in *confusion;* and no such distinction is observed among good speakers generally, either in this country or in England. I was particularly attentive to the public speakers in England, in regard to this point, and was happy to find that very few of them made the distinction here mentioned. In that country, as in this, the long *u* has a uniform sound after all the consonants.

The source of the error in this, as in another case to be mentioned hereafter, may be an inattention to the manner in which the articulations affect the vowels which follow them. To understand this, it will be necessary or useful to examine the anatomical formation of articulate sounds.

"An *articulate* sound," says Lowth, "is the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech. A vowel is a simple articulate sound."

These definitions seem not to be sufficiently accurate. Articulation, in human speech, is the jointing, juncture, or closing of the organs, which precedes and follows the vowels or open sounds, and which partially or totally intercepts the voice. A vowel or vocal sound is formed simply by opening the mouth. Thus, in sounding *a* or *o*, the mouth is opened in a particular manner, but without any articulation or closing of the organs. In strictness, therefore, a simple vowel is *not* an articulate sound, as Lowth supposes; and it is certain that many irrational animals, without the power of articulation, do utter vowel sounds with great distinctness.

An articulate sound, then, is, properly, a sound preceded or followed, or both, by an articulation or junction of the organs. Thus *ba*, *ab*, and *bad*, are articulate sounds; the vowel being begun or closed, with a junction of the lips, interrupting the voice, in *ba* and *ab;* and in *bad*, the vocal sound being preceded by one articulation and followed by another. The power of articulation constitutes the great difference between men and brutes; the latter, being unable to articulate, can utter only vocal sounds. The imperfect articulations of the parrot and some other animals, form no exception that deserves notice.

I give the name *articulation* to the act of joining the organs, and to the character or letter which represents the junction. In the latter sense, the word is equivalent to *consonant;* and *articulation* may be considered the preferable term, as it expresses the fact of closing the organs.

Human speech, then, consists of vocal sounds separated and modified by articulations of the organs. We open the mouth in a particular manner, to utter a vowel; we then close the organs, interrupt that sound, and open the organs to utter a second vowel; and continue this opening and closing, to the end of the word. This process is carried on with surprising rapidity.

Now, in passing from an articulation, or close position, to an open position for uttering a vowel, it happens often that a very slight sound of *e* is uttered so as to be perceptible to the ear, either before or after the utterance of the proper vowel. This is remarkably the case with the long vowels preceding *r;* for such

* *In many instances*, I suppose the writer means.

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is the nature of that letter, that *bare*, *mire*, *more*, *parent*, *apparent*, &c., can not well be pronounced without a slight sound of *e* between the long vowel and the consonant. Thus the words above named are pronounced nearly *bāer*, *mier*, *moer*, *pāerent*, *appāerent*; and *bare*, *mire*, approach toward two syllables drawn very closely together.

A like case, though less obvious, occurs in uttering *u*, particularly after the labial and palatal articulations. In passing from the articulations *eb*, *eg*, *em*, *ep*, or *pe*, to the sound of *u*, as in *mute* and *pure*, we are apt, insensibly, to utter a slight sound of *e*; and this utterance, which proceeds from the particular situation of the organs, has been mistaken for the first component sound of the long or open *u*. The same cause has given rise to the pronunciation of *e* before the vowel in such words as *guide*, *guard*, *kind*, *guise*. This is precisely similar to the vulgar pronunciation of *cow*, *gown*, *county*, *town*, &c., that is, *keow*, *geown*, *keounty*, *teown*—a pronunciation formerly common in New England, and not yet wholly extinct. This vicious pronunciation, in all words of this kind, whether countenanced by men of low life or of fashionable life, ought to be carefully avoided; as the slender sound of *e*, in such cases, gives a feebleness to the words utterly inconsistent with that full, open, and manly enunciation which is essential to eloquence.

The genuine sound of *u* long, detached from the influence of consonants, is the same in all the words above specified; and the reason why it has been made a distinct vowel after *r*, as in *rude*, [rood,] is, that the organs are open before the sound commences; whereas, when it follows most of our consonants, the sound is commenced immediately after an articulation, or close position of the organs, as in *mutable* and *infusion*. For this reason, *u* has more distinctly its long or open sound after labials and palatals, than after *r*; but this accidental circumstance should not be the ground of radical distinctions, equivalent to the sounds of different letters.

There is, in Walker's analysis of the alphabet, an error peculiar to himself. This is, in making a distinction between the short *i* when it is followed by a consonant, and when it is not; as in *ability*. In this case, he calls the first *i*, in *abil*, short; but the second he calls open, and equivalent to *e* in *equal*. (See *Principles* 107, 544.) He also makes the unaccented *y*, at the end of a syllable, precisely like the first sound of *e* in *me*, *meter*. *Ability*, then, written according to his principles, would be *abileetee*. Never was a grosser mistake. The sound of *i* and *y* in unaccented syllables, whether followed by an articulation or not, is always the short sound of *e* long, that is, *e* shortened; the same sound in quality or kind, but not in quantity. To prove this fact, nothing is necessary but an attention to the manner in which the words *little* and *tiny* are pronounced, when they are made emphatical by utterance. They are then pronounced *leetle*, *teeny*; and this we hear every day, not only among children, but often among adults. In this change of pronunciation, there is nothing more than a prolongation of the sound of *i*, which, in the syllables *lit*, *tin*, is short, in *leetle*, *teeny*, is long.

In consequence of this mistake, Walker has uniformly made a different notation of *i* when accented, and followed by a consonant in the same syllable, and when it stands alone in the syllable and unaccented. Thus to the first *i* in *ability* he assigns a different sound from that of the second; and in *article*, he gives to *i* the sound of *e* long, *arteecle*; but in *articular*, *articulate*, he gives it the short sound, *tik*. It is in consequence of this mistake, that he has throughout his Dictionary assigned to *i* and *y* unaccented, and to *y* unaccented terminating words, the sound of *e* long; an error, which, it is ascertained by actual enumeration, extends to more than *eleven thousand vowels* or syllables; an error, which, if carried to the full extent of his principles, would subvert all the rules of English versification. Jones and Perry have corrected this error in their notations, throughout the language.

If it should be said that Walker did not intend to direct *y*, in this case, to be pronounced as *e* long, but that his notation is intended only to mark the *quality* of the sound, it may be replied, he either intended the sound to be that of *e* long, according to his express direction, or he did not. If he did, his notation is not according to any good practice, either in England or the United States; and by changing a short vowel into a long one, his notation would subvert the rules of metrical composition. If he did not, his notation is adapted to mislead the learner, and it does mislead learners, wherever his book is strictly followed. In truth, this notation is generally condemned in England, and universally rejected in practice.*

In the notation of sounds, there is a mistake and inconsistency in most orthoepists, which deserves notice, not on account of its practical importance so much, as to expose an error in syllabication or the division of words into syllables, which has been maintained by all writers in Great Britain, from time immemorial. The rule is, that "a single consonant between two vowels, must be joined to the latter syllable." According to this rule, *habit*, *baron*, *tenet*, are to be divided thus, *ha-bit*, *ba-ron*, *te-net*.

This rule is wholly arbitrary, and has for ages retarded and rendered difficult the acquisition of the language by children. How is it possible that men of discernment should support a rule, that in thousands of words makes it necessary to break a syllable, detaching one of the letters essential to it, and giving it a place in the next? In the words above mentioned, *hab*, *bar*, *ten*, are distinct syllables, which can not be divided without violence. In many words, as in these, this syllable is the radix of the word; the other syllable being formative or adventitious. But where this is not the case, convenience requires that syllables should, if possible, be kept entire; and in all cases, the division of syllables should, as far as possible, be such as to lead the learner to a just pronunciation.

As in our language the long and short vowels are not distinguished by differences of character, when we see a single consonant between vowels, we can not determine, from the preceding vowel character, whether the sound is long or short. A stranger to the language knows not whether to pronounce habit, *ha-bit* or *hab-it*, till he is instructed in the customary pronunciation. It was probably to avoid this inconvenience, that our ancestors wrote two consonants instead of one in a great number of words, as in *banner*, *dinner*. In this respect, however, there is no uniformity in English; as we have generally retained the orthography of the languages from which we have received the words, as in *tutor*, *rigor*, *silent*, and the like.

Now, it should be observed that although we often see the consonant doubled, as in *banner*, yet no more than one articulation, in these cases, is ever used in speaking. We close the organs but once between the first and second syllable, nor is it possible to use both the letters *n*, without pronouncing *ban*, then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs and closing them a second time. Hence, in all cases, when the same consonant is written twice between vowels, as in *banner*, *dinner*, *better*, one of them only is represented by an articulation of the organs; the other is useless, except that it prevents any mistake as to the sound of the preceding vowel.

In the notation of most orthoepists, there is inconsistency, at least, if not error. If they intend to express the true pronunciation by using the precise letters necessary for the purpose, they all err. For instance, they write *bar'run* for *bar'on*, when one articulation only is, or possibly can be, used; so also *ballance*, *biggot*, *biggamy*, *mellon*, *mettaphor*, *mellody*. This is not only useless, for the use of the accent after the consonant, as *bar'on*, *bal'ance*, *big'ot*, *mel'on*, &c., completely answers the purpose of determining the pronunciation, but it is contradictory to their own practice in a vast number of cases. Thus they write one consonant only in *civil*, *civic*, *rivet*; and Walker writes *kollonade*, doubling *l*, but *kolony*, *kolonise*, with a single *l*. This want of system is observable in all the books which are offered to the public as standards of orthoepy.

A still greater fault, because it may lead to innumerable practical errors, consists in the notation of unaccented syllables. In this particular, there is error and discrepancy in the schemes of the orthoepists, which shows the utter impossibility of carrying them into effect. The final *y* unaccented Walker makes to be *e* long, as I have before observed; while Sheridan, Jones, and Perry, make it equivalent to short *i*, or, at least, give it a short sound, according to universal practice. Walker pronounces the last vowel in *natural* and *national*, as *a* short; Sheridan, as *e* short, *naturel*; Jones, as *u* short, *naturul*. Sheridan's notation

* From the fact, which Walker relates of himself, (Prin. 246,) that he made a distinction between the sound of *ee* in *flee* and in *meet*, until he had consulted good speakers, and particularly Mr. Garrick, who could find no difference in the sound, it might be inferred that his ear was not very accurate. But his mistake evidently arose from not attending to the effect of the articulation in the latter word, which stops the sound suddenly, but does not vary it. It is the same mistake which he made in the sound of *i* in the second syllable of *ability*, which he calls short, while the sound of the second *i* and of *y* is that of long *e*. The celebrity of Walker as a teacher of elocution, and his Key to the Pronunciation of Ancient Names, which, with a few exceptions, is a good standard work, have led many persons to put more confidence in his English Orthoepy, than a close examination of its principles will support.

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may be a mistake, for he gives to *al* in *national*, the sound of *ul*. In the adjective *deliberate*, Walker and Jones give *a* in the last syllable its proper long sound; and Sheridan, the sound of *e* short, *deliberet*. *Dignitary* is pronounced by Sheridan *dignitery*, and Walker and Jones give to *a* its short sound, as in *at*. The terminating syllable *ness* is pronounced by Walker and Jones *nes*, by Sheridan *nis;* as, *blessednes*, *blessednis*. The same difference exists in their notation of *less;* Sheridan pronouncing it *lis*, as in *blamelis*, and Walker and Jones giving *e* its proper sound. These differences, and many others, run through their works, and appear in a large portion of all the words in the language.

Now, it is probable that all these gentlemen pronounced these words alike, or so nearly alike, that no difference would be noticed by a bystander. The mischief of these notations is, that attempts are made to express minute distinctions or shades of sounds, so to speak, which can not be represented to the eye by characters. A great part of the notations must, necessarily, be inaccurate, and for this reason, the notation of the vowels in unaccented syllables should not be attempted. From a careful attention to this subject, I am persuaded that all such notations are useless, and many of them mischievous, as they lead to a wrong pronunciation. In no case can the true pronunciation of words in a language be accurately and completely expressed on paper; it can be caught only by the ear, and by practice. No attempt has ever been made to mark the pronunciation of all the sounds, in any other language; and in our language it is worse than useless.

As Walker's pronunciation has been represented to the people of this country as *the standard*, I shall confine my remarks chiefly to his work, with a view to ascertain its merits, and correct any erroneous impressions which have been received from such representations.

1. The first class of words which I shall mention, is that in which *a* has what is called its Italian sound, as we pronounce it in *father*, *psalm*, *calm*. From a hasty enumeration of words of this class, I find there are two or three hundred in number, in which Walker gives to *a* its short sound, as in *fat*, *bat*, *fancy*, when, in fact, the most respectable usage in England, as well as in the United States, gives that letter its Italian sound. This error Jones and Perry have corrected. To be correct in this class of words, we have only to retain the customary pronunciation of the Northern States.

2. The notation of the sound of *oo* by Walker is wrong in most or all the words in which *oo* are followed by *k*, and in some others. Notwithstanding the distinction between the long and short sound of *oo* is clear, and well established in a great number of words, yet he assigns the short sound to eight words only, viz. *wool*, *wood*, *good*, *hood*, *foot*, *stood*, *understood*, and *withstood*. (Prin. 307.) It seems inconceivable that a man, bred or resident in London, should assign to *oo* in *book*, *cook*, *took*, and other like words, the same sound as in *cool*, *boom*, *boot*, *food*. Jones and Perry have corrected this notation, and given the pronunciation according to good usage, and just according to our customary pronunciation. While in England, I did not hear a single word of this class pronounced according to Walker's notation.

3. To the letters *ch* in *bench*, *bunch*, *clinch*, *drench*, *inch*, *tench*, *wrench*, and many other words, Walker gives the French sound, that is, the sound of *sh*, instead of *ch;* as, *bensh*, *insh*, &c. It would seem by this and other examples of wrong notation, that the author had been accustomed to some local peculiarities, either in London, where all kinds of dialects are heard, or in some other place. In this instance, he gives to these words a pronunciation different from that of other orthoepists, and one which I have never heard, either in England or in this country. His notation is palpably wrong, as our customary pronunciation is universally correct.

4. It has been already remarked, that Walker's notation of the sound of *i* and *y* short, in unaccented syllables, which he directs to be pronounced like *e* long, in *me*, *mete*, is contrary to all good usage, and is rejected by every other orthoepist, except Jameson. Walker admits *i* to be short, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable. Thus the first *i* in *ability* is short, but the second *i* and the *y* are long *e*, *abileetee*. Now, observe the consequence. In the plural, *abilities*, according to his rule, must be pronounced *abilecteez;* but the word is never thus pronounced; universally it is pronounced *abilitiz;* the last vowel sound is, in practice, immediately followed by a consonant, and by his own rule, must be short. Then the result is, *y* in *ability* is long *e*, but *ie* in the plural, is short *i*. And for this change of sound, no provision is made in Walker's scheme, nor in any other that I have ever seen.

5. In the analysis of the sounds of our letters, Walker alleges the diphthong *ou*, *ow*, to consist of the broad *a* or *aw*, and the Italian sound of *u*. According to his scheme, *about*, *abound*, *round*, *now*, *vow*, are to be pronounced *abawut*, *abawund*, *rawund*, *nawu*, *vawu*. But who ever heard this pronunciation? The fact is not so; the broad sound of *a* is *not* the initial sound of this diphthong; it is not commenced as deep in the throat, or with the same aperture, as *aw;* it is a sound that can be learned only by the ear. The pronunciation of this diphthong is uniform in both countries.

6. In noting the sound of the unaccented vowels, and those which have the secondary accent, there are mistakes without number, in all the schemes which I have seen, and one continued series of differences between the orthoepists. The following is a specimen.

Sheridan.	*Walker.*	*Jones.*
Deliverense,	Deliveranse,	Deliveranse.
Dignytery,	Dignetare,	Dignytary.
Anser,	Ansur,	Ansur.
Assembledzh,	Assembladje,	Assembladzhe.
Averaje,	Averaje,	Averedzh.
Barrin,	Barren,	Barren.
Penal,	Penal,	Penul.
Pennens,	Pennanse,	Pennunse.
Pennytenshel,	Pennetenshal,	Pennytenshul.
Pennytensherry,	Pennetenshare,	Pennytenshary.
Persunidzh,	Persunidje,	Persunedje.
Proksymet,	Proksemat,	Proksymet.
Proflyget,	Proflegat,	Proflyget.
Pennetrent,	Pennetrant,	Pennetrant.
Akkuzaturry,	Akkuzatore,	Akkuzatury.
Akkrymunny,	Akkremone,	Akkrymunny.
Allymunny,	Allemunne,	Allymunny.
Seremunny,	Seremone,	Serymony.

I take no notice of the different letters by which these writers express the same sound, one using *e* where another uses *y*, but of the *different sounds* which they give to the vowels in the second, third, or last syllable. Now, I appeal to any person who has a tolerably correct ear, whether it is the sound of *a* that is uttered by good speakers, or any speakers, in *deliverance* and *dignitary*. Is it the sound of *a* that we hear in the last syllable of *penance*, *penetrant*, and *assemblage?* Do we hear, in the last syllable of *profligate*, the short *a*, as in *fat?* So far from it, that a public speaker, who should utter the sound of *a* so that it should be distinctly recognized in any polite audience, would expose himself to ridicule. The sound of the last vowel approaches to that of *e* or *u*, and the notation of Sheridan is nearest the truth. But any notation is worse than useless; for without it, there would be no difference in customary pronunciation.

To show the utter impracticability of expressing the unaccented vowels, in all cases, with precision, let the reader observe Walker's notation of *a* in the word *moderate*, and its derivatives. In the adjective and verb, the *a* is long, as in *fate;* in *moderately* and *moderateness* it is short, as in *fat*. This is certainly incorrect notation; no good speaker ever pronounces these words *moderatly*, *moderatness*. In addition to this, the *a* in the verb to *moderate*, is more distinctly pronounced than it is in the adjective, in which it has rather the sound of *e* short, *moderet;* at least the sound is more nearly that of *e* than of *a*. And this distinction of sound, between letters in the same word, when an adjective, and when a verb, occurs in a multitude of cases — a distinction for which no provision is made in any system of orthoepy that I have seen, and one which must be left to the cognizance of the ear alone.

There is another class of vowel sounds that comprises too many inaccuracies to be overlooked. This is the class in which the first syllable has an unaccented *e*, as in *debate*. In all words of this kind, Walker directs the letter *e* to have its long sound, as in *me*, *mete*. Then, *become*, *bedeck*, *begin*, *debate*, *debar*, *declare*, *elect*, *legitimate*, *mechanic*, *medicinal*, *memorial*, *necessity*, *peculiar*, *petition*, *rebuke*, *recant*, *relate*, *secure*, *select*, *velocity*, &c., are to be pronounced *beecome*, *beedeck*, *beegin*, *deebate*, *deebar*, *deeclare*, *eelect*, *leegitimate*, *meechanic*, *meedicinal*, *meemorial*, *neecessity*, *peeculiar*, *peetition*, *reebuke*, *reecant*, *reelate*, *seecure*, *seelect*, *veelocity*, &c.

According to this notation, the first vowel *e* in *evil*, *even*, and in *event*, is to have the same sound, being all marked with the

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same figure. Now, let me ask, where a speaker can be found who pronounces these words in this manner. Who ever heard of such a pronunciation? This notation is erroneous and mischievous, as it is inconsistent with the regular accent, which carries the stress of voice forward to the next syllable, and must, necessarily, leave the first vowel with the feeble sound of short *i* or *y*. This *short* sound, and not the long one, as in *even*, is that which we always hear in such words.

The like error occurs in Walker's notation of *i* in *direct*, *diminish*, and many other words. Walker himself, under *despatch*, calls the sound of *e* the short *i;* but under rule 107, says this sound of *i* can not be properly said to be *short*, as it is not closed by a consonant; yet it has half its diphthongal sound, the sound of *e!!* This reason, that *i* or *e* is not short, because the sound is not closed by a consonant, is entirely groundless, and contradicted by the universal pronunciation of thousands of English words. To direct such words to be pronounced *deerect*, *deeminish*, is inexcusable. This error corresponds with that specified under No. 4, supra.

Thus there is neither uniformity nor consistency among the orthoepists, in the notation of the unaccented vowels; and it is hardly possible there should be, for many of the sounds are so slight, in ordinary pronunciation, that it is almost impossible for the ear to recognize the distinctions, and absolutely impossible to express them on paper. In truth, as Dr. Ash remarks, in a dissertation prefixed to his Dictionary, the sounds of the five vowels, in unaccented, short, and insignificant syllables, are nearly coincident; and it must be a nice ear that can distinguish the difference of sound in the concluding syllable of *altar*, *alter*, *manor*, *murmur*, *satyr*. It is for this reason that the notation of such vowels at all savors of hypercritical fastidiousness, and, by aiming at too much nicety and exactness, tends only to generate doubts and multiply differences of opinion. If the accent is laid on the proper syllable, and the vowel of that syllable correctly pronounced, the true pronunciation of the word will follow of course; at least the pronunciation is more likely to be right than wrong, and no mistake will occur, which shall be an object of notice.

Nor can I approve the practice of writing all words in different characters, to express their pronunciation, as if their proper letters were so many hieroglyphics, requiring interpretation. A great part of English words have an orthography sufficiently regular, and so well adapted to express the true pronunciation, that a few general rules only are wanted as a guide to the learner.

7. Another error of notation, in most of the English books, is that of the vowel in the first syllable of *circle*, *circumstance*, and many other words, the first syllable of which Sheridan first, and afterwards Walker and Jones, directed to be pronounced *ser*. This pronunciation I have never heard either in England or in this country. Perry's notation makes the syllable *sur*, according to all the usage with which I am acquainted.

8. Another objection to the books offered as standards of pronunciation, particularly to the Dictionaries of Sheridan and Walker, is, that the rules are inconsistent, or the execution of the work is inconsistent with the rules. Thus Walker lays it down as a rule, (No. 357,) that *c* after the accent, and followed by *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *eous*, takes the sound of *sh*, as in *ocean*, *social*, *Phocion*, *saponaceous*, which are pronounced as if written *oshean*, *sosheal*, *Phosheon*, *saponasheous*. But in the Dictionary, the author departs from the rule, and directs these words to be pronounced as if written *oshun*, *soshal*, *saponashus*. So also in *gracious*, *ancient*, *especial*, *provincial*, *tenacious*, *rapacious*, and I know not how many others, the author departs from his own rule; so that either his rule or his practice must be wrong.

And here it may be proper to notice a mistake of the author, which has led to an erroneous notation in a great number of words. The mistake is, that he assigns to *c* and *t* before the vowels *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *eo*, and *io*, the sound of *sh*. Thus in *ocean*, he considers *c* as pronounced like *sh;* and in *partial*, he considers the sound of *sh* as proceeding from *t* only. Now, the truth is, that the sound of *sh*, in these and in all similar cases, results from the combination of *c*, *t*, or *s*, with the following vowel; that is, from the rapid enunciation and blending of the two letters. Then the sound of the first vowel being blended with *c* or *t*, it ought not to be repeated, and form a distinct syllable. To make three syllables of *ocean*, is to use the vowel *e* twice. In most cases, all the orthoepists agree in pronouncing these combinations correctly in dissyllables, and primitive words; as, *oshun*, *grashus*, *tenashus*, *parshal*, *substanshal*, *nashun*, *relashun*, *preshus*, and the like. But in a number of words that are primitive in our language, Walker and Jones depart from this rule; for although they pronounce *conscience* in two syllables, *conshense*, yet they pronounce *nescience* and *prescience* in three, *neshyense*, *preshyense*. So also when they make *tial* one syllable in the primitive word, they make two syllables of these letters in the derivatives; *partial* is *parshal*, but *partiality* is *parsheality*. Thus one error has led to another, and a large part of all words of this kind are mispronounced. Sheridan and Perry, in this respect, are consistent and correct; making one syllable only of *cia*, *cie*, *cio*, *tia*, *tio*, both in primitives and derivatives, throughout the language. A single line of poetry ought to settle this point forever.

Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man. *Pope.*

9. A remarkable instance of inconsistency occurs in the following words. *Armature*, *aperture*, *breviature*, *feature*, &c., Walker pronounces *armatshure*, *apertshure*, *breviatshure*, *overtshure;* but *forfeiture* is *forfeetyure*, and *judicature*, *ligature*, *literature*, *miniature*, *nunciature*, *portraiture*, *prefecture*, *quadrature*, *signature*, are pronounced as here written. Can any reason be possibly assigned for such inconsistency?

10. *Obedience* and its family of words Walker pronounces *obejeence*, *obejeent*, *obejeently;* but *disobedience*, *disobedient*, as here written. *Expedient* is either as here written, or *expejeent;* but *expedience* without the alternative. Why this inconsistency?

11. *Obdurate*, *obduracy*, are marked to be pronounced *obdurate* or *objurate*, *obduracy* or *objuracy;* but *objurately*, *objurateness*, without an alternative. In these last words occurs another error; the *a* in the third syllable is made short, as if pronounced *rat* — a deviation from all good usage.

This notation of *obdurate* is inconsistent, also, with that of *indurate*, and with that of *obdure* — an inconsistency which appears to have no plausible pretext.

The conversion of *d* into *j* before *i* is rejected, I believe, in all words, by Jones, Perry, and Jameson, and before *u* is rejected by Perry and Jameson, and in many words by Jones. It is a departure from orthography wholly inexcusable.

12. Walker (Principles, No. 92) lays it down as a rule, that when *a* is preceded by the gutturals hard *g* or *c*, [he should have said palatals,] it is, in polite pronunciation, softened by the intervention of a sound like *e*, so that *card*, *cart*, *guard*, *regard*, are pronounced like *keard*, *keart*, *gheard*, *regheard*. Now, it is remarkable that in the vocabulary or dictionary, the author has departed from his rule, for in not one of the foregoing words, except *guard*, nor in a multitude of other words which fall within the rule, has he directed this sound of *e* before the following vowel. Had he conformed to his own rule, he must have perverted the pronunciation of *car*, *carbuncle*, *care*, *carcass*, *cardinal*, *cargo*, *garden*, *garter*, *discard*, and a long list of other words, too long to be here enumerated. The English orthoepists now confine this prepositive sound of *e* to *guard*, *guaranty*, *guardian*, *guile*, *kind*, and a few others. The probable origin of this fault has been already assigned, in treating of the letter *u*. It is an affected pronunciation, which Nares calls "a *monster*, peculiar to the stage." Indeed, this slender sound of *e* before another vowel, is wholly incompatible with that manly enunciation which is peculiarly suited to the genius of the language. Perry and Jameson have rejected it.

13. In the first edition of Walker's Dictionary, the author, under the word *tripod;* observes, that "all words of two syllables, with the accent on the first, and having one consonant between two vowels, ought to have the vowel in the first syllable long." But this was too rash, for such words as *cem'ent*, *des'ert*, *pref'ace*, *pres'ent*, *prof'it*, *reb'el*, *trop'ic*, and a multitude of others, stand, in the author's book, in direct opposition to his own rule. In a subsequent edition, the author, or some other person, has qualified the rule by an exception in favor of settled usage. This exception destroys the value of the rule; and indeed there is, and there can be, no rule applicable to words of this class. The pronunciation of the first vowel can be known only by the usage.

14. The derivatives of *nation* and *ratio* Walker and Jones pronounce *nash'onal*, *rush'onal*. If this should be defended on the ground of the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, then let me ask why we have not *nosh'onal* from *notion*, *devosh'onal* from *devotion*, *probash'oner* from *probation*, *stash'onary* from *station?* Why make rules and not apply them? Why indulge such palpable inconsistencies and multiply anomalies?

15. *Possess* is, by the English orthoepists, pronounced *pozzess;* but why not, then, pronounce *assess*, *assist*, *assassin*, *concession*, *obsession*, with the sound of *z?* Can any good reason be assigned for making *possess* an exception to the pronunciation of this class

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of words? This utterance of sounds through the nose is always disagreeable to the ear, and should be restricted to words in which usage is established. Good taste should rather induce a limitation than an extension of this practice. This remark applies also to some words beginning with *dis*, in which Walker goes beyond other orthoepists in giving to *s* this nasal sound.

16. Walker lays it down as a fact, that *u* has the sound of *e* and *oo* or *yu*. This is true in many words, as in *union*, *unite*, *unanimity*, &c. Hence, according to his principle, *u* in these words is to be pronounced *yunion*, *yunite*, without the letter *y* prefixed. Yet he writes these and similar words with *y*, *yunion*, which, upon his principles, would prefix *yu* to the sound of *yu*, and the pronunciation would be *yuyunite*, or *eooyunite*. But his notation of this sound of *u* is not uniform; for he writes *disunion* and *disunite* without *y*, though it must be as proper in the compound as in the simple word. The same inconsistency occurs between *use*, written *yuse*, *yuze*, and *disuse*, *disuze*.

17. There is a fault in Walker's notation of *o*, when it has the sound of *oo*, the French *ou*. In the Key, he marks *o*, when it has this sound, with the figure 2, and gives *move* as an example. Then, according to his Key, *o* alone, when thus marked, sounds as *oo*. But in the Vocabulary, he thus marks both vowels in *book*, *look*, *boot*, and all similar words. Then, according to his notation, each of the vowels has the sound of *oo*, and *book*, *look*, are to be pronounced *boo-ook*, *loo-ook*. He certainly did not intend this; but such is precisely his direction, or the result of his notation; and a foreigner, without counter-direction, must be led into this pronunciation.

The same fault occurs in his notation of *ee*, as in *meet* and *seek*.

18. *Volume*, Walker and Jones pronounce *volyume*, but this is not exactly correct. Will it be said that in *volume* the *u* is long? This is not the fact; at least I never heard it thus pronounced either in England or America; it is always short in common usage, *i. e.*, has the first sound of *u*, *shortened*.

19. *Ink*, *uncle*, *concord*, *concourse*, *concubine*, are pronounced by Walker, *ingk*, *ungkl*, *kongkord*, *kongkorse*, *kongkubine*; and these odious vulgarisms are offered for our adoption. There can be no apology for such attempts to corrupt our language.

20. It is known that the word *imagery* is, by Walker and the other orthoëpists, pronounced in four syllables; the final *e* of the primitive word being detached from it, and uttered with *r*, as a distinct syllable. Why *savagery* has escaped the same fate, I do not know. It is obvious that, in negligent practice, these words have often been thus pronounced. But the most correct pronunciation retains the original word entire in the derivative, the slight sound of *e* before *r* no more constituting a syllable, than it does in *more* and *mire*. Take the following examples:—

Of marble stone was cut
An altar carv'd with cunning *imagery*. *Spenser.*

When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery*. *Dryden.*

Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious *imagery*. *Dryden.*

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean? *Prior.*

Pronounced in four syllables, *imagery*, in these lines, makes a syllable too much, and injures the measure, and in the last example utterly destroys it. The true pronunciation of Spenser, Dryden, and Prior, is the same as it always has been in my elementary books. [Although the same remarks may be applicable to such words as *bravery*, *finery*, *knavery*, *scenery*, *slavery*, &c., it has been thought best to make a distinct syllable of the *e* and *r*, to avoid misunderstanding as to the sound intended.]

21. Formerly the words *puissance*, *puissant*, had the accent on the second syllable; although the poets seem, in some instances, to have blended the four first letters into one syllable. But the modern change of the accent to the first syllable, is not in accordance with English analogies, and it impairs the measure of many lines of poetry, in which these words occur. In the adverb *puissantly*, it has a very bad effect.

The foregoing observations extend to whole classes of words, in which the genuine pronunciation has been changed, unsettled, and perverted. It would be inconsistent with the limited nature of this Introduction, to enter into an examination of every particular word of disputable pronunciation. It seems to be inexpedient and useless to bestow, as Walker has done, half a page, or a page, on a single word, in attempting to settle some trifling point, or, in many cases, to settle a point that, in this country, has never been disputed.

To give a brief statement of the errors, diversities, and contradictions of the principal schemes of orthoepy which have been offered to the public, within the last half century, two classes of words only will be sufficient as specimens.

The following lists are not complete, but they comprehend the greatest number of words in their respective classes. The dates at the head of the columns, designate the year when the Dictionaries in my possession were published, indicating nearly, but not exactly, the origin of each scheme. In the orthography, I have given the letters used by each author, in the syllable which contains the difference of pronunciation; in the others, I have followed the common orthography.

Sheridan 1784.	*Walker.* 1794.	*Jones.* 1798.	*Perry.* 1805.	*Jameson.* 1827.
Abbrévyature,	Abbréveatshure,	Abbréviature,	Abbrev'iature,	Abbréveature
Accentuate,	Accentshuate,	Accentuate,	Accentuate,	Accentuate.
Accentuation,	Accentshuation,	Accentuation,	Accentuation,	Accentuation.
Actual,	Actshual,	Actual,	Actual,	Actual.
Actuate, &c.,	Actshuate,	Actuate,	Actuate,	Actuate.
Admikstshur,	Admikstshure,	Admixture,	Admixture,	Admixture.
Adventual,	Adventshual,	Adventual,	Adventual,	Adventual.
Adventshur,	Adventshure,	Adventure,	Adventure,	Adventure.
Agriculture,	Agrioultshure,	Agriculture,	Agriculture,	Agriculture.
Aperture,	Apertshure,	Aperture,	Aperture,	Aperture.
Arkitektshur,	Architectshure,	Architectshure,	Architecture,	Architecture.
Armature,	Armatshure,	Armature,	Armature.	
Artuate,	Artshuate,	Artuate,		
Attaintshur,	Attaintshure,	Attainture,	Attainture.	
Aventshur,	Aventshure,	Aventure,		Aventure.
Befortune,	Befortshune,	Befortune,	Befortune,	Befortune.
Bountyus,	Bountcheous,	Bounteous,	Bounteous,	Bounteous.
Calenture,	Calentshure,	Calenture,	Calenture,	Calenture.
Capitulate,	Capitulate,	Capitulate,	Capitulate,	Capitulate.
Capsular,	Capshular,	Capshular,	Capsular,	Capsular.
Captshur,	Captshure,	Captshur,	Capture,	Capture.
Cartulary,	Cartshulary,	Cartulary,	Cartulary,	Cartulary.
Celature,	Celatshure,	Celatshure,	Celature,	Celature.
Cinctshur,	Cinctshure,	Cincture,	Cincture,	Cingkture.
Claushur,	Clauzhure,	Clauzhure,	Clauzhure,	Clauzhur.
Commensurate,	Commenshurate,	Commenshurate,	Commensurate,	Commensurate.
Commutual,	Commutshual,	Commutshual,	Commutual,	Commutual.
Compactshur,	Compactshure,	Compacture,	Compacture,	Compacture.
Compostshur,	Compostshure,	Compostshure,	Composture.	

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Sheridan. 1784.	*Walker.* 1794.	*Jones.* 1798.	*Perry.* 1805.	*Jameson.* 1827.
Concretshur,	Concretshure,	Concretshure,	Concreture,	Concreture.
Congratulate,	Congratshulate,	Congratulate,	Congratulate,	Congratulate.
Conjectshur,	Conjectshure,	Conjectur,	Conjecture.	Conjecture.
Conjunctshur,	Conjunctshure,	Conjunctur,	Conjuncture,	Conjunkture.
Connatural,	Connatshural,	Connatshural,	Connatural,	Connatural
Constituent,	Constitshuent,	Constituent,	Constituent,	Constituent
Constructshur,	Constructshure,	Constructure,	Constructure,	Constructure
Contextshur,	Contextshure,	Contextshure,	Contexture,	Contexture.
Conventual,	Conventshual,	Conventual,	Conventual,	Conventual.
Counternatural,	Counternatshural,	Counternatural,	Counternatural.	
Courtshus,	Courtsheous,	Courteous,	Curtcheous,	Courteous.
Creatshur,	Cretshure,	Creatshure,	Creature,	Creture.
Cultshur,	Cultshure,	Culture,	Culture,	Culture.
Debentshur,	Debentshure,	Debenture,	Debenture,	Debenture.
Decoctshur,	Decoctshure,	Decocture,	Decocture,	Decocture.
Defeatshur,	Defeatshure,	Defeature,	Defeature.	
Dejectshur,	Dejectshure,	Dejecture,	Dejecture,	Dejecture
Departshur,	Departshure,	Departshure,	Departure,	Departure.
Dictatshur,	Dictatshure,	Dictature,		Dictature.
Discomfitshur,	Discomfityure,	Discomfityure,	Discomfiture,	Discomfiture.
Discourtshus,	Discourtshus,	Discourteous,	Discurcheous,	Discourteous.
Disnaturalize,	Disnatshuralize,	Disnaturalize,	Disnaturalize,	Disnaturalize
Disnatshured,	Disnatshured,	Disnatshured,	Disnatured.	
Divestshur,	Divestshure,	Divestshure,	Divesture,	Divesture.
Dutyus,	Duteous or Dutsheous,	Duteous,	Duteous,	Duteous.
Effectual,	Effectshual,	Effectual,	Effectual,	Effectual.
Enraptshur,	Enraptshure,	Enraptshure,	Enrapture,	Enrapture
Estuary,	Estshuary,	Estuary,	Estuary,	Estuary.
Estuate,	Estshuate,	Estuate,	Estuate,	Estuate.
Eventual,	Eventshual,	Eventual,	Eventual,	Eventual.
Expostulate,	Expostshulate,	Expostulate,	Expostulate,	Expostulate
Factshur,	Factshure,	Facture,	Facture,	Facture.
Fastuous,	Fastshuous,	Fastshuous,	Fastuous.	
Featshur,	Featshure,	Featshure,	Feature,	Feteyer.
Fistula,	Fistshula,	Fistshula,	Fistula,	Fistula.
Flatulence,	Flatshulence,	Flatulence,	Flatulence,	Flatulence
Flatuous,	Flatshuous,	Flatuous,	Flatuous.	
Fluctuate,	Fluctshuate,	Fluctuate,	Fluctuate,	Fluctuate
Fortune,	Fortshune,	Fortshune,	Fortune,	Fortune.
Fractshur,	Fractshure,	Fractshure,	Fracture,	Fracture.
Fructuous,	Fructshuous,	Fructuous,	Fructuous,	Fructuous.
Futshur,	Futshure,	Futshur,	Future,	Futyure.
Garnitshur,	Garnitshure,	Garniture,	Garniture,	Garniture.
Gestshur,	Gestshure,	Gestshure,	Gesture,	Gesture.
Gratulate,	Gratshulate,	Gratulate,	Gratulate,	Gratulate.
Guttural,	Guttshural,	Guttural,	Guttural,	Guttural.
Habitual,	Habitshual,	Habitual,	Habitual,	Habitual.
Horticultshur,	Horticultshure,	Horticulture,	Horticulture	Horticulture.
Hortulan,	Hortshulan,	Hortulan,	Hortulan,	Hortulan.
Illnatshur,	Illnatshure,	Illnatshure,	Illnature,	Illnatyur.
Immenshurable,	Immenshurable,	Immenshurable,	Immenshurable,	Immensurable
Impetuous,	Impetshuous,	Impetshuous,	Impetuous,	Impetuous.
Importunate,	Importshunate,	Importshunate,	Importunate,	Importunate.
Impostshur,	Impostshure,	Impostshure,	Imposture,	Impostyur.
Incestuous,	Incestshuous,	Incestshuous,	Incestuous,	Incestuous.
Indentshur,	Indentshure,	Indentshure,	Indenture,	Indentyur.
Ineffectual,	Ineffectshual,	Ineffectshual,	Ineffectual,	Ineffectual.
Infatuate,	Infatshuate,	Infatuate,	Infatuate,	Infatuate.
Insculptshur,	Insculptshure,	Insculptshure,	Insculpture,	Insculptyur.
Insular,	Inshular,	Insular,	Insular,	Insular.
Insulated,	Inshulated,	Insulated,	Insulated,	Insulated.
Intellectual,	Intellectshual,	Intellectshual,	Intellectual,	Intellectual.
Jointshur,	Jointshure,	Jointure,	Jointure,	Jointyur.
Junctshur,	Junktshure,	Junctshure,	Juncture,	Junctyur.
Lectshur,	Lectshure,	Lectshure,	Lecture,	Lectyur.
Legislatshur,	Legislatshure,	Legislature,	Legislature,	Legislatyur
Mantua,	Mantshua,	Mantua,	Mantua,	Mantua.
Manufactshur,	Manufactshure,	Manufactshure,	Manufacture,	Manufactyur
Maturate,	Matshurate,	Matshurate,	Maturate,	Maturate.
Menshurable,	Menshurable,	Menshurable,	Mensurable,	Mensurable
Meteor,	Meteor or Metsheor,	Meteor,	Meteor,	Meteor.
Misfortshun,	Misfortshune,	Misfortshune,	Misfortune,	Misfortune.
Mixtshur,	Mixtshure,	Mixtshure,	Mixture,	Mixtyur.
Moistshur,	Moistshure,	Moistshure,	Moisture,	Moistyur.
Morshur,	Morshure,	Morshure,	Morshure.	
Mutshual,	Mutshual,	Mutshual,	Mutual,	Mutual.
Natshur,	Natshure,	Natshur,	Natchure,	Nateyur.
Natshural,	Natshural,	Nattshural,	Natural,	Natural.

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Sheridan. 1784.	*Walker.* 1794.	*Jones.* 1798.	*Perry.* 1805.	*Jameson.* 1827.
Noctshuary,	Noctshuary,	Noctuary,	Noctuary,	Noctuary.
Nurtshur,	Nurtshure,	Nurtshure,	Nurture,	Nurtyur.
Overtshur,	Overtshure,	Overture,	Overture,	Overture.
Paintshur,	Paintshure,	Paintshure,	Painture.	
Pastshur,	Pastshure,	Pastshure,	Pasture,	Pastyur.
Peninshula,	Peninshula,	Peninshula,	Peninsula,	Peninsula.
Periostshum,	Periostshum,	Periosteum,	Periosteum,	Periosteum.
Perpetshual,	Perpetshual,	Perpetshual,	Perpetual,	Perpetual.
Perpetshuity,	Perpetuity,	Perpetuity,	Perpetuity,	Perpetuity.
Pictshur,	Pictshure,	Pictshur,	Picture,	Pictyur.
Piteous,	Pitcheous,	Piteous,	Piteous,	Piteous.
Plentshus,	Plentshus,	Plenteous,	Plenteous,	Plenteous.
Postshur,	Postshure,	Postshure,	Posture,	Postyur.
Postshulate,	Postshulate,	Postshulate,	Postulate,	Postulate.
Presumptuous,	Prezumtshuous,	Prezumtshuous,	Presumptuous,	Presumptuous.
Projectshur,	Projectshure,	Projectshure,	Projecture,	Projecture.
Promptshur,	Promptshure,	Promptshure,	Prompture,	Promptyur.
Punctshual,	Punctshual,	Punctual,	Punctual,	Pungtual.
Punctshur,	Punctshure,	Punctshure,	Puncture,	Pungktyur.
Pustshul,	Pustshule,	Pustshule,	Pustule,	Pustule.
Raptshur,	Raptshure,	Raptshur,	Rapture,	Raptyur
Recapittshulate,	Recapittshulate,	Recapittshulate,	Recapitulate,	Recapitulate.
Ritshual,	Ritshual,	Ritshual,	Ritual,	Ritual.
Ruptshur,	Ruptshure,	Ruptshure,	Rupture,	Ruptyur.
Sanctshuary,	Sanctshuary,	Sanctuary,	Sanctuary,	Sangktuary.
Satshurate,	Satshurate,	Satshurate,	Saturate,	Saturate.
Scriptshur,	Scriptshure,	Scriptshure,	Scripture,	Scriptyur.
Sculptshur,	Sculptshure,	Sculptshure,	Sculpture,	Sculptyur.
Septshuagint,	Septshuagint,	Septuagint,	Septuagint,	Septuagint.
Sittshuate,	Sittshuate,	Situate,	Situate,	Situate.
Spirittshual,	Spirittshual,	Spirittshual,	Spiritual,	Spiritual.
Sportshul,	Sportshule,	Sportshule.		
Stattshuary,	Stattshuary,	Stattshuary,	Statuary,	Statuary.
Stattshu,	Stattshu,	Stattshu,	Statu,	Statu.
Stattshur,	Stattshure,	Stattshure,	Stature,	Statyur.
Stattshut,	Stattshute,	Stattshute,	Statute,	Statute.
Strictshur,	Strictshure,	Strictshure,	Stricture,	Strictyur.
Structshur,	Structshure,	Structshure,	Structure,	Structyur.
Sumptshuous,	Sumptshuous,	Sumtshuous,	Sumptuous,	Sumptuous.
Shootshur,	Sutshure,	Sutshure,	Suture,	Suteyur.
Tarantshula,	Tarantshula,	Tarantshula,	Tarantula,	Tarantula.
Tempestuous,	Tempestshuous,	Tempestshuous,	Tempestuous,	Tempestuous.
Tenshur,	Tenshure,	Tenshure,	Tenshur,	Tenshur.
Textshuary,	Textshuary,	Textshuary,	Textuary,	Textuary.
Textshur,	Textshure,	Textshure,	Texture,	Textyur.
Tinctshur,	Tinctshure,	Tinctshure,	Tincture,	Tingktyur.
Titshular,	Tittshular,	Titshular,	Titular,	Titular.
Tortshur,	Tortshure,	Tortshure,	Torture,	Tortyur.
Tortshuous,	Tortshuous,	Tortshuous,	Tortuous,	Tortuous.
Tritshuration,	Tritshuration,	Tritshuration,	Triturate,	Trituration.
Tshoomultshuous,	Tumultshuous,	Tumultshuous,	Tumultuous,	Tumultuous.
Unctshuous,	Ungktshuous,	Unctuous,	Unctuous,	Ungktuous.
Unstattshutable,	Unstattshutable,	Unstattshutable,	Unstatutable.	
Vestshur,	Vestshure,	Vestshure,	Vesture,	Vestyur.
Ventshur,	Ventshure,	Ventshure,	Venture,	Ventyur.
Veolentchelo,	Veolentshelo,	Veoloncheło,	Violoncello,	Veolontsello.
Vertshu,	Vertshu,	Vertshu,	Virtue,	Virtu.
Vitshuline,	Vitshuline,	Vitshuline,	Vituline.	
Voluptshuous,	Voluptshuous,	Voluptshuous,	Voluptuous,	Voluptuous.
Vultshur,	Vultshure,	Vultshure,	Vulture,	Vultyur.
Waftshur,	Waftshure,	Waftshure,	Wafture.	

This table of words may, perhaps, be thought a burlesque on English orthoepy. It certainly presents a phenomenon altogether novel in the history of language.

Of these five authorities, the notation of Perry, with the exception of a few words ending in *ure*, is most nearly accordant to the present usage in England, as far as my observations, while in that country, extended. That of Walker is by far the most remote from that usage. From an actual enumeration of the syllables in certain classes of words in which the vowel is erroneously pronounced, in Walker's scheme, I have ascertained that the number amounts to more than *twelve thousand*, without including several classes of unaccented syllables, which would swell the number by some thousands. Of this whole number, I did not, while in England, hear one vowel pronounced according to Walker's notation. The zeal manifested in this country to make his pronunciation a standard, is absolute infatuation, as, if adopted in its full extent, it would introduce many differences in the pronunciation of words in the two countries, in which sameness now exists; and even the attempt, should it not be successful, must multiply discordancies and distract opinions, and thus place the desired uniformity at a greater distance than ever. Fortunately, Walker's pronunciation has never been generally received in England, and where it has been received, we see, by Jameson's Dictionary, that it is becoming unpopular and obsolete. Walker's pronunciation of several classes of words is also condemned by Jones and Knowles.

We observe in the following list, that the three first of these orthoepists have no rule by which their pronunciation is regulated. Hence the want of uniformity in words of like orthography. See *bounteous*, *courteous*, *duteous*, and *plenteous*. Why should

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plenteous be reduced to two syllables, when *bounteous* is pronounced in three? And what reason can be assigned for the different notation of *capitulate* and *recapitulate?*

A remarkable instance of inconsistency in Walker's notation, occurs in words of more syllables than two, ending in *ture*. Thus we find *ture* converted into *chure* [tshure] in

Abbreviatshure.	Compactshure.	Dejectshure.
Admixtshure.	Compostshure.	Departshure.
Adventshure.	Concretshure.	Dictatshure.
Agricultshure.	Conjectshure.	Divestshure.
Apertshure.	Conjunctshure.	Impostshure.
Attaintshure.	Contextshure.	Indentshure.
Aventshure.	Debentshure.	Overtshure.
Celatshure.	Decoctshure.	Projectshure.
Calentshure.	Defeatshure.	

But in the following words the terminating syllable remains unaltered.

Illiterature.	Literature.	Prelature.
Intemperature.	Miniature.	Quadrature.
Investiture.	Nunciature.	Serrature.
Judicature.	Nutriture.	Signature.
Ligature.	Prefecture.	Temperature.
Limature.		

In this class of words, Sheridan and Jones are also inconsistent with themselves, though not to the same extent as Walker. Perry and Jameson retain, in all these words, the true orthography and pronunciation. In these words, also, Walker gives to *u*, in the last syllable, its first or long sound; but this is an inaccurate notation; the sound is that of the long *u, shortened*, at least so far as my observation extends, either in England or the United States.

In the following classes of words, as pronounced by Walker, there is either error or inconsistency, or both.

Assidjuous.	Obejeence.
Commodious or Commojeus.	Obejeent.
Credjulous.	Obduracy or Objuracy.
Dividual or Dividjual.	Obdurate or Objurate.
Fastidious or Fastidjeous.	Occidjuus.
Gradient or Grajeent.	Odium or Ojeum.
Gradual or Gradjual.	Ojus or Ojeus.
Guardian or Guarjean.	Ordeal or Orjeal.
Hideus or Hidjeous.	Penjulous.
Immediacy or Immejeasy.	Penjulum.
Incendiary or Incenjeary.	Predial or Prejeal.
Individual or Individjual.	Prelujeus.
Ingrejent [for Ingredient.]	Presidjeal.
Insidious or Insidjeus.	Procejure.
Intermedial or Intermejeal.	Quotijean.
Invidious or Invidjeus.	Radiate or Rajeate.
Mediocrity or Mejeocrity.	Radiant or Rajeant.
Medium or Mejeum.	Radius or Rajeus.
Melodious or Melojeus.	Rezidjual.
Meridian or Meridjean.	Sardius or Sarjeus.
Modulate or Modjulate.	Sedulous or Sedjulous.
Nidjulation.	Studious or Stujeus.
Nodjule.	Tedious or Tejeus.
Noctidyal or Noctidjeal.	

It would seem that, in a large part of these words, we may take our choice, either to retain the proper sound of *d*, or to convert it into that of *j*. This choice certainly makes an odd kind of standard. But why *mediate* should retain the sound of *d*, while *immediacy* and *medium* suffer a change; or why *radiate* should be given in the alternative, *radiate* or *rajeate*, while *irradiate* and *irradiance* are not subjected to any change; or why *obedience* should be changed into *obejeence*, and *disobedience* remain unchanged, I am not able to conjecture.

These classes of words exhibit a specimen of the modern ORTHOEPY, so called, of our language; it is indeed a brief and imperfect specimen, for I have ascertained by actual enumeration, that a catalogue of *all* the differences of notation in these authors, would comprehend about *one third* of all the words in their vocabularies. Amidst this mass of errors and contradictions, our consolation is, that the good sense of the English nation, a learned and respectable people, is triumphing over the follies and caprices of fashion, and frowning on this most mischievous spirit of innovation.*

In proportion as the importance of settled usages and of preserving inviolate the proper sounds of letters, as the true and only safe landmarks of pronunciation, shall be appreciated by an enlightened people, just in that proportion will all attempts of affected speakers to innovate upon such established usages, be reprobated and resisted.

The intentions of the men who have undertaken to give a standard of pronunciation, have, unquestionably, been upright and sincere; but facts have proved that instead of *good*, they have, on the whole, done *harm;* for instead of reducing the pronunciation of words to uniformity, they have, to a considerable extent, unsettled it, and multiplied differences. The whole process of these attempts, from Sheridan's first publication, is within my memory; and I am confident that, whatever has been the effect of these attempts in Great Britain, the result of them, in the United States, has been to multiply greatly the diversities of pronunciation. And such is the present state of the authorities, offered as standards, that it is impossible, from books, to gain a correct knowledge of what is the general usage. If I had no other means of knowing this general usage, than the English books, I should be utterly unable to ascertain it, and should give up the attempt as hopeless.†

Some of the differences of notation, in the several books, may be rather *apparent* than *real;* but with all due allowance for this imperfection of the schemes, I am persuaded that there are *ten* differences among these orthoepists, where there is *one* in the actual pronunciation of respectable people in England and the United States; and in most of them the notation, if strictly followed, will lead to *ten* differences of pronunciation, where *one* only now exists in the actual practice of the two countries.

This effect of multiplying doubts and diversities has resulted from very obvious causes.

1. The limited acquaintance of orthoepists with the general usage, and their taking the pronunciation of London, or some dialect or local practice in that city, for the *best usage*. The propagation of such a dialectical or peculiar practice would of course disturb the uniformity of any other practice in other parts of England or in this country.

2. The difficulty, or rather impracticability, of representing sounds, and nice distinctions of sound, on paper; especially in unaccented syllables.

3. The partiality of authors for the practice of particular speakers, either stage players or others, which would lead them to denominate that the *best* practice which had been adopted by their favorites.

4. A spirit of fastidious hypercriticism, which has led writers to make minute distinctions, that are liable to be disputed, and which tend only to perplex the inquirer, and generate uncertainty or diversity, where no essential difference had previously existed in practice. This spirit is continually producing new books and new schemes of orthoepy, and every additional book serves only to increase the difficulty of uniting opinions and establishing uniformity.

This view of the subject is probably the most favorable that can be presented. The real fact seems to be this: these men have taken for the standard what they were pleased to call the *best usage*, which, in many cases, is a local usage, or some favorite peculiarity of particular speakers, at least if they have had any authority at all; or they have given the pronunciation which

* Walker's Dictionary has been trumpeted, in this country, as the standard of orthoepy in England. This is so far from the truth, that three later compilers of pronouncing dictionaries, living in London, have expressly condemned his pronunciation in whole classes of words.

Walker's notation of *a* before *s*, in such words as *lass, last, past*, giving *a* the short sound it has in *fan, lack*, is condemned by Jones, who calls it a *mincing, modern affectation*. Walker's giving to *oo* in *look, took*, and others, the same sound as in *tooth, tool*, is condemned by the same author. Walker's giving to the short *i* and *y* the sound of *ee* or long *e*, in such words as *glory, probity*, which, by his notation, are to be pronounced *gluree, probeetee*, Jones pronounces to be *ludicrous*. This error extends to more than *eleven thousand* syllables.

Walker's change of the sound of *d* into that of *j*, in certain classes of words, is condemned by Jameson. He remarks that Walker's *adjulation* for *adulation; compenjeum* for *compendium; ingrejent* for *ingredient*, if spoken with solemnity, would be *intolerable*. He condemns, also, Walker's change of *tu* into *tsh*, in such words as *congratshulation, flatshulent, natshural*. This pronunciation, Knowles, a still later compiler, declares to be absolute *pedantry* and *vulgarity*.

† The multiplicity of books for instructing us in our vernacular language, is an evil of no small magnitude. Every man has some peculiar notions which he wishes to propagate, and there is scarcely any peculiarity or absurdity for which some authority may not be found. The facility of book-making favors this disposition; and while a chief qualification for authorship is a dextrous use of an inverted pen, and a pair of scissors, we are not to expect relief from the evil.

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happened to please their fancy, though not authorized by usage In this manner they have attempted to bend the common usage to their particular fancies.

It has been in this manner, by presenting to the public *local* or *particular* practice, or mere innovation, for a standard, instead of general or national usage, that the authors above mentioned have unsettled the pronunciation of many words, and multiplied diversities of practice. These attempts to obtrude *local usage* on the public, and bend to it the general or national usage, are the boldest assumptions of authority in language that the history of literature has ever exhibited. In England, however, these pretensions to direct the pronunciation of the nation, have less effect than they have in the United States, for this obvious reason, that in England pronunciation is regulated almost exclusively by the practice of the higher classes of society, and not by books; hence, if books do not exhibit the customary pronunciation, the falsity of notation is easily detected, and the work which offers it is neglected. But in this country, where the people resort chiefly to books for rules of pronunciation, a false notation of sounds operates as a deception, and misleads the inquirer. How long the citizens of this country will submit to these impositions, time only can determine.

The English language, when pronounced according to the genuine composition of its words, is a nervous, masculine language, well adapted to popular eloquence; and it is not improbable that there may be some connection between this manly character of the language and the freedom of the British and American constitutions. They may, perhaps, act and react upon each other mutually, as cause and effect, and each contribute to the preservation of the other. At the same time, the language is by no means incapable of poetical sweetness and melody. The attempts to refine upon the pronunciation, within the last half century, have, in my opinion, added nothing to its smoothness and sweetness, but have very much impaired its strength of expression as well as its regularity. The attempts to banish the Italian sound *of a*, and to introduce the sound of *e* before *i* and *u*, as in *kind*, *guard*, *duty*, &c., ought to be resisted, as injurious to the manly character of the genuine English pronunciation.*

In order to produce and preserve a tolerable degree of uniformity, and the genuine purity of our language, two things appear to be indispensable, viz.,

1. To reject the practice of noting the sounds of the vowels in the unaccented syllables. Let any man, in genteel society or in public, pronounce the distinct sound of *a* in the last syllable of *important*, or the distinct sound of *e* in the terminations *less* and *ness*, as in *hopeless*, *happiness*, and he would pass for a most inelegant speaker. Indeed, so different is the slight sound of a great part of the unaccented vowels, in elegant pronunciation, from that which is directed in books of orthoepy, that no man can possibly acquire the nicer distinction of sounds, by means of books; distinctions which no characters yet invented can express. Elegant pronunciation can be learned only by the ear. The French and Italians, whose languages are so popular in Europe, have never attempted to teach the sounds of their letters by a system of notation embracing the finer sounds of the vowels.

2. To preserve purity and uniformity in pronunciation, it is necessary to banish from use all books which change the orthography of words, to adapt the pronunciation to the fashion of the day. The scheme now pursued is the most mischievous project for corrupting the language that human ingenuity ever devised. By removing the landmarks of language, all the fences which can secure the purity and regularity of the language from unlicensed depredations without end are demolished, the chief use and value of alphabetical writing are destroyed, and every thing is given to chance and to caprice.

In determining the pronunciation of words in this work, I have availed myself of the most respectable English authorities, as well as of my own personal observations in both countries, and of the observations of American gentlemen of erudition, who have visited England. In selecting from a mass of contradictory authorities, I may not, in all cases, have adopted the best pronunciation; but I have spared no pains to execute this part of the work with fidelity.

In general, the rules I have prescribed to myself are these. 1. The usage of respectable people in England and the United States, when identical in the two countries, settled and undisputed. This rule comprehends most of the words in the language. 2. When usage is unsettled or uncertain, I have adjusted the pronunciation to the regular, established analogies of the language, as far as these can be definitely ascertained; having, however, in accentuation, some regard to euphony, or the prosaic melody which proceeds from a due succession of accented and unaccented syllables.

There are some words, differently pronounced by respectable people, in which no decisive reasons appear for preferring one mode of pronouncing them to another; either might be adopted, without any injury to melody or analogy. I see no particular reason why *pa'tent* should have its first vowel short, and *ma'tron*, *pa'tron*, and *pa'triot*, the first vowel long. Much less do I approve the reasons assigned for making the *a* short in *ma'tronal*, and not in *ma'tronly*, or short in *pat'ronal*, and not in *pa'troness*. The reasons assigned by Walker appear to me to be absolute trifling. The rule of uniformity is paramount to every other, excepting that of general, undisputed custom; and when the practice is unsettled, it seems to be the duty of the lexicographer to be guided by that rule, for his authority may lead to the uniformity desired.

In a few instances, the common usage of a great and respectable portion of the people of this country accords with the analogies of the language, but not with the modern notation of English orthoepists. In such cases, it seems expedient and proper to retain our own usage. To renounce a practice confessedly regular, for one confessedly anomalous, out of respect to foreign usage, would hardly be consistent with the dignity of lexicography. When we have principle on our side, let us adhere to it. The time can not be distant, when the population of this vast country will throw off their leading-strings, and walk in their own strength; and the more we can raise the credit and authority of principle over the caprices of fashion and innovation, the nearer we approach to uniformity and stability in practice.

It is difficult, if not impracticable, to reconcile the opinions of a nation, in regard to every point, either of orthography or pronunciation. Every attempt that has yet been made in regard to the English language, has served only to increase the difficulty; and as a gentleman remarked to me in London, a convention of learned men could not effect the object, for no two men would think alike on the subject.

The language of a nation is the common property of the people, and no individual has a right to make inroads upon its principles. As it is the medium of communication between men, it is important that the same *written words* and the same *oral sounds* to express the same ideas, should be used by the whole nation. When any man, therefore, attempts to change the established orthography or pronunciation, except to correct palpable errors and produce uniformity, by recalling wanderers into the pale of regular analogies, he offers an indignity to the nation. No local practice, however respectable, will justify the attempt. There is great dignity, as well as propriety, in respecting the universal and long-established usages of a nation.

With these views of the subject, I feel myself bound to reject all modern innovations, which violate the established principles and analogies of the language, and destroy or impair the value of alphabetical writing. I have, therefore, endeavored to present to my fellow-citizens the English language in its genuine purity, as we have received the inheritance from our ancestors, without removing a landmark. If the language is fatally destined to be corrupted, I will not be an instrument of the mischief.

ETYMOLOGY.

Irregular as is the orthography of the English language, and unsettled or corrupt as is the pronunciation, there is nothing either in English or in any other language of which I have any knowledge, which exhibits so strikingly the low state of philology, as the etymological deductions of words, or the history of their origin, affinities, and primary signification. To enable the young inquirer to estimate the erudition, correctness, or negligence of writers on this subject, and to awaken more attention to this branch of learning, I will state briefly the results of my researches, and the opinions which I have been compelled to

* The French language, by the loss or imperfect use of articulations, though rendered easy in utterance, has become so feeble in sound as to be unfit for bold, impressive eloquence. From the specimens which I have witnessed in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, I should suppose the orator must depend almost entirely on his own animation and action for success in popular speaking, with little or no aid from the strength and beauty of language. The language of popular eloquence should be neither the mouthing cant of the stage, nor the mincing affectation of dandies, nor the baby talk of the nursery. Such was not the language of Demosthenes nor of Cicero; and such may never be the language of the British Chatham and of the American Ames.

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form on the merits of the principal treatises on this subject. And if these opinions or this statement should be charged to egotism, or my overweening confidence in the success of my own investigations, my apology is, that I have suffered so much myself by a misplaced confidence in the erudition of writers; I have so often embraced errors which it has cost me more labor to unlearn than to learn; that if I can prevent my fellow-citizens, who have a taste for this study, from being subjected to the same evils, I shall think the advantage obtained more than a balance for any unmerited imputation.

The first example of etymology which I shall mention is that of Josephus, the historian of the Jews, who informs his readers that the first man "was called *Adam*, which, in the Hebrew tongue, signifies one that is *red*, because he was formed out of *red earth* compounded together; for of that kind is virgin and true earth." Here is a mistake proceeding from a mere resemblance of words; it being certain that *Adam* no more signifies *red earth*, than it does *red cedar*. This mistake is connected with another, that *Adam* was the proper name of the first man, an individual; whereas the word is the generic name of the human species, and, like *man* in English, signifies form, shape, image, expressing distinctively the characteristic eminence or distinction of form of the human race. This fact explains the use of the plural pronoun, in the account of the creation of the species. "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let *them* have dominion over the fish of the sea," &c. Gen. i. 26. It is evident, also, that the words used in relation to the species, the *image*, the *likeness* of God, have reference, not only to their intellectual and moral faculties, but also to their external form; and so the apostle interprets the words, 1 Cor. xi. 7. Not that God has any bodily shape of which man can be the image, but that man has a superior or super-excellent form, corresponding to his intellectual powers, and distinguishing him from all other animals. Now, the mistake of Josephus has infected the Christian world for eighteen hundred years, and the mistake, with erroneous inferences from it, enters into the most recently published systems of theology.

Among the most celebrated authors of antiquity, who have written on the subject of language, is Varro, who has left a treatise *De Lingua Latina*. On this author's learning, Cicero, Quinctilian, and Augustine have bestowed the most unbounded praises. He is pronounced to have been *vir egregius; eruditissimus Romanorum; peritissimus* linguæ Latinæ et omnis antiquitatis, sine ulla dubitatione, *doctissimus*.* He was, doubtless, a man of uncommon erudition for the age in which he lived; and his etymological treatise may be consulted with advantage, by persons who have knowledge enough of this subject to separate the *certain* or *probable* from the *improbable* and *conjectural*. But it is certain, from what remains of his treatise, that his knowledge of the origin of words did not extend beyond the most obvious facts and principles. Thus he deduces *initium* from *ineo; exitus* from *exeo; victoria* from *vinco*. All this is well; and we have reason to think him correct, in deducing *vellus*, fleece, from *vellere*, to pluck, as, doubtless, fleeces were plucked from sheep, before the use of shears. And we have reason to believe him when he informs us that *imber* was originally written *himber;* that *hircus* was written by the Sabines *fircus*, and *hædus*, *fœdus*.

Very different must be our opinion of the following etymologies.

Pater, says Varro, is from *patefacio; ager cultus* is so called because in it seeds coalesce or unite with the earth; referring *ager*, perhaps, to the root of *agger*, or the Greek αγειρω. *Campus*, he says, was so named because fruits were first gathered from the open field, deducing the word from *capio*. Next to this were the hills, *colles*, so named *colendo*, from *colo*, because these were cultivated next to the open plain. That land or field which appeared to be the *foundation* of cattle and money, was called *fundus*, or it was so called because it pours forth [*fundat*] annual crops. He deduces *cogitare* from *cogendo; concilium* from *cogitatione; cura* from burning *cor*, the heart; *volo* from *voluntas*, and *a volatu*, a flying, because the mind flies instantly whither it will. How low must have been the state of philology, when such improbable conjectures as these could attract the encomiums before mentioned from Cicero and Quinctilian!

The reader will find many things in Isidore and Priscian worthy of his attention, though much of what their works contain is now so familiar to scholars of moderate attainments, as scarcely to repay the labor of perusal. But he who learns that Isidore makes *oratio*, a compound of *oris ratio; nomen*, a contraction of *notamen;* and that he derives *verbum* from *verberato aere*, will hardly think it worth his labor to pursue his researches into that author's works. Nor will he be disposed to relish Priscian's deduction of *litera* from *legilitera*, because a letter affords the means of reading, or from *lituro*, to obliterate, because the ancients used to write on wax tables, and afterwards to obliterate what they had written.

Vossius wrote a folio on the etymology of Latin words; but from repeated examinations of his book, I am persuaded that most of his deductions are far-fetched, conjectural, and fanciful; many of them are certainly erroneous.

Menage and Minshew I have not consulted; chiefly because from such extracts as I have seen, from their writings, I am certain that little reliance can be placed on their opinions, except in cases too plain to be mistaken.

Junius and Skinner, the authorities for most of the etymologies of Bailey and Johnson, are sufficiently correct in referring English words to the language from which they are immediately derived, especially when the orthography is too plain to be mistaken. They inform us, that *father* is from the Saxon *fæder*, that *drop* is from the Saxon *droppan*, that *picket* is from the French *piquet*, and the like. So Johnson informs us that *accent* is from the Latin *accentus*, and *accept* from the French *accepter*, Latin *accipio*. All this is well, but it can hardly be called etymology, or the deduction of words from their originals.

Whiter, in his Etymologicon Magnum, the first volume only of which I have perused, began his work on a good plan, that of bringing together words of the same or of cognate radical letters, and in pursuance of his plan, he has collected many real affinities. But he has destroyed the value of his work by mistaking the radical sense of many words, and by confounding words of different elements.

Jamieson, in his Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, has collected the affinities of words in that language, particularly words of Gothic and Teutonic origin, with industry, and probably with judgment, and a good degree of accuracy. In some instances, I think, he has departed from correct principles of etymology, and mistaken facts; and he, as well as Whiter, falls very short of truth in a most important particular, a clear understanding of the primary sense of words. Jamieson's Dictionary, however, contains a valuable addition to our stock of etymological materials.†

* Of the full value of these encomiums we can hardly judge, as most of Varro's writings have perished, and some of those which survive appear in a mutilated form. But the greater his erudition, the more striking will appear his ignorance of this subject.

† Thus far had I written, before I had seen this author's Hermes Scythicus. By this work I find the author agrees with me in regard to the identity and common origin of many of the Gothic and Greek prepositions. Indeed, I had supposed that proof of such an obvious fact could hardly be necessary, in the present state of philological knowledge. Some of these prepositions he has illustrated with a good degree of accuracy; although, should this work ever fall into his hands, I think he will be convinced that in one or two important points, his explanations are defective. In regard to other prepositions, I am satisfied the author has ventured upon unsafe ground; at least his opinions appear to me not to be well supported.

In respect to his explanations of the names of the mythological deities, it appears to me the author, like all other authors whose works I have seen, wanders in darkness. From all my researches into the origin of words, I have drawn this conclusion, that the pagan deities are mostly the powers or supposed powers of nature, or imaginary beings supposed to preside over the various parts of creation, or the qualities of men, *deified*, that is, exalted and celebrated as supernatural agents. There are few of the names of these deities which I pretend to understand; but there are a few of them that seem to be too obvious to be mistaken. No person, I think, can doubt that the *Dryads* are named from δρυς, an oak or tree. Hence I infer that this name was applied to certain imaginary beings inhabiting the forests.

No person can doubt that *Nereus*, the deity of the sea, and the *nereids*, so-called nymphs of the sea, are named from the Oriental נהר, נהר, a river, from the corresponding verb, to flow. No person doubts that *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, is merely a flower deified.

Hence I infer that the true method of discovering the origin of the pagan deities, is to find the meaning of their names.

Now, *Diana* is the goddess of hunting. What quality, then, is most necessary for a hunter? What quality would rude men, destitute of the weapons which we possess, most value as useful in obtaining subsistence? Doubtless courage and swiftness. Thus we have substantial reasons for believing that *Diana* is the Celtic *dan* or *dian*, which signifies bold, strong, vehement, impetuous, the root of *Danube*, *Don*, and other names of large rivers.

If we examine the name of *Minerva*, we shall find that the first syllable contains the elements of *manus*, the hand, and of *mind;* and the last constituent part of the word corresponds well with the German *arbeit*, D. *arbeid*, labor, work, the last consonant being lost. Well, what are the characteristics of Minerva? Why, she is the goddess of wisdom and of the arts. The sense of μενος, would give one of her characteristics, and that of *manus* and *arbeit*, the other; but which is the true word, I do not know.

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To Horne Tooke are we indebted for the first explanation of certain indeclinable words, called *conjunctions* and *prepositions;* and for this let him have all merited praise. But his researches were very limited, and he has fallen into most material errors, particularly in his second volume. I have made no use of his writings in this work.

The HERMES of Harris, according to Dr. Lowth, "is the most beautiful and perfect example of analysis that has been exhibited since the days of Aristotle." This, in my opinion, is not the character of the work, which, for the most part, consists of passages from the works of Aristotle, Ammonius, Apollonius, Priscian, and other grammarians. It is little more than a collection of the opinions of the ancient writers on philology, whose metaphysical subtilties rather obscure than illustrate the subject. To show how easily men may be misled by metaphysics, when applied to the plainest subject imaginable, take the following example from the Hermes.

"*A* respects our *primary* perception, and denotes individuals as *unknown; the* respects our *secondary* perception, and denotes individuals as known." [This is nearly a literal translation of a passage in Priscian, lib. 17.]

To illustrate the truth of this observation, the author gives the following example: "There goes *a* beggar with *a* long beard;" indicating that the man had not been seen before; and, therefore, *a* denotes the primary perception. A week after, the man returns, and I say, "There goes *the* beggar with *the* long beard;" the article *the* here indicating the secondary perception, that is, that the man had been seen before. All this is very well. But let us try the rule by other examples, and see whether it is universal, or whether it is the peculiar and proper office of *an* or *a* to denote primary perception.

"The article *a*," says Harris, "leaves the individual *unascertained.*" Let us examine this position.

"But Peter took him, saying, Stand up; I myself also am *a* man." Now, according to Harris, *a* here denotes the *primary* perception, and the individual is *unascertained.* That is, this man is one I have never seen before.

"He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is *a* rewarder of them that diligently seek him." Whether *a*, in this sentence, denotes first perception, I can not determine; but sure I am the individual is not left *unascertained.*

A. B. says to me, "I have lately dismissed *an* old servant, who has lived with me for thirty years." Here *an* may present a primary perception to the hearer, but not so to the speaker. To both, the individual must be well *ascertained.*

It appears, then, that this definition of *an* or *a* is incorrect; and the pains of these metaphysical writers, who form such *perfect analyses* of language, is little better than *learned trifling.* On testing the real character of *an* or *a* by usage and facts, we find it is merely the adjective *one*, in its Saxon orthography, and that its sole use is to denote *one*, whether the individual is known or unknown, definite or indefinite.

Again, Harris translates and adopts the definition which Aristotle has given of a conjunction. "An articulate sound or part of speech devoid of signification by itself, but so formed as to help signification, by making two or more significant sentences to be one significant sentence."

This is so far from being true, that some of the conjunctions are verbs, equivalent to *join*, *unite*, or *add*, in the imperative mode. In like manner, the prepositions called *inseparable*, and used as prefixes, are all significant *per se*, although, by custom, they sometimes lose their appropriate use. For example, *re*, which denotes repetition, has lost its use in *recommend*, which is equivalent to *commend*, without the sense of repetition. But still it has ordinarily an appropriate sense, which is perfectly understood, even when first prefixed to a word. Let any person prefix this word to *pronounce* for the first time, and direct a boy fourteen years old to *repronounce* his oration, and he would perfectly well understand the direction.

Bryant, the author of "An Analysis of Ancient Mythology," whose works I should love to read, if I could have confidence in his opinions, has given to the public a history of the Cuthites, or descendants of Ham, a race of bold adventurers, who, as he supposes, made expeditions by sea and land, introducing arts, founding cities, and corrupting religion by the propagation of Sabianism. For proof of his opinions, he relies very much on etymology and the signification of names. Two or three examples of his deductions will be sufficient to show his manner of proof. *Ham*, or *Cham*, signifying heat and the sun, he deduces from חמם, to be hot, to heat. So far he may be correct. But he goes on to deduce from this root, also, as Castell had done before him, the Greek καυμα, heat, not considering that this is from καιω, to burn, in which *m* is not radical; but probably *s* is the radical consonant, as this occurs in the derivatives. Καυμα has no connection with *Ham*. From *Cam*, or *Cham*, he then deduces the Latin *camera*, Gr. καμαρα, an arched roof or vault, whence our *chamber*, though it is not easy to discover the connection between this word and heat; and from the same root he deduces *Camillus*, *Camilla*, and many other words, without any support for his opinions but a mere similarity of orthography in the first syllable. In all this he is certainly wrong.

The Greek Θεος, God, he supposes, most unwarrantably, to be formed from the Egyptian *Theuth*, or *Thoth*, Mercury.

The sun he supposes to have been styled *El-uc; El* [ἡλιος] and *uc* or *och*, a title of honor among the Babylonians. This word, says Bryant, the Greeks changed into λυκος, [a wolf,] and hence the Latin *lux*, *luceo*. A strange conjecture this, not to call it by a harsher name. Now, if Bryant had examined the Teutonic dialects, and the Welsh, he would have seen his mistake; for the Saxon *leoht*, *liht*, Dutch and German *licht*, are from the common root of the Welsh *llug*, a shooting or gleaming, *lluciaw*, to throw, *lluc*, a darting or flashing, the root of *luceo;* a simple root, that can have no connection with *El-uc*.

Excepting Faber's work on the Cabiri, I have seen scarcely a book in any language, which exhibits so little etymological knowledge, with such a series of erroneous or fanciful deductions, as Bryant's Analysis. Drummond's *Origines* abounds with etymological deductions of a similar character.

Gebelin, a French writer, in his *Monde Primitif*, has bestowed much labor in developing the origin and signification of words; but a large part of his labor has produced no valuable effect. His whole system is founded on a mistake, that the noun is the root of all other words.

Of all the writers on etymology, whose works I have read or consulted, Spelman and Lluyd are almost the only ones in whose deductions much confidence can be placed. I do not name Camden, Hickes, Selden, and Gibson, as their etymological inquiries, though generally judiciously conducted, were very limited. This is true, also, in some degree, of Spelman and Lluyd; but the researches of Spelman into the origin of law terms, and words of the middle ages, have generally produced very satisfactory results. From the limited nature of the designs of Spelman and Lluyd, errors may have occasionally escaped them; but they are few, and very pardonable.

I know of no work in any language, in which words have been generally traced to their original signification, with even tolerable correctness. In a few instances, this signification is too obvious to be mistaken; but in most instances, the ablest etymologist is liable to be misled by first appearances, and the want of extensive investigation. I have been often misled myself, by these means, and have been obliged to change my opinions, as I have advanced in my inquiries. Hence the tendency of my researches has been very much to increase my caution in referring words to their originals; and such, I am persuaded, will be the result of all critical and judicious investigations into the history and affinities of language.

A principal source of mistakes on this subject is a disregard of the identity of the radical consonants, and a licentious blending and confounding of words, whose elementary letters are *not commutable.* Another source of error is an unwarrantable license in prefixing or inserting letters, for the purpose of producing an identity or resemblance of orthography; a fault very justly opposed by Sir William Jones.

The learned Dr. Good, in his *Book of Nature*, Lecture IX. of the second series, suggests it to be probable that both *papa* and *father* issued from the Hebrew source אב, אבא, אבת. He then

The two circumstances which chiefly distinguish *Hercules*, are his *labors* and his *club*. We never hear of *Hercules* but with these accompaniments. Now, the first syllable of his name is precisely the root of the Greek εργον, εργαω, that is, εργ or ερχ, which would give the sense of work, labor. Whether the last constituent of the name is κλειος, or from that root, I shall not pretend to affirm. Indeed, I offer these explanations rather as *probable*, than as clearly proved; but they do appear to be *probably* well founded. *Hercules*, then, was a name given to any bold, heroic leader of a tribe of rude men, who was distinguished for his achievements as a warrior; and this name must have originated in very early ages, when *clubs* were the principal weapons of war, and instruments of defense. And hence, probably, the origin of the scepter, as a badge of royalty. Now, it is worthy of remark, that the war club of rude nations, at this day, especially of the savage nations of the South Sea Isles, is of the same shape as the ancient scepter

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fearlessly ventures to affirm, that there is scarcely a language or dialect in the world, polished or barbarous, in which the same idea is not expressed by the radical of one or the other of these terms. True, the letter א is found in most words of this signification; although our knowledge of languages is too limited to warrant such a broad assertion. But the attempt to deduce all words signifying *father* from the Hebrew, must certainly fail; for we know from history, that a great part of Asia and of Europe was inhabited before the existence of the Hebrew nation. Besides, a large portion of the European population have no word for *father*, which can be rationally deduced from אב. The Welsh *tâd*, whence our *daddy*, the Gothic *atta*, Irish *aithair*, Basque *aita*, and Laponnic *atki*, can not be formed from the Hebrew word, the letter *d* and *t* not being commutable with *b*. One would suppose that a learned physiologist could not fail to assign the true cause of the similarity of words bearing the sense of *father* and *mother*, among the nations of the earth. The truth is, the sound of *a* is very easy, and probably the easiest for children, being formed by simply opening the mouth, without any exertion of the organs to modulate the sound. So, also, the articulations *b*, *m*, and *d* or *t*, being natural and easy, will generally enter into the first words formed by children. The labials are formed by simply closing the lips, and the dentals, by placing the tongue against the root of the upper teeth; the position which it naturally occupies in a healthy child. From these circumstances, we may fairly infer, *a priori*, that such words as *ab*, *aba*, *papa*, *tad*, *mamma*, must be the first words uttered by children. Indeed, were the whole human race to lose their present names for *father*, *mother*, and *nurse*, similar names would be formed by a great portion of mankind, without any communication between different nations.

The author further observes, that the generic terms for the Deity are chiefly the three following — *Al* or *Allah*, *Theus* or *Deus*, and *God*. "Besides these, there is scarcely a term of any kind, by which the Deity is designated, in any part of the world, whether among civilized or savage men. Yet these proceed from the same common quarter of the globe." True; men, and of course words, all came from a common quarter of the globe. But it so happens, that these three terms must have originated among different families, or from different sources, for they are all formed with different radicals, and can have had no connection with a common radix. But it happens, also, that not one of these terms, as far as I can learn, exists among the Slavonic nations, who compose a large portion of all the population of Europe, and whose name of God *is Bog*, a word radically distinct from all which the author has mentioned.

The author proceeds to say, "that the more common etymon for *death*, among *all* nations, is *mor*, *mort*, or *mut*." But if either of these terms for *death* is a native word among the great Gothic, Teutonic, and Slavonic families, which constitute the half or two thirds of all the inhabitants of Europe, I have not been able to find it. Besides, *mor* and *mut* are words radically distinct, and thus originated in different families.

"*Sir*," says the author, "is, in our language, the common title of respect; and the same term is employed in the *same sense throughout every quarter of the globe*. In the Sanscrit and Persian, it means the *organ of the head itself*." He finds the word in Arabia, Turkey, in Greek, among the Peruvians in South America, in Germany, Holland, and the contiguous countries. In some of the languages of these countries I have found no such word; but if it exists, the author's inference, that the *name* of the *head* gave rise to this term of respect, (for this is what I understand him to mean,) is totally unfounded; and equally fanciful and unfounded is his supposition, that, by the loss of *h* from *sher*, the pronoun *her*, and the German *herr*, lord, are to be deduced from *sir*. In all this it is demonstrably certain there is no truth or even semblance of reality.

Man the author deduces from the Hebrew מנה, to discern or discriminate, a sense I do not find in the Lexicons; and hence he infers that the radical idea of *man* is that of a *thinking* or a *reasonable being*. With this word he connects *Menu*, *Menes*, *Minos*, and μενος, *mens*, *mind*; a sweeping inference, made at random, from a similarity of orthography, without a distant conception of the true primary meaning of either of these words. But what is worse, he appears, if I do not mistake his meaning, to connect with these words the *tane*, *tanato*, or *tangi*, of the Sandwich Isles; words which are formed with a radical initial consonant, not convertible with *m*, and most certainly unconnected with *man*. See the words FATHER, MAN, and SIR, in the Dictionary.

The author offers some other etymologies and affinities equally remote from truth, and even from probability.

The governing principles of etymology are, *first*, the identity of radical letters, or a coincidence of cognates, in different languages; no affinity being admissible, except among words whose primary consonants are articulations of the same organs, as B, F, M, P, V, and W; or as D, T, Th, and S; or as G, C close, K, and Q; R, L, and D. Some exceptions to this rule must be admitted, but not without collateral evidence of the change, or some evidence that is too clear to be reasonably rejected.

Second. Words in different languages are not to be considered as proceeding from the same radix, unless they have the same signification, or one closely allied to it, or naturally deducible from it. And on this point, much knowledge of the primary sense of words, and of the manner in which collateral senses have sprung from one radical idea, is necessary to secure the inquirer from mistakes. A competent knowledge of this branch of etymology can not be obtained from any one, or from two or three languages. It is almost literally true, that, in examining more than twenty languages, I have found *each* language to throw some light on *every other*.

That the reader may have more clear and distinct ideas of what is intended by *commutable letters*, and the principles by which etymological deductions are to be regulated, it may be remarked that *commutable* or *interchangeable letters* are letters of the *same organs;* that is, letters or articulations formed by the same parts of the mouth. Thus, *b*, *m*, and *p*, are formed immediately by the lips, the position of which is slightly varied to make the distinction between these letters. *F* and *v* are formed by the lips, but with the aid of the upper teeth. Now, the difference of the jointings of the organs to utter these letters is so small, that it is easy for men, in utterance, to slide from one form into another.

The following examples will illustrate this subject.

Labial Letters commuted for other Labials.

English *bear*, Lat. *fero*, *pario*, G. φερω, φορεω, D. *voeren*, G. *führen*.

Here is the same word written in different languages, with five different initial letters.

German *wahr*, true, L. *verus*.
Celtic *lamh*, *lav*, the hand, Goth. *lofa*.
L. *guberno*, Fr. *gouverner*, Eng. *govern*.

Dental Letters commuted for other Dentals.

Eng. *dew*, G. *thau*.
Eng. *good*, G. *gut*.
Eng. *dare*, Gr. θαρρεω.
Eng. *day*, G. *tag*.
Eng. *thank*, D. *danken*.
Eng. *brother*, D. *broeder*.

Palatal Letters commuted for other Palatals.

Eng. *call*, W. *galw*, Gr. καλεω.
Eng. *get*, It. *cattare*.
Greek χειμα, L. *hiems*, winter.

Dentals converted into Sibilants

Eng. *water*, G. *wasser*.
Lat. *dens*, a tooth, G. *zahn*
Eng. *let*, Fr. *laisser*.
Ch. בוא, Heb. בוש.
Sax. *tid*, time, G. *zeit*.

Change of Linguals.

Eng. *escort*, Sp. and Port. *escolta*.
Fr. *blanc*, white, Port. *branco*.

Change of *F* into *H*.

Sp. *habla* for Lat. *fabula*; *haz* for *facies*, *face*; *hacer* for *facio*.

It is believed that *n* and *s* are sometimes convertible; as in Latin *pono*, *posui*, and also *r* and *s*, as in English *iron*, German *isen*.

Letters formed by different organs are not commutable; hence we are not to admit a radical word beginning or ending with *b*, *f*, or *v*, to be the same as a word beginning or ending with *g*, *d*, *t*, *r*, or *s;* nor a word whose radical letters are *m*, *n*, to be the same as one whose elements are *r*, *d*, or *s*, *t*. If such words are in any case the same, they must have suffered some anomalous

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changes; changes which are very unusual, and which are never to be admitted without the clearest evidence.

When this work was in the press, I first obtained a sight of a "History of the European Languages," by the late Dr. Alexander Murray, professor of Oriental languages in the University of Edinburgh.

From a hasty perusal of the first volume, I find this learned professor studied the European languages with much attention and profit. He has gone further into the origin and formation of languages, than any author whose works I have read; and his writings unfold many valuable principles and facts. But he formed a theory which he attempted to support, in my opinion, with little success; at least, on his principles, all the usual rules of etymology are transgressed, and all distinction between words of different radical letters is abandoned. According to his theory, *nine* words are the foundations of language, viz., *ag*, *wag*, *hwag*, *bag*, or *bwag*, [of which *fag* and *pag* are softer varieties,] *dwag*, *thwag*, or *twag*, *gwag*, or *cwag*, *lag*, and *hlag*, *mag*, *nag*, and *hnag*, *rag*, and *hrag*, *swag*. "*By the help of these nine words and their compounds, all the European languages have been formed.*" These are the author's words.

To make out his scheme, he joins *ag*, having, to *wag*, move, and forms a diminutive, *wagag*, to move a little or often. With *ba*, bear or bring, and *la*, hold, *wagaba* signifies, literally, *move-bearing*, and *wagla* is *move-having*. Then *wagaba* contracted into *wabba*, to wave, to weave, and *wagla* into *wala*, to turn. From *dag*, to wet, bedew, comes *damp*; from *ceag*, to chew, comes *champ*; *fal*, joined, wrought together, from *fag*, to work, to join; *hwal* and *hal*, to hold, and turn, from *hwag*; *bat* from *bagd* or *bagt*; *bigt*, a bite, from *bigt*; *bladder* from *blag*; *modera*, *mother*, the producer, from *magd*, produced; *bottom* from *bogd*, a stump, root, or foundation; *field* from *fagd*; *earth*, from *airtha*, *acertha*, from *acer*, *aker*, *ager*; *field*, an uncultivated plain, from *fag*, to make to fall.

It seems that, in order to maintain his theory, it was necessary to make it appear that *g* formed a part of all original words, and that this letter has, in modern words, been dropped. The author then introduces this letter into words where it never had any place, such as *field*, *earth*, *bat*, &c. The author's work presents one of the most singular medleys of truth and error, of sound observation and visionary opinions, that has ever fallen under my notice.

On the same principles he must have inserted the letter *g* in *bear*, *fero*, *pario*, ברא; in *bend*, *found*, *tame*, *δαμαω*, *domo*; in *dream*, *wander*, *turn*, &c.; and supposed them to have been originally *beager*, *fegro*, *pagrio*, בגרא, *begnd*, *fougnd*, *tagme*, *δαγμαω*, *dogmo*, *dreagm*, *wagnder*, *tugrn*, &c.

Now, on such a principle as this, we might deduce any word in the language from any other word, or from any root that could be imagined. In short, all such theories are the produce of wild conjecture, and they serve no purpose but to confound the student, and bring the study of etymology into contempt.

ACCENTUATION.

Accent is the more forcible utterance of a particular syllable of a word, by which it is distinguished from the others. The accented syllable of a word serves, therefore, as a kind of resting-place or support of the voice, which passes over the unaccented syllables with more rapidity and a less distinct utterance.

Accent is of two kinds, or rather of two degrees of force — *primary* and *secondary*. Words of one syllable can have no accent. Words of two syllables have the primary accent only. Words of three and four syllables may have the primary and secondary accent; but many of them have no secondary accent that deserves notice; such are *dignity*, *enemy*, *annuity*, *fidelity*. In words of four, five, or more syllables, a secondary accent is often essential to a clear, distinct articulation of the several syllables. Thus *heterogeneous* can not be well uttered without two accented syllables; the fourth syllable receiving the principal stress of the voice, and the first clearly distinguished by more forcible utterance than the second, third, fifth, and sixth.

The accent of most English words has been long established; and, evidently, it has been determined by the natural ease of speaking, without the aid of rules or instruction. If any man should ask, why we lay the accent of such words as *elocution*, *meditation*, *relation*, *congratulation*, on the last syllable except one, the answer is, that such accentuation renders the pronunciation more easy to the organs of speech, and more agreeable to the ear, than the accentuation of any other syllable. The ease of speaking, and a kind of prosaic melody, resulting from a due proportion of accented and unaccented syllables, which enables the speaker to bound with ease from one accented syllable to another, without omitting those which are unaccented, are the two great principles by which the accentuation of words has been regulated. And it is to be extremely regretted that these principles should, in any instances, be neglected, or forced to yield to arbitrary reasons of derivation, or to a pedantic affectation of foreign pronunciation. When we know that the great mass of a nation naturally fall into a particular manner of pronouncing a word, without any rule or instruction, we may rely upon this tendency as a pretty certain indication that their accentuation is according to the analogies of the language, by which their habits of speaking have been formed; and this tendency can not be opposed without doing violence to those analogies and to national habits.

Thus, formerly, the word *horizon* was universally accented on the first syllable, and this accentuation was according to the settled analogy of the language. But the early poets had a fancy for conforming the English to the Greek pronunciation, and accented the second syllable; the orthoepists followed them; and now we have this forced, unnatural pronunciation of the learned, in collision with the regular, analogous, popular pronunciation. By this affectation of the Greek accent, the flowing smoothness of the word is entirely lost.

In like manner, an imitation of the French pronunciation of *confesseur* and *successeur* led the early poets to accent the English words on the first syllable, in violation of analogy and euphony; and some orthoepists affect to follow them; but public usage frowns on this affectation, and rejects their authority.

There are many words in the English language, indeed a large part of the whole number, which can not be reduced under any general rule of accentuation, as the exceptions to any rule formed will be nearly as numerous as the words which the rule embraces. And, in most instances, we shall find in the structure of the words satisfactory reasons for the difference of pronunciation.

DISSYLLABLES.

No general rule can be given for the accentuation of words of two syllables. It is, however, worth observing, that when the same word is both a noun, or an adjective, and a verb, it happens, in many instances, that the noun or adjective has the accent on the first syllable, and the verb on the last; instances of which we have in *ab'sent*, to *absent'*; *con'cert*, to *concert'*; *ex'port*, to *expórt*. The reason is, the preterit and participles of the verbs require to have the same syllable accented as the verb; but if the first syllable of the preterit and participles were to be accented, it would be difficult to pronounce the words, as may be perceived by attempting to pronounce *ab'senting*, *con'certed*, *con'ducted*, with the accent on the first syllable.

In a few instances, the word has a different accent when a noun, from that which it has when an adjective; as *Au'gust*, *august'*; *gallant'*, *gal'lant*.

TRISYLLABLES.

Words of three syllables, derived from dissyllables, usually retain the accent of their primitives. Thus,

Póet, *póetess*; *pleas'ant*, *pleas'antly*; *grácious*, *gráciously*; *re'láte*, *re'láted*; *poli'te*, *poli'test*.

In like manner, words of four syllables, formed from dissyllables, generally retain the accent of the primitives; as in *collect' ible*, from *collect'*, *ser'viceable*, from *ser'vice*.

In all cases, the preterit and participles of verbs retain the accent of the verbs.

Words ending in *tion*, *sion*, *tian*, *cious*, *tious*, *cial*, *cian*, *tial*, *tiate*, *tient*, *cient*, have the accent on the syllable preceding that termination; as, *motion*, *Christian*, *precious*, *erudition*, *patient*, &c.

Words of more than two syllables, ending in *ty*, have, for the most part, the accent on the antepenult; as, *gratuity*, *propriety*, *prosperity*, *insensibility*.

Trisyllables ending in *ment*, for the most part, have the accent on the first syllable; as, *compliment*, *detriment*; but to this rule there are many exceptions, and particularly nouns formed from verbs; as, *amendment*, *commandment*.

Words with the following terminations, have the accent on the last syllable except two, or antepenult: —

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—fluous; as, *super'fluous, mellif'luous.*
—ferous; as, *bacci'ferous, argenti'ferous.*
—fluent; as, *circum'fluent.*
—cracy; as, *democ'racy, theoc'racy.*
—gonal; as, *diag'onal, hexag'onal.*
—gony; as, *cosmog'ony, theog'ony.*
—machy; as, *logom'achy, theom'achy.*
—loquy; as, *ob'loquy, ventril'oquy.*
—mathy; as, *poly'm'athy.*
—meter; as, *barom'eter, hygrom'eter.*
—nomy; as, *econ'omy, astron'omy.*
—ogy; as, *philol'ogy, cosmol'ogy.*
—pathy; as, *ap'athy, antip'athy.*
—phony; as, *eu'phony, sym'phony.*
—parous; as, *ovip'arous, vivip'arous.*
—scopy; as, *deuteros'copy, aeros'copy.*
—strophe; as, *apos'trophe, catas'trophe.*
—vomous; as, *ignip'omous.*
—vorous; as, *carniv'orous, graminiv'orous.*
—tomy; as, *anat'omy, lithot'omy.*
—raphy; as, *geog'raphy, orthog'raphy.*

Compound words, as *book-case, ink-stand, pen-knife, note-book,* usually have a slight accent, that is, one syllable is distinguished by some stress of voice; but as the other syllable is significant by itself, it is uttered with more distinctness than the syllables of other words which are wholly unaccented. And in some words there are two accents, one on each component part of the word, which are barely distinguishable. Thus, in *legislative, legislator, legislature,* the accent on the first syllable can hardly be distinguished from that on the third; and if a speaker were to lay the primary accent on the third syllable, his pronunciation would hardly be noticed as a singularity. Indeed, there are some compound words, in which there is so little distinction of accent, that it is deemed unnecessary to mark either syllable or part of the word as accented.

As to a great part of English words, their accent must be learned from dictionaries, elementary books, or practice. There is no method of classification, by which they can be brought under a few simple general rules, to be easily retained by the memory; and attempts to effect this object must only burden the memory, and perplex the learner.

The differences in the accentuation of words, either in books or in usage, are not very numerous. In this respect, the language is tolerably well settled, except in a few words. Among these are *acceptable, commendable, confessor, successor, receptacle, receptory, deceptory, refragable, dyspepsy,* which the orthoepists incline to accent on the first syllable. But with regard to most of these words, this accentuation is contrary to common usage, and with regard to all of them, it ought to be rejected. The ease of pronunciation requires the accent to be on the second syllable, and no effort to remove it can ever succeed.

The words *accessory, desultory, exemplary,* and *peremptory,* would all have the accent on the second syllable, were it not very difficult, with this accent, to articulate the three last syllables of the derivatives, *accessorily, desultorily, exemplarily, peremptorily.* It is for this reason that the primary accent is laid on the first syllable, and then a secondary accent on the third enables the speaker to articulate distinctly, and with tolerable ease, the last syllables. If the primary accent is laid on the second syllable, there can be no secondary accent. Yet the natural accent of the primitives being on the second syllable of the three first, and the derivatives little used, we find good speakers often lay the accent on the second syllable; nor is it easy to change the practice.

This circumstance of regarding the pronunciation of derivative words, in settling the accent, has been either wholly overlooked, or not sufficiently observed in practice. Hence the orthoepists accent the second syllable of the verbs *alternate, demonstrate, contemplate, compensate, confiscate, expurgate.* Notwithstanding all authorities, however, such is the tendency to consult ease and melody in utterance, that many respectable speakers lay the accent of these and similar words on the first syllable. The reason of this is obvious, although, perhaps, it never occurs to the speakers themselves. It is, that when the accent is laid on the second syllable, the two last syllables of the participles *altern'ating, demon'strating, compen'sated,* &c., are either pronounced with difficulty, being wholly unaccented, or they are disgustingly feeble. How very difficult it is to utter distinctly the words *alternating, demonstrating,* &c., with the accent on the second syllable; the organs being compelled to change their position, and form three, four, five, or six articulations in an instant, to utter the two last syllables! But place the primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary one on the third, and the voice resting on these, the speaker is enabled to bound with ease from syllable to syllable, and utter the whole word distinctly, without effort — *alternating, demonstrating.*

In *compensate* and *confiscate,* the accent on the second syllable leaves the last syllable of the participle most miserably weak. What a feeble line is this of Pope! —

Each seeming ill, *compen'sated* of course.

This evil is remedied by placing the primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary one on the third; *com'pensated; com'pensating; con'fiscating; con'fiscated;* the full sound of *a* giving due strength to the last syllables.

It is further to be observed that there are some words which, in poetry and prose, must be differently accented, as the accent has been transferred by usage from one syllable to another within the two last centuries. Nares enumerates more than a hundred words, whose accent has been thus changed since the age of Shakspeare. Of this class of words are *aspect, process, sojourn, convex, contest, retinue, converse,* the noun *horizon,* which Milton accents on the second syllable, and *acceptable,* which he accents on the first, as he does *attribute* and *contribute.* But the accent of all these words has been changed; the seven first have the accent indisputably on the first syllable; the two last, on the second syllable; and although some difference of opinion may exist as to the accentuation of *horizon* and *acceptable,* yet the practice of accenting *horizon* on the first, and *acceptable* on the second, is according to regular analogies. [In respect to *horizon,* however, this is not here insisted on, as later usage is against accenting the first syllable.]

OF JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY,

AND OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE FOLLOWING WORK IS EXECUTED.

Dr. Johnson was one of the greatest men that the English nation has ever produced; and when the exhibition of truth depended on his own gigantic powers of intellect, he seldom erred. But in the compilation of his Dictionary, he manifested a great defect of research, by means of which he often fell into mistakes; and no errors are so dangerous as those of great men. The authority created by the general excellence of their works, gives a sanction to their very mistakes, and represses that spirit of inquiry which would investigate the truth, and subvert the errors of inferior men. It seems to be owing to this cause, chiefly, that the most obvious mistakes of Johnson's Dictionary have remained to this day uncorrected, and still continue to disfigure the improved editions of the work recently published.

In like manner, the opinions of this author, when wrong, have a weight of authority that renders them extremely mischievous. The sentiment contained in this single line,

Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una?

is of this kind; that we are to make no corrections, because we can not complete the reformation — a sentiment that sets itself in direct opposition to all improvement in science, literature, and morals; a sentiment, which, if it had been always an efficacious principle of human conduct, would have condemned, not only our language, but our manners and our knowledge, to everlasting rudeness. And hence, whenever a proposition is made to correct the orthography of our language, it is instantly repelled with the opinion and *ipse dixit* of Johnson. Thus, while the nations on the European continent have purified their languages, and reduced the orthography to a good degree of regularity, our enemies of reform contend most strenuously for retaining the anomalies of the language, even to the very rags and tatters of barbarism. But, what is more extraordinary, the very persons who thus struggle against the smallest improvement of the *orthography,* are the most ready to innovate in the *pronunciation,* and will, at any time, adopt a change that fashion may introduce, though it may infringe the regularity of the language, multiply anomalies, and increase the difficulty of learning it. Nay, they will not only innovate themselves, but will use their influence to propagate the change, by deriding those who resist it, and who

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strive to retain the resemblance between the written and spoken language.

A considerable part of Johnson's Dictionary is, however, well executed; and when his definitions are correct, and his arrangement judicious, it seems to be expedient to follow him. It would be mere affectation or folly to alter what can not be improved.

The principal faults in Johnson's Dictionary are,

1. The want of a great number of well-authorized words belonging to the language. This defect has been, in part, supplied by Mason, but his supplemental list is still imperfect, even in common words, and still more defective from the omission of terms of science.

2. Another great fault, that remains uncorrected, is the manner of noting the accented syllable; the accent being laid uniformly on the vowel, whether it closes the syllable or not. Thus the accent is laid on *e* in *te'nant* as well as in *te'acher*, and the inquirer can not know from the accent, whether the vowel is long or short. It is surprising that such a notation should still be retained in that work.

3. It is considered as a material fault, that, in some classes of words, Johnson's orthography is either not correct upon principle, or not uniform in the class. Thus he writes *heedlessly*, with *ss*, but *carelesly*, with one *s*; *defence*, with *c*, but *defensible*, *defensive*, with *s*; *rigour*, *inferiour*, with *u*, but *rigorous*, *inferiority*, without it; *publick*, *authentick*, with *k*, but *publication*, *authenticate*, without it; and so of many other words of the same classes.

4. The omission of the participles, or most of them, is no small defect, as many of them, by use, have become proper adjectives, and require distinct definitions. The additions of this kind in this work are very numerous. It is also useful, both to natives and foreigners, to be able, by opening a dictionary, to know when the final consonant of a verb is doubled in the participle.

5. The want of due discrimination in the definitions of words that are nearly synonymous, or sometimes really synonymous, at other times not, is a fault in all the dictionaries of our language which I have seen. *Permeate*, says Johnson, signifies *to pass through;* and *Permeable*, *such as may be passed through*. But we *pass through* a door or gate; although we do not *permeate* it, or say that it is *permeable*. *Obedience*, says Johnson, is *obsequiousness;* but this is rarely the present sense of the word; so far from it, that *obedience* is always honorable, and *obsequiousness* usually implies meanness. *Peculation*, says Johnson, is *robbery* of the public, *theft* of public money. But as *robbery* and *theft* are now understood, it is neither. Inaccuracies of this kind are very numerous.

6. There are in Johnson's Dictionary some palpable mistakes in orthography, such as *comptroller*, *redoubt*, and some others, there being no such legitimate words in the language. In other instances, the author mistook the true origin of words, and has erred in the orthography, as in *chymistry* and *diocess*.

7. The mistakes in etymology are numerous; and the whole scheme of deducing words from their original is extremely imperfect.

8. The manner of defining words in Johnson, as in all other dictionaries, is susceptible of improvement. In a great part of the more important words, and particularly verbs, lexicographers, either from negligence or want of knowledge, have inverted the true order, or have disregarded all order, in the definitions. There is a primary sense of every word, from which all the other have proceeded; and whenever this can be discovered, this sense should stand first in order. Thus the primary sense of *make* is to *force* or *compel;* but this in Johnson's Dictionary is the *fifteenth* definition; and this sense of *facio* in Ainsworth, the *nineteenth*.

9. One of the most objectionable parts of Johnson's Dictionary, in my opinion, is the great number of passages cited from authors, to exemplify his definitions. Most English words are so familiarly and perfectly understood, and the sense of them so little liable to be called in question, that they may be safely left to rest on the authority of the lexicographer, without examples. Who needs extracts from three authors, Knolles, Milton, and Berkeley, to prove or illustrate the literal meaning of *hand?* Who needs extracts from Shakspeare, Bacon, South, and Dryden, to prove *hammer* to be a legitimate English word, and to signify an instrument for driving nails? So, under *household*, we find seven passages and nearly thirty lines employed to exemplify the plain interpretation, *a family living together*.

In most cases, one example is sufficient to illustrate the meaning of a word; and this is not absolutely necessary, except in cases where the signification is a deviation from the plain, literal sense, a particular application of the term; or in a case where the sense of the word may be doubtful and of questionable authority. Numerous citations serve to swell the size of a Dictionary, without any adequate advantage. But this is not the only objection to Johnson's exemplifications. Many of the passages are taken from authors now little read, or not at all; whose style is now antiquated, and by no means furnishing proper models for students of the present age.

In the execution of this work, I have pursued a course somewhat different; not, however, without fortifying my own opinion with that of other gentlemen, in whose judgment I have confidence. In many cases, where the sense of a word is plain and indisputable, I have omitted to cite any authority. I have done the same in many instances, where the sense of a word is wholly obsolete, and the definition useful only to the antiquary. In some instances, definitions are given without authority, merely because I had neglected to note the author, or had lost the reference. In such cases, I must stand responsible for the correctness of the definition. In all such cases, however, I have endeavored to be faithful to the duty of a lexicographer; and if, in any instance, a mistake has escaped me, I shall be happy to have it suggested, that it may be corrected.

In general, I have illustrated the significations of words, and proved them to be legitimate, by a short passage from some respectable author, often abridged from the whole passage cited by Johnson. In many cases, I have given brief sentences of my own; using the phrases or sentences in which the word most frequently occurs, and often presenting some important maxim or sentiment in religion, morality, law, or civil policy. Under words which occur in the Scriptures, I have often cited passages from our common version, not only to illustrate the scriptural or theological sense, but even the ordinary significations of the words. These passages are short, plain, appropriate, and familiar to most readers. In a few cases, where the sense of a word is disputed, I have departed from the general plan, and cited a number of authorities.

In the admission of words of recent origin into a Dictionary, a lexicographer has to encounter many difficulties; as it is not easy, in all cases, to determine whether a word is so far authorized as to be considered legitimate. Some writers indulge a licentiousness in coining words, which good sense would wish to repress. At the same time, it would not be judicious to reject all new terms, as these are often necessary to express new ideas; and the progress of improvement in arts and science would be retarded by denying a place in dictionaries to terms given to things newly discovered. But the lexicographer is not answerable for the bad use of the privilege of coining new words. It seems to be his duty to insert and explain all words which are used by respectable writers or speakers, whether the words are destined to be received into general and permanent use or not. The future use must depend on public taste, or the utility of the words — circumstances which are not within the lexicographer's control.

Lexicographers are sometimes censured for inserting in their vocabularies vulgar words, and terms of art, known only to particular artisans. That this practice may be carried too far, is admitted; but it is to be remarked that, in general, vulgar words are the oldest and best authorized words in language; and their use is as necessary to the classes of people who use them, as elegant words are to the statesman and the poet. It may be added, that such words are often particularly useful to the lexicographer, in furnishing him with the primary sense, which is nowhere to be found but in *popular use*. In this work I have not gone quite so far as Johnson has done, in admitting vulgar words. Some of them are too low to deserve notice.

The catalogue of *obsolete* words in Johnson has been considerably augmented by Mason. I have, though somewhat reluctantly, inserted nearly the whole catalogue, which, I presume, amounts to seven or eight, and perhaps to ten thousand words. Most of these may be useful to the antiquary; but to the great mass of readers they are useless.*

* There is, among some poets of the present day, an affectation of reviving the use of obsolete words. Some of these may, perhaps, be revived to advantage; but when this practice proceeds so far as to make a glossary necessary to the understanding of a poem, it seems to be a violation of good taste. How different is the simple elegance of Dryden, Pope, Gray, Goldsmith, and Cowper!

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I have also inserted many words which are local in England; being retained from the different languages that have been spoken in that country, but which are no more a part of our present language in the United States, than so many Lapland words. These, however, occur in books which treat of agriculture and the arts — books which are occasionally read in this country.

Law terms, which are no part of the proper language of the United States, and never can be, as the things they express do not exist in this country, are, however, retained, as it is necessary that the gentlemen of the bar should understand them; and it will be time to dismiss them from books when they are obsolete in practice.

As to Americanisms, so called, I have not been able to find many words, in respectable use, which can be so denominated. These I have admitted and noted as peculiar to this country. I have fully ascertained that most of the new words charged to the coinage of this country, were first used in England.

In exhibiting the origin and affinities of English words, I have usually placed *first in order* the corresponding word, in the language from or through which we have received it; then the corresponding words in the languages of the same family or race; then the corresponding word in the languages of other families. Thus, for example, the word *break* we have from our Saxon ancestors; I therefore give the Saxon word first; then the same word in the other Teutonic and Gothic languages; then the Celtic words; then the Latin; and, lastly, the Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Arabic. This order is not followed in every instance, even of vernacular words, but it is the more general course I have pursued. When there can be no rational doubt respecting the radical identity of words, I have inserted them without any expression of uncertainty. When there appears to be any reason to question that identity, I have mentioned the probability only of an affinity, or inserted a query, to invite further investigation. Yet I am aware that many things, which in my view are not doubtful, will appear so to persons not versed in this subject, and who do not at once see the chain of evidence which has led me to my inferences. For this there is no remedy but further investigation.

In regard to words which have been introduced into the language in modern days, I have generally referred them to the language from which the English immediately received them. A great part of these are from the Latin, through the French; sometimes, probably, through the Italian or Spanish. In some instances, however, the order is reversed; indeed, it can not always be known from which language the words have been received, nor is it a matter of any consequence.

One circumstance, however, deserves to be particularly noticed — that when I refer a vernacular word to the corresponding word in one of the Shemitic languages, I would not have it understood that the English word was *derived* or *borrowed* from that Oriental word. For example, I have given the Shemitic פרק as the verb corresponding with the English *break*, that is, the same word in those languages; not intending by this that our ancestors borrowed or received that word from the Chaldeans, Hebrews, or other Shemitic nation. This is not the fact. It would be just as correct for the compiler of a Chaldee or Hebrew Lexicon to derive פרק from the English *break* or German *brechen*. So when I deduce *coin*, through the French, Spanish, or Italian, from the Arabic, قَانَ, I do not consider the word as borrowed from the Arabic, but as proceeding from a common radix. With regard to *vernacular* words, in any European language, such deduction is always incorrect. Yet errors of this kind abound in every book I have seen, which treats of this subject. The truth is, all *vernacular* words in the languages of Europe are as old as the same words in Asia; and when the same words are found in the Shemitic and Japhetic languages, it is almost demonstrably certain that these words were in use *before the dispersion;* the nations of both families have them from the common stock, and the words, like the families of men which used them, are to be considered as of the same antiquity.

When, therefore, I state the words of another language as corresponding with *vernacular* words in the English, they are offered as affinities, or the same word varied dialectically, perhaps, in orthography or signification, but words from the same root as the English. Thus, under the word *bright*, I state the Saxon word, and then the corresponding word in the Ethiopic, the participle of a verb; not that our ancestors borrowed the word from the Ethiopians, but that the verb from which *bright* was derived, though lost in the Saxon, is still retained in the Ethiopic. This fact proves that the ancestors of the Saxons once used the verb, but suffered it to go into disuse, substituting *shine*, *scinan*, in its place.

It is much to be regretted that British authors and travelers admit into their writings foreign words, without conforming them, in orthography, to regular English analogies. It is owing to this disregard of the purity and regular form of orthography in English, that we are perplexed with such words as *burlesque*, *soup*, *group*, *tour*, *corps*, *depot*, *suite*, *pacha*, *ennui*, and many others. In this respect, modern writers manifest less taste than the writers of former centuries, who, when they borrowed foreign words wrote them in conformity to English analogies. This practice of blending with the English many words of an orthography which in our language is anomalous, is very embarrassing to readers who know only their vernacular tongue, and often introduces an odious difference between the pronunciation of different classes of people — an evil more sensibly felt in this country than in Great Britain, where differences of rank exist; in short, it multiplies the irregularities of a language, already so deformed by them as to render it nearly impracticable for our own citizens ever to overcome the difficulties of its orthography — irregularities which foreigners deem a reproach to the taste of a literary nation.

Where is the good sense which should dictate a manly firmness in preserving the regular analogies and purity of the language? Where is there a due attachment to UNIFORMITY, which constitutes the principal beauty and excellence of a language, and, beyond all other means, facilitates its acquisition? I would not refuse to admit foreign words into the language, if necessary or useful; but I would treat them as our laws treat aliens; I would compel them to submit to the formalities of naturalization, before they should be admitted to the rights of citizenship; I would convert them into English words, or reject them. Nor would I permit the same word to be written and pronounced in two different ways, one English, the other French. The French *suite* in English is *suit*, whether it signifies a set of clothes, or of apartments, or of armor, or of attendants.

In the orthography of certain classes of words I have aimed at uniformity; but I have not proceeded so far in this desirable reformation of the common spelling, as my own wishes and strict propriety might dictate. Thus, if *vicious*, from the Latin *vitium*, is written with *c*, the verb *vitiate* should regularly be written with the same letter; and we have precedents in the words *appreciate* and *depreciate*, from the Latin *pretium*. In like manner, *expatiate* should be conformed to the orthography of *spacious; exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*, should follow the analogy of *concede*, *intercede*, and *recede*. These are points of minor importance, but far from being unimportant.

In writing the termination of such verbs as *civilize*, *legalize*, *modernize*, there is a diversity which may be corrected without inconvenience. We indeed have some of the verbs of this class from the French, in which language *iser* is the termination; but most of them we have borrowed directly from the Latin or Greek, or perhaps from the Spanish or Italian, or they are of our own coinage. As the termination *ize* is conformable to the Greek original, as it has a definite meaning, and as it expresses the true pronunciation in English, it seems expedient to reduce the whole class to a uniformity of orthography.

Enterprise, *devise*, *comprise*, *revise*, *compromise*, and *surprise*, belong to a different class, and retain the orthography of their originals.

There is a fact respecting the pronunciation of *gn* in *cognizance* and *recognizance*, which seems to have escaped observation; this is, that *g* was introduced to express a nasal sound, as in the French *gn*, or Spanish *ñ*, but not for the purpose of being pronounced as *g*. It is probable that the Latins changed *con*, before *nosco*, into *cog*, for this reason; and it may be inferred, from the modern pronunciation of these words, that the Greeks omitted or softened the sound of γ in γιγνωσκω and γιγνομαι. However this may be, the old pronunciation of the words was undoubtedly *conusance*, or *conizance*, *reconizance*; and hence, in the old writers on law, the letter *g* was omitted. Indeed, there is a harshness in the pronunciation of *g* in these words, that offends the organs both of the speaker and hearer, and which well justifies the pronunciation of the old lawyers — a pronunciation which we frequently hear at this day among gentlemen of the bar.

Whether the Latins pronounced the letter *g* in such words as *benignus*, *condignus*, *malignus*, it is of no moment for us to deter-

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mine. In our mode of writing *benign*, *condign*, *malign*, the sound of *g* must be dropped; but it is resumed in the derivatives, *benignity*, *condignity*, *malignity*: so in *design*, *designate*; *resign*, *resignation*.*

In noting the obsolete words, which amount to some thousands, I may have committed mistakes; for words obsolete in one part of the British dominions, or in some part of the United States, may be words in common use in some other part of such dominions not within my knowledge. The rule I have generally observed, has been to note as obsolete such words as I have not heard in colloquial practice, and which I have not found in any writer of the last century. The notation of such words as are disused, may be of use to our own youth, and still more to foreigners who learn our language.

Under the head of etymology, in brackets, the reader will observe references to another work, for a more full explanation or view of the affinities of the words under which these references occur. These are references to a Synopsis of the principal uncompounded words in twenty languages — a work that is not published, and it is uncertain whether it will ever be published. But if it should be, these references will be useful to the philologist, and I thought it expedient to insert them.

ENGLISH ALPHABET.

Language or speech consists of human voices or articulate sounds, intended to communicate thoughts or ideas from one person to another.

Articulate voices are those which are formed by closing and opening the organs of speech — the lips, the tongue, the teeth, &c. An articulation is a jointing or closing of the organs, as in pronouncing *ab*, *ed*, *op*, *un*, *at*, *eth*, *ag*, *eng*.

Articulate sounds of the human voice are represented by letters or characters written, painted, engraved, or printed. A letter, or letters in combination, form syllables and words, which are the symbols of ideas.

To letters, syllables, and words, are annexed certain sounds, which, being uttered by the organs of speech, communicate ideas, through the instrumentality of the ears. When letters and words are written, painted, engraved, or printed, they communicate thoughts, through the instrumentality of the eyes.

In order to the communication of thoughts or opinions correctly, from one person to another, it is essential that both persons should annex the same sounds to the same letters and words; or that the letters and words used should be symbols of the same thoughts to both persons. This identity of sounds and symbols constitutes a particular language, the instrument of social intercourse in a nation.

In the English language, the letters are *twenty-six*; representing sounds, simple or compound; or modifying such sounds.

Letters are of two kinds, *vowels* and *consonants*.

Vowels are vocal sounds, uttered by opening the mouth or organs of speech, without a contact of the parts of the mouth. The sound of a perfect vowel may be prolonged at pleasure, without altering the position of the organs. Such is the first or long sound of *a*, *e*, *o*.

The vowels in the English are *six* — *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*. But *i* and *u* are not always simple vowels; and *y* is sometimes used as a consonant. These letters also represent different sounds — a circumstance which creates much difficulty in learning the language.

The broadest or deepest vowel sound is that of *a* in *fall*, *au* in *aught*, *aw* in *law*. This sound requires the largest opening of the mouth. A less opening of the organs gives the sound of the Italian *a*, as in *father*, *glass*. One less deep gives the sound of the short *a*, as in *fat*, *cat*, *can*. A still smaller opening gives the sound of *a* in *fate*, *make*; and a still smaller, gives the sound of *e* in *mete*, *feet*. The first sound of *o*, as in *note*, is made by a circular position of the lips; and with a less circular opening of the lips we utter the sound of *oo* in *tool*.

The first or long sound of *i* is compound, as in *pine*; so is the first sound of *u* in *due*, *suit*, *tribunal*. These sounds can not be exactly expressed or described in writing.

The first or long sound of each vowel is exemplified in the following words: —

a in *make*, *name*.	*o* in *note*, *hold*.
e in *me*, *mete*.	*u* in *duty*, *true*.
i in *pine*, *bind*.	*y* in *dry*, *defy*.

The short sound of each vowel may be exemplified in the following words: —

a in *mat*, *ban*.	*o* in *not*, *boss*.
e in *bet*, *men*.	*u* in *dun*, *must*.
i in *bit*, *pin*.	*y* in *pity*, *duty*.

The vowel *a* has a third sound, called *broad*, as in *ball*, *all*, *walk*. The same sound is expressed by *au* in *taught*, and by *aw* in *saw*. This sound is shortened in *what*, *quadrant*, *quality*. Its remaining sound is the Italian one mentioned above, as in *father*, *glass*.

The vowel *e* has the sound of long *a* in a few words, as in *prey*, *survey*, *their*.

The letter *i* retains its French sound, that of the English long *e*, in some words which we have received from the French language, as in *pique*, *marine*, *machine*.

The vowel *o*, in a few words, has the sound of *oo*, the French *ou*, as in *move*, *prove*, *lose*. This sound of *oo* is shortened in *book*, *look*. In a few words, *o* has the sound of *u* short, as in *dove*, *love*.

The first sound of *y*, as in *dry*, is the same as that of *i* in *pine*; and its short sound in *glory*, *pity*, is the same as that of *i* in *pin*, *brisk*. This short sound of *i* and *y* is, properly, the short sound of *e* long. Hence *little*, when the first vowel is prolonged, becomes *leetle*. Hence *been* is pronounced *bin*.

The short *e* in *let* is nearly, but not precisely, the short sound of *a* in *late*.

[Short *e* before *r* at the end of a word, and before *r* followed by any consonant but itself in the middle of a word, verges toward the sound of short *u*, as in *her*, *fertile*, in which *e* has not exactly the same sound as in *herring*, *ferry*. Most persons, indeed, as Smart remarks, run completely into the sound of short *u*, pronouncing the first syllable of *mercy* and of *murder* alike. Those who are more delicate in their pronunciation, endeavor to avoid this in *accented* syllables, retaining very slightly the sound of short *e*, though it is difficult to do this, in some cases, without running into the sound of *a*. These remarks apply also to the sound of short *i* and *y* in the same circumstances, as in *sir*, *circle*, *mirth*, &c. Smart remarks that, "even among the more refined classes, *sir*, *dirt*, *bird*, are pronounced *sur*, *durt*, *burd*; and, indeed, in all very common words, it would be somewhat affected to insist on the delicacy refered to."]

The vowel *u*, in some words, has the sound of *oo* in *book*, as in *pull*, *full*, *put*.

The letter *u*, in some words, is pronounced *yu*, in which case it is anomalous, representing both a consonant and a vowel. This pronunciation occurs in words which begin with *u*, forming a syllable by itself; as in *unite*, *union*, *unanimous*; and before *r*, as in *failure*, *measure*, *insure*, and in a few other cases.

Some English writers allege that the *proper* sound of *u* is *yu*. This is a great mistake; the true sound is nearly *eu*, but these letters do not express its exact sound.

The letter *w* has its form and its name from the union of two *v's*, in old books; *v* being called *yu*. This name is ill chosen, and not adapted to express its sound. This letter is, properly, a vowel, with the sound of *oo*, French *ou*, but shortened in pronunciation, as in *dwell*, pronounced *dooel'*.

That *w* is a vowel, is proved by the fact, that its sound, *oo*, may be prolonged at pleasure, with the same position of the organs; and it has the same sound both in the middle and at the beginning of a word; as in *dwell*, *well*. Yet at the beginning of a word, it is preceded by *a*, as *a wall*, *a woolen* garment, which has led writers to number it among the consonants.

W, before another vowel, forms a diphthongal sound; at least this combination seems to deserve a place among diphthongs. It corresponds exactly with *u* before a vowel, as in *equal*, *equity*, *iniquity*, *antiquity*, *quote*, *question*, *persuade*, in which *w* might be substituted for *u*, as it is in the Dutch language.

In a few words, *w* is written before *h*, but pronounced after it, as in *when*, *white*, pronounced *hooen*, *hooite*. This absurdity has proceeded from a change of the order of letters in the Saxon, in which *h* preceded *u*; thus, *hwen*, *hwite*.

* The Spanish *puño* is the Latin *pugnus*; and our word *pawn*, the D. *pand*, is the Latin *pignus*. So we pronounce *impune*, for *impugn*, French *impugner*, from the Latin *pugno*, *pugna*. How far these facts tend to show the Latin pronunciation, let the reader judge.

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Before *r*, as in *wrench*, *wring*, *w* is not pronounced. Before the diphthong *ou*, as in *wound*, *w* aids in forming a triphthong.

Following *o*, *w* forms part of a diphthong, as in *now*, *vow*; or is mute, as in *low*, *slow*, *snow*.

Two vowels rapidly pronounced in one syllable, constitute a diphthong; as *oi* in *join*; *oy* in *joy*; *ou* in *sound*; and *ow* in *vow*.

Two vowels in succession, when one only is pronounced, do not form a diphthong. In my books I follow Sheridan, and denominate such vowels a *digraph*; that is, *double written*. Such are the following: *ai*, *ay*, *au*, *aw*, *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *eu*, *ew*, *ey*, *ie*, *ou*, *ui*.

Consonants are the letters which represent the articulations of the organs. The letters of this sort, in the English language, are the following, in large and small characters: B, b; C, c; D, d; F, f; G, g; H, h; J, j; K, k; L, l; M, m; N, n; P, p; Q, q; R, r; S, s; T, t; V, v; X, x; Z, z.

The articulations or jointings made by these letters, may be learned from the following syllables: *ab*, *ac*, *ad*, *af*, *ag*, *aj*, *ak*, *al*, *am*, *an*, *ap*, *aq*, *ar*, *as*, *at*, *av*, *ax*, *az*. Observe the point of contact in the organs which stops the sound.

The letters *b*, *f*, *p*, *m*, *v*, represent the articulations of the lips, and are called *labials*, or *lip-letters*.

The consonants *d*, *t*, *l*, *n*, and *th*, represent the jointings of the tongue and the upper teeth, or gum in which the teeth are inserted. For this reason, they are denominated *dentals*, or *tooth-letters*.

The consonants close *c*, close *g*, *k*, and *q*, represent the articulations of the lower part of the tongue and upper part of the mouth, or palate; hence they are called *palatals*, or *palate-letters*.

The consonants *s* and *z* represent the position of the end of the tongue near the upper teeth; and when pronounced, the breath issues or is driven out between the tongue and teeth, with a hissing; hence these letters are called *sibilants*, or *hissing-letters*. The letter *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is precisely equivalent to *s*.

The letter *r* is uttered with a jar or vibration of the end of the tongue, near the upper teeth.

The letters *j* and *x* represent each two sounds; those of *j* may be expressed by *dj*, and those of *x* by *ks*. The consonant *g* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is, in many words, the exact equivalent of *j*.

The close articulations interrupt all distinct sound; such are *k*, *p*, and *t*, as in *ak*, *ap*, *at*. These are called *mutes*. *B* and *d* are mutes, but less close.

C and *g* are close articulations at the end of syllables, as in *public*, *rag*. At the beginning of syllables, they are close before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *can*, *cot*, *cud*; *gap*, *go*, *gun*. But before *e*, *i*, and *y*, *c* is equivalent to *s*, as in *cedar*, *city*, *cycle*; and *g* is sometimes close, as in *gift*, and sometimes compound, as in *general*, *ginger*.

The consonants which represent articulations not close, are *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *v*, *z*; as in the syllables *ef*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *es*, *ev*, *ez*.

H represents a breathing, and is denominated *aspirate*.

There are, in English, four articulations, for which there are no single characters; but they are represented by *ch*, *sh*, *th*, and *ng*.

The sound of *ch*, as in *church*, *cheer*, may be represented by *tsh*.

The sound of *sh* occurs in *shine*, *shall*. It is precisely equivalent to the French *ch*.

Th are aspirated in *think*, *throne*; but vocal in *that*, *thou*.

Walker, in explaining the letters of the alphabet, represents or denominates the consonant *b* as flat, and *p* as sharp; *v* as flat, and *f* as sharp; *d* as flat, and *t* as sharp; *th* in *thee*, *thou*, as flat, and *th* in *think*, as sharp. These epithets do not express the powers of these consonants, nor the differences between them. The true representation of them is this: *B* is a labial, representing a *less close* articulation than *p*, which indicates a compression of the lips, that instantly stops all sound. The articulation is the same. *D* represents a *less close* articulation of the tongue and upper teeth than *t*. *T* represents an articulation of the upper teeth and the lower lip, with a breathing without sound; *v* represents the same articulation with sound. *S* represents a near articulation of the end of the tongue and the upper teeth, with a breathing or hissing without sound; *z* represents the same articulation with a hissing sound. The same distinction exists between the articulation *sh* as in *fresh*, and that of *zh* as in *osier*, *fusion*, *delusion*.

The sound of *ng* is simple, and occurs in *sing*, *thing*, in which the articulation is not close. The same is also true of the participles and verbals, as *singing*, *singer*. But there is another class of words, as *anger*, *longer*, in which the *g* goes to the subsequent syllable, while, at the same time, the peculiar sound of *ng* is retained on the preceding syllable. To indicate this, such words are marked with a double accent, thus, *an″ger*, *lon″ger*, denoting that they are not to be pronounced either *ang-er*, or *an-ger*, but with the peculiar sound of *ng* followed by *g*, as described above. Yet there are not, in this case, *two* articulations, as some orthoëpists seem to suppose. The *g* directly succeeds the peculiar sound of *ng* without any new position of the organs, so that there is only one articulation or jointing between the syllables, though that is a close one.

Orthoëpists represent, that, in the combination *nk*, as in *ink*, *bank*, *n* has the sound of *ng*. This is a mistake. The sound of *ng* is nasal, the articulation being less close than *nk*. If the *n* in such words had the sound of *ng*, then *ink* would have a nasal sound, *ing*, preceding *k*; but this is not the fact; on the other hand, the close articulation *k* stops all sound. Walker, then, in representing *bank*, *brink*, as being pronounced *bangk*, *bringk*, entirely mistakes the fact.

Note. — In this work, the diphthongs of foreign words, from which anglicized words are derived, are very often rejected; as in *economy*, *edematous*, *atheneum*, *maneuver*, *pean*. The diphthongs *æ* and *œ* are of difficult formation in writing, and of no use in English words.

RULES FOR PRONUNCIATION,

AND EXPLANATIONS OF THE MANNER OF DESIGNATING SOUNDS IN THIS WORK.

The first or long sound of the vowels is designated by a horizontal mark over the vowel, thus, ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ. This mark is not necessary (though it is here used) in words and syllables ending in *e*, after a single consonant, as in *fate*, *mete*, *rite*, *note*, *mute*, in which the first vowel is long, and the final *e* is silent. So also it is unnecessary in the last syllables of *colonnade*, *fortitude*, *antipode*, *suicide*, *proselyte*, *consecrate*, and others of similar formation.

The first sound of a vowel is also indicated by the mark of accent immediately after the vowel, as in *fa'vor*, *ce'dar*, *vi'tal*, *glo'ry*, *tru'ly*, *cy'cle*.

The second or short sound of a single vowel is indicated by one or more consonants terminating the word or syllable, as in *ban*, *band*, *pen*, *bend*, *pin*, *flint*, *not*, *plot*, *sun*, *must*, *cyst*, *withstand*, *descend*, *rotund*.

The short sound is also indicated by the mark of accent immediately after a single consonant, as in *sal'ary*, *en'ergy*, *in'famy*, *bot'any*, *hus'band*, *sym'bol*.

The third or broad sound of *a* is designated by two points under the vowel; thus, *a̤ll*, *bro̤ad*. But the necessity of these points is superseded by a general rule, that, in most words in which *a* is followed by *ld*, *lk*, *ll*, as in *bald*, *balk*, *fall*, the letter *a* has its broad sound. [Still the *a̤* is generally used for greater clearness.]

This broad sound occurs in the digraphs *au* and *aw*; as in *taught*, *law*.

When this broad *a* is shortened, the sound is indicated by a single point under *a*; as in *wha̤t*, *qua̤drant*.

The fourth or Italian sound of *a* is designated by two points over the letter; thus, *bär*, *mäst*, *fäther*.

The letter *e* having the sound of *a* long, has a mark under the letter; as in *prey*, *convey*.

The letter *i*, when it has the sound of *e* long, has two points over the letter; thus, *fatïgue*, *marïne*.

The letters *i* and *o*, when they have the sound of *u* short, have a curving mark; thus, *bĭrd*, *dŏve*.

The vowel *o* has, in a few words, the sound of *oo*, French *ou*, which is indicated by two dots over the letter; thus, *mo̤ve*, *lo̤se*. This sound, when shortened, is designated by a point under each of the vowels; thus, *bo̱o̱k*, *lo̱o̱k*; *bu̱sh*, *full*.

The two letters *oo*, without points, have the sound of the French *ou*; as in *fool*, *room*.

The digraphs *ai*, *ay*, always have the sound of the first or long *a*, unless otherwise marked.

The digraphs *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ie*, always have the sound of the first or long *e*, unless otherwise marked.

In all cases, when one vowel of a digraph is marked, that vowel has the sound designated by the mark, and the other is quiescent; thus, *upbrāid*, *arrāyed*, *decēit*, *siēge*, *appēar*, *cōurse*, *flōat*, *bro̤a̤d*, *vein*, *shōw*.

By marking the vowel *o*, in the digraphs *ou* and *ow*, the digraph is distinguished from the diphthong; thus, in *sōurce*, *ou* are a digraph; but in *sour* they are a diphthong; and *bōw*, a weapon, is distinguished from *bow*, to bend.

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Thus *ou* and *ow*, without a mark, are always diphthongs.

The digraphs *eu*, *ew*, and *ui*, have the sound of the first *u*; as in *feud*, *brew*, *bruise*. The writers who attempt to give *u* and *ew*, after *r*, the sound of *oo*, as in *rude*, *brew*, [*rood*, *broo*,] encourage an affected pronunciation. In all such words, *u* and *ew* have the proper sound of *u* in *duty*, *tumult*, *lucid*, both in this country and in the general usage in England. Some persons affect to pronounce the letters *e* and *w* distinctly, *e* and *oo*; but this affectation was condemned by Wallis, as early as the reign of Charles II.

The vowel *i*, in the termination *ive*, is always short; as in *motive*, *relative*, pronounced *motiv*, *relativ*.

The peculiar articulation of the letter *r* renders it necessary to utter a slight sound of *e* short between a vowel and that letter. Thus, *bare*, *mere*, *mire*, *more*, *mure*, are pronounced *bāer*, *meer*, *mier*, *moer*, *muer*; so in *parent*, *apparent*, pronounced nearly *pāerent*, *appāerent*. This necessity makes a slight variation in the sound of *a*, but too inconsiderable to deserve a particular mark of distinction.

The accented syllable is designated by this mark ' at the end, as in *la'bor*, *glo'ry*, *ten'or*, *amend'*, *det'riment*, *withdraw'*, *avow'*, *destroy'*, *renew'*.

After syllables having two or more consonants followed by *e* quiescent, or a diphthong, the accent has no effect upon the vowel, as in *dislodge'*, *rejoice'*.

In many cases, the mark over the vowel might designate both the sound of the vowel and the accented syllable, as in *abrāde*, *upbrāid*, *dedūce*, *besiēge*; but the accent is uniformly marked.*

The letters *ch*, in words from the French, are pronounced as *sh*, and over the letter *c* is a mark; thus, *chaise*, pronounced *shāyz*.

The letters *ce*, *ci*, and *ti*, before a vowel, often blend into the sound of *sh*. Thus, *ocean*, *Phocion*, *motion*, are pronounced *o'shun*, *Pho'shun*, *mo'shun*. Hence, *ceous*, *cious*, *tious*, blend into the syllable *shus*, as in *cetaceous*, *gracious*, *factious*, pronounced *ceta'shus*, *gra'shus*, *fac'shus*.†

The termination *sion*, after a consonant, is pronounced *shun*; *concession* is pronounced *conceshun*. But after a vowel, it is pronounced *zhun*; *diffusion* is pronounced *diffu'zhun*.

The termination *tion*, in most words, is pronounced *shun*, after a vowel or consonant; *nation*, *affection*, are pronounced *na'shun*, *affec'shun*.

In a few words, *tian*, *tion*, are pronounced *chun*; as in *Christian*, *bastion*. *Egyptian* is an exception; *Egypshun*.

The termination *sier*, when not under the accent, is pronounced *zher* or *zhur*, as in *o'sier*, *bra'sier*; but when under the accent, it has the sound of *seer*, as in *cuirassier'*.

When two accents occur after *e* or *i*, and before *ci* and *ti*, they indicate that the preceding syllable ends with the pronunciation of *sh*. Thus, *pre'cious*, *vi'tiate*, are pronounced *presh'ous*, *vish'ate*; the *ci* and *ti* blending into the sound of *sh*.

In such words as *pronunciation*, euphony seems to require that *cia* should be uttered in two syllables, *pro-nun-ci-a'tion*, to prevent the repetition of the sound of *sh*; *pronunshashun*.†

Dr. Ash remarks, that the different vowels, in unaccented syllables, are pronounced alike, or nearly so. Thus, in the words *altar*, *alter*, *manner*, *manor*, *murmur*, all the vowels of the last syllables have nearly the same sound. Hence it is useless to mark the unaccented vowels, their sounds being too obscure and indistinct to be defined, or to be distinguished by marks. The nice distinctions between them, if any exist, are to be acquired only by usage and good taste.

The letters *gh*, in most English words, are quiescent. In the following, they are pronounced like *f*; *cough*, *chough*, *clough*, *enough*, *hough*, *laugh*, *rough*, *slough*, *tough*, *trough*.

H after *r* is mute, as in *rhetoric*.

G and *k* before *n* are mute, as in *gnaw*, *knave*.

W before *r* is mute, as in *wrest*, *wrong*.

In a few words, *k* after *w* is pronounced before it, as in *what*, *which*.

In the termination *en*, *e* is usually mute, as in *broken*, pronounced *brokn*.

The final *e* is mute after *l*, in the following syllables: *ble*, *cle*, *dle*, *fle*, *gle*, *kle*, *ple*, *tle*, *zle*.

B after *m* is mute, as in *dumb*.

L is mute before *k*, as in *walk*; before *m*, as in *calm*; and before *f*, as in *half*, *calf*.

N is mute after *m*, as in *hymn*.

Ph are always pronounced like *f*, as in *philosophy*; but they are silent in *phthisic*, pronounced *tizzic*.

P is mute before *s*, as in *psalm*; and before *t*, as in *ptyalism*, *Ptolemy*.

In the terminating syllable of adjectives, *ous*, the letter *o* is always silent.

The unaccented *y*, at the end of words, is short, like *i* in *pin*, *pit*, as in *glory*, *probity*. In the plural of such words, *ies* are pronounced *iz*, as *glories*, pronounced *gloriz*.

But *y*, in monosyllables, has its first sound, as in *dry*, *my*; and in verbs and plurals of nouns the same sound occurs in the inflections, as in *fly*, *flies*; *try*, *tries*; pronounced *flīze*, *trīze*.

In the termination *fy*, the *y* has its first sound, as in *fortify*. So also *i* in the last syllable of *fortifies*.

S has its proper sound after *f*, *p*, *k*, *t*, and *th* aspirate, as in *chiefs*, *caps*, *franks*, *pits*, *deaths*.

S has the sound of *z* after *b*, *d*, *g*, *gh*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s* and *ss*, *z*, *v*, *aw*, *ay*, *ew*, *ey*, *ow*, *oy*, *sh*, *ng*, *th* vocal, *ch*, *oe*, *ie*, and after *c* followed by *e* final; as in *robs*, *robes*, *races*, *rods*, *rides*, *rags*, *rages*, *toils*, *dreams*, *sighs*, *rains*, *bars*, *waves*, *roses*, *passes*, *mazes*, *laws*, *days*, *news*, *preys*, *vows*, *joys*, *brushes*, *sings*, *breathes*, *churches*, *foes*, *flies*.

S before *m* has the sound of *z*, as in *spasm*, *baptism*

The letter *z*, in Welsh words, is pronounced as the vocal *th* in *that*, *thou*.

In many cases, a word, the better to express the pronunciation, is written a second time, in the letters most proper for the purpose. In this case, the pronunciation of the radical word is to be observed in the derivatives, unless otherwise noted. Thus, *bright* is written *brīte*, to show the pronunciation; and this pronunciation is to be observed in its derivatives, *brightness*, *brightly*.

The letter *u*, it has been remarked, has the sound of *yu* in words in which this letter forms a syllable by itself, as in *u-nit*, *u-nanimous*, *u-biquity*, *u-surp*, and in some monosyllables, as in *use*, pronounced *yuse*.

In extending this sound to *u* after *d*, as in *gradual*, *credulous*, Walker has changed the sound of *d* to that of *dj*; and *gradual* becomes *gradjual* or *grajual*; *credulous* is changed to *credjulous* or *crejulous*. But this pronunciation of Walker is severely condemned by Jameson and Knowles. So also Walker's *butsheus* for *beauteous*, *plentshus* for *plenteous*, are condemned and discarded. The same fate attends Walker's *ingrejent* for *ingredient*, and other words of a like orthography.

The present practice is to give to *u* the sound of *yu*, in such words as *nature*, *feature*, *rupture*; which are pronounced *nāt-yur*, *fēat-yur*, *rapt-yur*. This practice seems to have been adopted to avoid the common corruption of a change of *t* into *tsh*, as in *natshur* — a pronunciation condemned by the latest orthoëpists.

But in words of more syllables than two, this pronunciation of *u* as *yu*, in the last syllable, as in *caricature*, *literature*, *judicature*, is not to be commended. [Still, as the corruption referred to occurs quite as frequently in words of this class as in those of two syllables, it has been thought best to place them all on the same footing, and to mark with the sound of *u* as heard in *unite*, all the terminations in *ure*, with their derivatives.]

The termination *ed*, in the past tense and participles of verbs, retains the vowel *e*, in this vocabulary, for showing the proper orthography, especially to foreigners; but in the customary pronunciation, this vowel is omitted, except after *d* and *t*. Thus, *abandoned*, *delivered*, *charmed*, are pronounced *abandond*, *deliverd*, *charmd*. This rule extends to all cases, except to some formal uses of particular words, or to occasional uses of some words in verse.

After *d* and *t*, this termination *ed* is, from necessity, pronounced as a distinct syllable; as in *abraded*, *hated*.

* It is said by some writer, that the accent never falls on a vowel, but always on a consonant. This is a great mistake. The last syllable of *foresee* has the accent on the last syllable, and on the vowels which *end* the syllable. In *open*, the accent is on the first syllable, in which there is no consonant.

† The English orthoëpists allege that the letter *c*, in such words, has the sound of *sh*. This is a mistake. The pronunciation of *sh*, in such words, is the effect of blending the sound of *c* with the following vowel. This mistake has misled Walker and others into a multitude of errors

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ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER,

AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

1. *Terminations in* OUR *changed into* OR. — Such words as *favor*, *labor*, &c., formerly ending in *our*, drop the *u*. One word, however, is here given in both ways, viz., *Savior*, *Saviour*.

2. *Terminations in* CK *changed into* C. — Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *iac*, which formerly ended in *k*, have dropped the *k*, as in *music*, *maniac*, &c. Add to these *almanac*, *sandarac*, *limbec* (from *alembic*); also *havoc*. The *k* is retained (1) in a few derivatives, as *colicky*, *trafficker*, *mimicking*, &c., to prevent an erroneous pronunciation; (2) in all monosyllables, as *sick*, *stick*, *wreck*, &c., and hence in their compounds, as *brain-sick*, *candlestick*, *shipwreck*, &c.; (3) in all other terminations except *ic* and *iac*, as in *arrack*, *hammock*, &c.

3. *Terminations in* RE *changed into* ER. — Such words as *centre*, *metre*, *theatre*, &c., with their compounds, have the *re* changed into *er*, as *center*, *meter*, *theater*, &c. Some hundreds of words, like *chamber*, *cider*, *diameter*, &c., have already undergone this change, which is here extended to about twenty more, to complete the analogy. *Acre*, *lucre*, and *massacre*, are necessarily excepted, because the change would lead to an erroneous pronunciation. The above words, however, are here given in both modes of spelling.

4. *Words in which the final consonant is not doubled in adding such formatives as* ING, ED, ER, *&c.* — It is a rule extending to many hundreds of cases, that, in adding to a word such formatives as *ing*, *ed*, *er*, &c., a single consonant at the end of a word is doubled when the accent falls on the *last* syllable, as in *forgetting*, *beginning*, *excelling*; but *is not doubled when the accent falls on any preceding syllable*, as in *benefiting*, *gardener*, &c. This rule has been violated in the case of about fifty words ending in *l*, whose derivatives have had the *l* doubled, as *traveller*, &c. These words are here restored to their true analogous spelling, as recommended by Walker, Lowth, Perry, and others, as in *traveling*, *canceled*, *leveler*, *counselor*, *duelist*, *marvelous*, &c. On the same principle, *woolen* is spelled with a single *l*. It does not interfere with this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalline*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, &c., have the *l* doubled, since they come directly from the Latin *cancellarius* and *metallum* (Greek μεταλλον), and the Greek χρυσταλλος. The above rule is also applied to the derivatives of *worship* and *bias*, making them *worshiping*, *worshiped*, *worshiper*, *biasing*, *biased*. *Bigoted* has already taken its true spelling with but one *t*, and such should be the spelling of *carbureted*, *sulphureted*, &c.

5. *Distinction between verbs in* IZE *and* ISE. — Verbs from the Greek ιζω, and others formed in analogy with them, have the termination *ize*, as *baptize*, *legalize*, &c. *Catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions. Verbs, and also some nouns, derived directly from the French, with a few from other sources, end in *ise*, as *advertise*, *advise*, *affranchise*, *amortise*, *chastise*, *circumcise*, *comprise*, *compromise*, *criticise*, *demise*, *despise*, *devise*, *disfranchise*, *disguise*, *divertise*, *emprise*, *enfranchise*, *enterprise*, *exercise*, *manumise*, *merchandise*, *misprise* (to mistake), *premise*, *reprise* (to take again), *revise*, *supervise*, *surmise*, *surprise*.

6. *Terminations in* ABLE. — *Able*, when incorporated into words ending with silent *e*, cuts it off, as in *blamable*, except after *c* or *g*, as in *noticeable*, *changeable*.

7. *Compounds of words ending in* LL. — Such compounds as *befall*, *miscall*, *install*, *forestall*, *inthrall*, *enroll*, retain the double *l*, to prevent a false pronunciation, making the last vowel short, as *befal*, *enrol*, &c. For the same reason, double *l* should be retained in the nouns *installment*, *inthrallment*, *thralldom*, and *enrollment*.

8. DEFENSE, OFFENSE, and PRETENSE. — In these words, *s* is substituted for *c*, because *s* is used in the derivatives, as *defensive*, *offensive*, *pretension*. The words *expense*, *recompense*, and *license*, have, on this ground, undergone the same alteration within comparatively a short period, and a change in the three mentioned above would complete the analogy. These words are here given in both forms of spelling.

9. FORETELL, DISTILL, INSTILL, FULFILL. — These words retain the *ll* of their primitives, for it must be retained in the participles and other derivatives, as *foretelling*, *distiller*, *instilling*, *fulfilled*, &c. In this case, it is only necessary to remember the rule, that the spelling of the original words *tell*, *still*, *fill*, is retained in all the derivatives.

10. CONNECTION, DEFLECTION, INFLECTION, REFLECTION. — These follow the spelling of their verbs, *connect*, *deflect*, *inflect*, *reflect*.

11. *Derivatives of* DULL, SKILL, WILL, *and* FULL. — These retain the *ll*, viz. *dullness*, *fullness*, *skillful*, *willful*, to prevent the inconvenience of exceptions to a general rule. Walker says, there is no reason why we should not write *dullness*, *fullness*, *skillful*, and *willful*, as well as *stiffness*, *gruffness*, and *crossness*.

12. *Derivatives of* VILLAIN. — The derivatives of *villain* ought to retain the *i*, as in *villainous*, *villainy*, &c. This is the case in all similar words when the *ain* is not under the accent, as *mountainous* from *mountain*, *captaincy* from *captain*, *chieftaincy* from *chieftain*, *chaplaincy* from *chaplain*, *certainty* from *certain*, &c. Both modes of spelling, however, are given in this volume.

13. MOULD *and* MOULT. — These words should be written *mold* and *molt*, like *gold*, *bold*, *fold*, *colt*, &c., in which the *u* has been dropped, or was never introduced; but they are here given in both ways.

14. *Terms in chemistry.* — The orthography *oxyd* (from οξυς) is considered preferable to *oxide*, because in all other derivatives the Greek *υ* is represented by the English *y*, as in *oxygen*, *hydrogen*, &c. In such terminations as *chlorid*, *fluorid*, *ammid*, &c., the final *e* is not used, because they are formed in analogy with *acid*, and the *e* is unnecessary, and might lead to the error of giving a long sound to the preceding *i*. Such words as *salicin*, *cerin*, *veratrin*, &c., also omit the final *e* in most cases, because it is unnecessary, though it is retained in *bromine*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, *iodine*, and a very few others. The spelling of the last class of words has the authority of Brande's Encyclopedia, the Penny Cyclopedia, and some distinguished chemical works.

15. WOE. — This word takes the final *e*, like *doe*, *foe*, *hoe*, *sloe*, *toe*, and all similar nouns of one syllable. The termination in *o* belongs, among monosyllables, to the other parts of speech, as *go*, *so*, and to nouns of more than one syllable, as *motto*, *potato*, *tomato*, &c.

16. PRACTICE, *as a verb.* — This verb should be spelled like the noun, with a *c*, as in *notice*, *apprentice*, and all similar words in which the accent *precedes* the last syllable. The distinction of spelling between the noun and verb belongs properly to words accented on the last syllable, as *device*, n., *devise* (pronounced *devize'*), v. To apply the distinction here, and spell the verb *practise*, tends to give it the same pronunciation (*practize*) as we often find in uneducated persons; but as this spelling, though in opposition to the regular analogy, is more prevalent, the verb is here given in both ways.

17. DROUTH is given as spelled by Spenser, Bacon, &c., and as still extensively pronounced; and *hight* as spelled by Milton, and derived from *high*. They are, however, placed under *drought* and *height*, the more ordinary spelling, though, on some accounts, the old spelling is to be preferred.

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ALPHABETS.

Names.	HEBREW AND CHALDEE.	SAMARITAN.
Aleph	א	⋏
Beth	ב	⋑
Gimel	ג	⋎
Daleth	ד	⋕
He	ה	⋓
Vau	ו	⋒
Zain	ז	⋔
Cheth	ח	⋖
Teth	ט	⋗
Yod	י	⋘
Caph	כ ך	⋙
Lamed	ל	⋚
Mem	מ ם	⋛
Nun	נ ן	⋜
Samech	ס	⋝
Ain	ע	⋞
Phe	פ ף	⋟
Tzaddi	צ ץ	⋠
Koph	ק	⋡
Resh	ר	⋢
Sin	שׂ	⋣
Shin	שׁ	
Thau	ת	⋤

Names.	ARABIC. Final.		Medial.	Initial.
Elif	ا	ا	ا	ا
Be	ب	ب	بـ	بـ
Jim	ج	ج	جـ	جـ
Dal	د	د	د	د
Dhal	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ
He	ه	ه	هـ	هـ
Wau	و	و	و	و
Ze	ز	ز	ز	ز
Ha	ح	ح	حـ	حـ
Kha	خ	خ	خـ	خـ
Ta	ط	ط	ط	ط
Tha	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
Ye	ي	ي	يـ	يـ
Kef	ك	ك	كـ	كـ
Lam	ل	ل	لـ	لـ
Mim	م	م	مـ	مـ
Nun	ن	ن	نـ	نـ
wanting	—	—	—	—
Ain	ع	ع	عـ	عـ
Gain	غ	غ	غـ	غـ
Fe	ف	ف	فـ	فـ
Tsad	ص	ص	صـ	صـ
Dhad	ض	ض	ضـ	ضـ
Kaf	ق	ق	قـ	قـ
Re	ر	ر	ر	ر
Sin	س	س	سـ	سـ
Shin	ش	ش	شـ	شـ
Te	ت	ت	تـ	تـ
The	ث	ث	ثـ	ثـ

Names.	SYRIAC. Final.		Medial.	Initial.
Olaph	ܐ	ܐ	ܐ	ܐ
Beth	ܒ	ܒ	ܒ	ܒ
Gomal	ܓ	ܓ	ܓ	ܓ
Dolath	ܕ	ܕ	ܕ	ܕ
He	ܗ	ܗ	ܗ	ܗ
Vau	ܘ	ܘ	ܘ	ܘ
Zain	ܙ	ܙ	ܙ	ܙ
Heth	ܚ	ܚ	ܚ	ܚ
Teth	ܛ	ܛ	ܛ	ܛ
Yud	ܝ	ܝ	ܝ	ܝ
Coph	ܟ	ܟ	ܟ	ܟ
Lomad	ܠ	ܠ	ܠ	ܠ
Mim	ܡ	ܡ	ܡ	ܡ
Nun	ܢ	ܢ	ܢ	ܢ
Semcath	ܣ	ܣ	ܣ	ܣ
Ee	ܥ	ܥ	ܥ	ܥ
Pe	ܦ	ܦ	ܦ	ܦ
Tsode	ܨ	ܨ	ܨ	ܨ
Kuph	ܩ	ܩ	ܩ	ܩ
Rish	ܪ	ܪ	ܪ	ܪ
Shin	ܫ	ܫ	ܫ	ܫ
Tau	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ

The Arabic vowels are only *three*, viz. Fatha, ـَ a, e; Kesra, ـِ e, i; Dhamma, ـُ o, u.

The diacritical signs are Jesm ـْ or quiescent Sheva; Teshdid ـّ or Dagesh forte; Hamza ـٔ placed over Elif when *radical*.

Nunnation or double final vowels, ـً ـٍ ـٌ, showing that they are to be pronounced *an*, *en* or *in*, *on* or *un*.

The Persians use the Arabic alphabet, with the addition of Pe, پ; Che, چ; Ghaf, ڭ ڴ; and Zhe, ژ.

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ETHIOPIC ALPHABET.

	A short.	U.	I.	A long.	E.	Y.	O.
Alph	ሀ a	ሁ u	ሂ i	ሃ a	ሄ e	ህ y	ሆ o
Bet	በ ba	ቡ bu	ቢ bi	ባ ba	ቤ be	ብ by	ቦ bo
Gemel	ገ ga	ጉ gu	ጊ gi	ጋ ga	ጌ ge	ግ gy	ጎ go
Den	ደ da	ዱ du	ዲ di	ዳ da	ዴ de	ድ dy	ዶ do
Hoi	ሀ ha	ሁ hu	ሂ hi	ሃ ha	ሄ he	ህ hy	ሆ ho
Waw	ወ wa	ዉ wu	ዊ wi	ዋ wa	ዌ we	ው wy	ዎ wo
Zai	ዘ za	ዙ zu	ዚ zi	ዛ za	ዜ ze	ዝ zy	ዞ zo
Haut	ሐ ha	ሑ hu	ሒ hi	ሓ ha	ሔ he	ሕ hy	ሖ ho
Hharm	ኀ ha	ኁ hu	ኂ hi	ኃ ha	ኄ he	ኅ hy	ኆ ho
Tait	ጠ tha	ጡ thu	ጢ thi	ጣ tha	ጤ the	ጥ thy	ጦ tho
Yaman	የ ya	ዩ yu	ዪ yi	ያ ya	ዬ ye	ይ yy	ዮ yo
Quaf	ቀ ka	ቁ ku	ቂ ki	ቃ ka	ቄ ke	ቅ ky	ቆ ko
Lawi	ለ la	ሉ lu	ሊ li	ላ la	ሌ le	ል ly	ሎ lo
Mai	መ ma	ሙ mu	ሚ mi	ማ ma	ሜ me	ም my	ሞ mo
Nahas	ነ na	ኑ nu	ኒ ni	ና na	ኔ ne	ን ny	ኖ no
Saut	ሠ sa	ሡ su	ሢ si	ሣ sa	ሤ se	ሥ sy	ሦ so
Ain	ዐ a	ዑ u	ዒ i	ዓ a	ዔ e	ዕ y	ዖ o
Af	ፈ fa	ፉ fu	ፊ fi	ፋ fa	ፌ fe	ፍ fy	ፎ fo
Pait	ጰ pa	ጱ pu	ጲ pi	ጳ pa	ጴ pe	ጵ py	ጶ po
Psa	ፐ pa	ፑ pu	ፒ pi	ፓ pa	ፔ pe	ፕ py	ፖ po
Zadai	ጸ za	ጹ zu	ጺ zi	ጻ za	ጼ ze	ጽ zy	ጾ zo
Zappi	ፀ zza	ፁ zzu	ፂ zzi	ፃ zza	ፄ zze	ፅ zzy	ፆ zzo
Kaf	ቐ ka	ቑ ku	ቒ ki	ቓ ka	ቔ ke	ቕ ky	ቖ ko
Rees	ረ ra	ሩ ru	ሪ ri	ራ ra	ሬ re	ር ry	ሮ ro
Saat	ሰ sa	ሱ su	ሲ si	ሳ sa	ሴ se	ስ sy	ሶ so
Tawi	ተ ta	ቱ tu	ቲ ti	ታ ta	ቴ te	ት ty	ቶ to

Note.—In the foregoing alphabets, the order of the Arabic and Ethiopic letters is conformed to that of the Chaldee and Hebrew. The reader will observe two or three defects, which are owing to the imperfection of the fonts of type

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DIRECTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

*** Compound words, which in ordinary writing have the parts separated by a hyphen, are arranged, when numerous, directly after the word which forms their first part. In many cases, however, especially when their number is small, they are arranged in their regular alphabetical order. If, then, a compound word is not found in the first-mentioned place, it should be sought in its strictly alphabetical order.

*** At the end of some of the etymologies, there are references, (as, under the word ABATE, "See Class Bd, No. 23, 33,") which point to corresponding parts in the author's "Synopsis of Words in Twenty Languages" — a work which has not yet been published.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	adjective.	*prep.*	preposition.	*Dan.*	Danish.	*Lat.* or *L.*	Latin.
adv.	adverb.	*pret.*	preterit tense.	*D.*	Dutch, *or* Belgic.	*Per.*	Persic, *or* Persian.
comp.	comparative, *or* compound.	*pron.*	pronoun.	*Eng.*	England, *or* English.	*Port.*	Portuguese.
con.	conjunction, *or* connective.	*superl.*	superlative.	*Eth.*	Ethiopic.	*Russ.*	Russian.
exclam.	exclamation, *or* interjection.	*v. i.*	verb intransitive.	*Fr.*	French.	*Sam.*	Samaritan.
f.	feminine.	*v. t.*	verb transitive.	*G.* or *Ger.*	German.	*Sans.*	Sanscrit.
m.	masculine.	*Am.*	America, *or* American.	*Goth.*	Gothic.	*Sax.*	Saxon, *or* Anglo-Saxon.
n.	name, *or* noun.			*Gr.*	Greek.		
obs.	obsolete.	*Ar.*	Arabic.	*Heb.*	Hebrew.	*Sp.*	Spanish.
pl.	plural.	*Arm.*	Armoric.	*Ice.*	Icelandic.	*Sw.*	Swedish.
pp.	participle passive, *or* perfect.	*Ch.*	Chaldee.	*Ir.*	Irish, *or* Gaelic.	*Syr.*	Syriac.
ppr	participle present.	*Corn.*	Cornish.	*It.*	Italian.	*W.*	Welsh.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., long or open,	as in mate, mete, mite, mote, mute, dye.	EW, or EU, like long *u*,	as in *new, feud.*	QQ,	as in *book.*	CK hard, like *k*,	as in *sick.*
Ä Italian, or ĀU,	*far.*	Ĭ like long *e*,	*marine.*	OU or OW,	*about, town.*	Ġ soft, like *j*,	*gem.*
Ą broad, ĄU or ĄW,	*fall.*	Ĭ like short *u*,	*bird.*	Ų,	*bull.*	G hard,	*give.*
Ą,	*what.*	Ŏ,	*move.*	Ų like *yu*	*unite.*	S like *z*,	*as, was.*
Ē like long *a*,	*prey, there.*	Ŏ like short *u*,	*dove.*	Ċ hard, or ĊH, like *k*,	*carry.*	S,	*west.*
EE, Æ, or Œ, like long *e*,	*meet, cæsura.*	Q,	*wolf.*	C soft, like *s*,	*certain.*	ŦH,	*this.*
		OI or OY,	*oil, boy.*	ĊH,	*much.*	TH,	*thin.*
		OO,	*moon.*	ŎH like *sh*,	*machine.*		

REMARKS.

1. *Improper Diphthongs.* — In these, the vowel which is sounded is alone marked, as in *āi, ēa*, or *eā, ūu*, &c.

2. *Double Accent* (″). — This is used in two cases: (1) When, in such words as *an″ger*, (pronounced *ang′ger*,) the *g* is, as it were, drawn back to the preceding syllable, forming with *n* the sound of *ng*, while it is also retained with its proper hard sound in its own syllable. Thus the distinction is marked between such words as *lon″ger*, of greater length, and *long′er*, one who longs. (2) When, in the case of *e* or *i* followed by *ci* or *ti*, the sound of *sh* is drawn back to the preceding syllable, as in *spe″cial, discre″tion, addi″tion, vi″cious*, (pronounced *spesh′al, diskresh′un, addish′un, vish′us.*) The double accent is also used when the sound of *zh* is drawn back, as in *transi″tion, vi″sion*, (pronounced *transizh′un, vizh′un;*) but this peculiarity is also indicated either by respelling or by the marked s. When the single accent (′) and double accent (″) both occur on the same word, the former is to be considered the primary, and the latter the secondary accent, as in *cheese′mon″ger.*

3. *Vowels in Italics.* — Vowels which are Italicized are not sounded, as the *a* in metal; the *e* in used, hazel, burden; the *i* in evil, cousin; the *o* in beckon, &c. Hence, the termination *ed* in participles and adjectives, when the *e* is Italicized, though separated to the eye, does not to the ear form a distinct syllable. Thus *used* is pronounced in one syllable.

4. *Accented Syllables.* — When an accented syllable ends in a consonant, the vowel which it contains has its regular short or shut sound, unless otherwise denoted according to the key.

5. *Unaccented Syllables.* — When an unaccented syllable ends in a vowel other than *e* mute, this vowel has an obscure or faint sound, unless otherwise marked. The obscure *a* is usually the short Italian *a*, as in *America*. The obscure *e, i*, and *y*, have the open sound of *e* shortened, as in *event*, labial, duty; and hence, in respelling for pronunciation, the *e* is used to denote these sounds. The obscure *o* and *u* have their regular open sounds, but somewhat shortened, as in *monopoly, superfluous*. When the unaccented syllable ends in a consonant, the vowel which it contains, if single, has its regular short or shut sound, as in *assign, explain, furnish, connective, calumny*; but *a* in such words as *monarchy*, &c., has the faint sound of the Italian *a*. In neither of these cases should the sound of the other vowels (*a, e, i, o, y*) run into that of *u* in *tub*.

6. *Terminations in* IGE, IGE, *&c.* — When the *i* in such terminations as *ice, ige, ile, ime, ine, ise, ite, ive*, is not marked with any distinctive character, it is to be considered short, as in *malice, vestige, hostile, feminine*, &c., pronounced *mal′is, ves′tij, hos′til, fem′inin*, &c.

7. *Long* A *before* R. — The long sound of *a* before *r* in the same syllable, as heard in *fare, pair, parent, bear*, &c., is nearly the same as in *fate*; or, more exactly, it begins with the latter sound, and ends with the faint sound of *e* or *ą*. In this case, however, the *a* should never be made a distinct syllable, *fā′er, pāy′rent*, but *fāre*, &c. So *prayer*, though spelled in two syllables, should be pronounced in one, as *prāre*. By many, however, the first part of this compound sound is entirely omitted, and the *a* in *fare*, &c., is pronounced like the *a* in *fat*, but much lengthened in quantity. This, according to Smart and all the later orthoëpists, as well as Walker, is a departure from true English usage.

8. *Italian* A. — The sound of *a* in *far, daunt*, &c., and its sound in *fast, pant*, &c., being radically the same, is represented by the same character, *ä*. Yet, in words like *fast, clasp, ask, pass, waft, path, pant*, &c., the sound is not so much prolonged as in *far*; and in such words as *dance, advantage*, it is shortened still more, and by some is changed into the sound of *a* in *fat*.

9. *Broad* A. — The distinction between the broad *a* (ą), or *aw*, and the same sound shortened (ą), as in *what*, is readily perceived. In some words, however, as *salt, cobalt*, &c., the *a* is not so broad as in *all*, nor so short as in *what*; but, in respect to this nicer distinction, the ear must decide.

10. *Short* E *before* R. — The sound of short *e* before *r* at the end of a word, or followed by another consonant than *r*, as in *confer, perform, herd, earth*, &c., is nearly the same as that of short *u* before *r*; but some, particularly in England, attempt, in this case, to give the *e* its regular short sound, as heard in *hen, herald, herring*. The same remarks may be made respecting *ir*, to which some attempt, in such words as *virgin, mirth*, &c., to give the regular sound of short *e* and *r*.

11. *Short* O. — The shut sound of *o* before *r* in the same syllable, as in *nor*, being unavoidably the same as that of ą, is not marked with any distinctive character. A sound intermediate in length between that of *a* in *all* and of *o* in *not* is heard in such words as *off, soft, song, cloth, loss, frost*, &c. Here, however, a drawl is carefully to be avoided.

12. *Long* U. — The long or open sound of *u* has been considered by many as a diphthong composed of *e*, or *y*, and *oo*. Dr. Webster regarded it, in most cases, as a peculiar vowel sound, nearly resembling *e* and *oo*, but so much closer as hardly to be diphthongal; and considered the sound as *yoo* only when it begins a syllable, or when it is heard in certain terminations, as in *ure*, &c. There is a strong tendency, which ought to be carefully avoided, to change this sound into *oo* after *d, t, l, n*, and *s*, as *doo′ty* for *dū′ty*, &c.; but in avoiding this, as Smart remarks, the *u* must be kept very close, and not run into *dyuty* or *de-uty*. Walker sounds *u* like *oo* after *r*; but even here, the best speakers, in Dr. Webster's view, give a slight softening between the vowel and the consonant, pronouncing *rude* in a less broad and open manner than *rood*, i. e., giving the *u* its distinctive sound.

13. *Respelling for Pronunciation.* — (1) In respelling the French *en, on*, &c., the letters *ng* are designed simply to mark the vowel as *nasal*, and are not to be pronounced themselves. (2) The respelling of a word, when a number of related words follow, applies to all of them down to some other word which is respelled. (3) Compound words, which are not respelled or otherwise marked, are to be pronounced like the simple words of which they are composed; but *of* and *with* at the end of compounds, like *hereof, herewith*, &c., have their final consonants sounded as in *doff, smith*.

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WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A is the first letter of the alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth; in the Ethiopic, however, it is the *thirteenth*, and in the Runic, the *tenth*. It is naturally the *first* letter, because it represents the first vocal sound naturally formed by the human organs; being the sound uttered with a mere opening of the mouth without constraint, and without any effort to alter the natural position or configuration of the lips. Hence this letter is found in many words first uttered by infants; which words are the names of the objects with which infants are first concerned, as the breast, and the parents. Hence in Hebrew ⟨DN⟩ *am*, is mother, and ⟨DN⟩ *ab*, is father. In Chaldee and Syriac, *abba* is father; in Arabic, *aba*; in Ethiopic, *abi*; in Malayan and Bengalese, *bappa*; in Welsh, *tad*, whence we retain *dad*: in Old Greek and in Gothic, *atta*: in Irish, *athair*; in Cantabrian, *aita*; in Lapponic, *atki*; in Abyssinian, *abba*; in Amharic, *aba*; in Shilhic and Melindane, African dialects, *baba*; and *papa* is found in many nations. Hence the Latin *mamma*, the breast, which is, in popular use, the name of mother; in Swedish, *amma* is a nurse. This list might be greatly extended; but these examples prove A to be the first natural vocal sound, and entitled to the first place in alphabets. The Hebrew name of this letter, *aleph*, signifies an *ox* or a *leader*.

A has, in English, four sounds; the long or slender, *as in place, fate*; the broad, *as in wall, fall*, which is shortened in *squad, what*; the open, or Italian, as in *father*, which is shortened in *china*; and the short sound, as in *fat*. Its primitive sound was probably *aw*. A is also an abbreviation of the Saxon *an* or *anc*, *one*, used before words beginning with an articulation; as, *a* table, instead of *an* table, or one table. This is a modern change; for in Saxon *an* was used before consonants as well as vowels; as, *an tid*, a time, *an gear*, a year. [See AN.]

This letter serves as a prefix to many English words, as in *aslerp, awake, afoot, aground, agoing*. In some cases, this is a contraction of the Teutonic *ge*, as in *asleep; aware*, from the Saxon *geslapan*, to sleep, *gewarian*, to beware; the Dutch *gewaar*. Sometimes it is a corruption of the Saxon *on*; as, *again*, from *ongean; awake*, from *onwacian*, to watch or wake. Before participles, it may be a contraction of the Celtic *ag*, the sign of the participle of the present tense; as, *ag-radh*, saying; *a-saying, a-going*. Or this may be a contraction of *on*, or, what is equally probable, it may have proceeded from a mere accidental sound produced by negligent utterance. In some words, *a* may be a contraction of *at, of, in, to*, or *an*. In some words of Greek original, *a* is privative, giving to them a negative sense, as in *anonymous*, from *a* and *ονομα*, *name*.

Among the ancients, A was a numeral, denoting 500; and with a dash, Ā, 5000. In the Hebrew, Syr., Ch., Sam., and Ar., it denotes *one* or unity. In the Julian calendar, A is the first of the seven dominical letters.

Among logicians, A, as an abbreviation, stands for a universal affirmative proposition. A asserts; E denies. Thus in *barbara*, *a*, thrice repeated, denotes so many of the propositions to be universal.

The Romans used A to signify a negative or dissent in giving their votes; A. standing for *antiquo*, I oppose or object to the proposed law. Opposed to this letter were U. R., *uti rogas*, be it as you desire — the words used to express assent to a proposition. These letters were marked on wooden ballots, and each voter had an affirmative and a negative put into his hands, one of which, at pleasure, he gave as his vote. — In criminal trials, A. stood for *absolvo*, I acquit; C. for *condemno*, I condemn; and N. L. for *non liquet*, it is not evident; and the judges voted by ballots thus marked. — In inscriptions, A. stands for *Augustus*; or for *ager, aiunt, aurum, argentum*, &c.

A. is also used for *anno*; as in A. D., for *anno Domini*, the year of our Lord; and A. M., for *anno mundi*, the year of the world; and also for *ante*, as in A. M., for *ante meridiem*, before noon; and for *arts*, as in A. M., for *artium magister*, master of arts. With the Romans, A. U. C. stood for *anno urbis conditæ*, in the year from the building of the city of Rome.

In *algebra*, *a* and the first letters of the alphabet represent known quantities — the last letters are sometimes used to represent unknown quantities.

In *music*, A is the nominal of the sixth note in the natural diatonic scale — called by Guido *la*. It is also the name of one of the two natural moods; and it is the open note of the 2d string of the violin, by which the other strings are tuned and regulated.

In *pharmacy*, ā or āā, abbreviations of the Greek *ana*, *signify of each separately*, or that the things mentioned should be taken in quantities of the same weight or measure.

In *chemistry*, A A A stand for *amalgama*, or *amalgamation*.

In *commerce*, A. stands for *accepted*, as in case of a bill of exchange. Merchants also number their books by the letters, A, B, C, instead of figures. Public officers number their exhibits in the same manner; as the document A, or B.

Alpha and Omega, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, are used in Scripture for the *beginning* and *end* — representative of Christ.

In *mathematics*, letters are used as representatives of numbers, lines, angles, and quantities. In *arguments letters are* substituted for persons, in cases supposed, or stated for illustration; as, A contracts with B to deliver property to D. — In the English phraseology, "a landlord has a hundred *a* year," "the sum amounted to ten dollars *a* man," *a* is merely the adjective *one*, and this mode of expression is idiomatic; a hundred in *a* [*one*] year; ten dollars to *a* [*one*] man.

A'AM, *n.* [Ch. ⟨אמה⟩, or ⟨אמן⟩, a cubit, a measure containing five or six palms.] A measure of liquids among the Dutch, varying in different cities from 37 to 41 English wine gallons.

AA-RON'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to *Aaron*, the Jew-
AA-RON'IC-AL, } ish high priest, or to the priesthood of which he was the head. *Doddridge.*

AB, in English names, is an abbreviation of *Abbey* or *Abbot*; as, *Alton, Abbey-town*, or *Abbot-town*.

AB, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, as in *abduct*, is the Greek *απο*, and the Eng. *of*, Ger. *ab*, D. *af*, Sw. Dan. *af*, written, in ancient Latin, *af*. It denotes *from*, separating or departure.

AB; the Hebrew name of *father*. [See ABBA.]

AB; the eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of July, and a part of August. In the Syriac calendar, *Ab* is the name of the last summer month.

AB'A-CA, *n.* A kind of flax in the Philippine Islands.

AB-A-CIS'CUS, *n.* In *ancient architecture*, the square compartments of Mosaic pavements.

AB'A-CIST, *n.* [from *abacus*.]
One that casts accounts; a calculator.

A-BACK', *adv.* [*a* and *back*, Sax. *on bæc*; at, on, or toward the back. See BACK.]
Toward the back; *on the back part*; backward. In *seamen's language*, it signifies the situation of the sails, when pressed back against the mast by the wind.
Taken aback, is when the sails are carried back suddenly by the wind.
Laid aback, is when the sails are purposely placed in that situation to give the ship sternway.
Mariner's Dict.

AB'A-COT, *n.* The cap of state, formerly used by English kings, wrought into the figure of two crowns.

AB-AC'TOR, *n.* [Latin, from *abigo*, *ab* and *ago*, to drive.]
In *law*, one that feloniously drives away or steals a herd or numbers of cattle at once, in distinction from one that steals a sheep or two.

AB'A-CUS, *n.* [L. *abacus*, any thing flat, as a cupboard, a bench, a slate, a table or board for games; Gr. *αβαξ*. Usually deduced from the Oriental, ⟨אבק⟩ *abak*, dust, because the ancients used tables covered with dust for making figures and diagrams.]
1. Among *the Romans*, a cupboard or buffet.
2. An instrument to facilitate operations in arithmetic. On this are drawn lines; a counter on the lowest line is *one*; on the next, *ten*; on the third, a *hundred*, &c. On the spaces, counters denote half the number of the line above. Other schemes are called by the same name. The name is also given to a table of numbers cast up; as, an *abacus* of addition; and, by analogy, to the art of numbering, as in Knighton's Chronicon. *Encyc.*
3. In *architecture*, a table constituting the upper member or crowning of a column and its capital. It is square in the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders, but its sides are arched inward in the Corinthian and Composite. The name is also given to a concave molding on the capital of the Tuscan pedestal, and to the plinth above the boultin in the Tuscan and Doric orders. *Encyc.*
4. A game among the Romans; so called from its being played on a board, somewhat in the manner of chess. *P. Cyc.*

AB'A-CUS HAR-MON'IC-US, *n.* The structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument.

AB'A-CUS MĀ'JOR, *n.* A trough used in mines to wash ore in. *Encyc.*

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AB'A-CUS PY-THA-GOR'IC-US, *n.* The multiplication table, invented by Pythagoras.

A-BAD'DON, *n.* [Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. אבר *abad*, to be lost, or destroyed; to perish.]

1. The destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit. Rev. ix.

2. The bottomless pit. *Milton.*

A-BAFT', *adv.* or *prep.* [Sax. *eft*, or *æft*, again. Hence *efter* or *after*, after, subsequent; Sax. *æftan*, behind in place; to which word *be* is prefixed — *beæftan*, behind — and this word is corrupted into *abaft*.]

A sea term, signifying in or at the hinder part of a ship, or the parts which lie toward the stern; opposed to *afore*. Relatively, it denotes *further aft*, or toward the stern; as, *abaft* the mainmast. *Abaft the beam*, is in that arch of the horizon which is between a line drawn at right angles with the keel, and the point to which the stern is directed. It is often contracted into *aft*. *Mar. Dict.*

A-BAI'SANCE. See OBEISANCE.

AB-AL'IEN-ATE, *v. t.* [See ALIENATE, ALIENE.] To transfer the title of property from one to another; a term of the civil law, *rarely or never used in common law proceedings.*

AB-AL'IEN-A-TED, *pp.* Transferred from one to another.

AB-AL'IEN-A-TING, *ppr.* Transferring from one to another.

AB-AL-IEN-A'TION, *n.* The transferring of title to property. [See ALIENATION.]

A-BAN'DON, *v. t.* [Fr. *abandonner*; Sp. and Port. *abandonar*; It. *abbandonare*; said to be from *ban* and *donner*, to give over to the ban or proscription; or from *a* or *ab* and *bandum*, a flag or ensign.]

1. To forsake entirely; as, to *abandon* a hopeless enterprise.

Woe to that generation by which the testimony of God shall be *abandoned*. *Dr. Mason.*

2. To renounce and forsake; to leave with a view never to return; to desert as lost or desperate; as, to *abandon* a country; to *abandon* a cause or party.

3. To give up or resign without control, as when a person yields *himself*, without restraint, to a propensity; as, to *abandon* one's self *to* intemperance. Abandoned *over* and abandoned *of* are obsolete.

4. To resign; to yield, relinquish, or give over entirely.

Verus *abandoned* the cares of empire to his wiser colleague. *Gibbon.*

5. In *commerce*, to relinquish to insurers all claim to a ship or goods insured, as a preliminary toward recovering for a total loss. *Park.*

A-BAN'DON, *n.* One who totally forsakes or deserts. [*Obs.*]

2. A relinquishment. [*Not used.*] *Kames.*

A-BAN'DON-ED, *pp.* Wholly forsaken or deserted.

2. *a.* Given up, as to a vice: hence, extremely wicked, or sinning *without restraint*; irreclaimably wicked.

A-BAN-DON-EE', *n.* In *law*, one to whom any thing is abandoned.

A-BAN'DON-ER, *n.* One who abandons.

A-BAN'DON-ING, *ppr.* Forsaking or deserting wholly; renouncing; yielding one's self without restraint.

A-BAN'DON-ING, *n.* A forsaking; total desertion.

When thus the helm of justice is abandoned, a universal *abandoning* of all other posts will succeed. *Burke.*

A-BAN'DON-MENT, *n.* A total desertion; a state of being forsaken.

2. In *commerce*, the relinquishing to underwriters all the property saved from loss by shipwreck, capture, or other peril stated in the policy. This *abandonment* must be made before the insured can demand indemnification for a total loss. *Park.*

A-BAN'DUM, *n.* In *old law*, any thing forfeited or confiscated.

AB-AN-NU'TION, (-an-nish'un,) *n.* [*Low Lat.*] A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter. [*Not much used.*] *Dict.*

A-BAP-TIS'TON, *n.* The perforating part of the old trephine, an instrument used in trepanning. [*Obs.*] *Coxe.*

A-BARE', *v. t.* [Sax. *abarian*. See BARE.] To make bare; to uncover. [*Not in use.*]

AB-AR-TIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* [See ARTICULATE.] In *anatomy*, that species of articulation or structure of joints, which admits of manifest motion; called also *diarthrosis* and *dearticulation*. *Encyc. Coxe.*

A-BAS', *n.* A weight in Persia used in weighing pearls, one eighth less than the European carat. *Encyc.*

A-BASE', *v. t.* [Fr. *abaisser*, from *bas*, low, or the bottom; W. *bais*; Latin and Gr. *basis*; Eng. *base*; It. *abbassare*; Sp. *baxo*, low. See ABASH.]

1. The literal sense of *abase* is, to lower or depress, to throw or cast down, as used by Bacon, "to *abase* the eye." But the word is seldom used in reference to material things.

2. To cast down; to reduce low; to depress; to humble; to degrade; applied to the passions, rank, office, and condition in life.

Those that walk in pride he is able to *abase*. Dan. iv.
Whosoever exalteth himself shall be *abased*. Matt. xxiii. Job xl. 2 Cor. xi.

A-BASED', *pp.* Reduced to a low state, humbled, depressed.

In *heraldry*, it is used of the wings of eagles, when the tops are turned downward toward the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut, the natural way of bearing them being spread, with the top pointing to the chief of the angle. *Bailey. Chambers.*

A-BASE'MENT, *n.* The act of humbling or bringing low; also, a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

A-BASH', *v. t.* [Heb. and Ch. בוש *bosh*, to be confounded, or ashamed.]

To make the spirits to fail; to cast down the countenance; to make ashamed; to confuse or confound, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, &c.

They heard and were *abashed*. *Milton.*

A-BASH'ED, *pp* Confused with shame, confounded; put to silence: followed by *at*.

A-BASH'ING, *ppr.* Putting to shame or confusion.

A-BASH'MENT, *n.* Confusion from shame.

A-BAS'ING, *ppr.* Humbling, depressing, bringing low.

A-BAS'SI, or A-BAS'SIS, *n.* A silver coin of Persia, of the value of twenty cents, about ten pence sterling. *Encyc.*

A-BAT'A-BLE, *a.* That may or can be abated; as, an *abatable* writ or nuisance.

A-BATE', *v. t.* [Fr. *abattre*, to beat down; *battre*, to beat, to strike; Sp. *batir*, *abatir*; Port. *bater*, *abater*; It. *batterc*, *abbattere*; Heb. Ch. רכב, *habat*; to beat; Syr. ܪܟܒ id Ar خبط *kabata*, to beat, and كبت *kabata*, to beat down, to prostrate. The Saxon has the participle *gebatod*, abated. The prefix is sunk to *a* in *abate*, and lost in the participle *beat*. See Class Bd. No. 23, 33.]

1. To beat down; to pull down; to destroy in any manner; as, to *abate* a nuisance.

2. To lessen; to diminish; to moderate; as, to *abate* zeal; to *abate* pride; to *abate* a demand; to *abate* courage.

3. To lessen; to mitigate; as, to *abate* pain, sorrow, or misery. *Addison.*

4. To overthrow; to cause to fail; to frustrate by judicial sentence; as, to *abate* a writ.

5. To deject; to depress; as, to *abate* the soul. [*Obs.*]

6. To deduct.

Nothing to add, and nothing to *abate*. *Pope.*

7. To cause to fail; to annul. By the English law, a legacy to a charity is *abated* by a deficiency of assets.

8. To remit; as, to *abate* a tax.

A-BATE', *v. i.* To decrease, or become less in strength or violence; as, pain *abates*; a storm *abates*.

2. To fail; to be defeated, or come to nought; as, a writ *abates*. By the civil law, a legacy to a charity does not *abate* by deficiency of assets.

3. In *law*, to enter into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, and before the heir or devisee takes possession. *Blackstone.*

4. In *horsemanship*, to perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to *abate*, or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times. *Encyc.*

A-BAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Lessened; decreased; destroyed; mitigated; defeated; remitted; overthrown; depressed.

A-BATE'MENT, *n.* The act of abating; the state of being abated.

2. A reduction, removing, or pulling down, as of a nuisance. *Blackstone.*

3. Diminution, decrease, or mitigation, as of grief or pain.

4. Deduction, sum withdrawn, as from an account.

5. Overthrow, failure, or defeat, as of a writ. *Blackstone.*

6. The entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee. *Blackstone.*

7. In *heraldry*, a mark of dishonor in a coat of arms, by which its dignity is debased for some stain on the character of the wearer.

A-BAT'ER, *n.* The person or thing that abates.

A-BAT'ING, *ppr.* Pulling down; diminishing; defeating; remitting.

A-BAT'OR, *n.* A person who enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee. *Blackstone.*

AB'A-TIS, } *n.* [Fr. *abatis.*] [from *beating* or pull-
AB'AT-TIS, } ing down. Fr. *abattre.*] Rubbish.

In *fortification*, piles of trees, or branches of trees sharpened, and laid with their points outward, in front of ramparts, to prevent assailants from mounting the walls. *Encyc.*

A-BAT-TOIR', (a-bat-wor',) *n.* [Fr.] A building for the slaughtering of cattle.

AB'A-TUDE, *n.* [from *abate.*] Any thing diminished. *Bailey.*

AB'A-TURE, *n.* [from *abate.*] Grass beaten or trampled down by a stag in passing. *Dict.*

A-BAUM', *n.* A species of red clay. [*Not in use.*]

AB-AW'ED, *pp.* Abashed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

ABB, *n.* [Sax. *ab* or *ob.*] Among weavers, yarn for the warp. Hence *abb-wool* is wool for the *abb*. *Encyc.*

AB'BA, *n.* In the Chaldee and Syriac, a father; and figuratively, a superior. Sans. *appen.*

In the Syriac, Coptic and Ethiopic churches, it is a title given to the bishops, and the bishops bestow the title, by way of distinction, on the bishop of Alexandria. Hence the title *Baba*, or *Papa*, *Pope* or *Great Father*, which the bishop of Alexandria bore, before the bishop of Rome.

AB'BA-CY, *n.* [from *abba*, Low Lat. *abbatia.*] The dignity, rights and privileges of an abbot. It comprehends the government and revenues.

AB-BAT'IC-AL, } *a.* Belonging to an abbey.
AB-BA'TIAL, }

AB'BE, (ab'by,) *n.* [Fr. *abbé*, from *abba.*]

In a monastic sense, the same as an *abbot*; but more generally, a title in Roman Catholic countries, without any determinate rank, office, or rights. The abbes are numerous, and generally have some literary attainments; they dress as academics or scholars, and act as instructors, in colleges and private families; or as tutors to young gentlemen on their travels; and many of them become authors.

AB'BESS, *n.* [from *abba.*]

A female superior or governess of a nunnery, or convent of nuns, having the authority over the nuns which the abbots have over the monks. [See ABBEY.]

AB'BEY, *n.* pl. ABBEYS, [from *abba.*]

A monastery or society of persons of either sex, secluded from the world and devoted to religion. The males are called *monks*, and governed by an abbot; the females are called *nuns*, and governed by an abbess. These institutions were suppressed in England by Henry VIII.; but they still exist in Roman Catholic countries.

AB'BEY-LUB-BER, *n.* A name given to monks in contempt for their idleness.

AB'BOT, *n.* [formerly ABBAT, from *abba*, latinized *abbas*, *-atis*, or from Heb. plural אבות, *aboth.*] The superior or governor of an abbey or monastery. Originally, monasteries were founded in retired places, and the religious had no concern with secular affairs, being entirely subject to the prelates. But the abbots, possessing most of the learning in ages of ignorance, were called from their seclusion to aid the churches in opposing heresies; monasteries were founded in the vicinity of cities; the abbots became ambitious, and set themselves to acquire wealth and honors; some of them assumed the miter, threw off their dependence on the bishops, and obtained seats in parliament. For centuries, princes and noblemen bore the title of *abbots*. At present, in Roman Catholic countries, abbots are *regular*, or such as take the vow, and wear the habit of the order; and *commendatory*, such as are seculars, but obliged, when of suitable age, to take orders. The title is borne also by some persons who have not the government of a monastery; as bishops whose sees were formerly abbeys. *Encyc.*

AB'BOT-SHIP, *n.* The state of an abbot.

AB-BRE'VI-ATE, *v. t.* [It. *abbreviare*; Sp. *abreviar*; Port. *abbreviar*; from L. *abbrevio*, *brevio*, from *brevis*, short; contracted from Gr. βραχυς, from the root of *break*, which see.]

1. To shorten; to make shorter by contracting the parts. [*In this sense not much used, nor often applied to material substances.*]

2. To shorten; to abridge by the omission or defalcation of a part; to reduce to a smaller compass; as, to *abbreviate* a writing.

3. In *mathematics*, to reduce fractions to lower terms. *Wallis.*

AB-BRE'VI-ATE, *n.* An abridgment. [*Obs.*] *Elyot.*

AB-BRE'VI-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Shortened; reduced to lower terms; abridged.

2. In *botany*, an abbreviated perianth is shorter than the tube of the corol. *Martyn.*

AB-BRE'VI-A-TING, *ppr.* Shortening; contracting in length, or into a smaller compass; reducing to lower terms.

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AB-BRE-VI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of shortening or contracting.

2. A letter or a few letters used for a word; as, *Gen.* for *Genesis*; U. S. A. for *United States of America*. Also, an arbitrary mark, used for the same purpose; as, $ for dollar; ♀ for copper, or the planet Venus.

3. The reduction of fractions to lower terms.

4. In *music*, one *dash*, or more, through the stem of a note, dividing it respectively into quavers, semiquavers, or demisemiquavers. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

AB-BRĒ'VI-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who abridges or reduces to a smaller compass.

AB-BRĒ'VI-Ā-TORS, *n. pl.* A college of seventy-two persons in the chancery of Rome, whose duty is to draw up the pope's briefs, and reduce petitions, when granted, to a due form for bulls.

AB-BRĒ'VI-A-TO-RY, *a* Shortening; contracting.

AB-BRĒ'VI-A-TURE, *n.* A letter or character for shortening; an abridgment, a compend.

A, B, C; the three first letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet.

A-B-C-Book; a little book for teaching the elements of reading. *Shak.*

AB-DAL-Ā'VI, *n.* The Egyptian melon.

AB'DALS, *n. pl.* The name of certain fanatics in the Mohammedan countries of Asia, who, in excess of zeal, sometimes run into the streets, and attempt to kill all they meet who are of a different religion; and if they are slain for their madness, they think it meritorious to die, and by the vulgar are deemed martyrs. *Encyc.*

AB'DE-RITE, *n.* An inhabitant of Abdera, a maritime town in Thrace. Democritus is so called from being a native of the place. As he was given to laughter, foolish or incessant laughter is called *abderian*. *Whitaker.*

AB'DEST, *n.* Purification by washing; a Mohammedan rite.

AB'DI-CANT, *a.* [See ABDICATE.] Abdicating; renouncing.

AB'DI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *abdico*; *ab* and *dico*, to dedicate, to bestow; but the literal primary sense of *dico* is to send or thrust.]

1. In *a general sense*, to relinquish, renounce, or abandon. *Forster.*

2. To abandon an office or trust, without a formal resignation to those who conferred it, or without their consent; also, to abandon a throne, without a formal surrender of the crown.

Case of King James, Blackstone.

3. To relinquish an office before the expiration of the time of service. *Case of Diocletian, Gibbon*; also *Case of Peter III., Coxe's Russ.*

4. To reject; to renounce; to abandon as a right. *Burke.*

5. To cast away; to renounce; as, to *abdicate our mental faculties*. [*Unusual.*] *J. P. Smith.*

6. In *the civil law*, to disclaim a son and expel him from the family, as a father; to disinherit during the life of the father. *Encyc.*

AB'DI-CĀTE, *v. i.* To renounce; to abandon; to cast off; to relinquish as a right, power, or trust.

Though a king may *abdicate* for his own person, he can not abdicate for the monarchy. *Burke.*

AB'DI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Renounced; relinquished without a formal resignation; abandoned.

AB'DI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Relinquishing without a formal resignation; abandoning.

AB-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of abdicating; the abandoning of an office or trust, without a formal surrender, or before the usual or stated time of expiration.

2. A casting off; rejection.

AB'DI-CA-TIVE, or AB-DIC'A-TIVE, *a.* Causing or implying abdication. *Dict.*

AB'DI-TIVE, *a.* [L. *abdo*, to hide; *ab* and *do*.] Having the power or quality of hiding. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

AB'DI-TO-RY, *n.* A place for secreting or preserving goods. *Cowel.*

AB-DŌ'MEN, or AB'DO-MEN, *n.* [L., perhaps *abdo* and *omentum*.]

1. The lower belly, or that part of the body which lies between the thorax and the bottom of the pelvis. It is lined with a membrane called *peritoneum*, and contains the stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, bladder, and intestines. It is separated from the breast internally by the diaphragm, and externally by the extremities of the ribs. *Quincy.*

2. In *insects*, that part of the body posterior to the corselet. In some species, it is covered with wings, and a case. It is divided into segments or rings, on the sides of which are small spiracles by which the insect respires. *D. Nat. Hist.*

AB-DOM'IN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the lower belly.

AB-DOM'IN-AL, *n.*; *pl.* ABDOMINALS. In *ichthyology*, the abdominals are a class or order of fish whose ventral fins are placed behind the pectoral, and which belong to the division of *bony fish*. The class contains, among other fishes, the loche, salmon, pike, argentine, atherine, mullet, flying fish, herring, and carp. *Encyc.*

AB-DOM'IN-AL RING, or IN'GUIN-AL RING, *n.* An oblong tendinous ring in each groin, through which passes the spermatic cord in men, and the round ligaments of the uterus in women. *Med. Dict.*

AB-DOM'IN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen; having a large belly. *Cowper.*

AB-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *abduco*, to lead away; of *ab* and *duco*, to lead. See DUKE.

To draw from; to withdraw, or draw to a different part; used chiefly in anatomy.

AB-DŪ'CENT, *a.* Drawing from, pulling back; used of those muscles which pull back certain parts of the body, for separating, opening, or bending them. The *abducent* muscles, called *abductors*, are opposed to the *adducent* muscles or *adductors*. *Med. Dict.*

AB-DUCT', *v. t.* To take away surreptitiously and by force.

AB-DUC'TION, *n.* In *a general sense*, the act of drawing apart, or carrying away.

2. In *surgery*, a species of fracture, in which the broken parts recede from each other.

3. In *logic*, a kind of argumentation, called by the Greeks *apagoge*, in which the major is evident, but the minor is not so clear as not to require further proof; as in this syllogism, "All whom God absolves are free *from sin*: God absolves all who are in Christ; therefore all who are in Christ are free from sin," *Encyc.*

4. In *law*, the taking and carrying away of a child, a ward, a wife, &c., either by fraud, persuasion, or open violence. *Blackstone.*

AB-DUC'TOR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle which serves to withdraw, or pull back, a certain part of the body; as the *abductor oculi*, which pulls the eye outward.

2. A person guilty of abduction.

A-BEAR', (a-bārᵉ',) *v. t.* [Sax. *abæran*.] To bear; to behave. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-BEAR'ANCE, *n.* [from *abear*, now disused; from *bear*, to carry.] Behavior, demeanor. *Blackstone.*

A-BE-CE-DA'RI-AN, *n.* [a word formed from the first four letters of the alphabet.] One who teaches the letters of the alphabet, or a learner of the letters.

A-BE-CE'DA-RY, } *a.* Pertaining to, or formed
A-BE-CE-DA'RI-AN, } by the letters of the alphabet.

A-BED', *adv.* [See BED.] On or in bed.

A-BELE', or Ā'BEL-TREE, *n.* A name of the white poplar. [See POPLAR.]

A-BĒL'I-ANS, AB-E-LŌ'NI-ANS, or Ā'BEL-ITES, *n. pl.* In *church history*, a reputed temporary sect in Africa, mentioned only by Augustine, who states that they married, but lived in continence, after the manner, as they pretended, of Abel, and attempted to maintain the sect by adopting the children of others. *J. Murdock.*

Ā'BEL-MOSK, *n.* A trivial name of a species of hibiscus, or Syrian mallow. The plant rises on a herbaceous stalk, three or four feet, sending out two or three side branches. The seeds have a musky odor, (whence its name, μοσχος,) for which reason the Arabians mix them with coffee.

Ā'BER, *n.* In *Celtic*, the mouth of a river.

A-BER'DE-VINE, *n.* The European siskin, *Carduelis spinus*, a small green and yellow finch.

AB-ER'RANCE, } *n.* [L. *aberrans*, *aberro*, to wan-
AB-ER'RAN-CY, } der from; of *ab* and *erro*, to wander.]

A wandering or deviating from the right way, but rarely used in a literal sense. In *a figurative sense*, a deviation from truth, error, mistake; and in *morals*, a fault, a deviation from rectitude. *Brown.*

AB-ER'RANT, *a.* Wandering; straying from the right way.

AB-ER-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *aberratio*.] The act of wandering from the right way; deviation from truth or moral rectitude; deviation from a straight line.

2. In *astronomy*, a small apparent motion of the fixed stars, occasioned by the progressive motion of light and the earth's annual motion in its orbit. By this, they sometimes appear twenty seconds distant from their true situation. *Lunier.*

3. In *optics*, a deviation in the rays of light, when inflected by a lens or speculum, by which they are prevented from uniting in the same point. It is occasioned by the figure of the glass or speculum, or by the unequal refrangibility of the rays of light. *Encyc.*

Crown of aberration; a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays, by which its apparent diameter is enlarged. *Cyc.*

AB-ER'RING, *part. a.* Wandering; going astray. *Brown.*

AB-ER-RUNC'ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *averrunco*.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

A-BET', *v. t.* [Sax. *betan*, *gebetan*; properly, to push forward, to advance; hence, to amend, to revive, to restore, to make better; and applied to fire, to increase the flame, to excite, to promote. Hence, to aid by encouraging or instigating. Hence, in Saxon, *Na bete nan man the fyr*; Let no man bet (better, excite) the fire, LL. Ina. 78.]

1. To encourage by aid or countenance, but now used chiefly in a bad sense. "To *abet* an opinion," in the sense of *support*, is used by Bishop Cumberland; but this use is hardly allowable.

2. In *law*, to encourage, counsel, incite, or assist in a criminal act.

A-BET', *n.* The act of aiding or encouraging in a crime. [*Not used.*]

A-BET'MENT, *n.* The act of abetting.

A-BET'TED, *pp.* Incited, aided, encouraged to a crime.

A-BET'TING, *ppr* Counseling, aiding or encouraging to a crime.

A-BET'TOR, *n.* One who abets, or incites, aids or encourages another to commit a crime. *In treason*, there are no abettors; all persons concerned being principals.

AB-E-VAC-U-Ā'TION, *n.* [*ab* and *evacuation*.] In *medicine*, a partial evacuation of morbid humors of the body, either by nature or art. *Cyc.*

A-BEY'ANCE, (a-bay'ance,) *n.* [Norm. *abbaiaunce*, or *abaizance*, in expectation, *boyance*, expectation. Qu. Fr. *bayer*, to gape, to look a long time with the mouth open; to stand looking in a silly manner; It. *badare*, to amuse one's self, to stand trifling; "tenere a bada." to keep at bay; "star a bada," to stand trifling. If Bd are the radical letters, it seems to belong to the root of *abide*. See BAY.]

1. In expectation or contemplation of law. The fee simple or inheritance of lands and tenements is in *abeyance*, when there is no person in being in whom it can vest; so that it is in a state of expectancy or waiting until a proper person shall appear. Thus, if land is leased to A for life, remainder to the heirs of B, the remainder is in *abeyance* till the death of B. *Blackstone.*

2. *Popularly*, a state of suspension, or temporary extinction. *Ecl. Rev*

AB'GRE-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *abgrego*, *ab* and *grex*.] To separate from a herd. [*Obs.*]

AB-GRE-GĀ'TION, *n.* Separation from a herd or flock. [*Obs.*]

AB-HOR', *v. t.* [L. *abhorreo*, of *ab* and *horreo*, to set up bristles, shiver or shake; to look terrible.]

1. To hate extremely, or with contempt; to loathe, detest, or abominate. *Shak.*

2. To despise or neglect. Psal. xxii 24. Amos vi. 8.

3. To cast off or reject. Psal. lxxxix. 38.

AB-HOR'RED, *pp.* or *a.* Hated extremely; detested.

AB-HOR'RENCE, } *n.* Extreme hatred; detesta-
AB-HOR'REN-CY, } tion; great aversion.

AB-HOR'RENT, *a.* Hating; detesting; struck with abhorrence.

2. Contrary; odious; inconsistent with; expressive of extreme opposition; as, slander is *abhorrent* to all ideas of justice. In this sense, it should be always followed by *to*—abhorrent *from* is not agreeable to the English idiom.

AB-HOR'RENT-LY, *adv.* With abhorrence.

AB-HOR'RER, *n.* One who abhors.

AB-HOR'RING, *ppr.* Having great aversion, detesting. As a noun, it is used in Isaiah lxvi. for the object of hatred—"an *abhorring* to all flesh."

Ā'BIB, *n.* [Heb. אבב, *ab*, swelling, protuberant. Ch. אבב, *abab*, to produce the first or early fruit; אביב *abib*, a full grown ear of corn.]

The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also *Nisan*. It begins at the spring equinox, and answers to the latter part of March and beginning of April. Its name is derived from the full growth of wheat in Egypt, which took place anciently, as it does now, at that season.

A-BIDE', *v. i.* pret. and part. ABODE. [Ar. ابد *abada*, to be or exist, to continue; W. *bod*, to be; Sax. *bidan*, *abidan*; Sw. *bida*; D. *beiden*; Dan. *bie* for *bide*; Russ. *vitayu*, to dwell, rest, continue, stand firm, or be stationary for any time indefinitely. Class Bd. No. 7.]

1. To rest, or dwell. Gen. xxix. 19.

2. To tarry or stay for a short *time*. Gen. xxiv.

3. To continue permanently or in the same state; to be firm and immovable. Psal. cxix. 90.

4. To remain; to continue. Acts xxvii. 31.

A-BIDE', *v. t.* To wait for; to be prepared for; to await.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. — Acts xx. 23.
[*For* is here understood.]

2. To endure or sustain.

To *abide* the indignation of the Lord. — Joel ii. 11.

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3. To bear or endure; to bear patiently; as, I can not *abide* his impertinence.

This verb, when intransitive, is followed by *in* or *at* before the place, and *with* before the person; Abide *with* me—*at* Jerusalem, or *in* this land. Sometimes by *on*; The sword shall abide *on* his cities. And in the sense of *wait*, by *for*; Abide *for* me. Hosea iii. 3. Sometimes by *by*; Abide *by* the crib. Job xxxix.

In general, *abide by* signifies to adhere to, maintain, defend, or stand to; as, to abide *by* a promise, or *by* a friend; or to suffer the consequences; as, to *abide by* the event, that is, to be fixed or permanent in a particular condition.

A-BID'ER, *n.* One who dwells or continues.

A-BID'ING, *ppr.* Dwelling; remaining; continuing; enduring; awaiting.

A-BID'ING, *n.* Continuance; fixed state; residence; an enduring.

A-BID'ING, *a.* Continuing; permanent.

A-BID'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to continue; permanently. *Hawcis.*

A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *habileté*; It. *abilità*; Sp. *habilidad*; L. *habilitas*, ableness, fitness, from *habeo*, to have or hold.]

1. Physical power, whether bodily or mental, natural or acquired; force of understanding; skill in arts or science. *Ability* is active power, or power to perform; as opposed to *capacity*, or power to receive. In the plural, *abilities* is much used in a like sense; and also for faculties of the mind, and acquired qualifications. *Franklin.*

2. Riches, wealth, substance, which are the means, or which furnish the *power*, of doing certain acts.

They gave according to their *ability* to the work. — Ezra ii.

3. Moral power, depending on the will — a *metaphysical* and *theological sense.*

4. Civil or legal power; the power or right to do certain things; as, an *ability* to transfer property or dispose of effects — *ability* to inherit. It is opposed to *disability.* *Cyc.*

AB IN-I''TIO, [L.] From the beginning.

AB-IN-TEST'ATE, *a.* [L. *ab* and *intestatus* — dying without a will, from *in* and *testor*, to bear witness; W. *tyst*; Arm. *test*, witness. See TEST and TESTIFY.]

In the *civil law*, inheriting the estate of one dying without a will.

AB-JECT', *v. t.* To throw away; to cast down. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AB'JECT, *a.* [L. *abjectus*, from *abjicio*, to throw away, from *ab* and *jacio*, to throw.]

1. Sunk to a low condition; *applied to persons or things.*

Hence,

2. Worthless, mean, despicable; low in estimation; without hope or regard.

AB'JECT, *n.* A person in the lowest condition and despicable. Psal. xxxv.

AB-JECT'ED-NESS, *n.* A very low or despicable condition. [*Little used.*]

AB-JEC'TION, *n.* A state of being cast away; hence, a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness.

AB'JECT-LY, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; servilely.

AB'JECT-NESS, *n.* The state of being abject; meanness; servility.

AB-JU'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Given by judgment from one to another. *Knowles.*

AB-JU-DI-CA'TION, *n.* Rejection. *Knowles.*

AB-JU-RA'TION, *n.* [See ABJURE.]

1. The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath; as, "an *abjuration* of the realm," by which a person swears to leave the country, and never to return. It is used also for the oath of renunciation. Formerly, in England, felons, taking refuge in a church, and confessing their guilt, could not be arrested and tried, but might save their lives by *abjuring* the realm; that is, by taking an oath to quit the kingdom forever.

2. A rejection or denial with solemnity; a solemn renunciation; as, an *abjuration of* heresy.

Oath of abjuration; an oath asserting the right of the present royal family to the crown of England, and expressly disclaiming such right in the descendants of the pretender. *Brande.*

AB-JU'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing abjuration.

AB-JURE', *v. t.* [L. *abjuro*, to deny upon oath, from *ab* and *juro*, to swear.]

1. To renounce upon oath; to abandon; as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince.

2. To renounce or reject with solemnity; to reject; as, to *abjure* errors, *abjure* reason.

3. To recant or retract. *Shak.*

4. To banish. [*Not used.*]

AB-JURE', *v. i.* To abjure the realm. *Burnet.*

AB-JUR'ED, *pp.* Renounced upon oath; solemnly recanted.

AB-JURE'MENT, *n.* Renunciation. *J. Hall.*

AB-JUR'ER, *n.* One who abjures.

AB-JUR'ING, *ppr.* Renouncing upon oath; disclaiming with solemnity.

AB-LAC'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *ablacto*; from *ab* and *lac*, milk.] To wean from the breast. [*Little used.*]

AB-LAC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *ab* and *lac*, milk. *Lacto*, to suckle.]

1. In *medical authors*, the weaning of a child from the breast.

2. Among *ancient gardeners*, a method of grafting, in which the cion was not separated from the parent stock, till it was firmly united to that in which it was inserted. This is now called *grafting by approach* or *inarching*. [See GRAFT.]

AB-LAQ-UE-A'TION, *n.* [L. *ablaqueatio*, from *ab* and *laquear*, a roof or covering.]

A laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water—a practice among gardeners.

AB-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *ab* and *latio*, a carrying.]

A carrying away. In *medicine*, the taking from the body whatever is hurtful; evacuations in general. In *chemistry*, the removal of whatever is finished or no longer necessary.

AB'LA-TIVE, *a.* or *n.* [Fr. *ablatif*; It. *ablativo*; L. *ablativus*; L. *ablatus*, from *aufero*, to carry away, compounded of *ab* and *fero*.]

A word applied to the sixth case of nouns in the Latin language, in which case are used words when the actions of *carrying away* or *taking from* are signified.

Ablative absolute, is when a word in that case is independent, in construction, of the rest of the sentence.

A-BLAZE', *adv.* On fire; in a blaze. *Milman.*

A'BLE, (a'bl,) *a.* [Norm. *ablez*, *hable*; *habler*, to enable, from L. *habilis*.]

1. Having physical power sufficient; having competent power or strength, bodily or mental; as, a man *able* to perform military service—a child is not *able* to reason on abstract subjects.

2. Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications; as, an *able* minister.

Provide out of all Israel *able* men. — Ex. xviii.

3. Having large or competent property, or simply having property, or means.

Every man shall *give* as he is *able*. — Deut. xvi.

4. Having competent strength or fortitude; as, he is not *able* to sustain such pain or affliction.

5. Having sufficient knowledge or skill; as, he is *able* to speak French; she is not *able* to play on the piano.

6. Having competent legal power or qualifications; as, an illegitimate son is not *able* to take by inheritance.

A'BLE, *v. t.* To enable. [*Obs.*]

I'll *able* them. *Shak.*

A'BLE-BOD-IED, *a.* Having a sound, strong body, or a body of competent strength for service. In *marine language*, it denotes skill in seamanship.

AB'LE GATE, *v. t.* [L. *ablego*.] To send abroad. [*Obs.*]

AB-LE-GA'TION, *n.* The act of sending abroad. [*Obs.*]

AB'LEN, or AB'LET, *n.* A small fresh-water fish, the bleak.

A'BLE-NESS, *n.* Ability of body or mind; force; vigor.

AB'LEP-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀβλεψία*.] Want of sight; blindness.

A'BLER, and A'BLEST; comp. and superl. of ABLE.

AB'LI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *abligo*.] To tie up from. [*Obs.*]

AB'LO-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *abloco*; *ab* and *loco*, to let out.] To let out; to lease. *Calvin's Lex. Jur.*

AB-LO-CA'TION, *n.* A letting to hire.

AB-LUDE', *v. t.* [L. *abludo*; *ab* and *ludo*, to play.] To be unlike; to differ. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

AB'LU-ENT, *a.* [L. *abluo*, to wash away; *ab* and *luo* or *lavo*, to wash; Ir. *lo* or *lua*, water.]

Washing clean; cleansing by water or liquids.

AB'LU-ENT, *n.* In *medicine*, that which thins, purifies, or sweetens the blood. *Quincy.*

AB-LU'TION, *n.* [L. *ablutio*, from *ab* and *luo* or *lavo*, to wash.]

1. In a general sense, the act of washing; a cleansing or purification by water.

2. Appropriately, the washing of the body as a preparation for religious duties, enjoined by Moses, and still practiced in many countries.

3. In *chemistry*, the purification of bodies by the affusion of a proper liquor, as water to dissolve salts. *Quincy.*

4. In *medicine*, the washing of the body *externally*, as by baths; or *internally*, by diluting fluids.

5. Pope has used *ablution* for the water used in cleansing.

6. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a small quantity of wine and water, which is used to wash the chalice and the priest's fingers after the communion, and which then, as containing portions of the consecrated elements, is drunk by the priest. *Bishop Fitz Patrick.*

AB-LU'VI-ON, *n.* [L. *abluo*.]

That which is washed off. *Dwight.*

A'BLY, *adv.* In an able manner; with great ability.

AB'NE-GATE, *v. t.* To deny

AB-NE-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *abnego*, to deny, from *ab* and *nego*; W. *naca*, *nacau*; Sw. *neka*, to deny; W. *nac*, no; Eng. *nay*; L. *nec*, not; Ir. *nach*, not.] A denial; a renunciation; self-denial. *Hammond.*

AB'NE-GA-TOR, *n.* One who denies, renounces, or opposes any thing. *Sandys.*

AB'NET, *n.* The girdle of a Jewish priest.

AB'NO-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *abnodo*; *ab* and *nodus*, a knot.] To cut knots from trees.

AB-NO-DA'TION, *n.* The act of cutting away the knots of trees. *Dict.*

AB-NORM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *abnormis*, irregular; *ab* and *norma*, a rule.] Irregularity; deformity. *Dict.*

AB-NORM'AL, } *a.* [L. *abnormis*, supra.] Not
AB-NORM'OUS, } conformed to rule; irregular; deformed. *Dict.*

2. In *botany*, when the organs of a plant have a greater or less number of parts than the regular number, they are said to be *abnormal.* *Brande.*

A-BOARD', *adv.* [*a*, for *on*, and *board*. See BOARD.]

Within a ship, vessel, or boat.

To go aboard; to enter a ship, to embark.

To fall aboard; to strike a ship's side.

To get aboard; to get foul of, as a ship.

Aboard main tack; an order to draw a corner of the main-sail down to the chess-tree. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

A-BOD'ANCE, *n.* [from *bode*.] An omen. [*Not used.*] *Jackson.*

A-BODE', *pret.* of ABIDE.

A-BODE', *n.* [See ABIDE.] Stay; continuance in a place; residence for a longer or shorter time.

2. A place of continuance; a dwelling; a habitation.

3. To *make abode*; to dwell or reside.

A-BODE', *v. t.* [See BODE.] To foreshow. *Shak.*

A-BODE', *v. i.* To be an omen. *Dryden.*

A-BODE'MENT, *n.* [from *bode*.] A secret anticipation of something future. *Shak.*

A-BOD'ING, *n.* Presentiment; prognostication. *Hall.*

A-BOL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *abolir*; L. *aboleo*; from *ab* and *oleo*, *olesco*, to grow.]

1. To make void; to annul; to abrogate; applied chiefly and appropriately to established laws, contracts, rites, customs and institutions; as, to *abolish* laws by a repeal, actual or virtual.

2. To destroy, or put an end to; as, to *abolish* idols, Isa. ii.; to *abolish* death, 2 Tim. i. This sense is not common. To *abolish* posterity, in the translation of Pausanias, lib. 3, ca. 6, is hardly allowable.

A-BOL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be annulled, abrogated, or destroyed, as a law, rite, custom, &c.

A-BOL'ISH-ED, *pp.* Annulled; repealed; abrogated, or destroyed.

A-BOL'ISH-ER, *n.* One who abolishes.

A-BOL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Making void; annulling; destroying.

A-BOL'ISH-MENT, *n.* The act of annulling; abrogation; destruction. *Hooker.*

AB-O-LI''TION, (ab-o lish'un,) *n.* The act of abolishing; or the state of being abolished; an annulling; abrogation; utter destruction; as the *abolition* of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, &c.

2. The putting an end to slavery; emancipation.

The application of this word to persons and things, is now unusual or obsolete. To abolish persons and senses, the language of good writers formerly, is no longer legitimate.

AB-O-LI''TION-ISM, *n.* The principles of an abolitionist.

AB-O-LI''TION-IST, *n.* A person who favors abolition, or the immediate emancipation of slaves.

A-BOL'LA, *n.* [Lat.] An ancient military garment, worn by the Greeks and Romans.

AB-O-MA'SUM, } *n.* [L. *omasum*.]
AB-O-MA'SUS, }

The fourth stomach of a ruminant animal.

A-BOM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [See ABOMINATE.] Very hateful; detestable; loathsome.

2. This word is applicable to whatever is odious to the mind or offensive to the senses. *Milton.*

3. Unclean. Levit. vii.

A-BOM'IN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being very odious; hatefulness.

A-BOM'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* Very odiously; detestably; sinfully. 1 Kings xxi.

2. In *vulgar language*, extremely, excessively.

A-BOM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *abomino*, supposed to be formed by *ab* and *omen*; to deprecate as ominous; May the gods avert the evil!]

To hate extremely; to abhor; to detest. *Southern.*

A-BOM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Hated utterly; detested; abhorred.

A-BOM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Abhorring; hating extremely.

A-BOM-IN-A'TION, *n.* Extreme hatred; detestation. *Swift.*

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2. The object of detestation, a *common signification in Scripture.*

The way of the wicked is an *abomination* to the Lord. — Prov. xv.

3. Hence, defilement, pollution, in a physical sense, or evil doctrines and practices, which are moral defilements, idols and idolatry, are called *abominations.* The Jews were an *abomination* to the Egyptians; and the sacred animals of the Egyptians were an *abomination* to the Jews. The Roman army is called the *abomination* of *desolation.* Matt. xxiv. 13. In short, whatever is an object of extreme hatred, is called an *abomination.*

A-BŌRD′, *n.* [Fr. See BORDER.] Literally, arrival, but used for first appearance, manner of accosting, or address, but not an English word. *Chesterfield.*

A-BŌRD′, *v. t.* To approach; to accost. [*Not in use.*]

AB-O-RIG′IN-AL, *a.* [L. *ab* and *origo*, origin. See ORIGIN.] First; original; *aboriginal* people are the first inhabitants of a country.

Aboriginal tribes of America. *President Smith.*

AB-O-RIG′IN-AL, *n.* An original inhabitant. The first settlers in a country are called *aboriginals*; as, the Celts in Europe, and Indians in America. *President Smith.*

AB-O-RIG′IN-ES, *n. pl.* The first inhabitants of a country. [This word is not regularly formed, but has become generally prevalent.] [See ABORIGINAL.]

A-BORSE′MENT, (a-bors′ment,) *n.* [See ABORT.] Abortion. [*Not in use.*]

A-BORT′, *v. i.* [L. *aborto*; *ab* and *ortus*, *orior.*] To miscarry in birth. *Herbert.*

A-BORT′, *n.* An abortion. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

A-BOR′TION, *n.* [L. *abortio*, a miscarriage; usually deduced from *ab* and *orior.*]

1. The act of miscarrying, or producing young before the natural time, or before the fetus is perfectly formed.

2. The fetus brought forth before it is perfectly formed.

3. In a *figurative sense*, any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity, or any thing which fails in its progress, before it is matured or perfect, as a design or project.

A-BORT′IVE, *a.* Brought forth in an immature state; failing, or coming to naught, before it is complete.

2. Failing in its *effect*; *miscarrying*; producing nothing; as, an *abortive* scheme.

3. Productive of nothing; as, *abortive* gulf, in Milton, but not legitimate.

4. Pertaining to abortion; as, *abortive* vellum, made of the skin of an abortive calf. *Encyc.*

5. In *medicine*, procuring abortion; as, *abortive* medicines. *Parr.*

6. In *botany*, an *abortive* flower is one which falls without producing fruit. *Martyn.*

This term is applied to parts imperfectly formed; as, an *abortive* stamen, whose filament has no anther; or to such as do not arrive at perfect maturity, as a seed unimpregnated. *Brande.*

A-BORT′IVE, *n.* That which is brought forth or born prematurely.

A-BORT′IVE-LY, *adv.* Immaturely; in an untimely manner.

A-BORT′IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being abortive; a failing in the progress to perfection or maturity; a failure of producing the intended effect.

A-BORT′MENT, *n.* An untimely birth. *Bacon.*

A-BOUND′, *v. i.* [L. *abundo*: Fr. *abonder*; It. *abbondare*; Sp. *abundar.* If this word is from L. *unda*, a wave, the latter has probably lost its first consonant. *Abound* may naturally be deduced from the Celtic. Arm. *fonn*, plenty; *fonna*, to abound; W. *fynaw*, to produce, to generate, to abound, from *fyn*, a source, the root of *fynon*, L. *fons*, a fountain. Or it may be connected with L. *bonus*, in the sense of extending, enlargement.]

1. To have or possess in great quantity; to be copiously supplied; followed by *with* or *in*; as, to *abound with* provisions; to *abound in* good things.

2. To be in great plenty; to be very prevalent.

Where sin *abounded*, grace did much more *abound.* — Rom. v.

A-BOUND′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having in great plenty; being in great plenty; being very prevalent; generally prevailing.

A-BOUND′ING, *n.* Increase. *South.*

A-BOUT′, *prep.* [Sax. *abutan*, *onbutan*, *embutan*, *ἀμφι*, and *butan*, without, [see BUT,] literally, *around*, *on the outside.*]

1. Around; on the exterior part or surface.

Bind them about thy neck. — Prov. iii. 3. Isa. i.

Hence,

2. Near to in *place*, with the sense of circularity.

Get you up from about the tabernacle. — Num. xvi.

3. Near to in *time.*

He went out *about* the third hour. — Matt. xxi. 3.

4. Near to in *action*, or near to the performance of some act.

Paul was *about* to open his mouth. — Acts xviii. 14.
They were *about* to flee out of the ship. — Acts xxvii. 30.

5. Near to the *person*; appended to the clothes. Every thing *about* him is in order. Is your snuff-box *about* you?

From *nearness* on all sides, the transition is easy to the idea of a concern with. Hence,

6. Concerned in, engaged in, relating to, respecting; as, what is he *about?*

I must be *about* my Father's business. — Luke ii. 49.
The painter is not to take so much pains *about* the drapery as *about* the face. *Dryden.*

7. In compass or circumference; two yards *about* the stem.

8. Near to in number or quantity.

There fell that day *about* three thousand men. — Ex. xxxii.

A-BOUT′, *adv.* Near to in quality or degree; as, *about* as high, or as cold.

2. Here and there; around; in one place and another.

Wandering *about* from house to house. — 1 Tim. v.

3. Round, or the longest way, opposed to *across*, or the shortest way; as, a mile *about*, and half a mile *across.*

To bring about; to bring to the end; to effect or accomplish a purpose.

To come about; to change or turn; to come to the desired point. In a like sense, seamen say *go about*, when a ship changes her course to go on the other tack.

Ready about, *about ship*, are orders for tacking.

To go about, signifies to *enter upon*; also to *prepare*; to *seek the means.*

Why go ye *about* to kill me? — John vii.

A-BŌVE′, *prep.* [Sax. *abufan*, *bufun*, *bufon*; D. *boven.*]

1. *Literally*, higher in place.

The fowls that fly *above* the earth. — Gen. i. 20.

2. *Figuratively*, superior in any respect.

I saw a light *above* the brightness of the sun. — Acts xxvi.
The price of a virtuous woman is *above* rubies. — Prov. xxxi.

3. More in number or quantity; as, the weight is *above* a tun.

He was seen by *above* five hundred brethren at once. — 1 Cor. xv. 6.

4. More in degree; in a greater degree.

Hananiah feared God *above* many. — Neh. vii. 2.
The serpent is cursed *above* all cattle. — Gen. iii.

5. Beyond; in excess.

In stripes *above* measure. — 2 Cor. xi.
God will not suffer you to be tempted *above* what ye are able. — 1 Cor. x. 13.

6. Beyond; in a state to be unattainable; as, things *above* comprehension.

7. Too proud for; as, this man is *above* his business.

8. Too elevated in mind or rank; having too much dignity for; as, this man is *above* mean actions.

9. It is often used elliptically for heaven, or the celestial regions; as, the powers *above.*

Let not God regard it from *above.* — Job iii.

10. In a book or writing, it denotes *before* or in a former place; as, what has been said *above*; *supra.* This mode of speaking originated in the ancient manner of writing, on a strip of parchment, beginning at one end and proceeding to the other. The beginning was the *upper* end.

A-BŌVE′, *adv.* Overhead; in a higher place. *Bacon.*

2. Before. *Dryden.*

3. Chief in rank or power. Deut. xxviii.

Above all is elliptical; above all considerations; chiefly; in preference to other things.

A-BŌVE′-BŌARD, *adv.* Above the board or table; in open sight; without trick, concealment, or deception. This expression is said by Johnson to be borrowed from gamesters, who, when they change their cards, put their hands under the table.

A-BŌVE′-CĪT′ED, *a.* Cited before, in the preceding part of a book or writing.

A-BŌVE′-GROUND, *a.* Alive; not buried.

A-BŌVE′-MEN-TION-ED, *a.* Mentioned before.

AB OVO USQUE AD MALA, [L.] From the egg to the apples; from the beginning of supper to the end; from the first dish to the last.

A-BŌVE′-SAID, *a.* Mentioned or recited before.

ABP. ; abbrev. for ARCHBISHOP.

AB-RA-ĆA-DAB′RA, *n.* The name of a deity, worshiped by the Syrians; a cabalistic word. The letters of his name written on paper, in the form of an inverted triangle, were recommended by Samonicus as an antidote against certain diseases. *Encyc.*

AB-RĀDE′, *v. t.* [L. *abrado*, to scrape; from *rado.*]

To rub or wear off; to waste by friction; used especially to express the action of sharp, corrosive medicines, in wearing away or removing the mucus of the membranes.

AB-RĀD′ED, *pp.* Rubbed or worn off; worn; scraped.

AB-RĀD′ING, *ppr.* Rubbing off; wearing.

AB-RĀD′ING, *n.* In *agriculture*, the crumbling down of banks of earth, from the effects of frost, or of the alternate action of drought and moisture. *Brande.*

Ā-BRA-HAM′IC, *a.* Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch; as, *Abrahamic* covenant. *Mason.*

Abraham Men, formerly were impostors, in England, who wandered about the country, personating lunacy. *P. Cyc.*

To sham Abraham, to feign sickness. *Goldsmith.*

A-BRANCH′I-AN, *n.* } Terms applied to an order
A-BRANCH′I-A, *n. pl.* } of Annelida, so called because the species composing it have no external organs of respiration; including worms and leeches. *Brande.*

AB-RA′SION, (ab-ra′zhun,) *n.* The act of wearing or rubbing off; also substance worn off by attrition. *Quincy.*

A-BREAST′, (a-brest′,) *adv.* [from *a* and *breast.*]

1. Side by side; with the breasts in a line. Two men rode *abreast.*

2. In *marine language*, ships are *abreast* when their heads are equally advanced; and they are *abreast* of objects when the objects are on a line with the beam. — Hence,

3. Opposite; against; on a line with — as, a ship was *abreast* of Montauk point. — *A seaman's phrase.*

AB-RE-NUN-CI-Ā′TION, *n.* Renunciation; absolute denial. [*Not used.*] *Mede.*

AB-REP′TION, *n.* [L. *abripio.*] A carrying away; or state of being seized and carried away.

Ā-BREU-VOIR′, (a-bru-vwor′,) *n.* [Fr. *abreuvoir*, a watering-place, from *abreuver*, to water; Sp. *abrevar*, id., from Gr. *βρεχω.*]

Among *masons*, the joint between stones, to be filled with mortar.

A-BRIDGE′, (a-bridj′,) *v. t.* [Fr. *abréger*, from Gr. *βραχυς*, *short*, or its root, from the root of *break*, or a verb of that family.]

1. To make shorter; to epitomize; to contract by using fewer words, yet retaining the sense in substance — used of writings; *as*, Justin *abridged* the history of Trogus Pompeius.

2. To lessen; to diminish; as, to *abridge* labor; to *abridge* power or rights. *Smith.*

3. To deprive; to cut off from; followed by *of*; as, to *abridge* one of his rights, or enjoyments. To *abridge from*, is now obsolete or improper.

4. In *algebra*, to reduce a compound quantity or equation to its more simple expression. The equation thus abridged is called a *formula.* *Cyc.*

A-BRIDGED′, *pp.* or *a.* Made shorter; epitomized; reduced to a smaller compass; lessened; deprived.

A-BRIDG′ER, *n.* One who abridges; one who makes a compend.

A-BRIDG′ING, *ppr.* Shortening; lessening; depriving: debarring.

A-BRIDG′MENT, *n.* An epitome; a compend or summary of a book.

2. Diminution; contraction; reduction; as, an *abridgment* of expenses.

3. Deprivation; a debarring or restraint; *as*, an *abridgment* of pleasures.

A-BROACH′, *adv.* [See BROACH.]

Broached; letting out or yielding liquor, or in a posture for letting out; as, a cask is *abroach.* Figuratively used by Shakspeare for setting loose, or in a state of being diffused, "Set mischief *abroach*;" but this sense is unusual.

A-BROAD′, (a-brawd′,) *adv.* [See BROAD.]

In *a general sense*, at large; widely; not confined to narrow limits. Hence,

1. In the open air.

2. Beyond or out of the walls of a house; as, to walk *abroad.*

3. Beyond the limits of a camp. Deut. xxiii. 10.

4. Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries; as, to go *abroad* for an education; we have broils at home and enemies *abroad.*

5. Extensively; before the public at large.

He began to blaze *abroad* the matter. — Mark i. 45. Esther i.

6. Widely; with expansion; as, a tree spreads its branches *abroad.*

AB′RO-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be abrogated.

AB′RO-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *abrogo*, to repeal; from *ab* and *rogo*, to ask or propose. See the English *reach.* Class Rg.]

To repeal; to annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs, &c.

AB′RO-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Repealed; annulled by an act of authority.

AB′RO-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Repealing by authority; making void.

AB-RO-GĀ′TION, *n.* The act of abrogating; repeal by authority of the legislative power.

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A-BROOD′, *adv.* [See BROOD.] In the action of brooding. [*Not in use.*] *Sancroft.*

A-BROOD′ING, *n.* A sitting abrood. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

A-BROOK′, *v. t.* To brook, to endure [*Not in use.*] See BROOK. *Shak.*

A-BROT′A-NOID, *n.* [Gr. *αβροτονον*, and *ειδος*, form.] A species of coral belonging to the genus Madrepora. It is one of the reef-corals of the East Indies.

A-BROT′A-NUM, *n.* [Gr. *αβροτονον*.] A species of evergreen plant arranged under the genus *Artemisia*: called also *Southernwood.*

AB-RUPT′, *a.* [L. *abruptus*, from *abrumpo*, to break off; of *ab* and *rumpo*. See RUPTURE.]

1. *Literally*, broken off, or broken short. Hence,

2. Steep, craggy; applied to rocks, precipices, and the like.

3. *Figuratively*, sudden; without notice to prepare the mind for the event; as, an *abrupt* entrance or address.

4. Unconnected; having sudden transitions from one subject to another; as, an *abrupt* style. *Ben Jonson.*

5. In *botany*, an abrupt pinnate leaf is one which has neither leaflet, nor tendril at the end. *Martyn.*

AB-RUPT′, *n.* A chasm or gulf with steep sides.

Over the vast *abrupt.* *Milton.*

[*This use of the word is infrequent.*]

AB-RUPT′ED, *a.* Torn off; torn asunder.

AB-RUP′TION, *n.* A sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies. *Woodward.*

AB-RUPT′LY, *adv.* Suddenly; without giving notice, or without the usual forms; *as*, the minister left France *abruptly.*

AB-RUPT′NESS, *n.* A state of being broken; craggedness; steepness.

2. *Figuratively*, suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence.

AB′SCESS, *n.* [L. *abscessus*, from *ab* and *cedo*, to go from.]

A cavity containing pus, or a collection of purulent matter, in some part of the body, formed by the process called *suppuration*, consequent on inflammation.

AB-SCIND′, *v. t.* [L. *abscindo.*] To cut off. [*Little used.*]

AB′SCISS, } *n.* [L. *abscissus*, from *ab* and *scindo*,
AB-SCIS′SA, } to cut; Gr. *σχιζω*. See SCISSORS.]

In *conics*, a part of the diameter or transverse axis of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex or some other fixed point and a semiordinate. *Encyc.*

Generally, any part of the diameter or axis of a curve, comprised between any fixed point where all the abscisses begin, and another line, called the *ordinate*, which is terminated in the curve. *Barlow.*

AB-SCIS′SION, (-sizh′un,) *n.* [See ABSCISS.]

1. A cutting off, or a being cut off. In *surgery*, the separation of any corrupted or useless part of the body, by a sharp instrument; applied to the soft parts, as amputation is to the bones and flesh of a limb. *Quincy.*

2. In *rhetoric*, a figure of speech, when, having begun to say a thing, a speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood. Thus, "He is a man of so much honor and candor, and such generosity — but I need say no more."

AB-SCOND′, *v. i.* [L. *abscondo*, to hide, of *abs* and *condo*, to hide, i. e. to withdraw, or to thrust aside or into a corner or secret place.]

1. To retire from public view, or from the place in which one resides or is ordinarily to be found; to withdraw, or absent one's self in a private manner; to be concealed; appropriately used of persons who secrete themselves to avoid a legal process.

2. To hide, withdraw, or be concealed.

The marmot *absconds* in winter. *Ray.*

AB-SCOND′ER, *n.* One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

AB-SCOND′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Withdrawing privately from public view; as, an *absconding debtor*, who confines himself to his apartments, or absents himself to avoid the ministers of justice. In the latter sense, it is properly an adjective.

AB′SENCE, *n.* [L. *absens*, from *absum*, *abesse*, to be away; *ab* and *sum.*]

1. A state of being at a distance in place, or not in company. It is used to denote any distance indefinitely, either in the same town, or country, or in a foreign country, and primarily supposes a prior presence; as, speak well of one in his *absence.*

2. Want; destitution; *implying no previous presence.*

In the *absence* of conventional law. *Ch. Kent.*

3. In *law*, non-appearance; a not being in court to answer.

4. Heedlessness; inattention to things present. *Absence* of mind is the attention of the mind to a subject which does not occupy the rest of the company, and which draws the mind from things or objects which are present, to others distant or foreign.

AB′SENT, *a.* Not present; not in company; at such a distance as to prevent communication. It is used also for being in a foreign country; as, a gentleman is *absent* on his travels.

Absent from one another. — Gen. xxxi. 49.

2. Heedless; inattentive to persons present, or to subjects of conversation in company; as, an *absent* man is uncivil to the company.

3. In *familiar language*, not at home; as, the master of the house is *absent.* In other words, he does not wish to be disturbed by company.

AB-SENT′, *v. t.* To depart to such a distance as to prevent intercourse; to retire or withdraw; to forbear to appear in presence; used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, let a man *absent himself* from the company.

AB-SENT′ED, *pp.* Retired or withdrawn.

AB-SENT-EE′, *n.* One who withdraws from his country, office, or estate; one who removes to a distant place or to another country.

In *recent political writers*, a landholder or capitalist, who derives his revenue from one country, and resides in and expends it in another. *P. Cyc.*

AB-SENT-EE′ISM, *n.* Absence from duty or station: applied to the act of residing in a country different from that from which one's resources are derived.

AB-SENT′ER, *n.* One who absents himself.

AB-SENT′ING, *ppr.* Departing; withdrawing.

AB-SENT′MENT, *n.* A state of being absent. *Barrow.*

AB-SIN′THI-AN, *a.* [from *absinthium.*] Of the nature of wormwood. *Randolph.*

AB-SIN′THI-Ā-TED, *a.* Impregnated with wormwood.

AB-SIN′THI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *αψινθιον*; Per. افسنتين *afsinthin*; the same in Chaldaic. Budæus, in his commentaries on Theophrast, supposes the word composed of *a* priv. and *ψινθος*, *delight*, so named from its bitterness. But it may be an Oriental word.]

The common wormwood; a bitter plant, used as a tonic. A species of Artemisia.

AB′SIS, In *astronomy.* [See APSIS.]

AB′SO-LUTE, *a.* [L. *absolutus.* See ABSOLVE.]

1. *Literally, in a general sense*, free or independent of any thing extraneous. Hence,

2. Complete in itself; positive; as, an *absolute* declaration.

3. Unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise.

4. Existing independent of any other cause; as, God is *absolute.*

5. Unlimited by extraneous power or control; as, an *absolute* government or prince.

6. Not relative; as, *absolute* space. *Stillingfleet.*

7. In *chemistry*, pure, unmixed; as, *absolute* alcohol.

In *grammar*, the case *absolute*, is when a word or member of a sentence is not immediately dependent on the other parts of the sentence in government. A clause independent.

Absolute equation, in astronomy, is the sum of the optic and eccentric equations.

Absolute numbers, in algebra, are such as have no letters annexed; as, 2a+36=48. The two latter numbers are *absolute* or pure. *Encyc.*

Absolute space, in physics, is space considered without relation to any other object. *Bailey.*

Absolute gravity, in philosophy, is that property in bodies by which they are said to weigh so much, without regard to circumstances of modification, and this is always as the quantity of matter they contain. *Bailey.*

AB′SO-LUTE-LY, *adv.* Completely; wholly; as, a thing is *absolutely* unintelligible.

2. Without dependence or relation; in a state unconnected.

Absolutely we can not discommend, we can not *absolutely* approve, either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

3. Without restriction or limitation; as, God reigns *absolutely.*

4. Without condition; as, God does not forgive *absolutely*, but upon condition of faith and repentance.

5. Positively, peremptorily; as, command me *absolutely* not to go. *Milton.*

AB′SO-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Independence; completeness in itself.

2. Despotic authority, or that which is subject to no extraneous restriction, or control.

AB-SO-LŪ′TION, *n.* In *the civil law*, an acquittal, or sentence of a judge declaring an accused person innocent. In *the canon law*, a remission of sins pronounced by a priest in favor of a penitent. Among *Protestants*, a sentence by which an excommunicated person is released from his liability to punishment. *Ayliffe. South.*

AB′SO-LŪT-ISM, *n.* State of being absolute; or principles of absolute government.

2. Doctrine of predestination. *Ash.*

AB′SO-LŪT-IST, *n.* One who is in favor of an absolute government.

AB′SO-LU-TO-RY, or AB-SOL′Ụ-TO-RY, *a.* Absolving; that absolves.

AB-SOLV′A-TO-RY, *a.* [from *absolve.*] Containing absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve. *Cotgrave.*

AB-SOLVE′, (ab-zolv′,) *v. t.* [L. *absolvo*, from *ab* and *solvo*, to loose or release; Ch. שלה, *shalah*, to absolve, to finish; Heb. שׁל, *shal*, to loose or loosen. See SOLVE.]

To set free or release from some obligation, debt, or responsibility; or from that which subjects a person to a burden or penalty; as, to *absolve* a person from a promise; to *absolve* an offender, which amounts to an acquittal and remission of his punishment. Hence, in *the civil law*, the word was used for *acquit*: and in *the canon law*, for *forgive*, or remit. In ordinary language, its sense is to *set free* or *release* from an engagement. Formerly, good writers used the word in the sense of *finish*, *accomplish*; as, to *absolve* work, in Milton; but in this sense, it seems to be obsolete. Young has also used it for *resolve* or *explain*; as, "Absolve we this?" but this sense is rare.

AB-SOLV′ED, *pp.* Released; acquitted; remitted; declared innocent.

AB-SOLV′ER, *n.* One who absolves; also, one that pronounces sin to be remitted.

AB-SOLV′ING, *ppr.* Setting free from a debt, or charge; acquitting; remitting.

AB′SO-NANT, *a.* [See ABSONOUS.] Wide from the purpose; contrary to reason.

AB′SO-NOUS, *a.* [L. *absonus*; *ab* and *sonus*, sound.] Contrary to reason; unmusical, or untunable. *Granville. Fotherby.*

AB-SORB′, *v. t.* [L. *absorbeo*, *ab* and *sorbeo*, to drink in; Ar. شرب *sharaba*; Eth. ሰረበ or ጠረበ id.; Rab. שרב, *sharap*; to draw or drink in; whence *sirup*, *sherbet*, *shrub.*]

1. To drink in; to suck up; to imbibe; as a sponge, or as the lacteals of the body.

2. To drink in, swallow up, or overwhelm with water, as a body in a whirlpool.

3. To waste wholly or sink in expenses; to exhaust; as, to *absorb* an estate in luxury.

4. To engross or engage wholly; as, *absorbed* in study or the pursuit of wealth.

AB-SORB-A-BIL′I-TY, *n.* A state or quality of being absorbable.

AB-SORB′A-BLE, *a.* That may be imbibed or swallowed. *Kerr's Lavoisier.*

AB-SORB′ED, or AB-SORPT′, *pp.* Imbibed; swallowed; wasted; engaged; lost in study; wholly engrossed.

AB-SORB′ENT, *a.* Imbibing; swallowing.

Absorbent ground, in *painting*, a ground prepared for a picture, chiefly with distemper, or water colors, by which the oil is immediately absorbed, and thus the work hastened. *Brande.*

AB-SORB′ENT, *n.* In *anatomy*, a vessel which imbibes, as the lacteals and lymphatics. In *medicine*, a substance used to absorb acidity in the stomach, as magnesia, chalk, &c. *Encyc.*

AB-SORB′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Imbibing; engrossing; wasting.

AB-SORP′TION, *n.* The act or process of imbibing or swallowing; either by water, which overwhelms, or by substances, which drink in and retain liquids; as, the *absorption* of a body in a whirlpool, or of water by the earth, or of the humors of the body by dry powders. It is used also to express the swallowing up of substances by the earth in chasms made by earthquakes, and the sinking of large tracts in violent commotions of the earth.

2. Entire occupation or engrossment of mind; as, *absorption* in business.

3. In *physiology*, one of the vital organic functions, which conveys to the circulating system the materials of nutrition, by means of the lacteals, and the effete particles of the body, by means of the lymphatics.

4. In *chemistry*, the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid, by union with another substance. *Ure.*

AB-SORP′TIVE, *a.* Having power to imbibe. *Darwin.*

ABS′QUE HOC; without this or that; in *law*, words used in traversing what has been alleged, and is repeated.

AB-STAIN′, *v. i.* [L. *abstineo*, to keep from; *abs* and *teneo*, to hold. See TENANT.]

In a *general sense*, to forbear, or refrain from, voluntarily; but used chiefly to denote a restraint upon the passions or appetites; to refrain from in-

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dulgence; as, to *abstain* from the use of ardent spirits; to *abstain* from luxuries.

Abstain from meats offered to idols. — Acts xv.

AB-STE'MI-OUS, *a.* [L. *abstemius*, from *abs* and *temetum*, an ancient name of strong wine, according to Fabius and Gellius. But Vossius supposes it to be from *abstineo*, by a change of *n* to *m*. It may be from the root of *timeo*, to fear, that is, to withdraw.]

1. Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks.

Instances of longevity are chiefly among the *abstemious*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Sparing in the enjoyment of animal pleasures of any kind. [*This sense is less common, and perhaps not legitimate.*]

3. Sparingly used, or used with temperance; belonging to abstinence; as, an *abstemious* diet, an *abstemious* life.

AB-STE'MI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Temperately; with a sparing use of meat or drink.

AB-STE'MI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being temperate or sparing in the use of food and strong drinks.

This word expresses a greater degree of abstinence than *temperance*.

AB-STEN'TION, *n.* The act of abstaining.

AB-STERGE', (ab-sterj',) *v. t.* [L. *abstergeo*, of *abs* and *tergeo*, to wipe. *Tergeo* may have a common origin with the Sw. *torcka*, G. *trocknen*, D. *droogen*, Sax. *drygan*, to dry; for these Teutonic verbs signify to *wipe*, as well as to dry.]

To wipe or make clean by wiping; to cleanse by lotions or similar applications. [*Used chiefly as a medical term.*]

AB-STER'ENT, *a.* Wiping; cleansing.

AB-STER'ENT, *n.* A medicine which cleanses away foulness, as lotions; but the use of the word is nearly superseded by *detergent*, which see.

AB-STER'SION, *n.* [from L. *abstergeo*, *abstersus*.] The act of wiping clean; or a cleansing by lotions or similar applications. [See DETERGE, DETERSION.] *Bacon.*

AB-STER'SIVE, *a.* Cleansing; having the quality of removing foulness. [See DETERSIVE.]

AB'STI-NENCE, *n.* [L. *abstinentia*. See ABSTAIN.]

1. In general, the act or practice of voluntarily refraining from, or forbearing any *action*.

Abstinence from every thing which can be deemed labor. *Paley's Philos.*

More appropriately,

2. The refraining from an indulgence of appetite, or from customary gratifications of animal propensities. It denotes a total forbearance, as in fasting, or a forbearance of the usual quantity. In the latter sense, it may coincide with *temperance*; but in general, it denotes a more sparing use of enjoyments than *temperance*. (Besides, *abstinence* implies previous free indulgence; *temperance* does not.)

AB'STI-NENT, *a.* Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink.

AB'STI-NENT-LY, *adv.* With abstinence.

AB'STI-NENTS, *n. pl.* A sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century, who opposed marriage, condemned the use of flesh meat, and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings.

AB-STORTED, *a.* Forced away.

AB-STRACT', *v. t.* [L. *abstraho*, to draw from or separate; from *abs* and *traho*, which is the Eng. *draw*. See DRAW.]

1. To draw from, or to separate; as, to *abstract* an action from its evil effects; to *abstract* spirit from any substance by distillation; but, in this latter sense, *extract* is now more generally used.

2. To separate ideas by the operation of the mind; to consider one part of a complex object by itself. *Horne.*

3. To select or separate the substance of a book or writing; to epitomize or reduce to a summary. *Watts.*

4. To take secretly for one's own use from the property of another, when placed in one's power; to purloin; as, to *abstract* goods from a parcel, or money from a bank. *Howit.*

5. In *chemistry*, to separate, as the more volatile parts of a substance by repeated distillation, or at least by distillation.

AB'STRACT, *a.* [L. *abstractus*.] Separate; distinct from something else. An *abstract* idea, in metaphysics, is an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it; as the solidity of marble contemplated apart from its color or figure *Encyc.*

Abstract terms are those which express abstract ideas, as beauty, whiteness, roundness, without regarding any subject in which they exist; or *abstract* terms are the names of orders, genera, or species of things in which there is a combination of similar qualities. *Stewart.*

Abstract numbers are numbers used without application to things, as 6, 8, 10; but when applied to any thing, as 6 feet, 10 men, they become concrete.

Abstract or pure mathematics, is that which treats of magnitude or quantity, without restriction to any species of particular magnitude, as arithmetic and geometry; opposed to which is *mixed* mathematics, which treats of simple properties, and the relations of quantity, as applied to sensible objects, as hydrostatics, navigation, optics, &c. *Encyc.*

2. Separate; existing in the mind only; as, an *abstract* subject; an *abstract* question; and hence, difficult, abstruse.

AB'STRACT, *n.* A summary, or epitome, containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a treatise or writing. *Watts.*

2. Formerly, an extract, or a smaller quantity, containing the essence of a larger.

In *the abstract*, in a state of separation, as a subject considered in the *abstract*, i. e. without reference to particular persons or things.

AB-STRACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated; purloined; refined; exalted; abstruse; absent in mind. *Milton. Donne.*

AB-STRACT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a separate state, or in contemplation only. *Dryden.*

AB-STRACT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being abstracted. *Baxter.*

AB-STRACT'ER, *n.* One who makes an abstract, or summary.

AB-STRACT'ING, *ppr.* Separating; purloining; making a summary.

AB-STRAC'TION, *n.* The act of separating, or state of being separated.

2. The operation of the mind when occupied by abstract ideas; as when we contemplate some particular part or property of a complex object as separate from the rest. Thus, when the mind considers the branch of a tree by itself, or the color of the leaves, as separate from their size or figure, the act is called *abstraction*. So, also, when it considers *whiteness*, *softness*, *virtue*, *existence*, as separate from any particular objects. *Encyc.*

The power which the understanding has of separating the combinations which are presented to it, is distinguished by logicians by the name of *abstraction*. *Stewart.*

Abstraction is the ground-work of classification, by which things are arranged in orders, genera, and species. We separate in idea the qualities of certain objects which are of the same kind, from others which are different in each, and arrange the objects having the same properties in a class, or collected body.

3. A separation from worldly objects; a recluse life; as, a hermit's *abstraction*.

4. Absence of mind; inattention to present objects.

5. Taking for one's own use part of the property of another when placed in one's power. [*Recent usage.*]

6. In the process of distillation, the term is used to denote the separation of the volatile parts, which rise, come over, and are condensed in a receiver, from those which are fixed. It is chiefly used, when a fluid is repeatedly poured upon any substance in a retort, and distilled off, to change its state, or the nature of its composition. *Nicholson.*

AB-STRAC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.

AB-STRACT'IVE, } *a.* Abstracted, or drawn
AB-STRACT-I''TIOUS, } from other substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation. *Cyc.*

AB'STRACT-LY, *adv.* Separately; absolutely; in a state or manner unconnected with any thing else; as, matter *abstractly* considered.

AB'STRACT-NESS, *n.* A separate state; a state of being in contemplation only, or not connected with any object.

AB-STRINGE', *v. t.* To unbind.

AB-STRODE', *v. t.* [*Infra.*] To thrust away. [*Not used.*]

AB-STRUSE', *a.* [L. *abstrusus*, from *abstrudo*, to thrust away, to conceal; *abs* and *trudo*; Ar. طرد *tarada*; Ch. שרך, to thrust; Syr. Sam. id.; Eng. to thrust.] Hid; concealed; hence, remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood; opposed to what is *obvious*. [*Not used of material objects.*]

Metaphysics is an *abstruse* science. *Encyc.*

AB-STRUSE'LY, *adv.* In a concealed manner; obscurely; in a manner not to be easily understood.

AB-STRUSE'NESS, *n.* Obscurity of meaning; the state or quality of being difficult to be understood. *Boyle.*

AB-STRU'SI-TY, *n.* Abstruseness; that which is abstruse.

AB-SUME', *v. t.* To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to consume.

AB-SURD', *a.* [L. *absurdus*, from *ab* and *surdus*, deaf, insensible.] Opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason, or the plain dictates of common sense. An *absurd* man acts contrary to the clear dictates of reason or sound judgment. An *absurd* proposition contradicts obvious truth. An *absurd* practice or opinion is repugnant to the reason or common apprehension of men. It is *absurd* to say six and six make ten, or that plants will take root in stone.

AB-SURD'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment. Want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things. *Johnson.*

2. That which is absurd: in this sense it has a plural; the *absurdities* of men.

AB-SURD'LY, *adv.* In a manner inconsistent with reason, or obvious propriety.

AB-SURD'NESS, *n.* The same as ABSURDITY, and less used.

A-BUND'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *abondance*. See ABOUND.] Great plenty; an overflowing quantity; ample sufficiency: in strictness applicable to quantity only; but sometimes used of number; as, an *abundance* of pensants. *Addison.*

In *Scripture*,

The *abundance* of the rich is great wealth. — Eccl. v. *Mark* xii. Luke xxi.

The *abundance* of the seas is great plenty of fish. — Deut. xxxiii.

It denotes also fullness, overflowing; as, the *abundance* of the heart. Matt. xii. Luke vi.

A-BUND'ANT, *a.* Plentiful; in great quantity; fully sufficient; as, an *abundant* supply. In *Scripture*, abounding; having in great quantity; overflowing with.

The Lord God is *abundant* in goodness and truth. — Ex. xxxiv.

Abundant number, in arithmetic, is one, the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself. Thus 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, the aliquot parts of 12, make the sum of 16. This is opposed to a *deficient* number, as 14, whose aliquot parts are 1, 2, 7, the sum of which is 10; and to a *perfect* number, which is equal to the sum of its aliquot parts, as 6, whose aliquot parts are 1, 2, 3. *Encyc.*

A-BUND'ANT-LY, *adv.* Fully; amply; plentifully; in a sufficient degree.

A-BŪ'SAGE, *n.* Abuse. [*Not used.*]

A-BŪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *abuser*; Sp. *abusar*; It. *abusare*; L. *abutor*, *abusus*, of *ab* and *utor*, to use; Ir. *idh*; W. *gweth*, use; Gr. $\epsilon\theta\omega$, to accustom. See USE.]

1. To use ill; to *maltreat*; to misuse; to use with bad motives or to wrong purposes; as, to *abuse* rights or privileges.

They that use this world as not *abusing* it. — 1 Cor. vii.

2. To violate; to defile by improper sexual intercourse. *Spenser.*

3. To deceive; to impose on.

Nor be with all these tempting words *abused*. *Pope.*

4. To treat rudely, or with reproachful language; to revile.

He mocked and *abused* them shamefully. *Mac.*

5. To pervert the meaning of; to misapply; as, to *abuse* words.

A-BŪSE', *n.* Ill use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; as, an *abuse* of our natural powers; an *abuse* of civil rights, or of religious privileges; *abuse* of advantages, &c.

Liberty may be endangered by the *abuses* of liberty, as well as by the *abuses* of power. *Federalist, Madison.*

2. A corrupt practice or custom; as, the *abuses* of government.

3. Rude speech; reproachful language addressed to a person; contumely; reviling words. *Milton.*

4. Violation of a female.

After the *abuse* he forsook me. *Sidney.*

5. Perversion of meaning; improper use or application; as, an *abuse* of words.

A-BŪS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Ill-used; used to a bad purpose; treated with rude language; misemployed; perverted to bad or wrong ends; deceived; defiled; violated.

A-BŪSE'FUL, *a.* Using or practicing abuse; abusive. *Bp. Barlow.*

A-BŪS'ER, *n.* One who abuses, in speech or behavior; one that deceives; a ravisher; a sodomite. 1 Cor. vi.

A-BŪS'ING, *ppr.* Using ill; employing to bad purposes; deceiving; violating the person; perverting.

A-BŪ'SION, (a-bu'zhun,) *n.* Abuse; evil or corrupt usage; reproach; deception. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

A-BŪS'IVE, *a.* Practicing abuse; offering harsh words, or ill treatment; as, an *abusive* author; an *abusive* fellow.

2. Containing abuse, or that is the instrument of abuse; as, *abusive* words; rude; reproachful. In the sense of deceitful; as, an *abusive* treaty. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

A-BŪS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an abusive manner; rudely; reproachfully.

A-BŪS'IVE-NESS, *n.* Ill-usage; the quality of

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being abusive; rudeness of language, or violence to the person. *Barlow.*

A-BUT′, *v. i.* [Fr. *aboutir*, from *bout*, an end.] To border upon; to be contiguous to; to meet; in strictness, to adjoin to at the end; but this distinction has not always been observed. The word is chiefly used in describing the bounds or situation of land, and, in popular language, is contracted into *but*: as, *butted* and *bounded.*

A-BUT′MENT, *n.* The head or end; that which unites one end of a thing to another; chiefly used to denote the solid pier or mound of earth, stone or timber, which is erected on the bank of a river to support the end of a bridge and connect it with the land.

2. That which abuts or borders on another. *Bryant.*

A-BUT′TAL, *n.* The butting or boundary of land at the end; a head-land. *Spelman. Cowel.*

Also, in a *more general sense*, in the *plural*, the boundaries of land.

AB′VO-LĀTE, *v. i.* To fly from.

AB-VO-LĀ′TION, *n.* The act of flying from.

A-BY′, *v. t.* or *i.* [Probably contracted from *abide.*] To endure; to pay dearly; to remain. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-BYSM′, (a-byzm′,) *n.* [Old Fr.; now *abîme.* See Abyss.] A gulf. *Shak.*

A-BYS′MAL, *a.* Pertaining to an abyss.

A-BYSS′, *n.* [Gr. *αβυσσος*, bottomless, from *a* priv. and *βυσσος*, bottom, Ion. for *βυθος*. See Bottom.] A bottomless gulf; used also for a deep mass of waters, supposed to have encompassed the earth in the beginning.

> Darkness was upon the face of the deep, (or *abyss*, as it is in the Septuagint.)—Gen. i. 2.

The word is also used for an immense cavern in the earth, in which God is supposed to have collected all the waters on the third day of the creation. It is used also for hell, Erebus. *Encyc.*

2. That which is immeasurable; that in which any thing is lost.

> Thy throne is darkness, in the *abyss* of light. *Milton.*
> The *abyss* of time. *Dryden.*

3. In *antiquity*, the temple of Proserpine, so called from the immense treasures it was supposed to contain. *Encyc.*

4. In *heraldry*, the center of an escutcheon.

> He bears azure, a fleur de lis, in *abyss*. *Encyc.*

AB-YS-SIN′I-AN, *a.* [Ar. حبش *habashon*, Abyssinians, Ethiopians, from حبش *habasha*, to collect, or congregate.]

1. A name denoting a mixed multitude or a black race. *Ludolf. Castell.*

2. Belonging to Abyssinia.

AB-YS-SIN′I-ANS, *n. pl.* A sect of Christians in Abyssinia, who admit but one nature in Jesus Christ, and reject the council of Chalcedon. They are governed by a bishop, or metropolitan, called *Abuna*, who is appointed by the Coptic patriarch of Alexandria residing at Cairo. *Encyc.*

AC, in Saxon, *oak*, the initial syllable of names; as, *Acton*, oaktown.

A-CĀ′CIA, *n.* [L. *acacia*, a thorn, from Gr. *ακη*, a point.] A genus of elegant trees and shrubs with pinnated leaves. From the juice of one of its species is produced *catechu*, a mild, astringent drug, formerly called *terra Japonica.* From the juice of another species is produced the *Gum Arabic.* But most of the drug which passes under this name, is the inspissated juice of unripe sloes. *Encyc.*

A-CĀ′CIA, among *antiquaries*, is a name given to something like a roll or bag, seen on medals, as in the hands of several emperors and consuls. Some take it to represent a handkerchief rolled up, with which signals were given at the games; others, a roll of petitions; and some, a purple bag of earth, to remind them of their mortality. *Encyc.*

A-CĀ′CIANS, *n. pl.* In *church history*, were certain sects, so denominated from their leaders, Acacius, bishop of Cesarea, and Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople. Some of these maintained that the Son was only a similar, not the same, substance with the Father; others, that he was not only a distinct but a dissimilar substance. *Encyc.*

AC-A-DĒME′, *n.* An academy; a society of persons. [*Not used.*] The academy or school of Plato.

AC-A-DĒ′MI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an academy.

AC-A-DĒ′MI-AN, *n.* A member of an academy; a student in a university or college.

AC-A-DEM′IC, } *a.* Belonging to an academy,
AC-A-DEM′IC-AL, } or to a college or university; as, *academic* studies. *Warburton.* Also, noting what belongs to the school or philosophy of Plato; as, the *academic* sect.

AC-A-DEM′IC, *n.* One who belonged to the school or adhered to the philosophy of Socrates and Plato. The latter is considered as the founder of the academic philosophy in Greece. He taught, that matter is eternal and infinite, but without form, refractory, and tending to disorder; and that there is an intelligent cause, the author of spiritual being, and of the material world. *Enfield.*

2. A student in a college or university. *Watts.*

AC-A-DEM′IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an academical manner.

AC-A-DE-MI′CIAN, *n.* [Fr. *academicien.*]

A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; particularly, a member of the French academies.

A-CAD′E-MISM, *n.* The doctrine of the academic philosophy. *Baxter.*

A-CAD′E-MIST, *n.* A member of an academy for promoting arts and sciences; also, an academic philosopher.

A-CAD′E-MY, *n.* [L. *academia*; Gr. *ακαδημια.*]

Originally, it is said, a garden, grove, or villa, near Athens, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences.

1. The school of Plato.

2. A school, or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a university, or college, and a common school; also, a school for teaching a particular art, or particular sciences; as, a *military academy.*

3. A house, in which the students or members of an academy meet; a place of education.

4. A society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences in general, or of some particular art or science.

5. The term *academy* is especially applied to an institution for the cultivation and promotion of the fine arts, partaking of the character both of an association of artists for mutual improvement and of a school of instruction.

Academy figure; in *painting*, a drawing usually made with black and white chalk, on tinted paper, after the living model. *Brande.*

A-CAL-Ē′PHAN, *n.* } [Gr. *ακαληφη*, a nettle.]
A-CAL-Ē′PHA, *n. pl.* } Terms applied to a class of
A-CAL-Ē′PHÆ, *n. pl.* } marine, radiate animals or zoophytes; so called from the property, possessed by most of the species, of irritating and inflaming the skin when touched; including the medusa, sea-nettle, jelly-fish, &c. [*Acalcph* is sometimes found.] *Brande.*

AC-A-NĀ′CEOUS, (ac-a-na′shus,) *a.* [Gr. *ακανος*, a prickly shrub.]

Armed with prickles. A class of plants are called *Acanaceæ.* *Milne.*

A-CAN′THA, *n.* [Gr. *ακανθα*, a spine or thorn.]

In *botany*, a prickle; in *zoology*, a spine or prickly fin; the spinous process of the vertebræ. *Encyc.*

AC-AN-THĀ′CEOUS, *a.* Armed with prickles, as a plant.

A-CAN′THICE, *n.* The sweet juice of ivy buds.

A-CAN′THINE, *a.* [See Acanthus.]

Pertaining to the plant *acanthus.* The *acanthine* garments of the ancients were made of the down of thistles, or embroidered in imitation of the *acanthus.* *Encyc.*

A-CAN′THO-POD, *n.* [Gr. *ακανθα*, a spine, and *πους*, foot.]

A term applied to a tribe of clavicorn coleopterous insects, including those species with spiny legs. *Brande.*

A-CAN-THOP-TE-RYG′I-AN, *n.* The name of an order of fishes.

A-CAN-THOP-TE-RYG′I-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *ακανθα*, a thorn, and *πτερυγιον*, a little feather, from *πτερον*, a feather.]

In *zoology*, having back fins, which are hard, bony and prickly: *a term applied to certain fishes. Linn.*

A-CAN′THUS, *n.* [Gr. *ακανθος*, L. *acanthus*, from *ακανθα*, a prickle or thorn. See Acantha.]

1 The plant bear's breech or brank ursine; a genus of several species, receiving their name from their prickles.

2. In *architecture*, an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders. *Milton. Encyc.*

A-CAN′TI-CONE, *n.* See Pistacite.

A-CAN′ZI-I, *n. pl.* The name given to light-horse in Turkey. *Knowles.*

A-CAR′I-DAN, *n.* } Terms applied to a division
A-CAR′I-DA, *n. pl.* } of Arachnida, including the mite, (*acarus*,) and the tick, (*ricinus.*)

A-CARN′AR, *n.* A bright star of the first magnitude, in Eridanus. *Bailey.*

AC′A-RUS, *n.* A mite; a minute animal of the class Arachnida. *Brande.*

A-CAT-A-LEC′TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ακαταληκτος*, not defective at the end, of *κατα* and *ληγω*, to cease; Ir. *lieghim.*] A verse, which has the complete number of syllables without defect or superfluity. *Johnson.*

A-CAT′A-LEP-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ακαταληψια*; *a* and *καταλαμβανω*, to comprehend.]

Impossibility of complete discovery or comprehension; incomprehensibility. [*Little used.*]

A-CAT-A-LEP′TIC, *a.* Incomprehensible.

A-CĀ′TER, A-CĀTES′. See Caterer and Cates.

A-CA-THAR′SIA, *n.* [Gr.]

1. In *medicine*, impurity of the blood and humors.

2. In *surgery*, the filth or sordes proceeding from a wound.

A-CAU′LOUS, *a.* [L. *a* priv. and *caulis*, Gr. *καυλος*, a stalk, W. *kaul*; D. *kool*, cabbage. See Colewort.]

In *botany*, without the stem called *caulis*; as the Carline thistle.

AC-CĒDE′, *v. i.* [L. *accedo*, of *ad* and *cedo*, to yield or give place, or rather to move.]

1. To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or to terms proposed by another. Hence, in a negotiation,

2. To become a party, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty or convention.

AC-CĒD′ING, *ppr.* and *a.* Agreeing; assenting; becoming a party to a treaty by agreeing to the terms proposed.

AC-CEL′ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *accelero*, of *ad* and *celero*, to hasten, from *celer*, quick; Gr. *κελης*; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. קלל, קלה or קל, to be light, nimble; Syr. to hasten. In Ch. and Ar. this root signifies, also, to be small, or *minute.*]

1. To cause to move faster; to hasten; to quicken motion; to add to the velocity of a moving body. It implies previous motion or progression.

2. To add to natural or ordinary progression; as, to *accelerate* the growth of a plant, or the progress of knowledge.

3. To bring nearer in time; to shorten the time between the present time and a future event; as, to *accelerate* the ruin of a government; to *accelerate* a battle. *Bacon.*

AC-CEL′ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Quickened in motion; hastened in progress.

Accelerated motion; in *mechanics and physics*, that which continually receives accessions of velocity.

AC-CEL′ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hastening; increasing velocity or progression.

Accelerating force; the force which causes accelerated motion.

AC-CEL-ER-Ā′TION, *n.* The act of increasing velocity or progress; the state of being quickened in motion or action; as, a *falling* body moves towards the earth with an *acceleration* of velocity. It is the opposite of *retardation.*

Acceleration of the moon, is the increase of the moon's mean motion from the sun, compared with the diurnal motion of the earth; the moon moving with more velocity now than in ancient times—a discovery made by Dr. Halley.

The *diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars*, is the time by which they anticipate the mean diurnal revolution of the sun, which is nearly three minutes fifty-six seconds. *Cyc.*

The *acceleration of the planets*, is the increasing velocity of their motion, in proceeding from the apogee to the perigee of their orbits. *Brande.*

AC-CEL′ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Adding to velocity; quickening progression. *Reid.*

AC-CEL′ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Accelerating; quickening motion.

AC-CEND′ *v. t.* [L. *accendo*, to kindle; *ad* and *candeo*, *caneo*, to be white, *canus*, white; W. *can*, white, bright; also, a song. Whence *canto*, to sing, to chant; *cantus*, a song; Eng. *cant*; W. *canu*, to bleach or whiten, and to sing; *cynnud*, fuel. Hence, *kindle*, L. *candidus*, *candid*, white. The primary sense is, to throw, dart, or thrust; to shoot, as the rays of light. Hence, to *cant*, to throw. See Chant and Cant.] To kindle; to set on fire. [*The verb is not used.*]

AC-CEND-I-BIL′I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being kindled, or of becoming inflamed.

AC-CEND′I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being inflamed or kindled. *Ure.*

AC-CEN′SION, *n.* The act of kindling or setting on fire; or the state of being kindled; inflammation.

AC′CENT, *n.* [L. *accentus*, from *ad* and *cano*, *cantum*, to sing; W. *canu*; Corn. *kana*; Ir. *canaim.* See Accend.]

1. The modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, as practiced by the ancient Greeks, which rendered their rehearsal musical. More strictly, in English,

2. A particular stress or force of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others. Accent is of two kinds, primary and secondary; as in *as′pi-ra′tion.* In uttering this word, we observe the *first* and *third* syllables are distinguished; the *third* by a full sound, which constitutes the *primary* accent; the *first*, by a degree of force in the voice which is less than that of the primary accent, but evidently greater than that which falls on the second and fourth syllables.

When the full accent falls on a vowel, that vowel has its long sound, as in *vo′cal*; but when it falls on an articulation or consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in *hab′it.* Accent alone regulates English verse.

3. A mark or character used in writing to direct

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the stress of the voice in pronunciation. Our ancestors borrowed from the Greek language three of these characters, the acute (´), the grave (`), and the circumflex (~, or ^). In the Greek, the first shows when the voice is to be raised; the second, when it is to be depressed; and the third, when the vowel is to be uttered with an undulating sound.

4. A modulation of the voice expressive of passion or sentiments.

The lender *accent* of a woman's cry. *Prior.*

5. Manner of speaking.

A man of plain *accent*. (*Obs.*) *Shak.*

6. *Poetically*, words, language, or expressions in general.

Winds! on your wings to heaven her *accents* bear,
Such words as heaven alone is fit to hear. *Dryden.*

7. In *music*, either the stress laid on the accented parts of the bar, called *grammatical* accent; or the emphasis dictated by feeling, and giving the music its peculiar expression, called *oratorical* accent. *P. Cyc.*

8. A peculiar tone or inflection of voice.

9. In *mathematics*, accents are used to distinguish magnitudes of the same or similar kind, expressed by the same letter, but differing in value; as, a', a''.

10. An accent at the right hand of a number expresses a minute of a degree, two accents a second, &c. *P. Cyc.*

AC-CENT', *v. t.* To express accent; to utter a syllable with a particular stress or modulation of the voice. In *poetry*, to utter or pronounce in general. Also, to note accents by marks in writing. *Locke. Wotton.*

AC-CENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Uttered with accent; marked with accent.

Accented parts of a bar, in *music*, are those parts of the bar on which the stress falls; as the first and third, in common time. *P. Cyc.*

AC-CENT'ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing or marking with accent.

AC-CENT'OR, *n.* In *music*, one that sings the leading part.

AC-CENT'Ū-AL, *a.* Pertaining to accent.

AC-CENT'Ū-ĀTE, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with an accent or with accents.

AC-CENT'Ū-Ā-TED, *pp.* Marked or pronounced with an accent.

AC-CENT'Ū-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Marking or pronouncing with an accent.

AC-CENT-Ū-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of placing accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking.

AC-CEPT', *v. t.* [L. *accepto*, from *accipio*, *ad* and *capio*, to take; Fr. *accepter*; Sp. *aceptar*; Port. *aceitar*; It. *accettare*. See Lat. *capio*, Class Gb.]

1. To take or receive what is offered with a consenting mind; to receive with approbation or favor; as, he made an offer which was *accepted*.

Bless, Lord, his substance, and *accept* the work of his hands. — Deut. xxxiii.

Observe the difference between *receive* and *accept*.

He *received* an appointment, or the offer of a commission, but he did not *accept* it.

2. To regard with partiality; to value or esteem.

It is not good to *accept* the person of the wicked. — Prov. xviii. 2 Cor. viii.

In *theology*, acceptance with God implies forgiveness of sins and reception into his favor.

3. To consent or agree to; to receive as terms of a contract; as, to *accept* a treaty; — often followed by *of*; as, accept *of* the terms.

4. To understand; to have a particular idea of; to receive in a particular sense; as, how is this phrase to be *accepted*?

5. In *commerce*, to agree or promise to pay; as, a bill of exchange. [See ACCEPTANCE.]

AC-CEPT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be received with pleasure; hence, pleasing to a receiver; gratifying; as, an *acceptable* present.

2. Agreeable or pleasing in person; as, a man makes himself *acceptable* by his services or civilities.

AC-CEPT'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being
AC-CEPT-A-BIL'I-TY, } agreeable to a receiver, or to a person with whom one has intercourse. [*The latter word is little used, or not at all.*]

AC-CEPT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to please, or give satisfaction.

Let us have grace whereby we may serve God *acceptably*. — Heb. xii.

AC-CEPT'ANCE, *n.* A receiving with approbation or satisfaction; favorable reception; as, work done to *acceptance*.

They shall come up with *acceptance* on my altar. Isa. lx.

2. The receiving of a bill of exchange or order, in such a manner as to bind the accepter to make payment. This must be by express words; and to charge the drawer with costs, in case of non-payment, the acceptance must be in writing, under, across, or on the back of the bill. *Blackstone.*

3. An agreeing to terms or proposals in commerce, by which a bargain is concluded and the parties bound.

4. An agreeing to the act or contract of another, by some act which binds the person in law; as, a bishop's taking rent reserved on a lease, made by his predecessor, is an *acceptance* of the terms of the lease, and binds the party. *Law.*

5. In *mercantile language*, a bill of exchange accepted; as, a merchant receives another's *acceptance* in payment.

6. Formerly, the sense in which a word is understood. [*Obs.*] See ACCEPTATION.

AC-CEPT-Ā'TION, *n.* Kind reception; a receiving with favor or approbation.

This is a saying worthy of all *acceptation*. 1 Tim. i.

2. A state of being acceptable; favorable regard.

Some things are of great dignity and *acceptation* with God. *Hooker.*

But in this sense *acceptableness* is more generally used.

3. The meaning or sense in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received; as, a term is to be used according to its usual *acceptation*.

4. Reception in general. [*Obs.*]

AC-CEPT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Kindly received; regarded; agreed to; understood; received with a pledge to pay, as a bill of exchange.

AC-CEPT'ER, *n.* A person who accepts; the person who receives a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay it. [See ACCEPTANCE.]

AC-CEP-TI-LA'TION, *n.* [from L.] Remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, without receiving the money. [*Not used.*] *Cotgrave.*

AC-CEPT'ING, *ppr.* Receiving favorably; agreeing to; understanding, promising to pay, as a draft.

AC-CEP'TION, *n.* Acceptation; the received sense of a word. [*Not now used.*] *Hammond.*

AC-CEPT'IVE, *a.* Ready to accept. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

AC-CESS', or AC'CESS, *n.* [L. *accessus*, from *accedo*. See ACCEDE. Fr. *accès*.]

1. A coming to; near approach; admittance; admission; as, to gain *access* to a prince.

2. Approach, or the way by which a thing may be approached; as, the *access* is by a neck of land. *Bacon.*

3. Means of approach; liberty to approach; implying previous obstacles.

By whom also we have *access* by faith. Rom. v.

4. Admission to sexual intercourse.

During coverture, *access* of the husband shall be presumed, unless the contrary be shown. *Blackstone.*

5. Addition; increase by something added; as, an *access* of territory; but in this sense *accession* is more generally used.

6. The return of a fit or paroxysm of disease, or fever. In this sense *accession* is generally used.

AC'CES-SA-RI-LY. See ACCESSORILY.

AC'CES-SA-RI-NESS. See ACCESSORINESS.

AC'CES-SA-RY. See ACCESSORY.

AC-CESS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being approachable, or of admitting access. *Langhorne.*

AC-CESS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be approached or reached; approachable; *applied to things*; as, an *accessible* town or mountain.

2. Easy of approach; affable; *used of persons.*

AC-CESS'I-BLY, *adv.* So as to be accessible.

AC-CES'SION, *n.* [L. *accessio.*] A coming to; an acceding to and joining; as, a king's *accession* to a confederacy.

2. Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation; as, an *accession* of wealth or territory.

The only *accession* which the Roman empire received, was the province of Britain. *Gibbon.*

3. In *law*, a mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporeal substance, which receives an addition by growth, or by labor, has a right to the thing added or the improvement; provided the thing is not changed into a different species. Thus the owner of a cow becomes the owner of her calf. *Blackstone.*

4. The act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity.

5. The invasion of a fit of a periodical disease, or fever. It differs from exacerbation. *Accession* implies a total previous intermission, as of a fever; exacerbation implies only a previous remission or abatement of violence.

AC-CES'SION-AL, *a.* Additional.

AC-CES-SO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory; as, *accessorial* agency, *accessorial* guilt. *Burr's Trial.*

AC'CES-SO-RI-LY, *adv.* [See ACCESSORY.] In the manner of an accessory; by subordinate means, or in a secondary character; not as principal, but as a subordinate agent.

AC'CES-SO-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being accessory, or of being or acting in a secondary character.

AC'CES-SO-RY, *a.* [L. *accessorius*, from *accessus*, *accedo*. See ACCEDE. This word is accented on the first syllable on account of the derivatives, which require a secondary accent on the third; but the natural accent of *accessory* is on the second syllable, and thus it is often pronounced.]

1. Acceding; contributing; aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent. Usually in a bad sense; as, John was *accessory* to the felony.

2. Aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner; as, *accessory* sounds in music. *Encyc.*

Accessory nerves, in anatomy, a pair of nerves, which, arising from the medulla in the vertebræ of the neck, ascend and enter the skull; then, passing out with the par vagum, are distributed into the muscles of the neck and shoulders. *Encyc.*

AC'CES-SO-RY, *n.* In *law*, one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offense in person or as principal, but by advising or commanding another to commit the crime, or by concealing the offender. There may be accessories in all felonies, but not in treason. An accessory *before* the fact, is one who counsels or commands another to commit a felony, and is not present when the act is executed; *after* the fact, when one receives and conceals the offender.

2. That which accedes or belongs to something else, as its principal.

Accessory, among painters, an epithet given to parts of a history-piece which are merely ornamental, as vases, armor, &c.

AC'CI-AC-CA-TŪ'RA, (at'che-ăk-kā-tū'rā,) *n.* [It.] In *music*, a grace note, one semitone below the note to which it is prefixed. *Brande.*

AC'CI-DENCE, *n.* [See ACCIDENT.] A small book containing the rudiments of grammar.

AC'CI-DENT, *n.* [L. *accidens*, falling, from *ad* and *cado*, to fall; W. *codum*, a fall, *cwyzaw*, to fall; Ir. *kudaim*; Corn. *kotha*; Arm. *kuetha*, to fall. See CASE and CADENCE. Class Gd.]

1. A coming or falling; an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; an event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected; chance; casualty; contingency.

2. That which takes place or begins to exist without an efficient intelligent cause and without design.

All of them, in his opinion, owe their being to fate, *accident*, or the blind action of stupid matter. *Dwight.*

3. In *logic*, a property, or quality of a being which is not essential to it, as *whiteness* in paper. This word is also applied to all qualities in opposition to *substance*, as *sweetness* and *softness*, and to things not essential to a body, as *clothes*. *Encyc.*

4. In *grammar*, something belonging to a word, but not essential to it, as gender, number, and case. *Encyc.*

5. In *heraldry*, a point or mark, not essential to a coat of arms. *Encyc.*

AC-CI-DENT'AL, *a.* Happening by chance, or rather unexpectedly; casual; fortuitous; taking place not according to the usual course of things; opposed to that which is constant, regular, or intended; as, an *accidental* visit.

2. Non-essential; not necessarily belonging to; as, songs are *accidental* to a play.

Accidental flats and *sharps*, in *music*, are those flats and sharps which are prefixed to such notes as would be natural by the signature. The natural sign, prefixed to a note, is also *accidentally* flat or sharp, according as the note is sharp or flat by the signature.

Accidental colors, are those which depend upon the affections of the eye, in distinction from those which belong to the light itself. *Encyc.*

Accidental point, in perspective, is that point in the horizontal line, where the projections of two lines parallel to each other meet the perspective plane. *Encyc.*

AC-CI-DENT'AL, *n.* *Accidentals*, in *music*, are accidental flats or sharps. *Accidentals*, in *painting*, are those chance effects, arising from luminous rays falling on certain objects, by which they are brought into a stronger light, and their shadows rendered more intense, than they otherwise would be. *Brande.*

AC-CI-DENT'AL-LY, *adv.* By chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.

AC-CI-DENT'AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being casual. [*Little used.*]

AC-CI-DEN'TIA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the accidence. [*Not used.*] *Morton.*

AC-CI-PEN'SER, *n.* See ACIPENSER.

AC-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* A receiver.

AC-CIP'I-TER, *n.* [L. *ad* and *capio*, to seize.]

1. A name given to a fish, the Milvus or Lucerna, a species of Trigla. *Cyc.*

2. In *ornithology*, one of the order of rapacious birds.

The Accipitres have a hooked bill, the superior mandible, near the base, being extended on each side beyond the inferior. The genera are the Vulture, the Falco or hawk, and the Strix or owl.

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AC-CIP'I-TRINE, *a.* [*Supra.*] Seizing; rapacious; as, the *accipitrine* order of birds. *Ed. Encyc.*

AC-CITE', *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *cito*, to cite.] To call; to cite; to summon. [*Not used.*]

AC-CLAIM', *v. t.* [L. *acclamo*, *ad* and *clamo*, to cry out; Sp. *clamar*; Port. *clamar*; It. *clamare*; W. *llevain*; Ir. *liumham*. See CLAIM, CLAMOR.] To applaud. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

AC-CLAIM', *n.* A shout of joy; acclamation. *Milton.*

AC-CLA-MA'TION, *n* [L. *acclamatio*. See ACCLAIM.]

1. A shout of applause uttered by a multitude. Anciently, acclamation was a form of words, uttered with vehemence, somewhat resembling a song, sometimes accompanied with applauses which were given by the hands. Acclamations were ecclesiastical, military, nuptial, senatorial, synodical, theatrical, &c.; they were musical and rhythmical, and bestowed for joy, respect, and even reproach, and often repeated, five, twenty, and even sixty and eighty times. In the later ages of Rome, acclamations were performed by a chorus of music instructed for the purpose. *Encyc.*

In modern times, acclamations are expressed by hurrahs; by clapping of hands; and often by repeating *vivat rex*, *vivat respublica*, long live the king or republic, or other words expressive of joy and good wishes.

2. In *archæology*, a representation, in sculpture or on medals, of people expressing joy. *Acclamation medals*, are those on which laudatory acclamations are recorded. *Elmes.*

AC-CLAM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing joy or applause by shouts, or clapping of hands.

AC-CLI'MATE, *v. t.* [*ac*, for *ad*, and *climate.*] To habituate the body to a climate not native, so as not to be peculiarly exposed to its endemic diseases.

AC-CLI'MA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Habituated to a foreign climate, or a climate not native; so far accustomed to a foreign climate as not to be peculiarly liable to its endemic diseases. *Med. Repository.*

AC-CLI-MA'TION, *n.* The process of becoming habituated to a foreign climate.

2. The state of being habituated or inured to a climate.

AC-CLI'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To inure plants to a climate different from that which is natural to them. *Brande.*

AC-CLI'MA-TIZ-ED, *pp.* and *a.* Inured to a different climate.

AC-CLI'MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Inuring to a different climate.

AC-CLI'MA-TURE, *n.* Act of acclimating, or state of being acclimated. *Caldwell.*

AC-CLIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *acclivus*, *acclivis*, ascending, from *ad* and *clivus*, an ascent; Ir. *cliu*; Gr. Eol. κλιπυς; Sax. *clif*, a *cliff*, bank or shore; *clifian*, *cleofian*, to cleave or split. See CLIFF.]

A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending*, in opposition to *declivity*, or a side *descending*. Rising ground; ascent; the talus of a rampart.

AC-CLI'VOUS, *a.* Rising, as a hill with a slope.

AC-CLOY', *v. t.* To fill; to stuff; to fill to satiety. [See CLOY.] *Spenser.*

AC-COIL', *v. i.* To encircle; to gather around. *Spenser.*

AC-CO-LADE', *n.* [L. *ad* and *collum*, neck.]

A ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood; but whether an embrace or a blow, seems not to be settled. *Cyc.*

AC'CO-LENT, *n.* [L. *ad* and *colo.*] A borderer; one who dwells on a border of a country, or near. *Ash.*

AC-COM'MO-DA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *accommodable.* See ACCOMMODATE.]

That may be fitted, made suitable, or made to agree. [*Little used.*]

AC-COM'MO-DA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The capability of accommodating.

AC-COM'MO-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *accommodo*, to apply or suit, from *ad* and *commodo*, to profit or help; of *con*, with, and *modus*, measure, proportion, limit, or manner. See MODE.]

1. To fit, adapt, or make suitable; as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances; to *accommodate* the choice of subjects to the occasions. *Paley.*

2. To supply with or furnish; — followed by *with*; as, to *accommodate* a man with apartments.

3. To supply with conveniences; as, to *accommodate* a friend.

4. To reconcile things which are at variance; to adjust; as, to *accommodate* differences.

5. To show fitness or agreement; to apply; as, to *accommodate* prophecy to events.

6. To lend to — a *commercial sense.*

In an intransitive sense, to agree, to be conformable to, as used by Boyle. [*Obs.*]

AC-COM'MO-DATE, *a.* Suitable; fit; adapted; as, means *accommodate* to the end. *Ray. Tillotson.*

AC-COM'MO-DA-TED, *pp.* Fitted; adjusted; adapted; applied; also, furnished with conveniences; as, we are well *accommodated* with lodgings.

AC-COM'MO-DATE-LY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly. [*Little used.*] *More.*

AC-COM'MO-DATE-NESS, *n.* Fitness. [*Little used.*]

AC-COM'MO-DA-TING, *ppr.* Adapting; making suitable; reconciling; furnishing with conveniences; applying.

AC-COM'MO-DA-TING, *a.* Adapting one's self to; obliging; yielding to the desires of others; disposed to comply, and to oblige another; as, an *accommodating man.*

AC-COM-MO-DA'TION, *n.* Fitness; adaptation; — followed by *to.*

The organization of the body with *accommodation* to its functions. *Hale.*

2. Adjustment of differences; reconciliation; as of parties in dispute.

3. Provision of conveniences.

4. In the *plural*, conveniences; things furnished for use; — chiefly applied to *lodgings.*

5. In *mercantile language*, *accommodation* is used for a loan of money which is often a great *convenience.* An *accommodation note*, in the language of bank directors, is one drawn and offered for discount, for the purpose of borrowing its amount, in opposition to a note which the owner has received in payment for goods.

In *England*, an *accommodation bill* is one given instead of a loan of money. *Crabbe.*

6. It is also used of a note lent merely to *accommodate* the borrower.

7. In *theology*, *accommodation* is the application of a passage to something not originally intended by it, on the ground of resemblance or analogy.

Many of those quotations were probably intended as nothing more than *accommodations.* *Paley.*

8. In *marine language*, an *accommodation ladder* is a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway.

AC-COM'MO-DA-TIVE, *a.* Furnishing accommodation.

AC-COM'MO-DA-TOR, *n.* One that accommodates; one that adjusts. *Warburton.*

AC-COM'PA-NA-BLE, *a.* [See ACCOMPANY.] Sociable. [*Not used.*]

AC-COM'PA-NI-ED, *pp.* Attended by; connected with.

AC-COM'PA-NI-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *accompagnement.* See ACCOMPANY.] Something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry.

Accompaniment, in *music*, the subordinate part, or parts, accompanying the voice, or a principal instrument; also, the harmony of a figured base.

Accompaniment of the scale, in *music*, the harmony assigned to the series of notes forming the diatonic scale, ascending and descending. *P. Cyc.*

Accompaniment, in *painting*, an object accessory to the principal object, and serving for its ornament or illustration. *Brande.*

AC-COM'PA-NIST, *n.* The performer in music who takes the accompanying part. *Busby.*

AC-COM'PA-NY, *v. t.* [Fr. *accompagner*; Sp. *acompañar*; Port. *accompanhar.* See COMPANY.]

1. To go with or attend as a companion or associate on a journey, walk, &c.; as, a man *accompanies* his friend to church, or on a tour.

2. To be with, as connected; to attend; as, pain *accompanies* disease.

AC-COM'PA-NY, *v. i.* To attend; to be an associate; as, to *accompany* with others. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. To cohabit. *Milton.*

3. In *music*, to perform the accompanying part in a composition. *Busby.*

AC-COM'PA-NY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Attending; going with, as a companion.

AC-COM'PLICE, *n.* [Fr. *complice*; L. *complicatus*, folded together, of *con*, with, and *plico*, to fold; W. *plegy*, to plait; Arm. *plega.* See COMPLEX and PLEDGE.] An associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt. It was formerly used in a good sense for a co-operator, but this sense is wholly obsolete. It is followed by *with* before a person; as, A was an accomplice *with* B in the murder of C. Dryden uses it with *to* before a thing.

AC-COM'PLICE-SHIP, *n.* The state of being an accomplice. *H. Taylor.*

AC-COM'PLISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *accomplir*, to finish, from *ad* and L. *compleo*, to complete. See COMPLETE.] To complete; to finish entirely.

That He would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolation of Jerusalem. — Dan. ix.

2. To execute; as, to *accomplish* a vow, wrath, or fury. Lev. xiii. and xx.

3. To gain; to obtain or effect by successful exertions; as, to *accomplish* a purpose. Prov. xiii.

4. To fulfill or bring to pass; as, to *accomplish* a prophecy.

This that is written must yet be *accomplished* in me. — Luke xxii.

5. To furnish with qualities which serve to render the mind or body *complete*, as with valuable endowments and elegant manners.

6. To arm and equip.

The armorers *accomplishing* the knights. *Shak.*

AC-COM'PLISH-ED, *pp.* Finished; completed; fulfilled; executed; effected.

2. *a.* Well endowed with good qualities and manners; complete in acquirements; having a finished education; applied usually to acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence. *Swift.*

3. Fashionable.

AC-COM'PLISH-ER, *n.* One who accomplishes.

AC-COM'PLISH-ING, *ppr.* Finishing; completing; fulfilling; executing; effecting; furnishing with valuable qualities.

AC-COM'PLISH-MENT, *n.* Completion; fulfillment; entire performance; as, the *accomplishment* of a prophecy.

2. The act of carrying into effect, or obtaining an object designed; attainment; as, the *accomplishment* of our desires or ends.

3. Acquirement; that which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education.

AC-COMPT'. [*Obs.*] See ACCOUNT.

AC-COMPT'ANT. [*Obs.*] See ACCOUNTANT.

AC-CORD', *n.* [Fr. *accord*, agreement, consent; *accorder*, to adjust, or reconcile; Sp. *acordar*; Arm. *accord*, *accordi*; It. *accordo*, *accordare.* The Lat. has *concors*, *concordo.* Qu. *cor* and *cordis*, the heart, or from the same root. In some of its applications, it is naturally deduced from *chorda*, It. *corda*, the string of a musical instrument.]

1. Agreement; harmony of minds; consent or concurrence of opinions or wills.

They all continued with one *accord* in prayer. — Acts i.

2. Concert; harmony of sounds; the union of different sounds, which is agreeable to the ear; agreement in pitch and tone; as, the *accord* of notes; but in this sense it is more usual to employ *concord* or *chord.*

3. Agreement: just correspondence of things; as, the *accord* of light and shade in painting.

4. Will; voluntary or spontaneous motion; used of the will of persons, or the natural motion of other bodies, and preceded by *own.*

Being more forward of his own *accord.* — 2 Cor. viii.
That which groweth of its own *accord* thou shalt not reap. — Lev. xxv.

5. Adjustment of a difference; reconciliation; as, the mediator of an *accord.*

6. In *law*, an agreement between parties in controversy, by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated, and which, when executed, bars a suit. *Blackstone.*

7. Permission, leave.

AC-CORD', *v. t.* To make to agree, or correspond; to adjust one thing to another.

Her hands *accorded* the lute's music to the voice. *Sidney.*

2. To bring to an agreement; to settle, adjust, or compose; as, to *accord* suits or controversies. *Hale.*

3. To grant, to give, to concede; as, to *accord* to one due praise.

AC-CORD', *v. i.* To agree; to be in correspondence.

My heart *accordeth* with my tongue. *Shak.*

2. To agree in pitch and tone.

AC-CORD'A-BLE, *a.* Agreeable; consonant. *Gower.*

AC-CORD'ANCE, *n.* Agreement *with* a person; conformity *with* a thing. *Shak.*

AC-CORD'ANT, *a.* Corresponding; consonant; agreeable.

AC-CORD'ANT-LY, *adv.* In accordance or agreement. *Dwight.*

AC-CORD'ED, *pp.* Made to agree; adjusted.

AC-CORD'ER, *n.* One that aids, or favors. [*Little used.*]

AC-CORD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Agreeing; harmonizing.

Th' *according* music of a well-mixt state. *Pope.*

2. Suitable; agreeable; in accordance with. In these senses, the word agrees with or refers to a sentence.

Our zeal should be *according* to knowledge. *Sprat.*
Noble is the fame that is built on candor and ingenuity, *according* to those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham. *Spect.*

Here the whole preceding parts of the sentence are to *accord*, i. e. agree with, correspond with, or be suitable to, what follows. *According*, here, has its true participial sense, *agreeing*, and is followed by *to.* It is never a preposition.

AC-CORD'ING-LY, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable to.

Those who live in faith and good works, will be rewarded *accordingly.*

AC-CORD'I-ON, *n.* [from *accord.*] A small keyed wind instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds. It is a small wind-chest, the sides of which are made to fold and expand like a bellows. On the top are apertures in

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which the reeds are inserted, and upon which the reeds play. Each key playing on two apertures, the reeds of which are furnished with reversed valves, is made to command two successive notes in the scale, according as the wind is drawn in by expanding the chest, or forced out by closing it. In addition to the keys, there is a slide which opens upon reeds attuned to the harmonics of the tonic and dominant, by opening which the air has an harmonic accompaniment. The bottom of the chest is furnished with a large key, by which the chest may be opened, and suddenly exhausted or filled, as need requires. This is a melodious portable instrument, commanding two or three octaves in the diatonic scale. *Prof. Fitch.*

AC-COR'PŌ-RATE, *v. t.* To unite. [*Not in use.*] [See INCORPORATE.] *Milton.*

AC-COST', *v. t.* [Fr. *accoster*; *ad* and *côte*, side, border, coast; G. *küste*; D. *kust*; Dan. *kyst*.]

To approach; to draw near; to front, or face. [*Not in use.*]

2. To speak first to; to address. *Milton. Dryden.*

AC-COST', *v. i.* To adjoin. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

AC-COST'A-BLE, *a.* Easy of access; familiar. *Howell.*

AC-COST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Addressed; first spoken to. In *heraldry*, being side by side.

AC-COST'ING, *ppr.* Addressing by first speaking to.

AC-COUCHE'MENT, (ac-coosh'mong,) *n.* [Fr.] Delivery in child-bed.

AC-COUCH-EUR', (ac-coo-share',) *n.* [Fr.] A man who assists women in childbirth.

AC-COUNT', *n.* [Fr. *conte*; It. *conto*; Sp. *cuenta*; *Arm. count*; *an account*, reckoning, computation. Formerly writers used *accompt* from the Fr. *compte*. See COUNT.]

1. A sum stated on paper; a registry of a debt or credit; of debts and credits, or charges; an entry in a book or on paper of things bought or sold, of payments, services, &c., including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing.

Account signifies a single entry, or charge, or a statement of a number of particular debts and credits, in a book or on a separate paper; and in the plural, is used for the books containing such entries.

2. A computation of debts and credits, or a general statement of particular sums; as, the *account* stands thus; let him exhibit his *account*.

3. A computation or mode of reckoning; applied to other things than money or trade; as, the Julian *account* of time.

4. Narrative; relation; statement of facts; recital of particular transactions and events, verbal or written; as, an *account* of the revolution in France. Hence,

5. An assignment of reasons; explanation by a recital of particular transactions, given by a person in an employment, or to a superior, often implying responsibility; answering for conduct.

Give an *account* of thy stewardship. — Luke xvi.

Without responsibility or obligation.

He giveth not *account* of his matters. — Job xxxiii.

6. Reason or consideration, as a motive; as, on all *accounts*, on every *account*.

7. Value; importance; estimation; that is, such a state of persons or things as renders them worthy of more or less estimation; as, men of *account*.

What is the son of man, that thou makest *account* of him? — Psal. cxliv.

8. Profit; advantage; that is, a result or production worthy of estimation. To find our *account* in a pursuit; to turn to *account*. Philip. iv.

9. Regard; behalf; sake; a sense deduced from charges on book.

Put that to my *account*. — Philem. 18.

To *make account*, that is, to have a previous opinion or expectation, is a sense now obsolete.

A *writ of account*, in law, is a writ which the plaintiff brings demanding that the defendant should render his just account, or show good cause to the contrary; called also an *action of account*. *Cowel.*

AC-COUNT', *v. t.* To deem, judge, consider, think, or hold in opinion.

I and my son Solomon shall be *accounted* offenders. — 1 Kings i.

2. To *account of*, to hold in esteem; to value.

Silver was not any thing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon. — 1 Kings x.

3. To reckon, or compute; as, the motion of the sun whereby years are *accounted*; also, to assign as a debt; as, a project *accounted* to his service; but these uses are antiquated.

AC-COUNT', *v. i.* To render an account or relation of particulars. An officer must *account with* or *to* the treasurer *for* money received.

2. To give reasons; to assign the causes; to explain; with *for*; as, idleness *accounts for* poverty.

3. To render reasons; to answer for in a responsible character; as, we must *account for* all the talents intrusted to us.

AC-COUNT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being liable to answer for *one's* conduct; liability to give account, and to receive reward or punishment for actions.

The awful idea of *accountability*. *R. Hall.*

2. Liability to the payment of money or of damages; responsibility for a trust.

AC-COUNT'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be called to account; unswerable to a superior; as, every man is *accountable to God for* his conduct.

2. Subject to pay, or make good, in case of loss. A sheriff is *accountable*, as bailiff and receiver of goods.

Accountable for, that may be explained. [*Not elegant.*]

AC-COUNT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to answer or to give account; the state of being answerable, or liable to the payment of money or damages.

AC-COUNT'A-BLY, *adv.* In an accountable manner.

AC-COUNT'ANT, *n.* One skilled in mercantile accounts; more generally, a person who keeps accounts; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts. In Great Britain, an officer in the Court of Chancery who receives the money paid into the court, and deposits it in the Bank, is called *accountant-general*.

AC-COUNT'ANT-SHIP, *n.* The office or employment of an accountant.

AC-COUNT'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which accounts are kept. *Swift.*

AC-COUNT'ED, *pp.* Esteemed; deemed; considered; regarded; valued.

Accounted for; explained.

AC-COUNT'ING, *ppr.* Deeming; esteeming; reckoning; rendering an account.

Accounting for; rendering an account; assigning the reasons; unfolding the causes.

AC-COUNT'ING, *n.* The act of reckoning or adjusting accounts.

AC-COUP'LE, (ac-cup'pl,) *v. t.* To couple; to join or link together. [See COUPLE.]

AC-COUP'LE-MENT, (ac-cup'pl-ment,) *n.* A coupling; a connecting in pairs; junction. [*Little used.*]

AC-COUR'AGE, (ac-cur'age,) *v. t.* [See COURAGE.] To encourage. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AC-COURT', *v. t.* [See COURT.] To entertain with courtesy. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AC-COU'TER, } (ac-coot'er,) *v. t.* [Fr. *accoutrer*;
AC-COU'TRE, } contracted from *accoustrer*, from Norm. *coste*, a cont, *coster*, a rich cloth or vestment for festivals. I think this to be the true origin of the word, rather than *coudre*, *couture*, *couturier*.]

In *a general sense*, to dress; to equip; but *appropriately*, to array in a military dress; to put on, or to furnish with a military dress and arms; to equip the body for military service.

AC-COU'TER-ED, } *pp.* Dressed in arms; equipped.
AC-COU'TRED, } *Beattie.*

AC-COU'TER-ING, *ppr.* Equipping with military habiliments.

AC-COU'TER-MENTS, } *n. pl.* Dress; equipage;
AC-COU'TRE-MENTS, } furniture for the body; *appropriately*, military dress and arms; equipage for military service.

2. In *common usage*, an old or unusual dress.

AC-COY', *v. t.* [old Fr. *accoisir*.]

To render quiet or diffident; to soothe; to caress. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AC-CRED'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *accréditer*; Sp. *acreditar*; It. *accreditare*; to give authority or reputation; from L. *ad* and *credo*, to believe, or give faith to. See CREDIT.]

To give credit, authority, or reputation; to *accredit* an envoy, is to receive him in his public character, and give him credit and rank accordingly.

AC-CRED-IT-A'TION, *n.* That which gives title to credit. [*Little used.*]

AC-CRED'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Allowed; received with reputation; authorized in a public character. *Christ. Obs.*

AC-CRED'IT-ING, *ppr.* Giving authority or reputation.

AC-CRES'CENT, *a.* [See ACCRETION.] Increasing. *Shuckford.*

AC-CRE'TION, *n.* [L. *accretio*, increase; *accresco*, to increase, literally, to grow to; *ad* and *cresco*; Eng. *accrue*; Fr. *accroitre*. See INCREASE, ACCRUE, GROW.]

1. A growing to; an increase by natural growth; applied to the increase of organic bodies by the accession of parts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. An increase by an accession of parts externally. *Bacon.*

3. In *the civil law*, the adhering of property to something else, by which the owner of one thing becomes possessed of a right to another; as, when a legacy is left to two persons, and one of them dies before the testator, the legacy devolves to the survivor by right of *accretion*. *Encyc.*

AC-CRIM-I-NA'TION, *n.* Accusation.

AC-CRE'TIVE, *a.* Increasing by growth; growing; adding to by growth; as, the *accretive* motion of plants.

AC-CROACH', *v. i.* [Fr. *accrocher*, to fix on a hook; from *croc*, *crochet*, a hook, from the same elements as *crook*, which see.]

1. To hook, or draw to, as with a hook; *but in this sense not used.*

2. To encroach; to draw away from another. Hence, in old laws, to assume the exercise of royal prerogatives. *Blackstone.*

The noun *accroachment*, an encroachment, or attempt to exercise royal power, is rarely or never used. [See ENCROACH.]

AC-CRUE', (ac-cru',) *v. i.* [Fr. *accroitre*, *accru*, to increase; L. *accresco*, *cresco*; Sp. *crecer* and *acrecer*; It. *crescere*, *accrescere*; Port. *crecer*; Arm. *crisqi*.]

Literally, to *grow to*; hence, to arise, proceed or come; to be added, as increase, profit, or damage; as, a profit *accrues* to government from the coinage of copper; a loss *accrues* from the coinage of gold and silver.

AC-CRUE', (ac-cru',) *n.* Something that accedes to or follows the property of another. [*Obs.*]

AC-CRU'ING, *ppr.* Growing to; arising; coming; being added.

AC-CRU'MENT, *n.* Addition; increase. [*Little used.*] *Montagu.*

AC-CU-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *accubatio*, a reclining, from *ad* and *cubo*, to lie down. See CUBE.] A lying or reclining on a couch, as the ancients at their meals. The manner was to recline on low beds or couches, with the head resting on a pillow or on the elbow. Two or three men lay on one bed, the feet of one extended behind the back of another. This practice was not permitted among soldiers, children, and servants; nor was it known, until luxury had corrupted manners. *Encyc.*

AC-CUMB', *v. i.* [L. *accumbo*; *ad* and *cubo*.] To recline, as at table. [*Not used.*]

AC-CUM'BEN-CY, *n.* State of being accumbent or reclining.

AC-CUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *accumbens*, *accumbo*, from *cubo*. See ACCUBATION.] Leaning or reclining, as the ancients at their meals.

In *botany*, when one part of an organ is applied to another by its edge, it is said to be *accumbent*. *Brande.*

AC-CU'MU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *accumulo*; *ad* and *cumulo*, to heap; *cumulus*, a heap; Sp. *acumular*; It. *accumulare*; Fr. *accumuler*, *combler*.]

1. To heap up; to pile; to amass; as, to *accumulate* earth or stones.

2. To collect or bring together; as, to *accumulate* causes of misery; to *accumulate* wealth.

AC-CU'MU-LATE, *v. i.* To grow to a great size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly; as, public evils *accumulate*.

AC-CU'MU-LATE, *a.* Collected into a mass or quantity. *Bacon.*

AC-CU'MU-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected into a heap or great quantity.

AC-CU'MU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Heaping up; amassing; increasing greatly.

AC-CU-MU-LA'TION, *n.* The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated; an amassing; a collecting together; as, an *accumulation* of earth or of evils.

2. In *law*, the concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof. *Encyc.*

3. In *universities*, an *accumulation of degrees*, is the taking of several together, or at smaller intervals than usual, or than is allowed by the rules. *Encyc.*

AC-CU'MU-LA-TIVE, *a.* That accumulates; heaping up; accumulating.

AC-CU'MU-LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an accumulative manner: *in heaps.*

AC-CU'MU-LA-TOR, *n.* One that accumulates, gathers, or amasses.

AC'CU-RA-CY, *n.* [L. *accuratio*, from *accurare*, to take care of; *ad* and *curare*, to take care; *cura*, care. See CARE.]

1. Exactness; exact conformity to truth; or to a rule or model; freedom from mistake; nicety; correctness; precision which results from care. The *accuracy* of ideas or opinions is conformity to truth. The value of testimony depends on its *accuracy*; copies of legal instruments should be taken with *accuracy*.

2. Closeness; tightness; as, a tube sealed with *accuracy*.

AC'CU-RATE, *a.* [L. *accuratus*.] In exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from failure, error, or defect; as, an *accurate* account; *accurate* measure; an *accurate* expression.

2. Determinate; precisely fixed; as, one body may not have a very *accurate* influence on another. *Bacon.*

3. Close; perfectly tight; as, an *accurate* sealing or luting.

AC'CU-RATE-LY, *adv.* Exactly; in an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect; as, a writing *accurately* copied.

2. Closely; so as to be perfectly tight; as, a vial *accurately* stopped. *Comstock.*

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AC'CU-RATE-NESS, *n.* Accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.

AC-CURSE', (ac-curs',) *v. t.* [*Ac*, for *ad*, and *curse*.] To devote to destruction; to imprecate misery or evil upon. [*This verb is rarely used.* See CURSE.]

AC-CURS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* (*part.* pronounced ac-curst'; *adj.* ac-curs'ed, Doomed to destruction or misery.)

The city shall be *accursed*. — John vi.

2. Separated from the faithful; cast out of the church; excommunicated.

I could wish myself *accursed* from Christ. *St. Paul.*

3. Worthy of the curse; detestable; execrable.

Keep from the *accursed* thing. — Josh. vi.

Hence,

4. Wicked; malignant in the extreme.

AC-CŪ'SA-BLE, *a.* That may be accused; chargeable with a crime; blamable; liable to censure; followed by *of*.

AC-CŪ'SANT, *n.* One who accuses. *Hall.*

AC-CŪ-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act of charging with a crime or offense; the act of accusing of any wrong or injustice.

2. The charge of an offense or crime; or the declaration containing the charge.

They set over his head his *accusation*. — Matt. xxvii.

AC-CŪ'SA-TIVE, *a.* or *n.* A term given to a case of nouns, in *grammars*, on which the action of a verb terminates or falls; called in English grammar the *objective* case.

AC-CŪ'SA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an accusative manner.

2. In relation to the accusative case in grammar.

AC-CŪ'SA-TO-RY, *a.* Accusing; containing an accusation; as, an *accusatory* libel.

AC-CŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *accuso*, to blame, or accuse; *ad* and *causor*, to blame, or accuse; *causa*, blame, suit, or process, *cause*; Fr. *accuser*; Sp. *acusar*; Port. *accusar*; It. *accusare*; Arm. *accusi*. The sense is, to attack, to drive against, to charge or to fall upon. See CAUSE.]

1. To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime, either by plaint, or complaint, information, indictment, or impeachment; to charge with an offense against the laws, judicially or by a public process; as, to *accuse* one of a high crime or misdemeanor.

2. To charge with a fault; to blame.

Their thoughts in the meanwhile *accusing* or else excusing one another. — Rom. ii.

It is followed by *of* before the subject of accusation; the use of *for* after this verb is illegitimate.

AC-CŪS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Charged with a crime, by a legal process; charged with an offense; blamed.

AC-CŪS'ER, *n.* One who accuses or blames; an officer who prefers an accusation against another for some offense, in the name of the government, before a tribunal that has cognizance of the offense.

AC-CŪS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Charging with a crime; blaming.

AC-CUS'TOM, *v. t.* [Fr. *accoutumer*, from *ad* and *coutume*, *coustume*, custom. See CUSTOM.]

To make familiar by use; to form a habit by practice; to habituate or inure; as, to *accustom* one's self to a spare diet.

AC-CUS'TOM, *v. i.* To be wont, or habituated to do any thing. [*Little used.*]

2. To cohabit. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

AC-CUS'TOM, *n.* Custom. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

AC-CUS'TOM-A-BLE, *a.* Of long custom; habitual; customary. [*Little used.*]

AC-CUS'TOM-A-BLY, *adv.* According to custom or habit. [*Little used.*]

AC-CUS'TOM-ANCE, *n.* Custom; habitual use or practice. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

AC-CUS'TOM-A-RI-LY, *adv.* According to custom or common practice. [See CUSTOMARILY.] [*Little used.*]

AC-CUS'TOM-A-RY, *a.* Usual; customary. [See CUSTOMARY.] [*Little used.*]

AC-CUS'TOM-ED, *pp.* Being familiar by use; habituated; inured.

2. *a.* Usual; often practiced; as, in their *accustomed* manner.

AC-CUS'TOM-ING, *ppr.* Making familiar by practice; inuring.

ACE, *n.* [L. *as*, a unit or pound; Fr. *as*: It. *asso*; D. *aas*; G. *ass*; Sp. *as*.]

1. A unit; a single point on a card or die; or the card or die so marked.

2. A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle; as, a creditor will not abate an *ace* of his demand.

A-CEL'DA-MA, *n.* [Ch. חקל, a field, and דמא, Ch. Syr. and Sam., blood.]

A field said to have lain south of Jerusalem, the same as the potter's field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his master, and therefore called the *field of blood*. It was appropriated to the interment of strangers.

A-CEPH'A-LAN, *n.* } [Gr. ακεφαλος.] Terms ap-
A-CEPH'A-LA, *n. pl.* } plied to a class of molluscous animals, comprehending those which have no head, as the oyster and muscle. *Bell.*

A-CEPH'A-LĪ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* and κεφαλη.] A sect of levelers who acknowledged no chief or head.

A-CEPH'A-LIST, *n.* One who acknowledges no head or superior.

A-CEPH'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and κεφαλη, a head.]

1. Without a head, headless. In *history*, the term *Acephali* was given to several sects who refused to follow some noted leader, and to such bishops as were exempt from the jurisdiction and discipline of their patriarch. It was also given to certain levelers who acknowledged no head in the reign of Henry I. It was also applied to the Blemmyes, a pretended nation of Africa, and to other tribes in the East, whom ancient naturalists represented as having no head; their eyes and mouth being placed in other parts. Modern discoveries have dissipated these fictions. In *English laws*, men who held lands of no particular lord, and clergymen who were under no bishop.

LL. Hen. I. Cowel.

2. In *botany*, applied to ovaries, the style of which springs from their base, instead of their apex. *Brande.*

3. In *anatomy*, applied to a fetus having no head.

A-CEPH'A-LUS, *n.* An obsolete name of the tænia or tape-worm, which was formerly supposed to have no head; an error now exploded. The term is also used to express a verse defective in the beginning.

ACE'-POINT, *n.* The side of a card or die that has but one spot.

AC'E-RAN, *n.* } [Gr. *a* priv. and κερας, horn.]
AC'E-RA, *n. pl.* } Terms applied to a family of apterous insects, without antennæ; and to a family of gastropod molluscous animals, without tentacles. *Brande.*

A-CERB', *a.* [L. *acerbus*; G. *herbe*, harsh, sour, tart, bitter, rough, whence *herbst*, autumn, *herbstzeit*, harvest time; D. *herfst*, harvest. See HARVEST.]

Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour, with astringency or roughness; a quality of unripe fruits. *Quincy.*

A-CERB'ATE, *v. t.* To make sour, bitter, or harsh to the taste.

A-CERB'A-TING, *ppr.* Making sour.

A-CERB'I-TY, *n.* A sourness with bitterness and astringency.

2. Harshness, bitterness, or severity; applied to persons or things; as, *acerbity* of temper, *acerbity* of pain. *Barrow.*

A-CER'IC, *a.* [L. *acer*, a maple-tree.] Pertaining to the maple; obtained from the maple; as, *acceric* acid. *Ure.*

A-CER'I-DĒS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* priv. and κηρος, wax.] Plasters made without wax. *Parr*

AC'ER-ŌSE, } *a.* [L. *acerosus*, chaffy, from *acus*,
AC'ER-OUS, } chaff, or a point.] In *botany*, chaffy; resembling chaff.

2. An acerous or acerose leaf is one which is linear and permanent, in form of a needle, as in pine. *Martyn.*

A-CER'RA, *n.* [L.] In *Roman antiquity*, a vessel in which incense was burnt; a censer. *Adam's Ant.*

A-CERV'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a heap.

A-CERV'ĀTE, *v. t.* To heap up.

A-CERV'ATE, *a.* In *natural history*, heaped, or growing in heaps, or in closely compacted clusters.

A-CERV'ŌSE, *a.* Full of heaps. [*Obs.*]

A-CES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *acescens*, turning sour,
A-CES'CEN-CY, } from *acesco*. See ACID.] A turning sour by spontaneous decomposition, and hence a being moderately sour; a tendency to turn sour.

A-CES'CENT, *a.* Turning sour; readily becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition. Hence, slightly sour; but the latter sense is usually expressed by *acidulous* or *sub-acid*. *Nicholson.*

A-CES'TIS, *n.* [Gr.] A factitious sort of chrysocolla, made of Cyprian verdigris, urine, and niter. *Cyc.*

A-CE-TAB'U-LUM, *n.* [L. from *acetum*, vinegar. See ACID.] Among *the Romans*, a vinegar cruse or like vessel, and a measure of about one eighth of a pint.

1. In *anatomy*, the cavity of a bone for receiving the protuberant end of another bone, and therefore forming the articulation called *enarthrosis*. It is used especially for the cavity of the *os innominatum*, which receives the head of the thigh bone.

2. A glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals.

3. In *botany*, the trivial name of a species of Peziza, the cup peziza; so called from its resemblance to a cup.

4. It is sometimes used in the sense of cotyledon.

5. A species of lichen. *Cyc.*

6. In *entomology*, the socket on the trunk, in which the leg is inserted. *Brande.*

7. A sucker of the Sepia or cuttle-fish, and of other similar molluscous animals. *Brande.*

AC-E-TĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Used in salads; as, *acetarious* plants. *Brande.*

AC'E-TA-RY, *n.* [See ACID.] An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear, inclosed in a congeries of small calculous bodies, toward the base of the fruit. *Grew.*

AC'E-TATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with any salifiable base.

AC'E-TĀ-TED, *a.* Combined with acetic acid.

A-CĒ'TIC, *a.* Relating to acetic acid; as, *acetic* ether. *Ure.*

A-CĒ'TIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, always in the same uniform and definite proportions. It exists in vinegar in a dilute and impure state.

A-CĒ-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making acetous or sour; or the operation of making vinegar. *Cyc.*

A-CĒT'I-FY, *v. t.* To convert into acid or vinegar. *Aikin.*

A-CĒT'I-FY, *v. i.* To turn acid. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

AC-E-TIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar. *Ure.*

AC-E-TIM'E-TRY, *n.* The act or method of ascertaining the strength of vinegar, or the proportion of acetic acid contained in it. *Ure.*

AC'E-TONE, *n.* A new chemical name for the pyro-acetic spirit. *Ure.*

A-CĒ'TOUS, } *a.* 1. Sour; acid; as, *acetous* spirit.
AC-E-TŌSE', } *Boyle.*

2. Causing acetification; as, *acetous* fermentation.

A-CĒ'TOUS AC'ID, *n.* A term formerly applied to impure and dilute acetic acid, under the notion that it was composed of carbon and hydrogen in the same proportions as in acetic acid, but with less oxygen. It is now known that no such acid exists, so that this term is not now in use.

A-CĒ'TUM, *n.* [L. See ACID.] Vinegar; a sour liquor, obtained from vegetables dissolved in boiling water, and from fermented and spirituous liquors, by exposing them to heat and air. This process is called the acid or acetous fermentation.

ĀCHE, (ake,) *v. i.* [Sax. *ace*, *ece*; Gr. αχεω, to ache or be in pain; αχος, pain. The primary sense is, to be pressed. Perhaps the Oriental פעי, to press.]

Ake would be a better spelling of this word.

1. To suffer pain; to have or be in pain, or in continued pain; as, the head *aches*.

2. To suffer grief, or extreme grief; to be distressed; as, the heart *aches*.

ĀCHE, (ake,) *n.* Pain, or continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain. It denotes a more moderate degree of pain than *pang*, *anguish*, and *torture*.

A-CHĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Achaia in Greece, and to a celebrated league or confederacy established there. This state lay on the Gulf of Corinth, within Peloponnesus.

A-CHE'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. αχην, poor.] In *botany*, a small bony fruit, consisting of a single seed, which neither adheres to the pericarp nor opens when ripe.

A-CHERN'AR, *n.* A star of the first magnitude in the southern extremity of the constellation Eridanus.

ACH'E-RON, *n.* [Gr. αχος, pain, and ροος, a river or stream.] A fabled river of hell or the lower regions. *Ancient Poets.*

ACH'ER-SET, *n.* An ancient measure of corn, supposed to be about eight bushels. *Encyc.*

A-CHIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* [See ACHIEVE.] That may be performed *Barrow.*

A-CHIĒV'ANCE, *n.* Performance. *Elyot*

A-CHIĒVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *achever*, to finish; Arm. *acchui*; old Fr. *chever*, to come to the end, from Fr. *chef*, the head or end; old Eng. *cheve*; Sp. and Port. *acabar*, from *cabo*, end, *cape*. See CHIEF.]

1. To perform, or execute; to accomplish; to finish, or carry on to a final close. It is appropriately used for the effect of efforts made by the hand or bodily exertion; as, deeds *achieved* by valor.

2. To gain or obtain, as the result of exertion.

Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achieved*. *Prior.*

A-CHIĒV'ED, *pp.* Performed; obtained; accomplished.

A-CHIĒVE'MENT, *n.* The performance of an action.

2. A great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor, or boldness.

3. An obtaining by exertion.

4. An escutcheon or ensigns armorial, granted for the performance of a great or honorable action. *Encyc.*

A-CHIĒV'ER, *n.* One who accomplishes a purpose, or obtains an object by his exertions.

A-CHIĒV'ING, *ppr.* Performing; executing; gaining.

ĀCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [See ACHE.] Being in pain; suffering distress.

ĀCH'ING, *n.* Pain; continued pain or distress.

A'CHI-OTE, *n.* The anotta, a tree, and a drug used for dyeing red. The bark of the tree makes good cordage, and the wood is used to excite fire by friction. [See ANOTTA.] *Clavigero.*

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ACH'I-RITE, *n.* A synonym of DIOPTASE.

A-CHLAM-YD'E-OUS, *a.* [*a* neg. and Gr. χλαμυς, a garment.] In *botany*, naked, having no floral envelope. *Lindley.*

A'CHOR, *n.* [Gr. αχωρ, sordes capitis.]

1. The scald head, a disease forming scaly eruptions, supposed to be a critical evacuation of acrimonious humors; a species of herpes. *Hooper. Quincy.*

2. In *mythology*, the god of flies, said to have been worshiped by the Cyreneans, to avoid being vexed by those insects. *Encyc.*

ACH-RO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and χρωμα, color.]

Destitute of color. *Achromatic* telescopes are formed of a combination of lenses, which separate the variously colored rays of light to equal angles of divergence, at different angles of refraction of the mean ray. In this case, the rays being made to refract toward contrary *parts*, the whole ray is caused to deviate from its course, without being separated into colors, and the optical aberration arising from the various colors of light, is prevented. This telescope is an invention of Dollond. *Nicholson.*

ACH-RO-MA-TIC'I-TY, *n.* The state of being achromatic.

ACH-RO'MA-TISM, *n* [Gr. *a* priv. and χρωμα, color.]

1. The destruction of the primary colors, which accompany the image of an object seen through a prism or lens. *Brande.*

2. The state of being achromatic; as, the *achromatism* of a lens. *Cyc.*

A-CIC'U-LÆ, *n. pl.* [L. *acicula.*] The spines or prickles of some animals and plants. *Cyc.*

A-CIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *acicula*, Prisian, a needle, from Gr. ακη, L. *acies*, a point. See ACID.]

In the shape of a needle; having sharp points like needles. *Kirwan. Martyn.*

An *acicular* prism is when the crystals are slender and straight. *Phillips.*

A-CIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the manner of needles, or prickles.

A-CIC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *acicula*, a needle.] In the form of a needle.

A-CIC'U-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of needles.

AC'ID, *a.* [L. *acidus*; Sax. *aced*, vinegar; from the root of *acies*, edge; Gr. ακη; W. *awc*, an edge or point. See EDGE.]

Sour, sharp or biting to the taste; having the taste of vinegar; as, *acid* fruits or liquors.

AC'ID, *n.* In *common language*, a sour substance. In *chemistry*, a compound capable of uniting with salifiable bases, and thereby forming salts. An acid may be composed either of a simple or compound acidifiable base united with one or more acidifying principles. Those acids which were first recognized were sour to the taste (hence the name) and capable of reddening blue vegetable colors. Many acids are now known which have neither of these properties. An acid is always the electro-negative ingredient of a salt.

AC-ID-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*acid* and L. *fero.*] Containing acids, or an acid.

Acidiferous minerals are such as consist of an earth combined with an acid, as carbonate of lime, aluminite, &c. *Phillips.*

A-CID'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *acidify.*]

Capable of being converted into an acid, by union with an acidifying principle.

A-CID-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid.

A-CID'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Made acid; converted into an acid.

A-CID'I-FI-ER, *n.* A simple or compound principle, whose presence is necessary for acidity. The elementary acidifying principles are oxygen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium. Cyanogen may be named as an example of a compound acidifying principle, and probably there are one or two more. No acid is known which does not contain one of these substances.

A-CID'I-FY, *v. t.* [*acid* and L. *facio.*]

To make acid; but appropriately, to convert into an acid, chemically so called, by combination with any substance.

A-CID'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making acid; converting into an acid; having power to change into an acid. Oxygen is called an *acidifying* principle or element.

AC-ID-IM'E-TER, *n.* [*acid* and Gr. μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids. *Ure.*

A-CID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *acidité*, from *acid.*]

The quality of being sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste.

AC'ID-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sour; acidity.

A-CID'U-LÆ, *n. pl.* Medicinal springs impregnated with carbonic acid. *Parr*

A-CID'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *acidulus*, slightly sour; Fr. *aciduler*, to make slightly sour. See ACID.]

To tinge with an acid; to make acid in a moderate degree. *Arbuthnot.*

A-CID'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Tinged with an acid; made slightly sour.

A-CID'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Tinged with an acid.

AC'ID-ULE, } *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt, in which
A-CID'U-LUM, } the acid is in excess; as, tartaric *acidulum*, oxalic *acidulum.*

A-CID'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *acidulus.* See ACID.]

Slightly sour; sub-acid; as, *acidulous* sulphate.

Acidulous mineral waters, are such as contain carbonic acid. *Brande.*

AC'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *acus*, a needle, and *forma*, form.]

Shaped like a needle.

AC-I-NA'CEOUS, *a.* [L.] Full of kernels.

AC-I-NAC'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *acinaces*, a cimeter, Gr. ακινακης, and L. *forma*, form.]

In *botany*, formed like, or resembling a cimeter. *Martyn.*

A-CIN'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *acinus*, a grape stone, and *forma*, shape.]

Having clusters like the stones of grapes; full of small kernels. The uvea or posterior lamina of the iris in the eye, is called the *aciniform* tunic, from its color resembling that of an unripe grape. *Parr.*

AC'IN-ŌSE, } *a.* [From L. *acinus.* See ACINIFORM.]
AC'IN-OUS, }

Consisting of minute granular concretions; used in *mineralogy.* *Kirwan.*

AC'IN-US, *n.* [L.]

1. In *botany*, one of the small grains which compose the fruit of the blackberry, and other similar plants.

2. In *anatomy*, this term is applied to the ultimate secerning follicles of glands, or the granulations composing the structure of some conglomerate glands, as the liver.

AC-I-PEN'SER, *n.* In *ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the order of Chondropterygii, having an obtuse head; the mouth under the head, retractile and without teeth. To this genus belong the sturgeon, sterlet, huso, &c. *Cyc.*

AC-KNOWL'EDGE, (ak-nol'edge,) *v. t.* [*ad* and *knowledge.* See KNOW.]

1. To own, avow, or admit to be true, by a declaration of assent; as, to *acknowledge* the being of a God.

2. To own or notice with particular regard.

In all thy ways *acknowledge* God. — Prov. iii. Isa. xxxiii.

3. To own or confess, as implying a consciousness of guilt.

I *acknowledge* my transgressions, and my sin is ever before me. — Ps. li. and xxxii.

4. To own with assent; to admit or receive with approbation.

He that *acknowledgeth* the Son hath the Father also. — 1 John ii. 2 Tim. ii.

5. To own with gratitude; to own as a benefit; as, to *acknowledge* a favor, or the receipt of a gift.

They his gifts *acknowledged* not. *Milton.*

6. To own or admit to belong to; as, to *acknowledge* a son.

7. To receive with respect.

All that see them shall *acknowledge* that they are the seed which the Lord hath blessed. — Isa. vi. 1 Cor. xvi.

8. To own, avow, or assent to an act in a legal form, to give it validity; as, to *acknowledge* a deed before competent authority.

AC-KNOWL'EDG-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Owned; confessed; noticed with regard or gratitude; received with approbation; owned before authority.

AC-KNOWL'EDG-ING, *ppr.* Owning; confessing; approving; grateful: but the latter sense is a Gallicism, not to be used.

AC-KNOWL'EDG-MENT, *n.* The act of owning; confession; as, the *acknowledgment* of a fault.

2. The owning, with approbation, or in the true character; as, the *acknowledgment* of a God, or of a public minister.

3. Concession; admission of the truth; as, of a fact, position, or principle.

4. The owning of a benefit received, accompanied with gratitude; and hence it combines the idea of an *expression of thanks.* Hence, it is used also for something given or done in return for a favor.

5. A declaration or avowal of one's own act, to give it legal validity; as, the *acknowledgment* of a deed before a proper officer.

Acknowledgment-money, in some parts of England, is a sum paid by tenants, on the death of their landlords, as an acknowledgment of their new lords. *Encyc.*

AC'ME, (ak'my,) *n.* [Gr. ακμη,]

The top or highest point; the height or crisis of any *thing.* It is used to denote the maturity or perfection of an animal. Among *physicians*, the crisis of a disease, or its utmost violence. Old medical writers divided the progress of a disease into four periods; the *arche*, or beginning, the *anabasis*, or increase, the *acme*, or utmost violence, and the *paracme*, or decline.

AC'MITE, *n.* [Gr. ακμη, a point.] A mineral of the augite family, occurring in long, pointed crystals, of a dark brownish color, and a bright and somewhat resinous luster.

AC'NE, (ak'ny,) *n.* [Gr.]

A small, hard pimple or tubercle on the face. *Quincy.*

A-CŌLD', *adv.* Cold; very cold; as, Tom's *a-cold.* [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

A-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr ακος and λογος.]

The doctrine of remedies, or the materia medica.

A-COL'O-THIST, } *n.* [Gr. ακολουθεω.]
AC'O-LYTH, }

In *the ancient church*, one of the subordinate officers, who lighted the lamps, brought forward the elements of the sacraments, attended the bishops, &c. An officer of the like character is still employed in the Roman Catholic church. *Encyc.*

AC'ON-ITE, *n.* [L. *aconitum*; Gr. ακονιτον.]

The herb wolf's-bane, or monk's-hood, a poisonous plant; and in poetry, used for poison in general.

A-CON'I-TIN, *n.* A poisonous vegetable principle or alkaloid, extracted from the aconite. *Brande.*

A-CON'TI-AS, *n.* [Gr. ακοντιας; ακοντιον, a dart, from ακων.]

1. A species of serpent, called *dart-snake*, or *jaculum*, from its manner of darting on its prey. This serpent is about three feet in length; of a light gray color, with black spots resembling eyes; the belly perfectly white. It is a native of Africa and the Mediterranean isles; is the swiftest of its kind, and coils itself upon a tree, from which it darts upon its prey.

2. A comet or meteor resembling the serpent.

A-COP', *adv.* [*a* and *cope.*]

At the top. [*Obs.*] *Jonson.*

A'CORN, *n.* [Sax. *ecern*, from *æc* or *ac*, oak, and *corn*, a grain.]

1. The seed or fruit of the oak; an oval nut which grows in a rough permanent cup.

The first settlers of Boston were reduced to the necessity of feeding on clams, muscles, ground-nuts, and *acorns.* *B. Trumbull.*

2. In *marine language*, a small ornamental piece of wood, of a conical shape, fixed on the point of the spindle above the vane, on the mast head, to keep the vane from being blown off. *Mar. Dict.*

3. In *natural history*, the Lepas, a genus of shells of several species, found on the British coast. The shell is multivalvular, unequal, and fixed by a stem; the valves are parallel and perpendicular, but they do not open, so that the animal performs its functions by an aperture on the top. These shells are always fixed to some solid body.

A'CORN-ED, *a.* Furnished or loaded with acorns; fed with acorns. *Shak.*

AC'OR-US, *n.* [L., from Gr. ακορον.]

1. Sweet flag, or sweet rush.

2. In *natural history*, blue coral, which grows in the form of a tree, on a rocky bottom, in some parts of the African seas. It is brought from the Camarones and Benin. *Encyc.*

3. In *medicine*, this name is sometimes given to the great galangal. *Encyc.*

A-COS'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and κοσμος, order, beauty.] Irregularity in disease, particularly in crises; also, ill health, with loss of color in the face. *Parr. Blancard.*

A-CO-TYL-E'DON, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and κοτυληδων, from κοτυλη, a hollow.]

In *botany*, a plant in which the seed-lobes, or cotyledons, are not present, or are indistinct. *Partington.* The acotyledons form a grand division of the vegetable kingdom, including the ferns, lichens, &c., and correspond to the *Cryptogamia* of Linnæus.

A-CO-TYL-E'DON-OUS, *a.* Having either no seed-lobes, or such as are indistinct, like the ferns, lichens, &c.

A-COUCH'Y, *n.* [Fr. *acouchi.*] A small species of cavy, the olive cavy; sometimes called the Surinam rabbit.

A-COUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ακουστικος, from ακουω, to hear.]

Pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.

Acoustic duct, in *anatomy*, the *meatus auditorius*, or external passage of the ear.

Acoustic vessels, in *ancient theaters*, were brazen tubes or vessels, shaped like a bell, used to propel the voice of the actors, so as to render them audible to a great distance; in some theaters at the distance of 400 feet. *Encyc.*

Acoustic instrument, or auricular tube; called in popular language an *ear-trumpet.* *Parr.*

Acoustics, or *Acousmatics*, was a name given to such of the disciples of Pythagoras as had not completed their five years' probation.

A-COUS'TICS, *n.* The science of sounds, teaching their cause, nature, and phenomena. This science is, by some writers, divided into *diacoustics*, which explains the properties of sounds coming directly from the sonorous body to the ear; and *catacoustics*, which treats of reflected sounds. But the distinction is considered of little real utility.

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2. In *medicine*, this term is sometimes used for remedies for deafness, or imperfect hearing. *Quincy.*

AC-QUAINT', *v. t.* [Old Fr. *accointer*, to make known, whence *accointance*, acquaintance. Qu.

Per. كندا *kunda*, knowing, intelligent; Ger. *kunde*, knowledge; *kund*, known, public; D. *kond* or *kunde*, knowledge; Sw. *kand*, known; Dan. *kiende*, to know, to be acquainted with. These words seem to have for their primitive root the Goth. and Sax. *kunnan*, to know, the root of *cunning*; Ger. *kennen*; D. *kunnen*, *kan*; Eng. *can* and *ken*; which see.]

1. To make known; to make fully or intimately known; to make familiar.

A man of sorrows and *acquainted* with grief. — Isa. liii.

2. To inform; to communicate notice to; as, a friend in the country *acquaints* me with his success. *Of* before the object — as to *acquaint* a man *of* this design — has been used, but is obsolete or improper.

3. To *acquaint one's self*, is to gain an intimate or particular knowledge of.

Acquaint now *thyself* with him, and be at peace. — Job xxii.

AC-QUAINT'ANCE, *n.* Familiar knowledge; a state of being acquainted, or of having intimate or more than slight or superficial knowledge; as, I *know* the man, but have no *acquaintance* with him. Sometimes it denotes a more slight knowledge.

2. A person or persons well known; usually persons we have been accustomed to see and converse with, but not standing on the more intimate relation of *friendship*.

Lover and friend hast thou put far from me, and my *acquaintance* into darkness. — Ps. lxxxviii.

My *acquaintance* are estranged from me. — Job xix.

Acquaintances, in the plural, is used, as applied to individual persons known; but more generally, *acquaintance* is used for one or more.

Acquaintant, in like sense, is not used.

AC-QUAINT'ANCE-SHIP, *n.* State of being acquainted. *Chalmers.*

AC-QUAINT'ED, *pp.* Known; familiarly known; informed; having personal knowledge.

AC-QUAINT'ING, *ppr.* Making known to; giving notice or information to.

AC-QUEST', *n.* [L. *acquisitus*, *acquiro*.]

1. Acquisition; the thing gained. *Bacon.*

2. Conquest; a place acquired by force. *Bacon.*

AC-QUI-ESCE', (ak-que-ess',) *v. i.* [L. *acquiesco*, of *ad* and *quiesco*, to be quiet; *quies*, rest; Fr. *acquiescer*.]

1. To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent, usually implying previous opposition, uneasiness, or dislike, but ultimate compliance, or submission; as, to *acquiesce* in the dispensations of Providence.

2. To assent to, upon conviction; as, to *acquiesce* in an opinion; that is, to rest satisfied of its correctness, or propriety.

Acquiesced in; in a passive sense complied with; submitted to, without opposition; as, a measure has been *acquiesced in*.

AC-QUI-ES'CENCE, *n.* A quiet assent; a silent submission, or submission with apparent content; distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and on the other, from opposition or open discontent; as, an *acquiescence* in the decisions of a court, or in the allotments of Providence.

AC-QUI-ES'CENT, *a.* Resting satisfied; easy; submitting; disposed to submit, *Johnson.*

AC-QUI-ES'CING, *ppr.* Quietly submitting; resting content.

AC-QUIR-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being acquirable. *Paley.*

AC-QUIR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be acquired.

AC-QUIRE', *v. t.* [L. *acquiro*, *ad* and *quæro*, to seek, that is, to follow, to press, to urge; *acquiro* signifies to pursue to the end or object; Fr. *acquerir*; Sp. *adquirir*; Ar. قرا *kara*; Heb. חקר to seek, to make toward, to follow. The L. *quæsivi*, unless contracted, is probably from a different root. See Class Gr. and Gs.]

To gain, by any means, something which is in a degree permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possessor; as, to *acquire* a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, &c. Plants *acquire* a green color from the solar rays. A more temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *gain*, *obtain*, *procure*; as, to *obtain* [not *acquire*] a book on loan,

Descent is the title whereby a man, on the death of his ancestor, *acquires* his estate, by right of representation, as his heir at law. *Blackstone.*

AC-QUIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Gained, obtained, or received from art, labor, or other *means*, in distinction from those things which are bestowed by nature. Thus we say, abilities, natural and *acquired*. It implies title, or some permanence of possession.

AC-QUIRE'MENT, *n.* The act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment. It is used in opposition to natural gifts; as, eloquence, and skill in music and painting, are *acquirements*; genius, the gift of nature. It denotes especially *personal* attainments, in opposition to material or external things gained, which are more usually called *acquisitions*; but this distinction is not always observed.

AC-QUIR'ER, *n.* A person who acquires.

AC-QUIR'ING, *n.* Acquirement.

AC-QUIR'ING, *ppr.* Gaining, by labor or other means, something that has a degree of permanence in the possessor.

AC-QUI'RY, *n.* Acquirement. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

AC'QUIS-ITE, *a.* Gained. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

AC-QUI-SI''TION, *n.* [L. *acquisitio*, from *acquisitus*, *acquæsivi*, which are given as the part. and pret. of *acquiro*; but *quæsivi* is probably from a different root; W. *ceisiaw*; Eth. ሐሠሠ *chasas*, *chas*; Ar. قس *kassa*, to seek. Class Gs.]

1. The act of acquiring; as, a man takes pleasure in the *acquisition* of property, as well as in the possession.

2. The thing acquired, or gained; as, learning is an *acquisition*. It is used for intellectual attainments, as well as for external things, property or dominion; and in a good sense, denoting something estimable.

AC-QUIS'I-TIVE, *a.* That is acquired; acquired; [*but improper.*] *Wotton.*

AC-QUIS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Noting acquirement. A word is said to be used *acquisitively*, when it is used with *to* or *for* following. *Lilly's Grammar.*

AC-QUIS'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Desire of possession; propensity to acquire.

AC-QUIST', *n.* See ACQUEST. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

AC-QUIT', *v. t.* [Fr. *acquitter*; W. *gadu*, *gaduo*; L. *cedo*; Arm. *kitat*, or *quytaat*, to leave, or forsake; Fr. *quitter*, to forsake; Sp. *quitar*; Port. *quitar*; It. *quitare*, to remit, forgive, remove; D. *kwyten*; Ger. *quittiren*.]

To set free; to release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty; as, the jury *acquitted* the prisoner; we *acquit* a man of evil intentions. It is followed by *of* before the object; to acquit *from* is obsolete. In a reciprocal sense as, the soldier *acquitted himself* well in battle, the word has a like sense, implying the discharge of a duty or obligation. Hence its use in expressing *excellence in performance*; as, the orator *acquitted himself* well, that is, in a manner that his situation, and public expectation, demanded.

AC-QUIT'MENT, *n.* The act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted. *South.*

[*This word is superseded by* ACQUITTAL.]

AC-QUIT'TAL, *n.* A judicial setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offense, as by verdict of a jury, or sentence of a court; as, the *acquittal* of a principal operates as an *acquittal* of the accessories.

AC-QUIT'TANCE, *n.* A discharge or release from a debt.

2. The writing, which is evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.

AC-QUIT'TANCE, *v. t.* To acquit. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

AC-QUIT'TED, *pp.* Set free, or judicially discharged from an accusation; released from a debt, duty, obligation, charge, or suspicion of guilt.

AC-QUIT'TING, *ppr.* Setting free from accusation; releasing from a charge, obligation, or suspicion of guilt.

A-CRASE', } *v. t.* To make crazy; to infatuate.
A-CRAZE', } [See CRAZY.]

2. To impair; to destroy. [*Not in use.*]

AC'RA-SY, *n.* [Gr. ακρασια, from *a* priv. and κρασις, constitution or temperament.]

1. In *medical authors*, an excess or predominancy of one quality above another, in mixture, or in the human constitution. *Bailey.*

2. Excess; irregularity

A'CRE, (a'ker,) *n.* [Sax. *acer*, *acera*, or *æcer*; Ger. *acker*; D. *akker*; Sw. *acker*; Dan. *ager*; W. *eg*; Ir. *acra*; Ice. *akr*; Pers. *akkar*; Gr. αγρος; Lat. *ager*. In these languages, the word retains its primitive sense, an open, plowed, or sowed field. In English, it retained its original signification, that of any open field, until it was limited to a definite quantity by statutes 31 Ed. III. 5 Ed. I. 24 H. VIII. *Cowel.* A preferable spelling of this word would be *aker*.]

1. A quantity of land, containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards. This is the English statute acre. The acre of Scotland contains 6150 2-5 square yards. The French *arpent* differs not greatly from the English standard acre. The Roman *jugerum* was 3200 square yards.

2. In the Mogul's dominions, *acre* is the same as *lac*, or 100,000 rupees, equal to £12,500 sterling, or 55,500 dollars.

Acre-fight; a sort of duel in the open field, formerly fought by English and Scotch combatants on their frontiers.

Acre-tax; a tax on land in England, at a certain sum for each acre, called also *acre-shot*.

A'CRED, *a.* Possessing acres or landed property. *Pope.*

AC'RID, *a.* [Fr. *acre*; L. *acer*.]

Sharp; pungent; bitter; sharp or biting to the taste; acrimonious; as, *acrid* salts.

AC'RID-NESS, *n.* A sharp, bitter, pungent quality.

AC-RI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Sharp; bitter; corrosive; abounding with acrimony.

2. *Figuratively*, severe; sarcastic; applied to language or temper.

AC-RI-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With sharpness or bitterness.

AC-RI-MŌ'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being acrimonious.

AC'RI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *acrimonia*, from *acer*, sharp. The latter part of the word seems to denote likeness, state, condition, like *head*, *hood*, in *knighthood*; in which case it may be from the same root as *maneo*, Gr. μενω.]

1. Sharpness; a quality of bodies, which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys others; as, the *acrimony* of the humors. *Bacon.*

2. *Figuratively*, sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression proceeding from anger, ill-nature, or petulance. *South.*

AC'RI-SY, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and κρισις, judgment.]

A state or condition of which no right judgment can be formed; that of which no choice is made; matter in dispute; injudiciousness. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

2. In *medicine*, defect of crisis, or of a separation and expulsion of morbific matter in the human body.

A-CRI'TAN, *n.* } [Gr. ακριτος, indiscernible.]
A-CRI'TA, *n. pl.* } Terms applied to that division of radiate animals in which there is no distinct discernible nervous system, and no separate alimentary canal, as the sponges, polypes, &c. *Brande.*

AC'RI-TUDE, *n.* [See ACRID.]

An acrid quality; bitterness to the taste; biting heat.

AC'RI-TY, *n.* Sharpness; eagerness. [*Obsolete.*]

A-CRO-A-MAT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ακροαματικος, from
A-CRO-A-MAT'IC-AL, } ακροαομαι, to hear.]

Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning; an epithet applied to the secret doctrines of Aristotle. *Enfield.*

A-CRO-AT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ακροατικος.]

Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning; and opposed to *exoteric*. Aristotle's lectures were of two kinds, *acroatic*, *acroamatic*, or *esoteric*, which were delivered to a class of select disciples, who had been previously instructed in the elements of learning; and *exoteric*, which were delivered in public. The former respected being, God, and nature; the principal subjects of the latter were logic, rhetoric, and policy. The abstruse lectures were called *acroatics*. *Enfield.*

A-CRO-CE-RAU'NI-AN, *a.* [Gr. ακρα, a summit, and κεραυνος, thunder.]

An epithet applied to certain mountains, between Epirus and Illyricum, in the 41st degree of latitude. They project into the Adriatic, and are so termed from being often struck with lightning. *Encyc.*

AC'RO-CHORD, *n.* [L. *acrochordus*, from Gr. ακροχορδων, a wart.] The name of a genus of *serpents*, found in Java, covered entirely with small scales, which resemble granulated warts when the body is inflated. *P. Cyc.*

AC'RO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. ακρος and γενομαι.] A cryptogamic or acotyledonous plant, so called from increasing, in growth, chiefly at its extremity. *Brande.*

AC'RO-LITH, *n.* [Gr. ακρος and λιθος.] In *architecture* and *sculpture*, a statue whose extremities were of stone. *Elmes.*

A-CROL'ITH-AN, *a.* Pertaining to an acrolith; formed like an acrolith; as, an *acrolithan* statue. *Brande.*

A-CRŌ'MI-ON, *n.* [Gr. ακρος, highest, and ωμος, shoulder.]

In *anatomy*, that part of the spine of the scapula which receives the extreme part of the clavicle. *Quincy.*

A-CRON'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ακρος, extreme, and νυξ,
A-CRON'IC-AL, } night.]

In *astronomy*, a term applied to the rising of a star at sunset, or its setting at sunrise. This rising or setting is called *acronical*. The word is opposed to *cosmical*. *Bailey. Encyc. Johnson.*

A-CRON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an acronical manner; at the rising or setting of the sun.

A-CROP'O-LIS, *n.* [Gr. ακρος and πολις.] A citadel; the citadel in Athens.

AC'RO-SPIRE, *n.* [Gr. ακρος, highest, and σπειρα, a spire, or spiral line.]

The sprout at the ends of seeds when they begin to germinate; the plume, or plumule, so called from its spiral form. *Mortimer.*

AC'RO-SPIR-ED, *a.* Having a sprout, or having sprouted at both ends. *Mortimer.*

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This, and the preceding word, are especially used by the English masters.

A-CROSS', (a-kraus',) *prep.* [*a* and *cross*. See CROSS.]

1. From side to side, opposed to *along*, which is in the direction of the length; athwart; quite over; as, a bridge is laid *across* a river.

2. Intersecting; passing over at any angle; as, a line passing *across* another.

A-CROS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ακρα*, extremity or beginning, and *στιχος*, order or verse.]

A composition in verse, in which the first letters of the lines, taken in order, form the name of a person, kingdom, city, &c., which is the subject of the composition, or some title or motto.

A-CROS'TIC, *a.* That relates to, or contains an acrostic.

A-CROS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

A-CRO-TE-LEU'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ακρος*, extreme, and *τελευτη*, end.]

Among *ecclesiastical writers*, an appellation given to any thing added to the end of a psalm or hymn; as a doxology.

A-CRO'TER, *n.* } [Gr. *ακροτηρ*, a summit.]
A-CRO-TE'RI-A, *n. pl.* }

In *architecture*, a term applied to small pedestals, usually without a base, anciently placed at the two extremes, or in the middle of pediments or frontis-pieces, serving to support the statues, &c. It also signifies the figures placed as ornaments on the tops of churches, and the sharp pinnacles that stand in ranges about flat buildings with rails and balusters. Anciently the word signified the extremities of the body, as the head, hands, and feet. *Encyc.*

A-CRO-TE'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the acroter, as, *acroterial* ornaments. *P. Cyc.*

A-CRO-THYM'I-ON, *n.* [Gr. *ακρος*, extreme, and *θυμος*, thyme.]

Among *physicians*, a species of wart, with a narrow basis and broad top, having the color of thyme. It is called *Thymus*. *Celsus.*

A-CROT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ακρον*, top, and *τεμνω*, to cut.] In *mineralogy*, having a cleavage parallel with the top. *Dana.*

ACT, *v. i.* [Gr. *αγω*, L. *ago*, to urge, drive, lead, *bring*, do, perform; or in general, to move, to exert force; Cantabrian, *eg*, force; W. *egni*; Ir. *eigean*, force; Ir. *aige*, to *act* or carry on; *eachdam*, to do or *act*; *actaim*, to ordain; *eacht*, *acht*, deed, *act*, condition; Fr. *agir*; It. *agire*, to do or act.]

1. To exert power; as, the stomach *acts* upon food; the will *acts* upon the body in producing motion.

2. To be in action or motion; to move.

He hangs between, in doubt to *act* or rest. *Pope.*

3. To behave, demean, or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices; as, we know not why a minister has *acted* in this manner. But in this sense, it is most frequent in popular language; as, how the man *acts* or *has acted*.

To *act up to*, is to equal in action; to fulfill, or perform a correspondent action; as, he has *acted up to* his engagement or his advantages.

ACT, *v. t.* To perform; to represent a character on the stage.

Act well your part; there all the honor lies. *Pope.*

2. To feign or counterfeit. [*Obs. or improper.*]

With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued. *Dryden.*

3. To put in motion; to actuate; to regulate movements.

Most people in the world are *acted* by levity. *South. Locke.*

[*In this latter sense obsolete, and superseded by* ACTUATE, *which see.*]

ACT, *n.* The exertion of power; the effect, of which power exerted is the cause; as, the *act* of giving or receiving

In this sense, it denotes an operation of the mind. Thus, to discern is an *act* of the understanding; to judge is an *act* of the will.

2. That which is done; a deed, exploit, or achievement, whether good or ill.

And his miracles and his *acts* which he did in the midst of Egypt.—Deut. xi.

3. Action; performance; production of effects; as, an *act* of charity. *But this sense is closely allied to the foregoing.*

4. A state of reality or real existence, as opposed to a possibility.

The seeds of plants are not at first in *act*, but in possibility, what they afterward grow to be. *Hooker.*

5. In general, *act* denotes *action completed*; but preceded by *in*, it denotes incomplete action.

She was taken in the very *act*.—John viii.

In act is used also to signify incipient action, or a state of preparation to exert power; as, "In act to strike," *a poetical use.*

6. A part or division of a play to be performed without interruption; after which the action is suspended to give respite to the performers. Acts are divided into smaller portions, called *scenes*.

7. The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award, determination; as, an *act* of parliament, or of congress. The term is also transferred to the book, record, or writing, containing the laws and determinations. Also, any instrument in writing to verify facts.

In the sense of *agency*, or power to produce effects, as in the passage cited by Johnson from Shakspeare, the use is improper.

To try the vigor of them, and apply
Allayments to their *act*.

Act, in *English universities*, is a thesis maintained in public, by a candidate for a degree, or to show the proficiency of a student. At Oxford, the time when masters and doctors complete their degrees is also called the *act*, which is held with great solemnity. At Cambridge, as in the United States, it is called *commencement*. *Encyc.*

Act of faith, (auto da fé,) in Roman Catholic countries, is a solemn day held by the Inquisition for the punishment of heretics, and the absolution of accused persons found innocent; or it is the sentence of the Inquisition.

Acts of the Apostles; the title of a book in the New Testament, containing a history of the transactions of the apostles.

Acts of Sederunt; in *Scots law*, statutes made by the lords of session, *sitting* in judgment, by virtue of a Scottish act of parliament, (1540,) empowering them to make such constitutions or regulations as they may think expedient for ordering the procedure and forms of administering justice. *Brande.*

Acta Diurna; among *the Romans*, a sort of gazette, containing an authorized account of transactions in Rome, nearly similar to our newspapers.

Acta Populi, or *Acta Publica*; the Roman registers of assemblies, trials, executions, buildings, births, marriages, and deaths of illustrious persons, &c.

Acta Sanctorum; the lives and reputed miracles of Romish saints.

Acta Senatus; minutes of what passed in the Roman senate, called also *Commentarii*, commentaries.

ACT'ED, *pp.* Done; performed; represented on the stage.

AC'TI-AN, *a.* Relating to Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus; as, *Actian* games, which were instituted by Augustus, to celebrate his naval victory over Anthony, near that town, Sept. 2, B. C. 31. They were celebrated every five years. Hence, *Actian* years, reckoned from that era. *Encyc.*

ACT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Doing; performing; behaving; representing the character of another.

ACT'ING, *n.* Action; act of performing a part of a play. *Shak. Churchill.*

AC-TIN'I-A, *n.* [L. from Gr. *ακτιν*, a ray.] A genus of Acalepha, having a circle of tentacles or rays around the mouth; including the animal flowers or sea-anemones. *Cyc.*

AC-TIN'I-FORM, *a.* [Gr. *ακτιν*, a ray, and Lat. *forma*, form.] Having a radiated form.

AC-TIN'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ακτιν*, a ray, and *λιθος*, a *stone*.] The bright green variety of hornblende, occurring usually *in* glassy prismatic crystals, and also fibrous. *Dana.*

AC-TIN-O-LIT'IC, *a.* Like or pertaining to actinolite.

AC-TIN-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ακτιν*, a ray, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the intensity of solar radiation. *Daubeny.*

AC'TION, *n.* [L. *actio*. See ACT.]

1. *Literally*, a driving; hence, the state of acting or moving; exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another; or *action* is the effect of power exerted on one body by another; motion produced. Hence, action is opposed to rest. Action, when produced by one body on another, is *mechanical*; when produced by the will of a living being, *spontaneous* or *voluntary*. [See Def. 3.]

2. An act or thing done; a deed.

The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him are *actions* weighed.—1 Sam. ii.

3. In *mechanics*, agency; operation; driving impulse; effort of one body upon another; as, the *action* of wind upon a ship's sails; also, the effect of such action.

4. In *ethics*, the external signs or expression of the sentiments of a moral agent; conduct; behavior; demeanor; that is, motion or movement, with respect to a rule or propriety.

5. In *poetry*, a series of events, called also the subject or fable: this is of two kinds; the principal action, which is more strictly the fable, and the incidental action or episode. *Encyc.*

6. In *oratory*, gesture or gesticulation; the external deportment of the speaker, or the accommodation of his attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance, to the subject, or to the thoughts and feelings of the mind. *Encyc.*

7. In *physiology*, the motions or functions of the body, vital, animal, and natural; *vital* and involuntary, as the action of the heart and lungs; *animal*, as muscular, and all voluntary motions; *natural*, as manducation, deglutition, and digestion. *Encyc.*

8. In *law*, literally, an urging for right; a suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right; a claim made before a tribunal. Actions are *real*, *personal*, or *mixed*; *real*, or *feudal*, when the demandant claims a title to real estate; *personal*, when a man demands a debt, personal duty, or damages in lieu of it, or satisfaction for an injury to person or property; and *mixed*, when real estate is demanded, with damages for a wrong sustained. Actions are also *civil* or *penal*; *civil*, when instituted solely in behalf of private persons, to recover debts or damages; *penal*, when instituted to recover a penalty, imposed by way of punishment. The word is also used for a *right of action*; as, the law gives an *action* for every claim. *Blackstone.*

A chose in action, is a right to a thing, in opposition to the possession. A bond or note is *a chose in action*, [Fr. *chose*, a thing,] and gives the owner a right to prosecute his claim to the money, as he has an absolute property in a *right*, as well as in a *thing*, in possession.

9. In some countries of Europe, especially France, *action* is a share in the capital stock of a joint-stock company, or in the public funds, equivalent to our term *share*; and consequently, in a more general sense, in the plural, to stocks. The word is also used for movable effects.

10. In *painting* and *sculpture*, the attitude or position of the several parts of the body, by which they seem to be actuated by passions; as, the arm extended, to represent the act of giving or receiving.

11. Battle; fight; engagement between troops in war, whether on land or water, or by a greater or smaller number of combatants. This and the 8th definition exhibit the literal meaning of *action*, viz. a driving or urging.

Quantity of action; in *physics*, the product of the mass of a body by the space it runs through and its velocity. *Encyc.*

In many cases *action* and *act* are synonymous; but some distinction between them is observable. *Action* seems to have more relation to the *power* that acts, and its operation and process of acting; and *act*, more relation to the *effect* or operation complete. *Action* is also more generally used for ordinary transactions; and *act*, for such as are remarkable, or dignified; as, *all* our *actions* should be regulated by prudence; a prince is distinguished by *acts* of heroism or humanity. *Encyc.*

Action-taking, in Shakspeare, is used for litigious.

AC'TION-A-BLE, *a.* That will bear a suit, or for which an action at law may be sustained; as, to *call a man a thief* is *actionable*.

AC'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that subjects to legal process.

AC'TION-A-RY, or AC'TION-IST, *n.* In *Europe*, a proprietor of stock in a joint-stock company; one who owns *actions* or shares of stock.

ACT'IV-ATE, *v. t.* To make active. *Bacon.*

ACT'IVE, *a.* [L. *activus*; Fr. *actif*.]

1. That has the power or quality of acting; that contains the principle of action, independent of any visible external force; as, attraction is an *active* power; or it may be defined, that communicates action or motion, opposed to *passive*, that receives action; as, the *active* powers of the mind.

2. Having the power of quick motion, or the disposition to move with speed; nimble; lively; brisk; agile; as, an *active* animal. Hence,

3. Busy; constantly engaged in action; pursuing business with vigor and assiduity; opposed to *dull*, *slow*, or *indolent*; as, an *active* officer. It is also opposed to *sedentary*; as, an *active* life.

4. Requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects; opposed to *speculative*; as, the *active* duties of life.

5. In *grammar*, *active* verbs are those which not only signify action, but have a noun or name following them, denoting the object of the action or impression; called also *transitive*, as they imply the *passing* of the action expressed by the verb to the object; as, a professor *instructs* his *pupils*.

6. *Active capital*, or *wealth*, is money, or property that may readily be converted into money, and used in commerce or other employment for profit. *Hamilton.*

7. *Active commerce*; the commerce in which a nation carries its own productions and foreign commodities in its own ships, or which is prosecuted by its own citizens; as contradistinguished from *passive* commerce, in which the productions of one country are transported by the people of another country.

The commerce of Great Britain and of the United States is *active*; that of China is *passive*.

It may be the interest of foreign nations to deprive us, as far as possible, of an *active* commerce in our own bottoms. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

ACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an active manner; by action;

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nimbly; briskly. In *grammar*, in an active signification; as, a word is used *actively*.

ACT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being active; the faculty of acting; nimbleness; quickness of motion. Less used than ACTIVITY.

ACT-IV'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being active; the active faculty; nimbleness; agility; also, the habit of diligent and vigorous pursuit of business; as, a man of *activity*. It is applied to persons or things.

Sphere of activity, is the whole space in which the virtue, power, or influence of any object, is exerted.

To put in activity; a French phrase, for putting in action or employment.

ACT'LESS, *a.* Without action or spirit.

ACT'OR, *n.* He that acts or performs; an active agent.

2. He that represents a character, or acts a part in a play; a stage player.

3. Among *civilians*, an advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes.

ACT'RESS, *n.* A female who acts or performs, and especially on the stage, or in a play.

ACT'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *actuel*. See ACT.]

1. Real or effectual, or that exists truly and absolutely; as, *actual* heat, opposed to that which is *virtual* or *potential*; *actual* cautery, or the burning by a red-hot iron, opposed to *potential* cautery, or a caustic application, that may produce the same effect upon the body by a different process.

2. Existing in act; real; in opposition to *speculative*, or existing in theory only; as, an *actual* crime.

3. Existing at the present time; as, the *actual* situation of the country. *Burke.*

4. In *theology*, *actual* sin is that which is committed by a person himself, opposed to *original* sin, or the corruption of nature supposed to be communicated from Adam.

5. That includes action.

Besides her walking and other *actual* performances. [*Hardly legitimate.*] *Shak.*

ACT-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* Reality. *Haweis.*

ACT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* In fact; really; in truth.

ACT'U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make actual.

ACT'U-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making actual. *Coleridge.*

ACT'U-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being actual.

ACT'U-A-RY, *n.* [L. *actuarius.*]

A registrar or clerk; a term of the civil law, and used originally in courts of civil law jurisdiction; but in Europe used for a clerk or registrar generally.

In *England*, this term is now used for the manager of a joint-stock company, particularly of an insurance company. *P. Cyc.*

In *America*, it is chiefly applied to the manager of a life insurance company.

ACT'U-ATE, *a.* Put in action. [*Little used.*]

ACT'U-ATE, *v. t.* [from *act.*]

To put into action; to move or incite to action; as, men are *actuated* by motives, or passions. It seems to have been used formerly in the sense of *invigorate*, noting increase of action; but the use is not legitimate.

ACT'U-A-TED, *pp.* Put in action; incited to action.

ACT'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Putting in action; inciting to action.

ACT-U-A'TION, *n.* The state of being put in action; effectual operation. *Glanville.*

ACT'US, *n.* Among *the Romans*, a measure in building equal to 120 Roman feet. In *ancient agriculture*, the length of one furrow.

AC'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *acuo*, to sharpen. See ACID.]

To sharpen; to make pungent, or corrosive. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

AC-U-I'TION, *n.* [from L. *acuo*, to sharpen.] The sharpening of medicines to increase their effect.

A-CU'LE-ATE, *a.* [L. *aculeus*, from *acus*, Gr. ακη, a point, and the diminutive *ul*. See ACID.]

In *botany*, having prickles, or sharp points; pointed; used chiefly to denote prickles fixed in the bark, in distinction from thorns, which grow from the wood. *Milne.*

2. In *zoology*, having a sting, or prickles.

A-CU'LE-I, *n. pl.* [L.] In *botany* and *zoology*, prickles.

AC'U-LON, or AC'U-LOS, *n.* [Gr. ακυλος, probably from *ac*, an oak.]

The fruit or acorn of the ilex, or scarlet oak.

A-CU'MEN, *n.* [L. *acumen*, from *acus* or *acuo*.]

A sharp point; and *figuratively*, quickness of perception, penetration of mind, the faculty of nice discrimination.

A-CU'MIN-ATE, *a.* [L. *acuminatus*, from *acumen*.]

Having a long projecting and highly tapering point. *De Candolle.*

A-CU'MIN-A-TED, *a.* Sharpened to a point.

A-CU-MIN-A'TION, *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point.

AC-U-PUNC-TUR-A'TION, *n.* See ACUPUNCTURE.

AC-U-PUNC'TURE, *n.* [L. *acus*, needle, and *punctura*, or *punctus*, a pricking.]

A surgical operation, performed by pricking the part affected with a needle, as in headaches and lethargies. *Encyc.*

A-CUTE', *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed; Qu. from *acuo*, *acus*, or from the Oriental חד *kad* or *chad*, sharp, Heb. Ch. Ar.]

1. Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point; opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*. An *acute angle*, in geometry, is one which is less than a right angle, or which subtends less than ninety degrees. An *acute-angled* triangle, is one whose three angles are all acute, or less than ninety degrees each. An *acute-angled cone*, is one, the angle at the vertex of which is acute.

2. *Figuratively*, applied to mental powers; penetrating; having nice discernment; perceiving or using minute distinctions; opposed to *dull* or *stupid*; as, an *acute* reasoner.

3. *Applied to the senses*; having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions; having power to feel or perceive small objects; as, a man of *acute* eyesight, hearing, or feeling.

4. An *acute* disease, is one which is attended with symptoms of some degree of severity, and comes speedily to a crisis, as a pleurisy; opposed to *chronic*.

5 An *acute* accent, is that which elevates or sharpens the voice.

6. In *music*, *acute* is applied to a tone which is sharp, or high; opposed to *grave*.

7. In *botany*, ending in an acute angle, as a leaf or perianth. *Martyn.*

A-CUTE'LY, *adv.* Sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.

A-CUTE'NESS, *n.* Sharpness; but seldom used in this literal sense, as applied to material things.

2. *Figuratively*, the faculty of nice discernment or perception; applied to the senses, or the understanding. By an *acuteness* of feeling, we perceive small objects or slight impressions; by an *acuteness* of intellect, we discern nice distinctions.

3. Sharpness, or elevation of sound, in rhetoric or music. *Boyle.*

4. Violence of a disease, which brings it speedily to a crisis.

A-CU-TIA'TOR, *n.* In *the middle ages*, a person whose office was to sharpen instruments. Before the invention of fire-arms, such officers attended armies to sharpen their instruments. *Encyc.*

AD, a Latin preposition, signifying *to*. It is probably from Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. אתה, Ar. أتي to come near, to approach; from which root we may also deduce *at*. In *composition*, the last letter is usually changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. Thus for *adclamo*, the Romans wrote *acclamo*; for *adgredior*, *aggredior*; for *adfirmo*, *affirmo*; for *adlego*, *allego*; for *adpono*, *appono*; for *adripio*, *arripio*; for *adscribo*, *ascribo*; for *adtineo*, *attineo*. The reason of this change is found in the ease of pronunciation, and agreeableness of the sounds.

Ad hominem; to the man; in logic, an argument adapted to touch the prejudices of the person addressed.

Ad inquirendum; in law, a judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made.

Ad libitum; at pleasure; in *music*, applied to a part or accompaniment which may be performed or not, without interfering with the composition.

Ad valorem; according to the value; in commerce and finance, terms used to denote duties or charges laid upon goods, at a certain rate per cent. upon their value, as stated in their invoices; in opposition to a specific sum upon a given quantity or number.

A-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and δακτυλος, a digit.]

In *zoology*, a locomotive extremity without digits. *Brande.*

AD'AGE, *n.* [L. *adagium*, or *adagio*; It. *adagio*.]

A proverb; an old saying, which has obtained credit by long use; a wise observation handed down from antiquity.

AD-A'GI-O, *n.* [It. *adagio*, a compound of *ad* and *agio*, leisure; Sp. and Port. *ocio*; L. *otium*; Fr. *aise*; Eng. *ease*.]

In *music*, a slow movement. A piece of music, to be performed in adagio; as, an *adagio* of Haydn. As an adverb, slowly, leisurely, and with grace. When repeated, *adagio*, *adagio*, it directs the movement to be very slow.

AD'AM, *n.* In Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar. *Man*; primarily, the name of the human species, mankind; appropriately, the first Man, the progenitor of the human race. The word signifies form, shape, or suitable form; hence, species. As a verb, the word signifies, in Ethiopic, to please or be agreeable; in Arabic, to join, unite, or be accordant, to agree. It is evidently connected with דמה *damah*, Heb. Ch. Syr., to be like or equal, to form an image, to assimilate; whence the sense of likeness, image, form, shape; Gr. δεμας, a body, like. [See MAN.]

Adam's apple; a species of citron, [see CITRON;] also, the prominent part of the throat.

Adam's needle; the popular name of the yucca, a plant of four species, cultivated in gardens. Of the roots, the Indians made a kind of bread. [See YUCCA.]

AD'A-MANT, *n.* [Gr. αδαμας; L. *adamas*: a word of Celtic origin; W. *ehedvaen*, a lodestone, from *ehed*, to fly or move, and *vaen*, or *maen*, a stone. Chaucer uses adamant for the lodestone. *Romaunt of the Rose*, lin. 1182. Ger. *diamant* is adamant and diamond; Sp. *diamante*; Sw. *damant*; Fr. *aimant*, lodestone. See DIAMOND.]

A stone imagined by some to be of impenetrable hardness; a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness. The name has often been given to the lodestone; as, you draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant*. *Shak.* But in modern mineralogy it has no technical signification.

AD-A-MANT-E'AN, *a.* Hard as adamant. *Milton.*

AD-A-MANT'INE, *a.* Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; that can not be broken, dissolved, or penetrated; as, *adamantine* bonds, or chains.

Adamantine spar; a variety of corundum, with gray, brown, or greenish shades. This stone is very hard, and of difficult fusion. *Dana.*

AD-AM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Adam. *Adamic* earth, is the term given to common red clay, so called by means of a mistaken opinion, that *Adam* means *red earth*.

AD'AM-ITES, *n. pl.* In *church history*, a sect of visionaries, who pretended to establish a state of innocence, and, like Adam, went naked. They abhorred marriage, holding it to be the effect of sin. Several attempts have been made to revive this sect; one as late as the 15th century. *Encyc.*

AD-AM-IT'IC, *a.* Like the Adamites. *Taylor.*

AD-AN-SO'NI-A, *n.* Ethiopian sour gourd, monkey's bread, or African calabash-tree. It is a genus of one species, called *baobab*, a native of Africa, and one of the largest of the vegetable kingdom. The stem rises not above twelve or fifteen feet, but is from sixty-five to seventy-eight feet in circumference. The branches shoot horizontally to the length of sixty feet, the ends bending to the ground. The fruit is oblong, pointed at both ends, ten inches in length, and covered with a greenish down, under which is a hard, ligneous rind. It hangs to the tree by a pedicle two feet long, and contains a white, spongy substance. The leaves and bark, dried and powdered, are used by the negroes as pepper on their food, to promote perspiration. The tree is named from M. Adanson, who has given a description of it. *Encyc.*

AD'A-PIS, *n.* An animal of the pachydermatous order of mammals, somewhat resembling a hedgehog; now extinct. *Buckland.*

A-DAPT', *v. t.* [Sp. *adaptar*; It. *adattare*; L. *ad* and *apto*, to fit; Gr. απτω.]

To make suitable; to fit, or suit; as, to *adapt* an instrument to its uses; we have provision *adapted* to our wants. It is applied to *things* material or immaterial.

A-DAPT-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being
A-DAPT'A-BLE-NESS, } capable of adaptation.

A-DAPT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be adapted.

AD-APT-A'TION, *n.* The act of making suitable, or the state of being suitable, or fit; fitness.

A-DAPT'ED, *pp.* Suited; made suitable; fitted.

A-DAPT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being adapted; suitableness.

A-DAPT'ER, *n.* One who adapts.

2. In *chemistry*. See ADOPTER.

A-DAPT'ING, *ppr.* Suiting; making fit.

A-DAP'TION, *n.* Adaptation; the act of fitting. [*Little used, and hardly legitimate.*]

A-DAPT'NESS, *n.* A state of being fitted. [*Not used.*] *Newton.*

A'DAR, *n.* A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February and the beginning of March, the 12th of the sacred and 6th of the civil year; so named from אור, to become glorious, from the exuberance of vegetation, in that month, in Egypt and Palestine. *Parkhurst.*

AD AR-BIT'RI-UM, [L.] At will or pleasure.

A-DAR'CE, *n.* [Gr. αδαρκης.]

A saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia. It is lax and porous, like bastard sponge, and used to clear the skin in leprosy, tetters, &c. *Quincy. Plot.*

A-DAUNT', *v. t.* To subdue. [*Not used.* See DAUNT.] *Skelton.*

AD-AW', *v. t.* To daunt; to subject. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

A-DAYS', *adv.* On or in days; as in the phrase now *a-days*.

AD CAP-TAN'DUM, [L.] To captivate; *ad captandum vulgus*, to please and attract the populace.

AD-COR'PO-RATE, *v. t.* To unite one body with another.

ADD, *v. t.* [L. *addo*, from *ad* and *do*, to give.]

1. To set or put together, join, or unite; as, one thing or sum to another, in an aggregate; as, *add* three to four, the sum is seven.

2. To unite in idea or consideration; to subjoin; as to what has been alleged, let this argument be *added*.

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3. To increase number.

Thou shalt *add* three cities more of refuge. — Deut. xix.

4. To augment.

Rehoboam said, I will *add* to your yoke. — 1 Kings xii.
Ye shall not *add* to the word which I command you. — Deut. iv.

As here used, the verb is intransitive, but there may be an ellipsis.

To *add to*, is used in Scripture, as equivalent to *give*, or *bestow upon*. Gen. xxx. Matt. vi. In Gal. ii. the word is understood to signify instruction; "In conference they *added* nothing to me." In narration, he or they *added*, is elliptical; he *added* words, or what follows, or he continued his discourse.

In general, when used of things, *add* implies a principal thing, to which a smaller is to be annexed, as a part of the whole sum, mass, or number.

AD-DEC'I-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *decimus*, tenth.] To take, or to ascertain tithes. *Dict.*

ADD'ED, *pp.* Joined in place, in sum, in mass or aggregate, in number, in idea, or consideration; unlied; put together.

AD-DEEM', *v. t.* [See Deem.] To award; to sentence. [*Little used.*]

AD-DEN'DUM, n.; pl. AD-DEN'DA. [L.] A thing or things to be added; an appendix.

ADD'ER, *n.* [Sax. *ætter* or *ættor*, a serpent and poison; D. *adder*, Qu. Sax. *nædre*, a serpent; Goth. *nadr*; G. *natter*; W. *neider*; Corn. *naddyr*; Ir. *nathair*; L. *natrix*, a serpent.]

A venomous serpent of several species, belonging to the viper family.

ADDER-FLY, *n.* A name of the dragon-fly or Libellula; sometimes called *adder-bolt.*

ADDER'S-GRASS, *n.* A plant about which serpents lurk.

ADDER'S-TONGUE, *n.* A genus of ferns, *Ophioglossum*, whose seeds are produced on a spike resembling a serpent's tongue.

ADDER'S-WORT, *n.* Snakeweed, so named from its supposed virtue in curing the bite of serpents.

AD-DI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The possibility of being added. *Locke.*

AD'DI-BLE, *a.* [See Add.] That may be added. *Locke.*

AD'DICE, *n.* [*Obs.*] See Adz.

AD-DICT', *a.* Addicted. [*Not much used.*]

AD-DICT', *v. t.* [L. *addico*, to devote, from *ad* and *dico*, to dedicate.]

To apply one's self habitually; to devote time and attention by customary or constant practice. [*Sometimes in a good sense.*]

They have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the saints. — 1 Cor. xv.

More usually, in a bad sense, to follow customarily, or devote, by habitually practicing that which is ill; as, a man is *addicted* to intemperance.

To *addict one's self to a person* — a sense borrowed from the Romans, who used the word for assigning debtors in service to their creditors — is found in Ben Jonson, but is not legitimate in English.

AD-DICT'ED, *pp.* Devoted by customary practice.

AD-DICT'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being addicted.

AD-DICT'ING, *ppr.* Devoting time and attention; practicing customarily.

AD-DIC'TION, *n.* The act of devoting or giving up in practice; the state of being devoted.

His *addiction* was to courses vain. *Shak.*

2. Among *the Romans*, a making over goods to another by sale or legal sentence; also, an assignment of debtors in service to their creditors. *Encyc.*

ADD'ING, *ppr.* Joining; putting together; increasing.

AD-DIT'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *additamentum*, from *additus* and *ment.* See Add.]

An addition, or rather the thing added, as furniture in a house; any material mixed with the principal ingredients in a compound. Ancient anatomists gave the name to an epiphysis, or junction of bones without articulation. [*Little used in either sense.*]

AD-DI'TION, *n.* [L. *additio*, from *addo.*]

1. The act of adding, opposed to *subtraction*, or *diminution*; as, a sum is increased by *addition.*

2. Any thing added, whether material or immaterial.

3. In *arithmetic*, the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; also the rule or branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers. *Simple* addition is the joining of sums of the same denomination, as pounds to pounds, dollars to dollars. *Compound* addition is the joining of sums of different denominations, as dollars and cents.

4. In *law*, a title annexed to a man's name, to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence; as, John Doe, *Esq.*; Richard Roe, *Gent.*; Robert Dale, *Mason*; Thomas Way, *of New York.*

5. In *music*, a dot at the right side of a note, to lengthen its sound one half.

6. In *heraldry*, something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honor, opposed to abatements; as, bordure, quarter, canton, gyron, pile, &c. *Encyc.*

7. In *distilling*, any thing added to the wash or liquor in a state of fermentation.

8. In *popular language*, an advantage, ornament, improvement; that is, an addition by way of eminence.

AD-DI'TION-AL, *a.* That is added. It is used by Bacon for *addition*; but improperly.

AD-DI'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of addition.

ADD'I-TIVE, *a.* That may be added, or that is to be added.

ADD'I-TO-RY, *a.* That adds, or may add.

AD'DLE, *a.* [W. *hadyl*, corrupt; *hadlu*, to decay, to putrify; Heb. הדל, to fail, Ar. حدل *hadala*, to decline, and خذل *chadala*, to frustrate, to fail, to cease; Sax. *aidlian*, to be empty, or vain.]

Unimpregnated; not fecundated; also, having lost the power of development; in a morbid state; putrid; applied to eggs. Hence, barren, producing nothing.

His brains grow *addle.* *Dryden.*

AD'DLE, *v. t.* To make addle; to make corrupt or morbid. *Scott.*

AD'DLED, *pp.* or *a.* Morbid, corrupt, putrid, or barren. *Brown.*

AD'DLE-HEAD'ED, } *a.* Having empty brains.
AD'DLE-PA-TED, } *Dryden.*

AD-DOOM', *v. t.* [See Doom.] To adjudge. *Spenser.*

AD-DORS'ED, (ad-dorst',) *a.* [L. *ad* and *dorsum*, the back.]

In *heraldry*, having the backs turned to each other, as *beasts.*

AD-DRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *adresser*; Sp. *enderezar*; It. *dirizzare*, to direct, to make straight. This is supposed to be from L. *dirigo.* See Dress.]

1. To prepare; to make suitable dispositions for; to enter upon; as, he now *addressed* himself to the business.

Turnus *addressed* his men to single fight. *Dryden.*
The archangel and the evil spirit *addressing* themselves *for* the combat. *Addison.*

[*This sense is, I believe, obsolete or little used.*]

2. To direct words or discourse; to apply to by words; as, to *address* a discourse to an assembly; to *address* the judges.

3. To direct in writing, as a letter; or to direct and transmit; as, he *addressed* a letter to the Speaker. Sometimes it is used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he *addressed himself* to the Speaker, instead of, he *addressed* his discourse. The phrase is faulty, but less so than the following: To such I would *address* with this most affectionate petition.

Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *addressed.* *Dryden.*

The latter is admissible in poetry, as an elliptical phrase.

4. To present an address, as a letter of thanks or congratulation, a petition, or a testimony of respect; as, the legislature *addressed* the President.

5. To court or make suit as a lover.

6. In *commerce*, to consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor; as, the ship was *addressed* to a merchant in Baltimore.

AD-DRESS', *n.* A speaking to; verbal application; a formal manner of speech; as, when introduced, the President made a short *address.*

2. A written or formal application; a message of respect, congratulation, thanks, petition, &c.; as, an *address* of thanks; an officer is removable upon the *address* of both houses of assembly.

3. Manner of speaking to another; as, a man of pleasing *address.*

4. Courtship; more generally in the plural, *addresses*; as, he makes or pays his *addresses* to a lady.

5. Skill; dexterity; skillful management; as, the envoy conducted the negotiation with *address.*

6. Direction of a letter, &c., including the name, title, and place of residence of the person for whom it is intended. Hence, these particulars are denominated a man's *address.*

AD-DRESS'ED, (ad-drest',) *pp.* Spoken or applied to; directed; courted; consigned.

AD-DRESS'ER, *n.* One who addresses or petitions.

AD-DRESS'ING, *ppr.* Speaking or applying to; directing; courting; consigning.

AD-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *adduco*, to lead or bring to; *ad* and *duco*, to lead. See Duke.]

1. To bring forward, present, or offer; as, a witness was *adduced* to prove the fact.

2. To cite, name, or introduce; as, to *adduce* an authority or an argument.

AD-DUC'ED, (ad-düste',) *pp.* Brought forward; cited; alleged in argument.

AD-DU'CENT, *a.* Bringing forward, or together; a word applied to those muscles of the body which pull one part toward another. [See Adductor.]

AD-DU'CER, *n.* One that adduces.

AD-DU'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be adduced.

AD-DUC'ING, *ppr.* Bringing forward; citing in argument.

AD-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of bringing forward.

AD-DUC'TIVE, *a.* That brings forward.

AD-DUC'TOR, *n.* [L.]

A muscle which draws one part of the body toward another; as the *adductor oculi*, which turns the eye toward the nose; the *adductor pollicis manus*, which draws the thumb toward the fingers.

AD-DULCE', (ad-duls',) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *dulcis*, sweet.] To sweeten. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

AD'EB, *n.* An Egyptian weight of 210 okes, each of three rotolos, which last is a weight of about two drams less than the English pound. But at Rosetta, the adeb is only 150 okes. *Encyc.*

AD-E-LAN-TA'DO, *n.* [Spanish.]

A governor of a province; a lieutenant-governor. *Robertson.*

AD'EL-ING, *n.* A title of honor, given by our Saxon ancestors to the children of princes, and to young nobles. It is composed of *adel*, or rather *æthel*, the Teutonic term for *noble, illustrious*, and *ling*, young, posterity. *Spelman.* Sw. *adelig*; D. *edel*; Ger. *edel* and *adelig*, noble; Sp. *hidalgo.* We observe the term in many Saxon names of princes; as, *Ethel-wolf*, noble wolf, or noble help; *Ethel-bald*, noble bold; *Ethel-bert*, noble brightness. Ar. أثل *athala*, to be well rooted, to be of noble stock or birth. Class Dl.

AD'E-LITE, *n.* Adelites or Almoganens, in Spain, were conjurers, who predicted the fortunes of individuals by the flight and singing of birds, and other accidental circumstances. *Ed. Encyc.*

A-DEL'O-POD, *n.* [Gr. *a* privative, δηλος, apparent, and πους, foot.]

An animal whose feet are not apparent. *Morin.*

AD-EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *adimo*, to take away; of *ad* and *emo*, to take.]

In *the civil law*, the revocation of a grant, donation, or the like.

AD-EN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. αδην, a gland, and γραφω, to describe.]

That part of anatomy which treats of the glands.

AD'EN-OID, *a.* [Gr. αδην, a gland, and ειδος, form.] In the form of a gland; glandiform.

AD-EN-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of the glands. *Encyc.*

AD-EN-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αδην, a gland, and λογος, discourse.]

In *anatomy*, the doctrine of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

AD'E-NOS, *n.* A species of cotton, from Aleppo, called also *marine cotton.*

AD-EN-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. αδην, a gland, and τομη, a cutting.]

In *anatomy* and *surgery*, a cutting or incision of a gland. *Morin.*

AD-EPT', *n.* [L. *adeptus*, obtained, from *adipiscor.*]

One fully skilled or well versed in any art. The term is borrowed from the alchemists, who applied it to one who pretended to have found the philosopher's stone, or the panacea. *Encyc.*

AD-EPT', *a.* Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted with. *Boyle.*

AD-EP'TION, *n.* [L. *adeptio.*]

An obtaining; acquirement. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

AD-EPT'IST, *n.* An adept.

AD'E-QUA-CY, *n.* [L. *adæquatus*, of *ad* and *æquatus*, made equal.]

The state or quality of being equal to, proportionate, or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose.

The *adequacy* of supply *to* the expenditure. *War in Disguise.*

AD'E-QUATE, *a.* Equal; proportionate; correspondent to; fully sufficient; as, means *adequate* to the object; we have no *adequate* ideas of infinite power.

Adequate ideas, are such as exactly represent their object.

AD'E-QUATE, *v. t.* To resemble exactly. [*Not used.*] *Shelford.*

AD'E-QUATE-LY, *adv.* In an adequate manner; in exact proportion; with just correspondence, representation, or proportion; in a degree equal to the object.

AD'E-QUATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being adequate; justness of proportion or representation; sufficiency.

AD-E-QUA'TION, *n.* Adequateness. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Barlow.*

AD-ES-SE-NA'RI-ANS, *n. pl.* [L. *adesse*, to be present.]

In *church history*, a sect who hold the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation. They differ, however, as to this presence; some holding the body of Christ to be *in* the bread; others, *about* the bread. *Encyc.*

AD-FECT'ED, *a.* In *algebra*, compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity. *Bailey.*

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AD-FIL'I-Ā-TED, *a.* Adopted as a son. [See AFFILIATE.]

AD-FIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *filius*, a son.]

A Gothic custom, by which the children of a former marriage are put upon the same footing with those of a succeeding one; still retained in some parts of Germany.

AD FI'NEM, [L.] To the end.

AD-HĒRE', *v. i.* [L. *adhæreo*, *ad* and *hæreo*, to stick; Ir. *adharadh*.]

1. To stick to, as glutinous substances, or by natural growth; as, the lungs sometimes *adhere* to the pleura.

2. To be joined, or held in contact; to cleave to.

3. *Figuratively*, to hold to, be attached, or remain fixed, either by personal union or conformity of faith, principle, or opinion; as, men *adhere* to a party, a leader, a church, or creed.

4. To be consistent; to hold together as the parts of a system.

Every thing *adheres* together. *Shak.*

AD-HĒR'ENCE, *n.* The quality or state of sticking or adhering.

2. *Figuratively*, a being fixed in attachment; fidelity; steady attachment; as, an *adherence* to a party or opinions.

AD-HĒR'EN-CY, *n.* The same as ADHERENCE. In the sense of *that which adheres*, not legitimate. *Decay of Piety.*

AD-HĒR'ENT, *a.* Sticking, uniting, as glue or wax; united with, as, "an *adherent* mode," in Locke, that is, a mode accidentally joined with an object, as *wetness* in a cloth.

AD-HĒR'ENT, *n.* The person who adheres; one who follows a leader, party, or profession; a follower, or partisan; a believer in a particular faith or church.

In the sense of an appendage, *obsolete.*

AD-HĒR'ENT-LY, *adv.* In an adherent manner.

AD-HĒR'ER, *n.* One that adheres; an adherent.

AD-HĒ'SION, (ad-hē'zhun,) *n.* [L. *adhæsio*.]

1. The act or state of sticking, or being united and attached to; as, the *adhesion* of glue, or of parts united by growth, cement, and the like. *Adhesion* is generally used in a literal, *adherence* in a metaphorical sense.

2. Sometimes, *figuratively*, adherence, union, or steady attachment; firmness in opinion; as, an *adhesion* to vice; but in this sense nearly obsolete. The union of bodies by attraction is usually denominated *cohesion*.

The term *adhesion*, in *physics*, has been applied to the force by which bodies of different kinds adhere when united; *cohesion*, to the force that unites the particles of homogeneous bodies. *Brande.*

In *medicine*, the union, by disease, of contiguous parts, naturally separate; as, the *adhesion* of the lungs to the pleura; or the union of the separated parts of a wound, in the process of healing.

AD-HĒ'SIVE, *a.* Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances; apt or tending to adhere. Thus gums are *adhesive*.

Adhesive plaster; in *medicine*, sticking plaster; used especially for uniting the lips of wounds.

Adhesive inflammation; in *medicine*, that kind of inflammation which causes adhesion.

Adhesive slate; a variety of slaty clay, adhering strongly to the tongue, and rapidly absorbing water. *Ure.*

AD-HĒ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

AD-HĒ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity.

AD-HIB'IT, *v. t.* [L. *adhibeo*, *ad* and *habeo*, to have.] To use, or apply. [*Rarely used.*]

AD-HI-BI''TION, *n.* Application; use. *Whitaker.*

AD'HIL, *n.* A star of the sixth magnitude, upon the garment of Andromeda, under the last star in her foot. *Encyc.*

AD HOM'I-NEM, [L.] To the man; to the interests or passions of the man.

AD-HOR-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *adhortatio*.] Advice. [*Seldom used.*]

AD-HOR'TA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *adhortor*, to advise, *ad* and *hortor*.] Advisory; containing counsel or warning. *Potter's Antiq.*

Ā-DI-APH'OR-ISTS, *n.* [Gr. ἀδιάφορος, indifferent.] Moderate Lutherans; a name given, in the sixteenth century, to certain men that followed Melancthon, who was more pacific than Luther. *Encyc.*

The Adiaphorists held some opinions and ceremonies to be indifferent, which Luther condemned as sinful or heretical.

Ā-DI-APH'OR-ITES. See ADIAPHORISTS.

Ā-DI-APH'O-ROUS, *a.* Indifferent; neutral. A name given by Boyle to a spirit distilled from tartar, and some other vegetable substances, neither acid nor alkaline, or not possessing the distinct character of any chemical body

In *medicine*, denoting a medicine which will do neither harm nor good. *Dunglison.*

A-DIEŪ', (a-du'.) [Fr. *à Dieu*, to God; a compound word, and an elliptical form of speech, for *I commend you to God.* It is called an adverb, but it has none of the properties of a modifying word.]

Farewell; an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends.

A-DIEŪ', *n.* A farewell, or commendation to the care of God; as, an everlasting *adieu*.

AD IN-DEF-I-NĪ'TUM, [L.] To any indefinite extent.

AD IN-FI-NĪ'TUM, [L.] To endless extent.

AD IN-QUI-REN'DUM, [L.] For inquiry, a writ.

AD IN'TER-IM, [L.] In the mean time; for the present.

AD'IN-ŌLE, *n.* See PETROSILEX.

AD-I-POC'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To convert into adipocere.

AD-I-POC-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or process of being changed into adipocere.

AD'I-PO-CĒRE', *n.* [L. *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, Fr. *cire*, wax.]

A soft, unctuous, or waxy substance, of a light-brown color, into which the muscular fibres of dead animal bodies are converted, by long immersion in water or spirit, or by burial in moist places under peculiar circumstances. This substance was first discovered by Fourcroy, in the burying-ground of the Church des Innocens, when it was removed in 1787. *Lunier. Med. Repos. Ed. Encyc.*

AD'I-PŌSE, *a.* [L. *adiposus*, from *adeps*, fat. Qu. Ch. עבה, to grow fat; Heb. and Ch., fat, gross, stupid; Ar. طفش, *tafushun*, fat, bulky.]

Fat. In *anatomy*, the *adipose* membrane is the cellular membrane, containing the fat in its cells. The *adipose* arteries and veins are spread on the coat and fat that cover the kidneys. — The *adipose* sacs and ducts are the bags and ducts which contain the fat. *Quincy. Coxe.* — *Adipose tissue*; an assemblage of minute, round vesicles, containing the fat; closely agglomerated, and imbedded in the interstices of the common cellular tissue. *Geddings.* — *Adipose substance*; animal fat.

AD'IT, *n.* [L. *aditus*, from *adeo*, *aditum*, to approach, *ad* and *eo*, to go.]

An entrance or passage; a term in mining, used to denote the opening by which a mine is entered, or by which water and ores are carried away; called also the *drift*. It is usually made in the side of a hill. The word is sometimes used for *air-shaft*, but not with strict propriety. *Encyc.*

AD-JĀ'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *adjaceo*, to lie contiguous, from *ad* and *jaceo*, to lie.]

The state of lying close or contiguous; a bordering upon or lying next to; as, the *adjacency* of lands or buildings. In the sense of *that which is adjacent*, as used by Brown, it is not legitimate.

AD-JĀ'CENT, *a.* Lying near, close, or contiguous; bordering upon; as, a field *adjacent* to the highway.

AD-JĀ'CENT, *n.* That which is next to or contiguous. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

AD-JĀ'CENT-LY, *adv.* So as to be adjacent.

AD-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *adjicio*, of *ad* and *jacio*, to throw.]

To add or put, as one thing to another. *Macknight.*

AD-JEC'TION, *n.* The act of adding, or thing added. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

AD-JEC-TI''TIOUS, *a.* Added. *Parkhurst, Gram.*

AD'JEC-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word used with a noun, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else. It is called also an *attributive* or *attribute*. Thus, in the phrase, a *wise ruler*, *wise* is the adjective or attribute, expressing a particular property of *ruler*.

Adjective color; a color which requires to be fixed by some mordant or base to give it permanency. *Ure.*

AD'JEC-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective; as, a word is used *adjectively*.

AD-JOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *adjoindre*; L. *adjungo*, *ad* and *jungo*. See JOIN.]

To join or unite to; to put to, by placing in contact; to unite, by fastening together with a joint, mortise, or knot. But in these transitive senses, it is rarely used. [See JOIN.]

AD-JOIN', *v. i.* To lie or be next to, or in contact; to be contiguous; as, a farm *adjoining* to the highway. This is the common use of the word, and *to* is often omitted; as, *adjoining* the highway.

AD-JOIN'ANT, *a.* Contiguous to. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

AD-JOIN'ED, (ad-joind',) *pp.* Joined to; united.

AD-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining to; adjacent; contiguous.

AD-JŌURN', (ad-jurn',) *v. t.* [Fr. *ajourner*, from *journée*, a day, or day's work, or *journey*; It. *giorno*. See JOURNAL, JOURNEY.]

Literally, to put off, or defer to another day; but now used to denote a formal intermission of business, a putting off to any future meeting of the same body, and appropriately used of public bodies or private commissioners, intrusted with business; as, the court *adjourned* the consideration of the question.

AD-JŌURN', *v. i.* To suspend business for a time; as from one day to another, or for a longer period, usually public business, as of legislatures and courts, for repose or refreshment; as, Congress *adjourned* at four o'clock. It is also used for the act of closing the session of a public body; as, the court *adjourned* without day.

It was moved that parliament should *adjourn* for six weeks. *Select Speeches*, vol. v. 403.

AD-JŌURN'ED, (ad-jurnd',) *pp.* Put off, delayed, or deferred for a limited time.

2. As an *adjective*, existing or held by adjournment; as, an *adjourned* session of a court, opposed to *stated* or *regular*.

AD-JŌURN'ING, *ppr.* Deferring; suspending for a time; closing a session.

AD-JŌURN'MENT, *n.* The act of adjourning; as, in legislatures, the *adjournment* of one house is not an *adjournment* of the other.

2. The putting off till another day or time specified, or *without day*: that is, the closing of a session of a public or official body.

3. The time or interval during which a public body defers business; as, during an *adjournment*. But a suspension of business for refreshment, between the forming of a house and an *adjournment*, is called a *recess*. In Great Britain, the close of a *session* of parliament is called a *prorogation*; as the close of a parliament is a *dissolution*. But in Great Britain, as well as in the United States, *adjournment* is now used for an intermission of business for any indefinite time; as, an *adjournment* of parliament for six weeks. *Select Speeches*, vol. v. 404.

AD-JUDGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *adjuger*, from *juge*, judge. See JUDGE.]

To decide, or determine, in the case of a controverted question; as, the prize was *adjudged* to the victor; to decree by a judicial opinion; used appropriately of courts of law and equity; as, the case was *adjudged* in Hilary term; a criminal was *adjudged* to suffer death.

It has been used in the sense of *to judge*; as, he *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship. But this sense is unusual.

AD-JUDG'ED, (ad-judjd',) *pp.* Determined by judicial opinion; decreed; sentenced.

AD-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Determining by judicial opinion; sentencing.

AD-JUDG'MENT, *n.* The act of judging; sentence. *Temple.*

AD-JŪ'DI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *adjudico*, to give sentence. See JUDGE.]

To adjudge; to try and determine, as a court. It has the sense of *adjudge*.

AD-JŪ'DI-CĀTE, *v. i.* To try and determine upon judicially; as, the court *adjudicated* upon the case.

AD-JŪ'DI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Adjudged; tried and decided.

AD-JŪ'DI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Adjudging; trying and determining.

AD-JŪ-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of adjudging; the act or process of trying and determining judicially; as, a ship was taken and sent into port for *adjudication*.

2. A judicial sentence; judgment or decision of a court.

Whose families were parties to some of the former *adjudications*. *Blackstone.*

3. In *Scots law*, an action by which a creditor attaches the heritable estate of his debtor, or his debtor's heir, in payment or security of his debt; or an action by which the holder of a heritable right, laboring under a defect in point of form, may supply that defect. *Encyc.*

AD'JU-MENT, *n.* [L. *adjumentum*.] Help; support. [*Not used.*]

AD'JUNCT, *n.* [L. *adjunctus*, joined, from *adjungo*. See JOIN.]

1. Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it; as, *water* absorbed by a cloth or sponge is its *adjunct*. Also, a person joined to another.

2. In *metaphysics*, a quality of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired; as *color*, in the body; *thinking*, in the mind.

3. In *grammar*, words added to illustrate or amplify the force of other words; as, the History of the *American Revolution*. The words in Italics are the *adjuncts* of *History*.

4. In *music*, the word is employed to denominate the relation between the principal mode and the modes of its two fifths. *Encyc.*

The *adjunct* deities, among *the Romans*, were inferior deities, which were added as assistants to the principal gods; as *Bellona* to Mars; to Vulcan, the *Cabiri*; to the Good Genius, the *Lares*; to the Evil, the *Lemures*. *Encyc.*

In the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, the *ad-*

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juncts were a class of members attached to the pursuit of particular sciences. They were twelve in number, created in 1716. *Encyc.*

Adjunct has been used for a *colleague*, but rarely. *Wotton.*

AD'JUNCT, *a.* Added to or united with; as, an *adjunct* professor.

AD-JUNC'TION, *n.* The act of joining; the thing joined.

AD-JUNCT'IVE, *a.* Joining; having the quality of joining.

AD-JUNCT'IVE, *n.* That which is joined.

AD-JUNCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an adjunctive manner.

AD-JUNCT'LY, *adv.* In connection with; consequently.

AD-JU-RA'TION, *n.* The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse.

2. The form of oath. *Addison.*

AD-JURE', *v. t.* [L. *adjuro*, to swear solemnly, or compel one to swear; from *ad* and *juro*, to swear.]

1. To charge, bind, or command on oath, or under the penalty of a curse.

Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city of Jericho.—Josh. vi.

2. To charge earnestly and solemnly, on pain of God's wrath.

I *adjure* thee by the living God.—Matt. xxvi. Acts xix.

3. To conjure; to charge, urge, or summon with solemnity.

The magistrates *adjured* by all the bonds of civil duty. *Milton.*

Ye sacred altars, be all of you *adjured*. *Dryden.*

The commissioners *adjured* them not to let pass so favorable an opportunity of securing their liberties *Marshall's Life of Washington.*

AD-JURED', *pp.* Charged on oath, or with a denunciation of God's wrath; solemnly urged.

AD-JUR'ER, *n.* One that adjures; one that exacts an oath.

AD-JUR'ING, *ppr.* Charging on oath, or on the penalty of a curse; beseeching with solemnity.

AD-JUST', *v. t.* [Sp. *ajustar*; Port. id.; It. *aggiustare*; Fr. *ajuster*, to fit or frame; of L. *ad*, and *justus*, just, exact. See JUST.]

1. To make exact; to fit; to make correspondent, or conformable; as, to *adjust* a garment *to* the body, an event *to* the prediction, or things *to* a standard. *Swift. Locke. Addison.*

2. To put in order; to regulate or reduce to system; as, to *adjust* a scheme; to *adjust* affairs.

3. To make accurate; to settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result; as, to *adjust* accounts; the differences are *adjusted*.

AD-JUST'A-BLE, *a.* That may or can be adjusted.

AD-JUST'ED, *pp.* Made exact or conformable; reduced to a right form or standard; settled.

AD-JUST'ER, *n.* A person who adjusts; that which regulates.

AD-JUST'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to due form; fitting; making exact or correspondent; settling.

AD-JUST'MENT, *n.* The act of adjusting; regulation; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement. *Watts. Woodward.*

AD'JU-TAGE, or **AJ'U-TAGE**, *n.* A tube fitted to the mouth of a vessel, through which water is played in a fountain. *Encyc.*

AD'JU-TAN-CY, *n.* [See ADJUTANT.] The office of an adjutant; skillful arrangement. *Burke.*

AD'JU-TANT, *n.* [L. *adjutans*, aiding; from *adjuto*, to assist, of *ad* and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.]

In *military affairs*, an officer whose business is to assist the superior officers by receiving and communicating orders. He places guards, receives and distributes ammunition, assigns places of rendezvous, &c.

Adjutant-general, in an army, is the chief adjutant.

Adjutants-general, among *the Jesuits*, were a select number of fathers, who resided with the general of the order, each of whom had a province or country assigned to his care. Their business was to correspond with that province, by their delegates, emissaries or visitors, and give information of occurrences to the father-general. *Encyc.*

The *adjutant* is a very large species of crane, called also the *gigantic crane*, a native of India; one of the most voracious and carnivorous birds known. *P. Cyc*

AD-JUTE', *v. t.* To help. [*Not used.*]

AD-JU'TOR, *n.* A helper. [*Little used; its compound* COADJUTOR *is in common use.*]

AD-JU'TRIX, *n.* A female assistant.

AD-JU'VANT, *a.* Helping; assisting. *Howell.*

AD-JU'VANT, *n.* An assistant. In *medicine*, a substance added to a prescription, to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis. *Cyc. Med.*

AD-LE-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *legatio*, an embassy, from *lego*, to send. See LEGATE.]

In *the public law of the German empire*, a right, claimed by the states, of joining their own ministers with those of the emperor, in public treaties and negotiations, relating to the common interest of the empire. *Encyc.*

AD LIB'I-TUM, [L.] At pleasure; without restriction.

AD-LO-CU'TION, *n.* See ALLOCUTION.

AD-MEAS'URE, (ad-mezh'ur,) *v. t.* [*ad* and *measure*. See MEASURE.]

1. To measure or ascertain dimensions, size, or capacity; used for *measure*.

2. To apportion; to assign to each claimant his right; as, to *admeasure* dower or common of pasture. *Blackstone.*

AD-MEAS'UR-ED, *pp.* Measured; apportioned.

AD-MEAS'URE-MENT, *n.* The measuring of dimensions by a rule, as of a ship, cask, and the like.

2. The measure of a thing, or dimensions ascertained.

In these uses the word is equivalent to *measurement*, *mensuration*, and *measure*.

3. The adjustment of proportion, or ascertainment of shares, as of dower or pasture held in common. This is done by writ of *admeasurement*, directed to the sheriff. *Blackstone.*

AD-MEAS'UR-ER, *n.* One that admeasures.

AD-MEAS'UR-ING, *ppr.* Measuring; apportioning.

AD-MEN-SU-RA'TION is equivalent to ADMEASUREMENT, but not much used. [See MENSURATION.]

AD-MIN'I-CLE, *n* [L. *adminiculum*.]

Help; support. [*Not used.*]

AD-MIN-IC'U-LAR, *a.* Supplying help; helpful.

AD-MIN'IS-TER, *v. t.* [L. *administro*, of *ad* and *ministro*, to serve or manage. See MINISTER.]

1. To act as minister or chief agent, in managing public affairs, under laws or a constitution of government, as a king, president, or other supreme officer. It is used also of absolute monarchs, who rule not in subordination; but is more strictly applicable to limited monarchs and other supreme executive officers, and to governors, viceroys, judges, and the like, who are under the authority of laws. A king or a president *administers* the government or laws when he executes them, or carries them into effect. A judge *administers* the laws when he applies them to particular cases or persons. In short, *to administer* is to direct the execution or application of laws.

2. To dispense, as, to *administer* justice or the sacrament.

3. To afford; to give or furnish; as, to *administer* relief, that is, to act as the agent. To *administer* medicine, is to direct and cause it to be taken.

4. To give, as an oath; to cause to swear according to law.

AD-MIN'IS-TER, *v. i.* To contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to add something; as, a shade *administers* to our comfort.

2. To perform the office of administrator; as, A *administers* upon the estate of B.

AD-MIN'IS-TER-ED, *pp.* Executed; managed; governed; afforded; given; dispensed.

AD-MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.

AD-MIN'IS-TER-ING, *ppr.* Executing; carrying into effect; giving; dispensing.

AD-MIN'IS-TRATE, in the place of ADMINISTER, has been used, but is not well authorized.

AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment.

2. The executive part of government, consisting in the exercise of the constitutional and legal powers, the general superintendence of national affairs, and the enforcement of laws.

3. The persons collectively, who are intrusted with the execution of laws, and the superintendence of public affairs; the chief magistrate and his council; or the council alone, as in Great Britain.

4. Dispensation; distribution; exhibition; as, the *administration* of justice, of the sacrament, or of grace. 1 Cor. xii. 2 Cor. ix.

5. The management of the estate of an intestate person, under a commission from the proper authority. This management consists in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing the property among the heirs.

6. The power, office, or commission of an administrator.

Surrogates are authorized to grant *administration*. *Laws of New York.*

It is more usual to say, *letters of administration*. *Blackstone.*

7. This name was given by the Spaniards to the staple magazine or warehouse at Callao, in Peru, where foreign ships must unload. *Encyc.*

AD-MIN'IS-TRA-TIVE, *a.* That administers, or by which one administers.

AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TOR, *n.* A man who, by virtue of a commission from the ordinary, surrogate, court of probate, or other proper authority, has the charge of the goods and estate of one dying without a will.

2. One who administers, or who directs, manages, distributes, or dispenses laws and rites, either in civil, judicial, political, or ecclesiastical affairs.

3. In *Scots law*, a tutor, curator, or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father who has power over his children and their estate, during their minority. *Encyc.*

AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of an administrator.

AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TRIX, *n.* A female who administers upon the estate of an intestate; also, a female who administers government.

AD-MI-RA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being ad-
AD'MI-RA-BLE-NESS, } mirable; the power of exciting admiration.

AD'MI-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *admirabilis*.]

To be admired; worthy of admiration; having qualities to excite wonder, with approbation, esteem, or reverence; used of persons or things; as, the *admirable* structure of the body, or of the universe.

AD'MI-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder, mingled with approbation, esteem, or veneration.

AD'MI-RAL, *n.* [In the Latin of the middle ages, *amira*, *amiras*, *admiralis*, an emir; Sp. *almirante*; Port. id.; It. *ammiraglio*; Fr. *amiral*; from Ar. أمر *amara*, to command, أمير, a commander; Sans. *amara*; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam אמר, to speak. The terminating syllable of *admiral* may be ἁλς, the sea. This word is said to have been introduced into Europe by the Genoese or Venetians, in the 12th or 13th century.]

A marine commander in chief; the commander of a fleet or navy.

1. The *lord high admiral*, in Great Britain, is an officer who superintends all maritime affairs, and has the government of the navy. He has also jurisdiction over all maritime causes, and commissions the naval officers.

2. The *admiral of the fleet*, the highest officer under the admiralty. When he embarks on an expedition, the union flag is displayed at the main-top-gallant-mast-head.

3. The *vice-admiral*, an officer next in rank and command to the admiral, has command of the second squadron. He carries his flag at the fore-top-gallant-mast-head. This name is given also to certain officers who have power to hold courts of vice-admiralty in various parts of the British dominions.

4. The *rear admiral*, next in rank to the vice-admiral, has command of the third squadron, and carries his flag at the mizzen-top-gallant-mast-head.

5. The commander of any single fleet, or in general any flag officer.

6. The ship which carries the admiral; also the most considerable ship of a fleet of merchantmen, or of fishing vessels. *Encyc.*

7. In *zoology*, a species of shell-fish. [See VOLUTA.]

8. A species of butterfly, which lays her eggs on the great stinging nettle, and delights in brambles. *Encyc.*

AD'MI-RAL-SHIP, *n.* The office or power of an admiral. [*Little used.*]

AD'MI-RAL-TY, *n.* In Great Britain, the office of lord high admiral. This office is discharged by one person, or by a board of commissioners, called *lords of the admiralty*; formerly seven, but now six in number.

2. The building where the lords of the admiralty transact business.

The *admiralty court*, or *court of admiralty*, is the supreme court for the trial of maritime causes, held before the lord high admiral, or lords of the admiralty.

In general, a *court of admiralty* is a court for the trial of causes arising on the high seas, as prize causes and the like. In the United States, there is no admiralty court, distinct from others; but the district courts, established in the several states by Congress, are invested with admiralty powers.

AD-MI-RA'TION, *n.* Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love or veneration; a compound emotion excited by something novel, rare, great, or excellent; applied to persons and their works. It often includes a slight degree of surprise. Thus we view the solar system with *admiration*.

Very near to *admiration* is the wish to admire. *Anon.*

It has been sometimes used in an ill sense, denoting wonder with disapprobation.

Your boldness I with *admiration* see. *Dryden.*

When I saw her, I wondered with great *admiration*.—Rev. xvii.

AD-MIRE', *v. t.* [L. *admiror*, *ad* and *miror*, to wonder; Sp. and Port. *admirar*; Fr. *admirer*; It. *ammirare*; Fr. *mirer*, to look, to take aim; Corn. *miras*, to look, see, or face; Arm. *miret*, to stop, hold, keep; W. *mir*, visage; also, fair, comely; and *maer*, one that looks after, keeps or guards, a *mayor*, or bailiff; Russ. *zamirayu*, to be astonished or stupefied; *za*, a prefix, and *mir*, peace; *miryu*, to pacify; *zamirayu*, to make peace. The primary sense is to hold, to stop, or restrain. Ch. and Syr. דמר; L. *demiror*. See MOOR and MAR.]

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1. To regard with wonder or surprise, mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection.

When he shall come to be glorified in his saints, and be *admired* in all them that love him. — 2 Thess. i.

This word has been used in an ill sense, but seems now correctly restricted to the sense here given, and implying something great, rare, or excellent, in the object admired.

2. To regard with affection; a familiar term for *to love greatly*. [It is an error to follow this verb with an infinitive; as, I *admire* to see a man consistent in his conduct. *Ed.*]

AD-MIRE', *v. i.* To wonder; to be affected with slight surprise; sometimes with *at*; as, to *admire at* his own contrivance. *Ray.*

To *admire at* sometimes implies disapprobation.

AD-MIR'ED, *pp.* Regarded with wonder, mingled with pleasurable sensations, as esteem, love, or reverence.

AD-MIR'ER, *n.* One who admires; one who esteems or loves greatly.

AD-MIR'ING, *ppr.* Regarding with wonder united with love or esteem.

AD-MIR'ING-LY, *adv.* With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

AD-MIS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being admissible. *Judge Chase.*

AD-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [See ADMIT.] That may be admitted, allowed, or conceded; as, the testimony is *admissible*.

AD-MIS'SI-BLY, *adv.* So as to be admitted.

AD-MIS'SION, *n.* [L. *admissio.*]

1. The act or practice of admitting; as, the *admission* of aliens into our country; also, the state of being admitted.

2. Admittance; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach; as, our laws give to foreigners easy *admission* to the rights of citizens; the *admission* of a clerk to a benefice.

3. Allowance; grant of an argument or position not fully proved.

AD-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *admitto*, from *ad* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *mettre.*]

1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance, whether into a place, or an office, or into the mind, or consideration; as, to *admit* a student into college; to *admit* a serious thought into the mind.

2. To give right of entrance; as, a ticket *admits* one into a play-house.

3. To allow; to receive as true; as, the argument or fact is *admitted*.

4. To permit, grant, or allow, or to be capable of; as, the words do not *admit* of such a construction. In this sense, *of* may be used after the verb, or omitted.

AD-MIT'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted or allowed.

AD-MIT'TANCE, *n.* The act of admitting; allowance; More usually, [ance.

2. Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; and hence, actual entrance; as, he gained *admittance* into the church.

3. Concession; admission; allowance; as, the *admittance* of an argument. [*Not used.*]

4. Shakspeare uses the word for the custom or prerogative of being admitted; "Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great *admittance*;" but the license is unwarrantable.

AD-MIT'TED, *pp.* Permitted to enter or approach; allowed; granted; conceded.

AD-MIT'TER, *n.* He that admits.

AD-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Permitting to enter or approach; allowing; conceding.

AD-MIX', *v. t.* To mingle with something else. [See MIX.]

AD-MIX'TION, (*ad-mix'chun,*) *n.* [L. *admixtio*, or *admistio*, of *ad* and *misceo*, to mix. See MIX.]

A mingling of bodies; a union by mixing different substances together. It differs from *composition* or chemical combination; for *admixtion* does not alter the nature of the substances mixed, but merely blends them together; whereas in *composition*, the particles unite by affinity, lose their former properties, and form new compounds, with different properties.

AD-MIX'TURE, *n.* [from *admix.*]

The substance mingled with another; sometimes the act of mixture, or the state of being mixed. We say, an *admixture* of sulphur with alum, or the *admixture* of different bodies.

AD-MON'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *admoneo, ad* and *moneo*, to teach, warn, admonish; Fr. *admoneter*; Norm. *amonester*; Sp. *amonestar*; Port. *amoestar*, or *admoestar*; It. *ammonire*; G. *mahnen, ermahnen*; D. *maanen*, to dun, *vermaanen*, to admonish; Sw. *mana, förmana*; Dan. *mane, formane*; Sax. *manan*, to mean.]

1. To warn or notify of a fault; to reprove with mildness.

Count him not as an enemy, but *admonish* him as a brother. — 2 Thess. iii.

2. To counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise.

Admonish one another in psalms and hymns. — Col. iii.

3. To instruct or direct.

Moses was *admonished* by God, when he was about to make the tabernacle. — Heb. viii.

4. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, to reprove a member of the church for a fault, either publicly or privately; the first step of church discipline. It is followed by *of* or *against*; as, to admonish *of* a fault committed, or *against* committing a fault. It has a like use in colleges.

AD-MON'ISH-ED, *pp.* Reproved; advised; warned; instructed.

AD-MON'ISH-ER, *n.* One who reproves or counsels.

AD-MON'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Reproving; warning; counseling; directing.

AD-MON'ISH-MENT, *n.* Admonition. *Shak.*

AD-MO-NI''TION, *n.* Gentle reproof; counseling against a fault; instruction in duties; caution; direction. Tit. iii. 1 Cor. x. In *church discipline*, public or private reproof to reclaim an offender; a step preliminary to excommunication.

AD-MO-NI''TION-ER, *n.* A dispenser of admonitions. *Hooker.*

AD-MON'I-TIVE, *a.* Containing admonition. *Barrow.*

AD-MON'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By admonition.

AD-MON'I-TOR, *n.* An admonisher; a monitor.

AD-MON'I-TO-RY, *a.* Containing admonition; that admonishes.

AD-MORT-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain. [See MORTMAIN.] *Encyc.*

AD-MÖVE', *v. t.* [L. *admoveo.*]

To move to; to bring one thing to another. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

AD-NAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *ad* and *nascens*, growing.]

Growing to or on something else. *Evelyn.*

AD-NA'TA, *n.* [L. *ad* and *natus*, grown, from *nascor*, to grow.]

1. In *anatomy*, a synonym of the *conjunctiva*, or outer coat of the eye, reflected over the ball of the eye from the inner surface of the eyelids. The term has also been applied to the *albuginea*.

2. Such parts, growing on animal or vegetable bodies, as are usual and natural, as the hair, wool, horns; or accidental, as fungus, mistletoe, and excrescences.

3. Offsets of plants, germinating under ground, as from the lily, narcissus, and hyacinth *Quincy. Encyc.*

AD'NATE, *a.* [L. *ad* and *natus*, grown.]

In *botany*, pressing close to the stem, or growing to it. *Martyn.*

AD'NOUN, *n.* [*ad* and *noun.*]

In *grammar*, an adjective, or attribute. [*Little used.*]

AD-NU'BI-LA-TED, *a.* Clouded; obscured.

A-DO', *n.* [Qu. *a* and *do.*]

Bustle; trouble; labor; difficulty; as, to make a great *ado* about trifles; to persuade one with much *ado*.

AD-O-LES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *adolescens*, growing, of *ad* and *olesco*, to grow, from *oleo*. Heb. עלה to ascend; Ar. علا to be high.]

The state of growing, applied to the young of the human race; youth, or the period of life between *childhood* and *manhood*.

AD-O-LES'CENT, *a.* Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood.

AD-O-NE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Adonis

Fair *Adonean* Venus. *Faber.*

A-DŌ'NI-A, *n. pl.* Festivals celebrated anciently in honor of Adonis, by females, who spent two days in lamentations and infamous pleasures. *Encyc.*

A-DON'IC, *a.* *Adonic verse*, a short verse, in which the death of Adonis was bewailed. It consists of a dactyl and spondee. *Bailey. Cyc.*

A-DON'IC, *n.* An Adonic verse. Among *the Anglo-Saxons*, a poetic verse consisting of one long, two short and two long syllables. *Henry's Brit.* 2, 383.

A-DŌ'NIS, *n.* In *mythology*, the favorite of Venus, said to be the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. He was fond of hunting, and received a mortal wound from the tusk of a wild boar. Venus lamented his death, and changed him into the flower anemone.

A-DŌ'NIS, *n.* In *botany*, bird's eye or pheasant's eye.

A-DŌ'NISTS, *n. pl.* [Heb. Ch. and Syr. אדן *Adon*, Lord, a scriptural title of the Supreme Being.]

Among *critics*, a sect or party who maintain that the Hebrew points ordinarily annexed to the consonants of the word *Jehovah*, are not the natural points belonging to that word, and that they do not express the true pronunciation of it; but that they are vowel points belonging to the words *Adonai* and *Elohim*, applied to the ineffable name *Jehovah*, which the Jews were forbid to utter, and the true pronunciation of which was lost; they were therefore always to pronounce the word *Adonai*, instead of *Jehovah*. *Encyc.*

A-DOPT', *v. t.* [L. *adopto*, of *ad* and *opto*, to desire or choose. See OPTION.]

1. To take a stranger into one's family, as son and heir; to take one who is not a child, and treat him as one, giving him a title to the privileges and rights of a child.

2. In *a spiritual sense*, to receive the sinful children of men into the invisible church, and into God's favor and protection, by which they become heirs of salvation by Christ. *Brown.*

3. To take or receive as one's own that which is not naturally so; as, to *adopt* the opinions of another; or to receive that which is new; as, to *adopt* a particular mode of husbandry.

4. To select and take; as, which mode will you *adopt?*

A-DOPT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken as one's own; received as son and heir; selected for use.

A-DOPT'ED-LY, *adv.* In the manner of something adopted.

A-DOPT'ER, *n.* One who adopts.

2. In *chemistry*, a large, round receiver, with two necks, diametrically opposite to each other, one of which admits the neck of a retort, and the other is joined to another receiver. It is used in distillations, to give more space to elastic vapors, or to increase the length of the neck of a retort.

A-DOPT'ING, *ppr.* Taking a stranger as a son; taking as one's own.

A-DOP'TION, *n.* [L. *adoptio.*]

1. The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted; the taking and treating of a stranger as one's own child.

2. The receiving as one's own what is new or not natural.

3. God's taking the sinful children of men into his favor and protection. Eph. iv.

Adoption by arms; an ancient ceremony of presenting arms to one for his merit or valor, which laid the person under an obligation to defend the giver.

Adoption by baptism, is the spiritual affinity which is contracted by god-fathers and god-children, in the ceremony of baptism. It was introduced into the Greek church, and afterward among the ancient Franks. This affinity was supposed to entitle the god-child to a share of the god-father's estate. *Encyc.*

Adoption by hair, was performed by cutting off the hair of a person and giving it to the adoptive father. Thus Pope John VIII. adopted Boson, king of Arles.

Adoption by matrimony, is the taking of the children of a wife or husband, by a former marriage, into the condition of natural children. This is a practice peculiar to the Germans, but is not so properly *adoption* as *adfiliation*. *Encyc.*

Adoption by testament, is the appointing of a person to be heir, by will, on condition of his taking the name, arms, &c., of the adopter. *Encyc.*

In Europe, *adoption* is used for many kinds of admission to a more intimate relation, and is nearly equivalent to *reception*; as, the admission of persons into hospitals or monasteries, or of one society into another. *Encyc.*

A-DOP'TION-IST, *n.* One who maintains that Christ was the son of God by adoption only. *Murdock.*

A-DOPT'IVE, *a.* [L. *adoptivus.*]

That adopts; as, an *adoptive* father; or that is adopted; as, an *adoptive* son.

A-DOPT'IVE, *n.* A person or thing adopted.

A-DŌR'A-BLE, *a.* That ought to be adored; worthy of divine honors. In popular use, worthy of the utmost love or respect.

A-DŌR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration.

A-DŌR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

AD-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of paying honors to a divine being; the worship paid to God; the act of addressing as a God. *Adoration* consists in external homage, accompanied with the highest reverence. It is used for the act of praying, or preferring requests or thanksgiving to the Supreme Being.

2. Homage paid to one in high esteem; profound reverence.

Adoration, among the Jews, was performed by bowing, kneeling, and prostration. *Among the Romans*, the devotee, with his head covered or vailed, applied his right hand to his lips, bowing and turning himself from left to right. The Persians fell on the face, striking the forehead against the earth, and kissing the ground. The adoration paid to the Grecian and Roman emperors consisted in bowing and kneeling at the feet of the prince, laying hold of his robe, then withdrawing the hand and clapping it to the lips. In modern times, adoration is paid to the pope by kissing his feet, and to princes by kneeling and kissing the hand. This word was used by the Romans for acclamation or great applause, given to public performers; and the election of a pope is sometimes by adoration, that is, by sudden acclamation without scrutiny. *Encyc.*

A-DŌRE', *v. t.* [L. *adoro.* In Ch. and Heb. הדר, *hadar*, to honor, reverence, or glorify, to adorn; Heb. אדר, to be magnificent or glorious, to magnify,

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to glorify. This word is usually referred to the Latin *ad orare*, to carry to one's mouth; *ad* and *os, oris*; as, in order to kiss one's hand, the hand is carried to one's mouth. See Calmet, *ad verbum*, who cites, in confirmation of this opinion, the ancient practice of kissing the hand. See Job xxxi. 1 Kings xix. Ps. ii. Gen. xli. Ainsworth supposes the word to be a compound of *ad* and *oro*, to pray; and if the word is compound, as I suspect, this opinion is most probably correct.]

1. To worship with profound reverence; to address with exalted thoughts, by prayer and thanksgiving; to pay divine honors to; to honor as a god, or as divine. *Dryden.*

2. To love in the highest degree; to regard with the utmost esteem, affection, and respect; as, the people *adore* their prince. *Tatler.*

A-DŌR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Worshiped as divine; highly reverenced; greatly beloved.

A-DŌR'ER, *n.* One who worships, or honors as divine; in *popular language*, an admiring lover.

A-DŌR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Honoring or addressing as divine; regarding with great love or reverence.

A-DŌR'ING-LY, *adv.* With adoration.

A-DORN', *v. t.* [L. *adorno, ad* and *orno*, to deck or beautify, to dress, set off, extol, furnish; Fr. *orner*; Sp. Port. *ornar*; It. *ornare*; Arm. *aourna*. *Orno* is probably the Saxon *hrinan, gerenian, gerinan, gerinan*, to touch, to strike, to adorn, that is, to put on.]

1. To deck or decorate; to make beautiful; to add to beauty by dress; to deck with external ornaments.

A bride *adorneth* herself with jewels. — Isa. vi.

2. To set off to advantage; to add ornaments to; to embellish by any thing external or adventitious; as, to *adorn* a speech by appropriate action, sentiments with elegance of language, or a gallery with pictures.

3. To make pleasing, or more pleasing; as, great abilities *adorned* by virtue or affability.

4. To display the beauty or excellence of; as, to *adorn* the doctrine of God. Titus ii.

A-DORN', *n.* Ornament. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-DORN', *a.* Adorned; decorated. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

A-DORN'ED, *pp.* Decked; decorated; embellished.

A-DORN'ER, *n.* One who adorns.

A-DORN'ING, *ppr.* Ornamenting; decorating; displaying beauty.

A-DORN'ING, *n.* Ornament; decoration. 1 Pet. iii.

A-DORN'ING-LY, *adv.* By adorning.

A-DORN'MENT, *n.* An adorning; ornament.

AD-OS-CŌ-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *osculatio*, a kissing, from *osculum*, a kiss, or mouth.]

The impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistil. *Encyc.*

Adosculation is also defined to be the inserting of one part of a plant into another. *Crabbe.*

A-DOSS'ED, (a-dost',) *a.* [Fr. *adossée*, part. of *adosser*, to set back to back; *dos*, the back.]

In *heraldry*, denoting two figures or bearings placed back to back. *Encyc.*

A-DOWN', *prep.* [*a* and *down.*] From a higher to a lower situation; downward; implying descent.

A-DOWN', *adv.* Down; on the ground; at the bottom.

AD QUOD DAM'NUM, [L.] In *law*, a writ directing the sheriff to inquire what damage may accrue from the grant of certain libertics or franchises. *Brande.*

A-DREAD', (a-dred',) *a.* [See Dread.] Affected by dread. [*Obs.*]

AD REF-ER-EN'DUM. [L.] For further consideration.

Ā-DRI-AT'IC, *a.* [L. *Adria* or *Hadria*, the Gulf of Venice.] Pertaining to the gulf called, from Venice, the Venetian Gulf.

Ā-DRI-AT'IC, *n.* The Venetian Gulf; a gulf that washes the eastern side of Italy.

A-DRIFT', *a.* or *adv.* [Sax. *adrifan, gedrifan*, and *drifan*, to drive. See Drive. *Adrift* is the participle of the verb.]

Literally, driven; floating; floating at random; impelled or moving without direction. *As an adjective, it always follows its noun*; as, the boat was *adrift.*

AD-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *rogo*, to ask. See Interrogate and Rogation.]

A species of adoption in ancient Rome, by which a person capable of choosing for himself was admitted into the relation of a son. So called from the questions put to the parties. *Encyc.*

A-DROIT', (a-droyt',) *a.* [Fr. from *droit*, right, straight, *direct*; whence *droite*, the right hand; It. *diritto*, right, straight, contracted from the L. *directus, dirigo*; Arm. *dret.* See Right.]

Dextrous; skillful; active in the use of the hand, and *figuratively*, in the exercise of the mental faculties; ingenious; ready in invention or execution.

A-DROIT'LY, *adv.* With dexterity; in a ready, skillful manner. *Chesterfield.*

A-DROIT'NESS, *n.* Dexterity; readiness in the use of the limbs, or of the mental faculties. *Horne.*

A-DRY', *a.* [Sax. *adrigan*, to dry.]

Thirsty; in want of drink. [*This adjective always follows the noun.*] *Spectator.*

AD-SCI-TI'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *ascitius, adscisco, ascisco*, to add or join.]

Added; taken as supplemental; additional; not requisite. *Warton.*

AD'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *adscribo.*] One who is held to service as attached to some object or place, as when a slave is made an *adscript* of the soil. *Bancroft.*

AD-STRICTION, *n.* [L. *adstrictio, astrictio*, of *ad* and *stringo*, to *strain* or bind fast. See Strict.]

A binding fast. Among *physicians*, the rigidity of a part of the body, occasioning a retention of usual evacuations; costiveness; a closeness of the emunctories; also, the styptic effects of medicines. *Encyc. Quincy.*

AD-STRIC'TO-RY, AD-STRING'ENT. See Astringent.

AD-Ų-LĀ'RI-A, *n.* [from *Adula*, the summit of a Swiss mountain.]

A term applied to the semi-transparent varieties of albite and felspar; its color is white, or with a tinge of green, yellow, or red. *Cleaveland.*

AD-Ų-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *adulatio.*]

Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond what is merited; high compliment. *Shak.*

AD'Ų-LĀ-TOR, *n.* A flatterer; one who offers praise servilely.

AD'Ų-LĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Flattering; containing excessive praise or compliments; servilely praising; as, an *adulatory* address.

AD'Ų-LĀ-TRESS, *n.* A female that flatters with servility.

A-DULT', *a.* [L. *adultus*, grown to maturity, from *oleo*, to grow; Heb. עלה to ascend.]

Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength; as, an *adult* person or plant.

A-DULT', *n.* A person grown to full size and strength, or to the years of manhood. It is also applied to full-grown plants. Among *civilians*, a person between fourteen and twenty-five years of age. *Encyc.*

Adult schools; schools for instructing adults, who have not been educated in their youth; first established, in England, in 1811. *P. Cyc.*

A-DUL'TER-ANT, *n.* The person or thing that adulterates.

A-DUL'TER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *adultero*, from *adulter*, mixed, or an adulterer; *ad* and *alter*, other.]

To corrupt, debase, or make impure by an admixture of baser materials; as, to *adulterate* liquors, or the coin of a country. *Boyle.*

A-DUL'TER-ĀTE, *v. i.* To commit adultery. [*Obs.*]

A-DUL'TER-ATE, *a.* Tainted with adultery; debased by foreign mixture.

A-DUL'TER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Corrupted; debased by a mixture with something of less value.

A-DUL'TER-ATE-LY, *adv.* In an adulterate manner.

A-DUL'TER-ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being debased or corrupted.

A-DUL'TER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Debasing; corrupting.

A-DUL-TER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated, corrupted, or debased by foreign mixture.

The *adulteration* of liquors, of drugs, and even of bread and beer, is a common, but a scandalous crime.

A-DUL'TER-ER, *n.* [L. *adulter.*]

1. A man guilty of adultery; a man who has sexual commerce with any married woman except his wife. [See Adultery.]

2. In *Scripture*, an idolater. Ezek. xxiii.

3. An apostate from the true faith, or one who violates his covenant engagements; a very wicked person. Jer. ix. and xxiii.

4. One devoted to earthly things. James iv.

A-DUL'TER-ESS, *n.* A married woman guilty of incontinence.

A-DUL'TER-INE, *a.* Proceeding from adulterous commerce; spurious. *Hall.*

A-DUL'TER-INE, *n.* In *the civil law*, a child issuing from an adulterous connection.

A-DUL'TER-OUS, *a.* Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery.

2. In *Scripture*, idolatrous; very wicked. Matt xii. and xvi. Mark viii.

A-DUL'TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an adulterous manner.

A-DUL'TER-Y, *n.* [L. *adulterium.* See Adulterate.]

1. Violation of the marriage bed; a crime, or a civil injury, which introduces or may introduce, into a family, a spurious offspring.

In *common usage*, adultery means the unfaithfulness of any married person to the marriage bed. In *England*, Parliament grant absolute divorces for infidelity to the marriage bed in either party; and the spiritual courts divorce *a mensa et toro.*

By *the laws of Connecticut*, the sexual intercourse of any man with a married woman, is the *crime* of adultery in both; such intercourse of a married man with an unmarried woman, is fornication in both, and adultery of the man, within the meaning of the law respecting divorce; but not a felonious adultery in either, or the crime of adultery at common law, or by statute. This latter offense is, in England, proceeded with only in the ecclesiastical courts.

2. In *a scriptural sense*, all manner of lewdness or unchastity, as in the seventh commandment.

3. In *Scripture*, idolatry, or apostasy from the true God. Jer. iii.

4. In *old laws*, the fine and penalty imposed for the offense of adultery.

5. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the intrusion of a person into a bishopric, during the life of the bishop. *Encyc.*

6. Among *ancient naturalists*, the grafting of trees was called *adultery*, being considered as an unnatural union. *Pliny.*

A-DULT'NESS, *n.* The state of being adult.

AD-UM'BRANT, *a.* [See Adumbrate.] Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance.

AD-UM'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *adumbro*, to shade, from *umbra*, a shade; Fr. *ombre*; Sp. *sombra*; It. *ombra.*]

To give a faint shadow, or slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like a shadow.

AD-UM-BRA'TION, *n.* The act of making a shadow or faint resemblance.

2. A faint sketch; an imperfect representation of a thing. *Bacon.*

3. In *heraldry*, the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a color darker than the field. *Dict.*

AD-Ų-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *unus, unio.*]

The state of being united; union. [*Not used.*] *Cranmer.*

AD-UN'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *aduncitas*, hookedness, of *ad* and *uncus*, a hook.]

Hookedness; a bending in form of a hook. *Arbuthnot.*

AD-UNC'OUS, *a.* [L. *aduncus.*]

Hooked; bent or made in the form of a hook. *Bacon.*

AD-UNQUE'. (a-dunk',) *a.* Hooked. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

A-DURE', *v. t.* [L. *aduro, ad* and *uro*, to burn.]

To burn up. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

A-DUST', *a.* [L. *adustus*, burnt, the participle of *aduro*, to burn.]

Burnt; scorched; become dry by heat; hot and fiery.

A-DUST'ED, *a.* Become hot and dry; burnt; scorched.

A-DUS'TION, *n.* The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; a state of being thus heated or dried.

AD VA-LŌ'REM, [L.] According to the value. An *ad valorem* duty is a certain per centage on the value or price.

AD-VANCE', (ad-vans',) *v. t.* [Fr. *avancer*; Sp. *avanzar*, to move forward; It. *avanzare*, to get or increase; Arm. *avans*, to advance. This word is formed on *van*, the front, which seems to be the Ch. and Heb. פנה, פנים, surface, face; whence Fr. *avant*; It. *avanti*, before.]

1. To bring forward; to move further in front. Hence,

2. To promote; to raise to a higher rank; as, to *advance* one from the bar to the bench.

3. To improve or make better, which is considered as a *progression* or moving forward; as, to *advance* one's true interests.

4. To forward; to accelerate growth; as, to *advance* the growth of plants.

5. To offer or propose; to bring to view or notice; as, to *advance* an opinion or an argument.

6. In *commerce*, to supply beforehand; to furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered, or work done; or to furnish as a part of a stock or fund; as, to *advance* money on loan or contract, or toward a purchase or establishment.

7. To furnish for others; to supply or pay for others, in expectation of reimbursement.

They *advanced* the money out of their own funds, and took the sheriff's deeds in their own name. *Kent, Johnson's Rep.*

8. To raise; to enhance; as, to *advance* the price of goods.

AD-VANCE', *v. i.* To move or go forward; to proceed; as, the troops *advanced.*

2. To improve, or make progress; to grow better, greater, wiser, or older; as, to *advance* in knowledge, in stature, in wisdom, or in years.

3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence; to be preferred or promoted; as, to *advance* in political standing.

AD-VANCE', *n.* A moving forward, or toward the front. *Clarendon.*

2. Gradual progression; improvement; as, an *advance* in religion or knowledge. *Atterbury.*

3. Advancement; promotion; preferment; as, an *advance* in rank or office.

4. First hint by way of invitation; first step to-

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ward an agreement; as, A made an *advance* toward a reconciliation with B. In this sense it is very frequently used in the plural.

The amours of an empress require the plainest *advances*. *Gibbon.*

5. In *trade*, additional price; profit; as, an *advance* on the prime cost of goods.

6. A giving beforehand; a furnishing of something, on contract, before an equivalent is received, as money or goods, toward a capital or stock, or on loan; or the money or goods thus furnished; as, A made large *advances* to B.

7. A furnishing of money or goods for others, in expectation of reïmbursement; or the property so furnished.

I shall, with great pleasure, make the necessary *advances*. *Jay.*

The account was made up with intent to show what *advances* had been made. *Kent.*

In advance; in front; before; also, beforehand; before an equivalent is received, or when one partner in trade has furnished more than his proportion; as, A is *in advance* to B a thousand dollars or pounds.

AD-VANCE'-GUARD, } *n.* The van-guard; the
AD-VANC'ED-GUARD, } first line or division of an army in order of battle, in front of the main body; opposed to *rear-guard*.

2. A small party in advance of the main-guard. *Cyc.*

AD-VANC'ED, (ad-vänst',) *pp.* or *a.* Moved forward; promoted; improved; furnished beforehand; situated in front, or before the rest; also, old, having reached the decline of life; as, *advanced* in years; an *advanced* age.

AD-VANCE'MENT, *n.* The act of moving forward or proceeding.

2. The state of being advanced; preferment; promotion, in rank or excellence; the act of promoting.

3. Settlement on a wife, or jointure.

4. Provision made by a parent for a child by gift of property, during his, the parent's life, to which the child would be entitled as heir, after his parent's death. *R. M. Sherman.*

5. The payment of money in advance; money paid in advance.

AD-VANC'ER, *n.* One who advances; a promoter.

Among *sportsmen*, a start or branch of a buck's attire, between the back antler and the palm. *Encyc.*

AD-VANC'ING, *ppr.* Moving forward; proceeding; promoting; raising to higher rank or excellence; improving; supplying beforehand, as on loan, or as stock in trade.

AD-VANC'IVE, *a.* Tending to advance or promote.

AD-VANT'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *avantage*, from *avant*, before; It. *vantaggio*; Sp. *ventaja*.]

1. Any state, condition, or circumstance, favorable to success, prosperity, interest, or reputation; as, the enemy had the *advantage* of elevated ground.

2. Benefit; gain; profit.

What *advantage* will it be to thee? — Job xxxv.

There exists, in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and *advantage*. *Washington.*

3. Means to an end; opportunity; convenience for obtaining benefit; as, students enjoy great *advantages* for improvement; the general took *advantage* of his enemy's negligence.

4. Favorable state or circumstances; as, jewels set to *advantage*.

5. Superiority, or prevalence over; with *of* or *over*.

Lest Satan should get an *advantage of* us (or *over* us.) — 2 Cor. ii.

6. Superiority, or that which gives it; as, the *advantage* of a good constitution.

7. Interest; increase; overplus.

And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

8. Additional circumstance to give preponderation.

AD-VANT'AGE, *v. t.* To benefit; to yield profit or gain.

What is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? — Luke ix.

2. To promote; to advance the interest of.

AD-VANT'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Profitable; convenient; gainful. [*Little used.*]

AD-VANT'AG-ED, *pp.* Benefited; promoted.

AD-VANT'AGE-GROUND, *n.* Ground that gives advantage or superiority; a state that gives superior advantages for annoyance or resistance. *Clarendon.*

AD-VAN-TA'GEOUS, *a.* Being of advantage; furnishing convenience, or opportunity to gain benefit; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial; as, an *advantageous* position of the troops; trade is *advantageous* to a nation.

AD-VAN-TA'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* In an advantageous manner; profitably; usefully; conveniently. *Arbuthnot.*

AD-VAN-TA'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience *Boyle.*

AD-VANT'AG-ING, *ppr.* Profiting; benefiting.

AD-VEC-TI''TIOUS, *a.* Brought from another place; imported; foreign.

AD-VĒNE', *v. i.* [L. *advenio*, to come to, *ad* and *venio*.]

To accede, or come to; to be added to, or become a part of, though not essential. [*Little used.*]

AD-VĒ'NI-ENT, *a.* Advening; coming from outward causes.

AD'VENT, *n.* [L. *adventus*, from *advenio*, of *ad* and *venio*, to come. See FIND.]

A coming; *appropriately*, the coming of our Savior, and in the calendar, it includes four Sabbaths before Christmas, beginning on St. Andrew's day, or on the Sabbath next before or after it. It is intended as a season of devotion, with reference to the coming of Christ in the flesh, and his second coming to judge the world. *Encyc.*

AD-VENT'INE, *a.* Adventitious. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

AD-VEN-TI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *adventitius*, from *advenio*. See ADVENT.]

Added extrinsically; accidental; not essentially inherent; casual; foreign.

Diseases of continuance get an *adventitious* strength from custom. *Bacon.*

AD-VEN-TI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Accidentally.

AD-VEN-TI''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being adventitious.

AD-VENT'IVE, *a.* Accidental; adventitious. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

AD-VENT'IVE, *n.* The thing or person that comes from without. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

AD-VENT'Ū-AL, *a.* Relating to the season of advent. *Saunderson.*

AD-VEN'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure*, from *advenio*. See ADVENT.]

1. Hazard; risk; chance; that of which one has no direction; as, at all *adventures*, that is, at all hazards. [See VENTURE.]

2. An enterprise of hazard; a bold undertaking, in which hazards are to be encountered, and the issue is staked upon unforeseen events. *Dryden.*

3. A remarkable occurrence; a striking event, more or less important; as, the *adventures* of one's life. *Bacon.*

4. That which is put to hazard; a sense in popular use with seamen, and usually pronounced *venture*. Something which a seaman is permitted to carry abroad, with a view to sell for profit.

A bill of adventure, is a writing signed by a person, who takes goods on board of his ship, wholly at the risk of the owner.

AD-VEN'TURE, *v. t.* To risk, or hazard; to put in the power of unforeseen events; as, to *adventure* one's life. [See VENTURE.]

AD-VEN'TURE, *v. i.* To dare; to try the chance; as, to *adventure* on "the tempestuous sea of liberty."

AD-VEN'TUR-ED, *pp.* Put to hazard; ventured; risked.

AD-VEN'TUR-ER, *n.* One who hazards, or puts something at risk; as, merchant-*adventurers*.

2. One who seeks occasions of chance, or attempts bold, novel, or extraordinary enterprises.

AD-VEN'TURE-FUL, *a.* Given to adventure; full of enterprise. *Bentham.*

AD-VEN'TURE-SOME, *a.* Bold; daring; incurring hazard. [See VENTURESOME.]

AD-VEN'TURE-SOME-NESS, *n.* The quality of being bold and venturesome.

AD-VEN'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Putting to risk; hazarding.

AD-VEN'TUR-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *aventureux*.]

1. Inclined, or willing to incur hazard; bold to encounter danger; daring; courageous; enterprising: *applied to persons.*

2. Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage: *applied to things*; as, an *adventurous* undertaking.

And followed freedom on the *adventurous* tide. *Trumbull.*

AD-VEN'TUR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Boldly; daringly; in a manner to incur hazard.

AD-VEN'TUR-OUS-NESS, *n.* The act or quality of being adventurous.

AD'VERB, *n.* [L. *adverbium*, of *ad* and *verbum*, to a verb.]

In *grammar*, a word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb, and usually placed near it; as, he writes *well*: paper *extremely* white. This part of speech might be more significantly named a *modifier*, as its use is to *modify*, that is, to vary or qualify the sense of another word, by enlarging or restraining it, or by expressing form, quality, or manner, which the word itself does not express. The term *adverb*, denoting position merely, is often improper.

AD-VERB'I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an adverb.

AD-VERB'I-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an adverb.

AD-VER-SĀ'RI-A, *n.* [L. from *adversus*. See ADVERSE.]

1. Among *the ancients*, a book of accounts, so named from the placing of debt and credit in opposition to each other.

2. A common-place book. *Encyc.*

3. In *literature*, a miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, or selections; used as a title of books or papers of such character. This meaning is derived from the second.

AD-VER-SĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Adversary. [*Bad.*] *Southey.*

AD'VER-SA-RY, *n.* [See ADVERSE.]

1. An enemy or foe; one who has enmity at heart.

The Lord will take vengeance on his *adversaries*. — Nah. i.

In *Scripture*, Satan is called THE ADVERSARY, by way of eminence. — 1 Pet. v.

2. An opponent or antagonist, as in a suit at law, or in single combat; an opposing litigant.

AD'VER-SA-RY, *a.* Opposed; opposite to; adverse. In *law*, having an opposing party; as, an *adversary* suit; in distinction from an application, in law or equity, to which no opposition is made.

AD-VERS'A-TIVE, *a.* Noting some difference, contrariety, or opposition; as, John is an honest man, *but* a fanatic. Here *but* is called an *adversative* conjunction. This denomination, however, is not always correct; for *but* does not always denote opposition, but something additional.

AD-VERS'A-TIVE, *n.* A word denoting contrariety or opposition.

AD'VERSE, (ad'vers,) *a.* [L. *adversus*, opposite; of *ad* and *versus*, turned; from *verto*, to turn. See AD-VERT. This word was formerly accented, by some authors, on the last syllable; but the accent is now settled on the first.]

1. Opposite; opposing; acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; counteracting; as, *adverse* winds; an *adverse* party.

2. *Figuratively*, opposing desire; contrary to the wishes, or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous; afflictive; pernicious; unprosperous; as, *adverse* fate or circumstances.

AD-VERSE', (ad-vers',) *v. t.* To oppose. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

AD'VERSE-LY, *adv* In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success.

AD'VERSE-NESS, *n.* Opposition; unprosperousness.

AD-VERS'I-TY, *n.* An event, or series of events, which oppose success or desire; misfortune; calamity; affliction; distress; state of unhappiness.

In the day of *adversity*, consider. — Eccl. vii.

Ye have rejected God, who saved you out of all your *adversities*. — 1 Sam. x.

AD-VERT', *v. i.* [L. *adverto*, of *ad* and *verto*, to turn.]

To turn the mind or attention to; to regard, observe, or notice; with *to*; as, he *adverted to* what was said, or *to* a circumstance that occurred.

AD-VERT'ED, *pp.* Attended to; regarded; with *to*.

AD-VERT'ENCE, } *n.* A direction of the mind to;
AD-VERT'EN-CY, } attention; notice; regard; consideration; heedfulness.

AD-VERT'ENT, *a.* Attentive; heedful.

AD-VERT'ENT-LY, *adv.* In an advertent manner.

AD-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Attending to; regarding; observing.

AD-VER-TISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *avertir*; Arm. *avertiza*, to inform; from *ad* and *verto*, to turn. See ADVERT.]

1. To inform; to give notice, advice, or intelligence to, whether of a past or present event, or of something future.

I will *advertise* thee what this people will do to thy people in the latter day. — Num. xxiv.

I thought to *advertise* thee, saying, Buy it before the inhabitants and elders of my people. — Ruth iv.

In this sense, it has *of* before the subject of information; as, to *advertise* a man *of* his losses.

2. To publish a notice of; to publish a written or printed account of; as, to *advertise* goods, or a farm.

AD-VER-TIS'ED, *pp.* Informed; notified; warned; *used of persons*: published; made known; *used of things*.

AD-VER'TISE-MENT, *n.* Information; admonition; notice given. *More generally*, a publication intended to give notice; this may be by a short account printed in a newspaper, or by a written account posted, or otherwise made public.

AD-VER-TIS'ER, *n.* One who advertises. This title is often given to public prints.

AD-VER-TIS'ING, *ppr.* Informing; giving notice; publishing notice.

2. *a.* Furnishing advertisements; as, *advertising* customers.

3. In the sense of monitory, or active in giving intelligence, as used by Shakspeare. [*Not now used.*]

AD-VICE', *n.* [Fr. *avis*, opinion, notice; Arm. *avis*.

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This and the verb *aviser*, to advise, seem to be formed of *ad* and the L. *viso*, to see, to visit.]

1. Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed.

What *advice* give ye? — 2 Chron. x.
With good *advice* make war. — Prov. xx.
We may give *advice*, but we can not give conduct. *Franklin.*

2. Prudence; deliberate consideration. *Shak.*

3. Information as to the state of an affair or affairs; notice; intelligence; as, we have late *advices* from France. [*Commonly in the plural.*]

To take advice, is to consult with others.

AD-VICE'-BŌAT, *n.* A vessel employed to carry dispatches or information.

AD-VĪS'A-BLE, *a.* [See ADVISE.]

1. Proper to be advised; prudent; expedient; proper to be done or practiced; as, it is not *advisable* to proceed, at this time, to a choice of officers.

2. Open to advice. *South.*

AD-VĪS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being advisable or expedient.

AD-VĪS'A-BLY, *adv.* With advice.

AD-VĪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *aviser*; Arm. *avisa*; Sp. *avisar*; It. *avvisare*. See ADVICE.]

1. To give counsel to; to offer an opinion, as worthy or expedient to be followed; as, I *advise* you to be cautious of speculation.

2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with; followed by *of* before the thing communicated; as, the merchants were *advised of* the risk.

3. To deliberate, consider, or consult.

Advise thyself of what word I shall bring again to him that sent me. — 1 Chron. xxi.

But in this sense it is usually *intransitive*.

AD-VISE', *v. i.* To deliberate, weigh well, or consider.

Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. — 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with, is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

AD-VĪS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Informed; counseled; also, cautious; prudent; acting with deliberation.

Let him be *advised* in his answers. *Bacon.*
With the well *advised* is wisdom. — Prov. xiii.

2. Done, formed, or taken with advice or deliberation; intended; as, an *advised* act or scheme.

AD-VĪS'ED-LY, *adv.* With deliberation or advice; heedfully; purposely; by design; as, an enterprise *advisedly* undertaken.

AD-VĪS'ED-NESS, *n.* Deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

AD-VĪSE'MENT, *n.* Counsel; information; circumspection.

2. Consultation.

The action standing continued nisi for *advisement*. *Mass. Reports.*

AD-VĪS'ER, *n.* One who gives advice or admonition; also, in a *bad sense*, one who instigates or persuades.

AD-VĪS'ING, *ppr.* Giving counsel.

AD-VĪS'ING, *n.* Advice; counsel. *Shak.*

AD-VĪS'O-RY, *a.* Having power to advise.

The general association has a general *advisory* superintendence over all the ministers and churches. — *Trumbull's Hist. Conn. Madison. Ramsay, Hist. Car.*

2. Containing advice; as, their opinion is merely *advisory*.

ADVO-CA-CY, *n.* The act of pleading for or supporting; vindication; defense; intercession. *Brown.*

2. Judicial pleading; lawsuit. *Chaucer.*

AD'VO-CATE, *n.* [L. *advocatus*, from *advoco*, to call for, to plead for; of *ad* and *voco*, to call. See VOCAL.]

1. *Advocate*, in its primary sense, signifies one who pleads the cause of another in a court of civil law. Hence,

2. One who pleads the cause of another before any tribunal or judicial court, as a barrister in the English courts. We say a man is a learned lawyer and an able *advocate*.

3. In *church history*, a person appointed to defend the rights and revenues of a church or monastery. *Encyc.*

In *Europe*, *advocates* have different titles, according to their particular duties.

Consistorial advocates, in Rome, appear before the Consistory, in opposition to the disposal of benefices.

Elective advocates are chosen by a bishop, abbot, or chapter, with license from the prince.

Feudal advocates were of a military kind, and to attach them to the church, had grants of land, with power to lead the vassals of the church to war.

Fiscal advocates, in *ancient Rome*, defended causes in which the *fiscus* or private revenue of the emperor was concerned.

Juridical advocates became judges, in consequence of their attending causes in the Count's court.

Matricular advocates defended the cathedral churches.

Military advocates were employed by the church to defend it by arms, when force gave law to Europe.

Some advocates were called *nominative*, from their being nominated by the pope or king; some *regular*, from their being qualified by a proper course of study. Some were *supreme*; others, *subordinate*.

Advocate, in *the German polity*, is a magistrate appointed in the emperor's name to administer justice.

Faculty of advocates, in *Scotland*, is a society of eminent lawyers, who practice in the highest courts, and who are admitted members only upon the severest examination, at three different times. It consists of more than two hundred members, and from this body are vacancies on the bench usually supplied.

Lord advocate, in *Scotland*, the principal crown lawyer, or prosecutor of crimes.

Judge advocate, in *courts martial*, a person who manages the prosecution.

In *English and American courts*, *advocates* are the same as counsel, or counselors. In *England*, they are of two degrees, barristers and serjeants; the former, being apprentices or learners, can not, by ancient custom, be admitted serjeants till of sixteen years' standing. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

4. One who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause by argument; one who is friendly to; as, an *advocate* for peace, or for the oppressed.

In *Scripture*, Christ is called an *advocate* for his people.

We have an *advocate* with the Father. — 1 John ii.

AD'VO-CATE, *v. t.* To plead in favor of; to defend by argument, before a tribunal or the public; to support or vindicate.

Those who *advocate* a discrimination. *Hamilton's Report on Public Debt.*
The Duke of York *advocated* the amendment. — *Debates on the Regency in the House of Lords*, Dec. 27, 1810.
The Earl of Buckingham *advocated* the original resolution. *Ibid.*
The idea of a legislature, consisting of a single branch, though *advocated* by some, was generally reprobated. *Ramsay, Hist. Carolina.*
How little claim persons, who *advocate* this sentiment, really possess to be considered Calvinists, will appear from the following quotation. *Mackenzie's Life of Calvin.*
The most eminent orators were engaged to *advocate* his cause. *Mitford.*
A part only of the body, whose cause he *advocates*, coincide with him in judgment. *Chris. Obs.* xi. 434. *Scott.*

AD'VO-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Defended by argument; vindicated.

AD'VO-CATE-SHIP, *n.* The office or duty of an advocate.

AD'VO-CĀ-TESS, *n.* A female advocate. *Taylor.*

AD'VO-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Supporting by reasons; defending; maintaining.

AD-VO-CĀ'TION, *n.* A pleading for; plea; apology. *Shak.*

A bill of advocation, in *Scotland*, is a written application to a superior court, to call an action before them from an inferior court. The order of the superior court for this purpose is called *letters of advocation*.

AD-VO-LŪ'TION, *n.* A rolling toward something.

AD-VOU'TRER, *n.* An adulterer.

AD-VOU'TRESS, *n.* An adulteress. *Bacon.*

AD-VOU'TRY, *n.* Adultery. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

AD-VOW-ĒE', *n.* He that has the right of advowson. *Covel.*

2. The advocate of a church or religious house. *Cyc.*

AD-VOW'SON, *n.* [Fr. *avouerie*, from *avouer*, to avow; Norm. *avoerie*, or *avoeson*. But the word was latinized, *advocatio*, from *advoco*, and *avow* is from *advoco*.]

In *English law*, a right of presentation to a vacant benefice; or, in other words, a right of nominating a person to officiate in a vacant church. The name is derived from *advocatio*, because the right was first obtained by such as were founders, benefactors, or strenuous defenders, *advocates*, of the church. Those who have this right are styled *patrons*. Advowsons are of three kinds, *presentative*, *collative*, and *donative*; *presentative*, when the patron presents his clerk to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted; *collative*, when the bishop is the patron, and institutes or *collates* his clerk, by a single act; *donative*, when a church is founded by the king, and assigned to the patron, without being subject to the ordinary, so that the patron confers the benefice on his clerk, without presentation, institution, or induction.

Advowsons are also *appendant*, that is, annexed to a manor, or *in gross*, that is, annexed to the person of the patron. *Blackstone.*

AD-VOY'ER. See AVOYER.

Æ-DY-NAM'IC, *a.* Weak; destitute of strength.

Adynamic fevers, in *medicine*, a term employed by Pinel, to denote malignant or putrid fevers attended with great muscular debility. *Cyc. Med.*

Æ-DYN'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. *a* privative and δυναμις, power.]

In *medicine*, weakness; want of strength occasioned by disease. *Morin.*

Æ-DŸ'TUM, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. αδυτον.]

A secret apartment. In *ancient temples*, a secret place from whence oracles were given.

ADZ, *n.* [Sax. *adese*; Sp. *azuela*; formerly written in Eng. *addice*.]

An iron instrument with an arching blade, across the line of the handle, and ground from a base on its inside to the outer edge; used for chipping a horizontal surface of timber. *Encyc.*

Æ; a diphthong in the Latin language; used also by the Saxon writers. It answers to the Gr. αι. The Sax. æ has been changed into *e* or *ea*. In derivatives from the learned languages, it is mostly superseded by *e*, and convenience seems to require it to be wholly rejected in anglicized words. For most words found with this initial combination, the reader will therefore search under the letter E.

ÆD, ED, EAD, syllables found in names from the Saxon, signify *happy*; as, *Eadric*, happy kingdom; *Eadrig*, happy victory; *Edward*, prosperous watch; *Edgar*, successful weapon. *Gibson. Lye.*

Æ'DILE, *n.* [L.] In ancient Rome, an officer or magistrate, who had the care of the public buildings, [*ædes*,] streets, highways, public spectacles, &c.

Æ'GIL-OPS, *n.* [Gr. αιγιλωψ; αιξ, a goat, and ωψ, the eye.] A tumor in the inner corner of the eye, and a plant so called. *Quincy.*

Æ'GIS, *n.* [Gr. αιγις, a goat skin, and shield; from αιξ, a goat.]

A shield, or defensive armor; originally applied to the shield given by Jupiter to Minerva.

ÆL, AL, ALH, or EAL, in Saxon, Eng. *all*, are seen in many names; as in *Ælfred*, Alfred, all pence; *Ælwin*, all conqueror. *Gibson.*

ÆLF seems to be one form of *help*, but more generally written *elph* or *ulph*; as in *Ælfwin*, victorious aid; *Æthelwulph*, illustrious help. *Gibson.*

Æ-NĒ'ID, *n.* [L. *Æneis.*] An heroic poem, written by Virgil, in which Æneas is the hero.

Æ'O-LIST, *n.* [L. *Æolus.*] A pretender to inspiration. *Swift.*

Æ-Ō'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds.

Æ-Ō'LI-AN HARP, *n.* See EOLIAN HARP.

Æ-QUIN'O-LITE, *n.* See PITCHSTONE.

Ā'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [See AIR.]

1. In *chemistry*, to combine with carbonic acid, formerly called *fixed air*. [*The word has been discarded from modern chemistry.*]

2. In *zoology*, to change the circulating fluids of animals by the agency of the air; to arterialize.

Ā'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Combined with carbonic acid; as, *aerated* mineral waters; changed by the agency of the air; arterialized.

Ā'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Combining with carbonic acid; changing by the agency of the air; arterializing.

Ā-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* In *chemistry*, the act or operation of combining with carbonic acid.

2. In *zoology*, the change in the circulating fluids of animals, effected by the agency of the air; as the arterialization of the blood by respiration in the higher animals; and the corresponding change in the lower animals.

3. In *agriculture*, the exposure of soil to the free action of the air, as essential to the growth of plants.

Ā-Ē'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *aërius*. See AIR.]

1. Belonging to the air, or atmosphere; as, *aerial* regions.

2. Consisting of air; partaking of the nature of air; as, *aerial* particles.

3. Produced by air; as, *aerial* honey. *Pope.*

4. Inhabiting or frequenting the air; as, *aerial* songsters.

5. Placed in the air; high; lofty; elevated; as, *aerial* spires; *aerial* flight.

Aerial acid; carbonic acid. [*Obs.*] *Ure.*

Aerial perspective. See PERSPECTIVE.

Ā-Ē'RI-ANS, *n. pl.* In *church history*, a branch of Arians, so called from Aerius, who maintained that there is no difference between bishops and priests.

Ā'E-RIE, (a'ry *or* e'ry,) *n.* [W. *cryr*, Corn. *er*, an eagle.]

The nest of a bird of prey, as of an eagle or hawk; a brood of such birds. *Shak.*

Ā-ER-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of combining air with; the state of being filled with air. *Fourcroy.*

2. The act of becoming air, or of changing into an aëriform state, as substances which are converted from a liquid or solid form into gas or an elastic vapor; the state of being aeriform. *Ibid.*

Ā'ER-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Having air infused, or combined with.

Ā'ER-I-FORM, *a.* [L. *aer*, air, and *forma*, form.]

Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic fluid. The gases are *aeriform* fluids.

Ā'ER-I-FŸ, *v. t.* To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with; to change into an aeriform state.

Ā-ER-O-DY-NAM'ICS, *n.* [Gr. αηρ and δυναμις.]

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The science which treats of the motion of the air, and of the mechanical effects of air in motion. *Brande.*

A-ER-OG'NO-SY, *n.* [Gr. αηρ, air, and γνωσις, knowledge.] The science which treats of the properties of air, and the part it performs in the operations of nature.

A-ER-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. αηρ, air, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of the air or atmosphere; but *aerology* is chiefly used.

A'ER-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. αηρ, air, and λιθος, a stone.] A stone which has fallen from the air, or atmospheric regions; a meteoric stone. *Guidotte. Med. Rep.*

A-ER-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to aerology.

A-ER-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in aerology.

A-ER-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αηρ, air, and λογος, description.]

A description of the air; that branch of philosophy which treats of the air, its constituent parts, properties, and phenomena. *Encyc.*

A'ER-O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. αηρ, and μαντεια, divination.]

Divination by means of the air and winds.

A-ER-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. αηρ, air, and μετρον, measure.]

1. An instrument for making the necessary corrections in ascertaining the mean bulk of gases. *Hebert.*

2. An instrument for ascertaining the density or rarity of air. *Morin.*

A-ER-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [*as above.*] The science of measuring the air, including the doctrine of its pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation. [In this sense, the word is now disused, the term *pneumatics* having taken its place.] *Encyc.*

Rather *aerometry* is the art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of the gases. *Ure.*

A'ER-O-NAUT, *n.* [Gr. αηρ and ναυτης, a sailor, from ναυς, a ship.]

One who sails or floats in the air; an aerial navigator: *applied to persons who ascend in air balloons.* *Burke.*

A-ER-O-NAUT'IC, *a.* Sailing or floating in the air; pertaining to aerial sailing.

A-ER-O-NAUT'ICS, *n.* The doctrine, science, or art of sailing in the air, by means of a balloon.

A'ER-O-NAUT-ISM, *n.* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere, in balloons. *Journ. of Science.*

A'ER-O-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. αηρ and φυτον, a plant.]

A plant that lives exclusively in air, in distinction from a *hydrophyte.* *Brande.*

A-ER-O-SCEP'SY, *n.* [Gr. αηρ and σκεπτομαι, to explore.]

The faculty of perception by the medium of the air, supposed to reside in the antennæ of insects. *Kirby.*

A-ER-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. αηρ and σκεπτομαι, to see.]

The observation or perception of the air.

A'ER-O-SITE, *n.* See RED-SILVER.

A'ER-O-STAT, *n.* [Gr. αηρ and στατος, sustaining, from ιστημι, to stand.]

A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; a name given to air balloons. *Encyc.*

A-ER-O-STAT'IC, *a.* Suspending in air; pertaining to the art of aerial navigation.

A-ER-O-STAT'ICS, *n.* The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or of bodies sustained in them; hence, the science of aerial navigation.

A-ER-OS-TA'TION, *n.* Aerial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air, or of ascending in air balloons.

2. The science of weighing air. *Adams.*

Æ-RŪ'GIN-OUS, *a.* Partaking of copper rust.

A'ER-Y-LIGHT, *a.* In *Milton*, light as air; used for *airy light.*

ÆS'-CHIY-NITE, *n.* A black or dark brownish yellow ore, from the Ural Mountains; an ore containing titanium, zirconium, and cerium. *Dana.*

ÆS-THET'ICS, } *n.* [Gr. αισθητικος.]
ES-THET'ICS, }

The theory or philosophy of taste; the science of the beautiful, or that which treats of the principles of the belles lettres and fine arts.

A-E-THE-OG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. αηθης, unusual, and γαμος, marriage.] A term applied to cryptogamic plants, founded on the opinion, that their mode of propagation is not hidden, but only unusual. *Brande.*

Æ-TI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αιτια, cause, and λογος, discourse.] The science of the causes of disease.

Æ-TI'TES, *n.* Eagle stone, which see.

A-FAR', *adv.* [*a* and *far.* See FAR.]

1. At a distance in place; to or from a distance; used with *from* preceding, or *off* following; as, he was seen *from afar*; I saw him *afar off.*

2. In *Scripture*, figuratively, estranged in affection; alienated.

My kinsmen stand *afar off.* — Psal. xxxviii.

3. Absent; not assisting.

Why standest thou *afar off*, O Lord. — Psal. x.

4. Not of the visible church. — Eph. ii.

A-FEARD', *a.* [Sax. *aferan*, to make afraid. *Afeard* is the participle passive. See FEAR.]

Afraid; affected with fear or apprehension, in a more moderate degree than is expressed by *terrified.* It is followed by *of*, but no longer used in books, and even in popular use is deemed vulgar.

AF'FA, *n.* A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to an ounce. The half of it is called *eggeba.* *Encyc.*

AF-FA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See AFFABLE.] The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; civility and courteousness in receiving others, and in conversation; condescension in manners. *Affability* of countenance is that mildness of aspect which invites to free social intercourse.

AF'FA-BLE, *a.* [L. *affabilis*, of *ad* and *fabulor.* See FABLE.]

1. Easy of conversation; admitting others to free conversation without reserve; courteous; complaisant; of easy manners; condescending; usually applied to superiors; as, an *affable* prince.

2. Applied to external appearance, *affable* denotes that combination of features which invites to conversation, and renders a person accessible, opposed to a *forbidding* aspect; mild; benign; as, an *affable* countenance.

AF'FA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Affability.

AF'FA-BLY, *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously; invitingly.

AF-FAB-U-LA'TION, *n.* The moral of a fable.

AF-FAIR', *n.* [Fr. *affaire*, from *faire*, to make or do; L. *facere*; Sp. *hacer*; It. *fare.* The primary sense of *facio* is to urge, drive, impel.]

1. Business of any kind; that which is done, or is to be done: *a word of very indefinite and undefinable signification.* In the plural, it denotes transactions in general; as, human *affairs*; political or ecclesiastical *affairs*; also, the business or concerns of an individual; as, his *affairs* are embarrassed.

2. Matters; state; condition of business or concerns.

I have sent that ye may know our *affairs.* — Eph. vi.

3. In the singular, it is used for a private dispute, or duel; as, an *affair* of honor.

4. In *military language*, a partial engagement of troops.

5. *Affairs*, in the plural, public concerns and their management; as, "at the head of *affairs*," *Junius*; "a talent for *affairs*." *Prescott.*

AF-FAM'ISH, *v. t.* [See FAMISH.] To starve.

AF-FAM'ISH-MENT, *n.* A starving.

AF-FEAR', *v. t.* To frighten. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AF-FECT', *v. t.* [L. *afficio*, *affectum*, of *ad* and *facio*, to make; L. *affecto*, to desire, from the same root. *Affect* is to make to, or upon, to press upon.]

1. To act upon; to produce an effect or change upon; as, cold *affects* the body; loss *affects* our interests.

2. To act upon, or move the passions; as, *affected* with grief.

3. To aim at; aspire to; desire or entertain pretension to; as, to *affect* imperial sway. [See the etymology of AFFAIR.]

4. To tend to by natural affinity or disposition; as, the drops of a fluid *affect* a spherical form.

5. To love, or regard with fondness.

Think not that wars we love and strife *affect.* *Fairfax.*

[*This sense is closely allied to the third.*]

6. To make a show of; to attempt to imitate, in a manner not natural; to study the appearance of what is not natural, or real; as, to *affect* to be grave; *affected* friendship.

It seems to have been used formerly for *convict* or *attaint*, as in Ayliffe's Parergon; but this sense is not now in use.

AF-FECT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *affectatio.*]

1. An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false pretense; artificial appearance, or show; as, an *affectation* of wit, or of virtue.

2. Fondness; affection. [*Not used.*] *Hooker. Hall.*

AF-FECT'ED, *pp.* Impressed; moved, or touched, either in person or in interest; having suffered some change by external force, loss, danger, and the like; as, we are more or less *affected* by the failure of the bank.

2. Touched in the feelings; having the feelings excited; as, *affected* with cold or heat.

3. Having the passions moved; as, *affected* with sorrow or joy.

4. *a.* Inclined or disposed; followed by *to*; as, well *affected to* government.

5. *a.* Given to false show; assuming, or pretending to possess what is not natural or real; as, an *affected* lady.

6. *a.* Assumed artificially; not natural; as, *affected* airs.

7. In *algebra*, this term, when applied to an equation, denotes that two or more several powers of the unknown quantity, enter into the equation.

AF-FECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more show than reality; formally; studiously; unnaturally; as, to walk *affectedly*; *affectedly* civil.

AF-FECT'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation.

AF-FECT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being affectible.

AF-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be affected.

AF-FECT'ING, *ppr.* Impressing; having an effect on; touching the feelings; moving the passions; attempting a false show; greatly desiring; aspiring to possess.

2. *a.* Having power to excite, or move the passions; tending to move the affections; pathetic; as, an *affecting* address.

The most *affecting* music is generally the most simple. *Mitford.*

AF-FECT'ING-LY, *adv.* In an affecting manner; in a manner to excite emotions.

AF-FEC'TION, *n.* [L. *affectio.*] The state of being affected. [*Little used.*]

2. Passion; but more generally,

3. A bent of mind toward a particular object, holding a middle place between *disposition*, which is natural, and *passion*, which is excited by the presence of its exciting object. *Affection* is a permanent bent of the mind, formed by the presence of an object, or by some act of another person, and existing without the presence of its object. *Encyc.*

4. In *a more particular sense*, a settled good-will, love, or zealous attachment; as, the *affection* of a parent *for* his child. It was formerly followed by *to* or *toward*, but is now more generally followed by *for.*

5. Desire; inclination; propensity; good or evil; as, virtuous or vile *affections.* Rom. i. Gal. 5.

6. In *a general sense*, an attribute, quality, or property, which is inseparable from its subject; as, love, fear, and hope are *affections* of the mind; figure, weight, &c., are *affections* of bodies.

7. Among *physicians*, a disease, or any particular morbid state of the body; as, a gouty *affection*; hysteric *affection.*

8. In *painting*, a lively representation of passion. *Wotton.*

Shakspeare uses the word for *affectation*; but this use is not legitimate.

AF-FEC'TION-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *affectionné.*]

1. Having great love, or affection; fond; as, an *affectionate* brother.

2. Warm in affection; zealous.

Man, in his love to God, and desire to please him, can never be too *affectionate.* *Sprat.*

3. Proceeding from affection; indicating love; benevolent; tender; as, the *affectionate* care of a parent; an *affectionate* countenance.

4. Strongly inclined to. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

AF-FEC'TION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With affection; fondly; tenderly; kindly. 1 Thess. ii.

AF-FEC'TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Fondness; goodwill; affection.

AF-FEC'TION-ED, *a.* Disposed; having an affection of heart.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. — Rom. xii.

2. Affected; conceited. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

AF-FECT'IVE, *a.* That affects, or excites emotion; suited to affect. [*Little used.*]

AF-FECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an affective or impressive manner.

AF-FECT'OR, } *n.* One that affects; one that prac-
AF-FECT'ER, } tices affectation.

AF-FECT'U-OUS, *a.* Full of passion. [*Not used.*] *Leland.*

AF-FEER', *v. t.* [Fr. *affier*, to set.]

To confirm. [*Not used.*]

AF-FEER', *v. t.* [Fr. *afferer*, *affeurer*, or *afforer*, to assess or value.]

In *law*, to assess or reduce an arbitrary penalty or amercement to a precise sum; to reduce a general amercement to a sum certain, according to the circumstances of the case. *Blackstone.*

AF-FEER'ED, *pp.* Moderated in sum; assessed; reduced to a certainty.

AF-FEER'MENT, *n.* The act of affeering, or assessing an amercement, according to the circumstances of the case

AF-FEER'OR, *n.* One who affeers; a person sworn to assess a penalty, or reduce an uncertain penalty to a certainty. *Cowel.*

AF-FET-T'U-O'SO, or ***CON AF-FET'TO.*** [It., from L. *affectus.*]

In *music*, a direction to render notes soft and affecting.

AF-FI'ANCE, *n.* [Norm. *affiaunce*, confidence; Fr. *fiancer*, to betroth; Sp. *fianza*, security in bail, *afianzar*, to give security or bail, from *fiar*, to trust, to bail, to confide in; Port. id.; Fr. *fier*, to trust; It. *fidare*, *affidare*, to trust, *fidanza*, confidence, *fidanzare*, to betroth, from L. *fido*, *fides.*]

1. The marriage contract or promise; faith pledged.

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2. Strong trust or reliance, applied chiefly to the Supreme Being.

The Christian looks to God with implicit *affiance*. *Atterbury*.

AF-FI'ANCE, *v. t.* To betroth; to pledge one's faith or fidelity in marriage, or to promise marriage.

To me, and maid, he was *affianced*. *Spenser*.

2. To give confidence.

Affianced in my faith. *Pope*.

AF-FI'ANC-ED, (af-fi'anst,) *pp.* or *a.* Pledged in marriage; betrothed; bound in faith.

AF-FI'ANC-ER, *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

AF-FI'ANC-ING, *ppr.* Pledging in marriage; promising fidelity.

AF-FI-DĀ'VIT, *n.* [An old law verb in the perfect tense; *he made oath*; from *ad* and *fides*, faith.]

A declaration upon oath. In *the United States*, more generally, a declaration in writing, signed by the party, and sworn to, before an authorized magistrate.

AF-FI'ED, (af-fide',) *a.* or *part.* Joined by contract; affianced. *Shak.*

AF-FILE', *v. t.* [Fr. *affiler*.]

To polish. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

AF-FIL'I-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *affilier*, to adopt, to initiate into the mysteries of a religious order; L. *ad* and *filius*, a son.]

1. To adopt; to receive into a family as a son.

2. To receive into a society as a member, and initiate in its mysteries, plans, &c. — *a sense in which the word was much used by the Jacobins in France, during the revolution.*

AF-FIL'I-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Adopted; associated; received into a society. *Affiliated societies*; local societies, connected with a central society, or with each other.

AF-FIL'I-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Adopting; associating; receiving into a society.

AF-FIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* Adoption; association in the same family or society.

In *English law*, the assignment, by law, of a child, as a bastard, to its father. *Brande.*

AF'FIN-AGE, *n.* A refining of metals.

AF-FIN'ED, *a.* Joined in affinity. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

AF-FIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *affinitas*, from *affinis*, adjacent, related by marriage; *ad* and *finis*, end.]

1. The relation contracted by marriage between a husband and his wife's kindred, and between a wife and her husband's kindred; in contradistinction from *consanguinity*, or relation by blood.

Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh. — 1 Kings iii.

2. Agreement; relation; conformity; resemblance; connection; as, the *affinity* of sounds, of colors, or of languages.

3. In *chemistry*, that attraction which takes place, at an insensible distance, between the heterogeneous particles of bodies, and forms compounds.

AF-FIRM', *v. t.* [L. *affirmo*; *ad* and *firmo*, to make firm. See FIRM.]

1. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; to declare the existence of something; to maintain as true, opposed to *deny*.

Of one Jesus, whom Paul *affirmed* to be alive. — Acts xxv.

2. To make firm; to establish, confirm, or ratify; as, the Supreme Court *affirmed* the judgment.

AF-FIRM', *v. i.* To declare solemnly before a court or magistrate, for confirming a fact, or to have an affirmation administered to, by way of confirmation, or as a substitute for an oath; as, the witness *affirmed* to the fact, or he was *affirmed* to the fact.

AF-FIRM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be asserted or declared; followed by *of*; as, an attribute *affirmable of* every just man.

AF-FIRM'A-BLY, *adv.* In a way capable of affirmation.

AF-FIRM'ANCE, *n.* Confirmation; ratification; as, the *affirmance* of a judgment; a statute in *affirmance* of common law.

2. Declaration; affirmation. [*Little used.*] *Selden. Cowper.*

AF-FIRM'ANT, *n.* One who affirms.

AF-FIRM-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of affirming or asserting as true; opposed to *negation* or *denial*. *Shak.*

2. That which is asserted; position declared as true; averment. *Hammond.*

3. Confirmation; ratification; an establishment of what had been before done or decreed. *Hooker.*

4. A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath; which affirmation is in law equivalent to testimony given under oath.

AF-FIRM'A-TIVE, *a.* That affirms or asserts; declaratory of what exists; opposed to *negative*; as, an *affirmative* proposition.

2. Confirmative; ratifying; as, an act *affirmative* of common law.

3. In *algebra*, positive; a term applied to quantities which have the sign + *plus*, denoting addition, and opposed to *negative*, or such as have the sign — *minus*, denoting subtraction.

4. Positive; dogmatic. [*Obs.*] *Taylor.*

AF-FIRM'A-TIVE, *n.* That side of a question which affirms or maintains; opposed to *negative*; as, there were seventy votes in the *affirmative*, and thirty-five in the *negative*.

AF-FIRM'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively; on the affirmative side of a question; opposed to *negatively*.

AF-FIRM'ED, *pp.* Declared; asserted; averred; confirmed; ratified.

AF-FIRM'ER, *n.* One who affirms.

AF-FIRM'ING, *ppr.* Asserting; declaring positively; confirming.

AF-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *affigo*, *affixum*, of *ad* and *figo*, to fix; Gr. πηγω, πηγνυω, πηξω; Eng. *peg*. See FIX.]

1. To unite at the end; to subjoin, annex, or add at the close; as, to *affix* a syllable to a word; to *affix* a seal to an instrument.

2. To attach, unite, or connect with; as, names *affixed* to ideas, or ideas *affixed* to things.

3. To fix or fasten in any manner. In this sense, *fix* is more generally used.

AF'FIX, *n.* A syllable or letter added to the end of a word.

AF-FIX'ED, (af-fixt',) *pp.* United at the end; annexed; attached.

AF-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Uniting at the end; subjoining; attaching.

AF-FIX'ION, *n.* The act of uniting at the end, or state of being so united. [*Little used.*]

AF-FIX'TURE, *n.* That which is affixed. *Drake.*

AF-FLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *affio*, *afflatum*, of *ad* and *flo*; Eng. *blow*. See BLOW.]

A blowing or breathing on.

AF-FLĀ'TUS, *n.* [L.]

1. A breath or blast of wind.

2. Inspiration; communication of divine knowledge, or the power of prophecy. *Spence.*

AF-FLICT', *v. t.* [L. *affligo*, *afflicto*, of *ad* and *fligo*, to strike; Eng. *flog*; Gr. Eol. φλεγω, to strike; Gr. πληγη, L. *plaga*, a stroke; Goth. *flekan*, to strike. Hence, Ger. *flegel*; D. *vlegel*; Engl. *flail*, *g* being suppressed; L. *flagellum*. See FLOG.]

1. To give to the body or mind pain which is continued or of some permanence; to grieve, or distress; as, one is *afflicted* with the gout, or with melancholy, or with losses and misfortunes.

They *afflict* thy heritage, O Lord. — Psal. xcv.

2. To trouble; to harass; to distress.

AF-FLICT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with continued or often repeated pain, either of body or mind; suffering grief or distress of any kind; followed by *at*, *by*, or *with*; as, afflicted *at* the loss of a child, *by* the rheumatism, or *with* losses.

AF-FLICT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being afflicted; but superseded by AFFLICTION.

AF-FLICT'ER, *n.* One who afflicts, or causes pain of body or of mind.

AF-FLICT'ING, *ppr.* Causing continued or durable pain of body or of mind; grieving; distressing.

AF-FLICT'ING, *a.* Grievous; distressing; as, an *afflicting* event.

AF-FLIC'TION, *n.* The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief; as, some virtues are seen only in *affliction*.

2. The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, calamity, adversity, persecution.

Many are the *afflictions* of the righteous. — Psal. xxxiv.

AF-FLICT'IVE, *a.* Giving pain; causing continued or repeated pain or grief; painful; distressing. *Hall.*

AF-FLICT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give pain or grief. *Brown.*

AF'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *affluentia*, of *ad* and *fluo*, to *flow*. See FLOW.]

1. *Literally*, a flowing to, or concourse. *In this sense it is rarely used.* It is sometimes written *affluency*.

2. *Figuratively*, abundance of riches; great plenty of worldly goods; wealth. *Rogers.*

AF'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing to; *more generally*, wealthy; abounding in goods or riches; abundant. *Prior.*

AF'FLU-ENT-LY, *adv.* In abundance; abundantly.

AF'FLUX, *n.* [L. *affluxum*, from *affluo*. See FLOW.]

The act of flowing to; a flowing to, or that which flows to; as, an *afflux* of blood to the head.

AF-FLUX'ION, *n.* The act of flowing to; that which flows to. [See AFFLUX.]

AF'FOR-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *afforer*, to value. See AFFEER.]

In *France*, a duty paid to the lord of a district, for permission to sell wine or other liquors within his seigniory. *Encyc.*

AF-FORCE'MENT, *n.* [*ad* and *force*.]

In *old charters*, a fortress; a fortification for defense. [*Obs.*] *Cyc.*

AF-FORD', *v. t.* [*ad* and the root of *forth*, *further*; G. *fördern*, to further or promote; D. *voorderen*; Dan. *befordre*, to further. The sense is to send forth. But I have not found this precise word in the exact sense of the English, in any other language.]

1. To yield or produce, as fruit, profit, issues, or result. Thus, the earth *affords* grain; a well *affords* water; trade *affords* profit; distilled liquors *afford* spirit.

2. To yield, grant, or confer; as, a good life *affords* consolation in old age.

3. To be able to grant or sell with profit or without loss; as, A can *afford* wine at a less price than B.

4. To be able to expend without injury to one's estate; as, a man can *afford* a sum yearly in charity; or to be able to bear expenses, or the price of the thing purchased; as, one man can *afford* to buy a farm, which another can not.

5. To be able without loss or with profit.

The merchant can *afford* to trade for smaller profits. *Hamilton.*

AF-FÖRD'ED, *pp.* Yielded, as fruit, produce, or result; sold without loss or with profit.

AF-FÖRD'ING, *ppr.* Yielding; producing; selling without loss; bearing expenses.

AF-FOR'EST, *v. t.* [*ad* and *forest*.]

To convert ground into forest, as was done by the first Norman kings in England, for the purpose of affording them the pleasures of the chase.

AF-FOR-EST-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of turning ground into forest or wood land. *Blackstone.*

AF-FOR'EST-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into forest.

AF-FOR'EST-ING, *ppr.* Converting into forest.

AF-FRAN'CHISE, *v. t.* To make free.

AF-FRAN'CHIS-ED, *pp.* Made free.

AF-FRAN'CHISE-MENT, *n.* [See FRANCHISE and DISFRANCHISE.]

The act of making free, or liberating from dependence or servitude. [*Little used.*]

AF-FRAN'CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Making free.

AF-FRAP', *v. t.* or *v. i.* [Fr. *frapper*, to strike; Eng. *rap*.]

To strike. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AF-FRAY', *v. t.* To frighten. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AF-FRAY', } *n.* [Fr. *effrayer*, to frighten;
AF-FRAY'MENT, } *effroi*, terror; Arm. *effreyza*, *effrey*.]

1. In *law*, the fighting of two or more persons, in a public place, to the terror of others. A fighting in private is not, in a legal sense, an affray. *Blackstone.*

2. In *popular language*, *fray* is used to express any fighting of two or more persons; but the word is now deemed inelegant.

3. Tumult; disturbance. *Spenser.*

AF-FREIGHT', (af-frāte',) *v. t.* [See FREIGHT.]

To hire a ship for the transportation of goods or freight. *Commerce.*

AF-FREIGHT'ED, *pp.* Hired for transporting goods.

AF-FREIGHT'ER, *n.* The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods. *Walsh, Am. Rev.*

AF-FREIGHT'MENT, *n.* The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods. *Am. Rev. App.*

AF-FRET', *n.* [It. *affrettare*, to hasten.]

A furious onset, or attack. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AF-FRIC'TION, *n.* The act of rubbing. [*Not used.* See FRICTION.] *Boyle.*

AF-FRIEND'ED, (af-frend'ed,) *a.* Made friends; reconciled. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AF-FRIGHT', (af-frite',) *v. t.* [Sax. *frihtan*. See FRIGHT.]

To impress with sudden fear; to frighten; to terrify or alarm. It expresses a stronger impression than *fear* or *apprehend*, and perhaps less than *terror*.

AF-FRIGHT', *n.* Sudden or great fear; terror; also, the cause of terror; a frightful object.

AF-FRIGHT'ED, *pp.* Suddenly alarmed with fear; terrified; followed by *at* or *with*, more generally by *at*; as, *affrighted at* the cry of fire.

AF-FRIGHT'ED-LY, *adv.* With fright.

AF-FRIGHT'ER, *n.* One who frightens.

AF-FRIGHT'FUL, *a.* Terrifying; terrible; that may excite great fear; dreadful.

AF-FRIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Frightfully.

AF-FRIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Impressing sudden fear; terrifying.

AF-FRIGHT'MENT, *n.* Affright; terror; the state of being frightened. [*Rarely used.*]

[*In common discourse, the use of this word, in all its forms, is superseded by* FRIGHT, FRIGHTED, FRIGHTFUL.]

AF-FRONT', *v. t.* [Fr. *affronter*, to encounter face to face; of *ad* and L. *frons*, front, face.]

1. *Literally*, to meet or encounter face to face, in a good or bad sense; as,

The seditious *affronted* the king's forces. *Hayward. Milton. Shak.*

[*The foregoing sense is obsolete.*]

2. To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare, or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to *affront* one by giving him the lie.

3. To abuse, or give cause of offense to, without being present with the person; to make slightly angry; *a popular use of the word.*

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AF-FRŌNT′, *n.* Opposition to the face; open defiance; encounter. [*Obs.*]

2. Ill treatment; abuse; any thing reproachful or contemptuous, that excites or justifies resentment, as foul language, or personal abuse. It usually expresses a less degree of abuse than *insult*.

3. Shame; disgrace. [*Not usual.*] *Arbuthnot.*

4. In *popular language*, slight resentment; displeasure.

AF-FRŌNT′ED, *pp.* Opposed face to face; dared; defied; abused.

2. In *popular language*, offended; slightly angry at ill treatment, by words or actions; displeased.

AF-FRŌNT-ĒE′, *a.* In *heraldry*, front to front; an epithet given to animals that face each other. *Ash.*

AF-FRŌNT′ER, *n.* One that affronts.

AF-FRŌNT′ING, *ppr.* Opposing face to face; defying; abusing; offering abuse, or any cause of displeasure.

AF-FRŌNT′ING, *a.* Contumelious; abusive.

AF-FRŌNT′ING-LY, *adv.* In an affronting manner.

AF-FRŌNT′IVE, *a.* Giving offense; tending to offend; abusive.

AF-FRŌNT′IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality that gives offense. [*Little used.*]

AF-FŪSE′, *v. t.* [L. *affundo, affusum, ad* and *fundo*, to pour out. See Fuse.]

To pour upon; to sprinkle, as with a liquid.

AF-FŪS′ED, *pp.* Sprinkled with a liquid; sprinkled on; having a liquid poured upon.

AF-FŪS′ING, *ppr.* Pouring upon, or sprinkling.

AF-FŪ′SION, (af-fu′zhun,) *n.* The act of pouring upon, or sprinkling with a liquid substance, as upon a child in baptism.

In *medicine*, the act of pouring water on the whole or part of the body, as a remedy in disease.

AF-FŸ′, *v. t.* [Fr. *affier.*] To betroth; to bind or join. [*Not used.*]

AF-FŸ′, *v. t.* To trust or confide in. [*Not used.*]

A-FIĒLD′, *adv.* [*a* and *field.*]

To the field. *Milton.*

A-FIRE′, *adv.* On fire. *Gower.*

A-FLAT′, *adv.* [*a* and *flat.*] Level with the ground. *Bacon.*

A-FLŌAT′, *adv.* or *a.* [*a* and *float.*]

1. Borne on the water; floating; swimming; as, the ship is *afloat*.

2. *Figuratively*, moving; passing from place to place; as, a rumor is *afloat*.

3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control; as, our affairs are all *afloat*. [*As an adjective, this word always follows the noun.*]

A-FOOT′, *adv.* [*a*, or *on*, and *foot.*] On foot; borne by the feet; opposed to *riding*.

2. In action; in a state of being planned for execution; as, a design is *afoot*, or *on foot*.

A-FŌRE′, *adv.* or *prep.* [*a* and *fore.*] In front.

2. Between one object and another, so as to intercept a direct view or intercourse; as, to stand between a person and the light of a candle — *a popular use of the word.*

3. Prior in time; before; anterior; prior time being considered as in front of subsequent time.

The grass which withereth *afore* it groweth up. — Paul. cxxix.

In all these senses it is now inelegant, and superseded by *before*.

4. In *seamen's language*, toward the head of the ship; further forward, or nearer the stem; as, *afore* the windlass. *Afore the mast*, is a phrase which is applied to a common sailor, one who does duty on the main deck, or has no office on board the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

A-FŌRE′-GŌ-ING, *a.* Going before. [See Foregoing, which is chiefly used.]

A-FŌRE′HAND, *adv.* [*afore* and *hand.*]

1. In time previous; by previous provision; as, he is ready *aforehand*.

She is come *aforehand* to anoint my body. — Mark xiv.

2. *a.* Prepared; previously provided; as, to be *aforehand* in business. Hence, in *popular language*, amply provided; well supplied with the means of living; having means beyond the requirements of necessity; moderately wealthy. This word is popularly changed into *aforehanded*, *beforehanded*, or rather *forehanded*; as, a *forehanded* farmer.

A-FŌRE′MEN-TION-ED, *a.* [*afore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse. *Addison.*

A-FŌRE′NAM-ED, *a.* [*afore* and *name.*] Named before. *Peacham.*

A-FŌRE′SAID, (a-fōre′sed,) *a.* [*afore* and *say.*] Said or recited before, or in a preceding part.

A-FŌRE′THOUGHT, (-thawt,) *a.* [*afore* and *thought.*] Premeditated; prepense; as, malice *aforethought*, which is required to constitute murder. *Com. Law.*

A-FŌRE′TIME, *adv.* [*afore* and *time.*] In time past; in a former time. *Bible.*

A FOR-TI-O′RI, (a for-she-o′rī,) [L.] With stronger reasons.

A-FOUL′, *adv.* or *a.* [*a* and *foul.*] Not free; entangled. *Columbiad.*

A-FRĀID′, *a.* [The participle of Affray.] Impressed with fear or apprehension; fearful.

This word expresses a less degree of fear than *terrified* or *frightened*. It is followed by *of* before the object of fear; as, to be *afraid of* death; Joseph was *afraid* to sin against God.

A-FRESH′, *adv.* [*a* and *fresh.*] Anew; again; recently; after intermission.

They crucify the Son of God *afresh*. — Heb. vi.

AF′RI-CA, *n.* [Qu. L. *a.* neg. and *frigus*, cold.] One of the four quarters or largest divisions of the globe; a continent separated from Europe by the Mediterranean Sea.

AF′RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to Africa.
AF′RIC-AN, }

AF′RIC-AN, *n.* A native of Africa.

This name is given also to the *African* marygold. *Tate's Cowley.*

A-FRŌNT′, *adv.* In front. *Shak.*

ĂFT, *a.* or *adv.* [Sax. *æft, eft*, after, behind.]

In *seamen's language*, a word used to denote the *stern*, or what pertains to the stern of a ship; as the *aft* part of the ship; haul *aft* the main sheet, that is, further toward the stern. *Fore and aft* is the whole length of a ship. *Right aft* is in a direct line with the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

ĂFT′ER, *a.* [The comparative degree of *aft*. But in some Teutonic dialects it is written with *g*; D. *agter*; Dan. *agters*. The Eng. corresponds with the Sax. *after*, Sw. *efter*, Goth. *aftaro*, Dan. *efter*.]

1. In *marine language*, more aft, or toward the stern of the ship; as, the *after* sails; *after* hatchway.

2. In *common language*, later in time; as, an *after* period of life. *Marshall.*

In this sense, the word is often combined with the following noun; as, in *after-ages*.

ĂFT′ER, *prep.* Behind in place; as, men placed in a line one *after* another.

2. Later in time; as, *after* supper. This word often precedes a sentence, as a governing preposition.

After I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee. — Matt. xxvi.

3. In pursuit of, that is, moving *behind*, following; in search of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? — 1 Sam. xxiv.
Ye shall not go *after* other gods. — Deut. vi.

4. In imitation of; as, to make a thing *after* a model.

5. According to; as, consider a thing *after* its intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. According to the direction and influence of.

To walk *after* the flesh; to live *after* the flesh. — Rom. viii.
To judge *after* the sight of the eye. — Is. xi.

To inquire *after*, is to seek by asking; to ask concerning.

To follow *after*, in Scripture, is to pursue, or imitate; to serve, or worship.

ĂFT′ER, *adv.* Posterior; later in time; as, it was about the space of three hours *after*. In this sense the word, however, is really a *preposition*, the object being understood; about three hours *after* the time or fact before specified.

After is prefixed to many words, forming compounds, but retaining its genuine signification. Some of the following words are of this kind; but in some of them *after* seems rather to be a separate word.

ĂFT′ER-AC-CEPT-Ā′TION, *n.* A sense not at first admitted. *Dryden.*

ĂFT′ER-AC-COUNT′, *n.* A subsequent reckoning. *Killingbeck.*

ĂFT′ER-ĂCT, *n.* A subsequent act.

ĂFT′ER-Ā′GES, *n. pl.* Later ages; succeeding times. *After-age*, in the singular, is not improper. *Addison.*

ĂFT′ER-ĀLL is a phrase signifying, when all has been considered, said, or done; at last; in the final result. *Pope.*

ĂFT′ER-BAND, *n.* A future link or connection. *Milton.*

ĂFT′ER-BIRTH, *n.* The placenta in which the fetus is involved, and which comes away after delivery. *Wiseman.*

ĂFT′ER-CLAP, *n.* An unexpected subsequent event; something disagreeable happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end. *Halliwell.*

ĂFT′ER-CŌM′ER, *n.* A successor.

ĂFT′ER-CŌM′FORT, *n.* Future comfort. *Jonson.*

ĂFT′ER-CON′DUCT, *n.* Subsequent behavior. *Sherlock.*

ĂFT′ER-CON-VIC′TION, *n.* Future conviction. *South.*

ĂFT′ER-COST, *n.* Later cost; expense after the execution of the main design. *Mortimer.*

ĂFT′ER-CŌURSE, *n.* Future course. *Brown.*

ĂFT′ER-CROP, *n.* The second crop in the same year. *Mortimer.*

ĂFT′ER-DAYS, *n. pl.* Future days. *Congreve.*

ĂFT′ER-DI-VULG′ER, *n.* A subsequent divulger. *Baxter.*

ĂFT′ER-ĒAT′AGE, *n.* Part of the increase of the same year. [*Local.*] *Burn.*

ĂFT′ER-EN-DEAV′OR, (-en-dev′or,) *n.* An endeavor after the first or former effort. *Locke.*

ĂFT′ER-GĀME, *n.* A subsequent scheme, or expedient. *Wotton.*

ĂFT′ER-GUARD, *n.* The seaman stationed on the poop or after-part of the ship, to attend the after-sails. *Mar. Dict.*

ĂFT′ER-HŌPE, *n.* Future hope. *Jonson.*

ĂFT′ER-HOURS, *n. pl.* Hours that follow; time following. *Shak.*

ĂFT′ER-IG′NO-RANCE, *n.* Subsequent ignorance. *Stafford.*

ĂFT′ER-INGS, *n. pl.* The last milk drawn in milking; strokings. *Grose.*

ĂFT′ER-KING, *n.* A succeeding king. *Shuckford.*

ĂFT′ER-LIFE, *n.* Future life, or the life after this. *Butler.*

2. A later period of life; subsequent life. *Dryden.*

ĂFT′ER-LIV-ER, *n.* One who lives in succeeding times. *Sidney.*

ĂFT′ER-LŌVE, *n.* The second or later love. *Shak.*

ĂFT′ER-MAL-ICE, *n.* Succeeding malice. *Dryden.*

ĂFT′ER-MATH, *n.* [*after* and *math.* See Mow.]

A second crop of grass in the same season; rowen. *Holland.*

ĂFT′ER-MŌST, *a. Superl.* Hindmost, in *marine language*; nearest the stern; opposed to *foremost*.

ĂFT′ER-NOON′, *n.* The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening. *Dryden.*

ĂFT′ER-PĀINS, *n. pl.* The pains which succeed childbirth.

ĂFT′ER-PART, *n.* The latter part. In *marine language*, the part of a ship toward the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

ĂFT′ER-PIĒCE, *n.* A piece performed after a play; a farce or other small entertainment. *Cumberland.*

ĂFT′ER-PROOF, *n.* Subsequent proof or evidence; qualities known by subsequent experience. *Wotton.*

ĂFT′ER-RE-PENT′ANCE, *n.* Subsequent repentance. *South.*

ĂFT′ER-RE-PŌRT′, *n.* Subsequent report, or information. *South.*

ĂFT′ER-SĀILS, *n. pl.* The sails on the mizzen-mast and on the stays between the main and mizzen-masts. *Mar. Dict.*

ĂFT′ER-STĀGE, *n.* A subsequent stage.

ĂFT′ER-STĀTE, *n.* The future state. *Glanville.*

ĂFT′ER-STING, *n.* Subsequent sting. *Herbert.*

ĂFT′ER-STORM, *n.* A succeeding or future storm. *Dryden.*

ĂFT′ER-SUP′PER, *n.* The time between supper and going to bed. *Shak.*

ĂFT′ER-SWARM, *n.* A swarm of bees which leaves the hive after the first.

ĂFT′ER-TĀSTE, *n.* A taste which succeeds eating and drinking.

ĂFT′ER-THOUGHT, (-thawt,) *n.* [See Thought.] Reflections after an act; later thought, or expedient occurring too late. *Dryden.*

ĂFT′ER-TIMES, *n. pl.* Succeeding times. It may be used in the singular. *Dryden.*

ĂFT′ER-TOSS′ING, *n.* The swell or agitation of the sea after a storm. *Addison.*

ĂFT′ER-WARD, *adv.* [See Ward.] In later or subsequent time. *Hooker.*

ĂFT′ER-WISE, *a.* Wise afterward or too late. *Addison.*

ĂFT′ER-WIT, *n.* Subsequent wit; wisdom that comes too late. *L'Estrange.*

ĂFT′ER-WIT′NESS, *n.* A subsequent or future witness.

ĂFT′ER-WRĀTH, *n.* Later wrath; anger after the provocation has ceased. *Shak.*

ĂFT′ER-WRIT′ER, *n.* A succeeding writer. *Shuckford.*

Ā′GA, *n.* [Per. آق and آقا *ak* and *aka*, lord, dominus, herus; also, sir, a title of respect; Tart. *aha.* Qu. the *och* in *Beloch*, and *ak* in *Balak.*]

In *the Turkish dominions*, a commander or chief officer. The title is given to various chief officers, whether civil or military. It is also given by courtesy to any distinguished individual. *Encyc. Brande.*

A-GAIN′, (a-gen′,) *adv.* [Sax. *gean, agen, agean, ongean*; D. with a different prefix, *tegen*; G. *dagegen, gegen*; Sw. *igen*; Dan. *igien*; qu. L. *con*, whence *contra*; Ir. *coinne*, opposite, a meeting. Hence Sax. *togeanes, togegnes*, against; but placed after its object; as, "*hi comen heom togeanes*," they come them against. D. *tegens*, against; *jegens*, toward; G. *entgegen, dagegen*, against; *begegnen*, to meet or encounter. The primary sense is to turn, or to meet in front; or the name of the face, front, or forepart. So, in Dan. and Sw., *mod, imod, emot*, against, is our word *meet*.]

1. A second time; once more.

I will not *again* curse the ground. — Gen. viii.

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2. It notes something further, or additional to one or more particulars.

For to which of the angels said he at any time, Thou art my son; this day have I begotten thee? and *again*, I will be to him a father, and he shall be to me a son? and *again*, Let all the angels of God worship him? — Heb. i.

All the uses of this word carry in them the ideas of return or repetition; as in these phrases, — give it back *again*; give him as much *again*, that is, the same quantity once more or repeated. There is not, in the world *again*, such a commerce as in London. Who art thou that answerest *again*? Bring us word *again*.

Again and again; often; with frequent repetition.

A-GAINST', (a-genst',) *prep.* [Sax. *togeanes*. See AGAIN.]

1. In opposition; noting enmity or disapprobation.

His hand will be *against* every man. — Gen. xvi.
I am *against* your pillows. — Ez. xiii.

2. In opposition, noting contrariety, contradiction, or repugnance; as, a decree *against* law, reason, or public opinion.

3. In opposition, noting competition, or different sides or parties; as, there are twenty votes in the affirmative *against* ten in the negative.

4. In an opposite direction; as, to ride *against* the wind.

5. Opposite in place; abreast; as, a ship is *against* the mouth of a river. In this sense it is often preceded by *over*.

Aaron lighted the lamps over *against* the candlesticks. — Num. viii.

6. In opposition, noting adversity, injury, or contrariety to wishes; as, this change of measures is *against* us.

7. Bearing upon; as, one leans *against* a wall.

8. In provision for; in preparation for.

Urijah made it *against* King Ahaz came from Damascus. — 2 Kings xvi.

In this sense *against* is a preposition, with the following part of the sentence for an object. See AFTER, prep. def. 2.

In short, the sense of this word is *opposition*, variously modified according to its application to different objects.

AG'A-LAX-Y, *n.* Destitution of milk.

A-GAL'LOCH-UM, *n.* [Gr. from αγαλλιαομαι, to rejoice, so named from its odor.]

A very soft, resinous wood, of a highly aromatic smell, brought from the East Indies, and burnt as a perfume, &c. It has sometimes been called aloes-wood, but has no connection with the common aloe. *Dunglison.*

AG-AL-MAT'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. αγαλμα, image, and λιθος, stone.]

A soft stone, carved into images, in China, and hence called *figure-stone*. It has the appearance of soapstone, but contains alumina instead of magnesia. It is called, in German, *bildstein*, figure-stone, and by Brongniart, *steatite, pagodite*.

AG'A-MIST, *n.* [Gr. *a* and γαμος.] An unmarried person.

AG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* neg. and γαμος, marriage.]

In *botany*, having no visible organs of fructification.

A term applied to cryptogamic plants, because they have no distinct sexual organs, or to those inferior groups of cryptogamic plants, in which there is nothing analogous to such organs, as the funguses, lichens, and confervæ. *Lindley. Brande.*

A-GAPE', *adv.* or *a.* [*a* and *gape*. See GAPE.]

Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention; having the mouth wide open. *Milton.*

AG'A-PE, (ag'a-pe,) *n.*; *pl.* AGAPÆ. [Gr. αγαπη, love.]

Among *the primitive Christians*, a love feast or feast of charity, held before or after the communion, when contributions were made for the poor. This feast was held at first without scandal, but afterward being abused, it was condemned at the council of Carthage, A. D. 397. *Encyc.*

AG'AR-IC, *n.* [Gr. αγαρικον. Qu. from *Agaria*, in Sarmatia. *Dioscorides.*]

In *botany*, [L. *agaricus*,] the name of a genus of funguses, containing numerous species, including many of the most common mushrooms, some of which are valued as articles of food, while others are poisonous.

In *pharmacy*, the term has been applied to two species of funguses, belonging to the Linnean genus *boletus*; that of the larch, (B. *laricis*,) called also *male agaric*; and that of the oak, (B. *igniarius*,) called also *female agaric*, and *touchwood*, from its readiness to take fire. The former has been used as a cathartic; the latter as a styptic, and also for tinder and in dyeing. *Brande.*

Agaric mineral; a light, chalky deposit of carbonate of lime, rubbing to a powder between the fingers; formed in caverns or fissures of limestone. In composition it is identical with chalk. It is used as an astringent in fluxes, and a styptic in hemorrhages.

A-GAST', or A-GHAST', *a.* [Qu. a contraction of *agazed*, or Goth. *agis*, Sax. *egesa*, horror. See AGHAST and GAZE.]

Struck with terror or astonishment; amazed; struck silent with horror.

With shuddering horror pale, and eyes *aghast*. *Milton.*

A-GAS'TRI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* and γαστηρ.] A class of marine animals, supposed to be destitute of intestines. *Kirby.*

A-GĀTE', *adv.* [*a* and *gate*.]

On the way; going. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

AG'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *agate*; L. *achates, gagates*; Gr. αχατης; so called, says Pliny, 37, 10, because found near a river of that name in Sicily. So also Solinus and Isidore. But Bochart, with more probability, deduces it from the Punic and Heb. עקד, and with a different prefix Heb. נקד, *nakad*, spotted. The word is used, Gen. xxx. and xxxi., to describe the speckled and spotted cattle of Laban and Jacob.]

A semi-pellucid, uncrystallized variety of quartz, presenting various tints in the same specimen. Its colors are delicately arranged in stripes or bands, or are blended in clouds; when they are in angular shapes, like the outline of a fortification, it is called *fortification agate*; when in mossy threads, *moss agate*. The *Scotch pebble* is a fortification agate. It has always been esteemed one of the least valuable of the precious stones, and is used for rings, seals, cups, beads, boxes, handles, and also for mortars for chemical purposes. *Dana.*

AG'ATE, *n.* An instrument used by gold-wire drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it.

AG'A-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to agate.

AG'A-TIZ-ED, *a.* Having the colored lines and figures of agate. *Fourcroy.*

Agatized-wood; a kind of agate, resulting from the petrifaction of wood, and still showing something of its texture.

AG'A-TY, *a.* Of the nature of agate. *Woodward.*

A-GĀ'VE, *n.* [Gr. αγαυος, admirable.]

The American aloe. The great aloe rises twenty feet, and its branches form a sort of pyramid at the top. *Encyc.*

A-GĀZE', *v. t.* [from *gaze*.] To strike with amazement. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-GĀZ'ED, *pp.* Struck with amazement. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

ĀGE, *n.* [Fr. *age*; Arm. *oage*; deduced by Lunier from Lat. *ætas*, or *ævum*. But these are undoubtedly contracted words; Goth. *aiw*; D. *eeuw*; Gr. αιων; from the Celtic, W. *haug*, fullness, completeness, an *age*, a space of time; pl. *hogion*; the *g* being sunk in the Latin words; in the Sanscrit, *yuga*.]

1. The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind; as, the usual *age* of a man is seventy years; the *age* of a horse may be twenty or thirty years; the *age* of a tree may be four hundred years.

2. That part of the duration of a being which is between its beginning and any given time; as, what is the present *age* of a man, or of the earth?

Jesus began to be about thirty years of *age*. — Luke iii.

3. The latter part of life, or long continued duration; oldness.

The eyes of Israel were dim for *age*. — Gen. xlviii.

4. A certain period of human life, marked by a difference of state; as, life is divided into four stages or *ages*, infancy, youth, manhood, and old age; the *age* of youth; the *age* of manhood.

5. The period when a person is enabled by law to do certain acts for himself, or when he ceases to be controlled by parents or guardians; as, in the United States, both males and females are of *age* at twenty-one years old.

6. Mature years; ripeness of strength or discretion.

He is of *age*: ask him. — John ix.

7. The time of life for conceiving children, or perhaps the usual time of such an event.

Sarah was delivered of a son, when she was past *age*. — Heb. xi.

8. A particular period of time, as distinguished from others; as, the golden *age*, the *age* of iron, the *age* of heroes or of chivalry.

9. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation, and a succession of generations; as, *ages* yet unborn.

The mystery hid from *ages*. — Col. i.

10. A century; the period of one hundred years.

Ā'GED, *a.* Old; having lived long; having lived almost the usual time allotted to that species of being; applied to animals or plants; as, an *aged* man, or an *aged* oak.

2. Having a certain age; having lived; as, a man *aged* forty years.

Ā'GED, *n.* Old persons.

And the *aged* arose and stood up. — Job xxix.

Ā'GED-LY, *adv.* Like an aged person.

A-GEN', for AGAIN. [*Obs.*]

Ā'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *agens*. See ACT.]

1. The quality of moving, or of exerting power; the state of being in action; action; operation; instrumentality; as, the *agency* of Providence in the natural world.

2. The office of an agent, or factor; business of an agent intrusted with the concerns of another; as, the principal pays the charges of *agency*.

A-GEN'DA, *n.* [L. things to be done.]

A memorandum-book; the service or office of a church; a ritual or liturgy. *Encyc.*

Ā'GENT, *a.* Acting; opposed to *patient*, or sustaining action; as, the body *agent*. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

Ā'GENT, *n.* An actor; one that exerts power, or has the power to act; as, a moral *agent*.

2. An active power or cause; that which has the power to produce an effect; as, heat is a powerful *agent*.

3. A substitute, deputy, or factor; one intrusted with the business of another; an attorney; a minister.

Ā'GENT-SHIP, *n.* The office of an agent. [*Not used.*] We now use *agency*.

AG-GE-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gelu*.]

Concretion of a fluid. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

AG-GEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *generatio*.]

The state of growing to another. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

AG'GER, *n.* [L.] A fortress, or mound. [*Not used.*] *Hearne.*

AG'GER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *aggero*.] To heap. [*Not used.*]

AG-GER-Ā'TION, *n.* A heaping; accumulation; as, *aggerations* of sand. *Ray.*

AG-GER-ŌSE', *a.* In heaps, or formed in heaps. *Dana.*

AG-GLOM'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *agglomero*, *ad* and *glomero*, to wind into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball of yarn; from the Heb. גלם, to involve; Qu. Ar. لم *lamma*, to go round in a circle, to be round, to collect, or condense.]

To wind, or collect into a ball; to gather into a mass. *Young.*

AG-GLOM'ER-ATE, *v. i.* To gather, grow, or collect into a ball or mass. *Thomson.*

AG-GLOM'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Wound or collected into a ball.

AG-GLOM'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Winding into a ball; gathering into a lump.

AG-GLOM-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of winding into a ball; the state of being gathered into a ball or mass.

AG-GLŪ'TIN-ANT, *n.* Any viscous substance which unites other substances, by causing an adhesion; any application which tends to unite parts which have too little adhesion. *Coxe.*

AG-GLŪ'TIN-ANT, *a.* Uniting, as glue; tending to cause adhesion.

AG-GLŪ'TIN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *agglutino*, *ad* and *glutino*, from *gluten*; Eng. *glue*; Fr. *glu*; Arm. *glud*; W. *gliyd*. See GLUE.]

To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to unite by causing an adhesion of substances.

AG-GLŪ'TIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Glued together; united by a viscous substance.

AG-GLŪ'TIN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Gluing together; uniting by causing adhesion.

AG-GLU-TIN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united.

AG-GLŪ'TIN-A-TIVE, *a.* That tends to unite, or has power to cause adhesion. *Wiseman.*

AG-GRĀCE', *v. t.* To favor. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AG-GRĀCE', *n.* Kindness; favor. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AG-GRAND-IZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be aggrandized.

AG-GRAND-IZ-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of aggrandizing. [*Not used.*] *Waterhouse.*

AG'GRAND-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *agrandir*, of L. *ad* and *grandis*. See GRAND.]

1. To make great or greater in power, rank, or honor; to exalt; as, to *aggrandize* a family.

2. To enlarge, applied to things; as, to *aggrandize* our conceptions. It seems to be never applied to the bulk or dimensions of material bodies.

AG'GRAND-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made great or greater; exalted; enlarged.

AG-GRAND'IZE-MENT, or AG'GRAND-IZE-MENT, *n.* The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank, or honor; exaltation; enlargement; as, the emperor seeks only the *aggrandizement* of his own family.

AG'GRAND-IZ-ER, *n.* One that aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank, or honor.

AG'GRAND-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making great; exalting; enlarging.

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AG-GRĀTE′, *v. t.* [It.] To please. [*Not used.*] *Sponser.*

AG′GRA-VĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *aggravo*, of *ad* and *gravis*, heavy. See Grave, Gravity.]

1. To make heavy, *but not used in this literal sense. Figuratively*, to make worse, more severe, or less tolerable; as, to *aggravate* the evils of life; to *aggravate* pain or punishment.

2. To make more enormous, or less excusable; as, to *aggravate* a crime.

3. To exaggerate.

4. To give coloring in description; to give an exaggerated representation; as, to *aggravate* a charge against an offender; to *aggravate* circumstances. *Guthrie. Quint. Paley.*

Actions and motives maliciously *aggravated*. *Washington's Life.*

The propriety of the word in the latter passage is questionable. *Aggravate* is generally used in reference to evils, or something improper or unnatural.

AG′GRA-VĀ-TĒD, *pp.* or *a.* Increased in severity or enormity; made worse; exaggerated.

AG′GRA-VĀ-TING, *ppr.* Increasing in severity, enormity, or degree; as evils, misfortunes, pain, punishment, crimes, guilt, &c.; exaggerating.

AG-GRA-VĀ′TION, *n.* The act of making worse, used of evils, natural or moral; the act of increasing severity or heinousness; addition to that which is evil or improper; as, an *aggravation* of pain or grief.

2. Exaggerated representation, or heightened description of any thing wrong, improper, or unnatural; as, an *aggravation* of features in a caricature. *Paley. Addison.*

AG′GRE-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *aggrego*, to collect in troops; of *ad* and *grex*, a herd or band. See Gregarious.]

To bring together; to collect particulars into a sum, mass, or body.

AG′GRE-GĀTE, *a.* Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; as, the *aggregate* amount of charges.

Aggregate flowers, in *botany*, are such as are composed of florets united by means of the receptacle or calyx. *Milne.*

Aggregate animals, in *zoology*, are such as are united in a common organized base or envelope, as most of the class of polyps. *Brande.*

Aggregate corporation, in *law*, is one which consists of two or more persons united, whose existence is preserved by a succession of new members. *Blackstone.*

AG′GRE-GĀTE, *n.* A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars; as, a house is an *aggregate* of stones, brick, timber, &c. It differs from a compound in this, that the particulars of an *aggregate* are less intimately mixed than in a *compound*.

2. In *physics*, a mass formed by the union of homogeneous particles; *in distinction from a compound*, formed by the union of heterogeneous particles. *Ure.*

AG′GRE-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Collected into a sum, mass, or system.

AG′GRE-GATE-LY, *adv.* Collectively; taken in a sum or mass.

AG′GRE-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Collecting into a sum or mass.

AG-GRE-GĀ′TION, *n.* The act of aggregating; the state of being collected into a sum or mass; a collection of particulars; an aggregate.

2. The union and coherence of bodies of the same nature. *Aggregation* is caused by that attraction which takes place at an insensible distance between the homogeneous particles of bodies, and forms masses.

AG′GRE-GĀ-TIVE, *a.* Taken together; collective.

AG′GRE-GĀ-TOR, *n.* He that collects into a whole or mass. *Burton.*

AG-GRESS′, *v. i.* [L. *aggredior*, *aggressus*, of *ad* and *gradior*, to go. See Grade.]

To make a first attack; to commit the first act of hostility or offense; to begin a quarrel or controversy; to assault first, or invade. *Prior.*

AG-GRESS′ING, *ppr.* Commencing hostility first; making the first attack.

AG-GRES′SION, *n.* The first attack, or act of hostility; the first act of injury, or first act leading to a war or controversy. *L'Estrange.*

AG-GRESS′IVE, *a.* Tending to aggress; making the first attack. *Clarkson.*

AG-GRESS′OR, *n.* The person who first attacks; he who first commences hostility or a quarrel; an assaulter; an invader. *Dryden.*

The insolence of the *aggressor* is usually proportioned to the tameness of the sufferer. *Amos.*

AG-GRIĒV′ANCE, *n.* [See Aggrieve.]

Oppression; hardship; injury. But *grievance* is more generally used.

AG-GRIĒVE′, *v. t.* [of *ad* and *grieve*, from *grief*. Perhaps the word is borrowed directly from the Sp. *agraviar*, to injure; Fr. *grever*. See Grief and Grave.]

1. To give pain or sorrow; to afflict.

2. To bear hard upon; to oppress or injure in one's rights; to vex or harass by civil or political injustice.

AG-GRIĒVE′, *v. i.* To mourn; to lament. [*Not used.* See Grieve.]

AG-GRIĒV′ED, *pp.* Pained; afflicted; civilly or politically oppressed.

AG-GRIĒV′ING, *ppr.* Afflicting; imposing hardships on; oppressing.

AG-GROUP′, *v. t.* [Sp. *agrupar*; It. *aggruppare*, *aggroppare*, to knot or bring together. See Group.]

To bring together; to group; to collect many persons in a crowd, or many figures into a whole, either in statuary, painting, or description. *Encyc.*

AG-GROUP′ED, *pp.* Collected into a group or assemblage.

A-GHAST′, or, more correctly, A-GAST′, *a.* or *adv.* [Perhaps the participle of *agaze*; otherwise from the root of *ghastly* and *ghost*.]

Struck with amazement; stupefied with sudden fright or horror.

AG′ILE, *a.* [Fr. *agile*; L. *agilis*, from *ago*. See Act.]

Nimble; having the faculty of quick motion in the limbs; apt or ready to move; brisk; active.

And bending forward struck his *agile* heels. *Shak.*

AG′ILE-LY, *adv.* In a nimble manner.

AG′ILE-NESS, *n.* Nimbleness; activity; the faculty of moving the limbs quickly; agility.

A-GIL′I-TY, *n.* [L. *agilitas*.]

The power of moving the limbs quickly; nimbleness; briskness; activity; quickness of motion. *Watts.*

A-GIL′LO-CHUM, *n.* See Agallochum.

A′GI-O, *n.* [Ital. *aggio*, surplus, difference.]

1. In *commerce*, the difference in value between metallic and paper money, or between one sort of metallic money and another. *McCulloch.*

2. Premium; sum given above the nominal value; as, the *agio* of exchange. *Lunicr.*

A′GI-O-TAGE, *n.* [Fr.] Stock-jobbing; the maneuvers of speculators to raise or lower the price of stocks or public funds. *Brande.*

A-GIST′, *v. t.* [If the primary sense is to lie, or to rest, this is from Fr. *gesir*; Norm. *agiser*, to be levant and couchant, from *giser*, to lay or throw down; whence *gist*, cast; *gistance*, a casting. Class Gs. No. 18. If the primary signification is to feed, see Nos. 5, 6, 10, 12, and 56. Ch. Class Gs.]

In *law*, to take the cattle of others to graze at a certain sum; to feed or pasture the cattle of others; used originally for the feeding of cattle in the king's forests. *Cowel. Blackstone.*

A-GIST′MENT, *n.* The taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forest, or on one's own land; also, the price paid for such feeding. It denotes also a burden, charge, or tax. [In *canon law*, a modus, or composition. *Johnson*, Qu.] *Cowel. Blackstone. Encyc.*

A-GIST′OR, A-GIST-A′TOR, *n.* An officer of the king's forest, who has the care of cattle agisted, and collects the money for the same; hence called *gist-taker*, which in England is corrupted into *guest-taker*. *Encyc.*

AG′I-TA-BLE, *a.* [See Agitate.] That may be agitated, shaken, or discussed.

AG′I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *agito*, from *ago*. See Act.]

1. To stir violently; to move back and forth with a quick motion; to shake or move briskly; as, to *agitate* water in a vessel.

2. To move or force into violent irregular action; as, the wind *agitates* the sea.

3. To disturb, or excite into tumult; as, to *agitate* the mind or passions.

4. To discuss; to debate; to controvert; as, to *agitate* a question.

5. To consider on all sides; to revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; to contrive by mental deliberation; as, politicians *agitate* desperate designs. *King Charles.*

6. To move or actuate. [*Not used.*] *Blackmore.*

AG′I-TA-TED, *pp.* Tossed from side to side; shaken; moved violently and irregularly; disturbed; discussed; considered.

AG′I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Shaking; moving with violence; disturbing; disputing; contriving.

AG-I-TĀ′TION, *n.* The act of shaking; the state of being moved with violence, or with irregular action; commotion; as, the sea after a storm is in *agitation*. *Bacon.*

2. Disturbance of tranquillity in the mind; perturbation; excitement of passion.

3. Discussion; examination of a subject in controversy. *L'Estrange.*

4. A state of being deliberated upon, with a view to contrivance, or plan to be adopted; as, a scheme is in *agitation*.

AG′I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Having a tendency to agitate.

AG-I-TA′TO, in *music*, denotes a broken style of performance, adapted to awaken surprise or perturbation. *Dict. of Music.*

AG′I-TA-TOR, *n.* One who agitates; also, an insurgent; one who excites sedition or revolt. In *antiquity*, a charioteer, that is, a driver. In Cromwell's time, certain officers appointed by the army to manage their concerns were called *agitators*. *Hume.*

AG′LET, AIG′LET, *n.* [Fr. *aiguillette*, a point, from *aiguille*, a needle, from *aigu*, sharp. See Acid.]

1. A tag of a point curved into the representation of an animal, generally of a man; a small plate of metal.

2. In *botany*, a pendant at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in the rose and tulip; an anther.

AG′LET-BA′BY, *n.* A small image on the top of a lace. *Shak.*

AG′MIN-AL, *a.* [L. *agmen*, a troop or body of men arrayed, from *ago*.]

Pertaining to an army or troop. [*Little used.*]

AG′NAIL, *n.* [*ad* and *nail*, or Sax. *ange*, pain, and *nail*.]

A whitlow; an inflammation round the nail. *Bailey.*

AG′NATE, *a.* [L. *agnatus*.]

Related or akin by the father's side.

AG′NATE, *n.* [L. *agnatus*, *adnascor*, of *ad* and *nascor*, to be born. See Nature.]

Any male relation by the father's side. *Encyc.*

AG-NA′TI. [L. pl.] Relations by the father's side.

AG-NAT′IC, *a.* Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors. *Blackstone.*

AG-NA′TION, *n.* Relation by the father's side only, or descent in the male line, distinct from *cognation*, which includes descent in the male and female lines.

AG′NEL, *n.* [from *agnus*, a lamb, the figure struck on the coin.]

An ancient French gold coin, value twelve sols, six deniers. It was called also *mouton d'or* and *agnel d'or*. *Encyc.*

AG-NI′TION, *n.* [L. *agnitio*, *agnosco*.]

Acknowledgment. [*Little used.*] *Pearson.*

AG-NIZE′, *v. t.* To acknowledge. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

AG-NŌ′MEN, *n.* [L.] An additional fourth name, given by the Romans, on account of some exploit or event; as, *Africanus* added to P. C. Scipio.

2. A name added in praise or dispraise.

AG-NOM′IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *agnomino*; *ad* and *nomino*, *nomen*, name.]

To name. [*Little used.*]

AG-NOM-IN-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *agnomen*, a surname, of *ad* and *nomen*. See Name.]

1. An additional name, or title; a name added to another, as expressive of some act, achievement, &c.; a surname. *Encyc.*

2. Allusion of one word to another by sound. *Camden.*

AG′NUS CAS′TUS, *n.* [L.] A species of Vitex, so called from the Gr. *αγνος*, chaste, from its imagined virtue of preserving chastity. The Athenian ladies reposed on the leaves of this plant at the feast of Ceres. The Latin *castus*, chaste, now added to the name, forms a duplication of the sense. *Encyc.*

AG′NUS DE′I, *n.* [Lamb of God.]

1. In the *Roman Catholic church*, a cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb, supporting the banner of the cross. It is supposed to possess great virtues in preserving those who carry it, in faith, from accidents, &c. Also, a part of the mass, in which the prayer beginning with these words is repeated by the priest. *Encyc.*

2. A prayer beginning with these words.

AG′NUS SCYTH′I-CUS. [Scythian lamb.]

A name applied to the roots of a species of fern, *Aspidium Baromets*, covered with brown woolly scales, and in shape resembling a lamb; found in Russia and Tartary.

A-GŌ′, *adv.* or *a.* [Sax. *agan*, or *geond*, the participle of *gan*, to go; contracted from *agone*. See Go.]

Past; gone; as, a year *ago*.

A-GOG′, *adv.* [Fr. *à gogo*; It. *agognare*, ardently to desire.]

In a state of desire; highly excited by eagerness after an object.

The gaudy gossip, when she's set *agog*. *Dryden.*

A-GŌ′ING. [The participle of *go*, with the prefix *a*.]

In motion; as, to set a mill *agoing*; or about to go; ready to go; as, he is *agoing* immediately. *The latter use is vulgar.*

A′GON, *n.* [Gr.] The contest for the prize. [*Not used.*] *Sancroft.*

A-GONE′, (a-gawn′,) *pp.* [See Ago and Gone.]

Ago; past; since. [*Nearly obs.*]

AG′O-NISM, *n.* [Gr. *αγωνισμος*.]

Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

AG′O-NIST, *n.* One who contends for the prize in public games. Milton has used *agonistes* in this sense, and so called his tragedy, from the similitude of Samson's exertions, in slaying the Philistines, to prize-fighting. *In church history*, the disciples of Donatus are called *agonistics*.

AG-O-NIST′IC, AG-O-NIST′IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to prize-fighting, contests of strength, or athletic combats. *Enfield.*

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AG-O-NIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an agonistic manner; like prize-fighting.

AG'O-NIZE, *v. i.* [Gr. αγωνιζω, to strive. See AGONY.]

To writhe with extreme pain; to suffer violent anguish.

To smart and agonize at every pore. *Pope.*

AG'O-NIZE, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain; to torture. *Pope.*

AG'O-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Distressed with excessive pain; tortured.

AG'O-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Suffering severe pain; writhing with torture.

AG'O-NIZ-ING, *a.* Giving extreme pain.

AG'O-NIZ-ING-LY, *adv.* With extreme anguish.

AG-O-NO-THĒTE', *n.* [Gr. αγων, contest, and τιθημι, to appoint.]

An officer who presided over the games in Greece.

AG-O-NO-THET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the president of the Grecian games.

AG'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. αγων, a contest with bodily exertion; a word used to denote the athletic games in Greece; whence αγωνια, anguish, solicitude, from αγω, L. *ago*. In Ir. *agh* is a battle, conflict; Gr. αγωνιζω, to strive. See ACT.]

1. In strictness, pain so extreme as to cause writhing or contortions of the body, similar to those made in the athletic contests in Greece. Hence,

2. Extreme pain of body or mind; anguish; appropriately, the pangs of death, and the sufferings of our Savior in the garden of Gethsemane. Luke xxii.

3. Violent contest or striving. *More.*

A-GOOD', *adv.* In earnest. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

A-GOU'TI, } (a-goo'ty,) *n.* [Qu. Sp., *agudo*, sharp;
A-GOU'TY, } L. *acutus*.]

A quadruped of the order Rodentia; arranged by naturalists in the genus Cavia. It is of the size of a rabbit. The upper part of the body is brownish, with a mixture of red and black; the belly yellowish. Three varieties are mentioned, all peculiar to South America and the West Indies. It burrows in the ground, or in hollow trees; lives on vegetables; is voracious like a pig, and makes a similar grunting noise. It holds its food in its fore paws, like a squirrel. When scared or angry, its hair is erect, and it strikes the ground with its hind feet. Its flesh is white and well tasted. *Encyc.*

A-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and γραμμα, a letter.]

An illiterate person.

A-GRA'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *agrarius*, from *ager*, a field.]

1. Relating to lands. *Appropriately*, denoting or pertaining to an equal division of lands; as, the *agrarian* laws of Rome, which distributed the conquered and other public lands equally among all the citizens, limiting the quantity which each might enjoy. Authors sometimes use the word as a noun; as *agrarian*, for *agrarian law*. *Burke.*

An *agrarian* distribution of land or property would make the rich poor, but would not make the poor rich.

2. Pertaining to agrarianism.

A-GRA'RI-AN, *n.* One in favor of an equal division of property among the inhabitants of a country.

A-GRA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* An equal division of lands or property, or the principles of those who favor such a division.

A-GRĒE', *v. i.* [Fr. *agréer*, from *gré*, will, accord. This is contracted from Sp. *agradar*, Port. id., to please, to gratify, whence *agradable*, agreeable; from the root of L. *gratia*, W. *rhad*, grace, favor, that comes freely. The primary sense is *advancing*, from the same root as L. *gradior*; W. *rhaz*, [rhath;] Syr. ; *radah*, to go.]

1. To be of one mind; to harmonize in opinion; as, in the expediency of the law, all the parties *agree*.

2. To live in concord, or without contention; as, parents and children *agree* well together.

3. To yield assent; to approve or admit; followed by *to*; as, to *agree to* an offer, or *to* an opinion.

4. To settle by stipulation, the minds of parties being *agreed* as to the terms; as, to *agree* on articles of partnership.

Didst thou not agree with me for a penny a day? — Matt. xx.

5. To come to a compromise of differences; to be reconciled.

Agree with thine adversary quickly. — Matt. v.

6. To come to one opinion or mind; to concur; as, to *agree* on a place of meeting.

This sense differs not essentially from the fourth, and it often implies a resolving to do an act. John ix.

7. To be consistent; to harmonize; not to contradict, or be repugnant; as, this story *agrees* with what has been related by others.

Their witness agreed not together. — Mark xiv.

8. To resemble; to be similar; as, the picture does not *agree* with the original.

9. To suit; to be accommodated or adapted to; as, the same food does not *agree* with every constitution.

A-GRĒE', *v. t.* To admit, or come to one mind concerning; as, to *agree* the fact. Also, to reconcile or make friends; to put an end to variance; but these senses are unusual and hardly legitimate. Let the parties *agree* the fact, is really elliptical; Let them agree *on* the fact.

A-GRĒE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Easiness of disposition. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

A-GRĒE'A-BLE, *a.* Suitable; conformable; correspondent; consistent with; as, the practice of virtue is *agreeable* to the law of God and our own nature.

2. In pursuance of; in conformity with; as, *agreeable* to the order of the day, the House took up the report of the committee. It is not correctly followed by *with*. In this sense, some writers use *agreeably* for *agreeable*, but in violation of the true principles of construction; for the word is an adjective or attribute, in agreement with the last clause of the sentence. The House took up the report of the committee, (which taking up was) *agreeable* to the order of the day. The use of *agreeably* in this sentence would pervert the sense.

3. Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; as, *agreeable* manners; fruit *agreeable* to the taste.

A-GRĒE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Suitableness; conformity; consistency; as, the *agreeableness* of virtue to the laws of God.

2. The quality of pleasing; that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses; as, an *agreeableness* of manners; there is an *agreeableness* in the taste of certain fruits. This is the usual sense of the word.

3. Resemblance; likeness; with *to* or *between*.

The *agreeableness between* man and other parts of creation. [*Obs.*] *Grew.*

A-GRĒE'A-BLY, *adv.* Pleasingly; in an agreeable manner; in a manner to give pleasure; as, to be *agreeably* entertained with a discourse.

2. Suitably; consistently; conformably.

The effect of which is, that marriages grow less *frequent*, *agreeably* to the maxim above laid down. *Paley.*

This is a gross error, proceeding from mistake. *Agreeably* signifies, *in an agreeable manner*; but this is not the sense, nor does the word modify the verb *grow*. The sense is, Marriages grow less frequent, which (fact, or whole member of the sentence, or proposition) is agreeable to the *maxim* above laid down. This use of *agreeably* is common, but very erroneous.

3. Alike; in the same manner.

Both armed *agreeably*. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-GRĒED', *pp.* Being in concord or harmony of opinion; of one mind.

Can two walk together except they be *agreed*? — Amos iii.

2. Assented to; admitted; as, a proposition is *agreed* to.

3. Settled by consent; implying bargain or contract; as, the terms were *agreed* to, or *agreed* upon.

A-GRĒE'ING, *ppr.* Living in concord; concurring; assenting; settling by consent.

A-GRĒE'ING-LY, *adv.* In conformity to. [*Little used.*]

A-GRĒE'MENT, *n.* Concord; harmony; conformity.

What *agreement* hath the temple of God with idols? — 2 Cor. vi.

2. Union of opinions or sentiments; as, a good *agreement* subsists among the members of the council.

3. Resemblance; conformity; similitude.

Expansion and duration have this further *agreement*. *Locke.*

4. Union of minds in regard to a transfer of interest; bargain; compact; contract; stipulation; as, he made an *agreement* for the purchase of a house.

Make an *agreement* with me by a present. — 2 Kings xviii.

5. In *grammar*, concord, which see.

A-GRES'TIC, } *a.* [L. *agrestis*; Fr. *agreste*; from
A-GRES'TIC-AL, } L. *ager*, a field, or the same root.]

Rural; rustic; pertaining to fields or the country, in opposition to the city; unpolished. *Gregory.*

A-GRI-CO-LĀ'TION, *n.* Cultivation of the soil.

AG'RI-CUL-TOR, *n.* [L. *ager*, a field, and *cultor*, a cultivator.]

One whose occupation is to till the ground; a farmer; a husbandman; one skilled in husbandry.

AG-RI-CUL'TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to husbandry, tillage, or the culture of the earth.

AG'RI-CUL-TURE, *n.* [L. *ager*, a field, and *cultura*, cultivation. See ACRE and CULTURE.]

In *a general sense*, the cultivation of the ground, for the purpose of producing vegetables and fruits, for the use of man and beast; or the art of preparing the soil, sowing and planting seeds, dressing the plants, and removing the crops. In this sense, the word includes gardening, or horticulture, and also the raising and feeding of cattle or stock. But *in a more common and appropriate sense*, it is used to signify that species of cultivation which is intended to raise grain and other field crops for man and beast. It is equivalent to *husbandry*.

Agriculture is the most general occupation of man.

AG-RI-CUL'TUR-IST, *n.* The art or science of agriculture. [*Little used.*]

AG-RI-CUL'TUR-IST, *n.* One skilled in the art of cultivating the ground; a skillful husbandman.

AG'RI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *argemonia*, from the Gr. Thus it is written by Pliny. But in lower Latin it is written *agrimonia*. Said to be from Gr. αργεμα, the web or pearl of the eye, from αργος, white, which this plant was supposed to cure. See Theoph. 887.]

A genus of plants, of several species. Of these, the eupatoria or common agrimony, and the odorata or sweet-scented, are the most useful. It is a mild astringent and stomachic. *Encyc.*

AG-RIP-PIN'I-ANS, *n. pl.* In *church history*, the followers of Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage in the third century, who first taught and defended the doctrine of rebaptization. *Encyc.*

A-GRI'ZE', *v. i.* [Sax *agrisan*.]

To shiver. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

A-GRI'ZE', *v. t.* To terrify; also, to make frightful. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

A'GROM, *n.* A disease frequent in Bengal and other parts of the East Indies, in which the tongue chaps and cleaves, becomes rough, and sometimes covered with white spots. The remedy is some chalybeate liquor, or the juice of mint. *Encyc.*

A-GRON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. αγος, a field, and νομος, a rule.]

The art of cultivating the ground; agriculture. *Brande.*

AG-RO-STEM'MA, *n.* A genus of plants of several species, containing the common corn cockle, wild lychnis or campion, &c.

A-GROS'TIS, *n.* [Gr. αγρωστις.]

Bent-grass; a genus of many species.

A-GROS-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the grasses.

A-GROS-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αγρωστις, grass, and λογος.]

That part of botany which relates to the grasses. *Brande.*

A-GROUND', *adv.* [Of *a*, *at*, or *on*, and *ground*.]

1. On the ground; a marine term, signifying that the bottom of a ship rests on the ground for want of sufficient depth of water. When the ground is near the shore, the ship is said to be *ashore* or *stranded*.

2. *Figuratively*, stopped; impeded by insuperable obstacles.

A'GUE, (a'gu,) *n.* [Sax. *ege*, *oga*, or *hoga*, fear, horror; Arm. *hegea*, to shake; Goth. *agis*, fear, *agyan* or *ogan*, to fear; Ir. *agh*, fear, *agha* or *aghaim*, to fear. The radical idea is a shaking or shivering similar to that occasioned by terror.]

1. The cold fit which precedes a fever, or a paroxysm of fever in intermittents. It is accompanied with shivering.

2. Chilliness; a chill, or state of shaking with cold, though in health.

3. It is used for a periodical fever, an intermittent, whether quotidian, tertian, or quartan. In this case, the word, which signifies the preceding cold fit, is used for the disease.

A'GUE, *v. t.* To cause a shivering in; to strike with a cold fit. *Haywood.*

A'GUE-CAKE, *n.* A hard tumor on the left side of the belly, lower than the false ribs; supposed to be the effect of intermittent fevers. *Encyc.*

A'GUED, *a.* Chilly; having a fit of ague; shivering with cold or fear. *Shak.*

A'GUE-FIT, *n.* A paroxysm of cold, or shivering; chilliness.

A'GUE-PROOF, *n.* Able to resist agues; proof against agues.

A-GUER'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *aguerrir*; from *guerre*, war.]

To inure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war. [*Not in use.*] *Lyttleton.*

A'GUE-SPELL, *n.* A charm or spell to cure or prevent ague. *Gay.*

A'GUE-STRUCK, *a.* Struck with ague. *Howyt.*

A'GUE-TREE, *n.* A name sometimes applied to sassafras, on account of its febrifuge qualities. *Encyc.*

A-GUISE', *v. t.* [See GUISE.] To dress; to adorn. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

A-GUISE', *n.* Dress. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

A'GU-ISH, *a.* Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering; also, having the qualities of an ague.

Her *aguish* love now glow and burns. *Granville.*

A'GU-ISH-NESS, *n.* Chilliness; the quality of being aguish.

A-GUIL-LA-NEŬF', *n.* [from *a*, to, *gui*, misletoe, and *l'an neuf*, the new year.]

A form of rejoicing among the ancient Franks, on the first day of the year; derived from the druidical custom of cutting misletoe, which was held sacred by the druids, and, on the first day of the year, consecrating it by crying *aguillaneuf*, the new year to the misletoe. This cry is said to be still observed in

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some parts of France; and the term came to signify also a begging of New Year's gifts. *Encyc.*

A'GUL, *n.* A species of the Hedysarum.

AH, [Ger. *ach.*] An exclamation, expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.

A-HA'; an exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise; but the senses are distinguished by very different modes of utterance, and different modifications of features.

2. A sunk fence, not visible without near approach; spelt more commonly, *hah-hah.* *Mason.*

A-HAN'I-GER, *n.* A name of the gur-fish.

A-HEAD', (a-hed',) *adv.* [*a* and *head*, or *at head.*]

1. Further forward than another thing; in front; originally, a sea term, denoting further forward than another ship, or on the point to which the stem is directed, in opposition to *astern.* *Mar. Dict.*

2. Onward; forward; toward the point before the stem or head; as, move *ahead.*

3. Headlong; without restraint; precipitantly; as, children suffered to run *ahead.* [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

A-HEIGHT', (a-hīte',) *adv.* [*a* and *height.*] Aloft; on high. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

A-HIGH', *adv.* On high. [*Not used.*]

A-HŌLD', *adv* Near the wind; as, to lay a ship *ahold.* [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

A-HŪ'ĀI, *n.* The trivial name of a species of *Cerbera.* Its fruit is a plum or drupe, the kernels of which are very poisonous.

A-HOY', *exclam.* A sea term used in hailing.

AH'RI-MAN. See ARIMAN.

A-HULL', *adv.* With the sails furled, and the helm lashed; applied to ships in a storm.

AI, *n.* The three-toed sloth. (*Bradypus.*) *P. Cyc.*

AI-AI'A, *n.* The trivial name of a species of *Platalea* or spoonbill; called also the *roscate spoonbill.*

AI-CŪ'RUS, *n.* A large and beautiful species of parrot, found in Brazil; its head beautifully variegated with yellow, red, and violet colors; its body green; the tips of its wings red, and its tail long and yellow. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AID, *v. t.* [Fr. *aider*, to help; It. *aiutare*, which seems to be contracted from L. *adjuto.* In Ar. اد or ايد *aid*, signifies to assist or strengthen; and ادا *ayada*, and ادو *adawa*, to help. In Welsh, *ced* is a benefit, and the word was used to denote the *aids* of feudal tenants.]

To help; to assist; to support, either by furnishing strength or means to effect a purpose, or to prevent or remove evil.

AID, *n.* Help; succor; support; assistance. *Watts.*

2. The person who aids or yields support; a helper; an auxiliary; also, the thing that aids or yields succor.

3. In *English law*, a subsidy or tax granted by parliament, and making a part of the king's revenue.

In *France*, *aids* are equivalent to customs or duties on certain consumable commodities, particularly wines and liquors; nearly equivalent to the English *excise.*

4. In *England*, a tax paid by a tenant to his lord; originally, a mere gift, which afterward became a right demandable by the lord. The aids of this kind were chiefly three. 1. To ransom the lord when a prisoner. 2. To make the lord's eldest son a knight. 3. To marry the lord's eldest daughter. *Blackstone.*

5. An aiddecamp, so called by abbreviation.

6. *To pray in aid*, in law, is to call in a person interested in a title, to assist in defending it. Thus a tenant for life may pray *in aid* of him in remainder or reversion; that is, he may pray or petition that he may be joined in the suit to *aid* or help maintain the title. This act or petition is called *aid-prayer.* *Cowel. Blackstone.*

Court of aids, in *France*, is a court which has cognizance of causes respecting duties or customs. *Encyc.*

AID'ANCE, *n.* Aid; help; assistance. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

AID'ANT, *a.* Helping; helpful; supplying aid. [*Not used.*]

AID'DE-CAMP, (āid'de-kong,) *n.* [Fr.]

In *military affairs*, an officer whose duty is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer. It is desirable that this word should be naturalized, and no longer pronounced *aid'de-kong.*

AID'ED, *pp.* Assisted; supported; furnished with succor.

AID'ER, *n.* One who helps; an assistant, or auxiliary.

AID'ING, *ppr.* Helping; assisting. [iary.

AID'LESS, *a.* Helpless; without aid; unsupported; undefended. *Shak.*

AI'GRET, AI'GRETTE, *n.* A tuft, as of feathers, diamonds, &c.

2. In *zoology*, a name of the small white heron. [See EGRET.] *Dict of Nat. Hist.*

3. In *botany.* See EGRET.

AI'GU-LET, *n.* [Fr. Usually contracted into AIGLET.]

A point or tag, as at the ends of fringes.

AIK'RAW, *n.* A popular name of a species of lichen, or moss. *Fam. of Plants.*

AIL, *v. t.* [Sax. *eglian*, to be troubled, to be irksome; *egle*, trouble, grief. In the Saxon, it is impersonal.]

To trouble; to affect with uneasiness, either of body or mind; used to express some uneasiness or affection, whose cause is unknown; as, what *ails* the man? I know not what *ails* him.

What *aileth* thee, Hagar?—Gen. xxi.

It is never used to express a specific disease. We never say, he *ails* a pleurisy; but it is usual to say, he *ails* something; he *ails* nothing; nothing *ails* him.

AIL, *n.* Indisposition, or morbid affection.

AIL'ING, *ppr.* Diseased; indisposed; full of complaints.

AIL'MENT, *n.* Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body; but the word is not applied ordinarily to acute diseases.

AIM, *v. i.* [Qu. Ir. *oigham*, to eye. Skinner refers this word to the old Fr. *esmer.* If this was the orthography, I know not its affinities.]

To point at, with a missive weapon; to direct the intention or purpose; to attempt to reach, or accomplish; to tend toward; to endeavor; followed by *at* before the object; as, a man *aims at* distinction; or *aims to be rich.*

2. To guess or conjecture. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

AIM, *v. t.* To direct or point, as a weapon; to direct to a particular object; as, to *aim* a musket or an arrow, the fist or a blow; to *aim* a satire or a reflection at some person or vice.

AIM, *n.* The pointing or direction of a missile weapon; the direction of any thing to a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it; as of a spear, a blow, a discourse, or remark.

2. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected; as, a man missed his *aim.*

3. *Figuratively*, a purpose; intention; design; scheme; as, men are often disappointed of their *aim.*

4. Conjecture; guess.

It is impossible, by *aim*, to tell it. [*Not used.*] *Spenser on Ireland.*

AIM'ED, *pp.* Pointed; directed; intended to strike or affect.

AIM'ER, *n.* One that aims.

AIM'ING, *ppr.* Pointing a weapon at an object; directing any thing to an object; intending; purposing.

AIM'LESS, *a.* Without aim.

AIM'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without aim.

AIR, *n.* [Fr. *air*; L. *aer*; Gr. ἀηρ; It. *aria*; Sp. *ayre*; Port. *ar*; Arm. *ear*, *eer*; Ir. *aer*; W. *awyr*; Ch. אויר, *awr*; Syr. ܐܘܪ, *aar*; Eth. ኣዌር; Ar. اير, *aiyar.*

This word, in the Shemitic languages, falls under the root אור Heb. and Ch., to shine. The radical sense is to open, expand; whence clear; or to flow, to shoot, to radiate.]

1. The fluid which we breathe. Air is inodorous, invisible, insipid, colorless, elastic, possessed of gravity, and easily moved, rarefied, and condensed.

Atmospheric air is composed by volume of 20 or 21 oxygen, and 80 or 79 nitrogen; by weight, of 8 oxygen to 28 nitrogen.

The body of air surrounding the earth is called the *atmosphere.* The specific gravity of air is to that of water nearly as 1 to 828. Air is necessary to life; being inhaled into the lungs, the oxygenous part is separated from the azotic, and is supposed to furnish the body with heat and animation. Air is also the medium of sounds, and, under ordinary circumstances, is necessary to combustion.

2. An aëriform body; a gas; as, oxygen is called *vital air.*

3. Air in motion; a light breeze.

Let vernal *airs* through trembling osiers play. *Pope.*

4. Vent; utterance abroad; publication; publicity; as, a story has taken *air.*

You gave it *air* before me. *Dryden.*

Wind is used in like manner.

5. A tune; a short song or piece of music adapted to words; also, the peculiar modulation of the notes, which gives music its character; as, a *soft air* A song or piece of poetry for singing; also, the leading part of a tune, or that which is intended to exhibit the greatest variety of melody.

6. The peculiar look, appearance, manner or mien of a person; as, a heavy *air*; the *air* of a youth; a graceful *air*; a lofty *air.* It is applied to manners or gestures, as well as to features.

7. *Airs*, in the plural, is used to denote an affected manner, show of pride, haughtiness; as when it is said of a person, he puts on *airs.* The word is used, also, to express the artificial motions or carriage of a horse.

8. In *painting*, that which expresses the life of action; manner; gesture; attitude.

9. Any thing light or uncertain; that is light as *air.*

Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks. [*Qu. Obs.*] *Shak.*

10. Advice; intelligence; information. [*Obs.*] [*Bacon.*]

11. Different states of *air* are characterized by different epithets; as, good *air*, foul *air*, morning *air*, evening *air*; and sometimes *airs* may have been used for *ill scent* or vapor, but the use is not legitimate.

To take the air, is to go abroad; to walk or ride a little distance.

To take air, is to be divulged; to be made public.

AIR, *v. t.* To expose to the air; to give access to the open air; to ventilate; as, to *air* clothes; to *air* a room.

2. To expose to heat; to warm; as, to *air* liquors.

3. To dry by a fire; to expel dampness; as, to *air* linen.

AIR'A, *n.* Hair-grass, a genus of plants.

AIR'-BAL-LOON'. See BALLOON.

AIR-BAL-LOON'IST, *n.* One who makes or uses air-balloons. *Kirby.*

AIR'-BLAD-DER, *n.* A vesicle or cuticle filled with air, as the cells of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The bladder of a fish, containing air, by which it is enabled to maintain its equilibrium in the water.

AIR'-BORN, *a.* Born of the air. *Congreve.*

AIR'-BŌRNE, *a.* Borne in or by the air.

AIR'-BRĀV-ING, *a.* Braving the winds. *Shak.*

AIR'-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical; as, an *air-built* castle; *air-built* hopes.

AIR'-CELLS, *n. pl.* Cavities or cells containing air. In *plants*, certain cavities in the cellular tissue, by which they are rendered buoyant in water; in *birds*, the same as the air-sacs; in *insects*, dilatations of the air-vessels.

AIR'-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn in air; imaginary. *Shak.*

AIR'ED, *pp.* Exposed to air; cleansed by air; heated or dried by exposure to a fire; ventilated.

AIR'ER, *n.* One who exposes to the air.

2. A frame on which clothes are aired.

AIR'-GUN, *n.* A pneumatic engine, resembling a musket, to discharge bullets by means of the elastic force of compressed air. *Encyc.*

AIR'-HŌLD-ER, *n.* [*air* and *hold.*]

An instrument for holding air, for the purpose of counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury. *Clayfield. Darcy.*

AIR'-HŌLE, *n.* An opening to admit or discharge air.

AIR'I-LY, *adv.* In an airy manner.

AIR'I-NESS, *n.* Exposure to a free current of air; openness to the air; as, the *airiness* of a country-seat.

2. Gayety; levity; as, the *airiness* of young persons.

AIR'ING, *ppr.* Exposing to the air; warming; drying.

AIR'ING, *n.* An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for warming or drying; also, a walk or ride in the open air; a short excursion. The exercise of horses in the open air.

AIR'-JACK-ET, *n.* A jacket having air-tight cells or cavities which can be filled with air, to render persons buoyant in swimming. *Encyc.*

AIR'LESS, *a.* Not open to a free current of air; wanting fresh air, or communication with open air.

AIR'LING, *n.* A thoughtless, gay person. *Jonson.*

AIR'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold, by means of a communication with the furnace, and the rarefaction of the air by fire. This pipe is intended to supply the combustion with the air of the hold, by preventing the access of other air to the fire. *Encyc.*

AIR'-PLANT, *n.* A name given to certain plants, which will grow for a long time, without being rooted in earth, or in any other substance. They have been supposed to derive their nourishment wholly from the air; but, in many cases, it comes from other plants, or from vegetable matter, with which they are in contact. *Brande.*

AIR'-POISE, *n.* [*air* and *poise.*]

An instrument to measure the weight of the air.

AIR'-PUMP, *n.* A machine for exhausting the air of a vessel. The machines for this purpose are of different constructions.

AIR'-SACS, *n. pl.* Air-bags, in birds, which are certain receptacles of air, or vesicles lodged in the fleshy parts, in the hollow bones, and in the abdomen, which all communicate with the lungs. These are supposed to render the body specifically lighter, and to supply the place of a muscular diaphragm. *Encyc.*

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AIR'-SHAFT, *n.* A passage for air into a mine, usually opened in a perpendicular direction, and meeting the adits or horizontal passages, to cause a free circulation of fresh air through the mine. *Encyc.*

AIR-SLACK'ED, (-slakt',) *a.* Slacked or pulverized by exposure to the air; as, *air-slacked* lime.

AIR'-STIR-RING, (-stur-ring,) *a.* Putting the air in motion. *May.*

AIR'-THREAD, *n.* A name given to the spider's webs, which are often seen floating in the air, and serve to support the spider when in quest of prey. *Encyc.*

AIR'-THREAT'EN-ING, (-thret'ning,) *a.* Threatening the air; lofty. *Todd.*

AIR'-TIGHT, (-tite,) *a.* [*air* and *tight.*] So tight or compact as to be impermeable to air.

AIR'-TRAP, *n.* A contrivance for the escape of foul air from drains, sewers, &c.

AIR'-VES-SEL, *n.* In *plants*, a spiral duct containing air, and supposed to be analogous to the lungs in animals. *Encyc.*

2. In *insects*, a tube or trachea, by which air is conveyed through the body, for the purpose of respiration.

AIR'Y, *a.* Consisting of air; as, an *airy* substance.

2. Relating or belonging to air; high in air; as, an *airy* flight; *airy* region.

3. Open to a free current of air; as, an *airy* situation.

4. Light as air; resembling air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity; as, *airy* ghosts. An *airy* dress is one which admits air, and is cool.

5. Without reality; having no solid foundation; vain; trifling; as, an *airy* scheme; *airy* notions.

6. Gay; sprightly; full of vivacity and levity; light of heart; lively; as, an *airy* girl.

AIR'Y, *or* A'E-RIE, *n.* [See AERIE.] Among *sportsmen*, the nest of the hawk or eagle.

AIR'Y-FLY-ING, *a.* Flying like air. *Thomson.*

AISLE, *or* AILE, (ile,) *n.* [Fr. *aile*, a wing; L. *ala.*]

1. In *architecture*, a term applied to the side portions of a church, in distinction from the central portion or nave. *P. Cyc.*

2. A walk or passage in a church.

AISL'ED, (i'ld,) *a.* Furnished with aisles. *Byron.*

AIT, *n.* An islet, or little isle, in a river or lake.

AI-ZOON', *n.* [Sax. *aizon*, from L. *aizoon.* It seems to be composed of Gr. αει, always, Sax. *aa*, Eng. *aye*, and ζωον, living.]

A genus of plants, called by Miller *Sempervive.* The name has, by some writers, been applied to the house-leek and to the aloes. *Encyc.*

A-JAR', *adv.* Partly open; as a door.

A-JA'VA, *n.* The seed of a plant brought from Malabar, said to be an excellent carminative, and very useful in the colic. *Quincy.*

A-JU'GA, *n.* Bugle; a genus of plants. *Encyc.*

AJ'U-TAGE, *or* AD'JU-TAGE, *n.* [Fr. from *ajouter*, to join.]

A tube fitted to the mouth of a vessel, through which the water of a fountain is to be played.

A-KIN', *a.* [*a*, or *of*, and *kin.* See KIN.]

1. Related by blood, used of persons; as, the two families are near *akin.*

2. Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties; as, envy and jealousy are near *akin.* [*This adjective is used only after the noun.*]

AL; in *Arabic*, an adjective or inseparable prefix, answering to the Italian *il*, and the Sp. *el* and *la.* Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English *the*; as, *alkoran*, the koran, or the book, by eminence; *alcove*, *alchemy*, *alembic*, *almanac*, &c.

AL, in English, is sometimes a contraction of the Sax. *æthel*, noble or illustrious.

More generally, *al*, in composition, is a contraction of *ald* or *alt*, old, and it is prefixed to many names, as *Alburg.* Sax. *eald*; Germ. *alt*, old.

Al, in the composition of Latin words, is written before *l* for *ad*, for the ease of pronunciation; as in *allevo*, *alludo*, for *ad levo*, *ad ludo.*

AL'A-BAS-TER, *n.* [L., from Gr. αλαβαστρον; supposed to be from *a*, privative, and λαμβανω, to take or hold, and to be so named from its smoothness, or from vessels having no handles. Qu.]

A compact variety of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, of fine texture, and usually white and semi-pellucid, but sometimes yellow, red, or gray. It is carved into vases, mantel ornaments, &c. The name is occasionally applied incorrectly to a compact variety of carbonate of lime. *Dana.*

Among *antiquaries* and *artists*, the name *alabaster* is given to varieties both of carbonate of lime and gypsum; the alabaster vessels of the ancients having been formed of both those substances. *P. Cyc.*

A sub-variety of carbonate of lime, found in large masses, formed by the deposition of calcareous particles in caverns of limestone rocks. These concretions have a foliated, fibrous, or granular structure, and are of a pure white color, or more generally they present shades of yellow, red, or brown, in undulating or concentric stripes, or in spots. *Cleaveland.*

Among the *ancients*, alabaster was also the name of a vessel in which odoriferous liquors were kept; so called from the stone of which it was made. Also, the name of a measure, containing ten ounces of wine, or nine of oil. *Encyc. Macquer. Pliny.*

AL'A-BAS-TER, *a.* Made of alabaster, or resembling it. *Addison.*

Alabastrum dendroide; a kind of laminated alabaster, variegated with figures of shrubs and trees, found in the province of Hohonstein. *Encyc.*

AL-A-BAS'TRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or like alabaster.

AL-A-BAS'TRITE, *n.* A vase, box, or other vessel of alabaster, used by the Greeks and Romans for holding perfumes. *Elmes.*

A-LACK', *exclam.* [Per. هلاک *halaka*, perdition, destruction, and *alaksadan*, to perish.]

An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

A-LACK'A-DAY; an exclamation uttered to express regret or sorrow.

A-LAC'RI-OUS, *a.* Cheerful.

A-LAC'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With alacrity; cheerfully.

A-LAC'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Briskness. [*Not used.*]

A-LAC'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *alacritas*, from *alacer*, *alacris.*] Cheerfulness; gayety; sprightliness; more usually, a cheerful readiness or promptitude to do some act; cheerful willingness; as, the soldiers advanced with *alacrity* to meet the enemy.

A-LAD'IN-ISTS, *n. pl.* Free thinkers among the Mohammedans. *Encyc.*

AL'A-LITE, *n.* A bright green variety of pyroxene, in prisms; obtained first near the village of Ala, in Piedmont. *Cleaveland.*

A-LA-MI'RE, (ä-lä-me'rā,) *n.* The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of music. *Johnson.*

AL-A-MŌDE', *adv.* [Fr. *à la mode*, after the fashion.] According to the fashion or prevailing mode. *Whitlock.*

AL-A-MŌDE', *n.* A thin glossy black silk for hoods, scarfs, &c.

A-LA-MORT', *a.* [Fr. *à la mort.*] Depressed; melancholy.

A-LAND', *adv.* At or on land. *Sidney.*

A-LAN'TIN, *n.* An amylaceous or starchy substance extracted from the root of the Angelica archangelica; identical with Inulin.

A'LAR, *a.* [L. *ala*, a wing.] Pertaining to, or having

AL'A-RY, *a.* Of the nature of wings. [wings.

A-LARM', *n.* [Dan. *larm*, noise, bustle, *alarm*; *larme*, to make a noise or bustle, to *alarm*; G. *larm*, *lärmen*, id.; Sw. *larm*, *larma*, id.; Fr. *alarme*, *alarmer*; Sp. *alarma*, *alarmar*; It. *allarme*, *allarmare*; W. *alarm*, a great shout, compounded of *al*, very, most, and *garm*, an outcry. The Welsh gives the true origin and primary signification.]

1. Any sound, outcry, or information, intended to give notice of approaching danger; as, to sound an *alarm.*

2. A summons to arms. *Dryden.*

3. Sudden surprise with fear or terror; as, the fire of the enemy excited an *alarm.*

4. Terror; a sensation excited by an apprehension of danger, from whatever cause; as, we felt an *alarm* at the cry of fire.

5. A mechanical contrivance for awaking persons from sleep, or rousing their attention.

6. In *fencing*, an appeal or challenge. *Encyc.*

A-LARM', *v. t.* To give notice of danger; to rouse to vigilance, and exertions for safety.

2. To call to arms for defense.

3. To surprise with apprehension of danger; to disturb with terror; to fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil.

A-LARM'-BELL, *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger.

A-LARM'-CLOCK, *n.* A clock which can be so set as to ring loudly at a particular hour, to wake from sleep, or excite attention.

A-LARM'ED, *pp.* Notified of sudden danger; surprised with fear; roused to vigilance or activity by apprehension of approaching danger; solicitous at the prospect or expectation of evil. Thus, we are *alarmed* at the approach of danger, or *alarmed* for the safety of friends at sea.

A-LARM'ING, *ppr.* Giving notice of approaching danger; rousing to vigilance; exciting solicitude by a prospect of evil.

A-LARM'ING, *a.* Exciting apprehension; terrifying; awakening a sense of danger; as, an *alarming* message.

A-LARM'ING-LY, *adv.* With alarm; in a manner to excite apprehension.

A-LARM'IST, *n.* One that excites alarm.

A-LARM'-POST, *n.* A place to which troops are to repair in cases of an alarm.

A-LARM'-WATCH, *n.* A watch that can be so set as to strike frequently at a particular hour, to awaken attention.

A-LAR'UM, for ALARM, is a corruption, and is not to be used.

A-LAS', *exclam.* [Dutch, *helaas*; Fr. *hélas.*]

An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil; sometimes followed by *day* or *while*; *alas the day*, like alack a day; or *alas the while.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser*, expressing an unhappy time.

A-LATE', *adv.* Lately. [*Not used.*]

A'LATE, } *a.* [L. *ala*, a wing; *alatus*, winged.]
A'LA-TED, }

In *natural history*, winged; bordered by a membranous or leafy expansion. *Brande.*

AL-A-TER'NUS, *n.* The trivial name of a species of Rhamnus or buckthorn.

ALB, *n.* [L. *albus*, Gr. αλφος, white.]

A tunic or vestment of white linen, reaching to the feet, worn by the Roman Catholic clergy. Also, a Turkish coin, called also an *asper*, value one hundred and twelve mills.

AL'BA-TROSS, *n.* An aquatic fowl, belonging to the order of Anseres. The bill is straight; the upper mandible crooked at the point, and the lower one truncated; the nostrils are oval, open, and but little prominent, and placed on the sides; the wings are pennated, and there are three webbed toes on each foot. The upper part of the body is sometimes white, but usually of a spotted brown, and the belly white. It is of the size of a pelican or larger, very voracious, preying on fish and small water fowls. These fowls are seen in great numbers about the capes of the two continents, and on the north-eastern shores of Asia. They are sometimes called the *great gull.* *Encyc.*

AL-BE'IT. [This is supposed to be a compound of *all*, *be*, and *it*, and is equivalent to *admit*, or *grant it all.*]

Be it so; admit all that; although; notwithstanding.

Whereas ye say, The Lord saith it, *albeit* I have not spoken. — Ez. xiii.

[*This word is nearly antiquated.*]

AL-BES'CENT, *a.* [L. *albesco*, to grow white.]

Becoming white; or rather, whitish; moderately white. *Encyc.*

AL'BI-CŌRE, *n.* [Port. *albacor*; *al* and *bacoro*, a little pig.]

A marine fish, like a tunny, noted for following ships.

AL-BI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making white.

AL-BI-GEN'SES, AL-BI-GEOIS', *n. pl.* A party of reformers, who separated from the church of Rome in the 12th century; so called from the Albigeois, a small territory in France, where they resided. They are sometimes confounded with the *Waldenses*; but they were prior to them in time, differed from them in some of their tenets, and resided in a different part of France. The Roman Catholics made war upon them, and they gradually dwindled, till the Reformation, when the remains of them fell in with the followers of Zuinglius and the Genevan Protestants. *Encyc.*

AL'BIN, *n.* [L. *albus*, white.]

A variety of apophyllite, of an opaque white color, from Aussig, in Bohemia.

AL'BI-NISM, *n.* The state or condition of an albino.

AL-BI'NO, *n.* [L. *albus*, white.]

A white person belonging to a race of blacks. This term was originally applied, by the Portuguese, to the white negroes on the coast of Africa; but is now applied generally to denote individuals of any race of men, characterized by a preternatural whiteness of the skin and hair, and a peculiar redness of the iris and pupil of the eye. *P. Cyc.*

AL-BI'NO-ISM, *n.* The state of an albino. *Partington.*

AL'BI-ON, *n.* An ancient name of England, still used in poetry. It is supposed this name was given to it on account of its white cliffs.

AL'BITE, *n.* A species of mineral, of the feldspar family, of a white color; differing from the common feldspar in containing soda instead of potash. It is a constituent of many varieties of granitic rocks.

AL-BŌ'RA, *n.* A sort of itch, or rather leprosy, terminating without ulceration, but with fetid evacuations in the mouth and nostrils. *Quincy.*

AL-BŌ'RAK, *n.* The white mule on which Mohammed is said to have journeyed from the temple of Jerusalem to heaven.

AL-BŪ-GIN'E-A, *n.* [L.] The partial coat of the eye, formed by the expansion of the tendons of its straight muscles, at their insertion into the *sclerotica* around the *cornea.* It forms the *white* of the eye, so called.

AL-BŪ-GIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *albugo*, the white spot in the eye, from *albus*, white.]

Pertaining to or resembling the white of the eye, or of an egg. *Encyc.*

Albugineous humor; the aqueous humor of the eye. *Encyc. Quincy.*

AL-BŪ'GO, *n.* The white speck in the eye, called the *pin and web*, and also the *film*, *haw*, *dragon*, *pearl*, or *cicatrice.* It is a disease of the eye, occasioned by a white opaque spot growing on the *cornea* and obstructing vision. It is called also *leucoma*, *nebula*, *pannus oculi*, *onyx*, *unguis*, &c. *Quincy. Encyc.*

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AL'BUM, *n.* [L. *albus*, white.]

1. Among *the Romans*, a white table, board, or register, on which the names of public officers and public transactions were entered. *Lat. Dict.*

2. A book, originally blank, in which foreigners or strangers insert autographs of celebrated persons, or in which friends insert pieces as memorials for each other. Also, a book at public places, in which visitors enter their names.

AL-BU'MEN, *n.* [L., from *albus*, white.]

1. The white of an egg.

2. A substance, which forms a constituent part of both the animal fluids and solids, and which exists nearly pure in the white of an egg. A substance, possessing the same or similar properties, occurs as a proximate principle in vegetables.

3. In *botany*, a substance interposed between the embryo and integument of the seed, in some plants. It forms the bulk of the seed in corn, coffee, the cocoa-nut, and the cacao.

AL-BU'MIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of albumen.

AL'BURN, *a.* Auburn. *Encyc.*

AL-BURN'UM, *n.* [L., from *albus*, white.]

The white and softer part of wood, between the inner bark and the hard wood or duramen. In America, it is popularly called the *sap-wood*. This is annually acquiring firmness, and thus becoming hard wood.

AL-CADE', *n.* See ALCAID.

AL'CA-HEST, } *n.* [Ar.] A pretended universal
AL'KA-HEST, } solvent, or menstruum. [See ALKAHEST.]

AL-CA'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who flourished about the forty-fourth Olympiad; or to other poets of the same name, of which three are mentioned; one an Athenian tragic poet, and another a Messenian.

AL-CA'ICS, *n. pl.* Several kinds of verse, so called from Alcæus, their inventor. One kind consists of five feet, a spondee or iambic, an iambic, a long syllable, and two dactyls. *Encyc.*

AL-CAID', *n.* [Sp. *alcayde*; Port. *alcaide*; Ar. قايد *kaidon*, with the prefix *al*, from قاد *kada*, to lead, rule, govern. Hence the *Cadi* of the Turks.]

Among *the Moors, Spaniards*, and *Portuguese*, a governor. In *Portugal*, the chief civil magistrate of a town or city; also, the jurisdiction of certain judges of appeal. In *Spain*, the governor of a castle or fort; also, a jailer. *Span. and Port. Dict.*

AL-CAL'DE, *n.* [Sp.] In *Spain*, a magistrate or judge. This word has been sometimes improperly confounded with *alcaid*. *P. Cyc.*

AL-CA-LIM'E-TER, *n.* See ALKALIMETER.

AL-CAN'NA, *n.* [Arabic.] A plant, a species of Lawsonia; and a powder, prepared from its leaves, used by the Turkish females to give a golden color to the nails and hair. *Infused in water*, it forms a yellow color; with vinegar, it forms a red. In Cairo, it forms an article of commerce. From the berries is extracted an oil, used in medicine. The same as HENNA. *Encyc. Theophrast.*

AL-CA-VA'LA, *n.* In *Spain*, a tax on every transfer of property, real or personal. *Encyc.*

AL-CE'DO, *n.* [L.]

The king-fisher; a genus of birds, of the order of Picæ. The species are numerous. They usually live about rivers, feeding on fish, which they take by darting into the water with surprising velocity. [See HALCYON.]

AL-CHEM'IC, } *a.* Relating to alchemy, or pro-
AL-CHEM'IC-AL, } duced by it.

AL-CHEM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of alchemy.

AL'CHE-MIST, *n.* One who practices alchemy.

AL-CHE-MIST'IC, } *a.* Practicing alchemy, or
AL-CHE-MIST'IC-AL, } relating to it.

AL'CHE-MY, *n.* [It. *alchimia*; Ar. *al*, the, and كيميا *kimia*, secret, hidden, or the occult art, from كمي *kamai*, to hide. This word, according to its derivation, would more properly be spelled *alchimy*. See CHEMISTRY.]

1. The more sublime and difficult parts of chemistry, and chiefly such as relate to the transmutation of metals into gold, the finding a universal remedy for diseases, and an alkahest, or universal solvent, and other things now treated as ridiculous. This pretended science was much cultivated from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, but is now held in contempt.

2. Formerly, a mixed metal used for utensils.

ALC-MA'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Alcman, a lyric poet of the twenty-seventh Olympiad, celebrated for his amorous verses. The Alcmanian *verse* consisted of six anapests or their equivalents, wanting the two last syllables. *Encyc.*

AL'CO, *n.* A quadruped of America, nearly resembling a dog, but mute and melancholy; and this circumstance seems to have given rise to the fable that dogs transported to America become mute. The animal was used for food by the native Americans, and the first Spanish settlers; but it is said to be now extinct. It is known also by the name of *Techichi*. *Clavigero.*

AL'CO-HOL, *n.* [Ar. كحل *kahala*; Heb. Syr. and Eth. כחל, to paint with a preparation of powder of antimony. The Oriental females still practice the painting of the eyebrows with this material. The name was applied to this substance, and afterward to other fine powders, and to highly rectified spirits.]

Pure or highly rectified spirit, obtained from fermented liquors by distillation. It consists of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen. It is extremely light and inflammable, and a powerful stimulant and antiseptic. This is the usual sense of the word; but originally, in Arabic, it signified a fine, impalpable powder, in which sense it is still used. *Encyc.*

AL'CO-HOL-ATE, *n.* A salt in which alcohol appears to take the place of the water of crystallization. *Brande.*

AL-CO-HOL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities. *Med. Rep.*

AL-CO-HOL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of rectifying spirit till it is wholly dephlegmated; or of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder.

AL'CO-HOL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into alcohol; to rectify spirit till it is wholly dephlegmated; also, to reduce a substance to an impalpable powder.

AL-CO-HOL'ME-TER, *n.* An instrument for determining the strength of spirits, with a scale graduated so as to indicate the per-centage of pure alcohol, either by weight or volume. *Ure.*

AL-CO-HOL-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Relating to the alcoholmeter; as, *alcoholmetrical* tables. *Ure.*

AL-CO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Relating to the alcoometer; as, *alcometrical* tables. *Ure.*

AL-CO-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Fr. *alcoomètre*.] An instrument contrived by Gay-Lussac, for determining the strength of spirits, by indicating the per-centage of pure alcohol by volume. *Ure.*

AL'COR, *n.* [Ar.] A small star adjoining to the large bright one in the middle of the tail of Ursa Major. *Encyc.*

AL'CO-RAN. See KORAN and ALKORAN.

AL'COVE, } *n.* [Sp. *alcoba*, composed of *al*, with
AL-COVE', } the Ar. قبب *kabba*, to arch, to construct with an arch, and its derivatives, an arch, a round house; Eng. *cubby*.]

1. A recess, or part of a room, separated by an estrade, or partition of columns, or by other corresponding ornaments; in which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats for company. The bed is sometimes raised two or three steps, with a rail at the foot. These are frequent in Spain. *Encyc.*

2. A recess in a library, or small lateral apartment for books; or a similar recess in a room of any kind.

3. A covered building, or recess, in a garden.

4. A recess in a grove.

AL'CY-ON, *n.* The trivial name of a species of king-fisher. [See HALCYON.]

AL-CY-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Alcyoneæ, (*Alcyonium*,) a group or family of zoophytes, allied to the sponges.

AL'CY-ON-ITE, *n.* [*Supra.*]

A fossil zoophyte, somewhat resembling a fungus. *J. of Science.*

AL-CY-O'NI-UM, *n.* A family of zoophytes, branching somewhat like a plant, and when alive covered with small polyps, shaped like an expanded pink.

AL-DE-BA'RAN, *n.* A star of the first magnitude, situated in the eye of Taurus. It is the bright star in the group of five, called the *Hyades*. *P. Cyc.*

AL'DER, *n.* [L. *alnus*; Fr. *aune, aulne*; Sax. *alr.*]

A tree, usually growing in moist land, and belonging to the genus Alnus. The name is applied also to some species of other genera.

AL'DER; the ancient genitive plural of the Saxon *eal*, all. It was formerly prefixed to adjectives in the superlative; as, *alder-first*, first of all; *alder-best*, best of all; *alder-liefest*, or *alder-lievest*, (from *lief*,) dearest of all. *Tooke.*

AL'DER-MAN, *n.*; *pl.* ALDERMEN. [Sax. *ald*, or *eald*, old, comp. *alder*, older, and *man*; G. *alt*; D. *oud*.]

1. Among our *Saxon ancestors*, a senior or superior. The title was applied to princes, dukes, earls, senators, and presiding magistrates; also to archbishops and bishops, implying superior wisdom or authority. Thus Ethelstan, duke of the East-Anglians, was called *alderman* of all England; and there were aldermen of cities, counties, and castles, who had jurisdiction within their respective districts.

2. In *present usage*, a magistrate or officer of a town corporate, next in rank below the mayor. The number of aldermen is different in different cities. In *London*, the number is twenty-six, one in each ward, and the office is held for life. *Spelman. Cowel. Encyc.*

In *the United States*, the number of aldermen depends on the charters of incorporation. In general, aldermen have the powers of a justice of the peace, and, with the mayor, they constitute the court of the corporation. In most of our cities they are annually elected by the citizens.

AL'DER-MAN-LIKE, *a.* Like an alderman.

AL'DER-MAN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to or like an alderman. *Swift.*

AL'DERN, *a.* Made of alder.

AL'DINE E-DI'TIONS, *n. pl.* A term applied to those editions, chiefly of the classics, which proceeded from the press of Aldus Manutius, of Venice, for the most part in the sixteenth century. The term has been recently applied to certain elegant editions of English works.

ALE, *n.* [Sax. *eala, eale*, or *aloth*; G. *öl*; Sw. *öl*; Dan. *öl*; Ir. *ol*; Qu. Ir. *olam*, to drink.]

1. A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation. It differs from beer in having a smaller proportion of hops, and hence being sweeter, and of a lighter color. It is of different sorts, chiefly *pale* and *brown*: the first, made from malt slightly dried; the second, from malt more considerably dried or roasted. Ale was the common drink of the ancient inhabitants of Europe. It is usually made with barley; but sometimes with wheat, rye, millet, oats, &c. *Encyc.*

2. A merry meeting in English country places, so called from the liquor drank. *Ben Jonson.*

Medicated ales are those which are prepared for medicinal purposes, by an infusion of herbs during fermentation. *Encyc.*

ALE'-BENCH, *n.* A bench in or before an ale-house. *Homilies.*

ALE'-BER-RY, *n.* A beverage, made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread. *Johnson.*

ALE'-BREW-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to brew ale.

ALE'-CON-NER, *n.* [*ale* and *con*, to know or see.]

An officer in London, in former times, whose business was to inspect the measures used in public houses, to prevent frauds in selling liquors. Four of these were chosen annually by the livery-men, in common hall, on midsummer's day. *Act of Parl.*

ALE'-COST, *n.* Costmary, a plant, a species of Tanacetum.

ALE'-FED, *a.* Fed with ale. *Stafford.*

ALE'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where ale is retailed; and hence, a tippling-house.

ALE'-HOUSE-KEEP'ER, *n.* One who keeps an ale-house.

ALE'-KNIGHT, *n.* A pot companion. *Camden.*

ALE'-SHOT, *n.* A reckoning to be paid for ale.

ALE'-SIL-VER, *n.* A duty paid to the lord mayor of London, by the sellers of ale within the city.

ALE'-STAKE, *n.* A stake set as a sign before an ale-house. *Chaucer.*

ALE'-TAST-ER, *n.* An officer, in former times, appointed in every court leet, and sworn, to inspect ale, beer, and bread, and examine the quality and quantity within the precincts of the lordship. *Cowel.*

ALE'-VAT, *n.* A vat in which ale is fermented.

ALE'-WASH-ED, (āle'-wosht,) *a.* Steeped or soaked in ale. *Shak.*

ALE'-WIFE, *n.* A woman who keeps an ale-house.

ALE'WIFE, } *n.* [This word is properly *aloof*, the In-
A'LOOF, } dian name of a fish. See Winthrop on the culture of maize in America, Phil. Trans. No. 142, p. 1065, and Baddam's Memoirs, vol. 2, 131.]

An American fish, belonging to the genus Clupea, and called *Clupea serrata*. It resembles the herring. The established pronunciation is *alewife*, pl. *alewives*.

A-LEC-TO-ROM'A-CHY, *n.* [Gr. αλεκτωρ, a cock, and μαχη, a fight.] Cock-fighting.

A-LEC'TRY-O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. αλεκτρυων, a cock, and μαντεια, divination.]

An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock. The twenty-four letters were traced on the ground, and a grain of corn laid on each; a cock was then permitted to pick up the grains, and the letters under the grains selected, being formed into words, were supposed to foretell the event desired. *Encyc.*

A-LEE', *adv.* [*a*, or *at*, and *lee*. See LEE.]

In *seamen's language*, on the side opposite to the wind, that is, opposite to the side on which it strikes. The helm of a ship is *alee*, when pressed close to the lee side.

Hard alee, or *Luff alee*, is an order to put the helm to the lee side.

Helm's alee; that is, *the helm is alee*, a notice given as an order to the seamen to cause the head-sails to

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shake in the wind, with a view to bring the ship about. *Mar. Dict.*

AL'E-GAR, *n.* [*ale*, and Fr. *aigre*, sour.] Sour ale; the acid of ale; vinegar made of ale.

AL'E-GER, *a.* [Fr. *alégre*; L. *alacer.*] Gay; cheerful; sprightly. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

A-LEGGE', *v. t.* To lighten; to lessen; to assuage. [*Not used.*]

ALE'HOOF, *n.* Ground ivy; so called by our Saxon ancestors as being a chief ingredient in making ale.

A-LEMB'DAR, *n.* In *Turkey*, an officer who bears the green standard of Mohammed, when the sultan appears in public. *Encyc.*

A-LEM'BIC, *n.* [Ar. *al* and انبيق or انبيك *anbikon*, a chemical vessel.]

A chemical vessel used in distillation, usually made of glass or metal. The bottom part, containing the liquor to be distilled, is called the *cucurbit*; the upper part, which receives and condenses the steam, is called the *head*, the beak of which is fitted to the neck of a receiver. The head is more properly the alembic. This vessel is not so generally used now, as the worm-still and retort.

A-LEM'BROTH, *n.* A compound of corrosive sublimate and sal-ammoniac.

A-LENGTH', *adv.* [*a* and *length.*]

At full length; along; stretched at full length. *Chaucer.*

A-LEP'I-DŌTE, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and λεπις, a scale.]

Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.

A-LERT', *a.* [Fr. *alerte*; Sp. *alerto*, vigilant, watchful, *estar alerta*, to be on the watch.]

1. Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance. Hence the military phrase, *upon the alert*, upon the watch, guarding against surprise or danger.

2. Brisk; nimble; moving with celerity. *Spectator.*

A-LERT'NESS, *n.* Briskness; nimbleness; sprightliness; levity. *Addison.*

AL-EU'RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. αλευρον, meal, and μαντεια, divination.]

A kind of divination by meal, used by the ancients. *Encyc.*

A-LEŪ'TIAN, } *a.* Designating certain isles in the
A-LEŪ'TIC, } Pacific Ocean, eastward of Kamschatka, extended north-eastward toward America. The word is formed from *aleut*, which, in the language of these parts, is a bald rock. *Tooke.*

A-LEW', *n.* Shouting; same as HALLOO. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AL-EX-AN'DER, *n.* The name of a plant of the genus Smyrnium. *Muhlenberg.*

AL-EX-AN'DER'S FOOT, *n.* The name of a plant.

AL-EX-AN'DRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Alexandria. There are many cities of this name, in various parts of the earth. The term is often applied as an attribute, or used as a noun, for one who professed or taught the sciences in the school of Alexandria, in Egypt; a place highly celebrated for its literature and magnificence, and whose library, it is said, consisted of 700,000 volumes. The Persians and Turks write for Alexander, *Scander* or *Sconder*; and for Alexandria, *Scanderona*; hence Scanderoon, a seaport in Syria.

AL-EX-AN'DRINE, } *n.* A kind of verse, consisting
AL-EX-AN'DRI-AN, } of twelve syllables, or of twelve and thirteen alternately; so called from a poem written in French on the life of Alexander. This species of verse is peculiar to modern poetry, but well adapted to epic poems. The Alexandrine in English consists of twelve syllables, and is less used than this kind of verse is among the French, whose tragedies are generally composed of Alexandrines. *Pope. Dryden.*

A-LEX-I-PHARM'IC, *a.* [Gr. αλεξω, to expel, and φαρμακον, poison.]

Expelling or resisting poison; antidotal: also, sudorific; that has the quality of expelling poison or infection by sweat.

A-LEX-I-PHARM'IC, *n.* A medicine that is intended to obviate the effects of poison; an antidote to poison or infection. In the latter sense, applied to remedies in malignant fevers. By the Greeks, the word was used for an amulet. *Quincy. Encyc.*

A-LEX-I-TER'IC, } *a.* [Gr. αλεξω, to expel, and
A-LEX-I-TE'RI-AL, } δηλητηριον, poison.]

Resisting poison; obviating the effects of venom.

A-LEX-I-TER'IC, *n.* A medicine to resist the effects of poison, or the bite of venomous animals; nearly synonymous with *alexipharmic*. Used also by the Greeks for an amulet. *Quincy. Encyc.*

AL'GA, *n.* [L.] Sea-weed.

AL'GÆ, *n. pl.* [L.] A tribe of submersed or subaqueous plants, including the sea-weeds, (*Fucus*,) and the lavers, (*Ulva*,) growing in salt water, and the fresh-water confervas.

AL'GA-ROT, } *n.* The name of an emetic powder,
AL'GA-ROTH, } a compound of the sesquoxyd and sesquichlorid of antimony, obtained by pouring water into a solution of the sesquichlorid of that metal. It is either an Arabic term, or from the name of the inventor, Algarotti, a physician of Verona. *Ure. Quincy. Encyc.*

AL'GATES, *adv.* [Sax. *algeats*; *all* and *geat*, a gait, a way.]

By all means; on any terms. [*Obs.*]

AL'GE-BRA, *n.* [Ar. *al* and جبر, *gabron*, the reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, from the verb, which signifies to consolidate; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. גבר, to be strong.]

The science of quantity in general, or universal arithmetic. Algebra is a general method of computation, in which signs and symbols, which are commonly the letters of the alphabet, are made to represent numbers and quantities. It takes an unknown quantity sought, as if granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds till the quantity supposed is discovered, by some other known quantity to which it is equal.

This science was of Oriental discovery; but whether among the Arabians or Indians, is uncertain.

AL-GE-BRA'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to algebra; con-
AL-GE-BRA'IC-AL, } taining an operation of algebra, or deduced from such operation.

Algebraic curve; a figure whose intercepted diameters bear always the same proportion to their respective ordinates. *Bailey.*

AL-GE-BRA'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By algebraic process.

AL-GE-BRA'IST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of algebra.

AL'GE-BRA-IZE, *v. t.* To perform by algebra, or reduce to algebraic form.

AL'GEN-EB, *n.* A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the right side of Perseus. *Encyc.*

AL-GE-RYNE', *n.* [from *Algiers.*] A native of Algiers, a city and a country on the north coast of Africa.

AL-GE-RYNE', *a.* Belonging to Algiers.

AL'GID, *a.* [L. *algidus.*]

Cold. [*Not used.*]

AL-GID'I-TY, } *n.* Chilliness, coldness.
AL'GID-NESS, }

AL-GIF'IC, *a.* Producing cold.

AL'GOL, *n.* A fixed star, in Medusa's head, in the constellation Perseus, remarkable for its periodic variation in brightness.

AL'GOR, *n.* [L.] Among *physicians*, an unusual coldness in any part of the body.

AL'GO-RITHM, } *n.* An Arabic term, signifying nu-
AL'GO-RISM, } merical computation, or the six operations of arithmetic. *Johnson. Encyc.*

Also, the common rules of computation in any branch of analysis; as, the *algorithm* of the differential calculus. *Barlow. Brande.*

AL'GOUS, *a.* [L. *alga*, sea-weed.]

Pertaining to sea-weed; abounding with, or like sea-weed.

AL-GUA-ZIL', *n.* An inferior officer of justice in Spain; a constable.

AL-HEN'NA, *n.* See ALKENNA and HENNA.

A'LI-AS, [L.] Otherwise; as in this example, "Simson, *alias* Smith;" a word used in judicial proceedings to connect the different names by which a person is called, who attempts to conceal his true name, and pass under a fictitious one.

A'LI-AS, *n.* A second writ, or execution, issued when the first has failed to enforce the judgment.

AL'I-BI, *n.* [L.] Elsewhere; in another place; a *law* term. When a person is charged with an offense, and he proves that he could not have committed it, because he was, at the time, *in another place*, he is said to prove an *alibi*. The part of a plea or allegation, which avers the party to have been in another place, is also called an *alibi*.

AL'I-BLE, *a.* Nutritive, or that may be nourished.

AL'I-DADE, *n.* [from the Arabic.] A name for the index of a graduated instrument, (such as a quadrant,) carrying the sights or telescope, and showing the degrees cut off on the arc of the instrument. *Hutton.*

AL'IEN, (āl'yen,) *a.* [L. *alienus*, from *alius*, another; Ir. *aile, eile, oile*, another; W. *all*, other, and *ail*, second; Arm. *eel, all, oguile*; Corn. *gele*; Gr. αλλος. Hence, L. *alieno*, to alienate; *alter*, another; whence Fr. *alterer*, to alter; L. *alterno*, to alter, to alternate, and *altercor, altercor*, to altercate. Eth. ከለአ *kalea*, to alter, to change; whence *alius*, another, the second; the first letter being lost, except in the Cornish and Armoric, as it is in *all*. See Class Gl. No. 36, and Ludolf, 387.]

1. Foreign; not belonging to the same country, land, or government.

2. Belonging to one who is not a citizen.

3. Estranged; foreign; not allied; adverse to; as, principles *alien* from our religion.

AL'IEN, (āl'yen,) *n.* A foreigner; one born in, or belonging to, another country; one who is not a denizen, or entitled to the privileges of a citizen.

2. In *Scripture*, one who is a stranger to the church of Christ, or to the covenant of grace.

At that time, ye were without Christ, being *aliens* from the commonwealth of Israel. — Eph. ii.

In France, a child born of residents who are not citizens is an *alien*. In Great Britain, the children of aliens born in that country are mostly natural born subjects; and the children of British subjects, owing allegiance to the crown of England, though born in other countries, are natural subjects, and entitled to the privileges of resident citizens. *Blackstone.*

Alien duty; a tax upon goods imported by aliens, beyond the duty on the like goods imported by citizens; a discriminating duty on the tunnage of ships belonging to aliens, or any extra duties imposed by laws or edicts on aliens.

AL-IEN-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being alienated or transferred.

The *alienability* of the domain. *Burke.*

AL'IEN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be sold or transferred to another; as, land is *alienable* according to the laws of the state.

AL'IEN-AGE, *n.* The state of being an alien.

Why restore estates forfeitable on account of *alienage*? *Story.*

AL'IEN-ATE, (āl'yen-āte,) *v. t.* [L. *alieno.*]

1. To transfer title, property, or right to another; as, to *alienate* lands, or sovereignty.

2. To estrange; to withdraw, as the affections; to make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted; with *from*; as, to *alienate* the heart or affections; to *alienate* a man *from* the friends of his youth.

3. To apply to a wrong use.

They shall not *alienate* the first fruits of the land. — Ezek. xlviii.

AL'IEN-ATE, *a.* [L. *alienatus.*]

Estranged; withdrawn from; stranger to; with *from.*

O *alienate from* God, O spirit accurst. *Milton.*
The Whigs were *alienate from* truth. *Swift.*

AL'IEN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Estranged; withdrawn; transferred to another.

AL'IEN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Estranging; transferring to another.

AL-IEN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *alienatio.*]

1. A transfer of title, or a legal conveyance of property to another.

2. The state of being alienated.

3. A withdrawing or estrangement, as of the heart or affections.

4. Delirium; derangement of mental faculties; insanity. *Hooker.*

Alienation-office, in Great Britain, is an office to which all writs of covenant and entry, on which fines are levied and recoveries suffered, are carried, to have fines for alienation set and paid thereon. *Encyc.*

AL'IEN-Ā-TOR, *n.* One that alienates or transfers property. *Warton.*

AL-IENE', (āle-yēen',) *v. t.* [L. *alieno.*]

1. To transfer title or property to another; to sell.

Nor could he *aliene* the estate even with the consent of the lord. *Blackstone.*

2. To estrange; to make averse or indifferent; to turn the affections from.

The prince was *aliened* from all thoughts of the marriage. *Clarendon.*

In this sense, it is more common to use *alienate.*

AL-IEN-ĒE', *n.* One to whom the title of property is transferred.

If the *alienee* enters and keeps possession. *Blackstone.*

AL'IEN-ISM, (āl'yen-izm,) *n.* The state of being an alien.

The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of *alienism*. *Kent.*

A-LIFE', *adv.* [*a*, or *on*, and *life.*]

On my life. *Shak.*

A-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *fero*, to bear.]

Having wings.

AL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *forma*, shape.]

In *anatomy*, a term synonymous with *pterygoid*; applied to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, and to the pterygoid muscles, which arise from that process.

A-LIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *gero*, to carry.]

Having wings.

A-LIGHT', *v. i.* [Sax. *alihtan, gelihtan, lihtan.* See LIGHT.]

1. To get down or descend, as from on horseback or from a carriage.

2. To descend and settle; as, a flying bird *alights* on a tree.

3. To fall or descend and lodge; as, snow *alights* on a roof.

A-LIGN', (a-līne',) *v. t.* [Fr. *aligner.*]

1. To adjust to a line; to lay out or regulate by a line.

2. *v. i.* To form in line, as troops.

A-LIGN'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *alignement.*]

The act of adjusting to a line; the state of being so adjusted; the line of adjustment.

A-LIKE', *a.* [Sax. *gelic.* See LIKE.]

Having resemblance or similitude; similar.

The darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee. — Ps. xlii.

[*This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies.*]

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A-LIKE', *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree; as, we are all *alike* concerned in religion.

He fashioneth their hearts *alike*. — Ps. xxxiii.

A-LIKE'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having the same mind; but LIKE-MINDED is more generally used.

AL'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *alimentum*, from *alo*, to feed; Ir. *alaim*, *ailim*, *olaim*, to feed or nurse.]

That which nourishes; food; nutriment; any thing which feeds or adds to a substance, animal or vegetable, in natural growth.

AL-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Supplying food; that has the quality of nourishing; that furnishes the materials for natural growth; as, chyle is *alimental*; *alimental* sap.

AL-I-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* So as to serve for nourishment or food.

AL-I-MENT'A-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of supplying nutriment.

AL-I-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing; as, *alimentary* particles.

The *alimentary canal*, in animal bodies, is the great duct or intestine, by which aliments are conveyed through the body, and the useless parts evacuated.

Alimentary law, among *the Romans*, was a law which obliged children to support their parents. *Encyc.*

Obligation of aliment, in *Scots law*, is the natural obligation of parents to provide for their children. *Encyc.*

AL-I-MEN'TA'TION, *n.* The act or power of affording nutriment.

2. The state of being nourished. *Johnson. Bacon.*

AL-I-MENT'IVE-NESS, *n.* A word invented by phrenologists, to denote the organ which communicates the pleasure that arises from eating and drinking.

AL-I-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* [See ALIMONY.] Nourishing; affording food. [*Little used.*]

AL'I-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *alimonia*, of *alo*, to feed. See ALIMENT.]

An allowance made for the support of a woman, legally separated from her husband. The sum is fixed by the proper judge, and granted out of the husband's estate. *Blackstone.*

AL'I-OTH, *n.* A star on the tail of the Great Bear, much used in finding the latitude.

AL'I-PED, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *pes*, foot.]

Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing.

AL'I-PED, *n.* [*Supra.*]

An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, and thus serve for wings; a cheiropter; as the bat. *Dumeril.*

AL'I-QUANT, *a.* [L. *aliquantum*, a little.]

In *arithmetic*, an aliquant number, or part, is that which does not measure another number without a remainder. Thus 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16, for 3 times 5 is 15, leaving a remainder 1.

AL'I-QUOT, *a.* [L.]

An aliquot part of a number or quantity is one which will measure it without a remainder. Thus 5 is the *aliquot* part of 15.

AL'ISH, *a.* [from *ale*.]

Like ale; having the qualities of ale. *Mortimer.*

AL'I-TRUNK, *n.* [L. *ala*, a wing, and *trunk*.]

The segment of the body of an insect to which the wings are attached. *Kirby.*

A-LIVE', *a.* [Sax. *gelifian*, to live, from *lifian*, to live. See LIFE.]

1. Having life, in opposition to *dead*; living; being in a state in which the organs perform their functions, and the fluids move, whether in animals or vegetables; as, the man or plant is *alive*.

2. In a state of action; unextinguished; undestroyed; unexpired; in force or operation; as, keep the process *alive*.

3. Cheerful; sprightly; lively; full of alacrity; as, the company were all *alive*.

4. Susceptible; easily impressed; having lively feelings, as when the mind is solicitous about some event; as, one is *alive* to whatever is interesting to a friend.

5. Exhibiting motion or moving bodies in great numbers; as, the city was all *alive*, when the general entered.

6. In *a scriptural sense*, regenerated; born again.

For this my son was dead, and is *alive*. — Luke xv.

[*This adjective always follows the noun which it qualifies.*]

A-LIZ'A-RYNE, *n.* [from *alizari*, the commercial name of madder, in the Levant.]

A peculiar coloring principle, obtained from madder. *Brande.*

AL'KA-HEST, *n.* [Arab.]

A universal solvent; a menstruum capable of dissolving all bodies, which Paracelsus and Van Helmont pretended they possessed. This pretense no longer imposes on the credulity of any man.

The word is sometimes used for fixed salts volatilized. *Encyc.*

AL-KA-HEST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the alkahest.

AL-KA-LES'CEN-CY, *n.* [See ALKALI.]

A tendency to become alkaline; or a tendency to the properties of an alkali; or the state of a substance in which alkaline properties begin to be developed, or to be predominant. *Ure.*

AL-KA-LES'CENT, *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.

AL'KA-LI, (-lī *or* -le,) *n.*; *pl.* ALKALIES. [Ar. قلي *kali*, with the common prefix, the plant called *glasswort*, from its use in the manufacture of glass; or the ashes of the plant, which seems to be its primitive sense, for the verb signifies *to fry*.]

A salifiable base, having in a greater or less degree a peculiar acrid taste, the power of changing blue vegetable colors to a green, and the color of turmeric and rhubarb to a brown. Some chemists comprehend all salifiable bases under this name.

AL'KA-LI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be alkalified, or converted into an alkali.

AL'KA-LI-FI-ED, *pp.* Converted into alkali.

AL'KA-LI-FY, *v. t.* To form, or to convert into an alkali.

AL'KA-LI-FY, *v. i.* To become an alkali.

AL-KA-LIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [*alkali*, and γενναω, to generate.]

Producing or generating alkali.

AL-KA-LIM'E-TER, *n.* [*alkali*, and Gr. μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity of alkali in potash and soda. *Ure.*

AL-KA-LIM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of ascertaining the strength of alkalies. *McCulloch.*

AL'KA-LINE, (-ine *or* -in,) *a.* Having the properties of alkali.

AL-KA-LIN'I-TY, *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali. *Thomson.*

AL-KĀ'LI-OUS, *a.* Having the properties of alkali.

AL'KA-LI-ZATE, *a.* Alkaline; impregnated with alkali. [*Obs.*] *Boyle. Newton.*

AL-KA-LI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.

AL'KA-LIZE, *v. t.* [and formerly ALKALIZATE.]

To make alkaline; to communicate the properties of an alkali to, by mixture.

AL'KA-LOID, *n.* A salifiable base formed and existing in some vegetables as a proximate principle, and having only in a slight degree the peculiar properties of an alkali. The alkaloids are numerous. All, which have been accurately analyzed, are composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and their differences, in comparison with each other, depend upon a variation in the proportions of their component elements.

AL'KA-NET, *n.* A plant; a species of anchusa. The root is used to impart a deep red color to oily substances, ointments, plasters, &c. *Encyc.*

2. A reddish-purple dye, obtained from the root of the plant. *Brande.*

AL-KE-KEN'GI, *n.* The winter cherry, a species of Physalis. The plant bears a near resemblance to solanum, or nightshade. The berry is medicinal. *Chambers.*

AL-KEN'NA, } *n.* A species of Lawsonia. The pul-
AL-HEN'NA, } verized leaves of this plant are much used by the Eastern nations for staining their nails yellow. The powder, being wet, forms a paste, which is bound on the nails for a night, and the color thus given will last several weeks. The same as *kenna*. *Encyc.*

AL-KERM'ĒS, *n.* [Arab. See KERMES.]

In *pharmacy*, a compound cordial, in the form of a confection, deriving its name from the kermes berries, its principal ingredient. Its other ingredients are said to be pippin-cider, rose-water, sugar, ambergris, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold. *Quincy. Chambers. Encyc.*

AL-KER'VA, *n.* An Arabic name of the Palma Christi. *Quincy.*

AL'KO-RAN, *n.* [Arab. *al*, the, and *koran*, book. The Book, by way of eminence, as we say the *Bible*. See KORAN. It is pronounced, I believe, by Orientalists, *alkorawn*.]

The book which contains the Mohammedan doctrines of faith and practice. It was written by Mohammed, in the dialect of the Koreish, which is the purest Arabic; but the Arabian language has suffered such changes since it was written, that the language of the Koran is not now intelligible to the Arabians themselves, without being learned like other dead languages. *Niebuhr. Encyc.*

AL'KO-RAN, } *n.* In *Eastern architecture*, the name
AL'CO-RAN, } of high, slender towers, attached to mosques, in which the priests, at stated times, recite aloud prayers from the Koran. *Gwilt.*

AL'KO-RAN-IST, *n.* One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alkoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tartars, admit a multitude of traditions.

ALL, (awl,) *a.* [Sax. *eal*; Dan. *al*; G. *all*; Sw. *all*; W. *oll* or *holl*; Arm. *oll*; Ir. *uile*; Gr. ὁλος; Shemitic כל, from כלה, *calah*, to be ended or completed, to perfect. The Welsh retains the first radical letter. This is radically the same word as *heal*; for in Sw. *hel*, and in Dan. *hele*, signify *all*, and these words are from the root of *heal*. See CALL, HEAL, and WHOLE.]

1. Every one, or the whole number of particulars.

2. The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree; as, *all* the wheat; *all* the land; *all* the year; *all* the strength. This word signifies, then, the whole or entire thing, or all the parts or particulars which compose it. It always *precedes* the definitive adjectives *the*, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our*, *your*, *their*; as, *all* the cattle; *all* my labor; *all* thy goods; *all* his wealth; *all* our families; *all* your citizens; *all* their property.

This word, not only in popular language, but in the Scriptures, often signifies, indefinitely, a large portion or number, or a great part. Thus, *all* the cattle in Egypt died, *all* Judea and *all* the region round about Jordan, *all* men held John as a prophet, are not to be understood in a literal sense, but as including a large part or very great numbers.

This word is prefixed to many other words to enlarge their signification; as, *already*, *always*, *all-prevailing*.

ALL, *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely; as, *all* along; *all* bedewed; *all* over; my friend is *all* for amusement; I love my father *all*. In the ancient phrases, *all* too dear, *all* so long, this word retains its appropriate sense; as, "He thought them sixpence *all* too dear," that is, he thought them too dear by the sum of sixpence. In the sense of *although*, as, "*all* were it as the rest," and in the sense of *just*, or *at the moment*, as, "*all* as his straying flock he fed," it is obsolete, or restricted to poetry.

It is all one, is a phrase equivalent to *the same thing in effect*; that is, it is *wholly* the same thing.

All the better, is equivalent to *wholly* the better; that is, better by the whole difference.

ALL, *n.* The whole number; as, *all* have not the same disposition; that is, all men.

2. The whole; the entire thing; the aggregate amount; as, our *all* is at stake.

And Laban said, *All* that thou seest is mine. — Gen. xxxi.

This adjective is much used as a noun, and applied to persons or things

All in all, is a phrase which signifies, *all* things to a person, or every thing desired.

Thou shalt be *all in all*, and I in thee,
Forever. *Milton.*

When the words *and all* close an enumeration of particulars, the word *all* is either intensive, or is added as a general term to express what is not enumerated; as, a tree fell, nest, eagles, *and all*. *L'Estrange.*

At all, is a phrase much used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences. *He has no ambition at all*; that is, *not in the least degree*. Has he any property *at all*?

All and some, in Spenser, Mason interprets, *one and all*. But from Lye's Saxon Dictionary, it appears that the phrase is a corruption of the Sax. *ealle at somne*, all together, all at once, from *somne*, together, at once. [See *Lye*, under *Somne*.]

All in the wind, in seamen's language, is a phrase denoting that the sails are parallel with the course of the wind, so as to shake. *Mar. Dict.*

All is well, is a watchman's phrase, expressing a state of safety.

All, in composition, enlarges the meaning, or adds force to a word; and it is generally more emphatical than *most*. In some instances, *all* is incorporated into words, as in *almighty*, *already*, *always*; but in most instances, it is an adjective prefixed to other words, but separated by a hyphen.

ALL-A-BAN'DON-ED, *a.* Abandoned by all. *Skelton.*

ALL-AB-HOR'RED, *a.* Detested by all. *Shak.*

ALL-AB-SORB'ING, *a.* Engrossing; that drowns or supersedes all other considerations.

ALL-AC-COM'PLISH-ED, *a.* Fully accomplished; whose education is highly finished or complete.

ALL-AD-MIR'ING, *a.* Wholly admiring. *Shak.*

ALL-AD-VIS'ED, *a.* Advised by all. *Warburton.*

ALL-A-MORT'. [See ALAMORT.]

ALL-AP-PRŌV'ED, *a.* Approved by all. *More.*

ALL-A-TŌN'ING, *a.* Atoning for all; making complete atonement. *Dryden.*

ALL-BEAR'ING, *a.* Producing every thing; omniparous. *Marston.*

ALL-BEAU'TE-OUS, *a.* Perfectly beautiful. *Pope.*

ALL-BE-HŌLD'ING, *a.* Beholding or seeing all things. *Drayton.*

ALL-BLAST'ING, *a.* Blasting all; defaming or destroying all. *Marston.*

ALL-BOUN'TE-OUS, } *a.* Perfectly bountiful; of in-
ALL-BOUN'TI-FUL, } finite bounty.

ALL-CHANG'ING, *a.* Perpetually changing. *Shak.*

ALL-CHEER'ING, *a.* That cheers all; that gives gayety or cheerfulness to all. *Shak.*

ALL-COM-MAND'ING, *a.* Having command or sovereignty over all. *Raleigh.*

ALL-COM-PLY'ING, *a.* Complying in every respect. *More.*

ALL-COM-PŌS'ING, *a.* That makes all tranquil or peaceful. *Crashaw.*

ALL-COM-PRE-HEND'ING, *a.* Comprehending all things.

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ALL-COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* Comprehending all things. *Glanville.*

ALL-CON-CEAL'ING, *a.* Hiding or concealing all. *Spenser.*

ALL-CON'QUER-ING, (-konk'er-,) *a.* That subdues all. *Milton.*

ALL-CON'SCIOUS, *a.* Conscious of all; all-knowing.

ALL-CON-STRAIN'ING, *a.* Constraining all. *Drayton.*

ALL-CON-SŪM'ING, *a.* That consumes or devours all. *Pope.*

ALL-CON-TRŌLL'ING, *a.* Controlling all. *Everett.*

ALL-DAR'ING, *a.* Daring to attempt every thing. *Jonson.*

ALL-DE-SIGN'ING, *a.* Designing all things.

ALL-DE-STROY'ING, *a.* Destroying every thing. *Fanshaw.*

ALL-DEV'AS-TĀ-TING, *a.* Wasting every thing.

ALL-DE-VOUR'ING, *a.* Eating or consuming all. *Pope.*

ALL-DIM'MING, *a.* Obscuring every thing. *Marston.*

ALL-DI-RECT'ING, *a.* Directing all; governing all things.

ALL-DIS-CERN'ING, *a.* Discerning every thing.

ALL-DIS-CŌV'ER-ING, *a.* Discovering or disclosing every thing. *More.*

ALL-DIS-GRĀ'CED, *a.* Completely disgraced. *Shak.*

ALL-DIS-PENS'ING, *a.* Dispensing all things; affording dispensation or permission. *Milton.*

ALL-DI-VINE', *a.* Supremely excellent. *Howell.*

ALL-DI-VIN'ING, *a.* Foretelling all things. *Fanshaw.*

ALL-DREAD'ED, *a.* Dreaded by all. *Shak.*

ALL-EF-FI-CA'CIOUS, *a.* Having all efficacy. *Everett.*

ALL-EF-FI''CIENT, *a.* Of perfect or unlimited efficacy or efficiency.

ALL-EL'O-QUENT, *a.* Eloquent in the highest degree. *Pope.*

ALL-EM-BRA'CING, *a.* Embracing all things. *Crashaw.*

ALL-END'ING, *a.* Putting an end to all things. *Shak.*

ALL-EN-LIGHT'EN-ING, *a.* Enlightening all things. *Cotton.*

ALL-EN-RAG'ED, *a.* Highly enraged. *Hall.*

ALL-ES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* Wholly essential. *Everett.*

ALL-FLAM'ING, *a.* Flaming in all directions. *Beaumont.*

ALL-FOOLS'-DAY, *n.* The first of April.

ALL-FOR-GIV'ING, *a.* Forgiving or pardoning all. *Dryden.*

ALL-FŌURS', *n.* [*all* and *four.*]
A game at cards, played by two or four persons; so called from the four chances of which it consists, viz. High, Low, Jack, and the Game.
To go on all fours, is to move or walk on four legs, or on the two legs and two arms.

ALL-GIV'ER, *n.* The giver of all things. *Milton.*

ALL-GLŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Glorious to the full extent.

ALL-GOOD', *a.* Completely good. *Dryden.*

ALL-GOOD', *n.* The popular name of the plant Good-Henry, or English Mercury, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.*

ALL-GRA'CIOUS, *a.* Perfectly gracious.

ALL-GUID'ING, *a.* Guiding or conducting all things. *Sandys.*

ALL-HAIL', *excl.* [*all* and Sax. *hæl*, health.]
All health; a phrase of salutation, expressing a wish of *all health*, or safety, to the person addressed.

ALL-HAL'LOW, } *n.* All-Saints-day, the first of
ALL-HAL'LOWS, } November; a feast dedicated to all the saints in general. [*Colloquial.*]

ALL-HAL'LOW-TIDE, *n.* [*Tid*, in Sax., is *time.*]
The time near All-Saints, or November first.

ALL-HAP'PY, *a.* Completely happy.

ALL-HEAL', *n.* The popular name of several plants.

ALL-HEAL'ING, *a.* Healing all things. *Selden.*

ALL-HELP'ING, *a.* Assisting all. *Selden.*

ALL-HID'ING, *a.* Concealing all things. *Shak.*

ALL-HOL'LOW, *adv.* Entirely; completely; as, to beat any one *all-hollow.*

ALL-HŌ'LY, *a.* Completely, perfectly holy.

ALL-HON'OR-ED, (-on'ord,) *a.* Honored by all.

ALL-HURT'ING, *a.* Hurting all things. *Shak.*

ALL-I'DOL-IZ-ING, *a.* Worshiping every thing. *Crashaw.*

ALL-IL-LŪ'MIN-Ā-TING, *a.* Enlightening every thing.

ALL-IM'I-TA-TING, *a.* Imitating every thing. *More.*

ALL-IM-POR'TANT, *a.* Important above all things; extremely important. *Everett.*

ALL-IM-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Impressive to the utmost extent.

ALL-IN-FORM'ING, *a.* Actuating all by vital powers. *Sandys.*

ALL-IN'TER-EST-ING, *a.* Interesting in the highest degree.

ALL-IN-TER'PRET-ING, *a.* Explaining all things. *Milton.*

ALL-JUDG'ING, *a.* Judging all; possessing the sovereign right of judging. *Rowe.*

ALL-JUST', *a.* Perfectly just.

ALL-KIND', *a.* Perfectly kind or benevolent.

ALL-KNŌW'ING, *a.* Having all knowledge; omniscient. *Atterbury.*

ALL-LI'CENS-ED, *a.* Licensed to every thing. *Shak.*

ALL-LŌV'ING, *a.* Of infinite love. *More.*

ALL-MĀK'ING, *a.* Making or creating all; omnific. *Dryden.*

ALL-MA-TŪR'ING, *a* Maturing all things. *Dryden.*

ALL-MER'CI-FUL, *a.* Of perfect mercy or compassion.

ALL-MUR'DER-ING, *a.* Killing or destroying every thing. *Fanshaw.*

ALL-O-BE'DI-ENT, *a.* Entirely obedient. *Crashaw.*

ALL-O-BEY'ING, *a.* [See OBEY.] Receiving obedience from all. *Shak.*

ALL-OB-LIV'I-OUS, *a.* Causing total oblivion. *Shak.*

ALL-OB-SCŪR'ING, *a.* Obscuring every thing. *King.*

ALL-PĀ'TIENT, *a.* Enduring every thing without murmurs. *Mitford.*

ALL-PEN'E-TRĀ-TING, *a.* Penetrating every thing. *Stafford.*

ALL-PER'FECT, *a.* Completely perfect; having all perfection.

ALL-PER'FECT-NESS, *n.* The perfection of the whole; entire perfection. *More.*

ALL-PER-VĀD'ING, *a.* Pervading every place. *Allen.*

ALL-PIER'CING, *a.* Piercing every thing. *Marston.*

ALL-PŌ'TENT, *a.* Having all power. *Irving.*

ALL-POW'ER-FUL, *a.* Almighty; omnipotent. *Swift.*

ALL-PRĀIS'ED, *a.* Praised by all. *Shak.*

ALL-PRES'ENT, *a.* Omnipresent.

ALL-PRO-TECT'ING, *a.* Furnishing complete protection.

ALL-RŪL'ING, *a.* Governing all things. *Milton.*

ALL-SA-GĀ'CIOUS, *a.* Having all sagacity; of perfect discernment.

ALL-SAINTS'-DAY, *n.* The first day of November, called, also, *All-hallows*; a feast in honor of all the saints.

ALL-SANC'TI-FY-ING, *a.* Sanctifying the whole. *West.*

ALL-SĀV'ING, *a.* Saving all. *Selden.*

ALL-SEARCH'ING, (-serch'ing,) *a.* Pervading and searching every thing. *South.*

ALL-SĒE'ING, *a.* Seeing every thing. *Dryden.*

ALL-SĒER', *n.* One that sees every thing. *Shak.*

ALL-SHĀK'ING, *a.* Shaking all things. *Shak.*

ALL-SHROUD'ING, *a.* Shrouding; covering all things.

ALL-SHUN'NED, *a.* Shunned by all. *Shak.*

ALL-SŌULS'-DAY, *n.* The second day of November; a feast or solemnity held by the Roman Catholic church, to supplicate for the souls of the faithful deceased.

ALL'SPICE, *n.* The berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies; a spice of a mildly pungent taste, and agreeably aromatic. It has been supposed to combine the flavor of cinnamon, nutmegs, and cloves; and hence the name. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

ALL-SUB-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Wholly submissive.

ALL-SUF-FI''CIEN-CY, *n.* Complete or infinite ability. *Hall.*

ALL-SUF-FI''CIENT, *a.* Sufficient to every thing; infinitely able. *Hooker.*

ALL-SUF-FI''CIENT, *n.* The all-sufficient Being; God. *Whitlock.*

ALL-SUR-ROUND'ING, *a.* Encompassing the whole.

ALL-SUR-VEY'ING, (-sur-vā'ing,) *a.* [See SURVEY.] Surveying every thing. *Sandys.*

ALL-SUS-TAIN'ING, *a.* Upholding all things. *Beaumont.*

ALL-TELL'ING, *a.* Telling or divulging every thing. *Shak.*

ALL-TRI'UMPH-ING, *a.* Triumphant every where or over all. *Jonson.*

ALL-WATCH'ED, *a.* Watched throughout. *Shak.*

ALL-WISE', *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom. *South.*

ALL-WIT'TED, *a.* Having all kinds of wit. *Jonson.*

ALL-WŌR'SHIP-ED, (-wur'shipt,) *a.* Worshiped or adored by all. *Milton.*

ALL-WŌR'THY, *a.* Of infinite worth; of the highest worth.

AL'LA-GITE, *n.* An impure, brownish variety of manganese spar. *Dana.*

AL'LAH, *n* The Arabic name of the Supreme Being.

AL'LAN-ITE, *n.* An ore of the metals cerium and lanthanum, having a pitch-black or brownish color. It was first discovered, as a species, by Mr. Allan, of Edinburgh. *Dana.*

AL-LAN-TŌ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or contained in the allantois.

AL-LAN-TŌ'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid of animal origin, found in the liquor of the allantois of the fetal calf. [See ALLANTOIS.] This is the same acid which was formerly called *amniotic acid.*

AL-LAN-TOIS', } *n.* [Gr. ἀλλας, a sausage, and
AL-LAN-TOID', } εἰδος, form.]
A thin membrane, situated between the chorion and amnion in quadrupeds, and forming one of the membranes which invest the fetus in those animals. *Ed. Encyc.*

AL'LA-TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *allatro.*]
To bark, as a dog. [*Not used.*] *Stubbes.*

AL-LAY', *v. t.* [Sax. *alecgan*, *alegan*, to lay, to set, to depress, *lecgan*, to lay, to cast or strike down; G. *legen*, D. *leggen*, to lay; Gr. λεγω. The Fr. *allier*, to alloy, Sp. *ligar*, seems to be directly from the L. *ligo*, to bind; but this may be the same word differently applied, that is, to set, to fix, to make fast, to unite. *Allay* and *alloy* were formerly used indifferently; but I have recognized an entire distinction between them, applying *alloy* to metals.]
1. To make quiet; to pacify or appense; as, to *allay* the tumult of the passions, or to *allay* civil commotions.
2. To abate, mitigate, subdue, or destroy; as, to *allay* grief or pain.

Females, who soften and *allay* the bitterness of adversity. *Rawle.*

3. To obtund or repress, as acrimony; as, to *allay* the acrid qualities of a substance.
4. *Formerly*, to reduce the purity of; as, to *allay* metals. But in this sense *alloy* is now exclusively used. [See ALLOY.]

AL-LAY', *n. Formerly*, a baser metal mixed with a finer; but in this sense it is now written ALLOY, *which see.*
2. That which allays, or abates the predominant qualities; as, the *allay* of colors. *Newton.*
Also, abatement; diminution by means of some more mixture; as, joy without *allay.* But *alloy* is now more generally used.

AL-LAY'ED, *pp.* Layed at rest; quieted; tranquilized; abated; [reduced by mixture. *Obs.*]

AL-LAY'ER, *n.* He or that which allays.

AL-LAY'ING, *ppr.* Quieting; reducing to tranquillity; abating; reducing by mixture. [*Obs.*]

AL-LAY'MENT, *n.* The act of quieting, or a state of tranquillity; a state of rest after disturbance; that which allays; abatement; ease; as, the *allayment* of grief. *Shak.*

AL'LE, (al'ly,) *n.* The little auk, or black and white diver.

AL-LECT-Ā'TION, *n.* Enticement; allurement. [*Not used.*] *Coles.*

AL-LEC'TIVE, *a.* Alluring. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

AL-LECT'IVE, *n.* Allurement. [*Not used.*] *Eliot.*

AL-LEDGE'. See ALLEGE. [This spelling, corresponding to *abridge*, was once the prevailing one, and would still be preferable.]

AL-LE-GĀ'NE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the mountains called Allegany, or Alleghenny.

AL'LE-GA-NY, *n.* The chief ridge of the great chains of mountains which run from N. East to S. West, through the Middle and Southern States of North America; but, *more appropriately*, the main or unbroken ridge, which casts all the waters on one side to the east, and on the other side to the west. This ridge runs from Pennsylvania to Georgia, and chains extend through the United States.
This name is given also to the River Ohio, above its confluence with the Monongahela; but improperly, as the Indian name of the river to its source is Ohio.

AL-LE-GĀ'TION, *n.* Affirmation; positive assertion or declaration.
2. That which is affirmed or asserted; that which is offered as a plea, excuse, or justification.
3. In *ecclesiastical courts*, a formal complaint, or declaration of charges.

AL-LEGE', *v. t.* [L. *allego*, *ad* and *lego*, to send; Fr. *alleguer*; Sp. *alegar*; Port. *allegar*; It. *allegare.* This is only a modified application of the Eng. *lay*; L. *loco*, to set, or throw. See Class Lg.]
1. To declare; to affirm; to assert; to pronounce with positiveness; as, to *allege* a fact.
2. To produce, as an argument, plea, or excuse; to cite or quote; as, to *allege* the authority of a judge.

AL-LEGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be alleged or affirmed. *Brown.*

AL-LEG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Affirmed; asserted, whether as a charge or a plea.

AL-LEGE'MENT, *n.* Allegation. [*Not in use.*]

AL-LEG'ER, *n.* One who affirms or declares.

AL-LE'GI-ANCE, *n.* [old Fr., from L. *alligo*, of *ad* and *ligo*, to bind. See LIEGE and LEAGUE.]
The tie or obligation of a subject to his prince or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government, or state. Every native or citizen owes *allegiance* to the government under which he is born. This is called *natural* or *implied* allegiance, which arises from the connection of a person with the society in which he is born, and his duty to be a faithful subject, independent of any express promise. *Express* allegiance, is that obligation which proceeds from an express promise, or oath of fidelity.

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Local or *temporary* allegiance is due from an alien to the government or state in which he resides. *Blackstone.*

AL-LĒ'GI-ANT, *a.* Loyal. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

AL-LEG'ING, *ppr.* Asserting; averring; declaring.

AL-LE-GOR'IC, } *a.* In the manner of allegory; AL-LE-GOR'IC-AL, } figurative; describing by resemblances.

AL-LE-GOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a figurative manner; by way of allegory.

AL-LE-GOR'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allegorical.

AL'LE-GO-RIST, *n.* One who allegorizes, or uses allegory, as Bunyan or Spenser. *J. Warton. Warburton.*

AL'LE-GO-RIZE, *v. t.* To form an allegory; to turn into allegory; as, to *allegorize* the history of a people. *Campbell.*

2. To understand in an allegorical sense; as, when a passage in a writer may be understood literally or figuratively, he who gives it a figurative sense is said to *allegorize* it.

AL'LE-GO-RIZE, *v. i.* To use allegory; as, a man may *allegorize* to please his fancy.

AL'LE-GŌ-RIZ-ED, *pp.* Turned into allegory, or understood allegorically.

AL'LE-GO-RIZ-ER, *n.* One who allegorizes, or turns things into allegory.

AL'LE-GO-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Turning into allegory, or understanding in an allegorical sense; using allegory.

AL'LE-GO-RY, *n.* [Gr. αλληγορια, of αλλος, other, and αγορευω, to speak, from αγορα, a forum, an oration.]

A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The principal subject is thus kept out of view, and we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker, by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject. Allegory is in words what hieroglyphics are in painting. We have a fine example of an allegory in the eightieth Psalm, in which God's chosen people are represented by a vineyard. The distinction in Scripture between a parable and an allegory, is said to be, that a parable is a *supposed* history, and an allegory, a figurative description of *real* facts. An allegory is called a continued metaphor. The following line in Virgil is an example of an allegory.

Claudite jam rivos, pueri; sat prata biberunt.

"Stop the currents, young men; the meadows have drank sufficiently;" that is, Let your music cease, our ears have been sufficiently delighted. *Encyc.*

AL-LE-GRET'TO [It., diminutive of *allegro*] denotes, *in music*, a movement or time quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*. *Rousseau.*

AL-LE'GRO, [It., merry, cheerful; It. *leggière*; Sp. *ligero*; Fr. *leger*, light, nimble. See LIGHT. In this sense it is used in the poem of Milton so named.]

In *music*, a word denoting a brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain; the quickest except *presto*. *Piu allegro* is a still quicker movement. *Rousseau.*

As *a noun*, a piece of music to be performed in *allegro*.

AL-LE-LŪ'IAH, *n.* [Heb. הללויה, Praise to Jah.]

Praise Jehovah; a word used to denote pious joy and exultation, chiefly in hymns and anthems. The Greeks retained the word in their Ελελευ ιη, Praise to Io; probably a corruption of *Jah*. The Romans retained the latter word in their *Io triumphe*.

AL-LE-MĂNDE', *n.* A slow air in common time, or grave, solemn music, with a slow movement. Also, a brisk dance, or a figure in dancing. *Dict. of Music.*

AL-LE-MAN'NIC, *a.* Belonging to the *Alemanni*, ancient Germans, and to *Alemannia*, their country. The word is generally supposed to be composed of *all* and *manni*, all men. *Cluver*, p. 68. This is probably an error. The word is more probably composed of the Celtic *all*, other, the root of Latin *alius*, and *man*, place; one of another place, a stranger. The Welsh *allman* is thus rendered, and this seems to be the original word. *Owen, Welsh Dict.*

The name *Alemanni* seems to have been first given to the Germans who invaded Gaul in the reign of Augustus. *Cluver, Germ. Antiq.*

AL-LĒ'RI-ON, *n.* In *heraldry*, an eagle without beak or feet, with expanded wings; denoting Imperialists vanquished and disarmed. *Encyc.*

AL-LĒ-VEŪR', *n.* A small Swedish coin, value about a cent. *Encyc.*

AL-LĒ'VI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Low L. *allevio*; *ad* and *levo*, to raise, *levis*, light; Fr. *lever*; It. *levare*, to raise; Sp. *llevar*, to carry, *levantar*, to raise, and *levante*, a rising, and the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, the east, so called from the rising of the sun, like *oriental*, from *orior*, to rise; Sax. *hlifian*, to be eminent. See LIFT.]

1. To make light; but always in a figurative sense, as it is not applied to material objects. To remove in part; to lessen, mitigate, or make easier to be endured; applied to evils; as, to *alleviate* sorrow, pain, care, punishment, a burden, &c.; opposed to *aggravate*.

2. To make less by representation; to lessen the magnitude or criminality; to extenuate; applied to moral conduct; as, to *alleviate* an offense. [*This sense of the word is rare.*]

AL-LĒ'VI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Made lighter; mitigated; eased; extenuated.

AL-LĒ'VI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Making lighter, or more tolerable; extenuating.

AL-LĒ-VI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of lightening, allaying, or extenuating; a lessening, or mitigation.

2. That which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable; as, the sympathy of a friend is an *alleviation* of grief.

I have not wanted such *alleviations* of life as friendship could supply. (Dr. Johnson's letter to Mr. Hector.) *Boswell.*

This use of *alleviation* is hardly legitimate without supplying some word expressing *evil*, as *trouble*, *sorrow*, &c.—Without such *alleviations* of the cares or troubles of life.

AL-LĒ'VI-A-TIVE, *n.* That which mitigates. [*Not in use.*]

AL'LEY, (al'ly,) *n.* [Fr. *allée*, a passage, from *aller*, to go; Ir. *alladh*. Literally, a passing or going.]

1. A walk in a garden; a narrow passage.

2. A narrow passage or way in a city, as distinct from a public street.

3. A choice taw, originally made of alabaster, is so called by boys. *Halliwell.*

4. *The Alley*, or *Change Alley*; a place in London where stocks were formerly bought and sold. *Ash.*

AL-LI-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *allium*, garlic.]

Pertaining to allium, or garlic; having the smell or properties of garlic. *Barton.*

AL-LI'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *alliance*, from *allier*, *lier*, to tie or unite, from L. *ligo*; Gr. λυ γω; Sp. *alianza*; Port. *aliança*; It. *alleanza*; from the same root as *liege*, *league*, *allegiance*. Class Lg.]

1. The relation or union between families, contracted by marriage. *Dryden.*

2. The union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league.

3. The treaty, league, or compact, which is the instrument of confederacy; sometimes, perhaps, the act of confederating.

4. Any union or connection of interests between persons, families, states, or corporations; as, an *alliance* between church and state.

5. The persons or parties allied; as, men or states may secure any *alliances* in their power. *Addison.*

AL-LI'ANT, *n.* An ally. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

AL-LI''CIEN-CY, *n.* [L. *allicio*, *ad* and *lacio*; G. *lokken*; D. *lokken*; Sw. *locka*; Dan. *lokke*; L. *allecto*, *elicio*. Class Lg.]

The power of attracting any thing; attraction; magnetism. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*

AL-LI''CIENT, *n.* That which attracts. [*Not used.*] *Robinson.*

AL-LI'ED, (al-līde',) *pp.* Connected by marriage, treaty, or similitude. [See ALLY.]

AL'LI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *alligo*, *ad* and *ligo*, to bind. See ALLEGIANCE, LIEGE, LEAGUE.]

To tie together; to unite by some tie.

AL'LI-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Tying together; uniting by some tie.

AL-LI-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of tying together; the state of being tied. [*Little used.*]

2. A rule of arithmetic for finding the price or value of compounds, consisting of ingredients of different values. Thus, if a quantity of sugar, worth eight cents the pound, and another quantity worth ten cents, are mixed, the question to be solved by *alligation* is, what is the value of the mixture by the pound. Alligation is of two kinds, *medial* and *alternate*; *medial*, when the rate of a mixture is sought from the rates and quantities of the simples; *alternate*, when the quantities of the simples are sought from the rates of the simples, and the rate of the mixture.

AL'LI-GĀ-TOR, *n.* [properly *allagarto*, from the Spanish and Portuguese *lagarto*, a lizard; L. *lacerta*. The Latin word seems to be connected with *lacertus*, the arm; and the animal may be named from the resemblance of his legs to arms.]

The American crocodile. This animal has a long, naked body, four feet, with five toes on the fore feet, and four on the hind, armed with claws, and a serrated tail. The mouth is very large, and furnished with sharp teeth; the skin is brown, tough, and, on the sides, covered with tubercles. The largest of these animals grow to the length of seventeen or eighteen feet. They live in and about the rivers in warm climates, eat fish, and sometimes catch hogs on the shore, or dogs which are swimming. In winter, they burrow in the earth, which they enter under water and work upward, lying torpid till spring. The female lays a great number of eggs, which are deposited in the sand, and left to be hatched by the heat of the sun. *Encyc.*

AL'LI-GĀ-TOR-PEAR, *n.* A West Indian fruit, resembling a pear in shape, from one to two pounds in weight, (*Laurus Persea*, Linn.) It contains within its rind a yellow, butyraceous substance, which, when the fruit is perfectly ripe, constitutes an agreeable food. *Encyc.*

AL-LIG'A-TURE, *n.* See LIGATURE, which is the word in use.

AL-LIS'ION, (al-lizh'un,) *n.* [L. *aliido*, to dash or strike against, of *ad* and *lædo*, to hurt by striking; Ir. *leas*, a sore; D. *leed*, a hurt; D. *beleedigen*; Ger. *beleidigen*, to hurt; Fr. *blesser*, to hurt. *Lædo* forms its participle *læsus*. Class Ld, Ls.]

A striking against; as, the *allision* of the sea against the shore. *Woodward.*

AL-LIT-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *litera*, a letter.]

The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals; as *f* and *g* in the following line:

Fields ever fresh, and groves forever green.

AL-LIT'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, alliteration.

ĂLL-LŌVES', a former mode of adjuration, meaning *for the love of all*, as of heaven, earth, &c.; as, Speak, of *all-loves!* *Shak. Toone.*

AL-LO-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *locatio*, a placing, from *locus*, place. See LOCAL.]

The act of putting one thing to another; hence its usual sense is, the admission of an article of account, or an *allowance* made upon an account; a term used in the English exchequer. [See ALLOW.] *Chambers. Johnson.*

AL-LO-CĀ'TUR, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a certificate of allowance of cost by the proper officer.

AL'LO-CHRO-ITE, *n.* [Gr. αλλος and χροια.]

A fine-grained, massive garnet, of a dingy reddish-yellow color. Its name is said to be given to it, as expressive of its changes of color before the blow-pipe. *Dana.*

AL-LO-CŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *allocutio*, of *ad* and *loquor*, to speak. See ELOQUENCE.]

1. The act or manner of speaking to, or of addressing in words.

2. An address; a formal address, as of a general to his troops; a Roman term, rarely used in English. *Addison. Encyc.*

AL-LŌ'DI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to allodium; freehold; free of rent or service; held independent of a lord paramount; opposed to *feudal*. *Blackstone.*

AL-LŌ'DI-AN is sometimes used, but is not well authorized. *Cowel.*

AL-LŌ'DI-UM, *n.* [Fr. *alleu*, contr. word. According to O'Brien, in his Focaloir, or Dictionary of the Irish, this word is the Celtic *allod*, ancient. According to Pontoppidan, it is composed of *all* and *odh*, all-property, or whole estate. In Sw. *odal*, and in Dan. *odel*, signify *allodial*; the word being used as an adjective; Sw. *odalgods*, that is, *odal goods*, signifies allodial lands; and *odaljord*, odal earth, is used as its synonym. *Odalman* is one who possesses allodial land; *odalbonde* is a yeoman or freeholder; *odelt* signifies undivided; *o*, in Swedish, being a prefix, answering to the English *un*, and giving to words a negative signification. If *o* in *odal* is this prefix, and *dal* from the root of *deal*, the word signifies *undivided*. But some obscurity rests on this word. Pontoppidan's derivation is most probably the true one.]

Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feud*. In England, there is no allodial land, all land being held of the king; but in the United States, most lands are allodial.

AL-LONGE', (al-lunj',) *n.* [Fr. *allonger*, to lengthen, to thrust; *allongé*, lengthened, of *ad* and *long*.]

1. A pass with a sword; a thrust made by stepping forward and extending the arm; a term used in fencing, often contracted into *lunge*.

2. A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand. *Johnson.*

AL-LOO', *v. t.* or *i.* To incite dogs by a call. *Phillips.*

[See the correct word, HALLOO.]

AL-LO-PATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to allopathy or the mode of cure by producing an opposite state.

AL-LO-PATH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner conformable to allopathy.

AL-LOP'A-THIST, *n.* One who practices medicine according to the principles and rules of allopathy.

AL-LOP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος, other, and πάθος, morbid condition.]

That method of medical practice, in which there is an attempt to cure disease by the production of a condition of the system either different from, opposite to, or incompatible with, the condition essential to the disease to be cured; the ordinary mode of medical practice, in opposition to *homœopathy*.

AL'LO-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. αλλος, other, and φαινω, to appear.]

A clayey or aluminous mineral, of a blue, and sometimes of a green or brown color, which occurs massive, or in imitative shapes. It gelatinizes in acids, and loses its color before the blow-pipe, whence its name. It consists chiefly of silica, alumina, and water, and derives its color from a small portion of copper. *Dana.*

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AL/LO-QUY, *n.* [L. *ad* and *loquor.*] A speaking to another.

AL-LOT', *v. t.* [of *ad* and *lot*; Sax. *hlot.* See LOT.] 1. To divide or distribute by lot. 2. To distribute, or parcel out in parts or portions; or to distribute a share to each individual concerned. 3. To grant, as a portion; to give, assign, or appoint in general; as, let every man be contented with that which Providence *allots* to him.

AL-LOT'MENT, *n.* The act of allotting. 2. That which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot, or by the act of God. 3. A part, portion, or place appropriated.

In a field, there is an *allotment* for olives. *Broome.*

AL-LOT'TED, *pp.* Distributed by lot; granted; assigned.

AL-LOT'TER-Y is used by Shakspeare for ALLOTMENT; but is not authorized by usage.

AL-LOT'TING, *ppr.* Distributing by lot; giving as portions; assigning.

AL-LOW', *v. t.* [Fr. *allouer*, from *louer*; L. *loco*, to lay, set, place; W. *llogi*; Norm. *alluer.* See LAY. Class Lg.] 1. To grant, give, or yield; as, to *allow* a servant his liberty; to *allow* a pension. 2. To admit; as, to *allow* the truth of a proposition; to *allow* a claim. 3. To admit; to own or acknowledge; as, to *allow* the right of the president to displace officers. 4. To approve, justify, or sanction.

Ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers. — Luke xi. Rom. vii.

5. To afford, or grant as a compensation; as, to *allow* a dollar a day for wages. 6. To abate or deduct; as, to *allow* a sum for tare or leakage. 7. To permit; to grant license to; as, to *allow* a son to be absent.

AL-LOW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be permitted as lawful, or admitted as true and proper; not forbidden; not unlawful or improper; as, a certain degree of freedom is *allowable* among friends.

AL-LOW'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition or impropriety. *South.*

AL-LOW'A-BLY, *adv.* In an allowable manner; with propriety. *Lowth.*

AL-LOW'ANCE, *n.* The act of allowing or admitting. 2. Permission; license; approbation; sanction; usually slight approbation. *Locke. Shak.* 3. Admission; assent to a fact or state of things; a granting. *Hooker.* 4. Freedom from restraint; indulgence. 5. That which is allowed; a portion appointed; a stated quantity, as of food or drink; hence, in *seamen's language*, a limited quantity of meat and drink, when provisions fall short. 6. Abatement; deduction; as, to make an *allowance* for the inexperience of youth. 7. Established character; reputation; as, a pilot of approved *allowance.* [*Obs.*] *Shak.* 8. In *commerce*, a customary deduction from the gross weight of goods, different in different countries, such as *tare* and *tret.* *P. Cyc.*

AL-LOW'ANCE, *v. t.* To put upon allowance; to restrain or limit to a certain quantity of provisions or drink; as, distress compelled the captain of the ship to *allowance* his crew.

AL-LOW'ED, *pp.* Granted; permitted; assented to; admitted; approved; indulged; assigned; abated.

AL-LOW'ER, *n.* One who allows, permits, grants, or authorizes.

AL-LOW'ING, *ppr.* Granting; permitting; admitting; approving; indulging; deducting.

AL-LOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *allier*, to unite or mix; L. *alligo*, *ad* and *ligo*, to bind; Gr. λυγοω; Sp. *ligar*, to tie or bind, to *alloy* or mix base metals with gold or silver, to league or confederate; Port. id.; It. *legare.* We observe that *alloy* and *league*, *alliance*, *ally*, are from the same root. Class Lg.] 1. To reduce the purity of a metal, by mixing with it a portion of one less valuable; as, to *alloy* gold with silver, or silver with copper. 2. To mix metals. *Lavoisier.* 3. To reduce or abate by mixture; as, to *alloy* pleasure with misfortunes.

AL-LOY', *n.* In *coinage*, a baser metal mixed with a finer. 2. In *chemistry*, the mixture of different metals; any metallic compound except that of mercury with another metal, which is called an *amalgam.* 3. Evil mixed with good; as, no happiness is without *alloy.*

AL-LOY'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *alliage*, from *allier.*] 1. The act of alloying metals, or the mixture of a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; the act of mixing metals. 2. The mixture of different metals. *Lavoisier.*

AL-LOY'ED, *pp.* Mixed, as metals; reduced in purity; debased; abated by foreign mixture.

AL-LOY'ING, *ppr.* Mixing, as metals; reducing in purity; abating by foreign mixture.

ALL'SPICE, *n.* See under the compounds of ALL.

AL-LŪDE', *v. i.* [L. *alludo*, to smile upon or make sport with, of *ad* and *ludo*, to play; Sp. Port. *aludir*; It. *alludere.* Class Ld.] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to have reference; to hint at by remote suggestions; as, that story *alludes* to a recent transaction.

AL-LŪD'ED, *pp.* Referred to; hinted at.

AL-LŪD'ING, *ppr.* Having reference; hinting at.

AL-LŪ'MIN-ŌR, *n.* [Fr. *allumer*, to light. See LIMNER.] One who colors or paints upon paper or parchment, giving light and ornament to letters and figures. *Cowel. Encyc.* This is now written LIMNER.

AL-LŪRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *leurrer*, to decoy, from *leurre*, a lure.] To attempt to draw to; to tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to invite by something flattering or acceptable; as, rewards *allure* men to brave danger. Sometimes used in a bad sense, to *allure* to evil; but in this sense *entice* is more common. In Hosea ii. 14, *allure* is used in its genuine sense; in 2 Peter ii. 18, in the sense of *entice.*

AL-LŪR'ED, *pp.* Tempted, drawn, or invited, by something that appears desirable.

AL-LŪRE'MENT, *n.* That which allures; any real or apparent good held forth, or operating, as a motive to action; temptation; enticement; as, the *allurements* of pleasure, or of honor.

AL-LŪR'ER, *n.* He or that which allures.

AL-LŪR'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; tempting; inviting by some real or apparent good. 2. *a.* Inviting; having the quality of attracting or tempting.

AL-LŪR'ING-LY, *adv.* In an alluring manner; enticingly.

AL-LŪR'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of alluring or tempting by the prospect of some good. [*Rarely used.*]

AL-LŪ'SION, (al-lu'zhun,) *n.* [Fr. from *allusio*, Low L. See ALLUDE.] A reference to something supposed to be known, but not explicitly mentioned; a hint; a suggestion. *Burnet.*

In *rhetoric*, a reference to some striking incident in history, or passage in some writer, which illustrates, and at the same time pleases, by resemblance.

AL-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Having reference to something not fully expressed. *South.*

AL-LŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of allusion; by implication, remote suggestion, or insinuation. *Hammond.*

AL-LŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allusive. [*Rarely used.*]

AL-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Allusive. *Heath.*

AL-LŪ'VI-AL, *a.* [See ALLUVION.] 1. Pertaining to alluvion; added to land by the wash of water. 2. Washed ashore or down a stream; formed by a current of water; deposited from water; as, *alluvial* ores; *alluvial* soil. *Kirwan.*

AL-LŪ'VI-ON, *n.* [L. *alluvio*, of *ad* and *lavo* or *luo*, *alluo*, to wash. See LAVE.] 1. A gradual washing or carrying of earth or other substances to a shore or bank; the earth thus added. 2. In *law*, the gradual increase of earth on a shore, or bank of a river, by the force of water, as by a current or by waves. The owner of the land thus augmented has a right to the alluvial earth. 3. In *physical geography*, a tract of alluvial formation; particularly applied to the bottom-lands and deltas of rivers.

AL-LŪ'VI-OUS, *a.* The same as ALLUVIAL. [*Obs.*]

AL-LŪ'VI-UM, *n.* [L.] Earth, sand, gravel, and other transported matter, which has been washed away, and thrown down by rivers, floods, or other causes, upon land not permanently submerged beneath the waters of lakes or seas. *Lyell.*

In this *alluvium* was found the entire skeleton of a whale. *Buckland.*

AL-LY', *v. t.* [Fr. *allier*; reciprocal verb, *s'allier*, to match or confederate; from *ad* and *lier*, to tie or unite; L. *ligo.*] 1. To unite, or form a relation, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league, or confederacy. 2. To form a relation by similitude, resemblance, or friendship. *Note.* This word is more generally used in the passive form; as, families are *allied* by blood; or reciprocally; as, princes *ally themselves* to powerful states.

AL-LY', *n.* A prince or state united by treaty or league; a confederate.

The *allies* of Rome were slaves. *Ames.*

2. One related by marriage or other tie; but seldom applied to individuals, except to princes in their public capacity.

AL-LY'ING, *ppr.* Uniting by marriage or treaty.

AL'MA-CAN-TAR, *n.* See ALMUCANTAR.

AL'MA-DIE, *n.* A bark canoe used by the Africans; also, a long boat used at Calicut, in India, eighty feet long, and six or seven broad; called also *cathuri.* *Encyc.*

AL'MA-GEST, *n.* [*al* and μεγιστ, greatest.] A book or collection of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy. The same title has been given to other works of the like kind. *Encyc.*

AL-MĀ'GRA, *n.* A fine, deep-red ocher, with an admixture of purple, very heavy, dense, but friable, with a rough, dusty surface. It is the *sil atticum* of the ancients. It is austere to the taste, astringent, melting in the mouth, and staining the skin. It is used as a paint and as a medicine. *Encyc.*

AL'MA MĀ'TER, [L.] Fostering mother; a college or seminary where one is educated.

AL'MA-NAC, *n.* [Ar. *al* and منخ *manach*, *manack*, a calendar, or diary.] A small book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of churches, stated terms of courts, observations on the weather, &c. for the year. This calendar is sometimes published on one side of a single sheet, and called a *sheet-almanac.* The Baltic nations formerly engraved their calendars on pieces of wood, on swords, helves of axes, and various other utensils, and especially on walking-sticks. Many of these are preserved in the cabinets of the curious. They are called, by different nations, *rimstocks*, *primstaries*, *runstocks*, *runstaffs*, *clogs*, &c. The characters used are generally the Runic or Gothic. *Junius. Encyc. Tooke's Russia.*

AL'MA-NAC-MĀK-ER, *n.* A maker of almanacs.

AL'MAN-DINE, *n.* [Fr. and It.] In *mineralogy*, precious garnet, a beautiful mineral of a red color, of various shades, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue. It is commonly translucent, sometimes transparent. It occurs crystallized in the rhombic dodecahedron. *Phillips.*

AL'ME, or AL'MAI, *n.* Girls in Egypt, whose occupation is to amuse company with singing and dancing. *Encyc. Savary.*

AL-MĒ'NA, *n.* A weight of two pounds, used to weigh saffron in several parts of Asia. *Sp. Dict.*

AL-MIGHT'I-LY, (awl-mīt'e-le,) *adv.* With almighty power. *H. Taylor.*

AL-MIGHT'I-NESS, *n.* Omnipotence; infinite or boundless power; *an attribute of God only.*

AL-MIGHT'Y, *a.* [*all* and *mighty.* See MIGHT.] Possessing all power; omnipotent; being of unlimited might; being of boundless sufficiency; *appropriately applied to the Supreme Being.*

AL-MIGHT'Y, *n.* The Omnipotent God.

AL'MOND, *n.* [Fr. *amande*; It. *mandola*; Sp. *almendra*; Ger. *mandel.*] 1. The fruit of the almond-tree; an ovate, compressed nut, perforated with pores. It is either sweet or bitter. [It is popularly pronounced *amond.*] *Nicholson. Encyc.* 2. The tonsils, two glands near the basis of the tongue, are called *almonds*, from their resemblance to that nut; vulgarly, but improperly, called the *almonds of the ears*, as they belong to the throat. *Quincy. Johnson.* 3. In *Portugal*, a measure by which wine is sold, twenty-six of which make a pipe. *Encyc.* [But in Portuguese it is written *almude.*] 4. Among *lapidaries*, almonds signify pieces of rock crystal, used in adorning branch candlesticks, so called from their resemblance to this fruit. *Encyc.*

AL'MOND-FUR'NACE, *n.* A kind of furnace used in the refining process, to separate the metal from cinders and other foreign matter. *Chambers.*

AL'MOND-OIL, *n.* A bland, fixed oil, obtained from almonds by pressure. *Ure.*

AL'MOND-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Having the form of an almond.

AL'MOND-TREE, *n.* A species of Amygdalus; the tree which produces the almond. The leaves and flowers resemble those of the peach, but the fruit is longer and more compressed, the green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged. *Miller.*

AL'MOND-WIL'LOW, *n.* A willow with leaves of a light green on both sides. *Mason, from Shenstone.*

AL'MON-ER, *n.* [See ALMS.] An officer whose duty is to distribute charity or alms. By the ancient canons, every monastery was to dispose of a tenth of its income in alms to the poor, and all bishops were obliged to keep an almoner. This title is sometimes given to a chaplain; as, the *almoner* of a ship or regiment. The *lord almoner*, or *lord high almoner*, in England, is an ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, who has the forfeiture of all deodands, and the goods of self-murderers, which he is to distribute to the poor. The *grand almoner*, in France, is the first ecclesiastical dignitary, and has the superintendence of hospitals. *Encyc.*

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AL'MON-RY, *n.* [corrupted into *ambry*, *aumbry*, or *aumery*.]
The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

AL'MŌST, *adv.* [*all* and *most*. The Saxon order of writing was thus: "*all most* who were present." Sax. Chron. p. 225. We now use a duplication, *almost all* who were present.]
Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest part.

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. — Acts xxvi.

ALMS, (ämz,) *n. pl.* [Sax. *almes*; old Eng. *almesse*; Norm. *almoignes*; Fr. *aumônes*; D. *aalmoes*; Sw. *almosa*; Dan. *almisse*; G. *almosen*; L. *eleemosyna*; Gr. ελεημοσυνη. The first syllables appear to be from ελεεω, to pity.]
Any thing given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing, otherwise called *charity*.

A lame man was laid daily to ask *an alms*. — Acts iii.
Cornelius gave much *alms* to the people. — Acts x.

Tenure by free alms, or frank-almoign, in England, is that by which the possessor is bound to pray for the soul of the donor, whether dead or alive; a tenure by which most of the ancient monasteries and religious houses in England held their lands, as do the parochial clergy, and many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary establishments at this day. Land thus held was free from all rent or other service. *Blackstone.*

ALMS'-BASK-ET, ALMS'-BOX, ALMS'-CHEST.
Vessels appropriated to receive alms.

ALMS'-DEED, *n.* An act of charity; a charitable gift.

ALMS'-FOLK, (ämz'fōk,) *n.* Persons supported by alms. [*Not used.*]

ALMS'-GIV-ER, *n.* One who gives to the poor. *Bacon.*

ALMS'-GIV-ING, *n.* The bestowment of charity.

ALMS'-HOUSE, *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor, who are supported by the public.
In *England*, the term is also applied to houses for supporting the poor on private charitable foundations. *P. Cyc.*

ALMS'-MAN, *n.* A man who lives by alms. *Shak.*

ALMS'-MEN, ALMS'-PEO-PLE, } *n. pl.* Persons supported by charity or by public provision.

AL'MU-CAN-TAR, *n.* [Arabic.] A term applied to circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon, conceived to pass through every degree of the meridian. *Hutton.*

AL'MU-CAN-TAR'S STAFF, *n.* An instrument of box or pear-tree, having an arch of fifteen degrees, formerly used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising or setting, to find the amplitude and the variation of the compass. *Encyc. Chambers.*

AL-MŪ'DE, *n.* A wine measure in Portugal, of which twenty-six make a pipe. *Port. Dict.*

AL'MUG, AL'GUM, } *n.* In *Scripture*, a tree or wood about which the learned are not agreed. The latest probable conjecture is, that the word denotes the sandal-wood of the East. *Kitto.*
The Vulgate translates it *ligna thyina*, and the Septuagint, *wrought-wood*; others, *ebony*, *brazil*, or *pine*; and the Rabbins render it *coral*. It was used for musical instruments, staircases, &c.
The *thyinum* is the citron-tree, from Mauritania, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty. The *almug*, *almugim*, or *algumim*, or simply *gummim*, is most probably a gummy wood, and perhaps may be the shittim, often mentioned in Scripture. See 1 Kings x. 11. *Calmet. Encyc.*

AL'NAGE, *n.* [Fr. *aulnage*, now softened into *aunage*; L. *ulna*; Gr. ωλενη, an arm, a cubit; W. *elin*; Ir. *uelen*, *uile*, or *uilean*, an elbow, a nook or corner. See ELL.]
A measuring by the ell.

AL'NA-GER, AL'NA-GAR, } *n.* A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose duty was to inspect and measure woolen cloth, and fix upon it a seal. This office was abolished by statute 11 and 12 Will. III. No duty or office of this kind exists in the United States.

AL'NIGHT, (awl'nīte,) *n.* A cake of wax with the wick in the midst. *Bacon.*

AL'ŌE, (al'o,) *n.* [L. *aloë*; Gr. αλοη; Sp. Port. It. Fr. *aloe*; Heb. pl. אהלים, aloe-trees.]
In *botany*, a genus of the class and order Hexandria Monogynia, of many species; all natives of warm climates, and most of them of the southern part of Africa.
Among the Mohammedans, the aloe is a symbolic plant, especially in Egypt; and every one who returns from a pilgrimage to Mecca hangs it over his street door, as a token that he has performed the journey.
In Africa, the leaves of the Guinea aloe are made into durable ropes. Of one species are made fishing-lines, bow-strings, stockings, and hammocks. The leaves of another species hold rain water.

AL'ŌES, *n.* In *medicine*, the inspissated juice of the aloe. The juice is collected from the leaves, which are cut and put in a tub, and when a large quantity is procured, it is boiled to a suitable consistence; or it is exposed to the sun, till all the fluid part is exhaled. There are several kinds sold in the shops; as, the Socotrine aloes from Socotora, an isle in the Indian Ocean; the hepatic or common Barbadoes aloes; and the fœtid or caballine aloes.
Aloes is a stimulating stomachic purgative; when taken in small doses, it is useful for people of a lax habit and sedentary life. *Encyc.*

AL'ŌES-WOOD, *n.* See AGALLOCHUM.

AL-O-ET'IC, AL-O-ET'IC-AL, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to aloe or aloes; partaking of the qualities of aloes.
2. Consisting chiefly of aloes; having aloes as a principal ingredient; as, an *aloetic* preparation.

AL-O-ET'IC, *n.* A medicine consisting chiefly of aloes. *Quincy.*

A-LOFT', *adv.* [*a* and *loft*. See LOFT and LUFF.]
1. On high; in the air; high above the ground; as, the eagle soars *aloft*.
2. In *seamen's language*, in the top; at the mast head; or on the higher yards or rigging. Hence, on the upper part, as of a building.

A-LŌ'GI-ANS, *n. pl.* [*a* neg. and λογος, word.]
In *church history*, a sect of ancient heretics, who denied Jesus Christ to be the *Logos*, and consequently rejected the Gospel of St. John. *Buck. Encyc.*

AL'O-GO-TRO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. αλογος, unreasonable, and τροφη, nutrition.]
A disproportionate nutrition of the parts of the body, as when one part receives more or less nourishment and growth than another. *Bailey.*

AL'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ἁλς, salt, and μαντεια, divination.]
Divination by salt. *Morin.*

AL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and λογος.]
Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Brown.*

A-LŌNE', *a.* [*all* and *one*; Germ. *allein*; D. *alleen*; Sw. *allena*; Dan. *allene*.]
1. Single; solitary; without the presence of another; applied to a person or thing.

It is not good that man should be *alone*. — Gen. ii.

[*This adjective follows its noun.*]
2. It is applied to two or more persons or things, when separate from others, in a place or condition by themselves; without company.

And when they were *alone*, he expounded all things to his disciples. — Mark iv.

3. Only.

Thou, whose name *alone* is Jehovah. — Ps. lxxxiii.

This sense at first appears to be adverbial, but really is not; whose name, *single*, *solitary*, *without another*, is Jehovah.
To let alone, is to suffer to rest; to forbear molesting or meddling with; to suffer to remain in its present state. *Alone*, in this phrase, is an adjective, the word to which it refers being omitted; let me alone; let them alone; let it alone; that is, suffer it to be unmolested, or to remain as it is, or let it remain by itself.

A-LŌNE', *adv.* Separately; by itself. [*Not used.*]

A-LŌNE'LY, *a.* or *adv.* Only; merely; singly. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

A-LŌNE'NESS, *n.* That state which belongs to no other. [*Not used.*] *Montague.*

A-LONG', *adv.* [Sax. *and-lang* or *ond-lang*; Fr. *au long*, *le long*. See LONG. The Saxons always prefixed *and* or *ond*, and the sense seems to be, by the length, or opposite the length, or in the direction of the length.]
1. By the length; lengthwise; in a line with the length; as, the troops marched *along* the bank of the river, or *along* the highway. 1 Sam. vi.
2. Onward; in a line, or with a progressive motion; as, a meteor glides *along* the sky; let us walk *along*.
All along, signifies the whole length; through the whole distance; in the whole way or length.

Ishmael went forth, weeping *all along* as he went. — Jer. xli. 1 Sam. xxviii.

Along with, signifies in company; joined with; as, go *along with* us. Sometimes *with* is omitted.

Come, then, my friend, my genius, come *along*. *Pope.*

Along side, in *seamen's language*, that is, by the length or in a line with the side, signifies side by side, as by another ship, or by the side of a wharf
Along shore, is by the shore or coast, lengthwise, and near the shore.
Laying along, is lying on the side, or pressed down by the weight of sail. *Mar. Dict.*

A-LONGST', *adv.* Along; through or by the length. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

A-LOOF', *adv.* [probably from the root of *leave*, to depart.]
1. At a distance, but within view, or at a small distance, in *a literal sense*; as, to stand *aloof*.
2. In *a figurative sense*, not concerned in a design; declining to take any share, implying circumspection; keeping at a distance from the point, or matter in debate.

A-LOOF'NESS, *n.* The keeping at a distance. *Coleridge.*

AL'O-PE-CY, *n.* [Gr. αλωπηξ, a fox, whose urine is said to occasion baldness.]
A disease, called the *fox-evil* or *scurf*, which is a falling off of the hair from any part of the body. *Quincy. Encyc. Bailey.*

A-LOUD', *adv.* [*a* and *loud*; Sax. *gehlyd*, clamor. See LOUD.] Loudly; with a loud voice, or great noise.

Cry *aloud*, spare not. — Isa. lviii.

A-LŌW', *adv.* In a low place, or a lower part; opposed to *aloft*. *Dryden.*

ALP, *n.* } [Qu. Gr. αλφος, white; L. *albus*. The
ALPS, *n. pl.* } Celts called all high mountains *alpes* or *olbe*. *Chaucer.* Thucydides mentions a castle, in the territory of Argos, situated on a hill, and called *Olpas* or *Olp*. Lib. 3, Ca. 105. Pelloutier, Hist. des Celtes, Liv. 1. 15. The derivation of the word from αλφος, white, is therefore doubtful. In Ir. or Gaelic, *ailp* is a huge mass or lump.]
A high mountain. The name, it is supposed, was originally given to mountains whose tops were covered with snow, and hence appropriately applied to the mountains of Switzerland; so that by *Alps* is generally understood the latter mountains. But geographers apply the name to any high mountains. *Pinkerton.*

AL-PAC'A, *n.* An animal of Peru, used as a beast of burden, and more particularly for its wool; the Camelus Paco of Linnæus, and the Pacos of Pennant.

AL'PHA, *n.* [Heb. אלף, an ox or leader.]
The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A, and used to denote first or beginning.

I am *Alpha* and Omega. — Rev. i.

As a numeral, it stands for *one*. It was formerly used also to denote *chief*; as, Plato was the *Alpha* of the wits.

AL'PHA-BET, *n.* [Gr. αλφα and βητα, A and B.]
The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the series of letters which form the elements of speech.

AL'PHA-BET, *v. t.* To arrange in the order of an alphabet; to form an alphabet in a book, or designate the leaves by the letters of the alphabet.

AL-PHA-BET-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* A learner while in the A, B, C.

AL-PHA-BET'IC, AL-PHA-BET'IC-AL, } *a.* 1. In the order of an alphabet, or in the order of the letters as customarily arranged; as, an *alphabetical* arrangement or series.
2. Furnished with an alphabet; as, an *alphabetical* language.
3. Expressed by the letters of the alphabet; as, *alphabetic* writing.

AL-PHA-BET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an alphabetical manner; in the customary order of the letters.

AL-PHĒ'NIX, *n.* [*al* and *phœnix*.]
White barley sugar, used for colds. It is common sugar boiled till it will easily crack; then poured upon an oiled marble table, and molded into various figures. *Encyc.*

AL'PHEST, *n.* A small fish, having a purple back and belly, with yellow sides, a smooth mouth, and thick, fleshy lips; always caught near the shore or among rocks. Labrus Cinædus Linn. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AL-PHIT'O-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by barley-meal. *Knowles.*

AL-PHON'SIN, *n.* A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds, so called from its inventor, Alphonsus Ferrier of Naples. It consists of three branches, which close by a ring, and open when it is drawn back. *Encyc.*

AL-PHON'SIN TA'BLES, *n.* Astronomical tables which were published in 1252, under the patronage of Alphonso X., king of Castile and Leon. *P. Cyc.*

AL'PHUS, *n.* [Gr. αλφος, white.]
That species of leprosy called *vitiligo*, in which the skin is rough, with white spots. *Quincy.*

AL'PI-GENE, *a.* Produced or growing in Alpine regions.

AL'PINE, (ine or in,) *a.* [*L. alpinus*, from *Alpes*.]
1. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; very high; elevated. *Milton. Thomson.*
2. Growing on high mountains; as, *alpine* plants.
The *alpine strawberry*, is a kind of strawberry growing on lofty hills. *Mason, Supp.*

AL'PISTE, AL'PI-A, } *n.* (*Phalaris*,) a small seed used for feeding birds. *Encyc.*

AL'QUI-ER, *n.* A measure in Portugal for dry things, as well as liquids, containing half an almude, or about two gallons. It is called also *cantar*. *Port. Dict.*

AL'QUI-FOU, (al'ke-foo,) *n.* A sort of lead ore, [galena,] which, when broken, looks like sulphuret of antimony. It is found in Cornwall, England; used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares, and called *potter's ore*. A small mixture of manganese gives it a blackish hue. *Encyc.*

AL-READ'Y, (al-red'dy,) *adv.* [*all* and *ready*. See READY.]
Literally, a state of complete preparation; but, by an easy deflection, the sense is, at this time, or at a specified time.

Elias is come *already*. — Matt. xvii.
Joseph was in Egypt *already*. — Exod. —

It has reference to past time, but may be used for a future past; as, when you shall arrive, the business

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will be *already* completed, or will have been completed *already*.

AL'SO, *adv.* [*all* and *so* Sax. *eal* and *swa*; *eal*, all, the whole, and *swa*, so.]

Likewise; in like manner.

Where your treasure is, there will your hearts be *also*. — Matt. xvi.

ALT, } *a.* [It., from L. *altus*, high; Celt. *alt*, *ailt*,
AL'TO, } a high place; Heb. עלה, upper, עלי, high.]

In *music*, a term applied to high notes in the scale. In *sculpture*, *alto-relievo*, high relief, is when the figures project half or more, without being entirely detached from the ground. *Encyc. Cyc.*

AL-TAI'IC, or AL-TA'IAN, *a.* [Tart. *alatau*, perhaps *al-tag*, high mountain. Tooke, I, 121.]

Pertaining to the Altai, a vast ridge of mountains extending, in an easterly direction, through a considerable part of Asia, and forming a boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions.

Pinkerton. Encyc.

AL'TAR, *n.* [L. *altare*, probably from the same root as *altus*, high; Celt. *alt*, a high place.]

1. A mount; a table or elevated place, on which sacrifices were anciently offered to some deity. Altars were originally made of turf, afterward of stone, wood, or horn; some were round, others square, others triangular. They differed also in height, but all faced the east. The principal altars of the Jews were the altar of incense, of burnt-offerings, and of show-bread; all of shittim-wood, and covered with gold or brass. *Encyc.*

2. In *Episcopal churches*, the communion table; and, *figuratively*, a church; a place of worship.

3. In *Scripture*, Christ is called the *altar* of Christians, he being the atoning sacrifice for sin.

We have an *altar*, whereof they have no right to eat, who serve tabernacles. — Heb. xiii.

AL'TAR-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to lay upon an altar in churches.

AL'TAR-FIRE, *n.* Fire on an altar.

AL'TAR-PIECE, *n.* 1. A painting placed over the altar in a church. *Warton.*

2. The entire decoration of an altar taken collectively. *Gwilt.*

AL'TAR-WISE, *adv.* Placed in the manner of an altar. *Howell.*

AL'TAR-AGE, *n.* The profits arising to priests from oblations, or on account of the altar. Also, in *law*, altars erected in virtue of donations, before the Reformation, within a parochial church, for the purpose of singing a mass for deceased friends. *Encyc.*

AL'TAR-IST, } *n.* In *old laws*, an appellation
AL'TAR-THANE, } given to the priest to whom the altarage belonged; also, a chaplain. *Cyc.*

AL'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *alterer*; Sp. *alterar*; It. *alterare*; from L. *alter*, another. See ALIEN. *Alter* is supposed to be a contraction of *αλλοτρφος*, alienus, of *αλλος* and *τρεφω*.]

1. To make some change in; to make different in some particular; to vary in some degree, without an entire change.

My covenant will I not break, nor *alter* the thing that has gone out of my lips. — Ps. lxxxix.

2. To change entirely or materially; as, to *alter* an opinion. In general, to *alter* is to change partially; to *change* is more generally to substitute one thing for another, or to make a material difference in a thing.

AL'TER, *v. i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary; as, the weather *alters* almost daily.

The law which *altereth* not. — Dan. vi.

AL-TER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of alteration.

AL'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That may become different; that may vary.

AL'TER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of admitting alteration; variableness.

AL'TER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that may be altered, or varied.

AL'TER-AGE, *n.* [from *alo*, to feed.]

The breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child. *Sir J. Davies.* But this is not an English word.

AL'TER-ANT, *a.* Altering; gradually changing.

AL'TER-ANT, *n.* A medicine which gradually corrects the state of the body, and changes it from a diseased to a healthy condition; an alterative.

AL-TER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *alteratio.*]

The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also, the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an *alteration* when it becomes hot.

AL'TER-A-TIVE, *a.* Causing alteration; having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body, without sensible evacuations.

AL'TER-A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine which gradually induces a change in the habit or constitution, and restores healthy functions without sensible evacuations. This word is more generally used than *alterant*.

AL'TER-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *altercor*, *altercо*, from *alter*, another.]

To contend in words; to dispute with zeal, heat, or anger; to wrangle.

AL-TER-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *altercatio.*]

Warm contention in words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangle.

AL'TERN, *a.* [L. *alternus*, of *alter*, another.]

1. Acting by turns; one succeeding another; *alternate*, which is the word generally used.

2. In *crystallography*, exhibiting, on two parts, an upper and a lower part, faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other. *Cleaveland.*

Altern-base, in *trigonometry*, is a term used in distinction from the true base. Thus in oblique triangles, the true base is the sum of the sides, and then the difference of the sides is the altern-base; or the true base is the difference of the sides, and then the sum of the sides is the altern-base. *Encyc.*

AL-TERN'A-CY, *n.* Performance or actions by turns. [*Little used.*]

AL-TERN'AL, *a.* Alternative. [*Little used.*]

AL-TERN'AL-LY, *adv.* By turns. [*Little used.*] *May.*

AL-TERN'ANT, *a.* A term applied in geology when a rock is composed of alternating layers.

AL-TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *alternatus.*]

1. Being by turns; one following the other in succession of time or place; hence, reciprocal.

And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise. *Pope.*

2. In *botany*, parts are *alternate*, when they arise at nearly regular distances from each other around an axis, and not from the same plane. *Lindley.*

Alternate alligation. See ALLIGATION.

Alternate angles; in *geometry*, the internal angles made by two lines with a third, on opposite sides of it. If the two lines are parallel, the alternate angles are equal. *P. Cyc.*

In *heraldry*, the first and fourth quarters, and the second and third, are usually of the same nature, and are called *alternate* quarters.

AL-TERN'ATE, *n.* 1. That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude. *Prior.*

2. In *the Presbyterian church*, a substitute or second; one designated to take the place of another in performing some duty, in case of failure.

AL'TERN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *alterno.* See ALTER. With the accent on the second syllable, the participle *alternating* can hardly be pronounced.]

To perform by turns, or in succession; to cause to succeed by turns; to change one thing for another reciprocally; as, God *alternates* good and evil.

AL'TERN-ATE, *v. i.* To happen or to act by turns; as, the flood and ebb tides *alternate* with each other.

2. To follow reciprocally in place.

Different species *alternating* with each other. *Kirwan.*

AL-TERN'ATE-LY, *adv.* In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds; as night follows day and day follows night.

AL-TERN'ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being alternate, or of following in succession.

AL'TERN-A-TING, *ppr.* Performing or following by turns.

AL-TERN-A'TION, *n.* The reciprocal succession of things, in time or place; the act of following and being followed in succession; as, we observe the *alternation* of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter.

2. The different changes or alterations of orders in numbers. Thus, if it is required to know how many changes can be rung on six bells, multiply the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, continually into one another, and the last product is the number required. This is also called *permutation.*

3. The answer of the congregation speaking alternately with the minister.

4. Alternate performance, in the choral sense. *Mason.*

AL-TERN'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *alternatif.*]

Offering a choice of two things.

AL-TERN'A-TIVE, *n.* That which may be chosen or omitted; a choice of two things, so that if one is taken, the other must be left. Thus, when *two* things offer a choice of *one* only, the two things are called *alternatives*. In strictness, then, the word can not be applied to more than *two* things, and when one thing only is offered for choice, it is said there is no *alternative.*

Between these *alternatives* there is no middle ground. *Cranch.*

AL-TERN'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of alternatives; in a manner that admits the choice of one out of two things.

AL-TERN'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being alternative.

AL-TERN'I-TY, *n.* Succession by turns; alternation.

AL-THE'A, *n.* [Gr. *αλθαια*, from *αλθω*, or *αλθαινω*, to heal.]

In *botany*, a genus of the class and order Monodelphia Polyandria, of several species. The common species is called, in English, *marsh-mallow.* It has a perennial root, and an annual stalk, rising four or five feet. It abounds with mucilage, and is used as an emollient.

AL-THOUGH', (al-*th*o',) obs. verb, or used only in the imperative. [*all* and *though*; from Sax. *thah* or *theah*; Ir. *daighim*, to give; Ger. *doch*; D. *dog*; Sw. *dock* and *ändå*; Dan. *dog*, though. See THOUGH.]

Grant all this; be it so; allow all; suppose that; admit all that; as, "*although* the fig-tree shall not blossom." Hab. iii. That is, grant, admit, or suppose what follows — "the fig-tree shall not blossom." It is a transitive verb, and admits after it the definitive *that* — although *that* the fig-tree shall not blossom; but this use of the verb has been long obsolete. The word may be defined by *notwithstanding*, *non obstante*; as *not opposing* may be equivalent to *admitting* or *supposing.*

AL-TIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and *loquor*, *loquens*, speaking.]

Lofty speech; pompous language.

AL-TIL'O-QUENT, *a.* High sounding; pompous. *Ashe.*

AL-TIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and Gr. *μετρον*, measure. See MEASURE and MODE.]

An instrument for taking altitudes geometrically, as a quadrant.

AL-TIM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes by taking angles with a proper instrument, and by trigonometrical calculations, without actual mensuration.

AL'TIN, *n.* A money of account in Russia, value three kopecks, or about three cents; also, a lake in Siberia, ninety miles in length. *Tooke. Encyc.*

AL-TINE'AR, *n.* A species of factitious salt or powder, used in the fusion and purification of metals, prepared in various ways. [See TINCAL.] *Encyc.*

AL-TIS'O-NANT, } *a.* [L. *altus*, high, and *sonans*,
AL-TIS'O-NOUS, } sounding; *sonus*, sound.]

High sounding; lofty or pompous, as language. *Evelyn.*

AL'TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *altitudo*, of *altus*, high, and a common termination, denoting *state*, condition, or manner.]

1. Space extended upward; height; the elevation of an object above its foundation; as, the *altitude* of a mountain, or column; or the elevation of an object or place above the surface on which we stand, or above the earth; as, the *altitude* of a cloud or meteor; or the elevation of one object above another, as of a bird above the top of a tree.

2. In *astronomy*, the elevation of a point, or star, or other celestial object, above the horizon; marked by the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between such point and the horizon. This is either *true* or *apparent* altitude; *true*, when taken from the rational or real horizon; *apparent*, when taken from the sensible or apparent horizon.

3. *Figuratively*, high degree; superior excellence, highest point of excellence.

He is proud to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shak.*

The *altitude of the eye*, in perspective, is a right line let fall from the eye, perpendicular to the geometrical plane. *Encyc.*

Meridian altitude, is an arc of the meridian between the horizon and any point, or the center of any object, on the meridian.

AL-TIV'O-LANT, *a.* [L. *altus*, high, and *volans*, flying.]

Flying high.

AL'TO, [It., from L. *altus*.] High.

In *music*. 1. See ALT.

2. The counter-tenor part, or that between the tenor and treble.

3. The tenor violin.

Alto et Basso; high and low; in *old law*, terms used to signify a submission of all differences of every kind to arbitration.

AL'TO-CLEF, *n.* The counter-tenor clef, or the C clef, placed on the third line of the staff.

AL'TO-OC-TA'VO, [It.] An octave higher.

AL'TO-RE-LIE'VO, [It.]

High relief, in *sculpture*, is the projection of a figure, half or more, without being entirely detached. *Cyc.*

AL'TO-RI-PIE'NO, [It.]

The tenor of the great chorus, which sings and plays only in particular places. *Encyc.*

AL'TO-VI-O-LA, [It.] A small tenor viol.

AL'TO-VI-O-LI'NO, [It.] A small tenor violin.

AL-TO-GE'TH'ER, *adv.* [*all* and *together* See TOGETHER.]

Wholly; entirely; completely; without exception.

Every man at his best estate is *altogether* vanity. — Psal. xxxix.

AL'U-DEL, *n.* [*a* and *lutum*, without lute. *Lunier.*]

In *chemistry*, aludels are earthen pots without bottoms, that they may be exactly fitted into each other, and used in sublimations. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot containing the matter to be sublimed, and at the top a head to receive the volatile matter. *Quincy. Encyc.*

AL'UM, *n.* [L. *alumen.*]

A sulphate of alumina and potassa. This substance is white, transparent, and very astringent; but seldom found pure or crystallized. This salt is usually prepared by roasting and lixiviating certain schists containing pyrites, and to the lye adding a certain quantity of potassa; the salt is then obtained

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by crystallization. Alum is of great use in medicine and the arts. In medicine, it is used as an astringent; internally, in hemoptoë, diarrhea, and dysentery; externally, as a styptic applied to bleeding vessels, and as an escharotic. In the arts, it is used in dyeing, to fix colors; in making candles, for hardening the tallow; in tanning, for restoring the cohesion of skins. *Encyc. Fourcroy.*

AL'UM, *v. t.* In *dyeing*, to impregnate or steep in a solution of alum. *Ure.*

AL'UM-EARTH, *n.* A massive mineral, of a blackish-brown color, a dull luster, and rather soft consistence, chiefly composed of carbon, silica, and alumina; an impure earthy variety of lignite. *Ure.*

A-LŪ'MI-NA, } *n.* One of the earths, consisting of
AL'Ų-MINE, } the metal aluminum and oxygen. It is the characterizing ingredient in common clay, and is sometimes called *pure clay*. When moistened with water, it forms a plastic mass. *Dana.*

A-LU-MIN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Containing or affording alum.

A-LŪ'MIN-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of alumina. *Chaptal.*

A-LŪ'MIN-ITE, *n.* Subsulphate of alumina; a mineral that occurs in small roundish or reniform masses. Its color is snow white or yellowish white. *Aikin. Jameson. Cleaveland.*

A-LŪ'MIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to or containing alum.

A-LŪ'MIN-UM, *n.* The name given to the metallic base of alumina.

AL'UM-ISH, *a.* Having the nature of alum; somewhat resembling alum.

A-LUM'NUS, *n.*; *pl.* ALUMNI. [L., from *alo*, to nourish.] A pupil; one educated at a seminary is called an *alumnus* of that institution.

AL'UM-SLATE, *n.* A variety of shale or clay slate, containing iron pyrites, the decomposition of which leads to the formation of alum, which often effloresces on the surface of the rock.

AL'UM-STONE, *n.* The silicious subsulphate of alumina and potash. *Cleaveland.*

A-LŪ'TA, *n.* [L.] A species of leather-stone, soft, pliable, and not laminated. *Quincy.*

AL-Ų-TA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *aluta.*]
Of a pale brown color.

AL-U-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *aluta*, tanned leather.]
The tanning or dressing of leather.

AL'VE-A-RY, *n.* [L. *alvearium, alveare*, a bee-hive, from *alvus*, the belly.]
1. A bee-hive. *Barret.*
2. In *anatomy*, the hollow of the external ear, or bottom of the concha. *Quincy.*

AL'VE-O-LAR, } *a.* [L. *alveolus*, a socket, from *al-*
AL'VE-O-LA-RY, } *veus*, a hollow vessel.]
Containing sockets, hollow cells, or pits; pertaining to sockets. *Anatomy.*
The *alveolar processes*, are the processes of the maxillary bones, containing the sockets of the teeth.

AL'VE-O-LATE, *a.* [L. *alveolatus*, from *alveus*, a hollow vessel.]
Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honey-comb.

AL'VE-OLE, } *n.* [L., dim. of *alveus.*] [*Martyn.*
AL-VĒ'O-LUS, }
1. A cell in a honey-comb.
2. The socket in the jaw, in which a tooth is fixed.
3. A sea fossil, of a conic figure, composed of a number of hemispherical portions, like bee-hives, joined by a pipe of communication. *Encyc.*
4. The term is likewise applied to one of the hemispherical portions of the above fossil.

AL'VE-O-LITE, *n.* [L. *alveolus*, and Gr. λιθος.]
In *natural history*, a genus of stony polypiers, or coral zoophytes, formed by numerous concentric layers of a hemispherical figure, each composed of little cells; the same as the *alveolus.* *Dict. Hist. Nat.*

AL'VINE, *a.* [from *alvus*, the belly.]
Pertaining to the lower belly or intestines; as, *alvine* discharges. *Darwin.*

AL-WAR'GRIM, *n.* The spotted plover, *Charadrius Apricarius.* *Pennant.*

AL'WAY, } *adv.* [*all* and *way*; Sax. *eal* and *weg*,
AL'WAYS, } way; properly, a going, at all goings; hence, at all times.]
1. Perpetually; throughout all time; as, God is *always* the same.
2. Continually; without variation.
I do *always* those things which please him. — John viii. Matt. xxviii.
3. Continually or constantly during a certain period, or regularly at stated intervals.
Mephibosheth shall eat bread *always* at my table. — 2 Sam. ix.
4. At all convenient times; regularly.
Cornelius prayed to God *always*. — Acts x. Luke xviii. Eph. vi.
Always is now seldom used. The application of this compound to *time* proceeds from the primary sense of *way*, which is a going or passing; hence, continuation.

A. M. stand for *artium magister*, master of arts, the second degree given by universities and colleges; called, in some countries, doctor of philosophy. In America, this degree is conferred, without examination, on bachelors of three years' standing.

A. M. stand also for *anno mundi*, in the year of the world.

AM, the first person of the verb *to be*, in the indicative mode, present tense. Sax. *eom*; Gr. ειμι; Goth. *im*; Pers. *am.*

I AM that I AM. — Ex. iii.

X'MA, } *n.* [D. *aam*, a vessel.] In *church affairs*, a
HA'MA, } vessel to contain wine for the eucharist. *Encyc.*

X'MA, *n.* A wine measure, as a cask, a pipe, &c.

AM-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *amabilis*, from *amo*, to love.]
Loveliness; the power of pleasing, or rather the combination of agreeable qualities which win the affections. *Taylor.*

AM'A-DOT, *n.* A sort of pear. *Johnson.*

AM'A-DŎU, *n.* [Fr.] A variety of the Boletus igniarius, found on old ash and other trees, called *spunk* and *German tinder.* *Ure.*
This is written also *amadow*, and called *black match*, and *pyrotechnical sponge*, on account of its inflammability. *Cyc.*

A-MAIN', *adv.* [Sax. *a* and *mægn*, force, strength. See MAY, MIGHT.]
With force, strength, or violence; violently; furiously; suddenly; at once.
What when we fled *amain*. *Milton.*
Let go amain, in seamen's language, or *strike amain*, is to let fall or lower at once. *Mar. Dict.*

A-MAL'GAM, *n.* [Gr. μαλαγμα, from μαλασσω, to soften. Its usual derivation is certainly erroneous.]
1. A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; any metallic alloy, of which mercury forms an essential constituent part. *Cyc.*
2. A mixture or compound of different things. *Burke.*

A-MAL'GAM-ATE, *v. t.* To compound quicksilver with another metal. Gregory uses *amalgamize.*
2. To mix different things, to make a compound; to unite.

A-MAL'GAM-ATE, *v. i.* To unite in an amalgam; to blend.

A-MAL'GAM-Ā-TED, *pp.* Compounded with quicksilver; blended.

A-MAL'GAM-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Compounding quicksilver with another metal; blending.

A-MAL-GAM-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal; applied particularly to the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by means of mercury. *Ure.*
2. The mixing or blending of different things.

A-MAN'DO-LA, *n.* A green marble, having the appearance of honey-comb, and containing white spots; of 100 parts, 76 are mild calcareous earth, 20 schist, and 2 iron. The cellular appearance proceeds from the schist. *Kirwan. Nicholson.*

A-MAN-Ų-EN'SIS, *n.* [L., from *manus*, hand.]
A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written.

AM'A-RANTH, *n.* A color inclining to purple. *Cyc.*

AM'A-RANTH, } *n.* [Gr. αμαραντος, of *a* neg.
AM-A-RANTH'US, } and μαραινω, to decay; so called, it is said, because its flowers, when cropped, do not soon wither.]
1. Flower-gentle; a genus of plants, of many species. Of these the three colored has long been cultivated in gardens, on account of the beauty of its variegated leaves. *Encyc.*
2. In *poetry*, an imaginary flower that never fades. *Milton.*

AM-A-RANTH'INE, *a.* Belonging to amaranth; consisting of, containing, or resembling amaranth.

A-MAR'I-TŪDE, *n.* [L. *amaritudo*, from *amarus*, bitter; from Heb. מר bitter.]
Bitterness. [*Not much used.*]

AM-A-RYL'LIS, *n.* [The name of a country girl in Theocritus and Virgil.]
In *botany*, lily asphodel, a genus of liliaceous plants of several species, which are cultivated in gardens for the beauty of their flowers. *Encyc.*

A-MASS', *v. t.* [Fr. *amasser*; It. *ammassare*; L. *massa*, a heap or lump; Gr. μαζα. See MASS.]
1. To collect into a heap; to gather a great quantity; to accumulate; as, to *amass* a treasure.
2. To collect in great numbers; to add many things together; as, to *amass* words or phrases.

A-MASS', *n.* An assemblage, heap, or accumulation. [This is superseded by MASS.]

A-MASS'ED, (a-mast',) *pp.* Collected in a heap, or in a great quantity or number; accumulated.

A-MASS'ING, *ppr.* Collecting in a heap, or in a large quantity or number.

A-MASS'MENT, *n.* A heap collected; a large quantity or number brought together; an accumulation.

A-MATE', *v. i.* [See MATE.] To accompany; also, to terrify, to perplex. [*Not used.*]

AM-A-TEUR', *n.* [Fr., from L. *amator*, a lover, from *amo*, to love.]
A person attached to a particular pursuit, study, or science, as to music or painting; one who has a taste for the arts. More particularly, one who cultivates any study or art, from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally. *Burke.*

AM'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* In *phrenology*, an organ which is supposed to influence sexual desire; propensity to love.

AM-A-TŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* [L. *amatorius*, from *amo*, to
AM'A-TO-RY, } love.]
1. Relating to love; as, *amatorial* verses; causing love; as, *amatory* potions; produced by sexual intercourse; as, *amatorial* progeny. *Darwin.*
2. In *anatomy*, a term applied to the oblique muscles of the eye, from their use in ogling.

AM-A-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In an amatorial manner; by way of love. *Darwin.*

AM-A-TŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to love; as, *amatorian* odes. *Johnson.*

AM-A-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to love. *Milton.*

AM-AUR-Ō'SIS, *n.* [Gr. αμαυρος, obscure.]
A loss or decay of sight from a palsy of the optic nerve, without any visible defect in the eye, except an immovable pupil; called also *gutta serena*, the "*drop serene*" of Milton. Sometimes the disease is periodical, coming on suddenly, continuing for hours or days, and then disappearing. It has sometimes been cured by electricity. *Encyc. Coze.*

A-MAUS'ITE, *n.* [See PETROSILEX.]

A-MĀZE', *v. t.* [Qu. Ar. amasa, to perplex or confuse; or from *maze.*]
To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to astonish.
They shall be afraid; they shall be *amazed* at one another. — Isa. xiii.
They were all *amazed*, and glorified God. — Mark ii. Luke v.
This word implies astonishment or perplexity, arising from something extraordinary, unexpected, unaccountable, or frightful.

A-MĀZE', *n.* Astonishment; confusion; perplexity, arising from fear, surprise, or wonder. It is chiefly used in poetry, and is nearly synonymous with *amazement.*

A-MĀZ'ED, *pp.* Astonished; confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder.

A-MĀZ'ED-LY, *adv.* With amazement; in a manner to confound. [*Little used.*]

A-MĀZ'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonishment; great wonder.

A-MĀZE'MENT, *n.* Astonishment; confusion or perplexity, from a sudden impression of fear, surprise, or wonder. It is sometimes accompanied with fear or terror; sometimes merely extreme wonder or admiration at some great, sudden, or unexpected event, at an unusual sight, or at the narration of extraordinary events.

A-MĀZ'ING, *ppr.* Confounding with fear, surprise, or wonder.
2. *a.* Very wonderful; exciting astonishment or perplexity.

A-MĀZ'ING-LY, *adv.* In an astonishing degree; in a manner to excite astonishment, or to perplex, confound, or terrify.

AM'A-ZON, *n.* [This is said to be formed of *a* neg. and μαζος, breast. History informs us, that the Amazons cut off their right breast, that it might not incommode them in shooting and hurling the javelin. This is doubtless a fable.]
1. The Amazons are said by historians to have been a race of female warriors, who founded an empire on the River Thermodon, in Asia Minor, on the coast of the Euxine. They are said to have excluded men from their society, and by their warlike enterprises, to have conquered and alarmed surrounding nations. Some writers treat these accounts as fables. *Herod. Justin.*
2. By *analogy*, a warlike or masculine woman; a virago.
3. This name has been given to some American females on the banks of the largest river in the world, who joined their husbands in attacking the Spaniards that first visited the country. This trivial occurrence gave the name *Amazon* to that river, whose real name is *Maranon.* *Garcilasso*, p. 606.

AM-A-ZŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon. *Applied to females*, bold; of masculine manners; warlike.
2. Belonging to the River Maranon in South America, or to Amazonia, the country lying on that river.

AMB, AM; about; around; used in composition. Sax. *emb, ymb*; W. *am*; Ir. *im, um*; G. *um*; D. *om*; Dan. *om*; Sw. *om*; Gr. αμφι; L. *am* or *amb.*

AM-BĀ'GĒS, *n.* [L. *amb*, and *ago*, to drive.]
1. A circumlocution; a circuit of words to express ideas which may be expressed in fewer words.
2. A winding or turning.

AM-BĀ'GI-OUS, *a.* Circumlocutory.

AM-BAS'SA-DOR, *n.* [This is the more common orthography; but good authors write also *embassador*; and as the orthography of *embassy* is established, it would be better to write *embassador*, as it is written by Blackstone. See EMBASSADOR.]

AM'BE, } *n.* [Gr. αμβη, a brim; from *amb*, about.]
AM'BI, }
Literally, a brim; but in *surgery*, an instrument for

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reducing dislocated shoulders; so called from the jutting of its extremity. Also, the mango-tree. *Quincy. Encyc. Coxe.*

AM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *ambre*; Sp. *ambar*; Port. id.; It. *ambra*; an Oriental word; Pers. عنبر *anbar* or *anabar*; Ar. عنبر *anbarun*. In 1 Kings x. 2, 10, the Arabic is rendered *spices*. The Arabic word is rendered by Castell, *amber*, a marine fish, a shield made of skins, crocus, and fimus. In Eth. ዐምበር *anbara*, is rendered *a whale:* and the word is used in Jonah ii. 1, and Matt. xii. 40. This word is placed by Castell under عنب *annaba*, to produce grapes, and عنب signifies grapes, Ch. and Heb. עִנָּב The Chaldee verb signifies to join or connect, and the sense of this word, applied to grapes, is a cluster, like *grape* in English. It signifies, also, in Ch., a tumor, a pustule, a mountain, the sense of which is a lump or mass collected; and this may be the sense of *amber*. In German, Dutch, Swedish, and Danish, it has a name corresponding to the English *burnstone*.]

A hard, semi-pellucid substance, tasteless and without smell, except when pounded or heated, when it emits a fragrant odor. It is found in alluvial soils, or on the sea-shore, in many places; particularly on the shores of the Baltic, in Europe, and at Cape Sable, in Maryland, in the United States. The ancient opinion of its vegetable origin seems now to be established, and it is believed or known to be a fossil resin. It yields, by distillation, an empyreumatic oil, and the succinic acid, which sublimes in small, white needles. Its color usually presents some tinge of yellow. It is highly electrical, and is the basis of a varnish. *Journal of Science. Encyc. Chambers.*

AM'BER, *a.* Consisting of or resembling amber.

AM'BER, *v. t.* To scent with amber.

AM'BER-DRINK, *n.* A drink resembling amber in color.

AM'BER-DROP-PING, *a.* Dropping amber. *Milton.*

AM'BER-SEED, *n.* Musk-seed; a seed somewhat resembling millet. It is of a bitterish taste, and brought from Egypt and the West Indies. *Chambers.*

AM'BER-TREE, *n.* The English name of a species of Anthospermum, a shrub, with evergreen leaves, which, when bruised, emit a fragrant odor. *Miller.*

AM'BER-GRIS, *n.* [*amber.* and Fr. *gris*, gray; *gray amber.*]

A solid, opaque, ash-colored, inflammable substance, variegated like marble, remarkably light, rugged on its surface, and when heated, it has a fragrant odor. It does not effervesce with acids: it melts easily into a kind of yellow resin, and is soluble, but not readily, in spirit of wine. Various opinions have been entertained respecting its origin; but it is well ascertained that it is a morbid secretion into the intestines of the spermaceti whale, a species of Physeter. It has been found in that species of whale, but usually is found floating on the surface of the ocean, in regions frequented by whales; sometimes in masses of from 60 to 225 lbs. weight. In this substance are found the beaks of the cuttle-fish, on which that whale is known to feed. It is highly valued as a material in perfumery. *Encyc.*

AM-BI-DEX'TER, *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, the right hand.]

1. A person who uses both hands with equal facility.

2. A double dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes. [*This sense is used in ludicrous language.*]

3. In *law*, a juror who takes money from both parties, for giving his verdict. *Cowel.*

AM-BI-DEX-TER'I-TY, } *n.* The faculty of us-
AM-BI-DEX'TROUS-NESS, } ing both hands with equal facility; double dealing; the taking of money from both parties for a verdict.

AM-BI-DEX'TROUS, *a.* Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease; practicing or siding with both parties.

AM'BI-ENT, *a.* [L. *ambiens*, from *ambio*, to go round, from *amb*, about, and *eo*, to go.]

Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; investing; applied to fluids or diffusible substances; as, the *ambient* air. *Milton.*

AM-BIG'E-NAL, *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *genu*, a knee.]

An *ambigenal hyperbola*, is one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without. *Encyc.*

AM'BI-GU, *n.* [Fr. See AMBIGUITY.]

An entertainment or feast, consisting of a medley of dishes. *King.*

AM-BI-GŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *ambiguitas*, from *ambigo.*]

Doubtfulness or uncertainty of signification, from a word's being susceptible of different meanings; double meaning; as, words should be used which admit of no *ambiguity.*

AM-BIG'Ū-OUS, *a.* [L. *ambiguus.*]

Having two or more meanings; doubtful; being of uncertain signification; susceptible of different interpretations; hence, obscure. It is applied to words and expressions; not to a dubious state of mind, though it may be to a person using words of doubtful signification; as, the ancient oracles were *ambiguous*, as were their answers.

AM-BIG'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.

AM-BIG'Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; ambiguity; and hence, obscurity.

AM-BIL'E-VOUS, *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *lævus*, left.]

Left-handed on both sides. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

AM-BIL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, and Gr. λογος, speech.]

Talk or language of doubtful meaning.

AM-BIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *loquor*, to speak.]

Using ambiguous expressions.

AM-BIL'O-QUY, *n.* The use of doubtful or ambiguous expressions.

AM'BIT, *n.* [L. *ambitus*, a circuit, from *ambio*, to go about. See AMBIENT.]

The line that encompasses a thing. In *geometry*, the perimeter of a figure, or of the surface of a body; the periphery or circumference of a circular body. *Johnson. Encyc.*

AM-BI''TION, *n.* [L. *ambitio*, from *ambio*, to go about, or to seek by making interest; of *amb*, about, and *eo*, to go. [See AMBAGES.] This word had its origin in the practice of Roman candidates for office, who went about the city to solicit votes.]

A desire of preferment, or of honor; a desire of excellence or superiority. It is thus used in a good sense; as, emulation may spring from a laudable *ambition*. It denotes more commonly, however, an inordinate desire of power, or eminence, often accompanied with the use of illegal means to obtain the object. It is sometimes followed by *of*; as, a man has an *ambition of* wit. Milton has used the word in the Latin sense of *going about* to solicit or obtain; but this sense is hardly legitimate.

AM-BI''TION, *v. t.* [Fr. *ambitionner.*]

Ambitiously to seek after. [*Little used.*] *King.*

AM-BI''TION-LESS, *a.* Devoid of ambition. *Pollok.*

AM-BI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *ambitiosus.*]

1. Desirous of power, honor, office, superiority, or excellence: aspiring; eager for fame; followed by *of* before a noun: as, *ambitious of* glory.

2. Showy; adapted to command notice or praise; as, *ambitious* ornaments.

3. *Figuratively*, eager to swell or rise higher; as, the *ambitious* ocean. *Shak.*

AM-BI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preferment or superiority.

AM-BI''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with *ambition*, it is not often used.

AM'BI-TUS, *n.* [L.] 1. The circumference or exterior edge or border of a thing.

2. In *Roman law*, the open space surrounding a building or tomb. *Encyc.*

3. In *Roman history*, a canvassing for votes by candidates for office.

AM'BLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *ambler*, from L. *ambulo*, to walk; Qu. *amb*, about, and the root of Fr. *aller.*]

1. To pace; to move with a certain peculiar pace, as a horse, first lifting his two legs on one side, and then changing to the other. *Edin. Encyc.*

2. To move easy, without hard shocks.

Him time *ambles* withal. *Shak.*

3. In *a ludicrous sense*, to move with submission, or by direction, or to move affectedly. *Johnson.*

AM'BLE, *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse, in which the two legs of the same side rise together.

AM'BLER, *n.* A horse which ambles; a pacer.

AM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lifting the two legs on the same side at first going off, and then changing.

AM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With an ambling gait.

AM'BLY GON, *n.* [Gr. αμβλυς, obtuse, and γωνια, an angle.]

An obtuse-angled triangle; a triangle with one angle of more than ninety degrees. *Bailey. Encyc.*

AM-BLYG'ON-AL, *a.* Containing an obtuse angle. *Ash.*

AM-BLYG'ON-ITE, *n.* [Gr. αμβλυγωνιος, having an obtuse angle.]

A mineral from Saxony, of a pale-green color, sometimes spotted, somewhat resembling pyroxene. It consists of phosphoric acid and alumina, with 9 per cent. of lithia. *Dana.*

AM'BLY-O-PY, *n.* [Gr. αμβλυς, dull, and ωψ, eye.]

Weakness of sight, without any opacity of the cornea, or of the interior of the eye; either absolute weakness of sight from disease or old age; or relative, when objects can be seen only in a certain light, distance, or position, as in day and night blindness, near and far sightedness, and strabismus or squinting. *Sauvages.*

AM'BO, } *n.* [Gr. αμβων, a pulpit; L. *umbo*, a
AM'BON, } boss.]

An oblong, elevated pulpit, in the early Christian churches, but disused after the fourteenth century. *Gwilt.*

AM-BRE-Ā'DA, *n.* [from *amber.*] A kind of factitious amber, which the Europeans sell to the Africans. *Encyc.*

AM-BRĒ'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid formed by digesting ambreine in nitric acid.

AM-BRĒ'INE, *n.* One of the animal proximate principles, and the chief constituent of ambergris.

AM-BRŌ'SIA, (am-bro'zha,) *n.* [Gr. *a* neg. and βροτος, mortal, because it was supposed to confer immortality on them that fed on it.]

1. In *heathen antiquity*, the imaginary food of the gods Hence,

2. Whatever is very pleasing to the taste or smell. The name has also been given to certain alexipharmic compositions.

3. A genus of plants.

AM-BRŌ'SI-AC, *a.* Having the qualities of ambrosia.

AM-BRŌ'SIAL, (am-bro'zhal,) *a.* Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delighting the taste or smell; as, *ambrosial* dews. Ben Jonson uses *ambrosiac* in a like sense, and Bailey has *ambrosian*, but these seem not to be warranted by usage.

AM-BRŌ'SIAL-LY, *adv.* In an ambrosial way.

AM-BRŌ'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to St. Ambrose. The *Ambrosian* office, or ritual, is a formula of worship in the church of Milan, instituted by St. Ambrose.

AM-BRŌ'SIAN-CHANT, *n.* A mode of singing or chanting introduced by St. Ambrose. It was more monotonous than the *Gregorian*, which was used afterward.

AM'BRO-SIN, *n.* In *the middle ages*, a coin struck by the dukes of Milan, on which St. Ambrose was represented on horseback, with a whip in his right hand.

AM'BRY, *n.* [contracted from Fr. *aumonerie*, almonry, from old Fr. *almoigne*, alms.]

1. An almonry; a place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor. In ancient abbeys and priories there was an office of this name, in which the almoner lived.

2. A place in which are deposited the utensils for house-keeping; also, a cupboard; a place for cold victuals.

AMBS'-ĀCE, (āmz'āce,) *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *ace.*]

A double ace, as when two dice turn up the ace.

AM'BU-LANCE, *n.* [Fr.] A flying hospital; a movable hospital, or place of succor for the wounded, formed, for the occasion, on the field of battle, or in its immediate vicinity; first introduced into the French armies. *Cyc. Med.*

AM'BU-LANT, *a.* [L. *ambulans*, from *ambulo.*]

Walking; moving from place to place. *Encyc.*

Ambulant brokers, in Amsterdam, are exchange-brokers or agents, who are not sworn, and whose testimony is not received in courts of justice.

AM'BU-LĀTE, *v. i.* To walk; to move backward and forward.

AM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ambulatio.*]

A walking about; the act of walking.

AM'BU-LA-TIVE, *a.* Walking.

AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* That has the power or faculty of walking; as, an animal is *ambulatory.*

2. Pertaining to a walk; as, an *ambulatory* view.

3. Moving from place to place; not stationary; as, an *ambulatory* court, which exercises its jurisdiction in different places. *Johnson.*

4. In *ornithology*, formed for walking; applied to the feet of birds with three toes before and one behind. *Brande.*

AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* A place to walk in; applied to any place in buildings, inclosed by a colonnade or arcade, as porticoes and corridors; also, to the aisles or passages in churches. *P. Cyc.*

AM'BU-RY, } *n.* [Qu. L. *umbo*, the navel; Gr.
AN'BU-RY, } αμβων.]

Among *farriers*, a tumor, wart, or swelling on a horse, full of blood, and soft to the touch. *Encyc.*

AM'BUS-CADE, *n.* [Fr. *embuscade*; Sp. and Port. *emboscada*; It. *imboscata*, from It. *imboscare*; Sp. *emboscar*, to lie in *bushes*, or concealed; *in* and *bosco*, *bosque*, a wood; Eng. *bush.*]

1. *Literally*, a lying in a wood, concealed, for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise; hence, a lying in wait, and concealed in any situation, for a like purpose.

2. A private station in which troops lie concealed, with a view to attack their enemy by surprise; ambush.

3. A body of troops lying in ambush.

AM'BUS-CADE, *v. t.* To lie in wait for, or to attack from a concealed position.

AM'BUS-CAD-ED, *pp.* Having an ambush laid against, or attacked from a private station; as, his troops were *ambuscaded.*

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AM'BUS-CĂD-ING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for; attacking from a secret station.

AM'BUSH, *n.* [Fr. *embûche*, of *in* and *bush*; Dan. *busk*; D. *bosch*; Ger. *busch*; Fr. *bosquet*, *boscage*, *bocage*, *bois*. See BUSH.]

1. A private or concealed station, where troops lie in wait to attack their enemy by surprise.

2. The state of lying concealed, for the purpose of attacking by surprise; a lying in wait.

3. The troops posted in a concealed place, for attacking by surprise.

Lay thee an *ambush* for the city. — Josh. viii.

AM'BUSH, *v. t.* To lie in wait for; to surprise, by assailing unexpectedly from a concealed place.

AM'BUSH, *v. i.* To lie in wait, for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

Nor saw the snake, that *ambushed* for his prey. *Trumbull.*

AM'BUSH-ED, (am'bushd,) *pp.* Lain in wait for; suddenly attacked from a concealed station.

AM'BUSH-ING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for; attacking from a concealed station.

AM'BUSH-MENT, *n.* An ambush; *which see.*

AM-BUS'TION, *n.* [L. *ambustio*, from *amburo*, to burn or scorch; of *amb*, about, and *uro*, to burn.]

Among *physicians*, a burning; a burn or scald.

AM'EL, *n.* [Fr. *email.*]

The matter with which metallic bodies are overlaid in the process of enameling; but its use is superseded by *enamel*; *which see.* *Boyle.*

A-MĒL'IOR-A-BLE, *a.* That may be meliorated.

A-MĒL'IOR-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ameliorer*, from L. *melior*, better.]

To make better; to improve; to meliorate. *S. S. Smith. Christ. Obs. Buchanan.*

A-MĒL'IOR-ĀTE, *v. i.* To grow better; to meliorate.

A-MĒL'IOR-Ā-TED, *pp.* Grown better; improved.

A-MĒL'IOR-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Becoming or making better.

A-MĒL-IOR-Ā'TION, *n.* A making or becoming better; improvement; melioration.

A-MEN'. This word, with slight differences of orthography, is in all the dialects of the Shemitish stock. As a *verb*, it signifies to confirm, establish, verify; to trust, or give confidence; as a *noun*, truth, firmness, trust, confidence; as an *adjective*, firm, stable. In English, after the Oriental manner, it is used at the beginning, but more generally at the end of declarations and prayers, in the sense of, *be it firm, be it established.*

And let all the people say, *Amen.* — Ps. cvi.

The word is used also as a noun: "All the promises of God are *amen* in Christ," that is, firmness, stability, constancy.

A-MĒ-NA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The state of being ame-
A-MĒ'NA-BLE-NESS, } nable; liability to answer. *Judge Story.*

A-MĒ'NA-BLE, *a.* [It. *menare*; Fr. *mener*, *amener*; Norm. *amesner*, to lead, to bring; Fr. *amener*, It. *ammainare*, in marine language, to strike sail.]

1. In *old law*, easy to be led; governable, as a woman by her husband. [*This sense is obsolete.*]

2. Liable to answer; responsible; answerable; liable to be called to account; as, every man is *amenable* to the laws.

We retain this idiom in the popular phrase, *to bring in*, to make answerable; as, a man is *brought in* to pay the debt of another.

A-MĒ'NA-BLY, *adv.* In an amenable manner.

AM'EN-AGE, *v. t* To manage. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AM'EN-ANCE, *n.* Conduct; behavior. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-MEND', *v. t.* [Fr. *amender*; L. *emendo*, of *e* neg. and *menda*, *mendum*, a fault; W. *mann*, a spot or blemish; Sp. and Port. *emendar*; It. *ammendare.* See MEND.]

1. To correct; to rectify by expunging a mistake; as, to *amend* a writ.

2. To reform, by quitting bad habits; to make better, in a moral sense; as, to *amend* our ways or our conduct.

3. To correct; to supply a defect; to improve or make better, by some addition of what is wanted, as well as by expunging what is wrong; as, to *amend* a bill before a legislature. Hence it is applied to the correction of authors, by restoring passages which had been omitted, or restoring the true reading.

A-MEND', *v. i.* To grow or become better, by reformation, or rectifying something wrong in manners or morals. It differs from *improve*, in this, that to *amend* implies something previously wrong; to *improve*, does not.

A-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be amended; capable of correction; as, an *amendable* writ or error.

A-MEND'A-TO-RY, *a.* That amends; supplying amendment; corrective.

A-MENDE', *n.* [Fr.] A pecuniary punishment, or fine; a reparation or recantation. The *amende honorable*, in France, is an infamous punishment inflicted on traitors, parricides, and sacrilegious persons. The offender, being led into court with a rope about his neck, and a lighted torch in his hand, begs pardon of his God, the court, &c. These words also denote simply a recantation in open court, or in presence of the injured person. *Encyc.*

2. In *popular language*, the phrase denotes a public recantation and reparation to an injured party, for improper language or treatment.

A-MEND'ED, *pp.* Corrected; rectified; reformed; improved, or altered for the better.

A-MEND'ER, *n.* The person that amends.

A-MEND'FUL, *a.* Full of improvement.

A-MEND'ING, *ppr.* Correcting; reforming; altering for the better.

A-MEND'MENT, *n.* An alteration or change for the better; correction of a fault or faults; reformation of life, by quitting vices.

2. In *legislative proceedings*, any alteration in a bill or motion, by adding, changing, or omitting.

3. In *law*, the correction of an error in a writ or process.

Shakspeare uses it for the recovery of health, but this sense is unusual.

A-MENDS', *n. pl.* [Fr. *amende*]

Compensation for an injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent; as, the happiness of a future life will more than make *amends* for the miseries of this.

A-MEN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *amœnitas*; Fr. *aménité*; L. *amœnus*; W. *mwyn*, good, kind.]

Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation; that which delights the eye; *used of places and prospects.* *Brown.*

A MEN'SA ET TŌ'RO, [L.] From board and bed. A divorce from board and bed is when husband and wife separate, but the husband maintains the wife.

AM'ENT,
A-MENT'UM, } *n.* [L. *amentum*, a thong, or strap.]

In *botany*, a species of inflorescence, consisting of many scales, ranged along a stalk or slender axis, which is the common receptacle; as in birch, oak, chestnut. *Martyn.*

A spike, the bracts of which are all of equal size, and closely imbricated, and which is articulated with the stem. *Lindley.*

AM-EN-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* 1. Growing in an ament; resembling a *thong*; as, the chestnut has an *amentaceous* inflorescence. *Martyn.*

2. Furnished with aments; having flowers arranged in aments; as, *amentaceous* plants. *Brande.*

A-MERCE', (a-mers',) *v. t.* [A verb formed from *a*, for *on* or *at*, and Fr. *merci*, mercy, or from L. *merces*, reward.]

1. To inflict a penalty *at mercy*: to punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is not fixed by law, but left to the discretion or *mercy* of the court; as, the court *amerced* the criminal in the sum of one hundred dollars.

2. To inflict a pecuniary penalty; to punish in general. Milton uses *of* after *amerce*: "Millions of spirits *amerced of* heaven;" but this use seems to be a poetic license.

A-MER'CED, *pp.* Fined at the discretion of a court.

A-MERCE'MENT, (a-mers'ment,) *n.* A pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court. It differs from a *fine*, in that the latter is, or was originally, a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute for an offense; but an amercement is arbitrary. Hence the practice of *affeering.* [See AFFEER.] But, in *America*, the word *fine* is now used for a pecuniary penalty which is uncertain; and it is common, in statutes, to enact that an offender shall be *fined*, at the discretion of the court. In *England*, also, fines are now usually discretionary. Thus the word *fine* has, in a measure, superseded the use of *amercement.* This word, in old books, is written *amerciament.*

Amercement royal, is a penalty imposed on an officer for a misdemeanor in his office.

A-MER'CER, *n.* One who sets a fine at discretion upon an offender.

A-MER'I-CA, *n.* [from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, who pretended to have first discovered the western continent.]

One of the great continents, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, June 11, O. S., 1498, and by Columbus, or Christoval Colon, Aug. 1, the same year. It extends from the eightieth degree of north, to the fifty-fourth degree of south latitude; and from the thirty-fifth to the one hundred and fifty-sixth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, being about nine thousand miles in length. Its breadth at Darien is narrowed to about forty-five miles, but at the northern extremity is nearly four thousand miles. From Darien to the *north*, the continent is called *North America*, and to the *south*, it is called *South America.*

A-MER'I-CAN, *a.* Pertaining to America.

A-MER'I-CAN, *n.* A native of America; originally applied to the aboriginals, or copper-colored races, found here by the Europeans; but now applied to the descendants of Europeans born in America, especially to the inhabitants of the United States

The name *American* must always exalt the pride of patriotism. *Washington.*

A-MER'I-CAN-ISM, *n.* An idiom peculiar to America.

2. The love which American citizens have to their own country, or the preference of its interests.

A-MER'I-CAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render American; to naturalize in America.

ĀMES'-ĀCE. See AMBS-ACE.

A-MET-A-BŌ'LI-AN, *n.* } [Gr. *a* neg. and *μεταβαλλω*,
A-MET-A-BŌ'LI-A, *n. pl.* } to change.]

In *zoology*, terms denoting a division of insects which do not undergo any metamorphosis. *Brande.*

A-METH'O-DIST, *n.* A quack. [*Not used.*]

AM'E-THYST, *n.* [L. *amethystus*; Gr. *αμεθυστος*, which the Greeks supposed to be formed from *a* neg. and *μεθω*, to inebriate, from some supposed quality in the stone of resisting intoxication. Plin. xxxvii. 9, mentions an opinion, that it takes its name from its color approaching that of wine, but not reaching it.]

A sub-species of *quartz*, of a bluish violet color, of different degrees of intensity. It generally occurs crystallized in hexahedral prisms terminated by corresponding pyramids; also in rolled fragments, composed of imperfect prismatic crystals. Its fracture is conchoidal or splintery. It is wrought into various articles of jewelry. *Cleaveland. Encyc.*

Oriental amethyst; the violet blue variety of transparent crystallized corundum.

AM'E-THYST, in *heraldry*, signifies a purple color. It is the same, in a nobleman's escutcheon, as *purpure* in a gentleman's, and *mercury* in that of a sovereign prince. *Encyc.*

AM-E-THYST'INE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or resembling amethyst; anciently applied to a garment of the color of amethyst, as distinguished from the Tyrian and hyacinthine purple.

2. Composed of the amethyst; as, an *amethystine* cup. *Brande.*

Ă'MI-A, *n.* A genus of fish, of the Abdominal order, found in the rivers of Carolina. *Pennant.*

A-MI-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Amiableness.

Ă'MI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *amable*; L. *amabilis*; from *amo*, to love.]

1. Lovely; worthy of love; deserving of affection; *applied usually to persons.* But in Psal. lxxxiv. 1, there is an exception: "How *amiable* are thy tabernacles, O Lord!"

2. Pretending or showing love.

Lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife. *Shak.*

But this use is not legitimate.

Ă'MI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving love; loveliness.

Ă'MI-A-BLY, *adv.* In an amiable manner; in a manner to excite or attract love.

AM-I-AN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. *αμιαντος*, of *a* neg. and *μιαινω*, to pollute or vitiate; so called from its incombustibility. Plin. 36. 19.]

Earth-flax, or mountain-flax; a mineral substance somewhat resembling flax, belonging either to the species pyroxene or hornblende, usually grayish, or of a greenish white; sometimes of a yellowish or silvery white, olive or mountain *green*, of a pale flesh red or ocher color. It is composed of delicate filaments, very flexible, and somewhat elastic, often long, and resembling *threads of silk.* It is incombustible, and has sometimes been wrought into cloth and paper. *Kirwan. Encyc. Cleaveland.*

AM-I-AN'THI-FORM, *a.* [*amianthus* and *form.*]

Having the form or likeness of amianthus.

Amianthiform arseniate of copper. *Phillips.*

AM-I-AN'THIN-ITE, *n.* A species of amorphous mineral, a variety of actinolite; its color ash, greenish, or yellowish gray, often mixed with yellow or red; its fracture confusedly folinted and fibrous. *Kirwan.*

AM-I-AN'THOID, *n.* [*amianthus* and Gr. *ειδος*, form.]

A variety of asbestus, composed of long capillary filaments, flexible and very elastic; *more* flexible than the fibers of asbestus, but stiffer and more elastic than those of amianthus. The color is olive green, or greenish white. *Haüy. Cleaveland.*

AM-I-AN'THOID, *a.* Resembling amianthus in form.

AM'I-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, a friend, from *amo*, to love.]

1. Friendly; peaceable; harmonious in social or mutual transactions; usually applied to the dispositions of men who have business with each other, or to their intercourse and transactions; as, nations or men have come to an *amicable* adjustment of their differences.

2. Disposed to peace and friendship; as, an *amicable* temper.

[*But rarely applied to a single person.*]

AM'I-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being peaceable, friendly, or disposed to *peace*; friendliness; a disposition to preserve peace and friendship.

AM'I-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a friendly manner; with harmony or good-will; without controversy; as, the dispute was *amicably* adjusted.

AM'ICT, } *n.* [L. *amictus*, from *amicior*, to clothe; Fr.
AM'ICE, } *amict*; Sp. *amito*; Port. *amicto.*]

A square linen cloth that a Roman Catholic priest ties about his neck, hanging down behind, under the alb, when he officiates at mass. *Sp. and Port. Dict.*

A-MID', } *prep.* [of *a* and Sax. *midd*, the *middle*;
A-MIDST', } L. *medius.* *Amidst* is the superlative

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degree, *middest*, a contraction of Sax. *mid-mesta*, midmost. See MIDDLE and MIDST.]

1. In the midst or middle.

2. Among; mingled with; as, a shepherd *amidst* his flock.

3. Surrounded, encompassed, or enveloped with; as, *amidst* the shade; *amid* the waves. *Amid* is used [mostly in poetry.

AM'IDE, } AM'I-DET, } *n.* See AMMID.

AM'I-DINE, *n.* Starch modified by heat so as to become a transparent mass, like horn, which is soluble in cold water.

A-MID'-SHIPS; in *marine language*, the middle of a ship, with regard to her length and breadth.

AM'I-LOT, *n.* A white fish in the Mexican lakes, more than a foot in length, and much esteemed at the table. *Clavigero.*

A-MISS', *a.* [*a* and *miss*. See MISS.]

1. Wrong; faulty; out of order; improper; as, it may not be *amiss* to ask advice. [*This adjective always follows its noun.*]

2. *adv.* In a faulty manner; contrary to propriety, truth, law, or morality.

Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask *amiss*. — James iv.

Applied to the body, it signifies indisposed; as, I am somewhat *amiss* to-day.

AM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *amitié*; It. *amistà, amistàde*; Sp. *amistad*, from *amistar*, to reconcile; Port. *amizade*; Norm. *amistee*, friendship, *amez*, friends, *ameis, ametz*, beloved. Qu. L. *amo, amicitia.*]

Friendship, in a general sense, between individuals, societies, or nations; harmony; good understanding; as, our nation is in *amity* with all the world; a treaty of *amity* and commerce.

AM'MA, *n.* [Heb. ם, mother.]

1. An abbess or spiritual mother.

2. A girdle or truss used in ruptures. [Gr. *αμμα.*] *Coxe.*

AM'MAN, *n.* [G. *amtmann*; D. *amptman*; Dan. *amtmand*; a compound of *ampt*, Sax. *ambaht*, or *embeht*, office, duty, charge, and *man*. See EMBASSADOR.]

In *some European nations*, a judge who has cognizance of civil causes. *Encyc.*

AM'MID, *n.* [formed from *ammonia.*]

A compound of ammidogen with an element, in which ammidogen is the electro-negative ingredient.

AM-MID'O-GEN, *n.* [*ammid* and Gr. *γενναω*, to produce.]

A basifying and basic principle, composed of two equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen.

AM'MI-RAL, *n.* An obsolete form of *admiral.*

AM'MITE, } HAM'MITE, } *n.* [Gr. *αμμος*, sand.]

A sandstone or freestone, of a pale brown color, very heavy, of a lax texture, composed of small round granules, cemented by an earthy, sparry matter. The grit or granules are small stalagmites, composed of crusts or coats including one another. It is the roe-stone or oölite of recent authors.

Da Costa. Plin. 37. 10.

AM'MO-CHRYSE, (am'mo-kris,) *n.* [Gr. *αμμος*, sand, and *χρυσος*, gold.]

A yellow, soft stone, found in Germany, consisting of glossy yellow particles. When rubbed or ground, it is used to strew over writing, like black sand with us. Qu. *yellow mica.* *Plin.* 37. 11. *Encyc.*

AM-MO-DY'TES, *n.* [Gr. *αμμος*, sand, and *δυω*, to enter.]

The sand eel, a genus of fish, of the Apodal order, about a foot in length, with a compressed head, a long, slender body, and scales hardly perceptible. Two species are now recognized by naturalists. It buries itself in the sand, and is found also in the stomach of the porpoise, which indicates that the latter fish roots up the sand like a hog. *Encyc.*

AM-MŌ'NI-A, *n.* [The real origin of this word is not ascertained. Some authors suppose it to be from *Ammon*, a title of Jupiter, near whose temple in Upper Egypt it was generated. Others suppose it to be from *Ammonia*, a Cyrenaic territory; and others deduce it from *αμμος*, sand, as it was found in sandy ground.]

Ammonia is an alkali, which is gaseous or aëriform in its uncombined state, and is composed of three equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen; now considered an ammid of hydrogen. It is often called *volatile alkali.*

AM-MŌ'NI-AC, } AM-MO-NI'AC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to ammonia, or possessing its properties.

AM-MŌ'NI-AC, or GUM-AM-MŌ'NI-AC, *n.* [See AMMONIA.]

The concrete juice of an umbelliferous plant, the Dorema ammoniacum, brought from Persia in large masses, composed of tears, internally white, and externally yellow. It has a fetid smell, and a nauseous, sweet taste, followed by a bitter one. It is inflammable, soluble in water and spirit of wine, and is used in medicine as a deobstruent and resolvent. *Encyc.*

AM-MŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Relating to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas, of Alexandria, who flourished at the end of the second century, and was the founder of the eclectic system of philosophy; or rather, he completed the establishment of the sect, which originated with Potamo. *Enfield.*

AM'MON-ITE, *n.* [*cornu Ammonis*, from *Jupiter Ammon*, whose statues were represented with ram's horns.]

The serpent-stone, or cornu Ammonis, a fossil shell, curved into a spiral, like a ram's horn; of various sizes, from the smallest grains to three feet in diameter. This fossil is found in strata of limestone and clay, and in argillaceous iron ore. It is smooth or ridged; the ridges straight, crooked, or undulated.

Cyc. Encyc. Plin. 37. 10.

AM-MŌ'NI-UM, *n.* A compound radical, consisting of four equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen, and having the habitudes and chemical relations of an element.

AM-MO-NI'U-RET, } AM-MO-NI'A-RET, } *n.* A term once applied to certain supposed compounds of ammonia and a pure metal. All of these have been ascertained to be salts composed of ammonia with an acid of the metal, which renders the term incorrect and useless.

AM-MU-NI''TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *munitio*, from *munio*, to fortify.]

Military stores, or provisions for attack or defense. In modern usage, the signification is confined to the articles which are used in the discharge of fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, &c.

Ammunition bread, shoes, stockings &c. are such as are contracted for by government and served out to the private soldiers *Encyc. Am.*

AM'NES-TY, *n.* Gr. *αμνηστια*, of *a* neg and *μνησις*, memory, from the root of *mens*, mind. See MIND.]

An act of oblivion a general pardon of the offenses of subjects against the government, or the proclamation of such pardon.

AM'NI-OS, } AM'NI-ON, } *n.* [Gr. *αμνιον*, a vessel or membrane.]

The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus in the womb. It is thin, transparent, and soft, smooth on the inside, but rough on the outside. *Encyc.*

AM-NI-OT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the amnios; contained in the amnios; as, the *amniotic* fluid.

2. Relating to the liquor of the amnios.

Amniotic acid, an acid found in the amniotic fluid of the cow; considered the same as the allantoic acid.

AM-CE-BÆ'AN, *a.* Alternately answering. *Warton.*

AM-CE-BÆ'UM, *n.* [Gr. *αμοιβαιος*, alternate; *αμοιβη*, change.]

A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately, as the third and seventh eclogues of Virgil. *Encyc.*

A-MO-LI''TION, *n.* Removal.

A-MŌ'MUM, *n.* [Gr. *αμωμον*; Ar. حماما *hamauma*, from حم *hamma*, to warm or heat; the heating plant.]

A genus of plants; all natives of warm climates, and remarkable for their pungency and aromatic properties. It includes the *granum paradisi*, or grains of paradise. *Cyc.*

True amomum is a round fruit, from the East, of the size of a grape, containing, under a membranous cover, a number of angular seeds of a dark brown color, in three cells. Of this fruit, ten or twelve grow in a cluster, adhering, without a pedicle, to a woody stalk. It is of a pungent taste and aromatic smell, and was formerly much used in medicine, but is now a stranger to the shops.

Plin. 12. 13. *Encyc.*

A-MONG', (a-mung',) } A-MONGST', (a-mungst',) } *prep.* [Sax. *onmang, ongemang*, among; D. and Ger. *mengen*; Sw. *manga*; Dan. *mænge*; to mingle; Gr. *μιγνυω*. See MINGLE.]

1. In *a general or primitive sense*, mixed or mingled with; as tares *among* wheat.

2. Conjoined, or associated with, or making part of the number.

Blessed art thou *among* women. — Luke i.

3. Of the number; as, there is not one *among* a thousand possessing the like qualities.

A-MŌ'NI-AN, *a.* [from *Amon* or *Hamon*, a title of Jupiter, or rather of the sun; Ar. Heb. and Ch. חמן, Ham or Camah, which, as a verb, signifies to heat or warm, and, as a noun, heat or the sun, and in Arabic, the supreme God.]

Pertaining to Jupiter Ammon, or to his temple and worship in Upper Egypt. *Bryant.*

AM-O-RĀ'DO, *n.* [L. *amor*, love, *amo*, to love. But the word is ill formed.]

A lover. [See INAMORATO, which is chiefly used.] *Ch. Rel. Appeal.*

AM-O-RĒ'ANS, *n. pl.* A sect of Gemaric doctors or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud. The Amoreans succeeded the Mishnic doctors, and were followed by the Sebureans.

AM'O-RET, *n.* [L. *amor*, love.] A lover.

AM-O-RET'TE', *n.* [L. *amor*, love; Fr. *amourette*.]

An amorous woman; also, a love knot, or a trifling love affair. *Good's Sacred Idyls. Chaucer.*

AM'O-RIST, *n.* [L. *amor*, love.]

A lover; a gallant; an inamorato. *Boyle.*

AM-O-RŌ'SA, *n.* [It.] A wanton woman.

AM-O-RŌ'SO, *n.* [It., from *amor*, love.]

A lover; a man enamored.

AM'O-ROUS, *a.* [Fr. *amoureux*; It. *amoroso*; from L. *amor*, love.]

1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment; loving; fond.

2. In love; enamored. *Shak.*

3. Pertaining or relating to love; produced by love; indicating love; as, *amorous* delight; *amorous* airs. *Milton. Waller.*

AM'O-ROUS-LY, *adv.* In an amorous manner; fondly; lovingly.

AM'O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inclined to love, or to sexual pleasure; fondness; lovingness. *Sidney.*

A-MORPH'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* neg. and *μορφη*, form.]

Having no determinate form; of irregular shape; not of any regular figure. *Kirwan.*

A-MORPH'Y, *n.* Irregularity of form; deviation from a determinate shape. *Swift.*

A-MORT', *adv.* [L. *mors, mortuus.*]

In the state of the dead; dejected; spiritless. *Shak.*

A-MORT-I-ZĀ'TION, } A-MORT'IZE-MENT, } *n.* The act or right of alienating lands or tenements to a corporation, which was considered formerly as transferring them to *dead hands*, as such alienations were mostly made to religious houses for superstitious uses. *Blackstone.*

A-MORT'IZE, *v. t.* [Norm. *amortizer, amortir*; Sp. *amortizar*, to sell in mortmain; It. *ammortire*, to extinguish, from *morte*; L. *mors*, death. See MORTMAIN.]

In *English law*, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to sell to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. This was considered as selling to *dead hands*. This can not be done without the king's license. [See MORTMAIN.] *Blackstone. Cowel.*

A-MŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *amotio*; *amoveo.*]

Removal. *Warton.*

In *law*, deprivation of possession. *Blackstone.*

A-MOUNT', *v. i.* [Fr. *monter*, to ascend; Norm. *amont*, upward; Sp. Port. *montar*; It. *montare*; from L. *mons*, a mountain, or its root; W. *mynyz.*]

1. To rise or reach, by an accumulation of particulars, to an aggregate whole; to compose in the whole; as, the interest on the several sums *amounts* to fifty dollars.

2. To rise, reach, or extend to, in effect or substance; to result in, by consequence, when all things are considered; as, the testimony of these witnesses *amounts* to very little. *Bacon.*

A-MOUNT', *n.* The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities; as, the *amount* of 7 and 9 is 16.

2. The effect, substance, or result; *the* sum; as, the *amount* of the testimony *is* this.

A-MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Rising to, by accumulation or addition; coming or increasing to; resulting, in effect or substance.

A-MOUR', *n.* [Fr., from L. *amor*, love.]

An unlawful connection in love; a love intrigue; an affair of gallantry. *South.*

A-MŌV'AL, *n.* [L. *amoveo.*]

Total removal. [*Not used.*] *Evelyn.*

A-MŌVE', *v. t.* [L. *amoveo*, *a* and *moveo*, to move.]

1. To remove. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

2. In *law*, to remove from a post or station. *Hale.*

A-MŌV'ING, *a.* Moving away.

AM'PE-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *αμπελος*, a vine.] The name of an earth abounding in pyrites, used by the ancients to kill insects, &c., on vines; hence the name. The term has also been applied by Brongniart to a compound of alum, and graphic schist.

AM-PHIB'I-AL, *n.* } AM-PHIB'I-AN, *n.* } [Gr. *αμφι*, both or about, and *βιος*, life.]

In *zoology*, the Amphibia are a class of animals, so formed as to live on land, and for a long time under water. Their heart has but one ventricle; their blood is red and cold; and they have such command of the lungs, as for a considerable time to suspend respiration. This class of animals is divided into two orders, the Reptiles and the Serpents. To the first belong the Testudo or tortoise, the Draco or dragon, the Lacerta or lizard, and the Rana or frog; to the second, the Crotalus, Boa, Coluber, Anguis, Amphisbæna, and Cæcilia. *Linn.*

The term has also been applied by Cuvier to designate a family of marine quadrupeds, including the seal and walrus. *Encyc.*

This term is strictly applicable only to such animals as possess both lungs and gills, as the siren, or other equivalent organs, as some of the lower animals. Less strictly, it may be applied to such animals as breathe by gills at one period of their existence, and by lungs at another, as the frog. *P. Cyc.*

AM-PHIB'I-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβιος*, amphibious, and *λιθος*, stone.]

A term denoting the fossil remains of the Amphibia of Linnæus. *Dict. Hist. Nat.*

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AM-PHIB-I-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [*Infra.*] Pertaining to amphibiology.

AM-PHIB-I-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αμφι, on both sides, βιος, life, and λογος, discourse,] A discourse or treatise on amphibious animals, or the history and description of such animals.

AM-PHIB'I-OUS, *a.* [See AMPHIBIAL.] 1. Having the power of living in two elements, air and water, as frogs, crocodiles, beavers, and the like.

2. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures; as, an *amphibious* breed.

AM-PHIB'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being able to live in two elements, or of partaking of two natures.

AM-PHIB'I-UM, *n.* That which lives in two elements, as in air and water.

AM'PHI-BOLE, *n.* [Gr. αμφιβολος, equivocal; αμφι and βαλλω.] A name given by Haüy to a species of minerals, including tremolite, hornblende, and actinolite Its primitive form is an oblique rhombic prism. *Cleaveland.*

AM-PHI-BOL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to amphibole; resembling amphibole, or partaking of its nature and characters. *Cooper.*

Amphibolic rocks; such as contain amphibole or hornblende as a leading constituent. *Dict. Hist. Nat.*

AM-PHIB'O-LITE, *n.* Trap, or greenstone; a rock with a base of amphibole or hornblende. *Dict. Hist. Nat.*

AM-PHIB-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Doubtful; of doubtful meaning.

AM-PHIB-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With a doubtful meaning.

AM-PHI-BOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αμφι, βαλλω, and λογος, speech; αμφιβολογια.] A phrase or discourse, susceptible of two interpretations; and hence, a phrase or discourse of uncertain meaning. Amphibology arises from the order of the phrase, rather than from the ambiguous meaning of a word, which is called *equivocation*. We have an example in the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus: "Aio te Romanos vincere posse." Here *te* and *Romanos* may either of them precede or follow *vincere posse*, and the sense may be either, *you* may conquer the *Romans*, or the *Romans* may conquer *you*. The English language seldom admits of amphibology. *Encyc. Johnson.*

AM-PHIB'O-LOID, *n.* A rock composed of amphibole and felspar, in which the amphibole predominates; a variety of greenstone. *Dict. Hist. Nat.*

AM-PHIB'O-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. αμφιβολος; αμφι and βαλλω, to strike.] Tossed from one to another; striking each way, with mutual blows. [*Little used.*]

AM-PHIB'O-LY, *n.* [Gr. αμφιβολια; αμφι, both ways, and βαλλω, to strike.] Ambiguity of meaning. [*Rarely used.*] *Spelman.*

AM'PHI-BRACH, *n.* [Gr. αμφι, and βραχυς, short.] In *poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short; as, *hăbĕrĕ*, in Latin. In English verse, it is used as the last foot, when a syllable is added to the usual number forming a double rhyme; as,

The piece, you think, is incorrect; *why, take it.*
Pope. Trumbull.

AM'PHI-CO-ME, *n.* [Gr. αμφι and κομη, hair.] A kind of figured stone, of a round shape, but rugged and beset with eminences; called also *Erotylos*, on account of its supposed power of exciting love. Anciently, it was used in divination; but it is little known to the moderns. *Encyc.*

AM-PHIC-TY-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the august council of Amphictyons.

AM-PHIC'TY-ONS, *n. pl.* In *Grecian history*, an assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece, supposed to be so called from Amphictyon, the son of Deucalion; but this opinion is probably a fable. Ten or twelve states were represented in this assembly, which sat alternately at Thermopylæ and at Delphi. Each city sent two deputies, one called *Hieromneman* and the other *Pylagoras*. The former inspected the sacrifices and ceremonies of religion; the latter had the charge of deciding causes and differences between private persons. The former was elected by lot; the latter by a plurality of voices. They had an equal right to deliberate and vote in all matters relating to the common interests of Greece. *Paus. Plin. Strabo. Encyc.*

AM'PHID, *n.* A term applied to compounds consisting of acids and bases, as distinguished from *haloid* compounds. *Berzelius.*

AM-PHIG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. αμφι and γαμος.] A term applied, by Decandolle, to the lowest class of plants, or those whose structure is entirely cellular, and which have no distinct sexual organs.

AM'PHI-GENE, *n.* [Gr. αμφι and γενος.] In *mineralogy*, another name of the leucite or Vesuvian.

AM-PHI-HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. αμφι, and *hexahedral*.] In *crystallography*, when the faces of the crystal, counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines, or are found to be six in number. *Cleaveland.*

AM-PHIM'A-CER, *n.* [Gr. αμφιμακρος, long on both sides.] In *ancient poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in *cāsătīās*.

AM-PHIP'NEUST, *n.* [Gr. αμφις and πνεω.] A term applied to a tribe of reptiles, which have both lungs and gills at the same time; comprehending the true amphibia, as the proteus and siren, *Brande.*

AM'PHI-POD, *n.* [Gr. αμφι and πους.] One of an order of crustaceous animals, with subcaudal, natatory feet, and sessile eyes. *Brande.*

AM-PHIP'RO-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. αμφι, προ, before, and στυλος, a column.] A double prostyle, or an edifice with columns in front and behind, but not on the sides. *Morin.*

AM-PHIS-BÆ'NA, *n.* [Gr. αμφισβαινα, of αμφις and βαινω, to go; indicating that the animal moves with either end foremost.] A genus of serpents, with the head small, smooth, and blunt; the nostrils small, the eyes minute and blackish, and the mouth furnished with small teeth. The body is cylindrical, and divided into numerous annular segments; the tail obtuse, and scarcely to be distinguished from the head, whence the belief that it moved equally well with either end foremost. There are two species, the *fuliginosa*, black with white spots, found in Africa and America and the *alba*, or white species, found in both the Indies, and generally in ant-hillocks. They feed on ants and earth-worms, and were formerly deemed poisonous; but this opinion is exploded. *Encyc. Cyc.*

The aquatic amphisbæna, *Gordius aquaticus*, Linn., is an animal resembling a horse-hair, found in water, and moving with either end foremost. The vulgar opinion that this is an animated horse-hair is found to be an error. This hair-worm is generated in the common black beetle, in which the parent worm lays its eggs; and is sometimes found in the earth and on the leaves of trees. *Lister, Phil. Trans. No.* 83.

AM-PHIS'CI-I, } *n. pl.* [Gr. αμφι, on both sides,
AM-PHIS'CIANS, } and σκια, shadow.] In *geography*, the inhabitants between the tropics, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and in the other to the south, according as the sun is south or north of their zenith.

AM'PHI-TANE, *n.* A name given by ancient naturalists to a fossil, called by Dr. Hill, *Pyricubium*. Pliny describes it as of a square figure and a gold color. Qu. *Cubic pyrites*. *Pliny*, 37, 10. *Encyc.*

AM-PHI-THE'A-TER, } *n.* [Gr. αμφιθεατρον, of αμφι,
AM-PHI-THE'A-TRE, } about, and θεατρον, theater, from θεαομαι, to see or look.] 1. An edifice in an oval or circular form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they recede from the area, on which people used to sit to view the combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other sports. The ancient theater was a semicircle, but exceeding it by a fourth part of its diameter; the amphitheater was a double theater, and its longest diameter was to its shortest as 1 1-2 to 1. Amphitheaters were at first of wood, but in the reign of Augustus, one was erected of stone. The area, being covered with sand, was called *arena*. *Kennet.*

2. In *gardening*, a disposition of shrubs and trees in the form of an amphitheater, on a slope, or forming a slope, by placing the lowest in front. An amphitheater may also be formed of turf only. *Encyc.*

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRAL, *a.* Resembling an amphitheater. *Tooke.*

AM-PHI-THE-AT'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or exhibited in an amphitheater. *Warton.*

AM'PHI-TRITE, *n.* [Gr. αμφιτριτη, a goddess of the sea.] A genus of marine animals, of the Linnæan order Mollusca, arranged by Cuvier in the class Annelida.

AM-PHOD'E-LITE, *n.* A reddish crystallized mineral from Finland; consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and lime, with a small portion of iron and manganese. *Dana.*

AM'PHO-RA, *n.* [L. *amphora*; Gr. αμφορευς or αμφιφορευς; αμφι and φορευω.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a two-handled vessel used for holding wine, oil, &c. The amphora of the Romans contained forty-eight sextaries, equal to about seven gallons and a pint, English wine measure. The Grecian or Attic amphor contained about a third more. This was also, among the Romans, a dry measure of about three bushels. Among the Venetians, it is a liquid measure of sixteen quarts. *Encyc.*

This name was formerly used in England; but the capacity of the Sax. *ambra* is not certainly known. *LL. Inæ, Cap.* 70. *Wilkins, Prof. LL. Æthelstan. Spelman.*

AM'PHO-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an amphora.

AM'PLE, *a.* [Fr. *ample*; L. *amplus*.] 1. Large; wide; spacious; extended; as, *ample* room. This word carries with it the sense of room or space fully sufficient for the use intended.

2. Great in bulk, or size; as, an *ample* tear. *Shak.*

3. Liberal; unrestrained; without parsimony; fully sufficient; as, *ample* provision for the table; *ample* justice.

4. Liberal; magnificent; as, *ample* promises.

5. Diffusive; not brief or contracted; as, an *ample* narrative. [ciency; abundance.

AM'PLE-NESS, *n.* Largeness; spaciousness; suffi-

AM'PLEST, *a. superl.* Most ample or extended.

AM-PLEX'I-CAUL, *a.* [L. *amplexor*, to embrace, of *amb*, about, and *plico*, *plexus*, to fold, and *caulis*, καυλος, a stem.] In *botany*, nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf.

AM'PLI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *amplio*. See AMPLE.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend. [*Little used.*]

AM-PLI-A'TION, *n.* Enlargement; amplification; diffuseness. [*Little used.*] 2. In *Roman antiquity*, a deferring to pass sentence; a postponement of a decision, to obtain further evidence. *Encyc.*

AM-PLIF'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *amplifico*.] To enlarge; to amplify.

AM-PLI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *amplificatio*.] 1. Enlargement; extension.

2. In *rhetoric*, diffusive description or discussion; exaggerated representation; copious argument, intended to present the subject in every view, or in the strongest light; diffuse narrative, or a dilating upon all the particulars of a subject; a description given in more words than are necessary, or an illustration by various examples and proofs. [treated.

AM'PLI-FI-ED, *pp.* Enlarged; extended; diffusively

AM'PLI-FI-ER, *n.* One who amplifies or enlarges; one who treats a subject diffusively, to exhibit it in the strongest light. *Sidney.*

AM'PLI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *amplifier*; L. *amplifico*; of *amplus* and *facio*, to make large.] 1. To enlarge; to augment; to increase or extend, in *a general sense*; *applied to material or immaterial things*.

2. In *rhetoric*, to enlarge in discussion or by representation; to treat copiously, so as to present the subject in every view, and in the strongest lights.

3. To enlarge by addition; to improve or extend; as, to *amplify* the sense of an author by a paraphrase.

AM'PLI-FY, *v. i.* To speak largely or copiously; to be diffuse in argument or description; to dilate upon; often followed by *on*; as, to *amplify on the* several topics of discourse. *Watts.*

2. To exaggerate; to enlarge by representation or description; as,

Homer *amplifies*, — not invents. *Pope.*

AM'PLI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Enlarging; exaggerating; diffusively treating.

AM'PLI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *amplitudo*, from *amplus*, large.] 1. Largeness; extent, applied to bodies; as, the *amplitude* of the earth.

2. Largeness; extent of capacity or intellectual powers; as, *amplitude* of mind.

3. Extent of means or power; abundance; sufficiency. *Watts.*

Amplitude, in astronomy, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the true east and west points and the center of the sun or a star at its rising or setting. At the rising of a star, the amplitude is eastern or ortive; at the setting, it is western, occiduous, or occasive. It is also northern or southern, when north or south of the equator. *Johnson. Encyc.*

Amplitude of the range, in projectiles, is the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved. *Johnson. Chambers.*

Magnetical amplitude, is the arch of the horizon between the sun or a star, at its rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon, by the compass. The difference between this and the true amplitude is the variation of the compass. *Encyc.*

AM'PLY, *adv.* Largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously; in a diffusive manner.

AM-PUL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* Like a bottle or inflated bladder; swelling. *Kirby.*

AM'PU-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *amputo*, of *amb*, about, and *puto*, to prune.] 1. To prune branches of trees or vines; to cut off.

2. To cut off a limb or other part of an animal body; *a term of surgery*. [body.

AM'PU-TA-TED, *pp.* Cut off; separated from the

AM'PU-TA-TING, *ppr.* Cutting off a limb or part of the body.

AM-PU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *amputatio*.] The act or operation of cutting off a limb or other part of the body.

AM'U-LET, *n.* [L. *amuletum*; Fr. *amulette*; Sp. *amuleto*; from Lat. *amolior*, *amolitus*, to remove.] Something worn as a remedy or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft. Amulets, in days of ignorance, were common. They consisted of certain stones, metals, or plants; sometimes of words, characters, or sentences, arranged in a particular order. They were appended to the neck or other part of the body. Among some nations they are still in use. *Encyc.*

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AM-U-LET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an amulet.

A-MUR-COS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of lees or scum.

A-MUSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *amuser*, to stop or keep at bay, to detain; from *muser*, to loiter or trifle; It. *musare*, to gaze or stand idle; Ger. *missig*, idle. Qu. Gr. μυζω; Lat. *musso*.]

1. To entertain the mind agreeably; to occupy or detain attention with agreeable objects, whether by singing, conversation, or a show of curiosities. Dr. Johnson remarks, that *amuse* implies something less lively than *divert*, and less important than *please*. Hence it is often said, we are *amused* with trifles.

2. To detain; to engage the attention by hope or expectation; as, to *amuse* one by flattering promises.

A-MUSED', *pp.* Agreeably entertained; having the mind engaged by something pleasing.

A-MUSE'MENT, *n.* That which amuses, detains, or engages the mind; entertainment of the mind; pastime; a pleasurable occupation of the senses, or that which furnishes it, as dancing, sports, or music.

A-MUS'ER, *n.* One who amuses, or affords an agreeable entertainment to the mind.

A-MUS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Entertaining; giving moderate pleasure to the mind, so as to engage it; pleasing.

A-MUS'ING-LY, *adv.* In an amusing manner.

A-MUS'IVE, *a.* That has the power to amuse or entertain the mind.

A-MUS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give amusement.

A-MYG'DA-LATE, *a.* [L. *amygdalus*, an almond.] Made of almonds.

A-MYG'DA-LATE, *n.* An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds. *Bailey. Coxe.*

2. A salt whose acid is the amygdalic.

A-MYG-DAL'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from the bitter almond.

A-MYG'DA-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the almond.

A-MYG'DA-LINE, *n.* A crystalline substance obtained from the kernel of the bitter almond.

A-MYG'DA-LOID, *n.* [Gr. αμυγδαλεα, an almond, and εἰδος, form; Ger. *mandel-stein*, almond-stone.]

A variety of trap rock, containing small cavities, occupied, wholly or in part, by nodules or geodes of different minerals, particularly agates, quartz, calcareous spar, and the zeolites. When the imbedded minerals are detached, it is porous, like lava. *Dana.*

A-MYG-DA-LOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of amygdaloid.

AM-Y-LA'CEOUS, *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch, of *a* priv. and μυλη, a mill, being formerly made without grinding. Plin. 18. 7.]

Starchy; pertaining to starch; resembling starch.

A-MYL'IC AC'ID, *n.* A volatile acid obtained from starch. *Turner.*

AM'Y-LINE, *n.* [L. *amylum*; Gr. αμυλον; αμυλος, unground, *a* and μυλη, mill.]

The insoluble portion of starch which constitutes the covering of the sphericles. *Thomson.*

AM'Y-RALD-ISM, *n.* In *church history*, the doctrine of universal grace, as explained by Amyraldus, or Amyrault, of France, in the seventeenth century. He taught that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded by a divine decree, but that none can obtain salvation without faith in Christ; that God refuses to none the power of believing, though he does not grant to all his assistance to improve this power. *Encyc.*

AN, *a.* [Sax. *an*, *ane*, one; D. *een*; Ger. *ein*; Sw. and Dan. *en*; Fr. *on*, *un*, *une*; Sp. *un*, *uno*; It. *uno*, *una*; L. *unus*, *una*, *unum*; Gr. ἑν; Ir. *ein*, *ean*, *aon*; W. *un*, *yn*; Corn. *unym*; Arm. *unan*.]

One; noting an individual, either definitely, known, certain, specified, or understood; or indefinitely, not certain, known, or specified. Definitely; as, "Noah built *an* ark of Gopher wood:" "Paul was *an* eminent apostle." Indefinitely; as, "Bring me *an* orange." Before a consonant the letter *n* is dropped; as, *a* man; but our ancestors wrote *an* man, *an* king. This letter represents *an* definitely, or indefinitely. Definitely; as, "I will take you to me for a people, and I will be to you *a* God." Ex. vi. Indefinitely; as, "The province of *a* judge is to decide controversies." *An*, being the same word as *one*, should not be used with it; "such *an one*," is tautology; the true phrase is *such one*. Although *an*, *a*, and *one*, are the same word, and always have the same sense, yet by custom, *an* and *a* are used exclusively as a definitive adjective, and *one* is used in numbering. Where our ancestors wrote *an*, *twa*, *thry*, we now use *one*, *two*, *three*. So *an* and *a* are never used except with a noun; but *one*, like other adjectives, is sometimes used without its noun, and as a substitute for it: "*One* is at a loss to assign a reason for such conduct."

An is to be used before a vowel and before a silent *h*; as, *an hour*. It is also used before *h* when the accent of the word falls on any syllable except the first, as in *historian*, and *historiographer*.

AN, in old English authors, signifies *if*; as, "*An* it please your honor." So in Gr. αν or εαν, Ar. إِنْ, Sam. and L. *an*, if or whether; Ir. *an*, Ch. ן or ן if, whether. It is probably an imperative, like *if*, *gif*, *give*. Qu. Sax. *annan*, or *anan*, to give.

Ā'NA, *āā*, or *ā*. [Gr. *ανα*.]

In *medical prescriptions*, it denotes an equal quantity of the several ingredients; as, wine and honey, *ana*, *āā* or *ā* oz. ii., that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

Ā'NA, as a termination, denotes a collection of memorable sayings. Thus, *Scaligerana* is a book containing the sayings of Scaliger. Similar collections existed among the ancients, as the *Dicta Collectanea*, or sayings, of Julius Cesar.

AN-A-BAP'TISM, *n.* [See ANABAPTIST.]

The doctrine of the Anabaptists. *Ash.*

AN-A-BAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. *ανα*, again, and βαπτιστης, a baptist.]

One who holds the doctrine of the baptism of adults alone, or of the invalidity of infant baptism, and who of course maintains, that those who have been baptized in their infancy ought to be baptized *again*. With these sentiments is generally united the belief, that baptism ought always to be performed by immersion. *Encyc.*

AN-A-BAP-TIST'IC, } *a.* Relating to the Ana-
AN-A-BAP-TIST'IC-AL, } baptists, or to their doctrines. *Milton. Bull.*

AN-A-BAP'TIST-RY, *n.* The sect of Anabaptists.

AN-A-BAP-TIZE', *v. t.* To rebaptize. [*Not used.*] *Whitlock.*

AN-A-BRŌ'SIS, *n.* A wasting away of the body.

AN-A-CAMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr *ανα* and καμπτω, to bend.]

1. Reflecting or reflected: a word formerly applied to that part of optics which treats of reflection; the same as what is now called *catoptric*. [See CATOPTRICS.]

2. *Anacamptic sounds*, among *the Greeks*, were sounds produced by reflection, as in echoes; or such as proceeded downward from acute to grave. *Busby.*

AN-A-CAMP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By reflection; as, echoes are sounds produced *anacamptically*. *Hutton.*

AN-A-CAMP'TICS, *n.* The doctrine of reflected light. [See CATOPTRICS.]

2. The doctrine of reflected sounds. *Hutton.*

AN-A-CAR'DI-UM, *n.* The name of a genus of plants, a species of which produces the cashew-nut, or marking nut, which furnishes a thickish, red, acrid, inflammable liquor, which, when used in marking, turns black, and is very durable. *Ure.*

AN-A-CA-THAR'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ανα*, upward, and καθαρσις, a purging. See CATHARTIC.]

Cleansing by exciting discharges from the mouth and nostrils. *Quincy.*

AN-A-CA-THAR'TIC, *n.* A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth, or nose, as expectorants, emetics, sternutatories, and masticatories. *Quincy.*

AN-A-CEPH-A-LÆ-Ō'SIS, *n.* In *rhetoric*, a recapitulation of the heads of a discourse.

AN-ACH'O-RET. See ANCHORET.

AN-ACH'RO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. *ανα*, and χρονος, time.]

An error in computing time; any error in chronology, by which events are misplaced in regard to each other.

AN-ACH-RO-NIS'TIC, *a.* Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism. *Warton.*

AN-A-CLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ανα* and κλασις, a breaking, from κλαω, to break.]

Refracting; *breaking* the rectilinear course of light. *Anaclastic glasses*; sonorous glasses or phials, which are flexible, and emit a vehement noise by means of the human breath; called also *vexing* glasses, from the fright which their resilience occasions. They are low phials with flat bellies, like inverted tunnels, and with very thin, convex bottoms. By drawing out a little air, the bottom springs into a concave form with a smart crack; and by breathing or blowing into them, the bottom, with a like noise, springs into its former convex form. *Encyc.*

AN-A-CLAS'TICS, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light; commonly called *dioptrics*, which see. *Encyc.*

AN-A-CŒ-NŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ανακοινωσις*; *ανα* and κοινος, common.]

A figure of rhetoric by which a speaker applies to his opponents for their opinion on the point in debate. *Walker.*

AN-A-CO-LŪ'THON, *n.* [Gr. *ανακολουθον*, not following.]

A term in *grammar*, denoting the want of sequence in a sentence, one of whose members does not correspond with the remainder. *Brande.*

AN-A-CON'DA, *n.* A name given in Ceylon to a large snake, a species of Boa, which is said to devour travelers. Its flesh is excellent food. *Encyc.*

A-NAC-RE-ON'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet, whose odes and epigrams are celebrated for their delicate, easy, and graceful air, and for their exact imitation of nature. The Anacreontic verse consists of three feet and a half; the first foot either a spondee or iambus, or an anapest; the rest usually spondees or iambuses; as,

Θελω λεγειν Ατρειδας—
Μελιτι γλυκει βαλουσα.

A-NAC-RE-ON'TIC, *n.* A poem composed in the manner of Anacreon.

AN'A-DEM, *n.* [Gr. *αναδημα*.]

A garland or fillet. A chaplet or crown of flowers. *W. Browne.*

AN-A-DI-PLŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ανα*, again, and διπλοος, double.]

Duplication, a figure in rhetoric and poetry, consisting in the repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause of a sentence, in the beginning of the next; as, "He retained his virtues amidst all his misfortunes — misfortunes which no prudence could foresee or prevent." *Encyc.*

AN'A-DROM, *n.* [See below.] A fish that ascends rivers. *Morit.*

A-NAD'RO-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ανα*, upward, and δρομος, course.]

Ascending; a word applied to such fish as pass from the sea into fresh waters, at stated seasons. *Encyc.*

AN'A-GLYPH, *n.* [Gr. *ανα*, and γλυφω, to engrave.]

An ornament made by sculpture.

AN-A-GLYPH'IC, *n.* In *ancient sculpture*, a term applied to chased or embossed work on metal, or to any thing worked in relief. *Brande.*

AN-A-GLYP'TIC, *a.* Relating to the art of carving, engraving, enchasing, or embossing plate. *Evelyn.*

A-NAG-NOR'I-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αναγνωρισις*.] Recognition; the unraveling of a plot in dramatic action. *Blair.*

AN'A-GO-GE, *n.* [Gr. *αναγωγη*, of *ανα*, upward, and *αγωγη*, a leading, from *αγω*.]

An elevation of mind to things celestial; the spiritual meaning or application of words; also, the application of the types and allegories of the Old Testament to subjects of the New. *Encyc.*

AN-A-GO-GET'IC-AL, *a.* Mysterious.

AN-A-GOG'IC-AL, *a.* Mysterious; elevated; spiritual; as, the rest of the Sabbath, in an *anagogical* sense, signifies the repose of the saints in heaven.

AN-A-GOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a mysterious sense; with religious elevation.

AN-A-GOG'ICS, *n.* Mysterious considerations. *L. Addison.*

AN'A-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *ανα* and γραμμα, a letter.]

A transposition of the letters of a name, by which a new word is formed. Thus *Galenus* becomes *angelus*; *William Noy* (attorney-general to Charles I., a laborious man) may be turned into *I moyl in law*.

AN-A-GRAM-MAT'IC, } *a.* Making an anagram.
AN-A-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL, } *Camden's Remains.*

AN-A-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.

AN-A-GRAM'MA-TISM, *n.* The act or practice of making anagrams. *Camden.*

AN-A-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* A maker of anagrams.

AN-A-GRAM'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To make anagrams. *Herbert.*

AN'A-GRAPH, *n.* An inventory; a commentary. *Knowles.*

AN'A-GROS, *n.* A measure of grain in Spain, containing something less than two bushels. *Encyc.*

A'NAL, *a.* [L. *anus*.]

Pertaining to the anus; situated near the anus; as, the *anal* fin. *Encyc. Pennant.*

A-NAL'CIM, } *n.* A white or flesh-red mineral, of
A-NAL'CIME, } the zeolite family, occurring in twenty-four sided (trapezoidal) crystals, and sometimes in cubes. It is common in amygdaloid and some lavas. *Dana.*

By friction, it acquires a *weak* electricity; hence its name, [Gr. *αναλκις*, weak.] *Cleaveland.*

AN-A-LEC'TIC, *a.* Collecting or selecting; made up of selections; as, an *analectic* magazine.

AN'A-LECTS, *n.* [Gr. *ανα* and λεγω, to collect.]

A collection of short pieces, as essays, remarks, &c. *Encyc.*

AN'A-LEM-MA, *n.* [Gr. *αναλημμα*, altitude.]

1. In *geometry*, a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon. Also,

2. An instrument of wood or brass, on which this kind of projection is drawn, with a horizon or cursor fitted to it, in which the solstitial colure, and all the circles parallel to it, will be concentric circles; all circles oblique to the eye will be ellipses: and all circles whose planes pass through the eye will be right lines. *Encyc. Ash.*

AN-A-LEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αναληψις*, from *αναλαμβανω*, to receive again.]

The augmentation or nutrition of an emaciated body; recovery of strength after a disease. *Quincy.*

AN-A-LEP'TIC, *a.* Corroborating; invigorating; giving strength after disease.

AN-A LEP'TIC, *n.* A medicine which gives strength, and aids in restoring a body to health after sickness; a restorative.

AN-AL'O-GAL, *a.* Analogous. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

AN-A-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Having analogy; used by way of analogy; bearing some relation. Thus *analogical* reasoning is reasoning from some similitude which things known bear to things unknown. An *analogical*

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word is one which carries with it some relation to the original idea. Thus the word *firm* primarily denotes solidity or compactness in a material body; and by analogy, when used of the mind, it conveys the idea of qualities having a similitude to the solidity of bodies, that is, fixedness or immovability. *Watts.*

ANA-L-OG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an analogical manner; by way of similitude, relation, or agreement. Thus, to reason *analogically* is to deduce inferences from some agreement or relation which things bear to each other.

AN-A-LOG'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy *Johnson.*

A-NAL'O-GISM, *n.* [Gr. αναλογισμος.]

1. An argument from the cause to the effect. *Johnson.*

2. Investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other. *Crabbe.*

A-NAL'O-GIST, *n.* One who adheres to analogy.

A-NAL'O-GIZE, *v. t.* To explain by analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider a thing with regard to its analogy to something else. *Cheyne.*

A-NAL'O-GOUS, *a.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; followed by *to*; as, there is something in the exercise of the mind *analogous to* that of body.

A-NAL'O-GOUS-LY, *adv.* In an analogous manner.

AN'A-LOGUE, (an'a-log,) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. αναλογος.]

1. A word corresponding with another; an analogous term. *Pritchard.*

2. An animal or other thing resembling another.

A-NAL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αναλογια, of ανα and λογος, ratio, proportion.]

1. An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different. Learning *enlightens* the mind, because it is to the mind what *light* is to the eye, enabling it to discover things before hidden. When both the things which have an analogy follow a preposition, that preposition must be *between* or *betwixt*; as, there is an analogy *between* plants and animals, or *between* customs. When one of the things precedes a verb, and the other follows, the preposition used must be *to* or *with*; as, a plant has some analogy *to* or *with* an animal.

2. With *grammarians*, analogy is a conformity of words to the genius, structure, or general rules of a language. Thus the general rule in English is, that the plural of a noun ends in *es*; therefore all nouns which have that plural termination have an *analogy*, or are formed in *analogy* with other words of a like kind. *Johnson. Encyc.*

A-NAL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. αναλυσις, of ανα and λυσις, a loosing, or resolving, from λυω, to loosen. See Loose.]

1. The factitious separation of a compound body into its constituent parts; a resolving; as, an *analysis* of water, air, or oil, to discover its elements.

2. A consideration of any thing in its separate parts; an examination of the different parts of a subject, each separately, as the words which compose a sentence, the notes of a tune, or the simple propositions which enter into an argument. It is opposed to *synthesis*.

In *mathematics*, *analysis* is the resolving of problems by reducing them to equations. The analysis of finite quantities is otherwise called *algebra*, or *specious arithmetic*. The analysis of infinites is the method of *fluxions*, or the *calculus*. *Encyc.*

Ancient analysis; in *mathematics*, a method of proceeding from the thing sought, as taken for granted, through its consequences, to something really granted or known; opposed to *synthesis*. This chiefly respected geometrical investigations. *Hutton.*

In *logic*, *analysis* is the tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles.

3. A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a continued discourse, disposed in their natural order.

4. A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science. In this sense it is nearly synonymous with *synopsis*.

AN'A-LYST, *n.* One who analyzes, or is versed in analysis. *Kirwan.*

AN-A-LYT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to analysis; that
AN-A-LYT'IC-AL, } resolves into first principles; that separates into parts or original principles; that resolves a compound body or subject; as, an *analytical* experiment in chemistry, or an *analytical* investigation. It is opposed to *synthetic*.

AN-A-LYT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of analysis; by way of separating a body into its constituent parts, or a subject into its principles.

AN-A-LYT'ICS, *n.* The science of analysis [See Analysis.]

AN-A-LYZ'A-BLE, *a.* That can be analyzed.

AN-A-LYZ'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being analyzable.

AN'A-LYZE, *v. t.* [Gr. αναλυω. See Analysis.]

To resolve a body into its elements; to separate a compound subject into its parts or propositions, for the purpose of an examination of each separately; as, to *analyze* a fossil substance; to *analyze* an action to ascertain its morality.

AN'A-LYZ-ED, *pp.* Resolved into its constituent parts or principles, for examination.

AN'A-LYZ-ER, *n.* One who analyzes; that which analyzes or has the power to analyze.

AN'A-LYZ-ING, *ppr.* Resolving into elements, constituent parts, or first principles.

AN-AM-NE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. αναμνησις.]

A figure in *rhetoric*, which calls to remembrance something omitted. *Knowles.*

AN-AM-NES'TIC, *a.* That aids the memory

AN-A-MORPH'O-SIS or AN-A-MORPH-O'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ανα and μορφωσις, formation.]

1. In *perspective drawings*, a deformed or distorted portrait or figure, which, in one point of view, is confused or unintelligible, and in another, is an exact and regular representation; or confused to the naked eye, but reflected from a plain or curved mirror, appearing regular, and in right proportion. *Encyc.*

2. In *botany*, any part of a plant in which there is an unusual degree of cellular development, is said to be in a state of *anamorphosis*. *Lindley.*

A-NA'NAS, *n.* The name of a species of Bromelia; the pine-apple. *Encyc.*

AN-AN''GU-LAR, *a.* Without angles.

AN'A-PEST, *n.* [Gr. ανα and παιω, to strike. *Bailey.*]

In *poetry*, a foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short, the last long; the reverse of the *dactyl*; as,

Căn ă bŏsŏm sŏ gĕntlĕ rĕmāin
Unmoved when her Corydon sighs? *Shenstone*

AN-A-PEST'IC, *n.* The anapestic measure. *Bentley.*

AN-A-PEST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of anapestic feet.

A-NAPH'O-RA, *n.* [Gr. from αναφερω.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word or words are repeated at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses or clauses of a sentence; as, "*Where* is the wise? *Where* is the scribe? *Where* is the disputer of this world?" *Johnson.*

2. Among *physicians*, the discharge of blood or purulent matter by the mouth. *Encyc. Coxe.*

AN-A-PLE-ROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. αναπληροω, to fill.]

Filling up; promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers.

AN-A-PLE-ROT'IC, *n.* A medicine which promotes the granulation or incarnation of wounds or ulcers. *Encyc. Parr.*

AN'ARCH, *n.* [See Anarchy.] The author of confusion; one who excites revolt. *Milton.*

A-NARCH'IC, } *a.* Without rule or government;
A-NARCH'IC-AL, } in a state of confusion; applied to a state or society. Fielding uses *anarchial*, a word of less difficult pronunciation.

AN'ARCH-ISM, *n.* Confusion; anarchy

AN'ARCH-IST, *n.* An anarch; one who excites revolt, or promotes disorder in a state. *Stephens.*

AN'ARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. αναρχια, of α priv. and αρχη, rule.]

Want of government; a state of society when there is no law or supreme power, or when the laws are not efficient, and individuals do what they please with impunity; political confusion.

A-NAR'RHI-CHAS, *n.* The sea-wolf; a genus of ravenous fish, of the order of Apodals, found in the northern seas.

AN-ARTH'ROUS, *a.* [Gr. αν priv. and αρθρον, a joint or article.]

In *grammar*, without the article. *Bloomfield.*

A'NAS, *n.* [L.] A genus of water-fowls, of the order Anseres, including the various species of ducks. The species are very numerous.

AN-A-SAR'CA, *n.* [Gr. ανα, in or between, and σαρξ, flesh.]

Dropsy of the cellular membrane; an effusion of serum into the cellular substance, occasioning a soft, pale, inelastic swelling of the skin. *Quincy. Coxe.*

AN-A-SAR'COUS, *a.* Belonging to anasarca, or dropsy; dropsical.

AN-A-STAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. αναστελλω, to close.]

In *medicine*, astringent; styptic. *Coxe.*

AN-A-STAT'IC-PRINT'ING, *n.* A mode of obtaining a fac-simile of any printed page, engraving, &c., on a plate of zinc, from which an impression can be taken, as from the stone of the lithographic press.

A-NAS-TO-MAT'IC, *a* Having the quality of removing obstructions.

A-NAS'TO-MŌSE, *v. i.* [Gr. ανα and στομα, mouth.]

To inosculate; to communicate with each other; applied to the vessels of the body, as the arteries and veins. *Darwin. Encyc.*

A-NAS'TO-MŌ-SING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inosculating; communicating with each other; as, *anastomosing* vessels.

A-NAS-TO-MŌ'SIS, *n.* The inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another, as an artery into another artery, or a vein into a vein. *Coxe.*

In *older authors*, the supposed opening of the mouths of the extreme vessels, causing a discharge of their contents, as in excretion.

A-NAS-TO-MOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anastomosis.

A-NAS-TO-MOT'IC, *n.* A medicine supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of vessels, and removing obstructions; such as cathartics, deobstruents, and sudorifics. *Encyc.*

A-NAS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr. αναστροφη, a conversion, or inversion.]

In *rhetoric* and *grammar*, an inversion of the natural order of words; as, *sæva per et scopulos*, for *per sæva et scopulos*. *Encyc.*

AN'A-TASE, *n.* [Gr. αναταση, extension, so named from the length of its crystals.]

A native oxide of titanium, also called *octahedrite*, occurring in brilliant octahedral crystals, of a brown or somewhat bluish color externally, but greenish-yellow by transmitted light. *Dana.*

A-NATH'E-MA, *n.* [Gr. αναθεμα, from ανατιθημι, to place behind, backward, or at a distance, to separate.]

1. Excommunication with curses. Hence, a curse or denunciation by ecclesiastical authority, accompanying excommunication. This species of excommunication was practiced in the ancient churches against notorious offenders; all churches were warned not to receive them; all magistrates and private persons were admonished not to harbor or maintain them, and priests were enjoined not to converse with them, or attend their funeral.

There are two kinds of anathemas, *judiciary* and *abjuratory*. The former is pronounced by a council, pope, or bishop; the latter is the act of a convert who anathematizes the heresy which he abjures.

2. In *heathen antiquity*, an offering or present made to some deity, and hung up in a temple. Whenever a person quitted his employment, he *set apart*, or dedicated, his tools to his patron deity. Persons who had escaped danger remarkably, or been otherwise very fortunate, testified their gratitude by some offering to their deity. *Encyc.*

A-NATH-E-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anathema.

A-NATH-E-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of anathema.

A-NATH'E-MA-TISM, *n.* Excommunication. *Hooker.*

A-NATH-E-MA-TI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of anathematizing. *Encyc.*

A-NATH'E-MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To excommunicate with a denunciation of curses; to pronounce an anathema against. *Hammond.*

A-NATH'E-MA-TIZ-ED, *pp* Excommunicated with curses.

A-NATH'E-MA-TIZ-ER, *n.* One who pronounces an anathema. *Hammond.*

A-NATH'E-MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing an anathema.

AN-A-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *anas*, a duck, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing ducks. *Brown.*

A-NAT'O-CISM, *n.* [L. *anatocismus*, from Gr. ανα, again, and τοκος, usury.]

Interest upon interest; the taking of compound interest; or the contract by which such interest is secured. [*Rarely used.*] *Johnson. Cicero.*

AN-A-TOM'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection; produced by or according to the principles of anatomy, or natural structure of the body; relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated.

AN-A-TOM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

A-NAT'O-MIST, *n.* One who dissects bodies; more generally, one who is skilled in the art of dissection.

A-NAT-O-MI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of anatomizing.

A-NAT'O-MIZE, *v. t.* To dissect; to divide into the constituent parts, for the purpose of examining each by itself; to lay open the interior structure of the parts of a body or subject; as, to *anatomize* an animal or plant; to *anatomize* an argument.

A-NAT'O-MIZ-ED, *pp.* Dissected, as an animal body.

A-NAT'O-MIZ-ING, *ppr* Dissecting.

A-NAT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ανατομη, of ανα, through, and τομη, a cutting.]

1. The art of dissecting, or artificially separating the different parts of an animal body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy.

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection; as, a physician understands *anatomy*.

3. The act of dividing any thing, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts; as, the *anatomy* of a plant, or of a discourse.

4. The body stripped of its integuments and muscles; a skeleton, or the corporeal frame of bones entire, without the skin, flesh, and vessels. [*An improper use of the word, and vulgar.*]

5. *Ironically*, a meager person.

AN-A-TREP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ανατρεπω, to overturn.]

Overthrowing; defeating; prostrating: a word applied to those Dialogues of Plato which represent a complete defeat in the gymnastic exercises. *Enfield.*

AN'A-TRON, *n.* [from Gr. νιτρον, niter.]

1. Soda, or mineral fixed alkali.

2. Spume, or glass-gall; a scum which rises upon melted glass, in the furnace, and, when taken off, dissolves in the air, and then coagulates into common salt.

3. The salt which collects on the walls of vaults, *Coxe. Johnson.*

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AN'BU-RY, *n.* A soft tumor on horses, containing blood.

2. A sort of gall produced by insects on the roots of turnips, cabbages, &c.

AN'CES-TOR, *n.* [Fr. *ancestres, ancêtres*; L. *antecessor*, of *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.]

One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother, at any distance of time, in the tenth or hundredth generation. An *ancestor* precedes in the order of nature or blood; a *predecessor*, in the order of office.

AN-CES-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Ancestral. *Pollok.*

AN-CES'TRAL, *a.* Relating or belonging to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors; as, an *ancestral* estate.

AN-CES'TRESS, *n.* A female ancestor.

AN'CES-TRY, *n.* A series of ancestors, or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of naturnl descent. Hence, birth or honorable descent. *Addison.*

ANCH'I-LOPS, *n.* [Gr. *αγιλωψ*, from *αιξ*, a goat, and *ωψ*, an eye. Qu.]

The goat's eye; an abscess in the inner angle of the eye; an incipient fistula lachrymalis. *Coxe.*

ANCH'OR, *n.* [L. *anchora*; Gr. *αγκυρα*; It. and Port. *ancora*; Sp. *ancla*; D. G. Dan. *anker*; Sw. *ankare*; Ir. *ankaire, ancoir*, or *ingir*; Corn. *ankar*; Ar. *ankar*; Pers. *anghar*; Russ. *iacor*; Fr. *ancre*; Arm. *ancor*.]

1. An iron instrument for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in water. It is a strong shank, with a ring at one end, to which a cable may be fastened; and with two arms and flukes at the other end, forming a suitable angle with the shank to enter the ground.

In *seamen's language*, the *anchor comes home*, when it is dislodged from its bed, so as to drag by the violence of the wind, sea, or current.

Foul anchor, is when the anchor hooks or is entangled with another anchor, or with a wreck or cable, or when the slack cable is entangled.

The anchor *a cock bill*, is when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go.

The anchor *a peak*, is when it is drawn in so tight as to bring the ship directly over it.

The anchor is *a trip*, or *a weigh*, when it is just drawn out of the ground, in a perpendicular direction, either by the cable or the buoy-rope.

To back an anchor, is to lay down a small anchor ahead of that by which the ship rides, with the cable fastened to the crown of the latter to prevent its coming home.

At anchor, is when a ship rides by her anchor. Hence, *to lie* or *ride at anchor*.

To cast anchor, or *to anchor*, is to let go an anchor, to keep a ship at rest.

To weigh anchor, is to heave or raise the anchor out of the ground.

Anchors are of different sizes. The principal, and that on which most dependence is placed, is the *sheet anchor*. Then come the *best bower*, the *small bower*, the *spare anchor*, the *stream anchor*, and the *kedge anchor*, which is the smallest. *Mar. Dict.*

2. In a *figurative sense*, that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and stedfast. — Heb. vi.

3. In *architecture*, *anchors* are carved work, somewhat resembling an anchor. It is commonly a part of the ornaments of the boultins of capitals in the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders, and on the moldings of cornices.

In *heraldry*, *anchors* are emblems of hope. *Encyc.*

ANCH'OR, *v. t.* To place at anchor; as, to *anchor* a ship. A ship is *anchored*, but not *moored*, by a single anchor.

2. To fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition.

ANCH'OR, *v. i.* To cast anchor; to come to anchor; as, our ship *anchored* off the Isle of Wight.

2. To stop; to fix or rest on.

ANCH'OR-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for anchorage. *Herbert.*

ANCH'OR-AGE, *n.* Anchor-ground; a place where a ship can anchor, where the ground is not too rocky, nor the water too deep nor too shallow.

2. The hold of a ship at anchor, or rather the anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring.

3. A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor.

ANCH'OR-ED, *pp.* Lying or riding at anchor; held by an anchor; fixed in safety.

ANCH'O-RESS, *n.* A female anchoret. *Fairfax.*

ANCH'O-RET, } *n.* [Gr. *αναχωρητης*, from *αναχω-*
ANCH'O-RITE, } *ρεω*, to retire, of *ανα* and *χωρεω*, to go. Written by some authors *anachoret*.]

A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society into a desert or solitary place, to avoid the temptations of the world, and devote himself to religious duties. Also, a monk, who, with the leave of the abbot, retires to a cave or cell, with an allowance from the monastery, to live in solitude. *Encyc.*

ANCH-O-RET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a hermit, or
ANCH-O-RET'IC-AL, } his mode of life.

ANCH'OR-GROUND, *n.* Ground suitable for anchoring.

ANCH'OR-HŌLD, *n.* The hold or fastness of an anchor; security.

ANCH'OR-ING, *ppr.* Coming to anchor; casting anchor; mooring.

ANCH'OR-SMITH, *n.* The maker or forger of anchors, or one whose occupation is to make anchors.

AN-CHŌ'VY, *n.* [Port. and Sp. *anchova*; Fr. *anchois*; It. *acciuga*; G. *anschove*.]

A small fish, about three inches in length, of the genus Clupea or herring, found and caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. It is used as a sauce or sensoning.

AN-CHŌ'VY-PEAR, *n.* A fruit of the West Indies, produced by a species of the genus Grias. It resembles the mango in taste, and, like it, is sometimes pickled when green. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

ANCH'Y-LŌS-ED, (ank'e-lōst,) *a.* Immovably united or fixed, as joints of bones. *Mantell.*

ANCH-Y-LŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αγκυλωσις*, from *αγκυλος*, crooked.]

Stiffness of a joint; immobility of a joint naturally movable.

ANCH-Y-LOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anchylosis.

ĀN'CIENT, *a.* [Fr. *ancien*; It. *anziano, anzi*; from L. *ante, antiquus*.]

1. Old; that happened or existed in former times, usually, at a great distance of time; as, *ancient* authors, *ancient* days. *Old*, says Johnson, relates to the duration of the thing itself; as, an *old* coat; and *ancient*, to time in general; as, an *ancient* dress. But this distinction is not always observed. We say, in *old* times, as well as *ancient* times; *old* customs, &c. We usually apply both *ancient* and *old* to things subject to gradual decay. We say, an *old* man, an *ancient* record; but never, the *old* sun, *old* stars, an *old* river or mountain. In general, however, *ancient* is opposed to *modern*, and *old* to *new*, *fresh*, or *recent*. When we speak of a thing that existed formerly, which has ceased to exist, we commonly use *ancient*; as, *ancient* republics, *ancient* heroes; and not, *old* republics, *old* heroes. But when the thing which began or existed in former times, is still in existence, we use either *ancient* or *old*; as, *ancient* statues or paintings, or *old* statues or paintings; *ancient* authors, or *old* authors, meaning books. But, in these examples, *ancient* seems the most correct, or best authorized. Some persons apply *ancient* to men advanced in years, still living; but this use is not common in modern practice.

2. Old; that has been of long duration; as, an *ancient* forest; an *ancient* city.

3. Known from *ancient* times; as, the *ancient* continent, opposed to the *new* continent. *Robertson.*

ĀN'CIENT, *n.* [*Supra.*] Generally used in the plural, *ancients*. Those who lived in former ages, opposed to *moderns*.

In *Scripture*, very old men. Also, governors, rulers, political and ecclesiastical.

The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of his people. — Isa. iii. Jer. xix.

God is called "the *Ancient* of days," from his eternal existence. Dan. vii.

Hooker uses the word for *seniors*; "they were his *ancients*;" but the use is not authorized.

2. *Ancient* is also used for a flag or streamer, in a ship of war, or the colors of a regiment; and for an ensign or the bearer of a flag, as in Shakspeare. Cowel supposes the word, when used for a flag, to be a corruption of *end-sheet*, a flag at the stern. It is probably the Fr. *enseigne*. *Johnson. Cowel. Encyc.*

Ancient demesne, in *English law*, is a tenure by which all manors belonging to the crown, in the reign of William the Conqueror, were held. The numbers, names, &c., of these were all entered in a book called *Domes-day Book*. *Cowel. Blackstone.*

Council of Ancients, in *French history*, the higher branch of the legislative body, in the constitution of 1795.

ĀN'CIENT-LY, *adv.* In old times; in times long since past; as, Rome was *anciently* more populous than at present.

ĀN'CIENT-NESS, *n.* The state of being ancient; antiquity; existence from old times.

ĀN'CIENT-RY, *n.* Dignity of birth; the honor of ancient lineage. *Spenser on Ireland. Shak.*

ĀN'CIENT-Y, *n.* Age; antiquity. [*Not in use.*] *Martin.*

ĀN'CIENT-Y, *n.* In *some old English statutes and authors*, eldership or seniority. 14 Hen. III.

AN-CI'LE, *n.* [L.] In *Roman antiquity*, the sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa. *Adams.*

AN'CIL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *ancilla*, a female servant.]

1. Pertaining to a maid-servant, or female service. *Blackstone.*

2. Subservient or subordinate to; as, a court *ancillary* to another jurisdiction.

AN-CIP'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *anceps*.]

Doubtful, or double; double-faced, or double-formed.

In *botany*, two-edged; compressed, and forming two opposite angles, as a stem; having two prominent, longitudinal angles, with a convex disc, as a leaf. *Barton, Elem. of Botany.*

AN'CŌME, *n.* A small ulcerous swelling, coming suddenly. *Boucher.*

AN'CON, *n.* [L. *ancon*; Gr. *αγκων*, the elbow.]

The olecranon, or elbow; the larger posterior process at the upper end of the ulna.

AN'CONES, *n. pl.* [L. *ancon*; Gr. *αγκων*.]

In *architecture*, the brackets supporting a cornice on the flanks, as in doorways, &c.; also, the corners or quoins of walls, cross-beams, or rafters. *Gwilt.*

AN'CO-NY, *n.* [probably from *αγκων*, the cubit, from its resemblance to the arm.]

In *iron works*, a piece of half wrought iron, in the shape of a bar in the middle, but rude and unwrought at the ends. A piece of cast iron is melted off and hammered, at a forge, into a mass of two feet long, and of a square shape, which is called a *bloom*; then carried to a finery, and worked into an *ancony*; it is then sent to a chafery, where the ends are wrought into the shape of the middle, and the whole is made into a bar. *Encyc.*

AND, *conj.* [Sax. *and*; Ger. *und*; D. *ende* or *en*; and.]

And is a conjunction, connective, or conjoining word. It signifies that a word or part of a sentence is to be added to what precedes. Thus, give me an apple *and* an orange; that is, give me an apple, *add*, or give in addition to that, an orange. John *and* Peter *and* James rode to New York; that is, John rode to New York, *add* or *further* Peter rode to New York, *add* James rode to New York.

AN-DA-LŪ'SITE, *n.* A mineral, occurring usually in thick lamellar forms, of a grayish or pale reddish tint, and sometimes in rhombic prisms, and composed chiefly of silica and alumina. Its name is derived from Andalusia, in Spain, where it was first discovered. In a variety called *cross-stone*, or *chiastolite*, the crystals, when cut transversely, show a tesselated structure, or appear to consist of four white crystals, placed so as to make a white cross, and set in a dark ground. *Dana.*

AN-DAN'TE. [It., from *andare*, to go; Eng. to *wend*, to wander.]

In *music*, a word used to direct to a movement moderately slow, between *largo* and *allegro*. *Encyc.*

As *a noun*, it denotes a piece of music to be performed in *andante*.

AN'DAR-AC, *n.* Red orpiment. *Coxe.*

AN'DE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Andes, the great chain of mountains extending through South America. *Columbiad*, 3, 138.

AN-DI'RA, *n.* The name of the genus of plants which comprehends the cabbage bark-tree of Jamaica.

AND'I-RON, *n.* [Teut. *andena*, or *andela*. In Sax. the corresponding word is *brandisen*, brand or fire iron; D. *brand-yzer*. The Fr. *landier*, Arm. *lander*, Junius thinks, is our *and-iron*, with the French *l* prefixed.]

An iron utensil used in Great Britain, where coal is the common fuel, to support the ends of a spit; but in America, used to support the wood in fireplaces.

AN-DRA-NAT'O-MY, n. [Gr. *ανηρ, ανδρος*, a man, and *ανατομη*, dissection.]

The dissection of a human body, especially of a male. *Coxe. Quincy.*

AN'DRE-Ō-LITE, *n.* A mineral, the harmotome, or cross-stone. *Ure.*

AN-DROG'Y-NAL, } *a.* [Gr. *ανηρ*, a man, and *γυνη*,
AN-DROG'Y-NOUS, } woman.]

Having two sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical.

In *botany*, the word is applied to a plant bearing both staminiferous and pistilliferous flowers on the same root. These plants constitute the class Monœcia, in Linnæus's system. *Milne.*

AN-DROG'Y-NAL-LY, *adv.* With the parts of both sexes.

AN-DROG'Y-NUS, *n.* An hermaphrodite. *Johnson.*

AN-DROID'ES, *n.* [Gr. *ανηρ*, man, and *ειδος*, form.]

A machine in the human form, which, by certain springs, performs some of the natural motions of a living man. One of these machines, invented by M. Vaucanson, appeared at Paris in 1738, representing a flute-player. *Encyc.*

AN-DROM'E-DA, *n.* A northern constellation, behind Pegasus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus, representing the figure of a woman chained.

2. The name of a celebrated tragedy of Euripides, now lost. *Encyc.*

3. Also, a genus of plants.

AN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *ανηρ*, a man.]

In *Grecian and Roman architecture*, the apartment appropriated for the males. This was in the lower part of the house, and the *gynæcæum*, or apartment for females, was in the upper part. *Brande.*

AN-DRO-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *ανηρ* and *πεταλον*.]

An epithet applied to double flowers, produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals, as in the garden ranunculus. *Brande.*

AN-DROPH'A-GI, *n.* [Gr. *ανηρ*, man, and *φαγω*, to eat.]

Man-eaters; but the word is little used, being superseded by ANTHROPOPHAGI, which see. Herodotus mentions people of this character. *Melpom.* 106.

AN-DROT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ανηρ*, a man, and *τομη*, a cutting.]

A cutting of human bodies; dissection of the human body, as distinguished from *zootomy*.

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A-NĒAR′, *prep.* Near. *Atterbury*

AN′EC-DŌ-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

AN′EC-DOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and εκδιδωμι, to publish; εκδοτος, given out.]

1. In *its original sense*, secret history, or facts not generally known. But in *more common usage*, a particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life. Procopius gave the title of *anecdotes* to a book he published against Justinian and his wife Theodora; and similar collections of incidents in the lives of eminent men are now common. *Encyc.*

2. The relation of an incident or particular event. *Melmoth.*

AN-EC-DOT′IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes. *Bolingbroke.*

A-NĒLE′, *v. t.* [Sax. *æll*, oil.] To give extreme unction. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

AN-E-MOG′RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ανεμος, wind, and γραφη, description.] A description of the winds. *Johnson.*

AN-E-MOL′O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ανεμος, wind, and λογος, discourse.] The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject.

AN-E-MOM′E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ανεμος, wind, and μετρεω, to measure.] An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind. *Encyc.*

A-NEM′O-NE, *n.* [Gr. ανεμωνη, from ανεμος, wind. It was by the ancient Greeks written *ανεμωλια*. Theoph. lib. 6, cap. 7. Plin. 21. 23. Venus is said to have changed her Adonis into an *anemone*. Ovid. Metam. lib. 10. 735.] Wind-flower; a genus of plants of numerous species. Some of the species are cultivated in gardens, of which their double flowers are among the most elegant ornaments.

Sea Anemone. See ANIMAL-FLOWER.

A-NEM′O-NIN, *n.* An acrid, crystallizable substance, obtained from some species of anemone. It burns like camphor. *Brande.*

A-NEM′O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ανεμος, wind, and σκοπεω, to view.] A machine which shows the course or direction of the wind. *Encyc.*

A-NENT′, *prep.* About; concerning, over against: a Scottish word. Qu. Gr. εναντι

ANES. See AWNS.

AN′EU-RISM, *n.* [Gr. ανα, and ευρυνω, to dilate, from ευρυς, broad.] A soft, pulsating tumor, arising from the preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery. This is either encysted or diffused. The encysted *aneurism* is when, the coats of the artery being only dilated, the blood is confined within its proper coat. Of this kind is the varicose. The diffused *aneurism* includes all those in which, from an aperture in the artery, the blood is spread about in the cellular membrane, out of its proper course. *Quincy. Coxe.*

AN-EU-RIS′MAL, *a.* Pertaining to an aneurism.

A-NEW′, *adv.* [*a* and *new.*] Over again; another time; in a new form; as, to arm *anew*; to create *anew.*

AN-FRAC-TU-OS′I-TY, *n.* A state of being full of windings and turnings.

AN-FRAC′TU-OUS, *a.* [L. *anfractus, of amb*, about, and *fractus*, broken. See BREAK.] Winding; full of windings and turnings; written, less correctly, ANFRACTUOSE. *Ray.*

AN-FRAC′TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of being full of windings and turnings.

AN-FRAC′TURE, *n.* A mazy winding.

AN-GA-RI-A′TION, *n.* [L. *angario*; Gr. αγγαρευω, to compel; a word of Persian origin.] Compulsion; exertion. [*Not used.*]

AN-GEI-OT′O-MY, *n.* See ANGIOTOMY.

AN′GEL, *n.* [L. *angelus*; Gr. αγγελος, a messenger, from αγγελλω, to tell or announce; Ir. *agalla, agallaim*, to speak or tell; from the root of *call*, or of Ar. قال *kaula*, to say, to tell. Sax. *angel*; Ir. *aingeal*, or *aingiol*; D. G. Sw. Dan. *engel*; Sp. *angel*; It. *angelo*; Port. *anjo*; Fr. *ange*; Russ. *angel.*]

1. *Literally*, a messenger; one employed to communicate news or information from one person to another at a distance. But *appropriately*,

2. A spirit, or a spiritual intelligent being, employed by God to communicate his will to man. Hence, angels are ministers of God, and ministering spirits. Heb. i.

3. In *a bad sense*, an evil spirit; as, the *angel* of the bottomless pit. Matt. xxv. 1 Cor. vi. Rev. ix.

4. Christ, the mediator and head of the church. Rev. x.

5. A minister of the gospel, who is an embassador of God. Rev. ii. and iii.

6. Any being whom God employs to execute his judgments. Rev. xvi. *Cruden.*

7. In *the style of love*, a very beautiful person. *Shak.*

AN′GEL, *n.* A fish found on the coast of Carolina, of the Thoracic order, and genus Chætodon. It has a small, projecting mouth; the laminæ above the gills are armed with cerulean spines; the body, a foot in length, appears as if cut off, and waved, and covered with large green scales. *Pennant, from Catesby.*

AN′GEL, *n.* A gold coin, formerly current in England, bearing the figure of an angel. Skinner says this device was impressed upon it in allusion to an observation of Pope Gregory the Great, who, seeing some beautiful English youths in the market at Rome, asked who they were; being told they were *Angli*, English, he replied, they ought rather to be called *angeli*, angels. This coin had different values under different princes; but is now an imaginary sum or money of account, implying ten shillings sterling. *Encyc.*

AN′GEL, *a.* Resembling angels; angelic; as, *angel* whiteness. *Shak.*

AN′GEL-AGE, *n.* The existence or state of angels. *Beaumont & Fletcher.*

AN′GEL-BED, *n.* An open bed without posts. *Knowles.*

AN′GEL-FISH, *n.* A species of shark, the Squalus squatina. It is from six to eight feet long, with a large head, teeth broad at the base, but slender and sharp above, disposed in five rows, all around the jaws. The fish takes its name from its pectoral fins, which are very large, and extend horizontally, like wings when spread. This fish connects the genus of Rays with that of Sharks, partaking of the characters of both; but it differs from both in this, that its mouth is placed at the extremity of the head. *Encyc.*

AN-GEL′IC, } *a.* [L. *angelicus.*]

AN-GEL′IC-AL, } Resembling angels; belonging to angels, or partaking of their nature; suiting the nature and dignity of angels.

AN-GEL′I-CA, *n.* The name of a genus of umbelliferous plants, arranged, by Linnæus, in the class and *order* Pentandria Digynia.

AN-GEL′IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Like an angel.

AN-GEL′IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being angelic; excellence more than human.

AN′GEL-ITES, *in church history*, so called from Angelium in Alexandria, where they held their first meetings; a sect of heretics, near the close of the fifth century, who held the persons of the Trinity not to be the same, nor to exist by their own *nature*; but each to be a God, existing by participating of a deity common to them all. They are called, also, SEVERITES, from Severus, their *head*; and THEODOSIANS, from one Theodosius, whom they made their pope. *Encyc.*

AN′GEL-LIKE, *a.* Resembling or having the manners of angels.

AN-GEL-OL′O-GY, *n.* [*angel* and λογος.] A discourse on angels; or the doctrine of angelic beings. *Ch. Spectator.*

AN′GE-LOT, *n.* [Fr. *anche*, the reed of a hautboy or other wind-instrument of music.]

1. An instrument of music, somewhat resembling a lute. *Johnson.*

2. An ancient English coin, struck at Paris while under *the dominion of England*; so called from the figure of an angel supporting the escutcheon of the arms of England and France. Also, a small, rich sort of cheese, made in Normandy. *Encyc.*

AN′GEL-PĒO′PLED, *a.* Peopled with angels. *Jewsbury.*

AN′GEL-SHOT, *n.* [Fr. *ange*, a chain-shot.] *Chain*-shot, being two halves of a cannon-ball fastened to the ends of a chain.

AN′GEL-WEL′COME, *n.* Welcome by angels. *Bowring.*

AN′GEL-WING-ED, *a.* Winged like angels. *Thomson.*

AN′GEL-WŌR-SHIP, *n.* The worshiping of angels. *Trapp.*

AN′GER, *n.* [L. *ango*, to choke, strangle, vex; whence *angor*, vexation, *anguish*, the quinsy, *angina*. Gr. αγχω, to strangle, to strain or draw together, to vex. The primary sense is, to press, squeeze, make narrow; Gr. αγχι, near; Sax. *enge*; G. *enge*; D Dan *eng*, narrow, strait; W. *ing.* This word may be connected in origin with the Ar. حنق *hanika*, to be angry, and خنق *chanaka*, to strangle; Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. חנק, to strangle. In Sax. *ange* signifies vexed; *angmod*, sad, anxious; *ang-set*, a carbuncle; *angsum*, pressed close; *anxsumian*, to vex, to make anxious; Eng. *anguish, anxious*; L. *angustus, angina*, &c. See ANGUISH.]

1. A violent passion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury; usually accompanied with a propensity to take vengeance, or to obtain satisfaction from the offending party. This passion, however, varies in degrees of violence, and, in ingenuous minds, may be attended only with a desire to reprove or chide the offender.

Anger is also excited by an injury offered to a relation, friend, or party to which one is attached; and some degrees of it may be excited by cruelty, injustice, or oppression offered to those with whom one has no immediate connection, or even to the community of which one is a member. Nor is it unusual to see something of this passion roused by gross absurdities in others, especially in controversy or discussion. Anger may be inflamed till it rises to rage and a temporary delirium.

2. Pain or smart of a sore or swelling; *the literal sense of the word*, but little used.

AN′GER, *v. t.* To excite anger; to provoke; to rouse resentment.

2. To make painful; to cause to smart; *to* inflame; as, to *anger* an ulcer. *Bacon.*

AN′GER-ED, *pp.* Provoked; made angry.

AN′GER-LY, *adv.* [*anger* and *like.*] In an angry manner; more generally written ANGRILY.

AN-GI′NA, *n.* [L., from *ango*, to choke. See ANGER.] In *medicine*, a term applied to all inflammatory affections of the throat or fauces, from the accompanying difficulty of breathing; including the quinsy, malignant sore-throat, croup, mumps, &c. *Cullen.*

Angina pectoris; a peculiar, painful, periodic, nervous affection of the chest.

AN-GI-OG′RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. αγγειον, a vessel, and γραφη, description.] A description of the vessels in the human body. *Ash.*

AN-GI-OL′O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αγγειον, a vessel, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise or discourse on the vessels of the human body, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, &c. *Bailey. Quincy.*

AN′GI-O-MON-O-SPERM′OUS, *n.* [Gr. αγγειον, a vessel, μονος, alone, and σπερμα, seed.] Producing one seed only in a seed-pod. *Johnson.*

AN′GI-O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. αγγειον, a vessel, and σκοπεω, to view.] An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of a body. *Morin.*

AN′GI-O-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. αγγειον, a vessel, and σπερμα, seed.] In *botany*, a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a pericarp.

AN-GI-O-SPERM′OUS, *a.* Having seeds inclosed in a pod or other pericarp. In Linnæus's system, the second order of plants in the class Didynamia are called Angiospermia. This word *is* opposed to *gymnospermous*, or naked-seeded.

AN-GI-OT′O-MY, *n.* [Gr. αγγειον, a vessel, and τομη, a cutting.]

1. In *medicine*, the opening of a vessel, whether a vein or an artery, as in bleeding. It includes both arteriotomy and phlebotomy.

2. In *anatomy*, a dissection of the vessels of the body. *Parr.*

AN′GLE, *n.* [Fr. *angle*; L. *angulus*, a corner; Gr. αγκυλος; W. *ongle*; G. and D. *angel*, a hook, an *angle*; Dan. *angel*, a hook, *angle*, a sting; Sax. *angel*, a hook; Sp. and Port. *angulo*; It. *angolo.* The German has *angeln*, to angle with a hook; but in D. *hengel* is the rod, and *hengelen*, to *angle.* Qu. *hinge* and *hang.*]

In *popular language*, the point where two lines meet, or the meeting of two lines in a point; a corner.

In *geometry*, the space comprised between two straight lines that meet in a point, or between two straight converging lines, which, if extended, would meet; or the quantity by which two straight lines, departing from a point, diverge from each other. The point of meeting is the vertex of the angle, and the lines containing the angle are its sides or legs.

In *optics*, the *angle of incidence* is the angle which a ray of light makes with a perpendicular to that point of the surface of any medium on which it falls.

The *angle of refraction* is the angle which a ray of light refracted makes with a perpendicular to that point of the surface of the refracting medium on which it falls. *Encyc.*

A *right angle* is one formed by a right line falling on another perpendicularly, or an angle of 90 degrees, making the quarter of a circle.

An *obtuse angle* is greater than a right angle, or more than 90 degrees.

An *acute angle* is less than a right angle, or less than 90 degrees.

A *rectilineal* or *right-lined angle* is formed by two right lines.

A *curvilineal angle* is formed by two curved lines.

A *mixed angle* is formed by a right line with a curved line.

Adjacent or *contiguous angles* are such as have one leg common to both angles, and both together are equal to two right angles.

External angles are angles of any right-lined figure without it, when the sides are produced or lengthened.

Internal angles are those which are within any right-lined figure.

Oblique angles are either acute or obtuse, in opposition to right angles.

A *solid angle* is the meeting of three or more plane angles at one point.

A *spherical angle* is one made by the meeting of

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two arches of great circles, which mutually cut one another on the surface of the globe or sphere. *Bailey.*

AN″GLE, (ang′gl,) *n.*

1. A hook; an instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook, or a line and hook.

2. One who may be easily enticed; a gull. *Shak.*

AN″GLE, *v. i.* To fish with an angle, or with line and hook.

2. *v. t.* or *i.* To fish for; to try to gain by some bait or insinuation, as men angle for fish; as, to *angle* for the hearts of people, or to *angle* hearts. *Shak. Sidney.*

AN″GLED, *a.* Having angles: *used only in compounds.*

AN″GLER, *n.* One that fishes with an angle; also, a fish, a species of Lophius, sometimes called *fishing-frog.*

AN″GLE-ROD, *n.* The rod or pole to which a line and hook are fastened.

AN″GLE-SITE, *n.* Native sulphate of lead. It occurs in white or yellowish prismatic crystals, semi-transparent, with a glassy or adamantine luster, and is found associated with other ores of lead. The name is from Anglesea, a British locality of the mineral. *Dana.*

AN″GLIC, } *a.* [from *Angles*; Sax. *ing*, a plain or
AN″GLIC-AN, } meadow, and *lic*, like, or εικος, like, which is the root of the L. *icus*, in *publicus*, and all similar adjectives. From *ing* was formed *Angles*, the English, to which is added this common affix, *ic*. The *Angles* were the Ingævones of Tacitus, *ingwoners*, dwellers on the plain or level land, near the Elbe and Weser. [See English and Wont.] *Ing* is annexed to many English names, as *Reading*, *Basing*, *Kettering*, towns situated on flat land.]

English; pertaining to England or the English nation; as, the *Anglican church.* *Pinkerton.*

AN″GLIC-AN, *n.* A member of the Church of England. *Burke.*

AN″GLI-CE, [L.] In English, in the English manner.

AN″GLI-CISM, *n.* An English idiom; a form of language peculiar to the English. *Milton.*

AN″GLI-CIZE, *v. t.* To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom, or to English analogies.

AN″GLI-CIZ-ED, *pp.* Made English; rendered conformable to the English idiom.

AN″GLING, *ppr.* Fishing with an angle.

AN″GLING, *n.* A fishing with a rod and line; the art of fishing with an angle.

AN″GLO-A-MER′I-CAN, *n.* A descendant from English ancestors, born in America, or the United States.

AN″GLO-A-MER′I-CAN, *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of Englishmen in America.

AN″GLO-DA′NISH, *a.* Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England. *Wotton.*

AN″GLO-NOR′MAN, *a.* Pertaining to the English Normans. *Wotton.*

AN″GLO-NOR′MAN, *n.* An English Norman.

AN″GLO-SAX′ON, *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons who settled in England, or English Saxons.

AN″GLO-SAX′ON, *n.* An English Saxon; also, the language of the English Saxons.

AN-GŌ′LA-PEA, or PIG′EON-PEA. A species of Cytisus.

AN″GOR, *n.* [L. See Anger.]

1. Pain; intense bodily pain.

2. The retiring of the native bodily heat to the center, occasioning headache, palpitation, and sadness. *Encyc. Coxe.*

AN″GRED, or AN″GER-ED, *pp.* Made angry; provoked.

AN″GRI-LY, *adv.* In an angry manner; peevishly; with indications of resentment.

AN″GRY, *a.* [See Anger.]

1. Feeling resentment; provoked; followed generally by *with* before a person.

God is *angry with* the wicked every day. — Ps. vii.

But it is usually followed by *at* before a thing.

Wherefore should God be *angry at* thy voice? — Eccles. v.

2. Showing anger; wearing the marks of anger; caused by anger; as, an *angry* countenance; *angry* words.

3. Inflamed, as a sore; red; manifesting inflammation.

4. Raging; furious; tumultuous.

Or chain the *angry* vengeance of the waves, *Judge Trumbull.*

ANG-SA′NA, or ANG-SA′VA, *n.* A red gum of the East Indies, like that of dragon's blood. *Coxe.*

AN″GU, *n.* Bread made of the Cassada, a plant of the West Indies.

AN″GUI-FER, *n.* [L. *anguis*, a serpent, and *fero*, to bear; Sans. *agui.*]

In *astronomy*, a cluster of stars in the form of a man holding a serpent; Serpentarius, one of the constellations of the northern hemisphere. *Ash.*

AN-GUIL′LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *anguilla*, an eel, and *forma*, shape.]

In the form of an eel; resembling an eel.

This term is employed by Cuvier to denote a family of apodal fishes, including the eel, and other fishes resembling it in form and structure.

AN-GUIN′E-AL, *a.* [L. *anguis*, a snake.] Resembling or pertaining to a snake.

AN″GUISH, *n.* [Fr. *angoisse*; It. *angoscia*; Sp. *ansia*; Port. *angustia*, showing the direct derivation of this word from L. *angustia*, narrowness, from pressure; D. and G. *angst*; Dan. *angest.* This and a numerous class of words are from the root *ang*, *eng*, denoting narrow, from pressure. See Anger.]

Extreme pain, either of body or mind. As bodily pain, it may differ from *agony*, which is such distress of the whole body as to cause contortion, whereas *anguish* may be a local pain, as of an ulcer, or gout. But *anguish* and *agony* are nearly synonymous. As pain of the mind, it signifies any keen distress from sorrow, remorse, despair, and the kindred passions.

And they hearkened not to Moses, for *anguish* of spirit, and for cruel bondage. — Ex. vi.

AN″GUISH, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain or grief. *Temple.*

AN″GUISH-ED, (ang′gwisht,) *pp.* Extremely pained; tortured; deeply distressed.

AN″GU-LAR, *a.* Having an angle, angles, or corners; pointed; as, an *angular* figure.

2. Consisting of an angle; forming an angle; as, an *angular* point. *Angular motion*: the motion of a body moving circularly about a fixed point, as of a planet or pendulum. *Hutton.*

AN″GU-LAR′I-TY, *n.* The quality of having an angle or corner.

AN″GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With angles or corners; in the direction of the angles.

AN″GU-LAR-NESS, *n.* The quality of being angular.

AN″GU-LA-TED, *a.* Formed with angles or corners. *Woodward.*

AN″GU-LOS′I-TY, *n.* A state of being angular.

AN″GU-LOUS, *a.* Angular; having corners; hooked. *Glanville.*

AN-GUST′, *a.* [L. *angustus.*]

Narrow; strait. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

AN-GUST′ATE, *a.* Narrow; diminishing rapidly in breadth.

AN-GUST-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *angustus*, narrow. See Anger.]

The act of making narrow; a straitening, or being made narrow. *Wiseman.*

AN-GUST′I-CLAVE, *n.* [L. *angustus*, narrow, and *clavus*, a knob or stud.]

A robe or tunic embroidered with purple studs or knobs, or by purple stripes, worn by Roman knights. The *laticlave*, with broader studs, was worn by senators. *Quinctilian. Kennet.*

AN-HE-LĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *anhelo*, to pant, or breathe with difficulty; from *halo*, to breathe.]

Shortness of breath; a panting; difficult respiration. *Encyc. Coxe.*

AN-HE-LŌSE′, *a.* Out of breath; panting; breathing with difficulty. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

AN′HI-MA, *n.* A Brazilian aquatic fowl, larger than a swan, and somewhat like a crane; the Palamedea cornuta (Linn.), or horned screamer. Its head is small, its bill black, the toes armed with long claws. But what is remarkable, is a horn growing from its forehead; and the second joint of the wing is armed with two straight triangular spurs, an inch in length. The fidelity between the male and female is so great, that when one is dying, the other remains by the carcass till it expires. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AN′HY-DRITE, *n.* [So called because destitute of water. See Anhydrous.]

Anhydrous gypsum; differing from gypsum in not containing water. It occurs in rectangular crystals, nearly colorless, or of pale shades of blue or red; also fibrous, radiated, and granular. A siliceous variety is called *vulpinite.* *Dana.*

AN-HŸ′DROUS, *a.* [Gr. ανυδρος, dry; *a* priv. and ὑδωρ, water.]

Destitute of water; as, *anhydrous* salts or acids.

AN-I-ENT′ED, *a.* [It *niente*, nothing; Norm. *neant*; Fr. *ancantir*, to annihilate.]

Frustrated; brought to naught. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

A-NIGHT′, *adv.* [*a*, or *at*, and *night.*]

In the night time. *Anights*, in the plural, is used of frequent and customary acts.

You must come in earlier *anights.* *Shak.*

AN′IL, *n.* [Sp. *añil*, indigo; Port. *anil*; D. *anyl*; Ar. نيل *nilun*, slender, *nila*, blue.]

A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made; a species of Indigofera, or indigo plant.

AN′ILE, *a.* Aged; imbecile. [*Encyc.*

A-NIL′I-TY, *n.* [L. *anilis*, *anilitas*, from *anus*, an old woman; Celtic, *hen*, old.]

The state of being an old woman; the old age of a woman; dotage.

AN′I-MA-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of animation.

AN-I-MAD-VER′SAL, *n.* That which has the power of perceiving and judging. *More.*

AN-I-MAD-VER′SION, *n.* [L. *animadversio.*]

Remarks by way of censure or criticism; reproof; blame. It may sometimes be used for *punishment*, or punishment may be implied in the word, but this is not common. In an ecclesiastical sense, it differs from *censure*, says Ayliffe; censure, respecting spiritual punishment, and animadversion, a temporal one. Glanville uses the word in the sense of *perception*, but this use is not authorized.

AN-I-MAD-VER′SIVE, *a.* That has the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

AN-I-MAD-VER′SIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of animadverting.

AN-I-MAD-VERT′, *v. i.* [L. *animadverto*, of *animus*, mind, and *adverto*, to turn to.]

1. To turn the mind to; to consider.

2. To consider or remark upon by way of criticism or censure. *Dryden.*

3. To inflict punishment; followed by *upon.* *Grew.*

AN-I-MAD-VERT′ER, *n.* One who animadverts or makes remarks by way of censure.

AN-I-MAD-VERT′ING, *ppr.* Considering; remarking by way of criticism or censure.

AN′I-MAL, *n.* [L. *animal*, from *anima*, air, breath, soul; Gaelic *anam*, breath. The W. has *envil*, *en*, a being, soul, spirit, and *mil*, a beast; Arm. *aneval*; San. *an*, *animi.* Qu. Dan. *aande*, Sw. *ande*, breath.]

An organized body, endowed with life, sensation, and the power of voluntary motion; a living, sensitive, locomotive body; as, man is an intelligent *animal.* Animals are essentially distinguished from plants by the property of *sensation.* The contractile property of some plants, as the Mimosa, has the appearance of the effect of *sensation*, but it may be merely the effect of *irritability.*

The distinction here made between animals and vegetables may not be philosophically accurate; for we can not perhaps ascertain the precise limit between the two kinds of beings; but this is sufficiently correct for common practical purposes.

The history of animals is called *zoology.*

By way of contempt, a dull person is called a stupid *animal.*

AN′I-MAL, *a.* That belongs or relates to animals; as, *animal* functions.

Animal is distinguished from *intellectual*; as, *animal* appetites, the appetites of the body, as hunger and thirst.

The *animal* functions include sensation, and voluntary motion, in distinction from the *natural* and *vital*, or the *organic* functions.

Animal life is opposed to *vegetable* life.

Animal is opposed also to *spiritual* or *rational*, which respects the *soul* and *reasoning faculties*; as, *animal* nature, *spiritual* nature, *rational* nature.

Animal food may signify that food which nourishes animals; but it usually denotes food consisting of animal flesh.

Animal economy is the system of laws by which the bodies of animals are governed, and depending on their organic structure.

Animal spirits, in the plural, denotes the nervous fluid, and in popular language, life, vigor, energy.

Animal system, denotes the living animal organization.

Animal kingdom, denotes the whole class of beings endowed with animal life. *Encyc. Johnson.*

AN-I-MAL′CU-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to animalcules.
AN-I-MAL′CU-LINE, } *Lon. Rev.*

AN-I-MAL′CULE, *n.* [L. *animalculum*, *animalcula.*]

A little animal; but appropriately, an animal whose figure can not be discerned without the aid of a magnifying glass; such as are invisible to the naked eye. *Animalculæ* [L. pl.] is also used.

AN-I-MAL′CU-LIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of animalcules. *Keith.*

AN′I-MAL-FLOW-ER, *n.* In *zoology*, a name applied to several species of marine animals, (*zoophytes*,) but more especially to the Actinias or sea-anemones. They are usually fixed to rocks, and appear, when expanded, like a large flower, much resembling an Aster. At the center of the flower is the mouth of the animal, and around it there are one or more circles of slender appendages, called *tentacles*, corresponding in position to the petals of the Aster. The colors of these animal flowers are often of singular beauty. They are also called *polyps*, and are identical in structure with a large part of coral animals.

The other marine animals, to which the term *animal-flower* is also extended, belong to the Holothurias, which, with the Actinias, were ranged under the Mollusca, by Linnæus; and to the Tubularias, Sertularias, Hydras, and Alegonia, which were classed with the zoophytes. They are all arranged under the zoophytes by Cuvier. *Cyc.*

AN′I-MAL-ISH, *a.* Like an animal. *Cudworth.*

AN′I-MAL-ISM, *n.* The state of mere animals, actuated by sensual appetites only, without intellectual or moral qualities. *Beecher.*

AN-I-MAL′I-TY, *n.* Animal existence.

AN-I-MAL-I-ZĀ′TION, *n.* The act of giving animal life, or endowing with the properties of an animal. *Med. Repos.*

2. Conversion into animal matter, by the processes of assimilation.

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AN'I-MAL-IZE, *v. t.* To give animal life to; to endow with the properties of animals.

2. To convert into animal matter.

AN'I-MAL-IZ-ED *pp.* Endowed with animal life.

AN'I-MAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving animal life to.

AN'I-MAL-MAG'NET-ISM, *n.* A supposed agent of a peculiar and mysterious nature, said to have a powerful influence on the patient when acted upon by contact or voluntary emotion, on the part of the operator. See MESMERISM.

AN'I-MAL-NESS, *n.* The state of animal existence.

AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *animo.* See ANIMAL.]

1. To give natural life to; to quicken; to make alive; as, the soul *animates* the body.

2. To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of a thing; as, to *animate* a lyre.

3. To give spirit or vigor; to infuse courage, joy, or other enlivening passion; to stimulate or incite; as, to *animate* dispirited troops.

AN'I-MATE, *a.* Alive; possessing animal life. *Milton.*

[*This word is used chiefly in poetry for* ANIMATED.]

AN'I-MA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Being endowed with animal life; as the various classes of *animated* beings.

2. *a.* Lively; vigorous; full of spirit; indicating animation; as, an *animated* discourse.

AN'I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Giving life; infusing spirit; enlivening.

AN'I-MA-TING-LY, *adv.* So as to animate or excite feeling.

AN-I-MA'TION, *n.* The act of infusing life; the state of being animated.

2. The state of being lively, brisk, or full of spirit and vigor; as, he recited the story with great *animation.*

AN'I-MA-TIVE, *a.* That has the power of giving life or spirit. *Johnson.*

AN'I-MA-TOR, *n.* One that gives life; that which infuses life or spirit.

AN'IM-E, *n.* [Fr.] In *heraldry*, a term denoting that the eyes of a rapacious animal are borne of a different tincture from the animal itself.

AN'IM-E, *n.* [Sp.] A resin exuding from the stem of a large American tree, (a species of Hymenæa,) called by the natives *courburil*; by Piso, *jetaiba.* It is of a transparent amber color, a light, agreeable smell, and of little or no taste. It dissolves entirely, but not readily, in rectified spirit of wine, and is used, like gum copal, as a varnish. *Encyc.*

AN-I-MET'TA, *n.* Among *ecclesiastical writers*, the cloth which covers the cup of the eucharist. *Encyc.*

AN'I-MISM, *n.* [L. *anima.*]

The doctrine that the phenomena of the animal economy are produced by the agency of the soul, as taught by Stahl and Sauvages; also, the doctrine that the living phenomena of organized bodies are produced by an actuating or vital principle, distinct from the substance of those bodies. *Cyc. Med.*

AN'I-MIST, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of animism.

AN'I-MO FU-RAN'DI, [L.] In *law*, with intent to steal.

AN-I-MŌSE', *a.* [L.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement; resolute.

AN-I-MŌSE'NESS, *n.* Spirit; vehemence of temper.

AN-I-MOS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *animositas*; Fr. *animosité*; from L. *animosus*, animated, courageous, enraged; from *animus*, spirit, mind, passion. So in Teutonic, *mod*, mind, signifies also pride, passion, anger. *Animus*, spirit, Gr. ανεμος, wind, breath, is from flowing, swelling, rushing, which gives the sense of violent action and passion. See ANIMAL.]

Violent hatred, leading to active opposition; active enmity. *Animosity* differs from *enmity*, which may be secret and inactive; and it expresses a less criminal passion than *malice.* *Animosity* seeks to gain a cause or destroy an enemy or rival, from hatred or private interest; *malice* seeks revenge for the sake of giving pain.

A-NIN'GA, *n.* A root growing in the West Indies, like the China plant, used in refining sugar. *Encyc.*

AN'I-ON, *n.* [Gr. *ava*, upward, and ιων, going.]

The same as *electro-negative* element, or the element which, in electro-chemical decompositions, is evolved from its combinations at that surface by which the electric current enters the electrolyte; opposed to *cation.*

AN'ISE, (an'nis,) *n.* [L. *anisum*; Gr. ανιζον, Ar. *ainison.* Cast. 1619.]

An annual plant, placed by Linnæus under the genus Pimpinella. It grows naturally in Egypt, and is cultivated in Spain and Malta, whence the seeds are imported. The stalk rises a foot and a half high, dividing into slender branches, garnished with narrow leaves, cut into three or four narrow segments. The branches terminate in large, loose umbels, composed of smaller umbels or rays, on long footstalks. The flowers are small, and of a yellowish white; the seeds oblong and swelling. Anise-seeds have an aromatic smell, and a pleasant, warm taste; they are useful in warming the stomach and expelling wind. *Encyc. Theoph.* lib. 7. 3. *Plin.* 20. 17.

AN'ISE-SEED, *n.* The seed of anise.

AN-IS-ETTE', *n.* A cordial flavored with anise-seed.

ANK'ER, *n.* [Dutch.]

A measure of wine and spirits, (particularly the latter,) formerly used in England, and containing ten wine gallons. *P. Cyc.*

ANK'ER-ITE, *n.* A mineral consisting of the carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron. It resembles carbonate of lime in color and crystalline structure, but turns brown on exposure, owing to the iron it contains.

ANK'LE, (ank'l,) *n.* [Sax. *ancleow*; D. *enkel.*]

The joint which connects the foot with the leg.

ANK'LE-BŌNE, *n.* The bone of the ankle; the astragalus.

ANK'LET, *n.* A little ankle; an ornament for the ankle.

AN'LACE, *n.* A short dagger shaped like a scythe. [*Obs.*]

ANN, AN'NAT, *n.* In *Scotch law*, the right of the executor of a deceased clergyman to a half-year's revenue of his benefice. *Ed. Encyc.*

AN'NAL, *n.* In *the Roman Catholic church*, a mass said for any person every day during the year, or a mass said on a particular day every year. *P. Cyc.*

AN'NAL-IST, *n.* [See ANNALS.]

A writer of annals. *Encyc.*

AN'NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To record; to write annals. [*Not much used.*]

AN'NALS, *n. pl.* [L. *annales, annalis*, from *annus*, a year, the root of which may be the Celtic *an, ain*, a great circle. Varro says the word *annus* signifies a great circle.]

1. A species of history digested in order of time, or a relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. Annals differ from history, in merely relating events, without observations on the motives, causes, and consequences, which, in history, are more diffusively illustrated.

2. The books containing annals; as, the *Annals* of Tacitus.

AN'NATS, *n. pl.* [L. *annus.*]

A year's income of a spiritual living; the first fruits, originally given to the pope, upon the decease of a bishop, abbot, or parish clerk, and paid by his successor. In England, they were, at the reformation, vested in the king, and in the reign of Queen Anne, restored to the church, and vested in trustees to form a fund for the augmentation of poor livings, commonly called Queen Anne's bounty. *Encyc.*

AN-NEAL', *v. t.* [Sax. *anælan, on-ælan*, to kindle or inflame, to heat; from *ælan*, to kindle, to heat, or bake, and to anoint with oil. Sax. *æl*, oil. Hence it may be inferred, that *oil* is named from inflaming, or burning.]

To heat; to heat and cool slowly, as glass, cast-iron or other metals, for the purpose of rendering them less brittle, vulgarly called *nealing.* This is done by heating the glass or metal nearly to fluidity, and then suffering it to cool gradually. Metals made hard and brittle by hammering, by a similar process, recover their malleability. *Johnson.* The word has also been applied to the heating of glass to fix colors, and to the baking of tiles. *Bailey. Encyc.*

AN-NEAL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Heated; tempered; made malleable and less brittle by heat.

AN-NEAL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Heating; tempering by heat.

AN-NEAL'ING, *n.* The process of applying heat for the purpose of removing brittleness or increasing ductility.

AN'NE-LID, AN-NEL'I-DAN, AN-NEL'I-DA, AN-NEL-LĀ'TA, *n. pl.* [L. *annellus*, a little ring, and Gr. ειδος, form.] Terms applied to a division of the *articulata*, or articulate animals, characterized by an elongated body, formed of numerous rings or annular segments, including the earth-worm and various other animals.

AN-NECT'ANT, *a.* Connecting; annexing.

AN-NEX', *v. t.* [L. *annecto, annexum*; Fr. *annexer*; of *ad* and *necto*, to tie, or connect.]

1. To unite at the end; as, to *annex* a codicil to a will. To subjoin; to affix.

2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; as, to *annex* a province to a kingdom.

3. To unite to something preceding, as the main object; to connect with; as, to *annex* a penalty to a prohibition, or punishment to guilt.

AN-NEX', *v. i.* To join; to be united. *Tooke.*

AN-NEX', *n.* Something annexed.

AN-NEX-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of annexing, or uniting at the end; conjunction; addition; the act of connecting; union. In *English law*, the uniting of lands or rents to the crown.

AN-NEX'ED, (an-next',) *pp.* Joined at the end; connected with; affixed.

AN-NEX'ING, *ppr.* Uniting at the end; affixing.

AN-NEX'ION, *n.* The act of annexing; annexation; addition. [*Little used.*]

AN-NEX'MENT, *n.* The act of annexing; the thing annexed. *Shak.*

AN-NI'HI-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be annihilated.

AN-NI'HI-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *nihilum*, a trifle.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of; as, no human power can *annihilate* matter.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to *annihilate* a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees, though the timber may still exist; to *annihilate* a house by demolishing the structure.

AN-NI'HI-LATE, *a.* Annihilated. *Smith.*

AN-NI HI-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Reduced to nothing; destroyed.

AN-NI'HI-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to nothing; destroying the specific form of.

AN-NI-HI-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to nothing, or non-existence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it; as, the *annihilation* of a corporation.

2. The state of being reduced to nothing.

AN-NI-VERS'A-RI-LY, *adv.* Annually. *Hall.*

AN-NI-VERS'A-RY, *a.* [L. *anniversarius*, of *annus*, year, and *verto*, to turn.]

Returning with the year, at a stated time; annual; yearly; as, an *anniversary* feast.

Anniversary days, in *the Roman Catholic church*, are the days in which an office is yearly performed for the souls of the deceased, or in which the martyrdom of the saints is yearly celebrated. *P. Cyc.*

AN-NI-VERS'A-RY, *n.* A stated day returning with the revolution of the year. The term is applied to a day on which some remarkable event is annually celebrated, or a day on which an interesting event is commemorated by solemnities of religion, or exhibitions of respect. In *the Roman Catholic church*, an office yearly performed for the souls of the deceased.

2. The act of celebration; performance in honor of an event. *Dryden.*

AN'NI-VERSE, *n.* Anniversary. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

AN'NO DOM'I-NI, [L.] In the year of our Lord, noting the time from our Savior's incarnation; as, *Anno Domini*, or *A. D.* 1809.

This was written Anno Domini 1809, and revised A. D. 1825 and 1827. *W.*

AN-NOM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *nominatio*, from *nomino*, to name, from *nomen.*]

1. A pun; the use of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a paronomasia. *Encyc.*

2. Alliteration, or the use of two or more words successively beginning with the same letter. *Tyrwhitt.*

AN'NO MUN'DI, [L.] In the year of the world.

AN-NŌ'NA, *n.* [L. *annona*, from *annus*, a year.] A year's production or increase; hence, provisions.

2. In *the Roman empire*, a contribution or tax, payable in corn, imposed on some of the more fertile provinces. *Brande.*

AN'NO-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *annoto.*]

To comment; to make remarks on a writing. *Tatler.*

AN-NO-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *annotatio*, of *ad* and *notatio*, a marking, from *noto*, to mark, or *nota*, a mark.]

1. A remark, note, or commentary on some passage of a book, intended to illustrate its meaning; generally used in the plural; as, *annotations* on the Scriptures.

2. The first symptoms of a fever, or attack of a paroxysm. *Coxe.*

AN'NO-TĀ-TOR, *n.* A writer of notes; a commentator, a scholiast; one who writes notes to illustrate the composition of an author.

AN-NŌ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing annotations.

AN-NOT'TO. See ANOTTA.

AN-NOUNCE', (an-nouns',) *v. t.* [Fr. *annoncer*; It. *annunziare*; L. *annuncio*, to deliver a message, of *ad* and *nuncio*, to tell, from *nuncius*, a messenger.]

1. To publish; to proclaim; to give notice, or first notice; as, the birth of Christ was *announced* by an angel.

2. To pronounce; to declare by judicial sentence. *Prior.*

AN-NOUN'CED, (an-nounst',) *pp.* Proclaimed; first published.

AN-NOUNCE'MENT, (an-nouns'ment,) *n.* The act of giving notice; proclamation; publication.

AN-NOUN'CER, *n.* One that announces, or first gives notice; a proclaimer.

AN-NOUN'CING, *ppr.* Introducing notice; first publishing; proclaiming.

AN-NOY', *v. t.* [Norm. *annoyer*, from *neure, nuire*, to hurt; Fr. *nuire*; It. *nuocere*; from L. *nocco*, to hurt, that is, to strike; Syr. ܢܟܐ, Ar. نكأ *naka*, to strike, to hurt; Heb. and Ch. נכה, to strike. Hence, probably, L. *neco*, to kill. See NUISANCE and NOXIOUS.]

To incommode; to injure or disturb by continued or repeated acts; to tease, vex, or molest; as, to *annoy* an army, by impeding their march, or by a continued cannonade.

AN-NOY', *n.* Injury or molestation from continued acts or inconvenience. *Shak. Beattie.*

AN-NOY'ANCE, *n.* That which annoys or injures; the act of annoying; the state of being annoyed. It includes something more than *inconvenience.*

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AN-NOY'ED, *pp.* Incommoded, injured, or molested by something that is continued or repeated.

AN-NOY'ER, *n.* One that annoys.

AN-NOY'FUL, *a.* Giving trouble; incommoding; molesting. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

AN-NOY'ING, *ppr.* Incommoding; hurting; molesting.

AN-NOY'OUS, *a.* Troublesome. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

AN'NU-AL, *a.* [Fr. *annuel*; Sp. *anual*; It. *annuale*; L. *annalis*, from *annus*, a year; Gr. ετος, ενιος; Sans. *anda.*]

1. Yearly; that returns every year; coming yearly; as, an *annual* feast.

2. Lasting or continuing only one year or season; that requires to be renewed every year; as, an *annual* plant. Leaves that grow in the spring, and perish in the autumn, are called *annual*, in opposition to *evergreen.*

3. Performed in a year; as, the *annual* motion of the earth.

AN'NU-AL, *n.* A small book published yearly, containing select compositions and elegant engravings.

AN'NU-AL, *n.* A plant that lives but one year, or rather but one summer. *Martyn.*

AN'NU-AL-LY, *adv.* Yearly; returning every year; year by year.

AN'NU-A-RY, *a.* Annual. [*Obs.*] *J. Hall.*

AN-NŪ'I-TANT, *n.* [See ANNUITY.]

One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

AN-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *annuité*, from *annus*, a year. See ANNUAL.]

A sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, for life or forever; an annual income charged on the person of the grantor; or an annual allowance. Governments often borrow money upon annuities; that is, for a certain sum advanced on loan, the government contracts to pay the lender a specific sum, for life, or for a term of years. The stock created by such loans is transferable.

AN-NUL', *v. t.* [Fr. *annuller*, of L. *ad nullum*, to nothing.]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish; used appropriately of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, permanent usages, and the like, which are made void by competent authority.

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate. [*Not in much use.*] *Milton.*

AN'NU-LAR, *a.* [L. *annulus*, a ring, from Celtic *ain*, a circle, and *ul*, young, small; *annulus*, a little circle.]

Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.

Annular crystal is when a hexahedral prism has six, or an octahedral prism eight marginal faces, disposed in a ring about each base; or when these prisms are truncated on all their terminal edges. *Cleaveland.*

Annular eclipse, an eclipse of the sun, in which the moon conceals the whole of the sun's disc, except a bright ring around the border. *Brande.*

AN'NU-LA-RY, *a.* Having the form of a ring. *Ray.*

AN'NU-LATE, } *a.* Furnished with rings, or cir-
AN'NU-LĀ-TED, } cles like rings; having belts; surrounded by rings.

AN-NU-LĀ'TION, *n.* A circular or ring-like formation; a ring or belt.

AN'NU-LET, *n.* [L. *annulus*, a ring.]

In *architecture*, a small square member in the Doric capital, under the quarter round; also, a narrow, flat molding, which is common to many parts of columns, as in the bases or capitals; called also a fillet, a listi or cincture, or a list, timea, eyebrow, or square rabbet. *Encyc.*

In *heraldry*, a little circle, borne as a charge in coats of arms; formerly reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction; it being the custom of prelates to receive their investiture per *baculum* et *annulum*, by staff and ring. It denotes also strength and eternity, by its circular form. Among *the Romans*, it represented liberty and distinction of rank. It denotes also a difference, or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of a family ought to bear in his coat of arms. *Encyc. Johnson.*

AN-NUL'LED, *pp.* Made void; abrogated.

AN-NUL'LING, *ppr.* Abrogating; abolishing.

AN-NUL'MENT, *n.* The act of annulling.

AN'NU-LOSE, *a.* [L. *annulus.*] Furnished with rings; composed of rings.

The *Annulose* animals [L. *annulosa*] are the same as the articulate animals, or *Articulata.* *Partington.*

AN-NŪ'ME-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *annumero*, of *ad* and *numero*, to number, from *numerus*, number; W. *nifer*; Ir. *nuiver* or *nuimber.* See NUMBER.]

To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned. *Johnson.*

AN-NU-ME-RĀ'TION, *n.* Addition to a former number.

AN-NUN'CIATE, *v. t.* [See ANNOUNCE.]

To bring tidings; to announce. *Chaucer.*

AN-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* An announcing; the tidings brought by the angel to Mary, of the incarnation of Christ. Also, the day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin, which is the 25th of March. The Jews give the title to a part of the ceremony of the passover. *Encyc.*

2. Proclamation; promulgation.

AN-NUN-CI-Ā'TOR, *n.* One who announces; an officer in the church of Constantinople, whose business was to inform the people of the festivals which were to be celebrated. *Encyc.*

AN'ODE, *n.* [Gr. ανα, upward, and οδος, way.] In *electro-chemistry*, the way by which the electric current enters substances through which it passes, or the surface at which the electric current enters the electrolyte, opposed to *cathode*, and equivalent to *positive pole.*

AN'O-DYNE, *n.* [Gr. *a* or *αν* priv. and οδυνη, pain.]

Any medicine which allays pain, as an opiate, pargoric, or narcotic. *Coxe.*

AN'O-DYNE, *a.* Assuaging pain.

AN'O-DŸ-NOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of an anodyne. *Coles.*

A-NOINT', *v. t.* [Fr. *oindre*, part. *oint*; Sp. *untar*, to anoint; L. *ungo*; Sp. *ungir*; It. *ungere*, or *ugnere.*]

1. To pour oil upon; to smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances; also to spread over, as oil. We say, the man *anoints* another, or the oil *anoints* him.

2. To consecrate by unction, or the use of oil.

Thou shalt *anoint* the altar and sanctify it. — Ex. xxix.

3. To smear or daub.

He *anointed* the eyes of the blind man with clay. — John ix.

4. To prepare, in allusion to the consecrating use of oil.

Anoint the shield. — Isaiah xxi.

To *anoint* the head with oil, Ps. xxiii. seems to signify to communicate the consolations of the Holy Spirit.

The use of oil in consecrations was of high antiquity. Kings, prophets, and priests were set apart or consecrated to their offices by the use of oil. Hence the peculiar application of the term *anointed* to Jesus Christ.

A-NOINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Smeared or rubbed with oil; set apart; consecrated with oil.

A-NOINT'ED, *n.* The Messiah, or Son of God, consecrated to the great office of Redeemer; called the *Lord's anointed.* Cyrus is also called the *Lord's anointed.* Isaiah xlv.

A-NOINT'ER, *n.* One who anoints.

A-NOINT'ING, *ppr.* Smearing with oil; pouring on oil, or other oleaginous substance; consecrating.

A-NOINT'ING, *n.* The act of smearing with oil; a consecrating.

A-NOINT'MENT, *n.* The act of anointing, or state of being anointed.

A-NOM'AL-ISM, *n.* An anomaly; a deviation from rule.

A-NOM-A-LIST'IC, } *a.* Irregular; departing
A-NOM-A-LIST'IC-AL, } from common or established rules.

In *astronomy*, the *anomalistic* or *periodical year* is the time in which the earth passes through its orbit, which is longer than the tropical year on account of the precession of the equinoxes.

A-NOM'A-LOUS, *a.* Irregular; deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; applied, in *grammar*, to words which deviate from the common rules in inflection; and in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets; but applied also generally to whatever is irregular; as, an *anomalous* character; *anomalous* pronunciation.

A-NOM'A-LOUS-LY, *adv.* Irregularly; in a manner different from common rule, method, or analogy.

A-NOM'A-LY, *n.* [Fr. *anomalie*; Sp. *anomalia*; Gr. αν μαλια, inequality, of *a* priv. and ὁμ λος, equal, similar; Celtic, W. *huma* or *haval*; Ir. *aimhail*, similar.]

1. Irregularity; deviation from the common rule; thus *oxen*, the plural of *ox*, is an *anomaly* in grammar, as the regular plural would be *oxes.*

2. In *astronomy*, the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun; either true, mean, or eccentric. *Encyc.*

3. In *music*, a small deviation from a perfect interval, in tuning instruments with fixed notes; a temperament. *Ed. Encyc.*

AN-O-MŒ'ANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. ανομοιος, dissimilar.]

In *church history*, the pure Arians, as distinguished from the Semi-Arians. They held the Son to be unlike the Father in his essential nature. *Encyc.*

A-NŌ'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. ανομια; *a* priv. and νομος, rule.]

A genus of bivalve shells, so called from their unequal valves; the beaked cockle.

AN'O-MITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus Anomia. *Jameson.*

AN'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ανομια.]

A violation of law. [*Rarely used.*] *Bramhall.*

A-NON', *adv.* [Sax. *on an*, in one; not, as Junius supposes, in *one minute*, but in continuation, without intermission; applied originally to extension in measure, and then to time by analogy. "And sædon that hi sægon on north-east, fir micel and brad with thone earthe and weax on lengthe up an on to tham wolcne." Sax. Chron. A. D. 1022. And they said that they saw in the north-east a great fire and broad, near the earth, and it increased in length *in continuation* to the clouds. See also An. Dom. 1127.]

1. Quickly; without intermission; soon; immediately.

The same is he that heareth the word, and *anon* with joy receiveth it. — Matt. xiii.

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times; accompanied with *ever*, *ever* and *anon.*

A-NON'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Fr. *anonyme*; L. *anonymus*; Gr. ανωνυμος, of *a* priv. and ονομα, name. See NAME.]

Nameless; wanting a name; without the real name of the author; as, an *anonymous* pamphlet.

A-NON'Y-MOUS-LY, *adv.* Without a name.

AN-O-PLO-THĒ'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *αν* neg., οπλον, arms, and θηριον, a beast.]

The name given by Cuvier to a genus of extinct quadrupeds of the order Pachydermata, whose bones were first found in the gypsum quarries near Paris; characterized by the shortness and feebleness of their canine teeth, whence the name.

A-NOP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *αν* neg. and ωψ, sight.]

Want of sight; invision. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

AN'O-REX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and ορεξις, appetite.]

Want of appetite, without a loathing of food. *Coxe.*

A-NORM'AL, *a.* Not according to rule; abnormal.

A-NOR'THITE, *n.* A species of mineral of the feldspar family, occurring in small glassy crystals. It has been found only in lavas.

AN-ŌTH'ER, (an-uth'er,) *a.* [*an*, or *one*, and *other.*]

1. Not the same; different; as, we have *one* form of government; France, *another.*

2. One more, in addition to a former number, indefinitely; as, grant one request, they will ask *another* favor, *another*, and *another.*

3. Any other; any different person, indefinitely; as, "Let *another* praise thee, and not thy own mouth." This word is often used without a noun, becoming a substitute for the name of a person or thing; as in the last example. It is also much used in opposition to *one*, as in the first and second passages cited. It is also frequently used with *one*, in a reciprocal sense; as, "Love *one another*;" "Bear *one another's* burdens;" that is, love one, or let one love another.

AN-ŌTH'ER-GAINES, *adv.* Of another kind. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

AN-ŌTH'ER-GATES, *adv.* Of another sort. [*Obs.*] *Sanderson.*

AN-ŌTH'ER-GUISE, *a.* [*another* and Fr. *guise*, way, manner; Sax. *wise.* The Saxon manner of writing this word would be *another-wise.*]

Of a *different* kind; different. This is a vulgar word, and usually contracted into *other-guess.*

A-NOT'TA, *n.* An elegant red coloring substance, obtained from the pulp of the seed-vessel of the Bixa Orellana.

AN'SĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *ansatus*, from *ansa*, a handle.]

Having a handle or handles, or something in the form of handles. *Johnson.*

AN'SER, *n.* [L., a goose.]

1. In *zoology*, the trivial name of the goose, [*Anas anser*,] whether tame or wild. The domestic goose is the gray-lag or wild-goose, domesticated.

2. In *astronomy*, a small star, in the milky way, between the swan and eagle. *Encyc.*

AN'SER-INE, *a.* [L. *anserinus*, from *anser*, a goose.]

1. Resembling the skin of a goose; uneven; as, an *anserine* skin. *Encyc.*

2. Pertaining to the Anseres.

AN'SER-ĒS, *n. pl.* In Linnæus's system, the third order of Aves or birds, whose characteristics are a smooth bill, broadest at the point, covered with a smooth skin, and furnished with teeth. The tongue is fleshy, and the toes are webbed or palmated. It includes all the web-footed water fowls, with legs and feet adapted to swimming.

AN'SLAIGHT, *n.* [See SLAY.] An attack; an affray. [*Not in use.*]

AN'SWER, (an'sur,) *v. t.* [Sax. *andswarian*, of *anti*, against, and Sax. *swaran* or *swerian* or *swerigan*, Goth. *swaran*, to swear. The primitive sense of *swear* was merely to speak or affirm; and hence, originally, *oath* was used after it, *to swear an oath*; which is not a pleonasm, as Lye supposes, but the primitive form of expression retained. The sense of *answer* is an opposite, a returned word or speech. Hence we observe the Saxon has *andwyrd*, *antiword*, an answer; Goth. *andawaurd*; D. *antwoord*; Ger. *antwort.*]

1. To speak in return to a call or question, or to a speech, declaration, or argument of another person; as, "I have called, and ye have not *answered.*" "He *answered* the question or the argument." This may be in agreement and confirmation of what was said, or in opposition to it.

2. To be equivalent to; to be adequate to, or sufficient to accomplish the object. "Money *answereth* all things," noting, primarily, return.

3. To comply with, fulfill, pay, or satisfy; as, he *answered* my order; to *answer* a debt.

4. To act in return, or opposition; as, the enemy *answered* our fire by a shower of grape-shot.

5. To bear a due proportion to; to be equal or adequate; to suit; as, a weapon does not *answer* the

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size and strength of the man using it; the success does not *answer* our expectation.

6. To perform what was intended; to accomplish; as, the measure does not *answer* its end; it does not *answer* the purpose.

7. To be opposite to; to face; as, fire *answers* fire.

8. To write in reply; to reply to another writing by way of explanation, refutation, or justification; as, to *answer* a pamphlet.

9. To solve, as a proposition or problem in mathematics.

This word may be applied to a great variety of objects, expressing the idea of a *return*; as the notes or sounds of birds, and other animals; an echo, &c.

10. To respond to, or attend upon; as, an attentive servant instantly *answers* the bell.

AN'SWER, *v. i.* To reply; to speak by way of return; as, there is none to *answer*. 1 Kings xviii.

2. To be accountable, liable, or responsible; followed by *to* before the person, and *for* before the thing, for which one is liable; as, the man must *answer to* his employer *for* the money intrusted to his care; we can not *answer to* God *for* our offenses.

3. To vindicate, or give a justificatory account of; followed by *for*; as, a man can not *answer for* his friend.

4. To correspond with; to suit with; followed by *to*.

As in water face *answereth to* face, so the heart of man *to* man.—Prov. xxvii.

5. To act reciprocally, as the strings of an instrument to the hand. *Dryden.*

6. To stand as opposite or correlative; as, allegiance in the subject *answers* to protection on the part of the prince or government.

7. To return, as sound reverberated; to echo.

The noise seems to fly away, and *answer* at a great distance. *Encyc.*, art. *Echo.*

8. To succeed; to effect the object intended; to have a good effect; as, gypsum *answers* as a manure on a dry soil.

AN'SWER, *n.* A reply; that which is said, in return to a call, a question, an argument, an allegation, or address.

A soft *answer* turneth away wrath.—Prov.
I called him, but he gave me no *answer*.—Cant. v.

2. An account to be rendered to justice.

He will call you to so hot an *answer* for it. *Shak.*

3. In *law*, a counter-statement of facts, in a course of pleadings; a confutation of what the other party has alleged.

4. A writing, pamphlet, or book, in reply to another.

5. A reverberated sound; an echo.

6. A return; that which is sent in consequence of some petition; as, a blessing is sent in *answer* to prayer.

7. A solution, the result of a mathematical operation.

8. The reply of a legislative body or house to an address or message of the supreme magistrate.

AN'SWER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be answered; that to which a reply may be made; usually implying that the answer may be satisfactory; as, an *answerable* argument.

2. Obliged to give an account, or liable to be called to account; amenable; responsible; as, an agent is *answerable* to his principal.

3. Obliged or liable to pay, indemnify, or make good; as, to be *answerable* for a debt or for damages.

4. Correspondent; agreeing with; in conformity with; as, the features expressed in a picture are *answerable* to the original.

5. Suitable; suited; proportionate; as, an achievement *answerable* to the preparation for it.

6. Equal; correspondent; proportionate; as, the success is *answerable* to my desires.

AN'SWER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being answerable, liable, responsible, or correspondent.

AN'SWER-A-BLY, *adv.* In due proportion; correspondence, or conformity; suitably; as, continents have rivers *answerably* larger than isles.

AN'SWER-ED, *pp.* Replied to; fulfilled; paid; complied with; accomplished; solved; confuted.

AN'SWER-ER, *n.* One who answers; he or that which makes a return to what another has spoken; he who writes an answer.

AN'SWER-ING, *ppr.* Replying; corresponding to; fulfilling; solving; succeeding; reverberating; confuting.

AN'SWER-JOB'BER, *n.* One who makes a business of writing answers. *Swift.*

AN'SWER-LESS, *a.* That has no answer, or that can not be answered. *Byron.*

AN'T, in old authors, is a contraction of *an it*, that is, *if it*. [See AN.]

AN'T, in our vulgar dialect, as in the phrases I *an't*, you *an't*, he *an't*, we *an't*, &c., is undoubtedly a contraction of the Danish *er*, *ere*, the substantive verb, in the present tense of the indicative mode, and *not*; I *er-not*, we *ere-not*, he *er-not*; or of the Swedish *är*, the same verb; infinitive *vara*, to be. These phrases are doubtless legitimate remains of the Gothic dialect.

ANT, *n.* [Sax. *æmet*, *emmet*, contracted into *ant*; Ger. *ameise*.]

An emmet; a pismire. Ants constitute a genus of insects of the order Hymenoptera, of which the characteristics are, a small scale between the breast and belly, with a joint so deep that the animal appears as if almost cut in two. The females, and the neuter or working ants, which have no sexual characteristics, are furnished with a hidden sting; and both males and females have wings, but the neuters have none. These insects keep together in companies, and maintain a sort of republic. They raise hillocks of earth, in which they live. In these there are paths, leading to the repositories of their provisions. The large black ants, in the warm climates of America, to avoid the effects of great rains, build large nests on trees, of light earth, roundish, and plastered smooth. *Encyc.*

ANT'-BEAR, } *n.* Names applied to a species of a
ANT'-EAT-ER, } genus of quadrupeds that feed on ants, (*Myrmecophaga*, ant-eater). These animals have no teeth, but a snout or muzzle, with a long cylindrical tongue. The name *ant-bear* is applied to the larger species of the genus; that of *ant-eater* is common to all the species.

ANT'-EGGS, *n. pl.* Little white balls found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but found, on examination, to be the young brood in their first and second state, particularly the latter. They are vermicules, wrapped in a film, composed of a silky substance spun by themselves, like the cocoons of silk-worms. *Encyc.*

ANT'HILL, *n.* A little tumulus or hillock, formed by ants, for their habitation.

AN'TA, *n.* In *ancient architecture*, a square pillar at the corner of a building; a pilaster; written also *ante*,

ANT-AC'ID, *n.* [*anti* and *acid*.]

In *medicine*, a remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

ANT-AC'ID, *a.* Counteractive of acidity.

ANT-AC'RID, *n.* [*anti* and *acrid*.]

That which corrects acrimony

AN-TAG'O-NISM, *n.* Opposition of action; counteraction of things or principles. *Good, B. of Nature.*

AN-TAG'O-NIST, *n.* [Gr. αντι, against, and αγωνιστης, a champion. See ACT and AGONY.]

1. One who contends with another in combat; used primarily in the Grecian games; an adversary.

2. An opponent in controversy. *Campbell.*

3. In *anatomy*, a muscle which acts in opposition to another; as a *flexor*, which *bends* a part, is the *antagonist* of an *extensor*, which *extends* it.

AN-TAG'O-NIST, *a.* Counteracting; opposing; combating; as, an *antagonist* muscle.

AN-TAG-O-NIST'IC, *a.* Opposing in combat; contending against.

AN-TAG'O-NIZE, *v. i.* To contend against; to act in opposition; to oppose in argument.

AN-TAG'O-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Acting in opposition.

AN-TAG'O-NY, *n.* Contest; opposition. *Milton.*

ANT-AL'GIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and αλγος, pain.]

Alleviating pain; anodyne. [*Little used.*

ANT-AL'KA-LI, } *n.* In *medicine*, a remedy for
ANT-AL'KA-LINE, } the purpose of neutralizing alkali, or of counteracting an alkaline tendency in the system. *Hooper. P. Cyc.*

ANT-AN-A-CLA'SIS, *n.* [Gr. αντανακλασις, a driving back.]

1. In *rhetoric*, a figure which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense; as, whilst we *live*, let us *live*. Learn some *craft* when young, that when old you may live without *craft*.

2. It is also a repetition of words, beginning a sentence, after a long parenthesis; as, shall that heart, (which not only feels them, but which has all motions of life placed in them,) shall that heart, &c. *Smith's Rhet.*

ANT-AN-A-GŌ'GE, (ant-an-a-go'jy,) *n.* [Gr. αντι, against, and αναγωγη, a taking up.]

In *rhetoric*, a figure which consists in replying to an adversary, by way of recrimination; as, when the accusation of one party is unanswerable, the accused person charges him with the same or other crime. *Bailey.*

ANT-APH-RO-DIS'I-AC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and αφροδισιος, venereal, from Αφροδιτη, Venus.]

Antivenereal; having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire.

ANT-APH-RO-DIS'I-AC, *n.* A medicine that lessens or extinguishes the venereal appetite. *Encyc. Coxe.*

ANT-APH-RO-DIT'IC, *a.* [Gr. See the preceding words.]

Antivenereal; abating the venereal appetite, or efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANT-APH-RO-DIT'IC, *n.* A medicine which abates the venereal appetite, or is good against the venereal disease. *Coxe. Quincy.*

ANT-AP-O-PLEC'TIC, *a.* Good against apoplexy.

ANT-AR'CHISM, *n.* [Gr. αντι and αρχη.]

Opposition to all government, or to all restraint of individuals by law.

ANT-AR'CHIST, *n.* One who opposes all social government, or all control of individuals by law.

ANT-AR-CHIST'IC, } *a.* Opposed to all human
ANT-AR-CHIST'IC-AL, } government.

ANT-ARC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and αρκτος, the Bear, a northern constellation.]

Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, and applied especially to a lesser circle, distant from the pole 23° 28′. Thus we say the *antarctic* pole, *antarctic* circle, or *antarctic* region. *Encyc.*

AN-TĀ'RĒS, *n.* The name of a star of the first magnitude, called also the *Scorpion's Heart*. *Encyc.*

ANT-AR-THRIT'IC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and αρθριτις, gout.]

Counteracting the gout.

ANT-AR-THRIT'IC, *n.* A remedy which cures or alleviates the gout.

ANT-ASTH-MAT'IC, (-ast-mat'ik,) *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and ασθμα, asthma.]

Opposing the asthma.

ANT-ASTH-MAT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.

AN'TE; a Latin preposition, the Gr. αντι, Sax. and Goth. *and*; much used in the composition of English words, especially in words from the Latin and Greek languages. It signifies *before in place*, in front; hence opposite, contrary; and figuratively, *before in time*. The Latin *ante* is generally used in the sense of *before*, and the Greek αντι in that of *opposite*, or in the place of.

AN'TE, } *n.* A pilaster. In *heraldry*, *anté* denotes that
AN'TA, } the pieces are let into one another, in the manner there expressed, as by dove-tails, rounds, swallow-tails, &c. *Encyc.*

AN'TE-ACT, *n.* [*ante* and *act*.] A preceding act.

AN'TE-AL, *a.* Being before or in front. *Fleming.*

AN'TE BEL'LUM, [L.] Before the war.

AN-TE-CE-DA'NE-OUS, *a.* [*Infra.*] Antecedent; preceding in time. *Owen.*

AN-TE-CĒDE', *v. t.* [*ante* and *cedo*, to go. See CEDE.] To go before in time; to precede. *Hale.*

AN-TE-CĒD'ENCE, *n.* The act or state of going before in time; precedence. In *astronomy*, an apparent motion of a planet toward the west, or contrary to the order of the signs. *Encyc.*

AN-TE-CĒD'EN-CY, *n.* The act or state of going before.

AN-TE-CĒD'ENT, *a.* Going before in time; prior; anterior; preceding; as, an event *antecedent* to the deluge.

AN-TE-CĒD'ENT, *n.* That which goes before in time; hence, in writings, that which precedes in place. In *grammar*, the noun to which a relative or other substitute refers; as, Solomon was the *prince*, *who* built the Temple. In *logic*, the first of two propositions in an enthymeme, or argument of two propositions; as, every man is mortal; therefore every king is mortal. Here the first proposition (every man is mortal) is the *antecedent*; the second, the *consequent*. Also, the first and conditional part of a conditional or hypothetical proposition; as, if the sun is fixed, the earth must move. Here also the second part is called the *consequent*.

Johnson. Duncan. Watts.

In *mathematics*, the first of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared with the other. *Encyc.*

AN-TE-CĒD'ENT-LY, *adv.* Previously; at a time preceding.

AN-TE-CES'SOR, *n.* [L., whence *ancestor*. See ANTECEDE.]

1. One who goes before; a leader; a principal. It was formerly a title given to those who excelled in any science; to professors of civil law; and in the universities of France, the teachers of law take the title in their theses.

2. One that possessed land before the present possessor. *Brady.*

AN'TE-CHAM-BER, *n.* [*ante*, before, and *chamber*.]

A chamber or apartment before the chief apartment to which it leads, and in which persons wait for audience. *Dryden.*

AN'TE-CHAP-EL, *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it. *Warton.*

AN-TĒ'CIAN, *n.* [Gr. αντι, opposite, and οικεω, to dwell; L. *antœci*.]

In *geography*, the antecians are those inhabitants of the earth, under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator, but on opposite sides, one party north, the other south. They have the same hours of day and night, but opposite seasons; it being winter with one when it is summer with the other. *Encyc.*

AN-TE-CO-LUM'BI-AN, *a.* Before Columbus, or his discovery of America.

AN-TE-CŪR'SOR, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *cursor*, a runner, from *curro*, to run. See COURSE.]

One who runs before; a forerunner. In the Roman armies, the *antecursors* were a body of horse detached to obtain intelligence, and to get provisions, &c., for the main body. *Encyc.*

AN'TE-DATE, *n.* [*Infra.*]

1. Prior date; a date antecedent to another. *Good.*

2. Anticipation. *Donne.*

AN'TE-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *ante* and *datum*, given. See DATE.]

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1. To date before the true time; thus to *antedate* a deed or a bond, is to express a date anterior to the true time of its execution.

2. To anticipate; to take before the true time.

And *antedate* the bliss above. *Pope.*

AN'TE-DAT-ED, *pp.* Dated before the true time; anticipated.

AN'TE-DAT-ING, *ppr.* Dating before the true time; anticipating.

AN-TE-DI-LU'VIAL, } *a.* [L. *ante* and *diluvium*, a
AN-TE-DI-LU'VIAN, } flood. See LAVE.]

Before the flood, or deluge, in Noah's time; existing, happening, or relating to what happened before the deluge.

AN-TE-DI-LU'VI-AN, *n.* One who lived before the deluge.

AN'TE-LOPE, *n.* [L. *antilope*, Qu. Gr. αντι and ελαφος, resembling a deer. Said, by Cuvier, to be derived from Gr. ανθολωψ, (ανθος, flower, and ωψ, eye,) applied, by Eustathius, to the gazel, in allusion to its beautiful eyes.]

In *zoology*, the name of a genus of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the deer and goat. Their horns are solid and permanent, straight or curved; in some species annulated; in others, surrounded by a spiral; and in others, smooth. They resemble, in general, the deer, in the lightness and elegance of their forms, and in their agility. They inhabit, mostly, open plains or mountains, and some species go in herds of two or three thousand. The eyes of some species, as the gazel, are large, black, and of exquisite beauty and vivacity, and are therefore a favorite image with the Eastern poets. *Encyc.*

AN-TE-LU'CAN, *a.* [L. *antelucanus*, of *ante*, before, and *lux*, light.]

Being before light; a word applied to assemblies of Christians, in ancient times of persecution, held before light in the morning. *Encyc.*

AN-TE-ME-RID'I-AN, *a.* [*ante*, before, and *meridian*]

Being before noon; pertaining to the forenoon.

ANT-E-MET'IC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and *emetic*, from εμεω, to vomit.]

Restraining or allaying vomiting. *Quincy.*

ANT-E-MET'IC, *n.* A medicine which checks vomiting. *Quincy. Coxe.*

AN-TE-MO-SA'IC, *a.* Being before the time of Moses.

AN-TE-MUN'DANE, *a.* [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.]

Being before the creation of the world.

AN-TE-MU'RAL, *n.* In *old castles*, a barbacan or outwork, consisting of a strong, high wall, with turrets in front of the gate, for defending the entrance. *Henry's Brit.*

AN-TE-NI'CENE, *a.* [*ante*, before, and *Nicene*, from *Nice.*]

Anterior to the first council of Nice; as, *antenicene* faith. *Encyc.*

AN-TEN'NAL, *a.* Belonging to the antennæ.

AN-TEN'NÆ, *n. pl.* [L. *antenna*, a sail yard.]

In *zoology*, certain movable, articulated organs of sensation, attached to the heads of insects, and of crustacea or crab-like animals; two in the former, and usually four in the latter. They are used as organs of touch, and in some species, the cavity of the ear is situated near the basal joint. In insects, they are vulgarly called *horns*, and also *feelers*, but this latter term is more properly applied to the *palpi*.

AN-TEN-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing antennæ.

AN-TEN'NI-FORM, *a.* [L.] Shaped like antennæ.

AN-TE-NUM'BER, *n.* A number that precedes another. *Bacon.*

AN'TE-NUP'TIAL, *a.* [*ante* and *nuptial.*]

Being before marriage; as, an *antenuptial* agreement; *antenuptial* children. *Kent.*

AN-TE-PAS'CHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the time before Easter. *Nelson.*

AN'TE-PAST, *n.* [*ante*, before, and *pastum*, fed.]

A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

AN'TE-PE-NULT', *n.* [L. *ante*, before, *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.]

The last syllable of a word except two; as, *syl* in *syllable*.

AN-TE-PE-NULT'I-MATE, *a.* Pertaining to the last syllable but two.

ANT-EP-I-LEP'TIC, *a.* [αντι, against, and επιληπτικος, epileptic, from επιλαμβανω, to seize.]

Resisting or curing epilepsy.

ANT-EP-I-LEP'TIC, *n.* A remedy for the epilepsy.

AN-TE-PO-SI''TION, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *position*, from *pono*, to place.]

In *grammar*, the placing of a word before another, which, by ordinary rules, ought to follow it.

AN-TE-PRE-DIC'A-MENT, *n.* [*ante* and *predicament.*]

A term applied to certain previous matters requisite to a clear understanding of the predicaments and categories, as definitions of common terms. *Cyc.*

AN-TE'RI-OR, *a.* [L.] Before in time; prior; antecedent; preceding in time.

2. Before or in front in place.

AN-TE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being anterior, preceding, or in front; a state of being before in time or situation.

AN'TE-ROOM, *n.* [*ante* and *room.*]

A room before or in front of another. *Darwin.*

AN'TES, } *n. pl.* [L.] Pillars of large dimensions
AN'TÆ, } that support the front of a building.

AN-TE-STATURE, *n.* [*ante* and *stature.*]

In *fortification*, a small retrenchment or work formed of palisades, or sacks of earth. *Encyc.*

AN-TE-STOM'ACH, *n.* [*ante* and *stomach.*]

A cavity which leads into the stomach, as in birds. *Ray.*

AN-TE-TEM'PLE, *n.* The nave in a church. [*Obs.*]

AN-TE-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *anteverto.*] To prevent. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

AN-THEL-MIN'TIC, *a.* [αντι, against, and ελμινς, a worm.]

Good against worms.

AN-THEL-MIN'TIC, *n.* A remedy for worms in the intestines. *Encyc. Coxe.*

AN'THEM, *n.* [Gr. αντι, against, and ὑμνος, a hymn, from ὑμνεω, to sing. See HYMN.]

A hymn sung in alternate parts; but in modern usage, a sacred tune or piece of music set to words, taken from the Psalms or other parts of the Scriptures, first introduced into the English church service in Elizabeth's reign. *Encyc.*

AN'THEM-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of an anthem; alternately. *Bacon.*

AN'THE-MIS, *n.* Camomile. *Tate.*

AN'THER, *n.* [L. *anthera*, a flowery plant, from the Greek ανθηρος, flowery, from ανθος, a flower.]

In *botany*, the summit or top of the stamen, elevated by means of the filament or thread. It contains the pollen, or fertilizing dust, which, when mature, is emitted for the impregnation of the ovary. It is called by Ray the *apex*, and by Malpighi the *capsula staminis.* *Milne. Martyn.*

AN'THER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anthers. *Asiat. Res.* 4, 404.

AN'THER-DUST, *n.* The dust or pollen of an anther.

AN-THER-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*anther* and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing anthers, as plants; supporting anthers, as a part of a flower. *Barton*, 102.

AN-THES-TE'RI-ON, *n.* [Gr.] The sixth month of the Athenian year, consisting of 29 days, and answering to a part of November and a part of December. It is supposed to be so called from the Anthesteria, a festival in honor of Bacchus, celebrated in that month, and so called from ανθος, a flower; garlands of flowers being offered to Bacchus at that festival.

AN-THO'BI-AN, *n.* [Gr. ανθος and βιος.]

An animal that lives on flowers.

AN-THŌ'DI-UM, *n.* [Gr., from ανθος, a flower.] In *botany*, the inflorescence of a compound flower; or the common calyx of a compound flower. *Lindley.*

AN-THO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.

AN-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ανθος, a flower, and λογος, a discourse, or λογια, a collection.]

1. A discourse on flowers. *Encyc.*

2. A collection of flowers; a garland. *Johnson.*

3. A collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of poems or epigrams, particularly applied to a collection of ancient Greek epigrams.

4. In *the Greek church*, a collection of devotions, or a book of offices. *Johns.*

AN-THOPH'YL-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ανθος, a flower, and φυλλον, a leaf.]

A mineral of the hornblende family, occurring in brittle fibers, or fibrous or bladed masses, of different shades of dark brown, and with a semi-metallic luster. It consists chiefly of silica, magnesia, and oxyd of iron, and is found abundantly in some varieties of primary rocks. *Dana.*

AN-THOPH-YL-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anthophyllite or containing it. *Hitchcock.*

AN'THO-RISM, *n.* [Gr. αντι, opposite, and ὁριτομος, definition.]

In *rhetoric*, a description or definition contrary to that which is given by the adverse party. *Ash.*

AN'THRA-CITE, *n.* [Gr. ανθραξ, a burning coal, and λιθος, a stone.]

A hard, compact variety of mineral coal, of high luster, differing from bituminous coal in containing little or no bitumen, in consequence of which it burns without flame. The purer specimens consist wholly of carbon. It is also called *glance coal*, and *blind coal.* *Dana.*

AN-THRA-CIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.

AN-THRAC'O-LITE. See ANTHRACITE.

AN-THRA-CO-THE'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. ανθραξ, a coal, and θηριον, a beast.]

The name of a genus of pachydermatous quadrupeds, first found in Italy, in tertiary lignite or brown coal, whence the name. *Dana.*

AN'THRAX, *n.* [Gr. *Supra.*]

A carbuncle; a malignant ulcer, with intense burning. The ancients gave this name to a gem, and it is sometimes used for lithanthrax or pit-coal. *Encyc.*

AN-THRO-PO-GLOT'TUS, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and γλωττα, the tongue.]

An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, of which kind are parrots. *Encyc.*

AN-THRO-POG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and γραφη, description.]

A description of man or the human race, or of the parts of the human body. *Encyc.*

More particularly, that branch of *physical geography*, which treats of the actual distribution of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs; in distinction from *ethnography*, which treats historically of the origin and filiation of races and nations. *P. Cyc.*

AN-THRO-PO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anthropology; according to human manner of speaking. *Kirwan.*

AN-THRO-POL'O-GIST, *n.* One who describes, or is versed in the physical history of man or of the human body.

AN-THRO-POL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and λογος, discourse.]

1. A discourse upon human nature. *Encyc.*

2. The doctrine of the structure of the human body; the natural history or physiology of the human species.

3. More definitely, the science of man, considered physically, intellectually, and morally, or in his entire nature. *Kant. P. Cyc.*

4. The word denotes that manner of expression by which the inspired writers attribute human parts and passions to God. *Encyc.*

AN'THRO-PO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and μαντεια, divination.]

Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being. *Encyc.*

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'ISM, *n.* The representation of the Deity under a human form, or with human attributes and affections. *P. Cyc.*

2. The heresy of the Anthropomorphites. *Encyc.*

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'IST, *n.* One who represents Deity under a human form, or with human attributes.

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'ITE, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and μορφη, form.]

One who believes a human form in the Supreme Being. A sect of ancient heretics are called *Anthropomorphites.* *Encyc.*

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anthropomorphism. *Kitto.*

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'IT-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Anthropomorphites.

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'OUS, *a.* Belonging to that which has the form of man; having the figure of or resemblance to a man. *Ash. Encyc.*

AN-THRO-PO-PATH'IC-AL, *a.* Subject to human passions.

AN-THRO-PO-PATH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* When human passions are ascribed to a being.

AN-THRO-POP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and παθος, passion.]

The affections of man, or the application of human passions to the Supreme Being. *Owen. Encyc. Ash.*

AN-THRO-POPH'A-GI, *n. pl.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and φαγω, to eat.]

Man-eaters; cannibals; men that eat human flesh. *Johnson. Encyc.*

AN-THRO-POPH'A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on human flesh.

AN-THRO-POPH'A-GY, *n.* The eating of human flesh, or the practice of eating it. *Johnson. Encyc.*

AN-THRO-POS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and σκοπεω, to view.]

The art of discovering or judging of a man's character, passions, and inclinations, from the lineaments of his body. *Encyc.*

AN-THRO-POS'O-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and σοφια, wisdom.]

Knowledge of the nature of man; acquaintance with man's structure and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology. *Encyc.*

AN-THRO-POT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, a man, and τομη, a cutting.]

The anatomy or dissection of the human body. *Morin.*

ANT-HYP-NOT'IC, *a.* [*corrupt orthography.*] See ANTIHYPNOTIC.

ANT-HYP-O-CHON'DRI-AC. See ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC.

ANT-HY-POPH'O-RA. See ANTIHYPOPHORA.

ANT-HYS-TER'IC. See ANTIHYSTERIC.

AN'TI, [Gr. See ANTE.] A preposition signifying *against*, *opposite*, *contrary*, or *in place of*; used in many English words.

AN-TI-AB-O-LI''TION-IST, *n.* One who opposes abolition.

AN-TI-A-MER'I-CAN, *a.* Opposed to America, or to the true interests or government of the United States; opposed to the revolution in America. *Marshall.*

AN-TI-A-POS'TLE, *n.* One who opposes the apostles.

AN-TI-AR-MIN'I-AN, *n.* One who opposes Arminianism.

AN-TI-AR-THRIT'IC, *a.* [See ANTARTHRITIC.] Good against the gout.

AN-TI-AR-THRIT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the gout.

AN-TI-ASTH-MAT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.

AN-TI-AT-TRI''TION, *n.* A compound applied to machinery to prevent the effects of friction, often consisting of plumbago, with some oily substance. *Brande.*

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AN-TI-BAC'CHI-US, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *βακχειος*, a foot of one short and two long syllables.]

In *poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the two first long, and the last short; as, āmbrĕ; opposed to the *bacchius*, in which the first syllable is short and the two last long. *Trumbull. Encyc. Gr. Lex.*

AN-TI-BA-SIL'IC-AN, *a.* [Gr. *α τι*, and *βασιλικη*, a palace; L. *basilicus*, royal, *basilica*, a hall of justice.]

Opposed to royal state and magnificence. *Plowden, Brit. Empire.*

AN'TI-BIL'IOUS, (-bil'yus,) *a.* Counteractive of bilious complaints.

AN'TI-BRACH'I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the fore arm.

AN'TIC, *a.* [from Fr. *antique*; L. *antiquus*: It. *antico*; a sense derived from the grotesque figures of *antiques*.]

Odd; fantastic; as, *antic* tricks.

AN'TIC, *n.* A buffoon or merry Andrew; one that practices odd gesticulations. *Shak.*

2. Odd appearance; fantastic figure. *Spenser.*

AN'TIC, *v. t.* To make antic. *Shak.*

AN-TI-CA-CHEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, and *καχεκτης*, of an ill habit of body.]

Curing or tending to cure an ill habit of the constitution. *Johnson.*

AN-TI-CA-CHEC'TIC, *n.* A medicine that tends to correct an ill habit of body *Coxe.*

AN'TI-CAL'VIN-IST, *n.* One opposed to Calvinism.

AN'TI-CAL-VIN-IST'IC, *a.* Opposed to Calvinism.

AN-TI-CAR-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* Opposed to feeding on flesh.

AN-TI-CA-TARRH'AL, (-ka-tär'ral,) *a.* [*αντι*, against, and *καταρρους*, a catarrh.]

Good against catarrh.

AN-TI-CA-TARRH'AL, *n.* A remedy for catarrh. *Coxe.*

AN-TI-CAU-SOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *καυσος*, a burning fever.]

Good against a burning fever.

AN-TI-CAU-SOT'IC, *n.* A remedy for a burning fever. *Coxe.*

AN'TI-CHAM-BER, *n.* Dr. Johnson prefers *Antechamber*, which see. But *ante* and *anti* are the same word in different dialects, and have the same radical signification. [See ANTE.]

AN'TI-CHRIST, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *Christ*.]

A great adversary of Christ; the man of sin; described 1 John ii. 18. 2 Thess. ii. Rev. ix. Protestants generally suppose this adversary to be the Papal power; and some divines believe that, in a more general sense, the word extends to any persons who deny Christ or oppose the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. *Encyc. Brown. Buck.*

AN-TI-CHRIST'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Antichrist; opposite to or opposing the Christian religion.

AN-TI-CHRIST'IAN, *n.* A follower of Antichrist; one opposed to the Christian religion.

AN-TI-CHRIST'IAN-ISM, *n.* Opposition or contrariety to the Christian religion.

AN-TI-CHRIST-IAN'I-TY, *n.* Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

AN-TI-CHRIST'IAN-IZE, *v. t.* To seduce from Christianity.

AN-TI-CHRON'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *χρονος*, time.] Deviating from the proper order of time; erroneously dated.

AN-TI-CHRON'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an antichronical manner.

AN-TICH'RO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *χρονος*, time.] Deviation from the true order of time. *Selden.*

AN-TIC'I-PANT, *a.* Anticipating; applied, in *medicine*, to periodic diseases, each of whose attacks recurs at an earlier period than the one preceding. *Parr.*

AN TIC'I-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *anticipo*, of *ante*, before, and *capio*, to take.]

1. To take or act before another, so as to prevent him; to take first possession.

2. To take before the proper time; as, the advocate has *anticipated* that part of his argument.

3. To foretaste or foresee; to have a previous view or impression of something future; as, to *anticipate* the pleasures of an entertainment; to *anticipate* the evils of life.

4. To prevent by crowding in before; to preclude. *Johnson.*

[*This sense is essentially included in the first.*]

AN-TIC'I-PA-TED, *pp.* Taken before; foretasted; foreseen; precluded; prevented.

AN-TIC'I-PA-TING, *ppr.* Taking before; foretasting; precluding; preventing.

AN-TIC-I-PA'TION, *n.* The act of taking up, placing, or considering something before the proper time, in natural order; prevention.

2. Foretaste; previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward; as, the *anticipation* of the joys of heaven.

The happy *anticipation* of a renewed existence in company with the spirits of the just. *Thodey.*

3. Previous notion; preconceived opinion, produced in the mind before the truth is known; slight previous impression.

4. The attack of a fever before the usual time. *Coxe.*

5. In *music*, the obtrusion of a chord upon a syncopated note, to which it forms a discord. *Busby.*

AN-TIC'I-PA-TIVE, *a.* Containing anticipation.

AN-TIC'I-PA-TOR, *n.* One who anticipates.

AN-TIC'I-PA-TO-RY, *a.* Taking before the time. *More.*

AN-TI-CLI'MAX, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, opposite, and *κλιμαξ*, climax. See CLIMATE.]

A sentence in which the ideas fall or become less important and striking at the close, opposed to *climax*. For example,

And thou, Dalhousie, thou great god of war,
Lieutenant-colonel to the earl of Mar.

AN-TI-CLI'NAL, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *κλινω*, to incline.]

Marking inclination in opposite directions.

In *geology*, an *anticlinal line*, or *axis*, is a line from which strata dip in opposite directions.

AN'TIC-LY, *adv.* In an antic manner; with odd postures and gesticulations; with fanciful appearance. *Shak.*

AN'TIC-MASK, *n.* A mask of antics. *B. Jonson.*

AN-TI-CON-STI-TU'TION-AL, *a.* Opposed to or against the constitution. *Bolingbroke.*

AN-TI-CON-STI TU'TION-AL-IST, *n.* One opposed to the constitution.

AN-TI-CON-TA'GION-IST, *n.* One who opposes the doctrine of contagion.

AN-TI-CON-TA'GIOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *contagious*.] Opposing or destroying contagion.

AN-TI-CON-VULS'IVE, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *convulsive*.] Good against convulsions. *Floyer.*

AN'TI-COR, *n.* [*anti* and Fr. *cœur*, or L. *cor*, the heart.]

Among *farriers*, an inflammation in a horse's throat, answering to the quinsy in man. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-COS-MET'IC, *a.* [*anti* and *cosmetic*. See COSMETIC.] Destructive or injurious to beauty.

AN-TI-COS-MET'IC, *n.* Any preparation which injures beauty.

AN'TI-COURT, *a.* In opposition to the court. [*Not used.*] *Ruresby.*

AN-TI-COURT'IER, (an-ti-kōrt'yur,) *n.* [*anti* and *courtier*.]

One who opposes the court, or the measures of administration. *Ash.*

AN'TI-COUS, *a.* [L. *anticus*.]

In *botany*, turned inward toward the axis; in *anthers*, denoting that the line of dehiscence is turned toward the pistil. *Lindley.*

AN-TI-CRE-A'TOR, *n.* One that opposes the Creator.

AN-TI-DEM-O-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Opposing democ-
AN-TI-DEM-O CRAT'IC-AL, } racy; contrary to government by the people. *Mitford.*

AN'TI-DŌ-TAL, *a.* That has the quality of preventing the ill effects of poison, or of any thing noxious or mischievous.

AN-TI-DŌ'TAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote. *Brown.*

AN'TI-DOTE, *n.* [Gr. *αντιδοτος*, of *αντι*, against, and *διδωμι*, to give; *W. dodi*, to give.]

1. A medicine to counteract the effects of poison, or of any thing noxious taken into the stomach.

2. Whatever tends to prevent mischievous effects, or to counteract the evil which something else might produce.

AN-TI-DŌT'IC-AL, *a.* Serving as an antidote.

AN-TI-DŌT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of antidote. *Brown.*

AN-TI-DYS-EN-TER'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *δυσεντερικος*, dysenteric.]

Good against the dysentery, or bloody flux.

AN-TI-DYS-EN-TER'IC, *n.* A remedy for dysentery. *Coxe.*

AN-TI-DYS-U'RIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, *δυς*, and *ουρον*, urine.]

Counteracting or curing dysury, or a difficulty of voiding urine.

AN-TI-E-MET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *εμετικος*, emetic, from *εμεω*, to vomit.

Having the quality of allaying vomiting.

AN-TI-E-MET'IC, *n.* A remedy to check or allay vomiting.

AN-TI-EN-NE-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, opposite, *εννεα*, nine, and *εδρα*, side.]

In *crystalography*, having nine faces on two opposite parts of the crystal. *Cleaveland.*

AN-TI-EN-THU-SI-AST'IC, *a.* [*anti* and *enthusiastic*.] Opposing enthusiasm. *Shaftsbury.*

AN'TIENT-RY, *n.* [more correctly, ANCIENTRY.] Cast of antiquity; that which is ancient; applied to language. *West.*

AN-TI-EP-I-LEP'TIC, *a.* Opposing epilepsy.

AN-TI-E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* Adverse to episcopacy. *K. Charles I.*

AN-TI-E-VAN-GEL'IC-AL, *a.* Contrary to orthodoxy, or the genuine sense of the gospel. *Milner.*

AN'TI-FACE, *n.* Opposite face. *Jonson.*

AN-TI-FA-NAT'IC, *n.* An opposer of fanaticism. *Milton.*

AN-TI-FE'BRILE, or AN-TI-FEB'RILE, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *febrile*.]

That has the quality of abating fever; opposing or tending to cure fever.

AN-TI-FE'BRILE, or AN-TI-FEB'RILE, *n.* A medicine that cures, abates, or tends to allay fever.

AN-TI-FED'ER-AL, *a.* Opposing the federal constitution.

AN-TI-FED'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* Opposition to the ratification of the constitution of the United States.

AN-TI-FED'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One who, at the formation of the constitution of the United States, opposed its adoption and ratification.

AN-TI-FLAT'TER-ING, *a.* Opposite to flattery. *Delany.*

AN-TI-FLAT'U-LENT, *a.* Opposing flatulence.

AN-TI-GA-LAC'TIC, *n.* A medicine which tends to diminish the secretion of milk.

AN'TI-GRAPH, *n.* A copy.

AN-TI-GUG'GLER, *n.* [*anti* and *guggle*.]

A crooked tube of metal, so bent as to be introduced into the neck of a bottle, for drawing out the liquor without disturbing the sediment. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-HEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *εκτικος*, hectic.]

That has the quality of opposing or curing hectical disorders.

AN-TI-HEC'TIC, *n.* A medicine that is good in the cure of hectic disorders. *Encyc. Coxe.*

AN-TI-HE'LIX, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *ελιξ*.]

The semicircular prominence of the external ear, situated before and within the helix.

AN-TI-HYP-NOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υπνος*, sleep.]

Counteracting sleep; tending to prevent sleep or lethargy.

AN-TI-HYP-NOT'IC, *n.* A medicine that prevents or tends to prevent sleep. *Coxe.*

AN-TI-HYP-O-CHON'DRI-AC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υποχονδριακος*, hypochondriac.]

That counteracts or tends to cure hypochondriac affections and depression of spirits.

AN-TI-HYP-O-CHON'DRI-AC, *n.* A remedy for hypochondriac affections and low spirits.

AN-TI-HY-POPH'O-RA, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υποφορα*, an inference.]

In *rhetoric*, a figure which consists in refuting an objection by the opposition of a contrary sentence. *Smith. Johnson. Ash.*

AN-TI-HYS-TER'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υστερα*, uterus.] Counteracting hysterics.

AN-TI-HYS-TER'IC, *n.* A medicine that cures or counteracts hysterical affections. *Coxe.*

AN-TI-LITH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *λιθος*, stone.]

Tending to prevent the formation of urinary calculi, or to destroy them when formed.

AN-TI-LITH'IC, *n.* A medicine that tends to prevent the formation of urinary calculi, or to destroy them when formed.

AN-TI-LITH-O-TRIP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, *λιθος*, and *τριβω*.]

One opposed to lithotripsy.

AN-TI-LOG'A-RITHM, *n.* [*anti* and *logarithm*.]

The complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant, to that of 90 degrees. *Bailey.*

The complement of a logarithm; more generally, the number to a logarithm. *P. Cyc.*

AN-TIL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *λογος*, speech.]

A contradiction between any words or passages in an author.

AN-TI-LOI'MIC, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *λοιμος*, the plague.]

A remedy against the plague. *Brande.*

AN-TIL'O-QUIST, *n.* A contradictor. [*Obs.*]

AN-TIL'O-QUY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *loquor*.]

Preface. [*Obs.*]

AN-TI-MA-GIS'TRIC-AL, *a.* Opposed to the office of magistrates. [*Not used.*] *South.*

AN-TI-MĀ'NI-AC, }
AN-TI-MA-NI'AC-AL, } *a.* [*anti* and *maniac*.]

Counteracting or curing madness or frenzy. *Beattie.*

AN'TI-MASK, *n.* A lesser mask; in contradistinction to the principal or main mask. *Bacon.*

AN-TI-MĀ'SON, *n.* One opposed to freemasonry.

AN-TI-MA-SON'IC, *a.* Opposing freemasonry.

AN-TI-MĀ'SON-RY, *n.* Opposition to freemasonry.

AN-TI-ME-TAB'O-LE, (an-ti-me-tab'o-ly,) *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *μεταβολη*, mutation.]

In *rhetoric*, a setting of two things in opposition to each other; as, an honorable action may be attended with labor, but the *labor* is soon past, and the *honor* is immortal. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-ME-TATH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *μεταθεσις*, a transposition.]

In *rhetoric*, an inversion of the parts or members of an antithesis; as, "Compare the arrival of this governor with the victory of that general." "Compare this peace with that war." *Cicero in Verrem. Encyc.*

AN-TIM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *α τι* and *μετρον*, measure.]

An optical instrument for measuring angles with greater accuracy than can be done by the usual quadrants or sextants. *Rees.*

AN-TI-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Contrary to the rules of meter or verse. *Bailey.*

AN-TI-MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL, *a.* [*anti* and *ministerial*.]

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Opposed to the ministry, or administration of government.

AN-TI-MIN-IS-TĒ'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One that opposes the ministry.

AN-TI-MO-NARCH'IC-AL, *a.* [*anti*, against, and *monarchical.*]

Opposed to monarchy; that opposes a kingly government. *Addison.*

AN-TI-MO-NARCH'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being opposed to monarchy.

AN-TI-MON'ARCH-IST, *n.* An opposer of monarchy.

AN-TI-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* [from *antimony.*]

Pertaining to antimony, or partaking of its qualities; composed of antimony, or containing antimony as the principal ingredient.

AN-TI-MŌ'NI-AL, *n.* A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is the principal ingredient. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-MŌ'NI-ĀTE, *n.* A compound or salt composed of antimonic acid and a base. *Henry.*

AN-TI-MŌ'NI-Ā-TED, *a.* Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony; as, *antimoniated* tartar. *Nicholson.*

AN-TI-MON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to antimony. *Henry.*

AN-TI-MON'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of two equivalents of antimony and five of oxygen.

AN'TI-MO-NITE, *n.* A compound of antimonious acid and a base. *Henry.*

AN-TI-MŌ'NI-OUS AC'ID, *n.* An acid consisting of two equivalents of antimony and four of oxygen.

AN'TI-MO-NY, *n.* [Fr. *antimoine*; Low L. *antimonium*; It. *antimonio*; Sp. id. This, by some writers, is supposed to be composed of *anti* and Fr. *moine*, monk, from the fact that certain monks were poisoned by it. This story, reported by Furetiere, is treated by Morin as fabulous, and by him it is said to be composed of Gr. *αντι*, against, and *μονος*, alone, and so named because it is not found alone. The real truth is not ascertained.]

Primarily, a metallic ore consisting of sulphur combined with a metal; the sulphuret of antimony, the *stibium* of the Romans, and the *στιμμι* of the Greeks. It is a blackish mineral, which stains the hands, hard, brittle, full of long, shining, needle-like striæ. It is found in the mines of Bohemia and Hungary, in France and England, and in America. This word is also used for the pure metal or *regulus of antimony*, a metal of a grayish or silvery white, very brittle, and of a plated or scaly texture, and of moderate specific gravity. By exposure to air, its surface becomes tarnished, but does not rust. It is used as an ingredient in concave mirrors, giving them a finer texture. In bells, it renders the sound more clear; it renders tin more hard, white, and sonorous, and gives to printing types more firmness and smoothness. It is also useful in promoting the fusion of metals, and especially in casting cannon balls. In its crude state, it is harmless to the human constitution; but many of its preparations act violently as emetics and cathartics. *Chambers. Encyc. Nicholson.*

AN-TI-MOR'AL-IST, *n.* An opposer of morality. *Warburton.*

AN-TI-MŪ'SIC-AL, *a.* Opposed to music; having no ear for music. *Amer. Review.*

AN-TI-NE-PHRIT'IC, *a.* [*anti* and *nephritic*, which see.]

Counteracting diseases of the kidneys. *Coxe.*

AN-TI-NE-PHRIT'IC, *n.* A medicine that tends to remove diseases of the kidneys.

AN-TI-NŌ'MI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *νομος*, law.]

Against the law; pertaining to the Antinomians.

AN-TI-NŌ'MI-AN, *n.* One of a sect who maintain that, under the gospel dispensation, the law is of no use or obligation; or who hold doctrines which supersede the necessity of good works and a virtuous life. This sect originated with John Agricola, about the year 1538. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-NŌ'MI-AN-I$M, *n.* The tenets of the Antinomians. *Hall.*

AN'TI-NO-MIST, *n.* One who pays no regard to the law, or to good works. *Sanderson.*

AN'TI-NO-MY, *n.* A contradiction between two laws, or between two parts of the same law. *Baker.*

2. A law or other thing opposite or contrary. *Milton. Taylor.*

AN-TI-Ō'CHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Antiochus, the founder of a sect of philosophers, a cotemporary with Cicero. This sect was a branch of the Academics, though Antiochus was a Stoic. He attempted to reconcile the doctrines of the different schools, and was the last preceptor of the Platonic school. *Encyc.*

The *Antiochian epoch* was a method of computing time, from the proclamation of liberty granted to the city of Antioch, about the time of the battle of Pharsalia. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-PA'PAL, *a.* Opposing Popery.

AN-TI-PA-PIST'IC, } *a.* Opposed to Popery or
AN-TI-PA-PIST'IC-AL, } Papacy. *Jortin.*

AN-TI-PAR'AL-LEL, *a.* Running in a contrary direction. *Hammond.*

AN-TI-PAR-A-LYT'IC, *a.* [*αντι* and *paralytic*, which see.]

Good against the palsy

AN-TI-PAR-A-LYT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the palsy. *Coxe.*

AN-TI-PA-THET'IC, } *a.* [See ANTIPATHY.]
AN-TI-PA-THET'IC-AL, } Having a natural contrariety, or constitutional aversion to a thing.

AN-TI-PA-THET'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of having an aversion or contrariety to a thing. *Johnson.*

AN-TI-PATH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *παθος*.]

Having opposite affections. In *medicine*, the same as ALLOPATHIC.

AN-TIP'A-THOUS, *a.* Adverse; having a natural contrariety. *Beaum. & Fl.*

AN-TIP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *παθος*, feeling.]

Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence, real or ideal, of a particular object. This word literally denotes a *natural* aversion, which may be of different degrees, and in some cases may excite terror or horror at the presence of an object. Such is the aversion of animals for their natural enemies, as the *antipathy* of a mouse to a cat or a weasel. Sometimes persons have an insuperable constitutional *antipathy* to certain kinds of food.

The word is applied, also, to aversion contracted by experience or habit; as when a person has suffered an injury from some food, or from an animal, which before was not an object of hatred, or when a particular kind of food or medicine is taken into a sickly stomach, and which nauseates it, the effect is *antipathy*, which is often of long continuance.

Antipathy, however, is often affected; as when persons pretend a great aversion to things from false delicacy.

2. In *ethics*, *antipathy* is hatred, aversion, or repugnancy; *hatred* to persons; *aversion* to persons or things; *repugnancy* to actions. Of these, *hatred* is most voluntary. *Aversion*, and *antipathy*, (in its true sense,) depend more on the constitution; *repugnancy* may depend on reason or education. *Encyc.*

Inveterate *antipathies* against particular nations, and passionate attachments to others, are to be avoided. *Washington.*

3. In *physics*, a contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water, which will not mix.

Antipathy is regularly followed by *to*, sometimes by *against*, and is opposed to *sympathy*.

AN-TI-PA-TRI-OT'IC, or AN-TI-PAT-RI-OT'IC, *a.* Not patriotic; opposing the interests of one's country.

Antipatriotic prejudices. *Johnson.*

AN-TI-PE-DO-BAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, *παις*, *παιδος*, a child, and *βαπτιζω*, to baptize.]

One who is opposed to the baptism of infants. *Buck.*

AN-TI-PE-RI-OD'IC, *n.* In *medicine*, a remedy possessing the property of preventing the return of periodic diseases, as intermittents. *Cyc. Med.*

AN-TI-PER-I-STAL'TIC, *a.* [See PERISTALTIC.]

1. Opposite to *peristaltic*; acting upward, in a direction contrary to peristaltic; as, *antiperistaltic* motion.

2. Counteracting or checking peristaltic motion; as, an *antiperistaltic* remedy.

AN-TI-PE-RIS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *περιστασις*, a standing around.]

The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength; or the action by which a body attacked collects force by opposition; or the intension of the activity of one quality by the opposition of another. Thus quicklime is set on fire, or sensible heat is excited in it, by mixture with water; and cold applied to the human body may increase its heat. *Johnson. Dryden. Quincy.*

AN-TI-PER-I-STAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to antiperistasis. *Ash.*

AN-TI-PES-TI-LEN'TIAL, *a.* [*anti* and *pestilential*, which see.]

Counteracting contagion or infection; having the quality of opposing or destroying pestilential diseases.

AN-TI-PHLO-GIS'TIAN, (an-te-flo-jis'chan,) *n.* [*anti* and *phlogistm*, which see.]

An opposer of the theory of phlogiston.

AN-TI-PHLO-GIS'TIC, *a.* Counteracting a phlogistic condition.

2. Opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston; as, the *antiphlogistic* system.

AN-TI-PHLO-GIS'TIC, *n.* Any medicine or diet which tends to obviate a phlogistic condition. *Coxe.*

AN'TI-PHON, *n.* [See ANTIPHONY.] The chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals.

AN-TIPH'ON-AL, } *a.* [See ANTIPHONY.] Per-
AN-TI-PHON'IC, } taining to antiphony or al-
AN-TI-PHON'IC-AL, } ternate singing. *Encyc.*

AN-TIPH'ON-AL, *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems. *Burnet.*

AN-TIPH'O-NA-RY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, contrary, and *φωνη*, sound, voice.]

A service book, in the Roman Catholic church, containing all the invitatories, responsories, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the choir, except the lessons; called also a *responsary*; compiled by Gregory the Great. *Encyc.*

AN-TIPH'O-NER, *n.* A book of anthems or antiphons. *Chaucer.*

AN-TIPH'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, contrary, and *φωνη*, voice.]

1. The answer of one choir to another, when an anthem or psalm is sung alternately by two choirs; alternate singing.

2. A species of psalmody, when a congregation is divided into two parts, and each sings the verses alternately. *Encyc.*

3. The words given out at the beginning of a psalm, to which both the choirs are to accommodate their singing. *Encyc.*

4. A musical composition of several verses, extracted from different psalms. *Encyc.*

AN-TIPH'RA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *φρασις*, a form of speech.]

The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning; as when a court of justice is called a *court of vengeance*. *Johnson. Ash.*

AN-TI-PHRAST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to antiphra-
AN-TI-PHRAST'IC-AL, } sis. *Ash.*

AN-TI-PHRAST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of antiphrasis.

AN-TI-PHYS'IC-AL, *a.* Contrary to physics or to nature.

AN-TIP'O-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes, or those who have their feet directly opposite.

AN'TI-PODE, *n.*; *pl.* AN'TI-PODES or AN-TIP'O-DES. [Gr. *αντι*, opposite, and *πους*, *ποδος*, foot.]

A term applied to those who live on opposite sides of the globe, and, of course, whose feet are directly opposite.

AN-TI-PŌ'DE-AN, *a.* Antipodal; pertaining to the antipodes.

AN-TI-POI'SON, *n.* An antidote for poison. *Brown.*

AN'TI-PŌPE, *n.* [*anti* and *pope.*]

One who usurps the Papal power, in opposition to the pope. *Addison.*

AN'TI-PŌRT, *n.* An outward gate or door. *Smith.*

AN-TI-PRE-LAT'IC-AL, *a.* Adverse to prelacy. *Morton.*

AN'TI-PRIEST, *n.* An opposer or enemy of priests. *Waterland.*

AN-TI-PRIEST'CRAFT, *n.* Opposition to priestcraft. *Burke.*

AN-TI-PRIN'CI-PLE, *n.* An opposite principle. *Spenser.*

AN-TI-PROPH'ET, *n.* An enemy or opposer of prophets. *Mede.*

AN-TIP-SOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *ψωρα*, the itch.]

Efficacious in curing the itch.

AN-TIP-TŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *πτωσις*, case.]

In *grammar*, the putting of one case for another. *Johnson.*

AN-TI-PŪ'RI-TAN, *n.* An opposer of Puritans. *Warton.*

AN-TI-QUĀ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity. As *a noun*, this is used for ANTIQUARY.

AN-TI-QUĀ'RI-AN-I$M, *n.* Love of antiquities. *Warburton.*

AN'TI-QUA-RY, *n.* [L. *antiquarius.*]

One who studies into the history of ancient things, as statues, coins, medals, paintings, inscriptions, books, and manuscripts, or searches for them, and explains their origin and purport; one versed in antiquity.

AN'TI-QUATE, *v. t.* [L. *antiquo.* See ANTIQUARY.]

To make old, or obsolete; to make old in such a degree as to put out of use. Hence, when applied to laws or customs, it denotes to make void, or *abrogate.*]

Christianity might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate old ones. *Hale.*

AN'TI-QUĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Grown old; obsolete; out of use; having lost its binding force by nonobservance; as, an *antiquated law.*

AN'TI-QUĀ-TED-NESS, *n.* The state of being old or obsolete.

AN'TI-QUATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being obsolete.

AN-TI-QUĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being antiquated. *Beaumont.*

AN-TIQUE', (an-teek',) *a.* [Fr., from L. *antiquus*, probably from *ante.*]

1. Old; ancient; of genuine antiquity; in this sense it usually refers to the flourishing ages of Greece and Rome; as, an *antique* statue.

2. Old, as respects the present age, or a modern period of time; of old fashion; as, an *antique* robe.

3. Odd; wild; fantastic; more generally written *antic.*

AN-TIQUE', (an-teek',) *n.* In general, any thing very old; but in a more limited sense, the remains of ancient artists, as busts, statues, paintings, and vases, the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity.

AN-TIQUE'LY, *adv.* In an antique manner.

AN-TIQUE'NESS, (an-teek'ness,) *n.* The quality of being antique; an appearance of ancient origin and workmanship. *Addison.*

AN-TIQ'UI-TY, (an-tik'we-te,) *n.* [L. *antiquitas.*]

1. Ancient times; former ages; times long since

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past; *a very indefinite term*; as, Cicero was the most eloquent orator of *antiquity*.

2. The ancients; the people of ancient times; as, the fact is admitted by all *antiquity*.

Meaning that mankind are inclined to verity the predictions of *antiquity*. *T. Dawes.*

3. Ancientness; great age; the quality of being ancient; as, a statue of remarkable *antiquity*; a family of great *antiquity*.

4. Old age; *a ludicrous sense used by Shakspeare.*

5. The remains of ancient times. In this sense it is usually or always plural. *Antiquities* comprehend all the remains of ancient times; all the monuments, coins, inscriptions, edifices, history, and fragments of literature, offices, habiliments, weapons, manners, ceremonies; in short, whatever respects any of the ancient nations of the earth.

AN-TI-RHEŪ-MAT'IC, *a.* Efficacious in cases of rheumatism.

AN-TI-REV-O-LŪ'TION-A-RY, *a.* [See REVOLUTION.] Opposed to a revolution; opposed to an entire change in the form of government *Burke.*

AN-TI-REV-O-LŪ'TION-IST, *n.* One who is opposed to a revolution in government.

AN-TI-SAB-BA-TA'RI-AN, *n.* [*anti* and *Sabbath.*] One of a sect who oppose the observance of the Christian Sabbath; maintaining that the Jewish Sabbath was only of ceremonial, not of moral obligation, and was consequently abolished by Christ. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-SĀ'BI-AN, *a.* [See SABIAN.] Opposed or contrary to Sabianism, or the worship of the celestial orbs. *Faber.*

AN-TI-SAC-ER-DŌ'TAL, *a.* Adverse to priests. *Waterland.*

AN-TIS'CIANS, } *n. pl.* [L. *antiscii*, of Gr. *αντι*, opAN-TIS'CI-I, } posite, and *σκια*, shadow.] In *geography*, the inhabitants of the earth living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions. Those who live north of the equator are *antiscians* to those on the south, and vice versa; the shadows on one side being cast toward the north; those on the other, toward the south. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-SCOR-BŪ'TIC, } *a.* [*anti* and *scorbutic*, AN-TI-SCOR-BŪ'TIC-AL, } which see.] Counteracting the scurvy.

AN-TI-SCOR-BŪ'TIC, *n.* A remedy for the scurvy.

AN-TI-SCRIP'TUR-AL, *a.* Not accordant with the Sacred Scriptures.

AN-TI-SCRIP'TUR-ISM, *n.* Opposition to the Holy Scriptures. *Boyle.*

AN-TI-SCRIP'TUR-IST, *n.* One that denies revelation. *Boyle.*

AN-TI-SEP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *σηπτος*, putrid, from *σηπω*, to putrefy.] Opposed to, or counteracting, a putrescent tendency in the system.

AN-TI-SEP'TIC, *n.* A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction, as acids and saline substances.

2. A remedy which counteracts a putrescent tendency in the system, as cinchona.

AN-TI-SLĀV'ER-Y, *n.* Opposition to slavery.

AN-TI-SŌ'CIAL, *a.* [See SOCIAL.]

1. Averse to society; that tends to interrupt or destroy social intercourse. *Pascalis, Med. Rep.*

2. Hostile to the existence of society; as, *anti-social* principles.

AN-TIS'PA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *απαω*, to draw.] A revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to another. *Quincy.*

AN-TI-SPAS-MOD'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *σπασμος*, from *σπαω*, to draw.] Opposing spasm; resisting convulsions; as anodynes. *Coxe.*

AN-TI-SPAS-MOD'IC, *n.* A remedy for spasm or convulsions, as opium, balsam of Peru, and the essential oils of vegetables. *Coxe.*

AN'TI-SPAST, } *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *σπαω*, to draw.]
AN-TI-SPAS'TUS, } In *prosody*, a tetrasyllabic foot, in which the first and last syllables are short, and the middle syllables long.

AN-TI-SPAS'TIC, *a.* [See ANTISPASIS.]

1. Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors. *Johnson.*

2. Counteracting spasm; antispasmodic.

AN-TI-SPAS'TIC, *n.* In *old writers*, a medicine supposed to act by causing a revulsion of the humors.

2. A remedy that counteracts spasm; an antispasmodic.

AN-TI-SPLEN'ET-IC, *a.* [See SPLEEN.] Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen. *Johnson.*

AN-TIS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, opposite, and *στασις*, station.] In *oratory*, the defense of an action from the consideration that if it had been omitted, something worse would have happened. *Encyc.*

AN-TIS'TĒS, *n.* [L.] The chief priest or prelate. *Milton.*

AN-TIS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, opposite, and *στροφη*, a turning.]

1. In *grammar*, the changing of things mutually depending on each other; reciprocal conversion; as, the master of the servant, the servant of the master.

2. Among the *ancients*, that part of a song or dance, around the altar, which was performed by turning from the left to the right, in opposition to the *strophe*, which was performed by turning from the right to the left. The ancient odes consisted of stanzas called *strophes* and *antistrophes*, to which was often added the *epode*. These were sung by a choir, which turned or changed places when they repeated the different parts of the ode. The *epode* was sung as the chorus stood still. [See ODE.] *West's pref. to his Pindar.*

AN-TI-STROPH'IC, *a.* Belonging to the antistrophe.

AN-TIS'TRO-PHON, *n.* A figure which repeats a word often. *Milton.*

AN-TI-STRU-MAT'IC, } *a.* [*anti* and *struma*, a scrofAN-TI-STRŪ'MOUS, } ulous swelling.] Good against scrofulous disorders. *Johnson. Wiseman.*

AN-TI-SYPH-I-LIT'IC, *a.* Efficacious against syphilis, or the venereal disease; antivenereal.

AN'TI-THĒ-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *θεος*.] Opposition to the belief of a God. *Chalmers.*

AN'TI-THĒ-IST, *n.* One who opposes the belief of a God.

AN-TI-THE-IST'IC-AL, *a.* Opposing the belief of a God.

AN-TI-THE-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By opposing the belief in a God.

AN-TITH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντιθεσις*, of *αντι* and *θεσις*, from *τιθημι*, to place.]

1. In *rhetoric*, an opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as, "When our vices *leave us*, we flatter ourselves we *leave them*." "The prodigal *robs his heir*, the miser *robs himself*." "*Excess* of ceremony shows *want* of breeding." "*Liberty with laws*, and government *without oppression*."

2. Opposition of opinions; controversy. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-THET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to antithesis,
AN-TI-THET'IC-AL, } or opposition of words and sentiments; containing or abounding with antithesis. *Enfield. Encyc.*

AN-TI-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By antithesis. *Byron.*

AN-TIT'RA-GUS, *n.* A prominence on the lower posterior portion of the external ear, opposite the tragus.

AN-TI-TRIN-I-TĀ'RI-AN, *n.* [*anti* and *trinitarian*, which see.] One who denies the Trinity, or the existence of three persons in the Godhead. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-TRIN-I-TĀ'RI-AN, *a.* Opposing the Trinity.

AN-TI-TRIN-I-TĀ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* A denial of the Trinity.

AN-TIT'RO-PAL, } *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *τρεπω*.]
AN-TIT'RO-POUS, } In *botany*, denoting that the radicle, in a seed, is at the extremity most remote from the *hilum*, or that the embryo is inverted with respect to the seed. *Lindley.*

AN'TI-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. *αντιτυπον*, of *αντι*, against, and *τυπος*, a type or pattern.] That of which the *type* is the prefiguration. Thus the paschal lamb, in Scripture, is the type, of which Christ is the *antitype*. An antitype, then, is something which is formed according to a model, or pattern, and bearing strong features of resemblance to it.

In *the Greek liturgy*, the sacramental bread and wine are called *antitypes*, that is, figures, similitudes; and the Greek fathers used the word in a like sense. *Encyc.*

AN-TI-TYP'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type. *Johnson.*

AN-TI-TYP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of antitype.

AN-TI-VA-RI'O-LOUS, *a.* [*anti* and *variolous*, which see.] Preventing the contagion of the small-pox. *Med. Rep.*

AN-TI-VE-NĒ'RE-AL, *a.* [*anti* and *venereal*, which see.] Resisting venereal poison.

ANT'LER, *n.* [from the root of *ante*, before; Fr. *andouiller*. See ANTE.] A start or branch of a horn of a cervine animal, as of the stag or moose. The branch next to the head is called the *brow-antler*, and the branch next above, the *bes-antler*. *Encyc.*

ANT'LER-ED, *a.* Furnished with antlers. *Encyc.*

ANT'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the habits of ants.

AN-TŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Noting certain medicinal waters in Germany, at or near Tonstein. *Encyc.*

AN-TON-O-MĀ'SIA, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *ονομα*, name.] The use of the name of some office, dignity, profession, science, or trade, instead of the proper name of the person; as when *his majesty* is used for a king, or *his lordship* for a nobleman; or when, instead of Aristotle, we say, *the philosopher*: Or, conversely, the use of a proper name instead of an appellative, as when a wise man is called a *Cato*, or an eminent orator a *Cicero*, the application being supported by a resemblance in character. *Encyc.*

AN-TON-O-MAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the figure antonomasia.

AN'TRE, (an'tur,) *n.* [L. *antrum*.] A cavern. *Shak. Othello.*

Ā'NUS, *n.* The opening of the body by which excrement is expelled.

AN-Ū'BIS, *n.* An Egyptian deity, the conductor of departed spirits, and represented by a human figure with the head of a dog or fox.

AN'VIL, *n.* [Sax. *anfill, ænfilt*; D. *aanbeeld*; old Eng. *anvelt*. The first syllable seems to be the preposition *on*, from the Belgic dialect *aan*. The last syllable is from the verb *build*; in Germ. *bilden*, to form or shape, and *bild*, an image or form, which in Dutch is *beeld*. To build is to *shape*, to *form*, and *anvil*, that is, *on build*, is that *on* which things are *shaped*. The Latin word *incus*, *incudis*, is formed by a like analogy from *in* and *cudo*, to hammer, or shape; and the same ideas are connected in the Celtic; W. *eingion*; Ir. *inneon*, anvil, and *inneonam*, to strike.]

An iron block with a smooth face, on which smiths hammer and shape their work. *Figuratively*, any thing on which blows are laid. *Shak.*

To be on the anvil, is to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation, as when a scheme or measure is forming, but not matured. This figure bears an analogy to that of *discussion*, a shaking or

AN'VIL-ED, *a.* Wrought on the anvil. [beating. *Beaumont & Fletcher.*

ANX-I'E-TY, (ang-zi'e-ty,) *n.* [L. *anxietas*, from *anxius*, solicitous; L. *ango*. See ANGER.]

1. Concern or solicitude respecting some event, future or uncertain, which disturbs the mind, and keeps it in a state of painful uneasiness. It expresses more than *uneasiness* or *disturbance*, and even more than *trouble* or *solicitude*. It usually springs from fear or serious apprehension of evil, and involves a suspense respecting an event, and often a perplexity of mind, to know how to shape our conduct.

2. In *medical language*, uneasiness; unceasing restlessness in sickness.

ANX'IOUS, (ank'shus,) *a.* Greatly concerned or solicitous respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense; *applied to persons*; as, to be *anxious* for the issue of a battle.

2. Full of solicitude; unquiet; *applied to things*; as, *anxious* thoughts or labor.

3. Very careful; solicitous; as, *anxious* to please; *anxious* to commit no mistake.

It is followed by *for* or *about*, before the object.

ANX'IOUS-LY, *adv.* In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

ANX'IOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being anxious; great solicitude. *Johnson.*

ANY, (en'ny,) *a.* [Sax. *anig, ænig*; D. *eenig*; Ger. *einig*. This word is a compound of *an*, one, and *ig*, which, in the Teutonic dialects, is the *ic* of the Latins, *mus-ic-us*. *Any* is *unic-us*, *one-like*.]

1. One, indefinitely.

Nor knoweth *any* man the Father, save the Son. — Matt. xi.
If a *soul* shall sin against *any* of the commandments. — Lev. iv.

2. Some; an indefinite number, plurally; for though the word is formed from *one*, it often refers to *many*. Are there *any* witnesses present? The sense seems to be a small, uncertain number.

3. Some; an indefinite quantity; a small portion.

Who will show us *any* good? — Ps. iv.

4. It is often used as a substitute, the person or thing being understood.

And when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have aught against *any*. — Mark xi.
If *any* lack wisdom, let him ask it of God. — James i.

It is used in opposition to *none*. Have you *any* wheat to sell? I have *none*.

ANY-WISE, is sometimes used adverbially; but the two words may be separated, and used with a preposition, *in any wise*.

A-Ō'NI-AN, *a.* [from *Aonia*, a part of Bœotia, in Greece.] Pertaining to the muses, or to Aonia, in Bœotia. The Aonian fount was *Aganippe*, at the foot of Mount Helicon, not far from Thebes, and sacred to the muses. Hence the muses were called *Aonides*. *Dryden's Virgil*, Eclogue 10. 16. But in truth, *Aonia* itself is formed from the Celtic *aon*, a spring or fountain, [the fabled son of Neptune,] and this word gave name to *Aonia*. As the muses were fond of springs, the word was applied to the muses, and to mountains which were their favorite residence, as to Parnassus. *Milton.*

Ā'O-RIST, *n.* [Gr. *αοριστος*, indefinite, of *α* priv. and *ὁριζω*, limit.] The name of certain tenses in the grammar of the Greek language, which express an action as *completed* in past time, but leave it, in other respects, wholly indeterminate.

Ā-O-RIST'IC, *a.* Indefinite; pertaining to an aorist, or indefinite tense.

Ā-ORT'A, *n.* [Gr. *αορτη*, the great artery; also, an ark, or chest.] The great artery, or trunk of the arterial system, proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to all the arteries, except the pulmo-

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nary arteries. It first rises, when it is called the *ascending aorta*; then makes a great curve, when it gives off branches to the head and upper extremities; then proceeds downward, called the *descending aorta*, when it gives off branches to the trunk; and finally divides into the two iliacs, which supply the pelvis and lower extremities. *Cyc. Parr.*

A-ORT'AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the aorta, or great
A-ORT'IC, } artery. *Darwin.*

A-PACE', *adv.* [*a* and *pace.*]
With a quick pace; quick; fast; speedily; with haste; hastily; applied to things in motion or progression; as, birds fly *apace*; weeds grow *apace.*

AP'A-GŌ-GE, *n.* [Gr., from *απαγω*, to draw aside, of *απο*, from, and *αγω*, to drive.]
1. In *logic*, abduction; a kind of argument, wherein the greater extreme is evidently contained in the medium, but the medium not so evidently in the lesser extreme, as not to require further proof. Thus, "All whom God absolves are free from sin; but God absolves all who are in Christ; therefore all who are in Christ are free from sin." The first proposition is evident; but the second may require further proof, as that God received full satisfaction for sin by the suffering of Christ.
2. In *mathematics*, a progress or passage from one proposition to another, when the first, having been demonstrated, is employed in proving others.
3. In *the Athenian law*, the carrying a criminal, taken in the fact, to a magistrate. *Encyc.*

AP-A-GOG'IC-AL, *a.* An *apagogical demonstration* is an indirect way of proof, by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary; corresponding to the *reductio ad absurdum*, or *ad impossibile.*

AP-A-LACH'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Apalaches, a tribe of Indians in the western part of Georgia. Hence the word is applied to the mountains in or near their country, which are in fact the southern extremity of the Alleganean ridges.

AP'AN-AGE. See APPANAGE.

A-PAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *ανθρωπος*, man.]
An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude. *Encyc.*

AP-A-RITH'ME-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, enumeration.

A-PART', *adv.* [*a* and *part*; Fr. *aparté.* See PART.]
1. Separately; at a distance; in a state of separation, as to place.
Jesus departed thence into a desert place *apart.*—Matt. xiv.
2. In a state of distinction, as to purpose, use, or character.
The Lord hath set *apart* him that is godly for himself.—Ps. iv.
3. Distinctly; separately; as, consider the two propositions *apart.*
4. Aside; in exclusion of; as, *apart* from all regard to his morals, he is not qualified, in other respects, for the office he holds.

A-PART'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *apartement*, or *appartement*, of *ab* or *a*, from, and *partir*, to depart. See PART.]
A room in a building; a division in a house, separated from others by partitions; a place separated by inclosure.

AP-A-THET'IC, *a.* Void of feeling; free from passion; insensible. *Harris.*

AP'A-THIST, *n.* One destitute of feeling.

AP-A-THIST'IC-AL, *a.* Apathetic. *Seward.*

AP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *παθος*, passion.]
Want of feeling; privation of passion, or insensibility to pain; *applied either to the body or the mind.* As applied to the mind, it is stoicism, a calmness of mind incapable of being ruffled by pleasure, pain, or passion. In the first ages of the church, the Christians adopted the term to express a contempt of earthly concerns.
Quietism is only *apathy* disguised under the appearance of devotion. *Encyc.*

AP'A-TITE, *n.* [from Gr. *απαταω*, to deceive; it having been often mistaken for other minerals.]
Native phosphate of lime. It occurs usually in six-sided prisms, of a green or greenish color; resembling beryl, but much softer. Its powder phosphoresces on hot coals. The phosphorite of Werner is an earthy variety. *Dana.*

APE, *n.* [D. *aap*; Dan. *abe*; Sax. *apa*; Sw. and Ir. *apa*; Ice. *ape*; Germ. *affe*; W. *ab*, or *epa*, so named from the celerity of its motions.]
1. A genus of quadrumana, found in the torrid zone of both continents, containing a great number of species. In common use, the word extends to all the tribe of monkeys and baboons; but in zoology, *ape* is limited to such of these animals as have no tails; while those with short tails are called *baboons*, and those with long ones, *monkeys.* These animals have four cutting teeth in each jaw, and two canine teeth, with obtuse grinders. The feet are formed like hands, with four fingers and a thumb, and flat nails. Apes are lively, full of frolic and chatter, thieving, and mischievous. They inhabit the forests, and live on fruits, leaves, and insects. *Encyc.*
2. One who imitates servilely, in allusion to the manners of the ape; a silly fellow.

APE, *v. t.* To imitate servilely; to mimic, as an ape imitates human actions. Weak persons are always prone to *ape* foreigners.

A-PEAK', *adv.* [*a* and *peak*, a point. See PEAK.]
1. On the point; in a posture to pierce. *Johnson.*
2. In *seamen's language*, perpendicular. The anchor is *apeak*, when the cable is drawn so as to bring the ship directly over it. *Mar. Dict.*

AP'EN-NINE, *a.* [L. *apenninus*; *ad* and *penninus*, an epithet applied to a peak or ridge of the Alps. *Livy.* Celtic *pen* or *ben*, the peak of a mountain, or in general, a mountain.]
Pertaining to or designating a chain of mountains which extend from the Alps, south of the plains of Piedmont, and around the Gulf of Genoa, to the center of Italy, and thence south-east to the extremity.

AP'EN-NINE, } *n.* The mountains above described.
AP'EN-NINES, }

A-PEP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *πεπτω*, to digest.]
Defective digestion; indigestion. *Coxe.*

A'PER, *n.* [from *ape.*] One who apes.
2. [L.] In *zoology*, the wild boar.

A-PĒ'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *aperiens*, *aperio*; Sp. and Port. *abrir*; It. *aprire*; Fr. *ouvrir.*]
Opening; that has the quality of opening; deobstruent; laxative.

A-PĒ'RI-ENT, *n. Formerly*, a medicine supposed to possess the property of opening the mouths of the extreme vessels, and thus removing obstructions; an anastomotic; a deobstruent. As *now used*, a remedy that promotes excretion, or a laxative.

A-PER'I-TIVE, *a.* Opening; deobstruent; aperient. *Harvey.*

A-PERT', *a.* [L. *apertus.*]
Open; evident; undisguised. [*Not used.*] *Fotherby.*

A-PER'TION, *n.* The act of opening; the state of being opened; an opening; a gap, aperture, or passage. [*Little used.*] *Wiseman. Wotton.*

A-PERT'LY, *adv.* Openly. [*Little used.*] *Bale.*

A-PERT'NESS, *n.* [L. *apertus.*]
Openness. [*Rarely used.*] *Holder.*

A-PERT'OR, *n.* A muscle that raises the upper eyelid; usually called the *levator* of the upper eyelid. *Quincy.*

AP'ER-TURE, *n.* The act of opening; *more generally*, an opening; a gap, cleft, or chasm; a passage perforated: a hole through any solid substance. *Holder. Newton.*
2. An opening of meaning; explanation. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*
3. In *geometry*, the space between two right lines, forming an angle. *Encyc.*

AP'ER-Y, *n.* The practice of aping. *Coleridge.*

A-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* neg. and *πεταλον*, a flower leaf, or petal.]
In *botany*, having no petals, or flower leaves; having no corol. *Martyn.*

A-PET'AL-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of being without petals.

A'PEX, *n.*; *pl.* APEXES. [L. *apex*, pl. *apices.*]
The tip, point, or summit of any thing. In *antiquity*, the cap of a flamen or priest; the crest of a helmet. In *grammar*, the mark of a long syllable. In *botany*, formerly, the anthers of flowers, or top of the stamens, like a knob; at present, the point or termination of any part, as a leaf, seed, or ovule. *Martyn. Lindley.*

A-PHÆR'E-SIS, } (a-fer'e-sis,) *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and
A-PHER'E-SIS, } *αιρεω*, to take.]
1. In *grammar*, the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. Thus, by *apharesis*, *omittere* is written *mittere.* *Encyc.*
2. In *the healing art*, the removal of any part diseased or superfluous. *Parr.*
In *surgery*, amputation. *Quincy.*

A-PHAN'ES-ITE, *n.* [Gr. *αφανης*, indistinct.]
A copper ore, of a dark-bluish or verdigris-green color, consisting of arsenic acid and oxyd of copper.

APH-AN-IST'IC, *a.* In *mineralogy*, indistinct.

APH'A-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *φαινω*, to show.]
A very compact, dark-colored rock, consisting chiefly of hornblende. *Dana.*

A-PHĒ'LI-ON, (a-fē'lyon,) *n* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *ἡλιος*, the sun.]
That point of a planet's orbit which is most distant from the sun; opposed to *perihelion.*

APH-I-DIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [of *aphis*, the puceron or vine-fretter, and *voro*, to eat.]
Eating, devouring, or subsisting on the aphis, or plant-louse. *Darwin.*

A-PHI-LAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr., of *a* neg. and *φιλανθρωπια*, of *φιλεω*, to love, and *ανθρωπος*, man.]
Want of love to mankind. In *medicine*, the first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society. *Coxe.*

A'PHIS, *n.* In *zoology*, the puceron, vine-fretter, or plant-louse; a genus of insects belonging to the order Hemiptera. The aphis is furnished with an inflected beak, and with antennæ longer than the thorax. In the same species, some individuals have four erect wings, and others are entirely without wings. The feet are of the ambulatory kind, and the belly usually ends in two horns, from which is ejected the substance called *honey-dew.* The species are very numerous. *Encyc.*

APH-LO-GIS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *φλογιστος*, inflammable.]
Flameless; as, an *aphlogistic* lamp, in which a coil of wire is kept in a state of continued ignition by alcohol, without flame. *Comstock.*

APH'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *φωνη*, voice.]
A loss of voice; dumbness. *Johnson. Coxe.*

APH'O-RISM, (af'o-rizm,) *n.* [Gr. *αφορισμος*, determination, distinction; from *αφοριζω*, to separate.]
A maxim; a precept or principle expressed in a few words; a detached sentence containing some important truth; as, the *aphorisms* of Hippocrates, or of the civil law. *Encyc.*

APH-O-RIS'MER, *n.* A dealer in aphorisms. *Milton.*

APH'O-RIST, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.

APH-O-RIST'IC, } *a.* In the form of an apho-
APH-O-RIST'IC-AL, } rism; in the form of short, unconnected sentences; as, an *aphoristic* style.

APH-O-RIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form or manner of aphorisms.

APH'RITE, *n.* [Gr. *αφρος*, froth.]
An earthy variety of carbonate of lime, having a silvery luster; the *silvery chalk* of Kirwan, and the *schaumerde* (foam-earth) of Werner. *Dana.*

APH'RI-ZITE, *n.* A variety of black tourmalin. *Phillips.*

APH-RO-DIS'I-AC, } *a.* [Gr. *αφροδισιος*, venere-
APH-RO-DI-SI'AC-AL, } al, Αφροδιτη, Venus, from *αφρος*, froth.]
Exciting venereal desire; increasing the appetite for sexual connection.

APH-RO-DIS'I-AC, (af-ro-dizh'e-ak,) *n.* A provocative to venery. *Encyc. Quincy.*

APH-RO-DI'TA, *n.* In *zoology*, a genus of marine Annelida, characterized by two rows of membranous scales along the back, covering the branchiæ. A species, on the British coast, is called the *sea-mouse.*

APH'RO-DITE, *n.* [Gr. Αφροδιτη.]
A follower of Venus. *Cleaveland.*

APH-RO-DI'TE, *n.* A name of Venus, so called from Gr. *αφρος*, froth, from which the goddess was supposed to have been produced. [See VENUS.]

APH-THIT'A-LITE, *n.* A compound salt, consisting chiefly of the sulphates of potash and soda, and common salt; found on the lavas at Vesuvius. *Dana.*

APH'THONG, (af'thong,) *n.* [Gr. *απο*, without, and *φθογγος*, sound.]
A letter, or combination of letters, which, in the customary pronunciation of a word, have no sound. *Focaloir, or Dict. of the Hiberno-Celtic Language.*

APH'THOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αφθαι*, ulcers in the mouth.]
Pertaining to the thrush, (*aphthæ*:) of the nature of the thrush, or ulcerous affection of the mouth. *Bigelow.*

APH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* neg. and *φυλλον*, *folium*, a leaf.]
In *botany*, destitute of leaves, as the rush, mushrooms, garlic, some sea-weeds, &c. *Milne.*

A'PI-A-RIST, *n.* One who keeps an apiary. *Kirby.*

A'PI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *apiarium*, of *apis*, a bee.]
The place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees.

A'PI-AS-TER, *n.* [from L. *apis*, a bee.]
The trivial name of a bird, a species of Merops, or bee-eater. The apiaster has an iron-colored back, and a belly of bluish-green. *Encyc.*

AP'I-CES, } See APEX and ANTHER.
A'PEX-ES. }

A-PIC'U-LA-TED, *a.* In *botany*, terminated abruptly by a small, distinct point, as a leaf.

A-PIECE', *adv.* [*a* and *piece.*]
To each; noting the share of each; as, here is an orange *apiece.*

A'PIS, *n.* In *mythology*, an ox, worshiped in ancient Egypt, as a divinity.

A'PIS, *n.* [L.] In *zoology*, the bee, a genus of insects of the order Hymenoptera. The mouth has two jaws, and a proboscis infolded in a double sheath; the wings are four, the two foremost covering the hinder ones when at rest. The females and working bees have a sting. *Encyc.*

AP'ISH, *a.* [See APE.] Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner; hence, foolish; foppish; affected; trifling; insignificant; as, an *apish* fellow; *apish* manners.

AP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In an apish manner; with servile imitation; foppishly.

AP'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being apish; mimicry; foppery.

A-PIT'PAT; with quick beating or palpitation; a word formed from the sound, *pit* and *pat*, or from *beat.*

AP-LA-NAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *a* neg. and *πλαναω*, to wander.]
An *aplanatic* telescope is one which entirely corrects the aberration of color of the rays of light. It is thus distinguished from the *achromatic*, which only partially corrects the aberration. *Ed. Encyc.*

A-PLAS'TIC, *a.* Not plastic or easily molded.

AP'LOME, *n.* [Gr. *απλους*, simple.]
A mineral closely allied to garnet. It is considered by Jameson as crystallized common garnet. It is a rare mineral, found in dodecahedrons, with rhombic faces, supposed to be derived from the cube by one

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of the most *simple* laws of decrement, that of a single range of particles, parallel to all the edges of a cube. *Hamy. Cleaveland.*

A-PLUS'TRE, *n.* [L., from Gr. *αφλαστον*, the summit of the poop of a ship.]

In *Roman antiquity*, an ornament made of wooden planks, rising from the stern of a ship, corresponding to the Greek *aphlaston*, (*αφλαστον*;) by the side of which a pole was erected with a flag or ribbons attached, to indicate the course of the wind. *Smith's Dict.*

A-POC'A-LYPSE, (a-poc'a-lyps,) *n.* [Gr., from *αποκαλυπτω*, to disclose; *απο* and *καλυπτω*, to cover.]

Revelation; discovery; disclosure. The name of a book of the New Testament, containing many discoveries or predictions respecting the future state of Christianity, written by St. John, in Patmos, near the close of the first century.

A-POC-A-LYP'TIC, } *a.* Containing or pertaining
A-POC-A-LYP'TIC-AL, } to revelation; disclosing.

2. Pertaining to the apocalypse.

A-POC-A-LYP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By revelation; in the manner of disclosure; in relation to the apocalypse.

AP-O-CARP'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *απο* and *καυπος*, fruit.]

In *botany*, a term denoting that the carpels of a compound pistil are either entirely or partially distinct. *Lindley.*

A-POC'O-PATE, *v. t.* [See APOCOPE.] To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of a word.

A-POC'O-PA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Shortened by the omission of the last letter or syllable.

A-POC'O-PA-TING, *ppr.* Cutting off or omitting the last letter or syllable.

A-POC'O-PE, *n.* [Gr. *αποκοπη*, abscission, of *απο* and *κοπτω*, to cut.]

The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word; as, *di* for *dii*.

A-POC'RI-SI-A-RY, } *n.* [Gr., from *αποκρισις*, an-
A-POC-RI-SI-A'RI-US, } swer; *αποκρινομαι*, to answer.]

Anciently, a term applied to the residents at the imperial city, Constantinople, in the name of a foreign church or bishop, including the pope's legate or nuncio, whose office was to negotiate, as proctors, at the emperor's court, in all ecclesiastical causes in which their principals were concerned. The term was also applied, under the early French kings, to the highest officer in the royal court, nearly corresponding to chancellor. *Encyc. Spelman.*

AP-O-CRUST'IC, *a.* [Gr *αποκρουστικα*, from *απο* and *κρουω*, to drive.]

Astringent; repelling.

AP-O-CRUST'IC, *n.* A medicine which constringes, and repels the humors; a repellent. *Quincy. Coxe.*

A-POC'RY-PHA, *n.* [Gr., from *αποκρυπτω*; *απο* and *κρυπτω*, to conceal.]

Literally, such things as are not published; but in *an appropriate sense*, books whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted, and which are therefore not considered a part of the sacred canon of the Scripture. When the Jews published their sacred books, they called them *canonical* and *divine*; such as they did not publish were called *apocryphal*. The Jewish apocryphal books are received by the Roman Catholic church as *canonical*, but not by Protestants. *Encyc.*

A-POC'RY-PHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit; false; fictitious. *Congreve. Hooker.*

A-POC'RY-PHAL-LY, *adv.* Uncertainly; not indisputably.

A-POC'RY-PHAL-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty as to authenticity; doubtfulness of credit or genuineness.

AP'O-DAL, *a.* [See APODES.] Without feet. In *zoology*, destitute of ventral fins; denoting an order of fishes.

AP'ODES, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *πους*, *ποδος*, foot.]

A term applied to animals that have no feet; especially to certain fabulous birds which were said to have no legs, and also to some birds which have very short legs.

In *zoology*, the Apodes are an order of fishes which have no ventral fins; the first order in Linnæus's system. *Encyc.*

AP-O-DIC'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *αποδειξις*, evidence, of
AP-O-DIC'TIC-AL, } *απο* and *δεικνυμι*, to show.]

Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction; clearly proving. *Brown. Glanville.*

AP-O-DIC'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* So as to be evident beyond contradiction.

AP-O-DIX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] Full demonstration. *Buck.*

A-POD'O-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *grammar*, the principal clause of a conditional sentence, expressing the *result*; as distinguished from the *protasis* or subordinate clause, which expresses a condition. Thus, in the sentence, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him," the former clause is the *protasis*, and the latter the *apodosis*. By some respectable grammarians, this distinction is not confined to conditional sentences, but is extended to others similarly constructed.

AP'O-GEE, *n.* [*apogeon*, *apogeum*; Gr. *απο*, from, and *γη*, the earth.]

In *modern astronomy*, that point in the orbit of the moon, which is at the greatest distance from the earth.

In *ancient astronomy*, that point in the orbit of the sun, or of a planet, which is at the greatest distance from the earth. The ancients regarded the earth as fixed in the center of the system, and therefore assigned to the sun, with the planets, an orbit and an *apogee*; but the moderns, considering the sun as the center, use the terms *perihelion* and *aphelion*, to denote the least and greatest distance of the planets from that orb. The sun's *apogee*, therefore, is, in strictness, the earth's *aphelion*. *Encyc. Johnson.*

A-PŌ'GON, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *πωγων*, beard, because its jaws want the appendages called *beard*.]

The name of a sub genus of fishes, subordinate to the genus Perca, (*perch*,) one species of which inhabits the Mediterranean. *Cuvier.*

AP'O-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *απογραφον*; *απογραφω*.]

An exemplar; a copy or transcript. *Ash.*

A-POL-LI-NA'RI-AN, *a.* [from *Apollo*.]

The *Apollinarian games*, in *Roman antiquity*, were celebrated in honor of Apollo; instituted A. R. 542, after the battle of Cannæ. They were merely scenical, with exhibitions of music, dances, and various mountebank tricks. *Encyc.*

A-POL-LI-NA'RI-ANS; in *church history*, a sect, deriving their name from Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea, in the 4th century, who denied the proper humanity of Christ; maintaining that his body was endowed with a sensitive, and not with a rational soul, and that the divine nature supplied the place of the intellectual principle in man. *Encyc. Hooker.*

A-POL'LO, *n.* A deity among the Greeks and Romans, and worshiped under the name of *Phœbus*, the sun, as the fountain of light and heat. He was the presiding deity of archery, prophecy, medicine, and music, and president and protector of the Muses. *Brande.*

A-POL'LO-BEL-VI-DERE', *n.* A celebrated statue of Apollo, in the Belvidere gallery of the Vatican palace at Rome, esteemed one of the noblest representations of the human frame. *Brande.*

A-POLL'YON, *n.* [Gr. *απολλυων*, destroying.]

The destroyer; a name used, Rev. ix. 11, for the angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew *Abaddon*.

A-POL-O-GET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *απολογεομαι*, to speak
A-POL-O-GET'IC-AL, } in defense of; *απο* and *λογος*, speech.]

Defending by words or arguments; excusing; said or written in defense, or by way of apology; as, an *apologetic* essay. *Boyle.*

A-POL-O-GET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of apology or excuse.

A-POL-O-GET'ICS, *n.* That branch of theology which defends the Holy Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their divine authority.

A-POL'O-GIST, *n.* [See APOLOGY.] One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defense of another.

A-POL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To make an apology; to write or speak in favor of, or to make excuse for; followed by *for*; as, my correspondent *apologized for* not answering my letter.

A-POL'O-GIZ-ER, *n.* One who makes an apology or defends.

AP'O-LOGUE, (ap'o-log,) *n.* [Gr. *απολογος*, a long speech, a fable.]

A moral fable; a story or relation of fictitious events, intended to convey useful truths. An *apologue* differs from a *parable* in this: the parable is drawn from events which pass among mankind, and therefore requires probability in the narrative; the apologue is founded on supposed actions of brutes or inanimate things, and therefore is not limited by strict rules of probability. Esop's fables are good examples of *apologues*. *Encyc.*

A-POL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *απολογια*, of *απο* and *λογος*, discourse.]

An excuse; something said or written in defense or extenuation of what appears to others wrong or unjustifiable, or of what may be liable to disapprobation. It may be an extenuation of what is not perfectly justifiable, or a vindication of what is or may be disapproved, but which the apologist deems to be right. A man makes an *apology* for not fulfilling an engagement, or for publishing a pamphlet. An *apology*, then, is a reason or reasons assigned for what *is* wrong or *may appear* to be wrong, and it may be either an extenuation or a justification of something that *is* or *may* be censured by those who are not acquainted with the reasons.

AP-O-ME-COM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, *μηκος*, distance, and *μετρον*, measure.]

The art of measuring things distant.

AP-O-NEU-RŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *νευρον*, a nerve; W. *nerth*; Arm. *nerz*. See NERVE.]

An expansion of a tendon in the manner of a membrane; a tendinous expansion in which a muscle terminates, inserted into other relatively fixed parts, or covering and confining other muscles, and forming a fascia. *Encyc. Blancard.*

AP-O-PEMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *πεμπω*, to send.]

Denoting a song or hymn among the ancients, sung or addressed to a stranger, on his departure from a place to his own country. It may be used as a noun for the hymn. *Encyc.*

A-POPH'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φασις*, form of speech.]

In *rhetoric*, a waving or omission of what one, speaking ironically, would plainly insinuate; as, "I will not mention another argument, which, however, if I should, you could not refute." *Smith. Johnson.*

AP-O-PHLEG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φλεγμα*, phlegm.]

Having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils.

AP-O-PHLEG-MAT'IC, *n.* A medicine which excites discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils. *Coxe.*

AP-O-PHLEG'MA-TISM, *n.* An apophlegmatic. *Bacon.*

AP-O-PHLEG-MAT'I-ZANT, *n.* An apophlegmatic. *Quincy. Coxe.*

AP'OPH-THEGM, } (ap'o-them,) *n.* [Gr. *απ'*, from,
AP'O-THEGM, } and *φθεγμα*, word. It would be eligible to reduce this harsh word to *apothem*.]

A remarkable saying; a short, sententious, instructive remark, uttered on a particular occasion, or by a distinguished character; as that of Cyrus, "He is unworthy to be a magistrate, who is not better than his subjects;" or that of Cato, "Homines, nihil agendo, discunt male agere," Men, by doing nothing, soon learn to do mischief.

A-POPH'Y-GE, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φυγη*, flight.]

In *architecture*, that part of a column where it springs out of its base; sometimes called the *spring* of the column. *Chambers.*

A concave part or ring of a column, lying above or below the flat member; called by the French, *le congé d'en bas*, or *d'en haut*, and by the Italians, *il cavo di basso*, or *di sopra*. It was originally a ring or ferule to bind the extremities of wooden columns, and keep them from splitting; afterward imitated in stone pillars. *Encyc.*

A-POPH'YL-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φυλλον*, a leaf; so called from the readiness with which its laminæ are separated.]

A zeolitic mineral, occurring in pearly, laminated masses, or crystallized in glassy, square prisms, with pyramidal terminations, which break very readily across, and afford a surface with a pearly luster. It consists of silica, lime, and potash. From its peculiar luster, it is sometimes called *ichthyophthalmite*, or fish-eye stone. *Dana.*

A-POPH'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φυσις*, growth.]

A process of a bone; a prominent part of a bone, forming, originally, a continuous part of the body of the bone, in distinction from *epiphysis*.

AP-O-PLEC'TIC, } *a.* [See APOPLEXY.]
AP-O-PLEC'TIC-AL, } Pertaining to or consisting in apoplexy; as, an *apoplectic* fit; or predisposed to apoplexy; as, an *apoplectic* habit of body.

AP-O-PLEC'TIC, *n.* A person affected with apoplexy. *Knatchbull.*

AP'O-PLEX-ED, (ap'o-plext,) *a.* Affected with apoplexy. *Shak.*

AP'O-PLEX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *αποπληξια*, of *απο*, from, and *πλησσω*, to strike.]

Abolition of sense and voluntary motion, from suspension of the functions of the cerebrum.

Dryden, for the sake of measure, uses *apoplex*, for *apoplexy*.

AP'O-RON, } *n.* [See APORIA.] A problem difficult
AP'O-RIME, } to be resolved. *Encyc.*

A-PŌ'RI-A, *n.* [Gr. *απορια*, from *απορος*, inops consilii, of *a* and *πορος*, way or passage.]

1. In *rhetoric*, a doubting or being at a loss where to begin, or what to say, on account of the variety of matter. *Smith.*

2. In *the medical art*, febrile anxiety; uneasiness; restlessness from obstructed perspiration, or the stoppage of any natural secretion. *Coxe.*

A-PO-SEP'E-DIN, *n.* [Gr. *απ'*, from, and *σηπεδων*, putrefaction.] A peculiar crystallized substance obtained from putrid cheese. *Brande.*

A-POS-I-O-PE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αποσιωπησις*, of *απο* and *σιωπαω*, to be silent.]

Reticency or suppression; as when a speaker, for some cause, as fear, sorrow, or anger, suddenly breaks off his discourse, before it is ended; or speaks of a thing when he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject; or aggravates what he pretends to conceal, by uttering a part and leaving the remainder to be understood. *Smith. Johnson. Encyc.*

A-POS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αποστασις*.]

1. In *ancient medicine*, the termination or crisis of a disease by some secretion; in opposition to *metastasis*, or the termination by transfer to another part. Hence,

2. An abscess; such collection of purulent matter having been considered a critical secretion, and hence called, in Greek, *αποστημα*, and in Latin, *abscessus*. *Blancard.*

3. The throwing off or separation of exfoliated or fractured bone. *Coxe.*

A-POS'TA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *αποστασις*, a defection, of *αφιστημι*, to depart, *απο* and *ἱστημι*.]

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1. An abandonment of what one has professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith or religion.

2. The desertion from a party to which one has

A-POS'TATE, *n.* [Gr. αποστατης.] [adhered.

One who has forsaken the church, sect, or profession to which he before adhered. In its original sense, applied to one who has abandoned his religion; but correctly applied also to one who abandons a political or other party.

In the Roman Catholic church, one who, without a legal dispensation, forsakes a religious order, of which he has made profession. *Encyc.*

A-POS'TATE, *a.* False; traitorous. *Spenser.*

AP-O-STAT'IC-AL, *a.* After the manner of an apostate. *Sandys.*

A-POS'TA-TIZE, *v. i.* To abandon one's profession or church; to forsake principles or faith which one has professed, or the party to which one has been attached. *Worthington.*

A-POS'TA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Abandoning a church, profession, sect, or party.

A-POS'TE-MATE, *v. i.* To form into an abscess; to swell and fill with pus.

A-POS-TE-MA'TION, *n.* The formation of an aposteme; the process of gathering into an abscess; written corruptly *imposthumation.*

AP-OS-TEM'A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to an abscess; partaking of the nature of an aposteme.

Journ. of Science.

AP'OS-TEME, *n.* [Gr. αποστημα, from αφιστημι, to go off, to recede; απο and ἱστημι, to stand.]

An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter; written also corruptly *imposthume.*

A POS-TE-RI-O'RI, [L. *posterior*, after.]

Arguments *a posteriori*, are drawn from effects, consequences, or facts; in opposition to reasoning *a priori.*

A-POS'TIL, *n.* [Fr. *apostille.*] A marginal note or reference; a postscript.

A-POS'TLE, (a-pos'l,) *n.* [L. *apostolus*; Gr. αποστολος, from αποστελλω, to send away, of απο and στελλω, to send; Germ. *stellen*, to set.]

A person deputed to execute some important business; but *appropriately*, a disciple of Christ commissioned to preach the gospel. Twelve persons were selected by Christ for this purpose; and Judas, one of the number, proving an apostate, his place was supplied by Matthias. Acts i.

The title of *apostle* is applied to Christ himself, Heb. iii. In the primitive ages of the church, other ministers were called *apostles*, Rom. xvi.; as were persons sent to carry alms from one church to another, Philip. ii. This title was also given to persons who first planted the Christian faith. Thus Dionysius of Corinth is called the *apostle* of France; and the Jesuit missionaries are called *apostles.*

Among *the Jews*, the title was given to officers who were sent into distant provinces, as visitors or commissioners, to see the laws observed, and to collect money or tribute.

Apostle, in the Greek liturgy, is a book containing the Epistles of St. Paul, printed in the order in which they are to be read in the churches through the year. *Encyc.*

A-POS'TLE-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of an apostle.

A-POS'TO-LATE, *n.* A mission; the dignity or office of an apostle. Ancient writers use it for the office of a bishop; but it is now restricted to the dignity of the pope, whose see is called the *apostolic see.* *Encyc.*

AP-OS-TOL'IC, } *a.* Pertaining or relating to the
AP-OS-TOL'IC-AL, } apostles; as, the *apostolic* age.

2. According to the doctrines of the apostles; delivered or taught by the apostles; as, *apostolic* faith or practice.

Apostolic constitutions; a collection of regulations attributed to the apostles, but generally supposed to be spurious. They appeared in the fourth century, are divided into eight books, and consist of rules and precepts relating to the duty of Christians, and particularly to the ceremonies and discipline of the church.

Apostolic fathers; an appellation given to the Christian writers of the first century.

AP-OS-TOL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the apostles.

AP-OS-TOL'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being apostolical, or accordant with the doctrines of the apostles.

AP-OS-TOL'ICS, *n. pl.* Certain sects, so called from their pretending to imitate the practice of the apostles, abstaining from marriage, from wine, flesh, pecuniary reward, &c., and wandering about clothed in white, with long beards and bare heads. Sagarelli, the founder of one of these sects, was burnt at Parma in 1300. *Encyc.*

A-POS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr. απο, from, and στρυφη, a turning.]

1. In *rhetoric*, a diversion of speech; a digressive address; a changing the course of a speech, and addressing a person who is dead or absent, as if present; or a short address introduced into a discourse, directed to some person different from the party to which the main discourse is directed, as when an advocate, in an argument to the jury, turns and addresses a few remarks to the court. *Encyc. Smith.*

2. In *grammar*, the contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, which omission is marked by a comma; as, *call'd* for *called.* The comma used for this purpose may also be called an apostrophe.

AP-OS-TROPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an *apostrophe*; noting the contraction of a word. *Murray.*

A-POS'TRO-PHIZE, *v. t.* To address by apostrophe.

2. To contract a word by omitting a letter or letters.

3. To mark with a comma, indicating the omission of a letter.

A-POS'TRO-PHIZE, *v. i.* To make an apostrophe, or short, detached address in speaking.

A-POS'TRO-PHIZ-ED, *pp.* Addressed by way of digression; contracted by the omission of a letter or letters; marked by an apostrophe.

A-POS'TRO-PHIZ-ING, *ppr.* Addressing in a digression; contracting or marking by apostrophe.

AP-O-TAC'TITE, *n.* [Gr. αποτακτος, from αποταττω, to renounce; απο and ταττω, to ordain.]

One of a sect of ancient Christians, who, in imitation of the first believers, renounced all their effects and possessions. *Encyc.*

AP-O-TEL-ES-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. αποτελεσματικος, from αποτελεσμα, an effect of the stars.]

Relating to astrology; teaching by the science of the stars. *Gaussen.*

A-POTH'E-CA-RY, *n.* [L. *apotheca*, Gr. αποθηκη, a repository, from αποτιθημι, to deposit or lay aside, or from θηκη, a chest.]

1. One who practices pharmacy; one who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale. In *England*, apothecaries were formerly obliged to prepare medicines according to the formulas prescribed by the college of physicians, and were liable to have their shops visited by the censors of the college, who had power to destroy medicines which were not good. Apothecaries are now the most numerous class of medical practitioners in England, called *general practitioners.*

2. In *the middle ages*, an *apothecary* was the keeper of any shop or warehouse; and an officer appointed to take charge of a magazine *Encyc.*

AP'O-THEGM, (ap'o-them,) *n.* [See Apophthegm.]

A remarkable saying; a short, instructive remark.

AP-O-THEG-MAT'IC, } *a.* In the manner of an
AP-O-THEG-MAT'IC-AL, } apothegm. *Warton.*

AP-O-THEG'MA-TIST, *n.* A collector or maker of apothegms. *Pope.*

AP-O-THEG'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To utter apothegms, or short, instructive sentences.

AP-O-THE'O-SIS, *n.* [Gr. αποθεωσις, of απο and θεος, God.]

Deification; consecration; the act of placing a prince or other distinguished person among the heathen deities. This honor was often bestowed on illustrious men in Rome, and followed by the erection of temples, and the institution of sacrifices to the new deity. *Encyc.*

AP-O-THE'O-SIZE, *v. t.* To consecrate, or exalt to the dignity of a deity; to deify. *Bacon.*

A-POTH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. αποτιθημι, to put away.]

1. The reduction of a dislocated bone. *Coxe.*

2. A place on the south side of the chancel in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves, for books, vestments, &c. *Wheler.*

A-POT'O-ME, *n.* [Gr. αποτεμνω, to cut off.]

1. In *mathematics*, the difference between two quantities commensurable only in power; as between $\sqrt{2}$ and 1, or between the diagonal and side of a square. *Hutton.*

2. In *music*, that portion of a tone major which remains after deducting from it an interval, less by a comma than a semitone major. *Busby.*

The part remaining of a greater tone after a greater semitone has been taken from it. The Greeks, supposing the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts, called the smaller part *apotome*, and the other *limma.* This refers to the proper apotome, said to have been so denominated by Pythagoras, and corresponding to the chromatic or minor semitone, as the limma to the diatonic or major semitone.

Calcott, Ed. Encyc.

The difference between a greater and lesser semi tone. *Encyc.*

This refers to the *apotome major* of Boethius, corresponding to the enharmonic diesis. This term *apotome* was also applied by the ancient musicians to several other peculiar intervals. *Ed. Encyc.*

AP-O-TREP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. απο and τρεπω, to turn.]

The resolution of a suppurating tumor. *Coxe.*

AP-O-TRO-PÆ'A, *n. pl.* [Gr. απο and τρεπω, to turn.]

In *ancient poetry*, verses or hymns composed for averting the wrath of incensed deities. The deities invoked were called *apotropæans.* *Encyc.*

AP'O-ZEM, *n.* [Gr. απο and ζεω, to boil.]

A decoction, in which the medicinal substances of plants are extracted by boiling. *Encyc. Wiseman.*

AP-O-ZEM'IC-AL, *a.* Like a decoction. *Whitaker.*

AP-PAIR', *v. t.* To impair. [*Not in use.*]

AP-PAIR', *v. i.* To degenerate. [*Not in use.*]

AP-PALL', (ap-paul',) *v. t.* [Fr. *palir*; L. *palleo*, to become pale. See Pale.]

1. To depress or discourage with fear; to impress with fear, in such a manner that the mind shrinks, or loses its firmness; as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart.

2. To reduce, allay, or destroy; as, to *appall* thirst. [*Unusual.*] *Thomson.*

AP-PALL', *v. i.* To grow faint; to be dismayed. *Lidgate.*

AP-PALL'ED, (ap-pauld',) *pp.* Depressed or disheartened with fear; reduced.

AP-PALL'ING, *ppr.* Depressing with fear; reducing.

2. *a.* Adapted to depress courage.

AP-PALL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to appall.

AP-PALL'MENT, *n.* Depression occasioned by fear; discouragement.

AP'PAN-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *apanage*, an estate assigned to a younger son for his maintenance; an *appendix*, dependence, appurtenance; It. *appannaggio*, an appendage. If this word is from the *panage*, *panagium* of the middle ages, it is from *panis*, food, provision; It. *panaggio*, provision. This is probably the true origin of the word.]

1. The portion of land assigned by a sovereign prince for the subsistence of his younger sons. *Ed. Encyc.*

2. *Formerly*, in *France*, lands assigned by the king for the maintenance of his younger sons, as their patrimony; but on condition that, on the failure of male offspring, they were to revert to the crown. From the appanage it was customary for the sons to take their titles or surnames. *Spelman. P. Cyc.*

3. Sustenance; means of nourishing.

Wealth — the *appanage* of wit. *Swift.*

AP-PAN'A-GIST, *n.* A prince to whom an appanage was granted. *P. Cyc.*

AP-PA-RA'TUS, *n*; *pl.* Apparatuses. [L., from *apparo*, to prepare, of *ad* and *paro.*]

1. Things provided as means to some end; as the tools of an artisan, the furniture of a house, instruments of war. In more technical language, a complete set of instruments or utensils, for performing any operation or experiment. *Cavallo. Encyc.*

2. In *surgery*, the operation of cutting for the stone, of three kinds, the small, the great, and the high. *Encyc. Coxe.*

Apparatus is also used as the title of several books, in the form of catalogues, bibliothecas, glossaries, dictionaries, &c. *Encyc.*

AP-PAR'EL, *n.* [Fr. *appareil*, from *parer*, to dress or set off; Sp. *aparejar*; L. *paro*, *apparo*, to prepare; Arm. *para*; Port. *aparelho*, Sp. *aparejo*, tackle, whence *parrel* in seamen's language; Ch. Heb. בּרא, *bara*; Ar. برأ *bara.* Class Br. No. 8, 10, 19.]

1. Clothing; vesture; garments; dress.

2. External habiliments or decorations; appearance; as, religion appears in the natural *apparel* of simplicity

Glorious in *apparel*. — Isa. lxiii.

3. The furniture of a ship, as sails, rigging, anchors, &c.

AP-PAR'EL, *v. t.* To dress or clothe.

They who are gorgeously *appareled* are in kings' courts. — Luke vii.

2. To adorn with dress,

She did *apparel* her apparel. *Sidney.*

3. To dress with external ornaments; to cover with something ornamental; to cover, as with garments; as, trees *appareled* with flowers, or a garden with verdure.

4. To furnish with external apparatus; as, ships *appareled* for sea.

AP-PAR'EL-ED, *pp.* Dressed; clothed; covered as with dress; furnished.

AP-PAR'EL-ING, *ppr.* Dressing; clothing; covering as with dress; furnishing.

AP-PAR'ENCE, } *n.* Appearance. [*Not in use.*]
AP-PAR'EN-CY, } *Chaucer. Gower.*

AP-PAR'ENT, *a.* [See Appear.]

1. That may be seen, or easily seen; visible to the eye; within sight or view. *Atterbury.*

2. Obvious; plain; evident; indubitable; as, the wisdom of the Creator is *apparent* in his works.

3. Visible, in opposition to *hid* or *secret*; as, a man's *apparent* conduct is good.

4. Visible; appearing to the eye; seeming, in distinction from *true* or *real*; as, the *apparent* motion or diameter of the sun.

Heirs *apparent* are those whose right to an estate is indefeasible, if they survive the ancestor; in distinction from *presumptive* heirs, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would inherit, but whose right is liable to be defeated by the birth of a nearer heir. *Blackstone.*

AP-PAR'ENT-LY, *adv.* Openly; evidently; as, the goodness of God is *apparently* manifest in his works of providence.

2. Seemingly; in appearance; as, a man may be *apparently* friendly, yet malicious in heart.

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AP-PAR'ENT-NESS, *n.* Plainness to the eye or the mind; visibleness; obviousness.

AP-PA-RI''TION, (ap-pa-rish'un,) *n.* [See APPEAR.]

1. In *a general sense*, appearance; visibility. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

2. The thing appearing; a visible object; a form. *Milton. Shak.*

3. A ghost; a specter; a visible spirit. [*This is now the usual sense of the word.*]

4. Mere appearance; opposed to reality. *Denham.*

5. In *astronomy*, the first appearance of a star or other luminary, after having been obscured; opposed to *occultation.*

AP-PAR'I-TOR, *n.* [L., from *apparo*, to prepare, or *appareo*, to attend.]

Among *the Romans*, any officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders. In *England*, a messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court, or a beadle, in a university, who carries the mace. *Encyc.*

AP-PAY', *v. t.* [Sp. and Port. *apagar.*]

To satisfy. [*Obs.*] [See PAY.] *Sidney.*

AP-PEACH', *v. t.* To accuse; to censure or reproach. [*Obs.*] [See IMPEACH.] *Shak.*

AP-PEACH'MENT, *n.* Accusation; charge exhibited. [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

AP-PEAL', *v. i.* [Fr. *appeler*; It. *appellare*; Sp. *apelar*; Port. *appellar*; L. *appello*; *ad* and *pello*, to drive or send; Gr. βαλλω. We do not see the sense of *call* in *pello*, but to drive or press out, is the radical sense of calling, naming. This word coincides in elements with L. *balo*, Eng. *bawl*, and *peal.* Class Bl.]

1. To refer to a superior judge or court, for the decision of a cause depending, or the revision of a cause decided in a lower court.

I *appeal* to Cesar. — Acts xxi.

2. To refer to another for the decision of a question controverted, or the counteraction of testimony or facts; as, I *appeal* to all mankind for the truth of what is alleged.

AP-PEAL', *v. t.* To call or remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court. This may be done after trial and judgment in the lower court; or by special statute or agreement, a party may appeal, before trial, upon a fictitious issue and judgment. We say, the cause *was appealed* before or after trial.

AP-PEAL', *v. t.* In *criminal law*, to charge with a crime; to accuse; to institute a private criminal prosecution, for some heinous offense; as, to *appeal* a person of felony. This process was anciently given to a private person to recover the weregild, or private pecuniary satisfaction for an injury he had received by the murder of a relation, or by some personal injury. *Blackstone.*

AP-PEAL', *n.* The removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal, as from a common pleas court to a superior or supreme court. Also, the right of appeal.

2. An accusation; a process instituted by a private person against a man for some heinous crime by which he has been injured, as for *murder*, *larceny*, *mayhem.* *Blackstone.*

3. A summons to answer to a charge. *Dryden.*

4. A call upon a person; a reference to another for proof or decision.

In an oath, a person makes an *appeal* to the Deity for the truth of his declaration.

5. Resort; recourse.

Every milder method is to be tried, before a nation makes an *appeal* to arms. *Kent.*

AP-PEAL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be appealed; that may be removed to a higher tribunal for decision; as, the cause is *appealable.*

2. That may be accused or called to answer by appeal; *applied to persons*; as, a criminal is *appealable* for manslaughter.

AP-PEAL'ANT, *n.* One who appeals. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

AP-PEAL'ED, (ap-peeld',) *pp.* Removed to a higher court, as a cause; prosecuted for a crime by a private person, as a criminal.

AP-PEAL'ER, *n.* One who appeals; an appellor.

AP-PEAL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Removing a cause to a higher tribunal; prosecuting as a private person for an offense; referring to another for a decision.

AP-PEAR', *v. i.* [L. *appareo*, of *ad* and *pareo*, to appear, or be manifest; It. *apparire*; Sp. *parecer*, *aparecer*; Fr. *apparoir*, *apparoitre.* Class Br.]

1. To come or be in sight; to be in view; to be visible.

The leprosy *appeareth* in the skin of the flesh. — Lev. xiii.
And God said, Let the dry land *appear.* — Gen. i.

2. To become visible to the eye, as a spirit, or to the apprehension of the mind; *a sense frequent in Scripture.*

The Lord *appeared* to Abram, and said. — Gen. xii.
The angel of the Lord *appeared* to him in a flame of fire out of the midst of the bush. — Ex. iii.

3. To stand in presence of, as parties or advocates before a court, or as persons to be tried. The defendant, being called, did not *appear.*

We must all *appear* before the judgment seat of Christ. — 2 Cor. v.

4. To be obvious; to be known, as a subject of observation or comprehension.

Let thy work *appear* to thy servant. — Ps. xc.
It doth not yet *appear* what we shall be. — 1 John iii.

5. To be clear or made clear by evidence; as, this fact *appears* by ancient records.

But sin, that it might *appear* sin. — Rom. vii.

6. To seem, in opposition to reality.

They disfigure their faces that they may *appear* to men to fast. — Matt. vi.

7. To be discovered or laid open.

That thy shame may *appear.* — Jer. xiii.

AP-PEAR', *n.* Appearance. [*Obs.*]

AP-PEAR'ANCE, *n.* The act of coming into sight; the act of becoming visible to the eye; as, his sudden *appearance* surprised me.

2. The thing seen; a phenomenon; as, an *appearance* in the sky.

3. Semblance; apparent likeness.

There was upon the tabernacle as it were the *appearance* of fire. — Num. ix.

4. External show; semblance assumed, in opposition to reality or substance; as, we are often deceived by *appearances*; he has the *appearance* of virtue.

For man looketh on the outward *appearance.* — 1 Sam. xvi.

5. Personal presence; exhibition of the person; as, he made his first *appearance* at court, or on the stage.

6. Exhibition of the character; introduction of a person to the public in a particular character; as, a person makes his *appearance* in the world as an historian, an artist, or an orator.

7. Probability; likelihood. *Bacon.*

This sense is rather an inference from the third or fourth; as, *probability* is inferred from external *semblance* or *show.*

8. Presence; mien; figure; as presented by the person, dress, or manners; as, the lady made a noble *appearance.*

9. A being present in court; a defendant's filing common or special bail to a process.

10. An apparition. *Addison.*

AP-PEAR'ER, *n.* The person that appears. *Brown.*

AP-PEAR'ING, *ppr.* Coming in sight; becoming evident; making an external show; seeming; having the semblance.

AP-PEAR'ING, *n.* The act of becoming visible; appearance.

AP-PEAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified.

AP-PEAS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being appeasable.

AP-PEASE', *v. t.* [Fr. *apaiser*, of *ad* and *paix*, peace; L. *pax.* See PEACE.]

To make quiet; to calm; to reduce to a state of peace; to still; to pacify; as, to *appease* the tumult of the ocean, or of the passions; to *appease* hunger or thirst. [*This word is of a general application to every thing in a disturbed, ruffled, or agitated state.*]

AP-PEAS'ED, (ap-peezd',) *pp.* Quieted; calmed; stilled; pacified.

AP-PEASE'MENT, *n.* The act of appeasing; the state of being in peace.

AP-PEAS'ER, *n.* One who appeases or pacifies.

AP-PEA'SIVE, *a.* Having the power to appease; mitigating; quieting.

AP-PEL'LAN-CY, *n.* Appeal; capability of appeal.

AP-PEL'LANT, *n.* [See APPEAL.]

1. One who appeals, or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal.

2. One who prosecutes another for a crime.

3. One who challenges or summons another to single combat.

4. In *church history*, one who appeals from the Constitution Unigenitus to a general council. *Encyc.*

Party appellant; in *law*, the party who appeals.

AP-PEL'LATE, *n.* A person appealed, or prosecuted for a crime. [*Not now used.* See APPELLEE.] *Ayliffe.*

AP-PEL'LATE, *a.* Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals; as, "*appellate* jurisdiction." *Const. of the United States.*

Appellate judges. *Burke, Rev. in France.*

Party appellate; in *law*, the party appealed against.

AP-PEL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *appellatio.* See APPEAL.]

Name; the word by which a thing is called and known. Spenser uses it for *appeal.*

AP-PEL'LA-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to a common name; noting the common name of a species.

AP-PEL'LA-TIVE, *n.* A *common* name, in distinction from a *proper* name. A *common* name, or *appellative*, stands for a whole class, genus, or species of beings, or for universal ideas. Thus *man* is the name of the whole human race, and *fowl* of all winged animals. *Tree* is the name of all plants of a particular class; *plant* and *vegetable* are names of things that grow out of the earth. A *proper* name, on the other hand, stands for a single thing; as, *London*, *Philadelphia*, *Washington*, *Boston.*

AP-PEL'LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* According to the manner of nouns appellative; in a manner to express whole classes or species; as, Hercules is sometimes used *appellatively*, that is, as a common name to signify a strong man. *Johnson.*

AP-PEL'LA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing an appeal.

AP-PEL-LEE', *n.* The defendant in an appeal.

2. The person who is appealed, or prosecuted, by a private man for a crime. *Blackstone.*

AP-PEL-LOR', *n.* The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime. *Blackstone.*

This word is rarely or never used for the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, who is called the *appellant.* *Appellee* is opposed both to *appellant* and *appellor.*

AP-PEND', *v. t.* [L. *appendo*, of *ad* and *pendeo*, to hang.]

1. To hang or attach to, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended; as, a seal *appended* to a record.

2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing. *Johnson.*

AP-PEND'AGE, *n.* Something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety. *Taylor.*

In *botany*, any part subordinate to another part, as hairs and glands to a stem or leaf, or nectaries to the corolla. More strictly, any part arising from and around the axis, as leaves around the stem.

AP-PEND'ANCE, } *n.* Something annexed. [*Not*
AP-PEND'ENCE, } *used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

AP-PEND'ANT, *a.* Hanging to; annexed; belonging to something; attached; as, a seal *appendant* to a paper.

2. In *law*, common *appendant*, is a right, belonging to the owners or occupiers of land, to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. An advowson *appendant*, is the right of patronage or presentation, annexed to the possession of a manor. So also a common of fishing may be *appendant* to a freehold. *Blackstone. Cowel.*

AP-PEND'ANT, *n.* That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it.

AP-PEND'ED, *pp.* Annexed; attached.

AP-PEND'I-CATE, *v. t.* To append; to add to. [*Obs.*]

AP-PEND-I-CA'TION, *n.* An appendage or adjunct. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

AP-PEND'I-CLE, *n.* A small appendage.

AP-PEN-DIC'U-LATE, *a.* In *botany*, having an appendage, as a leaf with lobes attached to the petiole, a calyx with expansions, or a corolla with a nectary. *Smith. Lindley.*

Appendiculate leaf; a small appended leaf. *Withering.*

AP-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Annexing; attaching

AP-PEND'IX, *n.*; *pl.* APPENDIXES. [L. The Latin plural is *Appendices.* See APPEND.]

1. Something appended or added.

Normandy became an *appendix* to England. *Hale.*

2. An adjunct, concomitant, or appendage. *Watts.*

3. More generally, a supplement or short treatise added to a book.

AP-PER-CEIVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *apercevoir.*] To comprehend. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

AP-PER-CEP''TION, *n.* [*ad* and *perception.*]

Perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness. *Leibnitz. Reid.*

AP-PER'IL, *n.* Peril; danger. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

AP-PER-TAIN', *v. i.* [Fr. *appartenir*; It. *appartenere*; L. *ad* and *pertineo*, to pertain, of *per* and *teneo*, to hold. *Pertineo* is *to reach to*, *to extend to*, hence to belong. See TENANT.]

To belong to, whether by right, nature, or appointment. [See PERTAIN.]

Give it to him to whom it *appertaineth.* — Lev. vi.

AP-PER-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Belonging.

AP-PER-TAIN'ING, *n.* That which belongs to a thing.

AP-PER-TAIN'MENT, *n.* That which belongs. *Shak.*

AP-PER'TE-NENCE, *n.* See APPURTENANCE.

AP-PER'TI-NENT, *a.* Belonging; now written APPURTENANT. *Shak.*

AP-PER'TI-NENT, *n.* That which belongs to something else. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

[See APPURTENANCE.]

AP'PE-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *appetentia*, *appetens*, from
AP'PE-TEN-CY, } *appeto*, to desire; of *ad* and *peto*,

to ask, supplicate, or seek; Ch. בעה; Eth. ፈተወ *fatoo*, to desire, to entreat; Dan. *bede*; D. *bidden*; Ger. *bitten*; Arm. *pidi*; Eng. *bid*; Sax. *bidan*; Sw. *bedja*; L. *invito*, compound. The primary sense is to strain, to urge, or press, or to advance. See BID. Class Bd.]

1. In *a general sense*, desire; but especially carnal desire; sensual appetite.

2. The disposition of organized bodies to select and imbibe such portions of matter as serve to support and nourish them, or such particles as are designed, through their agency, to carry on the animal or vegetable economy.

These lacteals have mouths, and by animal selection or *appetency* they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their palate. *Darwin.*

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3. An inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in the young to suck, in aquatic fowls to enter into water and to swim.

4. Attraction, or the tendency in bodies to move toward each other and unite. *Copernicus.*

AP'PE-TENT, *a.* Desiring; very desirous. *Buck.*

AP-PE-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being desirable for gratification.

AP'PE-TI-BLE, *a.* [Low L. *appetibilis*, from *appeto*.] Desirable; that may be the object of sensual desire.

AP'PE-TITE, *n.* [L. *appetitus*, from *appeto*. See APPETENCE.]

1. The natural desire of pleasure or good; the desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind. *Appetites* are passions directed to general objects, as the *appetite* for fame, glory, or riches; in distinction from passions directed to some particular objects, which retain their proper name, as the *passion* of love, envy, or gratitude. *Passion* does not exist without an object; natural *appetites* exist first, and are then directed to objects. *Encyc.*

2. A desire of food or drink.

3. Strong desire; eagerness or longing. *Clarendon.*

4. The thing desired.

> Power being the natural *appetite* of princes. *Swift.*

Appetites are *natural* or *artificial*. Hunger and thirst are *natural* appetites; the appetites for olives, tobacco, snuff, &c., are *artificial*.

In old authors, *appetite* is followed by *to*, but regularly it should be followed by *for* before the object; as, an appetite *for* pleasure.

To be given to appetite, is to be voracious or gluttonous. Prov. xxiii. 2.

AP-PE-TI''TION, *n.* [L. *appetitio*.] Desire. [*Rarely used.*]

AP'PE-TI-TIVE, *a.* That desires; that has the quality of desiring gratification; as *appetitive* power or faculty. *Hale.*

AP'PI-AN, *a.* Designating something that belongs to Appius, particularly a way from Rome through Capua to Brundusium, now Brindisi, constructed partly by Appius Claudius, A. R. 441. It is more than 330 miles in length, formed of hard stones squared, and so wide as to admit two carriages abreast. *Livy. Lempriere.*

AP-PLAUD', *v. t.* [L. *applaudo*; *ad* and *plaudo*, to make a noise by clapping the hands; Sp. *aplaudir*; It. *applaudire*; Fr. *applaudir*. This word is formed on the root of *laus*, *laudo*; Eng. *loud*; W. *clod*, praise, from *llod*, what is forcibly uttered; *llodi*, to reach out, from *llawd*, that shoots out. It coincides also with W. *bloez*, a shout, or outcry; *bloeziaw*, to shout; *bloest*, applause, acclamation, Ir. *blaodh*, a shout; *blath*, praise. These may all be of one family. Class Ld. See LOUD.]

1. To praise by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign.

2. To praise by words, actions, or other means; to express approbation of; to commend; *used in a general sense.* *Pope.*

AP-PLAUD'ED, *pp.* Praised by acclamation, or other means; commended.

AP-PLAUD'ER, *n.* One who praises or commends.

AP-PLAUD'ING, *ppr.* Praising by acclamation; commending.

AP-PLAUSE', *n.* [L. *applausus*.]

A shout of approbation; approbation and praise, expressed by clapping the hands, acclamation, or huzzas; approbation expressed. In antiquity, *applause* differed from *acclamation*; *applause* was expressed by the hands, and *acclamation* by the voice. There were three species of applause; the *bombus*, a confused din made by the hands or mouth; the *imbrices*, and *testæ*, made by beating a sort of sounding vessels in the theaters. Persons were appointed for the purpose of applauding, and masters were employed to teach the art. The applauders were divided into choruses, and placed opposite to each other like the choristers in a cathedral. *Encyc.*

AP-PLAU'SIVE, *a.* Applauding; containing applause. *Jonson.*

AP'PLE, (ap'pl,) *n.* [Sax. *appl*, *appil*; D. *appel*; Ger. *apfel*; Dan. *eble*; Sw. *eple*; W. *aval*; Ir. *abhal* or *ubhal*; Arm. *aval*; Russ. *aibloko*, or *yabloko*. This word primarily signifies fruit in general, especially of a round form. In Pers. the same word ابهل, pronounced *ubhul*, signifies the fruit or berries of the savin or juniper. *Castell.* In Welsh it signifies not only the *apple*, but the plum and other fruits. *Lhuyd. Aval melynbir*, a lemon; *aval curaid*, an orange. *Owen.*]

1. The fruit of the apple-tree, [*Pyrus malus*,] from which cider is made.

2. The *apple of the eye*, is the pupil.

Apple of love, or *love-apple*, the tomato, or Solanum lycopersicum. The stalk is herbaceous, with oval, pinnated leaves, and small yellow flowers. The berry is smooth, soft, of a yellow or reddish color, and is used in soups and broths. *Encyc.*

AP'PLE, *v. t.* To form like an apple. *Marshall.*

AP'PLE-GRAFT, *n.* A cion of the apple-tree engrafted.

AP'PLE-HAR'VEST, *n.* The gathering of apples, or the time of gathering.

AP'PLE-JOHN, (ap'pl-jon,) *n.* A kind of apple which keeps long, but becomes withered. *Shak.*

AP'PLE-PIE, *n.* A pie made of apples inclosed in paste, or covered with paste, as in England.

AP'PLE-SAUCE, *n.* A sauce made of stewed apples.

AP'PLE-TART, *n.* A tart made of apples baked on paste.

AP'PLE-TREE, *n.* A tree arranged by Linnæus under the genus Pyrus. The fruit of this tree is indefinitely various. The European crab apple is supposed to be the original kind, from which all others have sprung. New varieties are springing annually from the seeds.

AP'PLE-WOM'AN, *n.* A woman who sells apples and other fruit.

AP'PLE-YARD, *n.* An orchard; an inclosure for apples.

AP-PLI'A-BLE, *a.* [See APPLY.] That may be applied.

AP-PLI'ANCE, *n.* The act of applying, or the thing applied. *Everett. Shak.*

AP-PLI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See APPLY.] The quality of being applicable, or fit to be applied.

AP'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be applied; fit to be applied, as related to a thing; that may have relation to something else; as, this observation is *applicable* to the case under consideration.

AP'PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness to be applied; the quality of being applicable.

AP'PLI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner that it may be applied.

AP'PLI-CAN-CY, *n.* The state of being applicable.

AP'PLI-CANT, *n.* One who applies; one who makes request; a petitioner.

> The *applicant* for a cup of water declares himself to be the Messias. *Plumtre.*
>
> The court require the *applicant* to appear in person. *Z. Swift.*

AP'PLI-CATE, *n.* A right line drawn across a curve, so as to be bisected by the diameter; an ordinate. *Cyc.*

AP'PLI-CATE-OR'DI-NATE, *n.* A right line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve. *Bailey.*

AP-PLI-CA''TION, *n.* [L. *applicatio*. See APPLY.]

1. The act of laying on; as, the *application* of emollients to a diseased limb.

2. The thing applied; as, the pain was abated by the *application*.

3. The act of making request or soliciting; as, he made *application* to a court of chancery.

4. The act of applying as means; the employment of means; as, children may be governed by a suitable *application* of rewards and punishments. This is the first signification directed to moral objects.

5. The act of fixing the mind; intenseness of thought; close study; attention; as, to injure the health by *application* to study.

> Had his *application* been equal to his talents, his progress might have been greater. *J. Jay.*

6. The act of directing or referring something to a particular case, to discover or illustrate the agreement or disagreement; as, I make the remark and leave you to make the *application*.

7. In *theology*, the act by which the merits of Christ are transferred to man, for his justification.

8. In *geometry*, division; or the applying one quantity to another, whose areas, but not figures, shall be the same; or the transferring a given line into a circle or other figure, so that its ends shall be in the perimeter of the figure. *Encyc.*

9. In *sermons*, that part of the discourse, in which the principles before laid down and illustrated, are applied to practical uses.

Application of one science to another, is the use of the principles of one for the purpose of enlarging or perfecting the other; particularly applied to the different branches of the mathematical sciences; as, the *application* of algebra to geometry. *Cyc.*

AP'PLI-CA-TIVE, *a.* That applies. *Bramhall.*

AP'PLI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* That includes the act of applying. *Edwards's Hist. of Redemption.*

AP'PLI-CA-TO-RY, *n.* That which applies. *Taylor.*

AP-PLI'ED, *pp.* Put on; put to; directed; employed.

AP-PLI'ED-LY, *adv.* In a manner which may be applied. [*Not in use.*] *Montagu.*

AP-PLI'ER, *n.* One that applies.

AP-PLI'MENT, *n.* Application. [*Not in use.*] *Marston.*

AP-PLY', *v. t.* [L. *applico*, of *ad* and *plico*, to fold or knit together; Fr. *appliquer*; Sp. *aplicar*; It. *applicare*; W. *plegy*, to bend or fold; Arm. *plega*, to fold or plait; *pleca*, a fold; Gr. πλεκω, to knit, or twist; Sax. *plegan*, *plegian*, *pleggan*, to *play*, to bend to or *apply*, incumbere; Dan. *flig*, a fold; D. *plooi*, a fold; *plooijen*, to plait; Eng. *ply*, *display*, and *employ*. The word *plegy*, *plico*, is formed from the root of *lay*, Sax. *lecgan*. The sense then is to *lay to*; and it is worthy of remark, that we use *lay to* in the precise sense of *ply* and *apply*. It is certain from the Welsh that the first consonant is a prefix.]

1. To lay on; to put one thing to another; as, to *apply* the hand to the breast; to *apply* medicaments to a diseased part of the body.

2. To use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case; as, to *apply* a sum of money to the payment of a debt.

3. To put, refer, or use, as suitable or relative to something; as, to *apply* the testimony to the case.

4. To fix the mind; to engage and employ with attention; as, "*Apply* thy heart to instruction." *Proverbs.*

5. To address or direct; as, "sacred vows *applied* to Pluto." *Pope.*

6. To betake; to give the chief part of time and attention; as, to *apply* one's self to the study of botany. This is essentially the fourth sense.

7. To make application; to have recourse by request; as, to *apply* one's self to a counselor for advice. This is generally used intransitively; as, to *apply* to a counselor.

8. To busy; to keep at work; to ply. [*Obs.* Superseded by *ply*, which see.] *Sidney. Spenser.*

AP-PLY', *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to have some connection, agreement, or analogy; as, this argument *applies* well to the case.

2. To make request to; to solicit; to have recourse to; with a view to gain something; as, to *apply* to the president for an office; I *applied* to a friend for information.

AP-PLY'ING, *ppr.* Laying on; making application.

AP-POG-GI-A-TU'RA, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a note in a smaller character than the regular notes of the piece, interposed between two of the latter, and sharing the time of the following note; used for transition or expression.

AP-POINT', *v. t.* [Fr. *appointer*, to refer, to give an allowance; Sp. *apuntar*, to point or aim, to sharpen, to fasten as with points or nails; It. *appuntare*, to fix, appoint, or sharpen. See POINT.]

1. To fix; to settle; to establish; to make fast.

> When he *appointed* the foundations of the earth.—Prov. viii.

2. To constitute, ordain, or fix by decree, order, or decision.

> Let Pharaoh *appoint* officers over the land.—Gen. xli.
>
> He hath *appointed* a day in which he will judge the world.—Acts xvii.

3. To allot, assign, or designate.

> Aaron and his sons shall *appoint* every one to his service.—Num. iv.
>
> These cities were *appointed* for all the children of Israel.—Josh. xx.

4. To purpose or resolve; to fix the intention.

> For so he had *appointed*.—Acts xx.

5. To ordain, command, or order.

> Thy servants are ready to do whatever my lord the king shall *appoint*.—2 Sam. xv.

6. To settle; to fix, name, or determine by agreement; as, they *appointed* a time and place for the meeting.

7. Milton uses the word in a peculiar sense, "*Appoint* not heavenly disposition." *Sam. Agon.*; i. e., point not to it by way of censure or condemnation; arraign not.

AP-POINT', *v. i.* To ordain; to determine. 2 Sam. xvii. 14.

AP-POINT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be appointed or constituted; as, officers are *appointable* by the executive. *Federalist, Madison.*

AP-POINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Fixed; set; established; decreed; ordained; constituted; allotted.

2. Furnished; equipped with things necessary; as, a ship or an army is well *appointed*.

AP-POINT-EE', *n.* A person appointed. "The commission authorizes them to make appointments, and pay the *appointees*."

Circular of Mass. Representatives, 1768; also *Wheaton's Reports.*

2. A foot soldier in the French army, who, for long service and bravery, receives more pay than other privates. *Encyc. Bailey.*

AP-POINT'ER, *n.* One who appoints.

AP-POINT'ING, *ppr.* Setting; fixing; ordaining; constituting; assigning.

AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* The act of appointing; designation to office; as, he erred by the *appointment* of unsuitable men.

2. Stipulation; assignation; the act of fixing by mutual agreement; as, they made an *appointment* to meet at six o'clock.

3. Decree; established order or constitution; as, it is our duty to submit to the divine *appointments*.

4. Direction; order; command.

> Wheat, salt, wine, and oil, let it be given according to the *appointment* of the priests.—Ez. vi.

5. Equipment, furniture, as for a ship, or an army; whatever is appointed for use and management.

6. The accouterments of military officers, as belts, sashes, gorgets, &c., used in the plural. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

7. An allowance to a person; a salary or pension, as to a public officer; properly used only in the plural.

Appointments differ from wages in being a special

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grant, or gratification, not fixed, whereas wages are fixed and ordinary. *Encyc.*

8. A devise or grant to a charitable use. *Blackstone.*

AP-PŌRT'ER, *n.* [Fr. *apporter*; L. *porto.*]
A bringer in; one that brings into the realm. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

AP-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *portio*, portion. See PORTION and PART.]
To divide and assign in just proportion; to distribute among two or more persons or things a just part or share to each; as, to *apportion* undivided rights; to *apportion* time among various employments.

AP-PŌR'TION-ED, *pp.* Divided; distributed or assigned in suitable parts or shares.

AP-PŌR'TION-ER, *n.* One that apportions.

AP-PŌR'TION-ING, *ppr.* Distributing in just proportions or shares.

AP-PŌR'TION-MENT, *n.* The act of apportioning; a dividing into just proportions or shares; a dividing and assigning to each proprietor his just portion of an undivided right or property.
Hamilton, Rep. Feb. 13, 1793.

AP-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *apposer*, to set to; L. *appono.* See APPOSITE.]
1. To put questions; to examine. [See POSE.] *Bacon.*
2. To apply. *Harvey.*

AP-PŌS'ER, *n.* An examiner; one whose business is to put questions. In the English Court of Exchequer there is an officer called the foreign *apposer*. A bishop's examining chaplain was formerly called his *apposer*; ordinarily pronounced *poser*. *Encyc.*

AP'PO-SITE, *a.* [L. *appositus*, set or put to, from *appono*, of *ad* and *pono*, to put or place.]
Suitable; fit; very applicable; well adapted; followed by *to*; as, *this argument is very apposite to the case.*

AP'PO-SITE-LY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly; properly. *Harvey.*

AP'PO-SITE-NESS, *n.* Fitness; propriety; suitableness. *Hale.*

AP-PO-SI''TION, *n.* The act of adding to; addition; a setting to; accretion.
By the *apposition* of new matter. *Arbuthnot.*
2. In *grammar*, the state of two nouns put in the *same case, without a connecting word between* them; as, I admire Cicero, the orator. In this case, the second noun explains or characterizes the first.

AP-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Apposite; applicable. *Knatchbull.*

AP-PRĀIS'AL, (ap-prāz'al,) *n.* A valuation by authority; an appraisement. *Stat, Conn.* 1824.

AP-PRĀISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *apprecier*; Sp. *apreciar*; It. *apprezzare*, to set a value; from L. *ad* and *pretium*, price. See PRICE and APPRECIATE.]
This word is written and often pronounced after the French and Italian manner. But generally it is pronounced more correctly *apprize*, directly from the D. *prys*; W. *pris*; Eng. *price* or *prize*. [See APPRIZE.]
To set a value on; to estimate the worth of, particularly by persons appointed for the purpose.

AP-PRĀISE'MENT, *n.* The act of setting the value; a valuation. [See APPRIZEMENT.]

AP-PRĀIS'ER, *n.* One who values; *appropriately*, a person appointed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods and estate. [See APPRIZER.]

AP-PRE-CĀ'TION, *n.* Earnest prayer. *Hall.*

AP'PRE-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Praying or wishing good.

AP-PRĒ'CIA-BLE, (ap-prē'sha-ble,) *a.* [See APPRECIATE.] That may be appreciated; capable of being duly estimated; valuable. *Encyc.*
2. That may be estimated or determined; as, an *appreciable* quantity.

AP-PRĒ'CIATE, (ap-prē'shāte,) *v. t.* [Fr. *apprecier*, to set a value; L. *ad* and *pretium*, value, *price*; D. *prys*; W. *pris*; Ger. *preis*. See PRICE.]
1. To value; to set a price or value on; to estimate; as, we seldom sufficiently *appreciate* the advantages we enjoy.
2. To raise the value of.
Lest a sudden peace should *appreciate* the money. *Ramsay.*
[Not used in the latter sense in England, and but little in America.]

AP PRĒ'CIATE, *v. i.* To rise in value; to become of more value; as, the coin of the country *appreciates*; public securities *appreciated* when the debt was funded. [Not used in this sense in England, and but little in America.]

AP-PRĒ'CIA-TED, *pp.* Valued; prized; estimated; advanced in value.

AP-PRĒ'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Setting a value on; estimating; rising in value.

AP-PRĒ-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* A setting a value on; a just valuation or estimate of merit, weight, or any moral consideration.
Washington's Inaug. Speech, Apr. 30, 1789.
2. A rising in value; increase of worth or value. *Marshall, Life of Washington. Hamilton's Report*, Feb. 13, 1793.
[See remark under APPRECIATE.]

AP-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* [L. *apprehendo*, of *ad* and *prehendo*, to take or seize; Sax. *hendan* or *hentan.*]
1. To take or seize; to take hold of. In this literal sense, it is applied chiefly to taking or arresting persons by legal process, or with a view to trial; as, to *apprehend* a thief.
2. To take with the understanding, that is, to conceive in the mind; to understand, without passing a judgment, or making an inference.
I *apprehend* not, why—
So many and so various laws are given. *Milton.*
3. To think; to believe or be of opinion, but without positive certainty; as, all this is true, but, we *apprehend*, it is not to the purpose.
Notwithstanding this declaration, we do not *apprehend* that we are guilty of presumption. *Encyc.*, art. *Metaphysics.*
4. To fear; to entertain suspicion or fear of future evil; as, we *apprehend* calamities from a feeble or wicked administration.

AP-PRE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Taken; seized; arrested; conceived; understood; believed; feared.

AP-PRE-HEND'ER, *n.* One who takes; one who conceives in his mind; one who fears.

AP-PRE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Seizing; taking; conceiving; understanding; believing; fearing.

AP-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be apprehended or conceived.

AP-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* The act of seizing or taking hold of; as, the hand is an organ of *apprehension.*
2. The act of taking or arresting; as, the felon, after his *apprehension*, escaped.
3. The mere contemplation of things without affirming, denying, or passing any judgment; the operation of the mind in contemplating ideas, without comparing them with others, or referring them to external objects; simple intellection.
Watts. Glanville. Encyc.
4. An inadequate or imperfect idea, as when the word is applied to our knowledge of God. *Encyc.*
5. Opinion; conception; sentiments. In this sense, the word often denotes a belief, founded on sufficient evidence to give preponderation to the mind, but insufficient to induce certainty; as, in our *apprehension*, the facts prove the issue.
To be false, and to be thought false, is all one, in respect of men, who act not according to truth, but *apprehension.* *South.*
6. The faculty by which new ideas are conceived; as, a man of dull *apprehension.*
7. Fear; suspicion; the prospect of future evil, accompanied with uneasiness of mind.
Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life. *Addison.*

AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* Quick to understand; as, an *apprehensive* scholar. *Holder. South.*
2. Fearful; in expectation of evil; as, we were *apprehensive* of fatal consequences.
[*This is the usual sense of the word.*]
3. Suspicious; inclined to believe; as, I am *apprehensive* he does not understand me.
4. Sensible; feeling; perceptive. [*Rarely used.*] *Milton.*

AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an apprehensive manner.

AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being apprehensive; readiness to understand; fearfulness.

AP-PREN'TICE, *n.* [Fr. *apprenti*, an apprentice, from *apprendre*, to learn; L. *apprehendo.* See APPREHEND.]
1. One who is bound by covenant to serve a mechanic, or other person, for a certain time, with a view to learn his art, mystery, or occupation, in which his master is bound to instruct him. Apprentices are regularly bound by indentures. *Blackstone.*
2. In *old law books*, a barrister, considered a learner of law, till sixteen years standing, when he might be called to the degree of *serjeant.* *Blackstone.*

AP-PREN'TICE, *v. t.* To bind to, or put under the care of, a master, for the purpose of instruction in the knowledge of a trade or business.

AP-PREN'TICE-FEE, *n.* A sum given to the master of an apprentice as a premium for the instruction of the latter. *Blackstone.*

AP-PREN'TICE-HOOD, *n.* Apprenticeship. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

AP-PREN'TICE-SHIP, *n.* The term for which an apprentice is bound to serve his master. This term, in England, is, by statute, seven years. In Paris, the term is five years, in the greater number of trades; after which, the person, before he is qualified to exercise the trade as a master, must serve five years as a journeyman; during which term he is called the *companion* of his master, and the term is called his *companionship.* *Encyc.*
The statements above refer to a former state of things. *Apprenticeship*, as obligatory, was abolished in France at the revolution; and in England, London and a few other corporate towns excepted, by the act of 54 Geo. III. c. 96, (1814.)
P. Cyc. Brande.
2. The service, state, or condition of an apprentice; a state in which a person is gaining instruction under a master.

AP-PREN'TIS-AGE, *n.* Apprenticeship. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

AP-PRESS'ED, (ap-prest',) } *a.* [*ad* and *pressed.*]
AP-PREST', }
In *botany*, pressed close; lying near the stem, or applying its upper surface to the stem.
Martyn. Ed. Encyc.

AP-PRISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *appris*, participle of *apprendre*, to learn, or inform. See APPREHEND.]
To inform; to give notice, verbal or written; followed by *of*; as, we will *apprise* the general *of* an intended attack; he *apprised* the commander *of* what he had done. *Thomson. Porteus.*

AP-PRIS'ED, (ap-prizd',) *pp.* Informed; having notice or knowledge communicated.

AP-PRIS'ING, *ppr.* Informing; communicating notice to.

AP-PRIZE', *v. t.* [This word is usually written *appraise*, as if deduced from the Italian *apprezzare.* There is no other word from which it can regularly be formed; the French *apprecier* being recognized in *appreciate.* But *apprize*, the word generally used, is regularly formed, with *ad*, from *price, prize*; D. *prys*; Ger. *preis*; W. *pris*; or from the Fr. *priser*, to prize; and this is the more desirable orthography.]
To value; to set a value, in pursuance of authority. It is generally used for the act of *valuing*, by men appointed for the purpose, under direction of law, or by agreement of *parties*; as, to *apprize* the goods and estate of a deceased person. The private act of valuing is ordinarily expressed by *prize.*

AP-PRIZ'ED, *pp.* Valued; having the worth fixed by authorized persons.

AP-PRIZE'MENT, *n.* The act of setting a value under some authority or appointment; a valuation.
Statutes of Conn. Blackstone.
2. The rate at which a thing is valued; the value fixed, or valuation; as, he purchased the article at the *apprizement.*

AP-PRIZ'ER, *n.* A person appointed to rate, or set a value on articles. When *apprizers* act under the authority of law, they must be sworn.

AP-PRIZ'ING, *ppr.* *Rating*; setting a value under authority.

AP-PRIZ'ING, *n.* The act of valuing under authority.

AP-PRŌACH', *v. i.* [Fr. *approcher*, from *proche*, near; It. *approcciare.* The Latin *proximus* contains the root, but the word, in the positive degree, is not found in the Latin. It is from a root in Class Brg. signifying to drive, move, or press toward; probably ברך.]
1. To come or go near, in place; to draw near; to advance nearer.
Wherefore *approached* ye so nigh the city?—2 Sam. xi.
2. To draw near in time.
And so much the more as ye see the day *approaching.*—Heb. x.
3. To draw near, in a figurative sense; to advance near to a point aimed at, in science, literature, government, morals, &c.; to approximate; as, he *approaches* to the character of the ablest statesman.
4. To draw near in duty, as in prayer or worship.
They take delight in *approaching* to God.—Isa. lii.

AP-PRŌACH', *v. t.* To come near to; as, Pope *approaches* Virgil in smoothness of versification. This use of the word is elliptical, *to* being omitted, so that the verb can hardly be said to be transitive. The old use of the word, as, "*Approach* the hand to the handle," is not legitimate.
2. To have access carnally. Lev. xviii.

AP-PRŌACH', *n.* The act of drawing near; a coming or advancing near; as, he was apprised of the enemy's *approach.*
2. Access; as, the *approach* to kings. *Bacon.*
3. The path or avenue which leads from the public road or highway to a house or dwelling. *Downing.*
4. In *fortification*, *approaches* are the works thrown up by the besiegers, to protect them in their advances toward a fortress.

AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be approached; accessible.

AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being approachable.

AP-PRŌACH'ER, *n.* One who approaches or draws near.

AP-PRŌACH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing nearer; advancing toward.

AP-PRŌACH'ING, *n.* In *gardening*, the act of ingrafting a sprig or shoot of one tree into another, without cutting it from the parent stock; called also *inarching* and *grafting by approach.* *Encyc.*

AP-PRŌACH'LESS, *a.* That can not be approached.

AP-PRŌACH'MENT, *n.* The act of coming near. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

AP'PRO-BATE, *a.* [L. *approbatus.*] Approved. *Elyot.*

AP'PRO-BATE, *v. t.* [L. *approbo*, to approve.]
To express approbation of; to manifest a liking, or degree of satisfaction. "The cause of this battle every man did allow and *approbate.*" *Hall, Hen. VII. Richardson's Dictionary.* [This word, though obsolete in England, is occasionally used in America.]
Mr. Hutchinson *approbated* the choice. *J. Eliot.*

AP'PRO-BA-TED, *pp.* Approved; commended.

AP'PRO-BA-TING, *ppr.* Expressing approbation of.

AP-PRO-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *approbatio.* See PROOF and PROVE.]
1. The act of approving; a liking; that state or

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disposition of the mind, in which we assent to the propriety of a thing, with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction; as, the laws of God require our *approbation*.

2. Attestation; support; that is, active approbation, or action, in favor of what is approved. *Shak.*

3. The commendation of a book licensed or permitted to be published by authority, as was formerly the case in England.

AP'PRO-BA-TIVE, *a.* Approving; implying approbation. *Milner.*

AP'PRO-BA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing approbation; expressing approbation. *Ash. Scott.*

AP-PROMPT', *v. t.* for PROMPT. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

AP-PROOF', *n.* Approval.

2. Certain knowledge. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

AP-PROP'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *appropero.*] To hasten. [*Not used.*]

AP-PRO-PIN'QUATE, *v. i.* [L. *appropinquo.*] To draw near. [*Not used.*]

AP-PRO-PIN-QUA'TION, *n.* A drawing nigh. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

AP-PRO-PINQUE', *v. t.* To approach. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

AP-PRŌ'PRI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *appropriate.*] That may be appropriated; that may be set apart, sequestered, or assigned exclusively to a particular use. *Brown.*

AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *approprier*, of L. *ad* and *proprius*, private, peculiar. See PROPER.]

1. To set apart for, or assign to a particular use, in exclusion of all other uses; as, a spot of ground is *appropriated* for a garden.

2. To take to one's self in exclusion of others; to claim or use as by an exclusive right; as, let no man *appropriate* the use of a common benefit.

3. To make peculiar; as, to *appropriate* names to ideas. *Locke.*

4. To sever an ecclesiastical benefice, and annex it to a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living. *Blackstone.*

5. To set apart or vote a sum of money for a particular object; as, Congress has *appropriated* a million of dollars for the increase of the navy. [*This is one of the most common uses of the word in America.*]

AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *a.* Belonging peculiarly; peculiar; set apart for a particular use or person; as, religious worship is an *appropriate* duty to the Creator.

2. Most suitable, fit, or proper; as, to use *appropriate* words in pleading.

AP-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Assigned to a particular use; claimed or used exclusively; annexed to an ecclesiastical corporation.

AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE-NESS, *n.* Peculiar fitness; the quality of being appropriate, or peculiarly suitable.

AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE-LY, *adv.* In an appropriate or proper manner.

AP-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Assigning to a particular person or use; claiming or using exclusively; severing to the perpetual use of an ecclesiastical corporation.

AP-PRŌ-PRI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of sequestering, or assigning to a particular use or person, in exclusion of all others; application to a special use or purpose; as, of a piece of ground, for a park; of a right, to one's self; or of words, to ideas.

2. In *law*, the severing or sequestering of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living. For this purpose must be obtained the king's license, and the consent of the bishop and of the patron. When the appropriation is thus made, the appropriator and his successors become perpetual *parsons* of the church, and must sue and be sued in that name. *Eng. Law. Blackstone.*

3. The setting apart by vote of a sum of money to be expended for a given purpose, and also the money thus set apart; as, an *appropriation* has been made to increase the navy.

AP-PRŌ'PRI-A-TIVE, *a.* That appropriates. *McCulloch.*

AP-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who appropriates.

2. One who is possessed of an appropriated benefice. *Blackstone.*

AP-PRŌ'PRI-E-TA-RY, *n.* A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice. *Spelman.*

AP-PRŌV'A-BLE, *a.* [See APPROVE.] That may be approved; that merits approbation.

AP-PRŌV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being approvable.

AP-PRŌV'AL, *n.* Approbation. [See APPROVE.] *Temple.*

AP-PRŌV'ANCE, *n.* Approbation. [See APPROVE.] *Thomson.*

AP-PRŌVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *approuver*; L. *approbo*, of *ad* and *probo*, to prove or approve. See APPROBATE, PROVE, and PROOF.]

1. To like; to be pleased with; to admit the propriety of; as, we *approve* the measures of administration. This word may include, with the assent of the mind to the propriety, a commendation to others.

2. To prove; to show to be true; to justify.

Wouldst thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve*
First thy obedience. *Milton.*

[*This sense, though common a century or two ago, is now rare.*]

3. To experience; to prove by trial. [*Not used.* See PROVE.] *Shak.*

4. To make or show to be worthy of approbation; to commend; as, to *approve* one's self to God by righteousness.

5. To like and sustain as right; to commend.

Yet their posterity *approve* their sayings. — Ps. xlix.

This word, when it signifies *to be pleased*, is often followed by *of*, in which use it is intransitive; as, I *approve of* the measure. But the tendency of modern usage is to omit *of*: "I approve the measure."

6. To improve. *Blackstone.*

7. In *military affairs*, to sanction officially; as, to *approve* the decision of a court-martial.

AP-PRŌV'ED, *pp.* Liked; commended; shown or proved to be worthy of approbation; having the approbation and support of.

Study to show thyself *approved* to God. — 2 Tim. ii.

Approved is used by Shakspeare for *proved*; as, "an *approved* wanton."

Jesus, a man *approved* of God. — Acts ii.

This word here seems to include the idea of Christ's real office, as the Messiah, and of God's love and approbation of him in that character. *Brown's Dict.*

AP-PRŌVE'MENT, *n.* Approbation; liking. *Hayward.*

2. In *law*, when a person indicted for felony or treason, and arraigned, confesses the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals or accuses his accomplices of the same crime, to obtain his pardon, this confession and accusation are called *approvement*, and the person an *approver*. *Blackstone.*

3. Improvement of common lands, by inclosing and converting them to the uses of husbandry. *Blackstone.*

AP-PRŌV'ER, *n.* One who approves. Formerly, one who proves or makes trial.

2. In *law*, one who confesses a crime and accuses another. [See APPROVEMENT.] Formerly, those who had the letting of the king's demesne, in small manors, were called *approvers* of the king. In Stat. 1 Edw. III. c. 8, sheriffs are called the king's *approvers*.

In *old law writers*, a bailiff or steward of a manor is called an *approver*. *Encyc.*

AP-PRŌV'ING, *ppr.* Liking; commending; giving or expressing approbation.

AP-PRŌV'ING, *a.* Yielding approbation; as, an *approving* conscience.

AP-PRŌV'ING-LY, *adv.* By approbation.

AP-PROX'I-MANT, *a.* Approaching. [*Not used.*] *Dering.*

AP-PROX'I-MATE, *a.* [L. *ad* and *proximus*, next. See APPROACH.] Nearest to; next; near to. [*This word is superseded by* PROXIMATE.]

Approximate quantities; in *mathematics*, those which are nearly, but not absolutely, equal. *Brande.*

AP-PROX'I-MATE, *v. t.* To carry or advance near; to cause to approach. *Aikin. Shenstone.*

To *approximate* the inequality of riches to the level of nature. *Burke.*

AP-PROX'I-MATE, *v. i.* To come near; to approach. *Burke.*

AP-PROX'I-MĀ-TED, *pp.* Carried or advanced near.

AP-PROX'I-MĀ-TING, *ppr.* Advancing near; causing to approach.

AP-PROX-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* Approach; a drawing, moving, or advancing near. *Hale.*

2. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a continual approach or coming nearer and nearer to a root or other quantity, without being able perhaps ever to arrive at it. *Encyc. Johnson.*

3. In *medicine*, communication of disease by contact. *Coxe.*

4. A mode of cure by transplanting a disease into an animal or vegetable by immediate contact. *Coxe.*

AP-PROX'I-MA-TIVE, *a.* Approaching; that approaches. *Ed. Encyc.*

AP-PULSE', (ap-puls',) *n.* [L. *appulsus*, of *ad* and *pello*, to drive.]

1. The act of striking against; as, in all consonants there is an *appulse* of the organs. *Holder.*

2. Arrival; landing. *Bryant.*

3. In *astronomy*, the approach of any planet to a conjunction with the sun or a star.

AP-PUL'SION, *n.* The act of striking against by a moving body.

AP-PULS'IVE, *a.* Striking against; driving toward; as, the *appulsive* influence of the planets. *Med. Rep.*

AP-PULS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By appulsion.

AP-PUR'TEN-ANCE, *n.* So written for APPERTENENCE. [Fr. *appartenance*. See APPERTAIN.]

That which belongs to something else; an adjunct; an appendage; as, small buildings are the *appurtenances* of a mansion. Appropriately, such buildings, rights, and improvements, as belong to land, are called the *appurtenances*.

AP-PUR'TEN-ANT, *a.* Belonging to; pertaining to of right; as, a right of way *appurtenant* to land or buildings. *Blackstone.*

In *law*, common *appurtenant* is that which is annexed to land, and can be claimed only by prescription or immemorial usage, on a legal presumption of a special grant. *Blackstone.*

A'PRI-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *apricor.*] To bask in the sun. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

A-PRIC'I-TY, *n.* Sunshine. [*Little used.*]

A'PRI-COT, *n.* Old orthography, *apricock*. [W. *bricyllen*; Arm. *brigesen*; Fr. *abricot*, whence the present orthography. Junius and Skinner allege that the Italians formerly wrote the word *bericoco*, *berricoccoli*. At present they write it *albicocca*, and the Spaniards *alburicoque*, which indicate the word to be formed of *albus* and *coccus*, white berry; Sp. *albar*, white. But *apricot* seems to be formed from the old orthography.]

The fruit of the *Armeniaca vulgaris*, (a species arranged by Linnæus in the genus Prunus;) allied to the plum, and of an oval figure and delicious taste.

A'PRIL, *n.* [L. *aprilis*; Fr. *avril*; Sp. *abril*; Ir. *abrail*; Corn. *ebril*; W. *ebrill*.]

The fourth month of the year.

A'PRIL-FOOL, *n.* One who is sportively imposed upon by others on the first of April.

A PRI-Ō'RI, [L.] Reasoning *a priori* is that which deduces consequences from definitions formed, or principles assumed, or which infers effects from causes previously known. This is the reverse of *a posteriori*. *Hedge.*

A'PRON, (ā'purn,) *n.* [Ir. *aprun*; *a*, or *ag*, and Celtic *bron*, the breast.]

1. A cloth or piece of leather worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes clean, or defend them from injury.

2. The fat skin covering the belly of a goose. *Johnson.*

3. In *gunnery*, a flat piece of lead that covers the vent of a cannon.

4. In *ships*, a piece of carved timber, just above the foremost end of the keel. *Mar. Dict.*

5. A platform, or flooring of plank, at the entrance of a dock, against which the dock-gates are shut. *Encyc.*

6. A piece of leather or other thing to be spread before a person riding in a gig, chaise, or sulky, to defend him from rain, snow, or dust.

A'PRON-ED, *a.* Wearing an apron. *Pope.*

A'PRON-MAN, *n.* A man who wears an apron; a laboring man; a mechanic.

AP'RO-POS, (ap'ro-po,) *adv.* [Fr. *à* and *propos*, purpose.]

1. Opportunely; seasonably. *Warburton.*

2. By the way; to the purpose; a word used to introduce an incidental observation, suited to the occasion, though not strictly belonging to the narration.

AP'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* AP'SI-DES. [Gr. ἁψις, connection, from ἁπτω, to connect.]

1. In *ancient astronomy*, the *apsides* were the two points, in the orbit of the sun or of a planet, at the greatest and least distance from the earth; the most distant called the *higher* or *greater*; the least distant, the *lower* or *lesser apsis*; and corresponding to the apogee and perigee. In *modern astronomy*, the *apsides* are those points, in the orbit of a primary planet, at the greatest and least distance from the sun; corresponding to the aphelion and the perihelion; also, those points, in the orbit of a secondary planet, at the greatest and least distance from its primary; corresponding, in relation to the moon, to the apogee and perigee, and in relation to the satellites of Jupiter, to the apojove and perijove. The line connecting these is called the *line of the apsides*. *Encyc. Meth. Ed. Encyc.*

2. *Apsis*, or *absis*, is the arched roof of a house, room, or oven; also the ring or compass of a wheel.

3. In *ecclesiastical writers*, an inner part of a church, being a domed semicircular or polygonal termination of the choir or aisles, where the altar was placed, and where the clergy sat. Also, the bishop's seat or throne, in ancient churches; called also *exedra* and *tribune*. This same name was given to a reliquary or case in which the relics of saints were kept. *Encyc.*

APT, *a.* [L. *aptus*, from *apto*, to fit; Gr. ἁπτω, to tie; Sax. *hæp.*]

1. Fit; suitable; as, he used very *apt* metaphors.

2. Having a tendency; liable; *used of things*; as, wheat on moist land is *apt* to blast or be winter-killed.

3. Inclined; disposed customarily; *used of persons*; as, men are too *apt* to slander others.

4. Ready: quick; *used of the mental powers*; as, a pupil *apt* to learn; an *apt* wit.

5. Qualified; fit.

All the men of might, strong and *apt* for war. — 2 Kings xxiv.

APT, *v. t.* To fit; to suit or adapt. [*Obs.*]

APT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be adapted. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

AP'TATE, *v. t.* To make fit. [*Not used.*] *Bailey.*

AP'TER-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *α* priv. and πτερον, a wing.] A term applied to insects without wings. The Aptera, constituting the seventh order of insects in Linnæus's system, comprehend many genera. But

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later zoologists have made a very different distribution of these animals.

AP'TER-AL, *a.* [*Supra.*] Destitute of wings.

In *architecture*, without lateral columns; applied to buildings which have no series of columns along their sides, but are either prostyle or amphiprostyle, and opposed to *peripteral*. *P. Cyc.*

AP'TER-OUS, *a.* In *zoology*, destitute of wings; applied to insects of the order Aptera.

2. In *botany*, destitute of membranous expansions, as a stem or petiole; opposed to *alate*. *Brande.*

AP'TER-YX, *n.* [Gr. *a* neg. and πτερυξ, a wing.]

A bird of New Zealand, with only short rudiments of wings, armed with a claw, and without a tail. *Partington.*

APT'I-TUDE, *n.* [of *aptus*, apt.]

1. A natural or acquired disposition for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect; as, *oil has* an *aptitude* to burn; men acquire an *aptitude* to particular vices.

2. Fitness; suitableness.

3. Aptness; readiness in learning; docility.

APT-I-TŪ'DIN-AL, *a.* Containing aptitude.

APT-I-TŪ'DIN-AL-LY, *adv.* In an aptitudinal manner.

APT'LY, *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner; with just correspondence of parts; fitly; properly; justly; pertinently; readily.

APT'NESS, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; as, the *aptness* of things to their end.

2. Disposition of the mind; propensity; as, the *aptness* of men to follow example.

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness in learning; docility; as, an *aptness* to learn is more observable in some children than in others.

4. Tendency, in things; as, the *aptness* of iron to

AP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a priv. and* πτωσις, case.] [rust.

In *grammar*, a noun which has no variation of termination, or distinction of cases; an indeclinable noun.

AP'Y-REX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and πυρεσσω, to be feverish, from πυρ, fire.]

The absence or intermission of fever.

A-PY'ROUS, *a.* [Gr. απυρος, *a* priv. and πυρ, fire.]

Incombustible, or that sustains a strong heat without alteration of form or properties.

Apyrous bodies differ from those simply refractory. *Refractory* bodies can not be fused by heat, but may be altered. *Encyc.*

Ā'QUA, *n.* [L. *aqua*; Sp. *agua*; Port. *agoa*; It. *acqua*, water; Arm. *eagui*, to water, or steep; Goth. *ahwa*, water; which in Saxon is reduced to *ea*; G. and D. *ei*, in *eiland*; Fr. *eau*; W. *gwy* or *aw*; Ir. *oig* or *oiche*; Amh. *oge*.]

A Latin word, signifying water; much used in pharmacy, and the old chemistry, in various significations, determined by the word or words annexed.

Aqua fortis, in the old chemistry, is now called *nitric acid.*

Aqua marina, or *aqua marinæ*; a name which jewelers give to the *beryl*, on account of its color.

Aqua regia, in the old chemistry, is now called *nitro-muriatic acid.*

Aqua vitæ; brandy, or spirit of wine.

A-QUĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One of a sect of Christians, in the primitive church, who consecrated water in the eucharist instead of wine; either under a pretense of abstinence, or because they thought it was unlawful to drink wine. *Encyc.*

A-QUĀ'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] An artificial pond in gardens for rearing aquatic plants. *Brande.*

A-QUĀ'RI-US, *n.* [L.] The Water-bearer; a sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January; so called from the rains which prevail, at that season, in Italy and the East. Also, a constellation of the zodiac, containing, according to Flamstead, 108 stars, and, according to the P. Cyc., 152. The sign and the constellation originally coincided; but from its recession, in consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the sign now begins in the constellation of Capricorn.

A-QUAT'IC, *a.* [L. *aquaticus*. See AQUA.]

Pertaining to water: applied to animals which live in water, as fishes; or to such as frequent it; as, *aquatic* fowls. Applied to plants, it denotes such as grow in water. *Aquatical* is rarely used.

A-QUAT'IC, *n.* A plant which grows in water, as the flag.

AQ'UA-TILE, *a.* That inhabits the water. [*Rarely used.*] *Brown.*

Ā-QUA-TINT'A, *a.* [L. *aqua*, water, and It. *tinta*, dye. See TINCTURE.]

A method of engraving by aqua fortis, by which an effect is produced, resembling a drawing in water colors or Indian ink. This peculiar effect is produced by covering the plate, after the outlines of the design have been etched, with a granulated ground, which permits the acid to act only in the interstices of its grain, now formed by pouring over the plate, in an inclined position, a solution of resin in alcohol. Originally, the ground was formed by sifting over the plate a fine powder of resin, or of resin and asphaltum, and then heating the plate; but this method is now obsolete. *P. Cyc.*

AQ'UE-DUCT, (ak'we-dukt,) *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *ductus*, a pipe or canal, from *duco*, to lead. See DUKE.]

A conductor or conduit of water, by means of pipes, or a canal or tunnel, or other channel, supported by some structure. More particularly applied to the ancient structures, raised on one or more series of arches, and sustaining one or more channels, conducted on a slightly descending plane. These have been superseded, in a great measure, in modern times, by pipes following the inequalities of the ground, and conveying the water on the principle of hydrostatic pressure. This term is also applied to a structure, similar to the ancient aqueducts, for conveying a canal over a river or hollow; more properly called an *aqueduct-bridge.*

Ā'QUE-OUS, *a.* Watery; partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with it.

2. Made by means of water; as, an *aqueous* solution.

Aqueous humor; in *anatomy*, one of the humors of the eye; a transparent, limpid fluid, occupying the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea, divided into two chambers by the iris. *Wistar.*

Ā'QUE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being watery; waterishness; wateriness.

Ā'QUI-FORM, *a.* In the form of water.

AQ'UI-LA, *n.* [L., whence *aquilinus*; from the Oriental עקר to be crooked. This bird is probably named from its curving beak.]

In *ornithology*, the eagle. Also, a northern constellation, containing, according to the Britannic catalogue, 71 stars. *Encyc.*

AQ'UI-LINE, (-lin *or* līne,) *a.* [L. *aquilinus*. See AQUILA.]

1. Belonging to the eagle.

2. Curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle; applied particularly to the nose.

AQ'UI-LON, *n.* [L. *aquilo*.]

The north wind. *Shak.*

AQ-UI-TĀ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul, which, according to Cesar, lay between the Garonne, the Pyrenees, and the ocean. In modern days, it has been called Gascony. The inhabitants, in Cesar's time, spoke a different dialect from that of the proper Celts, between the Garonne and Seine. This dialect bore an affinity to the *Basque*, in Biscay, to which they were contiguous; and some remains of it still exist in the Gascon. Aquitania is the *country of the Aqui*; from the name of the people, with *tan*, a Celtic word, signifying *region* or *country*. The Romans, either from their general usage, or from not understanding the Celtic *tan*, annexed another termination signifying country, *ia*, the Ir. *ai* or *aoi*, Heb. אי *ai*, a settlement or habitation; Gr. *ια*, land, country; Hindu, *eya*, the same. *Cesar, Com.* lib. i. I. *D'Anville.*

A. R. stand for *anno regni*, the year of the reign; as, A. R. G. R. 20, in the 20th year of the reign of King George.

AR'AB, *n.* [Literally, a wanderer or dweller in a desert.] A native of Arabia.

AR'A-BESK, *n.* The corrupt modern Arabic, as distinguished from the pure old Arabic of the Koran. [*Not in use.*] *Guthrie.*

AR'A-BESQUE, (ar'a-besk) *n.* An ornament executed in the Arabesque style.

AR'A-BESQUE, *a.* [See ARABIAN.] In the manner of the Arabians; applied to paintings or ornaments consisting of imaginary foliage, stalks, plants, &c., in which there are no figures of men or animals. [*Encyc.*

A-RĀ'BI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Arabia. *Encyc.*

A-RĀ'BI-AN, *n.* A native of Arabia; an Arab.

AR'A-BIC, *a.* Belonging to Arabia, or the language of its inhabitants.

AR'A-BIC, *n.* The language of the Arabians.

A-RAB'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the Arabian manner.

AR'A-BISM, *n.* An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language. *Encyc. Stuart.*

AR'A-BIST, *n.* One well versed in the Arabic language or literature. *Encyc.*

AR'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *aro*; Gr. αροω, to plow; Ir. *arain.*]

Fit for plowing or tillage; hence often applied to land which has been plowed or tilled.

AR'A-BY, *n.* Arabia. *Milton.*

A-RACH'NI-DAN, *n.* } [Gr. αραχνη, a spider, and
A-RACH'NI-DA, *n. pl.* } ειδος, form.]

Terms applied to a class of articulate animals, with legs, but without wings, including the spiders, mites, and scorpions; arranged by Linnæus in the class Insecta, order Aptera, but differing from true insects by the absence of antennæ, and by not undergoing metamorphosis.

A-RACH'NOID, *a.* [Gr. αραχνη, a spider, and ειδος, form; Heb. ארך, to weave, that is, to stretch, to draw out; Eng. *reach.*]

In *anatomy*, the *arachnoid* tunic or membrane (*tunica arachnoida*) is a very thin and delicate semi-transparent membrane, which is spread over the brain and the spinal cord between the dura mater and pia mater. The term was formerly applied, also, to the hyloid membrane, or membrane of the vitreous humor of the eye, and to the capsule or proper coat of the crystalline.

The term *aranæous* tunic or membrane (*tunica aranea*) was formerly used as synonymous with *arachnoid.* *Cyc. Wistar. Parr.*

A-RACH'NOID, *n.* A species of madrepore, found fossil. *Cyc.*

A-RACH-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in arachnology.

A-RACH-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αραχνη and λογος.]

The science or history of spiders and other Arachnida.

AR-A-CHŌ'SIAN, *a.* Designating a chain of mountains which divide Persia from India.

As. Researches.

AR-ĀIGN'ĒE, (ar-rān'yā,) } *n.* [Fr., a spider.]
AR-RĀIGN', (ar-rāin',) } In *fortification*, the branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Bailey.*

A-RĀISE', *v. t.* To raise. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

AR-A-MĀ'IC, *a.* A term applied to the language of the Syrians and Chaldeans, their literature, &c.

AR-A-MĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Syrians and Chaldeans, who were descended from Aram, son of Shem, or to their language.

AR-A-MĒ'AN-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the Aramean language.

A-RA-NĒ'I-DAN, *n.* } Terms applied to a tribe of
A-RA-NĒ'I-DÆ, *n. pl.* } Arachnida, including the proper spiders. *Brande.*

A-RĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *aranea*, a spider, or cobweb.]

1. Resembling a cobweb.

2. Thin and delicate, like a cobweb; as, the *aranæous* membrane of the eye. [See ARACHNOID.] *Derham.*

A-RĀ'TION, *n.* A plowing. *Cowley.*

A-RĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] A plowman.

AR'A-TO-RY, *a.* That contributes to tillage.

AR-AU-CĀ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a tribe of aboriginals, called Araucanians, inhabiting Arauco and the adjoining districts, in Chili. *Molina.*

ĂR'BAL-IST, *n.* [from L. *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, an engine to throw stones; Gr. βαλλω, to throw.]

A cross-bow. This consists of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood, furnished with a string and a trigger; and is bent with a piece of iron. It serves to throw bullets, darts, arrows, &c. *Encyc.*

ĂR'BAL-IST-ER, *n.* A cross-bowman. *Speed.*

ĂR'BI-TER, *n.* [L.] A person appointed, or chosen by parties in controversy, to decide their differences. This is its sense in the civil law. In modern usage, *arbitrator* is the technical word.

2. In *a general sense, now most common*, a person who has the power of judging and determining, without control; one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited.

3. One that commands the destiny, or holds the empire of a nation or state. *Milford.*

ĂR'BI-TRA-BLE, *a.* Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Spelman.*

2. Determinable. *Hall.*

ĂR-BIT'RA-MENT, *n.* Will; determination; decision. *Milton.*

2. The award of arbitrators. *Cowel.*

In this sense, *award* is more generally used.

ĂR'BI-TRA-RI-LY, *adv.* By will only; despotically; absolutely.

ĂR'BI-TRA-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being arbitrary; despoticalness; tyranny. *Temple.*

ĂR-BI-TRĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Arbitrary; despotic. [*Not used.*] *Norris. More.*

ĂR-BI-TRĀ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Arbitrarily. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

ĂR'BI-TRA-RY, *a.* [L. *arbitrarius.*]

1. Depending on will or discretion; not governed by any fixed rules; as, an *arbitrary* decision; an *arbitrary* punishment.

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness. *Washington.*

2. Despotic; absolute in power; having no external control; as, an *arbitrary* prince, or government.

ĂR'BI-TRĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *arbitror.*]

1. To hear and decide, as arbitrators; as, to choose men to *arbitrate* between us.

2. In *a general sense*, to decide, or determine. *South.*

ĂR'BI-TRĀTE, *v. t.* To decide; to determine; to judge of. *Milton. Shak.*

ĂR-BI-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties. This may be done by one person; but it is usual to choose two or three; or for each party to choose one, and these to name a third, who is called the *umpire.* Their determination is called an *award.*

ĂR'BI-TRĀ-TOR, *n.* A term applied to a person or persons chosen by parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences.

The act of the parties in giving power to the arbitrators is called the *submission*, and this may be *verbal* or *written.* The person chosen as umpire, by two arbitrators, when the parties do not agree, is also called an *arbitrator.*

2. An arbiter, governor, or president. *Milton.*

3. In *a more extensive sense*, an arbiter; one who has the power of deciding or prescribing without control. *Addison. Shak.*

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ĂR-BI-TRA'TRIX, *n.* A female who arbitrates or judges. *Sherwood.*

ĂR'BI-TRESS, *n.* A female arbiter or witness. *Cowper. Milton.*

ĂR'BOR, *n.* [The French express the sense by *berceau*, a cradle, an *arbor*, or bower; Sp. *emparrado*, from *parra*, a vine raised on stakes, and nailed to a wall. Qu. Chaucer's *herber*, *herberwe*, a lodge, coinciding with *harbor*, which see.]

1. A frame of lattice-work, covered with vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a bower.

2. [L.] In *botany*, a tree, as distinguished from a shrub. *Arbores* (trees) formed the fourth division of the seventh family in the *Philosophia Botanica* of Linnæus.

3. In *mechanics*, the principal spindle or axis which communicates motion to the rest of the machinery. *Nicholson.*

This, in America, is called the *shaft*.

ĂR'BOR DI-Ā'NÆ, [L., the tree of Diana, or silver.]

A precipitation of silver in a beautiful arborescent form; made by putting mercury into a solution of nitrate of silver. *Turner.*

ĂR'BOR SA-TUR'NĪ, [L., tree of Saturn, or lead.] A similar arborescent precipitation of lead, best made by suspending a piece of zinc in a solution of acetate of lead. *Turner.*

ĂR'BO-RA-RY, *a.* Belonging to a tree.

ĂR'BOR-ĔD, *a.* Furnished with an arbor. *Pollok.*

ĂR'BO-RĀ-TOR, *n.* One who plants or who prunes trees. *Evelyn.*

ĂR-BŌ'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *arboreus*, from *arbor*.] Belonging to a tree; resembling a tree; constituting a tree; growing on trees; as, moss is *arboreous*.

ĂR-BO-RES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *arboresco*, to grow to a tree.]

The figure of a tree; the resemblance of a tree in minerals, or crystallizations, or groups of crystals in that form.

ĂR-BO-RES'CENT, *a.* Resembling a tree; having the figure of a tree; dendritical. *Encyc.*

2. From herbaceous becoming woody. *Martyn.*

ĂR-BO-RES'CENT STAR'-FISH, *n.* A species of Asterias, called, also, *Caput Medusæ*. [See STAR-FISH.]

ĂR'BO-RET, *n.* [It. *arboreto*, from L. *arbor*, a tree.] A small tree or shrub; a place planted or overgrown with trees. *Milton.*

ĂR-BO-RĒ'TUM, *n.* A place in a park, nursery, &c., in which a collection of trees, consisting of one of each kind, is cultivated. *Brande.*

ĂR-BOR-I-CŪL'TURE, *n.* [L. *arbor* and *cultura*.] The art of cultivating trees and shrubs, chiefly for timber or ornamental purposes.

ĂR-BOR'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a tree.

ĂR'BOR-IST, *n.* One who makes trees his study, or who is versed in the knowledge of trees. *Howell.*

ĂR-BOR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The appearance or figure of a tree or plant in minerals or fossils. [See HERBORIZATION.]

ĂR'BOR-IZE, *v. t.* To form the appearance of a tree or plant in minerals.

ĂR'BOR-VINE, *n.* A species of bind-weed.

ĂR'BUS-CLE, (ăr'bus-sl,) *n.* [L. *arbusculus*, a little tree.] A dwarf tree, in size between a shrub and a tree. *Bradley.*

ĂR-BUS'CU-LAR, *a.* Resembling a shrub; having the figure of small trees. *Da Costa.*

ĂR-BUST'IVE, *a.* [from *arbustum*.] Containing copses of trees or shrubs; covered with shrubs. *Bartram.*

ĂR-BUST'UM, *n.* [L. See ARBOR.] A copse of shrubs or trees; an orchard.

ĂR'BUTE, *n.* [L. *arbutus*.] The strawberry-tree.

ĂR-BŪ'TE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, the strawberry-tree. *Encyc. Evelyn.*

ĂRC, *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow, vault, or *arch*; *arcuo*, to bend; Gr. *ἀρχη*, beginning, origin; *ἀρχω*, to begin, to be the author or chief; Fr. *arc*, *arche*; Sp. *arco*, a bow and *arch*; Port. id.; It. id.; Arm. *goarec*. The Greek word has a different application, but is probably from the same root as *arcus*, from the sense of springing or stretching, shooting up, rising, which gives the sense of a vault, or bow, as well as of chief or head. Heb. ארג, to weave; Syr. ܐܪܓ to desire, or long for; Ar. ارج *aricha*, *ariga*, to emit odor, to diffuse fragrance; and Heb. ערג, to desire, or long for, to ascend; Eth. ዐገገ to ascend, to mount; Ar. id. The radical sense of all these roots is, to stretch, strain, reach; Gr. *ὀρεγω*; L. *fragro*; and the sense of *arch* is from stretching upward, ascending. From *arc* or *arch* comes the sense of bending, deviating, and cunning.]

In *geometry*, any part of the circumference of a circle, or other curve, lying from one point to another; a segment of a circle. *Encyc.*

ĂR-CĀDE', *n.* [Fr., from *arcus*; Sp. *arcada*.]

A long, continued arch, or series of arches, elevated on piers or columns; a walk arched above.

2. A long, arched building or gallery, lined on each side with shops. *P. Cyc.*

ĂR-CĀ'DI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia, a moun-
ĂR-CĀ'DIC, } tainous district in the heart of the Peloponnesus. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

ĂR-CĀ'DI-AN, *n.* A native of Arcadia, in Greece.

ĂR-CĀ'DICS, *n. pl.* The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Arcadia. *Trans.* b. 8.

ĂR-CĀNE', *a.* [L. *arcanus*.] Hidden; secret. [*Not much used.*] *Trans. of Pausanias.*

ĂR-CĀ'NUM, *n.*; *pl.* ARCANA. [L., perhaps from *arceo*, to keep in.]

A secret; generally used in the plural; *arcana*, secret things, mysteries.

In *medicine*, a secret remedy. In *the old chemistry*, the secret virtue of any thing. *Parr.*

ĂRC-BŌU'TANT, (-boo'tăng,) *n.* [Fr. *arc* and *bout*. See ABOUT, ABUTMENT.]

In *building*, a flying buttress, which see. *Gwilt.*

ĂRCH, *n.* [See ARC.] A segment or part of a circle. A concave or hollow structure of stone or brick, supported by its own curve. It may be constructed of wood, and supported by the mechanism of the work. This species of structure is much used in bridges. A *vault* is properly a broad *arch*. *Encyc.*

2. The space between two piers of a bridge, when arched; or any place covered with an arch.

3. Any curvature in the form of an arch.

4. The vault of heaven, or the sky. *Shak.*

Triumphal arches, are magnificent structures erected to adorn a triumph, and perpetuate the memory of the event.

ĂRCH, *v. t.* To cover with an arch; to form with a curve; as, to *arch* a gate.

ĂRCH, *v. i.* To make an arch or arches; as, to *arch* beneath the sand. *Pope.*

ĂRCH, *a.* [It. *arcare*, to bend, to arch, to cheat or deceive, from *arco*; L. *arcus*, a bow; G. *arg*, cunning, *arch*, bad; D. *arg*, crafty, *roguish*; Sw. *arg*; Dan. *arrig*. The Teut. *arg* appears to be allied to *arch*, and to be the Eng. *rogue*. This circumstance, and the Arm. *goarec*, [see ARC,] indicate that the radical letters in *arc*, *arch*, *ἀρχη*, are Rg. The radical sense of *bend* is to strain.]

Cunning; sly; shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; mirthful; as we say in popular language, roguish; as, an *arch* lad.

ĂRCH, *a.* Used also in composition. [Gr. *ἀρχος*, chief; Ir. *arg*, noble, famous.]

Chief; of the first class; principal; as, an *arch* deed. *Shak.*

Shakspeare uses this word as a noun; "my worthy *arch* and patron;" but the use is not authorized.

ĂRCH-A-BOM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* Chief abomination. *Everett.*

ĂR-CHÆ-OL'O-GY, *n.* A discourse on antiquity; learning pertaining to antiquity; the science of antiquities.

ĂR-CHÆ-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to archæology.

ĂR-CHÆ-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an archæological manner.

ĂR-CHÆ-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in antiquity, or ancient learning.

ĂR-CHĀ'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀρχαϊκος*.] Ancient; obsolete.

ĂR-CHAI-OL'O-GY. [See ARCHÆOLOGY.]

ĂRCH'A-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχαιος*, ancient, from *ἀρχη*, beginning.]

An ancient or obsolete word or expression. *Watts.*

ĂRCH-ĂN'GEL, *n.* An angel of the highest order; an angel occupying the eighth rank in the celestial hierarchy. *Encyc.*

2. A name applied to different species of plants, of the genus Lamium. *Withering.*

ĂRCH-ĂN-GEL'IC, *a.* Belonging to archangels.

ĂRCH-A-POS'TATE, *n.* A chief apostate.

ĂRCH-A-POS'TLE, *n.* The chief apostle. *Trapp.*

ĂRCH-ĂRCH'I-TECT, *n.* The supreme architect. *Sylvester.*

ĂRCH-BĒA'CON, *n.* The chief beacon, place of prospect, or signal.

ĂRCH-BISH'OP, *n.* A chief bishop; a church dignitary of the first class; a metropolitan bishop who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese. *Clarendon.*

ĂRCH-BISH'OP-RIC, *n.* [*archbishop* and *ric* or *rick*, territory or jurisdiction.]

The jurisdiction or place of an archbishop; the province over which an archbishop exercises authority. *Clarendon.*

ĂRCH-BOTCH'ER, *n.* The chief botcher, or mender, ironically. *Corbet.*

ĂRCH-BUILD'ER, (-bild-er,) *n.* Chief builder. *Harmar.*

ĂRCH-BUT'LER, *n.* The chief butler; an officer of the German empire, who presented the cup to the emperor on solemn occasions; also called *arch-cupbearer*, or *arch-skinker* (G. *erz-schenke*.) This office belonged to the king of Bohemia. *Encyc.* The German empire was dissolved in 1806; and the states that composed it were united, in 1814–15, under a different form of union, called the *Germanic confederation*. All the peculiar institutions and offices of the German empire are, of course, now extinct.

ĂRCH-CHĀM'BER-LAIN, *n.* [G. *erz-kammerer*.] The chief chamberlain; an officer of the German empire whose office was similar to that of the great chamberlain in England. This office belonged to the elector of Brandenburgh. *Encyc.*

ĂRCH-CHĀN'CEL-LOR, *n.* [G. *erz-kanzler*.] A chief chancellor; an officer in the German empire, who presided over the secretaries of the court. Under the two first races of French kings, when Germany and Italy belonged to them, three archchancellors were appointed, and this gave rise to the three archchancellors of the German empire, who were the archbishops of Mentz, of Treves, and of Cologne. *Encyc.*

ĂRCH-CHANT'ER, *n.* The chief chanter, or president of the chanters of a church. *Henry.*

ĂRCH-CHEM'IC, *a.* Of supreme chemical powers. *Milton.*

ĂRCH-CON-SPIR'A-TOR, *n.* A principal conspirator. *Maundrell.*

ĂRCH-COUNT', *n.* A chief count; a title formerly given to the earl of Flanders, on account of his great riches and power. *Encyc.*

ĂRCH-CRIT'IC, *n.* A chief critic.

ĂRCH-DAP'I-FER, *n.* [*arch*, chief, and L. *dapifer*, a food-bearer, from *daps*, meat, or a feast, and *fero*, to carry.]

An officer in the German empire, whose office was, at the coronation of the emperor, to carry the first dishes of meat to table on horseback, called also *arch-sewer*. (G. *erz-trachsess*.) This office was conferred, by the Golden Bull, on the elector Palatine, but afterward assigned to the elector of Bavaria. *Encyc.*

ĂRCH-DĒA'CON, (-de'kn,) *n.* [See DEACON.]

In *England*, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, who has jurisdiction either over a part or over the whole of the diocese. He is usually appointed by the bishop, and has an authority originally derived from the bishop, but now independent of him. He has a court, the most inferior of ecclesiastical courts, for hearing ecclesiastical causes, and the punishment of offenders by spiritual censures. *Blackstone.*

ĂRCH-DĒA'CON-RY, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon. In *England*, every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, of which there are sixty, and each archdeaconry into rural deaneries, and each deanery into parishes. *Blackstone.*

ĂRCH-DĒA'CON-SHIP, *n.* The office of an archdeacon.

ĂRCH-DI'O-CESE, *n.* The diocese of an archbishop

ĂRCH-DI-VINE', *n.* A principal theologian.

ĂRCH-DRŪ'ID, *n.* [See DRUID.] A chief druid, or pontiff of the ancient druids. *Henry, Hist. of Eng. Rowland's Mona Antiqua.*

ĂRCH-DŪ'CAL, *a.* [See ARCHDUKE.] Pertaining to an archduke.

ĂRCH-DUCH'ESS, *n.* [See DUCHESS.] A title given to the females of the house of Austria.

ĂRCH-DUCH'Y, *n.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess. *Ash.*

ĂRCH-DŪKE', *n* [See DUKE.] A title given to princes of the house of Austria; all the sons being archdukes, and the daughters archduchesses. *Encyc.*

ĂRCH-DŪKE'DŌM, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

ĂRCH-Ē'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the archeus; as, *archeal* ideas; caused by the archeus; as, *archeal* diseases. [*Obs.*] *Cyc.*

ĂRCH'ED, (ărcht,) *pp.* or *a.* Made with an arch or curve; covered with an arch; in the form of an arch.

ĂRCH-ĒN'E-MY, *n.* A principal enemy. *Milton.*

ĂRCH'ER, *n.* [Sp. *archero*; It. *arciére*; Fr. *archer*; from *arcus*, a bow. See ARCH and ARC.]

A bowman; one who uses a bow in battle; one who is skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

ĂRCH'ER-ESS, *n.* A female archer. *Markham.*

ĂRCH'ER-Y, *n.* The use of the bow and arrow; the practice, art, or skill of archers; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow.

ĂRCH'ES-CŌURT, in *England*, so called from the church of St. Mary *le bow*, (*de arcubus*,) whose top is raised of stone pillars built archwise, where it was anciently held, is a court of appeal, in the ecclesiastical polity, the judge of which is called the *dean of the arches*. This court had properly jurisdiction only over the thirteen peculiar parishes in London, belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; but the office of *dean of the arches* being united with that of the archbishop's principal official, the dean now receives and determines appeals from the sentence of all inferior courts within the province; and from him lies an appeal to the king in chancery. This and all the principal spiritual courts are now held at Doctors' Commons. *Blackstone.*

ĂR-CHET', (ăr-shā',) *n.* [Fr.] The bow of a violin, or similar instrument of music. The French term

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à archet (with bow) denotes generally musical instruments played with a bow, as the violin, viol, &c. *Porter.*

ARCH'E-TYP-AL, *a.* Original; constituting a model or pattern.

Among *Platonists*, the *archetypal world* is the world as it existed in the idea of God before the creation. *Encyc.*

ARCH'E-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. *αρχετυπον*; *αρχη*, beginning, and *τυπος*, form.]

1. The original pattern or model of a work; or the model from which a thing is made; as, a tree is the *archetype* or pattern of our idea of that tree. *Watts.*

2. Among *minters*, the standard weight by which others are adjusted.

ARCH-Ē'US, *n.* [Gr. *αρχη*, beginning, or *αρχος*, a chief; W. *erchi.*]

A term used by the old chemists to denote *the internal* efficient cause of all things; the *anima mundi* or plastic power of the old philosophers; the active principle of the *material world*; also, the power that presides over the animal economy, or the *vis medicatrix.* *Johnson. Encyc. Coxe.*

ARCH-FEL'ON, *n.* [See FELON.] A chief felon. *Milton.*

ARCH-FIEND', *n.* [See FIEND.] A chief fiend or foe. *Milton.*

ARCH-FLĀ'MEN, *n.* A chief flamen or priest. *Herbert.*

ARCH-FLAT'TER-ER, *n.* [See FLATTER.] A chief flatterer. *Bacon.*

ARCH-FŌE', *n.* [See FOE.] A grand or chief enemy. *Milton.*

ARCH-FOUND'ER, *n.* A chief founder. *Milton.*

ARCH-GŎV'ERN-ŎR, *n.* The chief governor. *Brewer.*

ARCH-HER'E-SY, *n.* [See HERESY.] The greatest heresy. *Butler.*

ARCH-HER'E-TIC, *n.* A chief heretic. *Shak.*

ARCH-HYP'O-CRITE, *n.* A great or chief hypocrite. *Fuller.*

ARCH'I-Ā-TER, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, chief, and *ιατρος*, physician.] *Chief physician; a term applied, on the continent of Europe, to the first or body physician of princes, and to the first physician of some cities; in Russia, to the first imperial physician.* *P. Cyc.*

ARCH'IC-AL, *a.* Chief; primary. *Hallywell.*

ARCH-I-DI-AC'ON-AL, *a.* [See DEACON.]

Pertaining to an archdeacon; as, an *archidiaconal* visitation.

ARCH-I-E-PIS'CO-PA-CY, *n.* The estate of an archbishop.

ARCH-I-E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* [See EPISCOPAL.]

Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see. *Weever.*

ARCH-I'E-REY, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, chief, and *ιερευς*, priest.] A term applied to the higher order of clergy in Russia; including the metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops. *R. Pinkerton.*

ARCH'IL, *n.* A lichen, which grows on rocks, in the Canary and Cape de Verd Isles, and which yields a rich purple color, not durable, but very beautiful. It is bruised between stones, and moistened with strong *spirit of urine* mixed with quick-lime. It first takes a purplish red color, and then turns to blue. In the first state, it is called *archil*; and in the second, lacmus or litmase, *litmus.* *Encyc.*

ARCH-I-LŌ'CHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Greek poet Archilochus. In *ancient prosody*, a term denoting the four metrical combinations, which he invented. There are three dactylic Archilochian distichs, and one iambic Archilochian *distich.* The *third verse* of the Horatian stanza is also sometimes called *Archilochian.*

ARCH-I-MĀ'GUS, *n.* [See MAGICIAN.] The high priest of the Persian Magi, or worshipers of fire. *Encyc.*

ARCH-I-MAND'RITE, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, chief, and *μανδρα*, a fold, and in the lower empire, a monastery. (Father Simon derives it from *mandrite*, a Syriac word for *monk* *Encyc.*) But *μανδριτης* is a regular Greek derivative from *μανδρα.*]

In *the Greek church*, a chief of a monastery, corresponding to *abbot*, in the Romish church; or a superintendent of several monasteries, corresponding to *superior abbot*, or *father provincial*, in the Romish church. *Brande. P. Cyc.*

In *the Russian Greek church*, a term applied to the higher order of chiefs of monasteries, corresponding to the Romish *abbot*, in distinction from *Hegumin*, (Gr. *ηγουμενος*, Russ. *igumen*,) a chief of a smaller monastery, corresponding to the Romish *prior.* *R. Pinkerton.*

AR-CHIM-E-DĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes, a celebrated Greek philosopher.

Archimedean screw; a machine for raising water, invented by Archimedes, and consisting of a tube rolled in a spiral form round a cylinder.

ARCH'ING, *ppr.* Forming an arch; covering with an

ARCH'ING, *a.* Curving like an arch. [arch.

ARCH-I-PEL'A-GO, *n.* [Authors are not agreed as to the origin of this word. Some suppose it to be compounded of *αρχος*, chief, and *πελαγος*, sea; others, of *Αιγαιος*, and *πελαγος*, the Egean Sea. See Gibbon, Mitford, and Ed. Encyc.]

Properly, the sea which *separates* Greece from Asia Minor, otherwise called the *Egean Sea*, and containing the Grecian isles, called *Cyclades* and *Sporades*, but in *a general sense*, a sea interspersed with many isles, or a group of isles.

ARCH'I-TECT, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, chief, and *τεκτων*, a workman. See TECHNICAL.]

1. A person skilled in the art of building; one who understands architecture, or makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintend the artificers employed.

2. A contriver; a former or maker. *Ray.*

ARCH-I-TECT'IVE, *a.* Used in building; proper for building. *Derham.*

ARCH-I-TECT-ON'IC, *a.*

1. Pertaining to architecture. *Elmes.*

2. That has power or skill to build. *Smellie*, ch. 13.

ARCH-I-TECT-ON'ICS, *n.* The science of architecture. *Ash.*

ARCH-I-TECT'RESS, *n.* A female architect *Wotton.*

ARCH-I-TECT'ŪR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the art of building; that is according to the rules of architecture. *Mason.*

ARCH'I-TECT-ŪRE, *n.* [L. *architectura.*]

1. The art or science of building; but in a more limited and appropriate sense, the art of constructing houses, bridges, and other buildings, for the purpose of civil life; often called *civil architecture.*

2. Frame or structure; workmanship.

The earth is a piece of divine *architecture.* *Burnet.*

Military architecture is the art of fortification.

Naval architecture is the art of building ships.

ARCH'I-TRAVE, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, chief, and It. *trave*, from L. *trabs*, a beam.]

In *architecture*, the lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column. It probably represents the beam which, in ancient buildings, extended from column to column, to support the roof. *Cyc.*

In chimneys, the architrave is called the *mantelpiece*; and over doors and windows, the *hyperthærion.* *Johnson. Encyc.*

ARCH'I-VAL, *a.* [See ARCHIVES.] Pertaining to archives or records; contained in records. *Tooke.*

AR'CHIVES, *n. pl.* [Gr. *αρχειον*; Low L. *archivum*; Fr. *archives*; It. *archivio.*]

The place in which records are kept; also, the records and papers which are preserved, as evidence of facts.

AR'CHI-VIST, *n.* [Fr. and It.] The keeper of archives or records. *Encyc.*

ARCH'I-VOLT, *n.* [*arch*, chief, and It. *volta.*]

In *architecture*, the inner contour of an arch, or a band adorned with moldings, running over the faces of the arch-stones, and bearing upon the imposts. It has only a single face in the Tuscan order; two faces crowned in the Doric and Ionic, and the same moldings as the architrave, in the Corinthian and Composite. *Encyc.*

ARCH'LIKE, *a.* Built like an arch. *Young.*

ARCH'LŪTE, **ARCH'I-LŪTE**, } *n.* [It. *arcileuto.*]

A large lute, a theorbo, the base-strings of which are doubled with an octave, and the higher strings with a unison. *Busby.*

ARCH'LY, *adv.* Shrewdly; slyly; wittily; jestingly.

ARCH-MA-GI'CIAN, (-ma-jish'an,) *n.* The chief magician. *Spenser.*

ARCH-MAR'SHAL, *n.* [G. *erz-marschall.*] The grand marshal of the German empire; a dignity that belonged to the elector of Saxony.

ARCH-MOCK', *n.* Chief mockery: the fiend's *arch-mock.* *Shak.*

ARCH'NESS, *n.* Cunning; shrewdness; sly humor, waggishness.

ARCH'ON, *n.* [Gr. *αρχων*, a prince.]

The archons in Athens were chief magistrates, chosen, after the death of Codrus, from the most illustrious families, to superintend civil and religious concerns. They were nine in number: the first was properly the *archon*; the second was called *king*; the third, *polemarch*, or general of the forces. The other six were called *thesmothetæ*, or legislators, not because they enacted laws, but declared and explained them. *Encyc.*

ARCH'ON-SHIP, *n.* The office of an archon, or the term of his office. *Mitford.*

ARCH-ON'TICS, *n.* In *church history*, a branch of the *Valentinians*, who held that the world was not created by God, but by angels called *archontes.*

ARCH-PAS'TOR, *n.* The chief pastor; the shepherd and bishop of our souls. *Barrow.*

ARCH-PHI-LOS'O-PHER, *n.* A chief philosopher. *Hooker.*

ARCH-PIL'LAR, *n.* The main pillar. *Harmar.*

ARCH-PŌ'ET, *n.* The principal poet.

ARCH-POL-I-TI'CIAN, *n.* [See POLICY.] An eminent or distinguished politician. *Bacon.*

ARCH-PON'TIFF, *n.* [See PONTIFF.] A supreme pontiff or priest. *Burke.*

ARCH-PREL'ATE, *n.* [See PRELATE.] A chief prelate.

ARCH-PRES'BY-TER, *n.* [See PRESBYTER.] A chief presbyter or priest. *Encyc.*

ARCH-PRES'BY-TER-Y, *n.* The absolute dominion of presbytery, or the chief presbytery. *Milton.*

ARCH-PRIEST', *n.* [See PRIEST.] A chief priest. *Encyc.*

ARCH-PRI'MATE, *n.* The chief primate; an archbishop, over other archbishops. *Milton.*

ARCH-PROPH'ET, (-prof'et,) *n.* A chief prophet. *Warton.*

ARCH-PROT'EST-ANT, *n.* A principal or distinguished Protestant.

ARCH-PUB'LIC-AN, *n.* The distinguished publican. *Hall.*

ARCH-REB'EL, *n.* The chief rebel. *Milton.*

ARCH'STŌNE, *n.* The stone that binds an arch; the key-stone.

ARCH-TRĀIT'OR, *n.* A principal traitor.

ARCH-TREAS'ŪR-ER, *n.* [G. *erz-schatzmeister.*]

The great treasurer of the German empire; a dignity assigned to the elector Palatine by the treaty of Westphalia, but claimed by the elector of Hanover. *Guthrie.*

ARCH-TREAS'ŪR-ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of archtreasurer. *Collins' Peerage.*

ARCH-TY'RANT, *n.* A principal or great tyrant. *Hall.*

ARCH-VIL'LAIN, *n.* [See VILLAIN.] A chief or great villain. *Shak.*

ARCH-VIL'LAIN-Y, *n.* Great villainy.

ARCH'WĀY, *n.* A way or passage under an arch.

ARCH'WĀY-ED, *a.* Having a way by an arch.

ARCH-WIFE', *n.* A woman in the higher ranks of society.

ARCH'WISE, *adv.* [*arch* and *wise.* See WISE.] In the form of an arch.

ARC'O-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for drawing a circular arc without a central point. *Hebert.*

ARC-TĀ'TION, **ARC'TI-TUDE**, } *n.* [L. *arctus*, tight.]

Preternatural straitness; constipation from inflammation or spasm. *Coxe.*

ARC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αρκτος*, a bear, and a northern constellation so called; W. *arth*; Ir. *art*, a bear.]

Northern; pertaining to the northern constellation called the *Bear*; as, the *arctic* pole, circle, region, or sea.

The *arctic* circle is a lesser circle parallel to the equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole. This, and the *antarctic* circle, are called the *polar circles*, and within these lie the frigid zones.

ARC-TO-E-GYP'TIAN, [Gr. *αρκτος* and *Egyptian.*]

1. *n.* A northern Egyptian, apparently of pure Caucasian origin. *Morton.*

2. *a.* Relating to the northern Egyptians.

ARC-TŪ'RUS, *n.* [Gr. *αρκτος*, a bear, and *ουρα*, tail.]

A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Bootes. *Encyc.*

ARC'Ū-ATE, *a.* [L. *arcuatus.* See ARC.]

Bent or curved in the form of a bow. *Martyn. Bacon. Ray.*

ARC'Ū-A-TILE, *a.* Bent. [*Obs.*]

ARC-Ū-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of bending; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvity; crookedness; great convexity of the thorax. *Coxe.*

2. A method of raising trees by layers; that is, by bending branches to the ground, covering the small shoots with earth, three inches deep upon the joints, and making a basin of earth around them to hold the water. When these have taken root, they are removed into a nursery. *Chambers. Encyc.*

AR'CU-BAL-IST, *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, an engine for throwing stones.]

A cross-bow. *Warton.*

AR-CU-BAL'IS-TER, *n.* A cross-bowman; one who used the arcubalist. *Camden.*

ARD, the termination of many English words, is the Ger. *art*, species, kind; Sw. and Dan. *art*, mode, nature, genius, form; Ger. *arten*, to take after, resemble; Sw. *arta*, to form or fashion; Ger. *artig*, of the nature of, also comely; Dan. and Sw. *artig*, beautiful; *D. aarden*, to take after, resemble; *aardig*, genteel, pretty, ingenious. We observe it in *Goddard*, a divine temper; *Giffard*, a disposition to *give*, liberality; *Bernard*, filial affection; *standard*, *drunkard*, *dotard*, &c.

AR-DAS'INES, *n.* A very fine sort of Persian silk; the finest used in the looms of France.

AR'DEB, *n.* A Turkish measure, a little more than eight bushels.

AR'DEN-CY, *n.* [L. *ardens*, from *ardeo*, to burn.]

Warmth of passion or affection; ardor; eagerness; as, the *ardency* of love or zeal.

AR'DENT, *a.* Hot; burning; that causes a sensation of burning; as, *ardent* spirits, that is, distilled spirits; an *ardent* fever.

2. Having the appearance or quality of fire; fierce; as, *ardent* eyes.

3. Warm, applied to the passions and affections; passionate; affectionate; much engaged; zealous; as, *ardent* love or vows; *ardent* zeal.

AR'DENT-LY, *adv.* With warmth; affectionately; passionately.

AR'DENT-NESS, *n.* Ardency.

AR'DERS, *n. pl.* Fallowings or plowings of ground. *Grose.*

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AR'DOR, *n.* [L.] Heat, in a literal sense, as, the *ardor* of the sun's rays.

2. Warmth, or heat, applied to the passions and affections; eagerness; as, he pursues study with *ardor*; they fought with *ardor*.

Milton uses the word for person or spirit, bright and effulgent, but by an unusual license.

AR'DU-OUS, (ärd'yu-ous,) *a.* [L. *arduus*; Ir. *ard*, high; W. *hardh*; Ir. *airdh*, high, hight.]

1. High, lofty, in a literal sense; as, *arduous* paths. *Pope.*

2. Difficult; attended with great labor, like the ascending of acclivities; as, an *arduous* employment, task, or enterprise.

AR'DU-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an arduous manner; with laboriousness.

AR'DU-OUS-NESS, (ärd'yu-us-,) *n.* Hight; difficulty of execution.

ARE, (är;) the plural of the substantive verb; but a different word from *be*, *am*, or *was*. It is from the Sw. *vara*, Dan. *være*, to be, to exist; *v* or *w* being lost. We *are*; ye or you *are*; they *are*; past tense plural, *were*.

ARE, *n.* [L. *area*.]

In *France*, a measure, the new square perch, containing a hundred square meters, a little less than two square perches of 22 feet, in the ancient measure. *Lunier.*

Ä'RE, } *n.* The lowest note, except one, in
Ä-LA-MI'RE, } Guido's scale of music. [See ALAMIRE.] *Shak.*

Ä'RE-Ä, *n.* [L. I suspect this to be contracted from Ch. אריונא, *ariga*, an area or bed; Heb. ערוגה; from a root which signifies to *reach*, stretch, lay, or spread.]

1. Any plain surface, as the floor of a room, of a church or other building, or of the ground.

2. The inclosed space or site on which a building stands; a sunken space around the basement of a building. *Gwilt.*

3. In *geometry*, the superficial contents of any figure; the surface included within any given lines; as, the *area* of a square or a triangle.

4. Among *physicians*, baldness; a bald space produced by alopecy; also, a name of the disease. *Coxe. Parr.*

5. In *mining*, a compass of ore allotted to diggers. [*Coxe.*]

A-RÊAD', } *v. t.* [Sax. *aredan*.]
A-RÊED', }

To counsel; to advise. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ä'RE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an area; as, *areal* interstices the areas or spaces inclosed by the reticulate vessels of leaves.) *Barton.*

A-RÊ'CA, *n.* A kind of palm-tree, one of whose species produces the areca nut, or betel nut, which is so extensively chewed in India, with the leaf of pepper betel and lime. *Partington.*

A-RÊEK', *adv.* In a reeking condition. [See REEK.] *Swift.*

AR-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *arefacio*, to dry, from *areo*.] The act of drying; the state of growing dry. *Bacon.*

AR'E-FŸ, *v. t.* To dry or make dry. *Bacon.*

A-RÊ'NA, *n.* [L. *arena*, sand.]

1. In *Roman antiquity*, the area in the central part of an amphitheater, in which the gladiators fought and other shows were exhibited; so called because it was covered with sand. *Adam's Rom. Ant.*

2. *Figuratively*, any place of public contest or exertion; as, the *arena* of debate, the *arena* of life.

3. Among *physicians*, sand or gravel in the kidneys.

4. The middle of a temple or inclosed place.

AR-E-NA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *arena*, sand.] Sandy; having the properties of sand. *Woodward.*

2. Easily disintegrating into sand; friable; as, *arenaceous* limestone. *Kirwan.*

AR-E-NA'RI-OUS, *a.* [from *arena*, sand.] Sandy.

Arenarious soil: soil in which sand is the prevailing ingredient. *Brande.*

AR-E-NÄ'TION, *n.* Among *physicians*, a sand bath; a sprinkling of hot sand upon a diseased person. *Coxe.*

A-REN'DAL-ITE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, another name of epidote, or pistacite; *epidote* being the name given to it by Haüy, and *pistacite* by Werner. [See EPIDOTE.]

AR-EN-DÄ'TOR, *n.* [Russ. *arenda*, a farm. Qu. Sp. *arrendar*, to rent.]

In *Livonia, and other provinces of Russia*, a farmer of the farms or rents; one who contracts with the crown for the rents of the farms. He who rents an estate belonging to the crown, is called *crown-arendator*. *Arende* is a term used both for the estate let to farm, and the sum for which it is rented. *Tooke's Russ.* ii. 288.

A-REN-I-LIT'IC, *a.* [*arena*, sand, and λιθος, a stone.]

Pertaining to sandstone; consisting of sandstone; as, *arenilitic* mountains. *Kirwan.*

AR-E-NOSE', *a.* Sandy; full of sand. *Johnson.*

A-REN'U-LOUS, *a.* Full of small sand.

A-RÊ'O-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to an areola. *Lawrence.*

A-RÊ'O-LATE, *a.* Divided into small spaces or areolations, as the wings of insects, the leaves of plants, or the receptacle of compound flowers. *Brande.*

Ä-RE-O-LÄ'TION, *n.* Any small space, bounded by some part differing in color or structure, as the spaces bounded by the nervures of the wings of insects, or those by the veins of leaves. *Brande.*

AR'E-OLE, } *n.* [L.] The colored circle round the
A-RÊ'O-LA, } nipple, or round a pustule. *Enc. Coxe.*

In *anatomy*, an interstice in the capillary network of the tissues. *Cyc. Med.*

AR-E-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. αραιος, rare, thin, and μετρεω, to measure.]

An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids. *Fourcroy.*

AR-E-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an areometer.

AR-E-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The measuring or act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

AR-E-OP'A-GITE, *n.* A member of the Areopagus, which see. Acts xvii. 34.

AR-E-OP-A-GIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Areopagus. *Mitford.*

AR-E-OP'A-GUS, *n.* [Gr. Αρης, Mars, and παγος, hill.]

A sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions. It was originally held on a hill in the city of the same name; but afterward removed to the *Royal Portico*, an open square, where the judges sat in the open air, inclosed by a cord. Their sessions were in the night, that they might not be diverted by objects of sight, or influenced by the presence and action of the speakers. By a law of Solon, no person could be a member of this tribunal, until he had been *archon*, or chief magistrate. This court took cognizance of high crimes, impiety, and immorality, and watched over the laws and the public treasury.

Lempriere. Encyc. Pausanias. Acts xvii. 19.

Ä'RE-O-STŸLE, *n.* [Gr. αραιος, wide, and στυλος, a column.] A term denoting an arrangement of columns, with wide intercolumniations, of from four to five diameters, suited only to the Tuscan order. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

Ä-RE-O-SYS'TŸLE, *n.* [Gr. αραιος, wide, συν, with, and στυλος, column.] A term denoting a modern manner of arranging intercolumniations, which consists in placing columns in pairs, thus presenting alternately very wide and very narrow intercolumniations. *Elmes. P. Cyc.*

Ä-RE-OT'IC, *a.* [Gr. αραιος, thin.]

Attenuating; making thin, as liquids; rarefying.

Ä-OE-O'TIC, *n.* A medicine which attenuates the humors, dissolves viscidity, opens the pores, and incresnes perspiration; an attenuant. *Coxe.*

AR-E-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αρετη, virtue, and λογος, discourse.]

That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of attaining to it. *Johnson.*

AR'GAL, *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar, a substance adhering to the sides of wine casks. *Johnson. Coxe.*

AR'GAND-LAMP, *n.* [from the name of the inventor.]

An improved lamp, invented by Argand, in 1780, in which, by means of a hollow wick and a glass chimney, a strong and clear light is produced by placing the flame between two currents of air. *Brande.*

AR-GÊ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Argo or the Ark. *Faber.*

AR'GENT, *n.* [L. *argentum*; Gr. αργυρος, silver, from αργος, white; Ir. *arg*, white; *airgiod*, silver, money; Fr. *argent*, silver, money; Sans. *rajatam*, Qu.]

1. The white color in coats of arms, intended to represent silver, or figuratively, purity, innocence, beauty, or gentleness. *Encyc.*

2. *a.* Silvery; of a pale white, like silver. *Johnson. Encyc.*

3. *a.* Bright like silver.

Ask of yonder *argent* fields above. *Pope.*

AR-GENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to silver; consisting of silver; containing silver; combined with silver. *Argental mercury*, the native amalgam of silver. *Cleaveland.*

AR'GENT-AN, *n.* An alloy of nickel with copper and zinc; German silver.

AR-GENT-Ä'TION, *n.* An overlaying with silver. *Johnson.*

AR'GENT-HORN-ED, *a.* Silver-horned.

AR-GENT-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *argentum*, silver, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing silver; as, *argentiferous* ore. *Kirwan.*

AR-GEN-TI'NA, *n.* In *ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the order Abdominales; so called from their silvery scales. *Encyc.*

AR'GENT-INE, *a.* Like silver; pertaining to silver, or sounding like it. *Johnson.*

In *zoology*, silver-colored; silvery; applied to the scales of fishes.

AR'GENT-INE, *n.*

1. In *mineralogy*, a silicious variety of carbonate of lime, having a silvery-white, pearly luster, and a waving or curved lamellar structure.

2. A name common to the species of the genus Argentina, — which see.

AR'GENT-INE RE-PUB'LIC, *n.* A name given to the states of Buenos Ayres, a South American confederation.

AR'GIL, *n.* The gigantic crane; a species of the genus Ardea. *Cyc*

AR'GIL, *n.* [L. *argilla*, white clay, from Gr. αργος, white.]

In *a general sense*, clay, or potter's earth; but in *a technical sense*, pure clay, or *alumina*. *Fourcroy.*

AR-GIL-LÄ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *argillaceus*.]

Partaking of the nature of clay; clayey; consisting of argil. *Kirwan.*

AR-GIL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *argilla*, clay, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing clay; applied to such earths as abound with argil. *Kirwan.*

AR'GIL-LITE, *n.* Argillaceous schist or slate; clay-slate. Its usual color is bluish or blackish gray, more rarely greenish gray. *Kirwan.*

AR-GIL-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to argillite.

AR-GIL'LO-AR-E-NÄ'CEOUS, *a.* Consisting of clay and sand, as a soil.

AR-GIL'LO-CAL-CÄ'RE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of clay and calcareous earth.

AR-GIL'LO-CAL'CITE, *n.* [of *argilla*, clay, and *clax*, calcareous earth.]

A species of calcareous earth, or limestone, with a large proportion of clay. *Kirwan.*

AR-GIL'LO-MU'RITE, *n.* [of *argilla*, clay, and *muria*, brine or salt water; magnesia being obtained from sea-salt.]

A species of earth consisting of magnesia, mixed with silex, alumine, and lime; a variety of magnesite. *Kirwan. Cleaveland.*

AR-GIL'LOUS, *a.* Consisting of clay; clayey; partaking of clay; belonging to clay. *Brown.*

AR'GIVE, *a.* Designating what belongs to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece, whose inhabitants were called *Argivi*. This name, however, is used by the poets for the Greeks in general. *Paus. Trans.*

AR'GO, *n.* The name of the ship which carried Jason and his fifty-four companions to Colchis, in quest of the golden fleece.

AR-GŌ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the ship Argo. *Faber.*

AR'GOL. See ARGAL.

AR-GOL'IC, *a.* Belonging to Argolis, a territory or district of Peloponnesus, between Arcadia and the Egean Sea; as, the *Argolic* Gulf. *D'Anville.*

AR-GOL'ICS, *n. pl.* The title of a chapter in Pausanias, which treats of Argolis. *Trans.* b. ii. 15.

AR'GO-NAUT, *n.* [of Αργω, Jason's ship, and ναυτης, a sailor.]

One of the persons who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the Argo, in quest of the golden fleece. *Cicero. Pliny. Sir W. Jones.*

AR-GO-NAUT'A, *n.* [See ARGONAUT.]

A genus of shells, of the class Cephalopoda. The shell consists of one spiral involuted valve. The Argo, with a subdentated carina, is the famous nautilus, which, when it sails, extends two of its arms, spreading a membrane, which serves for a sail, and six other arms are thrown out, for rowing or steering. *Encyc. Cuvier.*

AR-GO-NAUT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Argonauts, or to their voyage to Colchis; as, the *Argonautic* story. *Sir W. Jones.*

AR-GO-NAUT'ICS, *n.* A poem on the subject of Jason's voyage, or the expedition of the Argonauts; as, the *Argonautics* of Orpheus, of V. Flaccus, and of Apollonius Rhodius. *Encyc.*

ARGO NAVIS, the ship Argo, is a constellation in the southern hemisphere, whose stars, in the Britannic catalogue, are sixty-four. *Encyc.*

AR'GO-SY, *n.* [Sp. *Argos*, Jason's ship.] A large merchantman; a carac. *Shak.*

AR'GUE, *v. i.* [L. *arguo*, to show, argue, accuse, or convict; Fr. *arguer*; Sp. *arguir*; It. *arguire*. The radical sense of *argue* is to urge, drive, press, or struggle.]

1. To reason; to invent and offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion, or measure; as, A *argues* in favor of a measure; B *argues* against it.

2. To dispute; to reason with; followed by *with*; as, you may *argue with* your friend a week, without convincing him.

AR'GUE, *v. t.* To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning; as, the counsel *argued* the cause before the Supreme Court; the cause was well *argued*.

2. To prove or evince; to manifest by inference or deduction, or to show reasons for; as, the order visible in the universe *argues* a divine cause.

3. To persuade by reasons; as, to *argue* a man into a different opinion.

4. Formerly, to accuse or charge with; a Latin sense, now obsolete; as, to *argue* one of profaneness. *Dryden.*

AR'GU-ED, *pp.* Debated; discussed; evinced; persuaded; accused.

AR'GU-ER, *n.* One who argues; a reasoner; a disputer; a controvertist.

AR'GU-ING, *ppr.* Inventing and offering reasons; disputing; discussing; evincing; persuading; accusing.

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ĂR'GU-ING, *n.* Reasoning; argumentation.

What doth your *arguing* reprove ?—Job vi.

ĂR'GU-MENT, *n.* [L. *argumentum.*]

1 A reason offered for or against a proposition, opinion, or measure; a reason offered in proof, to induce belief, or convince the mind; followed by *for* or *against.*

2. In *logic*, an inference drawn from premises which are indisputable, or at least of probable truth. *Encyc.*

3. The subject of a discourse or writing. *Shak.*

4. An abstract or summary of a book, or the heads of the subjects.

5. A debate or discussion; a series of reasoning; as, an *argument* was had before the court, in which *argument* all the reasons were urged.

6. In *astronomy*, the quantity on which another quantity in a table depends; as, the altitude is the *argument* of the refraction. *Brande.*

ĂR-GU-MENT'A-BLE, *a.* That admits of argument. *Chalmers.*

ĂR-GU-MENT'AL, *a.* Belonging to argument; consisting in argument. *Pope.*

ĂR-GU-MENT-Ā'TION, *n.* Reasoning; the act of reasoning; the act of inventing or forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion. The operation of inferring propositions, not known or admitted as true, from facts or principles known, admitted, or proved to be true. *Encyc. Watts.*

ĂR-GU-MENT'A-TIVE, *a.* Consisting of argument; containing a process of reasoning; as, an *argumentative* discourse.

2. Showing reasons for; as, the adaptation of things to their uses is *argumentative* of infinite wisdom in the Creator.

3. Addicted to argument; as, an *argumentative* writer.

ĂR-GU-MENT'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an argumentative manner. *Taylor.*

AR-GU-MEN'TUM AD HOM'I-NEM, [L.] An argument drawn from the principles or conduct of an antagonist.

ĂR-GU-MENT'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being argumentative.

ĂR'GUS, *n.* A fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a hundred eyes, who was placed by Juno to guard Io. The origin of this story may perhaps be found in the Teutonic word *arg*, crafty, cunning, of which the hundred eyes are symbolical.

ĂR'GUS-SHELL, *n.* A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots, resembling, in some measure, those in a peacock's tail. *Encyc.*

ĂR-GŪTE', *a.* [L. *argutus.*] Sharp; shrill; subtile; witty. [*Litt'e used.*]

ĂR-GŪTE'NESS, *n.* Acuteness; wittiness. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

Ā'RI-Ă, *n.* [It.] Air; tune.

Ā'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Arius, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria, in the fourth century; or to his doctrines.

Ā'RI-AN, *n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius, who held Christ to be a created being, inferior to God the Father in nature and dignity, though the first and noblest of all created beings; and also that the Holy Spirit is not God, but created by the power of the Son. *Encyc.*

Ā'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.

Ā'RI-AN-IZE, *v. i.* To admit the tenets of the Arians. *Worthington.*

A-RIC'I-NA, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid obtained from the bark of a species of Cinchona. It was first brought from Arica, in Peru; whence its name.

AR'ID, *a.* [L. *aridus*, dry, from *areo*, to be dry.]

Dry; exhausted of moisture; parched with heat; as, an *arid* waste. *Thomson.*

AR'ID-AS, *n.* A kind of taffeta, from the East Indies, made of thread from certain plants. *Encyc.*

A-RID'I-TY, } *n.* Dryness; a state of being with-
AR'ID-NESS, } out moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A dry state of the body; emaciation; the withering of a limb; marasmus. *Coxe. Parr.*

Ā'RI-ĒS, *n.* [L., from the Celtic. Ir. *reithe*, or *receith*; Corn. *urz*, a ram; W. *hwrz*, a thrust, a ram.]

The Ram; a constellation of the zodiac, drawn on the globe, in the figure of a ram. Also the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of March. It originally coincided with the constellation; but from its recession, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, it now begins in the constellation of Pisces.

2. The battering ram.

AR'I-E-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *arieto*, from *aries.*] To butt, as a ram. [*Not used.*] *Johnson.*

AR-I-E-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of butting, as a ram. The act of battering with the aries or battering ram. *Bacon.*

2. The act of striking or conflicting. [*Rarely used.*] *Glanville.*

AR-I-ET'TA, *n.* [It.] A short song; an air, or little air.

A-RIGHT', *adv.* [*a* and *right.* Sax. *gericht.*] Rightly; in a right form; without mistake or crime.

AR'IL, } *n.* The exterior coat or covering of a
A-RIL'LUS, } seed, fixed to it at the base only, investing it wholly or partially, and falling off spontaneously; by some former writers called, from the Greek, *calyptra.* It is either succulent or cartilaginous; colored, elastic, rough, or knotted.

Linnæus. Milne. Martyn. Smith.

An expansion of the funiculus, or placenta, about a seed, into a fleshy body, as the mace of a nutmeg. *Lindley.*

AR'IL-LĀ-TED, } *a.* Having an exterior covering or
AR'IL-LED, } aril, as coffee. *Encyc. Eaton.*

ĂR'I-MAN, }
ĂR'I-MA, } *n.* [Per. *ahriman*; Sans. *ari*, a foe.]
ĂH'RI-MAN, }

The evil genius or demon of the Persians; opposed to *yezad*, *yezdan*, *ormozd*, or *hormizda*, the good demon. The ancient magi held, that there are two deities or principles; one the author of all good, eternally absorbed in light; the other, the author of all evil, forever buried in darkness; or the one represented by light, the other by darkness. The latter answers to the *loke* of the Scandinavians, whose Celtic name, *lock*, signifies *darkness.* Originally, the Persians held these demons or principles to be equal, and from all eternity; but the moderns maintain that the evil principle is an inferior being. So the devil is called the prince of darkness. *Encyc. Gibbon. As. Researches.*

AR-I-O-LĀ'TION, } *n.* [L. *ariolus* or *hariolus*, a
HAR-I-O-LĀ'TION, } soothsayer.]

A soothsaying; a foretelling. *Brown.*

AR'I-ŌSE, *a.* Characterized by melody, as distinguished from harmony.

Mendelsohn wants the *arioso* beauty of Handel—vocal melody is not his forte—the interest of his airs is harmonic. *Fbr. Qu. Rev.*

AR-I-Ō'SO, *a.* [It., from *aria*, air.] Light; airy. *It. Dict.*

Literally, in the manner of an air; but in instrumental music, in a sustained vocal style. *P. Cyc.*

Prefixed to an air, it denotes a sustained, elaborate style, appropriate to the great airs of the opera. *Rousseau, Dict. Mus.*

A-RISE', *v. i.*; *pret.* AROSE; *pp.* ARISEN; (*pron.* a-rīze', a-roze', a-riz'n.) [Sax. *arisan*; D. *rijzen*; Goth. *reisan.*

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It may be allied to Ar. رأس *raasa*, to be the head or chief; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. ראש head, origin.]

1. To ascend, mount up, or move to a higher place; as, vapors *arise* from humid places.

2. To emerge from below the horizon; as, the sun or a star *arises* or *rises.*

3. To get out of bed; to leave the place or state of rest; or to leave a sitting or lying posture.

The king *arose* early and went to the den.—Dan. vi.

4. To begin; to spring up; to originate.

A persecution *arose* about Stephen.—Acts xi.

5. To revive from death; to leave the grave.

Many bodies of saints *arose.*—Matt. xxvii.

Figuratively, to awake from a state of sin and stupidity; to repent.

Arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee life.—Eph. v.

6. To begin to act; to exert power; to move from a state of inaction.

Let God *arise*; let his enemies be scattered.—Ps. lxviii.

7. To appear, or become known; to become visible, sensible, or operative.

To you shall the sun of righteousness *arise.*—Matt. iv.
Till the day-star shall *arise* in your hearts.—2 Pet. i.

8. To be put in motion; to swell or be agitated; as, the waves *arose.*

9. To be excited or provoked; as, the wrath of the king shall *arise.*

10. To emerge from poverty, depression, or distress.

By whom shall Jacob *arise*? for he is small.—Amos ii.

11. To appear in a particular character; to enter upon an office.

There *arose* a new king, who knew not Joseph.—Ex. i.

12. To begin sedition, insurrection, or mutiny; as, the men *arose*, or *rose*, upon their officers.

13. To invade, assault, or begin hostility; followed by *against.*

When he *arose against* me, I caught him by the beard.—1 Sam. xvii.

In this sense, the word *against* really belongs to the verb, and is necessary to give it this meaning. [See RISE, another form of this verb, which has the same signification, and is more generally used in popular language.]

A-RIS'ING, *ppr.* Ascending; moving upward; originating, or proceeding from; getting up; springing up; appearing.

A-RIS'TA, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the awn; the pointed beard which issues from the husk or scaly flower-cup of the grasses, called the *glume.* *Milne.*

AR'IS-TARCH, *n.* [from *Aristarchus*, a critic distinguished for severity among the ancients.] A severe critic. *Knowles.*

AR-IS-TARCH'I-AN, *a.* Severely critical, like the ancient critic Aristarchus.

AR'IS-TARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. *αριστος*, best, and *αρχη*, rule.]

A body of good men in power, or government by excellent men. *Harrington.*

A-RIS'TATE, *a.* Awned; having a pointed, beard-like process; as the glumes of wheat.

AR-IS-TOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αριστος*, best, and *κρατεω*, to hold or govern.]

1. A form of government, in which the whole supreme power is vested in the principal persons of a state, or in a privileged order. When the supreme power is exercised by a small number, the government is called an *oligarchy.* The latter word, however, is usually applied to a corrupted form of aristocracy.

2. The nobility or chief persons in a state.

AR'IS-TO-CRAT, or A-RIS'TO-CRAT, *n.* One who favors an aristocracy in principle or practice; one who is a friend to an aristocratical form of government. *Burke.*

AR-IS-TO-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to aristoc-
AR-IS-TO-CRAT'IC-AL, } racy; consisting in a government of nobles, or principal men; as, an *aristocratic* constitution.

2. Partaking of aristocracy; as, an *aristocratic* measure; *aristocratic* pride or manners.

AR-IS-TO-CRAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an aristocratical manner.

AR-IS-TO-CRAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being aristocratical.

AR-IS-TO-PHAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Aristophanes. *N. A. Rev.*

AR-IS-TO-TĒ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle, a celebrated philosopher, who was born at Stagyra, in Macedon, about 384 years before Christ. The *Aristotelian* philosophy is otherwise called *the peripatetic.*

AR-IS-TO-TĒ'LI-AN, *n.* A follower of Aristotle, who was a disciple of Plato, and founded the sect of *peripatetics.* [See PERIPATETIC.]

AR-IS-TO-TĒ'LI-AN-ISM, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle.

AR-IS-TO-TEL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy.

The pernicious effects of the *Aristotelic* system. *Schlegel, Trans.*

AR'ITH-MAN-CY or A-RITH'MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αριθμος*, number, and *μαντεια*, divination.]

Divination, or the foretelling of future events by the use or observation of numbers.

A-RITH'ME-TIC, *n.* [Gr. *αριθμεω*, to number, *αριθμητικη*, the art of numbering, from *αριθμος*, number; from *ρυθμος*, number, rhythm, order, agreement.]

The science of numbers, or the art of computation. The various operations of arithmetic are performed by addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

AR-ITH-MET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to arithmetic;
AR-ITH-MET'IC-AL, } according to the rules or method of arithmetic.

AR-ITH-MET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules, principles, or method of arithmetic.

A-RITH-ME-TI''CIAN, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic, or versed in the science of numbers.

ĂRK, *n.* [Fr. *arche*; L. *arca*; Sp. Port. It. *arca*, a chest or coffer; Ir. *airg*, *airk*; Sax. *erc* or *erk*; G. *arche*; D. *arke*; Ch. ארון.]

1. A small, close vessel, chest, or coffer, such as that which was the repository of the tables of the covenant among the Jews. This was about three feet nine inches in length. The lid was the *propitiatory*, or mercy-seat, over which were the cherubim. The vessel in which Moses was set afloat upon the Nile, was an *ark* of bulrushes.

2. The large, floating vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge.

3. A depository.

Arise, O Lord, into thy rest, thou and the *ark* of thy strength.—Ps. cxxxii.

4. A large boat used on American rivers to transport produce to market.

5. In *early English and Scottish writers*, a chest or coffer; as, an *ark* for meal; a bolting *ark.* Still used, in the north of England, for a chest containing meal. *P. Cyc.*

ĂRK'ITE, *n.* A term used by Bryant to denote one of the persons who were preserved in the ark, or who, according to pagan fables, belonged to the ark.

ĂRK'ITE, *a.* Belonging to the ark. *Bryant. Faber.*

ĂRK'TIZ-ITE, } *n.* A mineral, now called *Wernerite*;
ĂRC'TIZ-ITE, } a variety of scapolite.

ĂRM, *n.* [Sax. *arm*, *earm*; D. G. Sw. Dan. *arm*; L. *armus*, an *arm*, a shoulder, a wing. In Russ. a shoulder is *ramo*, which may be the same word as the L. *armus.* If so, this word belongs to the root Rm, coinciding with L. *ramus*, a branch, that is, a shoot, like the Celtic *braich*, L. *brachium.* But if the L. *armus* is directly from the Gr. *αρμος*, a joint, it would seem to be formed from Gr. *αρω*, to fit.]

1. The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand.

2. The branch of a tree, or the slender part of a machine, projecting from a trunk or axis. The limbs of animals are also sometimes called *arms.*

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3. An inlet of water from the sea.

4. *Figuratively*, power, might, strength; as, the secular *arm*. In this sense the word is often used in the Scriptures.

To whom is the *arm* of the Lord revealed? — Isa. liii.

ARM, *v. t.* [L. *armo*; Fr. *armer*; Sp. *armar*; It. *armare*; from L. *arma*.]

1. To furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense; as, to *arm* the militia.

2. To cover with a plate, or with whatever will add strength, force, or security; as, to *arm* the hilt of a sword.

3. To furnish with means of defense; to prepare for resistance; to fortify, in a moral sense.

Arm yourselves with the same mind. — 1 Pet. iv.

4. To fit up; to furnish with the means of action or effect; as, to *arm* a hook in angling; to *arm* a dressing in surgery. To *arm a loadstone*, is to fit it with an armature.

ARM, *v. i.* To provide with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms; as, the nations *arm* for war.

This verb is not really intransitive in this use, but reflective, the pronoun being omitted. The nations *arm* — for, the nations *arm themselves*.

AR-MA'DA, *n.* [Sp., from *arma*.]

A fleet of armed ships; a squadron. The term is usually applied to the Spanish fleet called the *Invincible Armada*, consisting of 130 ships, intended to act against England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1588.

AR-MA-DIL'LO, *n.* [Sp.; so called from being *armed* with a bony shell.]

A name given by the Spaniards to the different species of quadrupeds, belonging to the Linnæan genus Desypus; peculiar to South America, and called by the Portuguese *encubesto*, from their peculiar covering, and by the natives of Brazil *taton*. These animals have only molar teeth, and are covered with a hard, bony shell, divided into movable belts, except on the forehead, shoulders, and haunches, where it is not movable. The belts are connected by a membrane, which enables the animal to roll itself up like a hedgehog. These animals burrow in the earth, where they lie during the daytime, seldom going abroad except at night. They are of different sizes; the largest more than three feet in length, without the tail. They subsist chiefly on fruits, roots, and insects; sometimes on flesh. When attacked, they roll themselves into a ball, presenting their armor on all sides to any assailant; but they are inoffensive, and their flesh is esteemed good food. *Encyc.*

ARM'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *armamenta*, utensils, tackle, from *arma*.]

1. A body of forces equipped for war; used of a land or naval force. It is more generally used of a naval force.

2. In *naval affairs*, the guns and other munitions of war with which a ship is armed.

ARM-A-MENT'A-RY, *n.* An armory; a magazine or arsenal. [*Rarely used.*]

ARM'A-TURE, *n.* [L. *armatura*.]

1. Armor; that which defends the body. It comprehends whatever is worn for *defense* of the body, and has been sometimes used for *offensive* weapons. *Armature*, like *arms* and *armor*, is used also of the furniture of animals and vegetables, evidently intended for their protection, as prickles, spines, and horns.

2. In *ancient military art*, an exercise performed with missive weapons, as darts, spears, and arrows. *Encyc.*

3. The *armature of a magnet*, is a piece of iron used to connect the two poles, in order to maintain the magnetic power undiminished.

Formerly, the *armature* or *armor* of a magnet consisted of two pieces of iron applied to the poles of a parallelopipedal magnet, so as to project, and partly inclose the magnet on one side, and thus give to the poles a direction perpendicular to their original direction. Each of these pieces was called the *armature* of its respective pole, and the two together the *armature* of the magnet. In order to preserve the power of a magnet so armed, and to combine the action of the two poles, the latter were connected by a piece of iron, which also served as an armature. Horse-shoe magnets have been substituted for such armed magnets, and the term *armature* has been thus limited to the piece of iron connecting the poles. *Ed. Encyc. Enfield.*

ARM'-CHAIR, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.

ARM'ED, (armd,) *pp.* or *a.*

1. Furnished with weapons of offense or defense; furnished with the means of security; fortified, in a *moral sense*.

2. In *heraldry*, *armed* is when the beaks, talons, horns, or feet of birds and beasts of prey are of a different color from the rest of the body. *Chambers.*

3. Furnished or fitted with an *armature*, as a magnet or loadstone.

4. In *botany*, having prickles or thorns. *Encyc.*

An *armed ship*, is one which is taken into the service of government for a particular occasion, and armed like a ship of war.

Armed in flute. A ship is armed *in flute*, i. e., after the manner of a *transport*, when part of her guns have been taken out for the sake of making room, and her effective armament is thus reduced below that at which she rates.

ARM'ED-CHAIR, *n.* See ARM-CHAIR.

AR-ME'NI-AN, *n.* A native of Armenia; or the language of the country. *Sir W. Jones.*

AR-ME'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Armenia; a country, and formerly a kingdom, in Asia, divided into Armenia Major and Minor.

Armenian bole, is a species of clay from Armenia, and found in other countries. But the term, being of uncertain signification, is rejected in modern mineralogy. [See BOLE.] *Cronstedt. Kirwan.*

Armenian stone; a soft, blue stone, consisting of calcareous earth or gypsum, with the oxyd of copper. It is too soft to give fire with steel, loses its color when heated, and does not admit of a polish. *Nicholson.*

AR-MENT'AL, } *a.* [L. *armentalis*.]
AR-MENT'INE, }

Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.

ARME-PŌ'IS-SANT, *a.* [See PUISSANT.] Powerful in arms. *Weever.*

ARM'FUL, *n.* As much as the arms can hold.

ARM'GAUNT, *a.* Slender, as the arm. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

ARM'HŌLE, *n.* [*arm* and *hole*.] The cavity under the shoulder, or the armpit. *Bacon.*

2. A hole for the arm in a garment.

ARM'I-GER, *n.* [L. *armiger*; *arma* and *gero*; literally, one that bears arms.]

An esquire; a knight's companion. But in *present usage*, *armiger* is a title of dignity next in degree to a knight. In *times of chivalry*, it signified an attendant on a knight, or other person of rank, who bore his shield, and rendered him other military services. So *in antiquity*, Abimelech, Saul, &c., had their armor-bearers. Judg. ix. 1 Sam. xvi. As had Hector and Achilles. *Homer.* This title, under the Norman French princes, in England, was exchanged, in common usage, for *esquire*, Fr. *ecuyer*, a word of similar import, from *ecu*, L. *scutum*, a shield. *Armiger* is still retained with us as a title of respect, being the Latin word equivalent to *esquire*, which see. *Spelman.*

AR-MIG'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing arms.

ARM'IL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *armilla*, a bracelet, from *armus*, the arm.]

Resembling a bracelet, or ring; consisting of rings or circles. The *armillary sphere* is an artificial sphere, composed of a number of circles of the mundane sphere, put together in their natural order, to assist in giving a just conception of the constitution of the heavens, and the motions of the celestial bodies. This artificial sphere revolves upon its axis within a horizon, divided into degrees, and movable every way upon a brass supporter. *Encyc.*

ARM'IL-LA-TED, *a.* Furnished with bracelets.

ARM'ING, *ppr.* Equipping with arms; providing with the means of defense or attack, preparing for resistance, in *a moral sense*; fitting with an armature, as a magnet.

ARM'INGS, *n. pl.* The same as *waist-clothes*, hung about a ship's upper works. *Chambers.*

AR-MIN'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arminius, or designating his principles.

AR-MIN'IAN, *n.* One of a sect or party of Christians, so called from Arminius, or Harmansen, of Holland, who flourished at the close of the 16th century and beginning of the 17th. The Arminian doctrines are, 1. Conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to absolute predestination. 2. Universal redemption, or that the atonement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but believers can be partakers of the benefit. 3. That man, in order to exercise true faith, must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God; but that this grace is not irresistible, and may be lost; so that men may relapse from a state of grace, and die in their sins. *Encyc.*

AR-MIN'IAN-ISM, *n.* The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.

ARM-IP'O-TENCE, *n.* [*arma* and *potentia*. See POTENCY.] Power in arms. *Johnson.*

ARM-IP'O-TENT, *a.* Powerful in arms; mighty in battle. *Dryden.*

ARM-IS'O-NOUS, *a.* [*arma* and *sonus*. See SOUND.] Sounding or rustling in arms. *Johnson.*

ARM'IS-TICE, *n.* [L. *arma* and *sisto*, to stand still; Gr. ἱστημι; Sp. *armisticio*; It. *armistizio*; Fr. *armistice*.]

A cessation of arms, for a short time, by convention; a truce; a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties.

ARM'LESS, *a.* Without an arm; destitute of weapons. *Beaumont & Fletcher.*

ARM'LET, *n.* [dim. of *arm*.] A small arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea; a piece of armor for the arm; a bracelet. *Dryden. Johnson.*

ARM'OR, *n.* [from *arm*.]

1. Defensive arms; any habit worn to protect the body in battle; formerly called *harness*. A complete armor formerly consisted of a casque or helmet, a gorget, cuirass, gauntlets, tasses, brassets, cuishes, and covers for the legs, to which the spurs were fastened. *Encyc.*

In *English statutes*, armor is used for the whole apparatus of war; including offensive as well as defensive arms. The *statutes of armor* directed what arms every man should provide, 27 Hen. II., and that of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. Hence *armor* includes all instruments of war.

Blackstone, b. iv. ch. 7; b. i. ch. 13. *Hen. Hist. Brit* b. iii. ch. 1.

2. In *a spiritual sense*, a good conscience, faith, and Christian graces are called *armor*. Rom. xiii. Eph. vi. 2 Cor. vi.

Coat armor, is the escutcheon of a person or family, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, &c. *Encyc.*

Armor of a magnet; the same as *armature*. *Ed. Enc.*

ARM'OR-BEAR-ER, *n.* One who carries the armor of another.

ARM'OR-ER, *n.*

1. A maker of armor or arms; a manufacturer of instruments of war. The *armorer* of a ship has the charge of the arms, to see that they are in a condition fit for service.

2. One who has care of the arms and armor of another, and who dresses him in armor.

The *armorers* accomplishing the knights. *Shak.*

ARM-Ō'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to armor, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family; as, ensigns *armorial*. *Blackstone.*

AR-MOR'IC, } *a.* [Celtic *ar*, upon, and *mor*, the
AR-MOR'IC-AN, } sea; that is, maritime.]

Designating the north-western part of France, formerly called *Armorica*, now Bretagne, or Britanny. This part of France is peopled by inhabitants who speak a dialect of the Celtic. It is usually supposed their ancestors were refugees or colonists from England.

AR-MOR'IC, *n.* The language of the Armoricans; one of the Celtic dialects which have remained to the present times.

AR-MOR'IC-AN, *n.* A native of Armorica, or Bretagne.

ARM'OR-IST, *n.* One skilled in heraldry.

ARM'OR-Y, *n.* A place where arms and instruments of war are deposited for safe keeping.

2. Armor; defensive and offensive arms. *Milton.*

3. Ensigns armorial. *Spenser.*

4. The knowledge of coat-armor; that branch of heraldry which treats of coat-armor. *Encyc.*

5. In *the United States*, a place or building in which arms are manufactured.

ARM'PIT, *n.* [*arm* and *pit*.] The hollow place or cavity under the shoulder. *Mozon.*

ARMS, *n. pl.* [L. *arma*; Fr. *arme*; Sp. and It. *arma*.]

1. Weapons of offense, or armor for defense and protection of the body.

2. War; hostility.

Arms and the man I sing. *Dryden.*

To be in arms; to be in a state of hostility, or preparation for war.

To arms, is a phrase which denotes a taking arms for war or hostility; particularly, a summoning to war.

To take arms, is to arm for attack or defense.

Bred to arms, denotes that a person has been educated to the profession of a soldier.

3. The ensigns armorial of a family; consisting of figures and colors borne in shields, banners, &c., as marks of dignity and distinction, and descending from father to son.

4. In *law*, arms are any thing which a man takes in his hand in anger, to strike or assault another. *Cowel. Blackstone.*

5. In *botany*, one of the seven kinds of fulcra or props of plants, enumerated by Linnæus and others. The different species of arms, or armor, are prickles, thorns, forks, and stings, which seem intended to protect the plants from injury by animals. *Milne. Martyn.*

Fire-arms, are such as may be charged with powder, as cannon, muskets, mortars, &c.

A *stand of arms*, consists of a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box and belt, with a sword. But for common soldiers a sword is not necessary.

In *falconry*, *arms* are the legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot. *Encyc.*

ARMS'-END, *n.* At the end of the arms; at a good distance; *a phrase taken from bozers or wrestlers.*

ARM'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Shaped like the arm.

ARM'S'-LENGTH, *n.* The length of the arm.

To keep at arms-length, is sometimes used figuratively for keeping one off; not allowing one to come into close contact or familiarity.

ARM'S'-REACH, *n.* Within reach of the arm.

AR'MY, *n.* [Fr. *armée*; It. *arbhar*, or *armhar*; from the common root of *arm*, *armo*, *arma*.]

1. A collection or body of men armed for war, and organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brig-

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ades, and divisions, under proper officers. In general, *an army*, in modern times, consists of infantry and cavalry, with artillery; although the union of all is not essential to the constitution of an army. Among savages, armies are differently formed.

2. A great number; a vast multitude; as, an *army* of locusts or caterpillars. Joel ii. 25.

AR'NOLD-IST, *n.* A disciple of Arnold of Brescia, who, in the 12th century, preached against the Roman Catholic church, for which he was banished; but he was afterward permitted to return. By his preaching, an insurrection was excited, for which he was condemned and executed. *Encyc.*

AR'NOT, *n.* A name of the pignut or earthnut, a species of Carum, (Bunium, Linn.)

AR-NOTTO, *n.* The Anotta; which see. Also, a tree so called.

AR'NUTS, *n.* Tall oat-grass.

A-RŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. ἀρωμα.]

The quality of plants, or other substances, which constitutes their fragrance, which is perceived by an agreeable smell, accompanied in some with a warm, spicy taste.

AR-O-MAT'IC, } *a.* Fragrant; spicy; strong-
AR-O-MAT'IC-AL, } scented; odoriferous; having an agreeable odor.

AR-O-MAT'IC, *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine, characterized by a fragrant smell, and usually by a warm, pungent taste. *Cyc. Parr.*

AR-O-MA-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of impregnating or scenting with aroma, or rendering aromatic.

A-RŌ'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with aroma; to infuse an aromatic odor; *to give a spicy scent or taste*; to perfume. *Bacon.*

A-RŌ'MA-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Impregnated with aroma; rendered fragrant.

A-RŌ'MA-TIZ-ER, *n.* That which communicates an aromatic quality. *Evelyn.*

A-RŌ'MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering spicy; impregnating with aroma.

A-RŌ'MA-TOUS, *a.* Containing aroma, or the principle of fragrance.

AR'OPH, *n.* [a contraction of *aroma philosophorum.*]

A name by which saffron is sometimes called.

Aroph Paracelsi, a chemical preparation of Paracelsus, formed by sublimation from equal quantities of hematite and sal ammoniac. The term *aroph* is also used by the same writer as synonymous with *lithontriptic*, a solvent for the stone. *Encyc. Coxe.*

A-RŌSE', the past or preterit tense of the verb to ARISE.

A-ROUND', *prep.* [*a* and *round.* See ROUND.]

1. About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing.

A lambent flame *around* his brows. *Dryden.*

2. In *a looser sense*, from place to place; at random.

A-ROUND', *adv.* In a circle; on every side.

2. In *a looser sense*, at random; without any fixed direction; as, to travel *around* from town to town. [See ROUND.]

A-RŌU'RA, *n.* [Gr.] A Grecian measure of fifty feet. Also, a square measure of half the plethron, or, according to Suidas, of a fourth part of a plethron. The Egyptian *aroura* was the square of a hundred feet, or a hundred cubits. *Arbuth. Smith's Dict.*

A-ROUSE', (a-rouz',) *v. t.* [in Heb. חרץ; Ar. حرص *haratza*, to stir, to excite. It is often contracted into *rouse*. It may be allied to D. *raazen*; G. *brausen*, to rage, to stir, bluster. Class Rs.]

To excite into action that which is at rest; to stir, or put in motion or exertion, that which is languid; as, to *arouse* one from sleep; *to arouse* the dormant faculties.

A-ROUS'ED, *pp.* Excited into action; put in motion.

A-ROUS'ING, *ppr.* Putting in motion; stirring; exciting into action or exertion.

A-RŌW', *adv.* [*a* and *row.*] In a row; successively. *Sidney. Shak.*

A-ROYNT', *adv.* Be gone; away. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

AR-PEG'GI-O, (är-ped'je-o,) *n.* [It., from *arpa*, a harp.]

In *music*, a term denoting that the notes of a chord are heard in rapid succession, and not simultaneously; or the striking the notes of a chord in quick succession, in the manner of playing the harp. *Türk. P. Cyc.*

AR'PENT, *n.* [Fr. *arpent*; Norm. *arpen.* In Domesday, it is written *arpennus*, *arpendus*, and *arpent.* Columella mentions that the *arepennis* was equal to half the Roman *juger.* The word is said, by Scaliger, to be derived from *arpendium*, i. e. *arvipendium*, or *arvipennium*, a cord for measuring land. *Spelman. Lunier.*]

A portion of land in France, ordinarily containing one hundred square rods or perches, each of 18 feet. But the arpent is different in different parts of France. The arpent of Paris contains 900 square toises. It is less than the English acre by about one seventh.

Spelman. Encyc. Cowel. Arthur Young.

AR-QUE-BUS-ADE', *n.* A distilled water applied to a bruise or wound; so called because it was originally used as a vulnerary in gunshot wounds. *Parr.*

2. The shot of an arquebuse. *Ash.*

AR'QUE-BUSE, } *n.* [Fr. from *arquer*, to make
HAR'QUE-BUSE, } crooked, and the Teut. *bus*, a pipe, a gun; D. *bus*, a tube, pipe, gun; Sw. *bossa*, a gun or cannon. Hence the word signifies a hook-gun.]

A sort of hand-gun; a species of fire-arms, anciently used, which was cocked with a wheel. It carried a ball that weighed nearly two ounces. A larger kind, used in fortresses, carried a ball of three ounces and a half. *Encyc.*

AR-QUE-BUS-IER', *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

AR'QUI-FOUX, (är'ke-foo,) *n.* A kind of lead ore, used by potters to give their wares a green varnish. *McCulloch.*

AR'RACH, *n.* A plant. [See ORRACH.]

AR-RACK', *n.* [contracted into *rack.*] A spirituous liquor from the East Indies. The name is said to signify, in the East, any spirituous liquor; but that which usually bears this name is a liquor distilled from *toddy*, the juice of the cocoanut-tree, procured by incision. Some persons allege it to be a spirit distilled from rice or sugar, fermented with the juice of the cocoanut.

AR'RA-GON-ITE, *n.* [from *Arragon*, in Spain, where it was first observed.]

In *mineralogy*, carbonate of lime, crystallized in rhombic prisms, or in forms derived from the same. It differs from common carbonate of lime, or *calcareous spar*, in its crystallization; the crystals of the latter affording, by cleavage, a rhombohedron, and those of the *arragonite* a rhombic prism. It has also a greater hardness, and a higher specific gravity than calcareous spar. *Dana.*

AR-RAIGN', (ar-rāne',) *v. t.* [Norm. *arraner*, *arraisoner*, and *aresner*, to put to answer, to *arraign.* The usual derivation of this word from Sax. *wregan*, *gewregan*, to accuse, is probably incorrect. It appears to be of Norman origin, and if *s* is radical, it coincides in origin with L. *reus*, contracted from the root of *res.*]

1. To call or set a prisoner at the bar of a court, to answer to the matter charged against him in an indictment or information. When called, the indictment is read to him, and he is put to plead, guilty or not guilty, and to elect by whom he will be tried. *Blackstone.*

2. According to *law writers*, to set in order; to fit for trial; as, to *arraign* a writ of novel disseisin. *To arraign the assize*, is to cause the demandant to be called to make the plaint, and set the cause in order, that the tenant may be brought to answer. *Cowel.*

3. To accuse; to charge with faults. *Johnson.* More correctly, to call before the bar of reason, or taste; to call in question, for faults, before any tribunal.

They will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge. *Dryden.*

AR-RAIGN', (ar-rāne',) *n.* Arraignment; as, clerk of the *arraigns.* *Blackstone.*

AR-RAIGN'ED, *pp.* Called before a tribunal to answer, and elect triers; accused; called in question.

AR-RAIGN'ER, *n.* One who arraigns. *Coleridge.*

AR-RAIGN'ING, *ppr.* Calling before a court or tribunal; accusing.

AR-RAIGN'MENT, *n.* [Norm. *arresnement*, *arraynement.*]

1. The act of arraigning; the act of calling and setting a prisoner before a court to answer to an accusation, and to choose his triers.

2. Accusation.

3. A calling in question for faults.

AR-RAI'MENT, *n.* [See ARRAY.] Clothes; garments. We now use *raiment.*

AR-RANGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *arranger*, of *ad* and *ranger*, to set in order; Arm. *renega*, *rang*, *rank*, a row or line. See RANK.]

1. To put in proper order; to dispose the parts of a whole in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose; as, troops *arranged* for battle.

2. To adjust; to settle; to put in order; to prepare: *a popular use of the word, of very general application.*

AR-RANG'ED, (ar-rānjd',) *pp.* Put in order; disposed in the proper order; adjusted.

AR-RANGE'MENT, *n.* The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order; disposition in suitable form.

2. That which is disposed in order; system of parts disposed in due order.

The interest of that portion of social *arrangement* is in the hands of all those who compose it. *Burke.*

3. Preparatory measure; previous disposition; as, we have made *arrangements* for receiving company.

4. Final settlement; adjustment by agreement; as, the parties have made an *arrangement* between themselves concerning their disputes: *a popular use of the word.*

5. Classification of facts relating to a subject, or of objects, in regular, systematic order; as, the Linnæan *arrangement* of plants.

AR-RANG'ER, *n.* One that puts in order.

AR-RANG'ING, *ppr.* Putting in due order or form; adjusting.

AR'RANT, *a.* [I suppose this to be a different spelling of ERRANT, which see.]

Notorious, in an ill sense; infamous; mere; vile; as, an *arrant* rogue or coward.

AR'RANT-LY, *adv.* Notoriously, in an ill sense; infamously; impudently; shamefully.

AR'RAS, *n.* [said to be from Arras, the capital of Artois, in the French Netherlands, where this article was manufactured.]

Tapestry; hangings wove with figures. *Shak.*

AR-RAUGHT', (-rawt,) *a.* Seized by violence. *Spenser.*

AR-RAY', *n.* [Norm. *araie*, and *arraer*, *arair*, to *array*, settle, prepare; *ray*, a robe, and the array or pannel of the jury; old Fr. *arroi*; [this is a word contracted;] Ir. *earradh*, a suit of armor, furniture, accouterments, wares; It. *arredo*, furniture, implements, rigging; *arredare*, to prepare or equip; Arm. *reiza*, to put in order or arrange; Sp. *arreo*; Port. *arreio*, *arreyo*, array, dress; Port. *arrear*, to dress. Class Rd, and allied to *rod*, *radius*, *ray.* The primary sense is to make straight or right. See DRESS.]

1. Order; disposition in regular lines; as, an army in battle *array.* Hence, a posture of defense.

2. Dress; garments disposed in order upon the person. *Dryden.*

3. In *law*, the act of impanneling a jury; or a jury impanneled; that is, a jury set in order by the sheriff, or called man by man. *Blackstone. Cowel.*

Commission of array, in English history, was a commission given by the prince to officers in every county, to muster and *array* the inhabitants, or see them in a condition for war. *Blackstone.*

AR-RAY', *v. t.* To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle.

2. To deck or dress; to adorn with dress: applied especially to dress of a splendid kind.

Array thyself with glory. — Job xl.
Pharaoh *arrayed* Joseph with fine linen. — Gen. xli.

3. To set a jury in order for the trial of a cause; that is, to call them man by man. *Blackstone. Cowel.*

4. To envelop.

In gelid caves with horrid glooms *arrayed.* *Trumbull.*

AR-RAY'ED, (ar-rāde',) *pp.* Set in order, or in lines; arranged in order for attack or defense; dressed; adorned by dress; impanneled, as a jury; enveloped.

AR-RAY'ER, *n.* One who arrays. In *some early English statutes*, an officer who had care of the soldiers' armor, and who saw them duly accoutered. In some reigns, commissioners of array were appointed for this purpose. *Encyc.*

AR-RAY'ING, *ppr.* Setting in order; putting on splendid raiment; impanneling.

AR-RĒAR', *adv.* [Fr. *arrière*, behind. In some of its uses it has the sense of *lower*, *inferior.* [See ARRIERE-BAN.] Sp. and Port. *arriar*, to lower sail; Arm. *reor*, *revr*, or *refr*, the fundament; W. *rhevyr*, id., from *rhev*, thick. Lunier deduces *arrear* and *arriere* from L. *ad* and *retro.* But the derivation from the Celtic seems most probably correct.]

Behind; at the hinder part. *Spenser.*

In this sense obsolete. But from this use, we retain the word as a noun in the phrase *in arrear*, to signify *behind* in payment.

AR-RĒAR', *n.* That which is behind in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due. It is generally used in the plural; as, the *arrears* of rent, wages, and taxes; and supposes a part of the money already paid.

AR-RĒAR'AGE, *n.* [*arrear* and the common French termination *age.*]

Arrears; any sum of money remaining unpaid, after previous payment of a part. A person may be *in arrear* for the whole amount of a debt; but *arrears* and *arrearage* imply that a part has been paid.

AR-RECT', } *a.* [L. *arrectus*, raised, erect, from
AR-RECT'ED, } *arrigo.* See REACH.]

Erect; attentive; as a person listening. *Akenside.*

AR-REN-TA'TION, *n.* [Sp. *arrendar*, to rent, to take by lease; of *ad* and *reddo*, to return. See RENT.]

In *the forest laws of England*, a licensing the owner of land in a forest to inclose it with a small ditch and low hedge, in consideration of a yearly rent. *Cowel.*

AR-REP-TI'TIOUS, (ar-rep-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *arreptus*, of *ad* and *rapio*, to snatch. See RAPACIOUS.]

1. Snatched away.

2. [*ad* and *repo*, to creep. See CREEP.] Crept in privily. *Johnson. Bailey.*

AR-REST', *v. t.* [Fr. *arrêter*, for *arrester*; Sp. *arrestar*; It. *arrestare*; L. *resto*, to stop; W. *arawsi*, *arosi*, to stay, wait, dwell; Eng. to *rest.* See REST.]

1. To obstruct; to stop; to check or hinder motion; as, to *arrest* the current of a river; to *arrest* the senses.

2. To take, seize, or apprehend by virtue of a warrant from authority; as, to *arrest* one for debt, or for a crime.

3. To seize and fix; as, to *arrest* the eyes, or attention.

The appearance of such a person in the world, and at such a period, ought to *arrest* the consideration of every thinking mind. *Buckminster.*

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4. To hinder or restrain; as, to *arrest* the course of justice.

AR-REST', *n.* The taking or apprehending of a person by virtue of a warrant from authority. An arrest is made by seizing or touching the body.

2. Any seizure, or taking by power, physical or moral.

3. A stop, hinderance, or restraint.

4. In *law*, an *arrest* of judgment is the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict, for causes assigned. Courts have power to arrest judgment for intrinsic causes appearing upon the face of the record; as when the declaration varies from the original writ; when the verdict differs materially from the pleadings; or when the case laid in the declaration is not sufficient, in point of law, to found an action upon. The motion for this purpose is called a motion in *arrest* of judgment. *Blackstone.*

5. A mangy humor between the ham and pastern of the hind legs of a horse. *Johnson.*

AR-REST-A'TION, *n.* The act of arresting; an arrest, or seizure.

AR-REST'ED, *pp.* Seized; apprehended; stopped; hindered; restrained.

AR-REST'ER, } *n.* One who arrests. In *Scots law*,
AR-REST'OR, } the person at whose suit an arrestment is made.

AR-REST'ING, *ppr.* Seizing; staying; hindering; restraining.

AR-REST'MENT, *n.* A term, in *Scots law*, applied to persons or things. Applied to *persons*, it denotes, in criminal cases, the securing of a criminal until he undergoes trial, or finds caution or bail, and in some civil cases, the securing of a debtor, until he gives security. Applied to *things*, it denotes the attachment, by a creditor, of the movable estate of a debtor, or the order of a judge, by which he who is debtor in a movable obligation to the arrester's debtor, is prohibited to make payment or delivery, till the debt due to the arrester is paid or secured. The debtor, thus restrained, is called the *arrestee*, as the restraining creditor is called the *arrester*. *Ed. Encyc.*

AR-RET', (ar-rā',) *n.* [Fr. *arrêt*; *arrester*, *arrêter*, to detain, to fix, to determine.]

A French word, signifying, 1. A judgment, decision, or decree. Applied more particularly to the judgments and decisions of courts and tribunals. Before the revolution, it denoted a judgment or decision of a sovereign court, such as the parliaments, chamber of accounts, court of aids, and some others, whose decisions were without appeal, and could be reversed only by their own act, or by the king or his council; also, the decisions or decrees of the royal council, which were considered as a part of the French law. 2. An arrest or seizure of persons, or a seizure or attachment of goods; corresponding to the Scotch law term *arrestment*.

AR-RET', *v. t.* To assign; to allot. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AR-RIDE', *v. t.* [L. *arrideo.*]

To laugh at; to please well. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

AR-RIERE', (ar-reer',) *n.* [Fr. *arrière.*]

The last body of an army; now called REAR, which see.

Arriere-ban; the convocation, by the sovereign, of all his feudatories, to march in arms against the enemy. *Encyc. Meth.*

Ban and *arriere-ban*; the assembly of the vassals and arriere vassals, convoked by the sovereign to march against the enemy. *Ban* refers to the fiefs immediately holding of the king; and *arriere-ban* to the arriere fiefs, or those holding of the vassals. *Ban* signifies proclamation, and *arriere-ban*, arriere proclamation. This word is used in the sense of the act of convoking; as, the sovereign has the right of *ban* and *arriere-ban*;—of the duty of assembling when convoked; as, subject to and exempt from the *ban*, &c.;—the assembly or assembling; as, to appear at the *ban*, &c.;—and the body assembled, as muster of the *ban*, general of the *ban*. *Encyc. Meth.*

Arriere-fee, or *fief*; a fee or fief dependent on a superior fee, or a fee held of a feudatory.

Arriere vassal: the vassal of a vassal.

AR'RIS, *n.* [Fr. *areste*, *arête*. In *architecture*, the edge formed by two surfaces meeting each other, whether plane or curved; applied particularly to the edges in moldings, and to the raised edges, which separate the flutings in a Doric column. *P. Cyc.*

AR-RIS'ION, (ar-rizh'un,) *n.* [L. *arrisio.*] The act of smiling. *Ashe.*

AR-RIV'AL, *n.* The coming to, or reaching a place, from a distance, whether by water, as in its original sense, or by land.

2. The attainment or gaining of any object, by effort, agreement, practice, or study.

3. The person or thing arriving; as, news brought by the last *arrival*.

The next *arrivals* here will gladlier build their nests. *Warner.*

AR-RIV'ANCE, *n.* Company coming. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. Arrival; a reaching in progress. [*Obs.*] *Brown.*

AR-RIVE', *v. i.* [Fr. *arriver*; Arm. *arrivont*, *arrivein*; It. *arrivare*; Sp. and Port. *arribar*; of *ad* and Fr. *rive*, the shore or sloping bank of a river; Sp. *ribera*; L. *ripa*; Sans. *arivi*. In Irish, *airbhe* is *ribs*. It appears that *rib*, *rive*, and *ripa* are radically one word; in like manner, *costa*, a rib, and *coast*, are radically the same.]

1. *Literally*, to come to the shore, or bank. Hence, to come to or reach in progress by water, followed by *at*. We *arrived at* Havre de Grace, July 10, 1824. N. W.

2. To come to or reach by traveling on land; as, the post *arrives* at 7 o'clock.

3. To reach a point by progressive motion; to gain or compass by effort, practice, study, inquiry, reasoning, or experiment; as, to *arrive* at an unusual degree of excellence or wickedness; to *arrive* at a conclusion.

4. To happen or occur. [

Happy I to whom this glorious death *arrives*. *Waller.*

AR-RIVE', *v. t.* To reach. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

AR-RIV'ING, *ppr.* Coming to or reaching, by water or land; gaining by research, effort, or study.

AR'RO-GANCE, *n* [L. *arrogantia*, from *arrogo*, to claim; of *ad* and *rogo*, to beg, or desire; Fr. *arrogance*; Arm. *roguentez*; Sp. and Port. *arrogancia*; It. *arroganza*. See ARROGATE.]

The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, estimation, or power, or which exalts the worth or importance of the person to an undue degree; proud contempt of others; conceitedness; presumption.

I will cause the *arrogance* of the proud to cease. — Isa. xiii. 1 Sam. ii. Prov. viii.

AR'RO-GAN-CY, *n.* Arrogance. [*This orthography is less usual.*]

AR'RO-GANT, *a.* Assuming; making, or having the disposition to make exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; haughty; conceited; *applied to persons.*

2. Containing arrogance; marked with arrogance; proceeding from undue claims or self-importance; *applied to things*; as, *arrogant* pretensions, or behavior.

AR'RO-GANT-LY, *adv.* In an arrogant manner; with undue pride, or self-importance.

AR'RO-GANT-NESS, *n.* Arrogance. [*Little used.*]

AR'RO-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *arrogo*, of *ad* and *rogo*; Fr. *arroger*; Sp. and Port. *arrogar*; It. *arrogare*. The primary sense of *rogo*, to ask, is to reach or stretch.]

To assume, demand, or challenge more than is proper; to make undue claims, from vanity or false pretensions to right or merit; as, the pope *arrogated* dominion over kings.

AR'RO-GA-TED, *pp.* Claimed by undue pretensions.

AR'RO-GA-TING, *ppr.* Challenging or claiming more power or respect than is just or reasonable.

AR-RO-GA'TION, *n.* The act of arrogating, or making exorbitant claims; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to.

AR'RO-GA-TIVE, *a.* Assuming, or making undue claims and pretensions. *More.*

AR-ROJ'DISSE-MENT, (-mäng,) *n.* [Fr., from *arrondir*, to make round; of *ad* and *rond*, round.]

Literally, a circuit, or district. As now used, in France, it denotes, especially, the immediate subdivision of a department. The territory of France, since the revolution, has been divided into *departments*; those, into *arrondissements*; those, into *cantons*; and the latter, into *communes*.

AR-RŌ'SION, (ar-rō'zhun,) *n.* [L. *arrodo.*] A gnawing.

AR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *arewa*. Qu. *ray*, *radius*, a shoot.]

1. A missive weapon of offense, straight, slender, pointed, and barbed, to be shot with a bow.

2. In *Scripture*, the *arrows of God*, are the apprehensions of his wrath, which pierce and pain the conscience. Job vi. Ps. xxxviii. In a like figurative manner, *arrows* represent the judgments of God; as thunder, lightning, tempests, and famine. 2 Sam. xxii. Ez. v. Hab. iii. The word is used also for slanderous words and malicious purposes of evil men. Ps. xi. Prov. xxv. Jer. ix. Ps. lxiv. *Cruden. Brown.*

AR'RŌW-GRASS, *n.* A popular name of different plants, species of the genus Triglochin.

AR'RŌW-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* The head of an arrow.

2. The popular name of different aquatic plants, species of the genus Sagittaria; so called from the resemblance of their leaves to the head of an arrow.

AR'RŌW-HEAD'ED, (-hed'ed,) *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.

The *arrow-headed characters*, are certain characters found on the ruins of Persepolis, and the bricks of Babylon, and in some other places of the East; formed by a combination of triangular, or wedge-like figures, hence called, also, *cuneiform* characters. *P. Cyc.*

AR'RŌW-ROOT, *n.* A popular name applied to the different species of the genus Maranta. The Indians are said to employ the roots of the M. Galanga in extracting the poison of arrows, whence the name.

From the root of the M. Arundinacea, or starch plant, is obtained the arrow-root of the shops.

2. The starch of the Maranta Arundinacea, a nutritive medicinal food.

AR-RŌW-SHĀP'ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Shaped like an arrow. In *botany*, sagittate.

AR'RŌW-Y, *a.* Consisting of arrows. *Milton.*

2. Formed like an arrow. *Cowper.*

ARSE, *n.* (ärs,) [Sax. *earse*; D. *aars*; G. *arsch*; Persic, *arsit*, or *arst*.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To hang an arse, is to lag behind; to be sluggish, or tardy. [*Vulgar.*]

ARSE'-SMART, *n.* The vulgar name of a species of Polygonum, or knot-grass.

AR'SE-NAL, *n.* [Sp. Port. Fr. Arm. *arsenal*; It. *arsenale*; a magazine or repository of stores; in Italian and Spanish, a dock or dock-yard; probably L. *arx navalis*, a naval citadel or repository.]

A repository or magazine of arms and military stores, whether for land or naval service.

In *England, and other European countries*, a public establishment where naval or military engines and equipments are manufactured or stored. *P. Cyc.*

AR-SĒ'NI-ATE, *n.* A salt, formed by arsenic acid combined with any base.

AR'SEN-IC, *n.* [Ar. زرنيخ *zirnakun*; Syr. ܙܪܢܝܩܐ *zarnika*; Gr. αρσενικον; L. *arsenicum*; Sp. *arsenico*; Fr. *arsenic*.]

Arsenic is a metal of a steel gray color, and brilliant luster, and quite brittle. It forms alloys with most of the metals. Combined with sulphur, it forms orpiment and realgar, which are the yellow and red sulphurets of arsenic. Orpiment is the true *arsenicum* of the ancients. Plin. 34. 18. Native orpiment appears in yellow, brilliant, and seemingly talcky masses of various sizes; realgar is red, of different shades, and often crystallized in needles. Arsenic is also found as a mineralizer in cobalt, antimony, copper, iron and silver ores. It is brought chiefly from the cobalt works in Saxony, where zaffer is made.

The substance known as arsenic, in the shops, is the arsenious acid, called also *oxyd of arsenic* and *white arsenic*. *Fourcroy. Nicholson.*

AR-SEN'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of two equivalents of arsenic and five of oxygen.

AR-SEN'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to arsenic; consisting of or containing arsenic.

AR-SEN'IC-ĀTE, *v. t.* To combine with arsenic.

AR-SEN'IC-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Combined with arsenic.

AR'SEN-ITE, *n.* A salt formed by the arsenious acid with a base.

AR-SĒ'NI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing arsenic; as, *arsenious* powder, or glass. *Ure.*

AR-SĒ'NI-OUS AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of two equivalents of arsenic and three of oxygen.

ARSH'INE, *n.* A Russian measure of two feet four inches and 242 decimals. This seems to be the Chinese *arschin*, of which four make three yards English. *Tooke's Russia. Encyc.*

AR'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *prosody*, that point in a measure where the *ictus* is put, or which is marked by a greater stress or force. *Hermann.*

That elevation of voice now called *metrical accentuation*, accompanied by the ictus, or stroke of the foot, marking it. It is uncertain whether the arsis consisted in a higher musical note, greater volume, or longer duration of sound, or in all combined. *P. Cyc.*

2. In *music*, the rising of the hand in beating time. *P. Cyc.*

AR'SON, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *arsine*, *arseun*; from L. *ardeo*, *arsum*, to burn.]

In *law*, the malicious burning of a dwelling-house or out-house of another man, which by the common law is felony. The definition of this crime is varied by statutes in different countries and states. In Connecticut, the burning not only of a dwelling-house or contiguous building, but of a ship or other vessel, is declared to be arson, if human life is thereby destroyed or put to hazard.

ART; the second person, indicative mode, present tense, of the substantive verb *am*; but from *were*, Sw. *vara*, Dan. *være*,

ART, *n.* [L. *ars*, *artis*; probably contracted from the root of W. *cerz*, Ir. *ceard*. The radical sense is *strength*, from *stretching*, *straining*, the primary sense of strength and power, and hence of skill. See an analogy in *can*.]

1. The disposition or modification of things by human skill, to answer the purpose intended. In this sense *art* stands opposed to *nature*. *Bacon. Encyc.*

2. A system of rules, serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; opposed to *science*, or to speculative principles; as, the *art* of building or engraving. Arts are divided into *useful* or *mechanic*, and *liberal* or *polite*. The mechanic arts are those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind, as in making clothes and utensils. These arts are called *trades*. The liberal or polite

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arts are those in which the mind or imagination is chiefly concerned, as poetry, music, and painting.

In America, literature and the elegant *arts* must grow up side by side with the coarser plants of daily necessity. *Irving.*

3. Business or employment; as, the various *arts* of life. *Swift.*

4. Skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study, or observation; as, a man has the *art* of managing his business to advantage.

5. Cunning; artifice; as, "Animals practice *art* when opposed to their superiors in strength." *Crabbe.*

6. Formerly, in *an academical sense*, the *arts*, or the *liberal arts*, denoted the sciences and philosophy, or the circle of academical education; hence, degrees in the *arts*; master and bachelor of *arts*.

Art and part; in *Scots law*, a term denoting the charge of contriving a criminal design as well as of participating in the perpetration of the criminal act; said to be an abbreviation of the Latin *artifex et particeps*.

AR-TE-MIS'IA, *n.* A genus of plants of numerous species, including the plants called mugwort, southernwood, and wormwood. Of these the A. Absinthium, or common wormwood, is well known.

AR-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* [See ARTERY.] Pertaining to an artery or the arteries; as, *arterial* action.

2. Contained in an artery; as, *arterial* blood.

Arterial blood differs from venous blood particularly by its lighter florid red color, and its greater warmth and coagulability — changes produced by the process of respiration.

AR-TĒ RI-AL-IZ-Ā'TION, *n.* The process of making arterial. *Watts.*

AR-TĒ'RI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To communicate, as to venous blood, the qualities of arterial blood; to make arterial. *Prout.*

AR-TĒ'RI-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made arterial.

AR-TĒ'RI-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering arterial.

AR-TĒ-RI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αρτηρια, artery, and λογος, discourse.]

A treatise or discourse on the arteries. *Morin.*

AR-TĒ-RI-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. αρτηρια, an artery, and τομη, a cutting.]

1. The opening of an artery by a lancet, or other instrument for the purpose of letting blood.

2. That part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the arteries.

AR'TE-RY, *n.* [Gr. αρτηρια, from αηρ, air, and τηρεω, to preserve or contain; so called, from the opinion of the ancients, that the arteries contain only air. The term was also applied to the trachea or windpipe, *arteria aspera*. In Ger. *luft-ader*, air-vein, is the name for artery; in Dutch, *slag-ader*, stroke-vein; in Swed. *puls-ader*, pulse-vein; Dan. *puls-aare*, pulse-vein; that is, the beating vein.]

A term applied to the vessels or tubes which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. There are two principal arteries; the *aorta*, which rises from the left ventricle, and ramifies through the whole body; and the *pulmonary artery*, which conveys the blood from the right ventricle to the lungs, to undergo respiration. An artery is composed of three coats; the outer consists of condensed cellular membrane, and is supplied with numerous blood-vessels and nerves; the middle coat consists of circular fibers, formerly supposed by some to be muscular, but now regarded as a peculiar fibrous tissue; the inner coat, thin, smooth, and dense, confines the blood within its canal, and facilitates its motion. *Parr. Cyc.*

AR-TĒ'SIAN, *a.* [from Artois, in France.]

Artesian wells are those which are made by boring into the earth, till the instrument reaches water, which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously like a fountain.

ART'FUL, *a.* [See ART.]

1. Performed with art or skill. *Dryden.*

2. Artificial, as opposed to *natural*. *Johnson.*

3. Cunning; practicing art, or stratagem; crafty; as, an *artful* boy. [*This is the most usual sense.*]

4. Proceeding from art or craft; as, an *artful* scheme.

ART'FUL-LY, *adv.* With art, or cunning; skillfully; dextrously.

ART'FUL-NESS, *n.* Art; craft; cunning; address.

AR-THRIT'IC, } *a.*
AR-THRIT'IC-AL, }

1. Pertaining to the joints; affecting the joints.

2. Pertaining to the gout; gouty.

AR-THRI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. αρθριτις, from αρθρον, a joint.]

In *a general sense*, any inflammation of the joints; but *more particularly*, the gout, an hereditary, intermitting disease, usually affecting the small joints; sometimes the stomach. *Coxe. Quincy.*

AR-THRŌ'DI-A, *n.* [from αρθρον, to frame or articulate.]

1. In *anatomy*, a species of articulation, in which the head of one bone is received into the shallow socket of another; as that of the humerus into the glenoid cavity of the scapula. *Encyc.*

2. In *natural history*, a genus of imperfect crystals, found in complex masses, and forming long single pyramids, with very short and slender columns. *Encyc.*

AR-THROD'IC, *a.* Relating to arthrodia, which see.

AR'TIC. This word is erroneously used by some authors for *arctic*.

AR'TI-CHOKE, *n.* [Qu. the first syllable of Gr. αρτυτικα. Fr. *artichaut*; Arm. *artichauden*; Sp. *alcachofa*; Port. *alcachofra*: It. *carciofo*, *carciofano*, or *carciofalo*. The first syllable is probably the L. *carduus*, chard, thistle, corrupted. D. *artisjok*; G. *artischocke*; Dan. *artiskok*.]

The Cynara Scolymus, a plant somewhat resembling a thistle, with a dilated, imbricated and prickly calyx. The head is large, rough, and scaly, on an upright stalk. It is composed of numerous oval scales, inclosing the florets, sitting on a broad receptacle, which, with the fleshy base of the scales, is the eatable part of the plant. *Encyc. Miller.*

The *Jerusalem artichoke* is a species of sunflower, (*Helianthus tuberosus*.) This is the plant commonly called *artichoke*, in America. The term *Jerusalem* is here a corruption of the Ital. *girasole*, sunflower.

AR'TI-CLE, *n.* [L. *articulus*, a joint, from *artus*; Gr. αρθρον.]

1. A single clause in a contract, account, system of regulations, treaty, or other writing; a particular separate charge or item in an account; a term, condition, or stipulation in a contract. *In* short, a distinct part of a writing, instrument, or discourse, consisting of two or more particulars; as, *articles* of agreement; an account consisting of many *articles*.

2. A point of faith; a doctrinal point or proposition in theology; as, the thirty-nine *articles*.

3. Comprehension; as, a soul of great *article*. *Shak.*

4. A distinct part.

Upon each *article* of human duty. *Paley.*

5. A particular commodity, or substance; as, an *article* of merchandise; salt is a necessary *article*. In common usage, this word is applied to almost every separate substance or material.

The *articles* which compose the blood. *Darwin.*

6. A point of time. [*Not in use.*] *Clarendon.*

7. In *grammar*, an adjective used before nouns, to limit or define their application; as, *hic*, *ille*, *ipse*, in Latin; ὁ, ἡ, τo, in Greek; *the*, *this*, *that*, in English; *le*, *la*, *les*, in French; *il*, *la*, *lo*, in Italian. The primary use of these adjectives was to convert an indeterminate name into a determinate one; or to limit the application of a common name to a specific, known, or certain individual. But *article* being an improper *term* to express the true signification, I make use of *definitive*, which see.

In the article of death, [L. *in articulo mortis*;] literally, in the moment of death; in the last struggle or agony.

Articles of war; the code or regulations for the government of the army in Great Britain, and of the army and navy in the United States.

Articles of the navy; the code or regulations for the government of the navy in Great Britain.

Lords of articles; in *Scottish history*, a committee of the parliament, whose business was to prepare and digest all matters that were to be laid before it, including the preparation of all bills for laws; called also *lords articulars*. *Robertson.*

AR'TI-CLE, *v. t.*

1. To draw up in distinct particulars; as, to *article* the errors or follies of man. *Taylor.*

2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of *articles*. "He shall be *articled* against in the High Court of Admiralty." Stat. 33 Geo. III.

3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; as, to *article* an apprentice to a mechanic.

AR'TI-CLE, *v. i.* [*Supra.*] To agree by articles; to stipulate. *Donne.*

AR'TI-CLED, *pp.* Drawn up in particulars; accused or bound by articles.

AR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *articularis*.]

Belonging to the joints; as, the gout is an *articular* disease.

AR-TIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* So as to sound every letter.

AR-TIC-U-LĀ'TA, *n. pl.* [L.] The name of a division of the animal kingdom, characterized by a jointed or articulated covering, consisting of a series of annulations or rings, corresponding to the internal skeleton of the vertebrated animals. This division includes the Annelida, or worms; the Crustacea, or crab-like animals; the Arachnida, or spider-like animals; and the Insecta, or proper insects.

AR-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *articulatus*, jointed, distinct.]

1. Formed by jointing or articulation of the organs of speech: *applied to sound*. An *articulate* sound is made by closing and opening the organs of speech. The junction or closing of the organs forms a joint or articulation, as in the syllables *ab*, *ad*, *ap*; in passing from one articulation to another, the organs are, or may be, opened, and a vowel is uttered, as in *attune*; and the different articulations, with the intervening vocal sounds, form what is called *articulate sounds*; sounds distinct, separate, and modified by articulation or jointing. This articulation constitutes the prominent difference between the human voice and that of brutes. Brutes open the mouth and make vocal sounds, but have either not at all, or very imperfectly, the power of articulation.

2. Clear; distinct; as, *articulate* pronunciation.

3. Expressed in articles, or in separate particulars. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

4. In *natural history*, jointed; formed with joints.

AR-TIC'U-LĀTE, *v. i.* To utter articulate sounds; to utter distinct syllables or words; as, to *articulate* distinctly.

AR-TIC'U-LĀTE, *v. t.*

1. To form into elementary sounds; to form into distinct syllables, or words; as, to *articulate* letters or language.

2. To draw up or write in separate particulars. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. To treat, stipulate, or make terms. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. To joint. *Smith.*

AR-TIC'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.*

1. Uttered distinctly in syllables or words.

2. Jointed; having joints; as a plant or animal.

AR-TIC'U-LATE-LY, *adv.*

1. With distinct utterance of syllables or words.

2. Article by article; in detail. *Paley.*

AR-TIC'U-LATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being articulate.

AR-TIC'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Uttering in distinct syllables or words.

AR-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.*

1. In *anatomy*, the joining or juncture of the bones. This is of three kinds: 1st, *diarthrosis*, or a movable connection, including enarthrosis, or the ball and socket joint; arthrodia, which is *the* same, but more superficial; ginglymus, or hinge-like joint; and trochoid, or the wheel and axle: 2d, *synarthrosis*, immovable connection, as by suture, or junction by serrated margins; harmony, or union by straight margins; and gomphosis, like a nail driven in a board, as the teeth in their sockets: 3d, *symphysis*, or union by means of another substance; as synchondrosis, union by a cartilage; syssarcosis, union by muscular fibers; synneurosis, union by tendons; syndesmosis, union by ligaments; and synostosis, union by a bony substance. *Quincy. Coxe.*

2. In *botany*, a term applied to the connection of the parts of a plant by joints, as in pods; also, to the nodes or joints, as in cane and maize; and to the parts intercepted between the joints. *Encyc.*

3. The *forming* of words; a distinct utterance of syllables and words by the human voice, by means of closing and opening the organs.

4. A consonant; a letter noting a jointing or closing of the organs.

ART'I-FICE, *n.* [L. *artificium*, from *ars*, art, and *facio*, to make.]

1. Artful contrivance; an artful or ingenious device, in a good or bad sense. In a bad sense, it corresponds with trick, or fraud.

2. Art; trade; skill acquired by science or practice. [*Not used.*]

ART-IF'I-CER, *n.* [L. *artifex*, from *ars* and *facio*.]

1. An artist; a mechanic or manufacturer; one whose occupation requires skill or knowledge of a particular kind, as a silversmith or saddler.

2. One who makes or contrives; an inventor; as, an *artificer* of fraud or lies. *Milton.*

3. A cunning or artful fellow. [*Not used.*] *Ben Jonson.*

ART-I-FI'CIAL, (ärt-e-fish'al,) *a.* Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labor, in opposition to *natural*; as, *artificial* heat or light; an *artificial* magnet.

2. Feigned; fictitious; not genuine or natural; as, *artificial* tears.

3. Contrived with skill or art.

4. Cultivated; not indigenous; not being of spontaneous growth; as, *artificial* grasses. *Gibbon.*

Artificial arguments, in rhetoric, are arguments invented by the speaker, in distinction from laws, authorities, and the like, which are called *inartificial* arguments or proofs. *Johnson.*

Artificial lines, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c.

Artificial numbers; the same with logarithms. *Chambers. Encyc.*

ART-I-FI'CI-AL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being artificial; appearance of art. *Shenstone.*

ART-I-FI'CIAL-LY, *adv.* By art, or human skill and contrivance; hence, with good contrivance; with art or ingenuity.

ART-I-FI'CIAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being artificial.

AR-TIL'LE-RIST, *n.* A person skilled in gunnery.

AR-TIL'LE-RY, *n.* This word has no plural. [Fr. *artillerie*; It. *artiglieria*; Sp. *artilleria*. In Fr. *artilleur*, *artillier*, is a matross; Sp. *artillar*, to mount cannon. In Armoric, *artillery* is *artilhiry*, and an artist is *artilher*. In Norm. Fr. *artillery* is written *articlarie*. The Armoric unites this word with *art*,

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artist, indicating that the primary sense is, instruments, things formed by *art*, or rather prepared by art, preparations.]

1. In *a general sense*, offensive weapons of war. Hence it was formerly used for bows and arrows.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* to his lad. —1 Sam. xx.

But in present usage, *appropriately*,

2. Cannon; great guns; ordnance, including guns, mortars, howitzers, &c., with their furniture of carriages, balls, bombs, and shot of all kinds, and also rockets and grenades.

3. In *a more extended sense*, the word includes the powder, cartridges, matches, utensils, machines of all kinds, and horses, that belong to a train of artillery.

4. The men who manage cannon and mortars, including matrosses, gunners, bombardiers, cannoniers, or by whatever name they are called, with the officers and engineers, and the persons who supply the artillery with implements and materials. *Encyc.*

5. The science of artillery and gunnery. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

AR-TIL'LE-RY-MAN, *n.* A man who manages a large gun in firing.

ART'I-SAN, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ars*. See ART.]

1. One trained to manual dexterity in any art, mystery, or trade.

2. A handcraftsman; a mechanic.

ART'IST, *n.* [Fr. *artiste*; It. *artista*; from L. *ars*. See ART.]

1. In *a general sense*, one who is skilled in the practice of some art. *Dryden.*

2. *Appropriately*, in present usage, one who professes and practices one of the liberal arts, in which science and taste preside over the manual execution. It is thus that the *artist* is distinguished from the *artisan*, who follows mechanically the rules of his handcraft or art. The term is particularly applied to painters, sculptors, engravers, and architects. *Elmes.*

AR-TISTE', (ar-teest',) *n.* [Fr.] A term of very extensive application among the French, to denote one who is peculiarly dextrous and tasteful in almost any art, as an opera dancer, and even a hair-dresser or a cook. This term should not be confounded with the English word *artist*.

ART-IST'IC, } *a.* [from *artist*.] Pertaining to an
ART-IST'IC-AL, } artist; made in the manner of an artist; conformable to art; regular.

ART-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an artistic manner.

ART'LESS, *a.* Unskillful; wanting art, knowledge, or skill. *Dryden.*

2. Free from guile, art, craft, or stratagem; simple; sincere; unaffected; undesigning; as, an *artless* mind.

3. Contrived without skill or art; as, an *artless* tale.

ART'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without art or skill; in an artless manner.

2. Without guile; naturally; sincerely; unaffectedly. *Pope.*

ART'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being void of art or guile; simplicity; sincerity; unaffectedness.

AR'TO-TY-RITE, *n.* [of Gr. αρτος, bread, and τυρος, cheese.]

One of a sect of heretics, in the primitive church, who celebrated the eucharist with bread and cheese, alleging that the first oblations of men were not only of the fruit of the earth, but of their flocks. They admitted females to the priesthood and episcopacy. *Encyc.*

ARTS'-MAN, *n.* A learned man. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

AR-UN-DE'LIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arundel; as, *Arundelian* marbles. The Arundelian marbles are ancient stones, containing a chronological detail of the principal events of Greece, from Cecrops, who lived about 1582 years before Christ, to the archonship of Diognetus, before Christ 264. The engraving was done in Paros, and the chronology is called the *Parian Chronicle*. These stones are called *Arundelian*, from the earl of Arundel, who employed William Petty to procure relics of antiquity in the East, in 1624. These, with other curiosities, were purchased, and by the earl's grandson presented to the University of Oxford. Their antiquity and even their authenticity have been questioned. *Encyc.*

A-RUN-DIN-A'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *arundo*, a reed.]

Pertaining to a reed; resembling the reed or cane.

AR-UN-DIN'E-OUS, *a.* Abounding with reeds.

A-RU'RA, *n.* [Gr. αρουρα.] Literally, as authors suppose, a plowed field. According to Herodotus and Suidas, the *arura* of Egypt was a piece of ground fifty feet square. Others make it a square of 100 cubits; others of 100 feet. The Grecian arura was a square measure of half the plethron. [See AROURA.] *Encyc. Herod., Enterpe.*

A-RUS'PEX, *n.* [L.] A soothsayer. *Dryden.*

A-RUS'PICE, *n.* Written also HARUSPICE. [L. *aruspex*, or *haruspex*, a soothsayer, or diviner, who attempted to foretell events by consulting the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice. Qu. Teut. *orf*, *yrf*; Eth. ΛϠΦ *arwe*, cattle, and L. *specio*, to view.]

A priest, in ancient Rome, whose business was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events.

A-RUS'PI-CY, *n.* The act of prognosticating by inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice. *Butler.*

AR'VEL, *n.* A funeral. *Grose.*

AS, (az,) *adv.* [Pers. اسا *asa*, like, similar, *as*; Gr. ὡς; Qu. Fr. *aussi*. But more probably the English word is contracted from *als*, G. and D. It corresponds in sense with the Persian.]

1. *Literally*, like; even; similar. "Ye shall be *as* Gods, knowing good and evil." "*As* far *as* we can see," that is, like far, equally far. Hence it may be explained by *in like manner*; as, do *as* you are commanded.

2. It was formerly used where we now use *that*. [*Obs.*]

The relations are so uncertain *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*

3. It was formerly used for *as if*. [*Obs.*]

He lies, *as* he his bliss did know. *Waller.*

4. While; during; at the same time. "He trembled *as* he spoke." But in most of its uses, it is resolvable into *like*, *equal*, *even*, or *equally*, *in like manner*. In some phrases, it must be considered a nominative word, or other words must be supplied. "Appoint to office such men *as* deserve public confidence." This phrase may be elliptical for "such men *as* those who deserve public confidence."

As seems, in some cases, to imply the sense of proportion. "In general, men are more happy, *as* they are less involved in public concerns."

As, in a subsequent part of a sentence, answers to *such*; give us *such* things *as* you please; and in a preceding part of a sentence, has *so* to answer to it; *as* with the people, *so* with the priest.

AS, *n.* [L.] A Roman weight of twelve ounces, answering to the libra or pound.

2. A Roman coin, originally of a pound weight; but reduced, after the first Punic war, to two ounces; in the second Punic war, to one ounce; and by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. It was originally stamped with the figure of a sheep, sow, or ox; and afterward with a Janus, on one side, and on the reverse, a rostrum or prow of a ship.

3. An integer; a whole or single thing. Hence the English *ace*. Hence the Romans used the word for the whole inheritance; hæres ex *asse*, an heir to the whole estate. *Encyc.*

AS'A; a corruption of *lasar*, an ancient name of a gum. Literally, the healer; from the Hebrew *asa*, a physician or healer. *Parr.* [See OOZE.] *Encyc.*

AS-A-DUL'CIS; the same as BENZOIN.

AS-A-FŒT'I-DA, } *n.* [*asa*, gum, and L. *fatidus*, fet-
AS-A-FET'I-DA, } id.]

A fetid inspissated sap, from Persia and the East Indies. It is the concrete juice of a large umbelliferous plant, the Ferula assafetida, much used in medicine, as an antispasmodic. *Encyc.*

AS'A-RIN, *n.* A crystallized substance, resembling camphor, obtained from the Asarum Europœum; now called *camphor of asarum*.

AS-BES'TI-FORM, *a.* Having the structure of asbestus.

AS-BES'TINE, *a.* [See ASBESTUS.]

Pertaining to asbestus, or partaking of its nature and qualities; incombustible.

AS-BES'TIN-ITE, *n.* [See ASBESTUS.] The actinolite or strahlstein. *Kirwan.*

Calciferous asbestinite; a variety of actinolite, partially effervescing. *Kirwan.*

AS-BES'TUS, } *n.* [Gr. ασβεστος, inextinguishable;
AS-BES'TOS, } of *a* neg. and σβεννυμι, to extinguish.]

A term applied to varieties of hornblende and pyroxene, occurring in long, delicate fibers; usually of a white or gray color, and also in compact fibrous masses and seams, of greenish and reddish shades. The finer varieties have been wrought into gloves and cloth, which are incombustible. The cloth was formerly used as a shroud for dead bodies, and has been recommended for firemen's clothes. Asbestus is also employed in the manufacture of iron safes, and for lamp-wicks. *Dana.*

Ligniform asbestus is a variety of a brown color, and of a slaty or splintery fracture, and if broken across, presents an irregular, filamentous structure, like wood. *Kirwan.*

AS'BO-LIN, *n.* [Gr. ασβολη.]

A yellow, oil-like matter, very acrid and bitter, obtained from soot.

AS'CA-RIS, *n.*; *pl.* AS-CAR'I-DES. [Gr.]

In *zoology*, a genus of intestinal worms. The body is cylindrical, and tapering at the ends.

AS-CEND', *v. i.* [L. *ascendo*, from *scando*, to mount or climb; W. *esgyn*, to rise; *cyn*, first, chief. It has the same elements as *begin*.]

1. To move upward; to mount; to go up; to rise, whether in air or water, or upon a material object.

2. To rise, in a figurative sense; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, &c.

3. To proceed from modern to ancient times; to recur to former ages; as, our inquiries *ascend* to the remotest antiquity.

4. In a corresponding sense, to proceed in a line toward ancestors; as, to *ascend* to our first progenitors.

5. To rise, as a star; to proceed or come above the horizon.

6. In *music*, to rise in vocal utterance; to pass from any note to one more acute.

AS-CEND', *v. t.* To go or move upward upon; as, to *ascend* a hill or ladder;—or to climb; as, to *ascend* a tree.

AS-CEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be ascended.

AS-CEND'ANT, *n.* Superiority, or commanding influence; as, one man has the *ascendant* over another.

2. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy, or degrees of kindred; opposed to *descendant*.

3. Hight; elevation. [*Little used.*] *Temple.*

4. In *astrology*, the horoscope, or that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth; supposed to have influence on a person's life and fortune. *Encyc.*

That one of the twelve houses of heaven, which at any time is about to rise; called also the *first house*. That point of the ecliptic, included in it, which is just rising, is called the *horoscope*, and the planet, or other heavenly body, which rules in the house, is called *lord of the ascendant*. The *ascendant* is considered the strongest house, and is supposed to exercise an especial influence on the fortune of a person born at the time. *P. Cyc.*

Hence the phrases *to be in the ascendant*, denoting, to have commanding power or influence, and *lord of the ascendant*, denoting one who has possession of such power or influence; as, to rule, for a while, *lord of the ascendant*. *Burke.*

AS-CEND'ANT, *a.* Superior; predominant; surpassing.

2. In *astrology*, above the horizon.

AS-CEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Risen; mounted up; gone to heaven.

AS-CEND'EN-CY, *n.* Power; governing or controlling influence.

Custom has an *ascendency* over the understanding. *Watts.*

AS-CEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rising; moving upward; proceeding from the less to the greater; proceeding from modern to ancient, from grave to more acute. A star is said to be *ascending*, when rising above the horizon, in any parallel of the equator.

Ascending latitude, is the latitude of a planet, when moving toward the north pole.

Ascending node, is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it passes the ecliptic to proceed northward. It is also called the *northern node*.

Ascending vessels, in anatomy, are those which carry the blood upward or toward the superior parts of the body.

AS-CEN'SION, (as-sen'shun,) *n.* [L. *ascensio*.]

1. The act of ascending; a rising. It is frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Savior to heaven.

2. The thing rising, or ascending. [*Not authorized.*]

3. In *astronomy*, ascension is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right ascension* of the sun, or of a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star, in a right sphere; or the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator that comes to the meridian with the sun or star. *Oblique ascension*, is an arc of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises together with a star, in an oblique sphere; or the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator that comes to the horizon with a star. *Johnson. Brande.*

AS-CEN'SION-DAY, *n.* A festival of some Christian churches, held ten days, or on the Thursday but one, before Whitsuntide, in commemoration of our Savior's ascension into heaven, after his resurrection; called also *Holy Thursday*.

Ascensional difference, is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point on the surface of the sphere. *Chambers.*

AS-CEN'SIVE, *a.* Rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise. *Journ. of Science.*

AS-CENT', *n.* [L. *ascensus*.]

1. The act of rising; motion upward, whether in air, water, or other fluid, or on elevated objects; rise; a mounting upward; as, the *ascent* of vapors from the earth

2. The way by which one ascends; the means of ascending. *Bacon.*

3. An eminence, hill, or high place. *Addison.*

4. The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line; as, a road has an *ascent* of five degrees.

5. Acclivity; the rise of a hill; as, a steep *ascent*.

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AS-CER-TĀIN′, *v. t.* [from the L. *ad certum*, to a certainty.]

1. To make certain; to define or reduce to precision, by removing obscurity or ambiguity.

The divine law *ascertains* the truth. *Hooker.*

2. To make certain, by trial, examination, or experiment, so as to know what was before unknown; as, to *ascertain* the weight of a commodity, or the purity of a metal.

3. To make sure by previous measures. [*Unusual.*]

The ministry, in order to *ascertain* a majority in the House of Lords, persuaded the queen to create twelve new peers. *Smollett.*

4. To make certain or confident, followed by an objective and *of*; as, to *ascertain us of* the goodness of our work. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

5. To fix; to establish with certainty; to render invariable, and not subject to will.

The mildness and precision of their laws *ascertained* the rule and measure of taxation. *Gibbon.*

AS-CER-TĀIN′A-BLE, *a.* That may be made certain in fact, or certain to the mind; that may be certainly known, or reduced to a certainty. *Kerr's Lavoisier.*

AS-CER-TĀIN′ED, *pp.* Made certain; defined; established; reduced to a certainty.

AS-CER-TĀIN′ER, *n.* The person who ascertains or makes certain.

AS-CER-TĀIN′ING, *ppr.* Making certain; fixing; establishing; reducing to a certainty; obtaining certain knowledge.

AS-CER-TĀIN′MENT, *n.* The act of ascertaining; a reducing to certainty; certainty; fixed rule. *Swift.*

AS-CES′SAN-CY, } See Acescency, Acescent.
AS-CES′SANT.

AS-CET′IC, *a.* [Gr. ασκητος, exercised, hardened; from ασκεω, to exercise.]

Retired from the world; rigid; severe; austere; unduly rigid in devotions and mortifications.

AS-CET′IC, *n.*

1. In *the early church*, one who retired from the customary business of life, and devoted himself to the duties of piety and devotion; a hermit; a recluse.

2. One who practices undue rigor and self-denial in religious things.

3. The title of certain books on devout exercises; as, the *Ascetics* of St. Basil.

AS-CET′I-CISM, *n.* The state or practice of ascetics. *Bib. Repos.*

AS′CI-I, } *n. pl.* [L. *ascii*, from Gr. *a* priv. and
AS′CI-ANS, } σκια, a shadow.]

Persons, who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon. Such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have, at times, a vertical sun. *Bailey.*

AS′CI-TANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. ασκος, a bag or bottle of skin.]

A sect or branch of Montanists, who appeared in the second century. They introduced into their assemblies certain bacchanals, who danced around a bag or skin distended with air, in allusion to the bottles filled with new wine. Matt. ix. *Encyc.*

AS-CI′TĒS, *n.* [Gr. ασκος, a bladder.]

Dropsy of the belly; a tense, equable swelling of the belly, with fluctuation, from a collection of serous fluid in the cavity of the peritoneum.

AS-CIT′IC, } *a.* Belonging to an ascites; dropsi-
AS-CIT′IC-AL, } cal; hydropical.

AS-CI-TI′′TIOUS, (as-si-tish′us,) *a.* [L. *ascitius*; Low L. *ascititius*; from *ascisco*, to take to or associate.]

Additional; added; supplemental; not inherent or original.

Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name. *Pope.*

AS-CLĒ′PI-AD, *n.* in *ancient poetry*, a verse of four feet, the first of which is a spondee, the second a choriamb, and the last two dactyls; or of four feet and a cæsura, the first a spondee, the second a dactyl, then the cæsura, followed by two dactyls; as,

Mæcē | nās ătă | vīs | ēdĭtĕ | rēgĭbŭs. *Encyc.*

AS-CRIB′A-BLE, *a.* [See Ascribe.] That may be ascribed or attributed.

AS-CRIBE′, *v. t.* [L. *ascribo*, of *ad* and *scribo*, to write; Eng. *scrape.*]

1. To attribute, impute, or set to, as to a cause; to refer an effect to its cause; as, losses are often to be *ascribed* to imprudence.

2. To attribute, as a quality, or an appurtenance; to consider or allege to belong; as, to *ascribe* perfection to God, or imperfection to man. Job xxxvi. Ps. lxviii. 1 Sam. xviii.

AS-CRIB′ED, *pp.* Attributed or imputed; considered or alleged, as belonging.

AS-CRIB′ING, *ppr.* Attributing; imputing; alleging to belong.

AS-CRIP′TION, (as-krip′shun,) *n.* The act of ascribing, imputing, or affirming to belong.

AS-CRIP-TI′′TIOUS, *a.* That is ascribed. This word was applied to villains under the feudal system, who were annexed to the freehold and transferable with it. *Spelman. Lib. Niger Scaccarii.*

A-SEX′U-AL, *a.* Having no distinct sex.

ASH, *n.* [Sax. æsc; Dan. *ask*; Germ. *esche*; D. *essche*; Russ. *yasen.*]

1. The popular name of different species of trees of the Linnæan genus *Fraxinus*. The common European ash is the *F. excelsior.*

2. The wood of the ash-tree.

ASH, *a.* Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.

ASH, *v. t.* To strow or sprinkle with ashes; as, to *ash* the hair. *Howel.*

2. To strow with ashes for the purpose of manure.

A-SHAME′, *v. t.* To shame. [*Not used.*]

A-SHĀM′ED, *a.* [from Sax. *gescamian* or *ascamian*, to be ashamed, to blush, from *scama*, shame; originally a participle. See Shame.]

1. Affected by shame; abashed or confused by guilt, or a conviction of some criminal action or indecorous conduct, or by the exposure of some gross error or misconduct, which the person is conscious must be wrong, and which tends to impair his honor or reputation. It is followed by *of.*

Thou shalt remember thy ways, and be *ashamed*. — Ez. xvi. Israel shall be *ashamed of* his own counsel. — Hosea xx.

2. Confused by a consciousness of guilt or of inferiority, by the mortification of pride, by failure or disappointment.

They shall be greatly *ashamed* that trust in images. — Isa. xlii.

[*This adjective always follows its noun.*]

A-SHĀM′ED-LY, *adv.* Bashfully. [*Not used.*]

ASH′EŌL-OR-ED, *a.* Of a color between brown and gray. *Woodward.*

ASH′EN, *a.* [See Ash.] Pertaining to ash; made of ash.

ASH′ER-Y, *n.* [ash.

1. A place where ashes are deposited.

2. A place where potash is made.

ASH′ES, *n. pl.* without the singular number. [Sax. *æsca*; Goth. *azga*; D. *asch*; G. *asche*; Sw. *aska*; Dan. *aske*; Basque, *auscua.*]

1. The earthy particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion, as of wood or coal.

2. The remains of the human body when burnt. Hence, figuratively, a dead body or corpse.

3. In *Scripture*, *ashes* is used to denote vileness, meanness, frailty, or humiliation.

I, who am but dust and *ashes*. — Gen. xviii.
I abhor myself, and repent in dust and *ashes*. — Job xlii.

Volcanic ashes; the loose, earthy matter ejected by volcanoes.

ASH′-FIRE, *n.* A low fire used in chemical operations.

ASH′-HŌLE, *n.* A repository for ashes; the lowest part of a furnace.

ASH′LAR, } *n.* In *architecture*, a facing made of squared
ASH′LER, } stones; or a facing made of thin slabs, used to cover walls of brick or rubble. The term has also been applied, in England, to common or free stones as they are brought from the quarry. *Gwilt.*

ASH′LER-ING, *n.* Quartering for lathing to, in garrets, two or three feet high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters.

A-SHŌRE′, *adv.* [*a*, *at*, or *on*, and *shore*. See Shore.]

1. On shore; on the land adjacent to water; to the shore; as, bring the goods *ashore.*

2. On land, opposed to *aboard*; as, the captain of the ship remained *ashore.*

3. On the ground; as, the ship was driven *ashore.*

ASH′-PAN, *n.* A pan beneath a grate or furnace to receive ashes.

ASH′TO-RETH, *n.* [Heb.] A goddess of the Sidonians and Philistines, the same as the Venus of the Romans.

ASH′-TUB, *n.* A tub to receive ashes.

ASH-WEDNES′DAY, (ash-wenz′de,) *n.* The first day of Lent; supposed to be so called from a custom in the Roman Catholic church of sprinkling ashes, that day, on the heads of penitents, then admitted to penance.

ASH′-WEED, *n.* A plant, the small wild angelica, goutwort, goats-foot, or herb-gerard, a species of the genus Ægopodium. *Encyc.*

ASH′Y, *a.* 1. Belonging to ashes.

2. Ash-colored; pale; inclining to a whitish gray. *Shak.*

3. Made or composed of ashes; as, the *ashy* womb of the phenix. *Milton.*

4. Filled or strowed with ashes; as, *ashy* hairs. *Chaucer.*

ASH′Y-PALE, *a.* Pale as ashes. *Shak.*

Ā′SIA, *n.* One of the four quarters of the globe. [A name originally given to Asia Minor or some part of it; perhaps from the Asses, Ases, or Osses, about Mount Taurus. *Mallet, North. Ant.* i. 60. *Pliny.*]

Ā′SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Asia. *Dryden. Mitford.*

Ā′SI-ARCH, (ā′she-ārk,) *n.* [*Asia* and αρχος, chief.]

A term applied to the chiefs or pontiffs of Proconsular Asia, who had the superintendence of the public games. Acts xix. *Milner.*

Ā-SI-AT′IC, (ā-she-at′ik,) *a.* Belonging to Asia; a quarter of the globe which extends from the Strait of Constantinople and the Arabian Gulf to the Pacific Ocean on the east. It is probable the name was originally appropriated to what is now Asia Minor, or rather a part of it.

Ā-SI-AT′IC, *n.* A native of Asia.

Ā-SI-AT′I-CISM, *n.* Imitation of the Asiatic manner.

A-SIDE′, *adv.* [*a* and *side*. See Side.]

1. On or to one side; out of a perpendicular or straight direction.

2. At a little distance from the main part or body

Thou shalt set *aside* that which is full. — 2 Kings iv.

3. From the body; as, to put or lay *aside* a garment. John xiii.

4. From the company; at a small distance, or in private; as when speakers utter something by themselves, upon the stage.

5. Separate from the person, mind, or attention; in a state of abandonment.

Let us lay *aside* every weight. — Heb. xii.

6. Out of the line of rectitude or propriety, in a moral view.

They are all gone *aside*. — Ps. xiv.

7. In a state of separation to a particular use; as, to set *aside* a thing for a future day.

To set aside, in judicial proceedings, is to defeat the effect or operation of, by a subsequent decision of a superior tribunal; as, to set *aside* a verdict or a judgment.

AS-IN-Ē′GO, *n.* [Sp. *asnico*, a little ass.] A foolish fellow. *Mason.*

AS′I-NINE, rarely AS′I-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *asinus*; W. *asyn*, the ass.]

Belonging to the ass; having the qualities of the ass.

ASK, *v. t.* [Sax. *ascian*, *acsian*, or *axian*; D. *eischen*; G. *heischen*; Ir. *ascaim*; Gr. αξιοω. Qu. Eth. አሰኧ *asku*, to pray or beseech. In former times, the English word was pronounced *ax*, as in the royal style of assenting to bills in parliament. "Be it as it is *axed*." In Calmuc, *asoc* signifies to inquire. The sense is to urge or press.]

1. To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition; with *of*, in the sense of *from*, before the person to whom the request is made.

Ask counsel *of* God. — Judges xviii.

2. To require, expect, or claim.

To whom men have committed much, *of* him they will *ask* the more. — Luke xii.

3. To interrogate, or inquire; to put a question, with a view to an answer.

He is of age, *ask* him. — John ix.

4. To require, or make claim.

Ask me never so much dowry. — Gen. xxxiv. Dan. ii.

5. To claim, require, or demand, as the price or value of a commodity; to set a price; as, what price do you *ask*?

6. To require, as physically necessary.

An exigence of state *asks* a much longer time to conduct a design to maturity. *Addison.*

This sense is nearly or entirely obsolete; *ask* being superseded by *require* and *demand.*

7. To invite; as, to *ask* guests to a wedding or entertainment; *ask* my friend to step into the house.

ASK, *v. i.* To request or petition, followed by *for*; as, *ask for* bread; or without *for.*

Ask, and it shall be given you. — Matt. vii.

2. To inquire, or seek by request; sometimes followed by *after.*

Wherefore dost thou *ask after* my name? — Gen. xxxii.

This verb can hardly be considered as strictly intransitive, for some person or object is always understood.

Ask is not equivalent to *demand*, *claim*, and *require*, at least in modern usage; much less is it equivalent to *beg* and *beseech*. The first three words, *demand*, *claim*, *require*, imply a right, or supposed right, in the person asking, to the thing requested; and *beg* and *beseech* imply more urgency than *ask*. *Ask* and *request* imply no right, but suppose the thing desired to be a favor. The French *demander* is correctly rendered by *ask*, rather than by *demand.*

AS-KANCE′, } *adv.* [D. *schuins*, slopingly.] Side-
AS-KANT′, } ways; obliquely; toward one corner of the eye. *Milton. Dryden.*

ASKED, *pp.* Requested; petitioned; questioned; interrogated.

ASK′ER, *n.* [from *ask.*] One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer.

2. A water newt. *Johnson.*

A-SKEW′, *adv* [G. *schief*; Dan. *skiæv*; D. *scheef*, awry, crooked, oblique.]

With a wry look; aside; askant; sometimes indicating scorn, or contempt, or envy. *Spenser.*

ASK′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Requesting; petitioning; interrogating; inquiring.

2. Silently expressing request or desire.

Explain the *asking* eye. *Pope.*

A-SLĀKE′, *v. t.* [Sax. *aslacian*. See Slack.]

To remit; to slacken. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

AS-LĀ′NI, *n.* A Turkish silver coin worth from 115 to 120 aspers. *Encyc.*

A-SLANT′, *a.* or *adv.* [*a* and *slant*. See Slant.]

On one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly or with a right angle.

The shaft drove through his neck *aslant*. *Dryden.*

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A-SLEEP', *a.* or *adv.* [*a* and *sleep*, or Sax. *geslapan*, to sleep.]

1. Sleeping; in a state of sleep; at rest.

Sisera was fast *asleep*.—Judges iv.

2. To a state of sleep; as, to fall *asleep*.

3. Dead; in a state of death.

Concerning them who are *asleep*, sorrow not.—1 Thess. iv.

4. To death.

For since the fathers fell *asleep*, all things continue.—2 Pet. iii.

A-SLŌPE', *a.* or *adv.* [*a* and *slope*. See SLOPE.] With leaning or inclination; obliquely; with declivity or descent, as a hill; declining from an upright direction.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*. *Bacon.*

A-SLUG', *adv.* In a sluggish manner. [*Not used.*] *Fotherby.*

AS-MO-NĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Asmoneus, the father of Simon, and chief of the Asmoneans, a family that reigned over the Jews 126 years.

AS-MO-NĒ'AN, *n.* One of the family of Asmoneus.

A-SŌ'MA-TOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and σωμα, body.] Without a material body; incorporeal. *Todd.*

ĂSP, } *n.* [L. *aspis*; Gr. ασπις, a round shield and

ASP'IC, } an asp; supposed to be from Heb. and Ch. כסס, to gather in, or collect; from the coil of this serpent, with his head elevated in the center, like the boss of a buckler.]

A small, poisonous serpent of Egypt and Libya, whose bite occasions inevitable death, but without pain. It is said that the celebrated Cleopatra, rather than be carried a captive to Rome by Augustus, suffered death by the bite of the asp; but the fact has been questioned. Authors are not agreed, to what species the asp of the ancients should be referred. Bruce thinks it the *Coluber cerastes*, Linn. *Cuvier* considers it the *Coluber haje*, Linn.

AS-PAL'A-THUM, *n.* The calambac, a variety of the agallochum or aloes-wood; also, the rose-wood, (*Lignum Rhodium.*) *Parr. Cyc.*

AS-PAL'A-THUS, *n.* 1. A genus of papilionaceous plants, of the natural order Fabaceæ, (class Decandria, Linn.) The species are chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

2. A plant, called *rose of Jerusalem*, or *our lady's rose*.

3. The rose-wood, (*Lignum Rhodium*,) a fragrant wood, yielding an essential oil with the odor of roses; furnished by two species of Convolvulus, (*C. floridus* and *C. scoparvus*,) natives of the Canaries. *Parr. Cyc.*

AS-PAR'A-ĠIN, *n.* A crystallized substance, first discovered in the juice of asparagus, the precise nature of which is not settled.

AS-PAR-AG'IN-OUS, *a.* Properly, allied to the asparagus; but in *horticulture*, denoting plants whose tender shoots are eaten, like those of asparagus. *Brande.*

AS-PAR'A-GUS, *n.* [L. and Gr.; probably from σπαραττω, to tear, from its lacerated appearance, or from the root of σπειρα, a spire, from its stem.]

The name of a genus of plants, and also the common name of one of its species, cultivated in gardens, called otherwise *sparagus*, *sparage*, and vulgarly *sparrow-grass*. This has an upright, herbaceous stalk, bristly leaves, and equal stipulas. The roots have a bitterish, mucilaginous taste; and the stalk is, in some degree, aperient and deobstruent, but not very efficacious.

AS-PAR'TATE, *n.* Any compound of the aspartic acid with a salifiable base.

AS-PAR'TIC AC'ID, *n.* A concrete or crystalline acid, obtained from asparagus, and composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.

AS'PECT, *n.* [L. *aspectus*, from *aspicio*, to look on, of *ad* and *specio*, to see or look.]

1. Look; view; appearance to the eye or the mind; as, to present an object or a subject in its true *aspect*, or under a double *aspect*. So we say, public affairs have a favorable *aspect*.

2. Countenance; look, or particular appearance of the face; as, a mild or severe *aspect*.

3. Look; glance; act of seeing. [*This sense is now unusual.*]

4. Position or situation with regard to seeing, or that position which enables one to look in a particular direction; or, in a more general sense, position in relation to the points of the compass; as, a house has a southern *aspect*, that is, a position which faces or looks to the south.

5. In *astrology*, the situation of one planet with respect to another, or the angle formed by the rays of light proceeding from two planets, and meeting at the eye. The aspects are five; sextile, when the planets are 60° distant; quartile, or quadrate, when their distance is 90°, or the quarter of a circle; trine, when the distance is 120°; opposition, when the distance is 180°, or half a circle; and conjunction, when they are in the same degree. *Encyc. Brande.*

AS'PECT, *v. t.* To behold. [*Not used.*] *Temple.*

AS-PECT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be seen. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*

AS-PECT'ED, *a.* Having an aspect. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

AS-PEC'TION, *n.* The act of viewing. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

ASP'EN, } *n.* [D. *espæ*; G. *aspe*, *espe*; Sax. *æspe*; Sw.

ĂSP, } *asp*; Dan. *asp*; Qu. from the Ar.

خشف *khashafa*, to be agitated.]

A species of the poplar, so called from the trembling of its leaves, which move with the slightest impulse of the air. Its leaves are roundish, smooth, and stand on long, slender foot-stalks.

ASP'EN, *a.* Pertaining to the aspen, or resembling it; made of aspen wood.

Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

AS'PER, *a.* [L. See ASPERATE.] Rough; rugged. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

AS'PER, *n.* [L. *aspiro*, to breathe.]

In *grammar*, the Greek accent, importing that the letter over which it is placed ought to be aspirated, or pronounced as if the letter *h* preceded it. *Encyc.*

AS'PER, *n.* A Turkish coin, of which three make a medine.

Its value is about a cent and 12 decimals.

AS'PER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *aspero*, from *asper*, rough.] To make rough or uneven. *Boyle.*

AS'PER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Made rough or uneven.

AS-PER-Ā'TION, *n.* A making rough.

AS-PER-GIL'LUS, *n.* The brush used, in the Roman Catholic church, for sprinkling holy water on the people.

AS-PER-GOIRE', *n.* [Fr. *aspersoir*.] A sprinkling with holy water.

AS-PER-I-FŌ'LI-ATE, *a.* [L. *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf.]

Having rough leaves.

The term *asperifoliate* (L. *asperifoliæ*) has been applied, by different botanists, to a natural family of plants, characterized by a monopetalous corolla, usually with four divisions, an ovary deeply four-cleft, formerly regarded as four naked seeds, and alternate leaves, rough to the touch, whence the name. These plants constitute the forty-first order in Linnæus's fragments of a natural method, and also form a division in the methods of Hermann, Boerhaave, and Ray. They now form the natural order *Boraginace.*

AS-PER-I-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* Having leaves rough to the touch. [See *the preceding word.*]

AS-PER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *asperitas*, from *asper*, rough.]

1. Roughness of surface; unevenness; opposed to *smoothness*. *Boyle.*

2. Roughness of sound; that quality which grates the ear; harshness of pronunciation. *Warton.*

3. Roughness to the taste; sourness.

4. Roughness or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sourness; crabbedness. *Rogers.*

5. Sharpness. *Berkeley.*

A-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and σπερμα, seed.] In *botany*, destitute of seeds.

AS-PER-NĀ'TION, *n.* Disregard; contempt.

AS'PER-OUS, *a.* [L. *asper*, rough.] Rough; uneven. *Boyle.*

AS-PERSE', (as-pers',) *v. t.* [L. *aspergo*, *aspersus*, of *ad* and *spargo*, to scatter; Ar. فرج *faraga*, to split, divide, scatter. See Class Brg.]

1. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to tarnish in point of reputation or good name; to slander or calumniate; as, to *asperse* a poet or his writings; to *asperse* a character.

2. To cast upon. *Heywood.*

AS-PERS'ER, *n.* One that asperses or vilifies another.

AS-PER'SION, *n.* A sprinkling, as of water or dust, in a literal sense. *Shak.*

2. The spreading of calumnious reports or charges, which tarnish reputation, like the bespattering of a body with foul water; calumny; censure. *Bp. Hall.*

AS-PERS'O-RY, *a.* Tending to asperse; defamatory.

AS-PHALT', } *n.* [G. ασφαλτος.]

AS-PHALT'UM, } Bitumen Judaicum, Jew's pitch; a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brown substance, which breaks with a polish, melts easily when heated, and when pure, burns without leaving any ashes. It has little taste, and scarcely any smell, unless heated, when it emits a strong smell of pitch. It is found in a soft or liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea, which, from this substance, is called *Asphaltites*, or the Asphaltic Lake. It is found also in the earth, in many parts of Asia, Europe, and America. Formerly, it was used for embalming dead bodies; the solid asphaltum is still employed in Arabia, Egypt, and Persia, instead of pitch, for ships; and the fluid asphaltum is used for varnishing, and for burning in lamps. It is also used for pavement in streets. A species found in Neufchatel is found excellent as a cement for walls and pavements; very durable in air, and not penetrable by water. A composition of asphaltum, lamp-black, and oil of spike, or turpentine, is used for drawing black figures on dial plates. *Nicholson.*

AS-PHALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to asphaltum, or containing it; bituminous. *Milton.*

AS-PHALT'ITE, *a.* Pertaining to or containing asphaltum. *Bryant. Wilford.*

AS-PHALT'US, *n.* Asphaltum.

Naphtha and *Asphaltus*. *Milton.*

AS'PHO-DEL, *n.* [L. *asphodelus*: Gr. ασφοδελος. See Theoph. lib. 7. Plin. lib. 21. 17. Perhaps it is from the root of *spud*; Dan. *spyd*; Sw. *spiut*; Ice. *spioot*, a spear, from the shape of its leaves.]

The common name of different species of the genus Asphodelus; cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. The ancients planted asphodels near graves, to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment. *Encyc. Johnson.*

AS-PHU-RE-LĀ'TA, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and σφυρα, a hammer; not malleable.]

A series of semimetallic fossils, fusible by fire, and in their purest state not malleable. In their native state, they are mixed with sulphur and other adventitious matter, in the form of ore. Under this denomination are classed bismuth, antimony, cobalt, zinc, and quicksilver. *Cox. Encyc.*

AS-PHYX'I-A, } *n.* [Gr. ασφυξια, of *a* priv. and σφυξις,

AS-PHYX'Y, } pulse.]

Originally, want of pulse, or cessation of the motion of the heart and arteries; as now used, apparent death, or suspended animation, particularly from suffocation or drowning, or the inhalation of irrespirable gases; recently applied also to the collapsed state, in cholera, with want of pulse.

ASP'IC, *n.* The asp; which see.

2. A piece of ordnance carrying a twelve pound shot.

ASP'IC, *n.* [Fr.] A plant growing in France, a species of lavender, (*Lavandula spica*,) which resembles the common kind (*L. vera*) in the blue color of its flowers, and in the figure and green color of its leaves. It is called *male lavender*, *spica nardi*, and *pseudo-nardus*. The oil of this plant, called *oil of spike*, or *oil of aspic*, is used by painters, farriers, and other artificers. It is very inflammable, of a white color, and aromatic. *Nicholson. Fourcroy.*

AS-PIR'ANT, *a.* Aspiring.

AS-PIR'ANT, *n.* [See ASPIRE.] One who aspires, breathes after, or seeks with eagerness. *Faber.*

2. A candidate. *Hurd.*

AS'PI-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *aspiro*, to breathe or blow; Gr. αασπαιρω, to palpitate; from *spiro* and σπαιρω;

Ar. صفر *safara*, to hiss, or make a hissing by blowing on a wind instrument. See SPIRE, SPIRIT.]

To pronounce with a breathing or full emission of breath. We *aspirate* the words *horse* and *house*. *Dryden.*

AS'PI-RĀTE, *v. i.* To give or impart a strong breathing; as, the letter *h aspirates*. *Dryden.*

AS'PI-RATE, *n.* A letter marked with an asper, or note of breathing; a mark of aspiration, as the Greek accent. *Bentley.*

AS'PI-RATE, *a.* Pronounced with a full breath. *Holder.*

AS'PI-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Uttered with a strong emission of breath.

AS'PI-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Pronouncing with a full breath.

AS-PI-RĀ'TION, *n.* The pronunciation of a letter with a full emission of breath. *Holder.*

2. A breathing after; an ardent wish or desire, chiefly of spiritual blessings. *Watts.*

3. The act of aspiring or of ardently desiring what is noble or spiritual. *Shak.*

AS-PI'RA-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *aspirer*, to draw breath.] Pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air. *Buffon.*

AS-PIRE', *v. i.* [L. *aspiro*, to breathe. See ASPIRATE.]

1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after an object, great, noble, or spiritual; followed by *to* or *after*; as, to aspire *to* a crown, or *after* immortality.

2. To aim at something elevated; to rise or tower with desire.

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell,
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

3. To rise; to ascend. *Waller. G. Fletcher.*

Note.—This word has been used transitively; as, to *aspire* thrones; to *aspire* the clouds. (*Marlow, Shak.*); but properly this is elliptical for *aspire to*.

AS-PIR'ER, *n.* One who aspires; one who aims to rise in power or consequence, or to accomplish some important object. *Milton.*

AS-PIR'ING, *ppr.* Desiring eagerly; aiming at something noble, great, or spiritual; rising.

AS-PIR'ING, *a.* Ambitious; animated with an ardent desire of power, importance, or excellence.

AS-PIR'ING, *n.* Ambition; eager desire of something great. *Hammond.*

2. Points; stops. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

AS-PIR'ING-LY, *adv.* In an aspiring manner.

AS-PIR'ING-NESS, *n* The state of being aspiring.

AS-PORT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *asportatio*, of *abs* and *porto*, to carry; W. *porthi*, to carry. See BEAR.]

A carrying away. In *law*, the felonious removal of goods from the place where they were deposited,

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is an *asportation*, and adjudged to be theft, though the goods are not carried from the house or apartment. *Blackstone.*

A-SQUINT', *adv.* [D. *schuinte*, a slope; *schuins*, slopingly; Sp. *esquina*; D. *kant*, a corner. See ASKANCE and SQUINT.]

1. To the corner or angle of the eye; obliquely; toward one side; not in the straight line of vision; as, to look *asquint.*

2. Not with regard or due notice. *Fox.*

ASS, *n.* [W. *asyn*; Ir. *asan*; L. *asinus*; Fr. *âne*, for *asne*; Arm. *asen*; Sp. Port. *asno*; It. *asino*; Qu. from Goth. *auso*, Gr. οὖς, an ear.]

1. A quadruped of the genus Equus. This animal has long, slouching ears, a short mane, and a tail covered with long hairs at the end. He is usually of an ash color, with a black bar across the shoulders. The tame or domestic ass is patient to stupidity, and carries a heavy burden. He is slow, but very surefooted, and for this reason very useful on rough, steep hills.

2. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt.

AS-SA-FET'I-DA, *n.* See ASAFŒTIDA.

AS-SAI', [Ital.] In *music*, an augmentative adverb often joined to a word indicating the movement of an air or other composition; as, *largo assai*, very slow; *presto assai*, very quick. *Rousseau, Dict. Mus.*

AS-SAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *assaillir*, from L. *assilio*, to leap or rush upon, of *ad* and *salio*, to leap, to rise.]

1. To leap or fall upon by violence; to assault; to attack suddenly, as when one person falls upon another to beat him.

2. To invade or attack, in a hostile manner, as an army, or nation. *Spenser.*

3. To attack with arguments, censure, abuse, or criticism, with a view to injure, bring into disrepute, or overthrow.

4. To attack with a view to overcome, by motives applied to the passions.

Nor bide the encounter of *assailing* eyes. *Shak.*

AS-SAIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be assailed, attacked, or invaded.

AS-SAIL'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *assaillant.*] One who assails, attacks, or assaults.

AS-SAIL'ANT, *a.* Assaulting; attacking; invading with violence.

AS-SAIL'ED, (as-sāild',) *pp.* Assaulted; invaded; attacked with violence.

AS-SAIL'ER, *n.* One who assails.

AS-SAIL'ING, *ppr.* Assaulting; invading by force; attacking with violence.

AS-SAIL'MENT, *n.* Attack; particularly, an attack of disease. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

AS-SA-PAN'IC, *n.* The flying squirrel; an animal which flies a little distance by extending the skin between the fore and hind legs. [See SQUIRREL.] *Dict. Trevoux.*

AS'SA-RON, *n.* The omer, a Hebrew measure of five pints. *Encyc.*

AS-SART', *n.* [Old Fr. *assarter*, to grub up.]

1. In *ancient laws*, the offense of grubbing up trees, and thus destroying thickets or coverts of a forest. *Spelman. Cowel.*

2. A tree plucked up by the roots; also, a piece of land cleared. *Ash.*

AS-SART', *v. t.* To grub up trees; to commit an assart. *Ashmole.*

AS-SAS'SIN, *n.* [Ar. حسّ *hassa*, to kill.]

One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault. The circumstance of *surprise* or *secrecy* seems essential to the signification of this word, though it is sometimes used to denote one who takes any advantage, in killing or attempting to murder; as, by attacking one when unarmed.

AS-SAS'SIN-ATE, *v. t.* To kill, or attempt to kill, by surprise or secret assault; to murder by sudden violence. *Assassin*, as a verb, is not now used.

2. To waylay; to take by treachery. *Milton.*

AS-SAS'SIN-ATE, *n.* A murder or murderer. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson. Dryden.*

AS-SAS'SIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Murdered by surprise or secret assault.

AS-SAS'SIN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Murdering by surprise or secret assault.

AS-SAS-SIN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of killing or murdering, by surprise or secret assault; murder by violence.

AS-SAS'SIN-Ā-TOR, *n.* An assassin; which see.

AS-SAS'SIN-OUS, *a.* Murderous. [*Not used.*]

AS-SAS'SINS, *n. pl.* In *Syria*, a tribe or clan called Ismaelians, Batanists, or Batenians. They originated in Persia about the year 1090; whence a colony migrated and settled on the mountains of Lebanon, and were remarkable for their assassinations. Their religion was a compound of Magianism, Judaism, Christianity, and Mohamedism. One article of their creed was, that the Holy Spirit resided in their chief, and that his orders proceeded from God himself. He was called *Sheikh al jebel*, lord or senior of the mountain, but is better known by the denomination of *old man of the mountain.* This barbarous chieftain and his followers spread terror among nations far and near, for almost two centuries, when the tribe was subdued by Sultan Bibaris. *Encyc.*

AS-SA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *assatus.*]

A roasting. [*Not used.*]

AS-SAULT', *n.* [Fr. *assault*, now *assaut*; It. Port. *assalto*; Sp. *asalto*; from L. *assulto*, of *ad* and *salto*, to leap, formed on *salio*, or its root. See ASSAIL. We have the same root in *insult* and *result.*]

1. An attack or violent onset, whether by an individual, a company, or an army. An assault by private persons may be made with or without weapons. An assault by an army is a violent hostile attack; and when made upon a fort or fortified place, is called a *storm*, as opposed to *sap* or *siege.*

2. An attack by hostile words or measures; as, an *assault* upon the prerogatives of a prince, or upon a constitution of government.

3. In *law*, an unlawful setting upon one's person; an attempt or offer to beat another, without touching his person; as, by lifting the fist or a cane, in a threatening manner, or by striking at him, and missing him. If the blow aimed takes effect, it is a *battery.* *Blackstone. Finch.*

AS-SAULT', *v. t.* To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention; as, to *assault* a man, a house, or town.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war *assaults* our ears.

3. To attack by words, arguments, or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair, or overthrow; as, to *assault* a character, the laws, or the administration.

AS-SAULT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be assaulted. *Williams.*

AS-SAULT'ED, *pp.* Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

AS-SAULT'ER, *n.* One who assaults, or violently attacks.

AS-SAULT'ING, *ppr.* Attacking with force, or with hostile measures.

AS-SAY', *n* [Fr. *essai*; Sp. *ensayo*; Port. *ensaio*; It. *saggio*, an *assay*; Fr. *essayer*, to try; old Fr. *essoyer*, to endeavor. *Kelham's Norm. Dict.* It. *assaggiare*, to try; *saggiare*, to try, essay; Sp. *ensayar*, to try; Sw. *forsöka*, to try; Dan. *forsöge*, to try, examine, endeavor. These words are all from the same root as *seek*, the radical sense of which is, to follow, to urge, press, or strain; Sax. *secan*, to seek; D. *zoeken*; G. *suchen*; Sw. *soka*; Dan. *söge*; L. *sequor*, *assequor*, to follow, to examine; Ir. *seichim*; It. *seguire*; Sp. *seguir*, to follow. *Assay* and *essay* are radically one word; but modern usage has appropriated *assay* to experiments in metallurgy, and *essay* to intellectual and bodily efforts. Class Sg. See ESSAY.]

1. The determination of the quantity of any particular metal in an ore, or other metallic compound alloy; or more especially the determination of the quantity of gold or silver in coin or bullion. *Analysis* is the determination of the nature and proportions of all the ingredients of a compound. Assaying is called the *docimastic art.* *P. Cyc. Encyc.*

2. The substance to be assayed. *Ure.*

3. In *law*, an examination of weights and measures by the standard. *Cowel.*

4. Examination; trial; effort; first entrance upon any business; attempt. In these senses, which are found in old authors, now rarely used. [See ESSAY.]

5. Value. [*Obs.*]

Pearls and precious stones of great *assay.* *Spenser.*

AS-SAY', *v. t.* 1. To determine the amount of a particular metal in an ore, alloy, or other metallic compound.

2. *Figuratively*, to apply to, as to the touchstone. *Milton.*

AS-SAY', *v. i.* To attempt, try, or endeavor.

He *assayed* to go. — 1 Sam. xvii.

[*In this sense* ESSAY *is now used.*]

AS-SAY'-BAL'ANCE, *n.* A balance used in the process of assaying.

AS-SAY'ED, *pp.* Examined; tested; proved by experiment.

AS-SAY'ER, *n.* One who examines metallic ores or compounds, for the purpose of determining the amount of any particular metal in the same, particularly of gold or silver. An officer of the mint, whose business is to determine the amount of gold or silver in coin or bullion.

AS-SAY'-FUR'NACE, *n.* A furnace used in the process of assaying. *Ure.*

AS-SAY'ING, *n.* The determination of the amount of any particular metal in a metallic compound. [See ASSAY.]

AS-SAY'ING, *ppr.* Trying by some standard; examining by experiment, as metals; proving; attempting.

AS-SAY'-MAS'TER, *n.* An assayer; an officer appointed to determine the amount of gold or silver in coin or bullion.

AS-SEC-TA'TION, *n.* Attendance or waiting upon.

AS-SE-CŪR'ANCE, *n.* Assurance. [*Not used.*] *Sheldon.*

AS-SE-CU-RA'TION, *n.* Assurance; a making sure. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

AS-SE-CŪRE', *v. t.* To make sure. [*Not used.*] *Bullokar.*

AS-SE-CŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *assequor.*]

An obtaining or acquiring. *Ayliffe*

AS-SEM'BLAGE, *n.* [Fr. See ASSEMBLE.]

1. A collection of individuals, or of particular things; the state of being assembled. *Thomson.*

2. *Rarely*, the act of assembling.

AS-SEM'BLANCE, *n.* Representation; an assembling. [*Not in use.*] *Shak. Spenser.*

AS-SEM'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *assembler*; Sw. *samla*; Dan. *samle*; D. *zamelen*; Ger. *sammeln*, to assemble. L. *simul*; Dan. *sammen*; D. *zamen*, together.]

To collect a number of individuals or particulars into one place or body; to bring or call together; to convene; to congregate.

AS-SEM'BLE, *v. i.* To meet or come together; to convene, as a number of individuals.

AS-SEM'BLED, *pp.* Collected into a body; congregated.

AS-SEM'BLER, *n.* One who assembles.

AS-SEM'BLING, *ppr.* Coming together; collecting into one place.

AS-SEM'BLING, *n.* A collection, or meeting together. Heb. x.

AS-SEM'BLY, *n.* [Sp. *asamblea*; It. *assamblea*; Fr. *assemblée.*]

1. A company or collection of individuals, in the same place; usually for the same purpose.

2. A congregation or religious society convened.

3. In *a civil* or *political sense*, a meeting convened by authority, for the transaction of public business; as, the *assemblies* of the Roman people; the *assembly* of the States-General, and the National *Assembly*, in France.

4. In *some of the United States*, the legislature, consisting of different houses or branches, whether in session or not; more usually called the *General Assembly.* In *some states*, the popular branch, or House of Representatives, is denominated the *Assembly.* [See *the constitution of the several states.*]

5. A collection of persons for amusement; as, a dancing *assembly.*

6. A convocation, convention, or council of ministers and ruling elders, delegated from each presbytery; as, the General *Assembly* of Scotland, or of the United States. *Encyc.*

7. In *armies*, the second beating of the drum before a march, when the soldiers strike their tents. *Encyc.*

8. An assemblage. [*Not in use.*]

Primary assembly; a meeting of the people or legal voters in a town, city, or other district, who appear and act on public business in person, and a majority of whose votes originate the supreme power in a state.

AS-SEM'BLY-ROOM, *n.* A room in which persons assemble, especially for amusement. *Cyc.*

AS-SENT', *n.* [L. *assensus*, from *assentior*, to assent, of *ad* and *sentio*, to think; Eth. ሰነ *sena* or *sana*, concord, and its derivative, to agree, to harmonize; Sw. *sinne*, mind, sense; D. *zin*, mind; *zinnen*, to feel or mind; G. *sinn*, sense; *sinnen*, to think or consider. The Danes preserve the final consonant, *sind*, mind, sense, inclination; W. *syn*, senso; *synaw*, to perceive.]

1. The act of the mind in admitting, or agreeing to, the truth of a proposition.

Faith is the *assent* to any proposition, on the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*

2. Consent; agreement to a proposal, respecting some right or interest; as, the bill before the house has the *assent* of a great majority of the members.

The distinction between *assent* and *consent* seems to be this: *assent* is the agreement to an abstract proposition. We *assent* to a statement, but we do not *consent* to it. *Consent* is an agreement to some proposal or measure which affects the rights or interests of the consenter. We *consent* to a proposal of marriage. This distinction, however, is not always observed. [See CONSENT.] *Assent* is an act of the understanding; *consent* is an act of the will. So Baxter speaks of justifying faith as the *assenting* trust of the understanding, and the *consenting* trust of the will. *Short Meditations.*

3. Accord; agreement. 2 Chron. xviii.

Royal assent; in *England*, the assent of the sovereign to a bill which has passed both houses of parliament, given in the House of Lords, either in person or by commissioners. *P. Cyc.*

AS-SENT', *v. i.* To admit as true; to agree to, yield, or concede, or rather to express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged or proposed.

The Jews also *assented*, saying that these things were so. — Acts xxiv.

It is sometimes used for *consent*, or to express an agreement to something affecting the rights or interest of the person assenting. But to *assent* to the marriage of a daughter, is less correct than to *consent.*

AS-SENT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *assentatio*, from *assentor*, to comply.]

Compliance with the opinion of another, from flattery or dissimulation. *Chesterfield.*

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AS-SENT-Ā'TOR, *n.* A flatterer.

AS-SENT-A-TŌ'RI-LY, *adv.* With adulation. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

AS-SENT'ER, *n.* One who assents, agrees to, or admits.

AS-SENT'ING, *ppr.* Agreeing to, or admitting as true; yielding to.

AS-SENT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to express assent; by agreement.

AS-SENT'MENT, *n.* Assent; agreement. [*Rarely used.*] *Brown.*

AS-SERT', *v. t.* [L. *assero, assertum*, to claim or challenge, to maintain or assert; of *ad* and *sero*. The sense of *sero* is to sow, properly to throw or set. To *assert* is to throw or set firmly.]

1. To affirm positively; to declare with assurance; to aver. *Milton.*

2. To maintain or defend by words or measures; to vindicate a claim or title to; as, to *assert* our rights and liberties. *Dryden.*

AS-SERT'ED, *pp.* Affirmed positively; maintained; vindicated.

AS-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Declaring with confidence; maintaining; defending.

AS-SER'TION, *n.* 1. The act of asserting; the maintaining of a claim.

2. Positive declaration or averment; affirmation; position advanced. *Brown.*

AS-SERT'IVE, *a.* Positive; affirming confidently; peremptory. *Glanville.*

AS-SERT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Affirmatively. *Bedell.*

AS-SERT'OR, *n.* One who affirms positively; one who maintains or vindicates a claim; an affirmer, supporter, or vindicator. *Dryden.*

AS-SERT'Ō-RY, *a.* Affirming; maintaining. *Bp. Hall.*

AS-SESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *asseoir*; Norm. *asser, asseoir*; to settle, fix, ascertain, *assess*; It. *assestare, assettare*; L. *assideo*, *ad* and *sedeo*; Eng. to *sit*, or *set*. See SET and SIT.]

1. To set, fix, or charge a certain sum, as a tax; as, to *assess* each citizen in due proportion.

2. To value; to fix the value of property, for the purpose of being taxed; as by the law of the United States. Also, to value or fix the profits of business, for the purpose of taxation.

3. To set, fix, or ascertain; as, it is the province of a jury to *assess* damages.

AS-SESS', *n.* Assessment. [*Not used.*]

AS-SESS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be assessed.

AS-SESS'A-BLY, *adv.* By assessment.

AS-SESS'ED, (as-sest',) *pp.* Charged with a certain sum; valued; set; fixed; ascertained.

AS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Charging with a sum; valuing; fixing; ascertaining.

AS-SES'SION, *n.* A sitting down by a person. [*Not used.*]

AS-SES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to assessors.

AS-SESS'MENT, *n.* A valuation of property or profits of business, for the purpose of taxation. An *assessment* is a valuation made by authorized persons according to their discretion, as opposed to a sum certain or determined by law. It is a valuation of the property of those who are to pay the tax, for the purpose of fixing the proportion which each man shall pay; on which valuation the law imposes a specific sum upon a given amount. *Blackstone. Laws of the United States.*

2. A tax or specific sum charged on persons or property.

3. The act of assessing; the act of determining the amount of damages by a jury.

AS-SESS'OR, *n.* One appointed to assess the person or property.

2. An inferior officer of justice, who sits to assist the judge. *Encyc.*

3. In *England*, persons chosen to assist the mayor and aldermen of corporations, in matters concerning elections. *Brande.*

4. One who sits by another, as next in dignity. *Milton.*

AS-SES-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to assessors, or a court of assessors. *Coxe.*

AS'SETS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *assez*, enough; It. *assai*, enough, or many; Ir. *sath*, sufficiency; *sasadh*, satisfaction; L. *sat, satis*, enough.]

1. Goods or estate of a deceased person, subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies; called *assets*, because sufficient to render the executor or administrator liable to the creditors and legatees, so far as such goods or estate may extend. *Assets* are *real* or *personal*; *real assets* are lands which descend to the heir, subject to the fulfillment of the obligations of the ancestor; *personal assets* are the money or goods of the deceased, or debts due to him, which come into the hands of the executor or administrator, or which he is bound to collect and convert into money. *Blackstone.*

2. Effects of an insolvent debtor.

3. The entire property of all sorts, belonging to a merchant or to a trading association. *M'Culloch.*

AS-SEV'ER, AS-SEV'ER-ATE, } *v. t.* [L. *assevero*, from *ad* and the Teutonic *swear*; Sax. *swerian*; Goth. *swaran*, to swear, to affirm positively.]

To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

AS-SEV'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Affirmed or averred positively.

AS-SEV'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Affirming positively.

AS-SEV-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration. This word is not, generally, if ever, used for a declaration under an official oath, but for a declaration accompanied with solemnity.

ĂSS'-HEAD, *n.* [*ass* and *head*.] One dull, like the ass; one slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

AS-SI-DE'ANS, ĊHAS-I-DĒ'ANS, } *n. pl.* [Heb. חסד pious.]

A sect of Jews who resorted to *Mattathias* to fight for the laws of their God and the liberties of their country. They were men of great zeal, and observed the traditions of the elders. From these sprung the Pharisees and Essenes. *Encyc.*

AS'SI-DENT, *a.* [L. *assideo, assidens*, of *ad* and *sedeo*, to sit.]

Assident signs, in medicine; are such as usually attend a disease, but not always; distinguished from *pathognomic* signs, which are inseparable from it. *Encyc.*

AS-SID'Ų-ATE, *a.* Daily. [*Not in use.*] *K. Charles I.*

AS-SI-DŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *assiduitas*. See ASSIDUOUS.]

1. Constant or close application to any business or enterprise; diligence. *Addison.*

2. Attention; attentiveness to persons. *Assiduities*, in the plural, are studied and persevering attentions.

AS-SID'Ų-OUS, *a.* [L. *assiduus*, from *assideo*, to sit close, *ad* and *sedeo*; Eng. to *sit*; Sax. *sittan, settan*.]

1. Constant in application; as, a person *assiduous* in his occupation.

2. Attentive; careful; regular in attendance; as, an *assiduous* physician or nurse.

3. Performed with constant diligence or attention; as, *assiduous* labor.

AS-SID'Ų-OUS-LY, *adv.* Diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care; with regular attendance.

AS-SID'Ų-OUS-NESS, *n.* Constant or diligent application.

AS-SIĒGE', *v. t.* To besiege. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

AS-SI-ENT'O, *n*, [Sp. *asiento*, a seat, a contract or agreement; L. *assideo*.]

A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing slaves for the Spanish dominions in America.

Contract of the Assiento, March 26, 1713, *referred to in the treaty between Great Britain and Spain, July* 13, 1713.

Assiento Company; a company to whom the contract of the Assiento was granted; originally the French Guinea Company; but when the contract was transferred to England by the treaty of Utrecht, July 13, 1713, the South Sea Company. *Encyc. Meth.*

AS-SI-ENT'IST, *n.* A shareholder or stockholder of the Assiento company, French or English; one of the holders of the Assiento contract. *Bancroft.*

AS-SIGN', (as-sīne',) *v. t.* [Fr. *assigner*; Sp. *asignar*; Port. *assinar*; It. *assegnare*; L. *assigno*, of *ad* and *signo*, to allot, to mark out; Ir. *sighin*; L. *signum*, a mark. The primary sense of *sign* is to send, or to set.]

1. To allot; to appoint or grant by distribution or apportionment.

The priests had a portion *assigned* them. — Gen. xlvii.

2. To designate or appoint for a particular purpose.

They *assigned* Bezer, a city of refuge. — Josh. xx.

3. To fix, specify, or designate; as, to *assign* a limit.

4. In *law*, to transfer, or make over to another, the right one has in any object, as an estate, *chose* in action, or reversion. *To assign dower*, to make over a life interest in lands to the widow of the one from whom the assignor inherits. *Blackstone.*

To assign, in *bankruptcy*, to transfer property to, and vest it in certain persons, called *assignees*, for the benefit of creditors.

5. To allege or show in particular; as, to *assign* a reason for one's conduct.

6. To point out or specify; as, to *assign* errors.

AS-SIGN', *n.* A person to whom property or an interest is transferred; as, a deed to a man and his heirs and *assigns*.

AS-SIGN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be allotted, appointed, or assigned.

2. That may be transferred by writing; as, an *assignable* note, or bill.

3. That may be specified, shown with precision, or designated; as, an *assignable* quantity.

AS'SIG-NAT, *n.*

1. In *French law*, the assignment of an annuity (*rente*) on an estate, by which the annuity is based on the security of the latter. Hence,

2. Paper currency, issued by the revolutionary government of France, based on the security of the lands of the state.

AS-SIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* An appointment of time and place for meeting; used chiefly of love meetings.

2. A making over by transfer of title. [See ASSIGNMENT.]

Tooke uses *bank-assignations*.

AS-SIGN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Appointed; allotted; made over; shown or designated.

AS-SIGN-ĒE', *n.* A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed by another to do some act, perform some business, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property; as, an *assignee* of a bankrupt. An assignee may be by special appointment or deed, or be created by law; as an executor. *Cowel.*

Assignees in *bankruptcy*; in England, persons appointed, under a commission of bankruptcy, to manage the estate of a bankrupt, for the benefit of his creditors.

AS-SIGN'ER, (as-sīn'er,) *n.* One who assigns, or appoints.

AS-SIGN'ING, (as-sīn'ing,) *ppr.* Allotting; appointing; transferring; showing specially.

AS-SIGN'MENT, *n.* An allotting, or an appointment to a particular person or use.

In *law*, 1. A transfer of title or interest by writing, as of a lease, bond, note, or bill of exchange.

2. The writing by which an interest is transferred.

3. The appointment or designation of causes or actions in court, for trial on particular days.

4. The conveyance of the whole interest which a man has in an estate, usually for life or years. It differs from a *lease*, which is the conveyance of a less term than the lessor has in the estate. *Z. Swift.*

Assignment in *bankruptcy*; the transfer of the property of a bankrupt to certain persons called *assignees*, in whom it is vested for the benefit of creditors.

AS-SIGN-OR', *n.* An assigner; a person who assigns or transfers an interest; as, the *assignor* of a bill of exchange.

AS-SIM'I-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be assimilated.

AS-SIM'I-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *assimilo*, of *ad* and *similis*, like. See SIMILAR.]

1. To bring to a likeness; to cause to resemble. *Swift.*

2. To convert into a like substance; as, food is *assimilated* by conversion into animal substances, flesh, chyle, blood, &c.

AS-SIM'I-LĀTE, *v. i.*

1. To become similar.

2. To perform the act of converting food to the substance of the body; as, birds *assimilate* less than beasts. *Bacon.*

3. To be converted into the substance of the body; as, flesh *assimilates* more readily than vegetables.

AS-SIM'I-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Brought to a likeness; changed into a like substance.

AS-SIM'I-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Causing to resemble; converting into a like substance.

AS-SIM-I-LĀ'TION, *n.*

1. The act of bringing to a resemblance; or a state of resemblance.

2. The act or process by which bodies convert other bodies into their own nature and substance; as, flame *assimilates* oil.

3. In *physiology*, the conversion of nutriment into the fluid or solid substance of the body.

4. In *former pathology*, the supposed conversion of the fluids of the body to the nature of any morbific matter. *Parr.*

The term *assimilation* has been limited by some, to the final process by which the blood is converted into the substance of the organs.

AS-SIM'I-LA-TIVE, *a.* Having power of converting to a likeness, or to a like substance. *Hakewill.*

AS-SIM'I-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to assimilate.

AS-SIM'Ų-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *assimulo*.]

To feign. [*Not used.* See SIMULATE.]

AS-SIM-Ų-LĀ'TION, *n.* A counterfeiting. [*Not used.* See SIMULATION.]

AS-SI-NĒ'GO, *n.* An ass. *Herbert.*

AS-SIST', *v. t.* [L. *assisto*, of *ad* and *sisto*, to stand up; Russ. *sizhu*, to sit, or be placed; Sp. *asistir*; It. *assistere*; Fr. *assister*. Literally, to be present, or, as we still say in English, *to stand by*.]

To help; to aid; to succor; to give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress.

AS-SIST', *v. i.*

1. To lend aid.

2. To be present; to attend; as, to *assist* at a public meeting. [*A Gallicism.*] *Prescott.*

AS-SIST'ANCE, *n.* Help; aid; furtherance; succor; a contribution of support in bodily strength or other means.

AS-SIST'ANT, *a.* Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary. *Hale.*

AS-SIST'ANT, *n.* One who aids, or who contributes his strength or other means to further the designs or welfare of another; an auxiliary.

2. An attendant. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

3. Formerly, in some of the New England States, a member of the upper house of the legislature.

AS-SIST'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give aid.

AS-SIST'ED, *pp.* Helped; aided.

AS-SIST'ER, *n.* One that lends aid; a helper.

AS-SIST'ING, *ppr.* Helping; aiding; supporting with strength or means.

AS-SIST'LESS, *a.* Without aid or help. *Pope.*

AS-SIZE', *n.* AS-SIZ'ES, *n. pl.* } [Fr. *assises*; L. *assideo*, to sit by, of *ad* and *sedeo*, to sit; Ir. *siasair*, a

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session. See ASSESS.] *Note.* This word was formerly written, as in French, *assise.*

1. *Originally*, an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, in a certain place and at a certain time, for public business. The general council, or *Wittenagemote*, of England, was called the *General Assize.* *Blackstone.* *Glanville.*

2. In *England*, the *Court of Assize*, popularly called the *Assizes*, is the sessions held, by at least one of the judges of the superior courts, in each of the counties, under commissions of assize for civil cases, and of oyer and terminer, and jail delivery, for criminal cases. The commission of assize originally directed the judges to take *assizes*, or the verdicts of a particular jury called the *assize*, now obsolete. *P. Cyc.*

3. A jury. In this sense the word was applied to the grand assize, for the trial of property, and to the petty assize, for the trial of possession. In *Scotland*, the assize consists of fifteen men, selected from a greater number.

4. A writ; as, an *assize of novel dissesin*, which is given to recover the possession of lands, tenements, rents, common, &c., of which the tenant has been lately disseised; *assize of mort d'ancestor*, which lies against an abator, who enters upon land after the death of the ancestor, and before the heir enters; *assize of darrein presentment*, or last presentation, which lies against a stranger who presents a clerk to a benefice, from the person, who himself, or his ancestor, last before presented. *Blackstone.*

5. A particular species of rents, established and not subject to be varied. *Eng. Law.*

6. The time or place of holding the Court of Assize; generally in the plural, *assizes.*

7. In *a more general sense*, any tribunal or court of justice.

8. A statute, or ordinance, generally; as, the *assizes* of the realm; the *assizes of the forest*, rules and regulations for the management of the royal forests; *assize of arms*, a statute of Hen. II. for arming the kingdom; the *assizes of Jerusalem*, a code of feudal laws formed by the crusaders for their kingdom of Jerusalem.

9. A statute of regulation; an ordinance regulating the weight, measure, and price of articles sold in market; and hence the word came to signify the weight, measure, or price itself; as, the *assize* of bread. *Spelman.* *Cowel.* *Encyc.* *Blackstone.*

10. An ordinance fixing the standard of weights and measures; hence, the standard weights and measures; as, the custody of the *assize.* *Blackstone.*

11. Measure; dimension. [In this sense, now corrupted into SIZE, which see.]

An hundred cubits high by just *assize.* *Spenser.*

AS-SIZE', *v. t.* To fix the weight, measure, or price of commodities, by an ordinance or regulation of authority.

2. To fix the rate of; to assess, as taxes. *Burners.*

AS-SIZ'ED, *pp.* Regulated in weight, measure, or price, by an assize or ordinance; assessed.

AS-SIZ'ER, *n.* An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures. *Chambers.*

AS-SIZ'OR, *n.* In *Scotland*, a juror. *Bailey.*

ASS'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an ass. *Sidney.*

AS-SŌ'BER, *v. t.* [See SOBER.] To make or keep sober. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

AS-SO-CIA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of association; the quality of suffering some change by sympathy, or of being affected by the affections of another part of the body. *Darwin.*

AS-SŌ'CIA-BLE, (as-so'sha-ble.) [See ASSOCIATE.]

1. That may be joined to or associated.

2. Sociable; companionable.

3. In *a medical sense*, liable to be affected by sympathy, or to receive from other parts correspondent feelings and affections. "The stomach, the most *associable* of all the organs of the animal body." *Med. Rep.* *Darwin.*

AS-SŌ'CIA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Associability.

AS-SŌ'CIATE, (as-so'shāte,) *v. t.* [Fr. *associer*; L. *associo*, of *ad* and *socio*, to join.]

1. To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate; as, to *associate* others with us in business, or in an enterprise.

It conveys the idea of intimate union.

2. To unite in the same mass; as, particles of matter *associated* with other substances.

AS-SŌ'CIATE, *v. i.*

1. To unite in company; to keep company, implying intimacy; as, congenial minds are disposed to *associate.*

2. To unite in action, or to be affected by the action of a different part of the body. *Darwin.*

AS-SŌ'CIATE, *a.*

1. Joined in interest or purpose; confederate. *Milton.*

2. Joined in employment or office; as, an *associate* judge.

3. In *medicine*, connected by habit or sympathy; as, *associate* motions, such as occur sympathetically, in consequence of proceding motions. *Darwin.*

AS-SŌ'CIATE, *n.*

1. A companion; one frequently in company with another, implying intimacy or equality; a mate; a fellow.

2. A partner in interest, as in business; or a confederate in a league.

3. A companion in a criminal transaction; an accomplice.

AS-SŌ'CIA-TED, *pp.* United in company or in interest; joined.

AS-SŌ'CIATE-SHIP, *n.* The state or office of an associate. *Encyc.*, art. *Reynolds.*

AS-SŌ'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in company or in interest; joining.

AS-SO-CI-Ā'TION, *n.*

1. The act of associating; union; connection of persons.

2. Union of persons in a company; a society formed for transacting or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership. It is often applied to a union of states, or a confederacy.

3. Union of things; apposition, as of particles of matter.

4. Union or connection of ideas. An *association of ideas* is where two or more ideas constantly or naturally follow each other in the mind, so that one almost infallibly produces the other. *Encyc.*

5. An exertion or change of some extreme part of the sensorium residing in the muscles or organs of sense, in consequence of some antecedent or attendant fibrous contractions. *Darwin.*

6. Among *Congregationalists*, a society of the clergy, consisting of a number of pastors of neighboring churches, united for promoting the interests of religion and the harmony of the churches.

AS-SO-CI-Ā'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an association of clergymen.

AS-SŌ'CIA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of associating, or of being affected by sympathy. *Darwin.* *Miller.*

AS-SŌ'CIA-TOR, *n.* A confederate. *Dryden.*

[ASSOCIATE is now used.]

AS-SOIL', *v. t.* [Old Fr., from L. *absolvo.*] To solve; to release; to absolve. [*Obs.*] *Taylor.* *Bacon.*

AS-SOIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *souiller.*] To soil; to stain. [*Obs.*]

AS-SOIL'MENT, *n.* Act of assoiling; absolution. *More.* *Speed.*

AS'SO-NANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ad* and *sono*, to sound. See SOUND.]

Resemblance of sounds. In *rhetoric* and *poetry*, a concurrence of words or lines, terminated by sounds, approximating to, but not concurring in a rhyme. *Encyc.* *Meth.*

AS'SO-NANT, *a.* Having a resemblance of sounds. In Spanish poetry, *assonant rhymes* are those in which a resemblance of sounds serves instead of a natural rhyme; as, *ligera*, *tierra.* These require only the same vowel in the last or two last syllables, without any concurrence of consonants as in rhyme.

AS-SORT', *v. t.* [Fr. *assortir*; It. *assortire*; of *ad* and *sortir*, *sortire*, to sally forth, and in It. to draw lots. See SORT.]

1. To separate and distribute into classes things of the like kind, nature, or quality, or things which are suited to a like purpose. It is sometimes applied to persons as well as things.

2. To furnish with all sorts. *Burke.*

AS-SORT', *v. i.* To agree; to be in accordance with; to suit. *Mitford.*

AS-SORT'ED, *pp. or a.* Distributed into sorts, kinds, or classes.

2. Furnished with an assortment, or with a variety; as, a well-*assorted* store. *Burke.*

3. Fitted or adapted to.

They appear — no way *assorted* to those with whom they must associate. *Burke.*

AS-SORT'ING, *ppr.* Separating into sorts; supplying with an assortment; agreeing.

AS SORT'MENT, *n.*

1. The act of distributing into sorts, kinds, or classes, or of selecting and suiting things.

2. A mass or quantity distributed into kinds, or sorts; or a number of things assorted.

3. A number of things of the same kind, varied in size, color, quality, price, form, or the like, to suit the market, the wants of people, or various purposes; as, an *assortment* of thread, of silks, of calicoes, &c.

An *assortment* of paintings. *W. Coxe.*

4. A variety of sorts or kinds adapted to various wants, demands, or purposes; as, an *assortment* of goods. *Mercantile Usage.*

AS-SOT', *v. t.* [See SOT.] To infatuate; to besot. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AS-SUAGE', *v. t.* [This word appears to be formed on the G. *schwach*; D. *zwak*, weak; or on D. *zagt*, soft, gentle, quiet, which coincides with the Sax. *swig*, silence; *swigan*, to be silent; whence *geswigean*, to be silent; G. *schweigen*; D. *zwygen*, id. In Sax. also, *geswican* is to cease, fail, rest, be quiet. But the Dutch word for *assauge* is *verzagten*, to soften.]

To soften, in *a figurative sense*; to allay, mitigate, ease, or lessen, as pain or grief; to appease or pacify, as passion or tumult. In strictness, it signifies rather to *moderate*, than to quiet, tranquilize, or reduce to perfect peace or ease.

AS-SUAGE', *v. i.* To abate or subside.

The waters *assuaged.* — Gen. viii.

But I apprehend the sense is, — the waters were checked. Heb. שׁוּב.

AS-SUAG'ED, *pp.* Allayed; mitigated; eased; appeased.

AS-SUAGE'MENT, *n.* Mitigation; abatement.

AS-SUAG'ER, *n.* One who allays or pacifies; that which mitigates or abates.

AS-SUAG'ING, *ppr.* Allaying; mitigating; appeasing; abating.

AS-SUA'SIVE, *a.* [from *assuage.*] Softening; mitigating; tranquilizing. *Pope.*

AS-SUB'JU-GATE, *v. t.* To bring into subjection. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

AS-SUE-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *assuefacio.*]

The act of accustoming. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

AS'SUE-TUDE, *n.* [L. *assuetudo*, from *assuetus*, part. of *assuesco*, to accustom.]

Custom; habit; habitual use. *Bacon.*

AS-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *assumo*, of *ad* and *sumo*, to take.]

1. To take or take upon one's self. It differs from *receive*, in not implying an offer to give.

The God *assumed* his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take what is not just; to take with arrogant claims; to arrogate; to seize unjustly; as, to *assume* haughty airs; to *assume* unwarrantable powers.

3. To take for granted, or without proof; to suppose as a fact; as, to *assume* a principle in reasoning.

4. To appropriate, or take to one's self; as, to *assume* the debts of another.

5. To take what is fictitious; to pretend to possess; to take in appearance; as, to *assume* the garb of humility.

AS-SŪME', *v. i.*

1. To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.

2. In *law*, to take upon one's self an obligation; to undertake or promise; as, A *assumed* upon himself, and promised to pay.

AS-SŪM'ED, *pp.* Taken; arrogated; taken without proof; pretended.

AS-SŪM'ER, *n.* One who assumes; an arrogant person.

AS-SŪM'ING, *ppr.* Taking; arrogating; taking for granted; pretending.

AS-SŪM'ING, *a.* Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just; haughty; arrogant.

AS-SŪM'ING, *n.* Presumption. *Jonson.*

AS-SUMP'SIT, *n.* [pret. tense of L. *assumo.*]

1. In *law*, a promise or undertaking, founded on a consideration. This promise may be verbal or written. An assumpsit is *express* or *implied*; *express*, when made in words or writing; *implied*, when, in consequence of some benefit or consideration accruing to one person from the acts of another, the law presumes that person has promised to make compensation. In this case, the law, upon a principle of justice, *implies* or raises a promise, on which an action may be brought to recover the compensation. Thus, if A contracts with B to build a house for him, by implication and intendment of law, A *promises* to pay B for the same, without any express words to that effect.

2. An action founded on a promise. When this action is brought on a debt, it is called *indebitatus assumpsit*, which is an action on the case to recover damages for the non-payment of a debt. *Blackstone.*

AS-SUMPT', *v. t.* To take up; to raise. [*Barbarous, and not used.*] *Sheldon.*

AS-SUMPT', *n.* That which is assumed. [*Not used.*] *Chillingworth.*

AS-SUMP'TION, *n.* [L. *assumptio.*]

1. The act of taking to one's self. *Hammond.*

2. The act of taking for granted, or supposing a thing without proof; supposition. *Norris.*

This gives no sanction to the unwarrantable *assumption* that the soul sleeps from the period of death to the resurrection of the body. *Thodey.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate, or proposition assumed. In *logic*, the minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism. *Encyc.*

4. A consequence drawn from the propositions of which an argument is composed. *Encyc.*

5. Undertaking; a taking upon one's self. *Kent.*

6. The taking up a person into heaven. Hence, in the *Roman Catholic* and *Greek churches*, a festival in honor of the miraculous ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven. *Encyc.*

7. Adoption. *Warton.*

AS-SUMP'TIVE, *a.* That is or may be assumed. *Assumptive arms*, in *heraldry*, are such as a person has a right, with the approbation of his sovereign, and of the heralds, to assume, in consequence of an exploit. *Encyc.*

AS-SUMP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of assumption.

AS-SŪR'ANCE, (as-shūr'ans,) *n.* [Fr., from *assurer*, of *ad* and *sûr*, *seur*, sure, certain. Qu. the Rab. and Talm. אמן to make firm, confirm, verify; or is *sear* the G. *zwar*, from the root of L. *verus*; more probably it is from It. *sicurare*, *assicurare*, to insure, from L. *securus.*]

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1. The act of assuring, or of making a declaration in terms that furnish ground of confidence; as, I trusted to his *assurances*; or the act of furnishing any ground of full confidence.

Whereof he hath given *assurance* to all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead. — Acts xvii.

2. Firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certain expectation; the utmost certainty.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full *assurance* of faith. — Heb. x.

3. Firmness of mind; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity.

Brave men meet danger with *assurance*. *Knolles.*

4. Excess of boldness; impudence; as, his *assurance* is intolerable.

5. Freedom from excessive modesty, timidity, or bashfulness; laudable confidence.

Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*

6. Insurance; a contract for the payment of a sum on occasion of a certain event, as loss or death. Recently, *assurance* has been used, in England, in relation to life contingencies, and *insurance*, in relation to other contingencies. [See INSURANCE.] *P. Cyc.*

7. Any written or other legal evidence of the conveyance of property. In *England*, the legal evidences of the conveyance of property are called the *common assurances* of the kingdom. *Blackstone.*

8. Conviction. *Tillotson.*

9. In *theology*, full confidence of one's interest in Christ, and of final salvation.

AS-SŪRE', (ash-shūre',) *v. t.* [Fr. *assurer*. See ASSURANCE.]

1. To make certain; to give confidence by a promise, declaration, or other evidence; as, he *assured* me of his sincerity.

2. To confirm; to make certain or secure.

And it shall be *assured* to him. — Lev. xxvii.

3. To embolden; to make confident.

And hereby we shall *assure* our hearts before him. — 1 John iii.

4. To make sure, with *of* before the object secured; as, let me be *assured of* your fidelity.

5. To affiance; to betroth. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. To insure; to covenant to indemnify for loss. [See INSURE.]

AS-SŪR'ED, (ash-shūrd',) *pp.* Made certain or confident; made secure; insured.

AS-SŪR'ED, (ash-shūrd',) *a.* Certain; indubitable; not doubting; bold to excess. *Bacon. Shak.*

AS-SŪR'ED-LY, (ash-shūr'ed-ly,) *adv.* Certainly; indubitably.

Assuredly thy son Solomon shall reign. — 1 Kings i.

AS-SŪR'ED-NESS, (ash-shūr'ed-ness,) *n.* The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence. *Hakewill.*

AS-SŪR'ER, *n.* One who assures; one who insures against loss; an insurer or underwriter.

AS-SUR'GENT, *a.* [L. *assurgens*, *assurgo*.] In *botany*, rising upward in a curve from a declining base. *Martyn.*

AS-SŪR'ING, (ash-shūr'ing,) *ppr.* Making sure or confident; giving security; confirming; insuring.

AS-SŪR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a way to create assurance.

AS-SWAGE'. See ASSUAGE.

AS-SYR'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Assyria.

AS-TAR TE, *n.* Ashtoreth, a goddess of the Sidonians; the same as *Venus* of the Romans.

AS'TE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. ασ-τειος, beautiful, polite.] In *rhetoric*, genteel irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another. *Encyc.*

AS'TER, *n.* [Gr. ασ-ηρ.] A genus of plants, with compound flowers, many of which are cultivated for their beauty, particularly the China Aster. The species are very numerous.

AS-TE'RI-AS, *n.* [Gr. ασ-ηρ, a star.] Stella marina, sea-star, or star-fish; a subdivision or family of radiate animals, characterized by a suborbicular, depressed body, divided into rays, usually five in number, with a mouth below, at the center. The rays vary, in length and form, in different species, from simple salient angles, to very long, and, in some species, minutely ramified processes.

AS-TE'RI-A-TED, *a.* [*Supra.*] Radiated; presenting diverging rays, like a star; as, *asteriated* sapphire. *Cleaveland.*

AS'TER-ISK, *n.* [Gr. ασ-τερισκος, a little star, from ασ-ηρ, a star.] The figure of a star, thus, *, used in printing and writing as a reference to a passage or note in the margin, or to fill the space when a name, or part of a name, is omitted.

AS'TER-ISM, *n.* [Gr. ασ-τερισμος, a little star, from ασ-ηρ, a star.]

1. *Formerly*, a constellation; as *now used*, a small cluster of stars, either included or not in a constellation. *P. Cyc.*

2. An asterisk, or mark of reference. [*This is less proper.*]

A-STERN', *adv.* [*a*, or *at*, and *stern*. See STERN.]

1. In or at the hinder part of a ship; or toward the hinder part, or backward; as, to go *astern*.

2. Behind a ship, at any indefinite distance. *Mar. Dict.*

AS'TER-OID, *n.* [Gr. ασ-ηρ, a star, and ειδος, form.] A name given by Herschel to the four newly-discovered planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. A fifth, *Astræa*, has since been discovered.

AS-TER-OID'AL, *a.* Resembling a star; or pertaining to the asteroids. *Journ. of Science.*

AS-TER-O-PŌ'DI-UM, *n.* [Gr. ασ-ηρ, a star, and πους, ποδος, a foot.] A kind of extraneous fossil, of the same substance with the astrite, to which it serves as the base. *Encyc.*

A-STERT', *v. t.* To startle. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

AS-THEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. priv. and σθενος, strength.] In *medicine*, weak; characterized by debility.

AS-THEN-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv, σθενος, strength, and λογος, discourse.] The doctrine of diseases connected with debility.

ASTH'MA, (ast'mä,) *n.* [Gr. ασθμα.] [*Coxe.*] A chronic, paroxysmal, and intermittent disease of respiration; the paroxysms exacerbating and remitting; the inspirations, during the attack, fuller and more frequent than natural, but with a sensation of want of air, accompanied by paleness of the skin and lividness of the lips. The term is also often applied to any chronic difficulty of breathing.

ASTH-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to asthma; also, affected by asthma; as, an *asthmatic* patient.

ASTH-MAT'IC, *n.* A person troubled with asthma. *Arbuthnot.*

AS-TIP'Ū-LĀTE, for STIPULATE. } [*Not in use.*]
AS-TIP-Ū-LĀ'TION, for STIPULATION. }

AS-TŌNE', } *v. t.* [See ASTONISH.] To terrify, or as-
AS-TON'Y, } tonish. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

AS-TŌN'ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Astonished. [*Obs.*]
AS-TON'LED, } *Spenser. Milton.*

AS-TON'ISH, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *estonner*, now *étonner*; L. *attono*, to astonish; *ad* and *tono*. Sax. *gestun*, noise, and *stunian*, to stun; G. *staunen*; Arm. *eston*, wonderfully. The primary sense is, to stop, to strike dumb, to fix. See TONE and STUN.] To stun, or strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, surprise, or wonder; to amaze; to confound with some sudden passion.

I, Daniel, was *astonished* at the vision. — Dan. viii.

AS-TON'ISH-ED, (as-ton'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Amazed; confounded with fear, surprise, or admiration.

AS-TON'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Amazing; confounding with wonder or fear.

AS-TON'ISH-ING, *a.* Very wonderful; of a nature to excite great admiration or amazement.

AS-TON'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree to excite amazement. *Bp. Fleetwood.*

AS-TON'ISH-ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting astonishment.

AS-TON'ISH-MENT, *n.* Amazement; confusion of mind from fear, surprise, or admiration, at an extraordinary or unexpected event.

AS-TOUND', *v. t.* [from Old Fr. *estonner*.] To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement.

AS-TOUND'ED, *pp.* Astonished to dumbness.

AS-TOUND'ING, *ppr.* Astonishing.

2. *a.* Adapted to astonish.

AS-TOUND'MENT, *n.* Amazement. *Coleridge.*

A-STRAD'DLE, *adv.* [*a* and *straddle*. See STRADDLE.] With the legs across a thing, or on different sides; as, to sit *astraddle*.

AS-TRÆ'A, } *n.* [Gr. ασ-ηρ, a star.]
AS-TRĒ'A, }

1. The goddess of justice. A name sometimes given to the sign *Virgo*. The poets feign that Justice quitted heaven, in the golden age, to reside on earth; but becoming weary with the iniquities of men, she returned to heaven, and commenced a constellation of stars. *Encyc.*

2. A small planet, discovered in Dec. 1845, revolving round the sun in 1510 days, and belonging to the group sometimes called *asteroids*.

3. A species of coral zoophytes, of a rounded form, and covered, when alive, with animal flowers.

AS'TRA-GAL, *n.* [Gr. ασ-ραγ-αλος, a turning joint, vertebra, spondylus.]

1. In *architecture*, a little round molding which surrounds the top or bottom of a column, in the form of a ring; representing a ring or band of iron, to prevent the splitting of the column. It is often cut into beads or berries, and is used in ornamented entablatures to separate the several faces of the architrave. *Encyc.*

2. In *gunnery*, a round molding on a cannon near the mouth. *Encyc.*

AS-TRAG'A-LUS, *n.* [L.]

1. In *anatomy*, the huckle, ankle, or sling bone; the upper bone of that part of the foot called the *tarsus*, supporting the tibia. *Coxe.*

2. A genus of papilionaceous plants, of the natural order Fabaceæ, containing numerous species, some of which are called, in English, *milk-vetch* and *liquorice-vetch*. Gum tragacanth is obtained from different species, particularly the *A. verus*.

AS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *astrum*; Gr. ασ-ηρ, a star.] Belonging to the stars; starry. *Dryden.*

AS'TRAL-LAMP, *n.* An Argand lamp, in which the oil is contained in a vessel in the form of a flattened ring, obliquely inclined outward and downward, and surmounted by a flattened hemispherical ground glass; the whole arrangement designed to throw a strong and uninterrupted light on the table below.

A-STRAY', *adv.* [*a* and *stray*. See STRAY.] Out of the right way or proper place, both in a literal and figurative sense. In *morals* and *religion*, it signifies wandering from the path of rectitude, from duty and happiness.

Before I was afflicted, I went *astray*. — Ps. cxix.

Cattle go *astray* when they leave their proper owners or inclosures. See Deut. xxii.

AS-TRĒ'A, *n.* See ASTRÆA.

AS-TRICT', *v. t.* [L. *astringo*, *astrictus*. See ASTRINGE.]

1. To bind fast; to confine. [*Not much used.*]

2. To constrict; to contract.

AS-TRICT', *a.* Compendious; contracted. *Weever.*

AS-TRICT'ED, *pp.* Bound fast; confined; constricted.

AS-TRICT'ING, *ppr.* Binding fast; confining; con-
AS-TRIC'TION, *n.* [tracting.

1. The act of binding fast, or confining.

2. A contraction of parts by applications; the stopping of fluxes or hemorrhages. *Coxe.*

3. Constipation. *Arbuthnot.*

4. In *Scotland*, thirlage; an obligation to have corn ground at a certain mill, paying a toll called *multure*. *Ed. Encyc. Sinclair.*

AS-TRIC'TIVE, *a.* Binding; constricting; styptic.

AS-TRIC'TO-RY, *a.* Astringent; binding; apt to bind.

A-STRIDE', *adv.* With the legs across.

AS-TRIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *astrifer*; *astrum*, a star, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or containing stars. [*Little used.*]

AS-TRIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [Low L. *astriger*.] Bearing stars. [*Not used.*]

AS-TRINGE', (as-trinj',) *v. t.* [L. *astringo*, of *ad* and *stringo*, to bind fast, to *strain*. See STRAIN.]

1. To bind fast; to constrict; to contract; to cause parts to draw together. *Bacon.*

2. To bind by obligation. *Wolsey.*

AS-TRING'ED, *pp.* Bound fast; constricted; contracted.

AS-TRING'EN-CY, *n.* The power of contracting the parts of the body; that quality in medicines which causes vital contraction of the soft solids; as, the *astringency* of acids or bitters. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

AS-TRING'ENT, *a.* Binding; contracting; strengthening; opposed to *laxative*. *Quincy.*

Astringent principle; in *chemistry*, tannic acid or tannin; characterized particularly by forming an insoluble compound with gelatine. *Ure.*

AS-TRING'ENT, *n.* A medicine that has the property of causing vital contraction in the soft solids, usually accompanied with increased absorption and diminished excretion.

AS-TRING'ER, } *n.* [Fr. *austour*, *autour*, a gos-
AUS-TRING'ER, } hawk.] A falconer that keeps a goshawk. *Shak. Cowel.*

AS-TRING'ING, *ppr.* Binding fast; constricting; contracting.

AS-TROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ασ-ηρ, or ασ-τρον, a star, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of the stars, or the science of describing them.

AS'TRO-LABE, *n.* [Gr. ασ-ηρ, a star, and λαβειν, to take.]

1. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.

2. A stereographic projection of the sphere, on the plane of a great circle, usually either upon the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in the pole of the world, or upon the plane of the meridian, the eye being in the point of intersection of the equinoctial and the horizon.

3. Among *the ancients*, the same as the modern armillary sphere. *Encyc.*

AS-TROL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. αστηρ and λατρεια.] The worship of the stars. *Cudworth.*

AS-TROL'O-GER, } *n.* [L. *astrologus*, of Gr. ασ-ρον,
AS-TRO-LŌ'GI-AN, } a star, and λογος, discourse.]

1. One who professes to foretell future events by the aspects and situation of the stars. *Astrologian* is little used. *Wotton.*

2. *Formerly*, one who understood the motions of the planets, without predicting. *Raleigh.*

AS-TRO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to astrology;
AS-TRO-LOG'IC-AL, } professing or practicing astrology.

AS-TRO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of astrology.

AS-TROL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To practice astrology.

AS-TROL'O-GY, *n.* [*Supra.*] A science which teaches to judge of the effects and influences of the stars, and to foretell future events by their situation and different aspects; called, also, *judicial astrology*. This science was formerly in great request, as men ignorantly supposed the heavenly bodies to have a ruling in-

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fluence over the physical and moral world; but it is now universally exploded by true science and philosophy.

Note. The term *astrology* was used by the ancients in the sense of *astronomy.*

AS-TRON'O-MER, *n.* One who is versed in astronomy; one who has a knowledge of the laws of the heavenly orbs, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena.

AS-TRO-NOM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to astronomy.
AS-TRO-NOM'IC-AL, }

AS-TRO-NOM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an astronomical manner; by the principles of astronomy.

AS-TRON'O-MIZE, *v. i.* To study astronomy. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

AS-TRON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ασρον, a star, and νομος, a law, or rule.]

The science which teaches the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, eclipses, order, and of the causes of their various phenomena. This science depends on observations made chiefly with instruments, and upon mathematical calculations.

AS'TRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ασρον, a star, and σκοπεω, to view.]

An astronomical instrument, composed of two cones, on whose surface the constellations, with their stars, are delineated, by means of which the stars may be easily known. *Encyc.*

AS-TROS'CO-PY, *n.* [See ASTROSCOPE.] Observation of the stars.

AS'TRO-THE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *astrum*, a star, and *theologia*, divinity.]

Natural theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. *Derham.*

A-STRUT', *adv.* [See STRUT.] In a strutting manner.

AS-TUTE', *a.* [L. *astutus*, from *astus*, craft, subtilty; Ir. *aisde*, *aiste*, ingenuity.]

Shrewd; sharp; eagle-eyed; critically examining or discerning; subtle; cunning. *Sandys.*

AS-TUTE'LY, *adv.* Shrewdly; sharply; subtilly.

AS-TUTE'NESS, *n.* Shrewdness; cunning.

A-SUN'DER, *adv.* [Sax. *asundrian*, to divide. See SUNDER.] Apart; into parts; separately; in a divided state.

The Lord hath cut *asunder* the cords of the wicked. — Ps. cxxix.

A-SWOON', *adv.* In a swoon. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

A-SY'LUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. ασυλον, safe from spoil, *a* and συλη, spoil, συλαω, to plunder.]

1. A sanctuary or place of refuge, where criminals and debtors shelter themselves from justice, and from which they can not be taken without sacrilege. Temples and altars were anciently asylums; as were tombs, statues, and monuments. The ancient heathens allowed asylums for the protection of the vilest criminals; and the Jews had their cities of

2. Any place of retreat and security. [refuge.

3. An institution for the protection or relief of the unfortunate; as, an *asylum* for the poor, for the deaf and dumb, or for the insane.

A-SYM'ME-TRAL, } *a.* [See SYMMETRY.]
AS-YM-MET'RIC-AL, }

Not having symmetry. [*Little used.*] *More.*

A-SYM'ME-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and συμμετρια, symmetry, of συν, with, and μετρεω, to measure.]

The want of proportion between the parts of a thing. It is also used in mathematics for incommensurability, when between two quantities there is no common measure. *Johnson.*

AS'YMP-TOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv., συν, with, and πτωω, to fall; not meeting.] Sometimes pron. *a-symp'tote.*

A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it. This may be conceived as a tangent to a curve at an infinite distance. *Chambers.*

AS-YMP-TOT'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to an asymptote. *Asymptotical curves*, are such as continually approach when extended, but never meet.

A-SYN-AR-TETE', *a.* [Gr. *a* priv., συν, and αρταω.] *Literally*, disconnected; not fitted or adjusted.

Asynartete sentences; those of which the members are not united by connective particles; as, I came, I saw, I conquered. *Brande.*

Asynartete verse; in *prosody*, a verse consisting of two members, having different rhythms; as when the first consists of iambuses and the second of trochees, or the first of dactyls and the second of iambuses.

A-SYN'DE-TON, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and συνδεω, to bind together.] In *grammar*, a figure which omits the connective; as, *veni, vidi, vici.* It stands opposed to *polysyndeton*, which is a multiplication of connectives. *Campbell.*

AT, *prep.* [Sax. *at*; Goth. *at*; L. *ad.* *At*, *ad*, and *to*, if not radically the same word, often coincide in signification. In W. *at* is *to*, and in Danish and Swedish, it is the sign of the infinitive mode; in Amh. *od*, or *ud*, is toward. The word *at* is doubtless the Oriental אתה, אתא, Ch. and *Heb.* to come, to approach. Hence it primarily denotes *presence, meeting, nearness, direction toward.*]

In general, *at* denotes *nearness* or *presence*; as, *at* the ninth hour, *at* the house; but it is less definite than *in* or *on*; *at* the house, may be *in* or *near* the house. It denotes also *toward*, *versus*; as, to aim an arrow *at* a mark.

From this original import are derived all the various uses of *at*. *At* the sight, is *with*, *present*, or *coming* the sight; *at* this news, *present* the news, *on* or *with the* approach or arrival of this news. *At* peace, *at* war, in a state of peace or war, peace or war existing, being present; *at* ease, *at* play, *at* a loss, &c., convey the like idea. *At* arms, furnished with arms, bearing arms; *at* hand, within reach of the hand, and therefore *near*; *at* my cost, *with* my cost; *at* his suit, *by* or *with* his suit; *at* this declaration, he rose from his seat, that is, present, or coming this declaration; whence results the idea, *in consequence of it.* *At* his command, is either *under* his command, that is, literally, coming or being come his command, in the power of, or in consequence of it. He is good *at* engraving, *at* husbandry; that is, in performing that business. He deserves well *at* our hands, that is, from us. The peculiar phrases in which this word occurs, with appropriate significations, are numerous. *At* first, *at* last, *at* least, *at* best, *at* the worst, *at* the highest or lowest, are phrases in which some noun is implied; as, at the first time or beginning; at the last time, or point of time; at the least or best degree, &c.; all denoting an extreme point or superlative degree. *At all*, is in any manner or degree.

At is sometimes used for *to*, or *toward*, noting progression or direction; as, he aims *at* perfection; he makes or runs *at* him, or points *at* him. In this phrase, he longs to be *at* him, *at* has its general sense of *approaching*, or *present*, or *with*, in contest or attack.

AT'A-BAL, *n.* [Sp.] A kettle-drum; a kind of tabor, used by the Moors.

A-TAC'A-MITE, *n.* A native chloride of copper, originally found, in the form of sand, in the desert of Atacama, between Chili and Peru. *Dana.*

AT'A-GHAN, *n.* Among *the Turks*, a long dagger, worn in a belt, with pistols, in a metal scabbard. *Byron.*

AT'A-MAN, *n.* [Russ., from Polish *hetman*, a general in chief; G. *hauptmann.*] A hetman, or chief of the Cossacks.

AT-A-MAS'CO, *n.* The trivial name of a species of the genus Amaryllis, called *atamasco-lily.*

AT'A-RAX-Y, *n.* [Gr. αταραχος, of *a* priv. and ταραχη, tumult.]

Calmness of mind: a term used by the stoics and skeptics to denote a freedom from the emotions which proceed from vanity and self-conceit. *Encyc.*

A-TAX'I-A, } *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and ταξις, order.]
A-TAX'Y, }

Note. Ataxia is more generally used by medical writers than *ataxy.*

1. Want of order; disturbance; irregularity. *Hall.*

2. In *medicine*, irregularity in disease, or in the functions; irregularity in the crises and paroxysms of fever. *Coxe. Encyc.*

A state of disease characterized by great irregularity. *Cyc. Med.*

A-TAX'IC, *a.* In *medicine*, irregular; characterized by great irregularity.

Ataxic fever; a term applied by Pinel to malignant typhous fever. *Cyc. Med.*

AT'CHE, *n.* In *Turkey*, a small silver coin, value about six or seven mills. *Encyc.*

ĀTE; the preterit of *eat*; which see.

Ā'TE, (a'ty,) *n.* [Gr. ατη, mischief; πταω, to hurt. *Ate* is a personification of evil, mischief, or malice.]

In *pagan mythology*, the goddess of mischief, who was cast down from heaven by Jupiter. *Hom. Il.* xix. 125.

AT'E-LENE, *a.* [Gr. ατελης, imperfect.]

In *mineralogy*, imperfect; wanting regular forms in the genus. *Shepard.*

AT-E-LES'TITE, *n.* A crystalline mineral, in structure resembling sphene. *Shepard.*

A-TEL'LAN, *a.* Relating to the dramas at Atella, in ancient Italy. *Shaftesbury.*

A-TEL'LAN, *n.* A dramatic representation, satirical or licentious. *Shaftesbury.*

A TEM'PO, or *A TEM'PO PRI'MO*, [It.] In *music*, a direction that, after any change of movement, by acceleration or retardation, the original movement be restored.

A TEM'PO GI-US'TO. [It.; L. *in tempore justo.*]

In *music*, a direction to sing or play in an equal, true, and just time.

ATH-A-NA'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century. The *Athanasian creed* is a formulary, confession, or exposition of faith, supposed formerly to have been drawn up by Athanasius; but this opinion is now rejected, and the composition is ascribed by some to Hilary, bishop of Arles. It is a summary of what was called the orthodox faith.

ATH'A-NOR, *n.* [Ar. and Heb. תנור *thanor*, an oven or furnace.]

A digesting furnace, formerly used in chemical operations, so constructed as to maintain a uniform and durable heat. It is a furnace with a lateral tower close on all sides, except a communication below with the fireplace, which is filled with fuel, by an opening above fitted with a close cover. As the fuel below is consumed, that in the tower falls down to supply its place. *Nicholson.*

A'THE-ISM, *n.* The disbelief of the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being.

Atheism is a ferocious system, that leaves nothing above us to excite awe, nor around us to awaken tenderness. *Rob. Hall.*

A'THE-IST, *n.* [Gr. *a* θεος, of *a* priv. and Θεος, God.]

One who disbelieves the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being.

A'THE-IST, *a.* Atheistical; disbelieving or denying the being of a supreme God. *Milton.*

Ā-THE-IST'IC, } *a.*
Ā-THE-IST'IC-AL, }

1. Pertaining to atheism.

2. Disbelieving the existence of a God; impious; *applied to persons*; as, an *atheistic* writer.

3. Implying or containing atheism; *applied to things*; as, *atheistic* doctrines or opinions.

Ā-THE-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an atheistic manner; impiously.

Ā-THE-IST'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being atheistical.

A'THE-IZE, *v. i.* To discourse as an atheist. [*Not used.*] *Cudworth.*

Ā'THE-IZE, *v. t.* To render atheistic. *Berkeley.*

A'THEL, Ā'DEL or Æ'THEL; noble, of illustrious birth; Sax. *æðel*, *æthel*; G. *adel*; D. *edel*; Sw. *ædel*;

Dan. *ædel*; Ar. أثل *athala*, to be well rooted, to be of noble origin. This word is found in many Saxon names; as in *Atheling*, a noble youth; *Ethelred*, noble counsel; *Ethelard*, noble genius; *Ethelbert*, noble, bright, eminently noble; *Ethelwald*, noble government, or power; *Ethelward*, noble defender.

ATH-E-NE'UM, *n.* [Gr. αθηναιον, from *Athens.*] In ancient *Athens*, a place where poets, philosophers, and rhetoricians declaimed, and repeated their compositions. In the *United States*, a building or an apartment where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for public use, or for a reading room, so called. [*Note.* This word is anglicized, by discarding the diphthong, as is done in *economy* and other English words.]

A-THE'NI-AN, *a.* [from *Athens.*] Pertaining to Athens, the metropolis of Attica, in Greece.

A-THE'NI-AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Athens.

Ā-THE-O-LŌ'GI-AN, *n.* One who is the opposite to a theologian. *Hayward.*

Ā-THE-OL'O-GY, *n.* Atheism. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

A'THE-OUS, *a.* Atheistic; impious. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

ATH-E-RI'NA, *n.* A genus of fishes of the order Abdominales. The characters are, the upper jaw is rather flat, the rays of the gill membrane are six, and the side belt or line shines like silver. The species best known is the A. Hepsetus, very abundant in the Mediterranean, where it is caught in large quantities. *Pennant. Ed. Encyc.*

ATH'E-RINE, *n.* A name common to the species of the genus Atherina.

ATH-E-RŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr., from αθηρα, pap.]

A species of wen or encysted tumor, whose contents are curdy.

ATH-E-ROM'A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an atheroma; having the qualities of an atheroma. *Wiseman.*

A-THIRST', (a-thurst',) *a.* [*a* and *thirst.* See THIRST.]

1. Thirsty; wanting drink.

2. Having a keen appetite or desire.

He had a soul *athirst* for knowledge. *Ch. Observer.*

ATH'LETE, *n.* [See ATHLETIC.]

1. Among *the ancients*, one who contended for the prize in the public games. Hence,

2. A contender for victory. *A. Smith's Theory.*

ATH-LET'IC, *a.* [Gr. αθλητης; L. *athleta*, a wrestler; from αεθλος, strife, contest.]

1. Belonging to wrestling, boxing, running, and other exercises and sports, which were practiced by the ancients, usually called the *athletic* games. Hence,

2. Strong; lusty; robust; vigorous. An *athletic* body or constitution, is one fitted for vigorous exertions.

ATH-LET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a strong, robust, or athletic manner. *Barrow.*

ATH'LE-TISM, *n.* The act of contending at the public games; muscular strength.

A-THWART', *prep.* [*a* and *thwart.* See THWART.]

1. Across; from side to side; transverse; as, *athwart* the path.

2. In *marine language*, across the line of a ship's course; as, a fleet standing *athwart* our course.

Athwart hawse, is the situation of a ship when she lies across the stem of another, whether in contact or at a small distance.

Athwart the fore foot, is a phrase applied to the flight of a cannon-ball, fired by one ship across another ship's course, ahead, as a signal for her to bring to.

Athwart ships; reaching across the ship from side to side, or in that direction. *Mar. Dict.*

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A-THWART', *adv.* In a manner to cross and perplex; crossly; wrong; wrongfully.

A-TILT', *adv.* [*a* and *tilt.* See TILT.]

1. In the manner of a tilter; in the position, or with the action of a man making a thrust; as, to stand or run *atilt.*

2. In the manner of a cask tilted, or with one end raised.

AT'I-MY, *n.* [Gr. ατιμια, *a* and τιμη, honor.]

In *ancient Greece*, public disgrace; exclusion from office or magistracy, by some disqualifying act or decree. *Mitford.*

AT-LAN-TE'AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the Isle Atlantis,
AT-LAN'TI-AN, } which the ancients allege was sunk and overwhelmed by the ocean. *Plato.*

2. Pertaining to Atlas; resembling Atlas.

AT-LAN'TES, *n. pl.* [L.] In *architecture*, figures or half figures of men, used instead of columns or pilasters, to support an entablature. *P. Cyc.*

AT-LAN'TIC, *a.* [from *Atlas* or *Atlantis.*]

1. Pertaining to that division of the ocean, which lies between Europe and Africa on the east, and America on the west.

2. Pertaining to the Isle of Atlantis; as, *Atlantic* island. *Cyc.*

AT-LAN'TIC, *n.* The ocean, or that part of the ocean, which is between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

AT-LAN'TI-CA, } *n.* An isle mentioned by the an-
AT-LAN'TIS, } cients, situated west of the Strait of Gades, or Gibraltar. The poets mention two isles, and call them *Hesperides*, western isles, and *Elysian fields.* Authors are not agreed whether these isles were the Canaries, or some other isles, or the continent of America.

New Atlantis, (*Nova Atlantis*;) a fictitious philosophical commonwealth of Lord Bacon, or the piece describing it; composed in the manner of More's *Utopia*, and Campanella's *City of the Sun.* One part of the work is finished, in which the author has described a college, founded for the study of Nature, under the name of *Solomon's House.* The model of a commonwealth was never executed. *Encyc.*

AT-LAN'TI-DES, *n. pl.* A name given to the Pleiades or seven stars, which were feigned to have been the daughters of Atlas, a king of Mauritania, or of his brother Hesperus, who were translated to heaven.

AT'LAS, *n.* [L.] A collection of maps in a volume; supposed to be so called from a picture of Atlas, supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collections. *Johnson.*

2. This term is now also applied to works in which subjects are exhibited in a tabular form or arrangement; as, an historical or ethnographical *atlas.*

3. A large, square folio, resembling a volume of maps, called, also, *atlas-folio.*

4. A silk-satin, manufactured in the East with admirable ingenuity. *Atlasses* are plain, striped, or flowered; but they have not the fine gloss and luster of some French silks. *Encyc.*

5. The first vertebra of the neck, articulating immediately with the occipital bone, and thus sustaining the head, whence the name.

6. A term applied to paper; as, *atlas* fine. *Burke.*

AT-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ατμος, vapor, and μετρεω, to measure.]

An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporometer. *Ure.*

AT'MOS-PHERE, *n.* [Gr. ατμος, vapor, and σφαιρα, a *sphere.*]

1. The whole mass of aëriform fluid surrounding the earth.

2. In *electricity*, the space around an electrical body, through which its electrical influence extends.

3. *Figuratively*, pervading influence; as, a moral *atmosphere.*

AT-MOS-PHER'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the atmos-
AT-MOS-PHER'IC-AL, } phere; as, *atmospheric* air or vapors.

Atmospheric air; common air, or the air; so called in distinction from *vital air* or oxygen, *fixed air* or carbonic acid, and other gases.

Atmospheric stones; meteoric stones, or aërolites.

2. Dependent on the atmosphere.

I am an *atmospheric* creature. *Pope.*

AT'OLL, *n.* [A Maldive word.] A name given to coral islands consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon. *Lyell.*

AT'OM, *n.* [Gr. ατομος; L. *atomus*; from *a*, not, and τεμνω, to cut.]

1. A particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division. Atoms are conceived to be the first principles or component parts of all bodies. *Quincy.*

2. In *chemistry*, a supposed ultimate particle or component part of a body; the smallest particle supposed to result from the division of a body, without decomposition.

3. Any thing extremely small. *Shak.*

A-TOM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to atoms; consisting
A-TOM'IC-AL, } of atoms; extremely minute.

The *atomical philosophy*, or doctrine of atoms, said to have been first broached by Moschus, before the Trojan war, but much cultivated and improved by Epicurus, teaches that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, by which all things were formed, without the aid of a supreme intelligent Being.

The *atomic theory*, in *chemistry*, or the doctrine of *definite proportions*, teaches that all chemical combinations take place between the supposed ultimate particles or *atoms* of bodies, and that these unite, either one atom with one atom, or by sums of atoms which are integral multiples of unity. This theory was first presented by Dalton.

Atomic weight; the relative weight of a supposed ultimate particle or atom of a body, considered in reference to some standard unit, and to some rule for determining when bodies unite one atom with one

AT'OM-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of atoms. [atom.

AT'OM-IST, *n.* One who holds to the atomical philosophy.

AT'OM-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to atoms. *Baxter.*

AT'OM-LIKE, *a.* Resembling atoms. *Browne.*

AT-OM-OL'O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of atoms. *Knowles.*

AT'OM-Y, *n.* A word used by Shakspeare for *atom*; also, an abbreviation of *anatomy.*

AT-ONE', } *adv.* [*at* and *one.*]
AT-TONE', } At one; together; at once. *Spenser.*

A-TONE', *v. i.* [Supposed to be compounded of *at* and *one.* The Spanish has *adunar*, to unite or join, and the It. *adunare*, to assemble; from L. *ad* and *unus*, *unio.* In Welsh, *dyun* signifies united, accordant, agreeing; *dyunaw*, to unite or agree; from *un*, one, and *dy*, a prefix denoting iteration.—*Note.* This word was formerly written *attone.*]

1. To agree; to be in accordance; to accord.

He and Aufidius can no more *atone*,
Thou violentest contrariety. *Shak.*

[*This sense is obsolete.*]

2. To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, amends, or satisfaction for an offense or a crime, by which reconciliation is procured between the offended and offending parties.

The murderer fell, and blood *atoned* for blood. *Pope.*
By what propitiation shall I *atone* for my former gravity? *Rambler*, No. 10.
The life of a slave was deemed to be of so little value, that a very slight compensation *atoned* for taking it away. *Robertson, Charles V.*

3. *To atone for*; to make compensation or amends.

This evil was *atoned for* by the good effects of the study of the practical physics of Aristotle. *Schlegel, Trans.*
The ministry not *atoning for* their former conduct by any wise or popular measure. *Junius.*

A-TONE', *v. t.*

1. To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for.

Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to concord; to reconcile, as parties at variance; to appease. [*Not now used.*]

A-TONE'ED, *pp.* Expiated; appeased; reconciled. *Dryden.*

A-TONE'MENT, *n.* Agreement; concord; reconciliation after enmity or controversy. Rom. v.

He seeks to make *atonement*
Between the Duke of Glo'ster and your brothers. *Shak.*

2. Expiation; satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury, or by doing or suffering *that* which is received in satisfaction for an offense or injury; with *for.*

And Moses said to Aaron, Go to the altar, and offer thy sin-offering, and thy burnt-offering, and make an *atonement* for thyself and for the people. — Lev. ix.
When a man has been guilty of any vice, the best *atonement* he can make for it is, to warn others not to fall into the like. *Spect.* No. 8.
The Phocians behaved with so much gallantry, that they were thought to have made a sufficient *atonement* for their former offense. *Potter, Antiq.*

3. In *theology*, the expiation of sin made by the obedience and personal sufferings of Christ.

A-TONE'ER, *n.* He who makes atonement.

A-TON'IC, *a.* Debilitated; wanting tone.

In *medicine*, characterized by atony, or want of vital energy; as, an *atonic* disease.

A-TONE'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reconciling.

2. Making amends, or satisfaction.

AT'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. ατονια, defect, of *a* priv. and τονος, tone, from τεινω, to stretch.]

In *medicine*, debility; a want of tone; defect of muscular power; palsy. *Wilson. Coxe.*

More particularly, want of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries; asthenia.

A-TOP', *adv.* [*a* and *top.* See TOP.] On or at the top. *Milton.*

AT-RA-BIL-Ā'RI-AN, } *a.* [L. *atra bilis*, black bile.]
AT-RA-BIL-Ā'RI-OUS, }

Affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to the black bile; replete with black bile.

AT-RA-BIL-Ā'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being melancholy, or affected with disordered bile.

AT-RA-BIL'IA-RY, *a.* Melancholic, or hypochondriacal; from the supposed predominance of black bile. *Cyc. Med.*

Atrabiliary capsules, [L. *capsulæ atrabiliariæ*, so called from their supposed office of secreting black bile;] two small gland-like bodies, situated one on the upper and interior edge of each kidney; called also *renal* or *supra-renal glands* or capsules. *Cyc. Med.*

AT-RA-BI'LIS, *n.* [L. from *atra* and *bilis.*] Black bile; a thick, black, acrid fluid, supposed by the ancients to be secreted by the spleen, pancreous or atrabiliary capsules, but only a morbid state of the proper bile. *Cyc. Med.*

AT-RA-MENT-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* Black, like ink; inky; as the *atramentaceous* mucus of the eye, or *figmentum nigrum*, a black pasty substance covering the internal surface of the choroid coat of the eye. *Decham.*

AT-RA-MENT'AL, } *a.* [L. *atramentum*, ink, from
AT-RA-MENT'OUS, } *ater*, black.]

Inky; black like ink.

AT-RA-MENT-Ā'RI-OUS, *a.* Like ink; suitable for making ink. The sulphate of iron, or green copperas, is called *atramentarious*, as being the material of ink. *Fourcroy.*

A-TRIP', *adv.* [*a* and *trip.* See TRIP.]

In *nautical language*, the anchor is *atrip*, when drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction. The topsails are *atrip*, when they are hoisted to the top of the mast, or as high as possible. *Mar. Dict.*

A-TRŌ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *atrox*, *trux*, fierce, cruel.]

1. Extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel; enormous, outrageous; as, *atrocious* guilt or offense.

2. Very grievous; violent; as, *atrocious* distempers. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne.*

A-TRŌ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an atrocious manner; with enormous cruelty or guilt.

A-TRŌ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being enormously criminal or cruel.

A-TROC'I-TY, *n.* Enormous wickedness; extreme heinousness or cruelty; as, the *atrocity* of murder.

AT'RO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and τροφω, to nourish.]

1. A consumption or wasting of the flesh, with loss of strength, without any sensible cause; a wasting from defect of nourishment. *Coxe. Encyc.*

2. More appropriately, gradual progressive emaciation and exhaustion from defect of nutrition.

AT-RO-PI'NA, (at-ro-pi'na,) sometimes called A-TRO'PI-A, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid, extracted from the Atropa Belladonna, or deadly nightshade. It is white, brilliant, and crystallizes in long needles.

AT-TACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *attacher*, to tie or fasten, to apply, to engage, to stick; Arm. *staga*; It. *attaccare*; Norm. *attacher*, to attack; *tache*, tied, fixed, tacked together; Port. Sp. *atacar.* It seems to be allied to *attack*, and the sense is, to put, throw, or fall on, hence, to seize, and stop, coinciding with the Eng. *take*; Sw. *taga*; Dan. *tage*; Sax. *taccan*; Gr. δεχομαι; L. *tango*, for *tago*; Eng. *tack*; &c. Class Dg. See ATTACK and TACK.]

1. To take by legal authority; to arrest the person by writ, to answer for a debt or demand; applied to a taking of the person by a *civil* process; being never used for the arrest of a criminal. It is applied also to the taking of goods and real estate by an officer, by virtue of a writ or precept, to hold the same to satisfy a judgment to be rendered in the suit.

2. To take, seize, and lay hold on, by moral force, as by affection or interest; to win the heart; to fasten or bind by moral influence; as, *attached* to a friend; *attaching* others to us by wealth or flattery.

3. To make to adhere; to tie, bind, or fasten; as, to *attach* substances by any glutinous matter; to *attach* one thing to another by a string.

4. To connect with, in a figurative sense; as, to *attach* great importance to a particular circumstance.

AT-TACH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be legally attached; liable to be taken by writ or precept.

AT-TA-CHE', (at-ta-shā',) *n.* [Fr.] One attached to another, as a part of his suite or attendants; particularly, one attached to the suite of an embassador.

AT-TACH'ED, (at-tacht',) *pp.* Taken by writ or precept; drawn to and fixed, or united by affection or interest; fastened; connected with.

AT-TACH'ING, *ppr.* Taking or seizing by commandment or writ; drawing to, and fixing by influence; winning the affections; fastening; connecting with.

AT-TACH'MENT, *n.*

1. A taking of the person, goods, or estate, by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or demand.

2. A writ directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, to secure his appearance before a court. In *England*, the first notice to appear in court is by *summons*; and if the defendant disobeys this monition, a writ of attachment issues, commanding the sheriff to *attach* him, by taking gage, or security in goods, which he forfeits by non-appearance, or by making him find safe pledges or sureties for his appearance. But in trespasses, an attachment is the first process. In *this country*, *attachment* is more generally the first process; and in some states, the writ of attachment issues at first against the property or person of the defendant. In *Connecticut*, this writ issues against the person, goods, or land, in the first instance, commanding to take the goods and estate of the defendant, if to be found; or otherwise, to take his body. In *England*, witnesses not appearing upon a summons, may be taken by *attach-*

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ment; a process called with us a *capias*. Attachments also issue against persons for contempt of court. The *court of attachments*, in England, is held before the verderors of the forest, to *attach* and try offenders against vert and venison.

Foreign attachment, is the taking of the money or goods of a debtor in the hands of a third person; as when the debtor is not within the jurisdiction of the court, or has absconded. Any person who has goods or effects of a debtor, is considered in law as the agent, attorney, factor, or trustee of the debtor; and an attachment served on such person binds the property in his hands to respond the judgment against the debtor.

3. Close adherence or affection; fidelity; regard; any passion or affection that binds a person; as, an *attachment* to a friend, or to a party.

4. That by which one thing is attached to another; as, to cut the *attachments* of a *muscle*.

5. Some adjunct attached to an instrument, machine, or other object; as, the Eolian *attachment* to the piano-forte.

AT-TACK′, *v. t.* [Fr. *attaquer*; Arm. *attacqi*; It. *attaccare*, to fasten, to attack; *attacco*, a sticking; Sp. *atacar*, to assault, to fasten, or make close, to cram; Port. *atacar*, to attack, to tease, to fasten; Heb. and Ch. ypn, to thrust, to drive, to strike. It seems to be allied to *attach*; but the latter verb agrees better with the Eth. ጠወቀ *tok*, *took*, to press, whence ኣጥወቀ *atook*, to press, to make close; and the Ch. נוּד, to accuse, to unite. Class Dg.]

1. To assault; to fall upon with force; to assail, as with force and arms. It is the appropriate word for the commencing act of hostility between armies and navies.

2. To fall upon, with unfriendly words or writing; to begin a controversy with; to attempt to overthrow or bring into disrepute, by satire, calumny, or criticism; as, to *attack* a man or his opinions in a pamphlet.

AT-TACK′, *n.* An onset; first invasion; a falling on with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, or criticism.

AT-TACK′A-BLE, *a.* That can be attacked; assailable.

AT-TACK′ED, (at-takt′,) *pp.* Assaulted; invaded; fallen on with force or enmity.

AT-TACK′ER, *n.* One who assaults or invades.

AT-TACK′ING, *ppr.* Assaulting; invading; falling on with force, calumny, or criticism.

AT-TA-COT′TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Attacotti, a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots. *Pinkerton.*

AT′TA-GAS, AT′TA-GEN, } *n.* [L.] Names applied, by former naturalists, to a variety of the *Tetrao bonasia*, or hazel grouse, found in the south of Europe. *Cuvier.*

AT′TA-GHAN. See ATAGHAN.

AT-TAIN′, *v. i.* [Fr. and Norm. *atteindre*; L. *attingo*, to reach, come to, or overtake; *ad* and *tango*, to touch, reach, or strike; that is, to thrust, urge, or push to. It has no connection with L. *attineo*. See Class Dg.]

1. To reach; to *come* to or arrive at, by motion, bodily exertion, or efforts toward a place or object.

If by any means they might *attain* to Phenice.—Acts xxvii.

2. To reach; to come to or arrive at, by an effort of mind.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I can not *attain* to it.—Ps. cxxxix.

Regularly this verb should be always followed by *to*; the omission of *to*, and the use of the verb in a transitive sense, may have originated in mistake, from the opinion that the verb is from the L. *attineo*, and equivalent to *obtain*.

AT-TAIN′, *v. t.*

1. To gain; to compass; to achieve or accomplish, that is, to reach by efforts; without *to* following.

Is he wise who hopes to *attain* the end without the means? *Tillotson.*

This use of the verb is now established; but in strictness *to* is here implied; *attain to* the end. The real sense, as in the intransitive use of the verb, is, to *reach* or *come to* the end or purpose in view. This word always implies *an effort toward* an object. Hence it is not synonymous with *obtain* and *procure*, which do not necessarily imply such effort. We *procure* or *obtain* a thing by *purchase* or *loan*, and we *obtain* by inheritance, but we do not *attain* it by such means. An inattention to this distinction has led good authors into great mistakes in the use of this word.

2. To reach or come to a place or object by progression or motion.

But ere such tidings shall his ears *attain*. *Hoole's Tasso.*
Canaan he now *attains*. *Milton.*

3. To reach in excellence or degree; to equal. *Bacon.*

AT-TAIN-A-BIL′I-TY, *n.* Attainableness. *Coleridge.*

AT-TAIN′A-BLE, *a.* That may be attained; that may be reached by efforts of the mind or body; that may be compassed or accomplished by efforts directed to the object; as, perfection is not *attainable* in this life. From an inattention to the true sense of this word, as explained under ATTAIN, authors have very improperly used this word for *obtainable*, *procurable*; as in the following passages: "The kind and quality of food and liquor, the species of habitation, furniture and clothing, to which the common people of each country are habituated, must be *attainable* with ease and certainty." *Paley, Philos.* b. 6, chap. 11. "Gen. Howe would not permit the purchase of those articles [clothes and blankets] in Philadelphia, and they were not *attainable* in the country." *Marshall's Life of Washington*, 3, 427. Each of those words should be *obtainable*.

AT-TAIN′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being attainable.

AT-TAIN′DER, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *atteindre*, to corrupt, attaint; also conviction; L. *ad* and *tingo*, to stain; Gr. τεγγω. Class Dg. See TINGE.]

1. *Literally*, a staining, corruption, or rendering impure; a corruption of blood. Hence,

2. By *the common law*, an immediate and inseparable effect of a judgment of death or outlawry, for treason or felony; the consequences of which to the person attainted are forfeiture of lands, tenements, and hereditaments; corruption of blood, by which he can no longer inherit, or transmit an inheritance; and loss of reputation, and of civil rights generally. A statute of parliament attainting a criminal, is called an *act* or *bill of attainder*. By a statute of 3-4 Wm. IV., the consequences of attainder are limited to the life of the person attainted.

Upon the thorough demonstration of which guilt by legal *attainder*, the feudal covenant is broken. *Blackstone.*

3. The act of attainting.

An act was made for the *attainder* of several persons. *Encyc.*

Note. By the constitution of the United States, no bill of attainder shall be passed; and no attainder of treason (in consequence of a judicial sentence) shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

AT-TAIN′ED, (at-tānd′,) *pp.* Reached; achieved.

AT-TAIN′ING, *ppr.* Reaching; arriving at; accomplishing.

AT-TAIN′MENT, *n.*

1. The act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching; hence, the act of obtaining by efforts; as, the *attainment* of excellence.

2. That which is attained to, or obtained by exertion; acquisition; as, a man of great *attainments*.

AT-TAINT′, *v. t.* [See ATTAINDER.]

1. To taint or corrupt; to extinguish the pure or inheritable blood of a person found guilty of treason or felony, by confession, battle, or verdict, and consequent sentence of death, or by special act of parliament.

No person shall be *attainted* of high treason where corruption of blood is incurred, but by the oath of two witnesses, &c. *Stat. 7 and 8 Will. III.*

2. To taint, as the credit of jurors, convicted of giving a false verdict. This is done by special writ of attaint. The conviction of such a crime *attaints* the reputation of jurors, and renders them infamous.

3. To disgrace; to cloud with infamy; to stain. *Spenser.*

4. To taint or corrupt. *Shak.*

AT-TAINT′, *n.*

1. A stain, spot, or taint. [See TAINT.] *Shak.*

2. Any thing injurious; that which impairs. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. In *farriery*, a blow or wound on the legs or feet of a horse. *Encyc.*

4. A writ which lies after judgment against a jury for giving a false verdict in any court of record.

AT-TAINT′ED, *pp.* Stained; corrupted; rendered infamous; rendered incapable of inheriting.

AT-TAINT′ING, *ppr.* Staining; corrupting; rendering infamous by judicial act; depriving of inheritable blood.

AT-TAINT′MENT, *n.* The being attainted.

AT-TAINT′URE, *n.* A staining or rendering infamous; reproach; imputation.

AT′TAR OF RŌ′SES, *n.* A highly fragrant concrete obtained in India from the petals of roses. *P. Cyc.*

AT-TASK′, *v. t.* To task; to tax. [*Not used.* See TASK.] *Shak.*

AT-TASTE′, *v. t.* To taste. [*Not used.* See TASTE.]

AT-TEM′PER, *v. t.* [L. *attempero*, of *ad* and *tempero*, to temper, mix, or moderate. See TEMPER.]

1. To reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture, as, to *attemper* heat by a cooling mixture, or spirit by diluting it with water.

2. To soften, mollify, or moderate; as, to *attemper* rigid justice with clemency.

3. To mix in just proportion; to regulate; as, a mind well *attempered* with kindness and justice.

4. To accommodate; to fit or make suitable.

Acts — *attempered* to the lyre. *Pope.*

AT-TEM′PER-ANCE, *n.* Temperance. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

AT-TEM′PER-ATE, *a.* [L. *attemperatus*.] Tempered; proportioned; suited.

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise. *Hammond.*

AT-TEM′PER-ATE, *v. t.* To attemper. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*

AT-TEM′PER-ED, *pp.* Reduced in quality; moderated; softened; well mixed; suited.

AT-TEM′PER-ING, *ppr.* Moderating in quality; softening; mixing in due proportion; making suitable.

AT-TEM′PER-LY, *adv.* In a temperate manner. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

AT-TEM′PER-MENT, *n.* A tempering, or due proportion.

AT-TEMPT′, *v. t.* [Fr. *attenter*, from L. *attento*, to attempt, of *ad* and *tento*, to try; Arm. *attempti*. The L. *tento* is from the same root as *tendo*, to strain; Gr. τεινω. Hence, the literal sense is to strain, urge, stretch.]

1. To make an effort to effect some object; to make trial or experiment; to try; to endeavor; to use exertion for any purpose; as, to *attempt* to sing; to *attempt* a bold flight.

2. To attack; to make an effort upon; as, to *attempt* the enemy's camp.

This verb is not always followed by an object, and appears to be intransitive; but some object is understood, or a verb in the infinitive follows in the place of an object; as, he *attempted* to speak.

AT-TEMPT′, *n.* An essay, trial, or endeavor; an attack; or an effort to gain a point. *Bacon.*

AT-TEMPT′A-BLE, *a.* That may be attempted, tried, or attacked; liable to an attempt, or attack. *Shak.*

AT-TEMPT′ED, *pp.* Essayed; tried; attacked.

AT-TEMPT′ER, *n.* One who attempts, or attacks. *Milton.*

AT-TEMPT′ING, *ppr.* Trying; essaying; making an effort to gain a point; attacking.

AT-TEND′, *v. t.* [L. *attendo*; Fr. *attendre*, to wait, stay, expect; Sp. *atender*; It. *attendere*; L. *ad* and *tendo*, to stretch, to tend. See TEND.]

1. To go with, or accompany, as a companion, minister, or servant.

2. To be present; to accompany or be united to; as, a cold *attended* with fever.

3. To be present for some duty, implying charge or oversight; to wait on; as, the physician or the nurse *attends* the sick.

4. To be present in business; to be in company from curiosity, or from some connection in affairs; as, lawyers or spectators *attend* a court.

5. To be consequent to, from connection of cause; as, a measure *attended* with ill effects.

6. To await; to remain, abide, or be in store for; as, happiness or misery *attends* us after death.

7. To wait for; to lie in wait. *Shak.*

8. To wait or stay for.

Three days I promised to *attend* my doom. *Dryden.*

9. To accompany with solicitude; to regard with interest.

Their hunger thus appeased, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends. *Dryden.*

10. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The pilot doth not *attend* the unskillful words of the passenger. *Sidney.*

This is not now a legitimate sense. To express this idea, we now use the verb intransitively, with *to*—*attend to*.

11. To expect. [*Not in use.*] *Raleigh.*

AT-TEND′, *v. i.*

1. To listen; to regard with attention; usually followed by *to*.

Attend to the voice of my supplication.—Ps. lxxxvi.

Hence much used in the imperative, *attend!*

2. To regard with observation, and correspondent practice; as, my son, *attend to* my words.

Hence, to regard with compliance.

He hath *attended* to the voice of my prayer.—Ps. lxvi.

3. To fix the attention upon, as an object of pursuit; to be busy or engaged in; as, to *attend* to the study of the Scriptures.

4. To wait on; to accompany or be present, in pursuance of duty; with *on* or *upon*; as, to *attend upon* a committee; to *attend upon* business. Hence,

5. To wait on, in service or worship; to serve.

That ye may *attend upon* the Lord without distraction.—1 Cor. vii.

6. To stay; to delay. [*Obs.*]

For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Davies.*

7. To wait; to be within call. *Spenser.*

AT-TEND′ANCE, *n.* [Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on or serving.

For he — pertaineth to another tribe, of which no man gave *attendance* at the altar.—Heb. vii.

2. A waiting on; a being present on business of any kind; as, the *attendance* of witnesses or persons in court; *attendance* of members of the legislature.

3. Service; ministry; as, to receive *attendance*. *Shak*

4. The persons attending; a train; a retinue. *Milton.*

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5. Attention; regard; careful application of mind.

Give *attendance* to reading.—1 Tim. iv.

6. Expectation. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

AT-TEND'ANT, *a.* [Fr.]

1. Accompanying; being present, or in the train.

Other suns—with their *attendant* moons. *Milton.*

2. Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequential; as, intemperance with all its *attendant* evils.

3. In *law*, depending on, or owing duty or service to; as, the wife *attendant* to the heir. *Cowel.*

Attendant keys; in *music*, the keys or scales on the fifth above, and fifth below, (or fourth above,) any key-note or tonic, considered in relation to the key or scale on that tonic. *Callcott.*

AT-TEND'ANT, *n.* One who attends or accompanies in any character whatever, as a friend, companion, minister, or servant; one who belongs to the train. *Dryden.*

2. One who is present; as, an *attendant* at or upon a meeting.

3. In *law*, one who owes duty or service to, or depends on another. *Cowel.*

4. That which accompanies or is consequent to.

A love of fame, the *attendant* of noble spirits. *Pope.*
Shame is the *attendant* of vice. *Anon.*

AT-TEND'ED, *pp.* Accompanied; having attendants; served; waited on.

AT-TEND'ER, *n.* One who attends; a companion; an associate. [*Little used.*]

AT-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Going with; accompanying; waiting on; superintending or taking care of; being present; immediately consequent to; serving; listening; regarding with care.

AT-TENT', *a.* Attentive. 2 Chron. vi.

AT-TENT', *n.* Attention; as, with due *attent.* *Spenser.*

AT-TENT'ATES, *n. pl.* Proceedings in a court of judicature, after an inhibition is decreed. *Ayliffe.*

AT-TEN'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of attending or heeding; the due application of the ear to sounds, of the eye to visual objects, or of the mind to any objects presented to its contemplation. [Literally, *a stretching toward.*]

They say, the tongues of dying men
Enforce *attention* like deep harmony. *Shak.*

2. Act of civility, or courtesy; as, *attention* to a stranger.

3. The word of command given to soldiers before performing any exercise or evolution.

AT-TENT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *attentif.*] Heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care. It is applied to the senses of hearing and seeing, as, an *attentive* ear or eye; to the application of the mind, as in contemplation; or to the application of the mind, together with the senses above mentioned, as when a person is *attentive* to the words, and to the manner and matter of a speaker, at the same time.

AT-TENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Heedfully; carefully; with fixed attention.

AT-TENT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

AT-TENT'LY, *adv.* Attentively. *Barrow.*

AT-TEN'U-ANT, *a.* [See ATTENUATE.] Making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid; properly, subtilizing the humors of the body, or breaking them into finer parts.

AT-TEN'U-ANT, *n.* A medicine that thins the fluids; a diluent. *Coxe.*

Properly, as originally used, a medicine supposed to possess the property of rendering the blood and other humors more fluid, by diminishing the size of the particles, either by abrasion or division; in the latter case called also an *incident.*

AT-TEN'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *attenuo*, of *ad* and *tenuo*, to make thin; L. *tenuis*; W. *tenau*; Ir. *tana* or *tanaidhe*; Eng. *thin*; which see.]

1. To make thin or less consistent; to render less viscid; properly, to subtilize the humors of the body, or to break them into finer parts; opposed to *condense*, *incrassate*, or *thicken.*

2. To comminute; to break or wear solid substances into finer or very minute parts.

This uninterrupted motion must *attenuate* and wear away the hardest rocks. *Trans. of Chaptal's Chemistry.*

In *alchemy*, to pulverize, or reduce to an impalpable powder. *Encyc.*

3. To make slender; to reduce in thickness.

AT-TEN'U-ATE, *a.*

1. Made thin, or less viscid; made slender. *Bacon.*

2. In *botany*, attenuated; growing slender toward a point or extremity.

AT-TEN'U-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made thin or less viscid; comminuted; made slender. In *botany*, growing slender toward an extremity.

AT-TEN'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Making thin, as fluids; making fine, as solid substances; making slender or lean.

AT-TEN-U-A'TION, *n.* The act of making thin, as fluids; as, the *attenuation* of the humors.

2. The act of making fine, by comminution, or attrition; pulverization.

The action of the air facilitates the *attenuation* of these rocks. *Trans. Chaptal.*

3. The act or process of making slender, thin, or lean.

AT-TER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *attero*, to wear.]

1. To wear away.

2. To form or accumulate by wearing.

AT-TER-A'TED, *pp.* Formed by wearing. *Ray.*

AT-TER-A'TION, *n.* The operation of forming land by the wearing of the sea, and the wearing of the earth in one place and deposition of it in another. *Ray.*

AT-TEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *attester*; L. *attestor*; of *ad* and *testor*, to affirm or bear witness, from *testis.* See TESTIFY.]

1. To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; to make a solemn declaration in words or writing, to support a fact; appropriately used for the affirmation of persons in their official capacity; as, to *attest* the truth of a writing, to *attest* a copy of record. Persons also *attest* writings by subscribing their names.

2. To bear witness to, or support the truth of a fact, by other evidence than words; as, the ruins of Palmyra *attest* its ancient magnificence.

3. To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.

The sacred streams which heaven's imperial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

AT-TEST', *n.* Witness; testimony; attestation. [*Little used.*]

AT-TEST-A'TION, *n.* Testimony; witness; a solemn or official declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact; evidence. The truth appears from the *attestation* of witnesses, or of the proper officer. The subscription of a name to a writing is an *attestation.*

AT-TEST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Proved or supported by testimony solemn or official; witnessed to; supported by evidence.

AT-TEST'ING, *ppr.* Witnessing to; calling to witness; affirming in support of.

AT-TEST'OR, *n.* One who attests.

AT'TIC, *a.* [L. *Atticus*; Gr. ΑΤΤΙΚΟΣ.]

Pertaining to Attica, in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens; marked by such qualities as were characteristic of the Athenians. Thus, *Attic* wit, *Attic* salt, a poignant, delicate wit, peculiar to the Athenians; an *Attic* style, a style, pure, classical, and elegant; *Attic* faith, inviolable faith.

Attic dialect; the dialect of the ancient Greek language used by the Athenians.

Attic base; a peculiar base used by the ancient architects in the Ionic and Corinthian orders, and by Palladio and some others in the Doric. *Encyc. Cyc.*

Attic order; an order of small square pillars at the uppermost extremity of a building. This had its origin in Athens, and was intended to conceal the roof. These pillars should never exceed in hight one third of the hight of the order on which they are placed, nor be less than one quarter of it. *Encyc.*

AT'TIC, } *n.* A story in the upper part of
AT'TIC STO'RY, } a house, with small windows either in or above the cornice.

AT'TIC, *n.* A small square pillar with its cornice on the uppermost part of a building. Attics properly form the crown of the building, or a finishing for the other orders, when they are used in the structure. *Encyc.*

2. An Athenian; an Athenian author. *Jones's Greek Grammar.*

AT'TIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to Athens; pure, classical. *Hammond.*

AT'TI-CISM, *n.* The peculiar style and idiom of the Greek language, used by the Athenians; refined and elegant Greek; concise and elegant expression. *Encyc.*, art. *Philos.*

2. A particular attachment to the Athenians. *Mitford.*

Applied particularly to the act of siding with the Athenians, during the Peloponnesian war. *Hobbes's Thucyd.* viii.

AT'TI-CIZE, *v. t.* To conform or make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica. Adjectives in ος, when *atticized*, become ως. *Jones's Greek Grammar.*

AT'TI-CIZE, *v. i.* To use Atticisms, or the idiom of the Athenians.

2. To side with the Athenians, or to subserve the interests of Athens. *Smith's Thucyd.* viii.

AT'TICS, *n. pl.* The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Attica. *Trans. of Paus.* b. 1.

AT-TINGE', *v. t.* [L. *attingo.*]

To touch lightly.

AT-TIRE', *v. t.* [Norm. *attyrer*, to provide; Fr. *atours*, dress, *attire*; *atourner*, to dress a woman, to *attire*; *atourneresse*, a *tire* woman; Arm. *atourn*, female ornaments; G. *zieren*, to adorn. We retain *tire*, the simple word, applied to the band of a wheel, and this word, in the D. *toer*, coincides with *tour.* See Class Dr.]

To dress; to array; to adorn; particularly, to adorn with elegant or splendid garments.

With the linen miter shall Aaron be *attired.*—Lev. xvi.

AT-TIRE', *n.* Dress; clothes; habit; but appropriately, ornamental dress.

Can a bride forget her *attire*?—Jer. ii.

2. The horns of a deer.

3. In *some early botanical writers*, the internal parts of a flower, included within the empalement or calyx, and the foliation or corolla. *Floral attire*, called thrums or suits, as in the flowers of the marigold and tansy, consists commonly of three parts, of which the outer part is the floret. This corresponds to the floret of the disc in compound flowers. *Semiform attire*, consists of two parts, the chives and apices; corresponding to the stamens, with their filaments and anthers. *Johnson. Cyc.*

AT-TIR'ED, *pp.* Dressed; decked with ornaments or attire.

AT-TIR'ER, *n.* One who dresses or adorns with attire.

AT-TIR'ING, *ppr.* Dressing; adorning with dress or attire.

AT-TI'TLE, *v. t.* To entitle. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

AT'TI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr. *attitude*, posture; Sp. *actitud*, from L. *actus*, *ago.* The Italian *attitudine* is posture and fitness; *attitude* and *aptitude* being united in the same word.]

1. The posture or position of a person, or the manner in which the parts of his body are disposed, particularly in relation to some purpose or emotion; as, a threatening *attitude*; an *attitude* of entreaty.

2. Posture or position of things, in a corresponding relation; as, in times of trouble let a nation preserve a firm *attitude.* *Washington's Farewell Address.*
Hamilton. Gov. Smith, N. H.

3. In *painting* and *sculpture*, the posture or action in which a figure or statue is placed; the gesture of a figure or statue; such a disposition of the parts as serves to express the action and sentiments of the person represented. *Johnson Encyc.*

AT-TI-TU'DIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to attitude.

AT-TOL'LENT, *a.* [L. *attollens*, *attollo*, of *ad* and *tollo*, to lift.]

Lifting up; raising; as, an *attollent* muscle. *Derham.*

AT-TOL'LENT, *n* A muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the eyeball, or the upper eyelid; otherwise called *levator* or *elevator.* *Quincy. Encyc.*

AT-TORN', *v. i.* [L. *ad* and *torno*; Fr. *tourner*; Arm. *tuirgna*, *turnein*, to turn; Sp. *tornar*; Port. id.; It. *attorniare*, *torniare.* Hence, *turniamento*, a *tournament*; Sp. *torneo.* See TURN.]

In *the feudal law*, to *turn*, or transfer homage and service from one lord to another. This is the act of feudatories, vassals, or tenants, upon the alienation of the estate. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

AT-TORN'EY, (at-turn'y,) *n.*; *pl.* ATTORNEYS. [Norm. *attournon*; *torne*, id.; from *tour*, *tourn*, *turn*, change. One who takes the *turn* or place of another. See ATTORN and TURN.]

One who is legally appointed by another to transact any business for him. An attorney is either public or private. A private attorney is a person appointed by another, by a letter or power of attorney, to transact any business for him out of court. A public attorney, or attorney at law, is an officer of a court of law, legally qualified to prosecute and defend actions in such court, on the retainer of clients. The attorney at law answers to the *procurator*, or proctor, of the civilians and canonists, and to the solicitor, in chancery.

In *Great Britain*, and some of the *United States*, attorneys are not admitted to practice in any court until examined, approved, licensed, and sworn by that court, after which they are proper officers of the court; but in *Connecticut*, an attorney admitted and sworn by one of the county courts, is authorized to practice in all the courts of the State.

In *Great Britain*, attorneys are not admitted to plead at the bar, or to be advocates or counsel, in the higher courts; this privilege being confined to barristers and serjeants.

In *New York*, and in *Massachusetts*, there is a distinction observed between attorneys and counselors at law, but in most of the *United States*, the two offices are combined, or that of attorney alone retained.

In *Virginia*, the duties of attorney, counselor, conveyancer, and advocate, are all performed by the same individual. *Wirt.*

An attorney may have *general* powers to transact business for another; or his powers may be *special*, or limited to a particular act or acts.

Attorney general, in *Great Britain*, is an officer appointed by the crown, with general powers to act in all legal proceedings, in which the crown is a party; particularly, to prosecute in criminal matters affecting the state. In the government of the *United States*, and in some of the State governments, the attorney general is an officer with corresponding powers.

A power, letter, or *warrant of attorney*, is a written

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authority from one person empowering another to transact business for him.

AT-TŌRN'EY, *v. t.* To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

AT-TŌRN'EY-SHIP, (at-turn'y-ship,) *n.* The office of an attorney; agency for another. *Shak.*

AT-TŌRN'ING, *ppr.* Acknowledging a new lord, or transferring homage and fealty to the purchaser of an estate.

AT-TŌRN'MENT, *n.* The act of a feudatory, vassal, or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service. *Encyc. Blackstone.*

AT-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *attraho, attractus,* of *ad* and *traho,* to draw. See DRAG and DRAW.]

1. In *physics,* to draw to, or cause to tend to; particularly to cause to approach, adhere, or combine; or to cause to resist divulsion, separation, or decomposition.

2. To draw by influence of a moral kind; to invite or allure; as, to *attract* admirers.

4. To engage; as, to *attract* attention.

AT-TRACT', *n.* Attraction. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

AT-TRACT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being attractable, or of being subject to the law of attraction. *Asiat. Researches.*

AT-TRACT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be attracted; subject to attraction. *Lavoisier, by Kerr.*

AT-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn toward; invited; allured; engaged.

AT-TRAC'TIC, } *a.* Having power to draw to.
AT-TRACT'IC-AL, } [*Not used.*] *Ray.*

AT-TRACT'ILE, *a.* That has power to attract. *Med. Rep.*

AT-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing to or toward; inviting; alluring; engaging.

AT-TRACT'ING-LY, *adv.* In an attracting manner.

AT-TRAC'TION, *n.*

1. In *physics,* the power or force which draws bodies or their particles toward each other, or which causes them to tend toward each other, or to resist a counteracting tendency; or the law by which they tend toward each other, or resist a counteracting tendency.

Attraction is distinguished into that which is manifested between bodies or masses at sensible distances, and that which is manifested between the particles or molecules of bodies at insensible distances. The former includes the *attraction of gravity,* or *gravitation,* or the mutual tendency of all bodies to each other, as the tendency of the planets toward the sun, or of a stone, when raised in the air, to fall to the earth; and also, the *attraction of magnetism,* and *that of electricity.* The latter takes place either between particles of the same kind, or homogeneous particles, and is then called the *attraction of aggregation,* or *cohesion;* or between dissimilar or heterogeneous particles, uniting them into compounds, and is then called *chemical attraction,* or *affinity.* The attractions of the first class, however, exist between particles as well as masses; and the surfaces of masses in contact, or at inappreciable distances, also attract each other, causing *adhesion,* in heterogeneous as well as homogeneous bodies.

The *attraction of gravity* is supposed to be the great principle which confines the planets in their orbits. Its power or force is *directly* as the quantity of matter in a body, and *inversely* as the squares of the distances of the attracting bodies.

2. The act of attracting; the effect of the principle of attraction.

Attraction may be performed by impulse or some other means. *Newton's Optics.*

3. The power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting, or engaging; as, the *attraction* of beauty or eloquence.

Elective attraction, or *elective affinity,* in *chemistry,* is the tendency of those substances in a mixture to combine, which have the strongest attraction.

AT-TRACT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *attractif.*]

1. Having the power or quality of attracting; drawing to; as, the *attractive* force of bodies.

2. Drawing to by moral influence; alluring; inviting; engaging; as, the *attractive* graces.

An *attractive* undertaking. *Roscoe.*

AT-TRACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With the power of attracting or drawing to.

AT-TRACT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being attractive or engaging.

AT-TRACT'OR, *n.* The person or thing that attracts.

AT-TRA'HENT, *a.* [L. *attrahens.*] Drawing to; attracting.

AT-TRA'HENT, *n.*

1. That which draws to or attracts, as a magnet.

The motion of the steel to its *attrahent.* *Glanville.*

2. In *medicine,* a substance, formerly supposed to possess the property of drawing the humors to the part where applied, but which really only excites action in the part, and thus may increase excretion, as an apispastic, sinapism, rubefacient, or suppurative.

AT-TRAP', *v. t.* [Qu. Fr. *drap,* cloth.] To clothe; to dress; to adorn with trappings. [*Not in use.*] *Barret. Spenser.*

AT-TRECT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *attrectatio.*] Frequent handling. *Dict.*

AT-TRIB'U-TA-BLE, *a.* [See ATTRIBUTE.] That may be ascribed, imputed, or attributed; ascribable; imputable; as, the fault is not *attributable* to the author.

AT-TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [L. *attribuo; ad* and *tribuo,* to divide, to bestow, to assign; *tribus,* a *tribe,* division, or ward; Fr. *attribuer;* Sp. *atribuir, tribuir;* It. *attribuire.* See TRIBE.]

1. To allot or attach, in contemplation; to ascribe; to consider as belonging.

We *attribute* nothing to God that contains a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

2. To give as due; to yield by an act of the mind; as, to *attribute* to God all the glory of redemption.

3. To impute to as a cause; as, our misfortunes are generally to be *attributed* to our follies or imprudence.

AT'TRI-BUTE, *n.* That which is attributed; that which is considered as belonging to, or inherent in; as, power and wisdom are *attributes* of the Supreme Being; or a quality determining something to be after a certain manner; as, extension is an *attribute* of body. *Encyc.*

2. Quality; characteristic disposition; as bravery and generosity in men. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant; as, the arms of a warrior. In *painting* and *sculpture,* a symbol of office or character, added to any particular figure; as, a club is the *attribute* of Hercules. *Encyc.*

4. Reputation; honor. *Shak.*

[*Not a proper sense of this word.*]

AT-TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Ascribed; yielded as due; imputed.

AT-TRIB'U-TING, *ppr.* Ascribing; yielding or giving as due; imputing.

AT-TRI-BU'TION, *n.* The act of attributing, or the quality ascribed; commendation.

AT-TRIB'U-TIVE, *a.*

1. Pertaining to or expressing an attribute. *Harris.*

2. That attributes; attributing; as, *attributive* justice. *Bacon.*

AT-TRIB'U-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar,* a word significant of an attribute; as an adjective, verb, or participle, which denotes the attribute of a substance; or an adverb, which denotes the attribute of an attribute. *Harris's Hermes.*

AT-TRITE', *a.* [L. *attritus,* worn, of *ad* and *tero,* to wear; Gr. τειρω. See TRITE.]

1. Worn by rubbing or friction. *Milton.*

2. In *Roman Catholic theology,* repentant only from fear of punishment.

AT-TRITE'NESS, *n.* The being much worn. *Johnson.*

AT-TRI''TION, (at-trish'un,) *n.* Abrasion; the act of wearing by friction, or by rubbing substances together.

The change of aliment is effected by *attrition* of the inward stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The state of being worn. *Johnson.*

3. With *Roman Catholic divines,* grief for sin, arising only from fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance. *Wallis.*

AT-TŪNE', *v. t.* [of *ad* and *tune.* See TONE and TUNE.]

1. To tune, or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make accordant; as, to *attune* the voice to a harp.

2. To make musical.

Vernal airs — *attune* the trembling leaves. *Milton.*

3. *Figuratively,* to arrange fitly; to make accordant; as, to *attune* the thoughts; to *attune* our aims to the divine will.

AT-TŪN'ED, *pp.* Made musical or harmonious; accommodated in sound; made accordant.

AT-TŪN'ING, *ppr.* Putting in tune; making musical; making accordant.

A-TWĀIN', *adv.* In twain; asunder. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

A-TWEEN', *adv.* Between. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-TWIXT', *adv.* Betwixt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-TWŌ', *adv.* In two. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

AU-BĀINE', (o-bāne',) *n.* [Fr. *aubain;* an alien.] The *droit d'aubaine,* in *France,* was the right of the king to the succession or inheritance of a foreigner not naturalized, or of a foreigner naturalized, who had left no heirs within the kingdom, and who had not disposed of his property, while living, by donation or testament. *Encyc. Meth.*

This right was abolished in 1790, by the National Assembly; restored, by Napoleon, in 1804; partially abolished, by the treaty of Paris, in 1814; and finally entirely abolished in 1819. *P. Cyc.*

AU'BIN, *n.* [Fr.] A broken kind of gait in a horse, between an amble and a gallop, vulgarly called a *Canterbury gallop.*

AU'BURN, *a.* [This word is evidently formed from Fr. *brun,* It. *bruno,* brown, by a transposition of the letters *r* and *n,* with a prefix, *auburn,* for *aubrun,* from *brennan, burn,* denoting the color made by scorching.]

Reddish brown.

His *auburn* locks on either shoulder flowed. *Dryden.*

AUC'TION, *n.* [L. *auctio, (augeo,* to increase,) a public sale; or Eng. to *hawk;* G. *hökeu;* properly, to cry out. See HAWK.]

1. A public sale of property to the highest bidder, and regularly, by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose; a vendue Contracts for services, supplies, &c., sometimes, are sold to the lowest bidder Among the Romans, this species of sale was made by a crier, *sub hasta,* i. e., under a spear stuck in the earth.

2. The things sold at auction. *Pope.*

Dutch auction; the public offer of property at a price beyond its value, then gradually lowering the price, till some one accepts it, as purchaser. *P. Cyc.*

AUC'TION-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to an auction or public sale. *Dryden*

AUC-TION-EER', *n.* [L. *auctionarius.*] The person who sells at auction; a person licensed by government to dispose of goods or lands by public sale to the highest bidder.

AUC-TION-EER', *v. t.* To sell at auction. *Cowper.*

AU-CU-PA'TION, *n.* [L. *aucupatio,* from *aucupor,* of *avis* and *capio.*] The act or practice of taking birds; fowling; birdcatching. [*Little used.*]

AU-DĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *audax;* Fr. *audacieux;* from L. *audeo,* to dare. The sense is, advancing forward.]

1. Very bold or daring; impudent; contemning the restraints of law, religion, or decorum; used for *bold in wickedness;* applied to persons; as, an *audacious* wretch.

2. Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery, or contempt of law; as, an *audacious* crime.

3. Bold; spirited. *Milton. B. Jonson.*

AU-DĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an impudent manner; with excess of boldness. *Shak.*

AU-DĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being audacious; impudence; audacity. *Sandys.*

AU-DAC'I-TY, *n.* Boldness; *sometimes in a good sense;* daring spirit, resolution, or confidence.

2. Audaciousness; impudence; *in a bad sense;* implying a contempt of law or moral restraint.

AUD'E-AN-ISM, *n.* Anthropomorphism; or the doctrine of Audeus, a Syrian of the fourth century, who maintained that God has a human shape; from Gen. i. 26. *Encyc.*

AUD'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *audibilis,* from *audio,* to hear. This word is evidently connected with the name of the ear; Gr. ους, ωτος; Vulg. Gr. αυδια. The verb *audio* is contracted into Sp. *oir;* Port. *ouvir;* Fr. *ouïr,* to hear. Hence, in law, *oyer,* and from the French *oyez,* hear ye, the barbarous *O yes,* of our courts.]

That may be heard; perceivable by the ear; loud enough to be heard; as, an *audible* voice or whisper.

AUD'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being audible.

AUD'I-BLY, *adv.* In an audible manner; in a manner so as to be heard.

AUD'I-ENCE, *n.* The act of hearing, or attending to sounds.

His bold discourse had *audience.* *Milton.*

2. Admittance to a hearing; reception to an interview, especially with a sovereign or the head of a government, for conference or the transaction of business; as, Mr. Pitt had an *audience* of the king. The term is also applied to an interview of mere ceremony between the head of a government and the representatives of foreign powers; as when an embassador requests an *audience* of leave.

3. An auditory; an assembly of hearers.

4. In *Spain,* one of the seven supreme courts, to which appeals lie from the inferior courts, and from which no appeal lies, except in the higher civil suits to the two chanceries, and the council of Castille. *Ed. Encyc.*

In *the former Spanish provinces in America,* a supreme court of justice, and the district over which its jurisdiction extended. *Robertson. Ed. Encyc.*

5. *The court of audience,* or *audience court;* a court held originally before an archbishop in person; that of the archbishop of Canterbury is now held by the dean of the arches as his official.

AUD'I-ENCE-CHAM-BER, *n.* An apartment for an audience or formal meeting.

AUD'I-ENT, *n.* A hearer. [*Not in use.*] *Shelton.*

AUD'IT, *n.* [L. *audit,* he hears.]

1. An examination of an account or of accounts, with the hearing of the parties concerned, by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses, and state the balance.

2. The result of such an examination, or an account as adjusted by auditors; a final account. *Shak.*

AUD'IT, *v. t.* To examine and adjust an account or accounts, by proper officers, or by persons legally authorized for the purpose; as, to *audit* the accounts of a treasurer, or of parties who have a suit depending in court.

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AUD'IT-HOUSE, *n.* An appendage to a cathedral, in which the business belonging to it is transacted. *Wheler.*

AU-DI'TA QUE RE'LA, [L.] In *law*, when a defendant or bail, against whom judgment has been recovered, complains that he has already satisfied the demand, or been released from it, an *audita querela*, is a writ in the nature of a bill in equity, directed to the court, enjoining it to hear the parties, and cause justice to be done them.

AUD'IT-IVE, *a.* Having the power of hearing. *Cotgrave.*

AUD'IT-OR, [L.] A hearer; one who attends to hear a discourse.

2. A person appointed and authorized to examine an account or accounts, compare the charges with the vouchers, examine the parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the balance. It is usual with courts to refer accounts, on which an action is brought, to auditors for adjustment, and their report, if received, is the basis of the judgment.

In *England*, there are officers who are *auditors* of courts, of the revenue, of corporations, &c. In the United States government, and the state governments, there are *auditors* of the treasury, or of the public accounts.

AUD'IT-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of auditor. *Johnson.*

AUD'IT-O-RY, *a.* That has the power of hearing; pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing. *Auditory nerve*; in *anatomy*, the soft part (*portio mollis*) of each of the seventh pair of nerves, distributed to different parts of the labyrinth of the internal ear; the seat of the sense of hearing.

AUD'IT-O-RY, *n.* [L. *auditorium.*]

1. An audience; an assembly of hearers, as in a church or lecture-room.

2. A place or apartment where discourses are delivered. In *ancient churches*, the nave, where the hearers stood to be instructed.

3. A bench on which a judge sits to hear causes. *Encyc.*

AUD'IT-RESS, *n.* A female hearer. *Milton.*

AUF, *n.* A fool; a simpleton. [See OAF.]

AU FAIT, (ō-fā,) [Fr.] Literally, to or up to the accomplishment of any thing, i. e. master of it; perfectly able to perform it. As the phrase is followed by *de* in French, it ought properly to be followed by *of* in English; as, he is entirely *au fait* of that matter.

AU-GE'AN, *a.* The *Augean* stable, in Grecian mythology, is represented as belonging to Augeas or Augias, one of the Argonauts, and afterward king of Elis. This prince kept a great number of oxen in a stable which was never cleansed, until Hercules undertook the task; a task which it seemed impracticable to execute. Hence the *Augean stable* came to represent what is deemed impracticable, or a place which has not, for a long time, been cleansed. *Lempriere.*

AU'GER, *n.* [D. *avegaar.* The Saxon word is *nafegar* or *nave-gar*, from *nafa*, the nave of a wheel, and *gar*, a tool or a borer. It is probable that the real word is *nauger*, corrupted.]

1. An instrument for boring large holes, chiefly used by carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, wheelwrights, and shipwrights. It consists of an iron blade, ending in a steel bit, with a handle placed at right angles with the blade. Augers, made with a straight channel or groove, in some places, are called *pod-augers*; the modern augers, with spiral channels, are called *screw-augers.*

2. An instrument for boring or perforating soils or rocks, consisting of a handle for working, a rod which may be lengthened as the perforation extends, and a bit, mouth, or cutting piece, resembling the bit of a common auger, for soils or soft rocks, and a chisel for harder rocks. *Brande. Ure.*

AU'GER-HOLE, *n.* A hole made by an auger.

AU-GET', *n.* A tube filled with powder and extending from the chamber of a mine to the extremity of the gallery, used in exploding mines. *Mil. Dict.*

AUGHT, (awt,) *n.* [Sax. *awiht, aht*, or *owiht, ohwit, oht*, from *wiht, wight*, a creature, animal, thing, any thing. This *wiht* seems to be our *wight* and *whit*: and I suspect the L. *qui, quæ, quod, quid*, what, to be the same word varied in orthography. This word should not be written *ought.*]

1. Any thing, indefinitely.

> But go, my son, and see if *aught* be wanting. *Addison.*

2. Any part, the smallest; a jot or tittle.

> There failed not *aught* of any good thing which the Lord had spoken.—Josh. xxi.

AU'GITE, *n.* [Gr. *αυγη*, brightness. Plin. 37, 10.]

A mineral, called by Haüy *pyroxene*; occurring crystallized in oblique prismatic forms, and also massive, lamellar, granular, and fibrous, and presenting usually some shade of green, but sometimes white or black. It consists chiefly of silica, magnesia, and lime, with oxyd of iron, and sometimes oxyd of manganese. It occurs as a constituent of levas, trap, and basalt, and also of many of the primary rocks. Different varieties have received the names *Sahlite*, *Diopside*, *Fassaite*, *Coccolite*, *Baikalite*, and *Omphacite.* Common asbestus is often only a fibrous augite.

AU-GIT'IC, *a.*

1. Pertaining to augite; resembling augite, or partaking of its nature and characters.

2. Composed of augite, or containing augite as a principal constituent; as, *augitic* rocks; *augitic* porphyry.

AUG-MENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *augmenter*; L. *augmento, augmentum*, from *augeo, auxi*, to increase; Gr. *αυξω, αξω*, which seems to be the Eng. to *wax*, or to *eke*; Sax. *eacan.*]

1. To increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to swell; to make bigger; as, to *augment* an army, by reënforcement; rain *augments* a stream.

2. *Figuratively*, to increase or swell the degree, amount, or magnitude; as, impatience *augments* an evil.

AUG-MENT', *v. i.* To increase; to grow larger; as, a stream *augments* by rain.

AUG'MENT, *n.* Increase; enlargement by addition; state of increase.

2. In *philology*, a syllable prefixed to a word; or an increase of the quantity of the initial vowel.

3. In *medicine*, the increase of a disease, or the period intervening between its attack and hight. *Parr.*

AUG-MENT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be increased; capable of augmentation. *Walsh's Amer. Review.*

AUG-MENT-A'TION, *n.*

1. The act of increasing, or making larger, by addition, expansion, or dilatation.

2. The state of being increased or enlarged.

3. The thing added by which a thing is enlarged.

4. In *music*, a doubling the value of the notes of the subject of a fugue or canon. *Busby.*

Augmentation Court; in *England*, a court erected by 27 Hen. VIII., to augment the revenues of the crown by the suppression of monasteries. It was long ago dissolved. *Encyc.*

Augmentation, in *heraldry*, consists in additional charges to a coat-armor, often given as marks of honor, and generally borne on the escutcheon or a canton. *Encyc.*

AUG-MENT'A-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting.

AUG-MENT'ER, *n.* He that augments.

AUG-MENT'ING, *ppr.* Increasing; enlarging.

AU'GUR, *n.* [L. *augur.* The first syllable is from *avis*, a bird; but the meaning and origin of the last syllable are not obvious.]

1. Among *the Romans*, an officer whose duty was to foretell future events by the singing, chattering, flight, and feeding of birds, or by other signs or omens, derived from celestial phenomena, appearances of quadrupeds, or certain accidents, called *diræ.* There was a college or community of augurs, originally three in number, and afterward nine, four patricians and five plebeians. They bore a staff or wand, and were held in great respect. *Encyc. Ed. Encyc.*

2. One who pretends to foretell future events by omens.

> We all know that *augur* can not look at *augur* without laughing. *Buckminster.*

AU'GUR, *v. i.* To guess; to conjecture by signs or omens; to prognosticate.

AU'GUR, *v. t.* To predict or foretell; as, to *augur* ill success.

AU'GU-RAL, *a.* [L. *auguralis.*] Pertaining to augurs or to augury. The Romans had their *augural* staff and *augural* books.

AU'GU-RATE, *v. i.* To judge by augury; to predict. [*Little used.*] *Warburton.*

AU-GU-RA'TION, *n.* The practice of augury, or the foretelling of events by observing the actions of birds, or certain other phenomena.

AU'GUR-ED, *pp.* Conjectured by omens; prognosticated.

AU'GUR-ER, *n.* An augur. [*Not legitimate.*] *Shak.*

AU-GU'RI-AL, *a.* Relating to augurs, or to augury *Brown.*

AU'GUR-ING, *pp.* or *a.* Prognosticating; prescient; as, *auguring* hope. *Shak.*

AU'GUR-IZE, *v. t.* To augur. [*Not in use.*]

AU'GU-ROUS, *a.* Predicting; foretelling; foreboding.

AU'GU-RY, *n.* [L. *augurium.*]

1. The art or practice of foretelling events by observing the actions of birds, or other phenomena.

2. An omen; prediction; prognostication. *Shak.*

AU'GUR-SHIP, *n.* The office, or period of office, of an augur. *Bacon.*

AU-GUST', *a.* [L. *augustus.* The first syllable of this word is probably from the root of *augeo*, or of *auxe.*]

Grand; magnificent; majestic; impressing awe; inspiring reverence; as, *august* in visage, *Dryden.*

This epithet, as a title of honor, was first conferred by the Roman senate upon Octavius, after confirming him in the sovereign power.

AU'GUST, *n.* The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days. The old Roman name was *Sextilis*, the *sixth* month from March, the month in which the primitive Romans, as well as Jews, began the year. The name was changed to *August* in honor of the emperor Octavius Augustus, on account of his victories, and his entering on his first consulate in that month. *Gebelin.*

AU-GUST'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Augustus; as, the *Augustan* age.

The *Augustan confession*, or confession of Augsburg, drawn up at *Augusta Vindelicorum*, or Augsburg, by Luther and Melanchthon, in 1530, contains the principles of the Protestants, and their reasons for separating from the Roman Catholic church. *Encyc.*

The *Augustan history*, (*historia Augusta*;) a series of Roman historians, who wrote the lives of the Roman emperors, from Adrian to Carinus inclusive; a period of 167 years. *P. Cyc.*

The *Augustan age* of any national literature, is the supposed period of its highest state of purity and refinement. So the reign of Louis XIV. has been called the *Augustan age* of French literature, and that of Queen Anne, the *Augustan age* of English literature.

AU-GUST-IN'I-ANS, *n. pl.* Those divines, who, from St. Augustin, maintain that grace is effectual from its nature, absolutely and morally, not relatively and gradually. *Encyc.*

AU-GUST'INS, } *n. pl.* An order of monks, so
AU-GUST-IN'I-ANS, } called from St. Augustin; popularly called *Austin friars.* They originally were hermits, but were congregated into one body by Pope Alexander IV., under Lanfranc, in 1256. They clothe in black, and make one of the four orders of mendicants. *Encyc.*

AU GUST'NESS, *n.* Dignity of mien; grandeur; magnificence.

AUK, *n.* [Provincially *alk.* L. *alca.*] A popular name applied to different species of aquatic birds of the genus Alca, and order Anseres; as, the great *auk* or northern penguin, the little *auk* or black and white diver, the Labrador *auk* or puffin, &c.

AU-LA'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *aula*, a hall.] At Oxford, the member of a hall, as distinguished from a collegian. *Chalmers.*

AU-LET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αυλητικος*, from *αυλος*, a pipe.] Pertaining to pipes or to a pipe. [*Little used.*]

AU'LIC, *a* [L. *aulicus*, from *aula*, a hall, court, or palace; Gr. *αυλη.*]

Pertaining to a royal court.

The *Aulic Council*, was a supreme court of the former German empire; properly the supreme court of the emperor, as the Imperial Chamber was that of the empire. Its officers were appointed immediately by the emperor, except the vice-chancellor, who was appointed by the archbishop of Mentz. It was composed of a president, who was a Roman Catholic, a vice-chancellor, and eighteen councilors or assessors, nine of whom were Roman Catholics, and nine Protestants; or, according to the statement of others, only six were required to be Protestants, but their vote, when unanimous, was reckoned equal to that of all the rest. Its decisions were without appeal, but subject to the ratification of the emperor. It always followed the emperor's court, the established seat of which was at Vienna. It ceased at the death of each emperor, and was renewed by his successor. It became extinct when the German empire was dissolved in 1806. *Encyc. Heiss. P. Cyc.*

The term *aulic council*, is now applied to a council of the war department of the Austrian empire, and the members of different provincial chanceries of that empire, are called *aulic councilors.* *P. Cyc.*

The *Aulic*, in some European universities, is an act maintained by a young divine, on being admitted a doctor of divinity. It begins by an harangue of the chancellor addressed to the young doctor, after which he receives the cap and presides at the *Aulic* or disputation. *Encyc.*

AU-MAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *email.*] To figure or variegate. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

AUM'BRY. See AMBRY.

AUME, *n.* A Dutch measure for Rhenish wine, containing 40 English gallons. *Encyc.*

AUNE, (ōwn,) *n.* [Fr.; a contraction of *aulne*; L. *ulna.*]

A French cloth measure, but of different lengths in different parts of the country. At Rouen, it is an English ell; at Calais, 1.52; at Lyons, 1.061; at Paris, 0.95. *Encyc.*

AUNT, *n.* [L. *amita*, contracted. Qu. Fr. *tante.*]

The sister of one's father or mother; correlative to nephew or niece.

AU'RA, *n.* [L. from Heb. אור, *iar*, a stream; Gr. *αυρα.* See AIR.]

Literally, a breeze, or gentle current of air; but *technically* used to denote any subtile, invisible fluid, supposed to flow from a body; an effluvium, emanation, or exhalation, as the aroma of flowers, the odor of the blood, a supposed fertilizing emanation from the pollen of flowers, &c.

Epileptic aura, (*aura epileptica.*) a sensation as of a current of air, rising from some part to the head, preceding an attack of epilepsy.

Electric aura; a supposed electric fluid, emanating from an electrified body, and forming a mass surrounding it, called the *electric atmosphere.* [See ATMOSPHERE, ELECTRIC.]

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AU'RATE, *n.* [Supposed to be from *aurum*, gold.] A sort of pear.

AU'RATE, *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold; Fr. *or*; from the Heb. and Ch. אור, light, fire, and to shine, from its color; Ir. *or*; W. *aur*; Corn. *our*; Basque, *urrea*; Arm. *aur*, gold.]

A combination of auric acid with a base; as, *aurate* of potash.

AU'RĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *auratus.*] Resembling gold; golden-colored; gilded.

2. Combined with auric acid.

AU'RE-ATE, *a.* Golden; gilded.

AU-RĒ'LI-A, *n.* [from *aurum*, or *aur*, gold, from its color. See CHRYSALIS.]

In *entomology*, the nymph, chrysalis, or pupa of an insect; a term applied to insects in their second stage of transformation, particularly when quiescent, and inclosed in a hardish case, reflecting a brilliant, golden color, as in some of the Lepidoptera.

AU-RĒ'LI-AN, *a.* Like or pertaining to the aurelia. *Humphreys.*

AU-RĒ'LI-AN, *n.* An amateur collector and breeder of insects, particularly of the Lepidoptera.

AU-RĒ'O-LA, *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold.]

The circle of rays with which painters surround the head of Christ and the saints.

AU'RIC, *a.* [from *aurum*, gold.] Pertaining to gold. The *auric* acid is that combination of gold and oxygen, in which the oxygen is in the greatest proportion to the gold, or the sesquioxyd.

AU'RI-CLE, *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim. from *auris*, the ear.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.

2. The auricles of the heart are two muscular sacs, situated at its base, and exterior to the ventricles; so called from their resemblance to the auricle or external ear of some quadrupeds. Their *systole*, or contraction, corresponds to the *diastole* of the ventricles, and *vice versa*. They receive the blood from the veins, and communicate it to the ventricles. *Encyc. Chambers.*

AU'RI-CLED, *a.* Having appendages like ears.

AU-RIC'U-LA, *n.* A species of Primula, called, from the shape of its leaves, *bear's ear.*

AU-RIC'U-LAR, *a.* [from L. *auricula*, the ear.]

1. Pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing.

2. Secret; told in the ear; as, *auricular* confession.

3. Recognized by the ear; known by the sense of hearing; as, *auricular* evidence.

4. Received or traditional; known by report; as, *auricular* traditions. *Bacon.*

5. Pertaining to the auricles of the heart. *Cyc. Med.*

Auricular feathers; in birds, the circle of feathers surrounding the opening of the ear.

AU-RIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a secret manner; by way of whisper, or voice addressed to the ear.

AU-RIC'U-LATE, *a.* In *botany*, having lobes or appendages like the ear; shaped like the ear.

An *auriculate leaf* has small appended leaves or lobes on each side of its petiole or base.

AU-RIC'U-LA-TED, *a.* Having appendages, like the ear; as, the *auriculated vulture*, so called because it has a projection of the skin, or fleshy crest, extending from each ear along the side of the neck. *Ed. Encyc. Cuvier.*

AU-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *aurifer*, from *aurum*, gold, and *fero*, to produce.]

That yields or produces gold; as, *auriferous* sands or streams. *Thomson.*

AU'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *auris*, the ear, and *forma.*]

Ear-shaped; having the form of the human ear.

AU-RI'GA, *n.* [L., of *aurea*, *orea*, a head stall, a bridle, and *rego*, to govern or manage.]

1. *Literally*, the director of a car, or wagon. In *astronomy*, the Wagoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated between Perseus and Gemini.

2. The fourth lobe of the liver; also, a bandage for the sides. *Quincy.*

AU-RI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *auriga.*] The act or practice of driving horses harnessed to carriages.

AU-RIG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of writing with gold instead of ink.

AU-RI-PIG-MEN'TUM. See ORPIMENT.

AU-RI-SCALP'I-UM, *n.* [L. *auris*, ear, and *scalpo*, to scrape.]

An instrument to clean the ears; used also in operations of surgery on the ear.

AU'RIST, *n.* [L. *auris*, ear.] One skilled in disorders of the ear, or who professes to cure them. *Ash.*

AU'ROCHS, *n.* [G. *urochs*, the *ure-ox*, *urus* and *ox.*]

The urus or bison of Poland; considered by some as the common ox in a wild state, but regarded by Cuvier as a distinct species. Bones nearly analogous to those of the aurochs, but much larger, have been found fossil in the northern parts of both continents.

AU'RI-TED, *a.* [L. *auritus*, from *auris*, the ear.] Eared; having lobes or appendages, like the ear: a term employed both in *zoology* and *botany.*

AU-RŌ'RA, *n.* [L. *aurora*: Sans. *arun*; Ch. and Heb. אור light, and ער to raise.]

1. The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day, or morning twilight.

2. The goddess of the morning, or twilight deified by fancy. The poets represented her as rising out of the ocean, in a chariot, with rosy fingers dropping gentle dew.

3. A species of crowfoot. *Johnson.*

Auro'ra borea'lis, or *Lumen boreale*; northern twilight; popularly called *northern lights.* This species of light usually appears in streams, ascending toward the zenith from a dusky line a few degrees above the northern horizon. Sometimes it assumes a wavy appearance, as in America, in March, 1782, when it overspread the whole hemisphere. Sometimes it appears in detached places; at other times, it almost covers the hemisphere. As the streams of light have a tremulous motion, they are called, in the Shetland Isles, *merry dancers.* They assume all shapes, and a variety of colors, from a pale red or yellow to a deep red or blood color; and in the northern latitudes, serve to illuminate the earth and cheer the gloom of long winter nights.

Auro'ra austra'lis; a corresponding phenomenon in the southern hemisphere; the streams of light ascending in the same manner from near the southern horizon.

AU-RŌ'RAL, *a.* Belonging to the aurora, or to the northern lights; resembling the twilight. *E. Goodrich.*

AU'RUM, *n.* [L. See AURATE.] Gold.

Au'rum fulminans, (fulminating gold,) is a precipitate, obtained by ammonia, from a solution of gold in nitro-muriatic acid. This precipitate is of a brown yellow, or orange color, and when exposed to a moderate heat, detonates with considerable noise. It is a compound of auric acid and the oxyd of ammonium.

Au'rum mosa'icum, or *musi'vum*; a sparkling gold-colored substance, obtained by heating a mixture of sulphur and oxyd of tin in a close vessel. The elements of the oxyd unite with separate portions of the sulphur, forming sulphurous acid, and the *aurum musivum*, which last is a deuto-sulphuret (deuto-sulphid) of tin. It is used as a pigment.

AUS-CUL-TA'TION, *n.* [L., from antiq. *ause*; Gr. *ους*, *ουας*, the ear, and *cultus*, from *colo*, to use or exercise.]

1. The act of listening, or hearkening to.

2. In *medicine*, a method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by observing the sounds in the part, generally by means of a tube applied to the surface. *Laennec.*

AUS-CUL'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to hearing or listening.

AU'SPI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *auspicor.*] To give a favorable turn to, in commencing; a sense taken from the Roman practice of taking the *auspicium*, or inspection of birds, before they undertook any important business. *Burke's Reflections.*

2. To foreshow. *B. Jonson.*

AU'SPICE, } *n. pl.* [L. *auspicium*, of *avis*, a bird,
AU'SPI-CES, } and *specio*, to inspect.]

1. The omens of an undertaking, drawn from birds; the same as AUGURY, which see.

2. Protection; favor shown; patronage; influence. In this sense the word is generally plural, *auspices.*

AU-SPI'CIOUS, (aus-pish'us,) *a.* [See AUSPICE.] Having omens of success, or favorable appearances; as, an *auspicious* beginning.

2. Prosperous; fortunate; *applied to persons*; as, *auspicious* chief. *Dryden.*

3. Favorable; kind; propitious; *applied to persons or things*; as, an *auspicious* mistress. *Shak.*

AU-SPI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With favorable omens; happily; prosperously; favorably; propitiously.

AU-SPI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* A state of fair promise; prosperity.

AUS'TER, *n.* [L.] The south wind. *Pope.*

AU-STĒRE', *a.* [L. *austerus.*] Severe; harsh; rigid; stern; *applied to persons*; as, an *austere* master; an *austere* look.

2. Sour with astringency; harsh; rough to the taste; *applied to things*; as, *austere* fruit or wine.

AU-STĒRE'LY, *adv.* Severely; rigidly; harshly.

AU-STĒRE'NESS, *n.* Severity in manners; harshness; austerity.

2. Roughness in taste.

AU-STER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *austeritas.*] Severity of manners or life; rigor; strictness; harsh discipline. It is particularly applied to the mortifications of a monastic life, which are called *austerities.*

AUS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *australis*, from *auster*, the south wind, or south.]

Southern; lying or being in the south; as, *austral* land; *austral* ocean.

Austral signs; the last six signs of the zodiac, or those south of the equator. *Encyc.*

AUS-TRAL-Ā'SIA, *n.* [*austral* and *Asia.*] A name given to the countries situated to the south-east of Asia, comprehending New Holland, New Guinea, New Zealand, &c. *Pinkerton.*

AUS-TRAL-Ā'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Australasia; as, *Australasian* regions.

AUS-TRAL-Ā'SIAN, *n.* A native of Australasia.

AUS-TRĀ'LI-A, *n.* A name given by some recent geographers to all the Oceanic regions between Asia and America, and more especially to New Holland, which is also called the *continent of Australia*, or the *Austral continent.*

AUS-TRĀ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Australia, or to New Holland. The natives of New Holland, from their resemblance to the African negroes, are called *Australian* or Austral negroes.

AUS-TRĀ'LI-AN, *n.* A native of Australia.

AUS'TRAL-IZE, *v. i.* To tend toward the south or south pole, as a magnet. *Brown.*

AUS'TRI-AN, *a.* [from *Austria.* This word is formed with the Latin termination *ia*, country, from *Œsterreich*, the German name, which is *eastern rick*, eastern kingdom, so called in reference to the western dominions of Charlemagne.]

Pertaining to Austria; properly, a district of Germany, situated on both sides of the *Danube*, between Bavaria and Hungary; originally a marquisate, then a duchy, and finally an archduchy, of the German empire. The term was afterward applied to a circle of the German empire, including the former; and since the dissolution of the German empire, (1806,) it has been extended to an empire, including extensive territories, in South-eastern Germany and the adjoining countries.

AUS'TRI-AN, *n.* A native of Austria.

AUS'TRINE, *a.* [L. *australis*, from *auster*, south.]

Southern; southerly. *Johnson.*

AUS'TRO-E-GYP'TIAN, *n.* [L. *auster* and *Egyptian.*]

1. *n.* A southern Egyptian, supposed to have originated from Ethiopia.

2. *a.* Relating to the southern Egyptians.

AUS'TRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [from *auster*, the south wind, or, among the poets, wind in general, and Gr. μαντεια, divination.]

Soothsaying, or prediction of future events, from observations of the winds. *Encyc.*

AU'TER DROIT, (ō'ter drwä,) [Law Fr.] Another's right.

AU'TER-FOITS, (ō'ter fwä;) a word composed of the French *autre*, another, and *foits*, *fois*, time, introduced into law language, under the Norman princes of England. It signifies, at another time, formerly; as, *auterfoits acquit*, *auterfoits attaint*, *auterfoits convict*, formerly acquitted, attainted, or convicted, which being specially pleaded, is a bar to a second prosecution for the same offense. *Blackstone.*

Auterfoits acquit. [Law Fr.] The plea of a former acquittal.

Auterfoits attaint. [Law Fr.] The plea of a former attainder.

Auterfoits convict. [Law Fr.] The plea of a former conviction.

AU'TER VIE, (ō'ter vee,) [Law Fr.] Another's life.

Tenant pour auter vie; one who holds an estate by the life of another. *Blackstone.*

AU-THEN'TIC, } *a.* [Fr. *authentique*; It. and Sp.
AU-THEN'TIC-AL, } *autentico*; Low L. *authenticus*, from the Gr. αυθεντικος, from αυθεντης, an author or maker; one who does any thing by his own right; also, one who kills himself. The first syllable is from αυτ ς, which is probably from the root of *author*, *auctor*; and the sense of self-murderer seems to indicate that the other constituent of the word is from Σενω, Σειρω, to kill, but the primary sense of which is, to strike, to drive or thrust with the hand, &c. In the word before us, the sense is to throw, or to set; hence *authentic* is set, fixed, made or made certain by the author, by one's own self.]

1. Having a genuine original or authority, in opposition to that which is false, fictitious, or counterfeit; being what it purports to be; genuine; true; *applied to things*; as, an *authentic* paper or register.

2. Of approved authority; as, an *authentic* writer.

3. In *law*, vested with all due formalities, and legally attested.

4. In *music*, having an immediate relation to the key-note or tonic; in distinction from *plagal*, having a corresponding relation to the fifth or dominant, in the octave below the key-note.

Authentic melodies; those which have their principal notes between the key-note and its octave; in distinction from *plagal melodies*, which have their principal notes in the octave below the fifth of the key.

Authentic moods or *tones*; in the *ancient church music*, the four moods, introduced by St. Ambrose, in which the principal notes of the melodies are confined within the octave above the key-note; in distinction from the *plagal moods* or *tones*, introduced by Gregory the Great, in which the principal notes of the melodies are confined within the octave below the fifth of the key. *Ed. Encyc.*

Authentic or *perfect cadence*; the chord or harmony of the dominant, followed by that of the tonic, or the progression of the dominant to the tonic; in distinction from the *plagal cadence*, the chord of the fourth or subdominant, followed by that of the tonic, or the progression of the subdominant to the tonic. *Callcott.*

AU-THEN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an authentic manner; with the requisite or genuine authority. *Brown.*

AU-THEN'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being authentic; genuineness; the quality of being of

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good authority; authenticity. [*The latter word is generally used.*] *Barrow.*

AU-THEN'TIC-ATE, *v. t.*

1. To render authentic; to give authority to, by the proof, attestation, or formalities, required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit.

The king serves only as a notary to *authenticate* the choice of judges. *Burke.*

2. To determine as genuine; as, to *authenticate* a portrait. *Walpole.*

AU-THEN'TIC-A-TED, *pp.* Rendered authentic; having received the forms which prove genuineness.

AU-THEN'TIC-A-TING, *ppr.* Giving authority by the necessary signature, seal, attestation, or other forms.

AU-THEN-TIC-A'TION, *n.* The act of authenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary formalities; confirmation.

AU-THEN-TIC'I-TY, *n.*

1. The quality of being authentic; of established authority for truth and correctness.

2. Genuineness; the quality of being of genuine original. [In later writers, especially those on the evidences of Christianity, this term is restricted in its use to the first of the above meanings, and distinguished from *genuineness*. "It may be of use," says Bishop Watson, "to state the difference between the *genuineness* and the *authenticity* of a book. A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears. An *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact, as they really happened." *Apology for the Bible.*]

AU-THEN'TIC-NESS, *n.* Authenticity. [*Rarely used.*]

AU'THOR, *n.* [L. *auctor*; Ir. *ughdar*; W. *awdur*; Fr. *auteur*; Sp. *autor*; It. *autore*. The Latin word is from the root of *augeo*, to increase, or cause to enlarge. The primary sense is one who brings or causes to come forth.]

1. One who produces, creates, or brings into being; as, God is the *author* of the universe.

2. The beginner, former, or first mover of any thing; hence, the efficient cause of a thing. It is appropriately applied to one who composes or writes a book, and in a more general sense, to one whose occupation is to compose and write books.

AU'THOR, *v. t.* To occasion; to effect. [*Not used.*]

AU'THOR-ESS, *n.* A female author.

AU-THO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an author. *Ed. Rev.*

AU'THOR-LESS, *a.* Without an author or authority.

AU-THOR'I-TA-TIVE, *a.*

1. Having due authority. *Pearson.*

2. Having an air of authority; positive; peremptory. *Swift.*

AU-THOR'I-TA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AU-THOR'I-TA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AU-THOR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *auctoritas.*]

1. Legal power, or a right to command or to act; as, the *authority* of a prince over subjects, and of parents over children. Power; rule; sway.

2. The power derived from opinion, respect, or esteem; influence of character or office; credit; as, the *authority* of age or example, which is submitted to or respected, in some measure, as a law, or rule of action. That which is claimed in justification or support of opinions and measures.

3. Testimony; witness; or the person who testifies; as, the Gospels or the evangelists are our *authorities* for the miracles of Christ.

4. Weight of testimony; credibility; as, an historian of no *authority.*

5. Weight of character; respectability; dignity; as, a magistrate of great *authority* in the city.

6. Warrant; order; permission.

By what *authority* doest thou these things? — Matt. xxi. Acts ix.

7. Precedents, decisions of a court, official declarations, respectable opinions and sayings, also the books that contain them, are called *authorities*, as they influence the opinions of others; and in *law*, the decisions of supreme courts have a binding force upon inferior courts, and are called *authorities.*

8. Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command; as, the local *authorities* of the States. *Marshall.*

In *Connecticut*, the justices of the peace are denominated the *civil authority.*

AU-THOR-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of giving authority, or legal power; establishment by authority.

AU'THOR-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *autoriser*; Sp. *autorizar.*]

1. To give authority, warrant, or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle the boundary of the State.

2. To make legal; as, to *authorize* a marriage.

3. To establish by authority, as by usage, or public opinion; as, idioms *authorized* by usage.

4. To give authority, credit, or reputation to; as, to *authorize* a report, or opinion.

5. To justify; to support as right; as, suppress desires which reason does not *authorize.*

AU'THOR-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Warranted by right; supported or established by authority; derived from legal or proper authority; having power or authority.

AU'THOR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving authority, or legal power, credit, or permission.

AU'THOR-SHIP, *n.* [*author* and *ship.*] The quality or state of being an author. *Shaftesbury.*

AU-TO-BI-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or containing autobiography.

AU-TO-BI-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the way or manner of autobiography.

AU-TO-BI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, and *biography.*]

The biography or memoirs of one's life written by one's self. *Walsh.*

AU-TOCH'THON, *n.* [Gr. αυτοχθων; αυτος and χθων.]

1. *Literally*, one who rises or springs from the same ground or from the soil he inhabits; hence, an aboriginal, or native. This title was assumed by the ancient Greeks, particularly the Athenians.

2. That which is original to a particular country, or which had there its first origin.

AU-TOCH-THON'IC, } *a.* Indigenous.
AU-TOCH'THO-NOUS, }

AU-TOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, self, and κρατος, power, or κρατεω, to govern, to take or hold.]

1. Independent or absolute power; supreme, uncontrolled, unlimited authority or right of governing, in a single person.

2. Sole right of self-government in a State. *Barlow.*

AU'TO-CRAT, } *n.* [Gr. αυτοκρατωρ.] An ab-
AU-TOC'RA-TOR, } solute prince or sovereign; a ruler or monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government by inherent right, not subject to restriction; a title assumed by the emperors of Russia. *Tooke.*

2. A person invested with absolute independent power, by which he is rendered unaccountable for his actions.

3. This title was conferred by the Athenians on their generals and embassadors when invested with unlimited powers. *Encyc.*

AU-TO-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to autocracy;
AU-TO-CRAT'IC-AL, } absolute; holding independent and unlimited powers of government. *Eton.*

AU-TO-CRAT-OR'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an autocrator; supreme; absolute; as, *autocratorical* power. *Pearson.*

AU-TOC'RA-TRIX, *n.* A female sovereign, who is independent and absolute; a title given to the empresses of Russia. *Tooke.*

AU'TO DA FE', (au-to-dä-fa',) [Port.; Span. *auto de fé*, act of faith.]

1. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics, and the absolution of the innocent accused. *Encyc.*

2. A sentence given by the Inquisition, and read to a criminal, or heretic, on the scaffold, just before he is executed. *Sp. Dict.*

3. The session of the court of Inquisition.

AU-TOG'E-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. αυτος and γενναω.] Generating itself.

AU'TO-GRAPH, } *n.* [Gr. αυτος, self, and γραφη,
AU-TOG'RA-PHY, } writing.]

A person's own hand-writing; an original manuscript.

AU-TOG'RA-PHAL, *a.* Of the particular hand-writing of an individual.

AU-TO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to an auto-
AU-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } graph, or one's own handwriting.

2. Pertaining to or used in the process of autography, which see.

AU-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* A process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone. *Ure.*

AU'TO-MATH, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, and μανθανω, to learn.] One who is self-taught. *Young.*

AU-TO-MAT'IC, } *a.* Belonging to an automa-
AU-TO-MAT'IC-AL, } ton; having the power of moving itself; applied to machinery. *Stewart.*

2. Not voluntary; not depending on the will; applied to animal motions.

The term *automatic* is now applied to self-acting machinery, or such as has within itself the power of regulating entirely its own movements, although the moving force is derived from without; and to what pertains to such machinery; as, *automatic* operations or improvements.

Automatic arts; such economic arts or manufactures as are carried on by self-acting machinery. *Ure.*

AU-TOM'A-TON, *n.* [Gr. αυτοματος; αυτος, self, and μαω, *moveo*, *motus*. The Greek plural, *automata*, is sometimes used; but the regular English plural, *automatons*, is preferable.]

A self-moving machine, or one which has its moving power within itself. The moving power is usually a spring or weight, particularly the former. The term is generally applied to machines constructed so as to imitate the form and motions of men or animals.

AU-TOM'A-TOUS, *a.* Having in itself the power of motion. *Brown.*

AU-TOM'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. αυτομολος, a deserter; so called from the large portion of oxyd of zinc it contains, though it has no resemblance to an ore.]

A mineral, occurring crystallized in small, dark-green octahedrons; allied to spinel, but containing about 30 per cent. of oxyd of zinc, in combination with alumina and oxyd of iron. It was called *Gahnite*, from Gahn, its discoverer.

AU-TO-NŌ'MI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to autonomy.

AU-TON'O-MOUS, *a.* [*Infra.*] Independent in government; having the right of self-government.

AU-TON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, self, and νομος, law, rule.]

The power or right of self-government, whether in a city which elects its own magistrates and makes its own laws, or in an individual who lives according to his own will. [*Rarely used.*] *Encyc. Johnson.*

AU-TO-PIST-Y, *n.* [Gr. αυτος and πιστις.]

Internal worthiness of belief; the quality of credibility existing in itself, independent of external circumstances.

AU-TOP'SIC-AL. See AUTOPTICAL.

AU'TOP-SY, *n.* [Gr. αυτοψια; αυτος, self, and οψις, sight.]

Personal observation or examination; ocular view. *Ray.*

Cadaveric autopsy; in *medicine*, dissection of a dead body, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause, seat, or nature of a disease.

AU-TOP'TIC-AL, *a.* Seen with one's own eyes. *Johnson.*

AU-TOP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of ocular view, or one's own observation. *Brown.*

[*Autopsy* and its derivatives are rarely used, except by medical writers.]

AU'TUMN, (au'tum,) *n.* [L. *autumnus*; "Etymon multum torquetur." *Ainsworth.*]

The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter. Astronomically, it begins at the equinox, when the sun enters Libra, and ends at the winter solstice; but in popular language, autumn comprises September, October, and November.

The golden pomp of *autumn*. *Irving.*

AU-TUM'NAL, *a.* Belonging or peculiar to autumn; as, an *autumnal* tint; produced or gathered in autumn; as, *autumnal* fruits, flowering in autumn; as, an *autumnal* plant.

Autumnal point; the point of the equator intersected by the ecliptic, as the sun proceeds southward; the first point of Libra.

Autumnal equinox; the time when the sun crosses the equator, as it proceeds southward, or when it passes the autumnal point.

Autumnal signs; the signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, through which the sun passes between the autumnal equinox and winter solstice.

AUX-Ē'SIS, *n.* [Gr. αυξησις, increase.]

Literally, an increasing. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which any thing is magnified too much; an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put for the proper word. *Encyc.*

AUX-ET'IC, *a.* Amplifying; increasing. *Hatch.*

AUX-IL'IAR, } *a.* [L. *auxiliaris*, from *auxilium*, aid,
AUX-IL'IA-RY, } *auxilior*, to aid.]

Helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary; conferring aid or support by joint exertion, influence, or use; as, *auxiliary* troops.

Auxiliary scales; in *music*, the six keys or scales, consisting of any key major, with its relative minor, and the attendant keys of each. *Ed. Encyc.*

AUX-IL'IA-RIES, (awg-zil'ya-rez,) *n. pl.* Foreign troops in the service of nations at war.

AUX-IL'IA-RY, (awg-zil'ya-re,) *n.* A helper; an assistant; a confederate in some action, enterprise, or undertaking.

2. In *grammar*, a verb which helps to form the modes and tenses of other verbs; called, also, an *auxiliary verb*; as, *have*, *be*, *may*, *can*, *do*, *must*, *shall*, and *will*, in English; *être* and *avoir*, in French; *avére* and *essere*, in Italian; *estar* and *haber*, in Spanish.]

A-VAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *valoir*, to be worth; L. *valeo*, to be strong or able, to profit, to be of force or authority; Sp. *valer*, to be valuable, to avail or prevail, to be binding, to be worth; It. *valere*, to be worth, to be useful, to profit or avail; Eng. *well*; Ar. بل *balla.*

The primary sense is, to stretch or extend, whence strength, value.]

1. To profit one's self; to turn to advantage; followed by the pronouns *myself*, *thyself*, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *ourselves*, *yourselves*, *themselves*, with *of* before the thing used; as, let him *avail himself of* his license.

2. To assist or profit; to aid in effecting a design, or bringing it to a successful issue; as, what will skill *avail* us against numbers? Artifices will not *avail* the sinner in the day of judgment.

A-VAIL', *v. i.* To be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose; as, strength without judgment will rarely *avail*. Generally, it signifies to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object; as, the plea in bar must *avail*, that is, be sufficient to defeat

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the suit; this scheme will not *avail*: medicines will not *avail* to check the disease; suppositions, without proof, will not *avail*.

A-VAIL', *n.* Profit; advantage toward success; benefit; as, labor, without economy, is of little *avail*. It seems usually to convey the idea of efficacious aid or strength.

A-VAIL-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Availableness.

A-VAIL'A-BLE, *a.* Profitable; advantageous; having efficacy; as, a measure is more or less *available*.

2. Having sufficient power, force, or efficacy, for the object; valid; as, an *available* plea.

Laws human are *available* by consent. *Hooker.*

A-VAIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Power or efficacy in promoting an end in view.

2. Competent power; legal force; validity; as, the *availableness* of a title.

A-VAIL'A-BLY, *adv.* Powerfully; profitably; advantageously; validly; efficaciously.

A-VAIL'ING, *ppr.* Turning to profit; using to advantage or effect; assisting; profiting.

A-VAIL'MENT, *n.* Profit; efficacy; successful issue. [*Little used.*]

A-VAILS', *n. pl.* Profits or proceeds. It is used, in New England, for the proceeds of goods sold, or for rents, issues, or profits.

AV-A-LANCHE', } *n.* [Fr., from *avaler*, to descend.]
AV-A-LANGE', }

A snow-slip; a mass or body of snow or ice sliding down a mountain.

This is a French term, originally applied to the masses of snow or ice precipitated from the Alps, but is now applied to similar phenomena in other high mountains. It is also applied to similar falling masses of earth or rock; and, *figuratively*, to any sudden or violent act or impulse of human masses.

A-VALE', *v. t.* [Fr. *avaler*, to let down; *aval*, downward.]

1. To let down; to lower; to cause to descend; as, to *avale* a sail. *Gower.*

Phœbus 'gan *avale*
His weary wain. *Spenser.*

2. To depress; to make abject; as, to *avale* the sovereignty. *Wotton.*

A-VALE', *v. i.* [Fr. *avaler*, to descend.]

To fall, as rain, or the tide; to descend; to dismount. *Chaucer. Spenser.*

A-VANT', *n.* The front of an army. [*Not used.*] [See VAN.]

A-VANT'-COU'RIER, (a-vǎng'koo'reer,) *n.* [Fr. See COURIER.] A person dispatched before another person or company, to give notice of his or their approach.

A-VANT'-GUARD, *n.* The van or advanced body of an army. [See VANGUARD.]

AV'A-RICE, *n.* [L. *avaritia*, from *avarus*, from *aveo*, to covet.]

An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth; covetousness; greediness or insatiable desire of gain. *Shak.*

Avarice sheds a blasting influence over the finest affections and sweetest comforts of mankind. *Buckminster.*

AV-A-RI''CIOUS, *a.* Covetous; greedy of gain; immoderately desirous of accumulating property.

AV-A-RI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Covetously; with inordinate desire of gaining wealth. *Goldsmith.*

AV-A-RI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being avaricious; insatiable or inordinate passion for property.

AV'A-ROUS, *a.* Covetous. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

A-VAST', *exclam.* [It. *basta*, enough; literally, it suffices, from *bastare*, to suffice; Pers. *bas*, enough; Qu. D. *houd vast*, *hou' vast*, hold fast.]

In *seamen's language*, cease; stop; stay.

AV-A-TAR', or A-VA'TAR, *n.* A Hindoo word, denoting the descent of a deity in a visible form or incarnation.

A-VAUNT', *exclam.* [W. *ibant*, begone.]

Begone; depart; a word of contempt or abhorrence, equivalent to the phrase "Get thee gone."

A'VE, *n.* An ave-mary.

A'VE-MA'RY, *n.* [from the first words of the Roman Catholic prayer to the Virgin Mary; L. *ave*, *Maria*, hail, Mary.]

1. A form of devotion in the Roman Catholic church. Their chaplets and rosaries are divided into a certain number of ave-marys and paternosters.

2. A particular time, in Roman Catholic countries, about half an hour after sunset, and also at early dawn, when the bells ring, and the people repeat the ave-mary. *P. Cyc.*

AV-E-NA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *avenaceus*, from *avena*, oats; Fr. *avoine*.]

Belonging to or partaking of the nature of oats.

AV'E-NAGE, *n.* [Fr.] A certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty. *Encyc.*

AV'EN-ER, } *n.* [Norm. Fr.] In *English feudal law*,
AV'EN-OR, } an officer of the king's stables, whose duty was to provide oats.

A-VENGE', (a-venj',) *v. t.* [Fr. *venger*; Sp. *vengar*; Port. *vingar*; L. *vindex*. In Sax. *winnan*, to contend, to gain, to *win*.]

1. To take satisfaction for an injury by punishing the injuring party; to vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong-doer.

Shall not God *avenge* his own elect? — Luke xviii.
Avenge me of my adversary. — *Ib.* ver. 3.

In these examples, *avenge* implies that the evil inflicted on the injuring party is a satisfaction or justice done to the injured, and the party vindicated is the object of the verb.

2. To take satisfaction for, by pain or punishment inflicted on the injuring party.

He will *avenge* the blood of his servants. — Deut. xxxii.

Here, the thing for which satisfaction is taken is the object of the verb.

3. To revenge. To *avenge* and *revenge*, radically, are synonymous. But modern usage inclines to make a valuable distinction in the use of these words, restricting *avenge* to the taking of just punishment, and *revenge* to the infliction of pain or evil maliciously, in an illegal manner.

4. To punish; as, to *avenge* a crime. *Dryden.*

5. In the *passive form*, this verb signifies to have or receive just satisfaction, by the punishment of the offender.

Shall not my soul be *avenged* on such a nation as this? — Jer. v.

A-VENGE'ANCE, *n.* Punishment. [*Not used.* See VENGEANCE.]

A-VENG'ED, *pp.* Satisfied by the punishment of the offender; vindicated; punished.

A-VENGE'MENT, *n.* Vengeance; punishment; the act of taking satisfaction for an injury by inflicting pain or evil on the offender; satisfaction taken; revenge.

A-VENG'ER, *n.* One who avenges or vindicates; a vindicator; a revenger.

A-VENG'ER ESS, *n.* A female avenger. *Spenser.*

A-VENG'ING, *ppr.* Executing vengeance; taking satisfaction for an injury by the punishment of the offender; vindicating.

AV'ENS, *n.* The herb bennet, (*Geum urbanum.*)

AV'ENT-AILE, *n.* The movable part of a helmet in front. *Hallivell.*

AV'EN-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to *Mons Aventinus*, one of the seven hills on which Rome stood. *Bryant.*

A-VEN'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure*, from L. *venio*, to come.]

A mischance causing a person's death without felony; as by drowning, or falling from a house. [See ADVENTURE.] *Cowel.*

A-VENT'U-RINE, } *n.* [Fr. *aventurine.*] A variety
A-VANT'U-RINE, } of translucent quartz, spangled throughout with scales of yellow mica.

AV'E-NUE, *n.* [Fr., from *venir*, to come or go; L. *venio.*]

1. A passage; a way or opening for entrance into a place; any opening or passage by which a thing is or may be introduced.

2. An alley or walk in a park or garden, planted on each side with trees, and leading to a house, gate, wood, &c., and generally terminated by some distant object. The trees may be in rows on the sides, or, according to the more modern practice, in clumps at some distance from each other. *Encyc.*

3. A wide street, as in Washington, Columbia.

A-VER', *v. t.* [Fr. *averer*; It. *avverare*, to aver, or verify; Arm. *quirya*, from the root of *verus*, true; Ir. *feor* or *fir*; W. *gwir*; Corn. *uir*; Ger. *wahr*; D. *waar*. See VERIFY.]

1. To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive or peremptory manner, as in confidence of asserting the truth. *Prior.*

2. In *law*, to offer to verify. [See AVERMENT.]

AV'ER-AGE, *n.* [Norm. *aver*, *avers*, cattle, money, goods, Sp. *averio*, from *aver* or *haber*, Fr. *avoir*, to *have* or possess. In *ancient law*, a duty or service which a tenant was bound to render to his lord, by his beasts and carriages or instruments of husbandry. *Spelman.* But *averagium* signifies also the loss of goods in transportation; Sp. *averia*, damage sustained by goods or ships; Port. *avaria*, an allowance out of freight to the master of a ship, for damage sustained; *contribution* by insurers, to make good a loss; It. *avaria*; Dan. *haverie*, damage of a ship or waste of goods, extraordinary charges during a voyage. If *avaria* signifies damage, and is from *aver* or *haber*, Spanish, to *have*, the sense of the word is probably that which happens or falls, a misfortune, for the verb *have* and *happen* are radically the same word; Spanish, *haber*, to have, and to happen or befall; also, fortune, property. This would give the sense of damage, or of proportion, lot, share, that which falls to each of a number. But the primary sense is not very obvious.]

1. In *commerce*, a contribution to a general loss. When, for the safety of a ship in distress, any destruction of property is incurred, either by cutting away the masts, throwing goods overboard, or other means, all persons who have goods on board, or property in the ship, contribute to the loss according to their average, that is, the goods of each on board. This principle, introduced into the commerce of Europe from the Rhodian laws, and recognized by the regulations of Wisby, is now an established rule in the maritime laws of Europe; for it is most reasonable that, when one man's property is sacrificed to save a ship, all persons whose property is saved, or in like hazard, should bear their proportion of the loss.
Park. Beawes. Spelman.

2. From the practice of contributing to bear losses in proportion to each man's property, this word has obtained the present popular sense, which is, that of a mean proportion, medial sum or quantity, made out of unequal sums or quantities. Thus, if A loses 5 dollars, B 9, and C 16, the sum is 30, and the average 10.

3. A small duty, payable, by the shippers of goods, to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods. Hence the expression in bills of lading, "paying so much freight, with primage and *average* accustomed." *Cowel. Encyc.*

4. In *England*, the breaking up of cornfields, eddish, or roughings. *Ash.*

5. *Averages*, in the English corn trade, denotes the average amount of prices of the several kinds of grain in the principal corn markets.

Upon or *on an average*, is taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities.

AV'ER-AGE, *a.* Medial; containing a mean proportion. *Price. Beddoes. Kirwan. Edwards's West Indies.*

AV'ER-AGE, *v. t.* To find the mean of unequal sums or quantities; to reduce to a medium; to divide among a number, according to a given proportion; as, to *average* a loss.

AV'ER-AGE, *v. i.* To form a mean or medial sum or quantity; as, the losses of the owners will *average* 25 dollars each. *Ch. Obs.* x. 522, xi. 302.

These spars *average* ten feet in length. *Belknap.*

AV'ER-AG-ED, *pp.* Reduced or formed into a mean proportion, or into shares proportioned to each man's property. *Jefferson.*

AV'ER-AG-ING, *ppr.* Forming a mean proportion out of unequal sums or quantities, or reducing to just shares according to each man's property.

A-VER'MENT, *n.* [See AVER.] Affirmation; positive assertion; the act of averring.

2. Verification; establishment by evidence. *Bacon.*

3. In *pleading*, an offer of either party to justify or prove what he alleges. In any stage of pleadings, when either party advances new matter, he *avers* it to be true, by using this form of words, "and this he is ready to verify." This is called an *averment.* *Blackstone.*

A-VER'NAT, *n.* A sort of grape. *Johnson.*

A-VER'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Avernus, a lake of Campania, in Italy, famous for its poisonous qualities, which ancient writers represent as so malignant as to kill fowls flying over. Hence, as authors tell us, its name, ἀορνος, without birds. *Virgil. Mela. Strabo.*

AV'ER-PEN-NY, *n.* Money paid toward the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts in kind; or money paid in lieu of the service of average. *Burn. Spelman.*

A-VER'RED, (a-verd',) *pp.* Affirmed; laid with an averment.

A-VER'RING, *ppr.* Affirming; declaring positively; offering to justify or verify.

A-VER'RO-IST, *n.* One of a sect of peripatetic philosophers, who appeared in Italy before the restoration of learning; so denominated from Averroes, a celebrated Arabian author. They held the soul to be mortal, though they pretended to submit to the Christian theology. *Encyc.*

AV-ER-RUN'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *averruncо*, of *ad* and *eruncо*, from *runco*, to weed, or rake away.]

1. To root up; to scrape or tear away by the roots. *Hudibras.*

2. To prune.

AV-ER-RUN-CA'TION, *n.* The act of tearing up or raking away the roots.

2. The act of pruning, or cutting off superfluous branches. *Cyc.*

AV-ER-RUN-CA'TOR, *n.* In *arboriculture*, an instrument for pruning trees, consisting of two blades fixed on the end of a rod; so constructed as to operate like a pair of shears. *Brande.*

AV-ER-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *aversor.* See AVERT.]

A turning from with disgust or dislike; aversion; hatred; disinclination. *South.*

It is nearly superseded by AVERSION.

A-VERSE', (avers',) *a.* [See AVERT.] The literal sense of this word is, *turned from*, in manifestation of dislike. Hence the real sense is,

1. Disliking; unwilling; having a repugnance of mind.

Averse alike to flatter or offend. *Pope.*

2. Unfavorable; indisposed; malign.

And Pallas, now *averse*, refused her aid. *Dryden.*

This word and its derivatives ought to be followed by *to*, and never by *from*. This word includes the idea of *from*; but the literal meaning being lost, the affection of the mind signified by the word, is exerted *toward* the object of dislike, and, like its kindred terms, *hatred*, *dislike*, *contrary*, *repugnant*, &c., should be followed by *to*. Indeed, it is absurd to speak of an affection of the mind exerted *from* an object.

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Averse expresses a less degree of opposition in the mind than *detesting* and *abhorring*.

Milton twice uses *averse* in its literal sense of *turned away*, with *from*; but it is not according to the English idiom.

3. Turned backward; in a direction contrary to progression; as, tracks *averse*. *Dryden.*

A-VERSE'LY, (a-vers'ly,) *adv.* With repugnance; unwillingly.

2. Backward; behind; as, an arm stretched *aversely*. *Davenant. Brown.*

A-VERSE'NESS, (a-vers'ness,) *n.* Opposition of mind; dislike; unwillingness; backwardness. *Herbert.*

A-VER'SION, *n.* [Fr. *aversion*, from L. *averto*.]

1. Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; disinclination; reluctance; hatred. Usually this word expresses moderate hatred, or opposition of mind, not amounting to *abhorrence* or *detestation*. It ought generally to be followed by *to* before the object. [See AVERSE.] Sometimes it admits of *for*.

A freeholder is bred with an *aversion* to subjection. *Addison.*

2. Opposition or contrariety of nature: *applied to inanimate substances.*

Magnesia, notwithstanding this *aversion* to solution, forms a kind of paste with water. *Fourcroy, Trans.*

3. The cause of dislike.

Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire. *Pope.*

A-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *averto*, *a*, from, and *verto*, to turn, anciently *vorto*; hence *vertex*, *vortex*; probably allied to L. *vario*; Eng. *veer*; Sp. *birar*; Eth. ፈለየ *bari*. Class Br.]

1. To turn from; to turn off or away; as, to *avert* the eyes from an object. *Shak.*

2. To keep off, divert, or prevent; as, to *avert* an approaching calamity. *Hooker.*

3. To cause to dislike. *Hooker.* But this sense seems to be improper, except when *heart*, or some equivalent word, is used; as, to *avert* the heart or affections, which may signify to alienate the affections. *Thomson.*

A-VERT', *v. i.* To turn away. *Thomson.*

A-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned from or away.

A-VERT'ER, *n.* One that turns away or averts; that which turns away or averts.

A-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning from; turning away; preventing.

A'VI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *aviarium*, from *avis*, a bird.] A house or inclosure for keeping birds confined. *Wotton.*

A-VID'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *avidus*.] Eager; greedy. *Bale.*

A-VID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* [See AVIDITY.] Eagerly; with greediness. *Bale.*

A-VID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *aviditas*, from *avidus*, and this from *aveo*, to desire, to have appetite; Heb. and Ch. חמה to desire, to covet.]

1. Greediness; strong appetite: *applied to the senses.*

2. Eagerness; intenseness of desire: *applied to the mind.*

AV-I-GA'TO, } *n.* The Persea gratissima [*Laurus*
AV-O-CA'DO, } *Persea*, Linn.] or alligator pear, a native of the West Indies. The tree has a straight stem, long, oval, pointed leaves, and flowers, each with a six-cleft corolliform calyx, produced in clusters, on the extremities of the branches. The fruit, when fully ripe, is considered a delicacy.

A-VIGN'ON BER-RY, (a-veen'yong-,) *n.* The fruit of the Rhamnus Infectorius, and of other species of the same genus; so called from the city of Avignon, in France. The berry is less than a pea, of a yellowish-green color, and bitter, astringent taste; used by dyers and painters for coloring yellow. *Encyc.*

A-VILE', *v. t.* [Fr. *avilir*. See VILE.] To depreciate. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

A-VISE', } *n.* [Fr. *avis*.]
A-VI'SO, } Advice; intelligence. [*Not in use.*]

A-VISE', *v. i.* To consider. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

A-VISE'MENT, *n.* Advisement. [See ADVICE and ADVISE.]

AV'O-CAT, (av'o-cä,) *n.* [Fr.] An advocate: a term applied to the higher class of French lawyers, corresponding to the English *counselor at law*, and the Scotch *advocate*.

AV'O-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *avoco*, from *a* and *voco*, to call. See VOICE and VOCAL.] To call off or away. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

AV-O-CA'TION, *n.* [See VOCATION, VOICE, VOCAL.]

1. The act of calling aside, or diverting from some employment; as, an *avocation* from sin or from business.

2. The business which calls aside. The word is generally used for the smaller affairs of life, or occasional calls which summon a person to leave his ordinary or principal business. The use of this word for *vocation* is very improper.

A-VŌ'CA-TIVE, *a.* Calling off. [*Not used.*]

A-VŌ'CA-TIVE, *n.* That which calls aside; dehortation; dissuasion. *Todd.*

AV'O-CET, *n.* See AVOSET.

A-VOID', *v. t.* [Fr. *vuider*, or *vider*; *vuide*, or *vide*, void, empty; Eng. *wide*, *void*, *widow*; L. *vidua*. See VOID. It coincides also with L. *vito*, *evito*; Fr. *eviter*. See Class Bd.]

1. To shun; to keep at a distance from; that is, literally, to go or be *wide* from; as, to *avoid* the company of gamesters.

2. To endeavor to shun; to shift off; as, to *avoid* expense.

3. To quit; to evacuate; to shun by leaving; as, to *avoid* the house. *Shak.*

4. To escape; as, to *avoid* a blow.

5. To emit or throw out; as, to *avoid* excretions. For this, VOID is now generally used.

6. To make void; to annul or vacate.

The grant can not be *avoided* without injustice to the grantee. *Anon.*

7. In *pleading*, to set up some new matter or distinction, which shall *avoid*, that is, defeat or evade the allegation of the other party. Thus, in a replication, the plaintiff may deny the defendant's plea, or confess it, and *avoid* it by stating new matter. *Blackstone.*

A-VOID', *v. i.* To retire; to withdraw.

David *avoided* out of his presence.—1 Sam. xviii. [*Improper.*]

2. To become void, vacant, or empty, as a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

A-VOID'A-BLE, *a.* That may be avoided, left at a distance, shunned, or escaped.

2. That may be vacated; liable to be annulled.

A-VOID'ANCE, *n.* The act of avoiding or shunning.

2. The act of becoming vacant, or the state of being vacant. It is appropriately used for the state of a benefice becoming void, by the death, deprivation, or resignation of the incumbent. *Cowel.*

3. The act of annulling.

4. The course by which any thing is carried off. *Bacon.*

A-VOID'ED, *pp.* Shunned; evaded; made void; ejected.

A-VOID'ER, *n.* One who avoids, shuns, or escapes.

2. The person who carries any thing away; the vessel in which things are carried away. *Johnson.*

A-VOID'ING, *ppr.* Shunning; escaping; keeping at a distance; ejecting; evacuating; making void or vacant.

A-VOID'LESS, *a.* That can not be avoided; inevitable. *Dryden.*

AV-OIR-DU-POIS', (av-er-du-poiz',) [Fr. *avoir du poids*, to have weight. See POIS.] A weight, of which a pound contains 16 ounces. Its proportion to a pound troy is as 17 to 14. This is the weight for the larger and coarser commodities, as hay, iron, cheese, groceries, &c. *Chambers.*

AV'O-LATE, *v. i.* To fly away; to escape; to exhale. *Boyle.*

AV-O-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *avolo*, to fly away, of *a* and *volo*. See VOLATILE.] The act of flying away; flight; escape. [*Little used.*]

AV'O-SET, } *n.* The popular name of different
AV-O-SET'TA, } species of aquatic birds, of the genus Recurvirostra, arranged by Linnæus in the order Grallæ, but by Pennant and Latham among the Palmipedes. The bill of these birds is long, slender, flexible, and bent upward toward the tip. They have very long legs, and palmated feet, which last are considered as adapted for wading on soft mud, rather than for swimming.

A-VOUCH', *v. t.* [Norm. *voucher*, to call, to *vouch*; L. *voco*, *advoco*. See VOICE.]

1. To affirm; to declare or assert with positiveness. *Hooker.*

2. To produce or call in; to affirm in favor of, maintain, or support.

Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Irish. *Spenser.*

3. To maintain, vindicate, or justify. *Shak.*

A-VOUCH', *n.* Evidence; testimony; declaration. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

A-VOUCH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be avouched. [*Little used.*]

A-VOUCH'ED, (a-voucht',) *pp.* Affirmed; maintained; called in to support.

A-VOUCH'ER, *n.* One who avouches.

A-VOUCH'ING, *ppr.* Affirming; calling in to maintain; vindicating.

A-VOUCH'MENT, *n.* Declaration; the act of avouching. *Shak.*

A-VŎU-E', (a-vŏu-ā',) *n.* A French term, originally denoting a protector of a church or religious community, corresponding to the English *advowee*; at present, applied to the lower class of French lawyers, corresponding to the English *attorney at law*.

A-VOW', *v. t.* [Fr. *avouer*; Arm. *avoei*; Norm. *avouer*; L. *voveo*.]

1. To declare openly, with a view to justify, maintain, or defend; or simply to own, acknowledge, or confess frankly; as, a man *avows* his principles or his crimes.

2. In *law*, to acknowledge and justify, in one's own right, as when the distrainer of goods defends in an action of replevin, and *avows* the taking in his own right, but insists that such taking was legal. *Blackstone.*

A-VOW', *n.* A vow or determination. [*Not used.*]

A-VOW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be avowed, or openly acknowledged with confidence. *Donne.*

A-VOW'AL, *n.* An open declaration; frank acknowledgment. *Hume.*

A-VOW'ANT, *n.* The defendant in replevin, who *avows* the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking. *Cowel.*

A-VOW'ED, (a-vowd') *pp.* Openly declared; owned; frankly acknowledged.

A-VOW'ED-LY, *adv.* In an open manner; with frank acknowledgment.

A-VOW-EE', *n.* Sometimes used for *advowee*, the person who has a right to present to a benefice; the patron. [See ADVOWSON.] *Cowel.*

A-VOW'ER, *n.* One who avows, owns, or asserts.

A-VOW'ING, *ppr.* Openly declaring; frankly acknowledging; justifying.

A-VOW'RY, *n.* In *law*, the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, *avows* and justifies the taking in his own right. *Blackstone.*

When an action of replevin is brought, the distrainer either makes *avowry*, that is, *avows* taking the distress in his own right, or the right of his wife, and states the reason of it, or makes *cognizance*, that is, *acknowledges* the taking, but justifies it in another's right, as his bailiff or servant.

A-VOW'TRY. See ADVOWTRY.

A-VOY'ER, *n.* [L. *advocatus*; old Fr. *advoes*.] A name formerly assumed by the chief magistrates of imperial towns, and of the Swiss cities. [*Disused.*]

A-VULS'ED, (a-vulst',) *a.* [See AVULSION.] Plucked or pulled off. *Shenstone.*

A-VUL'SION, *n.* [L. *avulsio*, from *avello*, *a* and *vello*, to pull, coinciding with Heb. and Ar. פלה *falah*, to separate; Eng. *pull*.]

A pulling or tearing from or asunder; a rending or forcible separation.

A-WAIT', *v. t.* [*a* and *wait*. See WAIT. Fr. *guetter*, to watch; *guet*, a watch; It. *guatare*, to look or watch.]

Literally, to remain, hold, or stay.

1. To wait for; to look for, or expect.

Betwixt the rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of the angelic guards, *awaiting* night. *Milton.*

2. To be in store for; to attend; to be ready for; as, a glorious reward *awaits* the good.

A-WAIT', *n.* Ambush; a state of waiting for. *Spenser.*

A-WAIT'ING, *ppr.* Waiting for; looking for; expecting; being ready or in store for.

A-WĀKE', *v. t.*; *pret.* AWOKE, AWAKED; *pp.* AWAKED. [Sax. *gewæcan*, *wacian*, or *weccan*; D. *wekken*; Ger. *wecken*; Sw. *väcka*; Dan. *vække*. The L. *vigilo* seems to be formed on this root. See WAKE.]

1. To rouse from sleep.

I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep.—John xi.

2. To excite from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupidity, or inaction; to put into action, or new life; as, to *awake* the dead; to *awake* the dormant faculties.

A-WĀKE', *v. i.* To cease to sleep; to come from a state of natural sleep.

Jacob *awaked* out of sleep.—Gen. xxviii.

2. To bestir, revive, or rouse from a state of inaction; to be invigorated with new life; as, the mind *awakes* from its stupidity.

Awake, O sword, against my shepherd.—Zech. xiii.

3. To rouse from spiritual sleep.

Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light.—Eph. v.
Awake to righteousness.—1 Cor. xv.

4. To rise from the dead. Job xiv.

A-WĀKE', *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

A-WĀK'EN, (a-wā'kn,) *v. t.* This is the word *awake*, with its Saxon infinitive. It is transitive or intransitive, but more frequently transitive, as *awake* is more frequently intransitive. Its significations are the same as those of *awake*.

A-WĀK'EN-ED, (a-wāk'nd,) *pp.* Roused from sleep, in a natural or moral sense.

A-WĀK'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which awakens.

A-WĀK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep; exciting; awaking.

A-WĀK'EN-ING, *n.* A revival of religion, or more general attention to religion than usual.

A-WĀK'EN-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to awaken.

A-WARD', *v. t.* [Scot. *wardo*, determination; Norm. *garda*, award, judgment; *agardetz*, awarded. See GUARD and REGARD.]

To adjudge; to give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign by sentence. This word is appropriately used to express the act of arbitrators in pronouncing upon the rights of parties; as, the arbitrators *awarded* damages to A. B.

A-WARD', *v. i.* To judge; to determine; to make an award.

A-WARD', *n.* [*award.*

1. A judgment, sentence, or final decision; as, the *award* of Providence, the *award* of posterity.

2. More *particularly*, the decision of arbitrators in a case submitted.

3. The paper containing the decision of arbitrators.

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A-WARD'ED, *pp.* Adjudged, or given by judicial sentence, or by the decision of arbitrators.

A-WARD'ER, *n.* One that awards, or assigns by sentence or judicial determination; a judge. *Thomson.*

A-WARD'ING, *ppr.* Adjudging; assigning by judicial sentence; determining.

A-WARE', *a.* [Sax. *gewarian*, to take care, provide, avoid; to preserve or defend; also, covered, protected; *warian*, to beware; *war*, aware. See WARE and WARY.]

Watchful; vigilant; guarded; but more strictly, in modern usage, apprised; expecting an event from information, or probability; as, the general was *aware* of the enemy's designs.

A-WARN', *v. t.* To warn; which see. *Spenser.*

A-WAY', *adv.* [Sax. *aweg*, absent, *a* and *weg*, way; also *onweg*, away, and *awegan*, to avert. See WAY.]

1. Absent; at a distance; as, the master is *away from* home

Have me *away*, for I am wounded. — 2 Chron. xxxv.

2. It is much used in phrases signifying moving or going from; as, go *away*, send *away*, run *away*, &c.; all signifying departure, or separation to a distance. Sometimes without the verb; as, whither *away* so fast? *Shak.*

Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller.*

3. As an exclamation, it is a command or invitation to depart; *away*, that is, be gone, or let us go.

4. With verbs, it serves to modify their sense, and form peculiar phrases; as,

To throw away; to cast from, to give up, dissipate, or foolishly destroy.

To trifle away; to lose or expend in trifles, or in idleness.

To drink away, to squander away, &c.; to dissipate in drinking or extravagance.

To make away with, is to kill or destroy.

5. *Away with*, has a peculiar signification in the phrase, "I can not *away with* it." Isa. i. The sense is, "I can not bear or endure it."

Away with one, signifies, take him *away*.

A-WAY'WARD, *adv.* Away. *Gower.*

AWE, (aw,) *n.* [Dan. *ave*, fear, awe, chastisement, discipline; *ave*, to chastise or correct; Gr. αἰ ἰω, to be astonished. Qu. Ir. *agh*; Sax. *ege* or *oga*, fear; Goth. *agjan*, or *ogan*, to dread. It would appear that the primary sense of the Dan. is to strike, or check.]

1. Fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear.

Stand in *awe* and sin not. — Ps. iv.

2. Fear; dread inspired by something great, or terrific.

AWE, *v. t.* To strike with fear and reverence; to influence by fear, terror, or respect; as, his majesty *awed* them into silence.

A-WEA'RY, *a.* Weary; which see. *Shak.*

A-WEATH'ER, (a-weth'er,) *adv.* [*a* and *weather*.]

On the weather-side, or toward the wind; as, helm *aweather!* opposed to *alee*. *Mar. Dict.*

AWE-COM-MAND'ING, *a.* Striking with or influencing by awe. *Gray.*

AW'ED, (awd,) *pp.* Struck with fear; influenced by fear or reverence.

A-WEIGH', (a-wā',) *adv.* [*a* and *weigh*.]

Atrip. The anchor is *aweigh* when it is just drawn out of the ground, and hangs perpendicular. [See ATRIP.]

AWE-IN-SPIR'ING, *a.* Impressing with awe. *Bp. Hobart.*

AWE'-STRUCK, *a.* Impressed or struck with awe.

AW'FUL, *a.* [*awe* and *full*.] [*Milton.*

1. That strikes with awe; that fills with profound reverence; as, the *awful* majesty of Jehovah.

2. That fills with terror and dread; as, the *awful* approach of death.

3. Struck with awe; scrupulous.

A weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity. *Watts.*

Shakspeare uses it for obedient, or under due awe of authority or dignity.

Our common people use this word in the sense of frightful, ugly, detestable.

AW'FUL-EY-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having eyes that excite awe.

AW'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner to fill with awe; in a reverential manner.

AW'FUL-NESS, *n.*

1. The quality of striking with awe, or with reverence; solemnity; as, the *awfulness* of this sacred place.

2. The state of being struck with awe.

A help to prayer, producing in us reverence and *awfulness*. *Taylor*

[*Not legitimate.*]

A-WHAPE', *v. t.* [W. *cwapiaw*, to strike smartly.] To strike; to confound. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

[This is our vulgar *whop*.]

A-WHILE', *adv.* [*a* and *while*, time, or interval.] A space of time; for some time; for a short time.

AWK, *a.* Odd; out of order. *L'Estrange.*

2. Clumsy in performance, or manners; unhandy; not dextrous. [*Vulgar.*]

AWK'WARD, *a.* [*awk* and *ward*.]

1. Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands or of instruments; unready; not dextrous; bungling. *Dryden.*

2. Inelegant; unpolite; ungraceful in manners; clumsy. *Shak.*

3. Unfavorable; untoward; adverse; unfortunate. *Shak.*

AWK'WARD-LY, *adv.* Clumsily; in a rude or bungling manner; inelegantly; badly.

AWK'WARD-NESS, *n.* Clumsiness; ungracefulness in manners; want of dexterity in the use of the hands or instruments; unsuitableness. *Addison.*

AWL, *n.* [Sax. *æl*, an *awl*, and an eel; Ger. *ahle*, an awl, and *aal*, an eel; D. *els*, an awl; *aal*, an eel; Dan. *aal*, an eel; Ir. *ail*, a sting or prickle.]

An iron instrument for piercing small holes in leather, for sewing and stitching; used by shoemakers, saddlers, &c. The blade is either straight, or a little bent and flattened.

AWL'LESS, *a.* [*awe* and *less*.]

1. Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear; as, *awless* insolence. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting the power of causing reverence; not exciting awe; as, an *awless* throne. *Shak.*

AWL'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.*

1. Having the shape of an awl.

2. In *botany*, subulate; slender, and tapering toward the extremity, as a leaf.

AWL'WORT, *n.* [*awl* and *wort*. See WORT.]

The popular name of the Subularia aquatica; so called from its awl-shaped leaves, which grow in clusters round the root. It is a native of Britain and Ireland. *Encyc.*

AWM, } *n.* [D. *aam*; G. *ahm*.]
AUM, }

A Dutch liquid measure, containing eight steckans, or twenty verges or verteels, varying in different cities from 37 to 41 English wine gallons. *Arbuthnot.*

AWN, *n.* [Sw. *agn*; Gr. ἀχυα, ἀχνη.]

The beard of corn or grass; a slender, sharp process issuing from the chaff or glume in corn and grasses. *Martyn.*

AWN'ED, (awnd,) *a.* In *botany*, furnished with an awn, as a glume.

AWN'ING, *n.* [Goth. *hulyan*, to cover.]

1. A cover of canvas, to shelter from the sun's rays; originally employed as a shelter to a vessel's deck, or a boat, but now used for various other purposes; as in gardening, for protecting plants, and in cities, as a shade around buildings.

2. That part of the poop-deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk-head of the cabin. *Mar. Dict.*

AWN'LESS, *a.* Without awn or beard.

AWN'Y, *a.* Having awns; full of beard.

A-WOKE'. The *pret.* of AWAKE.

A-WORK', *adv.* [Sax. *geweorcan*, to work.]

At work; in, or into, a state of labor or action. *Shak.*

A-WORK'ING, *adv.* At work; in, or into, a state of working or action. *Hubberd's Tale.*

A-WRY', *a.* or *adv.* [Dan. *vride*, to twist; *vrien*, twisted; Sw. *vrida*; Sax. *writhan*, to *writhe*.]

1. Turned or twisted toward one side, not in a straight or true direction, or position; asquint; with oblique vision; as, to glance a look *awry*; the lady's cap is *awry*.

2. In *a figurative sense*, turned aside from the line of truth, or right reason; perverse or perversely. *Sidney. Milton.*

AX, *n.* [improperly written AXE.] [Sax. *æx*, *eax*, *æse*; G. *axt*; Sw. *yxa*; Dan. *öxe*; L. *ascia*; Gr. ἀξινη; It. *azza*; Eth. ሓፀር *hatri*, an ax; or Ar. حزّ *hazza*, to cut; Ch. and Syr. חצינא *hatzina*, an ax.]

An instrument, usually of iron, for hewing timber and chopping wood. It consists of a head with an arching edge, and a helve or handle. The ax is of two kinds, the *broad ax* for hewing, and the *narrow ax* for rough-hewing and cutting. The *hatchet* is a small ax, to be used with one hand.

AX-A-YA'CATL, *n.* A fly, in Mexico, whose eggs, deposited on rushes and flags, in large quantities, are sold and used as a sort of caviare, called *ahuauhtli*. This was a dish among the Mexicans, as it now is among the Spaniards. *Clavigero.*

AX'-FORM, } *a.* In *botany*, having a re-
AX'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) } semblance to an ax or hatchet; dolabriform.

AX'-HEAD, *n.* The head or iron of an ax. 2 Kings vi.

AX'-HELVE, *n.* The handle of an ax.

AX'I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an axis. *Prout.*

AX-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* A term applied to plants which consist exclusively of an axis, without leaves or other appendages. *Brande.*

AX'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *axis* and *forma*.]

In the form of an axis. *Encyc.*

AX'IL, } *n.* [L. *axilla*; Ir. *asgal*; Fr. *aisselle*; D.
AX-IL'LA, } *oxel*, the armpit; Ch. and Heb. אצל to separate or set apart; whence אציל armpits.]

In *botany*, the angle, on the upper side, formed by a branch with the stem, or by a leaf, or its petiole, with the stem or branch. *Milne. Darwin.*

AX'ILE, *a.* Lying in the axis of any thing, or from the base to the opposite end; as an embryo which lies in the axis of a seed. *Brande.*

AX'IL-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to the axilla or arm-
AX'IL-LA-RY, } pit.

2. In *botany*, situated in, or rising from, the axilla; formed by a branch with the stem, as a leaf, or by a leaf, or its petiole, with the stem or branch, as a

AX'IN-ITE, *n.* [Gr. ἀξινη, an ax.] [flower.

A mineral, occurring in brilliant glassy crystals, with thin and sharp edges, somewhat resembling an ax. It consists chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and oxide of iron. It is the *thumerstone* of Kirwan, and has been also called *yanolite* and *violet schorl*. *Dana.*

AX-IN'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ἀξινη, an ax, and μαντεια, divination.]

Among *the ancients*, a species of divination, by means of an ax, or hatchet, performed by laying an agate-stone on a red-hot hatchet, or by fixing a hatchet on a round stake, so as to be poised; then the names of those suspected were repeated, and he at whose name the hatchet moved, was pronounced guilty. *Encyc.*

AX'IOM, *n.* [Gr. ἀξιωμα, authority, an authoritative sentence, or that which is assumed, from ἀξιος, worthy, ἀξιοω, to think worthy, to esteem, to demand; Eng. to *ask* [to *ax*;] that which is asked, sought, or esteemed.]

1. A self-evident truth, or a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight, that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; as, "the whole is greater than a part." *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. An established principle in some art or science; a principle received without new proof. *Encyc.*

AX-I-O-MAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to an axiom; hav-
AX-I-O-MAT'IC-AL, } ing the nature of self-evident truths or received principles. *Pref. to Bacon's Aphorisms.*

AX-I-O-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the use of axioms.

AX'I-O-PIST-Y, *n.* [Gr. ἀξιος and πιστις, faith.]

The quality which renders a thing worthy of belief; worthiness of credit.

AX'IS, *n.*; *pl.* AXES. [L.; Gr. ἀξων; Russ. *os*; Sax. *æx*; Fr. *axe*, or *aissieu, essieu*; G. *achse*; D. *as*; It. *asse*; Sp. *exe*; Port. *exo, eixo*.]

1. The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, on which it revolves, or may revolve.

Axis of the earth; the imaginary right line passing through the center and poles of the earth, on which it performs its diurnal revolution from west to east.

2. In *geometry*, a straight line in a plane figure, about which it revolves to produce a solid.

3. In *conic sections*, a right line dividing the section into two equal parts, and cutting all its ordinates at right angles.

4. In *mechanics*, the *axis of a balance*, is that line about which it moves, or rather turns.

The *axis of oscillation*, is a right line parallel to the horizon, passing through the center, about which a pendulum vibrates.

The *axis in peritrochio*, or *wheel and axle*, is a mechanical power, consisting of a wheel concentric with a cylindrical axis, with which it revolves; the power being applied to the circumference of the wheel, and the weight to that of the axis.

5. In *optics*, a particular ray of light from any object, which falls perpendicularly on the eye; called, also, the *optic* or *visual axis*.

6. In *architecture*, the *spiral axis*, is the axis of a twisted column drawn spirally in order to trace the circumvolutions without.

7. In *botany*, the central part or column of a plant, around which the other parts are disposed, corresponding to the vertebral column in the higher orders of animals; divided into the *ascending axis*, or stem, and the *descending axis*, or root, which are united by the collet or neck. The term is also applied, in a limited sense, to the central column in some modes of inflorescence, as in the ament, and the spike of grasses.

8. In *anatomy*, the term *axis* is applied to the second vertebra of the neck, called also *vertebra dentata*; and to a tooth-like process, (*processus dentatus*,) on its upper surface, which passes upward through the central foramen of the first vertebra or atlas, thus serving as a pivot on which the latter turns, whence the term.

The axis of the Ionic capital, is a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute.

The axis of a vessel, is an imaginary right line passing through the middle of it, perpendicular to its base, and equally distant from its sides.

AX'LE, } *n.* [Sax. *æx* and *tree*. See AXIS.]
AX'LE-TREE, }

A piece of timber or bar of iron, fitted for insertion in the hobs or naves of wheels, on which the wheels turn.

AX'O-LOTL, *n.* The name of a batrachian reptile, of the genus Gyrinus, found in the Lake of Mexico, and other lakes in the Mexican Cordilleras. It is

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about 8 or 9 inches in length, and has a smooth skin of a deep brown color, thickly mottled with black. It has permanent gills or branchiæ, formed of three long, ramified processes on each side of the neck, and also lungs; and thus, like the Proteus and Siren, is one of the true *amphibia*. *P. Cyc.*

AX-OT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. αξων, axis, and τεμνω, to cleave.]

In *mineralogy*, having a cleavage with a single face, perpendicular to the axis. *Shepard.*

AX'STŌNE, *n.* A light green or greenish-gray mineral, remarkable for its toughness; a variety of jade or nephrite. It is used by some savages, particularly the natives of the South Sea Isles, for making axes or hatchets. It occurs amorphous, and in rolled fragments. *Dana.*

AX'UNGE, *n.* [L. *axungia.*] Hog's lard. *Ure.*

AY, (ā'e,) *adv.* [G D. Dan. Sw. *ja*, (*pron.* ya;) Dan. AYE,) *eja*; Corn. *ia*; Ar. *ya*; Fr. *oui*. It may be a contracted word.]

Yes; yea; a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question. It is used also to enforce the sense of what is asserted, equivalent to *even so*, *truly*, *certainly*.

[This word is always written *I*, in the old editions of Shakspeare.]

AYE, *adv.* [Sax. *aa*, *a*, or *awa*; Gr. αει; Amh. *ai*, continually; D. *eeuw*, an age; Goth. *aiw*, an age, eternity; L. *ævum*, which, without its termination, is *æv*, *æv*, a contracted word; W. *haug*. This is in Sax. *ece*, eternal; whence *ecnesse*, eternity, from *ecan*, to increase, extend; Eng. to *eke*.]

Always; ever; continually; for an indefinite time; *For aye*; forever. [used in poetry.

AY'GREEN, *n.* [*aye*, ever, and *green*.]

The house-leek, (*sempervivum tectorum*.)

AYLE, *n.* In *law*, a grandfather. [See BEAYLE.]

Writ of ayle; a writ in lieu of an assize of *mort d'ancestor*, when the abatement happens on the death of the demandant's grandfather or grandmother. *Blackstone.*

AY ME, *interj.* Used, in several instances, by Milton, instead of *ah me!*

Ay me! unhappy. *Comus.*

A'Y-RY. See AERIE.

AZ'A-ROLE, *n.* [Fr. *azerole*.]

The *Crataegus azarolus*, or Neapolitan medlar; a fruit-bearing shrub, allied to the white thorn.

AZ'I-MUTH, *n.* [Ar. سمت *samatha*, to move or go toward; سمت (L. *semita*,) a way or path; with a prefix.]

1. In *astronomy*, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and the *azimuth* or vertical circle passing through the center of any object.

2. *Magnetical azimuth*; an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the azimuth or vertical circle, passing through the center of any heavenly body and the magnetic meridian. This is found by observing the object with an azimuth compass.

3. *Azimuth compass*; an instrument for finding either the magnetic azimuth or amplitude of a heavenly object.

4. *Azimuth dial*; a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

5. *Azimuths*, *azimuth circles*, or *vertical circles*, are great circles of the sphere intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles. On charts, these azimuths are represented by rhumbs, and on the globe, by the quadrant of altitude, when screwed in the zenith.
Encyc. Chambers. Johnson. Bailey.

AZ'I-MUTH-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the azimuth.

A-ZŌ'IC, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and ζωη, life.]

Destitute of any vestige of organic life. *Dana.*

A-ZŌTE', *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and ζωη, life, or ζωτικος, vital.]

In *chemistry*, an element, existing, when uncombined, in the state of a gas; called *azote*, from its fatal effects upon animal life, but more generally *nitrogen*, from its forming nitric acid by combination with oxygen. It exists, together with oxygen, in atmospheric air, and forms about seventy-nine parts in a hundred of it, by volume. Combined with hydrogen, in a certain proportion, it forms ammonia; and it enters into the composition of most animal substances, particularly of the muscular fiber.

AZ'OTH, *n.* In *alchemy*, the first principle or mercury of metals; the liquor of sublimated quicksilver; brass; the universal remedy of Paracelsus. *Coxe. Quincy.*

A-ZOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to azote; formed or consisting of azote; as, *azotic* gas.

AZ'O-TITE, *n.* A name given by Thompson to a salt, supposed by Davy to be formed by the combination of nitrous oxyd with a base, and called by him *nitrozic*.

AZ'O-TIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with nitrogen or azote.

AZ'O-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Impregnated with azote.

AZ'O-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Impregnating with azote.

AZ'URE, (azh'ur *or* ā'zhur,) *a.* [Persic, *lazurd*, blue; Fr. *azur*; Sp. *azul*, or *azur*; It. *azzurro*; W. *asur*, blue. Hence *lazuli*, in lapis lazuli.]

Of a sky-blue, resembling the clear blue color of the sky.

AZ'URE, (azh'ur *or* ā'zhur,) *n.* The fine blue color of the sky. This word was formerly applied to the *lapis lazuli*, and the color prepared from it. But it is now applied to the blue extracted from cobalt, though somewhat a different color; the blue of the *lapis lazuli* is called *ultramarine*. The term *azure* is applied also to the blue glass made of the oxyd of cobalt and vitrifiable substances, when reduced to fine powder. When in masses, it is called *smalt*. *Encyc.*

2. The sky, or azure vault of heaven.

3. In *heraldry*, a blue color in coats of all persons under the degree of baron. *Jones.*

The term *azure*, in *heraldry*, denotes a blue color generally, not only in the arms of all degrees of persons, but in those of states, cities, and communities. The limitation of *azure* to the arms of gentlemen, of *sapphire* to those of noblemen, and of *Jupiter* to those of sovereign princes, or the mode of blazoning by tinctures, precious stones, and planets, in those three degrees respectively, is not generally admitted. *Ed. Encyc.*

AZ'URE, (azh'ur *or* ā'zhur,) *v. t.* To color blue.

AZ'URÆD, (azh'urd *or* ā'zhurd,) *a.* Colored azure; being of an azure color. *Sidney. Shak.*

AZ'URE-STŌNE, *n.* A synonym of the lapis lazuli, and also of the lazulite.

AZ'URE-TINT-ED, *a.* Having a tint of azure color.

AZ'UR-ITE, *n.* A synonym of the lazulite, and also of the blue malachite.

AZ'URN, *a.* Of a blue color. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

AZ'Y-GOS, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and ζυγον, a yoke.]

In *anatomy*, a term applied to certain parts or organs, which have no fellow, or are not one of a pair. These parts are situated in or near the mesial plane of the body.

Azygos muscle; a muscle extending along the middle of the soft palate and uvula, which draws the latter organ upward and forward.

Azygos process; a spinous process in the middle of the anterior and inferior surfaces of the sphenoid bone, uniting with the vomer and the nasal plate of the ethmoid bone.

Azygos vein, (*vena azygos*;) a vein which commences, in the lumbar region, by anastomosis with the inferior vena cava, or some of its branches, and, extending upward along the right and anterior part of the spine, terminates in the superior vena cava, a little above the pericardium.

AZ'YME, *n.* [Fr.] [See AZYMOUS.] Unleavened bread. [*Not in use.*]

AZ'Y-MITE, *n.* [See AZYMOUS.] In *church history*, a term applied to Christians who administer the Eucharist with unleavened bread. *Encyc.*

AZ'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and ζυμη, leaven.]

Unleavened; unfermented; as sea-biscuit. *Ash.*

B.

B is the second letter, and the first articulation, or consonant, in the English, as in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and most other alphabets. In the Ethiopic, it is the ninth letter, and its shape is that of a hut. Perhaps from this or other like figure, it received its Hebrew name, *beth*, a house. It is a *mute* and a *labial*, being formed by pressing the whole length of the lips together, as in pronouncing *eb*. It is less perfectly mute than *p*, as may be perceived by pronouncing the syllables *ab* and *ap*. It is convertible, 1st, with *p*, as in the Celtic *ben* or *pen*, a mountain; in the English *beak* and *peak*, *beck* and *peck*; 2d, with *v*, as in the German *silber*, for *silver*; and in Spanish, *b* and *v* are often used indifferently; 3d, with *f*, as in English *bore*, and Latin *foro*; English *bear*, Latin *fero*; in the Celtic *bun*, *bunadh*, *bunait*, stock, origin, foundation; English *found*; Latin *fundamentum*; with the Greek φ, as *Bilip*, for Φιλιππος; 4th, with *v* and *w*; as, Irish *fior*, Latin *verus*; *fear*, *vir*; Irish *buiac*, the *wick* of a candle.

The Modern Greek B is always pronounced like the English V, and the Russian B corresponds with it.

In composition, the letter B is changed into *p* before the letter *p*; as in *opprimo*, from *ob* and *premo*; *oppono*, from *ob* and *pono*; into *f*, before *f*, as in *affero*, from *ob* and *fero*; into *c* before *c*, as in *occido*, from *ob* and *cædo*, and *cædo*.

As a numeral, B was used by the Hebrews and Greeks, as now by the Arabians, for 2; by the Romans for 300, and with a dash over it, thus, B, for 3000. B is used also as an abbreviation; thus B. A. stand for *bachelor of arts*; B. L. for *bachelor of laws*; B. D. for *bachelor of divinity*; B. F., prefixed to the decrees of the old Romans, for *bonum factum*. In music, B stands for the tone above A; B♭, for B flat, or the semitone major above A. B. also stands for base, and B. C. for *basso continuo*, or thorough base.

BAA, *n.* The cry or appropriate bleating of sheep.

BAA, *v. i.* To cry or bleat as sheep.

BA'AL, *n.* [Oriental, בעל lord.]

An idol among the ancient Chaldeans and Syrians, representing the sun. The word signifies also lord, or commander; and the character of the idol was varied by different nations, at different times. Thus Baal Berith is supposed to signify, the Lord of the Covenant; Baal Peor, or rather Baal Phegor, the Lord of the dead. Ps. cvi. Baal Zebub, the god of flies, &c.

BAB'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *babbelen*; Fr. *babiller*; properly, to throw out.]

1. To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, as children. *Prior.*

2. To talk idly or irrationally; to talk thoughtlessly. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To talk much; to prate; hence, to tell secrets. *Shak.*

4. To utter sounds frequently, incessantly, or indistinctly; as, a *babbling* echo; a *babbling* stream.

BAB'BLE, *v. t.* To prate; to utter.

BAB'BLE, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle. *Shak.*

BAB'BLE-MENT, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prate; unmeaning words. *Milton.*

BAB'BLER, *n.* An idle talker; an irrational prattler; a teller of secrets.

BAB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Talking idly; telling secrets.

2. Uttering a succession of murmuring sounds; as, a *babbling* stream.

3. In hunting, *babbling* is when the hounds are too busy after they have found a good scent.

BAB'BLING, *n.* Foolish talk. 1 Tim. vi.

BABE, *n.* [Ger. *bube*, a boy; Ir. *baban*; D. *babyn*; Syr. *babia*; Phenician, *babion*; Ar. *babah*, a *babe*, an infant. Ar. بابوس *babos*, or *babœon*, the young of man or beast; Syr. *babosa*, a little child. It is remarkable that this Syriac and Arabic word for an infant, is retained by the natives of America, who call an infant *pappoos*. L. *pupus*, a word of endearment; *pupa*, little girl; whence *pupillus*, *pupilla*, *pupil*. Ar. *bobokon*, the beginning of youth; Gr. βαβαι, and παπαι; Ar. بابا *baba*, to say *baba*, that is, father; *papa*, a word taken from the first attempts of children to pronounce the name of a parent.]

An infant; a young child of either sex.

BA'BEL, *n.* [Heb.] Confusion; disorder. *Beaumont.*

BAB'ER-Y, *n.* Finery to please a child; any trifling toy for children. *Sidney.*

BAB'ISH, *a.* Like a babe; childish. *Ascham.*

BAB'ISH-LY, *adv.* Childishly.

BAB'ISH-NESS, *n.* Childishness.

BAB-OON', *n.* [Fr. *babouin*, so called from its resemblance to a babe. This name seems to have originated in the Oriental *babion*, *papio*. See BABE.]

A name common to several of the larger species of monkeys, belonging to the genus Simia, in the class Mammalia, and order primates, according to the system of Linnæus; but more recently considered as forming a distinct genus in the order Quadrumana and family Simiæ. Baboons have short tails; a long face; a broad high muzzle; dog-like tusks, or canine teeth; and naked callosities on the buttocks. They are found only on the eastern continent and adjacent islands. *Encyc. Ed. Encyc.*

BAB'LAH, *n.* The rind or shell of the fruit of the *Mimosa cineraria*. It contains gallic acid and tannin, and has been used in dying drab. *Ure.*

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BA'BY, *a.* Like a young child; pertaining to an infant.

BA'BY, *n.* [See BABE.] An infant or young child of either sex; a babe; [*used in familiar language.*]

2. A small image in form of an infant, for girls to play with; a doll.

BA'BY, *v. t.* To treat like a young child. *Young.*

BA'BY-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a baby. *Ash.*

BA'BY-HOUSE, *n.* A place for children's dolls and babies. *Swift.*

BA'BY-ISH, *a.* Like a baby; childish.

BAB-Y-LŌ'NI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Babylon, the
BAB-Y-LŌ'NISH, } capital of the ancient kingdom of *Babylonia*, or to the kingdom. The city stood on the River *Frat*, or Euphrates, and, it is supposed, on the spot where the tower of Babel was founded.

2. Like the language of Babel; mixed; confused.

BAB-Y-LŌ'NI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Babylonia. In ancient writers, an astrologer, as the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology.

BAB-Y-LON'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Babylon, or
BAB-Y-LON'IC-AL, } made there; as, *Babylonic* garments, carpets, or hangings. *Encyc.*

2. Tumultuous; disorderly. *Harrington.*

BAB-Y-LON'ICS, *n. pl.* The title of a fragment of the history of the world, ending 267 years before Christ, composed by Berosus, a priest of Babylon. *Encyc.*

BAB-Y-RŌUS'SA, *n.* In *zoology*, the Indian hog, a native of Celebes and of Buero, but not found on the continent of Asia, or of Africa. This quadruped belongs to the genus Sus, in the class Mammalia, and order Belluæ of Linnæus. From the outside of the upper jaw spring two teeth twelve inches long, bending like horns, and almost touching the forehead. Along the back are some weak bristles, and on the rest of the body only a sort of wool. These animals live in herds, feed on herbage, are sometimes tamed, and their flesh is well tasted. When pursued hard, they rush into the sea, swim or dive, and pass from isle to isle. In the forest they rest their heads by hooking their upper tusks on a bough. *Encyc.*

BA'BY-SHIP, *n.* The state or condition of a baby.

BAC, } *n.* [D. *bak*, a bowl or cistern.]
BACK, }

1. In *navigation*, a ferry-boat or pnam.

2. In *brewing*, a large, flat tub, or vessel, in which wort is cooled before boiling; hence called a *cooler.*

3. In *distilleries*, a vessel into which the liquor to be fermented is pumped from the cooler, in order to be worked with the yeast.

BAC'CA, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, a berry; a fruit which consists of a pulpy pericarp, without valves, inclosing several naked seeds. *Milne.*

BAC-CA-LAU'RE-ATE, *n.* [The first part of this word is from the same root as bachelor; or, as Bailey supposes, from *bacca*, berry; and the latter part from *laurea*, a laurel, from the practice of wearing a garland of bay berries.]

The degree of bachelor of arts.

BAC'CATE, *a.* In *botany*, consisting of a berry, as a *fruit*; becoming succulent, and inclosing the seed, and thus resembling a berry, as the calyx or receptacle, in some plants.

BAC'CA-TED, *a.* [L. *baccatus*, garnished with pearls, from *bacca*, a berry.]

Set or adorned with pearls; having many berries.

BAC'CHA-NAL, } *n.* [from *Bacchus*, Gr. Βακχος,
BAC-CHA-NĀ'LI-AN, } the deity of wine and reveling. Qu. Ir. *back*, drunk; or D. *bak*, bowl; L. *poculum*; Gyp. *bechari*, a cup; or from raging, reveling.]

One who indulges in drunken revels; a drunkard; one who is noisy and riotous when intoxicated.

BAC'CHA-NAL, } *a.* Reveling in intemperate
BAC-CHA-NĀ'LI-AN, } drinking; riotous; noisy.

BAC-CHA-NĀ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to reveling and drunkenness.

Even *bacchanalian* madness has its charms. *Cowper.*

BAC-CHA-NĀ'LI-AN-LY, *adv.* In the manner of bacchanals.

BAC'CHA-NALS, } *n. pl.* Drunken feasts; the
BAC-CHA-NĀ'LI-A, } revels of bacchanalians. In *antiquity*, feasts in honor of Bacchus, the god of wine. These were celebrated in spring and autumn, with games and shows. *Encyc.*

BAC'CHANT, } *n.* A mad priest or priestess of Bac-
BAC'CHANTE, } chus.

BAC'CHIC, *a.* Jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication.

2. Relating to Bacchus, the god of wine; as, a *bacchic* feast, or song; *bacchic* mysteries.

Faber. Encyc.

BAC-CHI'US, *n.* In *ancient poetry*, a foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones; as in *ăvārī.* *Encyc.*

BAC'CHUS, *n.* The god of wine, and son of Jupiter and Semele, daughter of Cadmus.

BAC-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *baccifer*, of *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear.]

That produces berries. [See BACCA.] *Bacciferous plants*, in some of the earlier systems of botany, included all such plants as have a pulpy fruit, whether of the apple, berry, or cherry kind; but in others, comprehended such plants only as bear the pulpy pericarp, called *bacca*, or berry. *Milne.*

BAC-CIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry, and *voro*, to eat.]

Eating or subsisting on berries; as, *baccivorous* birds.

BACH'E-LOR, *n.* [Fr. *bachelier*; Sp. *bachiller*, a bachelor of arts and a babbler; Port. *bacharel*, id., and *bacello*, a shoot or twig of the vine; It. *baccelliere*, a bachelor of arts; *bacchio*, a staff; *bacchetta*, a rod; L. *baculus*, a stick, that is, a shoot; Fr. *bachelette*, a damsel, or young woman; Scot. *baich*, a child; W. *bacgen*, a boy, a child; *bacgenes*, a young girl; from *bac*, small. This word has its origin in the name of a child, or young person of either sex, whence the sense of *babbling* in the Spanish. Or both senses are rather from shooting, protruding.]

1. A young man who has not been married.

2. A man of any age, who has not been married; often with the word *old.*

3. A person who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts and sciences, at a college or university. This degree, or honor, is called the *baccalaureate.* This title is given also to such as take the first degree in divinity, law, or physic, in certain European universities.

4. A knight of the lowest order, or, more correctly, a young knight, styled a *knight bachelor.* The Germans anciently constituted their young men knights or soldiers, by presenting to them a shield and a lance, in a great council. This ceremony answered to that of the *toga virilis* of the Romans. In the livery companies of London, those persons not yet admitted to the livery are called *bachelors.*

BACH'E-LOR-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a bachelor.

2. The state of one who has taken his first degree in a college or university.

BACK, *n.* [Sax. *bac*, *bæc*; Dan. *bag*; Sw. *bak*; and Sw. *backe*, *bakke*, a hill, a clod or lump. The sense probably is a *ridge*, like the Ger. *rücken*, D. *rug*, applied to the shoulders, or to the back of a beast.]

1. The upper part of an animal, particularly of a quadruped, whose back is a ridge. In human beings, the hinder part of the body.

2. The outward or convex part of the hand, opposed to the inner, concave part, or palm.

3. As the back of a man is the part on the side opposite to the face, hence the part opposed to the front; as, the *back* of a book, and of a chimney, or the *back* of a house.

4. The part opposite to or most remote from that which fronts the speaker or actor, or the part out of sight; as, *the back* of an isle, of a wood, of a village.

5. As the back is the strongest part of an animal, and as the back is behind in motion, hence the thick and strong part of a cutting tool; as, the *back* of a knife, or of a saw.

6. The place behind or nearest the back; as, on the *back* of a hill, or of a village.

7. The outer part of the body, or the whole body; a part for the whole; as, he has not clothes to his *back.*

8. *To turn the back on one*, is to treat with contempt, to forsake, or neglect him. *South.*

9. *To turn the back to one*, to acknowledge to be superior.

10. *To turn the back*, is to depart, or to leave the care or cognizance of; to remove or be absent. *Davies.*

11. *Behind the back*, is in secret, or when one is absent.

12. *To cast behind the back*, in Scripture, is to forget and forgive. Is. xxxviii. 17; or to treat with contempt. Ez. xxiii. 35. Neh. ix. 26.

13. *To plow the back*, is to oppress and persecute. Ps. cxxix.

14. *To bow the back*, is to submit to oppression. Rom. xi. 10.

BACK, *adv.* To the place from which one came; as, to go *back*, is to return.

2. In a *figurative sense*, to a former state, condition, or station; as, he can not go *back* from his engagements.

3. Behind; not advancing; not coming or bringing forward; as, to keep *back* a part; to keep one's self *back.*

4. Toward times or things past; as, to look *back* on former ages.

5. Again; in return; as, to give *back* the money.

6. *To go* or *come back*, is to return, either to a former place or state.

7. *To go* or *give back*, is to retreat, to recede.

BACK, *v. t.* To mount; to get upon the back; sometimes, perhaps, to place upon the back; as, to *back* a horse. *Shak.*

2. To support; to maintain; to second or strengthen by aid; as, the court was *backed* by the House of Commons. *Dryden.*

3. To put backward; to cause to retreat or recede; as, to *back* oxen.

4. *To back a warrant*, is for a justice of the peace, in the county where the warrant is to be executed, to sign or indorse a warrant, issued in another county, to apprehend an offender. *Blackstone.*

5. In seamanship, *to back an anchor*, is to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one, to prevent its coming home.

6. *To back astern*, in rowing, is to manage the oars in a direction contrary to the usual method, so as to move a boat stern foremost.

To *back the oars*; to row backward with the oars.

7. *To back the sails*, is to arrange them so as to take out the wind, and thus to cause the ship to move astern. *Mar. Dict.*

8. *To back the field*, in horse-racing, is to bet against a particular horse or horses, that some one of all the other horses in the field will beat them. *Racing Calendar.*

BACK, *v. i.* To move or go back; as, the horse refuses to *back.* *Encyc.*

BACK'BITE, *v. t.* [*back* and *bite.*] To censure, slander, reproach, or speak evil of the absent. Prov. xxv.

BACK'BIT-ER, *n.* One who slanders, calumniates, or speaks ill of the absent.

BACK'BIT-ING, *n.* The act of slandering the absent; secret calumny. 2 Cor. xii.

BACK'BIT-ING-LY, *adv.* With secret slander. *Barret.*

BACK'BŌARD, *n.* [*back* and *board.*] A board placed across the after part of a boat for the passengers to lean against.

2. A board attached to the rim of a water-wheel, to prevent the water from running off the floats or paddles, into the interior of the wheel. *Nicholson.*

BACK'BŌNE, *n.* [*back* and *bone.*] The bone of the back, or the spine.

BACK'BOX-ES, *n. pl.* The boxes on the top of the upper case used for printers' types, usually appropriated to small capitals.

BACK'CAR-RY, *n.* A having on the back; *a term of law.*

BACK'DŌOR, *n.* [*back* and *door.*] A door on the back part of a building; a private passage; an indirect way.

BACK'ED, (bakt,) *pp.* Mounted; having on the back; supported by aid; seconded; moved backward.

BACK'ED, (bakt,) *a.* Having a back; a word used in composition; as, *broad-backed, hump-backed.*

BACK'ER, *n.* One who backs or supports another in a contest.

2. In *architecture*, a small slate laid on the back of a large one at certain points. *Brande.*

BACK'FRIEND, *n.* [*back* and *friend.*] A secret enemy. *South.*

BACK-GAM'MON, *n.* [W. *bac*, small, and *cammawn*, conflict, battle; *camp*, a game.]

A game played by two persons, upon a table, with box and dice. The table is in two parts, on which are 24 black and white spaces, called *points.* Each player has 15 men of different colors for the purpose of distinction. *Encyc.*

BACK'GROUND, *n.* [*back* and *ground.*] Ground in the rear or behind, as opposed to the *front.*

2. A place of obscurity, or shade; a situation little seen, or noticed.

BACK'HAND-ED, *a.* [*back* and *hand.*] With the hand turned backward; as, a *backhanded* blow.

BACK'HAND-ED, *adv.* With the hand directed backward; as, to strike *backhanded.*

BACK'HOUSE, *n.* [*back* and *house.*] A building behind the main or front building; a necessary.

BACK'ING, *ppr.* Mounting; moving back, as a horse; seconding.

BACK'ING, *n.* In *horsemanship*, the operation of breaking a colt for the saddle. *Gilbert.*

2. In *book-binding*, the preparing of the back of a book with glue, &c., before putting on the cover.

BACK'ING-UP, *n.* A term used in cricket and other games, for stopping the ball and driving it back.

BACK'PAINT-ING, *n.* [*back* and *paint.*] The method of painting mezzotinto prints, pasted on glass of a size to fit the print. *Encyc.*

BACK'PIECE, *n.* [*back* and *piece.*] The piece of armor which covers the back.

BACK'RE-TURN, *n.* Repeated return. *Shak.*

BACK'-ROOM, *n.* [*back* and *room.*] A room behind the front room, or in the back part of the house.

BACKS, *n. pl.* Among dealers in leather, the thickest and stoutest hides, used for sole leather. *Encyc.*

BACK'SET, *a.* [*back* and *set.*] Set upon in the rear. *Anderson.*

BACK'SET, *n.* A check to the progress of any thing; a relapse. [*Scottish.*]

BACK'SIDE, *n.* [*back* and *side.*] The back part of any thing; the part behind that which is presented to the face of a spectator. Ex. iii.

2. The hind part of an animal.

3. The yard, ground, or place behind a house.

BACK-SLIDE', *v. i.* [*back* and *slide.*] To fall off; to apostatize; to turn gradually from the faith and practice of Christianity. Jer. iii. Hos. iv.

BACK-SLID'ER, *n.* An apostate; one who falls from the faith and practice of religion. Prov. xiv.

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2. One who neglects his vows of obedience and falls into sin.

BACK-SLID'ING, *n.* The act of apostatizing from faith or practice; a falling insensibly from religion into sin or idolatry. Jer. v. 6.

BACK-SLID'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of backsliding.

BACK'STAFF, *n.* [*back* and *staff*, so called from its being used with the observer's back toward the sun.]

A quadrant; an instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea; called also, from its inventor, Davis's quadrant. *Encyc.*

BACK'-STAIRS, *n. pl.* [*back* and *stairs.*] Stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs; and *figuratively*, a private or indirect way.

BACK'STAYS, *n. pl.* [*back* and *stay.*] Long ropes or stays extending from the top-mast heads to both sides of a ship, slanting a little aft, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast, when strained by a weight of sail, and prevent it from giving way and falling overboard. *Mar. Dict.*

BACK'STONE, *n.* The heated stone on which oat-cake is baked. *North of England.*

BACK'SWORD, *n.* [*back* and *sword.*] A sword with one sharp edge. In *England*, a stick with a basket handle, used in rustic amusements. *Arbuthnot.*

BACK'WARD, *adv.* [*back* and *ward.* See WARD,] With the back in advance; as, to move *backward.*

2. Toward the back; as, to throw the arms *backward*; to move *backward* and forward.

3. On the back, or with the back downward; as, to fall *backward.*

4. Toward past times or events; as, to look *backward* on the history of man.

5. By way of reflection; reflexively. *Davies.*

6. From a better to a worse state; as, public affairs go *backward.*

7. In time past; as, let us look some ages *backward.*

8. Perversely; from a wrong end.

I never yet saw man, but she would spell him *backward.* *Shak.*

9. Toward the beginning; in an order contrary to the natural order; as, to read *backward.*

10. In a scriptural sense, *to go or turn backward*, is to rebel, apostatize, or relapse into sin or idolatry. Is. i.

11. Contrarily; in a contrary manner. *Swift.*

To be driven or *turned backward*, is to be defeated, or disappointed. Ps. xl.

To turn judgment backward, is to pervert justice and laws. Is. lix.

BACK'WARD, *a.* Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating.

For wiser brutes are *backward* to be slaves. *Pope.*

2. Slow; sluggish; dilatory.

The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts.*

3. Dull; not quick of apprehension; behind in progress; as, a *backward* learner.

4. Late; behind in time; coming after something else, or after the usual time; as, *backward* fruits; the season is *backward.*

BACK'WARD, *n.* The things or state behind or past.

In the dark *backward* or abysm of time. *Shak.*

[*Not proper, nor in use.*]

BACK'WARD-LY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly; aversely; perversely.

BACK'WARD-NESS, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance; dilatoriness, or dullness in action.

2. A state of being behind in progress; slowness; tardiness; as, the *backwardness* of the spring.

BACK'-WA'TER, *n.* Water which sets *back* in a stream, owing to some obstruction below. Also, water thrown *back* by the turning of a water-wheel.

BACK'WOODS'MAN, *n.* In *the United States*, an inhabitant of the forest in the new settlements, especially on the western frontier.

BACK'WORM, *n.* [*back* and *worm.*]

A small worm, in a thin skin, in the reins of a hawk. [See FILANDERS.] *Encyc.*

BACK'-WOUND, (-wound *or* -woond,) *v. t.* To wound secretly behind the back. *Shak.*

BA'CON, (bā'kn,) *n.* [W. *baccum*; It. *bogun.* In old charters, *boca. Cowel.* In Ger. *bache* is a wild sow.]

Hog's flesh (sometimes that of the bear, &c.) salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

To save one's bacon, is to preserve one's self from harm.

BA-CŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Lord Bacon, or to his system of philosophy.

BAC'ULE, *n.* [Fr. *bascule.*]

In *fortification*, a kind of portcullis or gate, made like a pitfall, with a counterpoise, and supported by two great stakes. *Encyc.*

BAC'U-LITE, *n.* [L. *baculus.*]

A name common to a genus of fossil shells, of a straight form, a little conical, in their cellular structure resembling the ammonites. *Ed. Encyc.*

BAC-U-LOM'E-TRY, *n.* [L. *baculus*, a staff, and Gr. μετρον, measure.]

The act of measuring distance or altitude by a staff or staffs. *Bailey. Johnson.*

BAD, *a.* [Pers. بد bad, evil, depraved; allied perhaps to Ar. بأد *bada.* Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam. אבד *abad*, to perish or destroy.]

1. Ill; evil; opposed to *good;* a word of general use, denoting physical defects and moral faults, in men and things; as, a *bad* man, a *bad* heart, a *bad* design, *bad* air, *bad* water, *bad* books.

2. Vicious; corrupt; depraved, in a moral sense; as, a *bad* life; a *bad* action.

3. Unwholesome; as, *bad* provisions.

4. Unfortunate; unprosperous; as, a *bad* state of affairs.

5. Unskillful; as, a *bad* player.

6. Small; poor; as, a *bad* crop.

7. Infirm; as, a *bad* state of health.

8. Feeble, corrupt, or oppressive; as, a *bad* government.

9. Hurtful; pernicious; as, fine print is *bad* for the eyes.

10. Unfavorable; as, a *bad* season.

11. Poor; sterile; as, a *bad* soil.

12. Rough or muddy; as, a *bad* road.

In short, *bad* expresses whatever is injurious, hurtful, inconvenient, unlawful, or immoral; whatever is offensive, painful, or unfavorable; or what is defective.

BAD, } (bad.) The past tense of BID. [See BID.]
BADE, }

BADGE, *n.* [I know not the affinities of this word, not having found it in any other language. Probably it belongs to Class Bg.]

1. A mark, sign, token, or thing, by which a person is distinguished, in a particular place or employment, and designating his relation to a person or to a particular occupation; as, the *badge* of authority.

2. The mark or token of any thing; as, the *badge* of bitterness. *Shak.*

3. An ornament on ships, near the stern, decorated with figures.

BADGE, *v. t.* To mark, or distinguish with a badge. *Shak.*

BADGE'LESS, *a.* Having no badge. *Bp. Hall.*

BADG'ER, *n.* [Qu. *badge*, supra; or Sax. *bygan, bycgan*, to buy; Norm. *bugge.*]

In *law*, a person who is licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another, without incurring the penalties of engrossing. *Cowel.*

BADG'ER, *n.* A plantigrade quadruped of the genus Ursus, (Linn.,) now ranked in a separate genus, (*Taxus* or *Meles*,) of a clumsy make, with short, thick legs, and long claws on the fore feet. It inhabits the north of Europe and Asia, burrows, is indolent and sleepy, feeds by night on vegetables, and is generally very fat. Its skin is used for pistol furniture; its flesh makes good bacon, and its hair is used for brushes to soften the shades in painting. *Encyc.*

The American badger is called the *ground-hog*, and is sometimes white. *Pennant.*

BADG'ER, *v. t.* To follow up or pursue with great eagerness, as the badger is hunted; to pester or worry. *Rich. Dict.*

BADG'ER-LEG-GED, (-legd,) *a.* Having legs like a badger. Johnson says, having legs of unequal length; but, qu. short, thick legs. *Shak.*

BAD-I-Ā'GA, *n.* [Russ. *badyaga.*]

A small sponge, common in the north of Europe, the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks of bruises. *Encyc.*

This is properly a cryptogamic plant of the order Algæ, and genus Badiaga, though considered by Linnæus as a species of Spongia. *Becker.*

BAD'I-ANE, } *n.* The seed of a tree in China, which
BAN'DI-AN, } smells like anise seeds; used by the Chinese and Dutch to give their tea an aromatic taste. *Encyc.*

BAD-I-GĒ'ON, *n.* A mixture of plaster and freestone, ground together and sifted, used by statuaries to fill the small holes and repair the defects of the stones of which they make their statues; also, a mixture of saw-dust and glue, used by joiners to fill up defects in their work. *Encyc.*

BAD'IN-AGE, (bad'in-ăzh,) *n.* [Fr.] Light or playful discourse. *Chesterfield.*

BAD'LY, *adv.* [from *bad.*] In a bad manner; not well; unskillfully; grievously; unfortunately; imperfectly.

BAD'NESS, *n.* The state of being bad, evil, vicious, or depraved; want of good qualities, natural or moral; as, the *badness* of the heart, of the season, of the roads, &c.

BAF'FE-TAS, } *n.* An India cotton cloth or plain
BAF'TAS, } muslin. That of Surat is said to be the best. *Encyc.*

BAF'FLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *beffler*, to make or play the fool with; Sp. *befar*; It. *beffare*, id. It coincides in origin with *buffoon.* In Scottish, *beff, baff*, signifies to *strike.*]

To mock or elude by artifice; to elude by shifts and turns; hence, to defeat, or confound; as, to *baffle* the designs of an enemy.

Fashionable follies *baffle* argument. *Anon.*

BAF'FLE, *v. i.* To practice deceit. *Barrow.*

BAF'FLE, *n.* A defeat by artifice, shifts, and turns. *South.*

BAF'FLED, *pp.* Eluded; defeated; confounded.

BAF'FLER, *n.* One that baffles.

BAF'FLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Eluding by shifts and turns, or by stratagem; defeating; confounding. A *baffling wind*, among *seamen*, is one that frequently shifts from one point to another.

BAF'FLING-LY, *adv.* In a baffling manner.

BAF'FLING-NESS, *n.* Quality of baffling.

BAG, *n.* [Norm. *bage*, a bag, a coffer; *bagnes*, baggage. This word seems to be from the root of *pack, pouch*, Fr. *poche*, or of the same family; or it is from the sense of tying, binding; Sp. *baga*, a rope or cord for fastening loads on beasts of burden. Hence *baggage*; It. *bagaglia*; Sp. *bagage*; Port. *bagagem*; Fr. *bagage*; Arm. *pacq*, a *pack*, and *bagaich.*]

1. A sack; a pouch, usually of cloth or leather, used to hold, preserve, or convey corn and other commodities.

2. A sack, in animal bodies, containing some fluid or other substance; the udder of a female beast.

3. Formerly, a sort of silken purse tied to the hair.

4. In *commerce*, a certain quantity of a commodity, such as it is customary to carry to market in a sack; as, a *bag* of pepper or hops; a *bag* of corn.

5. Among *farriers*, a *bag* of asafetida and savin is tied to the bits of horses to restore their appetites. *Encyc.*

BAG, *v. t.* To put into a bag; as, to *bag* game. [*Used chiefly by sportsmen.*]

2. To load with bags.

BAG, *v. i.* To swell like a full bag, as sails when filled with wind.

BA-GASSE', *n.* The sugar-cane, when crushed and dry; used as fuel. *Ure.*

BAG-A-TELLE', (bag-ă-tel',) *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *bagatela*; It. *bagatella*; Arm. *bagauh.*]

1. A trifle; a thing of no importance.

2. A game played on a board having, at the end, nine holes, into which balls are to be struck, with a rod held in the hand of the player.

BAG'GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *bagage.* Qu. Eng. *package*; D. *pakkaadje*, baggage, that which is *packed*, See BAG.]

1. The tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessaries of an army.

2. The clothing and other conveniences which a traveler carries with him on a journey.

Having dispatched my *baggage* by water to Altdorf. *Coxe, Switz.*

[The English now call this *luggage.*]

BAG'GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *bagasse*; It. *bagascia*; Sp. *bagazo*, a catamite; Pers. *baga*, a strumpet.]

1. A low, worthless woman; a strumpet.

2. A playful, saucy female. *Goldsmith.*

BAG'GING, *ppr.* Swelling; becoming protuberant.

BAG'GING, *n.* The cloth or materials for bags. *United States. Edwards's West Indies.*

BAGN'IO, (ban'yo,) *n.* [It. *bagno*; Sp. *baño*; Port. *banho*; Fr. *bain*; L. *balneum.*]

1. A bath; a house for bathing, cupping, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body. In *Turkey*, it is the name of prisons where slaves are kept; so called from the baths which they contain. *Encyc.*

2. A brothel.

BAG'PIPE, *n.* [*bag* and *pipe.*] A musical wind instrument, used chiefly in Scotland and Ireland. It consists of a leathern bag, which receives the air by a tube, which is stopped by a valve; and pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer. The bass-pipe is called the *drone*, and the tenor or treble is called the *chanter.* The pipes have eight holes like those of a flute, which the performer stops and opens at pleasure. There are several species of bagpipes, as the soft and melodious Irish bagpipe, with two short drones and a long one; the Highland bagpipe, with two short drones, the music of which is very loud; the Scot's Lowland bagpipe, which is played with a bellows, and is also a loud instrument. There is also a small pipe, with a chanter about eight inches in length. *Encyc.*

In *seamanship*, *to bag-pipe the mizzen*, is to lay it aback by bringing the sheet to the mizzen shrouds. *Mar. Dict.*

BAG'PIP-ER, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.

BAG'RE, *n.* A small bearded fish, a species of Silurus, anguilliform, of a silvery hue, without scales, and delicious food. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BAG'REEF, *n.* [*bag* and *reef.*] A fourth and lower reef used in the British navy. *Mar. Dict.*

BA-GUETTE', (ba-get',) *n.* [Fr. *baguette*, from *bague*, a ring; Ir. *beacht*; Sax. *beag.*]

In *architecture*, a little round molding, less than an astragal, sometimes carved and enriched. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BA-HAR', } *n.* Weights used in the East Indies. The
BAR'RE, } *great bahar*, for weighing pepper, cloves, nutmegs, &c., is 524 lbs. 9 oz. avoirdupois. The *little bahar*, for weighing quicksilver, vermilion, ivory, silk, &c., is 437 lbs. 9 oz. avoirdupois. *Encyc.*

BAIGNE, *v. t.* [Fr. *baigner.*]

To soak or drench. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

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BĀIK'AL-ITE, *n.* [from *Baikal*, a lake in Northern Asia.]
A greenish variety of augite, occurring in grouped or radiated acicular prisms. *Dana.*

BĀIL, *v. t.* [Fr. and Norm. *bailler*, to deliver, to lease; Arm. *bahailhat*; Ar. ﺑﻬﻠﻪ *bahala*; Eth. ባለሐ *baleah*, to deliver, free, liberate, permit to go.]
1. To set free, deliver, or liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security given that the person bailed shall appear and answer in court. The word is applied to the magistrate or the surety. The magistrate *bails* a man, when he liberntes him from arrest or imprisonment, upon bond given with sureties. The surety *bails* a person, when he procures his release from arrest, by giving bond for his appearance. *Blackstone.*
2. To deliver goods in trust, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee, or person intrusted; as, to *bail* cloth to a tailor to be made into a garment, or to *bail* goods to a carrier. *Blackstone.*
3. To free from water; as, to *bail* a boat. This word is improperly written *bale*. The word is probably the same as *bail* in law, to *free*, or *liberate*, and signifies to throw out water, as with a bucket or shovel.

BĀIL, *n.* The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from custody, by becoming surety for his appearance in court.

The *bail* must be real, substantial bondsmen. *Blackstone.*
B. and B. were *bail* to the arrest in a suit at law. *Kent.*

Bail is not used with a plural termination.
2. The security given for the release of a prisoner from custody; as, the man is out upon *bail*.

Excessive *bail* ought not to be required. *Blackstone.*

Bail is *common* or *special*. *Common bail* are imaginary persons, who are pledges for the plaintiff's prosecution, as John Doe and Richard Roe.
Special bail must be men of real substance, sufficient to pay their bond or recognizance. To *perfect* or *justify bail*, is to prove by the oath of the person that he is worth the sum for which he is surety beyond his debts. To *admit to bail*, is to release upon security given by bondsmen.
3. The handle of a kettle or similar vessel. *Forby.*
4. In *England*, a certain limit within a forest.

BĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be set free upon bond with sureties; that may be admitted to bail; *used of persons.*
2. That admits of bail; as, a *bailable* offense. *Blackstone.*

BĀIL'BOND, *n.* A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's appearance in court, at the return of the writ. Also, special bail in court to abide the judgment. *Bouvier.*

BĀIL'ED, *pp.* Released from custody on bonds for appearance in court.
2. Delivered in trust, to be carried and deposited, redelivered, or otherwise accounted for.
3. Freed from water, as a boat.

BĀIL-EE', *n.* The person to whom goods are committed in trust, and who has a temporary possession and a qualified property in them, for the purposes of the trust. *Blackstone.*

BĀIL'ER, } *n.* One who delivers goods to another in
BĀIL'OR, } trust, for some particular purpose.

BĀIL'IE, *n.* A municipal officer in Scotland, corresponding to an *alderman* in England. *Brande.*

BĀIL'IFF, *n.* [Fr. *baillif*; Arm. *belly*; Scot. *bailli*; It. *bailo*, a magistrate; *balia*, power, authority. Ch. Ar. Heb. Syr. ﺑﻌﻞ lord, chief. Class Bl. This word, from its derivation, would more properly be spelt with but one *f*.]
In *England*, an officer appointed by the sheriff. Bailiffs are either special, and appointed, for their adroitness, to arrest persons; or bailiffs of hundreds, who collect fines, summon juries, attend the assizes, and execute writs and process. The sheriff in England is the king's bailiff.
There are also *bailiffs* of liberties, appointed by the lords in their respective jurisdictions, to execute process, and perform other duties; *bailiffs* of forests and of manors, who direct the husbandry, collect rents, &c.; and *water-bailiffs* in each port, to search vessels, gather toll for anchorage, arrest persons for debt on the water, &c. *Blackstone. Encyc.*
The office of bailiff formerly was high and honorable in England, and officers under that title on the Continent are still invested with important functions.

BĀIL'I-WICK, *n.* [*bailli*, an officer, (see BAILIFF,) and Sax. *wic.*]
The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority; as, a hundred, a liberty, a forest, over which a bailiff is appointed. In the liberties and franchises of lords, the bailiff has exclusive jurisdiction. *Encyc.*

BĀIL'MENT, *n.* [from *bail.*] A delivery of goods, in trust, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed, *Blackstone.*

BĀIL'PIĒCE, *n.* A slip of parchment or paper containing a recognizance of bail *above* or bail to *the action*. *Blackstone.*

BAIN, (bang,) *n.* [Fr.] A bath. [*Obs.*]

BAIN'-MA-RIE', (bang-mä-ree',) *n.* [L. *balneum maris.*]
In *cookery*, a large vessel of hot water in which saucepans, &c., are placed to warm food.

BAI'RAM; the name of two Mohammedan festivals, of which one is held at the close of the fast Ramezan, and the other seventy days after. *P. Cyc.*

BĀRN, } *n.* [Sax. *bearn*; Scot. *bairn*; probably, Eng.
BARN, } *born.*] A child. [*Little used in English.*]

BĀIT, *n.* [W. *abwyd*, *bwyd*; Arm. *boet*; Ir. *abadh*; Sw. *bete*, food; *beta*, to feed; Sax. *batan*, to bait; Russ. *pitayu*; Dan. *bede*, to rest for refreshment.]
1. Any substance for food, proper to be used, or actually used, to catch fish, or other animals, by alluring them to swallow a hook, or to be caught in snares, or in an inclosure or net.
2. A portion of food and drink, or a refreshment taken on a journey.
3. An allurement; enticement; temptation.

BĀIT, *v. t.* To put meat on a hook or line, or in an inclosure, or among snares, to allure fish, fowls, and other animals into human power.
2. To give a portion of food and drink to a beast upon the road; as, to *bait* horses. *Johnson.*

BĀIT, *v. i.* To take a portion of food and drink for refreshment on a journey; as, we stopped to *bait.*

BĀIT, *v. t.* [Goth. *beitan.* In Sax. *bate* is contention. See MAKE-BATE.]
1. To provoke and harass by dogs; to harass by the help of others; as, to *bait* a bull or a boar.
2. To attack with violence; to harass in the manner of small animals. *Shak.*

BĀIT, *v. i.* To clap the wings; to flutter as if to fly; or to hover as a hawk, when she stoops to her prey. *Bailey. Shak.*

BĀIT, *n.* White Bait, a small fish of the Thames.

BĀIT'ED, *pp.* Furnished with bait; allured; tempted.
2. Fed, or refreshed, on the road.
3. Harassed by dogs or other small animals; attacked.

BĀIT'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with bait; tempting; alluring.
2. Feeding; refreshing at an inn.
3. Harassing with dogs; attacking.

BĀIT'ING, *n.* The act of baiting; refreshment at an inn, particularly food for a horse. *Ash.*
2. The act of causing dogs to attack bulls, bears, &c.

BĀIZE, *n.* [Per. *pozah*, the nap or down of cloth; Sp. *bausan*, the same.]
A coarse woolen stuff, with a long nap, sometimes frized on one side, without wale, being wove with two treadles, like flannel. *Chambers.*

BĀKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bacan*; Sw. *baka*; Dan. *bage*; D. *baken*; Ger. *backen*; Gipsy, *pekyum*; Russ. *peku*, to bake; *pekar*, a baker; Per. *pochtan*, to bake or cook.]
1. To heat, dry, and harden, as in an oven or furnace, or under coals of fire; to prepare for food, in a close place heated; as, to *bake* bread.
2. To dry and harden by heat, either in an oven, kiln, or furnace, or by the solar rays; as, to *bake* bricks; to *bake* the ground.

BĀKE, *v. i.* To do the work of baking; as, she brews, washes, and *bakes.*
2. To be baked; to dry and harden in heat; as, the bread *bakes*; the ground *bakes* in a hot sun.

BĀK'ED, (bākt,) *pp.* or *a.* Dried and hardened by heat; dressed in heat; as, *baked* meat.

BĀKE'HOUSE, *n.* [*bake* and *house.*] A house or building for baking.

BĀKE'MEATS, *n. pl.* Meats prepared for food in an oven. Gen. xl.

BĀK'EN, *pp.* The same as BAKED, and nearly obsolete.

BĀK'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c.
2. A small tin oven in which baking is performed.

BĀK'ER-FOOT, *n.* An ill-shaped or distorted foot. *Taylor.*

BĀK'ER-LEG-GED, *a.* Having crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees.

BĀK'ER-Y, *n.* The trade of a baker.
2. A place occupied with the business of baking bread, &c. *Smollett.*

BĀK'ING, *ppr.* Drying and hardening in heat; dressing or cooking in a close place, or in heat.

BĀK'ING, *n.* A drying or hardening by heat.
2. The quantity baked at once; as, a *baking* of bread.

BAL'AN, *n.* A fish of a beautiful yellow, variegated with orange, a species of wrasse, caught on the shores of England. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BAL'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *balance*; Sp. *balanza*; It. *bilancia*; L. *bilanx*, *bis*, twice, and *lanx*, a dish, the double dish.]
1. A pair of scales for weighing commodities. It consists of a beam or lever suspended exactly in the middle, with a scale or basin hung to each extremity, of precisely equal weight. The Roman balance, our steelyard, consists of a lever or beam, movable on a center, and suspended near one of its extremities. Hence,
2. One of the simple powers in mechanics, used for determining the equality or difference of weight in heavy bodies, and consequently their masses or quantity of matter. *Encyc.*
3. *Figuratively*, an impartial state of the mind, in deliberating; or a just estimate of the reasons and arguments on both sides of a question, which gives to each its due *weight*, or force and importance.
4. As *balance* signifies equal weight, or equality, it is by custom used for the *weight* or *sum necessary to make two unequal weights or sums equal*; that which is necessary to bring them to a balance or equipoise. Hence, in accounts, *balance* is the *difference* of *two sums*; as, upon an adjustment of accounts, a *balance* was found against A in favor of B. Hence, to pay a *balance*, is to pay the *difference* and make the two accounts *equal.*
5. *Balance of trade*, is an equal exportation of domestic productions, and importation of foreign. But, usually, the term is applied to the *difference* between the amount or value of the commodities exported and imported. Hence the common expression, the *balance* of trade is against or in favor of a country.
6. Equipoise, or an equal state of power between nations; as, the *balance* of power.
7. Equipoise, or an equal state of the passions.

The *balance* of the mind. *Pope.*

8. That which renders weight or authority equal.

The only *balance* attempted against the ancient kings, was a body of nobles. *J. Adams.*

9. The part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats.
10. In *astronomy*, a sign in the zodiac, called, in Latin, *Libra*, which the sun enters at the equinox in September.
The *hydrostatic balance*, is an instrument to determine the specific gravity of fluid and solid bodies.
The *assay balance*, is one which is used in docimastic operations, to determine the weight of minute bodies.
Balance of Torsion. See TORSION BALANCE.
[It is an error to use *balance* for *remainder*; as, "The *balance* of the evening was spent in study."]

BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To adjust the weights in the scales of a balance so as to bring them to an equipoise. Hence,
2. To weigh reasons; to compare, by estimating the relative force, importance, or value of different things; as, to *balance* good and evil.
3. To regulate different powers, so as to keep them in a state of just proportion; as, to *balance* Europe, or the powers of Europe.
4. To counterpoise; to make of equal weight or force; to make equipollent; as, one species of attraction *balances* another.

One expression in the letter must check and *balance* another. *Kent.*

5. To settle and adjust, as an account; to find the difference of two accounts, and to pay the balance, or difference, and make them equal.
6. In *seamanship*, to contract a sail, by rolling up a small part of it at one corner. *Mar. Dict.*

BAL'ANCE, *v. i.* To have on each side equal weight; to be on a poise; to preserve the equipoise of the body.
2. To hesitate; to fluctuate between motives which appear of equal force, as a balance plays when poised by equal weights.

Between right and wrong, never *balance* a moment. *Anon.*

3. In *dancing*, to move toward a person opposite, and then back.

BAL'ANC-ED, (bal'anst,) *pp.* Charged with equal weights; standing on an equipoise; regulated so as to be equal; settled; adjusted; made equal in weight or amount.

BAL'ANCE-FISH, *n.* The zygæna, or hammer-fish, (Fr. *marteau*;) a fish of the genus Squalus, or shark kind. It is six feet long, and weighs 500 lbs. It has three or four rows of broad, pointed, and serrated teeth; has a horrible aspect, and is very voracious. It is peculiarly distinguished by the form of its head, flattened in front, and projecting laterally, like the head of a hammer. *Encyc. Cuvier.*

BAL'ANCE-KNIFE, *n.* A kind of table knife, which, when laid on the table, rests wholly on the handle, without the blade touching the cloth; so called because the weight of the handle counterbalances that of the blade. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BAL'ANCE-REEF, *n.* A reef band that crosses a sail dingonally, used to contract it in a storm. *Mar. Dict.*

BAL'ANC-ER, *n.* The person who weighs, or who uses a balance.
2. A member of an insect useful in balancing the body. The *balancers* (*halteres*, Linn.) are two very fine, movable threads, terminated by a kind of oval button, placed under the origin of the wings, in the dipterous or two-winged insects.
3. One skilled in balancing, or preserving the equipoise of his body.

BAL'ANC-ING, *ppr.* Charging with equal weights; being in a state of equipoise; bringing to a state of equality; regulating respective forces or sums to

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make them equal; settling; adjusting; paying a difference of accounts; hesitating; contracting a sail by rolling up one corner of it.

BAL'ANC-ING, *n.* Equilibrium; poise. *Spenser.*

BAL'A-NITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus Bulanus. *Jameson.*

BAL'ASS-RŪ'BY, } *n.* [Sp. *balax*; Fr *balais.*]
BAL'AS-RŪ'BY, }

A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange. Its crystals are usually octahedrons, composed of two four-sided pyramids, applied base to base. [See SPINEL.] *Cleaveland. Kirwan.*

BA-LAUS'TINE, *n.* The wild pomegranate-tree. *Coze.*

The *balaustines* of the shops are the dried flowers of the pomegranate. *Parr.*

BAL-BŪ'TIATE, } *v. i.* To stammer.
BAL-BŪ'CI-NATE, }

BAL'CO-NI-ED, *a.* Having balconies.

BAL'CO-NY, or BAL-CŌ'NY, *n.* [Fr. *balcon*; It. *balcone*; Sp. *balcon*; Port. *balcam*; probably a jutting, as in *bulk*, *belly*; W. *balc.* In Pers. بالكنه *balkanah*, is a cancelated window.]

In *architecture*, a platform or projection from the external wall of a house, or other building, supported by columns, pillars, or consoles, and encompassed with a balustrade. Balconies are common before windows. *Encyc.*

BALD, (bauld,) *a.* [Sp. *baldio*, untilled, vacant, unfurnished; Port. *baldio*, open, common; *baldar*, to frustrate.]

1. Destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head.

2. Destitute of the natural covering; as, a *bald* oak.

3. Without feathers on the head; as, a *bald* vulture.

4. Destitute of trees on the top; as, a *bald* mountain.

5. Unadorned; inelegant; as, a *bald* translation. *Dryden.*

6. Mean; naked; base; without dignity or value. *Shak.*

7. In *popular language*, open, bold, audacious.

8. Without beard or awn; as, *bald* wheat.

BALD'A-CHIN, *n.* [It. *baldacchino*; Sp. *baldaquino*, a rich silk or canopy, carried over the host. *Du Cange.* Lunier deduces it from the name of a city in Babylonia.]

In *architecture*, a structure in form of a canopy, supported by columns, and often used as a covering to insulated altars; the term is also used for a shell over a door. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BALD'ER-DASH, *n.* [Qu. Sp. *balda*, a trifle, or *baldonar*, to insult with abusive language; W. *baldorz*, to prattle; D. *bulderen.*]

Mean, senseless prate; a jargon of words; ribaldry; any thing jumbled together without judgment.

BALD'ER-DASH, *v. t.* To mix or adulterate liquors. *Johnson.*

BALD'HEAD, (bawld'hed,) *n.* A man bald on the head. 2 Kings ii. 23.

BALD'LY, *adv.* Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly; openly.

BALD'NESS, *n.* Want of hair on the top and back of the head; loss of hair; meanness or inelegance of writing; want of ornament.

BALD'PATE, *n.* A pate without hair. *Shak.*

BALD'PAT-ED, *a.* Destitute of hair; shorn of hair. *Shak.*

BALD'RICK, *n.* [from Sw. *balt*, Ir. *balta*, L. *balteus*, a belt, and *rick*, rich. See these words.]

1. A girdle, or richly ornamented belt; a war girdle.

A radiant *baldrick* o'er his shoulders tied. *Pope.*

2. The zodiac. *Spenser.*

BALE, *n.* [Fr. *balle*; Ger. *ballen*; D. *baal*; It. *balla*, a bale; Ch. Ar. Heb. חבל to bind; to pledge; and its derivative, in Ar. and Eth., a rope.]

1. A bundle or package of goods in a cloth cover, and corded for carriage or transportation.

2. Formerly, a pair of dice.

BALE, *v. t.* To make up in a bale.

BALE, *n.* [Sax. *bealo*, *bealo*. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. אבל to grieve or mourn, to be desolate, or חבל to destroy. In Ir. *beala* is to die, and *abail*, death.]

Misery; calamity. [*Obs.*]

BAL-E-AR'IC, *a.* [from *Balearis*, the denomination given to Majorca and Minorca. Qu. from Gr. βαλλω, to throw, because the inhabitants were good slingers.]

Pertaining to the isles of Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Balearic crane, or crowned heron, (*Ardea pavonica*, Linn.;) a beautiful species of crane, a native of Africa. Its body is bluish; its head, black and hairy, with a yellowish crest. *Ed. Encyc.*

BALE'-FIRE, *n.* A signal fire; an alarm fire.

Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
The gloomy *bale-fires* blaze no more. *Scott.*

BALE'FUL, *a.* [See BALE.] Mischievous; destructive; pernicious; calamitous; deadly; as, *baleful* enemies; *baleful* war.

2. Sorrowful; woeful; sad. *Spenser. Milton.*

BALE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; perniciously; in a calamitous manner.

BALE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Destructiveness.

BAL'ING, *n.* The act or operation of making up in a bale, as cotton, &c.

BA-LIS'TER, *n.* [L. *balista*, from Gr. βαλλω, to throw.] A cross-bow. *Blount.*

BA-LIZE', *n.* [F. *balise*; Sp. *valiza*, a beacon.]

A sea-mark; a pole raised on a bank.

BALK, (bauk,) *n.* [Sax. *balc*; W. *balc*, a ridge between furrows; *balc*, prominent, swelling, proud; said to be from *bal*, a prominence; *bala*, eruption; *balau*, to shoot, spring, or drive out.]

1. A ridge of land, left unplowed, between furrows, or at the end of a field.

2. A great beam, or rafter. [Gr. *balken*; D. *balk.*]

3. Any thing left untouched, like a ridge in plowing. *Spenser.*

4. A frustration; disappointment. *South.*

BALK, (bauk,) *v. t.* To disappoint; to frustrate. *Locke.*

2. To leave untouched; to miss or omit. *Drayton.*

3. To pile, as in a heap or ridge. *Shak.*

4. To turn aside; to talk beside one's meaning. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

5. To plow, leaving balks.

BALK'ED, (baukt,) *pp.* Plowed in ridges between furrows, as in American husbandry.

2. Frustrated; disappointed.

BALK'ER, *n.* One who balks. In *fishery*, balkers are persons who stand on rocks and eminences to espy the shoals of herring, and to give notice to the men in boats, which way they pass. *Encyc. Cowel.*

BALK'ING, *ppr.* Plowing in ridges; frustrating.

BALK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to balk or frustrate.

BALL, *n.* [G. *ball*; D. *bal*; Sw. *ball*; Dan. *ballon*; Russ. *bal*; Sp. *bala*, *bola*; It. *palla*; L. *pila*; W. *pêl*, *pellen*; Arm. *bolat*; Fr. *balle*, *boule.* A *ball* may signify a mass from collecting, or it may be that which is driven, from the root of L. *pello*; probably the former.]

1. A round body; a spherical substance, whether natural or artificial; or a body nearly round; as, a *ball* for play; a *ball* of thread; a *ball* of snow.

2. A bullet; a *ball* of iron or lead for cannon, muskets, &c.

3. A printer's ball, consisting of hair or wool, covered with leather or skin, and fastened to a stock, called a *ball-stock*, and formerly used to put ink on the types in the forms.

4. The globe or earth, from its figure.

5. A globe borne as ensign of authority; as, to hold the *ball* of a kingdom. *Bacon.*

6. Any part of the body that is round or protuberant; as, the eye *ball*; the *ball* of the thumb or foot.

7. The weight at the bottom of a pendulum.

8. Among *the Cornish miners in England*, a tin mine.

9. A well-known and familiar game.

10. In *pyrotechnics*, a composition of combustible ingredients, which serve to burn, smoke, or give light.

Ball-stock; among printers, a stock, somewhat hollow at one end, to which a ball of skin, stuffed with wool, is fastened, and which serves as a handle.

Ball-vein; among miners, a sort of iron ore, found in loose masses, of a circular form, containing sparkling particles. *Encyc.*

Ball and socket; an instrument used in surveying and astronomy, made of brass, with a perpetual screw, so as to move horizontally, obliquely, or vertically.

Puff-ball; in *botany*, a name common to different species of funguses, of the genus Lycoperdon, (Linn.)

Fire-ball; a meteor; a luminous globe darting through the atmosphere; also, a bag of canvas filled with gunpowder, sulphur, pitch, saltpeter, &c., to be thrown by the hand, or from mortars, to set fire to houses.

BALL, *n.* [Fr. *bal*; It. *ballo*; Sp. *bayle*, a dance; It. *ballare*, to dance, to shake; Gr. βαλλω, to toss or throw; or παλλω, to leap.]

An entertainment of dancing; originally and peculiarly, at the invitation and expense of an individual; but the word is used in America for a dance at the expense of the attendants.

BALL, *v. i.* To form, as snow, into balls, as on horses' hoofs, or on the feet. We say the horse *balls.*

BALL-CAR'TRIDGE, *n.* A cartridge containing a ball.

BALL'-COCK, *n.* A contrivance which allows water to enter a cistern, but shuts of itself by means of a floating ball, when the cistern is full. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BAL'LAD, *n.* [It. *ballata*, a ball, a dance, a ballad; Fr. *ballade*, a song, and *baladin*, a dancer. See BALL.]

A song; originally a solemn song of praise; but now a meaner kind of popular song. *Watts.*

BAL'LAD, *v. i.* To make or sing ballads. *Shak.*

BAL'LAD-ER, *n.* A writer of ballads. *Overbury.*

BAL'LAD-MAK'ER, *n.* A maker or composer of ballads. *Shak.*

BAL'LAD-MŌN''GER, *n.* [See MONGER.] A dealer in writing ballads. *Shak.*

BAL'LAD-RY, *n.* The subject or style of ballads. *B. Jonson.*

BAL'LAD-SING'ER, *n.* One whose employment is to sing ballads.

BAL'LAD-STYLE, *n.* The air or manner of a ballad.

BAL'LAD-TUNE, *n.* The tune of a ballad. *Warton.*

BAL'LAD-WRIT'ER, *n.* A composer of ballads. *Warton.*

BAL'LA-RAG, *v. t.* To bully; to threaten. [*Not in use.*] *Warton.*

BAL'LAST, *n.* [Sax. *bat*, a boat, with *last*, a load; D. Ger. and Dan. *last*; W. *llwyth*; Arm. *lastr*, a load; *bat-last*, boat-load, corrupted into *ballast*; Russ. *ballast*; Fr. *lest*; Sp. *lastre*; Sax. *hlæstan*, to load a ship.]

1. Heavy matter, as stone, sand, or iron, laid in the hold of a ship or other vessel, to sink it in the water to such a depth, as to enable it to carry sufficient sail, without oversetting.

Shingle ballast, is ballast of coarse gravel. *Mar. Dict.*

2. *Figuratively*, that which is used to make a thing steady. *Swift.*

BAL'LAST, *v. t.* To place heavy substances in the hold of a ship or vessel, to keep it from oversetting.

2. To keep any thing steady, by counterbalancing its force. *Dryden.*

BAL'LAST-AGE, *n.* A toll paid for the privilege of taking up ballast in a port or harbor. *Bouvier.*

BAL'LAST-ED, *pp.* Furnished with ballast; kept steady by a counterpoising force.

BAL'LAST-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with ballast; keeping steady.

BAL'LAST-ING, *n.* Ballast; that which is used for ballast. *Shak.*

BAL'LA-TED, *a.* Sung in a ballad. [*Little used.*]

BAL-LA-TOON', *n.* A heavy luggage boat employed on the rivers about the Caspian Sea. *Encyc.*

BAL'LA-TRY, *n.* A song; a jig. *Milton.*

BAL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *ballet*; It. *balletto.* See BALL, a dance.]

1. A kind of dance accompanied by music, in which various passions and emotions are represented by the movements and gestures of the dancers. *Encyc. Am.*

2. A kind of dramatic poem, representing some fabulous action or subject, in which several persons appear and recite things, under the name of some deity or personage. *Encyc.*

In *heraldry*, *ballets*, or *balls*, a bearing in coats of arms, denominated, according to their color, bezants, plates, hurts, &c. *Encyc.*

BAL'LI-AGE, or, more correctly, BAIL'AGE, *n.* [Ir. *baile*, a town.]

A small duty paid to the city of London by aliens, and even by denizens, for certain commodities exported by them. *Encyc.*

BAL-LIS'TA, *n.* [L.] A machine or engine used by the ancients in war, for throwing darts, stones, &c.

BAL-LIS'TIC, *a.* [L. *ballista*, an engine to throw stones, or shoot darts, from Gr. βαλλω, to throw or shoot.]

Pertaining to the *ballista*, or to the art of shooting darts, and other missive weapons, by means of an engine.

BAL-LIS'TIC PEND'U-LUM, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of cannon and musket balls. *Brande.*

BAL-LIS'TICS, *n.* The science or art of throwing missive weapons by the use of an engine. The ballista was a machine resembling a cross-bow. *Encyc. Math. Dict. Ash.*

The term *ballistics* has been used as synonymous with *projectiles.* *Barlow.*

BAL-LOON', *n.* [Fr. *ballon*, a foot-ball; Sp. *balon*; It. *pallone*; W. *pelhen*, from *pêl*, a ball. See BALL.]

1. In *general*, any spherical hollow body. *Encyc.*

2. In *chemistry*, a round vessel with a short neck, to receive whatever is distilled; a glass receiver of a spherical form.

3. In *architecture*, a ball or globe on the top of a pillar.

4. In *fireworks*, a ball of pasteboard, or kind of bomb, stuffed with combustibles, to be played off, when fired, either in the air, or on water, which, bursting like a bomb, exhibits sparks of fire like stars. *Johnson. Encyc.*

5. A game somewhat resembling tennis, played in an open field, with a large ball of leather, inflated with air. *Encyc.*

6. A bag or hollow vessel, made of silk or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere; called, for distinction, an *air-balloon.*

7. In *France*, a quantity of paper, containing 24 reams. [See BALE.]

8. In *France*, balloon, ballon, or ballot, a quantity of glass plates; of white glass, 25 bundles of six plates each; of colored glass, 12½ bundles of three plates each. *Encyc.*

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BAL-LOON′, } *n.* A state barge of Siam, made of a
BAL′LOEN, } single piece of timber, very long, and managed with oars. *Encyc.*

BAL-LOON′IST, *n.* One who makes or ascends in a balloon.

BAL-LOON′RY, *n.* The art or practice of ascending in a balloon. *Quart. Rev.*

BAL′LOT, *n.* [Fr. *ballote*; Sp. *balota*, a little ball. See BALL.]

1. A ball used in voting. Ballots are of different colors; those of one color give an affirmative; those of another, a negative. They are privately put into a box or urn.

2. A ticket or written vote, being given in lieu of a ballot, is now called by the same name.

3. The act of voting by balls or tickets.

BAL′LOT, *v. i.* To vote by ballot, that is, by putting little balls of different colors into a box, the greater number of one color or the other determining the result.

2. To vote by written papers or tickets.

BAL-LOT-Ā′TION, *n.* A voting by ballot. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

BAL′LOT-BOX, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

BAL′LOT-ED, *pp.* Voted by ballot.

BAL′LOT-ING, *ppr.* Voting by ballot.

BAL′LOT-ING, *n.* The act of voting by ballot.

BALM, (bäm,) *n.* [Fr. *baume*, a contraction of *balsam*, which see.]

1. The sap or juice of trees or shrubs remarkably odoriferous or aromatic. *Dryden.*

2. Any fragrant or valuable ointment. *Shak.*

3. Any thing which heals, or which soothes or mitigates pain. *Shak. Young.*

4. In *botany*, the name of several plants, particularly of the genus Melissa. They are aromatic, and used as corroborants.

Balm of Gilead; a plant of the genus Amyris, (Linn.;) the *Balsamodendron Gileadense* of Decandolle. Its leaves yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent; and from this plant is obtained the *balm of Gilead* of the shops, or balsam of Mecca or of Syria. This has a yellowish or greenish color, a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell. It is valued as an odoriferous unguent and cosmetic, by the Turks, who possess the country of its growth, and hence it is adulterated for market. *Encyc.*

BALM, *v. t.* To anoint with balm, or with any thing medicinal.

2. To soothe; to mitigate; to assuage. *Shak.*

BALM′I-LY, *adv.* In a balmy manner. *Coleridge.*

BALM′Y, *a.* Having the qualities of balm; aromatic. *Milton.*

2. Producing balm; as, the *balmy* tree. *Pope.*

3. Soothing; soft; mild; as, *balmy* slumbers. *Dryden.*

4. Fragrant; odoriferous; as, *balmy* wings. *Dryden.*

5. Mitigating; easing; assuaging; as, *balmy* breath. *Shak.*

BAL′NE-AL, *a.* [L. *balneum.*] Pertaining to a bath. *Howell.*

BAL′NE-A-RY, *n.* [L. *balnearium*, from *balneum*; Syr. *balna*, bath.] A bathing room. *Brown.*

BAL-NE-Ā′TION, *n.* The act of bathing. *Brown.*

BAL′NE-A-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to a bath or stove. *Johnson.*

BAL′O-TADE, *n.* In the *menage*, a leap of a horse between two pillars, or upon a straight line, so that when his fore feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hind feet, without yerking out. In a capriole, the horse yerks out his hind legs. *Encyc. Farrier's Dict.*

BAL′SAM, *n.* [Gr. *βαλσαμον*; L. *balsamum.*]

1. An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain plants. A great variety of substances pass under this denomination. But in modern chemistry, the term was once confined to such vegetable juices as are liquid or spontaneously become concrete, and consist of a resinous substance, combined with benzoic acid, or capable of affording it by decoction or sublimation. The balsams are either liquid or solid; of the former are the balm of Gilead and the balsams of copaiva, Peru, and Tolu; of the latter, benzoin, dragon's blood, and storax. *Encyc. Nicholson. Ure.*

The opinion that balsams contain or necessarily furnish benzoic acid, is not now generally sustained. The substances known as balsams are properly compounds of resin and essential oil, some of which, however, furnish benzoic acid by partial decomposition or distillation.

2. A name of the balsamine, which see.

Balsam apple; an annual Indian plant, included under the genus Momordica.

Balsam of Sulphur, is a solution of sulphur in oil.

Balsam of Tolu, is the produce of the Myrospermum Toluiferum, or Tolu tree, of South America. It is of a reddish-yellow color, transparent, thick, and tenacious, but growing hard and brittle by age. It is very fragrant, and, like the balsam of Peru, is a stimulant, and used as a pectoral. *Encyc. Linn.*

Balsam of Peru; the produce of a tree in Peru, (Myrospermum Peruiferum,) possessing strong stimulant qualities.

BAL-SAM-Ā′TION, *n.* The act of rendering balsamic.

BAL-SAM′IC, } *a.* Having the qualities of bal-
BAL-SAM′IC-AL, } sam; stimulating; unctuous; soft; mitigating; mild. *Arbuthnot.*

BAL-SAM′IC, *n.* A warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence. *Coxe.*

BAL-SAM′IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a balsamic manner.

BAL-SAM-IF′ER-OUS, *a.* Producing balsam. *Smith.*

BAL′SA-MINE, *n.* The common name of the Balsamina hortensis, (*Impatiens balsamina*, Linn.)

BAL′SAM-SWEAT′ING, *a.* Yielding balsam. *Crashaw.*

BALT′IC, *n.* [from *balte*, belt, from certain straits or channels, surrounding its isles, called *belts.* See BELT.]

The sea which separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Holstein, and Germany.

BALT′IC, *a.* Pertaining to the sea of that name; situated on the Baltic Sea.

Each *Baltic* state to join the righteous cause. *Barlow.*

BAL′US-TER, *n.* [It. *balaustro*; Sp. *balaustre*; Fr. *balustre*; from L. *palus*; Eng. *pole*, *pale.* This is corrupted into *bannister.*]

A small column or pilaster, of various forms and dimensions, often adorned with moldings, used for balustrades.

BAL′US-TER-ED, *a.* Having balusters. *Soames.*

BAL′US-TRADE, *n.* [Sp. *balaustrado*; It. *balaustrata*; Fr. *balustrade*; from *baluster.*]

A row of balusters, joined by a rail, serving as a fence or inclosure, for altars, balconies, staircases, terraces, tops of buildings, &c. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BAM, or BEAM, as an initial syllable in names of places, signifies *wood*; implying that the place took its name from a grove, or forest. [Ger. *baum*, a tree.]

BAM-BOO′, *n.* A plant of the reed kind, growing in the East Indies, and in some other warm climates, and sometimes attaining to the hight of 60 feet; originally placed by Linnæus in the genus Arundo, but afterward ranked by him in a distinct genus, (*Bambusa.*) From the main root, which is long, thick, and jointed, spring several round, jointed stalks, which, at 10 or 12 feet from the ground, send out from their joints several stalks, which are united at their base. These are armed, at their joints, with one or two sharp, rigid spines, and furnished with oblong, oval leaves, eight or nine inches long, on short footstalks. The flowers grow in large panicles, from the joints of the stalk, placed three in a parcel, close to their receptacles. Old stalks grow to five or six inches in diameter, and are so hard and durable, as to be used for building, and for all sorts of furniture, for water-pipes, and for poles to support palanquins. The smaller stalks are used for walking sticks, flutes, &c. *Encyc.*

BAM-BOO′ZLE, *v. t.* To confound; to deceive; to play low tricks upon. [*A low word.*] *Arbuthnot.*

BAM-BOO′ZLER, *n.* A cheat; one who plays low tricks. *Arbuthnot.*

BAN, *n.* [Sax. *bannan*, *abannan*, to proclaim; It. *bando*, a proclamation; Sp. and Port. *bando*; Fr. *ban*; Arm. *ban*; D. and Ger. *ban*, *bannen*; Sw. *banna*, to revile; Dan. *band*, ban, outlawry; *forbande*, to curse. Hence *banish.* The radical sense is to send, thrust, or drive. Class Bn, No. 3.]

1. A public proclamation or edict; a public order or notice, mandatory or prohibitory.

In *a more particular sense*,

2. In the *plural*, the word *bans* denotes notice of a marriage proposed, or of a matrimonial contract, proclaimed in a church, or other place prescribed by law, that any person may object, if he knows of any kindred between the parties, of any precontract, or other just cause why the marriage should not take place.

3. An edict of interdiction or proscription. Hence, in *the former German empire*, to put a prince under the *ban* of the empire, was to divest him of his dignities, and to interdict all intercourse and all offices of humanity with the offender. Sometimes cities were put under the *ban* of the empire, that is, deprived of their rights and privileges. *Encyc.*

4. Interdiction; prohibition. *Milton.*

5. Curse; excommunication; anathema. *Raleigh.*

6. A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban.

7. A mulct paid to the bishop by one guilty of sacrilege and other crimes.

8. In *military affairs*, a proclamation by beat of drum, or sound of trumpet, requiring a strict observance of discipline, either for declaring a new officer, or for punishing an offender.

9. In *commerce*, a smooth, fine muslin, imported from the East Indies. *Encyc.*

BAN, *v. t.* To curse; to execrate. *Shak. Knolles.*

BAN, *v. i.* To curse. *Spenser.*

BA-NA′NA, *n.* A species of the genus Musa, (which also includes the plantain,) and its fruit. It rises 15 or 20 feet high, with a soft stalk, marked with dark purple stripes and spots, with leaves six feet long, and a foot broad. The flowers grow in bunches, covered with a sheath of a fine purple color. The fruit is four or five inches long, and an inch or more in diameter; the pulp is soft and of a luscious taste. When ripe, it is eaten raw, or fried in slices. Bananas grow in large bunches, weighing a dozen pounds or more. This tree is the native of tropical countries, and on many isles constitutes an important article of food. *Encyc.*

BAN′CO, *n.* [It.] A bench; a bank

BAND, *n.* [Sax. *banda*; Sw. *band*; Dan. *baand*; D. *band*; G. *band*, *binde*; Sp. *banda*, *venda*; Port. It. بند *banda*; Ir. *banna*; Pers. *band*; Sans. *bande*, *bunda*; Fr. *bande.* See BIND and BEND.]

1. A fillet; a cord; a tie; a chain; any narrow ligament with which a thing is bound, tied, or fastened, or by which a number of things are confined together.

2. In *architecture*, any flat, low member or molding, broad, but not deep, called also *fascia*, *face*, *or plinth.* *Johnson. Encyc.*

3. *Figuratively*, any chain; any means of restraint; that which draws or confines. *Dryden.*

4. Means of union or connection between persons; as, *Hymen's band.* *Shak.*

5. Any thing bound round or encircling another. *Bacon.*

6. Something worn about the neck; as, the *bands* of clergymen. *Addison.*

7. A company of soldiers; the body of men united under one flag or ensign. Also, indefinitely, a troop, a body of armed men. 2 Kings vi.

8. A company of persons united in any common design; as, a *band* of brothers.

9. A slip of canvas, sewed across a sail to strengthen it. *Mar. Dict.*

The *band* of pensioners, in *England*, is a company of 120 gentlemen, who receive a yearly allowance of £100 st. for attending the king on solemn occasions. *Encyc.*

The *bands* of a saddle are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows, to hold them in their proper situation. *Johnson.*

BAND, *v. t.* To bind together; to bind over with a band. *Dryden.*

2. To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy. *Milton.*

BAND, *v. i.* To unite; to associate; to confederate for some common purpose. Acts xxiii.

BAND′AGE, *n.* [Fr.] A fillet, roller, or swath, used in dressing and binding up wounds, restraining hemorrhages, and joining fractured and dislocated bones. Sometimes, the act or practice of applying bandages.

2. Something resembling a bandage; that which is bound over another. *Addison.*

BAN-DAN′A, } *n.* A species of silk or cotton hand-
BAN-DAN′NA, } kerchief, having a uniformly dyed ground, usually of red or blue, with white figures of a circular or lozenge form, made by discharging the color. The term is also applied to a style of calico printing, in which white or bright spots are produced on a red or dark ground, by discharging the color, as in bandanna handkerchiefs. *Ure.*

BAND′BOX, *n.* A slight paper box for bands, caps, bonnets, muffs, or other light articles. *Addison.*

BAND′ED, *pp.* Bound with a band; united in a band.

BAND′ER, *n.* One that bands or associates with others.

BAND′I-ED, (ban′did,) *pp.* Beat or tossed to and fro; agitated; controverted without ceremony.

BAND′ING, *ppr.* Binding with a band; uniting in a band or company.

BAN′DIT, *n.*; *pl.* BANDITS or BANDITTI. [It. *bandito*, from *bandire*, to proclaim, to banish or proscribe by proclamation. *Bandito* is the participle. Sp. *bandido.* See BAN.]

An outlaw; also, in *a general sense*, a robber; a highwayman; a lawless or desperate fellow.

BAN′DLE, *n.* An Irish measure of two feet in length. *Bailey.*

BAND′LET, } *n.* [Fr. *bandelette.*]
BAND′E-LET, }

Any little band or flat molding, as that which crowns the Doric architrave. *Encyc.*

BAN′DOG, *n.* A large, fierce kind of dog, usually kept chained; hence the name *band* dog or *ban* dog. *Smart. Farm. Encyc. Shak. Spenser.*

BAN-DO-LEER′, *n.* [Sp. *bandolera*; It. *bandoliera*; Fr. *bandoulière*; *band* and D. *leer*, leather.]

A large leathern belt, thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging under the left arm; worn by ancient musketeers for sustaining their fire-arms. The term is also applied to small leather cases, of which every musketeer wore twelve, suspended by a belt, and containing each a charge of powder. *Encyc.*

BAN′DON, *n.* Disposal; license. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

BAN′DORE, *n.* [Sp. *bandurria*; Gr. *πανδουρα.*]

A musical stringed instrument, like a lute. *Encyc.*

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BAND'RŌL, } *n.* [Fr. *banderole*; It. *banderuola*; Sp.
BAN'NER-ŌL, } *banderolas*; literally, a little *banner*. See BANNER.]

1. A little flag or streamer, in form of a guidon, used to be hung on the masts of vessels. *Encyc.*

2. The little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet. *Johnson.*

BAND'STRING, *n.* A string appendant to a band. *Taylor.*

BAND'Y, *n.* [Fr. *bander*, to bend; L. *pando.*]

1. A club *bent* at the lower part for striking a ball at play.

2. The play with such a club. *Toone.*

BAND'Y, *v. t.* To beat to and fro, as a ball in playing at *bandy*.

2. To exchange; to give and receive reciprocally; as, to *bandy* looks. *Shak.*

3. To agitate; to toss about, as from man to man.

Let not known truth be *bandied* in disputation. *Watts.*

BAND'Y, *v. i.* To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way. *Shak.*

BAND'Y-ING, *ppr.* Beating; impelling or tossing from one to another; agitating in controversy without ceremony.

BAND'Y-LEG, *n.* [*bandy* and *leg*. See BANDY and BEND.] A crooked leg; a leg bending inward or outward. *Encyc.*

BAND'Y-LEG-GED, *a.* Having crooked legs.

BANE, *n.* [Qu. the affinities. In Sax. *bana* is a murderer; in Gr. φενω is to kill; in L. *venenum* is poison; Fr. *venin*; Arm. *benym* or *vinym*.]

1. Poison of a deadly quality; hence, any fatal cause of mischief, injury, or destruction; as, vice is the *bane* of society.

2. A disease in sheep, more commonly termed the *rot*. *Farm. Encyc.*

BANE, *v. t.* To poison. *Shak.*

BANE'BER-RY, *n.* A common name of the herb Christopher or Actæa Spicata, whose berries are fetid and dangerous.

BANE'FUL, *a.* Poisonous; pernicious; destructive.

BANE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Perniciously; destructively.

BANE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Poisonousness; destructiveness.

BANE'WORT, *n.* [See WORT.] A plant, called also *deadly nightshade*. *Johnson.*

BANG, *v. t.* [Dan. *banke*, to beat; G. *bängel*, a club, and the clapper of a bell; D. *bengel*, a bell; Ir. *beasaim*, to beat.]

1. To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to thump; to cudgel. [*A low word.*]

2. To beat or handle roughly; to treat with violence. *Shak.*

BANG, *n.* A blow with a club; a heavy blow. *Shak.*

BANG'ING, *a.* Huge; great; as if *beating*, or surpassing in size. A vulgar word used in the south of England, in Scotland, and sometimes in America. *Forby.*

BAN''GLE, *v. t.* To waste by little and little; to squander carelessly. *Johnson.*

BAN''GLE, *n.* An ornament worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa. *Malcom.*

BANGUE, } *n.* The leaf of a sort of hemp or Canna-
BANG, } bis, growing in India and the Levant, and used as a narcotic.

BAN'IAN, (ban'yan,) *n.* A man's undress or morning gown, as worn by the Banians in the East Indies. *Johnson.*

2. A peculiar caste or class among the Hindoos, whose profession is that of trade and merchandise. *Herbert.*

3. A tree in India, the Banyan. *Milton.*

Banian days, in *seamen's language*, are days in a week in which the sailors have no flesh meat served out to them. This use of the term seems to be borrowed from the Banians in Asia, who, believing in a metempsychosis, will eat no flesh, nor even kill noxious animals.

BAN'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *bannir*, *bannissant*; whence *bannissment*, banishment; Arm. *embanna*, to publish; *forbana* and *forbaniza*, to banish; It. *bandire*; D. *bannen*; G. *verbannen*, *ausbannen*. See BAN.]

1. To condemn to exile, or compel to leave one's country, by authority of the prince or government; either for life or for a limited time. It is common for Russians to be *banished* to Siberia.

2. To drive away; to compel to depart; as, to *banish* sorrow.

3. To *banish one's self*, is to quit one's country voluntarily, and with a view to reside abroad.

BAN'ISH-ED, (ban'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Compelled to leave one's country; driven away.

BAN'ISH-ER, *n.* One who compels another to quit his country.

BAN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Compelling to quit one's country; driving away.

BAN'ISH-MENT, *n.* The act of a prince or government, compelling a citizen to leave his country, either for a limited time or forever, as for some crime.

2. A voluntary forsaking of one's country upon oath, called *abjuration*. [*This practice has now ceased in Great Britain.*]

3. The state of being banished; exile.

4. The act of driving away or dispelling; as, the *banishment* of care from the mind.

BAN'IS-TER, *n.* A corruption of BALUSTER.

BANK, *n.* [Sax. *banc*; D. and G. *bank*; Sw. *banck*; Dan. *banke*; It. *banco*; Sp. and Port. *banca*, *banco*; Fr. *banc*, *banque*; W. *banc*; Arm. *bancq*; Ar. بنق *bank*, a *bench*. *Bank* and *bench* are radically the same word. The sense is, that which is set, laid, or extended. Applied to a mass of earth, it is a collection, that which is thrown or laid together.]

1. A mound, pile, or ridge of earth, raised above the surrounding plain, either as a defense or for other purposes. 2 Sam. xx. 15.

2. Any steep acclivity, whether rising from a river, a lake, or the sea, or forming the side of a ravine, or the steep side of a hillock on a plain. When we speak of the earth in general adjoining a lake or the sea, we use the word *shore*; but a particular steep acclivity on the side of a lake, river, or the sea, is called a *bank*.

3. A bench, or a bench of rowers, in a galley.

Placed on their *banks*, the lusty Trojans sweep. *Waller.*

4. By *analogy*, a collection or stock of money, deposited, by a number of persons, for a particular use; that is, an aggregate of particulars, or a fund; as, to establish a *bank*, that is, a joint fund.

5. The place where a collection of money is deposited; a common repository of the money of individuals or of companies; also, a house used for a bank.

6. A company of persons concerned in a bank, whether a private association or an incorporated company; the stockholders of a bank, or their representatives, the directors, acting in their corporate capacity.

7. An elevation, or rising ground, in the sea; called also *flats*, *shoals*, *shelves*, or *shallows*. These may rise to the surface of the water or near to it; but the word *bank* signifies also elevated ground at the bottom of the sea, when many fathoms below the surface; as, the *banks* of Newfoundland.

BANK, *v. t.* To raise a mound or dike; to inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; as, to *bank* a house.

2. To pass by the banks of.

As I have *banked* their towns. *Shak.*

[*Not in use.*]

3. To lay up or deposit money in a bank. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

BANK'A-BLE, *a.* Receivable at a bank, as bills; or discountable, as notes.

BANK'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which the officers of a bank enter the debt and credit of a customer. *Bouvier.*

BANK'-BILL, *n.* In *America*, the same as BANK-NOTE. In *England*, a note, or a bill of exchange of a bank, payable at some future specified time. Such bills are negotiable, but form, in the strict sense of the term, no part of the currency. *London Banker.*

BANK'-NŌTE, *n.* A promissory note, issued by a banking company, signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier, payable to the *bearer* in gold or silver at the bank, on demand. Such bills, in England and America, form a large part of the currency.

BANK'ED, (bankt,) *pp.* Raised in a ridge or mound of earth; inclosed or fortified with a bank.

BANK'ER, *n.* One who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.

2. A vessel employed in the codfishery on the banks of Newfoundland. *Mar. Dict.*

BANK'ING, *ppr.* Raising a mound or bank; inclosing with a bank. When we speak of restraining water, we usually call it *banking*; when we speak of defending the land, we call it *imbanking*. *Encyc.*

BANK'ING, *n.* The business or employment of a banker; the business of establishing a common fund for lending money, discounting notes, issuing bills, receiving deposits, collecting the money on notes deposited, negotiating bills of exchange, &c.

BANK'ING, *a.* Pertaining to, or conducted by, a bank; as, *banking* operations. *M'Culloch.*

BANK'RUPT, *n.* [Fr. *banqueroute*; Sp. *bancarrota*, bankruptcy, *bank*, and Sp. and Port. *roto*, It. *rotto*, broken; Eng. *rout*, defeat. This may signify *bench*-broken, or *bank*-broken, most probably the latter, referring to the fund or stock. The last syllable is the Latin *ruptus*, contracted; Norm. *roupt*, *rous*, broken.]

1. In *English law*, a trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors. *Blackstone.*

2. In *a less technical sense*, a trador who fails, or becomes unable to pay his just debts; an insolvent trader. In strictness, no person but a trader can be a bankrupt. *Bankruptcy* is applied to merchants and traders; *insolvency*, to other persons.

This distinction is not preserved in the United States, all insolvent debtors being called *bankrupts*.

BANK'RUPT, *a.* Having committed acts of bankruptcy; unable to pay just debts; insolvent.

BANK'RUPT, *v. t.* To break one in trade; to make insolvent.

BANK'RUPT-CY, *n.* The state of being a bankrupt, or insolvent; inability to pay all debts.

2. The act of becoming a bankrupt; the act of rendering one's self a bankrupt, as by absconding or otherwise; failure in trade.

BANK'RUPT-ED, *pp.* Rendered insolvent.

BANK'RUPT-ING, *ppr.* Breaking in trade; rendering insolvent.

BANK'RUPT LAW, *n.* A law which, upon a bankrupt's surrendering all his property to commissioners for the benefit of his creditors, discharges him from the payment of his debts, and all liability to arrest or suit for the same, and secures his future acquired property from a liability to the payment of his past debts.

BANK'RUPT SYS'TEM, *n.* A system of laws and legal proceedings in regard to bankrupts and their property.

BANK'-STOCK, *n.* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

BAN'LIE-UE, *n.* [Fr.] The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits, of a town or city. *Brande.*

BAN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *banniere*; W. *baner*; It. *bandiera*; Sp. *bandera*; G. *fahne* and *panier*; D. *vaan* and *vaandel*; from Goth. *fana*, cloth; Sax. *fana*; L. *pannus*; Ir. *fuan*, cloth.]

1. A square flag; a military ensign; the principal standard of a prince or state. *Encyc.*

2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance or elsewhere. *Johnson.*

3. In *botany*, the upper petal of a papilionaceous corol. *Martyn.*

BAN'NER-ED, *a.* Furnished with or bearing banners. *Milton.*

Shield the strong foes, and rake the bannered shore. *Barlow.*

BAN'NER-ET, *n.* [Fr., from *banner*.]

1. A knight made in the field. On the day of battle, the candidates presented their flags to the king or general, who cut off the train or skirt, and made it square. They were then called *knights of the square flag*. *Bannerets* formerly constituted an order of knights or feudal lords, who led their vassals to battle under their own flags. They were a middle order between barons and simple knights. *Encyc*

2. *Formerly*, a high officer in some of the Swiss cantons, who had the charge of the banner.

BAN'NER-ŌL. See BANDROL.

BAN-NI''TION, *n.* The act of expulsion. [*Obs.*]

BAN'NOCK, *n.* [Ir. *boinneóg*.] [*Abp. Laud.*

A cake made of oat, rye, pease, or barley meal, baked on an iron plate, over the fire; used in Scotland, and the northern counties of England. *Johnson.*

BAN'OY, *n.* A species of hawk, somewhat larger than the English sparrow-hawk; the back and wings yellow, and the belly white; a native of the Philippine Isles. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BAN'QUET, (bank'wet,) *n.* [Fr. *banquet*; Arm. *bancqed* or *banvez*; It. *banchetto*, a little seat, a feast; Sp. *banqueta*, a stool with three legs; *banquete*, a banquet. From these words, it would appear that *banquet* is a sitting, and hence a feast; and not, as supposed, from the Oriental פנד, فنق to feed or bring up delicately.]

A feast; a rich entertainment, *literally*, of meat and drink; *figuratively*, of any thing delightful.

BAN'QUET, *v. t.* To treat with a feast, or rich entertainment. *Shak.*

BAN'QUET, *v. i.* To feast; to regale one's self with good eating and drinking. *Shak.*

BAN'QUET-ED, *pp.* Feasted; richly entertained at the table.

BAN'QUET-ER, *n.* A feaster; one who lives deliciously.

2. One who makes feasts or rich entertainments.

BAN'QUET-ING, *ppr.* Feasting; entertaining with rich fare.

2. Partaking of rich fare.

BAN'QUET-ING, *n.* A feast; luxurious living; rich entertainment. 1 Pet. iv.

BAN'QUET-ING-HOUSE, } *n.* A house where enter-
BAN'QUET-HOUSE, } tainments are made. Cant. xxiv. Dan. v.

BAN'QUET-ING-ROOM, *n.* A saloon or spacious hall for public entertainments. *Encyc.*

BAN-QUETTE', (ban-ket',) *n.* [Fr.]

1. In *fortification*, a little raised way or foot-bank, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy in the moat or covered way. *Encyc.*

2. The foot-way of a bridge, when raised above the carriage-way. *Gwilt.*

BAN'QUET-TENT, *n.* A tent in which a banquet is enjoyed.

BANS, *n. pl.* *Bans of matrimony.* [See BAN, No. 2.]

BAN'SHEE, } *n.* An Irish fairy. *Chalmers.*
BEN'SHI, }

BAN'STICK-LE, *n.* A small fish, called, also, *stickleback*; a species of the genus Gasterosteus.

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BAN'TAM, *n.* A very small variety of fowl, with feathered legs, brought, probably, from the kingdom of Bantam.

2. A kind of painted or carved work resembling that of Japan, only more gaudy.

BAN'TER, *v. t.* [Gr. φεναξ, whence φενακιζω, to mock, or deride.]

To play upon in words and in good humor; to rally; to joke or jest with. *Banter* hardly amounts to ridicule, much less to derision. It consists in being pleasant and witty with the actions of another, and raising a humorous laugh at his expense, often attended with some degree of sarcasm.

BAN'TER, *n.* A joking or jesting; raillery; wit or humor; pleasantry.

BAN'TER-ED, *pp.* Rallied; laughed at in good humor.

BAN'TER-ER, *n.* One who banters, or laughs at with pleasantry.

BAN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Joking; laughing at with good humor.

BAN'TER-ING, *n.* The act of bantering.

BANT'LING, *n.* [G. *bankart.* Qu.]

A young child; an infant.

BAN'YAN, *n.* The Indian fig, (*Ficus Indica,*) a tree whose branches, bending to the ground, take root and form new stocks, till they cover a space of many hundred feet in circumference. *Brande.*

BA'O-BAB, *n.* The African name of the *Adansonia digitata,* the largest known tree in the world. The trunk is sometimes thirty feet in diameter, but not more than seventy feet high. *Brande.*

BAP'TISM, *n.* [Gr. βαπτισμα, from βαπτιζω, from βαπτω, to baptize; Sp. *bautizar;* It. *battezzare;* Port. *bautizar* or *baptizar.* These seem to be from the Greek, by contraction. But the Arm. *badeza, badein,* may be from *bath, bad,* water.]

1. The application of water to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ. This is usually performed by sprinkling or immersion.

2. The sufferings of Christ. Matt. xx. 22, 23.

3. So much of the gospel as was preached by John the Baptist. Acts xviii. *Cruden.*

Hypothetical baptism, is the name given, in the Episcopal church, to baptism when administered to persons, in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have or have not been baptized before. The formula in this case is, "If thou art not already baptized, I baptize thee," &c. *Hook.*

BAP-TIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to baptism; as, a *baptismal* vow.

BAP'TIST, *n.* One who administers baptism. This appellation is appropriately given to John, the forerunner of Christ.

2. As a contraction of *Anabaptist,* one who denies the doctrine of infant baptism, and maintains that baptism ought to be administered only to adults or believers by immersing the body in water.

BAP'TIST-ER-Y, *n.* [L. *baptisterium.*]

A place where the sacrament of baptism is administered. Primitively, baptisteries were in buildings separate from the church; but in the sixth century they were taken into the church-porch, and afterward into the church itself. *Encyc.*

BAP-TIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to baptism.
BAP-TIST'IC-AL, } *Bramhall.*

BAP-TIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a baptistical manner.

BAP-TIZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be baptized. *N. E. Elders.*

BAP-TIZE', *v. t.* [See BAPTISM.] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen. By some denominations of Christians, baptism is performed by plunging or immersing the whole body in water, and this is done to none but adults. More generally, the ceremony is performed by sprinkling water on the face of a person, whether an infant or an adult, and in the case of an infant, by giving him a name, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, which is called *Christening.*

BAP-TIZ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having received baptism; christened.

BAP-TIZ'ER, *n.* One who christens, or administers baptism.

BAP-TIZ'ING, *ppr.* Administering baptism to.

BAR, *n.* [W. *bar;* It. *barra;* Fr. *barre;* Sp. *barra;* Port. id.; It. *barra, sbarra;* Arm. *barren, sparl;* Heb. בריח; Ch. עברא. If these words are the Eng. *bar,* the sense is, a shoot, that which shoots, passes, or is driven.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its diameter, used for various purposes, but especially for a hinderance or obstruction; as, the *bars* of a fence or gate; the *bar* of a door or hatchway. Numb. iii. 36. Ex. xxvi. 26.

2. Any obstacle which obstructs, hinders, or defends; an obstruction; a fortification. Amos i.

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create. *Dryden.*

3. The shore of the sea, which restrains its waters. Job xxxviii.

4. The railing that encloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice. Hence the phrase *at the bar of the court,* signifies in open court. Hence, also, licensed lawyers are called *barristers;* and hence the whole body of lawyers licensed in a court, are customarily called the *bar. A trial at bar,* in England, is a trial in the courts of Westminster, opposed to a trial at Nisi Prius, in the circuits.

5. *Figuratively,* any tribunal; as, the *bar* of public opinion. Thus the final trial of men is called the *bar* of God.

6. The inclosed place of a tavern, inn, or coffee-house, where the landlord or his servant delivers out liquors, and waits upon customers. *Addison.*

7. A bank of sand, gravel, or earth, forming a shoal at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing entrance, or rendering it difficult.

8. A rock in the sea, according to Brown; or any thing by which structure is held together, according to Johnson; used in Jonah ii.

9. Any thing laid across another, as *bars* in heraldry, stripes in color, and the like.

10. In *the menage,* the highest part of the place in a horse's *mouth* between the grinders and tusks, so that the part of the mouth which lies under and at the side of the *bars,* retains the name of the *gum. Encyc.* The upper part of the gums, between the tusks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied. *Johnson.*

11. *Bars,* in *music,* are lines drawn perpendicularly across the lines of the staff, including between each two a certain quantity of time, or number of beats.

12. In *law,* a peremptory exception sufficient to destroy the plaintiff's action. It is divided into a bar to common intendment, and bar special; bar temporary, and bar perpetual. Bar to common intendment, is an ordinary or general bar, which disables the declaration of the plaintiff. A *special* bar, is more than ordinary, as a fine, release, or justification. A *temporary* bar, is that which is good for a time, but may afterward cease. A *perpetual* bar, overthrows the action of the plaintiff forever. *Blackstone. Cowel.*

13. A bar of gold or silver, is an ingot, lump, or wedge, from the mines, run in a mold, and unwrought. A bar of iron, is a long piece, wrought in the forge and hammered from a pig.

14. Among *printers,* the iron with a wooden handle, by which the screw of the press is turned.

15. In *the African trade,* a denomination of price; payment formerly being made to the Africans in iron bars. *Johnson.*

BAR, *v. t.* To fasten with a bar; as, to *bar* a door or gate.

2. To hinder; to obstruct; to prevent; as, to *bar* the entrance of evil.

3. To prevent; to exclude; to hinder; to make impracticable; as, the distance between us *bars* our intercourse. In this sense, the phrase is often varied, thus: the distance *bars me from his* aid, or *bars him from my* aid.

4. To prohibit; to restrain or exclude by express or implied prohibition; as, the statute *bars* my right; the law *bars* the use of poisoned weapons.

5. To obstruct, prevent, or hinder by any intervening obstacle; as, the right is *barred* by time; a release *bars* the plaintiff's recovery.

6. To except; to exclude by exception; as, I *bar* to-night. *Shak.*

7. To cross with stripes of a different color.

8. *To bar a vein,* in *farriery,* is an operation upon the legs of a horse, or other parts, to stop malignant humors. This is done by opening the skin above a vein, disengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures. *Johnson.*

9. To adorn with trappings; a contraction of *barb.* [See BARB.] *Drayton. Haywood.*

BARB, *n.* [L. *barba;* W. *barv;* Corn. *bar;* Arm. *baro.* This is *beard,* with a different ending. The sense may be, that which shoots out.]

1. Beard, or that which resembles it, or grows in the place of it; as the *barb* of a fish, the smaller claws of the polypus, &c. *Johnson. Coxe.*

2. *Anciently,* armor for horses, made of leather set with iron spikes; formerly, *barbe* or *barde. Hayward.*

3. A common name of the Barbary pigeon, a bird of a black or dun color. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

4. A horse from *Barbary,* of which it seems to be a contraction.

5. The points that stand backward in an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted.

6. In *botany,* a straight process armed with teeth pointing backward like the sting of a bee. This is one sort of pubescence. *Martyn.*

An appendage of the fruit of some plants, forked at the apex, with both divisions of the fork hooked. *Lindley.*

BARB, *v. t.* 1. To shave; to dress the beard. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To furnish with *barbs,* as an arrow, fish-hook, spear, or other instrument.

3. To put armor on a horse. *Milton.*

BAR'BA-CAN, *n.* [Fr. *barbacane;* Sp. *barbacana;* It. *barbacane.* Qu. a projecting work.]

1. A fortification or outer defense to a city or castle, consisting of an elevation of earth about three feet high, along the foot of the rampart. *Encyc. Johnson. Sp. Dict.*

2. A fort at the end of a bridge, or at the outlet of a city, having a double wall with towers. *Encyc.*

3. An opening in the wall of a fortress, through which guns are leveled and fired upon an enemy. *Johnson. Encyc.*

The French use the word also for an aperture in a wall, to let in or drain off water.

BAR'BA-CAN-AGE, *n.* Money paid for the support of a barbacan. [*Obs.*] *Bouvier.*

BAR-BA'DI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Barbadoes.

BAR-BA'DOES CHER'RY, *n.* A tree growing in the West Indies, a species of Malpighia, fifteen feet high, and producing a pleasant tart fruit. *Johnson.*

Barbadoes leg; (*Bucnemia,* Good;) a disease of warm climates, characterized by great enlargement and deformity of the leg, with the skin thickened, livid, and rugose; the elephant leg of the Arabians, and by some considered as a variety of elephantiasis.

BAR-BA'DOES TAR, *n.* A mineral fluid, of the nature of the thicker fluid bitumens, of a nauseous bitterish taste, a very strong, disagreeable smell, viscid, of a brown, black, or reddish color; it easily melts, and burns with much smoke, but is not soluble in ardent spirits. It trickles down the sides of mountains in some parts of America, and sometimes is found on the surface of the waters. It is recommended in coughs and disorders of the breast and lungs. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

It is merely a variety of petroleum.

BAR-BA'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *barbarus;* Gr. βαρβαρος; Ir. *barba,* or *beorb;* Russ. *varvar;* Ch. ברבר. See Class Br, Nos. 3 and 7. The sense is, foreign, wild, fierce.]

1. A man in his rude, savage state; an uncivilized person. *Denham.*

2. A cruel, savage, brutal man; one destitute of pity or humanity. *Philips.*

3. A foreigner. The Greeks and Romans denominated most foreign nations *barbarians;* and many of these were less civilized than themselves, or unacquainted with their language, laws, and manners. But with them the word was less reproachful than with us.

BAR-BA'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to savages; rude; uncivilized. *Pope.*

2. Cruel; inhuman.

BAR-BAR'IC, *a.* [L. *barbaricus.* See BARBARIAN. The Romans applied this word to designate things foreign; *Barbaricum aurum,* gold from Asia, Virg. Æn. 2. 504; *Barbaricæ vestes,* embroidered garments from foreign nations. English writers use the word in a like sense.]

Foreign; imported from foreign nations. *Milton. Pope.*

BAR'BA-RISM, *n.* [L. *barbarismus.* See BARBARIAN.]

1. An offense against purity of style or language; any form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of a particular language. *Dryden.*

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning. *Shak. Dryden.*

3. Rudeness of manners; savagism; incivility; ferociousness; a savage state of society. *Spenser. Davies.*

4. Brutality; cruelty; barbarity. [*In this sense little used, being superseded by* BARBARITY.]

BAR-BAR'I-TY, *n.* [See BARBARIAN.]

1. The manners of a barbarian; savageness; cruelty; ferociousness; inhumanity. *Clarendon.*

2. Barbarism; impurity of speech. *Dryden. Swift.*

[*The use of the word in this sense is now superseded by* BARBARISM.]

BAR'BAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make barbarous.

Hideous changes have *barbarized* France. *Burke.*

BAR'BAR-OUS, *a.* Uncivilized; savage; unlettered; untutored; ignorant; unacquainted with arts; stranger to civility of manners.

Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous.* *Shak.*

2. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman; as, *barbarous* usage. *Clarendon.*

BAR'BAR-OUS-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a barbarian; ignorantly; without knowledge or arts; contrary to the rules of speech. *Dryden.*

2. In a savage, cruel, ferocious, or inhuman manner.

BAR'BAR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Rudeness or incivility of manners. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language. *Brerewood.*

3. Cruelty; inhumanity; barbarity. *Hall.*

BAR'BA-RY, *n.* A Barbary horse; a barb. *Beaum.*

BAR'BAS-TEL, *n.* A species of bat with hairy or bearded cheeks.

BAR'BATE, } *a.* [L. *barbatus,* from *barba.* See
BAR'BA-TED, } BARB.]

In *botany,* bearded; also, gaping or ringent. *Barbatus flos,* a gaping or ringent flower; synonymous with the *ringent* flower of Linnæus, and the *labiate* and *personate* of Tournefort. *Milne. Lee.*

This term is properly synonymous with the *labiate flower* of Linnæus, which includes the *ringent* and *personate,* as subdivisions.

BARBE, *n.* Armor of leather for horses, studded with iron pikes. *Booth.*

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In *the military art*, to fire in *barbe*, is to fire the cannon over the parapet, instead of firing through the embrasures. *Encyc.*

BARBE-FEATH'ERS, *n. pl.* The feathers under the beak of a hawk. *Booth.*

BAR'BE-CUE, *n.* In *the West Indies*, a hog roasted whole. It is, with us, used for an ox, or perhaps any large animal, dressed in like manner. Hence the term has been extended to denote a large social entertainment, in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole, and other provisions of all kinds are consumed.

BAR'BE-CUE, *v. t.* To dress and roast a hog whole, which is done by splitting the hog to the back-bone, and roasting it on a gridiron; to roast any animal whole.

BARB'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [See BARB.]

1. Furnished with armor; as, *barbed* steeds. *Shak.*
2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points; as, *barbed* arrows.
3. Shaved or trimmed; having the beard dressed. *Encyc.*

BARB'EL, *n.* [L. *barba*; Fr. *barbeau*; D. *barbeel.*]

1. A fish of the genus Cyprinus, of the order Abdominales. The mouth is toothless; the gill has three rays; the body is smooth and white. This fish is about three feet long, and weighs 18 pounds. It is a very coarse fish, living in deep, still rivers, and rooting like swine in the soft banks. Its dorsal fin is armed with a strong spine, sharply serrated, and its upper jaw is furnished with four barbels or beard-like appendages, whence the name. *Encyc. Cuvier.*
2. A knot of superfluous flesh, growing in the channels of a horse's mouth; written also *barble*, or *barb.* *Encyc. Farrier's Dict.*
3. A small vermiform process appended to the mouth of certain fishes, and subservient to the sense of touch. *Brande.*

BARB'ER, *n.* [Pers. *barbr.* See BARB.]

One whose occupation is to shave men, or to shave and dress hair. *Shak.*

BARB'ER, *v. t.* To shave and dress hair. *Shak.*

BARB'ER-CHI-RUR'GEON, *n.* One who joins the practice of surgery with that of a barber; a practice now unusual. A low practitioner of surgery. *Wiseman.*

BARB'ER-ED, *pp.* Dressed by a barber. *Shak.*

BARB'ER-ESS, *n.* A female barber. [*Not used.*]

BARB'ER-MON'GER, *n.* A man who frequents the barber's shop, or prides himself in being dressed by a barber; a fop. *Shak.*

BAR'BER-RY, *n.* [L. *berberis*; Ir. *barbrog*; D. *berberis*; Sp. *berbero.* In Eth. *abarbar* is the nettle Urtica major; in Amh., a species of thistle. Lud. Eth. 233; Amh. 39. It is probable, therefore, that this plant is so named from its spines or *barbs.* The name *oxyacanthus*, also given to it, indicates a like origin.]

A shrubby plant of the genus Berberis, common in hedges; called in England, *pipperidge-bush.* The berries are used in housewifery, and have been deemed efficacious in fluxes and fevers. The bark dyes a fine yellow, especially the bark of the root. *Miller. Encyc.*

BAR'BET, *n.* A name given by some French writers to a peculiar species of those worms which feed on the puceron or aphis. [See APHIS.] *Encyc.*

2. A name common to the different species of a genus of birds, (*Bucco*,) found in the warm climates of both continents.
3. A dog, so called from his long hair.

BAR'BULE, *n.* A very minute bard or beard. *Booth.*

BAR'CA-RELLE, *n.* A popular song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers.

BARD, *n.* [W. *bardd*, or *barz*; Ir. *bard*; Fr. *barde*, a poet; Ir. *bardas*, a satire or lampoon; W. *bardhas*, philosophy; *bardgan*, a song.]

1. A poet and a singer among the ancient Celts; one whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honor of the heroic achievements of princes and brave men. The bards used an instrument of music like a lyre or guitar, and not only praised the brave, but reproached the cowardly.

Diod. Sic. Am. Marcel. Lucan. Festus.

2. In modern usage, a poet. *Pope. Dryden.*

BARD, *n.* The defensive armor of a horse. [See BARDE.]

BAR-DASH', *n.* [Fr. *bardache.*] A boy kept for unnatural purposes. *Bardasking* occurs in Hudibras.

BARD'ED, *a.* In *heraldry*, caparisoned. *Encyc.*

BAR-DES'A-NISTS, *n. pl.* A branch of the Gnostics of the second century, followers of Bardesanes of Edessa in Mesopotamia. They held to two original self-existent beings, one good, the other evil; that human souls had no material bodies before the fall; that Christ had only the semblance of a body, and did not die on the cross, nor rise from the dead; and that redemption consists in being divested of our gross, material bodies, and being clothed in ethereal or spiritual bodies. *Mosheim.*

BARD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to bards, or their poetry. *Owen.*

BARD'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to bards; written by a bard.

BARD'ISM, *n.* The science of bards; the learning and maxims of bards. *Owen.*

BARE, *a.* [Sax. *bar* or *bær*; Sw. and Dan. *bar*; G. *bar.* This word is from opening, separating, stripping. In Ch. Syr. and Sam. באר signifies to open, or explain; Ar. to dig; also ברר is to separate, to purify. Ch. Syr. בור to lay waste; Ar. id.]

1. Naked; without covering; as, the arm is *bare*; the trees are *bare.*
2. With the head uncovered, from respect. *Clarendon.*
3. Plain; simple; unadorned; without the polish of refined manners. *Spenser.*
4. Laid open to view; detected; no longer concealed. *Milton.*
5. Poor; destitute; indigent; empty; unfurnished. *Hooker. Dryden.*

I have made Esau *bare*.—Jer. xlix.

6. Mere; alone; unaccompanied. *Shak. South.*
7. Threadbare; much worn. *Shak.*
8. Wanting clothes; or ill supplied with garments. *Johnson.*

Under bare poles, at sea, signifies having no sail set. *Mar. Dict.*

It is often followed by *of*; as, the country is *bare of* money. *Locke.*

BARE, *v. t.* [Sax. *abarian.* See BARE, adj.]

To strip off the covering; to make naked; as, to *bare* the breast. *Bacon. Pope.*

BARE; the old preterit of *bear*, now BORE.

BARE'BONE, *n.* [See BONE.] A very lean person.

BARE'BON-ED, *a.* Lean, so that the bones appear, or, rather, so that the bones show their forms. *Shak.*

BAR'ED, *pp.* Made bare; made naked.

BARE'FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* [See FACE.]

1. With the face uncovered; not masked. *Shak.*
2. Undisguised; unreserved; without concealment; hence, shameless; impudent; audacious; as, a *barefaced* falsehood.

BARE'FAC-ED-LY, *adv.* Without disguise or reserve; openly; impudently.

BARE'FAC-ED-NESS, *n.* Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BARE'FOOT, *a.* [See FOOT.]

With the feet bare; without shoes and stockings. 2 Sam. xv. Isaiah xx.

BARE'FOOT, *a.* or *adv.* With the feet bare; as, to dance *barefoot.*

BARE'FOOT-ED, *a.* Having the feet bare.

BARE'GNAWN, *a.* [See GNAW.] Eaten bare. *Shak.*

BARE'HEAD-ED, *a.* [See HEAD.] Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause. *Bacon. Dryden.*

BARE'HEAD-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being bare-headed.

BARE'LEG-GED, *a.* Having the legs bare. *Burton.*

BARE'LY, *adv.* Nakedly; poorly; indigently; without decoration; merely; only; without any thing more; as, a prince *barely* in title. *Barrett. Hooker.*

BARE'NECK-ED, (-nekt,) *a.* Having the neck uncovered; exposed. *Shak.*

BARE'NESS, *n.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty; indigence; defect of clothes, or the usual covering. *Shak. South.*

BARE'PICK-ED, (-pikt,) *a.* Picked to the bone. *Shak.*

BARE'RIB-BED, (-ribd,) *a.* Lean. *Shak.*

BAR'ET, *n.* A cardinal's cap.

BAR'FUL, *a.* Full of obstructions. *Shak.*

BAR'GAIN, (bär'gin,) *n.* [Fr. *barguigner*, to haggle, to hem and haw; Arm. *barguignour*, a haggler; It. *bargagnare*, to cavil, contend, *bargain*; Ir. *braighean*, debate. It seems to accord with It. *briga*, Sp. *brega*, and Fr. *brigue.*]

1. An agreement between parties concerning the sale of property; or a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration.
2. A gainful transaction; as, an excellent *bargain.* *Cowper.*
3. Purchase, or the thing purchased. *Locke.*
4. In *popular language*, final event; upshot; as, we must make the best of a bad *bargain.*

To sell bargains, is a vulgar phrase.

To strike a bargain, is to ratify an agreement, originally by *striking* or shaking hands. The Latin *ferire fœdus*, may represent a like ceremony, unless it refers to the practice of killing a victim, at the solemn ratification of oaths.

Bargain and sale; in law, a species of conveyance, by which the bargainer contracts to convey the lands to the bargainee, and becomes by such contract a trustee for and seized to the use of the bargainee. The statute then completes the purchase; that is, the bargain vests the use, and the statute vests the possession. *Blackstone.*

BAR'GAIN, *v. i.* To make a contract or conclusive agreement for the transfer of property; often with *for* before the thing purchased; as, to *bargain for* a house. A *bargained* with B *for* his farm.

BAR'GAIN, *v. t.* To sell; to transfer for a consideration; as, A *bargained* away his farm: *a popular use of the word.*

BAR-GAIN-EE', *n.* The party in a contract who receives or agrees to receive the property sold. *Blackstone.*

BAR'GAIN-ER, *n.* The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another. *Blackstone.*

BARGE, (barj,) *n.* [D. *bargie*; It. and Sp. *barca*; Ir. *barc. Barge*, and *bark* or *barque*, a ship, are radically one word.]

1. A pleasure-boat; a vessel or boat of state, furnished with elegant apartments, canopies, and cushions, equipped with a band of rowers, and decorated with flags and streamers, used by officers and magistrates. *Encyc.*
2. A flat-bottomed vessel of burden, for loading and unloading ships. *Mar. Dict.*

BARGE'-BOARD, *n.* A term applied to inclined projecting boards placed at the gable of a building, and hiding the horizontal timbers of the roof. *Gwilt.*

BARGE'-COUP-LES, (-kup'plz,) *n. pl.* In *architecture*, two beams mortised the one into the other, to strengthen the building. *Gwilt.*

BARGE'-COURSE, *n.* In *bricklaying*, a part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters, in buildings where there is a gable or kirkinhead. *Encyc.*

BARGE'MAN, *n.* The man who manages a barge.

BARGE'MAS'TER, *n.* The proprietor of a barge, conveying goods for hire. *Blackstone.*

BARG'ER, *n.* The manager of a barge.

BA'RI-A, *n.* Baryta, which see.

BA-RIL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] A plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the best kind of carbonate of soda of commerce is obtained. The plant is cut and laid in heaps, and burnt, the salts running into a hole in the ground, where they form a vitrified lump. *Encyc.*

2. The alkali procured from this plant, an impure carbonate of soda, used in making glass and soap, and in bleaching linen.

BAR'-I-RON, (-ī-urn,) *n.* Iron wrought into malleable bars.

BAR'I-TONE. See BARYTONE.

BA'RI-UM, *n.* The metallic basis of baryta or baria, which is an oxyd of *barium.* *Davy.*

Barium is susceptible of two degrees of oxygenation: the first, or *protoxyd of barium*, is called *baryta.*

[BARYTUM is the legitimate word.]

BARK, *n.* [Dan. *bark*; Sw. *barck*; G. *borke*; probably from stripping, separating.]

1. The exterior covering of a tree, corresponding to the skin of an animal. This is composed of the cuticle or epidermis, the outer bark, or cortex, and the inner bark, or liber. The rough, broken matter on bark is, by the common people of New England, called *ross.*
2. By way of distinction, Peruvian bark.

BARK, *v. t.* To peel; to strip off bark. Also, to cover or inclose with bark.

BARK, } *n.* [Ir. *barc*; Fr. *barque*; Russ. *barka*;
BARQUE, } It. and Sp. *barca.*]

A small ship; but appropriately, a ship which carries three masts without a mizzen top-sail. The English mariners in the coal trade apply this name to a broad-sterned ship without a figure-head. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

Water-barks, in Holland, are small vessels for conveying fresh water from place to place, the hold of which is filled with water. *Encyc.*

BARK, *v. i.* [Sax. *beorcan*, *byrcan*, to bark.]

1. To make the noise of dogs when they threaten or pursue.
2. To clamor at; to pursue with unreasonable clamor or reproach. It is followed by *at.*

To *bark at* sleeping fame. *Spenser.*

BARK'-BAR-ED, *a.* Stripped of the bark. *Mortimer.*

BARK'-BED, *n.* A hotbed formed beneath of tanner's bark. *Booth.*

BARK'-BOUND, *a.* Having the bark too firm or close, as with trees. This disease is cured by slitting the bark. *Encyc.*

BARK'ED, (bärkt,) *pp.* Stripped of the bark; peeled; also, covered with bark.

BARK'ER, *n.* One who barks or clamors unreasonably; one who strips trees of their bark.

BARK'ER-Y, *n.* A tan-house. *Booth.*

BARK'-GALL-ED, *a.* Having the bark galled, as with thorns. This defect is cured by binding on clay. *Encyc.*

BARK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off bark; covering with bark; making the noise of dogs; clamoring.

BARK'ING-I-RONS, *n. pl.* Instruments used in taking off the bark of trees.

BARK'-PIT, *n.* A pit filled with bark and water, in which hides are steeped in tanning. *Booth.*

BARK'-STOVE, *n.* A glazed structure for keeping tropical plants, having a bed of tanner's bark, or other fermentable matter, which produces a moist heat. *Brande.*

BARK'Y, *a.* Consisting of bark; containing bark. *Shak.*

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BAR'LEY, *n.* [W. *barlys*; Sax. *bere*. Qu. L. *far*, Gr. πυρος, Heb. בר *bar*, corn. In the Saxon Chronicle, An. 1124, it is written *barlic*. Owen renders it bread-corn, from *bara*, bread.]

A species of valuable grain, of the genus Hordeum, used especially for making malt, from which are prepared liquors of extensive use, as *beer*, *ale*, and *porter*. The kinds of barley principally cultivated in England are the common spring barley, the long-eared barley, the winter or square barley, by some called *bear* or *big*, and the sprat or battledore barley. This grain is used in medicine, as possessing emollient, diluent, and expectorant qualities.

Encyc. Miller. Arbuthnot.

BAR'LEY-BRAKE, *n.* A rural play; a trial of swiftness. *Sidney.*

BAR'LEY-BROTH, *n.* A low word for strong beer. *Shak.*

BAR'LEY-CORN, *n.* [See CORN.] A grain of barley, the third part of an inch *in* length; hence originated our measures of length. *Johnson.*

BAR'LEY-MOW, *n.* A mow of barley, or the place where barley is deposited. *Gay.*

BAR'LEY-SUG-AR, (bär'ly-shüg'ar,) *n.* Sugar boiled till it is brittle, (formerly with a decoction of barley,) and candied with orange or lemon peel. *McCulloch.*

BAR'LEY-WA'TER, *n.* A decoction of barley, which is reputed soft and lubricating, and much used in medicine.

French barley, and *pearl barley*, are used for making decoctions. These are made by separating the grain from its husk. The pearl barley is reduced to the size of a small shot.

BARM, *n.* [Sax. *beorm*. Qu. L. *fermentum*, from *ferveo*; or *beer-rahm*, beer cream; or W. *berwi*, to boil.]

Yeast; the scum rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when *fermenting*, and used as leaven in bread to make it swell, causing it to be softer, lighter, and more delicate. It may be used in liquors to make them ferment or work. *Johnson. Encyc.*

BARM'Y, *a.* Containing barm or yeast. *Bacon. Shak.*

BARN, *n.* [Sax. *berern*, from *bere*, barley, and *ærn*, or *ern*, a close place, or repository.]

A covered building for securing grain, hay, flax, and other productions of the earth. In *the Northern States of America*, the farmers generally use barns also for stabling their horses and cattle; so that, among them, a barn is both a corn-house, or grange, and a stable.

BARN, *v. t.* To lay up *in* a barn. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BAR'NA-CLE, *n.* [Port. *bernaca*, the Solan goose; Fr. *barnacle*, or *barnague*; L. *perna*, a shell-fish.]

1. A shell which is often found on the bottoms of ships, rocks, and timber, below the surface of the sea; the *Lepas anatifera* of Linnæus. The name is also applied to other species of the same genus. *Cyc.*

2. A species of goose, (*Anas leucopsis*,) found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter The forehead and cheeks are white, but the rest of the head and the neck are black; the upper part of the body is grayish, barred with black and white, and the belly white. Formerly, a strange notion prevailed, that these birds grew out of wood, or rather out of the barnacles attached to wood in the sea. Hence the name. It is written also BERNACLE. *Pennant.*

3. In *the plural*, an instrument consisting of two branches joined at one end with a hinge, to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him, for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing. *Encyc.*

BARN-DOOR, *n.* The door of a barn. *Milton.*

BAR'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. βαρος, weight, and λιθος, a stone.]

Carbonate of baryta. Its color is usually a light yellowish-gray; sometimes whitish, or with a tinge of green. It is strongly translucent. It usually occurs in small masses, which have a fibrous structure; sometimes in distinct crystals. This mineral is called also *Witherite*, from Dr. Withering, the discoverer. *Cleaveland. Kirwan.*

BA-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. βαρος, weight, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, consisting of a glass tube, hermetically sealed at one end, filled with quicksilver, well defecated and freed from air, and inverted in a basin of quicksilver. A column of quicksilver is then supported in the tube, of equal weight with the incumbent atmosphere. This instrument was invented by Torricelli, of Florence, in 1643. Its uses are to indicate changes of weather, and to determine altitudes, by the falling and rising of the mercury. For this purpose, the tube is fixed to a graduated scale, so that the smallest variation in the column is visible. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BAR-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer; as, *barometrical* experiments.

BAR-O-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of a barometer. *Pinkerton.*

BAR'O-METZ, *n.* The Scythian Lamb; a singular vegetable production, consisting of the prostrate hairy stem of the fern *Aspidium barometz*, which, from its shaggy nature and position, has the appearance of a crouching animal. *Brande.*

BAR'ON, *n.* [Fr. *baron*; Sp. *baron* or *varon*; It. *barone*; Sans. *barcru*, *bharta*, a husband. This word, in the middle ages, was written *bar*, *ber*, *var*, *baro*, *paro*, *viro*, *virro*, *viron*. It is the *vir* of the Latins; Sax. *wer*; Ir. *fir*, *fear*; W. *gwr*, *for guir*, *gevir*. See *Spelman's Glossary*, and *Hirt. Pansa de Bell. Alex.* 42: *Hickes's Sax. Grammar*, 113, 146. The Sax. *wer*, L. *vir*, is doubtless the Shemitic גבר a man, so named from strength.]

1. In *Great Britain*, a title or degree of nobility; a lord; a peer; one who *holds* the rank of nobility next below that of a viscount, and above that of a knight or baronet. Originally, the barons, being the feudatories of princes, were the proprietors of land held by honorable service. Hence, in ancient records, the word *barons* comprehends all the nobility. All such, in England, had, in early times, a right to sit in parliament. As a *baron* was the proprietor of a manor, and each manor had its *court-baron*, hence the *barons* claimed, and to this day enjoy, the right of judging in the last resort; *a right* pertaining to the house of lords, or peers, as the representatives of the ancient *barons*, *land-holders*, *manor-holders*

Anciently, *barons* were greater, or such as held their lands of the king *in capite*; or lesser, such as held their lands of the greater barons by military service *in capite*.

The title of *baron* is no longer attached to the possession of a manor, but given by the king's letters patent, or writ of *summons* to parliament; that is, the dignity is personal, not territorial.

The radical word *vir*, *fir*, a man, is Celtic, as well as Teutonic; but the word *baron* was not known in the British Isles till introduced from the Continent under the Norman princes.

Spelman. Blackstone. Encyc. Cowel.

2. *Baron* is a title of certain officers; as, *barons of the exchequer*, who are the four judges who try cases between the king and his subjects relating to the revenue. *Barons of the Cinque Ports* were, before the Reform Act, members of the House of Commons, elected by the seven Cinque Ports, two for each port. These ports were Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, Hythe, Winchelsea, and Rye.

Blackstone.

3. *In law*, a husband; as, *baron* and *feme*, husband and wife.

4. In *cookery*, a *baron of beef* consists of two sirloins not cut asunder. *Smart.*

BAR'ON-AGE, *n.* The whole body of barons or peers.

2. The dignity of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron. *Johnson.*

BAR'ON-ESS, *n.* A baron's wife or lady.

BAR'ON-ET, *n.* [Fr., dimin. of *baron*.]

A dignity or degree of honor, next below a baron, and above a knight; having precedency of all knights except those of the garter, and being the only knighthood that is hereditary. The order was founded by James I. in 1611, and is given by patent. *Johnson.*

BAR'ON-ET-AGE, *n.* The collective body of baronets.

BAR'ON-ET-CY, *n.* The rank or title of a baronet. *Parriana.*

BA-RO'NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a baron. *Encyc.*

BAR'ON-Y, *n.* The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal. This lordship is held in chief of the king, and gives title to the possessor or baron. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. In *Ireland*, a territorial division, corresponding nearly to the English *hundred*, and supposed to have been originally the district of a native chief. There are 252 in all. *Brande.*

BAR'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. βαρος, weight, and σκοπεω, to view.]

An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere; superseded by the *barometer*.

BAR-O-SCOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or determined by the baroscope

BAR-O-SEL'E-NITE, *n.* [Gr. βαρος, weight, or βαρυς, heavy, and *selenite*.]

A mineral; sulphate of baryta, or heavy-spar. *Kirwan. Cleaveland.*

BA-ROUCHE', (ba-roosh',) *n.* A four-wheel carriage, with a falling top, with seats as in a coach.

BAR'-POSTS, *n. pl.* Posts sunk in the ground to receive the bars of a passage into a field.

BAR'RA, *n.* In *Portugal* and *Spain*, a long measure for cloths. In Valencia, 13 barras make 12 7-8 yards English; in Castile, 7 are equal to 6 4-7 yards; in Arragon, 3 make 2 4-7 yards. *Encyc.*

BAR-RA-CA'DA, *n.* A fish, about fifteen inches in length, of a dusky color on the back, and a white belly, with small black spots. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BAR'RA-CAN, *n.* [It. *baracane*; Sp. *barragan*; Fr. *bouracan*.]

A thick, strong stuff, something like camlet; used for cloaks, surtouts, and other outer garments.

BAR'RACK, *n.* [Sp. *barraca*; Fr. *baraque*. It seems to be formed like Sax. *parruc*, a park, an inclosure.]

A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison.

BAR'RACK-MAS'TER, *n.* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers. *Swift.*

BAR'RA-COON, *n.* In *Africa*, a fort.

BAR-RA-CU'DA, *n.* A species of fish, of the Pike kind, found in the seas about the Bahamas and West Indies, of ten feet in length. The color is deep brown, and the fish is very voracious. The flesh is disagreeable, and sometimes poisonous.

Catesby. Pennant.

BAR'RAS, *n.* The resin which exudes from wounds made in the bark of fir-trees. *Brande.*

BAR'RA-TOR, *n.* [Old Fr. *barat*, strife, deceit; Cimbric, *baratton*; Ice. and Scandinavian, *baratta*, contest; It. *baratta*, strife, quarrel; *barattare*, to barter, to cheat; Sp. *barato*, fraud, deceit; *baratar*, to barter, to deceive. The radical sense is, to *turn*, *wind*, and *twist*, whence to strive; L. *verto*; Eng. *barter*. See BARTER.]

1. One who frequently excites suits at law; a common mover and maintainer of suits and controversies; an encourager of litigation. *Coke. Blackstone.*

2. The master of a *ship* who commits any fraud in the management of the ship, or in relation to his duties as master, by which the owner or insurers are injured.

BAR'RA-TROUS, *a.* Tainted with barratry.

BAR'RA-TROUS-LY, *adv.* In a barratrous manner. *Kent.*

BAR'RA-TRY, *n.* The practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits and quarrels. *Coke. Blackstone.*

2. In *commerce*, any species of cheating or fraud, in a ship-master, by which the owners or insurers are injured; as, by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, by *willful* deviation, or by embezzling the cargo. *Park.*

BAR'RED, (bärd,) *pp.* Fastened with a bar; hindered; restrained; excluded; forbidden; striped; checkered.

BAR'REL, *n.* [W., Fr. *baril*; Sp. *barril*; It. *barile*; Arm. *baraz*.]

1. A round vessel or cask, of more length than breadth, and bulging in the middle, made of staves and heading, and bound with *hoops*.

2. The quantity which a barrel contains. Of wine measure, the English barrel contains 31½ gallons; of beer measure, 36 gallons; of ale, 32 gallons; and of beer-vinegar, 34 gallons.

Of *weight*, a barrel of Essex butter is 106 pounds; of Suffolk butter, 256; a barrel of *herrings* should contain 32 gallons wine measure, and hold 1000 herrings; a barrel of salmon should contain 42 gallons; a barrel of soap should weigh 256 pounds.

Johnson. Encyc.

In *America*, the contents of a barrel are regulated by statutes.

In Connecticut, the barrel for liquors must contain 31½ gallons, each gallon to contain 231 cubic inches. In New York, a barrel of flour by statute must contain either 196 lbs. or 228 lbs. nett weight. The barrel of beef and pork, in New York and Connecticut, is 200 lbs. In general, the contents of barrels, as defined by statute, in this country, must be from 28 to 31 gallons.

3. Any thing hollow and long; as, the *barrel* of a gun; a tube.

4. A cylinder; as, the *barrel* of a watch, within which the spring is coiled, and round which is wound the chain.

5. *Barrel of the ear*; a cavity of the ear, situated within the membrane of the tympanum, by which it is separated from the external passage, or meatus; more usually called *the cavity of the tympanum*. It is four or five lines deep, and five or six wide, and includes within it the small bones of the ear.

Encyc. Johnson.

BAR'REL, *v. t.* To put in a barrel; to pack in a barrel with salt for preservation; as, to *barrel* beef, pork, or fish.

BAR'REL-BEL'LI-ED, *a.* [See BELLY.] Having a large belly. *Dryden.*

BAR'REL-ED, *pp.* Put or packed in a barrel.

2. *a.* In *composition*, having a barrel or tube; as, a double-*barreled* gun.

BAR'REL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Putting or packing in a barrel.

BAR'REN, *a.* [from the same root as *bare*.]

1. Not producing young or offspring: *applied to animals.*

2. Not producing plants; unfruitful; sterile; not fertile; or producing little; unproductive: *applied to the earth.*

3. Not producing the usual fruit: *applied to trees*, &c.

4. Not copious; scanty; as, a scheme *barren* of hints. *Swift.*

5. Not containing useful or entertaining ideas; as, a *barren* treatise.

6. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull; as, *barren* spectators. *Shak. Johnson.* Qu.

7. Unproductive; not inventive; as, a *barren* mind.

Barren flowers, in *botany*, are those which, in monœcous and diœcous plants, are furnished only with stamens; also, those, in plants generally, in which the essential parts are abortive.

BAR'REN, *n.* In *the states west of the Allegany*, a word used to denote a tract of land, rising a few feet

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above the level of a plain, and producing trees and grass. The soil of these *barrens* is not *barren*, as the name imports, but often very fertile. It is usually alluvial, to a depth sometimes of several feet.
Atwater, Journ. of Science.

2. Any unproductive tract of land; as, the pine *barrens* of South Carolina. *Drayton.*

BAR'REN-LY, *adv.* Unfruitfully.

BAR'REN-NESS, *n.* The quality of not producing its kind; want of the power of conception; *applied to animals.*

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility. The quality of not producing at all, or in small quantities; as, the *barrenness* of soil.

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new; *applied to the mind.*

4. Want of matter; scantiness; as, the *barrenness* of a cause. *Hooker.*

5. Defect of emotion, sensibility, or fervency; as, the *barrenness* of devotion. *Taylor.*

BAR'REN-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Of a poor spirit. *Shak.*

BAR'REN-WORT, *n.* [See WORT.] A plant, (*Epimedium alpinum,*) till recently considered the only species of its genus; a low, herbaceous plant, with a creeping root, having many stalks, each of which has three flowers. *Encyc.*

BARR'FUL. See BARFUL.

BAR-RI-CADE', *n.* [Fr. *barricade*; It. *barricata*; from It. *barrare*; Sp. *barrear*, to bar.]

1. A fortification, made in haste, of trees, earth, palisades, wagons, or any thing that will obstruct the progress of an enemy, or serve for defense or security against his shot.

2. Any bar or obstruction; that which defends.

3. In *naval architecture*, a strong wooden rail, supported by stanchions, extending across the foremost part of the quarter-deck, in ships of war, and filled with rope, mats, pieces of old cable, and full hammocks, to prevent the effect of small shot in time of action. *Encyc.*

BAR-RI-CADE', *v. t.* To stop up a passage; to obstruct.

2. To fortify with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy.

BAR-RI-CA'DO. The same as BARRICADE.

BAR'RI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *barriere*; It. *barriera*; Sp. *barrera*, a barrier; Sp. *barrear*, to bar or barricade. See BAR.]

1. In *fortification*, a kind of fence made in a passage or retrenchment, composed of great stakes, with transoms or overthwart rafters, to stop an enemy.

2. A wall for defense. [*Encyc.*

3. A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country. *Swift.*

4. Any obstruction; any thing which confines, or which hinders approach or attack; as, constitutional *barriers.* *Hopkinson.*

5. A bar to mark the limits of a place; any limit or boundary; a line of separation. *Pope.*

BAR'RING, *ppr.* Making fast with a bar; obstructing; excluding; preventing; prohibiting; crossing with stripes. The word is also used for *excepting*; as, "*barring* accidents, I warrant the goods to be sound."

BAR'RING-OUT, *n.* The act of closing the doors of a school-room against a schoolmaster; a boyish mode of rebellion in English schools. *Swift.*

BAR'RIS-TER, *n.* [from *bar.*] A counselor learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to plead at the bar, and to take upon him the defense of clients; answering to the *advocate* or *licentiate* of other countries. Anciently, barristers were called, in England, *apprentices of the law. Outer barristers*, are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from *inner barristers, benchers*, or *readers*, who are admitted to plead within the bar, as the king's counsel are.
Johnson. Encyc.

BAR'RÖW, *n.* [Sax. *berewe*; W. *berva*; Ger. *bahre*; D. *berri*; from the root of *bear*, to carry. See BEAR.]

1. A light, small carriage. A *hand-barrow* is a frame covered in the middle with boards, and borne by and between two men.

A *wheel-barrow* is a frame with a box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man.

2. A wicker case, in *salt-works*, where the salt is put to drain. *Encyc.*

BAR'RÖW, *n.* [Sax. *berga*, or *beorgh*, a hog; D. *barg*, a *barrow* hog.]

1. In *England*, a hog; and, according to Ash, *obsolete. Barrow-grease* is hog's lard.

2. In *America*, a male hog castrated; *a word in common use.*

BAR'RÖW, *n.* [Sax. *beara*, or *bearewe*, a grove.]
In the names of places, *barrow* is used to signify a wood or grove.

BAR'RÖW, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, a hill or hillock; *byrgen*, a tomb; G. and D. *bergen*, to conceal, to save.]
A hillock or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead. Such barrows are found in England, in the north of the European continent, and in America. They sometimes were formed of stones, and, in Scotland and the north of England, are called *cairns.* The *barrow* answers to the *tumulus* of the Latins. [See TOMB.]

BARSE, *n.* [G. *bars*; D. *baars.*]
An English name for the common perch.
Dict. of Nat. Hist.

BAR'-SHOE, *n.* A kind of horse-shoe, designed to protect a tender frog from injury.

BAR'-SHOT, *n.* [See BAR and SHOOT.] Double-headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end; used for destroying the masts and rigging in naval combat. *Mar. Dict.*

BAR'TER, *v. i.* [Sp. *baratar*; It. *barattare*, to exchange. The primary sense is probably to turn or change, and this gives the sense of deceiving, barratry, as well as of bartering. L. *vario, verto.* Class Br.]
To traffic or trade, by exchanging one commodity for another, in distinction from a *sale* and *purchase*, in which money is paid for the commodities transferred.

BAR'TER, *v. t.* To give one thing for another in commerce. It is sometimes followed by *away*; as, to *barter away* goods or honor.

BAR'TER, *n.* The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes, perhaps, the thing given in exchange.

BAR'TER-ED, *pp.* Given in exchange.

BAR'TER-ER, *n.* One who traffics by exchange of commodities.

BAR'TER-ING, *ppr.* Trafficking or trading by an exchange of commodities.

BAR'TER-Y, *n.* Exchange of commodities in trade. [*Not used.*] *Camden.*

BAR-THOL'O-MEW-TIDE, *n.* Time of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24th. *Shak.*

BAR'TI-ZAN, *n.* A small overhanging turret, which projects from the angles of towers, or from the parapet and other parts of the building. *Oxf. Gloss.*

BAR'TON, *n.* [Sax. *bere-ton*, barley-town.]
The demain lands of a manor; the manor itself; and sometimes the out-houses. *Johnson. Blount.*

BAR'TRAM, *n.* [L. *pyrethrum*; Gr. πυρ, fire.]
A plant; pellitory. *Bailey. Johnson.*

BAR'WOOD, *n.* A red dye-wood, from Angola and other parts of Africa. *McCulloch.*

BAR-Y-STRON'TIAN-ITE, *n.* [Gr. βαρυς, heavy, and *strontian.*]
A mineral, called, also, *Stromnite*, from Stromness, in Orkney. It has been found in masses of a grayish-white color internally, but externally of a yellowish-white. It is a compound of carbonate of strontian and sulphate of baryta.
Traill. Cleaveland. Phillips.

BA-RYT'A, *n.* [Gr. βαρυς, heavy.]
The heaviest of the earths, the specific gravity being as high as 4. It is an oxyd, the basis of which is a metallic substance called *barytum.* It is generally found in combination with the sulphuric and carbonic acids, forming the sulphate and carbonate of baryta, the former of which is called *heavy-spar.*
Cleaveland. Thomson.

BA-RYT'ES, *n.* [Gr. βαρυτης, weight.]
Sulphate of baryta, generally called *heavy-spar*; which see.

BA-RYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to baryta; formed of baryta, or containing it. *Kirwan.*

BA-RYT'O-CAL'CITE, *n.* [*baryte* and *calx.* See CALX.]
A compound of carbonate of lime and carbonate of baryta, of a dark or light gray color, occurring massive or crystallized.

BAR'Y-TONE, *a.* [Gr. βαρυς, heavy, and τονος, tone.]
Pertaining to or noting a grave, deep sound, or male voice. *Walker. Arbuthnot.*

BAR'Y-TONE, *n.* In *music*, a male voice, the compass of which partakes of the common base and the tenor, but which does not descend so low as the one, nor rise as high as the other.

2. In *Greek grammar*, a word which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

BA-RY'TUM, *n.* A metal, the basis of baryta. [See BARIUM.]

BA'SAL, *a.* Pertaining to the base; constituting the base. *Say.*

BA-SALT', (ba-zolt',) *n.* [Pliny informs us that the Egyptians found, in Ethiopia, a species of marble, called *basaltes*, of an iron color and hardness, whence it received its name. *Nat. Hist.* lib. 36, ca. 7. But, according to Da Costa, that stone was not the same which now bears the name of *basalt. Hist. of Fossils*, p. 263. If named from its color, it may be allied to the Fr. *basané*, tawny. Lunier refers it to the Ethiopic *basal*, iron, a word I can not find.]
A rock, considered of igneous origin, consisting of augite and feldspar, with grains of magnetic or titanic iron, and also bottle-green particles of olivine, frequently disseminated. It is usually of a greenish-black color, or of some dull brown shade, or black. It constitutes immense beds in some regions, and also occurs in veins or dikes cutting through other rocks. It has often a prismatic structure, as at the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, where the columns are as regular as if the work of art. It is a very tough and heavy rock, and is one of the best materials for macadamizing roads. *Dana.*

BA-SALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt.

BA-SALT'I-FORM, *a.* In the form of basalt; columnar.

BA-SALT'INE, *n.* A variety of common hornblende, found in basalt and lavas. The term is not now used. *Kirwan. Cleaveland.*

2. A column of basalt. *Kirwan.*

BAS'A-NITE, *n.* [Gr. βασανος, the trier. *Plin.* lib. 36, ca. 22. See BASALT.]
Lydian stone, or black jasper; a variety of siliceous or flinty slate. Its color is a grayish or bluish-black, often interspersed with veins of quartz. It is employed to test the purity of gold. *Cleaveland.*

BAS BLEU, (bä blew,) *n.* [Fr.] A literary lady; a blue-stocking, which see.

BASE, *a.* [Fr. *bas*, low; W. *bas*; It. *basso*; Sp. *baxo*, low; W. *basu*, to fall, or lower. See ABASE.]

1. Low in place. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Mean; vile; worthless; that is, *low* in value or estimation; *used of things.*

3. Of low station; of mean account; without rank, dignity, or estimation among men; *used of persons.*

The *base* shall behave proudly against the honorable. —Is. iii.

4. Of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; low; without dignity of sentiment; as, a *base* and abject multitude.

5. Of little comparative value; *applied to metals, and perhaps to all metals, except gold and silver.*

6. Deep; grave; *applied to sounds*; as, the *base* sounds of a viol. *Bacon.*

7. Of illegitimate birth; born out of wedlock. *Shak.*

8. Not held by honorable tenure. A *base* estate is an estate held by services not honorable, nor *in capite*, or by villenage. Such a tenure is called *base*, or low, and the tenant, a *base* tenant. So writers on the laws of England use the terms a *base* fee, a *base* court. *Encyc.*

BASE, *n.* [Gr. βασις; L. *basis*; It. *basa, base*; Sp. *basa*; Fr. *base*; that which is set, the foundation or bottom.]

1. The bottom of any thing, considered as its support, or the part of a thing on which it stands or rests; as, the *base* of a column, the pedestal of a statue, the foundation of a house, &c.

In *architecture*, the *base* of a pillar, properly, is that part which is between the top of the pedestal and the bottom of the shaft; but when there is no pedestal, it is the part between the bottom of the column and the plinth. Usually it consists of certain spires or circles. The pedestal also has its base. *Encyc.*

2. In *fortification*, the exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which is drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to the angle opposite to it.

3. In *gunnery*, the least sort of ordnance, the diameter of whose bore is 1¼ inch. *Encyc.*

4. The part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings. *Sidney.*

5. The broad part of any thing, as the bottom of a cone.

6. In *old authors*, stockings; armor for the legs. *Hudibras.*

7. The place from which racers or tilters start; the bottom of the field; the carcer or starting-post. *Dryden.*

8. The lowest or gravest part in music; improperly written *bass.*

9. A rustic play, called also *bays* or *prison bars.* *Shak.*

10. In *war*, a tract of country protected by fortifications, from which the operations of an army proceed.

11. In *geometry*, the lowest side of the perimeter of a figure. Any side of a triangle may be called its base, but this term most properly belongs to the lowest side, or that which is parallel to the horizon. The *base* of a solid figure is that on which it stands. The *base* of a conic section is a right line in the hyperbola and parabola, arising from the common intersection of the secant plane and the base of the cone. *Encyc.*

12. In *chemistry*, the electro-positive ingredient of a compound, or more specifically the electro-positive ingredient of a salt. Thus any alkaline or earthy substance, combining with an acid, forms a compound or salt, of which it is the *base.* Such salts are called salts with alkaline or earthy *bases.*

13. *Fundamental base*; that part in musical harmony which sustains the chord; in the natural position of the chord, the lowest part.

14. *Thorough base*; continued base, (*basso continuo*;) the fundamental base continued through a musical composition. Also, the harmony or accompaniment of a continued base, marked by figures on the base. The term is also used like *counterpoint*, as synonymous with the science of harmony.

15. *Counter base*, is a second or double base, when there are several in the same concert. *Encyc.*

16. In *botany*, the *base of the fruit*, is the part where it is united with the peduncle; the *base of a leaf*, is the extremity next the stem, opposed to the *apex.*

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BĀSE, *v. t.* To embase; to reduce the value by the admixture of meaner metals. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

2. To found; to lay the base or foundation.

To *base* and build the commonwealth of man. *Columbiad.*

BĀSE'-BORN, *a.* [*base* and *born.*] Born out of wedlock. *Gay.*

2. Born of low parentage.

3. Vile; mean. *Milton.*

BĀSE'-CŌURT, *n.* [Fr. *basse-cour.* See COURT.] The back yard, opposed to the chief court in front of a house; the farm yard. *Shak.*

BĀS'ED, *pp.* Reduced in value; founded.

BĀSE'-HEART-ED, *a.* Vile in heart.

BĀSE'LESS, *a.* Without a base; having no foundation or support.

The *baseless* fabric of a *vision.* *Shak.*
The fame how poor that swells our *baseless* pride! *Trumbull.*

BĀSE'LY, *adv.* In a base manner; *meanly*; dishonorably. *Dryden.*

2. Illegitimately; in bastardy. *Knolles.*

BĀSE'MENT, *n.* In *architecture*, the ground floor, on which the order or columns which decorate the principal story are placed. *Encyc.*

2. In *modern architecture*, a story below the level of the street.

BĀSE'-MIND'ED, *a.* Of a low spirit or mind; mean.

BĀSE'-MIND'ED-LY, *adv.* With a base mind.

BĀSE'-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Meanness of spirit. *Sandys.*

BĀSE'NESS, *n.* Meanness; vileness; worthlessness. *Dryden.*

2. Vileness of metal; the quality of being of little comparative value. *Swift.*

3. Bastardy; illegitimacy of birth. *Shak.*

4. Deepness of sound. *Bacon.*

BAS'E-NET, *n.* A helmet. *Spenser.*

BĀSE'-SŌUL-ED, *a.* Vile in soul.

BĀSE'-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Low in courage; mean; cowardly.

BĀSE'-STRING, *n.* The string of an instrument which produces the lowest note. *Shak.*

BĀSE'-VI'OL, *n.* [See VIOL.] A musical stringed instrument, used for playing the base or gravest part.

BASH, *v. i.* [Heb. בוש *bush*, to be cast down, or confounded. Qu. D. *verbaazen*, to confound. See ABASH.]

To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame. *Spenser.*

BA-SHAW', *n.* [Ar. باشا *basha*; Pers. *pasha*; Sp. *baza*; It. *bascia*; Turk. *basch*, the head. Qu. D. *baas*, master, and the *bassus* of the *Alemanni* and *Longobards*, in the middle ages. This word is often written *pacha*, but this is the French orthography.]

1. A title of honor in the Turkish dominions; appropriately, the title of the prime vizier, but given to viceroys or governors of provinces, and to generals and other men of distinction. The Turkish bashaws exercise an oppressive authority in their provinces. Hence,

2. A proud, tyrannical, overbearing man.

BASH'FUL, *a.* [See BASH and ABASH.]

1. *Properly*, having a downcast look; hence, very modest.

2. Modest to excess; sheepish. *Shak.*

3. Exciting shame.

BASH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Very modestly; in a timorous manner.

BASH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Excessive or extreme modosty; a quality of mind often visible in external appearance, as in blushing, a downcast look, confusion, &c.

2. Vicious or rustic shame. *Sidney.*

BASH'LESS, *a.* Shameless; unblushing. *Spenser.*

BAS'HYLE, *n.* [See BASYLE.]

BĀ'SIC, *a.* Relating to a base; performing the office of a base in a salt.

2. The term is often applied to a salt in which the base is in excess, or constitutes a large proportion of the neutral salt. *Kane.*

BĀ'SI-FI-ER, *n.* That which converts into a salifiable base.

BĀ'SI-FY, *v. t.* To convert *into* a salifiable base.

BĀ'SI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into a salifiable base.

BAS-I-GYN'I-UM, *n.* [Gr. βασις and γυνη.] The pedicel on which the ovary of certain flowers is situated.

BAS'IL, *n.* The slope or angle of a tool or instrument, as of a chisel or plane; usually of 12 degrees, but for hard wood, 18 degrees. *Encyc.*

BAS'IL, *v. t.* To grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle. *Moxon.*

BAS'IL, *n.* [Fr. *basilic*; It. *basilico.*] A name common to different species of plants, of the genus Ocymum, all natives of warm climates. They are fragrant aromatic plants, and one species, the sweet basil, is much used in cookery, especially in France.

BAS'IL, *n.* [Orient. נבז to strip.] The skin of a sheep tanned; written also BASAN.

BAS'IL-AR, } *a.* [L. *basilaris*; *basis.*]
BAS'IL-A-RY, } Relating to the base; situated at the base.

This term, in *anatomy*, has been applied to the sphenoid bone, and the cuneiform process of the occipital bone, which are situated at the base of the cranium, and to an artery of the brain, resting on the cuneiform process of the occipital bone; also, to the os sacrum, situated at the base of the *spine.*

BA-SIL'IAN MONKS; monks of the order of St. Basil, who founded the order in Pontus. The order still exists, but has less power and celebrity than formerly. *Encyc.*

BA-SIL'IC, } *n.* [Gr. βασιλικη; L. *basilica*; Gr. βασι-
BA-SIL'IC-A, } λευς, a king.]

Anciently, a public hall or court of judicature, where princes and magistrates sat to administer justice. It was a large hall, with aisles, porticos, tribunes, and tribunals. The bankers also had a part allotted for their residence. These edifices, at first, were the palaces of princes, afterward *courts* of justice, and finally converted into churches. Hence, *basilic* now signifies a church, chapel, cathedral, or royal palace. *Encyc. Sp. and It. Dict.*

BA-SIL'IC, } *n.* [See BASIL.] The middle vein of
BA-SIL'IC-A, } the arm, or the interior branch of the axillary vein, so called by way of eminence. *Encyc. Quincy.*

BA-SIL'IC, } *a.* In the manner of a public edi-
BA-SIL'IC-AL, } fice or cathedral. *Forsyth.*

2. Belonging to the middle vein of the arm.

3. Noting a particular nut, the walnut, Basilica nux.

BA-SIL'I-CON, *n.* [Gr. βασιλικος, royal.] An *ointment.* This name is given to several compositions in ancient medical writers. At present it is confined to three officinal *ointments*, distinguished as black, yellow, and green basilicon. *Encyc.*

BAS'I-LISK, *n.* [Gr. βασιλισκος; L. *basiliscus*; from βασιλευς, king; so named from some prominences on the head, resembling a crown. *Morin's Dict.*]

1. A fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice, and said to be produced from a cock's egg brooded by a serpent. The ancients alleged that its hissing would drive away all other serpents, and that its breath, and even its look, was fatal. Some writers suppose that a real serpent exists under this name. The name *basilisk* is now applied to the species of a genus of lizards, (*Basiliscus.*)

2. In *military affairs*, a large piece of ordnance, so called from its supposed resemblance to the serpent of that name, or from its size. This cannon carried an iron ball of 200 pounds' weight, but is not now used. *Modern writers give this name* to cannon of a smaller size, which the Dutch make 15 feet long, and the French 10, carrying a 48 pound ball. *Encyc.*

BAS'IL-WEED, *n.* Wild basil; a plant of the genus Clinopodium. *Muhlenberg.*

BA'SIN, (bā'sn,) *n.* [Fr. *bassin*; Ir. *baisin*; Arm. *baçin*; It. *bacino*, or *bacile*; Port. *bacia.* If the last radical is primarily a palatal letter, this is the German *becken*; D. *bekken.*]

1. A hollow vessel or dish, to hold water for washing, and for various other uses.

2. In *hydraulics*, any reservoir of water.

3. That which resembles a basin in containing water, as a pond, a dock for ships, a hollow place for liquids, or an inclosed part of water, forming a broad space within a strait or narrow entrance; a little bay.

4. Among *glass-grinders*, a concave piece of metal by which convex glasses are formed.

5. Among *hatters*, a large shell or case, usually of iron, placed over a furnace, in which the hat is molded into due shape.

6. In *anatomy*, a round cavity between the anterior ventricles of the brain. *Johnson.*

7. The scale of a balance, when hollow and round.

8. In *Jewish antiquities*, the laver of the tabernacle.

9. In *physical geography*, a circular or oval valley, or depression of the surface, the lowest part of which is generally occupied by a lake, or traversed by a river; also, the entire tract of country drained by a river, or to a sea or lake.

10. In *geology*, an isolated or circumscribed formation, particularly where the strata dip inward, on all sides, toward the center. This term is especially applied to the coal formations, called *coal-basins* or *coal-fields.*

BA'SIN-ED, (bā'snd,) *pp.* Inclosed in a basin. *Young.*

BA'SIN-SHAP'ED, (-shāpt',) *a.* Having the form of a basin.

BA'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* BASES. [L. and Gr.; the same as BASE, which see.]

1. The foundation of any thing; that on which a thing stands or lies; the bottom or foot of the thing itself, or that on which it rests. *See a full explanation under* BASE.

2. The groundwork or first principle; that which supports.

3. Foundation; support.

The *basis* of public credit is good faith. *Hamilton.*
The *basis* of all excellence is truth. *Johnson.*

4. Basis, in *chemistry.* See BASE, No. 12.

BA'SIST, *n.* A singer of base.

BASK, *v. i.* [The origin of this word is not obvious. Qu. Ir. *basgaim*, to rest or repose.]

To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat; to be at ease and thriving under benign influences; as, to *bask* in the blaze of day; to *bask* in the sunshine of royal favor. The word includes the idea of some continuance of exposure.

BASK, *v. t.* To warm by continued exposure to heat; to warm with genial heat. *Dryden.*

BASK'ED, (bāskt) *pp.* Exposed to warmth, or genial heat.

BASK'ET, *n.* [W. *basged*, or *basgawd*; Ir. *bascaid*; probably from weaving or texture; W. *basg*, a netting or plaiting of splinters.]

1. A domestic vessel, made of twigs, rushes, splinters, or other flexible things, interwoven. The forms and sizes of baskets are very various, as well as the uses to which they are applied; as corn-baskets, clothes-baskets, fruit-baskets, and work-baskets.

2. The contents of a basket; as much as a basket will contain; as, a *basket* of medlars is two bushels. But, in general, this quantity is indefinite.

In *military affairs*, baskets of earth sometimes are used on the parapet of a trench, between which the soldiers fire. They serve for defense against small shot. *Encyc.*

BASK'ET, *v. t.* To put in a basket. *Cowper.*

BASK'ET-FISH, *n.* A species of sea-star, or star-fish, of the genus Asterias, called also the *Magellanic* star-fish. It has five rays issuing from an angular body, and dividing into innumerable branches. These, when extended, form a circle of three feet diameter. [See ASTERIAS.] *Encyc.*

BASK'ET-HILT, *n.* [See HILT.] The hilt of a sword with a covering wrought like basket-work, to protect the hand. *Hudibras.*

BASK'ET-HILT'ED, *a.* Having a hilt of basket-work. *Warton.*

BASK'ET-SALT, *n.* Salt put up in small baskets, which is purer, whiter, and finer than common brine salt. *Encyc.*

BASK'ET-WŌM'AN, *n.* A woman who carries a basket to and from market.

BASK'ING, *ppr.* Exposing or lying exposed to the continued action of heat or genial warmth.

BASK'ING-SHARK, *n.* The sun-fish of the Irish; a species of Squalus or shark, (*Squalis maximus.*) This fish is from three to twelve yards in length, or even longer. The upper jaw is much longer than the lower one; the tail is large, and the upper part much longer than the lower; the skin is rough, of a deep leaden color on the back, and white on the belly. The fish weighs more than a thousand pounds, and affords a great quantity of oil, which is used for lamps, and to cure bruises, burns, and rheumatic complaints. It is viviparous, and frequents the northern seas. [See SQUALUS.] *Pennant. Encyc.*

BAS'QUISH, (bāsk'ish) *a.* Pertaining to the people or language of Biscay. *Brown.*

BAS-RE-LIĒF', (bā-re-leef',) *n.* See BASS-RELIEF.

BASS, *n.* [*Bass* is undoubtedly a corruption of G. *bars*, D. *baars*, a perch. See BARSE. It has no plural.]

The name of several species of fish. In *England*, this name is given to a species of perch, called by some the *sea-wolf*, from its voracity, and resembling, in a degree, the trout in shape, but having a larger head. It weighs about fifteen pounds. In *the Northern States of America*, this name is given to a striped fish which grows to the weight of 25 or 30 pounds, and which enters the rivers; of the genus Labrax.

A species of striped fish, of a darker color, with a large head, is called *sea-bass*, as it is never found in fresh water. This fish grows to two or three pounds' weight. Both species are well tasted, but the proper bass is a very white and delicious food. *Prince. Belknap.*

BASS, *n.* The American name of the linden, lime, or tiel-tree; called also *bass-wood.* [See BAST.]

2. (*pron.* bās.) A hassock or thick mat on which persons kneel at church.

BASS, *n.* In *music*, the *base*; the deepest or gravest part of a tune; or the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition. This word is thus written in imitation of the Italian *basso*, which is the English *base*, low; yet with the pronunciation of *base* and plural *bases*; a gross error, that ought to be corrected; as the word used in pronunciation is the English word *base.*

BASS, *v. t.* To sound in a deep tone. *Shak.*

BASS-RE-LIĒF', (bas-re-lēf') *n.* [from It. *basso*, low, and *rilevare*, to raise; whence *rilievo*, raised work. See LIFT and RELIEF.]

Sculpture, whose figures do not stand out far from the ground or plane on which they are formed. When figures do not protuberate so as to exhibit the entire body, they are said to be done *in relief*; and when they are low, flat, or little raised from the plane, the work is said to be in *low relief*, (*basso-rilievo.*) When the figures are so raised as to be strikingly prominent, they are said to be in *bold*, *strong*, or *high relief*, (*alto-rilievo.*) See RELIEF. *Encyc.*

BASS'-VI'OL, *n.* See BASE-VIOL.

BAS'SA. See BASHAW.

BAS'SET, *n.* [Fr. *bassette.*]

A game at cards, resembling the modern *faro*, said to have been invented at Venice, by a nobleman, who was banished for the invention. The game be-

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ing introduced into France by the Venetian embassador Justiniani, in 1674, it was prohibited by severe edicts. *Encyc.*

BAS'SET, *v. i.* [See BASIL.] Among *coal-diggers*, to incline upward. Thus a vein of coal *bassets*, when it takes a direction toward the surface of the earth. This is called *cropping*, and is opposed to *dipping*. *Encyc.*

BAS'SET, *a.* Inclined upward; as, the *basset* edge of strata.

BAS'SET-HORN, *n.* A musical instrument resembling a clarionet, but of much greater compass, embracing nearly four octaves. *P. Cyc.*

BAS'SET-ING, *ppr.* Having a direction upward.

BAS'SET-ING, *n.* The upward direction of a vein in a mine.

BAS-SET'TO, *n.* A tenor or small base-viol.

BAS'SIN-ET, *n.* A wicker basket with a covering or hood over one end, in which young children are placed as in a cradle. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BASS'-MAT, *n.* Matting made of the inner bark of trees, particularly the lime-tree.

BAS'SO-CON-CERT-AN'TE, in *music*, is the base of the little chorus, or that which plays throughout the whole piece. *Bailey.*

BAS'SO-CON-TIN'U-O; thorough base, which see under BASE. *Bailey.*

BAS'SO-RE-LIE'VO. See BASS-RELIEF.

BAS'SO-RE-PIE'NO is the base of the grand chorus, which plays only occasionally, or in particular parts. *Bailey.*

BAS'SO-VI-O-LI'NO is the base of the base-viol.

BAS'SOCK, *n.* The same as BASS, a mat. [*Bailey.*

BAS-SOON', *n.* [Fr. *basson*; It. *bassone*, from *basso*, low.]

A musical wind instrument, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped, as in other large flutes. Its compass comprehends three octaves. Its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and for convenience of carriage it is divided into two parts; whence it is called also a *fagot*. It serves for the base in a concert of hautboys, flutes, &c. *Johnson. Encyc. Busby.*

BAS-SOON'IST, *n.* A performer on the bassoon. *Busby.*

BAS'SO-RINE, *n.* A constituent part of a species of gum from *Basseora*, as also of gum tragacanth, and some gum-resins. *Ure.*

BAST, *n.* [Qu. D. and Dan. *bast*, bark, or from twisting.]

1. The inner bark of the lime-tree, and hence matting or cordage made of the bark of the linden or lime-tree.

2. A thick mat or hassock for persons to kneel on at church. [See BASS.] *Ash.*

BAS'TARD, *n.* [Arm. *bastard*; Ir *basdard*; Fr. *batard*; D. *bastaard*; G. *bastart*; It. and Sp. *bastardo*; W. *bastart*; *bast*, to fall, whence *base*, and *tarz*, growth, issue, a sprout.]

A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or spurious child. By the civil and canon laws, a bastard becomes a legitimate child by the *intermarriage* of the parents at any future time. But by the laws of this country, as by those of England, a child, to be legitimate, must at least be *born* after the lawful marriage. *Blackstone.*

Bastard eigné, or bastard elder, in law, is when a man has a bastard son, and afterward marries the mother, and has a legitimate son, called *mulier puisne*, or younger. *Blackstone.*

BAS'TARD, *n.* A kind of sweet wine. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BAS'TARD, *a.* Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate.

2. Spurious; not genuine; false; supposititious; adulterate. In this sense, it is applied to things which resemble those which are genuine, but are really not genuine; as, a *bastard* hope, *bastard* honors. *Shak. Temple.*

In military affairs, *bastard* is applied to pieces of artillery which are of an unusual make or proportion, whether longer or shorter, as the double culverin extraordinary, half or quarter culverin extraordinary. *Encyc.*

Bastard flower-fence; a plant, a species of Adenanthera.

Bastard hemp; a plant, a species of Datisca, false hemp.

Bastard rocket; dyer's weed, or wild woad, a species of Reseda.

Bastard star of Bethlehem; a plant, a species of Albuca.

Bastard scarlet; a red color dyed with bale-madder.

BAS'TARD, *v. t.* To make or determine to be a bastard. *Bacon.*

BAS'TARD-ISM, *n.* The state of a bastard.

BAS'TARD-IZE, *v. t.* To make or prove to be a bastard; to convict of being a bastard; to declare legally, or decide a person to be illegitimate.

The law is so indulgent as not to *bastardize* the child, if born, though not begotten, in lawful wedlock. *Blackstone.*

2. To beget a bastard. *Shak.*

BAS'TARD-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a bastard; spuriously. *Donne.*

BAS'TARDS, *n. pl.* An appellation given to a faction or troop of bandits, who ravaged Guienne in France in the 14th century; supposed to have been headed by the illegitimate sons of noblemen, who were excluded from the rights of inheritance. *Mezeray.*

BAS'TARD-Y, *n.* A state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock, which condition disables the person from inheriting an estate. *Blackstone.*

BAS'TARD-WING; in *ornithology*, a term applied to from three to five quill-like feathers, placed on a small joint, rising from the middle part of the wing, and corresponding to the thumb in some mammalia.

BAS-TAR'NIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Bastarnæ, ancient inhabitants of the Carpathian Mountains. *D'Anville.*

Bastarnic Alps; the Carpathian Mountains, between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania; so called from the ancient inhabitants, the *Bastarnæ*. *D'Anville.*

BASTE, *v. t.* [Arm. *baz*; Fr. *bâton*, for *baston*; Sp. *baston*; It. *bastone*, a stick or club.]

1. To beat with a stick.

2. To drip butter or fat upon meat, as it turns upon the spit, in roasting; to moisten with fat or other liquid. *Swift.*

BASTE, *v. t.* [Sp. *bastear*; It. *imbastire*, to baste; It. *basta*, a long stitch.]

To sew with long stitches; to sew slightly

BAST'ED, *pp.* Beat with a stick; moistened with fat or other matter in roasting; sewed together with long stitches, or slightly.

BAS'TILE, (bas'teel,) *n.* [Fr. from *bâtir*, *bastir*, to build.]

An old castle in Paris, built between 1369 and 1383, used as a state prison, and converted to the purpose of confining men for life, who happened to incur the resentment or jealousy of the French monarchs. It was demolished by the enraged populace in 1789.

BAS-TI-NADE', } *n.* [Fr. *bastonnade*; Sp. *bastonada*;
BAS-TI-NA'DO, } It. *bastonata*, from *bastone*, a stick or staff. See BASTE.]

A sound beating with a stick or cudgel; the blows given with a stick or staff. This name is given to a punishment in use among the Turks, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

BAS-TI-NADE', } *v. t.* To beat with a stick or
BAS-TI-NA'DO, } cudgel.

BAST'ING, *ppr.* Beating with a stick; moistening with dripping; sewing together with long stitches.

BAST'ING, *n.* A beating with a stick; a moistening with dripping; a sewing together slightly with long stitches.

BAS'TION, (bas'chun,) *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *bastion*; It. *bastione*: probably from *bastir*, *bâtir*, to build, to set or found.]

A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick or stones, standing out from the angles of a fortified work to protect the wall; formerly called a *bulwark*. Bastions are solid or hollow. A *flat* bastion is made in the middle of the curtain, when it is too long to be defended by the bastions at its extremes. A *cut* bastion has its point cut off, and instead of it, a reëntering angle, or an angle inward, with two points outward. A *composed* bastion has two sides of the interior polygon unequal, which makes the gorges unequal. A *demibastion* is composed of one face only, with one flank and a demigorge. A *double* bastion is one raised on the plane of another.

BAS'TO, *n.* The ace of clubs at quadrille. [*Encyc.*

BAS'TON, } *n.* [Sp. See BASTE.]
BA-TOON', }

In *architecture*, a round molding in the base of a column; called also a *tore*, [torus.] *Encyc.*

BAS'YLE, *n.* [Gr. *βασις* and *υλη*.]

In *chemistry*, a term recently employed to denote any electro-positive ingredient of a compound, whether elementary, or, if compound, performing the functions of an element. The term *radical* was before, and is still, employed to denote the same object. [See RADICAL.] *Graham.*

BAT, *n.* [Sax. *bat*; Ir. *bat*, *bata*; Russ. *bot*; allied to *beat*.]

1. A heavy stick or club; a piece of wood with one end thicker or broader than the other, used in the game of cricket.

2. *Bat*, or *bate*, a small copper coin of Germany, with a small mixture of silver, worth four crutzers. Also, a coin of Switzerland, worth five livres. *Encyc.*

3. A term given by miners to shale or bituminous shale. *Kirwan.*

4. A sheet of cotton prepared for filling quilts or comfortables.

BAT, *v. i.* To manage a bat, or play with one. *Mason.*

BAT, *n.* [Rab. and Tal. בוחא, בואת, or בואת. *Buxtorf.* I have not found this word in any European language, except in English.]

A name common to a race of cheiropterous mammalia, forming the genus *Vespertilio*, of the order Primates, in Linnæus's system, but now considered as a family, in the order Cheiroptera, divided into several distinct genera. The fore feet have the toes connected by a membrane, expanded into a kind of wings, by means of which the animals fly. The species are numerous. Of these the vampire or Ternate bat inhabits Africa and the Oriental Isles. These animals fly in flocks from isle to isle, obscuring the air by their numbers. Their wings, when extended, measure five or six feet. They live on fruits, but are said sometimes to draw blood from persons when asleep. The bats of the northern latitudes are small; they are viviparous, and suckle their young. Their skin resembles that of a mouse. They enter houses in pleasant summer evenings, feed upon moths, flies, flesh, and oily substances, and are torpid during the winter. *Encyc.*

BAT'-FOWL-ER, *n.* One who practices or is pleased with bat-fowling. *Barrington.*

BAT'-FOWL-ING, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bush or perch where they roost. The birds, flying to the light, are caught with nets or otherwise. *Cowel. Encyc.*

BAT'-HAUNT-ED, *a.* Haunted with bats. *Wordsworth.*

BATS'-MAN, *n.* In *cricket*, the man who has the bat.

BAT'A-BLE, *a.* [See BATE and DEBATE.] Disputable. The land between England and Scotland, which, when the kingdoms were distinct, was a subject of contention, was called *batable* ground. *Cowel. Encyc.*

BAT-ÂRD-EAU', (bat-ärd-ō',) *n.* [Fr. *battre*, to repel, and *eau*, water.] A coffer-dam. *Brande.*

BA-TA'TAS, *n.* A species of tick or mite, found on the potatoes of Surinam. Also, a name of the *sweet potato*. *Encyc.*

BA-TA'VI-AN, *a.* [from *Batavi*, the people who inhabited the isle.]

Pertaining to the isle of Betuwe in Holland, between the Rhine and the Waal. But more generally, the word denotes what appertains to Holland in general.

BA-TA'VI-AN, *n.* A native of Betuwe, or of the Low Countries.

BATCH, *n.* [D. *bakrel*; G. *gebäck*; from *bake*.]

1. The quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking of bread.

2. Any quantity of a thing made at once, or so united as to have like qualities. *B. Jonson.*

BATE, *n.* [Sax. *bate*, contention. It is probably from the root of *beat*. See DEBATE.]

Strife; contention; retained in *make-bate*.

BATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *battre*, to *beat*, to *batter*; but perhaps from *abattre*, to *beat* down. The literal sense is, to beat, strike, thrust; to force down. See BEAT.]

To lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing; as, to *bate* the wages of the laborer; to *bate* good cheer. *Locke. Dryden.*

[We now use ABATE.]

BATE, *v. i.* To grow or become less; to remit or retrench a part; with *of*.

Abate thy speed, and I will *bate of* mine. *Dryden.*

Spenser uses *bate* in the sense of sinking, driving in, penetrating; a sense regularly deducible from that of *beat*, to thrust.

Yet there the steel stald not, but inly *bate*
Deep in the flesh, and opened wide a red flood gate.

BATE'-BREED-ING, *a.* Breeding strife. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BA-TEAU', (bat-to',) *n.* [Fr., from L. *batillum*.]

A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.

BATE'FUL, *a.* Contentious; given to strife; exciting contention. *Sidney.*

BATE'LESS, *a.* Not to be abated. *Shak.*

BATE'MENT, *n.* Abatement; deduction; diminution. [*Bate*, with its derivatives, is, I believe, little used, or wholly obsolete, in the United States.]

BAT'EN-ITES, } *n. pl.* A sect of apostates from Mo-
BAT'EN-ISTS, } hammedism, who professed the
BA-TE'NI-ANS, } abominable practices of the Ismaelians and Kirmatians. The word signifies *esoteric*, or persons of inward light. [See ASSASSINS.]

BAT'FUL, *a.* [See BATTEN.] Rich, fertile, as land. [*Not in use.*] *Mason.*

BATH, *n.* [Sax. *bath*, *batho*, a bath; *bathian*, to bathe; W. *badh*, or *baz*; D. G. Sw. Dan. *bad*, a bath; Ir. *bath*, the sea; old Phrygian, *bedu*, water; Qu. W. *bozi*, to immerse.]

1. A place for bathing; a convenient vat or receptacle of water for persons to plunge or wash their bodies in. Baths are warm or tepid, hot or cold, more generally called *warm* and *cold*. They are also *natural* or *artificial*. *Natural* baths are those which consist of spring water, either hot or cold, which is often impregnated with iron, and called *chalybeate*, or with sulphur, carbonic acid, and other mineral substances. These waters are often very efficacious in scorbutic, bilious, dyspeptic, and other complaints.

2. Immersion in a bath; as, to take a *bath*.

3. A place in which heat is applied to a body immersed in some substance. Thus,

A *dry* bath is made of hot sand, ashes, salt, or other matter, for the purpose of applying heat to a body immersed in them.

A *vapor* bath is formed by filling an apartment with hot steam or vapor, in which the body sweats copi-

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ously, as in Russia; or the term is used for the application of hot steam to a diseased part of the body. *Encyc. Tooke.*

A *metalline* bath is water impregnated with iron or other metallic substance, and applied to a diseased part. *Encyc.*

In *chemistry*, a *wet* bath is formed by hot water, in which is placed a vessel containing the matter which requires a softer heat than the naked fire. When sand is used, instead of water, it is called a *sand* bath.

In *medicine*, the *animal* bath is made by wrapping the part affected in a warm skin just taken from an animal. *Coxe.*

4. A house for bathing. In some Eastern countries, baths are very magnificent edifices.

5. A Hebrew measure containing the tenth of a homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for liquids; and three pecks and three pints, as a dry measure. *Calmet.*

BĀTH'-BRICK, *n.* A preparation of calcareous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives.

BĀTH'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment for bathing. *Tooke.*

BĀTH, (*Order of the,*) *n.* A high order of British knighthood, composed of three classes, viz., knights grand crosses, knights commanders, and knights companions, abbreviated thus, G. B. C., K. C. B., K. B.

BĀTHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bathian*, to wash. See Bath. Qu. W. *bozi*, to immerse.]

1. To wash the body, or some part of it, by immersion, as in a bath; it often differs from ordinary washing in a longer application of water to the body or to a particular part, as for the purpose of cleansing or stimulating the skin.

2. To wash or moisten, for the purpose of making soft and supple, or for cleansing, as a wound.

3. To moisten or suffuse with a liquid; as, to *bathe* in tears or blood.

BĀTHE, *v. i.* To be or lie in a bath; to be in water, or in other liquid, or to be immersed in a fluid, as in a bath; as, to *bathe* in fiery floods. *Shak.*

BĀTHE, *n.* The immersion of the body in water; as, to take one's usual *bathe*. *Ed. Rev.*

BĀTH'ED, *pp.* Washed as in a bath; moistened with a liquid; bedewed.

BĀTH'ER, *n.* One who bathes; one who immerses himself in water, or who applies a liquid to himself or to another. *Tooke.*

BĀTH'ING, *ppr.* Washing by immersion, or by applying a liquid; moistening; fomenting.

BĀTH'ING, *n.* The act of bathing, or washing the body in water. *Mason.*

BĀTH'ING-TUB, *n.* A vessel for bathing, usually made either of wood or tin. In the Royal Library at Paris, I saw a bathing-tub of porphyry, of beautiful form and exquisite workmanship.

BA'T'HORSE, (baw'horse,) *n.* A horse allowed a batman, in the British army, for conveying the utensils in his charge. *P. Cyc.*

BA'THOS, *n.* [Gr. βαθος; allied to Eng. *bottom*, and perhaps to W. *bozi*, to immerse.]

A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean, in writing or speech. *Arbuthnot.*

BAT'ING, *ppr.* [from *bate.*] Abating; taking away; deducting; excepting.

Children have few ideas, *bating* some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke.*

BAT'IN-IST. See Batenites.

BAT'IST, *n.* A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy, of three different kinds or thicknesses. *Encyc.*

BAT'LET, *n.* [from *bat.*] A small bat, or square piece of wood with a handle, for beating linen when taken out of the buck. *Johnson.*

BAT'MAN, *n.* A weight used in Smyrna, and other places in the Levant, of six okes, each of 400 drams; equal to 16 lbs. 6 oz. 15 dr. English.

BA'T'MAN, (baw'man) *n.* A person allowed to each company of the British army, on foreign service, who has charge of the cooking utensils, &c. *P. Cyc.*

BA-TON', (bă-tong',) } *n.* [Fr. *bâton*, from *baston.*
BAT-OON', (bat-toon',) } See Baste.] A staff or truncheon. Hence,

1. A marshal's staff, a badge of the highest military honor.

2. The badge or truncheon of inferior officers of justice; as, the *baton* of a constable.

3. In *music*, a term denoting a rest of four semibreves. *Brande.*

4. In *heraldry*, the baton is used to denote illegitimate descent.

BA-TRA'CHI-A, *n. pl.* [See Batrachian.] The name of an order of reptiles, with a naked body, and two or four feet; including frogs, toads, salamanders, and the Proteus and Siren.

BA-TRA'CHI-AN, *a.* [Gr. βατραχος, a frog.]

Pertaining to animals of the order Batrachia. *Barnes.*

BA-TRA'CHI-AN, *n.* An animal of the order abovementioned.

BAT'RA-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. βατραχος, a frog.]

A fossil or stone in color resembling a frog. *Ash.*

BAT'RA-CHOID, *a.* [Gr. βατραχος, a frog, and ειδος, form.]

Having the form of a frog.

BAT-RA-CHOPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. βατραχος, frog, and φαγω, to eat.]

Feeding on frogs. *Qu. Rev.*

BAT'RA-CHOM-Y-OM'A-CHY, *n.* [Gr. βατραχος, a frog, μυς, a mouse, and μαχη, a battle.]

The battle between the frogs and mice, in Homer.

BATS'MAN, *n.* The one who wields the bat.

BAT'TA, *n.* An allowance made to military officers in the service of the East India Company, in addition to their pay. *P. Cyc.*

BAT'TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of cultivation. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

BAT'TAIL-ANT, *n.* [See Battle.] A combatant. [*Not used.*] *Shelton.*

BAT'TAIL-OUS, *a.* [See Battle.] Warlike; having the form or appearance of an army arrayed for battle; marshaled, as for an attack. *Milton. Fairfax.*

BAT-TAL'IA, (bat-tāle'yă,) *n.* [Sp. *batalla*; It. *battaglia*, battle. See Battle.]

1. The order of battle; troops arrayed in their proper brigades, regiments, battalions, &c., as for action.

2. The main body of an army in array, distinguished from the wings. *Johnson.*

BAT-TAL'ION, *n.* [Fr. *bataillon.* See Battle.]

A body of infantry, consisting of from 500 to 800 men; so called from being originally a body of men arrayed for battle. A battalion is generally a body of troops next below a regiment. Sometimes a battalion composes a regiment; more generally a regiment consists of two or more battalions. *Johnson. Encyc.*

Shakspeare uses the word for an army.

BAT-TAL'ION-ED, *a.* Formed into battalions. *Barlow.*

BAT'TEL, (bat'tl,) *n.* [See Battle.]

In *law*, wager of battel, a species of trial for the decision of causes between parties. This species of trial is of high antiquity, among the rude military people of Europe. It was introduced into England by William the Norman Conqueror, and used in three cases only — in the court martinl, or court of chivalry or honor; in appeals of felony; and in issues joined upon a writ of right. The contest was had before the judges, on a piece of ground inclosed, and the combatants were bound to fight till the stars appeared, unless the death of one party or victory sooner decided the contest. It is no longer in use. *Blackstone.*

BAT'TEL, *v. i.* To grow fat. [*Not in use.* See Batten.]

2. To stand indebted, on the college books at Oxford, for provisions and drink from the buttery.

3. To reside at the university; to keep terms.

BAT'TEL, *n.* Provisions taken by Oxford students from the buttery, and also the charges thereon.

BAT'TEL, *a.* [See Batten.] Fertile; fruitful. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

BAT'TEL-ER, } *n.* A student at Oxford who stands
BAT'TLER, } indebted, in the college books, for provisions and drink at the buttery. Hence,

2. One who keeps terms, or resides at the university.

BAT'TE-MENT, *n.* [Fr.] A beating; striking; impulse. [*Not in use.*] *Darwin, Zoön.*

BAT'TEN, (bat'tn,) *v. t.* [Russ. *botayu.* Qu. Ar. بدن *badana*, to be fat; or فدن *faddana*, to fatten. See Fat.]

1. To fatten; to make fat; to make plump by plenteous feeding. *Milton.*

2. To fertilize or enrich land. *Philips.*

BAT'TEN, *v. i.* To grow or become fat; to live in luxury, or to grow fat in ease and luxury. *Dryden.*

The pampered monarch *battening* in ease. *Garth.*

BAT'TEN, *n.* A piece of board, or scantling, of a few inches in breadth. *Encyc.*

BAT'TEN, *v. t.* To form or fasten with battens. *To batten down*; to fasten down with battens, as the hatches of a ship during a storm.

BAT'TEN-ED, *pp.* Formed with battens.

2. Become fat.

BAT'TEN-ING, *n.* The fixing of battens to walls for nailing up laths.

2. The battens in a state of being thus fixed.

BAT'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *battre*; Sp. *batir*; It. *battere*; L. *batuo*, to beat. See Beat.]

1. To beat with successive blows; to beat with violence, so as to bruise, shake, or demolish; as, to *batter* a wall.

2. To wear or impair with beating or by use; as, a *battered* pavement; a *battered* jade; a *battered* beau. *Dryden. Pope.*

3. To attack with a battering ram.

4. To attack with heavy artillery, for the purpose of making a breach in a wall or rampart.

BAT'TER, *v. i.* A term applied to a wall when its surface is not exactly perpendicular, but gently slopes *from* a person standing before it. When it slopes toward him, it is said to *overhang*. *Gwilt. Moxon.*

BAT'TER, *n.* [from *beat* or *batter.*] A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, salt, &c., beaten together with some liquor, used in cookery. *King.*

BAT'TER-ED, *pp.* Beaten; bruised; broken; impaired by beating or wearing.

BAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who batters or beats.

BAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Beating; dashing against; bruising or demolishing by beating.

BAT-TER-ING-RAM, *n.* In *antiquity*, a military engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places. It was a large beam, with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram, whence its name. It was suspended by ropes in the middle to a beam which was supported by posts, and balanced so as to swing backward and forward, and was impelled by men against the wall. It was sometimes mounted on wheels.

BAT'TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *batterie*; Sp. *bateria*; It. *batteria.* See Beat.]

1. The act of battering or beating.

2. The instrument of battering.

3. In *the military art*, a parapet thrown up to cover the gunners, and others employed about them, from the enemy's shot, with the guns employed. Thus, *to erect a battery*, is to form the parapet and mount the guns. The term is applied, also, to a number of guns ranged in order for battering, and to mortars used for a like purpose.

Cross batteries, are two batteries which play athwart each other, forming an angle upon the object battered.

Battery d'enfilade, is one which scours or sweeps the whole line or length.

Battery en echarpe, is that which plays obliquely.

Battery de revers, is that which plays upon the enemy's back.

Camerade battery, is when several guns play at the same time upon one place. *Encyc.*

4. In *law*, the unlawful beating of another. The least violence or the touching of another in anger, is a battery. *B ackstone.*

5. In *electrical apparatus and experiments*, a number of coated jars placed in such a manner, that they may be charged at the same time, and discharged in the same manner. This is called *an electrical battery.*

6. *Galvanic battery*; a pile or series of plates of copper and zinc, or of any substances susceptible of galvanic action.

BAT'TING, *n.* The management of a bat at play. *Mason.*

2. Cotton in sheets, prepared for quilts or bedcovers.

BAT'TISH, *a.* [from *bat*, an animal.]

Resembling a bat; as, a *battish* humor. *Vernon.*

BAT'TLE, *n.* [Fr. *bataille*; W. *batel*, a drawing of the bow, a battle; Sp. *batalla*; It. *battaglia*, from *beating.* See Beat. Owen supposes the Welsh *batel* to be from *tel*, tight, stretched, compact, and the word primarily to have expressed the drawing of the bow. This is probably an error. The first battles of men were with clubs, or some weapons used in *beating*, striking. Hence the club of Hercules. And although the moderns use different weapons, still a battle is some mode of *beating* or *striking.*]

1. A fight, or encounter between enemies or opposing armies; an engagement. It is usually applied to armies or large bodies of men; but, in popular language, the word is applied to an encounter between small bodies, between individuals, or inferior animals. It is also more generally applied to the encounters of land forces than of ships, the encounters of the latter being called *engagements.* But *battle* is applicable to any combat of enemies.

2. A body of forces, or division of an army. *Bacon.*

3. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear. [*Obs.*] *Hayward.*

To give battle, is to attack an enemy; *to join battle*, is properly to meet the attack; but perhaps this distinction is not always observed.

A pitched battle, is one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces.

A drawn battle, is one in which neither party gains the victory.

To turn the battle to the gate, is to fight valiantly, and drive the enemy, who hath entered the city, back to the gate. Is. xxviii.

Battle royal; a battle with fists or cudgels, in which more than two are engaged; a melée. The term is also applied to a fight of game-cocks, in which more than two are engaged. *Grose.*

BAT'TLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *batailler*; Sp. *batallar.*]

To join in battle; to contend in fight; sometimes with *it*: as, to *battle it.* *Addison.*

BAT'TLE, *v. t.* To cover with armed force. *Fairfax.*

BAT'TLE-AR-RAY', *n.* [*battle* and *array.*] Array or order of battle; the disposition of forces preparatory to a battle.

BAT'TLE-AX, *n.* An ax anciently used as a weapon of war. It has been used, till of late years, by the Highlanders in Scotland, and is still used by the city guards in Edinburgh, in quelling mobs, &c. *Encyc.*

BAT'TLE-DŌOR, (bat'tl-dōre,) *n.* An instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttle-cock; a racket. *Locke.*

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2. A child's horn-book. [*Not in use in the United States.*]

BAT'TLE-MENT, *n.* [This is said to have been *bastillement*, from *bastille*, a fortification, from Fr. *bâtir*, *bastir*, to build. Qu.]

A wall raised on a building with openings or embrasures, or the embrasure itself. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BAT'TLE-MENT-ED, *a.* Having battlements. *Herbert.*

BAT'TLING, *n.* Conflict. *Thomson.*

BAT-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* [See BATTOLOGY.] One that repeats the same thing in speaking or writing. [*Little used.*] *Whitlock.*

BAT-TOL'O-GIZE, *v. t.* To repeat needlessly the same thing. [*Little used.*] *Herbert.*

BAT-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *βαττολογια*, from *βαττος*, a garrulous person, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A needless repetition of words in speaking. *Ash. Encyc.*

BAT'TON, *n.* [from *bat.*] See BATTEN.

BAT'TO-RY, *n.* Among *the Hanse Towns*, a factory or magazine which the merchants have in foreign countries. *Encyc.*

BAT'TU-LATE, *v. t.* To interdict commerce. [*A word used by the Levant Company.*] *Eton.*

BAT-TU-LA'TION, *n.* A prohibition of commerce.

BAT'TUE, *n.* [Fr.] A beating up for game; the game.

BAT-TU'TA, *n.* [It.] The measuring of time by beating.

BAT'TY, *a.* [from *bat*, an animal.]

Belonging to a bat. *Shak.*

BA'TZ, *n.* A small copper coin with a mixture of silver, current in some parts of Germany and Switzerland, worth about two pence sterling, or four cents.

BAU-BEE', *n.* [Qu. Fr. *bas-billon.*] [*Encyc.*

In *Scotland* and *the north of England*, a halfpenny. *Johnson.*

BAU'BLE, *n.* A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw; that which is gay and showy without real value. [See BAWBLE.] *Dryden.*

BAUGE, *n.* A drugget manufactured in Burgundy, with thread spun thick, and of coarse wool. *Encyc.*

BAULK. See BALK.

BAV'A-ROY, *n.* A kind of cloak or surtout. *Johnson.*

BAV'IN, *n.* A stick like those bound up in fagots; a piece of waste wood. *Johnson.*

Bavins; in *war*, brush-fagots. *Encyc.*

BAW'BLE, *n.* [Fr. *babiole*, a toy, or *baby*-thing; according to Spelman, *baubella* are gems or jewels.]

A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw; that which is gay or showy without real value. *Dryden.*

For *fool's-bauble*, see FOOL.

BAWB'LING, *a.* Trifling; contemptible. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BAW'-COCK, *n.* A fine fellow. [Qu. *beau-cock.*] *Shak.*

BAWD, *n.* [I know not the origin of this word; but in Fr., *baudir* is a term in hunting, signifying to excite or encourage dogs to the chase; formed, according to Lunier, from the Low L. *baldire*, or *exbaldire*, to enliven, to quicken; which, from the It. *baldo*, *baldanza*, appears to be from the root of Eng. *bold*, the primary sense of which is, to project, to push or rush forward. In W. *pud* is what tends to allure. But one author quotes Hesychius, as giving Gr. *βαυβας*, a procurer or procuress.]

A procurer or procuress. A person who keeps a house of prostitution, and conducts criminal intrigues. [*Usually applied to females.*]

BAWD, *v. i.* To procure; to provide women for lewd purposes.

2. To foul or dirty. [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*

BAWD'-BORN, *a.* Descended from a bawd. *Shak.*

BAWD'I-LY, *adv.* Obscenely; lewdly.

BAWD'I-NESS, *n.* Obscenity; lewdness.

BAWD'RICK, *n.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt. *Chapman.*

BAWD'RY, *n.* [See BAWD.] The abominable practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust.

2. Obscenity; filthy, unchaste language.

3. Illicit intercourse; fornication. *Shak.*

BAWD'Y, *a.* Obscene; filthy; unchaste; *applied to language.*

BAWD'Y-HOUSE, *n.* A house of lewdness and prostitution.

BAWL, *v. i.* [Sax. *bellan*; Sw. *böla*, to low or bellow; W. *ballaw*; G. *bellen*, to bark; D. *balderen*, to roar; L. *balo*, to bleat; Fr. *piailler*, to bawl, to *pule*; Heb. יבל, *yabal*, the blast of a trumpet; Pers. *bala*, a cry or clamor; and Ar. and Heb. אבל, *ebal*, to weep, to wail. These all coincide in elements with L. *pello*, *appello*, Eng. *peal*, and the primary sense is the same.]

1. To cry out with a loud, full sound; to hoot; to cry with vehemence, as in calling, or in pain or exultation.

2. To cry loud, as a child from pain or vexation.

BAWL, *v. t.* To proclaim by outcry, as a common crier. *Swift.*

BAWL'ED, (bawld,) *pp.* Proclaimed by outcry.

BAWL'ER, *n.* One who bawls.

BAWL'ING, *ppr.* Crying aloud.

BAWL'ING, *n.* The act of crying with a loud sound.

BAWN, *n.* An inclosure with mud or stone walls for keeping cattle; a fortification. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BAW'REL, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Todd.*

BAW'SIN, *n.* A badger. *B. Jonson.*

BAX-TE'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Baxter, a celebrated English divine; as, the *Baxterian* scheme. *Encyc.*

BAY, *a.* [Fr. *bai* or *baie*; It. *baio*; Sp. *bayo*; L. *badius.* Class Bd.]

Red, or reddish, inclining to a chestnut color; applied to the color of horses. The shades of this color are called *light bay*, *dark bay*, *dappled bay*, *gilded bay*, *chestnut bay.* In popular language, in England, all bay horses are called *brown.* *Johnson. Encyc.*

BAY, *n.* [Fr. *baie*; Sp. and Port. *bahia*; It. *baia*; D. *baai*; contracted from the root of Sax. *byge*, an angle, *bygan*, D. *boogen*, to bend, whence *bow.*]

1. An arm of the sea, extending into the land, not of any definite form, but smaller than a gulf, and larger than a creek. The name, however, is not used with much precision, and is often applied to large tracts of water, around which the land forms a curve, as Hudson's *Bay.* Nor is the name restricted to tracts of water with a narrow entrance, but used for any recess or inlet between capes or head lands, as the *Bay* of Biscay.

2. A pond-head, or a pond formed by a dam for the purpose of driving mill-wheels. [*I believe not used in the United States.*]

3. In *a barn*, a place between the floor and the end of the building, or a low inclosed place for depositing hay.

In *England*, says Johnson, if a barn consists of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of *two bays.* These bays are from 14 to 20 feet long, and floors from 10 to 12 feet broad, and usually 20 feet long, which is the breadth of the barn. *Builder's Dict.*

4. Any kind of opening in walls. *Chambers.*

BAY, *n.* [Qu. Gr. *βαιον*, a branch of the palm-tree. In Sp. *baya* is a berry, the fruit of the laurel.]

1. The laurel-tree. Hence,

2. *Bays*, in the plural, an honorary garland or crown, bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, anciently made or consisting of branches of the laurel.

The patriot's honors, and the poet's *bays.* *Trumbull.*

3. In *some parts of the United States*, a tract of land covered with bay-trees. *Drayton, S. Carolina.*

BAY, *n.* [Goth. *beidan*, to expect; It. *bada*; "*tenere a bada*," to keep at bay; "*star a bada*," to stand trifling; *badare*, to stand trifling; to amuse one's self, to take care, to watch, to covet; *abbadare*, to mind; Fr. *bayer*, to gape or stand gaping. Qu. *aboyer.*]

A state of expectation, watching or looking for; as, to keep a man *at bay.* So a stag *at bay*, is when he turns his head against the dogs. Whence *abeyance*, in law, or a state of expectancy.

[Since *to bay* means to bark as a dog, to keep at bay may refer to the repeated barking or baying of a dog when his prey censes to fly, and faces him; as, when a stag turns upon the dogs, he keeps them at *bay*, or barking, because they dare not close in and attack him. Hence comes the meaning of the phrase, viz., "To ward off an attack; to keep an enemy from closing in." *Rich. Dict.*]

BAY, *v. i.* [Fr. *aboyer*; It. *bauare*, to bark.]

1. To bark, as a dog at his game. *Spenser.*

2. To encompass, or inclose, from *bay.* We now use *embay.* *Shak.*

BAY, *v. t.* To bark at; to follow with barking. *Shak.*

BAY'BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of the bay-tree or *Laurus nobilis.* This name is applied, in some parts of the United States, to the fruit of *Myrica cerifera*, (wax myrtle,) and often also to the plant itself.

BAY'BER-RY-TAL'LŌW, *n.* A waxy substance obtained from the bayberry, or wax-myrtle; called also *myrtle-wax.*

BAY'-RUM, *n.* A spirit obtained by distilling the leaves of the bay-tree.

BAY'-SALT is salt which crystallizes or receives its consistence from the heat of the sun or action of the air. It forms in pits or basins, and from this circumstance receives its denomination. It appears first in a slight incrustation upon the surface of the water, which may be sea water, or any other water in which salt is dissolved. This crust thickens and hardens, till the crystallization is perfected, which takes place in eight, ten, or fifteen days. *Encyc. Chambers.*

BAY'-TREE, *n.* A species of laurel; *laurus nobilis.*

BAY'-WIN'DŌW, *n.* A window jutting out from the wall, as in shops.

BAY'-YARN, *n.* A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with *woolen yarn.* *Chambers.*

BAY'ARD, *n.* [*bay* and *ard*, kind.]

1. A bay horse. *Philips.*

2. An unmannerly beholder. *B. Jonson.*

BAY'ARD-LY, *a.* Blind; stupid. *Taylor*

BAY'ED, *a.* Having bays, as a building.

BAY'O-NET, *n.* [Fr. *baionette*; Sp. *bayoneta*; It. *baionetta*; so called, it is said, because the first bayonets were made at Bayonne. *Vieyra's Portuguese Dict.*]

1. A short, pointed instrument of iron, or broad dagger, formerly with a handle fitted to the bore of a gun, where it was inserted for use, after the soldier had fired; but now made with an iron handle and ring, which go over the muzzle of the piece, so that the soldier fires with his bayonet fixed. *Encyc.*

2. In *machinery*, a term applied to pins which play in and out of holes made to receive them, and which thus serve to engage or disengage parts of the machinery. *Nicholson.*

BAY'O-NET, *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet.

2. To compel or drive by the bayonet. *Burke.*

BAY'OU, (bī'oo,) *n.* [Fr. *bayau*, a gulf.]

In *Louisiana*, the outlet of a lake; a channel for water. Also, an outlet from the Mississippi, in the delta of that river, to the Gulf of Mexico. The term is also applied to other lateral outlets from the river, apparently its former channel.

BAYS or BAYZE. [See BAIZE.]

BA-ZAR', BA-ZAAR', } *n.* [Pers. بازار *batar*; Russ. *bazar*, a market.]

1. In *the East*, an open, market-place, or place where goods are exposed to sale. Some bazars are open, others are covered with lofty ceilings or domes, pierced to give light. The bazar at Tauris will contain 30,000 men. *Encyc.*

2. In *Europe*, a spacious hall, or suite of rooms, fitted up with counters or stands for the sale of goods. *P. Cyc.*

BAZ'AT, BAZ'A, } *n.* A long, fine-spun cotton, from Jerusalem. *Encyc.*

BDEL'LIUM, (del'yum,) *n.* [L.; Gr. *βδελλιον*; Syr. Ch. and Heb. בדלח. Bochart and Parkhurst translate it *pearl.* Gen. ii. But it is doubtful whether the *bdellium* of the Scripture is that now used.]

A gummy, resinous juice, produced by a tree in the East Indies, of which we have no satisfactory account. It is brought from the East Indies, and from Arabia, in pieces of different sizes and figures, externally of a dark reddish-brown, internally clear, and not unlike to glue. To the taste it is slightly bitterish and pungent; its odor is agreeable. In the mouth, it becomes soft, and sticks to the teeth; on a red-hot iron, it readily catches flame, and burns with a crackling noise. It is used as a perfume and a medicine, being a weak deobstruent. *Encyc.*

The Indian bdellium (the kind above referred to) is a product of the Commiphora Madagascarensis, a native of the East Indies and Madagascar. This is the bdellium of Scripture, and is also called *false myrrh.* The African bdellium is a product of the Hendelotia Africana, a native of Senegal. The Sicilian bdellium is obtained from the Daneus gummifer.

BE, *v. i. substantive verb*; *ppr.* BEING; *pp.* BEEN. [Sax. بودن *beon*, to be. G. *bin*, *bist*; D. *ben*; Pers. *bodan*, to be. San. *bhu*; and W. *bôd*, *byzu*, *bydiaw.* The sense is, to stand, remain, or be fixed; hence, to continue. This verb is defective, and its defects are supplied by verbs from other roots, *am*, *is*, *was*, *were*, which have no radical connection with *be.* The case is the same with the substantive verb in most languages.]

1. To be fixed; to exist; to have a real state or existence, for a longer or shorter time.

Let this mind *be* in you, which was in Christ Jesus.—Phil. ii.
To *be*, contents his natural desire. *Pope.*

2. To be made to be; to become.

And they twain shall *be* one flesh.—Matt. xix. Jer. xxxii.

3. To remain. Let the garment *be* as it was made.

4. To be present in a place. Where *was* I at the time? When will you *be* at my house?

5. To have a particular manner of being or happening; as, How *is* this affair? How *was* it? What *were* the circumstances?

This verb is used as an auxiliary in forming the tenses of other verbs, and particularly in giving to them the passive form; as, he has *been* disturbed. It forms, with the infinitive, a particular future tense, which often expresses duty, necessity, or purpose; as, government *is to be* supported; we *are to pay* our just debts.

Let be, is to omit, or leave untouched; to let alone.

Let be, said he, my prey. *Dryden.*

BE, a prefix, as in *because*, *before*, *beset*, *bedeck*, is the same word as *by*; Sax. *be*, *big*; Goth. *bi.* It is common to the English, Saxon, Gothic, German, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish languages. It occurs probably in the Russian, but is written *po*, as it is in *possideo*, and a few other words in the Latin. It denotes nearness, closeness, about, on, at, from some root signifying to pass, or to press. [See BY.]

That this word is the Shemitic ב, used as a prefix, is certain, not only from its general applications, which may be seen by comparing the uses of the word, in the Hebrew, for instance, with those in the Saxon; but from its use in particular phrases, particularly in its use before the name of the Supreme Being, in swearing. Hence we find that ב is not from בה nor from בית, as Parkhurst supposes, but is an abbreviation of *big*, which is used in the Saxon, *big-spell*, a proverb, a *by*-word; *bigstandan*, to stand *by.*

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BĒACH, *n.* [Qu. Russ. *bok*, side.]
The shore of the sea, or of a lake, which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand. It may be sometimes used for the shore of large rivers.

BĒACH'ED, (beecht,) *a.* Exposed to the waves; washed by the tide and waves; also, driven on a beach; stranded; as, the ship is *beached.*

BĒACH'Y, *a.* Having a beach or beaches. *Shak.*

BĒA'ĊON, (be'kn,) *n.* [W. *pigwn*, a beacon, cone, or turret, from *pig*, a point. See PIKE. Sax. *beacen*, *becen*, a signal; D. *baak*, *baaken*; Ger. *bake.*]
1. A signal erected on an eminence, consisting of a pitch barrel, or some combustible matter, to be fired at night, or to cause a smoke by day, to notify the approach of an enemy.
2. A signal erected on rocks or shoals, to warn of danger. Hence a lighthouse is sometimes called a *beacon.* In general, a *beacon* may be any light or mark intended for direction and security against danger.
3. *Figuratively*, that which gives notice of danger.

BĒA'ĊON, *v. t.* To afford light as a beacon; to light up. *Campbell.*

BĒA'ĊON-AGE, *n.* Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon. *Encyc. Ash.*

BĒA'ĊON-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Lighted by a beacon; having a beacon.

BĒAD, *n.* [Ger. *bethe*, a bead; supposed from *beten*, *biddan*, to pray, from the use of beads in Roman Catholic countries; Sax. *bead*, a praying. In Spanish and Portuguese, the word answering to *count* is used for a bead.]
1. A little perforated ball, to be strung on a thread, and worn about the neck, for ornament. A string of beads is called a *necklace.* Beads are made of gold, pearl, amber, steel, garnet, coral, diamond, crystal, pastes, glasses, &c. The Roman Catholics use strings of beads in rehearsing their prayers. Hence the phrase, *to tell beads*, and *to be at one's beads*, is to be at prayer. *Encyc. Johnson.*
2. Any small globular body; hence the glass globules, used in traffic with savages, and sold in strings, are called *beads*; also a bubble on spirit.
3. A small piece of metal on a gun-barrel to take sight by.
4. In *architecture*, a round molding, commonly made upon the edge of a piece of stuff, in the Corinthian and Roman orders, cut or carved in short embossments, like beads in necklaces. *Encyc.*
Bidding of beads, is a charge given by a priest to his parishioners, to repeat certain prayers upon their beads for certain objects. *Bailey.*

BĒAD'-MĀK-ER, *n.* One who makes beads. In French, *paternostrier* is one who makes, strings, and sells beads. In Paris are three companies of paternostriers; one that works in glass or crystal; one, in wood and horn; a third, in amber, coral, &c. *Encyc.*

BĒAD'-PROOF, *a.* Spirit is *bead-proof*, when, after being shaken, a crown of bubbles will stand, for some time after, on the surface, manifesting a certain standard of strength. *Encyc.*

BĒAD'-RŌLL, *n* Among *Roman Catholics*, a catalogue of persons, for the rest of whose souls they are to repeat a certain number of prayers, which they count by their beads. *Encyc.*

BĒAD'-TREE, *n.* The Melia azedarach, a native of the East Indies, growing about 20 feet high, adorned with large pinnated or fringed leaves, and clusters of pentapetalous flowers. *Encyc.*

BĒADS'-MAN, *n.* A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another. *Johnson.*

BĒADS-WŌM'AN, *n.* A praying woman; a woman who resides in an alms-house. *Ash.*

BĒA'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *bydel* or *bædel*; Fr. *bedeau*; Sp. *bedel*; It. *bidello*; Ger. *büttel*, *pedell*; Sw. *bodel*, a beadle, or lictor; from the root of *bid*, Sax. *beodan*, to order or command. See BID.]
1. A messenger or crier of a court; a servitor; one who cites persons to appear and answer; called also an apparitor or summoner. *Encyc.*
2. An officer in a university, whose chief business is to walk with a mace, before the masters, in a public procession; or, as in America, before the president, trustees, faculty, and students of a college, in a procession, at public commencements. *Encyc.*
3. A parish officer, whose business is to punish petty offenders. *Johnson.*

BĒA'DLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a beadle. *Wood.*

BĒA'GLE, *n.* [Fr. *bigle*, so named from littleness; W. *bac*, little; Ir. *pig*; It. *piccolo.* We have from the same root *boy*, and the Danes *pige*, a little girl, and probably *pug* is the same word. Qu. Gr. πυγμαῖος, a pigmy.]
A small hound, or hunting dog, formerly used in hunting hares. They are now superseded, to a great extent, by *harriers.* Beagles are of different sorts; as, the *southern beagle*, shorter and less, but thicker than the deep-mouthed hound; the *fleet northern*, or *cat beagle*, smaller, and of a finer shape than the southern. From these species united, is bred a third, still preferable; and a smaller sort is little larger than the lap-dog. *Encyc.*

BĒAK, *n.* [D. *bek*; W. *pig*; Ir. *peac*; Arm. *bek*; Fr. *bec*; Sp. *pico*; It. *becco*; Dan. *pig*, *pik*; Sw. *pigg*, *pik*; Sax. *pic*; Fr. *pique*; Eng. *peak*, *pike*, &c. The sense is, a shoot, or a point, from thrusting; and this word is connected with a numerous family. See Class Bg.]
1. The bill or nib of a bird, consisting of a horny substance, either straight or curving, and ending in a point.
2. A pointed piece of wood, fortified with brass, resembling a beak, fastened to the end of ancient galleys; intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy. In modern ships, the *beak-head* is a name given to the fore part of a ship, whose forecastle is square or oblong; a circumstance common to all ships of war, which have two or more tiers of guns. *Mar. Dict.*
Beak or *beak-head*, that part of a ship, before the forecastle, which is fastened to the stem, and supported by the main knee. *Encyc.*
3. In *farriery*, a little shoe, at the toe, about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*
4. Any thing ending in a point, like a beak. This in America is more generally pronounced *peak.*
5. In *botany*, a process, like the beak of a bird, terminating the fruit in certain plants, as in the Geranium. [L. *rostrum.*]

BĒAK, *v. t.* Among cock-fighters, to take hold with the beak. *Ash.*

BĒAK'ED, (beekt,) *a.* Having a beak; ending in a point, like a beak.
2. In *botany*, rostrate; furnished with a process like a beak.

BĒAK'ER, *n.* [Ger. *becher.*]
A cup or glass. *Johnson.*

BĒAK'I-RON, (-i-urn,) *n.* A bickern; an iron tool, ending in a point, used by blacksmiths. *Ash.*

BĒAL, *n.* [See BOIL. W. *bal*, a prominence.]
A pimple; a whelk; a small inflammatory tumor; a pustule. *Johnson. Ash.*

BĒAL, *v. i.* To gather matter; to swell and come to a head, as a pimple. *Johnson. Ash.*

BĒAM, *n.* [Goth. *bagms*, a tree; Sax. *beam*; G. *baum*; D. *boom*, a tree; Dan. *bom*, a bar or rail; Ir. *beim*, a beam. We see by the Gothic, that the word belongs to Class Bg. It properly signifies the stock or stem of a tree; that is, the fixed, firm part.]
1. The largest, or a principal piece of timber in a building, that lies across the walls, and serves to support the principal rafters. *Encyc.*
2. Any large piece of timber, long in proportion to its thickness, and squared or hewed for use.
3. The part of a balance, from the ends of which the scales are suspended; sometimes used for the whole apparatus for weighing. *Encyc.*
4. The part on the head of a stag, which bears the antlers, royals, and tops.
5. The pole of a carriage, which runs between the horses. *Dryden.*
6. A cylinder of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving; and this name is given also to the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, as it is wove.
7. The straight part or shank of an anchor.
8. In *ships*, a great main cross timber, which holds the sides of a ship from falling together. The beams support the decks and orlops. The main beam is next the mainmast. *Mar. Dict.*
9. The main piece of a plow, in which the plow-tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn.
10. *Beam compass*; an instrument consisting of a square wooden or brass beam, having sliding sockets, that carry steel or pencil points; used for describing large circles, and in large projections for drawing the furniture on wall-dials. *Encyc. Johnson.*
On the beam, in navigation, signifies any distance from the ship, on a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel. *Mar. Dict.*
Before the beam, is an arch of the horizon between a line that crosses the ship at right angles, or the line of the beam, and that point of the compass which she steers. *Mar. Dict.*
Beam ends. A vessel is said to be on her beam ends, when she inclines so much on one side that her beams approach a vertical position. *Mar. Dict.*

BĒAM'-BIRD, *n.* A small European bird, so called because it often builds its nest on the projecting end of a beam or rafter in a building; also named the spotted fly-catcher. It is the *Muscicapa grisola* of naturalists. *Ed. Encyc. P. Cyc.*

BĒAM-FEATH'ER, (-feth'er,) *n.* One of the long feathers in the wing of a hawk. *Booth.*

BĒAM'-FILL'ING, *n.* The filling in of mason work between beams or joists.

BĒAM'-TREE, *n.* A species of wild service, a tree having very tough wood, used for beams, &c.
The Cratægus Aria, Linn. (Pyrus Aria, Decand.)

BĒAM, *n.* [Sax. *beam*, a ray of the sun; *beamian*, to shine or send forth beams; Sam. *bahmah*, splendor; Ir. *beim*, a stroke, and *solbheim*, a thunderbolt.]
A collection of rays emitted from the sun or other luminous body.

BĒAM, *v. t.* To send forth; to emit; followed ordinarily by *forth*; as, to *beam forth* light.

BĒAM, *v. i.* To emit rays of light, or beams; to shine.
He beamed, the day star of the rising age. *Trumbull.*

BĒAM'ED, *a.* The head of a stag is said to be *beamed* when it has all its antlers put forth. *Booth.*

BĒAM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting rays of light or beams.

BĒAM'ING, *n.* Radiation; the emission or darting of light in rays.
2. The issuing of intellectual light; dawn; prophetic intimation; first indication.
Such were the *beamings* of an original and gifted mind. *T. Dawes.*

BĒAM'LESS, *a.* Emitting no rays of light.

BĒAM'Y, *a.* Emitting rays of light; radiant; shining.
2. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy. *Dryden.*
3. Having horns, or antlers. *Dryden.*

BĒAN, *n.* [Sax. *bean*; Dan. *bönne*; Sw. *böna*; Gr. πυανον; D. *boon*; Ger. *bohne*; Ch. פּוֹל *apun*, a vetch. Qu. Arm. *favon*; Corn. id.; W. *faen.*]
A name given to several kinds of pulse, or leguminous seeds, and the plants producing them. They belong to several genera, particularly Vicia, Phaseolus, and Dolichos. The varieties most usually cultivated are, the horse bean, the mazagan, the kidney bean, the cranberry bean, the lima bean, the frost bean, &c. The stalk is erect or climbing, and the fruit roundish, oval, or flat, and of various colors. This name properly belongs to the Faba vulgaris, (Vicia Faba, Linn.)
Malacca-bean, or *Anacardium*; the fruit of a tree (*Semicarpus Anacardium*) growing in Malabar, and other parts of the East Indies. This fruit is of a shining black color, of the shape of a heart flattened, about an inch long, terminating at one end in an obtuse point, and at the other adhering to a wrinkled stalk. It contains, within two shells, a kernel of a sweetish taste; and betwixt the shells is lodged a thick, acrid juice. *Encyc.*

BĒAN'-ĊA-PER, *n.* A plant, a species of Zygophyllum, a native of warm climates. *Encyc.*

BĒAN'-ĊOD, *n.* A small fishing vessel or pilot boat, used in the rivers of Portugal. It is sharp forward, having its stem bent above into a great curve, and plated with iron. *Encyc.*

BĒAN'-FED, *a.* Fed with beans. *Shak.*

BĒAN'-FLY, *n.* A beautiful fly, of a pale purple color, found on bean flowers, produced from a maggot called *mida.* *Encyc.*

BĒAN'-GOOSE, *n.* A species of Anas, (*A. segetum.*) a migratory bird, which arrives in England in autumn, and retires to the north in summer. It is so named from the likeness of the nail of the bill to a horse-bean. *Encyc.*
Bean-tree of America; a name given to the Erythrina Corallodendron.
Kidney-bean-tree; a name given to certain species of the genus Glycine.
Binding-bean-tree; a name given to a species of the genus Mimosa.
Bean-trefoil; a popular name of the Cytisus Laburnum and Anagyris fœtida. *Fam. of Plants.*

BĒAN'-TRE-FOIL, *n.* A plant.

BEAR, (bāre,) *v. t.*; *pret.* BORE; *pp.* BORN, BORNE. [Sax. *beran*, *beran*, *beoran*, *byran*, *gebæran*, *geberan*, *gebyran*, *abæran*, *aberan*, to bear, carry, bring, sustain, produce, bring forth; *gebyrian*, *gebyrigan*, to pertain to, to belong to, to happen, to become, or be suitable; answering to the Latin *fero*, *porto*, *pario*, and *oporteo.* Hence, probably, Sax. *barn*, *bearn*, a son, coinciding with *born.* Goth. *bairan*, to bear, or carry; *gabairan*, to bear; G. *führen*, to carry, and *gebären*, to bring forth; D. *beuren*, to lift, *voeren*, to carry or *bear*; *baaren*, to bring forth; Sw. *bära*, to carry; *bära fram*, to bring forth; *barn*, a son; Dan. *bære*, to carry, bear, produce; L. *fero*, *pario*, *porto*; Gr. φερω, φυμαω; Sp. and Port. *parir*, to bring forth; *portar*, to carry; It. *portare*, to carry; Ir. *bearadh*, *beirim*, to bear or bring forth, to tell or relate, whence Fr. *parler*; Russ. *beru*, to take, to carry; Sans. *bharadi*, to bear. This verb I suppose to be radically the same as the Shemitic ברא to produce; L. *pario.* The primary sense is to throw out, to bring forth, or in general, to thrust or drive along. It includes the proper significations, both of L. *fero* and *pario*; Shemitic פרה *farah*, and ברר, *fari.* Hence, probably, Gr. βαρος, βαρυς, and a great family of words. See Class Br. Nos. 15, 22, 33, 35.]
1. To support; *to* sustain; as, to *bear* a weight or burden.
2. To carry; to convey; to support and remove from place to place; as, they *bear* him upon the shoulder; the engle *beareth* them on her wings. *Isaiah. Deuteronomy.*
3. To wear; to bear as a mark of authority or distinction, as, to *bear* a sword, a badge, a name; to *bear* arms in a coat.
4. To keep afloat; as, the water *bears* a ship.
5. To support or sustain without sinking or yielding; to endure; as, a man can *bear* severe pain or calamity; or to sustain with proportionate strength, and without injury; as, a man may *bear* stronger food or drink.
6. To entertain; to carry in the mind; as, to *bear* a great love for a friend; to *bear* inveterate hatred to gaming.

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7. To suffer; to undergo; as, to *bear* punishment.
8. To suffer without resentment, or interference to prevent; to have patience; as, to *bear* neglect or indignities.
9. To admit or be capable of; that is, to suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change; as, to give words the most favorable interpretation they will *bear*.
10. To bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants, or the young of animals; as, to *bear* apples; to *bear* children.
11. To give birth to, or be the native place of.
Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*. *Dryden.*
12. To possess and use as power; to exercise; as,
13. To gain or win. [to *bear* sway.
Some think to *bear* it by speaking a great word. *Bacon.*
[Not now used. The phrase now used is, *to bear away.*]
14. To carry on, or maintain; to have; as, to *bear* a part in conversation.
15. To show or exhibit; to relate; as, to *bear* testimony or witness. This seems to imply *utterance*, like the Latin *fero*, to relate or utter.
16. To sustain the effect, or be answerable for; as, to *bear* the blame.
17. To sustain, as expense; to supply the means of paying; as, to *bear* the charges, that is, to pay the
18. To be the object of. [expenses.
Let me but *bear* your love, and I'll *bear* your cares. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*
19. To behave; to act in any character; as, hath he *borne* himself penitent? [*Not usual.*] *Shak.*
20. To remove, or to endure the effects of; and hence, to give satisfaction for.
He shall *bear* their iniquities. — Is. liii. Heb. ix.
To bear the infirmities of the weak, to bear one another's burdens, is to be charitable toward their faults, to sympathize with them, and to aid them in distress. *Brown.*
To bear off, is to restrain; to keep from approach; and in seamanship, to remove to a distance; to keep clear from rubbing against any thing; as, to *bear off* a blow; to *bear off* a boat; also, to *carry away*; as, to *bear off* stolen goods.
To bear down, is to impel or urge; to overthrow or crush by force; as, to *bear down* an enemy.
To bear down upon; to press; to overtake; to make all sail to come up with.
To bear hard, is to press or urge.
Cesar doth *bear* me *hard*. *Shak.*
To bear on, is to press against; also, to carry forward, to press, incite, or animate.
Confidence hath *borne* thee on. *Milton.*
To bear through, is to conduct or manage; as, to *bear through* the consulship. *B. Jonson.* Also, to maintain or support to the end; as, religion will *bear* us *through* the evils of life.
To bear out, is to maintain and support to the end; to defend to the last.
Company only can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing. *South.*
To bear up; to support; to keep from falling.
Religious hope *bears up* the mind under sufferings. *Addison.*
To bear up; to keep afloat.
To bear a body. A color is said to *bear a body* in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixed so entirely with the oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color. *Johnson.*
To bear date, is to have the mark of time when written or executed; as, a letter or bond *bears date* Jan. 6, 1811.
To bear a price, is to have a certain price. In common mercantile language, it often signifies or implies to bear a good or high price.
To bear in hand; to amuse with false pretenses; to deceive. *Bacon. South. Shak.*
I believe this phrase is obsolete, or never used in America.
To bear a hand, in seamanship, is to make haste, be
BEAR, *v. i.* To suffer, as with pain. [quick.
But man is born to *bear*. *Pope.*
This is unusual in prose; and though admissible, is rendered intransitive, merely by the omission of *pain*, or other word expressive of evil.
2. To be patient; to endure.
I can not, can not *bear*. *Dryden.*
This also seems to be elliptical.
3. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful, in opposition to barrenness.
This age to blossom, and the next to *bear*. *Dryden.*
Here *fruit* must be understood.
4. To press, with *upon*; as, to *bear* heavily on one's spirits; to *bear* hard upon an antagonist.
5. To take effect; to succeed; as, to bring matters to *bear*. *Guardian.*
6. To act in any character.
Instruct me how I may *bear* like a true friar. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*
7. To be situated as to the point of compass, with respect to something else; as, the land *bore* E. N. E. from the ship.
8. To relate or refer to, with *on* or *upon*; as, how does this *bear* on the question?
9. To have weight on the neck by the yoke, as oxen attached to the neap of a cart.
10. To convey intelligence; as, the letters *bore* that succor was at hand. *Sir W. Scott.*
11. *To bear away*, in *navigation*, is to change the course of a ship, when close hauled, or sailing with a side wind, and make her run before the wind. *To bear up*, is used in a like sense, from the act of *bearing up* the helm to the windward. *Mar. Dict.*
Hence, perhaps, in other cases, the expression may be used to denote *tending* or *moving* from.
12. *To bear down*, is to drive or tend to; to approach with a fair wind; as, the fleet *bore down* upon the enemy.
13. *To bear in*, is to run or tend toward; as, a ship *bears in* with the land; opposed to *bear off*, or keeping at a greater distance.
14. *To bear up*, is to tend or move toward; as, to *bear up* to one another: also, to be supported; to have fortitude; to be firm; not to sink; as, to *bear up* under afflictions.
15. *To bear upon*, or *against*, is to lean upon or against; to act on as weight or force, in any direction, as a column upon its base, or the sides of two inclining objects against each other.
16. *To bear against*; to approach for attack or seizure; as, a lion *bears against* his prey. *Dryden.*
17. *To bear upon*; to act upon; as, the artillery *bore upon* the center; or to be pointed or situated so as to affect; as, to bring or plant guns so as to *bear upon* a fort or a ship.
18. *To bear with*; to endure what is unpleasing; to be indulgent; to forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.
Reason would I should *bear with* you. — Acts xviii.
Shall not God avenge his elect, though he *bear* long *with* them? — Luke xviii.

BEAR'-CLOTH, } *n.* A cloth in which a new-
BEAR'ING-CLOTH, } born child is covered when carried to church to be baptized. *Shak.*

BEAR, *n.* [Sax. *bera*; G. *bär*; D. *beer*; Sw. Dan. and Ice. *biorn*; Ir. *bear*; allied, perhaps, to *fierce*, L. *ferus*, *fera*, or to *barbarus*.]
1. A wild quadruped, of the genus Ursus. The marks of the genus are, six fore teeth in the upper jaw, alternately hollow on the inside; and six in the under jaw, the two lateral ones lobated; the dog teeth are solitary and conical; the eyes have a nictitating membrane, and the nose is prominent. The *arctos*, the brown or black bear of Europe, has his body covered with long, shaggy hair. Some are found, in Tartary, of a pure white color. The *polar* or *white bear*, has a long head and neck; short, round ears; the hair long, soft, and white, tinged in some parts with yellow. He grows to a great size, the skins of some being 13 feet long. This bear lives in cold climates only, and frequently swims from one isle of ice to another. *Encyc.*
2. The name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the *Greater* and *Lesser Bear*. In the tail of the Lesser Bear is the pole-star.
Bears and Bulls; cant terms applied to persons engaged in the gambling transactions of the Stock Exchange. *A bear*, is one who contracts to deliver, at a specified *future* time, stocks which he does not own; *a bull*, is one who contracts to take them. Hence, in the intervening time, it is the interest of the former to depress stocks, as the bear pulls down with his strong paws, and of the latter to raise stocks, as the bull throws upward with his horns. The stock is, in fact, never delivered, and was never meant to be. When the time for delivery arrives, the losing party pays the *difference* between the price of the stock *then* and at the time when the contract was made.

BEAR or BERE, *n.* A kind of barley, cultivated in Scotland and the north of England; called, also, *big*, and by some regarded as a distinct species, (*Hordeum hexastichon.*)

BEAR'A-BLE, *a.* That can be borne; tolerable. *Ed. Rev.*

BEAR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a bearable manner. *Westm. Rev.*

BEAR'-BAIT-ING, *n.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs. *Shak.*

BEAR'-BER'RY, *n.* A medicinal plant; the Arctostaphylus uva-ursi, (*Arbutus uva-ursi*, Linn.)

BEAR'-BIND, *n.* A species of Bind-weed or Convolvulus; a popular name, common to the genus Calystegia, (a subdivision of the Linnæan genus Convolvulus,) including the *Convolvulus sepium*. *Sweet.*

BEAR'-FLY, *n.* An insect. *Bacon.*

BEAR'-GAR-DEN, *n.* A place where bears are kept for diversion or fighting. Hence,
2. A rude, turbulent assembly.

BEAR'-GAR-DEN, *a.* Rude; turbulent; as, *bear-garden* sport. *Todd.*

BEAR'-HERD, *n.* A man that tends bears. *Shak.*

BEAR'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bear. *Shak.*

BEAR'S'-BREECH, *n.* Brank-ursine, a name common to different species of plants of the genus Acanthus.

BEAR'S'-EAR, *n.* A popular name of the Primula auricula.

BEAR'S'-EAR SAN'I-CLE, *n.* A species of Cortusa.

BEAR'S'-FOOT, *n.* A plant, a species of Hellebore.

BEAR'S'-GREASE, *n.* The fat of bears, extensively used to promote the growth of hair.

BEAR'-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a bear.
2. A coarse, shaggy woolen cloth for overcoats.

BEAR'S'-WORT, *n.* A plant. *Shak.*

BEAR'-WARD, *n.* A keeper of bears. *Shak.*

BEAR'-WHELP, *n.* The whelp of a bear. *Shak.*

BEARD, (beerd,) *n.* [Sax. *beard*; D. *baard*; G. and Dan. *bart*; L. *barba*; Russ. *boroda*, the beard and the chin.]
1. The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face, chiefly of male adults; hence a mark of virility. A *gray beard*, *long beard*, and *reverend beard*, are terms for old age.
2. *Beard* is sometimes used for *the face:* and to do a thing to a man's *beard*, is to do it in defiance, or to his face. *Johnson.*
3. The awn or sharp prickles on the ears of corn. But more technically, parallel hairs, or a tuft of stiff hairs terminating the leaves of plants. By some authors, the name is given to the lower lip of a ringent corol. *Martyn.*
4. A barb or sharp point of an arrow, or other instrument, bent backward to prevent its being easily drawn out.
5. The *beard* or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of a bridle, underneath the lower mandible and above the chin. *Farrier's Dict. Encyc.*
6. The rays of a comet, emitted toward that part of the heaven to which its proper motion seems to direct it. *Encyc.*
7. The *byssus* of a pinna, muscle, or other similar shell-fish, consisting of fine threads or hairs, by which they fasten themselves to stones. *Cyc.*
The term is also applied to the gills or respiratory organs of the oyster and other bivalves. *Brande.*
8. In *insects*, two small, oblong, fleshy bodies, placed just above the trunk, as in gnats, moths, and butterflies. *Encyc.*

BEARD, (beerd,) *v. t.* To take by the beard; to seize, pluck, or pull the beard, in contempt or anger.
2. To oppose to the face; to set at defiance.
I have been *bearded* by boys. *More.*

BEARD'ED, (beerd'ed,) *a.* Having a beard, as a man. In *botany*, having parallel hairs, or tufts of hairs, as the leaves of plants. *Martyn.*
2. Barbed or jagged, as an arrow. *Dryden.*

BEARD'ED, (beerd'ed,) *pp.* Taken by the beard; opposed to the face.

BEARD'-GRASS, *n.* A name common to different species of grass of the genus Andropogon.

BEARD'ING, (beerd'ing,) *ppr.* Taking by the beard; opposing to the face.

BEARD'LESS, (beerd'less,) *a.* Without a beard; young; not having arrived to manhood. In *botany*, destitute of parallel hairs, or tufts of hairs. *Martyn.*

BEARD'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being destitute of beard. *Lawrence, Lect.*

BEAR'ER, *n.* [See BEAR.] In *a general sense*, one who bears, sustains, or carries. Hence,
2. One who carries packages or letters; as, a *bearer* of dispatches.
3. One who carries the body to the grave, at a funeral.
4. One that wears any thing, as a badge or sword.
5. A tree or plant that yields its fruit; as, a good *bearer*.
6. In *architecture*, a post or brick wall between the ends of a piece of timber, to support it. In *general*, any thing that supports another thing.
7. In *heraldry*, a figure in an achievement, placed by the side of a shield, and seeming to support it; generally the figure of a beast. The figure of a human creature, for a like purpose, is called a *tenant*.

BEAR'ING, *ppr.* Supporting; carrying; producing.

BEAR'ING, *n.* The manner in which a person *bears* or conducts himself; gesture; mien; behavior.
I know him by his *bearing*. *Shak.*
2. The situation of an object, with respect to another object, by which it is supposed to have a connection with it or influence upon it, or to be influenced by it. Hence, relation.
But of this frame, the *bearings* and the ties. *Pope.*
3. In *architecture*, the distance or length which the ends of a piece of timber rest upon, or are inserted into, the wall that supports it. *Bearing of a timber*; the space between the two fixed extremes of a piece of timber, or between one extreme and a supporter. *Builder's Dict.*
4. In *navigation*, the situation of a distant object, with regard to a ship's position, as on the bow, on the lee quarter, &c. The direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen. *Mar. Dict.*
5. In *heraldry*, *bearings* are the coats of arms or figures of armories, by which the nobility and gentry are distinguished from common persons. *Encyc.*

BEAR'ISH, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear; resembling a bear in temper or manners. *Harris.*

BEARN, *n.* [Sax. *bearn*; Goth. *barn*; from *bear*; Goth. *gabaurans*, born.]
A child. In Scotland, *bairn*. *Shak.*

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BĒAST, (beest,) *n.* [Ir. *biast, piasd;* Corn. *bêst;* D. *beest;* L. *bestia;* Fr. *bête,* from *beste;* Dan. *bæst, beest;* W. *bwyst,* wild, savage, ferocious. See BOISTEROUS.]

1. Any four-footed animal, which may be used for labor, food, or sport; distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; as, *beasts* of burden, *beasts of the chase, beasts* of the forest. It is usually applied to large animals.

2. Opposed to *man,* it signifies any irrational animal; as, in the phrase "*man* and *beast.*" So, wild *beast.*

3. *Figuratively,* a brutal man; a person rude, coarse, filthy, or acting in a manner unworthy of a rational creature. *Johnson.*

4. A game at cards. Hence, *to beast. Encyc.*

BĒAST'ISH, *a.* Like a beast; brutal.

BĒAST'-LIKE, *a.* Like a beast; brutal. *Titus Andronicus.*

BĒAST'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *beastly.*] Brutality; coarseness; vulgarity; filthiness; a practice contrary to the rules of humanity.

BĒAST'LY, *a.* Like a beast; brutal; coarse; filthy; contrary to the nature and dignity of man.

2. Having the form and nature of a beast. *Prior.*

BĒAT, (beet,) *v. t. pret.* BEAT; *pp.* BEAT, BEATEN. [Sax. *beatan, gebeotan,* to beat, *gebeaten,* beaten; W. *bœzu;* Fr. *battre,* or *batre;* Sp. *batir;* Port. *bater;* It. *battere;* L. *batuo;* Russ. *botayu;* Ar. خبط *khabata,* and كبت *kabata;* Heb. Ch. Syr. כבת, *kabat.* Perhaps, Hindoo, *pata,* to kill; Burman, *potai,* id.; as we say, to smite and to slay. Hence, the *oirpata,* man-killers, in Herodotus. Class Bd, Nos. 20, 23, 33. See ABATE.]

1. To strike repeatedly; to lay on repeated blows with a stick, with the hand or fist, or with any instrument, and for any cause, just or unjust, or for punishment. Luke xii. Deut. xxv.

2. To strike an instrument of music; to play on, as a drum. *Shak.*

3. To break, bruise, comminute, or pulverize by beating or pounding, as pepper or spices. Ex. xxx.

4. To extend by beating, as gold or other malleable substance; or to hammer into any form; to forge. Ex. xxxix.

5. To strike bushes; to shake by beating, or to make a noise to rouse game. *Prior.*

6. To thresh; to force out corn from the husk by blows. *Ruth.*

7. To break, mix, or agitate by beating; as, to *beat* an egg with any other thing. *Boyle.*

8. To dash or strike, as water; to strike or brush, as wind. *Milton.*

9. To tread, as a path. *Blackmore.*

10. To overcome in a battle, contest, or strife; to vanquish or conquer; as, one *beats* another at play.

Pyrrhus *beat* the Carthaginians at sea. *Arbuthnot.*

11. To harass; to exercise severely; to overlabor; as, to *beat* the brains about logic. *Hakewill.*

To beat down; to break, destroy, throw down, by beating or battering, as a wall.

Also, to press down or lay flat, as by treading, by a current of water, by violent wind, &c. *Shak.*

Also, to lower the price by importunity or argument.

Also, to depress or crush; as, to *beat down* opposition.

Also, to sink or lessen the price or value.

Usury *beats down* the price of land. *Bacon.*

To beat back; to compel to retire or return.

To beat into; to teach or instill, by repetition of instruction.

To beat up; to attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb; as, to *beat up* an enemy's quarters.

To beat the wing; to flutter; to move with fluttering agitation.

To beat off; to repel or drive back.

To beat the hoof; to walk; to go on foot.

To beat time; to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.

In *the menage,* a horse *beats the dust,* when at each motion he does not take in ground enough with his fore legs; and at curvets, when he does them too precipitately, or too low. He *beats upon a walk,* when he walks too short. *Encyc.*

To beat out; to extend by hammering. In *popular use,* to *be beat out,* is to be extremely fatigued; to have the strength exhausted by labor or exertion.

BĒAT, *v. i.* To move with pulsation; as, the pulse *beats;* or to throb; as, the heart *beats.*

2. To dash with force, as a storm, flood, passion, &c.; as, the tempest *beats* against the house.

3. To knock at a door. Judges xix.

4. To fluctuate; to be in agitation. *Shak.*

To beat about; to try to find; to search by various means or ways. *Addison.*

To beat upon; to act upon with violence. *Jonah.*

Also, to speak frequently; to enforce by repetition. *Hooker.*

To beat up for soldiers, is to go about to enlist men into the army.

In *seamanship, to beat,* is to make progress against the direction of the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse. *Mar. Dict.*

With hunters, a stag *beats up and down,* when he runs first one way and then another. *Encyc.*

BĒAT, *n.* A stroke; a striking; a blow, whether with the hand or with a weapon.

2. A recurring stroke; a pulsation; as, the *beat* of the pulse.

3. The rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating the divisions of time in music.

4. A transient grace-note in music, struck immediately before the note it is intended to ornament. *Busby.*

5. A round or course, which is frequently gone over; as, a watchman's *beat.* Hence,

6. A place of habitual or frequent resort.

In *the military art,* the *beat of drum,* is a succession of strokes varied, in different ways, for particular purposes, as to regulate a march, to call soldiers to their arms or quarters, to direct an attack, or retreat, &c.

The *beat* of a watch or clock, is the stroke made by the fangs or pallets of the spindle of the balance, or of the pads in a royal pendulum. *Encyc.*

BĒAT, } *pp.* Struck; dashed against; pressed
BĒAT'EN, } or laid down; hammered; pounded; vanquished; made smooth by treading; worn by use; tracked.

BĒAT'ER, *n.* One who beats, or strikes; one whose occupation is to hammer metals.

2. An instrument for pounding, or comminuting substances.

BĒAT'ER-UP, *n.* One who beats for game; *a sportsman's term.* *Butler.*

BĒATH, *v. t.* To bathe. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

BE-A-TIF'IC, } *a.* [L. *beatus,* blessed, from *beo,*
BE-A-TIF'IC-AL, } to bless, and *facio,* to make. See BEATIFY.]

That has the power to bless or make happy, or the power to complete blissful enjoyment; used only of heavenly fruition after death; as, *beatific* vision. *Milton.*

BE-A-TIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to complete happiness.

BE-AT-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* In *the Roman Catholic church,* an act of the pope by which he declares a person beatified or blessed after death. This is the first step toward canonization, or the raising of one to the diguity of a saint. No person can be beatified till 50 years after his death. All certificates or attestations of his virtues and miracles are examined by the congregation of rites, and this examination continues often for years; after which his holiness decrees the beatification, and the corpse and relics of the intended saint are exposed to the veneration of all good Christians. *Encyc.*

BE-AT'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *beatus,* happy, from *beo,* to bless, and *facio,* to make.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

2. In *the Roman Catholic church,* to declare by a decree or public act, that a person is received into heaven, and is to be reverenced as blessed, though not canonized.

BĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Laying on blows; striking; dashing against; conquering; pounding; sailing against the direction of the wind, &c.

BĒAT'ING, *n.* The act of striking or giving blows; punishment or chastisement by blows; conquering; sailing against the direction of the wind.

The *beating* of flax and hemp is an operation which renders them more soft and pliable. For this purpose, they are made into rolls and laid in a trough, where they are beat till no roughness or hardness can be felt. *Encyc.*

In *book-binding, beating* is performed by laying the book in quires, or sheets folded, on a block, and beating it with a heavy, broad-faced hammer. On this operation, or the heavy pressure now employed as a substitute, the elegance of the binding and the easy opening of the book much depend. *Encyc.*

Beating the wind, was a practice in the ancient trial by combat. If one of the combatants did not appear on the field, the other was to *beat the wind,* by making flourishes with his weapons; by which he was entitled to the advantages of a conqueror.

Beatings, or *beats,* in *music,* the regular pulsative swellings of sound, produced in an organ by pipes of the same key, when not in unison, and their vibrations not simultaneous or coincident. *Busby.*

This phenomenon occurs in stringed as well as wind instruments, when sounding together, nearly but not exactly in perfect tune. *P. Cyc.*

BE-AT'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *beatitudo,* from *beatus, beo,* See BEATIFY.]

1. Blessedness; felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; *used of the joys of heaven.*

2. The declaration of blessedness made by our Savior to particular virtues.

BEAU, (bo,) *n.; pl.* BEAUX, (boze.) [Fr. *beau,* contracted from *bel;* L. *bellus;* Sp. and It. *bello,* fine, gay, handsome.]

A man of dress; a fine, gay man; one whose great care is to deck his person. In *familiar language,* a man who attends a lady.

BEAU I-DE'AL, (bo-i-de'al,) *n.* [Fr.] A conception or image of consummate beauty, formed in the mind, free from all the deformities, defects, and blemishes, which nature exhibits.

BEAU'ISH, (bo'ish,) *n.* Like a beau; foppish; fine.

BEAU MONDE', (bo-mond',) *n.* [Fr. *beau,* fine, and *monde,* world.]

The fashionable world; people of fashion and gayety, *Prior.*

BEAŪ'TE-OUS, (bu'te-ous,) *a.* [See BEAUTY.] Very fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful; very handsome. It expresses a greater degree of beauty than *handsome,* and is chiefly used in poetry.

BEAŪ'TE-OUS-LY, (bū'te-ous-ly,) *adv.* In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

BEAŪ'TE-OUS-NESS, (bū'te-ous-ness,) *n.* The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

BEAŪ'TI-FI-ED, (bū'ti-fīde,) *pp.* Adorned; made beautiful.

BEAŪ'TI-FI-ER, (bū'ti-fī-er,) *n.* He or that which makes beautiful.

BEAŪ'TI-FUL, (bū'ti-fụl,) *a.* [*beauty* and *full.*]

1. Elegant in form; fair; having the form that pleases the eye. It expresses more than *handsome.*

A *beautiful* woman is one of the most attractive objects in all nature's works. *Anon.*

A circle is more *beautiful* than a square; a square is more *beautiful* than a parallelogram. *Lord Kames.*

2. Having the qualities which constitute beauty, or that which pleases the senses other than the sight; as, a *beautiful* sound. *Encyc.*

BEAŪ'TI-FUL-LY, (bū'ti-fụl-ly,) *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

BEAŪ'TI-FUL-NESS, (bū'ti-fụl-ness,) *n.* Elegance of form; beauty; the quality of being beautiful.

BEAŪ'TI-FŸ, (bū'ti-fȳ,) *v. t.* [*beauty* and L. *facio.*] To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to; to embellish. *Hayward.*

BEAŪ'TI-FŸ, (bū'ti-fȳ,) *v. i.* To become beautiful; to advance in beauty. *Addison.*

BEAŪ'TI-FŸ-ING, (bū'ti-fȳ-ing,) *ppr.* Adorning; embellishing.

BEAŪ'TI-LESS, (bū'ti-less,) *a.* Destitute of beauty. *Hammond.*

BEAŪ'TY, (bū'ty,) *n.* [Fr. *beauté,* from *beau.* See BEAU.]

1. An assemblage of graces, or an assemblage of properties in the form of the person or any other object which pleases the eye. In *the person,* due proportion or symmetry of parts constitutes the most essential property to which we annex the term *beauty.* In *the face,* the regularity and symmetry of the features, the color of the skin, the expression of the eye, are among the principal properties which constitute *beauty.* But as it is hardly possible to define all the properties which constitute beauty, we may observe in general, that *beauty* consists in whatever pleases the eye of the beholder, whether in the human body, in a tree, in a landscape, or in any other object.

Beauty is *intrinsic,* and perceived by the eye at first view, or *relative,* to perceive which, the aid of the understanding and reflection is requisite. Thus the *beauty* of a machine is not perceived till we understand its uses, and adaptation to its purpose. This is called *the beauty of utility.* By an easy transition, the word *beauty* is used to express what is pleasing to the other senses, or to the understanding. Thus we say, the *beauty* of a thought, of a remark, of sound, &c.

So *beauty,* armed with virtue, bows the soul
With a commanding, but a sweet control. *Percival.*

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament; any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing; as, the *beauties* of nature.

3. A particular excellence, or a part which surpasses in excellence that with which it is united; as, the *beauties* of an author.

4. A beautiful person. In *Scripture,* the chief dignity or ornament. 2 Sam. i.

5. In *the arts,* symmetry of parts; harmony; justness of composition. *Encyc.*

6. Joy and gladness. Is. lxi. Order; prosperity; peace; holiness. Ezek. xvi.

BEAŪ'TY, (bū'ty,) *v. t.* To adorn; to beautify or embellish. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BEAŪ'TY-SPOT, (bū'ty-spot,) *n.* A patch; a foil; a spot placed on the face to heighten beauty.

BEAŪ'TY-WAN'ING, *a.* Declining in beauty. *Shak.*

BĒA'VER, (bē'ver,) *n.* [Sax. *befor, biofor;* Fr. *bièvre;* L. *fiber;* Ir. *beabhar;* Sw. *bafwer;* Dan. *bæver;* Ger. *biber;* D. *bever;* Russ. *bobr;* Pers. بیبر *babir.*]

1. An amphibious quadruped, of the genus Castor. It has short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, large hind feet, with a flat, ovate tail. It is remarkable for its ingenuity in constructing its lodges or habitations, and from this animal is obtained the castor of the shops, which is taken from cods or bags in the groin. Its fur, which is mostly of a chestnut-brown, is the material of the best hats.

2. The fur of the beaver, or a hat made of the fur.

3. Part of a helmet covering the face, made jointed,

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so that the wearer could raise it to drink; hence its name, from Old Fr. *bever*, to drink. *Booth.*

BĒA'VER-ED, *a.* Covered with or wearing a beaver. *Pope.*

BĒA'VER-TEEN, *n.* A species of fustian cloth.

BE-BLEED', *v. t.* [*be* and *bleed.*] To make bloody. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

BE-BLOOD', } *v. t.* [*be* and *blood.*] To make bloody.
BE-BLOOD'Y, } [*Obs.*] *Sheldon.*

BE-BLOT', *v. t.* [*be* and *blot.*] To blot; to stain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

BE-BLUB'BER-ED, *a.* [*be* and *blubber.*] Foul or swelled with weeping. *Shelton.*

BEC-A-FI'CO, *n.* [It. *beccafico*, from the root of *pica*, *peck*, *beck*, and *fico*, a fig. See BEAK.]

A fig-pecker; a bird like a nightingale, which feeds on figs and grapes. *Johnson. Prior. Bailey.*

The term *beccafico* is applied by the Italians to different species of small birds of the genus Sylvia, when in a condition for the table. *P. Cyc.*

BE-CALM', (be-cäm',) *v. t.* [*be* and *calm.* See CALM.]

1. To still; to make quiet; to appease; to stop or repress motion in a body; used of the elements and of the passions; as, to *becalm* the ocean, or the mind. But *calm* is generally used.

2. To keep from motion by intercepting the current of wind; as, high lands *becalm* a ship.

BE-CALM'ED, (be-cämd',) *pp.* or *a.* Quieted; appeased.

2. *a.* Hindered from motion or progress by a calm; as, a ship *becalmed.*

BE-CALM'ING, (be-cäm'ing,) *ppr.* Appeasing; keeping from motion or progress.

BE-CALM'ING, (be-cäm'ing,) *n.* A calm at sea. *Herbert.*

BE-CAME', *pret.* of BECOME. See BECOME.

BE-CAUSE', (a compound word,) [Sax. *be*; Eng. *by* and *cause.* See BY and CAUSE.]

By cause, or by the cause; on this account; for the cause which is explained in the next proposition; for the reason next explained. Thus, I fled, *because* I was afraid, is to be thus resolved; I fled, *by the cause, for the cause*, which is mentioned in the next affirmation, viz., I was afraid. Hence, *cause* being a noun, *because* may be regularly followed by *of.*

The spirit is life, *because of* righteousness.—Rom. viii.
Because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience.—Eph. v.

BEC-CA-BUN'GA, *n.* [G. *bach*, a brook, and *bunga*, a basket for catching fish.]

Brooklime speedwell; Veronica beccabunga; a European plant, common in ditches and shallow streams.

BECH'A-MEL, *n.* A kind of fine, white broth, or sauce, thickened with cream, *Cooley.*

BE-CHANCE', *v. i.* [*be*, *by*, and *chance.*] To befall; to happen to. *Shak.*

BE-CHARM', *v. t.* [*be* and *charm.*] To charm; to captivate. *Beaum. & Fl.*

BĒ'CHIC, *n.* [Gr. βηχικα, from βηξ, a cough.]

A medicine for relieving coughs, synonymous with *pectoral*, which is now the term mostly used. *Quincy.*

BECK, *n.* A small brook. *Gray.* This word, Sax, *becc*, Ger. *bach*, D. *beek*, Dan, *bæk*, Sw. *bæck*, Per, ب ک *bakh*, a brook or rivulet, is found in the Ir. Ar, Ch. Syr. Sam. Heb. and Eth., in the sense of *flowing*, as tears, weeping. Gen. xxxii. 22. It is obsolete in English, but is found in the names of towns situated near streams, as in *Walbeck*; but is more frequent in names on the Continent, as in *Griesbach*, &c.

BECK, *n.* [Sax. *beacn*, a sign; *beacnian*, *bycnian*, to beckon. The Sw. *peka*, Dan. *pege*, signifies to point with the finger.]

A nod of the head; a significant nod, or a motion of the hand, intended to be understood by some person, especially as a sign of command.

BECK, *v. i.* To nod, or make a sign with the head or hand.

BECK, *v. t.* To call by a nod; to intimate a command to; to notify by a motion of the head or hand. *Shak.*

BECK'ED, (bekt,) *pp.* Called or notified by a nod or a motion of the hand.

BECK'ET, *n.* A thing used in ships to confine loose ropes, tackles, or spars, as a large hook, a rope with an eye at one end, or a wooden bracket. *Mar. Dict.*

BECK'ING, *ppr.* Nodding significantly; directing by a nod or motion of the hand.

BECK'ON, (bek'n,) *v. i.* [See BECK.] To make a sign to another, by nodding, winking, or a motion of the hand or finger, &c., intended as a hint or intimation. Acts xix.

BECK'ON, (bek'n,) *v. t.* To make a significant sign to. *Dryden.*

BECK'ON, *n.* A sign made without words. *Bolingbroke.*

BECK'ON-ED, *pp.* Having a sign made to.

BECK'ON-ING, *ppr.* Making a significant sign as a hint.

BE-CLIP', *v. t.* [Sax. *beclyppan.*]
To embrace. [*Not in use.*] *Wickliffe.*

BE-CLOUD', *v. t.* [See CLOUD.] To cloud; to obscure; to dim. *Sidney.*

BE-CLOUD'ED, *pp.* Clouded; darkened.

BE-CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with clouds; obscuring.

BE-COME', (be-kum',) *v. i.*; *pret.* BECAME; *pp.* BECOME. [Sax. *becuman*, to fall out or happen; D. *bekoomen*; G. *bekommen*, to get or obtain; Sw. *bekomma*; Dan. *bekomme*, to obtain; *be* and *come.* The Sax. *be* is the Eng. *by.* These significations differ from the sense in English. But the sense is, to *come to*, to arrive, to reach, to fall or pass to. [See COME.] Hence the sense of suiting, agreeing with. In Sax. *cuman*, Goth. *kwiman*, is to come; and Sax. *cweman* is to please, that is, to suit or be agreeable.]

1. To pass from one state to another; to enter into some state or condition, by a change from another state or condition, or by assuming or receiving new properties or qualities, additional matter, or a new character; as, a cion *becomes* a tree.

The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man *became* a living soul.—Gen. ii.
To the Jews I *became* as a Jew.—1 Cor. ix.

2. *To become of*, usually with *what* preceding; to be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final or subsequent condition; as, *what* will *become of* our commerce? *what* will *become of* us?

In the present tense, it applies to *place* as well as *condition*, What has *become of* my friend? that is, where is he; as well as, what is his condition; *Where is he become?* used by Shakspeare and Spenser, is obsolete; but this is the sense in Saxon, where has he fallen?

BE-COME', *v. t.* In general, to suit or be suitable; to be congruous; to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances; to be worthy of, decent, or proper. It is used in the same sense applied to persons or things.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man. *Shak.*

This use of the word, however, is less frequent, the verb usually expressing the suitableness of *things* to persons or to other things; as, a robe *becomes* a prince.

It *becomes* me so to speak of an excellent poet. *Dryden.*

BE-COM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.*, but used rarely or never except as an adjective. Fit; suitable; congruous; proper; graceful; belonging to the character, or adapted to circumstances; as, he speaks with *becoming* boldness; a dress is very *becoming.*

Some writers formerly used *of* after this word.

Such discourses as are *becoming of* them. *Dryden.*

But this use is inelegant or improper.

BE-COM'ING, *a.* Ornament. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BE-COM'ING-LY, *adv.* After a becoming or proper manner.

BE-COM'ING-NESS, *n.* Fitness; congruity; propriety; decency; gracefulness arising from fitness. *Grew.*

BE-CRIP'PLE, *v. t.* [See CRIPPLE.] To make lame; to cripple. [*Little used.*]

BE-CURL', *v. t.* To curl. [*Not used.*]

BED, *n.* [Sax. *bed*; D. *bed*; G. *bett* or *beet*; Goth. *badi.* The sense is a lay or spread, from laying or setting.]

1. A place or an article of furniture to sleep and take rest on; in modern times, and among civilized men, a sack or tick filled with feathers or wool; but a bed may be made of straw or any other materials. The word *bed* includes often the bedstead.

2. Lodging; a convenient place for sleep.

3. Marriage; matrimonial connection.

George, the eldest son of his second *bed.* *Clarendon.*

4. A plat or level piece of ground in a garden, usually a little raised above the adjoining ground. *Bacon.*

5. The channel of a river, or that part in which the water usually flows. *Milton.*

6. Any hollow place, especially in the arts; a hollow place in which any thing rests; as, the *bed* of a mortar.

7. A layer; a stratum; an extended mass of any thing, whether upon the earth or within it; as, a *bed* of sulphur; a *bed* of sand or clay.

8. Pain; torment. Rev. ii. The grave. Is. lvii. The lawful use of wedlock. Heb. xiii.

The *bed* of the carriage of a gun, is a thick plank which lies under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage.

The *bed* of a mortar is a solid piece of oak, hollow in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions.

In *masonry*, *bed* is a range of stones, and the joint of the bed is the mortar between the two stones placed one over the other. *Encyc.*

Bed of justice, in *France.* The king was said *to hold a bed of justice*, when, going in person to a refractory parliament, and, seated on his throne, (called *lit*, bed,) he caused his decrees to be registered. *Brande.*

To make a bed, is to put it in order after it has been used.

To bring to bed, to deliver of a child, is rarely used. But in the passive form, *to be brought to bed*, that is, *to be delivered of a child*, is common. It is often followed by *of*; as, to be brought to bed *of* a son.

To put to bed, in *midwifery*, is to deliver of a child.

Dining bed, or discubitory bed; among *the ancients*, a bed on which persons lay at meals. It was four or five feet high, and would hold three or four persons. Three of these beds were ranged by a square table, one side of the table being left open, and accessible to the waiters. Hence the Latin name for the table and the room, *triclinium*, or three beds. *Encyc.*

From bed and board. In *law*, a separation of man and wife, without dissolving the bands of matrimony, is called a separation from *board and bed*, *a mensa et toro.* In this case the wife has a suitable maintenance allotted to her out of the husband's estate, called *alimony.* *Blackstone.*

BED *v. t.* To place in a bed. *Bacon.*

2. To go to bed with. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

3. To make partaker of the bed. *Bacon.*

4. To plant and inclose or cover; to set or lay and inclose; as, to *bed* the roots of a plant in soft mold.

5. To lay in any hollow place, surrounded or inclosed; as, to *bed* a stone.

6. To lay in a place of rest or security, covered, surrounded, or inclosed; as, a fish *bedded* in sand, or under a bank.

7. To lay in a stratum; to stratify; to lay in order, or flat; as, *bedded* clay, *bedded* hairs. *Shak.*

BED, *v. i.* To cohabit; to use the same bed.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife. *Wiseman.*

BE-DAB'BLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *dabble.*] To wet; to sprinkle.

Bedabbled with the dew. *Shak.*

BE-DAB'BLED, *pp.* Wet; sprinkled.

BE-DAB'BLING, *ppr.* Wetting; sprinkling.

BE-DAFF', *v. t.* To make a fool of. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

BED'A-GAT, *n.* The name of the sacred books of the Boodhists in Burmah. *Malcom.*

BE-DAG'GLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *daggle.*] To soil, as clothes, by drawing the ends in the mud, or spattering them with dirty water.

BE-DAG'GLED, *pp.* Soiled by reaching the mud in walking; bespattering.

BE-DARE', *v. t.* [*be* and *dare.*] To dare; to defy. [*Not used.*] *Peele.*

BE-DARK', *v. t.* [*be* and *dark.*] To darken. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

BE-DARK'EN-ED, *pp.* Darkened; obscured.

BE-DASH', *v. t.* [*be* and *dash.*] To wet by throwing water or other liquor upon; to bespatter with water or mud.

BE-DASH'ED, (be-dasht',) *pp* Bespattered with water or other liquid.

BE-DASH'ING, *ppr.* Bespattering, dashing water upon, or other liquid.

BE-DAUB', *v. t.* [*be* and *daub.*] To daub over; to besmear with viscous, slimy matter; to soil with any thing thick and dirty. *Shak.*

BE-DAUB'ED, *pp.* Daubed over; besmeared.

BE-DAUB'ING, *ppr.* Daubing over; besmearing.

BE-DAZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *dazzle.*] To confound the sight by too strong a light; to make dim by luster. *Shak.*

BE-DAZ'ZLED, *pp.* Having the sight confounded by too strong a light,

BE-DAZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Confounding or making dim by a too brilliant luster,

BE-DAZ'ZLING-LY, *adv.* So as to bedazzle.

BED'-BUG, *n.* A troublesome insect of an offensive smell, (*Cimex lectularius*,) which infests the crevices of bedsteads, &c. *P. Cyc. Partington. Brande.*

BED'-CHAIR, *n.* A chair for the sick, with a movable back, which rises or falls, to sustain them while sitting up in bed.

BED'-CHAM-BER, *n.* [*bed* and *chamber.*] An apartment or chamber intended or appropriated for a bed, or for sleep and repose.

BED'-CLOTHES, *n. pl.* [*bed* and *clothes.*] Blankets, or coverlets, &c., for beds, *Shak.*

BED'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid in a bed; inclosed as in a bed; stratified.

BED'DER, } *n.* [from *bed.*] The nether stone of an
BE-DET'TER, } oil mill. *Chalmers.*

BED'DING, *ppr.* Laying in a bed; inclosing as in a bed.

BED'DING, *n.* A bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast. *Spenser.*

BE-DEAD', (be-ded',) *v. t.* To deaden. *Hallywell.*

BE-DECK', *v. t.* [*be* and *deck.*] To deck; to adorn; to grace. *Shak.*

BE-DECK'ED, (be-dekt',) *pp.* Adorned; ornamented.

BE-DECK'ING, *ppr.* Adorning; decking.

BED'E-GUAR, (-gär,) *n.* A hairy or spongy substance on rose-bushes, produced by the puncture of certain insects, and once supposed to have valuable medical properties, *Booth.*

BE'DE-HOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *bead*, a prayer, and *house.*]

Formerly, a hospital or alms-house, where the poor prayed for their founders and benefactors.

BE'DEL, (bē'dl,) *n.* An officer in the universities of England; a messenger or crier of a court; an in-

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ferior officer of a parish, [A peculiar orthography of *beadle.*]

BĒ'DEL-RY, *n.* The extent of a beadle's office. *Blount.*

BE-DEV'IL, (-dev'l,) *v. t.* To throw into utter disorder and confusion; as if by the agency of evil spirits. *South.*

BE-DEV'IL-ED, *pp. or a.* Thrown into utter disorder and confusion. *W. Irving.*

BE-DEW', *v. t.* [*be* and *dew.*] To moisten, as with dew; to moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid; as, tears *bedew* her face. *Shak.*

BE-DEW'ED, (be-dūde',) *pp.* Moistened, as if with dew; gently moistened.

BE-DEW'ER, *n.* That which bedews. *Sherwood.*

BE-DEW'ING, *ppr.* Moistening gently, as with dew; wetting.

BE-DEW'Y, *a.* Moist with dew. [*Little used.*]

BED'-FEL-LŌW, *n.* [*bed* and *fellow.*] One who lies with another in the same bed. *Shak.*

BED'-HANG-INGS, *n. pl.* Curtains. *Shak.*

BE-DIGHT', (be-dite',) *v. t.* [*be* and *dight.*] To adorn; to dress; to set off with ornament. [*Little used.*] *More.*

BE-DIGHT', } *pp.* Adorned; set off with orna-
BE-DIGHT'ED, } ments.

BE-DIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Adorning.

BE-DIM', *v. t.* [*be* and *dim.*] To make dim; to obscure or darken. *Sidney.*

BE-DIM'MED, *pp.* Made *dim*; obscured.

BE-DIM'MING, *ppr.* Making dim; obscuring; darkening.

BE-DIS'MAL, *v. t.* To make dismal. *Student.*

BE-DIZ'ÆN, (be-diz'zn,) *v. t.* [*be* and *dizen.*] To adorn; to deck. [*A low word.*]

BE-DIZ'ÆN-ED, *pp.* Bedecked; adorned.

BE-DIZ'ÆN-ING, *ppr.* Adorning.

BED'LAM, *n.* [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, afterward converted into a hospital for lunatics.]

1. A mad-house; a place appropriated for lunatics. *Spelman.*

2. A madman; a lunatic; one who lives in *Bedlam*. *Figuratively*, a place of uproar. [*Iam. Shak.*

BED'LAM, *a.* Belonging to a mad-house; fit for a mad-house. *Shak.*

BED'LAM-ITE, *n.* An inhabitant of a mad-house; a madman. *B. Jonson.*

BED'-MAK-ER, *n.* [*bed* and *maker.*] One whose occupation is to make beds, as in a college or university. *Spectator.*

BED'-MATE, *n.* [*bed* and *mate.*] A bed-fellow. *Shak.*

BED'-MŌLD-ING, *n.* [*bed* and *molding.*]

In *architecture*, the members of a cornice, which are placed below the coronet, consisting of an ogee, a list, a large boultine, and another list under the coronet. *Encyc.*

BE-DŌTE', *v. t.* [*be* and *dote.*] To make to dote. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

BED'ŌU-IN, (bed'oo-een,) *n.* The name of those Arabs who live in tents, and are scattered over Arabia, Egypt, and other parts of Africa.

BED'-PŌST, *n.* [*bed* and *post.*] The post of a bedstead.

BED'-PRESS-ER, *n.* [*bed* and *press.*] A lazy fellow; one who loves his bed. *Shak.*

BED'-QUILT, *n.* A quilted spread or cover for a bed.

BE-DRAG'GLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *draggle.*] To soil, as garments which are suffered, in walking, to reach the dirt; to soil by drawing along on *mud*. *Swift.*

BE-DRAG'GLED, *pp.* Soiled by reaching the dirt, in walking.

BE-DRAG'GLING, *ppr.* Soiling by drawing along in dirt or mud.

BE-DRENCH', *v. t.* [*be* and *drench.*] To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture: *applied to things which imbibe moisture.* *Shak.*

BE-DRENCH'ED, (be-drenchť,) *pp.* Drenched; soaked.

BE-DRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Soaking; drenching.

BED'RID, } *a.* [*bed* and *ride*; Sax. *bedrida.*]
BED'RID-DEN, } Confined to the bed by age or infirmity. *Shak.*

BED'RĪTE, *n.* [*bed* and *rite.*] The privilege of the marriage bed.

BED'ROOM, *n.* [*bed* and *room.*] A room or apartment intended or used for a bed; a lodging-room.

2. Room in a bed. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BE-DROP', *v. t.* [*be* and *drop.*] To sprinkle, as with drops. *Chaucer.*

BE-DROP'PED, (be-dropt',) *pp.* Sprinkled, as with drops; speckled; variegated with spots. *Middleton.*

BED'SIDE, *n.* The side of the bed.

BED'STAFF, *n.* [*bed* and *staff.*] A wooden pin anciently inserted on the sides of bedsteads, to keep the clothes from slipping on either side. *Johnson.*

BED'STEAD, (bed'sted,) *n.* [*bed* and *stead.*] A frame for supporting a bed.

BED'STRAW, *n.* [*bed* and *straw.*] Straw laid under a bed to make it soft; also, a name common to different species of plants, of the genus Galium.

BED'SWERV-ER, *n.* [*bed* and *swerve.*] One that swerves from his bed; that is, one who is false and unfaithful to the marriage vow. *Shak.*

BED'TICK, *n.* A case of strong linen or cotton cloth, used for inclosing the feathers or other materials of a bed. *Booth.*

BED'TIME, *n.* [*bed* and *time.*] The time to go to rest; the usual hour of going to bed. *Shak.*

BE-DUCK', *v. t.* [*be* and *duck.*] To duck; to put the head under water; to immerse. *Spenser.*

BE-DUNG', *v. t.* To cover with dung. *Bp. Hall.*

BE-DUST', *v. t.* [*be* and *dust.*] To sprinkle, soil, or cover with dust. *Sherwood.*

BED'WARD, *adv.* [*bed* and *ward.*] Toward bed. *Shak.*

BE-DWARF', *v. t.* [*be* and *dwarf.*] To make little; to stunt or hinder growth. *Donne.*

BED'WŌRK, *n.* [*bed* and *work.*] Work done in bed, without toil of the hands, or with ease. *Shak.*

BE-DYE', *v. t.* [*be* and *dye.*] To dye; to stain. *Spenser.*

BE-DY'ED, (be-dide',) *pp.* Dyed; stained.

BEE, *n.* [Sax. *beo*; D. *bye*; G. *biene*; Sw. *bij*; Dan. *bie*; Ir. *beach*; It. *pecchia*; Sp. *abeja.* Class Bg.]

1. An insect of the genus Apis. [See APIS.] The species are numerous, of which the honey-bee is the most interesting to man. It has been cultivated from the earliest periods, for its wax and honey. It lives in swarms, or societies, of from 10,000 to 50,000 individuals. These swarms contain three classes of bees; the females or queen bees, of which there is only one in each swarm, the males or drones, and the neuters or working bees. Of the former, there is only one in each hive or swarm, whose sole office is to propagate the species. It is much larger than the other bees. The drones serve merely for impregnating the queen, after which they are destroyed by the neuters. These last are the laborers of the hive. They collect the honey, form the *cells*, and feed the other bees and the young. They are furnished with a proboscis, or tongue, by which they collect the honey from flowers, and a mouth, by which they swallow it, and then convey it to the hive in their stomachs, where they disgorge it into the cells. The pollen of flowers settles on the hairs with which their body is covered, whence it is collected into pellets by a brush on their second pair of legs, and deposited in a hollow in the third pair. It is called *bee-bread*, and is the food of the *larvæ* or young. The adult bees feed on *honey*. The wax was supposed to be formed from pollen by a digestive process, but it is now ascertained that it is formed from the honey by a similar process. The females and neuters have a barbed sting, attached to a bag of poison, which flows into the wound inflicted by the sting. When a hive is overstocked, a new colony is sent out under the direction of a queen bee. This is called *swarming.* *Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*

2. In *America*, joint, voluntary, and gratuitous aid afforded by neighbors to their minister, or to any person in need. Also, an assembly of ladies to sew for the poor.

BEE'-BREAD, *n.* [*bee* and *bread.*] A brown, bitter substance, the pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young. [See BEE.]

BEE'-EAT-ER, *n.* [*bee* and *eat.*] A bird that feeds on bees. A name common to the different species of birds of the genus Merops, of which the M. Apiaster of Europe is remarkable for the brilliancy of its plumage. *Encyc.*

BEE'-FLOW-ER, *n.* [*bee* and *flower.*] A plant; a species of Ophrys or Twyblade, whose flowers represent singular figures of bees, flies, and other insects. *Encyc.*

BEE'-GAR-DEN, *n.* [*bee* and *garden.*] A garden or inclosure to set bee-hives in. *Johnson.*

BEE'-GLŪE, *n.* [*bee* and *glue.*] A soft, unctuous matter with which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells; called also *propolis.* *Encyc.*

BEE'-HIVE, *n.* [*bee* and *hive.*] A case, box, or other hollow vessel, which serves as a habitation for bees. Hives are made of various materials, as of boards, the hollow trunk of a tree, withes of straw, or glass.

BEE'-MAS-TER, *n.* [*bee* and *master.*] One who keeps bees. *Mortimer.*

BEE'-MOTH, *n.* A moth from whose eggs are produced caterpillars, which infest bee-hives.

BEECH, *n.* [Sax. *bece, boc*; D. *beuke*, or *beukenboom*; Ger. *buche*, or *buchbaum*; Slav. *boku*; Russ. *buk*; Gr. *φαγος*; L. *fagus*; It. *faggio*; Sp. *haya*; Port. *faia.* In Saxon, *bec* and *boc* is a book. It may be that *beech* is properly the name of bark, and this being used, by our rude ancestors, as the material for writing, the word came to signify a book.]

A tree arranged by Linnæus under the genus *Fagus*, with the chestnut; but the latter is now placed in a distinct genus, (Castanea.) The beech grows to a large size, with branches forming a beautiful head, with thick foliage. The bark is smooth and of a silvery cast. The mast or nuts are the food of swine, and of certain wild animals, and yield a good oil for lamps. When eaten by man, they are said to occasion giddiness and headach. *Encyc.*

BEECH'-CŌAL, *n.* [*beech* and *coal.*] Charcoal from beech wood.

BEECH'EN, (beech'n,) *a.* Consisting of the wood or bark of the beech; belonging to the beech; as, a *beechen* vessel. *Dryden.*

BEECH'-MAST, *n.* The fruit or nuts of the beech.

BEECH'-NUT, *n.* The nut of the beech-tree.

BEECH'-OIL, *n.* [*beech* and *oil.*] Oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech-tree. It is used in Picardy, and in other parts of France, instead of butter; but is said to occasion heaviness and pains in the stomach. *Encyc.*

BEECH'-TREE, *n.* [*beech* and *tree.*] The beech.

BEEF, *n.* [Fr. *bœuf*, an ox; Arm. *bevin*; It. *bue*; Sp. *buey*; Port. *boy*; W. *buw*: Corn. *byuh*, an ox; Ir. *bo*, a cow, pl. *buaibh*; L. *bos, bovis*; Gr. *βους.*]

1. An animal of the bovine genus, whether ox, bull, or cow; but used of those which are full grown or nearly so. In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, *beeves.*

2. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, or of bovine animals generally, when killed. In *popular language*, the word is often applied to the live animal; as, an ox is good *beef*; that is, well fattened. In this sense, the word has no plural.

BEEF, *a.* Consisting of the flesh of the ox, or of bovine animals; as, a *beef*-steak. *Swift.*

BEEF'-EAT-ER, *n.* [*beef* and *eat.*] [Corrupted in its second meaning, from *buffetier*, a keeper of the buffet or sideboard, because some of them were originally arranged at side-tables, at solemn festivals. *Enc. Am.*]

1. One that *eats* beef.

2. A popular appellation for the yeomen of the guard, in England.

3. The Buphaga Africana, an African bird that feeds on the larvæ which nestle under the hides of oxen.

4. In *popular use*, a stout, fleshy man.

BEEF'STEAK, *n.* [*beef* and *steak.*] A steak or slice of beef broiled or for broiling.

BEEF'-WIT-TED, *a.* [*beef* and *wit.*] Dull in intellects; stupid; heavy-headed. *Shak.*

BEELD, *n.* [Sax. *behlydan*, to cover.]

Protection; refuge. [*Obs.*] A shed for cattle. *Fairfax.*

BE-EL'ZE-BUB, *n.* A prince of devils. [The word signifies the deity of flies.]

BEE'MOL, *n.* In music, a half-note. *Bacon.*

BEEN, [Sax. *beon.*]

Part. perf. of BE; pronounced *bin.* In old authors, it is also the present tense plural of BE.

BEEN, *n.* A fretted stringed instrument of music of the guitar kind, having nineteen frets; used in India. *As. Researches.*

BEER, *n.* [W. *bir*; Fr. *biere*; Arm. *byer, bir, ber*; D. and G. *bier*; It. *birra.*]

1. A fermented liquor made from any farinaceous grain; but generally from barley, which is first malted and ground, and its fermentable substance then extracted by hot water. This extract or infusion is evaporated by boiling in caldrons, and hops or some other plant of an agreeable bitterness added. The liquor is then suffered to ferment in vats. *Beer* is of different degrees of strength, and is denominated *small beer, ale, porter, brown-stout*, &c., according to its strength, or other peculiar qualities. *Encyc.*

2. *Beer* is a name given in America to fermenting liquors made of various other materials; and when a decoction of the roots of plants forms part of the composition, it is called *spring-beer*, from the season in which it is made. There is also *root-beer.*

BEER'-BAR-REL, *n.* A barrel for holding beer.

BEER'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where malt liquors are sold; an ale-house.

BEES'TINGS, See BIESTINGS.

BEES'-WAX, *n.* The wax collected by bees, and of which their cells are constructed.

BEET, *n.* [D. *biet*; Ger. *beete*; It. *bietola*; W. *betysen*; L. *beta*; Fr. *bette.*]

A plant of the genus Beta. The species cultivated in gardens are the *cicla* and *vulgaris*, or white and red beet. There are many varieties; some with long taper roots, and others with flat roots, like turneps. The root furnishes a large portion of sugar, which is manufactured in France on a great scale. *Cyc.*

BEE'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *bitl*, or *bytl*, a mallet; *betel*, the insect, *beetle.*]

1. A heavy mallet or wooden hammer, used to drive wedges, beat pavements, &c., having one, two, or three handles for as many men to use it; called also a *stamper*, or *rammer.*

2. In *zoology*, a popular name common to the different species of insects, of the genus Scarabæus, Linn. The generic characters are, clavated antennæ, fissile longitudinally, legs frequently dentated, and wings which have hard cases, or sheaths. They are of different sizes, from that of a pin's head to that of a man's fist. They have various names, as the *May-bug*, or *door-beetle, cock-chaffer*, the *tumble-dung*, the *elephant-beetle*, &c. The latter, found in South America, is the largest species, being nearly four inches long. *Encyc.*

The term *beetle* is common, in popular language, to all insects with hard or shelly wing-cases, as the Coleoptera, and some of the Orthoptera, as the cockroach. It is more appropriate to the Scarabæi. *Cyc. Partington.*

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BEE'TLE, (bee'tl,) *v. i.* To jut; to be prominent; to hang or extend out; as, a cliff that *beetles* over its base. *Shak.*

BEE'TLE-BROW, *n.* [*beetle* and *brow.*] A prominent brow. *Shak.*

BEE'TLE-BROW-ED, *a.* Having prominent brows. *Swift.*

BEE'TLE-HEAD, *n.* [*beetle* and *head.*] A stupid fellow. *Scot.*

BEE'TLE-HEAD-ED, (bē'tl-hed-ed,) *a.* Having a head like a beetle; dull; stupid. *Shak.*

BEE'TLE-STOCK, *n.* [*beetle* and *stock.*] The handle of a beetle. *Spenser.*

BEE'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Jutting; being prominent; standing out from the main body. *Thomson.*

BEET'-RAVE, } *n.* A kind of beet, used for salad.
BEET'-RAD-ISH, } *Ash.*

BEEVES, *n.*; *pl.* of BEEF. Cattle; quadrupeds of the bovine genus, called in England *black* cattle.

BE-FALL', *v. t.*; *pret.* BEFELL; *part.* BEFALLEN. [Sax. *befeallan*, of *be* and *fall.*]

To happen to; to occur to; as, let me know the worst that can *befall* me. It usually denotes ill. It is generally transitive in form, but there seems to be an ellipsis of *to*, and *to* sometimes follows it.

BE-FALL', *v. i.* To happen; to come to pass.

I have revealed this discord which *befell.* *Milton.*

To *befall of*, is not legitimate.

BE-FALL'EN, (be-fawl'n,) *pp.* Fallen on.

BE-FALL'ING, *n.* That which befalls; an event.

BE-FALL'ING, *ppr.* Happening to; occurring to; coming to pass.

BE-FELL', *pret.* of BEFALL.

BE-FIT', *v. t.* [*be* and *fit.*] To suit; to be suitable to; to become.

That name best *befits* thee. *Milton.*

BE-FIT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Suiting; becoming.

BE-FLAT'TER, *v. t.* To flatter.

BE-FŌAM', *v. t.* [*be* and *foam.*] To cover with foam. [*Little used.*]

BE-FOG'GED, *a.* Involved in a fog. *Irving.*

BE-FOOL', *v. t.* [*be* and *fool.*] To fool; to infatuate; to delude or lead into error.

Men *befool* themselves. *South.*

BE-FOOL'ED, *pp.* Fooled; deceived; led into error.

BE-FOOL'ING, *ppr.* Fooling; making a fool of; deceiving; infatuating.

BE-FŌRE', *prep.* [*be* and *fore*, that is, *by*, *fore*, *near* the fore part. Sax. *before*, or *beforan*, retained by Chaucer *in beforn.*]

1. In front; on the side with the face, at any distance; used of persons. *Milton.*

2. In presence of, with the idea of power, authority, respect.

Abraham bowed *before* the people of the land.—Gen. xxiii.
Wherewithal shall I come *before* the Lord?—Micah vi.

3. In sight of; as, *before the face.*

4. In the presence of, noting cognizance or jurisdiction.

Both parties shall come *before* the judge.—Ex. xxii.

5. In the power of, noting the right or ability to choose or possess; free to the choice.

The world was all *before* them. *Milton.*
My land is *before* thee.—Gen. xx.

6. In front of any object; as, *before* the house, *before* the fire.

7. Preceding in time.

Before I was afflicted, I went astray.—Ps. cxix.
Before Abraham was, I am.—John viii.

Here the preposition has a sentence following for an object.

8. In preference to.

And he set Ephraim *before* Manasseh.—Gen. xlviii.
Poverty is desirable *before* torments. *Taylor.*

9. Superior; preceding in dignity.

He that cometh after me is preferred *before* me, for he was *before* me.—John i.

10. Prior to; having prior right; preceding in order; as, the eldest son is *before* the younger in succession.

11. Previous to; in previous order; in order to.

Before this treatise can become of use, two points are necessary. *Swift.*

[*See No.* 7.]

12. *Before the wind*, denotes in the direction of the wind and by its impulse.

BE-FŌRE', *adv.* In time preceding.

You tell me what I knew *before.* *Dryden.*

1. In time preceding, to the present, or to this time; hitherto; as, tumults then arose which *before* were unknown.

2. Further onward in place, in progress, or in front.

Reaching forth to those things which are *before.*—Phil. iii.

3. In front; on the fore part.

The battle was *before* and behind.—2 Chron. xiii.

In some of the examples of the use of *before*, which Johnson places under the adverb, the word is a preposition governing a sentence; as, "*Before* the hills appeared." This is the real construction, however overlooked or misunderstood.

BE-FŌRE'CĬT-ED, *a.* Cited in a preceding part.

BE-FŌRE'HAND, *adv.* [*before* and *hand.*] In a state of anticipation or preoccupation; often followed by *with*; as, you are *beforehand with* me.

2. Antecedently; by way of preparation or preliminary; aforetime. Matt. xiii. 1 Tim. v.

3. In a state of accumulation, so as that more has been received than expended. A man is *beforehand.* [*In this use it is more properly an adjective.*]

4. At first; before any thing is done. *L'Estrange.*

BE-FŌRE'MEN-TION-ED, *a.* Mentioned before.

BE-FŌRE'TIME, *adv.* [*before* and *time.*] Formerly; of old time. 1 Sam. ix. Josh. xx. [*Obs.*]

BE-FOR'TUNE, *v. t.* [*be* and *fortune.*] To happen to; to betide. *Shak.*

BE-FOUL', *v. t.* [Sax. *befylan*; *be* and *foul.*]

To make foul; to soil.

BE-FRIEND', (be-frend',) *v. t.* [*be* and *friend.*] To favor; to act as a friend to; to countenance, aid, or benefit. *Shak.*

BE-FRIEND'ED, *pp.* Favored; countenanced.

BE-FRIEND'ING, *ppr.* Favoring; assisting as a friend; showing kindness to.

BE-FRINGE', (be-frinj',) *v. t.* [*be* and *fringe.*] To furnish with a fringe; to adorn as with fringe. *Fuller.*

BE-FRING'ED, *pp.* Adorned as with a fringe.

BE-FUR'RED, *a.* Covered with fur.

BEG, } *n.* [The Turks write this word *begh*, or *bek*,
BEY, } but pronounce it *bay.*]

In the *Turkish dominions*, a governor of a town or country; more particularly, the lord of a sangiac or banner. Every province is divided into seven sangiacs or banners each of which qualifies a bey; and these are commanded by the governor of the province, called *beglerbeg*, or lord of all the beys. Each *beg* has the command of a certain number of spahis, or horse, denominated *timariots.*

In *Tunis*, the *beg*, or bey, is the prince or king, answering to the *dey* of Algiers.

In *Egypt*, the *begs* are twelve generals, who command the militia, or standing forces of the kingdom. *Encyc.*

BEG, *v. t.* [Probably contracted from Sw. *begära*, to ask, desire, crave; Dan. *begiære*; Ger. *begehren*; D. *begeeren*, which is a compound word; *be* and *gieren*, to crave; Sax. *geornian*, *gyrnan*, to yearn. In Italian, *picaro* is a beggar.]

1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to entreat or supplicate with humility. It implies more urgency than *ask* or *petition.*

Joseph *begged* the body of Jesus.—Matt. xxvii.

2. To ask or supplicate in charity; as, we may yet be reduced to *beg* our bread.

3. To take for granted; to assume without proof; as, to *beg* the question in debate.

BEG, *v. i.* To ask alms or charity; to practice begging; to live by asking alms.

I can not dig; to *beg* I am ashamed.—Luke xvi.

BE-GET', *v. t.*; *pret.* BEGOT, BEGAT; *pp.* BEGOT, BEGOTTEN. [Sax. *begetan*, of *be* and *getan*, to get. See GET.]

1. To procreate, as a father or sire; to generate; as, to *beget* a son.

2. To produce, as an effect; to cause to exist; to generate; as, luxury *begets* vice.

BE-GET'TER, *n.* One who begets or procreates; a father.

BEG'GA-BLE, *a.* That may be begged. *Butler.*

BEG'GAR, *n.* [See BEG.] One that lives by asking alms, or makes it his business to beg for charity.

2. One who supplicates with humility; a petitioner; but in this sense rarely used, as the word has become a term of contempt. *Johnson.*

3. One who assumes in argument what he does not prove. *Tillotson.*

BEG'GAR, *v. t.* To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. *Shak.*

2. To deprive, or make destitute; to exhaust; as, to *beggar* description.

BEG'GAR-ED, *pp.* Reduced to extreme poverty.

BEG'GAR-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to indigence, or a state of beggary.

BEG'GAR-LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being beggarly; meanness; extreme poverty. *Barret.*

BEG'GAR-LY, *a.* Mean; poor; in the condition of a beggar; extremely indigent; used of both persons and things. *Shak.*

BEG'GAR-LY, *adv.* Meanly; indigently; despicably. *Hooker.*

BEG'GAR-MAID, *n.* A maid that is a beggar. *Shak.*

BEG'GAR-MAN, *n.* A man that is a beggar. *Shak.*

BEG'GAR-WŌM'AN, *n.* A female beggar. *Shak.*

BEG'GAR'S-LICE, *n.* The name of an obnoxious weed, (*Echinaspernum Virginicum*,) having a bur-like fruit or nut with hooked prickles, which fasten on those who pass by.

BEG'GAR-Y, *n.* A state of extreme indigence. *Sidney.*

BEG'GED, *pp.* Entreated; supplicated; asked in charity; assumed without proof.

BEG'GING, *ppr.* Asking alms; supplicating; assuming without proof.

BEG'GING, *n.* The act of soliciting alms; the practice of asking alms; as, he lives by *begging.*

BE-GHARDS', } *n.* A German word denoting one
BE-GUARDS', } who begs with importunity; applied formerly to some of the Franciscans and other mendicant orders of Rome. The term was also applied to a class of persons distinguished for the favor and frequency of their prayers. *Brande.*

BE-GILT', *a.* Gilded. *B. Jonson.*

BE-GIN', *v. i.*; *pret.* BEGAN; *pp.* BEGUN. [Sax. *gynnan*, *aginnan*, *beginnan*, and *onginnan*, to begin, *ongin*, a beginning; Goth. *duginnan*; Sw. *begynna*; Dan. *begynde*; D. and Ger. *beginnen*, to begin; D. and Ger. *beginn*, a beginning, origin; W. *cycwnu*, to begin, *cy*, a prefix, and *cŵn*, a head. The radical word is *gin* or *gyn*, to which are prefixed *be*, *on*, and *du*, which is *to.* This appears to be the root of the Gr. γινομαι, γενναω, L. *genero*, *gigno*, coinciding with Syr. ܟܘܢ *kōn*, to begin to be; in Aph. to plant, to confirm, to create; Eth. ሕወነ *kōn*, to be, to become, or be made; Ar. كَانَ *kana*, to be, or become, to make, to create, to generate; Heb. Ch. and Sam. כּוּן, to make ready, to adapt, prepare, establish; Sam. to create. The primary sense is, to throw, thrust, stretch forward; hence, to set, or to produce, according to its connection or application.]

1. To have an original or first existence; to take rise; to commence.

As he spake by the mouth of his holy prophets, which have been since the world *began.*—Luke i.
Judgment must *begin* at the house of God.—1 Pet. iv.
From Nimrod first the savage race *began.* *Pope.*
And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

2. To do the first act; to enter upon something new; to take the first step; as, *begin*, my muse.

Begin every day to repent. *Taylor.*
When I *begin*, I will also make an end.—1 Sam. iii.

BE-GIN', *v. t.* To do the first act of any thing; to enter on; to commence.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the song. *Pope.*
And this they *begin* to do.—Gen. xl.

2. To trace from any thing, as the first ground; to lay the foundation.

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

To begin with, to enter upon first; to use or employ first; as, to *begin with* the Latin grammar; to *begin business with* a small capital.

BE-GIN'NER, *n.* The person who begins; he that gives an original; the agent who is the cause; an author.

2. One who first enters upon any art, science, or business; one who is in his rudiments; a young practitioner; often implying want of experience.

BE-GIN'NING, *ppr.* First entering upon; commencing; giving rise, or original; taking rise, or origin.

BE-GIN'NING, *n.* The first cause; origin.

I am the *beginning* and the ending.—Rev. i.

2. That which is first; the first state; commencement; entrance into being.

In the *beginning*, God created the heaven and the earth.—Gen. i.

3. The rudiments, first ground, or materials.

Mighty things from small *beginnings* grow. *Dryden.*

BE-GIN'NING-LESS, *a.* That hath no beginning. [*A bad word, and not used.*] *Barrow.*

BE-GIRD', (begurd',) *v. t.*; *pret.* BEGIRT, BEGIRDED; *pp.* BEGIRT. [*be* and *gird*: Sax. *begyrdan.*]

1. To bind with a band or girdle.

2. To surround; to inclose; to encompass.

Begird the Almighty throne. *Milton.*

3. To besiege. *Clarendon.*

To begirt, used by B. Jonson, is a corrupt orthography.

BE-GIRD'ED, } *pp.* Bound with a girdle; surrounded;
BE-GIRT', } inclosed; besieged.

BE-GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Binding with a girdle; surrounding; besieging.

BEG'LER-BEG, *n.* [See BEG.] The governor of a province in the Turkish empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier. Each has three ensigns or staffs, trimmed with a horse tail, to distinguish him from a pashaw, who has two, and a beg, who has one. His province is called *beglerbeglic.* *Encyc.*

BE-GLOOM', *v. t.* To make gloomy; to darken. *Badcock.*

BE-GNAW', (be-naw',) *v. t.* [Sax. *begnagan*; *be* and *gnaw.*]

To bite or gnaw; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble. *Shak.*

BE-GOD', *v. t.* To deify.

BE-GONE', (be-gawn',) Go away; depart. These two words have been improperly united. *Be* retains the sense of a verb, and *gone*, that of a participle.

BE-GŌR'ED, *a.* [*be* and *gore.*] Besmeared with gore. *Spenser.*

BE-GOT', } *pp.* of BEGET. Procreated; generated.
BE-GOT'TEN, }

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BE-GRĀVE', *v. t.* To deposit in the grave; to bury. [*Not used.*]

2. To engrave. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

BE-GREASE', *v. t.* [*be* and *grease.*] To soil or daub with grease, or other oily matter.

BE-GRIME', *v. t.* [*be* and *grime.*] To soil with dirt deep impressed, so that the natural hue can not easily be recovered. *Shak.*

BE-GRIM'ED, *pp.* Deeply soiled.

BE-GRIM'ER, *n.* One who begrimes.

BE-GRUDGE', (be-grudj',) *v. t.* [See GRUDGE.] To grudge; to envy the possession of.

BE-GRUDG'ED, *pp.* Having excited envy.

BE-GRUDG'ING, *ppr.* Envying the possession of.

BE-GUILE', (be-gile',) *v. t.* [*be* and *guile.*] To delude; to deceive; to impose on by artifice or craft.

The serpent *beguiled* me, and I did eat. —Gen. iii.

2. To elude by craft.

When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage. *Shak.*

3. To elude any thing disagreeable by amusement, or other means; to pass pleasingly; to amuse; as, to *beguile* the tedious day with sleep. *Shak.*

BE-GUIL'ED, *pp.* Deluded; imposed on; misled by craft; eluded by stratagem; passed pleasingly.

BE-GUILE'MENT, *n.* Act of beguiling or deceiving.

BE-GUIL'ER, *n.* He or that which beguiles or deceives.

BE-GUIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Deluding; deceiving by craft; eluding by artifice; amusing.

BE-GUIL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to deceive.

BE-GUIL'TY, *v. t.* To render guilty. [*A barbarous word.*] *Sanderson.*

BE-GUINE', (bā-geen',) *n.* One of an order of females in Flanders, who, without having taken the monastic vows, are united for the purposes of devotion and charity, and live together in houses called *beguinages.* There were also similar societies of males called *beghards*, and sometimes *beguins.* See BEGHARD.

BĒ'GUM, } *n.* In *the East Indies*, a princess or lady
BĒ'GAUM, } of high rank. *Malcom.*

BE-GŬN', *pp.* of BEGIN. Commenced; originated.

BE-HĂLF', (be-hăf',) *n.* [This word is probably a corruption. If composed of *be* and *half*, it is a word of modern origin; but I take it to be the Sax. *behefe*, profit, need, or convenience; G. *behuf*; D. *behoef*, necessaries, business; *behoeve*, behalf; Sw. *behof*; Dan. *behov*, need, necessity, sufficiency, or what is required, sustenance, or support; from the verb *behoove*, *behöfva*, *behöve*, to need. The spelling is therefore corrupt; it should be *behef* or *behoof.* See BEHOOF.]

1. Favor; advantage; convenience; profit; support; defense; vindication; as, the advocate pleads in *behalf* of the prisoner; the patriot suffers in *behalf* of his country.

2. Part; side; noting substitution, or the act of taking the part of another; as, the agent appeared in *behalf* of his constituents, and entered a claim.

BE-HAP'PEN, *v. i.* [*be* and *happen.*] To happen to. *Spenser.*

BE-HĀVE', *v. t.* [G. *gehaben*; Sax. *gehabban*, and *behabban*; *be* and *have.*]

1. To restrain; to govern; to subdue. [*The Saxon sense of the word.*]

He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent. *Shak.*

This sense is obsolete. Yet it often seems to be implied; for to *behave one's self*, is really to *govern* one's self; to have in command.

2. To carry; to conduct; used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he *behaves himself* manfully. But the tendency of modern usage is to omit the pronoun; as, he *behaves* well.

BE-HĀVE', *v. i.* To act; to conduct; generally applied to manners, or to conduct in any particular business; and in a good or bad sense. He *behaves* well or ill.

BE-HĀV'ED, *pp.* Conducted.

BE-HĀV'ING, *ppr.* Carrying; conducting.

BE-HĀV'IOR, (be-hāv'yur,) *n.* [See BEHAVE.] Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; manners; carriage of one's self, with respect to propriety or morals; deportment. It expresses external appearance or action; sometimes in a particular character; more generally in the common duties of life; as, our future destiny depends on our *behavior* in this life. It may express correct or good manners, but I doubt whether it ever expresses the idea of *elegance of manners*, without another word to qualify it.

To be upon one's behavior, is to be in a state of trial, in which something important depends on propriety of conduct. The modern phrase is, *to be*, or *to be put*, *upon one's good behavior.* Judges hold their office during *good behavior*; that is, during the integrity and fidelity of their official conduct.

BE-HEAD', (be-hed',) *v. t.* [*be* and *head.*] To cut off the head; to sever the head from the body, with a cutting instrument; appropriately used of the execution of men for crimes.

BE-HEAD'ED, (be-hed'ed,) *pp.* Having the head cut off.

BE-HEAD'ING, (be-hed'ing,) *ppr.* Severing the head from the body.

BE-HEAD'ING, (be-hed'ing,) *n.* The act of separating the head from the body by a cutting instrument; decollation.

BE-HELD', *pret.* and *pp.* of BEHOLD, which see.

BĒ'HE-MŌTH, *n.* [Heb. בהמות, plural of בהמה, a beast or brute; from an Arabic verb, which signifies, to shut, to lie hid, to be dumb. In Eth. dumb.]

Authors are divided in opinion as to the animal intended in Scripture by this name; some supposing it to be an ox, others, an elephant; and Bochart labors to prove it the hippopotamus, or river horse. It seems to unite some of the peculiar characteristics of all; and hence some consider it as a kind of type or representation of the largest land animals, under the general name of *behemoth*, which is a plural, denoting, literally, *beasts. Kitto.* The original word in Arabic signifies a brute or beast in general, especially a quadruped.

BĒ'HEN, } *n.* A plant. The white behen is a species
BEN, } of Cucubalus, called Swedish Lychnis,
BEK'EN, } or gum scpungar, also spatling poppy and bladder campion, (*Cucubalus behen*, Linn.; *Silene inflata*, Decand.) The empalement of its flower resembles network, and its leaves have somewhat of the flavor of peas. *Family of Plants. Encyc.*

The white behen of the shops is the root of the *Centaurea Behen*, a native of the Levant; the red behen is the root of the *Statice Limonium*, or sea lavender. *Parr.*

BE-HEST', *n.* [*be* and Sax. *hæse*, a command; Ger. *geheiss*, command, from *heissen*, to call, tell, or command. See HEAT.]

Command; precept; mandate.

BE-HIGHT', (behīte,) *v. t.*; *pret.* BEHOT. [Sax. *behetan*, to promise.]

To promise; to intrust; to call or name; to command; to adjudge, to address; to inform; to mean; to reckon. The orthography is corrupt; it should be *behite.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Chaucer.*

BE-HIND', *prep.* [Sax. *behindan*, of *be* and *hindan*, behind; Goth. *hindar*, beyond, behind; *hindar-leithan*, to pass, præterire; Ger. *hinter.*]

1. At the back of another; as, to ride *behind* a horseman.

2. On the back part, at any distance; in the rear; as, to walk *behind* another.

3. Remaining; left after the departure of another, whether by removing to a distance, or by death; as, a man leaves his servant *behind* him, or his estate at his decease.

4. Left at a distance, in progress or improvement; as, one student is *behind* another in mathematics.

5. Inferior to another in dignity and excellence.

For I suppose I was not a whit *behind* the very chiefest apostles. —2 Cor. xi.

6. On the side opposite the front or nearest part, or opposite to that which fronts a person; on the other side; as, *behind* a bed; *behind* a hill; *behind* a house, tree, or rock.

Behind the back, in *Scripture*, signifies, out of notice or regard; overlooked; disregarded.

They cast thy laws *behind their backs.* —Neh. xix. Is. xxxviii.

BE-HIND', *adv.* [*be* and *hind.*] Out of sight; not produced or exhibited to view; remaining; as, we know not what evidence is *behind.*

2. Backward; on the back part; as, to look *behind.*

3. Past, in the progress of time.

Forgetting those things which are *behind.* —Phil. iii.

4. Future, or remaining to be endured.

And fill up that which is *behind* of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. —Col. i.

5. Remaining after a payment; unpaid; as, there is a large sum *behind.*

6. Remaining after the departure of; as, he departed and left us *behind.*

BE-HIND'HAND, *a.* [*behind* and *hand.*] In arrear; in an exhausted state; in a state in which rent or profit has been anticipated, and expenditures precede the receipt of funds to supply them. In *popular use*, a state of poverty, in which the means of living are not adequate to the end. Also, in a state of backwardness, in which a particular business has been delayed beyond the proper season for performing it; as, he is *behindhand* in his business.

Behindhand with, is *behind* in progress; not upon equal terms in forwardness; as, to be *behindhand with* the fashionable world.

This word is really an adjective, as it is applied to the *person* rather than to the *verb*; but like *adrift*, *aloft*, *ashamed*, and several other words, never precedes the noun. Shakspeare's "behindhand slackness," therefore, according to present usage, is not a legitimate phrase.

BE-HŌLD', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BEHELD. [Sax. *behealdan*, *behcoldan*, *gehealdan*, *gehaldan*, from *healdan*, to hold. The sense is, to hold, to have in sight, from straining, restraining. In Saxon, the verb signifies not only to look or see, but to guard; so in Latin, *observo*, from *servo*, to keep. This explication leads us to an understanding of the participle *beholden*, which retains the primitive sense of the verb, *bound*, *obliged.* The Germans retain the original sense in *behalten*, to hold or keep; as the Dutch do in *gehouden*, held, bound; and the Danes in *bcholde*, to keep, retain; *behold*, a retreat, refuge, reservation. See OBSERVE and REGARD.]

1. To fix the eyes upon; to see with attention; to observe with care.

Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. —John i.

2. In *a less intensive sense*, to look upon; to see.

When he *beheld* the serpent of brass, he lived. —Num. xxi.

BE-HŌLD', *v. i.* To look; to direct the eyes to an object.

And I *beheld*, and lo, in the midst of the throne, a lamb, as it had been slain. —Rev. v.

2. To fix the attention upon an object; to attend; to direct or fix the mind.

Behold, I stand at the door and knock. —Rev. iii.

This word is much used in this manner, for exciting attention or admiration. It is in the imperative mode, expressing command or exhortation, and by no means a mere exclamation.

BE-HŌLD'EN, (be-hōld'n,) *pp.* or *a.* [The participle of BEHOLD, to keep, guard, or bind. See BEHOLD.] Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted.

Little are we *beholden* to your love. *Shak.*

BE-HŌLD'ER, *n.* One who beholds; a spectator; one who looks upon or sees.

BE-HŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Fixing the eyes upon; looking on; seeing.

2. Fixing the attention; regarding with attention.

3. *n.* Obligation. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

4. Obliged. [*A mistaken use of the word for* BEHOLDEN.] *Bacon on Love.*

BE-HŌLD'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being obliged. [*An error, and not in use.*] *Donne. Sidney.*

BE-HŌN'EY, (-hun'y,) *v. t.* To sweeten with honey. *Sherwood.*

BE-HOOF', *n.* [Sax. *behofian*, to want, to be necessary, to be expedient; hence, to be a duty; D. *behoeven*, to need; Ger. *behuf*, behoof; Dan. *behöve*, to need, to lack; *behov*, need, necessity, sufficiency, maintenance, that is, things needed; Sw. *behof*, need; *behöfva*, to need.]

1. *Radically*, need, necessity; whence, by an easy analogy, the word came to signify that which supplies want. Hence, in *present usage*,

2. That which is advantageous; advantage; profit; benefit.

No mean recompense it brings to your *behoof.* *Milton.*

BE-HOOV'A-BLE, *a.* Needful; profitable.

BE-HOOVE', (be-hoov',) *v. t.* [Sax. *behofian*, to want, to be necessary, or expedient. *Supra.*]

To be necessary for; to be fit for; to be meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience.

And thus it *behooved* Christ to suffer. —Luke xxiv.

It may, perhaps, be used intransitively; as, let him behave as it *behooveth*; but I believe such use is rare.

BE-HOOVE'FUL, (be-hoov'fụl,) *a.* Needful; useful; profitable; advantageous.

BE-HOOVE'FUL-LY, (be-hoov'fụl-ly,) *adv.* Usefully; profitably. [*Obs., or nearly so.*]

BE-HŌT', *pret.* of BEHIGHT. [*Obs.*]

BE-HŌVE', and its derivatives. See BEHOOVE.

BE-HOWL', *v. i.* [*be* and *howl.*] To howl at. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BĒ'ING, *ppr.* [See BE.] Existing in a certain state.

Man, *being* in honor, abideth not. —Ps. xlix.

BĒ'ING, *n.* Existence; as, God is the author of our *being.*

In God we live, and move, and have our *being.* —Acts xvii.

2. A particular state or condition. [*This is hardly a different sense.*]

3. A person existing: *applied to the human race.*

4. An immaterial, intelligent existence, or spirit.

Superior *beings*, when of late they saw
A mortal man unfold all nature's law. *Pope.*

5. An animal; any living creature; as, animals are such *beings* as are endowed with sensation and spontaneous motion.

BE IT SO. A phrase of anticipation — *suppose it to be so*; or of permission — *let it be so.* *Shak.*

BE-JĀDE', *v. t.* [*be* and *jade.*] To tire. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

BE-JĀPE', *v. t.* To laugh at; to deceive. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

BE-JES'Ụ-IT, *v. t.* To initiate in Jesuitism. *Milton.*

BE-KISS', *v. t.* [*be* and *kiss.*] To kiss or salute. [*Not in use.*] *Johnson.*

BE-KNĀVE', *v. t.* [*be* and *knave.*] To call knave. [*Not used.*] *Pope.*

BE-KNŌW', *v. t.* [*be* and *know.*] To acknowledge. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

BE-LĀ'BOR, *v. t.* [Perhaps from *be* and *labor*; but in Russ. *bulava* is a club.] To ply diligently; to beat soundly; to thump.

Ajax *belabors* there a harmless ox. *Dryden.*

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BE-LĀCE', *v. t.* [*be* and *lace.*] To fasten, as with a lace or cord.

2. To beat; to whip.

BE-LĀC'ED, *a.* Adorned with lace. *Beaum. & Fletch.*

BE-LAM', *v. t.* To beat or bang. *Todd.*

BEL'A-MOUR, *n.* [Fr. *bel-amour.*]

A gallant; a consort. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BEL'A-MY, *n.* [Fr. *bel-ami.*]

A good friend; an intimate. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BE-LĀTE', *v. t.* [*be* and *late.*] To retard or make too late. [*Not used.*]

BE-LĀT'ED, *pp.* and *a.* [*be* and *lated.*] Benighted; abroad late at night.

2. Too late for the hour appointed or intended; later than the proper time. *Burke.*

BE-LĀT'ED-NESS, *n.* A being too late. *Milton.*

BE-LĀVE', *v. t.* [*be* and *lave.*] To wash. [*Not used.*]

BE-LAW'GIVE, *v. t.* To give a law to. [*Barbarous, and not used.*] *Milton.*

BE-LĀY', *v. t.* [This word is composed of *be* and *lay*, to lay to, lay by, or close. See BELEAGUER.]

1. To block up, or obstruct; as, to *belay* the coast. *Dryden. Gower.*

2. To place in ambush. *Spenser.*

3. To adorn, surround, or cover. *Spenser.*

4. In *seamanship*, to fasten, or make fast, by winding a rope round a cleat, kevil, or belaying-pin. It is chiefly applied to the running rigging. *Mar. Dict.*

BE-LĀY'ED, *pp.* Obstructed; ambushed; made fast.

BE-LĀY'ING, *ppr.* Blocking up; laying an ambush; making fast.

BE-LĀY'ING-PIN, *n.* A strong pin in the side of a vessel, or by the mast, round which ropes are wound, when they are fastened or *belayed.*

BELCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *bealcan*, to belch, that is, to push out, to swell or heave; *belgan*, to be angry, that is, to swell with passion; Eng. *bulge, bilge, bulk*; allied to W. *bale*, prominent.]

1. To throw or eject wind from the stomach with violence.

2. To eject violently from within; as, a volcano *belches* flames and lava; to *belch forth* curses.

BELCH, *v. i.* To eject wind from the stomach.

2. To issue out with eructation.

BELCH, *n.* The act of throwing out from the stomach, or violently from within; eructation.

2. A cant name for malt liquor. *Dennis.*

BELCH'ED, (belcht,) *pp.* Ejected from the stomach or from a hollow place.

BELCH'ING, *ppr.* Ejecting from the stomach or any deep, hollow place.

BELCH'ING, *n.* Eructation. *Barret.*

BEL'DAM, *n.* [Fr. *belle*, fine, handsome, and *dame*, lady. It seems to be used in contempt, or as a cant term.]

1. An old woman. *Shak.*

Spenser seems to have used the word in its true sense for *good dame.*

2. A hag. *Dryden. Shak.*

BE-LĒA'GUER, (be-lee'ger,) *v. t.* [Ger. *belagern*, from *be*, by, near, and *lagern*, to lay; D. *belegeren*, to besiege, to convene; to belay; Sw. *belägra*, to besiege; Dan. *beleire*; Russ. *oblegayu.*]

To besiege; to block up; to surround with an army, so as to preclude escape. *Dryden.*

BE-LĒA'GUER-ED, *pp.* Besieged.

BE-LĒA'GUER-ER, *n.* One who besieges. *Sherwood.*

BE-LEA'GUER-ING, *ppr.* Besieging; blocking up.

BE-LEAVE', *v. t.* [*be* and *leave.*] To leave. [*Not used.*] *Muy.*

BE-LEC'TUR-ED, *a.* Lectured.

BE-LEE', *v. t.* [*be* and *lee.*] To place on the lee, or in a position unfavorable to the wind. *Shak.*

BE-LEM'NITE, *n.* [Gr. *βελεμνον*, a dart, or arrow, from *βελος*, from the root of *βαλλω*, *pello*, to throw.]

Arrow-head, or finger-stone; vulgarly called *thunder-bolt*, or *thunder-stone.* A generic name for the organic remains of extinct fossil bodies, having a straight, tapering shell. They belonged to animals of the class Cephalopoda. *Dana.*

BE-LEP'ER, *v. t.* To infect with leprosy. *Beaumont.*

BEL ES-PRIT', (bel'es-pree',) *n.*; *pl.* BEAUX ESPRITS, (bōz'es-pree'.) A wit; a fine genius.

BEL'FRY, *n.* [Fr. *belfroy*; barb. L. *belfredus.*]

1. Among military writers of the middle age, a tower erected by besiegers to overlook the place besieged, in which sentinels were placed to watch the avenues, and to prevent surprise from parties of the enemy, or to give notice of fires by ringing a bell. *Encyc.*

2. That part of a steeple, or other building, in which a bell is hung, and, more particularly, the timber work which sustains it. *Encyc.*

BEL-GARD', *n.* [Fr. *bel* and *égard.*]

A soft look or glance. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BEL'GI-AN, *a.* [See BELGIC.] Belonging to Belgium or the Netherlands.

BEL'GI-AN, *n.* A native of Belgium or the Low Countries.

BEL'GIC, *a.* [L. *belgicus*, from *Belgæ*, the inhabitants of the Netherlands and the country bordering on the Rhine, from that river to the Seine and the ocean. The name may have been given to them from their *bulk* or large stature; *W. bale*, prominent, proud, from *bal*, a shooting out; Eng. *bulge*; Russ. *velik*, great. See Pomp. Mela, lib. 3. 3, and 3. 5; Tac. Agric.; Joseph de Bell. Jud. 2. 16; Herod. lib. 6; Strabo, lib. 4. Owen supposes the Welsh name *Belgiad* to have been given them from their bursting forth and ravaging Britain and Ireland. But they had the name on the continent before their irruption into Britain.]

Pertaining to the *Belgæ*, who, in Cesar's time, possessed the country between the Rhine, the Seine, and the ocean. They were of Teutonic origin, and, anterior to Cesar's invasion of Gaul and Britain, colonies of them had established themselves in the southern part of Britain. The country was called *Belgica*, from its inhabitants, who dwelt in the district around the town of *Belgium*, now called *Beauvais.* See Cluv. Germ. Ant. 2. 2.

Belgic is now applied to the *Netherlands*, called, also, *Flanders*, or that part of the Low Countries which formerly belonged to the house of Austria.

BE'LI-AL, *n.* [Heb. בליעל.]

As a *noun*, unprofitableness; wickedness. Hence, the name of an evil spirit. *Milton.*

As *an adjective*, worthless; wicked. *Sons of Belial*; wicked men. *Parkhurst.*

BE-LI'BEL, *v. t.* [*be* and *libel.*] To libel or traduce. *Fuller.*

BE-LIE', *v. t.* [*be* and *lie.* Sax. *belecgan*, of *be* and *leogan*, to lie, *lig*, or *lyg*, a lie; D. *beliegen*; G. *belügen*, to belie. See LIE.]

1. To give the lie to; to show to be false; to charge with falsehood; as, the heart *belies* the tongue. It is rarely used of declarations; but of appearances and facts which show that declarations, or certain appearances and pretenses, are false and hypocritical. Hence,

2. To counterfeit; to mimic; to feign resemblance.

With dust, with horses' hoofs, that beat the ground,
And martial brass, *belie* the thunder's sound. *Dryden.*

3. To give a false representation.

Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts. *Shak.*

4. To tell lies concerning; to calumniate by false reports.

Thou dost *belie* him, Percy. *Shak.*

5. To fill with lies.

Slander doth *belie* all corners of the world. *Shak.*

BE-LI'ED, *pp.* Falsely represented, either by word or obvious evidence and indication; counterfeited; mimicked.

BE-LIĒF', *n.* [Sax. *geleaf*, leave, license, permission, consent, assent, belief, faith, or trust; *geleafan, gelefan, geliefan, gelyfan*, to believe; *leofan*, to leave and to live. From these words, it appears that *belief* is from the root of *leave*, permission, assent; Sax. *leaf*, leave and *belief*; L. *fides*; *leofa*, permission, license; written, also, *lif* and *lufa*; *lyfan*, to permit; D. *geloof*, G. *glaube*, belief, credit, faith; *gelooven, glauben*, to believe; Dan. *belove*, to promise; D. *oorlof, verlof*, leave, permission; G. *urlaub*, leave, *furlough.* The primary sense of *believe*, is to throw or put to, or to assent to; to leave with or to rest on; to rely. See LEAVE and LIVE.]

1. A persuasion of the truth, or an assent of mind to the truth of a declaration, proposition, or alleged fact, on the ground of evidence, distinct from personal knowledge; as, the *belief* of the gospel; *belief* of a witness. *Belief* may also be founded on internal impressions, or arguments and reasons furnished by our own minds; as, the *belief* of our senses; a train of reasoning may result in *belief.* *Belief* is opposed to *knowledge* and *science.*

2. In *theology*, faith, or a firm persuasion of the truths of religion.

No man can attain [to] *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth. *Hooker.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of the faith.

In the heat of persecution, to which Christian *belief* was subject upon its first promulgation. *Hooker.*

4. In some cases, the word is used for persuasion or opinion, when the evidence is not so clear as to leave no doubt; but the shades of strength in opinion can hardly be defined, or exemplified. Hence the use of qualifying words; as, a *firm*, *full*, or *strong belief.*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are the *belief* of fools. *Bacon.*

6. A creed; a form or summary of articles of faith. In this sense, we generally use *creed.*

BE-LIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be believed; credible. *Sherwood.*

BE-LIĒVE', *v. t.* To credit upon the authority or testimony of another; to be persuaded of the truth of something upon the declaration of another, or upon evidence furnished by reasons, arguments, and deductions of the mind, or by other circumstances than personal knowledge. When we *believe* upon the authority of another, we always put confidence in his veracity. When we *believe* upon the authority of reasoning, arguments, or a concurrence of facts and circumstances, we rest our conclusions upon their strength or probability, their agreement with our own experience, &c.

2. To expect or hope with confidence; to trust.

I had fainted, unless I had *believed* to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living. — Ps. xxvii.

BE-LIĒVE', *v. i.* To have a firm persuasion of any thing. In some cases, to have a full persuasion, approaching to certainty; in others, more doubt is implied. It is often followed by *in* or *on*, especially in the Scriptures. *To believe in*, is to hold as the object of faith. "Ye *believe in* God, *believe* also *in* me." John xiv. *To believe on*, is to trust, to place full confidence in, to rest upon with faith. "To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name." John i. *Johnson.* But there is no ground for much distinction.

In *theology*, to *believe* sometimes expresses a mere assent of the understanding to the truths of the gospel, as in the case of Simon. Acts viii. In others, the word implies, with this assent of the mind, a yielding of the will and affections, accompanied with a humble reliance on Christ for salvation. John i. 12. iii. 15.

In *popular use* and *familiar discourse*, to *believe* often expresses an opinion in a vague manner, without a very exact estimate of evidence, noting a mere preponderance of opinion, and is nearly equivalent to *think* or *suppose.*

BE-LIĒV'ED, *pp.* Credited; assented to, as true.

BE-LIĒV'ER, *n.* One who believes; one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge.

2. In *theology*, one who gives credit to the truth of the Scriptures, as a revelation from God. In a more restricted sense, a professor of Christianity; one who receives the gospel, as unfolding the true way of salvation, and Christ as his Savior.

In *the primitive church*, those who had been instructed in the truths of the gospel and baptized, were called *believers*; in distinction from the *catechumens*, who were under instruction, as preparatory to baptism and admission to church privileges. *Encyc.*

BE-LIĒV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving credit to testimony or to other evidence than personal knowledge.

BE-LIĒV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a believing manner.

BE-LIKE', *adv.* [*be* and *like.*] Probably; likely; perhaps. But perhaps from *be* and the Dan *lykke*, luck. By luck or chance.

BE-LIKE'LY, *adv.* Probably. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

BE-LIME', *v. t.* To besmear with lime. *Bp. Hall.*

BE-LIT'TLE, *v. t.* To make smaller; to lower in character. [*Rare* in America, *not used* in England.] *Jefferson.*

BE-LIVE', *adv.* [See LIVE.] Speedily; quickly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BELL, *n.* [Sax. *bell, bella, belle*, so named from its sound; Sax. *bellan*, to *bawl* or *bellow*; W. *ballaw*; G. *bellen*; D. id.; coinciding with *βαλλω* and *pello.* See PEAL.]

1. A vessel or hollow body used for making sounds. Its constituent parts are a barrel or hollow body, enlarged or expanded at one end, an ear or cannon by which it is hung to a beam, and a clapper on the inside. It is formed of a composition of metals. *Bells* are of high antiquity. The blue tunic of the Jewish high priest was adorned with golden bells; and the kings of Persia are said to have the hem of their robe adorned with them in like manner. Among the Greeks, those who went the nightly rounds in camps or garrisons, used to ring a bell, at each sentinel-box, to see that the soldier on duty was awake. *Bells* were also put on the necks of criminals, to warn persons to move out of the way of so ill an omen as the sight of a criminal or his executioner; also, on the necks of beasts and birds, and in houses. In churches and other public buildings, *bells* are now used to notify the time of meeting of any congregation or other assembly. *Encyc.*

In private houses, *bells* are used to call servants, either hung and moved by a wire, or as hand-bells. Small *bells* are also used in electrical experiments.

2. A hollow body of metal, perforated, and containing a solid ball, to give sounds when shaken; used on animals, as on horses or hawks.

3. Any thing in form of a bell, as the cup or calyx of a flower.

To bear the bell, is to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears *bells* on his collar.

To shake the bells, a phrase of Shakspeare, signifies to move, give notice, or alarm.

To curse by bell, book, and candle, was to read the execration in English, with the ringing of bells, and candles lighted, to inspire the greater dread.

BELL, *v. t.* To *bell the cat*, to encounter and cripple one of a greatly superior force. The phrase is derived from the fable of the mice resolving to put a bell on the cat, to guard them against his attack. *Sir W. Scott.*

BELL, *v. i.* To grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers.

BELL'-FASH-ION-ED, *a.* Having the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*

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BELL'-FLOW-ER, *n.* [*bell* and *flower.*] A name common to different species of plants of the genus Campanula; so named from the shape of the corol or flower, which resembles a bell.

BELL'-FOUND-ER, *n.* [*bell* and *founder.*] A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells.

BELL'-FOUND'ER-Y, } *n.* A place where bells are
BELL'-FOUND'RY, } founded or cast.

BELL'-MAN, *n.* [*bell* and *man.*] A man who rings a bell, especially to give nodice of any thing in the streets.

BELL'-MET-AL, (-met'l,) *n.* [*bell* and *metal.*] A mixture of copper and tin, in the proportion of from three to five parts of copper to one of tin, and usually a small portion of brass or zinc; used for making bells. *Encyc. Am.*

BELL'-PEP-PER, *n.* [*bell* and *pepper.*] A name of a species of Capsicum, or Guinea pepper. This is the red pepper of the gardens, and most proper for pickling. *Encyc.*

BELL'-PULL, *n.* A bell-cord.

BELL'-RING-ER, *n.* One whose business is to ring a church or other bell.

BELL'-SHAP-ED, (bell'shāpt,) *a.* [*bell* and *shaped.*] Having the form of a bell.

In *botany*, campanulate; swelling out, without a tube at the base, as a monopetalous corol. *Martyn.*

BELL'-WETH-ER, *n.* [*bell* and *wether.*] A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

BELL'-WORT, *n.* A name common to different species of plants of the genus Uvularia. *Muhlenberg.*

BEL-LA-DON'NA, *n.* A plant, the *Atropa belladonna*, Linn., or deadly nightshade. *Lee.*

BEL-LĀ'TRIX, *n.* [L.] A ruddy, glittering star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion; so named from its imagined influence in exciting war.

BELLE, (bel,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *bellus*, It. *bello*, Sp. *bello*, handsome, fine, whence to *embellish*; allied perhaps to Russ. *biel*, white.]

A gay young lady. In *popular use*, a lady of superior beauty and much admired.

BELL'ED, (beld,) *a.* Hung with bells.

BELLES-LET'TRES, (bel-let'ter,) *n. pl.* [Fr.] Polite literature; a word of very vague signification. It includes poetry and oratory; but authors are not agreed to what particular branches of learning the term should be restricted. *Encyc.*

BELL'I-BONE, *n.* [Fr. *belle et bonne.*] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. *Spenser.* [*Not in use.*]

BEL'LI-ED, (bel'lid,) *pp.* or *a.* In composition, swelled or prominent, like the belly.

In *botany*, ventricose; swelling out the middle, as a monopetalous corol. *Martyn.*

BEL-LIG'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* To make war. *Cockeram.*

BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *a.* [L. *belliger*, warlike; *belligero*, to wage war; from *bellum*, war, and *gero*, to wage; part. *gerens*, *gerentis*, waging. Gr. πολεμος, war; W. *bel*, war, tumult; *bela*, to war, to wrangle.]

Waging war; carrying on war; as, a *belligerent* nation.

BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *n.* A nation, power, or state, carrying on war.

BEL-LIG'ER-OUS, *a.* The same as BELLIGERENT.

BELL'ING, *n.* [Sax. *bellan*, to bellow.] The noise of a roe in rutting time; *a huntsman's term.* *Dict.*

2. *a.* Growing or forming like a bell; growing full and ripe; used of hops; from *bell.* *Ash.*

BEL-LIP'O-TENT, *a.* [L. *bellum*, war, and *potens*, powerful, *bellipotens.*] Powerful or mighty in war. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

BEL-LIQUE', (bel-leek',) *a.* [Old Fr.] Warlike. [*Not used.*] *Feltham.*

BEL'LI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *bellitudo.*] Beauty of person. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

BELL'LESS, *a.* Having no bell. *Scott.*

BEL'LON, *n.* A disease, attended with languor and intolerable griping of the bowels, common in places where lead ore is smelted. *Encyc.*

A name given to the lead colic in Derbyshire. *Quincy.*

BEL-LŌ'NA, *n.* [from L. *bellum*, war.] The goddess of war. *Ant. Mythol.*

BEL'LŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *bulgian, bylgean*; W. *ballaw*; L. *balo*; D. *bulken*; Sw. *böla*; Sax. *bellan*, to bawl. See BAWL.]

1. To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; to make a loud outcry; to roar. In *contempt*, to vociferate or clamor.

2. To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; to make a loud, hollow, continued sound. *Dryden.*

BEL'LŌW, *n.* A loud outcry; roar.

BEL'LŌW-ER, *n.* One who bellows.

BEL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a loud, hollow sound, as a bull, or as the roaring of billows.

BEL'LŌW-ING, *n.* A loud, hollow sound or roar, like that of a bull. *Herbert.*

BEL'LŌWS, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Sax. *bilig* or *bylig*, bellows; and *bilig, bylg*, a blown bladder, a bottle; Goth. *balgs, bylg, bylga*, a mail or budget; L. *bulga*; Ir. *builg, bolg*, a bellows; Ger. *balg*, a skin; *blasebalg*, a bellows, that is, a blow-skin; D. *blaasbalg*; Sw. *blåsbalg*; Dan. *blæsebelg.* See BLAZE. The word is properly in the singular number, Goth. *balgs*, but is used also in the plural. It seems to be the same word as the L. *follis*, and probably from shooting out, swelling, or driving. W. *bal.*]

An instrument, utensil, or machine for blowing fire, either in private dwellings or in forges, furnaces, and shops. It is so formed as, by being dilated and contracted, to inhale air by an orifice which is opened and closed with a valve, and to propel it through a tube upon the fire.

BEL'LŌWS-FISH, *n.* The trumpet-fish, about four inches long, with a long snout; whence its name. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BEL'LU-INE, *a.* [L. *belluinus*, from *bellua*, a beast.] Beastly; pertaining to or like a beast; brutal. [*Little used.*] *Atterbury.*

BEL'LY, *n.* [Ir. *bolg*, the *belly*, a bag, pouch, budget, blister, bellows; W. *boly*, the belly, whence *boliaw*, to belly, to gorge; Arm. *boelcu*, bowels. The primary sense is swelled, or a swell.]

1. That part of the human body which extends anteriorly from the breast to the thighs, and also the cavity extending from the diaphragm to the pelvis, containing the bowels; the latter is called also the *abdomen*, or *lower belly*, to distinguish it from the head and breast, which are sometimes called *bellies*, from their cavity. *Quincy.*

2. The part of a beast corresponding to the human

3. The womb. Jer. i. 5. [belly.

4. The receptacle of food; that which requires food, in opposition to the back.

Whose god is their *belly.* — Phil. iii.

5. The part of any thing which resembles the human belly in protuberance or cavity, as of a harp or a bottle.

6. Any hollow inclosed place; as, the *belly* of hell, in *Jonah.*

7. In *Scripture*, *belly* is used for the heart. Prov. xviii. 8. xx. 30. John vii. 38. Carnal lusts, sensual pleasures. Rom. xvi. 18. Phil. iii. 19. The whole man. Tit. i. 12. *Brown. Cruden.*

BEL'LY, *v. t.* To fill; to swell out. *Shak.*

BEL'LY, *v. i.* To swell and become protuberant, like the belly; as, *bellying* goblets; *bellying* canvas. *Dryden. Philips. Bailey.*

2. To strut.

BEL'LY-ĀCHE, *n.* [*belly* and *ache.*] Pain in the bowels; the colic. [*Vulgar.*]

BEL'LY-ĀCHE BUSH or WEED, *n.* A species of Jatropha.

BEL'LY-BAND, *n.* A band that encompasses the belly of a horse and fastens the saddle; a girth. *Sherwood.*

BEL'LY-BOUND, *a.* Diseased in the belly, so as to be costive, and shrunk in the belly. *Johnson.*

BEL'LY-CHEER, *n.* Good cheer. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

BEL'LY-FRET-TING, *n.* The chafing of a horse's belly with a fore girt.

2. A violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms. *Dict.*

BEL'LY-FUL, *n.* [*belly* and *full.*] As much as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite. In *familiar* and *ludicrous language*, a great abundance; more than enough. [*Vulgar.*] *Johnson.*

BEL'LY-GOD, *n.* [*belly* and *god.*] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly; that is, whose great business or pleasure is to gratify his appetite.

BEL'LY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enlarging capacity; swelling out, like the belly.

BEL'LY-PINCH-ED, (-pincht,) *a.* [See PINCH.] Starved; pinched with hunger *Shak.*

BEL'LY-RŌLL, *n.* [See ROLL.] A roller protuberant in the middle, to roll land between ridges, or in hollows. *Mortimer.*

BEL'LY-SLAVE, *n.* A slave to the appetite. *Homily.*

BEL'LY-TIM'BER, *n.* [See TIMBER.] Food; that which supports the belly. [*Vulgar.*] *Prior. Hudibras.*

BEL'LY-WORM, *n.* [See WORM.] A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach. *Johnson.*

BE-LOCK', *v. t.* [Sax. *belucan*, from *loc*, a lock, with *be.*]

To lock, or fasten, as with a lock. *Shak.*

BEL'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. βελος, an arrow, and μαντεια, divinntion.]

A kind of divination practiced by the ancient Scythians, Babylonians, and other nations, and by the Arabians. A number of arrows, being marked, were put into a bag or quiver, and drawn out at random; and the marks or words on the arrow drawn, determined what was to happen. See Ezek. xxi. 21. *Encyc.*

BEL'O-NE, *n.* [Gr. βελονη, a needle.]

A name given by Cuvier to the gar, garfish, or sea-needle, a species of Esox. It grows to the length of two or three feet, with long, pointed jaws, the edges of which are armed with small teeth.

BE-LONG', *v. i.* [D. *belangen*, to concern, *belang*, concern, interest, importance, of *be* and *lang*; Ger. *belangen*, to attain to, or come to; *anlangen*, to arrive, to come to, to concern, to touch or belong; Dan. *anlange*, to arrive at, to belong. In Sax. *gelangian* is to call or bring. The radical sense of *long* is to extend or draw out, and with *be* or *an*, it signifies to *extend to*, to reach.]

1. To be the property of; as, a field *belongs* to Richard Roe; Jamaica belongs to Great Britain.

2. To be the concern or proper business of; to appertain; as, it *belongs* to John Doe to prove his title.

3. To be appendant to.

He went into a desert place *belonging* to Bethsaida. — Luke ix.

4. To be a part of, or connected with, though detached in place; as, a beam or rafter *belongs* to such a frame, or to such a place in the building.

5. To have relation to.

And David said, To whom *belongest* thou? — 1 Sam. xxx.

6. To be the quality or attribute of.

To the Lord our God *belong* mercies and forgiveness. — Dan. ix.

7. To be suitable for.

Strong meat *belongeth* to them of full age. — Heb. v.

8. To relate to, or be referred to.

He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. — 1 Cor. vii.

9. To have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy, whether by birth or operation of law, so as to be entitled to maintenance by the parish or town.

Bastards also are settled in the parishes to which the mothers *belong.* *Blackstone.*

Hence,

10. To be the native of; to have original residence.

There is no other country in the world to which the Gipsies could *belong.* *Grellman*, Pref. 12.

11. In *common language*, to have a settled residence; to be domiciliated.

BE-LONG'ING, *ppr.* Pertaining; appertaining; being the property of; being a quality of; being the concern of; being appendant to; being a native of, or having a legal or permanent settlement in.

BE-LONG'ING, *n.* A quality. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BE-LŌVE', *v. t.* To love. [*Obs.*] *Todd.*

BE-LŌV'ED, (be-luvd' as a *participle*, be-luv'ed as an *adjective*,) *pp.* or *a.* [*be* and *loved*, from *love. Belove*, as a verb, is not used.]

Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart. *Paul.*

BE-LŌW', *prep.* [*be* and *low.*] Under in place; beneath; not so high; as, *below* the moon; *below* the knee.

2. Inferior in rank, excellence, or dignity. *Felton.*

3. Unworthy of; unbefitting. *Dryden.*

BE-LŌW', *adv.* In a lower place, with respect to any object; as, the heavens above and the earth *below.*

2. On the earth, as opposed to the heavens.

The fairest child of Jove *below.* *Prior.*

3. In hell, or the regions of the dead; as, the realms *below.* *Dryden.*

4. In a court of inferior jurisdiction; as, at the trial *below.* *Wheaton.*

BE-LOWT', *v. t.* [See LOWT.] To treat with contemptuous language. [*Not in use.*] *Camden.*

BEL'SWAG-GER, *n.* A lewd man; a bully. *Dryden.*

BELT, *n.* [Sax. *belt*; Sw. *bält*; Dan. *bælte*; L. *balteus*; Qu. Ir. *balt*, a *welt.* Class Bl.]

1. A girdle, band, or circlet; as, a lady's *belt*, a sword *belt*, a *belt* of trees.

2. A term applied to two narrow passages or straits in the Baltic. The *Great Belt* is the passage between the Isle of Zealand and that of Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic. The *Lesser Belt* is the passage between the Isle of Funen and the coast of Jutland.

3. A bandage or band used by surgeons for various purposes.

4. In *astronomy*, certain girdles or zones which surround the planet Jupiter are called *belts.*

5. A disease among sheep, cured by cutting off the tail, laying the sore bare, then casting mold on it, and applying tar and goose-grease. *Encyc. Warton.*

BELT, *v. t.* To encircle.

BEL'TANE, } *n.* May day and its attendant ceremo-
BEL'TIN, } nies, among the Scottish Highlanders; as, the *beltane* fire, *beltane* cake, &c. *Brande.*

BELT'ED, *a.* Wearing a belt.

BE-LŪ'GA, *n.* [Russ. *bieluga*, signifying white fish.]

A fish of the Cetaceous order, and genus Delphinus, (*D. Leucas*,) from 12 to 18 feet in length. The tail is divided into two lobes, lying horizontally, and there is no dorsal fin. In swimming, this fish bends its tail under its body, like a lobster, and thrusts itself along with the rapidity of an arrow. This fish is found in the arctic seas and rivers, and is caught for its oil and its skin. *Pennant.*

This is properly the Sea beluga, (Russ. *bieluga morskaia.*) The term *beluga* is properly applied by the Russians to the white sturgeon, (*Acipenser huso*,) which furnishes isinglass and caviar; caught particularly in the Volga and other rivers of the Caspian.

BEL'VE-DĒRE', (bel've-deer',) *n.* [It.] In *Italian architecture*, a pavilion on the top of an edifice; an artificial eminence in a garden. *Encyc.*

BEL'VI-DĒRE, *n.* [L. *bellus*, fine, and *video*, to see.]

A plant, the Chenopodium scoparia, or annual mock cypress. It is of a beautiful pyramidical form,

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and much esteemed in China as a salad, and for other uses. *Encyc.*

BE-LYE'. See BELIE.

BE'MA, *n.* [Gr. βημα.]

1. A chancel. [*Not in use.*] *Beaumont.*

2. In *ancient Greece*, a stage or kind of pulpit, on which speakers stood when addressing an assembly. *Milford.*

BE-MAD', *v. t.* [*be* and *mad.*] To make mad. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BE-MAN'GLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *mangle.*] To mangle; to tear asunder. [*Little used.*] *Beaumont.*

BE-MASK', *v. t.* [*be* and *mask.*] To mask; to conceal. *Shelton.*

BE-MAZE', *v. t.* To bewilder. [See MAZE.] [*Little used.*] *Cowper.*

BE-METE', *v. t.* [*be* and *mete.*] To measure. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BE-MIN'GLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix. [*Little used.*]

BE-MIRE', *v. t.* [*be* and *mire.*] To drag or encumber in the mire; to soil by passing through mud or dirty places. *Swift.*

BE-MIST', *v. t.* [*be* and *mist.*] To cover or involve in mist. [*Not used.*] *Felton.*

BE-MOAN', *v. t.* [*be* and *moan.*] To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for; as, to *bemoan* the loss of a son. *Jeremiah.*

BE-MOAN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lamented. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

BE-MOAN'ED, *pp.* Lamented; bewailed.

BE-MOAN'ER, *n.* One who laments.

BE-MOAN'ING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bewailing.

BE-MOCK', *v. t.* [*be* and *mock.*] To treat with mockery. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

BE-MOCK', *v. i.* To laugh at.

BE-MOIL', *v. t.* [*be* and *moil.* Fr. *mouiller*, to wet.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to soil or encumber with mire and dirt. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BE-MOIST'EN, *v. t.* To moisten; to wet.

BE'MOL, *n.* In *music*, B flat, a semitone below B natural. *Bacon.*

BE-MON'STER, *v. t.* [*be* and *monster.*] To make monstrous. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BE-MOURN', *v. t.* To weep or mourn over. [*Little used.*]

BE-MUSED, (be-mūzd',) *a.* [*be* and *muse.*] Overcome with musing; dreaming. [*A word of contempt.*] *Johnson. Pope.*

BEN, or BEN'-NUT, *n.* A purgative fruit or nut, the largest of which resembles a filbert, yielding an oil (called *oil of ben*) used in pharmacy. *Encyc.*

This is the fruit of a species of Moringa, (*M. pterygosperma*, Decand.)

BENCH, *n.* [Ir. *binse*; Corn. *benk*; Sax. *benc*; Fr. *banc.* See BANK.]

1. A long seat, usually of board or plank, differing from a stool in its greater length.

2. The seat where judges sit in court; the seat of justice. Hence,

3. The persons who sit as judges; the court. *Shak. Dryden.*

4. See BERME.

Free bench; in *England*, the estate in copyhold lands, which the wife, being espoused a virgin, has for her dower, after the decease of her husband. This is various in different manors, according to their respective customs.

BENCH, *v. t.* To furnish with benches. *Dryden.*

2. To seat on a bench. *Shak.*

3. *v. i.* To sit on a seat of justice. *Shak.*

BENCH'-WAR'RANT, *n.* A process issued by a court against a person guilty of some contempt, or indicted for some crime. *Bouvier.*

BENCH'ER, *n.* In *England*, the benchers in the inns of court are the senior members of the society, who have the government of it. They have been readers, and, being admitted to plead within the bar, are called *inner barristers.* They annually elect a treasurer. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. The alderman of a corporation. *Ashmole.*

3. A judge. *Shak.*

4. In *old writers*, an idler, one who frequents the benches of a tavern.

BEND, *v. t.*; *pret.* BENDED or BENT; *pp.* BENDED or BENT. [Sax. *bendan*, to bend; Fr. *bander*, to bend, bind, or tie; Ger. *binden*, to wind, bind, or tie: D. *binden*, the same; Sw. *banda*, to bind; Dan. *binde*, to bind; L. *pando*, *pandare*, to bend in; *pando*, *pandere*, to open; *pandus*, bent, crooked; It. *banda*, sidewise; *benda*, a fillet or band; *bendare*, to crown; Sp. *pandear*, to bend or be inclined, to bulge out, to belly; *pandeo*, a bulge or protubernance; *pando*, jutting out. The primary sense is, to stretch or strain. *Bend* and *bind* are radically the same word.]

1. To strain, or to crook by straining; as, to *bend* a bow.

2. To crook; to make crooked; to curve; to inflect; as, to *bend* the arm.

3. To direct to a certain point; as, to *bend* our steps or course to a particular place.

4. To exert; to apply closely; to exercise laboriously; to intend or stretch; as, to *bend* the mind to study.

5. To prepare or put in order for use; to stretch or strain.

He hath *bent* his bow and made it ready.—Ps. vii.

6. To incline; to be determined; that is, to stretch toward, or cause to tend; as, to be *bent* on mischief. It expresses disposition or purpose.

7. To subdue; to cause to yield; to make submissive; as, to *bend* a man to our will.

8. In *seamanship*, to fasten, as one rope to another or to an anchor; to fasten, as a sail to its yard or stay; to fasten, as a cable to the ring of an anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

9. To *bend the brow*, is to knit the brow; to scowl; to frown. *Camden.*

BEND, *v. i.* To be crooked; to crook, or be curving. *Sandys.*

2. To incline; to lean or turn; as, a road *bends* to

3. To jut over; as, a *bending* cliff. [the west.

4. To resolve or determine. [See BENT ON.] *Dryden.*

5. To bow or be submissive. Is. lx.

BEND, *n.* A curve; a crook; a turn in a road or river; flexure; incurvation.

2. In *marine language*, a knot by which one part of a rope is fastened to another or to an anchor. [See To BEND, No. 8.]

3. *Bends* of a ship are the thickest and strongest planks in her sides, more generally called *wales.* They are reckoned from the water, *first*, *second*, or *third bend.* They have the beams, knees, and foot hooks bolted to them, and are the chief strength of the ship's sides. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

4. In *heraldry*, one of the nine honorable ordinaries, containing a third part of the field, when charged, and a fifth, when plain. It is made by two lines drawn across from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. It sometimes is indented, ingrailed, &c. *Johnson. Encyc.*

BEND, *n.* A band. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

BEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be bent or incurvated. *Sherwood.*

BEND'ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Strained; incurvated; made
BENT, } crooked; inclined; subdued.

BEND'ER, *n.* The person who bends or makes crooked; also, an instrument for bending other things.

BEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Incurvating; forming into a curve; stooping; subduing; turning, as a road or river; inclining; leaning; applying closely, as the mind; fastening.

BEND'LET, *n.* In *heraldry*, a little bend which occupies a sixth part of a shield. *Bailey.*

BEND'-WITH, *n.* A plant. *Dict.*

BEND'Y, *n.* In *heraldry*, the field divided into four, six, or more parts, diagonally, and varying in metal and color. *Encyc. Ash.*

BEN'E, *n.* The popular name of the Sesamum orientale, or oil plant, called in the West Indies *Vangloe.* *Mease.*

BE-NEAP'ED, (be-neept',) *a.* [*be* and *neap.*] Among *seamen*, a ship is *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to float her from a dock or over a bar. *Encyc.*

BE-NEATH', *prep.* [Sax. *beneath*, *beneothan*, *benythan*; of *be* and *neothan*, below, under. See NETHER.]

1. Under; lower in place, with something directly over or on; as, to place a cushion *beneath* one; often with the sense of *pressure* or *oppression*; as, to sink *beneath* a burden, in *a literal sense.*

2. Under, *in a figurative sense*; bearing heavy impositions, as taxes, or oppressive government.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke. *Shak.*

3. Lower in rank, dignity, or excellence; as, brutes are *beneath* man; man is *beneath* angels in the scale of beings.

4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to; as, he will do nothing *beneath* his station or character.

BE-NEATH', *adv.* In a lower place; as, the earth from *beneath* will be barren. *Mortimer.*

2. Below, as opposed to heaven, or to any superior region; as, in heaven above, or in earth *beneath.*

BEN'E-DICK, } *n.* [From one of the characters in
BEN'E-DICT, } Shakspeare's play of "Much ado about nothing."] A married man, or a man newly

BEN'E-DICT, *a.* [L. *benedictus.*] [married.

Having mild and salubrious qualities. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

BEN-E-DICT'INE, *a.* Pertaining to the order or monks of St. Benedict, or St. Benet.

BEN-E-DICT'INES, *n. pl.* An order of monks who profess to follow the rules of St. Benedict, an order of great celebrity. They wear a loose, black gown, with large, wide sleeves, and a cowl on the head, ending in a point. In *the canon law*, they are called *black friars.*

BEN-E-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *benedictio*, from *bene*, well, and *dictio*, speaking. See BOON and DICTION.]

1. The act of blessing; a giving praise to God, or rendering thanks for his favors; a blessing pronounced; hence, grace before and after meals.

2. Blessing, prayer, or kind wishes uttered in favor of any person or thing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness; thanks; expression of gratitude.

3. The advantage conferred by blessing. *Bacon.*

4. The form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop. *Ayliffe.*

5. The external ceremony performed by a priest in the office of matrimony, is called the *nuptial benediction.* *Encyc.*

6. In *the Roman Catholic church*, an ecclesiastical ceremony by which a thing is rendered sacred or venerable. *Encyc.*

BEN-E-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to bless; giving a blessing. *Gauden.*

BEN-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *benefacio*, of *bene*, well, and *facio*, to make or do.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit. More generally,

2. A benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation. *Atterbury.*

BEN-E-FAC'TOR, *n.* He who confers a benefit, especially one who makes charitable contributions either for public institutions or for private use.

BEN-E-FAC'TRESS, *n.* A female who confers a benefit. *Delany.*

BEN'E-FICE, *n.* [L. *beneficium*; Fr. *benefice.* See BENEFACTION.]

1. *Literally*, a benefit, advantage, or kindness. But, in present usage, an ecclesiastical living; a church endowed with a revenue, for the maintenance of divine service, or the revenue itself. All church preferments are called *benefices*, except bishoprics, which are called *dignities.* But, ordinarily, the term *dignity* is applied to bishoprics, deaneries, archdeaconries, and prebendaries; and *benefice* to parsonages, vicarages, and donatives. *Encyc.*

2. In the middle ages, *benefice* was used for a fee, or an estate in lands, granted at first for life only, and held *ex mero beneficio* of the donor. The estate afterward, becoming hereditary, took the appellation of *feud*, and *benefice* became appropriated to church livings. *Encyc.*

BEN'E-FIC-ED, (ben'e-fist,) *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment. *Ayliffe.*

BEN'E-FICE-LESS, *a.* Having no benefice. [*Not used.*] *Sheldon.*

BE-NEF'I-CENCE, *n.* [L. *beneficentia*, from the participle of *benefacio.*]

The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.

BE-NEF'I-CENT, *a.* Doing good; performing acts of kindness and charity. It differs from *benign* as the *act* from the *disposition*; *beneficence* being *benignity*, or kindness exerted in action. *Johnson.*

BE-NEF'I-CENT-LY, *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

BEN-E-FI'CIAL, (ben-e-fish'al,) *a.* Advantageous; conferring benefits; useful; profitable; helpful; contributing to a valuable end; followed by *to*; as, industry is *beneficial to* the body, as well as *to* the property.

2. Receiving, or entitled to have or receive, advantage, use, or benefit; as, the *beneficial* owner of an estate. *Kent.*

BEN-E-FI'CIAL-LY, *adv.* Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

BEN-E-FI'CIAL-NESS, *n.* Usefulness; profitableness. *Hale.*

BEN-E-FI'CIA-RY, (ben-e-fish'a-ry,) *a.* [L. *beneficiarius.* See BENEFACTION.]

Holding some office or valuable possession, in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession. *Bacon.*

BEN-E-FI'CIA-RY, (ben-e-fish'a-re,) *n.* One who holds a benefice. A beneficiary is not the proprietor of the revenues of his church; but he has the administration of them without being accountable to any person. The word was used, in the middle ages, for a feudatory or vassal. *Encyc.*

2. One who receives any thing as a gift, or is maintained by charity. *Blackstone.*

BEN-E-FI'CIEN-CY, *n.* Kindness or favor bestowed. *Brown.*

BEN-E-FI'CIENT, *a.* Doing good. *Adam Smith.*

BEN'E-FIT, *n.* [Primarily from L. *beneficium*, or *benefactum*; but perhaps directly from the Fr. *bienfait*, by corruption.]

1. An act of kindness; a favor conferred.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits.*—Ps. ciii.

2. Advantage; profit; a word of extensive use, and expressing whatever contributes to promote prosperity and personal happiness, or adds value to property.

Men have no right to what is not for their *benefit.* *Burke.*

3. A performance at a theater, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors as part of his recompense. The term is also applied to a public performance for the *benefit* of some indigent, deserving person, or of some public institution or charity.

4. In *law*, benefit of clergy. [See CLERGY.]

BEN'E-FIT, *v. t.* To do good to; to advantage; to advance in health or prosperity; *applied either to persons or things*; as, exercise *benefits* health; trade *benefits* a nation.

BEN'E-FIT, *v. i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement; as, he has *benefited* by good advice; that is, he has been benefited.

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BEN'E-FIT-ED, *pp.* Profited; having received benefit.
BEN'E-FIT-ING, *ppr.* Doing good to; profiting; gaining advantage.
BE-NĒME', *v. t.* [Sax. *be* and *naman.*]
1. To name. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
2. To promise; to give. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
BE-NEMP'NE, *v. t.* To name. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
BE'NE PLACI-TO, [It.] In *music*, at pleasure.
BEN-E PLAC'I-TURE, *n.* [L. *beneplacitum, bene*, well, and *placitum*, from *placeo*, to please.]
Will; choice. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*
BE-NET', *v. t.* [*be* and *net*] To catch in a net; to insnare. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
BE-NEV'O-LENCE, *n.* [L. *benevolentia*, of *bene*, well, and *volo*, to will or wish. See WILL.]
1. The disposition to do good; good will; kindness; charitableness; the love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness.
The *benevolence* of God is one of his moral attributes; that attribute which delights in the happiness of intelligent beings. "God is love." 1 John iv.
2. An act of kindness; good done; charity given.
3. A species of contribution or tax, nominally a gratuity, but illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England. *Blackstone.*
BE-NEV'O-LENT, *a.* [L. *benevolens*, of *bene* and *volo.*]
Having a disposition to do good; possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; kind.
BE-NEV'O-LENT-LY, *adv.* In a kind manner; with good will.
BE-NEV'O-LOUS, *a.* Kind; benevolent. [*Not used.*]
BEN-GAL', *n.* That portion of Hindostan which lies on the lower part of the River Ganges.
2. A thin stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel, so called from *Bengal.* *Bailey. Johnson.*
BEN'GAL-LIGHT, *n.* A species of fireworks used as signals, by night or otherwise, producing a steady and vivid blue-colored fire.
BEN'GAL-STRIPES, *n.* A kind of cotton cloth woven with colored stripes. *Ure.*
BEN-GAL-EE', *n.* The language or dialect spoken in Bengal.
BEN-GAL-ĒSE', *n. sing* and *pl.* A native or the natives of Bengal. *As. Res.* vii. 171.
BE-NIGHT', *v. t.* [*be* and *night.*] To involve in darkness; to shroud with the shades of night.
The clouds *benight* the sky. *Garth.*
2. To overtake with night; as, a *benighted* traveler.
3. To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance; to debar from intellectual light; as, *benighted* nations, or heathen.
BE-NIGHT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Involved in darkness, physical or moral; overtaken by the night.
BE-NIGN', (be-nīne',) *a.* [L. *benignus*, from the same root as *bonus*, *bene*, ancient L. *benus*, Eng. *boon.*]
1. Kind; of a kind disposition; gracious; favorable.
Our Creator, bounteous and *benign.* *Milton.*
2. Generous; liberal; as, a *benign* benefactor.
3. Favorable; having a salutary influence; as, the *benign* aspect of the seasons.
The *benign* light of revelation. *Washington.*
4. Wholesome; not pernicious; as, a *benign* medicine. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Favorable; not malignant; as, a *benign* disease.
BE-NIG'NANT, *a.* Kind; gracious; favorable.
BE-NIG'NI-TY, *n.* Goodness of disposition or heart; kindness of nature; graciousness.
2. Actual goodness; beneficence.
3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; or that which tends to promote health. *Wiseman.*
BE-NIGN'LY, (be-nīne'ly,) *adv.* Favorably; kindly; graciously.
BEN'I-SON, *n.* [Fr. *benir*, to bless; *benissant*, blessing; from the root of *bene, bonus, boon.* See BOON.]
Blessing; benediction. [*Nearly antiquated.*] *Johnson.*
BEN'JA-MIN, *n.* A tree or shrub, the Laurus Benzoin, (Linn. *Benzoin odoriferum,*) a native of America, called also *spicebush.* It grows to the height of 10 or 15 feet, with a very branchy head.
2. A gum or resin, or rather a balsam. [See BENZOIN.] *Encyc.*
Benjamin-tree; the Styrax Benzoin. *Pereira.*
BEN'NET, *n.* The herb bennet, or common avens; the Geum urbanum.
BEN'NET-FISH, *n.* A fish, of two feet in length, caught in the African seas, having scales of a deep purple, streaked with gold. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
BENT, *pp.* or *a.* from BEND. Incurvated; inflected; inclined; prone to or having a fixed propensity; determined.
Bent on; having a fixed inclination; resolved or determined on.
BENT, *n.* The state of being curving, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity.
2. Declivity; as, the *bent* of a hill. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*
3. Inclination; disposition; a leaning or bias of mind; propensity; as, the *bent* of the mind or will; the *bent* of a people toward an object. This may be natural or artificial, occasional or habitual, with indefinite degrees of strength.
4. Flexion; tendency; particular direction; as, the *bents* and turns of a subject. *Locke.*
5. Application of the mind; a *bending* of the mind in study or investigation. *Locke.*
BENT, } *n.* A name common to different
BENT'-GRASS, } species of grass, of the genus Agrostis; a withered stalk of grass. *Hallivell. Encyc.*
BENT'ING-TIME, *n.* The time when pigeons feed on bents, before peas are ripe. *Johnson. Dryden.*
BE-NUMB', (-num,) *v. t.* [Sax. *beniman, benyman*, pp. *benumen*, to seize, of *be* and *niman*, Sax. and Goth., to take or seize. This root is retained in *withernam.* It is to be observed that *b* after *m* in *numb, thumb, dumb*, &c., is an arbitrary addition of modern writers.]
1. To make torpid; to deprive of sensation; as, a hand or foot *benumbed* by cold.
2. To stupefy; to render inactive; as, to *benumb* the senses. *Dryden.*
BE-NUMB'ED, (be-numd',) *pp.* Rendered torpid; deprived of sensation; stupefied.
BE-NUMB'ED-NESS, *n.* Destitution of feeling. *Smith.*
BE-NUMB'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of sensation; stupefying.
BE-NUMB'MENT, *n.* Act of benumbing. *Kirby.*
BEN'ZO-ATE, *n.* [See BENZOIN.] A salt formed by the union of the benzoic acid with any salifiable base.
BEN-ZŌ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to benzoin.
Benzoic acid, or flowers of benzoin, is a peculiar vegetable acid, obtained from benzoin, and some other balsams, by sublimation or decoction. It is a fine, light, white matter in small needles; its taste pungent and bitterish, and its odor slightly aromatic. *Thomson.*
BEN-ZOIN', } *n.* Gum benjamin; a concrete resin-
BEN'JA-MIN, } ous juice flowing from the Styrax Benzoin, a tree of Sumatra, &c. By heat, or partial decomposition, it yields benzoic acid. It flows from incisions made in the stem or branches. It is solid and brittle, sometimes in yellowish-white tears joined together by a brown substance, and sometimes of a uniform brown substance like resin. It has little taste, but its smell, especially when rubbed or heated, is extremely fragrant and agreeable. It is chiefly used in cosmetics and perfumes. *Encyc. Thomson.*
BEN'ZULE, *n.* [*benzoin* and ὕλη, matter.]
A compound radical or basyle, consisting of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen; regarded as the base of benzoic acid. [This word has been variously spelled *Benzyle, Benzoy, Benzoyl, Benzoil.*]
BE-PAINT', *v. t.* [*be* and *paint.*] To paint; to cover with paint. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
BE-PALE', *v. t.* [*be* and *pale.*] To make pale. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*
BE-PINCH', *v. t.* [*be* and *pinch.*] To mark with pinches.
BE-PINCH'ED, } *pp.* Marked with pinches.
BE-PINCHT', } *Chapman.*
BE-PLAIT'ED, *a.* Plaited. *Mrs. Butler.*
BE-POW'DER, *v. t.* [*be* and *powder.*] To powder; to sprinkle or cover with powder.
BE-PRAISE', *v. t.* [*be* and *praise.*] To praise greatly or extravagantly. *Goldsmith.*
BE-PUCK'ER-ED, *a.* Puckered.
BE-PUFF'ED, (be-puft',) *a.* Puffed.
BE-PUR'PLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *purple.*] To tinge or dye with a purple color.
BE-QUEATH', *v. t.* [Sax. *becwethan*; *be* and *cwethan*, to say; *cwid*, a saying, opinion, will, testament; *cythan*, to testify; Eng. *quoth.*]
1. To give or leave by will; to devise some species of property by testament; as, to *bequeath* an estate or a legacy. Hence,
2. To hand down to posterity; as, to *bequeath* a family quarrel.
BE-QUEATH'ED, *pp.* Given or left by will.
BE-QUEATH'ER, *n.* One who bequeaths.
BE-QUEATH'ING, *ppr.* Giving or devising by testament.
BE-QUEATH'MENT, *n.* The act of bequeathing; a bequest.
BE-QUEST', *n.* Something left by will; a legacy.
BE-QUŌTE', *v. t.* To quote with great frequency.
BE-RAIN', *v. t.* To rain upon. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*
BE-RATE', *v. t.* [*be* and *rate.*] To chide vehemently; to scold.
BE-RAT'TLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *rattle.*] To fill with rattling sounds or noise. *Shak.*
BE-RAY', *v. t.* To make foul; to soil. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*
BER'BE-RIN, *n.* A yellow bitter substance, obtained from the alcoholic solution of the extract of the root of the barberry. It is probably an alkaloid. It is called *berberite* by Thomson, and is classed by him as a bitter principle.
BER'BER-RY, *n.* [L. *berberis.*] See BARBERRY.
BĒRE, *n.* [Sax. *ber*, barley.] The name of a species of barley, in Scotland. *Gray.*
BE-REAVE', *v. t.*; *pret.* BEREAVED, BEREFT; *pp.* BEREAVED, BEREFT. [Sax. *bereafian*, of *be* and *reafian*, to deprive. See ROB and REAP.]
1. To deprive; to strip; to make destitute; with *of* before the thing taken away.
Me have ye *bereaved* of my children. — Gen. xlii.
It is sometimes used without *of*, and is particularly applied to express the loss of friends by death.
2. To take away from. *Shak.*
BE-REAV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived; stripped and left destitute.
BE-REAVE'MENT, *n.* Deprivation, particularly by the loss of a friend by death.
BE-REAV'ER, *n.* He who bereaves, or deprives another of something valued.
BE-REAV'ING, *ppr.* Stripping bare; depriving.
BE-REFT', *pp.* of BEREAVE. Deprived; made destitute.
BER-EN-GA'RI-ANS, *n. pl.* A sect which followed Berengarius, archdeacon of St. Mary at Anjou, who denied the real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist. *Encyc.*
BERG, *n.* [Sax. *beorg, beork*, a hill, a castle.]
A borough; a town that sends burgesses to parliament; a castle. [See BURG.] [*Obs.*] *Ash.*
BERG'A-MOT, *n.* [Fr. *bergamote*; Sp. *bergamota.*]
1. A variety of pear.
2. A species of citron whose fruit has a fine taste and smell, and its essential oil is in high esteem as a perfume. This oil is extracted from the yellow rind of the fruit. The bergamot is the *Citrus bergamia*, a distinct species, with a pear-shaped fruit, from the rind of which is obtained the oil of bergamot.
3. An essence or perfume from the citron thus produced.
4. A kind of snuff perfumed with bergamot.
5. A coarse tapestry, manufactured with flocks of wool, silk, cotton, hemp, and ox or goat's hair, said to have been invented at Bergamo in Italy. *Encyc.*
BERG'AN-DER, *n.* [*berg*, a cliff, and Dan. *and*, G. *ente*, Sax. *ened*, a duck.]
A burrow duck; a duck that breeds in holes under cliffs. *Thomson.*
The *Anas tadorna*, sheldrake or burrow duck of England.
BERG'E-RET, *n.* [Fr. *berger*, a shepherd.] A song. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*
BERG'MAN-ITE, *n.* [from *Bergman*, the mineralogist.]
A variety of scapolite, by some regarded as a distinct species, of a grayish color, of different shades; found in Norway.
BERG'MAS-TER, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, a hill or castle, and *master.*]
The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners. *Johnson.*
BERG'MOTE, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, a hill, and *mote*, a meeting.]
A court held on a hill in Derbyshire, in England, for deciding controversies between the miners. *Blount. Johnson.*
BE-RHYME', (-rīme,) *v. t.* [*be* and *rhyme.*] To mention in rhyme or verse; *used in contempt.* *Shak.*
BER'LIN, *n.* A vehicle of the chariot kind, supposed to have this name from Berlin, the chief city of Prussia, where it was first made, or from the Italian *berlina*, a sort of stage or pillory, and a coach. *Encyc.*
BER'LIN-BLUE, *n.* Prussian blue. *Ure.*
BER-LUC'CIO, *n.* A small bird, somewhat like the yellow-hammer, but less and more slender. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
BERME, *n.* In *fortification*, a space of ground of three, four, or five feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or foss, designed to receive the ruins of the rampart, and prevent the earth from filling the foss. Sometimes it is palisaded, and in Holland it is generally planted with quickset hedge. *Encyc.*
This term is also applied to canals. Originally, on the bank opposite the towing-path, particularly in deep cuts, a level space was left, at the foot of the upper slope of the bank, as in fortification, and for the same purpose of intercepting the earth sliding down the bank; called a *bench* or *berme.* This is now omitted, and only a uniform slope left to the water's edge. The bank opposite the towing-path is still, however, called the *berme*, or *berme-bank.*
BER'NA-CLE. See BARNACLE.
BER'NARD-INE, *a.* Pertaining to St. Bernard, and the monks of the order.
BER'NARD-INES, *n. pl.* An order of monks, founded by Robert, abbot of Moleme, and reformed by St. Bernard. The order originated about the beginning of the 12th century. They wear a white robe, with a black scapulary; and when they officiate, they are clothed with a large white gown, with great sleeves, and a hood of the same color. *Encyc.*
BE-ROB', *v. t.* [*be* and *rob.*] To rob. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
BER'O-E, *n.* An oceanic animal of the Medusa family, having an oval or globular body, of a transparent, gelatinous consistence. It is one of the animals that produces the phosphorescence of the ocean.
BER'RI-ED, (ber'rid,) *a.* Furnished with berries.
BER'RY, *n.* [Sax. *beria*, a grape or cluster of grapes; *berga*, a grape stone, a berry.]

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1. A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing naked seeds. Or, in more technical language, a succulent or pulpy pericarp, or seed-vessel, without valves, containing several seeds, which are naked, that is, which have no covering but the pulp and rind. It is commonly round or oval. But in popular language, *berry* extends only to smaller fruits, as strawberry, gooseberry, &c., containing seeds or granules. An indehiscent, pulpy pericarp, many-celled and many-seeded; the attachment of the seeds lost at maturity, and the seeds remaining scattered in the pulp. *Lindley.*

2. A mound. [For BARROW.] *W. Browne.*

BER'RY, *v. i.* To bear or produce berries.

BER'RY-BEAR-ING, *a.* Producing berries.

BER'RY-FORM-ED, *a.* Formed like a berry. *Smith.*

BERT, *n.* Sax. *beorht, berht*; Eng. *bright.* This word enters into the name of many Saxon princes and noblemen; as, *Egbert, Sigbert.* The *Bertha* of the northern nations was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, an equivalent word. Of the same sort were *Phædrus, Epiphanius, Photius, Lampridius, Fulgentius, Illustris.* [See BRIGHT.] *Camden.*

BERTH, *n.* [from the root of *bear.*]

1. A station in which a ship rides at anchor, comprehending the space in which she ranges. In more familiar usage, the word signifies any situation or place, where a vessel lies, or can lie, whether at anchor or at a wharf.

2. A room or apartment in a ship, where a number of officers or men mess and reside.

3. The box or place for sleeping at the sides of a cabin; the place for a hammock, or a repository for chests, &c.

4. A place or employment.

To berth, in seamen's language, is to allot to each man a place for his hammock.

BER'THI-ER-ITE, *n.* A dark steel-gray ore of antimony, consisting of antimony, iron, and sulphur; named after M. Berthier.

BER'TRAM, *n.* [L. *pyrethrum*, said to be from Gr. πυρ, fire, from its acrid quality.]

Bastard pellitory, a plant.

BER'YL, *n.* [L. *beryllus*; Gr. βηρυλλος; Ch. Syr. and Eth. a gem, beryl, and in Syr. crystal, and a *pearl*; the latter word being a different orthography of *beryl*; probably from the root of the Fr. *briller*, to shine, Eng. *brilliant*, Eth. ⅁⅂Ⅴ *bareah*, to shine.]

A mineral of great hardness, occurring in green or bluish-green six-sided prisms. It is identical with the emerald, except in color; the latter having a purer and richer green color, proceeding from a trace of oxyd of chrome. The coloring matter of the beryl is oxyd of iron. Prisms of the beryl are sometimes found nearly two feet in diameter, as at Acworth, in New Hampshire. The beryl, when transparent, is set as a gem, and called *aqua-marine.* *Dana.*

BER'YL-CRYS'TAL, *n.* This term is not now used, except in speaking of the beryl.

BER'YL-LINE, *a.* Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.

BE-RYL'LI-UM, *n.* The same as GLUCINUM, which see.

BE-SAINT', *v. t.* [*be* and *saint.*] To make a saint. [*Not in use.*]

BE-SAYLE', *n.* [Norm. *ayle*; Fr. *aïeul*, a grandfather.] A great-grandfather.

If the abatement happened on the death of one's grandfather or grandmother, a writ of *ayle* lieth; if on the death of the great-grandfather, then a writ of *besayle*, but if it mounts *one* degree higher, to the *tresayle*, or grandfather's grandfather, &c., the writ is called a writ of *cosinage* or *de consanguineo.* *Blackstone.*

BE-SCAT'TER, *v. t.* [*be* and *scatter.*] To scatter over. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BE-SCORN', *v. t.* [*be* and *scorn.*] To treat with scorn; to mock at. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

BE-SCRATCH', *v. t.* [*be* and *scratch.*] To scratch; to tear with the nails. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

BE-SCRAWL', *v. t.* [*be* and *scrawl.*] To scrawl; to scribble over. *Milton.*

BE-SCREEN', *v. t.* [*be* and *screen.*] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal. *Shak.*

BE-SCREEN'ED, *pp.* Covered; sheltered; concealed.

BE-SCRIB'BLE, *v. t.* To scribble over. *Milton.*

BE-SCUM'BER, *v. t.* [from *cumber.*] To encumber. [*Not legitimate, nor used.*] *B. Jonson.*

BE-SEE', *v. i.* [*be* and *see.*] To look; to mind. [*Not in use.*] *Wiclif.*

BE-SEECH', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BESOUGHT. [Sax. *be* and *secan*, to seek, inquire, follow; D. *verzoeken*; G. *ersuchen*; from *seek, sequor*, to follow, with *be*, by, near, about; that is, to follow close, to press. See SEEK and ESSAY. The Saxon has *gesecan.*]

To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; to ask or pray with urgency; followed by *a person*; as, "I Paul *beseech you* by the meekness of Christ." 2 Cor. x.; or by *a thing*; as, *I beseech* your patience.

BE-SEECH'ER, *n.* One who beseeches.

BE-SEECH'ING, *ppr.* Entreating.

BE-SEECH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a beseeching manner.

BE-SEEK', *v. t.* To beseech. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

BE-SEEM', *v. t.* [*be* and *seem.*] To become; to be fit for, or worthy of; to be decent for.

What form of speech or behavior *beseemeth* us, in our prayers to God? *Hooker.*

BE-SEEM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming; fit; worthy of.

BE-SEEM'ING, *n.* Comeliness. *Barret.*

BE-SEEM'ING-LY, *adv.* In a beseeming manner.

BE-SEEM'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of being beseeming.

BE-SEEM'LY, *a.* Becoming; fit; suitable.

BE-SEEN', *a.* Adapted; adjusted. [*Not used.*]

BE-SET', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BESET. [Sax. *besettan*, to place, of *be* and *settan*, to set; D. *bezetten*; G. *besetzen.* See SET.]

1. To surround; to inclose; to hem in; to besiege; as, we are *beset* with enemies; a city is *beset* with troops. Hence,

2. To press on all sides, so as to perplex; to entangle, so as to render escape difficult or impossible.

Adam, sore *beset*, replied. *Milton.*

3. To waylay. *Shak.*

4. To fall upon. *Spenser.*

BE-SET'TING, *ppr* Surrounding; besieging; waylaying.

BE-SET'TING, *a.* Habitually attending, or pressing; as, a *besetting* sin

BE-SHINE', *v. t.* To shine upon. [*Not used.*]

BE-SHREW', *v. t.* [*be* and *shrew.*] To wish a curse to; to execrate. *Dryden.*

2. To happen ill to. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BE-SHROUD'ED, *a.* Shrouded.

BE-SHUT', *v. t.* To shut up. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

BE-SIDE', *prep.* [*be* and *side*, by the side.] At the side of a person or thing; near; as, sit down *beside* me, or *beside* the stream.

2. Over and above; distinct from.

Beside all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed. — Luke xvi.

3. On one side; out of the regular course or order; not according to, but not contrary.

It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation. *Locke.*

4. Out of; in a state deviating from; as, to put one *beside* his patience. Hence,

5. With the reciprocal pronoun, *beside one's self*, is out of the wits or senses; out of the order of reason, or of rational beings.

Paul, thou art *beside* thyself. — Acts xxvi.

BE-SIDES', *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from.

And there was a famine in the land, *besides* the first famine. — Gen. xxvii.

Note. This word, though radically the same as *beside*, and a corruption of it, ought not to be confounded with it; for it is never used in the senses explained under *beside*, except in the second.

BE-SIDE', } *adv.* Moreover; more than that; over
BE-SIDES', } and above; distinct from; not included in the number, or in what has been mentioned.

Besides, you know not what is the fate of your friend.
The men said to Lot, Hast thou here any *besides*? — Gen. xix.
To all *beside*, as much an empty shade,
An Eugene living, as a Cesar dead. *Pope.*

These sentences may be considered as elliptical.

BE-SID'ER-Y, *n.* A variety of pear. *Johnson.*

BE-SIEGE', *v. t.* [*be* and *siege*; Fr. *siege*, and *assieger*, to *besiege.* See SIEGE.]

1. To lay siege to; to beleaguer; to beset or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender, either by famine or by violent attacks; as, to *besiege* a castle or city.

2. To beset; to throng round; as, *besieged* with cares.

BE-SIEG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Surrounded or beset with hostile troops.

BE-SIEGE'MENT, *n.* Act of besieging; state of being besieged.

BE-SIEG'ER, *n.* One who lays siege, or is employed in a siege.

BE-SIEG'ING, *ppr.* Laying siege; surrounding with armed forces.

BE-SIEG'ING, *a.* Surrounding in a hostile manner; employed in a siege; as, a *besieging* army.

BE-SIEG'ING-LY, *adv.* In a besieging manner.

BE-SIT', *v. t.* [*be* and *sit.*] To suit; to become. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BE-SLAVE', *v. t.* To subjugate; to enslave. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

BE-SLAV'ER, *v. t.* To defile with slaver.

BE-SLAV'ER-ED, *pp.* Defiled with slaver. *Heber.*

BE-SLAV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Defiling with slaver.

BE-SLIME', *v. t.* To daub with slime; to soil. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

BE-SLOB'BER-ING, *ppr.* Beslubbering. *Ed. Rev.*

BE-SLUB'BER, *v. t.* [*be* and *slubber, slabber.*] To soil or smear with spittle, or any thing running from the mouth or nose. [*Vulgar.*]

BE-SLUB'BER-ING, *ppr.* Smearing with spittle.

BE-SMEAR', *v. t.* [*be* and *smear.*] To bedaub; to overspread with any viscous, glutinous matter, or with any soft substance that adheres. Hence, to foul; to soil.

BE-SMEAR'ED, *pp.* Bedaubed; overspread with any thing soft, viscous, or adhesive; soiled.

BE-SMEAR'ER, *n.* One that besmears.

BE-SMEAR'ING, *ppr.* Bedaubing; soiling.

BE-SMIRCH', (-smurch,) *v. t.* [*be* and *smirch.*] To soil; to foul; to discolor. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

BE-SMOKE', *v. t.* [*be* and *smoke.*] To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke. [*Little used.*]

BE-SMOK'ED, (-smōkt,) *pp.* Fouled or soiled with smoke; dried in smoke.

BE-SMUT', *v. t.* [*be* and *smut.*] To blacken with smut; to foul with soot.

BE-SMUT'TED, *pp.* Blackened with smut or soot.

BE-SNOW', *v. t.* [*be* and *snow.* Sax. *besnīwed*, participle.] To scatter like snow. [*Little used.*] *Gower.*

BE-SNOW'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [*be* and *snow.*] Covered or sprinkled with snow, or with white blossoms. *Hanmer.*

BE-SNUFF', *v. t.* To befoul with snuff. [*bury.*

BE-SNUFF'ED, (-snuft,) *pp.* Foul with snuff. *Young.*

BE'SOM, *n.* [Sax. *besm*, a brush or broom; *besman*, twigs. Orosius, 2, 3. Ger. *besen*; D. *bezem*; Arm. *bezo*, birch. The *besom* was a little bundle of twigs used for sweeping.]

A broom; a brush of twigs for sweeping.

I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts. — Is. xiv.

BE'SOM, *v. t.* To sweep, as with a besom.

Rolls back all Greece, and *besoms* wide the plain. *Barlow.*

BE'SOM-ER, *n.* One who uses a besom.

BE-SORT', *v. t.* [*be* and *sort.*] To suit; to fit; to become. *Shak.*

BE-SORT', *n.* Company; attendance; train. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BE-SOT', *v. t.* [*be* and *sot.*] To make sottish; to infatuate; to stupefy; to make dull or senseless. *Milton.*

2. To make to dote. *Shak.*

BE-SOT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made sottish or stupid.

Besotted on; infatuated with foolish affection. *Dryden.*

BE-SOT'TED-LY, *adv.* In a foolish manner. *Milton.*

BE-SOT'TED-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; arrant folly; infatuation. *Milton.*

BE-SOT'TING, *ppr.* Infatuating; making sottish or foolish.

BE-SOT'TING-LY, *adv.* In a besotting manner.

BE-SOUGHT', (be-sawt',) *pp.* of BESEECH. Entreated; implored; sought by entreaty.

BE-SPAN'GLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *spangle.*] To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant; as, the heavens *bespangled* with stars.

BE-SPAN'GLED, *pp.* Adorned with spangles or something shining.

BE-SPAN'GLING, *ppr.* Adorning with spangles or glittering objects.

BE-SPAT'TER, *v. t.* [*be* and *spatter.*] To soil by spattering; to sprinkle with water, or with dirt and water.

2. To asperse with calumny or reproach. *Swift.*

BE-SPAT'TER-ED, *pp.* Spattered over; soiled with dirt and water; aspersed; calumniated.

BE-SPAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Spattering with water; soiling with dirt and water; aspersing.

BE-SPAWL', *v. t.* [*be* and *spawl.*] To soil or make foul with spittle. *Milton.*

BE-SPEAK', *v. t.*; *pret.* BESPOKE; *pp.* BESPOKE, BESPOKEN. [*be* and *speak.*] To speak for beforehand; to order or engage against a future time; as, to *bespeak* a seat in a public coach.

My lady is *bespoke*. *Shak.*

2. To forebode; to foretell.

They started fears, and *bespoke* dangers, to scare the allies. *Swift.*

3. To speak to; to address. This sense is mostly poetical.

He thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

4. To betoken; to show; to indicate by external marks or appearances; as, his manners *bespeak* him a gentleman.

BE-SPEAK'ER, *n.* One who bespeaks.

BE-SPEAK'ING, *ppr.* Speaking for or ordering beforehand; foreboding; addressing; showing; indicating.

BE-SPEAK'ING, *n.* A previous speaking or discourse, by way of apology, or to engage favor. *Dryden.*

BE-SPECK'LE, (-spekl',) *v. t.* [*be* and *speckle.*] To mark with speckles or spots. *Milton.*

BE-SPICE', *v. t.* [*be* and *spice.*] To season with spices. *Shak.*

BE-SPIRT', } *v. t.* To spurt out, or over; to throw
BE-SPURT', } out in a stream or streams. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

BE-SPIT', *v. t.*; *pret.* BESPIT; *pp.* BESPIT, BESPITTEN. [*be* and *spit.*] To daub or soil with spittle. *Johnson.*

BE-SPOKE', *pret.* and *pp.* of BESPEAK.

BE-SPOT', *v. t.* [*be* and *spot.*] To mark with spots.

BE-SPOT'TED, *pp.* Marked with spots. [*Mortimer.*

BE-SPOT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with spots.

BE-SPREAD', (be-spred',) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BESPREAD. [*be* and *spread.*] To spread over; to cover over; as, to *bespread* with flowers.

BE-SPREAD'ING, *ppr.* Spreading over.

BE-SPRENT', *pp.* Sprinkled over.

BE-SPRINK'LE, *v. t.* [*be* and *sprinkle.*] To sprinkle over; to scatter over; as, to *besprinkle* with dust.

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BE-SPRINK'LED, *pp.* Sprinkled over.
BE-SPRINK'LER, *n.* One that sprinkles over.
BE-SPRINK'LING, *ppr.* Sprinkling over.
BE-SPRINK'LINGS, *n. pl.* Sprinklings.
BEST, *a. superlative.* [Sax. *best*, contracted from *betest*, from *bet*, more, or better; *betre* is also used; *betan*, to amend, or restore, correct, heal; *bote*, reparation, compensation; Eng. *boot*, to boot; Goth. *botyan*, to profit, aid, assist; Eng. *but*; G. *bass*, good, *besser*, better, *beste*, best; D. *beter*, *best*; Dan. *beste*: Sw. *bast*. This word has no connection in origin with *good*. See BETTER.]
Literally, most advanced. Hence,
1. Most good; having good qualities in the highest degree; applied indifferently to physical or moral subjects; as, the *best* man; the *best* road; the *best* cloth; the *best* abilities. This, like *most*, and other attributes, is often used without its noun, when the noun is obvious; as, men are all sinners; the *best* of them fail in the performance of duty.
2. Most advanced; most accurate; as, the *best* scholar.
3. Most correct, or complete; as, the *best* view of a landscape, or of a subject.
4. *The best.* This phrase is elliptical, and may be variously interpreted; as, the utmost power; the strongest endeavor; the most, the highest perfection; as, let a man do his *best*; i. e. to the *best* of his power.
5. *At best*; in the best manner; in the utmost degree or extent applicable to the case; as, life is *at best* very short.
To make the best of; to carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost; as, *to make the best of* a sum of money, or a piece of land. Also, to permit the least possible inconvenience; as, *to make the best of* ill fortune or a bad bargain.
The best of the way. We had made *the best of our way* to the city; that is, the most, the greatest part of the distance. [*This is the primary sense.*]
BEST, *n.* Utmost; highest endeavor; as, to do one's *best*. See No. 4, above.
BEST, *adv.* In the highest degree; beyond all other; as, to love one *best*; to like this *best*; to please *best*.
2. To the most advantage; with the most ease; as, which instrument can you *best* use?
3. With most profit or success; as, money is *best* employed in manufactures; this medicine will answer *best* in the present case.
4. Most intimately or particularly; most correctly; as, what is expedient is *best* known to himself.
BEST-AR RANG'ED, *a.* Arranged in the best manner.
BEST-CON-CERT'ED, *a.* Concerted in the best manner.
BEST-GOV'ERN-ED, *a. Governed in the best manner.*
BEST-SPOK'EN, *a.* Spoken in the best manner.
BEST-TEM'PER-ED, *a.* Having the most kind or mild temper.
BEST-TRAIN'ED, *a.* Trained in the best manner.
BEST-WRIT'TEN, *a.* Written in the best manner.
Note. These and similar compounds explain themselves.
BE-STAIN', *v. t.* [*be* and *stain.*] To mark with stains; to discolor, either the whole surface of a thing, or in spots. *Shak.*
BE-STEAD', (be-sted',) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BESTED. [*be* and *stead.*]
1. To profit.
How little you *bestead*. *Milton.*
2. To accommodate.
They shall pass through it, *hardly bested*. — Is. viii.
That is, distressed; perplexed.
3. To dispose. *Spenser.*
BES'TIAL, (best'yal,) *a.* [from *beast.*] Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.
2. Having the qualities of a beast; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal; as, a *bestial* appetite. *Shak.*
BES-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of beasts; the state or manners of man which resemble those of brutes.
2. Unnatural connection with a beast.
BES'TIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make like a beast.
BES'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Brutally; in a manner below humanity.
BE-STICK', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BESTUCK. [*be* and *stick.*] To stick over, as with sharp points; to mark, by infixing points or spots here and there.
Truth shall retire, *bestuck* with slanderous darts. *Milton.*
BE-STIR', (be-stur',) *v. t.* [*be* and *stir.*] To put into brisk or vigorous action; to move with life and vigor; usually with the reciprocal pronoun; as, rise and *bestir yourselves*.
BE-STIR'RED, (be-sturd',) *pp.* Roused into vigorous action; quickened in action.
BE-STIR'RING, *ppr.* Moving briskly; putting into vigorous action.
BEST'NESS, *n.* The state of being best. [*Not used.*] *Morton.*
BE-STORM', *v. i.* [*be* and *storm.*] To storm; to rage. [*Not used.*] *Young.*
BE-STOW', *v. t.* [*be* and *stow*, a place. See STOW. Literally, to set or place.]
1. To give; to confer; to impart; with the sense of gratuity, and followed by *on* or *upon*.
Consecrate yourselves to the Lord, that he may *bestow* on you a blessing. — Ex. xxxii.
Though I *bestow* all my goods to feed the poor. — 1 Cor. xiii. 3.
This word should never be followed by *to*.
2. To give in marriage; to dispose of.
I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman. *Tatler.*
3. To apply; to place for the purpose of exertion, or use; as, to *bestow* our whole force upon an object.
4. To lay out, or dispose of; to give in payment for; as, to *bestow* money for what we desire. Deut. xiv. 26.
5. To lay up in store; to deposit for safe keeping; to stow; to place.
I have no room where *to bestow* my fruits. — Luke xii.
BE-STOW'AL, *n.* Act of bestowing; disposal.
BE-STOW'ED, *pp.* Given gratuitously; conferred; laid out; applied; deposited for safe keeping.
BE-STOW'ER, *n.* One who bestows; a giver; a disposer.
BE-STOW'ING, *ppr.* Conferring gratuitously; laying out; applying; depositing in store.
BE-STOW'MENT, *n.* The act of giving gratuitously; a conferring. *Perry.*
God the Father had committed the *bestowment* of the blessings purchased to his Son. *Edwards on Redemp.* 372.
If we consider this *bestowment* of gifts in this view. *Chauncey, U. Sal.* 155.
Whatever may be the secret counsel of his will respecting his own *bestowment* of saving grace. *Smalley, Serm.* p. 37.
2. That which is conferred, or given; donation.
They strengthened his hands by their liberal *bestowments* on him and his family. *Christ. Mag.* iii. 665.
The free and munificent *bestowment* of the Sovereign Judge. *Thodey.*
[*Bestowment* is preferable to *bestowal*, on account of the concurrence of the two vowels in *bestowal*.]
BE-STRAD'DLE, *v. t.* To bestride. [See STRADDLE.]
BE-STRAUGHT'. *a.* Distracted; mad. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
BE-STREW', *v. t.*; *pret.* BESTREWED; *pp.* BESTREWED, BESTROWN. [*be* and *strew.*] To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strow. *Milton.*
BE STREW'ED, *pp.* of BESTREW.
BE-STRIDE', *v. t.*; *pret.* BESTRID or BESTRODE; *pp.* BESTRID, BESTRIDDEN. [*be* and *stride.*]
1. To stride over; to stand or sit with any thing between the legs, or with the legs extended across; as, to *bestride* the world, like a colossus; to *bestride* a horse. *Shak.*
2. To step over; as, to *bestride* a threshold. *Shak.*
Bestriding sometimes includes *riding* or *defending*, as Johnson remarks; but the particular purposes of the act, which depend on the circumstances of the case, can hardly be reduced to definition.
BE-STRID'ING, *ppr.* Extending the legs over any thing, so as to include it between them.
BE-STRODE', *pret.* of BESTRIDE.
BE-STROWN', *pp.* of BESTREW. Sprinkled over.
BE-STUCK', *pp.* of BESTICK. Pierced in various places with sharp points.
BE-STUD', *v. t.* [*be* and *stud.*] To set with studs; to adorn with bosses; as, to *bestud* with stars. *Milton.*
BE-STUD'DED, *pp.* Adorned with studs.
BE-STUD'DING, *ppr.* Setting with studs; adorning as with bosses.
BE-SWIKE', (be-swīk',) *v. t.* [Sax. *beswican.*] To allure. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*
BET, *n.* [Sax. *bad*, a pledge; *badian*, to give or take a pledge; G. *wette*, *wetten.*]
A wager; that which is laid, staked, or pledged, in a contest, to be won, either by the victorious party himself, or by another person, in consequence of his victory. At a race, a man lays a *bet* on his own horse, or on the horse of another man.
BET, *v. t.* To lay a bet; to lay a wager; to stake or pledge something upon the event of a contest.
BET, the old participle of BEAT, is obsolete or vulgar.
BE-TAKE', *v. t.*; *pret.* BETOOK; *pp.* BETAKEN. [*be* and *take.* Sax. *betæcan.*]
1. To take to; to have recourse to; to apply; to resort; with the reciprocal pronoun; as, to *betake ourselves* to arms, or to action. It generally implies a motion toward an object; as, to *betake ourselves* to a shady grove; or an application of the mind or faculties corresponding with such motion; as, to *betake ourselves* to study or to vice.
2. *Formerly*, to take or seize. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
BE-TAK'EN, *part.* of BETAKE.
BE-TAK'ING, *ppr.* Having recourse to; applying; resorting.
BE-TAUGHT', *pret.* of BETAKE. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*
BE-TEEM', *v. t.* [*be* and *teem.*] To bring forth; to produce; to shed; to bestow. [*Not used.*] *Spenser. Shak.*
BE'TEL, (be'tl,) *n.* A species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed, with the areca or betel-nut and lime, by the inhabitants of the East Indies. It is a creeping or climbing plant, like the ivy, the leaves somewhat resembling those of the citron. It is planted by a tree, or supported by props. In India, betel is taken after meals, and during a visit; it is offered to friends when they meet, and when they separate; in short, nothing is to be done without betel. To correct the bitterness of the leaves, a little *areca* is wrapped in them with the *chunam*, a kind of burnt lime made of shells *Encyc.*
BE'TEL-NUT, *n.* The nut of the *areca* palm, chewed in the East with betel leaves and lime.
BE-THINK', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BETHOUGHT. [*be* and *think.*]
To call to mind; to recall or bring to recollection, reflection, or consideration; generally followed by a reciprocal pronoun, with *of* before the subject of thought.
I have *bethought* myself *of* another fault. *Shak.*
BE-THINK', *v. i.* To have in recollection; to consider. *Spenser.*
BETH'LE-HEM, *n.* [Heb. *the house of food or bread.*]
1. A town or village in Judea, about six miles south-east of Jerusalem, famous for its being the place of Christ's nativity.
2. A hospital for lunatics; corrupted into BEDLAM.
BETH'LEM-ITE, *n.* An inhabitant of Bethlehem; a lunatic.
2. In *church history*, the Bethlemites were a sort of monks, introduced into England in the year 1257, who were habited like the Dominicans, except that they wore a star with five rays, in memory of the comet or star which appeared over Bethlehem at the nativity of our Savior. There is an order of Bethlemites also in Spanish America. *Encyc.*
BE-THOUGHT', (be-thawt',) *pret.* and *pp.* of BETHINK.
BE-THRALL', *v. t.* [*be* and *thrall.*] To enslave; to reduce to bondage; to bring into subjection. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
BE-THRALL'ED, *pp.* Enslaved.
BE-THUMP', *v. t.* [*be* and *thump.*] To beat soundly. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
BE-TIDE', *v. t.*; *pret.* BETID or BETIDED; *pp.* BETID. [*be* and *tide.* Sax. *tidan*, to happen. See TIDE.]
To happen; to befall; to come to; *used of good or evil.*
What will *betide* the few? *Milton.*
BE-TIDE', *v. i.* To come to pass; to happen.
What news else *betideth* here? *Shak.*
Shakspeare has used it with *of*. What would *betide of* thee? But this is unusual or improper.
BE-TIME', } *adv.* [*be* and *time*, that is, by the time.]
BE-TIMES', }
1. Seasonably; in good season or time; before it is late.
To measure life learn thou *betimes*. *Milton.*
2. Soon; in a short time.
He tires *betimes*, that spurs too fast *betimes*. *Shak.*
BE-TOK'EN, (be-tō'kn) *v. t.* [*be* and *token.* Sax. *betæcan.*]
1. To signify by some visible object; to show by signs.
A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow,
Betokening peace from God. *Milton.*
2. To foreshow by present signs; to indicate something future by that which is seen or known; as, a dark cloud *often* betokens a storm. *Thomson.*
BE-TOK'EN-ED, *pp.* Foreshown; previously indicated.
BE-TOK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Indicating by previous signs.
BET'O-NY, *n.* [L. *betonica.*]
A name common to different species of plants, of the genus Betonica, (Linn.) The purple or wood betony (*B. officinalis*, Linn.,) a native of Europe, grows in woods and shady places, and is deemed useful as a mild corroborant. *Encyc.*
BE-TOOK', *pret.* of BETAKE.
BE-TORN', *a.* Torn in pieces.
BE-TOSS', *v. t.* [*be* and *toss.*] To toss; to agitate; to disturb; to put in violent motion. *Shak. Shelton.*
BE-TOSS'ED, (be-tost',) *a.* Tossed; violently agitated.
BE-TRAP', *v. t.* [from *trap.*] To entrap; to insnare. [*Not used.*] *Ogcleve.*
BE-TRAY', *v. t.* [Chaucer wrote *betrass*, *betraiss*, and the Fr. *traître* is a contraction of *traistre*; Arm. *trayçza*, to betray; Norm. *trahir*, to draw in, to betray; *treitre*, a traitor; Fr. *trahir*, which seems to be the L. *traho*. From *trahir* is formed *trahissant*, and *trahison*, treason. If *traho* is the root, the sense is, to draw aside, to withdraw, or lead away; which would agree with the D. *bedriegen*, G. *betriegen*, Sw. *bedraga*, Dan. *bedrage*, to deceive; and *treachery*, Fr. *tricherie*, is from the root of *trick*. I do not find *betrogan* in the Saxon, but *bedrog* is rendered *fefellit*, and this is from *dragan*, to draw. *Betray*, then, seems to be a compound of *be* and *dragan*, to draw; and *betrass* supra, may be from a different root. In strictness, to fail in duty; to be guilty of breach of trust; to violate the confidence reposed. The word does not in itself import to *deliver up*; but by usage, either with or without the word *enemies*, it signifies to deliver up, in breach of trust.]
1. To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust; as, an officer *betrayed* the city.
The Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. — Matt. xvii.

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2. To violate by fraud, or unfaithfulness; as, to *betray* a trust.

If the people of America ever *betray* their trust, their guilt will merit even greater punishment than other nations have suffered, and the indignation of Heaven. *J. Adams.*

3. To violate confidence by disclosing a secret, or that which was intrusted; to expose, followed by the person or the thing; as, my friend *betrayed* me, or *betrayed the secret.*

4. To disclose, or permit to appear, what is intended to be kept secret, or what prudence would conceal.

Be swift to hear, but cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts.*

Hence,

5. To mislead or expose to inconvenience not foreseen; as, great confidence *betrays* a man into errors.

6. To show; to disclose; to indicate what is not obvious at first view, or would otherwise be concealed.

Nor, after length of years, a stone *betray*
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addison.*
This river *betrays* its original in its name. *Holwell.*
All the names in the country *betray* great antiquity. *Bryant.*

7. To fail, or deceive.

But when I rise, I shall find my legs *betraying* me.
Johnson, Boswell.

BE-TRAY'AL, (be-trā'al,) *n.* Betrayment.

BE-TRAY'ED, *pp.* Delivered up in breach of trust; violated by unfaithfulness; exposed by breach of confidence; disclosed contrary to expectation or intention; made known.

BE-TRAY'ER, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.

BE-TRAY'ING, *ppr.* Delivering up treacherously; violating confidence; disclosing contrary to intention; exposing.

BE-TRAY'MENT, *n.* Act of betraying; breach of trust. *Udal.*

BE-TRIM', *v. t.* [*be* and *trim.*] To deck; to dress; to adorn; to grace; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate. *Shak.*

BE-TRIM'MED, (be-trimd') *pp.* Adorned; decorated.

BE-TRIM'MING, *ppr.* Decking; adorning; embellishing.

BE-TROTH', *v. t.* [*be* and *troth*, truth, faith. See TRUTH and TROTH.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to a future marriage; to promise or pledge one to be the future spouse of another; to affiance; used of either sex. "The father *betroths* his daughter."

2. To contract with one for a future spouse; to espouse; as, a man *betroths* a lady.

3. To nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration. *Ayliffe.*

BE-TROTH'ED, (be-trotht') *pp.* or *a.* Contracted for future marriage.

BE-TROTH'ING, *ppr.* Contracting to any one, in order to a future marriage, as the father or guardian; contracting with one for a future wife, as the intended husband; espousing.

BE-TROTH'MENT, *n.* A mutual promise or contract between two parties, for a future marriage between the persons betrothed; espousals. *Encyc.*

BE-TRUST', *v. t.* [*be* and *trust.*] To intrust; to commit to another in confidence of fidelity; to confide. This is less used than *intrust.* *Hall.*

BE-TRUST'ED, *pp.* Intrusted; confided; committed in trust.

BE-TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Intrusting; committing in trust.

BE-TRUST'MENT, *n.* The act of intrusting; the thing intrusted. *Judge Chipman.*

BET'SO, *n.* The smallest Venetian coin. *Mason.*

BET'TED, *pp.* Laid as a wager.

BET'TER, *a.*; *comp.* of BET. [See BEST.] [Sax. *bet*, more, better; *betere*, *betera*, better; Sw. *bättre*; D. *beter*; G. *besser*; D. *baat*, profit; *baaten*, to *boot*, to avail; Sans. *bhadra*, good. The primary sense is more, or advanced further; and, in America, this is a common popular signification. This vessel contains *better* than half, that is, more than half; he walked *better* than a mile, that is, more than a mile.]

1. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; applied to physical, acquired, or moral qualities; as, a *better* soil, a *better* man, a *better* physician, a *better* house, a *better* air, a *better* harvest.

2. More advantageous.

Were it not *better* for us to return to Egypt? — Ex. xiv.

3. More acceptable.

To obey is *better* than sacrifice. — 1 Sam. xv.

4. More safe.

It is *better* to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man. — Ps. cxviii.

5. Improved in health; less affected with disease; as, the patient is *better.*

6. *To be better off*; to be in a better condition. *Beddoes, Hygeia.* This is a very common phrase; but ought not *off* to be *of*? It is not elegant.

7. *To have the better*, is to have the advantage or superiority, followed by *of* before him or that over which the advantage is enjoyed; as, the English *had the better of* the Spaniards.

8. *To get or gain the better*, is to obtain the advantage, superiority, or victory; as, to *get the better of* an enemy.

9. *For the better*, is for the advantage or improvement.

BET'TER, *adv.* In a more excellent manner; with more skill and wisdom, virtue, advantage, or success; as, to perform work *better*; to plan a scheme *better*; land *better* cultivated; laws *better* executed; government *better* administered.

2. More correctly, or fully; as, to understand a subject *better* than another.

3. With superior excellence; as, to write or speak *better* than another.

4. With more affection; in a higher degree; as, to love one *better* than another.

It is not easy to specify and exemplify the various applications of *better*. In general, it implies what is more excellent, advantageous, useful, or virtuous, than something else.

BET'TER, *v. t.* [Sax. *beterian*, *betrian*. See BETTER.]

1. To improve; to meliorate; to increase the good qualities of; as, manure *betters* land; discipline may *better* the morals.

2. To surpass; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which can not be *bettered.* *Hooker.*

Qu. is not the sense, *made better*?

3. To advance; to support; to give advantage to; as, to *better* a party; to *better* a cause.

BET'TER, *n.* A superior; one who has a claim to precedence on account of his rank, age, or office; as, give place to your *betters.* It is generally or always used in the plural.

BET'TER-ED, *pp.* Improved; meliorated; made better.

BET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Making better; improving.

BET'TER-ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reformation of offenders.

BET'TER-MENT, *n.* A making better; improvement. *Montague.*

Betterments, in *law*, are those improvements of an estate which render it better than mere repairs. *Bouvier.*

BET'TER-NESS, *n.* Superiority. *Tooke.*

BET'TING, *ppr.* Wagering; laying a wager.

BET'TING, *n.* The laying of a wager. *Sherwood.*

BET'TOR, *n.* [from *bet.*] One who bets or lays a wager. *Addison.*

BET'TY, *n.* [Supposed to be a cant word from the name of a maid; but qu. is it not from the root of *beat* or L. *peto*?]

A small instrument to break open doors. *Arbuthnot.*

BE-TUM'BLED, *a.* [*be* and *tumble.*] Rolled about; tumbled; disordered. *Shak.*

BE-TŪ'TOR-ED, *a.* Tutored; instructed. *Coleridge.*

BE-TWEEN', *prep.* [Sax. *betweonan*, *betwynan*; of *be* and *twain*, two, Sax. *tweg*, *twegen*. The Saxons used, in the same sense, *betuh*, and *betweoh*, betwo. See TWAIN, TWIN.]

1. In the intermediate space, without regard to distance; as, New York is *between* Boston and Philadelphia; the Delaware River runs *between* Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

2. From one to another; passing from one to another, noting exchange of actions or intercourse; as, things go well *between* the parties.

3. Belonging to two or more, in common, or partnership; as, two friends have but one soul *between* them; twenty proprietors own a tract of land *between* them. We observe that *between* is not restricted to two.

4. Having mutual relation to two or more; as, discords exist *between* the families.

5. Noting difference or discrimination of one from another; as, to distinguish *between* right and wrong.

BE-TWIXT', *prep.* [Sax. *betwixt*, *betwyxt*, *betweox*, *betweoh*; *be* and *tweg*, two.]

1. Between; in the space that separates two persons or things; as, *betwixt* two oaks.

2. Passing between; from one to another, noting intercourse. See BETWEEN.

BEV'EL, *n.* [Fr. *buveau.* Qu. It. *bieca livella*, oblique level.]

1. Among *masons*, *carpenters*, *joiners*, &c., an instrument, or kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is movable on a point or center, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not a right angle is called a *bevel angle*, whether obtuse or acute. *Bailey. Johnson. Encyc.*

2. A slant or inclination of a surface from a right line; as, the proper *bevel* of a piece of timber. *Encyc.*

BEV'EL, *a.* Slant; having the form of a bevel.

BEV'EL, *v. t.* To cut to a bevel angle. *Moxon.*

BEV'EL, *v. i.* To slant or incline off to a bevel angle, or from a direct line.

BEV'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed to a bevel angle.

In *mineralogy*, replaced by two planes inclining equally upon the adjacent planes, as an edge; having its edges replaced as above, as a cube or other solid.

BEV'EL-GEAR, *n.* Wheel-work whose cogs stand *beveling*, or at an oblique angle to the shaft. *Nicholson.*

BEV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Forming to a bevel angle.

BEV'EL-ING, *a.* Slanting toward a bevel angle; bending from a right line.

BEV'EL-ING, *n.* A hewing of timber with a proper and regular slant toward a bevel angle, according to a mold laid on one side of its surface.

2. The slant or bevel of timber. *Encyc.*

BEV'EL-MENT, *n.* In *mineralogy*, the replacement of an edge by two similar planes, equally inclined to the including faces or adjacent planes.

BE'VER, *n.* [It. *bevere*, to drink.]

A collation or small repast between meals. [*Not used.*] *Morison.*

BE'VER, *v. i.* To take a small repast between meals. *Wallis.*

BEV'ER-AGE, *n.* [It. *bevere*, or *bere*, to drink; *beveraggio*, drink; Sp. *beber*, from L. *bibo*; Fr. *buveur*, a tippler; *buvette*, a tavern; *buvotter*, to sip, to tipple; Arm. *bewrauk*, beverage.]

1. Drink; liquor for drinking. It is generally used of a pleasant or mixed liquor. Nectar is called the *bevcrage* of the gods.

In the middle ages, *beverage*, *beveragium*, or *biberagium*, was money for drink given to an artificer or other person over and above his hire or wages. The practice has existed, to a certain extent, in America, within my memory, and I know not but it still exists in some parts of this country. A person who had a new garment, was called on to *pay beverage*, that is, to treat with liquor. Hence,

2. A treat on wearing a new suit of clothes, or on receiving a suit from the tailor; also, a treat on first coming into prison; a garnish.

3. In *England*, water-cider, a mixture of cider and water, made by putting water into pomace before it is pressed. *Mortimer. Johnson.*

BEV'ILE, *n.* [See BEVEL.] In *heraldry*, a thing broken or opening like a carpenter's bevel. *Encyc.*

BEV'Y, *n.* [I know not the origin or affinities of this word. The etymologies I have seen are not worth notice.]

A flock of birds; (sportsmen now confine the term to quails. *Rich. Dict.*;) hence, a company; an assembly or collection of persons; *usually applied to females.*

BE-WAIL', *v. t.* [*be* and *wail.*] To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for. It expresses deep sorsow; as, to *bewail* the loss of a child.

The true penitent *bewails* his ingratitude to God. *Anon.*

BE-WAIL', *v. i.* To express grief. *Shak.*

BE-WAIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lamented.

BE-WAIL'ED, *pp.* Lamented; bemoaned.

BE-WAIL'ER, *n.* One who laments.

BE-WAIL'ING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bemoaning; expressing grief for.

BE-WAIL'ING, *n.* Lamentation. *Raleigh.*

BE-WAIL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a mournful manner.

BE-WAIL'MENT, *n.* The act of bewailing.

BE-WAKE', *v. t.* [*be* and *wake.*] To keep awake. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

BE-WARE', *v. i.* [Sax. *bewcrian*, *bewarian*, *gewarian*, to guard, defend, restrain, prohibit, fortify, be cautious; Sw. *bevara*; D. *bewaaren*; Ger. *gewahr*, *bewahren*; Dan. *bevare*, to keep guard, preserve. See WARE, WARY.]

1. *Literally*, to restrain or guard one's self from. Hence, to regard with caution; to restrain one's self from any thing that may be dangerous, injurious, or improper; to avoid, to take care; followed by *of* before the thing that is to be avoided.

Beware of all, but most *beware of* man. *Pope.*
Beware of false prophets; *beware of* the leaven of the Pharisees; *beware of* the concision. *Scripture.*

2. To have a special regard to.

Behold, I send an angel before thee — *beware* of him, and obey his voice. — Ex. xxiii.

[*This is unusual, and hardly legitimate.*]

This word, though here admitted as a verb, from the Saxon, is rarely used as a verb in fact; or if a verb, is now never used except in the imperative mode. It is a compound of *be* and the Old Eng. *ware*, now *wary*. *Be wary* of danger. Hence, it can not be used with *did*, like a regular verb, nor with *be*, in any of its inflections, — he is *beware*; for this would be to use the substantive verb twice before *ware* and *wary*, *is* and *be*. Ben Jonson, however, has used the word in the third person. He *bewares* to act. But it has no past tense or participle, and therefore, if admitted as a verb, it is defective, and used only in the imperative mode, or after an auxiliary.

BE-WEEP', *v. t.* [*be* and *weep.*] To weep over; to bedew with tears. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

BE-WEEP', *v. i.* To make lamentation. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

BE-WEPT', *pp.* Wept over; bedewed with tears. [*Little used.*]

BE-WET', *v. t.* [*be* and *wet.*] To wet; to moisten. [*Not used.*]

BE-WHORE', (be-hōre',) *v. t.* To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Beaum. and Fletcher.*

2. To pronounce a whore. *Shak.*

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BE-WIL'DER, *v. t.* [Dan. *forvilde, vilde;* D. *verwilderen;* G. *verwildern;* from *wild.*]

To lead into perplexity or confusion; to lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex with mazes; or in general, to perplex.

Lost and *bewildered* in the fruitless search. *Addison.*

BE-WIL'DER-ED, *pp.* Lost in mazes; perplexed with disorder, confusion, or intricacy.

BE-WIL'DER-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being bewildered.

BE-WIL'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Losing in a pathless place; perplexing with confusion or intricacy.

BE-WIL'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to bewilder.

BE-WIL'DER-MENT, *n.* State of being bewildered.

BE-WIN'TER, *v. t.* To make like winter. [*Not used.*] *Cowley.*

BE-WITCH', *v. t.* [*be* and *witch.*] To fascinate; to gain an ascendency over by charms or incantation; an operation which was formerly supposed to injure the person bewitched, so that he lost his flesh, or behaved in a strange, unaccountable manner, — ignorant people being inclined to ascribe to evil spirits what they could not account for.

Look, how I am *bewitched;* behold, mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling withered up. *Shak.*

2. To charm; to fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.

The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch.* *Dryden.*

3. To deceive and mislead by juggling tricks or imposture. Acts viii. 9.

BE-WITCH'ED, (be-wicht',) *pp.* Fascinated; charmed.

BE-WITCH'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being bewitched. *Gauden.*

BE-WITCH'ER, *n.* One that bewitches or fascinates. *Stafford.*

BE-WITCH'ER-Y, *n.* Fascination; charm; resistless power of any thing that pleases. *South.*

BE-WITCH'FUL, *a.* Alluring; fascinating. *Milton.*

BE-WITCH'ING, *ppr.* Fascinating; charming.

BE-WITCH'ING, *a.* That has power to bewitch or fascinate; that has power to control by the arts of pleasing.

BE-WITCH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a fascinating manner. *Hallywell.*

BE-WITCH'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of bewitching.

BE-WITCH'MENT, *n.* Fascination; power of charming. *Shak.*

BE'WITS, *n. pl.* Straps of leather by which bells are fastened to a hawk's legs. *Booth.*

BE-WON'DER-ED, *a.* [*be* and *wonder.*] Amazed. [*Not used.*] *Fairfax.*

BE-WRAP', (be-rap',) *v. t.* [*be* and *wrap.*] To wrap up.

BE-WRAY', (be-ra',) *v. t.* [Chaucer has *wraie, wreye, wray,* and in the infinitive *bewrien,* to discover, as if from Sax. *wrecan,* to tell. In Sax. *awreon, onwreon,* signify to reveal, as if the negative of *wrigan,* to cover.]

To disclose perfidiously; to betray; to show or make visible.

Thy speech *bewrayeth* thee. — Matt. xxiii.

[*This word is nearly antiquated.*

BE-WRAY'ED, (be-rade',) *pp.* Disclosed; indicated; betrayed; exposed to view.

BE-WRAY'ER, *n.* A divulger of secrets; a discoverer.

BE-WRAY'ING, *ppr.* Disclosing; making known or visible.

BE-WRAY'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to bewray.

BE-WRAY'MENT, *n.* Act of bewraying.

BE-WRECK', (be-reck',) *v. t.* [*be* and *wreck.*] To ruin; to destroy [*Not used.*]

BE-WROUGHT', (be-rawt',) *a.* [*be* and *work.*] Worked. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

BEY, (bā,) *n.* In *the Turkish dominions,* a governor of a town or particular district of country; also, in some places, a prince; the same as BEG. [See BEG.] *Eton.*

BE-YOND', *prep.* [Sax. *begeond, begeondan,* of *be* and *geond,* yond, yonder. This is the participle of the verb *gan,* to go, to pass. It coincides with the D. *gaande,* the participle of the present tense of the same verb, *gaan,* to go; Dan. *gaaende.* Literally, then, it signifies *by-passing,* or *by-past;* or, as we now say, *past by, gone by.*]

1. On the further side of; on the side most distant, at any indefinite distance from that side; as, *beyond* a river, or the sea; either a mile *beyond,* or a hundred miles *beyond* the river.

2. Before; at a place not yet reached

A thing *beyond* us, even before our death. *Pope.*

3. Past; out of reach of; further than any given limit; further than the extent of any thing else; as, *beyond* our power; *beyond* comprehension; *beyond* dispute; *beyond* our care.

4. Above; in a degree exceeding or surpassing; proceeding to a greater degree, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind; as, one man is great or good *beyond* another.

To go beyond, is a phrase which expresses an excess in some action or scheme; to exceed in ingenuity, in research, or in any thing else: hence, in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent.

Let no man *go beyond* and defraud his brother in any matter. *St. Paul.*

BE-YOND', *adv.* At a distance; yonder. *Spenser.*

BEZ'AN, *n.* A cotton cloth from Bengal, white or striped. *Encyc.*

BE-ZANT', *n.* A gold coin of Byzantium. [See BYZANT.]

In *heraldry,* a circle, or: so called from the gold coins of the Greek empire, termed *bezants* or *byzantines.* *Brande.*

BE-ZANT'LER, *n.* [from *antler.*] The branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow antler. *Encyc.*

BEZ'EL, *n.* [Qu. Ch. בזל, *bezal,* limits, confines; Sw. *betzel,* a rein; *betzla,* to curb.]

The upper part of the collet of a ring, which encompasses and fastens the stone. *Bailey.*

BĒ'ZOAR, *n.* [Pers. بادزهر *badzahr,* which Castell interprets "ventus, i. e. dissipator veneni, alexipharmicum omne, quod venenum pellit, et spirituum facultates retinet," from باد *bad,* wind, breath, spirit, and زهر *zahr,* poison. Others make it *pazahar,* against poison, an antidote for poison. Others derive the word from *paseng,* or *pasahr,* the name of the goat in Persia.]

1. An antidote; a general name for certain animal substances supposed to be efficacious in preventing the fatal effects of poison. Bezoar is a calculous concretion found in the stomach of certain ruminant animals, composed of concentric coats surrounding each other, with a little cavity in the middle, containing a bit of wood, straw, hair, or the like substance. There are two sorts; *the oriental,* from Persia and the East Indies, of a shining dark green or olive color, with a smooth surface; and *the occidental,* from the Spanish West Indies, which has a rough surface, is less green, much heavier, more brittle, and of a looser texture. The oriental is generally less than a walnut; the occidental is larger, and sometimes as large as a goose egg. *Encyc.*

The oriental bezoars are many of them of a resinous composition and combustible. *Thomson.*

2. In *a more general sense,* any substance formed, stratum upon stratum, in the stomach or intestines of animals. *Encyc.*

This name is also given to the *biliary calculi* of certain animals. *Cyc.*

Fossil bezoar is a figured stone, formed, like the animal bezoar, with several coats round some extraneous body, which serves as a nucleus; found chiefly in Sicily, in sand and clay pits. It is of a purple color, and of the size of a walnut. It seems to be of the nature of Armenian bole, and is called *Sicilian earth.* *Encyc.*

Bezoar mineral. This preparation is an oxyd of antimony, produced by distilling the nitrous acid several times to dryness from the sublimated muriate of antimony. *Nicholson.*

BEZ-O-AR'DIC, *a.* Pertaining to or compounded of bezoar.

BEZ-O-AR'DIC, *n.* A medicine compounded with bezoar. *Johnson.*

BEZ-O-AR'TIC-AL, *a.* Having the qualities of an antidote. *Todd.*

BEZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To waste in riot. [*Not used.* See EMBEZZLE.] *Milton.*

BHU-CHAMP'AC, *n.* [Hindu, *bhu,* ground, and *champac,* a plant.]

A beautiful plant of India, known in Linnæus's system under the name of Kæmpferia rotunda. The blossoms rise from the ground with a short scape, and scarce live a whole day. *As. Res.* iii. 254.

BI'A, *n.* In *commerce,* a small shell called a *cowry,* much used in the East Indies. *Encyc.*

BI-AN'GU-LATE, } *a.* [L. *bis,* twice, and *angulus,*
BI-AN'GU-LA-TED, } an angle.]
BI-AN'GU-LOUS, }

Having two angles or corners. [*Little used.*]

BI-ARM'I-AN, *a.* Noting a race of Finns in Permia, in the north of Europe, on the Dwina, and about the White Sea; written also *Permian.* The Biarmians, or Permians, are said to be the most wealthy and powerful of the Finnish tribes. *Tooke.*

BI-AR-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *articulus,* a joint.]

Consisting of two joints.

BI'AS, *n.* [Arm. *bihays* or *vies;* Fr. *biais,* a slope; *biaiser,* to use shifts, evasions, or tricks.]

1. A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line.

2. A leaning of the mind; inclination; prepossession; propensity toward an object, not leaving the mind indifferent; as, education gives a *bias* to the mind.

3. That which causes the mind to lean or incline from a state of indifference to a particular object or course.

This word is familiarly used as an adverb, for *out of a straight line, slanting, crosswise;* as, to cut a piece of cloth *bias;* the king falls *bias* of nature. *Shak.*

The word is also used by Shakspeare as an adjective for *sloping.*

Blow till thy *bias* cheek
Outswell the colic of puff Aquilon.

BI'AS, *v. t.* To incline to one side; to warp; to give a particular direction to the mind; to prejudice; to prepossess. The judgment is often *biased* by interest.

BI'AS-DRAW-ING, *n.* Partiality. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BI'AS-ED, (bī'ast,) *pp.* or *a.* Inclined from a right line; warped; prejudiced.

BI'AS-ING, *ppr* Giving a bias, particular direction, or propensity; warping; prejudicing.

BI'AS-NESS, *n.* Inclination to some side.

BI-AU-RIC'U-LATE, *a.* [*bis* and *auricula,* an auricle.] In *anatomy,* a term applied to a heart with two auricles, as in the mammalia, and in birds and reptiles.

BI-AX'AL, *a.* Having two axes. *Sir D. Brewster.*

BIB, *n.* A small piece of linen or other cloth worn by children over the breast.

2. A fish about a foot in length, the back of a light olive, the sides yellow, and the belly white. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BIB, *v. i.* [L. *bibo;* Sp. *beber;* It. *bevere;* Gipsy, *piava,* to drink.]

To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

BI-BA'CIOUS, (-bā'shus,) *a.* [L. *bibax.* See BIB.] Addicted to drinking; disposed to imbibe.

BI-BAC'I-TY, *n.* The quality of drinking much. [*Not used.*]

BIB'BER, *n.* A tippler; a man given to drinking; chiefly used in composition; as, *wine-bibber.*

BIB'BLE-BAB'BLE, *n.* Idle talk; prating to no purpose. [*A low word, and not used.*] *Shak.*

BIB'I-O, *n.* A name of the wine fly, a small insect found in empty wine casks. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BI'BLE, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιον, βιβλος, a book.]

THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God, the principles of Christian faith, and the rules of practice. It consists of two parts, called the Old and New Testaments.

The *Bible* should be the standard of language as well as of faith. *Anon.*

BIB'LER, *n.* [See BIB.] A tippler; a great drinker.

BI'BLE SO-CI'E-TY, *n.* A society for the distribution of the Bible.

BIB'LIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible, or to the sacred writings; as, *biblical* criticism.

BIB'LIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the Bible.

BIB'LI-CIST, *n.* One skilled in the knowledge and interpretation of the Bible.

BIB-LI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιος, a book, and γραφω, to write.]

One who composes or compiles the history of books; one skilled in literary history; a transcriber. *Bailey. Johnson. Ash.*

BIB-LI-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the his-
BIB-LI-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } tory of books. *Kett.*

BIB-LI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* A history or description of books; an account of books and manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, and other information tending to illustrate the history of literature. *Encyc. Pinkerton.*

BIB-LI-OL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιος, and λατρεια.] Worship or homage paid to books. *Southey.*

BIB'LI-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιον, a book, and λιθος, a stone; called also *Phytobiblia* and *Lithobiblia.*]

Bookstone; a species of schistous stones, mostly calcareous, which present, between their laminæ, the figures of leaves, or sometimes simple dendrites. [*Not now used.*]

BIB'LI-O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. βιβλος, a book, and μαντεια, divination.]

A kind of divination, performed by means of the Bible; consisting in selecting passages of Scripture at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning things future. *Encyc. Southey.*

BIB-LI-O-MA'NI-A, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιον, book, and μανια, madness.]

Book-madness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books.

BIB-LI-O-MA'NI-AC, *n.* One who has a rage for books.

BIB-LI-O-MA-NI'AC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a passion for books. *Quart. Rev.*

BIB-LI-O-PEG'IC, *a.* Relating to the binding of books.

BIB-LI-OP'O-LIST, } *n.* [Gr. βιβλιον, book, and
BIB'LI-O-POLE, } πωλεω, to sell.]

A bookseller.

BIB-LI-O-THE'CAL, *a.* [L. *bibliotheca,* a library, βιβλος, and *theca,* θηκη, a repository.]

Belonging to a library.

BIB-LI-OTH'E-CA-RY, *n.* A librarian. *Hall.*

BIB'LI-O-THEKE, *n.* A library. *Bale.*

BIB'LIST, *n.* [from *Bible.*] With the Roman Catholics, one who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith. *Encyc.*

2. One who is conversant with the Bible. *Ash.*

BI-BRAC'TE-ATE, *a.* Doubly bracteate. *Eaton.*

BIB'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *bibulus,* from *bibo,* to drink.]

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Spongy; that has the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture. *Thomson.*

BI-CAL'CAR-ATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *calcar*, a spur.] Armed with two spurs, as the limb of an animal. *Brande.*

BI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *bis*, double, and *capsula*, a little chest, from *capsa*, a chest. See CAPSULAR.] In *botany*, having two capsules, containing seeds, to each flower; as, a *bicapsular* pericarp. *Martyn.*

BI-CAR'BON-ATE, *n.* A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of base; one of the supercarbonates.

BICE, } *n.* Among *painters*, a pale blue color, pre-
BISE, } pared from the native blue carbonate of copper, or from smalt. *Green bice* is prepared from the blue, by adding yellow orpiment, or by grinding down the green carbonate of copper. *Cooley. Brande.*

BI-CEPH'A-LOUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, and Gr. κεφαλη, head.] Having two heads.

BI-CIP'IT-AL, } *a.* [L. *biceps*, of *bis*, twice, and
BI-CIP'IT-OUS, } *caput*, head.] Having two heads. Applied to the muscles, it signifies having two heads or origins; and any such muscle is denominated *biceps.*

BICK'ER, *v. i.* [W. *bicra*, to fight, to bicker; Scot. *bicker*, to fight by throwing stones, to move quickly, to skirmish; allied perhaps to It. *picchiare*, to beat; *picchiarsi*, to fight; *picchiere*, a soldier armed with a *pike*; *picchio*, a blow or stroke, a woodpecker; *beccare*, to peck. This verb is from the root of *beak*, *peck*, *pike*, and primarily signifies to beat, to strike, to thrust at, or to make at by repeated thrusts or blows.]

1. To skirmish; to fight off and on; that is, to make repeated attacks. [*But in this sense, I believe, rarely used.*]

2. To quarrel; to contend in words; to scold; to contend in petulant altercation. [*This is the usual signification.*]

3. To move quickly; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame or water; as, the *bickering* flame; the *bickering* stream. *Milton. Thomson.*

BICK'ER-ER, *n.* One who bickers, or engages in a petty quarrel.

BICK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Quarreling; contending; quiv-
BICK'ER-ING, *n.* Contention; skirmish. [ering.

BICK ER-MENT, *n.* Contention. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BICK'ERN, *n.* [Of W. *pig*, a beak, or *beak* and *iron.*] An iron ending in a beak or point.

BI-COL'LI-GATE, *a.* [*bis* and *colligo*, to bind together.] In *ornithology*, having the anterior toes connected by a web.

BI-CŌL'OR, (-kul'lur,) *a.* [*bis* and *color.*] Of two colors.

BI-CON'JU-GATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *conjugo*, to unite.] In pairs; placed side by side.

BI'CORN,
BI-CORN'OUS, } *a.* Having two horns. *Browne.*

BI-CRŪ'RAL, *a.* Having two legs.

BI-CUS'PID, } *n.* [L. *bis* and *cuspis*, a point.]
BI-CUS'PID-ATE, } Having two points.

BID, *v. t.*; *pret.* BID or BADE; *pp.* BID, BIDDEN. [Sax. *biddan*; Goth. *bidyan*; to ask, request, or pray; Sax. *beodan*, to command; *bead*, one who persuades or exhorts; Sw. *bidia*, to ask, or entreat; D. *bieden*, to offer, or bid; *gebieden*, to command; G. *bieten*, to offer; *gebieten*, *entbieten*, to command; Dan. *bede*, to pray, or desire; *byde*, to command, to bid, to offer, to invite; L. *peto*, to drive at, to attack, to ask, to desire, to beseech, anciently *beto*; Ir. *impidhim*, to beseech; Sp. and Port. *pedir*, to ask or beg; Sans. *badi*, *padi*, *petir*, *batti*, a commander; Ch. בעה to pray or beseech; Eth. ፈተወ *fato*, or *fatho*, to desire. The primary sense is, to press forward, to drive, to urge; hence L. *impetus*. Applied to the voice, it denotes utterance, a driving of sounds, which is applied to asking, prayer, and command. Class Bd.]

1. To ask; to request; to invite.

Go ye into the highways, and as many as ye shall find, *bid* to the marriage.—Matt. xxii.

This sense is antiquated, but we have the same word from the Latin, in *invite*, [*in* and *bid.*]

2. To command; to order or direct.

And Peter answered him and said, Lord, if it be thou, *bid* me come to thee on the water.—Matt. xiv.

3. To offer; to propose; as, to *bid* a price at an auction.

4. To proclaim; to make known by a public voice. [*Obs.*]

Our bans thrice *bid*. *Shak.*

5. To pronounce or declare; as, to *bid* a welcome.

6. To denounce or threaten; as, to *bid* defiance.

7. To wish or pray.

Neither *bid* him God speed. [*A mistake for* good *speed.*]—2 John 10.

To bid beads, is to pray with beads, as the Roman Catholics; to distinguish each bead by a prayer. *Johnson.*

Also, to charge parishioners to say a number of paternosters. *Encyc.*

To bid fair, is to open or offer a good prospect; to appear fair.

BID, } *pp.* of BID. Invited; offered; com-
BID'DEN, } manded.

BID, *n.* An offer of a price: *a word much used at auctions.*

BID'ALE, *n.* [*bid* and *ale.*] In *England*, an invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute in charity; an ancient and still a local custom. *Encyc.*

BID'DER, *n.* One who bids or offers a price.

Bidders at the auction of popularity. *Burke.*

BID'DER-Y-WARE, *n.* A kind of metallic ware made at Biddery in Hindostan, composed of copper, lead, tin, and spelter. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BID'DING, *ppr.* Inviting; offering; commanding.

BID'DING, *n.* Invitation; command; order; a proclamation or notifying. *Shak.*

BIDE, *v. i.* [Sax. *bidan.* See ABIDE.]

1. To dwell; to inhabit. *Milton.*

2. To remain; to continue or be permanent in a place or state. [*Nearly antiquated.*] *Shak.*

BIDE, *v. t.* To endure: to suffer.

2. To wait for; as, I *bide* my time. *Scottish.* [See ABIDE.] *Shak.*

BI-DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *bidens*, of *bis*, twice, and *dens*, a tooth.] Having two teeth. *Swift.*

BI-DENT'ATE, *a.* In *botany*, two-toothed.

In *zoology*, having two teeth, or two tooth-like processes. *Brande.*

BI-DET', *n.* [Fr.] A small horse, formerly allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage. *B. Jonson. Encyc.*

2. An article of bedroom furniture, used in washing the body.

BID'ING, *ppr.* Dwelling; continuing; remaining. [See ABIDING.]

BID'ING, *n.* Residence; habitation. *Rowe.*

BI-EN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *biennis*, of *bis*, twice, and *annus*, a year.]

1. Continuing for two years; or happening, or taking place, once in two years; as, a *biennial* election.

2. In *botany*, continuing for two years, and then perishing, as plants whose root and leaves are formed the first year, and which produce fruit the second. Used also as a noun. *Martyn.*

BI-EN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

BIER, (beer,) *n.* [Sax. *bær*; D. *baar*; Ger. *bahre*; Dan. *baare*; Ir. *fier*; from the same root as *bear*; L. *feretrum*, from *fero*. See BEAR.]

A carriage or frame of wood for conveying dead human bodies to the grave.

BIER'-BALK, (-bawk,) *n.* The church road for burials. [*Not used in America.*] *Homilies.*

BIEST'INGS, *n. pl.* [Sax. *byst*, or *bysting*; D. *biest*; Ger. *biestmilch.*]

The first milk given by a cow after calving. *B. Jonson.*

BI-FA'CIAL, (-fā'shal,) *a.* Having the opposite surfaces alike. *Dana.*

BI-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *bifarius*; *bis* and *fero*, or Teutonic *faran*, to go.]

Twofold. In *botany*, pointing two ways, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch. *Martyn.*

BI-FA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a bifarious manner. A stem or branch is *bifariously* hairy, when the hairs between any two joints come out on the front and back, and in the two adjoining internodes, on the right and left sides. *Martyn.*

BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *bifer*, *biferus*, of *bis*, twice, and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing fruit twice a year, as plants do in warm climates. *Martyn.*

BIF'FIN, *n.* A baked apple crushed down into a flat, round cake.

BI'FID, *a.* [L. *bifidus*, of *bis*, twice, and *findo*, *fidi*, to split or cleave. See DIVIDE and WIDE.]

In *botany*, two-cleft; opening with a cleft; divided by a linear sinus, with straight margins. *Martyn.*

BI-FLŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *floreo.*] Bearing two flowers. *Martyn.*

BI'FOLD, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *fold.*] Twofold; double; of two kinds, degrees, &c

BI-FŌ'LI-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, having two leaves.

BI'FO-RATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *foro.*]

In *botany*, having two perforations, as the anthers of the Rhododendron. *Brande.*

BIF'O-RIN, *n.* A minute oval sac found in the interior of the green pulpy part of the leaves of some plants; so called because they discharge their contents by an opening at each extremity. *Brande.*

BI'FORM, *a.* [L. *biformis*, of *bis*, twice, and *forma*, form.]

Having two forms, bodies, or shapes. *Croxall.*

BI'FORM-ED, *a.* Compounded of two forms. *Johnson.*

BI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* A double form. *More.*

BI-FRONT'ED, (-frunt'ed,) *a.* Having two fronts.

BI-FUR'CATE, } *a.* [L. *bifurcus*, of *bis*, twice, and
BI-FUR'CA-TED, } *furca*, a fork.]

Forked; divided into two branches. *Johnson.*

BI-FUR-CA'TION, *n.* A forking, or division into two branches. *Brown.*

BI-FUR'COUS, *a.* Forked. *Coles.*

BIG, *a.* [In W. *baic* is a load; *boiciaw*, to load or lay on; *boiciawg*, pregnant; and *bog* is a swelling; *buciaw*, to bellow; Dan. *bug*, the belly. These words seem to be allied to *big*, but I have not found this word in any other language.]

1. Bulky; protuberant; pregnant, *applied to females. Big*, in the sense of pregnant, is followed by *with*; as, big *with* child. The use of *of*, big *of* child, is not good English.

2. Great; large; in a more general sense; *applied to any body or object.*

3. Full; fraught, and about to have vent, or be brought forth.

The important day, *big* with the fate of Rome. *Addison.*

4. Distended; full, as with grief or passion.

Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart and weep. *Shak.*

5. Swelled; tumid; inflated, as with pride; hence, haughty in air or mien, or indicating haughtiness; proud; as, *big* looks; *big* words; to look *big.*

6. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

Have not I a heart as *big* as thine? *Shak.*

BIG, *n.* A kind of barley. [See BEAR.]

BIG'AM, *n.* A bigamist. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Peacock.*

BIG'A-MIST, *n.* [See BIGAMY.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives or husbands at once.

BIG'A-MY, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. γαμεω, to marry, γαμος, marriage. In Ar. جمع *chamaa*, is to collect; to come together; to agree, or be in accord; to sleep together; to bind.]

The crime of having two wives or husbands at once. *Blackstone.*

In *the canon law*, bigamy was the marrying of a second wife after the death of the first, or once marrying a widow. This disqualified a man for orders, and holding ecclesiastical offices. Shakspeare uses the word in the latter sense in *Rich.* III. 7. *Blackstone.*

BIG'-BEL'LI-ED, (-bel'lid,) *a.* Having a great belly; advanced in pregnancy.

BIG'-BŌN-ED, *a.* Having large bones. *Herbert.*

BIG'-CORN-ED, *a.* Having large grains. *Dryden.*

BI-GEM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *geminus*, double.]

In *botany*, a term used of a decompound leaf having a forked petiole, with several leaflets at the end of each division. *Martyn.*

BIG'GIN, *n.* [Fr. *boguin*; Sp. *beca*, a tippet, or cap.]

1. A child's cap, or something worn about the head.

2. A building. [*Obs.*] [Sax. *byggan*, to build.] *Shak.*

BIGHT, (bīte,) *n.* [D. *bogt*, a bend, a turning, a coil, a bay; Dan. *bugt*, a bend, a bow, a bay. It is the participle of *boogen*, *buigen*, *bugan*, to bend; W. *bac*, *bacu*. See Bow.]

1. A bend, or small bay between two points of land.

2. The double part of a rope when folded, in distinction from the end; that is, a round, bend, or coil any where except at the ends. *Mar. Dict.*

3. The inward bent of a horse's chambrel, and the bent of the fore knees. *Bailey.*

BI-GLAND'U-LAR, *a.* Having two glands, as a plant.

BIG'LY, *adv.* [from *big.*] In a tumid, swelling, blustering manner; haughtily.

BIG'-NAM-ED, *a.* Having a great and famous name. *Crashaw.*

BIG'NESS, *n.* Bulk; size; largeness; dimensions. It is used of any object, animate or inanimate, and with or without comparison. Thus we speak of the *bigness* of a tree, of a rock, of a house, without instituting a comparison with other objects of the kind. Yet in this case there is always some reference in the mind to known measure. We also say, one thing is as *big* as another; in which case we give the idea of unknown size by a known object. *Big* and *bigness* always imply expansion, more or less, in breadth, and are thus distinguished from *tall* and *tallness.*

BIG'OT, *n.* [Fr. *bigot*, and *cagot*, a bigot or hypocrite; Arm. *bigod.* In Italian, *bacchettone* is a hypocrite. In Spanish, *bigote* is a whisker; *hombre de bigote*, a man of spirit; *tener bigotes*, to be firm or undaunted. If the French *cagot* is connected with *bigot*, the first syllable in both is a prefix. But I am not able to ascertain the real origin and primary sense of the word. The etymologies I have seen are not satisfactory.]

1. A person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, practice, or ritual. The word is sometimes used in an enlarged sense, for a person who is illiberally attached to any opinion, or system of belief; as, a *bigot* to the Mohammedan religion; a *bigot* to a form of government.

2. A Venetian liquid measure containing the fourth part of the amphor, or half the boot. *Encyc.*

BIG'OT, } *a.* Obstinately and blindly attached to
BIG'OT-ED, } some creed, opinion, practice, or ritual; unreasonably devoted to a system or party, and illiberal toward the opinions of others.

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BIG'OT-ED-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously.

BIG'OT-RY, *n.* Obstinate or blind attachment to a particular creed, or to certain tenets; unreasonable zeal or warmth in favor of a party, sect, or opinion; excessive prejudice.

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot. *Pope.*

BIG'SOUND-ING, *a.* Having a pompous sound. *Hall.*

BIG'SWŌLN, *a.* [*big* and *swoln.* See SWELL.] Swelled to a large size; turgid; greatly swelled; ready to burst. *Addison.*

BIG'-UD-DER-ED, *a.* [*big* and *udder.*] Having large udders, or udders swelled with milk. *Pope.*

BI-HŸ-DROG'Ų-RET, *n.* [L. *bini* and *hydroguret.*] A compound of two atoms of hydrogen, as the electro-negative ingredient, with one of some other substance, as the electro-positive ingredient. This term is contrary to rule. It should be *deutohydroguret.*

BI-JOU', (be-zhoo',) *n.*; *pl.* BIJOUX, (be-zhoo'.) [Fr.] A trinket, or a little box; a jewel.

BI-JOU'TRY, (be-zhoo'try,) *n.* The making or dealing in jewelry; jewelry itself.

BI-JU'GATE, } *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *jugum*, a yoke,
BI-JU'GOUS, } a pair.]

Having two pairs of leaflets; used of pinnated leaves. *Martyn.*

BI-LA'BI-ATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *labium*, a lip.]

Having two lips, as the corols of flowers. *Martyn.*

BI-LAM'EL-LATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *lamella*, a plate.]

Having the form of a flatted sphere, longitudinally bifid; used of the stigma of plants. *Martyn.*

BIL'AN-DER, *n.* [D. *bylander*; Fr. *belande, belandre*; Sp. *bilandra*; from *be*, by, and *land*; Ger. *binnenlander.*]

A small merchant vessel with two masts, distinguished from other vessels of two masts by the form of the mainsail, which is bent to the whole length of a yard, hanging fore and aft, and inclined to the horizon in an angle of about 45 degrees; the foremost lower corner, called the *tack*, being secured to a ringbolt in the deck, and the uttermost, or sheet, to the tafferel. Few vessels are now rigged in this manner. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

The bilander is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and used chiefly in the canals of the Low Countries; so called because moving close by the land. *Johnson.*

BI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *bis* and *latus*, side.]

Having two sides. *Dict.*

BIL'BER-RY, *n.* [I know not the meaning of *bil*, in this word. The Dutch word is *blaauwbes*, blueberry; the Ger. *heidelbeere*, heath-berry.]

The name of a shrub and its fruit; a species of Vaccinium or whortleberry. The name, with us, is given to the taller shrub and its fruit, which is of a bluish color.

BIL'BO, *n.* [from *Bilboa*, in Spain.]

A rapier; a sword; so named, it is said, from *Bilboa*, in Spain, where the best are made. *Johnson.*

BIL'BOES, (bil'bōze,) *n. pl.* On board of ships, long bars or bolts of iron with shackles sliding on them, and a lock at the end, used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders. Hence the punishment of offenders in this manner is called by the same name. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

BIL'BO-QUET, (bil'bo-ket,) *n.* [Fr.] The toy called *cup and ball.*

BILD'STEIN, *n.* [Ger. *bild*, shape, and *stein*, stone.]

[See AGALMATOLITE.]

BILE, *n.* [L. *bilis*; Fr. *bile.*]

A yellow liquor, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the branches of the hepatic duct, and thence discharged by the common duct into the duodenum.

BILE, *n.* An inflamed tumor. [See BOIL, the correct orthography.]

BILE'DUCT, *n.* [*bile*, and L. *ductus*, a conduit.] A vessel or canal to convey bile; a term applied to the hepatic duct and its branches. *Darwin.*

BILE'STONE, *n.* [*bile* and *stone.*] A gall-stone, or biliary calculus, which see. *Darwin.*

BILGE, *n.* [A different orthography of *bulge*, and *belly*, a protuberance.]

1. The protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle.

2. The breadth of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches to an horizontal direction, on which she would rest, if aground. Hence, when this part of a ship is fractured, she is said to be *bilged.* *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

BILGE, *v. t.* To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge. The term is used also when a ship has some of her timbers struck off by a rock or an anchor, and springs a leak. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

BILGED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a fracture in the bilge. This participle is often used, as if the verb were transitive; and perhaps it is sometimes so used.

BILGE'-PUMP, *n.* A pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship.

BILGE'-WA-TER, *n.* Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bilge or bottom, becoming, ordinarily, very offensive.

BIL'IA-RY, *a.* [from L. *bilis.*] Pertaining to the bile; conveying the bile; as, a *biliary* duct.

Biliary calculus: a gall-stone, or a concretion formed in the gall-bladder or its duct.

Biliary duct; the hepatic duct, which see.

BI-LIN''GUAL, } *a.* Containing two languages, as a
BI-LIN''GUAR, } *bilingual* inscription. *Gliddon.*

BI-LIN''GUOUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *lingua*, tongue.]

Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.

BIL'IOUS, (bil'yus,) *a.* [L. *biliosus*, from *bilis*, the bile.]

Pertaining to bile; consisting or partaking of bile.

BI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *litera*, letter.]

Consisting of two letters; as, a *biliteral* root in language. *Sir W. Jones.*

BILK, *v. t.* [Goth. *bilaikan*, to mock or deride. This Gothic word appears to be compound, *bi* and *laikan*, to leap or exult.]

To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud, by non-fulfillment of engagement; as, to *bilk* a creditor. *Dryden.*

BILK'ED, (bilkt,) *pp.* or *a.* Disappointed; deceived; defrauded.

BILK'ING, *ppr.* Frustrating; defrauding.

BILL, *n.* [Sax. *bile*, a beak, that is, a shoot.]

1. The beak of a fowl.

2. An instrument, made in the form of a crescent, and fitted with a handle. When short, it is called a *hand-bill*; when long, a *hedge-bill.* It is used for pruning trees, &c.

BILL, *n.* [Sax. *bil*; G. *beil*, an ax or hatchet; D. *byl*; Dan. *bile*; W. *bwyell*; Pers. بيل *bil*, a mattock, or pick-ax, and a shovel.]

A pick-ax, or mattock; a battle-ax; an ax or hatchet with a crooked point.

BILL, *n.* [Norm. *bille*, a label or note; Fr. *billet, bil*; Arm. *bilked*; Sp. *billete*; It. *biglietto, bulletta, bollettino.* The primary sense, probably, is a roll or folded paper, Sp. *boleta*, a *billet*, a ticket, and a paper of tobacco, coinciding with *bola*, a ball; or it is from cutting off, and signifies a piece.]

1. In *law*, a declaration in writing, expressing some wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a fault committed by some person against a law. It contains the fact complained of, the damage sustained, and a petition or process against the defendant for redress. It is used both in civil and criminal cases.

In *Scots law*, every summary application in writing, by way of petition to the court of session, is called a *bill.* *Encyc.*

2. In *law* and in *commerce*, in England, an obligation or security given for money under the hand, and sometimes the seal, of the debtor, without a condition or forfeiture for non-payment. In the latter circumstance, it differs from a bond. In the United States, this species of security is usually called a *note*, a *note of hand*, or a *promissory note.*

3. A form or draft of a law, presented to a legislature, but not enacted. In some cases, *statutes* are called *bills*; but usually they are qualified by some description; as, a *bill of attainder.*

4. A paper written or printed, and posted up in some public place, advertising the proposed sale of goods or particular things; an advertisement posted.

5. An account of goods sold or delivered, services rendered, or work done, with the price or value annexed to each article.

6. Any written paper, containing a statement of particulars; as, a *bill* of charges or expenditures; a physician's *bill* of prescriptions; a *bill* of fare or provisions, &c.

7. A *bill of exchange*, is an order drawn on a person in a distant place, requesting or directing him to pay money to some person assigned by the drawer, or to his order, in consideration of the same sum received by the drawer. Bills of exchange are either *foreign* or *inland*; *foreign*, when drawn by a person in one country upon one residing in another; *inland*, when both the drawer and drawee reside in the same country. The person who draws the bill, is called the *drawer*; the person on whom the request or demand is made, is called the *drawee*; and the person to whom the money is directed to be paid, is called the *payee.*

8. A *bill of entry*, is a written account of goods entered at the custom-house, whether imported or intended for exportation.

9. *A bill of right*, is a form of entry at the custom-house, by which goods, respecting which the importer is not possessed of full information, may be provisionally landed for examination.

10. *A bill of lading*, is a written account of goods shipped by any person on board of a vessel, signed by the master of the vessel, who acknowledges the receipt of the goods, and promises to deliver them safe at the place directed, dangers of the sea excepted. It is usual for the master to sign two, three, or four copies of the bill; one of which he keeps in possession, one is kept by the shipper, and one is sent to the consignee of the goods.

11. A *bill of parcels*, is an account given by the seller to the buyer, of the several articles purchased, with the price of each.

12. A *bill of sale*, is a writing given by the seller of personal property to the purchaser, answering to a deed of real estate. In England it must be a sealed paper; in the United States it may be without seal.

13. *Bill of health*; a certificate from the proper authorities, as to the state of health of a ship's company, at the time of her leaving port.

14. *A bill of mortality*, is an account of the number of deaths in a place, in a given time. In these bills, it is not unusual to insert registers of births and christenings, as in London.

15. *Bank-bill.* See BANK.

16. *Bill of credit*; a bill or note for raising money on the mere credit of a state.

17. A *bill of rights*, is a summary of rights and privileges claimed by a people. Such was the declaration presented by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange in 1688. In America, a *bill* or declaration of rights is prefixed to most of the constitutions of the several states.

18. *A bill of divorce*, in the Jewish law, was a writing given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved.

19. See INDICTMENT.

BILL, *v. i.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To join bills, as doves; to caress in fondness. *Dryden.*

BILL, *v. t.* [from *bill*, a writing.] To advertise by a bill or public notice; *a cant word.* *L'Estrange.*

BILL'BOOK, *n.* A book in which a person keeps an account of his notes, bills, bills of exchange, &c., thus showing all that he issues and receives. *Bouvier.*

BILL'ET, *n.* [dim. of *bill*; Fr. *billet*; It. *bulletta.*]

A small paper or note in writing, used for various purposes; sometimes it is a short letter, addressed to some person; sometimes a ticket, directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

In *heraldry*, *billet* is a bearing in the form of a long square. *Encyc.*

BILL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *billot.*] A small stick of wood.

In *architecture*, an ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood.

BILL'ET, *v. t.* [from *billet*, a ticket.] To direct a soldier, by a ticket or note, where to lodge. Hence, to quarter, or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses.

BIL'LET-DOUX, (bil'le-doo,) *n.* [Fr.] A love note or letter.

BILL'ET-ING, *ppr.* Quartering, as soldiers in private houses.

BILL'IARD, (bil'yard,) *a.* Pertaining to the game of billiards.

BILL'IARDS, (bil'yardz,) *n. pl.* [Fr. *billard*, a mace or billiard table; It. *bigliardo*; Sp. *villar.* According to the ancient orthography, *balyard*, this word is composed of *ball* and *yard*, a ball-stick.]

A game played on a rectangular table, covered with a green cloth, with small ivory balls, which the players aim to drive into hazard-nets or pockets at the sides and corners of the tables, by impelling one ball against another, with maces, or cues, according to certain rules of the game.

BILL'ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Joining of bills; caressing. *Shak.*

BIL'LINGS-GATE, *n.* [from a market of this name in London, celebrated for fish and foul language.]

Foul language; ribaldry. *Pope.*

BILL'ION, (bil'yun,) *n.* [*bis* and *million.*] A million of millions; as many millions as there are units in a million.

Among *the French*, a thousand millions. *Brande.*

BILL'-MAN, *n.* One who uses a bill or hooked ax; applied particularly to soldiers.

BIL'LOT, *n.* Gold or silver in the bar or mass. *Gilbert.*

BIL'LŌW, *n.* [Dan. *bölge*; Sw. *bölja*, a swell, or rolling swell, allied to *bilge*, *bulge.*]

A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by violent wind. It can hardly be applied to the waves of a river, unless in poetry, or when the river is very large.

BIL'LŌW, *v. i.* To swell; to rise and roll in large waves or surges. *Prior.*

BIL'LOW-BEAT-EN, *a.* Tossed by billows.

BIL'LŌW-ED, *a.* Swelled, like a billow.

BIL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Swelled into large waves or surges.

BIL'LŌW-Y, *a.* Swelling, or swelled into large waves; wavy; full of billows or surges.

BILL'-STICK-ER, *n.* One who posts up bills in public places.

BI'LOB-ED, } *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. λοβος. See
BI-LŌ'BATE, } LOBE.]

Divided into two lobes; as, a *bilobate* leaf. *Martyn.*

BI-LOC''Ų-LAR, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *loculus*, from *locus*, a place.]

Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally; as, a *bilocular* pericarp. *Martyn.*

BIL'VA, *n.* The Hindoo name of a plant, the Crataeva Marmelos of Linnæus. *As. Res.* iii. 256.

BI-MAC''Ų-LATE, *a.* Having two spots.

BI-MA'NA, *n.* A term applied by Cuvier to the highest order of *Mammalia*, of which man is the type and sole genus. *Brande.*

BI-MA'NOUS, *a.* [*bis* and *manus.*] Having two hands. Man is *bimanous.* *Lawrence.*

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BI-MAR'GIN-ATE, *a.* In *conchology*, a term applied to shells which have a double margin as far as the tip.

BI-ME'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *medial*.]

In *mathematics*, if two medial lines, A B and B C, commensurable only in power, and containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line A C will be irrational, and is called a first *bimedial* line. *Encyc.*

BI-MEN'SAL, *a.* Occurring once in two months.

BI-MUS'CU-LAR, *a.* [*bis* and *muscular*.] Having two attaching muscles, and two muscular impressions, as a bivalve mollusk. *Kirby.*

BIN, *n.* [Sax. *binn*, or *binne*.]

A wooden box or chest, used as a repository of corn or other commodities.

BIN; the old word for BE and BEEN.

BI'NA-RY, *a.* [L. *binus*, two and *two*.]

Compounded of two.

Binary arithmetic, the invention of Leibnitz, is that in which two figures *only*, 0 and 1, are used, in lieu of ten; the cipher multiplying every thing by 2, as in common arithmetic by 10. Thus, 1 is one; 10 is two; *11 is three*; 100 is four; 101 is five; 110 is six; 111 is seven; 1000 is eight; 1001 is nine; 1010 is ten. It is said this species of arithmetic has been used by the Chinese for 4000 years, being left in enigma by Fohi. *Encyc.*

Binary measure, in *music*, is that used in common time, in which the time of rising, in beating, is equal to the time of falling. *Encyc.*

Binary number, is that which is composed of two units. *Encyc.*

Binary compound; in *chemistry*, a compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound performing the function of an element, or of two compounds performing the function of elements.

Binary star; a double star, whose members have a revolution round their common center of gravity. *D. Olmsted.*

BI'NA-RY, *n.* The constitution of two. *Fotherby.*

BI'NATE, *a.* [L. *binus*. See BINARY.]

Being double or in couples; growing in pairs. A *binate* leaf has a simple petiole, connecting two leaflets on the top; a species of *digitate* leaf. *Martyn.*

BIND, *v. t.*; *pret.* BOUND; *pp.* BOUND, and *obs.* BOUNDEN. [Sax. *bindan*, *gebindan*, pret. *band*, *bund*, or *bunden*; Goth. *bindan*, *gabindan*; D. *binden*, *verbinden*; Ger. the same; Sw. *binda*, *forbinda*; Dan. *binde*, to bind, and *bind*, a band; also *baand*, a band; Hindu, ـُ ـُـ *bandna*; Gypsy, *bandopen*; Pers. بندن *bandan*, and ـُ ـُـ بندیدن *bandidan*, to bind; the former signifies also to apply, to *bend* the mind; and the latter to shut, close, make fast. The sense is, to strain.]

1. To tie together, or confine with a cord, or any thing that is flexible; to fasten as with a band, fillet, or ligature.

2. To gird, inwrap, or involve; to confine by a wrapper, cover, or bandage; sometimes with *up*; as, to *bind up* a wound.

3. To confine or restrain, as with a chain, fetters, or cord; as, *bind* him hand and foot.

4. To restrain in any manner.

He *bindeth* the floods from overflowing.—Job xxviii.

5. To oblige by a promise, vow, stipulation, covenant, law, duty, or any other moral tie; to engage; as, we are *bound* by the laws of kindness, of nature, of a state, &c.

If a man shall swear an oath to *bind* his soul with a bond.—Numb. xxx.

6. To confirm or ratify.

Whatsoever thou shalt *bind* on earth, shall be *bound* in heaven. Matt. xvi.

7. To distress, trouble, or confine, by infirmity.

Whom Satan hath *bound* these eighteen years.—Luke xiii.

8. To constrain by a powerful influence or persuasion.

I go *bound* in the spirit to Jerusalem.—Acts xx.

9. To restrain the natural discharges of the bowels; to make costive; as, certain kinds of food *bind* the body or bowels.

10. To form a border; to fasten with a band, or any thing that strengthens the edges; as, to *bind* a garment or carpet.

11. To cover with leather or any thing firm; to sew together and cover; as, to *bind* a book.

12. To cover or secure by a band; as, to *bind* a wheel with tire.

13. To oblige to serve, by contract; as, to *bind* an apprentice; often with *out*; as, to *bind out* a servant.

14. To make hard or firm; as, certain substances *bind* the earth.

The uses of this word are too various and numerous to be reduced to exact definitions.

To bind to, is to contract; as, to *bind* one's self *to* a wife.

To bind over, is to oblige by bond to appear at a court.

BIND, *v. i.* To contract; to grow hard or stiff; as, clay *binds* by heat. *Mortimer.*

2. To grow or become costive.

3. To be obligatory.

BIND, *n.* A stalk of hops, so called from its winding round a pole or tree, or being bound to it.

2. A *bind of eels*, is a quantity consisting of 10 strikes, each containing 25 eels, or 250 in the whole. *Encyc.*

3. Among *miners*, indurated clay, when much mixed with the oxyd of iron. *Kirwan.*

4. In *music*, a ligature or tie for the purpose of grouping notes together. *Brande.*

BIND'ER, *n.* A person who binds; one whose occupation is to bind books; also, one who binds sheaves.

2. Any thing that binds, as a fillet, cord, rope, or band.

BIND'ER-Y, *n.* A place where books are bound.

BIND'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a band; confining; restraining; covering or wrapping; obliging by a promise or other moral tie; making costive; contracting; making hard or stiff.

BIND'ING, *a.* That binds; that obliges; obligatory; as, the *binding* force of a moral duty or of a command.

BIND'ING, *n.* The act of fastening with a band, or obliging; a bandage; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work; any thing that binds; something that secures the edge of cloth.

2. In *the art of defense*, a method of securing or crossing the adversary's sword with a pressure, accompanied with a spring of the wrist. *Encyc.*

Binding-joists, in *architecture*, are the joists of a floor into which the trimmers of staircases, or well-holes of the stairs and chimney-ways, are framed. *Encyc.*

BIND'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to bind.

BIND'ING-NESS, *n.* State of having force to bind.

BIND'-WEED, *n.* A name common to different species of the genus *Convolvulus*; as the white, the blue, the Syrian bind-weed, &c. The black Briony or Tamus is called *black bind-weed*; and the Smilax is called *rough bind-weed*. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

BI-NERV'ATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *nerva*.]

Supported by only two nerves, as the wing of an insect. *Brande.*

BING, *n.* In *alum works*, a heap of alum thrown together in order to drain. *Encyc.*

BIN'NA-CLE, *n.* [Formerly *bittacle*, supposed to be a corruption of Fr. *habitacle*; but more probably, *boite d'aiguille*, needle-box.]

A wooden case or box in which the compass and lights are kept on board a ship. It is sometimes divided into three apartments, with sliding shutters; the two sides contain each a compass, and the middle division a lamp or candle.

BIN'O-CLE, *n.* [L. *binus*, double, and *oculus*, an eye.]

A dioptric telescope, fitted with two tubes joining, so as to enable a person to view an object with both eyes at once. *Harris.*

BI-NOC'U-LAR, *a.* [See BINOCLE.] Having two eyes; also, having two apertures or tubes, so joined that one may use both eyes at once in viewing a distant object; as, a *binocular* telescope. *Encyc.*

BI-NOC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *oculus*.]

Having two eyes.

BI-NO'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, name.]

In *algebra*, a root consisting of two members connected by the sign plus or minus; as, $a+b$, or $7-3$. *Encyc.*

BI-NOM'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, name.]

Having two names. *Johnson.*

BI-NOT'O-NOUS, *a.* [*bis* and *note*.] Consisting of two notes; as, a *binotonous* cry. *Montague.*

BI-NOX'YD, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *oxyd*.] In *chemistry*, deutoxyd, which see.

BI-OC'EL-LATE, (bi-os'el-ate,) *a.* [L. *bis* and *ocellus*, a little eye.] In *entomology*, applied to a wing when dotted with two eye-like spots.

BI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See BIOGRAPHY.] One who writes an account or history of the life and actions of a particular person; a writer of lives, as Plutarch.

BI-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to biography, or
BI-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } the history of the life of a person; containing biography.

BI-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a biography.

BI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. βιος, life, and γραφω, to write.]

The history of the life and character of a particular person.

BI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. βιος and λογος.]

The science of life; a term introduced by Treviranus of Bremen, in place of physiology. *Lawrence.*

BI-O-TY'NA, } *n.* [from *Biot*, a French naturalist.]
BI'O-TINE, } A variety of Anorthite, (which see,) found among the volcanic debris of Vesuvius.

BIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *pario*, to bear.] Bring forth two at a birth.

BI-PAR'TI-BLE, } *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *partio*, to
BIP'AR-TILE, } divide.]

That may be divided into two parts. *Martyn.*

BI-PAR'TIENT, (-par'shent,) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *partio*, *partiens*, to divide.]

Dividing into two parts. *Ash.*

BIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *partitus*, divided.]

1. Having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract or writing, one for each party.

2. In *botany*, divided into two parts to the base, as a leaf. *Martyn.*

BI-PAR-TI''TION, *n.* The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts. *Johnson.*

BI-PEC'TIN-ATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *pecten*, a comb.]

In *botany*, having two margins toothed like a comb.

BI'PED, *n.* [L. *bipes*, of *bis*, twice, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal having two feet, as man.

BIP'E-DAL, *a.* Having two feet, or the length of two feet.

BI-PEL'TATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *pelta*, a buckler.]

Having a defense like a double shield.

BI-PEN'NATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *penna*.] Having two wings.

BI-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, and Gr. πεταλον.]

In *botany*, having two flower leaves or petals.

BI-PIN'NATE, } *a.* [L. *bipinnatus*.]
BI-PIN'NA-TED, }

In *botany*, having pinnate leaves on each side of the common petiole, as a leaf or frond. *Martyn.*

BI-PIN-NAT'I-FID, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, *pinna*, a wing, or feather, and *findo*, to divide.]

In *botany*, doubly pinnatifid.

A *bipinnatifid leaf*, is a pinnatifid leaf having its segments pinnatifid.

BI-PO'LAR, *a.* Doubly polar. *Coleridge.*

BI-PUNC'TU-AL, *a.* Having two points.

BI-PU'PIL-LATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *pupilla*, a pupil.]

In *entomology*, having an eye-like spot on the wing, with two dots or pupils within it of a different color, as in some butterflies.

BI-QUAD'RATE, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *quadratus*, squared.]

In *mathematics*, the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. Thus $4 \times 4 = 16$, which is the square of 4, and $16 \times 16 = 256$, the biquadrate of that number.

BI-QUAD-RAT'IC, *n.* The same as BIQUADRATE. *Encyc.*

BI-QUAD-RAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the biquadratic or fourth power.

Biquadratic equation, in *algebra*, is an equation of the fourth degree, or one in which the unknown quantity is raised to the fourth power.

Biquadratic parabola, in *geometry*, is a curve line of the third order, having two infinite legs tending the same way.

Biquadratic root of a number, is the square root of the square root of that number. Thus the square root of 81 is 9, and the square root of 9 is 3, which is the *biquadratic* root of 81. *Encyc.*

BI-QUIN'TILE, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *quintus*, fifth.]

An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other, by *twice the fifth* part of a great circle, that is, 144 degrees, or twice 72 degrees.

BI-RA'DI-ATE, } *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *radiatus*,
BI-RA'DI-A-TED, } set with rays.] Having two rays; as, a *biradiate* fin. *Encyc.*

BIRCH, (burch,) *n.* [Sax. *birce*; D. *berken*, or *berkeboom*; G. *birke*; Dan. *birk*.]

A name common to different species of trees, of the genus Betula; as, the white or common birch, the dwarf birch, the Canada birch, of which there are several varieties, and the common black birch. The smaller branches of the common European birch, (*B. alba*,) being tough and slender, were formerly much used for rods, especially in schools.

Birch of Jamaica; a species of the Pistacia or turpentine-tree. *Fam. of Plants.*

BIRCH, } *a.* Made of birch; consisting of birch.
BIRCH'EN, }

BIRCH'-WINE, *n.* Wine made of the vernal juice of the birch.

BIRD, (burd,) *n.* [Sax. *bird*, or *bridd*, a chicken; from the root of *bear*, or W. *bridaw*, to break forth.]

1. Properly, a chicken; the young of fowls; and hence a small fowl.

2. In *modern use*, any fowl or flying animal. Technically, any individual belonging to a class of warm-blooded vertebrate animals, (*Aves*,) characterized by oviparous generation, a covering of feathers, a beak, the posterior extremities organized as feet, and the anterior extremities as wings, generally formed for flight.

It is remarkable that a nation should lay aside the use of the proper generic name of flying animals, *fowl*, Sax. *fugel*, D. *vogel*, the flyer, and substitute the name of the young of those animals, as the generic term. The fact is precisely what it would be to make *lamb* the generic name of sheep, or *colt* that of the equine genus.

BIRD, *v. i.* To catch birds. *Shak.*

BIRD-OF-PAR'A-DISE, *n.* A name common to a genus of birds (*Paradisea*) found in the Oriental Isles, and in New Guinea, some of them remarkably beautiful. The beak is covered with a belt or collar of downy feathers at the base, and the feathers on the sides are very long. The largest species is two feet four inches in length. The head and back part of the neck of this species are lemon-colored; the neck of the brightest emerald green, soft like velvet; the

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breast is black; the wings of a chestnut color. The back part of the body is covered with long, straight, narrow feathers, of a pale brown color, similar to the plumes of the ostrich. These are spread when the bird flies, for which reason it can keep very long on the wing. From the rump proceed two long, stiff shafts, feathered at the extremities. *Encyc.*

BIRD'-BŌLT, *n.* [*bird* and *bolt.*] An arrow, broad at the end, for shooting birds. *Shak.*

BIRD'-CĀGE, *n.* [*bird* and *cage.*] A box or case with wires, small sticks, or wicker, forming open work, for keeping birds.

BIRD'-CALL, *n.* [*bird* and *call.*] A little stick, cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf of some plant for imitating the cry of birds. A laurel leaf counterfeits the voice of lapwings; a leek, that of nightingales, &c. *Encyc.*

BIRD'-CATCH-ER, *n.* [*bird* and *catch.*] One whose employment is to catch birds; a fowler.

BIRD'-CATCH-ING, *n.* [*bird* and *catch.*] The art of taking birds or wild fowls, either for food, for pleasure, or for their destruction, when pernicious to the husbandman.

BIRD'-CHER-RY, *n.* [*bird* and *cherry.*] A tree, a species of Prunus, (*P. padus.*) There are other species called by the same name. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

BIRD'ER, *n.* A bird-catcher.

BIRD'-EY-ED, (burd'ide,) *a.* Quick-sighted; catching a glance as one goes.

BIRD'-FAN-CI-ER, *n.* One who takes pleasure in rearing birds.

2. One who keeps for sale the various kinds of birds which are kept in cages.

BIRD'ING-PIECE, *n.* [*bird* and *piece.*] A fowling-piece. *Shak.*

BIRD'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bird.

BIRD'-LIME, *n.* [*bird* and *lime.*] A viscous substance, usually made of the juice of holly-bark, extracted by boiling, mixed with a third part of nut oil or thin grease, used to catch birds. For this purpose, the twigs of a bush are smeared over with this viscid substance. *Encyc.*

BIRD'-LIM-ED, *a.* Smeared with bird-lime; spread to insnare. *Howell.*

BIRD'-MAN, *n.* [*bird* and *man.*] A fowler or bird-catcher.

BIRD'-OR-GAN, *n.* A small barrel organ, used in teaching birds to sing.

BIRD'-PEP-PER, *n.* [*bird* and *pepper.*] A species of Capsicum or Guinea pepper; a shrubby plant, bearing a small, oval fruit, more biting than the other sorts. *Encyc.*

BIRDS'-EYE, *a.* [*bird* and *eye.*] Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; embraced at a glance; hence, general; not minute, or entering into details; as, a *bird's-eye* view of a subject. *Burke.*

BIRDS'EYE, *n.* [*bird* and *eye.*] The popular name of a genus of plants, called also *Pheasant's eye*, known in botany by the generic term *Adonis.* There are several species, some of which produce beautiful flowers. *Encyc.*

BIRDS'EYE-MA'PLE, *n.* A kind of maple having spots like the eye of a bird, used in cabinet work.

BIRDS'FOOT, *n.* [*bird* and *foot.*] A plant, the Ornithopus, whose legumen is articulated, cylindrical, and bent in the form of a bow. *Encyc.*

BIRDS'FOOT-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A genus of plants, the Lotus, of several species. *Encyc.*

BIRDS'-MOUTH, *n.* In *architecture*, an interior angle or notch cut across a piece of timber, for its reception on the edge of another, as that on a rafter to be laid on a plate.

BIRDS'NEST, *n.* [*bird* and *nest.*] The nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young.

2. A plant, a species of Ophrys or twyblade; also, a species of Orchis. *Encyc.*

3. In *cookery*, the nest of a small swallow, of China and the neighboring countries, delicately tasted, and mixed with soups. This nest is found in the rocks; it is of a hemispherical figure, of the size of a goose egg, and in substance resembles isinglass. In the East, these nests are esteemed a great luxury, and sell at a very high price. *Encyc.*

BIRDS'TARES and BIRDS'TONGUE; names of plants.

BIRD'-WIT-TED, *a.* Flighty; passing rapidly from one subject to another; not having the faculty of attention. *Bacon.*

BI'REME, *n.* [L. *biremis*, *bis* and *remus*, an oar.] A vessel with two banks or tiers of oars. *Mitford.*

BIRG'AN-DER, *n.* The name of a wild goose. Qu. *Bergander.*

BI-RHOM-BOID'AL, *a.* [*bis* and *rhomboid.*] Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces, which, being taken six and six, and prolonged in idea till they intercept each other, would form two different rhombs. *Cleaveland.*

BIRK'EN, *v. t.* [from *birch*; Sax. *birce*, *byrc.*] To beat with a birch or rod. [*Obs.*] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

BI-ROS'TRATE, } *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *rostrum*,
BI-ROS'TRA-TED, } a beak.]

Having a double beak, or process resembling a beak. The capsule is bilocular and *birostrated.* *Encyc.*

BIRT, (burt,) *n.* A fish, called also *turbot.*

BIRTH, (burth,) *n.* [Sax. *byrd*, *beorth*; D. *geboorte*; Ger. *geburt*; Ir. *beirthe*, from *bear*; perhaps L. *partus*, from *pario.*]

1. The act of coming into life, or of being born. Except in poetry, it is generally applied to human beings; as, the *birth* of a son.

2. Lineage; extraction; descent; as, Grecian *birth.* *Denham.*

It is used of high or low extraction; but is often used by way of distinction for a descent from noble or honorable parents and ancestors; as, a man of *birth.*

3. The condition in which a person is born.

A foe by *birth* to Troy. *Dryden.*

4. That which is born; that which is produced, whether animal or vegetable. *Milton. Addison.*

5. The act of bringing forth; as, she had two children at a *birth.*

6. In *a theological sense*, regeneration is called the *new birth.*

7. Origin; beginning; as, the *birth* of an empire.

BIRTH, } *n.* A station in which a ship rides. [See
BERTH, } BERTH.]

BIRTH'DAY, *n.* [*birth* and *day.*] The day in which any person is born.

2. The same day of the month, in which a person was born, in every succeeding year; often celebrated as a joyful anniversary. It sometimes has the form of an attribute; as, a *birth-day* ode.

BIRTH'DOM, *n.* [*birth* and *dom.* See DOM and DOOM.] Privilege of birth. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BIRTH'ING, *n.* Any thing added to raise the sides of a ship. *Ash. Bailey.*

BIRTH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of birth.

BIRTH'NIGHT, (burth'nite,) *n.* [*birth* and *night.*] The night in which a person is born; and the anniversary of that night in succeeding years.

BIRTH'PLACE, *n.* [*birth* and *place.*] The town, city, or country, where a person is born; more generally, the particular town, city, or other local district.

BIRTH'RIGHT, (burth'rite,) *n.* [*birth* and *right.*] Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible by law to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution.

Esau, for a *morsel*, sold his *birthright.*—Heb. xii.

It may be used in the sense of primogeniture, or the privilege of the first born, but is applicable to any right which results from descent.

BIRTH'-SONG, *n.* A song sung at the birth of a person.

BIRTH'-STRAN''GLED, *a.* [*birth* and *strangle.*] Strangled or suffocated in being born. *Shak.*

BIRTH'WORT, (burth'wurt,) *n.* [*birth* and *wort.*] A genus of plants, Aristolochia, of many species. *Encyc.*

BIS, in *music*, denotes repetition of a passage.

BI'SA, } *n.* A coin of Pegu, of the value of half a
BI'ZA, } ducat; also, a weight. *Encyc.*

BIS'CO-TIN, *n.* [Fr.] A confection, made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs.

BIS'CUIT, (bis'kit,) *n.* [Fr., compounded of L. *bis*, twice, and *cuit*, baked; It. *biscotto*; Sp. *bizcocho.*]

1. A kind of bread, formed into cakes, and baked hard for seamen.

2. A cake, variously made, for the use of private families. The name, in England, is given to a composition of flour, eggs, and sugar. With us the name is given to a composition of flour and butter, made and baked in private families. But the compositions under this denomination are very various.

3. Earthen ware or porcelain which has undergone the first baking, before it is subjected to the process of glazing.

4. In *sculpture*, a species of unglazed porcelain, in which groups and figures are formed in miniature. *Brande.*

BI-SECT', *v. t.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut. See SECTION.]

To cut or divide into two parts. In *geometry*, one line *bisects* another when it crosses it, leaving an equal part of the line on each side of the point where it is crossed.

BI-SECT'ED, *pp.* Divided into two equal parts.

BI-SECT'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts.

BI-SEC'TION, *n.* The act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line or quantity into two equal parts.

BI-SEG'MENT, *n.* [*bis* and *segment.*] One of the parts of a line, divided into two equal parts.

BI-SE'RI-ATE, *a.* Existing in two series.

BI-SE'TOSE, } *a.* [L. *setosus.*]
BI-SE'TOUS, } Having two bristles.

BI-SEX'OUS, *a.* Consisting of both sexes. *Brown.*

BI-SEX'U-AL, *a.* In *botany*, being of both sexes, as a flower containing both stamens and pistils within the same envelop.

BISH'OP, *n.* [L. *episcopus*; Gr. επισκοπος, of επι, over, and σκοπος, inspector, or visitor; σκοπεω, to view or inspect; whence, επισκεπτομαι, to visit or inspect; also, επισκοπεω, to view. This Greek and Latin word accompanied the introduction of Christianity into the west and north of Europe, and has been corrupted into Saxon *biscop*, *bisceop*, Sw. and Dan. *biskop*, D. *bisschop*, Ger. *bischof*, It. *vescovo*, Fr. *evêque*, Sp. *obispo*, Port. *bispo*, W. *esgob*, and Ir. *easgob:*

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In Ar. and Pers. اسقف *oskof.* This title the Athenians gave to those whom they sent into the provinces subject to them, to *inspect* the state of affairs; and the Romans gave the title to those who were *inspectors* of provisions.]

1. An overseer; a spiritual superintendent, ruler, or director; *applied to Christ.*

Ye were as sheep going astray, but are now returned to the shepherd and *bishop* of your souls.—1 Pet. ii.

2. In *the primitive church*, a spiritual overseer; an elder or presbyter; one who had the pastoral care of a church.

The same persons are in this chapter called elders or presbyters, and overseers or *bishops.* *Scott, Com.* Acts xx.
Till the churches were multiplied, the *bishops* and presbyters were the same. *Ib.* Phil. i. 1. 1 Tim. iii. 1. Tit. i. 7.
Both the Greek and Latin fathers do, with one consent, declare that *bishops* were called presbyters, and presbyters *bishops*, in apostolic times, the name being then common. *Whitby.*

3. In the Greek, Latin, and some Protestant churches, a prelate, or person consecrated for the spiritual government and direction of a diocese. In *Great Britain*, bishops are nominated by the king, who, upon request of the dean and chapter for leave to elect a bishop, sends a *congé d'élire*, or license to elect, with a letter missive, nominating the person whom he would have chosen. The election, by the chapter, must be made within twelve days, or the king has a right to appoint whom he pleases. Bishops are consecrated by an archbishop, with two assistant bishops. A bishop must be thirty years of age; and all bishops, except the bishop of Man, are peers of the realm. *Blackstone.*

By the canons of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, no diocese or state shall proceed to the election of a bishop, unless there are at least six officiating presbyters residing therein, who shall be qualified, according to the canons, to vote for a bishop; a majority of whom, at least, must concur in the election. But the conventions of two or more dioceses, or states, having together nine or more such presbyters, may join in the election of a bishop. A convention is composed of the clergy, and a lay delegation, consisting of one or more members from each parish. In every state, the bishop is to be chosen according to such rules as the convention of that state shall ordain. The mode of election in most or all of the states, is by a concurrent vote of the clergy and laity, in convention, each body voting separately. Before a bishop can be consecrated, he must receive a testimonial of approbation from the general convention of the church; or, if that is not in session, from a majority of the standing committee in the several dioceses. The mode of consecrating bishops and ordaining priests and deacons, differs not essentially from the practice in England. *Bishop Brownell.*

BISH'OP, *n.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. *Swift.*

2. A part of a lady's dress.

BISH'OP, *v. t.* To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church. *Johnson.*

2. Among *horse-dealers*, to use arts to make an old horse look like a young one, or to give a good appearance to a bad horse. *Ash. Encyc.*

BISH'OP-DOM, *n.* Jurisdiction of a bishop.

BISH'OP-ED, (bish'opt,) *pp.* Confirmed.

BISH'OP-ING, *ppr.* Confirming.

BISH'OP-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bishop; belonging to a bishop. *Fulke.*

BISH'OP-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a bishop. *Hooker.*

BISH'OP-RIC, *n.* [*bishop* and *ric*, jurisdiction.]

1. A diocese; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends. In *England* are twenty-four bishoprics, besides that of Sodor and Man; in *Ireland*, eighteen.

2. The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns; office. Acts i. 20.

BISH'OPS-WEED, *n.* [*bishop* and *weed.*] A name common to different species of plants of the genus Ammi.

BISH'OPS-WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant.

BISK, *n.* [Fr. *bisque.*] Soup or broth, made by boiling several sorts of flesh together. *King.*

BISK'ET, *n.* A biscuit. This orthography is adopted by many respectable writers.

BIS'MUTH, *n.* [G. *wissmuth.*] A metal of a yellowish or reddish white color, and a lamellar texture. It is somewhat harder than lead, and scarcely, if at all, malleable, being so brittle as to break easily under the hammer, and it is reducible to powder. Its internal face or fracture exhibits large shining plates, variously disposed. It melts at 476° Fahr., and may be fused in the flame of a candle. It is often found in a native state, crystallized in rhombs or octahedrons, or in the form of dendrites, or thin laminæ investing the ores of other metals, particularly cobalt. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

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BIS'MUTH-AL, *a.* Consisting of bismuth, or containing it. *Cleaveland.*

BIS'MUTH-IC, *a.* Pertaining to bismuth.

BIS'MUTH-INE, *n.* A rare mineral, composed of bismuth and sulphur; a native sulphuret of bismuth.

BIS'MUTH-Ō'CHER, } *n.* A native oxyd of bismuth,
BIS'MUTH-Ō'CHRE, } sometimes containing a small portion of carbonic acid.

BI'SON, *n.* [L.] A quadruped of the bovine genus, usually but improperly called the *buffalo*. The proper buffalo is a distinct species, peculiar to the warmer climates of the eastern continent. The bison is a wild animal, with short, black, rounded horns, with a great interval between their bases. On the shoulders is a large hunch, consisting of a fleshy substance. The head and hunch are covered with a long, undulated fleece, of a rust color, divided into locks. In winter, the whole body is covered in this manner; but in summer, the hind part of the body is naked and wrinkled. The tail is about a foot long, naked, except a tuft of hairs at the end. The fore parts of the body are very thick and strong; the hind parts are slender and weak. These animals inhabit the interior parts of North America, and some of the mountainous parts of Europe and Asia. *Pennant.*

Pennant alleges that the bison of America is the same species of animal as the bison and aurochs of Europe, the *bonasus* of Aristotle, the *urus* of Cesar, the *bos ferus* or wild ox of Strabo, the *bison* of Pliny, and the *biston* of Oppian.

BIS-SEX'TILE, *n.* [L. *bissextilis*, leap year, from *bissextus*, (*bis* and *sextus*,) the *sixth* of the calends of March, or twenty-fourth day of February, which was reckoned *twice* every fourth year, by the intercalation of a day. *Ainsworth.*]

Leap year; every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February, on account of the excess of 6 hours, which the civil year contains, above 365 days. This excess is 11 minutes 3 seconds too much; that is, it exceeds the real year, or annual revolution of the earth. Hence, at the end of every century, divisible by 4, it is necessary to retain the bissextile day, and to suppress it at the end of those centuries which are not divisible by 4. *Encyc.*

BIS-SEX'TILE, *a.* Pertaining to the leap year.

BIS'SON, *a.* [Sax. *bisen*,] Blind. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BIS'TER, } *n.* [Fr. *bistre*, from *bis*, brown.]
BIS'TRE, }

Among *painters*, a dark-brown pigment extracted from the soot of wood. To prepare it, soot [that of beach is the best] is put into water, in the proportion of two pounds to a gallon, and boiled half an hour; after standing to settle, and while hot, the clearer part of the fluid must be poured off from the sediment, and evaporated to dryness; the remainder is bister. *Encyc.*

BI-STIP'Ū-LED, *a.* Having two stipules.

BIS'TORT, *n.* [L. *bistorta*, *bis* and *tortus*, twisted.]

A plant, a species of Polygonum; in popular language, called *snake-weed*.

BIS'TOU-RY, (bis'tu-ry,) *n* [Fr. *bistouri*, from *Pistoia*, a city.]

A surgical instrument for making incisions. It is either straight and fixed in a handle like a knife, or its blade turns like a lancet, or it is crooked, with the sharp edge on the inside. *Encyc.*

BI-SUL'CATE, *a.* Two-furrowed.

2. In *zoology*, cloven-footed, or with two hoofed digits.

BI-SUL'COUS, *a.* [L. *bisulcus*, of *bis* and *sulcus*, a furrow.] Cloven-footed, as swine or oxen. *Brown.*

BI-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* [L. *bini* and *sulphuret*.]

In *chemistry*, a sulphuret with two atoms of sulphur, as the electro-negative ingredient. An incorrect term for *deuto-sulphuret*.

BIT, *n.* [Sax. *bitol*, *gebæte*, *gebætol*, a bit; *bætan*, to bit or curb.] The iron part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened. It includes the bit mouth, the branches, the curb, the sevel holes, the tranchefil, and cross chains. Bits are of various kinds, as the musrole, snaffle, or watering bit; the canon mouth, jointed in the middle; the canon or fast mouth, all of a piece, kneed in the middle; the scatch-mouth; the masticador, or slavering bit, &c. *Johnson. Encyc.*

BIT, *v. t.* To put a bridle upon a horse; to put the bit in the mouth.

BIT, *prct.* and *pp.* of BITE. Seized or wounded by the teeth.

BIT, *n.* [Sax. *bita*, a bite or mouthful; *bitan*, to bite; D. *bit*; G. *biss*.] A small piece; a mouthful, or morsel; a *bite*.

2. A small piece of any substance.

3. A small coin of the West Indies, a half pistareen, about ten cents, or five pence sterling.

4. A small instrument for boring.

This word is used, like *jot* and *whit*, to express the smallest degree; as, he is not a *bit* wiser or better.

BITCH, *n.* [Sax. *bicca*, *bicce*, *bice*; Dan. *bikke*. Qu. Ger. *betze*; Basque, *potzoa*. This word probably signifies a female, for the French *biche* is a *hind*.]

1. The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox.

2. A name of reproach for a woman. *Pope. Arbuthnot.*

BITE, *v. t.*; *pret.* BIT; *pp.* BIT, BITTEN. [Sax. *bitan*; Sw. *bita*; Dan. *bide*; Ger. *beissen*, to bite.]

1. To break or crush with the teeth, as in eating; to pierce with the teeth, as a serpent; to seize with the teeth, as a dog.

2. To pinch or pain, as with cold; as, a *biting* north wind; the frost *bites*.

3. To reproach with sarcasm; to treat with severity by words or writing; as, one poet praises, another *bites*.

4. To pierce, cut, or wound; as, a *biting* falchion. *Shak.*

5. To make to smart; as, acids *bite* the mouth.

6. To cheat; to trick.

The rogue was *bit*. *Pope.*

[*Not elegant, but common.*]

7. To enter the ground and hold fast, as the bill and palm of an anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

8. To injure by angry contention.

If ye *bite* and devour one another.—Gal. v.

To *bite the thumb* at a person, was formerly a mark of contempt, designed to provoke a quarrel; as, in Shakspeare, "Do you *bite your thumb* at us?"

BITE, *n.* The seizure of any thing by the teeth of an animal, as the *bite* of a dog; or with the mouth, as

2. The wound made by the teeth. [of a fish.

3. A morsel; as much as is taken at once by *biting*; a mouthful.

4. A cheat; a trick; a fraud. [*A low word.*]

5. A sharper; one who cheats.

BIT'ER, *n.* One who bites; that which bites; a fish apt to take bait.

2. One who cheats or defrauds.

BI-TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *ternus*, three.]

In *botany*, doubly ternate, as when a petiole has three ternate leaflets. *Martyn.*

BIT'ING, *n.* Act of biting.

BIT'ING, *ppr.* Seizing, wounding, or crushing with the teeth; pinching, paining, causing to smart with cold; reproaching with severity, or treating sarcastically; cheating.

BIT'ING, *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic.

BIT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a sarcastic or jeering manner.

BIT'LESS, *a.* Not having a bit or bridle. *Fanshaw.*

BIT'MOUTH, *n.* [*bit* and *mouth*.] The bit, or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth. *Bailey. Ash. Encyc.*

BIT'TA-CLE, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *boite d'aiguille*, needle-box.]

The box for the compass on board a ship. [See BINNACLE.]

BIT'TED, *pp.* Having the bit put in the mouth.

BIT'TEN, (bit'tn,) *pp.* of BITE. Seized or wounded by the teeth; cheated.

BIT'TER, *a.* [Sax. *biter*; Sw. D. Ger. and Dan. *bitter*, from *bite*.]

1. Sharp or biting to the taste; acrid; like wormwood.

2. Sharp; cruel; severe; as, *bitter* enmity. Heb. i.

3. Sharp, as words; reproachful; sarcastic.

4. Sharp to the feeling; piercing; painful; that makes to smart; as, a *bitter* cold day, or a *bitter* blast.

5. Painful to the mind; calamitous; poignant; as,

6. Afflicted; distressed. [a *bitter* fate.

The Egyptians made their lives *bitter*.—Ex. i.

7. Hurtful; very sinful.

It is an evil and *bitter* thing.—Jer. ii.

8. Mournful; distressing; expressive of misery; as, a *bitter* complaint or lamentation. Job xxiii. Jer. vi. xxxi.

BIT'TER, *n.* A substance that is bitter. [See BITTERS.]

BIT'TER, *n.* [See BITTS.] In *marine language*, a turn of the cable which is round the bitts.

Bitter-end; that part of a cable which is abaft the bitts, and therefore within board, when the ship rides at anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

BIT'TER-GOURD, *n.* [*bitter* and *gourd*.] A plant, a species of Cucumis, called *Colocynthis*, *Colocynth*, *Coloquintada*. The fruit is of the gourd kind, having a shell inclosing a bitter pulp, which is a very drastic purgative. It is brought from the Levant, and is the bitter apple of the shops. *Encyc.*

BIT'TER-ISH, *a.* Somewhat bitter; bitter in a moderate degree. *Goldsmith.*

BIT'TER-ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being moderately bitter. *Encyc.*

BIT'TER-LY, *adv.* With a bitter taste.

2. In a severe manner; in a manner expressing poignant grief; as, to weep *bitterly*.

3. In a manner severely reproachful; sharply; severely; angrily; as, to censure *bitterly*.

BIT'TERN, *n.* [D. *butoor*; Fr. *butor*; Corn. *klabitter*.]

A fowl of the Grallic order, the ardea stellaris, (Linn.,) a native of Europe. This fowl has long legs and neck, and stalks among reeds and sedge, feeding upon fish. It makes a singular noise, called by Dryden *bumping*, and by Goldsmith *booming*. *Encyc.*

BIT'TERN, *n.* [from *bitter*.] In *salt works*, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted. This, being laded off, and the salt taken out of the pan, is returned, and, being again boiled, yields more salt. It is used in the preparation of Epsom salt, or the sulphate of magnesia, and of Glauber's salt, or the sulphate of soda. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, &c., used by fraudulent brewers in adulterating beer. *Cooley.*

BIT'TER-NESS, *n.* [from *bitter*.] A bitter taste; or rather a quality in things which excites a *biting*, disagreeable sensation in the tongue.

2. In a *figurative sense*, extreme enmity, grudge, hatred; or rather an excessive degree or implacableness of passions and emotions; as, the *bitterness* of anger. Eph. iv.

3. Sharpness; severity of temper.

4. Keenness of reproach; piquancy; biting sarcasm.

5. Keen sorrow; painful affliction; vexation; deep distress of mind.

Hannah was in *bitterness* of soul.—1 Sam. i. Job vii.

In the *gall of bitterness*; in a state of extreme impiety or enmity to God. Acts viii.

Root of bitterness; a dangerous error, or schism, tending to draw persons to apostasy. Heb. xii.

BIT'TERS, *n. pl.* A liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped; generally a spirituous liquor, *the bitter cause of intemperance, of disease, and of premature death!*

In *the materia medica*, the term *bitters* is applied to such medicinal substances as are characterized by their bitterness. *Cullen.*

The *simple bitters* are properly such as exert only a tonic power on the digestive organs.

BIT'TER-SALT, *n.* Epsom salt; sulphate of magnesia.

BIT'TER-SPAR, *n.* A sparry mineral, resembling calcareous spar, but consisting of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia. It is the crystallized variety of dolomite or magnesian limestone. *Ure.*

BIT'TER-SWEET, *n.* [*bitter* and *sweet*.] A species of Solanum, a slender, climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste. *Encyc.*

BIT'TER-VETCH, *n.* [*bitter* and *vetch*.] A species of Ervum, or lentil, cultivated for fodder. *Encyc.*

2. A genus of plants, known by the generic name *Orobus*, remarkable for their beautiful papilionaceous flowers. The tubercles of one species are in great esteem among the Highlanders of Scotland, who chew them, when dry, to give a better relish to their liquors.

BIT'TER-WORT, *n.* [*bitter* and *wort*.] The plant called *gentian*, Gentiana, which has a remarkably bitter taste.

BIT'TING *ppr.* Putting the bits in the mouth.

BIT'TOUR or BIT'TOR, *n.* The *bittern*. *Dryden.*

BITTS, *n. pl.* [from the same root as *bite*.]

A frame of two strong pieces of timber fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables. There are also *top-sail sheet-bitts*, *paul-bitts*, *carrick-bitts*, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

BITT, *v. t.* To put round the bitts; as, to *bitt the cable*, in order to fasten it or to slacken it out gradually, which is called *veering away*. *Mar. Dict.*

BI-TŪME', *n.* Bitumen, so written for the sake of the rhyme. *May.*

BI-TŪM'ED, *a.* Smeared with bitumen. *Shak.*

BI-TŪ'MEN, *n.* [L.; Fr. *bitume*; Sp. *betun*; It. *betume*.]

This name is used to denote various inflammable substances, of a strong smell and of different consistencies, which are found in the earth. There are several varieties, most of which evidently pass into each other, proceeding from naphtha, the most fluid, to petroleum, a viscid fluid, maltha, more or less cohesive, elastic bitumen or mineral caoutchouc, and asphaltum, which is sometimes too hard to be scratched by the nail. *Nicholson. Cleaveland.*

BI-TŪ'MI-NATE, *v. t.* To impregnate with bitumen.

BI-TŪ'MI-NĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Impregnated with bitumen.

BI-TU-MI-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*bitumen* and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing bitumen. *Kirwan.*

BI-TU-MIN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The process of forming bitumen. *Mantell.*

BI-TŪ'MIN-IZE, *v. t.* To form into or impregnate with bitumen. *Lit. Mag.*

BI-TŪ'MIN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Forming bitumen.

BI-TŪ'MI-NOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen. *Milton.*

Bituminous limestone is of a lamellar structure, susceptible of polish, of a brown or black color, and, when rubbed, emitting an unpleasant smell. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen that it may be cut like soap. *Ure.*

Bituminous shale; an argillaceous shale impregnated with bitumen, usually accompanying coal. *Brande.*

BI'VALVE, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *valve*, L. *valva*.]

A molluscous animal, having a shelly covering,

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consisting of two parts or valves, joined together by an elastic ligament at the cardo or hinge, or a shell consisting of two parts, which open and shut. Also, a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts or valves. *Encyc. Brande.*

BI'VALVE, BI-VALV'U-LAR, BI-VALV'OUS, *a.* Having two shells or valves which open and shut, as the oyster, or two parts or valves which open at maturity, as the seed-vessels of certain plants. *Martyn.*

BI-VAULT'ED, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *vault.*] Having two vaults or arches. *Barlow.*

BI-VEN'TRAL, *a.* [L. *bis* and *venter*, belly.] Having two bellies; as, a *biventral* muscle. *Bailey.*

BIV'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *bivius*; *bis* and *via*, way.] Having two ways, or leading two ways. *Brown.*

BIV'OUAC, (biv'wak,) *n.* [Fr. This word is probably composed of *be* and the Teutonic root of *wake, watch*; Sax. *wacian*, to wake, to watch; L. *vigilo*; G. *wache*, a guard; *wachen*, to watch.] The guard or watch of a whole army, as in cases of great danger of surprise or attack; or an encampment without tents or covering.

BIV'OUAC, *v. t.* To watch or be on guard, as a whole army; to encamp during the night without tents or covering. [This word anglicized would be *bewatch.*]

BIX'WORT, *n.* A plant.

BIZ'AN-TINE. See BYZANTINE.

BI-ZARRE', (be-zär',) *a.* [Fr.] Odd; fantastical; whimsical; extravagant.

BLAB, *v. t.* [*W. llavaru*, to speak; D. *labbery*, prattle; Ir. *clabaire*, a babbler; *labhraim*, to speak; Chaucer, *labbe*, a blabber.]

1. To utter or tell in a thoughtless manner; to publish secrets or trifles without discretion. It implies, says Johnson, rather thoughtlessness than treachery, but may be used in either sense. *Dryden.*

2. To tell or utter, *in a good sense.* *Shak.*

BLAB, *v. i.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shak.*

BLAB, *n.* A babbler; a telltale; one who betrays secrets, or tells things which ought to be kept secret.

BLAB'BER, *n.* A tattler; a telltale.

BLAB'BING, *ppr.* Telling indiscreetly what ought to be concealed; tattling.

BLACK, *a.* [Sax. *blac*, and *blæc*, black, pale, wan, livid; *blacian, blæcan*, to become pale, to turn white, to become black, to blacken; *blæc*, ink; Sw. *blek*, pale, wan, livid; *bleck*, ink; *blekа*, to insolate, to expose to the sun, or to bleach; also to lighten, to flash; D. *bleek*, pale; *blecken*, to bleach; G. *bleich*, pale, wan, bleak; *bleichen*, to bleach; Dan. *blek*, ink; *bleeg*, pale, wan, bleak, sallow; *blegc*, to bleach. It is remarknble that *black, bleak*, and *bleach*, are all radically one word. The primary sense seems to be, pale, wan, or sallow, from which has proceeded the present variety of significations.]

1. Of the color of night; destitute of light; dark.

2. Darkened by clouds; as, the heavens *black* with clouds.

3. Sullen; having a cloudy look or countenance. *Shak.*

4. Atrociously wicked; horrible; as, a *black* deed or crime. *Dryden.*

5. Dismal; mournful; calamitous. *Shak.*

Black and blue; the dark color of a bruise in the flesh, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue.

BLACK, *n.* That which is destitute of light or whiteness; the darkest color, or rather a destitution of all color; as, a cloth has a good *black.*

2. A negro; a person whose skin is *black.*

3. A black dress, or mourning; as, to be clothed in *black.*

BLACK, *v. t.* To make black; to blacken; to soil. *Boyle.*

BLACK'-ACT, *n.* [*black* and *act.*] The English statute 9 Geo. I., which makes it felony to appear armed in any park or warren, &c., or to hunt or steal deer, &c., with the face *blacked* or disguised. *Blackstone.*

BLACK'-ART, *n.* Conjuration.

BLACK'A-MOOR, *n.* [*black* and *moor.*] A negro; a black man.

BLACK'BALL, *n.* [*black* and *ball.*] A composition of tallow, &c. for blacking shoes.

2. A ball of black color, used as a negative in voting.

BLACK'BALL, *v. t.* To reject or negative in choosing, by putting black balls into a ballot-box.

BLACK'BAR, *n.* [*black* and *bar.*] A plea obliging the plaintiff to assign the place of trespass. *Ash.*

BLACK'BER-RY, *n.* [Sax. *blacberian*; *black* and *berry.*] The berry of the bramble; a popular name applied to different species or varieties of the genus *Rubus*, and their fruit.

BLACK'BIRD, *n.* [*black* and *bird.*] In *England*, a species of thrush, the Turdus Merula, a singing-bird with a fine note, but very loud. In *America*, this name is given to different birds, as to the Gracula quiscula, or crow blackbird, and to the Oriolus phœniceus, or red-winged blackbird, (Sturnus predatorius, Wilson.)

BLACK'BOARD, *n.* A board used in schools, &c., for writing, drawing lines, and various other purposes of instruction.

BLACK'-BOOK, *n.* [*black* and *book.*] The black-book of the Exchequer in England, is a book said to have been composed in 1175, by Gervais of Tilbury. It contains a description of the Court of Exchequer, its officers, their ranks and privileges, wages, perquisites, and jurisdiction, with the revenues of the crown, in money, grain, and cattle. *Encyc.*

2. Any book which treats of necromancy. *Encyc.*

3. A book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries, under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the enormities practiced in religious houses, to *blacken* them and to hasten their dissolution. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-BROW-ED, *a.* [*black* and *brow.*] Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening; as, a *black-browed* gust. *Dryden.*

BLACK'-BRY'O-NY, *n.* [*black* and *bryony.*] A plant, the Tamus. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-CANK'ER, *n.* A disease in turnips and other crops, produced by a species of caterpillar. *Farm. Encyc.*

BLACK'CAP, *n.* [*black* and *cap.*] A bird, the Motacilla atricapilla, or mock-nightingale; so called from its black crown. It is common in Europe. *Encyc. Pennant.*

2. In *cookery*, an apple roasted till black, to be served up in a dish of boiled custard. *Mason.*

BLACK'-CAT-TLE, *n.* [*black* and *cattle.*] Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows, whatever may be their color. [English.] *Johnson.*

BLACK'-CHALK, (-chawk,) *n.* A mineral of a bluish-black color, of a slaty texture, and soiling the fingers when handled; a variety of argillaceous slate. *Ure.*

BLACK'COAT, *n.* A common and familiar name for a clergyman, as *red-coat* is for a soldier.

BLACK'COCK, *n.* [*black* and *cock.*] A fowl, called also *black-grouse* and *black-game*, the Tetrao tetrix of Linnæus.

BLACK'DAY, *n.* A day of gloom and disaster. *Shak.*

BLACK'-DEATH, (blak'deth,) *n.* The black plague

BLACK'DROP, *n.* A liquid preparation of opium in vinegar.

BLACK'-EA'GLE, *n.* [*black* and *eagle.*] In *Scotland*, a name given to the Falco fulvus, the white-tailed eagle of Edwards.

BLACK'-EARTH, (-erth,) *n.* Mold; earth of a dark color. *Woodward.*

BLACK'ED, (blakt,) *pp.* Made black; soiled.

BLACK'EN, (blak'kn,) *v. t.* [Sax. *blæcan.* See BLACK.]

1. To make black.

The importation of slaves, that has *blackened* half America. *Franklin.*

2. To make dark; to darken; to cloud.

3. To soil.

4. To sully reputation; to make infamous; as, vice *blackens* the character.

BLACK'EN, *v. i.* To grow black or dark.

BLACK'EN-ED, *pp.* Made black.

BLACK'EN-ER, *n.* He that blackens.

BLACK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making black; darkening.

BLACK'ER, *a. comp.* More black.

BLACK'EST, *a. superl.* Most black.

BLACK'-EY-ED, *a.* Having black eyes. *Dryden.*

BLACK'-FAC-ED, (-faste,) *a.* Having a black face. *Shak.*

BLACK'FISH, *n.* [*black* and *fish.*] In the United States, a fish caught on the rocky shores of New England; the Tautog, (*Labrus americanus.*) *Mass. Rep.*

2. A small kind of whale, about twenty feet long.

BLACK'FLUX, *n.* A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, obtained by deflagrating tartar with half its weight of niter. *Brande.*

BLACK'-FOR-EST, *n.* [*black* and *forest.*] A forest in Germany, in Swabia; a part of the ancient Hercynian forest.

BLACK'FRI-AR, *n.* *Blackfriars* is a name given to the Dominican order, called also Predicants and Preaching friars; in France, Jacobins. *Encyc.*

BLACK'GUARD, *n.* [said to be of *black* and *guard*; but is it not a corruption *of blackard*, black-kind?] One who uses abusive, scurrilous language, or treats others with foul abuse.

BLACK'GUARD, *v. t.* To revile in scurrilous language. [*Low.*]

BLACK'GUARD, *a.* Scurrilous; abusive.

BLACK'GUARD-ISM, *n.* The conduct or language of a blackguard.

BLACK'-GUM, *n.* An American tree, of the genus *Nyssa*, growing south of Philadelphia. The wood is solid, and not apt to split, and hence is used for naves or hubs, and in ship-building. *Gardner.*

BLACK'HEART-ED, *a.* Having a black or malignant heart.

BLACK'ING, *ppr.* Making black.

BLACK'ING, *n.* A substance used for blacking shoes, variously made; any factitious matter for making things black. *Encyc. Ash.*

BLACK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat black; moderately black or dark.

BLACK'-JACK, *n.* A name given by miners to blend, a mineral called also *false galena.* It is an ore of zinc, in combination with iron and sulphur; sulphuret of zinc. *Nicholson.*

2. A leathern cup of old times.

BLACK'-LEAD, (-led,) *n.* A mineral of a dark steel-gray color, and of a scaly texture, composed of carbon, with a small portion of iron. This name, *black-lead*, is improper, as it contains no lead. It is called *plumbago*, and *graphite*, as it is used for pencils.

BLACK'LEG, *n.* A term applied to notorious gamblers and cheats.

BLACK'-LEGS, *n.* In some parts of England, a disease among calves and sheep. It is a sort of jelly which settles in the legs, and sometimes in the neck. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-LET'TER, *n.* A term applied to the old English or modern Gothic letter, in which the early English manuscripts were written, and the first English books were printed. *Brande.*

BLACK'-LET'TER, *a.* Written or printed in black-letter; as, a *black-letter* manuscript or book.

2. Studoius of books in black-letter.

"Kemble a *black-letter* man!" *Boaden.*

BLACK'LY, *adv.* Darkly; atrociously.

BLACK'-MAIL, *n.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other thing, anciently paid, in the north of England, to certain men, who were allied to robbers, to be by them protected from pillage. *Cowel. Encyc.*

2. Black-rent, or rents paid in corn or flesh. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-MON'DAY, *n.* Easter Monday, in 34 Ed. III., which was misty, obscure, and so cold that men died on horseback. *Stowe.*

BLACK'-MONKS, *n. pl.* A denomination given to the Benedictines. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Using foul or scurrilous language. *Killingbeck.*

BLACK'NESS, *n.* The quality of being black; black color; darkness; atrociousness or enormity in wickedness.

BLACK'-PIG'MENT, *n.* A very fine, light, carbonaceous substance, or lamp-black; prepared chiefly for the manufacture of printers' ink. By a recent process, it is obtained by burning common coal-tar. *Ure.*

BLACK'-PUD'DING, *n.* A kind of food made of blood and grain. *Johnson.*

BLACK'-ROD, *n.* [*black* and *rod.*] In *England*, the usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber and usher of parliament. *Cowel.*

Black row grains; a species of iron stone or ore, found in the mines about Dudley in Staffordshire, England. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-SEA, *n.* [*black* and *sea.*] The Euxine Sea, on the eastern border of Europe.

BLACK'-SHEEP, *n.* [*black* and *sheep.*] In *Oriental history*, the ensign or standard of a race of Turkmans in Armenia and Mesopotamia. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-SIL'VER, *n.* A mineral, called also *Brittle silver ore*, consisting of silver, antimony, and sulphur.

BLACK'SMITH, *n.* [*black* and *smith.*] A smith who works in iron, and makes iron utensils; more properly, an iron-smith.

BLACK'-SNAKE, *n.* A serpent of a black color; two species are found in America. They are of the genus Coluber, which is not poisonous.

BLACK-STRAKES, in a ship, are a range of planks immediately above the wales in a ship's side, covered with tar and lamp-black. *Encyc.*

BLACK'STRAP, *n.* A name of a liquor drank by the vulgar.

BLACK'TAIL, *n.* [*black* and *tail.*] A fish, a kind of perch, called also a *ruff* or *pope.* *Johnson.*

BLACK'THORN, *n.* [*black* and *thorn.*] A species of Prunus, called *sloe.* It grows ten or twelve feet high, very branchy, and armed with sharp, strong spines, and bearing small, round, black cherries. It is much cultivated for hedges. *Encyc.*

BLACK'TIN, *n.* [*black* and *tin.*] Tin ore, when dressed, stamped, and washed, ready for melting. It is the ore comminuted by beating into a black powder, like fine sand. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-TRESS-ED, (-trest,) *a.* Having black tresses.

BLACK'-VIS-AG-ED, *a.* Having a dark visage or appearance. *Marston.*

BLACK'-VOM'IT, *n.* A copious vomiting of dark-colored matter, resembling coffee grounds; or the substance so discharged; one of the most fatal attendants of the yellow fever.

BLACK'-WADD, *n.* [*black* and *wadd.*] An ore of manganese, found in Derbyshire, England, and used as a drying ingredient in paints. It is remarkable for taking fire when mixed with linseed oil in a certain proportion. *Encyc.*

BLACK'-WAL'NUT, *n.* A well-known American tree, (*Juglans nigra,*) the wood of which is of a dark color, forming a beautiful material for cabinet work.

BLACK'-WASH, *n.* A lotion made by mingling calomel and lime-water.

BLACK'WORK, *n.* [*black* and *work.*] Iron wrought by blacksmiths; so called in distinction from that wrought by whitesmiths. *Encyc.*

BLAD'-AP'PLE, *n.* In *botany*, the Cactus, or a species of it. *Fam. of Plants.*

BLAD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *blædr*, *blædra*, *bleddra*, a blad-

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der, and *blad*, a puff of wind, also a goblet, fruit, the branch of a tree; W. *pledren*, a bladder; Sw. and Dan. *blad*, a page, a leaf, Eng. a *blade*; D. *blad*, a leaf, page, sheet, a board, a *blade*, a *plate*; G. *blatt*, a leaf; *blatter*, a blister, which is our *bladder*. The Germans express *bladder* by *blase*, D. *blaas*, which is our *blaze*. Hence we observe that the sense is taken from swelling, extending, dilating, blowing; Sax. *blawan*, to blow; W. *blot*, or *blwth*, a puff or blast; W. *pled*, extension, from *lled*, breadth; L. *latus*.]

1. A bag or sac in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid; as, the *urinary bladder*, the *gall bladder*, &c. By way of eminence, the word, in common language, denotes the urinary bladder, either within the animal, or when taken out and inflated with air. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. Any vesicle or blister, especially if filled with air, or a thin, watery liquor.

3. In *botany*, a distended membranaceous pericarp. *Martyn.*

BLAD'DER-ED, *a.* Swelled like a bladder. *Dryden.*

2. Put up in bladders; as, *bladdered* lard.

BLAD'DER-AN''GLING, *n.* Fishing by means of a baited hook attached to an inflated bladder.

BLAD'DER-NUT, *n.* [*bladder* and *nut*.] A genus of plants, with the generic name of Staphylea. They have three capsules, inflated and joined by a longitudinal suture. *Encyc.*

2. The *African bladder-nut* is the Royena.

3. The *laurel-leaved bladder-nut* is a species of Ilex, holm, or holly. *Fam. of Plants.*

BLAD'DER-SEN'NA, or *bastard-senna*; a genus of plants, called in botany Coluteo. *Fam. of Plants.*

The *jointed-podded bladder-senna* is the Coronilla. *Fam. of Plants.*

BLAD'DER-Y, *a.* Resembling a bladder; containing bladders.

BLADE, *n.* [Sax. *blæd*, *bled*, a branch, fruit, herbs, goblet, a phial, the broad part or blade of an oar; Gr. πλατυς, broad. The radical sense is to shoot, extend, dilate. See BLADDER.]

1. Properly, the leaf, or flat part of the leaf, (*ligula*,) of gramineous plants, though the term is often applied to the spire.

In this sense of leaf, *the term is much used, in the Southern States of North America, for the leaves of maize which are used as fodder.*

2. The cutting part of an instrument, as the *blade* of a knife, or sword, so named from its length or breadth. Usually, it is made of iron or steel, but may be of any other metal, cast or wrought to an edge or point. Also, the broad part of an oar.

3. *The blade of the shoulder, shoulder-blade*, or *blade-bone*, is the scapula, or scapular bone. It is the broad upper bone of the shoulder, so called from its resemblance to a blade or leaf.

4. A brisk man; a bold, forward man; a rake.

BLADE, *v. t.* To furnish with a blade.

BLADE'BONE, *n.* The scapula, or upper bone in the shoulder.

BLAD'ED, *pp.* Having a blade or blades. It may be used of *blade* in the sense of a leaf, a spire, or the cutting part of an instrument.

2. In *mineralogy*, composed of long and narrow plates like the blade of a knife. *Cleaveland.*

BLADE'SMITH, *n.* A sword cutler.

BLAD'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a blade.

BLAIN, *n.* [Sax. *blegene*; D. *blein*.]

A pustule; a botch; a blister. In *farriery*, a bladder, growing on the root of the tongue, against the windpipe, which swells so as to stop the breath. *Encyc.*

BLAM'A-BLE, *a.* [See BLAME.] Faulty; culpable; reprehensible; deserving of censure. *Dryden.*

BLAM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Culpableness; fault; the state of being worthy of censure. *Whitlock.*

BLAM'A-BLY, *adv.* Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLAME, *v. t.* [Fr. *blâmer*, for *blasmer*; It. *biasmare*, to blame; *biasmo*, for *blasmo*, blame. The Greeks have the root of this word in βλασφημεω, to *blaspheme*, and it seems to be of the same family as Fr. *blesser*, to injure, that is, to strike. See BLEMISH. But it is not clear that the noun ought not to be arranged before the verb.]

1. To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with; opposed to *praise* or *commend*, and *applicable* most *properly* to *persons*, but *applied* also to *things*.

I withstood him, because he was to be *blamed*. — Gal. ii.

I must *blame* your conduct; or I must *blame* you *for* neglecting business. Legitimately, it can not be followed by *of*.

2. To bring reproach upon; to blemish; to injure. [See BLEMISH.]

She had *blamed* her noble blood. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BLAME, *n.* Censure; reprehension; imputation of a fault; disapprobation; an expression of disapprobation for something deemed to be wrong.

Let me bear the *blame* forever. — Gen. xliii.

2. Fault; crime; sin; that which is deserving of censure or disapprobation.

That we should be holy and without *blame* before him in love. — Eph. i.

3. Hurt; injury.

And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him fairly blest. *Spenser.*

The sense of this word, as used by Spenser, proves that it is a derivative from the root of *blemish*.

To blame, in the phrase, He is to *blame*, signifies *blamable*, to be blamed. This is a pure Saxon phrase. A like use of *to* is seen in *to-day*, *to-night*, and in *together*, a compound.

Blame is not strictly a *charge* or *accusation* of a fault; but it implies an opinion in the censuring party, that the person censured is faulty. *Blame* is the act or expression of disapprobation for what is supposed to be wrong.

BLAM'ED, (blāmd,) *pp.* Censured; disapproved.

BLAME'FUL, *a.* Faulty; meriting blame; reprehensible.

BLAME'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a blameful manner.

BLAME'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being blameful.

BLAME'LESS, *a.* Without fault; innocent; guiltless; not meriting censure.

A bishop then must be *blameless*. — 1 Tim. iii.

Sometimes followed by *of*.

We will be *blameless of* this thine oath. — Josh. ii.

BLAME'LESS-LY, *adv.* Innocently; without fault or crime. *Hammond.*

BLAME'LESS-NESS, *n.* Innocence; a state of being not worthy of censure. *Hammond.*

BLAM'ER, *n.* One who blames, finds fault, or censures.

BLAME'WOR-THI-NESS, (-wur-the nes,) *n.* The quality of deserving censure.

BLAME'WOR-THY, *a.* [*blame* and *worthy*.] Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible. *Martin.*

BLAM'ING, *ppr.* Censuring; finding fault.

BLANC'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *blanc*, white, and *ard*, kind.]

A kind of linen cloth manufactured in Normandy, so called because the thread is half blanched before it is wove. *Encyc.*

BLANCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *blanchir*; It. *bianchire*, the *l* suppressed as in *blame*; Sp. *blanquear*; Port. *branquear*, *l* changed into *r*; Eng. *blank*. See BLEACH.]

1. To whiten; to take out the color, and make white; to obliterate. *Dryden.*

2. To slur; to balk; to pass over; that is, to avoid; to make empty. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

3. To make white by stripping of the peel; as, to *blanch* almonds. *Wiseman.*

4. In *gardening*, to whiten by excluding the light, as the stalks or leaves of plants, by earthing them up, or tying them together. *Brande.*

BLANCH, *v. i.* To evade; to shift; to speak softly. *Johnson.*

Rather, to fail or withhold; to be reserved; to remain *blank*, or empty.

Books will speak plain, when counselors *blanch*. *Bacon.*

BLANCH'ED, (blăncht,) *pp.* Whitened.

BLANCH'ER, *n.* One who whitens; also, one who anneals and cleanses money.

BLANCH-IM'E-TER, *n.* [*blanch*, and Gr. μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of oxymuriate [chlorid] of lime, and potash. *Ure.*

BLANCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Whitening; making white.

BLANCH'ING, *n.* The act of whitening. In *coinage*, the operation of giving brightness to pieces of silver, by heating them on a peel, and afterward boiling them successively in two pans of copper, with aqua fortis, common salt, and tartar of Montpelier, then draining off the water in a sieve. Sand and fresh water are then thrown over them, and, when dry, they are rubbed with a towel. *Encyc.*

The covering of iron plates with a thin coat of tin is also called *blanching*. *Encyc.*

In *gardening*, the term *blanching* is applied to the process of whitening the stalks or leaves of plants, by earthing them up, or tying them together, so as to exclude the light, or diminish its intensity. *Brande.*

Blanch ferm, or blank farm, in *ancient law*, a white farm, was one where the rent was paid in silver, not in cattle. *Encyc.*

Blanch-holding; in law, a tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only an elusory yearly duty to his superior, as an acknowledgment to his right. *Encyc.*

BLANCH'ING-LIQ'UOR, (-lik'or,) *n.* The solution of chlorid of lime for bleaching; called by workmen *chemic*. *Porter.*

BLANC-MANGE', (blo-monje',) *n.* [Fr. white
BLANC-MAN'GER, food.]

In *cookery*, a preparation of dissolved isinglass, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled into a thick consistence. *Encyc.*

BLAND, *a.* [L. *blandus*; Fr. *blond*; G. *linde*, *gelinde*, mild, soft; Sw. *lindra*; G. *lindern*; D. *linderen*; Dan. *lindre*; to soften or mitigate; Dan. *lind*, soft, mild, gentle; L. *lenis*, *lentus*; Ar. لين *lana*, to be mild, soft, gentle, placid, smooth, *lenient*. See RELENT.]

Mild; soft; gentle; as, *bland* words; *bland* zephyrs. *Milton. Thomson.*

BLAND-Ā'TION, *n.* Gross flattery. [*Not used.*]

BLAND-IL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *blandus*, mild, and *loquor*, to speak.]

Fair, mild, flattering speech.

BLAND'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *blandior*; It. *blandire*; Sp. *blandiar*, *blandir*; Old Eng. *blandise*.] *Chaucer.*

To soften; to caress; to flatter by kind words or affectionate actions. *Milton.*

BLAND'ISH-ER, *n.* One that flatters with soft words.

BLAND'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Soothing or flattering with fair words.

BLAND'ISH-ING, *n.* Blandishment.

BLAND'ISH-MENT, *n.* Soft words; kind speeches; caresses; expression of kindness; words or actions expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart. *Milton. Dryden.*

BLAND'NESS, *n.* State of being bland. *Chalmers.*

BLANK, *a.* [Fr. *blanc*; It. *bianco*; Sp. *blanco*; D. and Ger. *blank*; Dan. *blank*, shining; Sw. *blanck*, white, shining; *blankia*, to shine See BLEACH.]

1 Void; empty; consequently white; as, a *blank* paper.

2. White or pale; as, he *blank* moon. *Milton.*

3. Pale from fear or terror; hence, confused; confounded; dispirited; dejected.

Adam — astonished stood, and *blank*. *Milton.*

4. Without rhyme; as, *blank* verse, verse in which rhyme is *wanting*.

5. Pure; entire; complete. *Beddoes.*

6. Not containing balls or bullets; as, *blank* cartridges.

This word is applied to various other objects, usually in the sense of destitution, emptiness; as, a *blank* line, a *blank* space, in a book, &c.

BLANK, *n.* Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written instrument.

2. A lot by which nothing is gained; a ticket in a lottery which draws no prize.

3. A paper unwritten; a paper without marks or characters.

4. A paper containing the substance of a legal instrument, as a deed, release, writ, or execution, with vacant spaces left to be filled with names, date, descriptions, &c.

5. The point of a target to which an arrow is directed, marked with white paper. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

6. Aim; shot. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

7. Object to which any thing is directed. *Shak.*

8. A small copper coin formerly current in France, at the rate of 5 deniers Tournois. There were also pieces of three blanks, and of six; but they are now become moneys of account. *Encyc.*

9. In *coinage*, a plate or piece of gold or silver, cut and shaped, but not stamped. *Encyc.*

Blank-bar; in law, a common bar, or a plea in bar, which, in an action of trespass, is put in to oblige the plaintiff to assign the place where the trespass was committed. *Encyc.*

Point-blank shot; in gunnery, the shot of a gun leveled horizontally. The distance between the piece and the point where the shot first touches the ground is called the *point-blank range*; the shot proceeding on a straight line, without curving. *Encyc.*

BLANK, *v. t.* To make void; to annul. *Spenser.*

2. To deprive of color, the index of health and spirits; to damp the spirits; to dispirit or confuse; as, to *blank* the face of joy. *Shak. Tillotson.*

BLANK-CAR'TRIDGE, *n.* A cartridge filled with powder, but having no ball. *Booth.*

BLANK'ED, (blankt,) *pp.* Confused; dispirited.

BLANK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *blanchet*, the blanket of a printing-press.]

1. A cover for a bed, made of coarse wool loosely woven, and used for securing against cold. Blankets are used also by soldiers and seamen for covering.

2. A kind of pear, sometimes written, after the French, *blanquet*.

3. Among *printers*, woolen cloth, or white baize, to lay between the tympans. *Print. Guide.*

BLANK'ET, *v. t.* To toss in a blanket by way of punishment; *an ancient custom*. The emperor Otho used to sally forth in dark nights, and, if he found a drunken man, he administered the discipline of the blanket. *Encyc.*

2. To cover with a blanket.

BLANK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Tossing in a blanket.

BLANK'ET-ING, *n.* The punishment of tossing in a blanket.

2. Cloth for blankets. [blanket.

BLANK'LY, *adv.* In a blank manner; with paleness or confusion.

BLANK'NESS, *n.* State of being blank.

BLANK'-VERSE, *n.* Any verse without rhyme; applied particularly to the heroic verse of five feet without rhyme.

BLAN-QUETTE', (blan-ket',) *n.* [Fr.] In *cookery*, a white fricassee. *Cooley.*

BLARE, *v. i.* [Old Belgic *blaren*; Teut. *blarren*; L. *ploro*, to cry out, to bawl, to weep; Ir. *blor*, or *glor*, a noise, or voice. The radical sense is to shoot or drive forth, or to spread.]

1. To roar; to bellow. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

2. To sweat or melt away, as a candle. *Bailey.*

This is, I believe, usually called *flare*.

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BLARE, *n.* Roar; noise. [*Little used.*]

And sigh for battle's *blare*. *Barlow.*

2. A small copper coin of Bern, nearly of the same value as the batz. *Encyc.*

BLAR'NEY, *n.* Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery. [*Irish.*]

BLAS-PHĒME', *v. t.* [Gr. βλασφημεω. The first syllable is the same as in *blame*, *blasme*, denoting injury; probably, Fr. *blesser*, to hurt, that is, to strike; L. *lædo*, *læsus*. Hence in Sp. *blasfemable* is *blamable*. The last syllable is the Gr. φημι, to speak.]

1. To speak of the Supreme Being in terms of impious irreverence; to revile or speak reproachfully of God, or the Holy Spirit. 1 Kings xxi. Mark iii

2. To speak evil of; to utter abuse or calumny against; to speak reproachfully of. *Pope.*

BLAS-PHĒME', *v. i.* To utter blasphemy.

He that shall *b'aspheme* against the Holy Spirit shall not be forgiven. — Mark iii.

2. To arrogate the prerogatives of God.

This man *blasphemeth*. Who can forgive sins but God? — Matt. ix. Mark ii.

BLAS-PHĒM'ER, *n.* One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms. 1 Tim. i.

BLAS-PHĒM'ING, *ppr.* Uttering impious or reproachful words concerning God.

BLAS'PHE-MOUS, *a.* Containing blasphemy; calumnious; impiously irreverent or reproachful toward God. *Sidney.*

BLAS'PHE-MOUS-LY, *adv.* Impiously; with impious irreverence to God.

BLAS'PHE-MY, *n.* An indignity offered to God by words or writing; reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words uttered impiously against Jehovah.

Blasphemy is an injury offered to God, by denying that which is due and belonging to him, or attributing to him that which is not agreeable to his nature. *Limwood.*

In the middle ages, blasphemy was used to denote simply the blaming or condemning of a person or thing. Among the Greeks, to *blaspheme* was to use words of ill omen, which they were careful to avoid. *Encyc.*

2. That which derogates from the prerogatives of God. Mark ii.

BLAST, *n.* [Sax. *blæst*, a puff of wind, a blowing; Sw. *blåst*; Dan. *blæst*; Ger. *blasen*; D. *blaazen*; Dan. *blæse*; Sw. *blåsa*, to blow; whence Ger. *blase*, D. *blaas*, Sw. *blåsa*, a bladder. Hence Eng. *blaze*, which is primarily a *blowing* or *swelling*. Ice. *blaes*, to blow. Qu. Fr. *blaser*, to burn up, to consume. The primary sense is to rush or drive; hence to strike.]

1. A gust or puff of wind; or a sudden gust of wind.

2. The sound made by blowing a wind instrument. *Shak.*

3. Any pernicious or destructive influence upon animals or plants.

4. The infection of any thing pestilential; a blight on plants.

5. A sudden compression of air, attended with a shock, caused by the discharge of cannon.

6. A flatulent disease in sheep.

7. A forcible stream of air from the mouth, from the bellows, or the like.

8. A violent explosion of gunpowder, in splitting rocks, and the explosion of inflammable air in a mine.

9. The whole blowing of a forge necessary to melt one supply of ore; a common use of the word among workmen in forges in America.

BLAST, *v. t.* [Literally, to strike.] To make to wither by some pernicious influence, as too much heat or moisture, or other destructive cause; or to check growth and prevent from coming to maturity and producing fruit; to blight, as trees or plants.

2. To affect with some sudden violence, plague, calamity, or destructive influence, which destroys or causes to fail; as, to *blast* pride or hopes. The figurative senses of this verb are taken from the *blasting* of plants, and all express the idea of checking growth, preventing maturity, impairing, injuring, destroying, or disappointing of the intended effect; as, to *blast* credit, or reputation; to *blast* designs.

3. To confound, or strike with force, by a loud blast or din. *Shak.*

4. To split rocks by an explosion of gunpowder.

They did not stop to *blast* this ore. *Forster's Kalm's Travels.*

BLAST'ED, *pp.* Affected by some cause that checks growth, injures, impairs, destroys, or renders abortive; split by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLAST'ER, *n.* He or that which blasts or destroys.

BLAST'-FUR-NACE, *n.* A furnace for smelting ores, in which the supply of air is furnished by a very powerful bellows, or other pneumatic apparatus. *Brande.*

BLAST'ING, *ppr.* Affecting by a blast; preventing from coming to maturity; frustrating; splitting by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLAST'ING, *n.* A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause.

2. The act of splitting by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLAST'MENT, *n.* Blast; sudden stroke of some destructive cause. [Superseded by BLAST and BLASTING.] *Shak.*

BLAS-TO-CAR'POUS, *a.* [Gr. βλαστος, germ, and καρπος, fruit.]

In *botany*, germinating inside the pericarp, as the mangrove. *Brande.*

BLAST'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe in a locomotive engine to carry the waste steam up the chimney; also, a pipe to urge the fire by creating a stronger current of air.

BLĀ'TANT, *a.* [See BLEAT.] Bellowing as a calf. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

BLĀTE, *a.* Bashful. [*Scottish.*]

BLAT'TER, *v. i.* [from the root of *bleat.*] To make a senseless noise.

BLAT'TER-ER, *n.* A noisy, blustering boaster. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BLAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Blustering.

BLAT'TER-ING, *n.* Senseless blustering.

BLĀY, *n.* [See BLEAK.] A small river fish, the bleak. *Ainsworth. Johnson.*

BLAZE, *n.* [Sw. *blåsa*; G. *blasen*; D. *blaazen*; Dan. *blæse*, to blow, and *blusse*, to burn, *blaze*, glisten; Eng. to *blush*; Sax. *blaze*, a lamp or torch; Dan. *blus*; Fr. *blaser*. The word seems primarily to express rushing or flowing, or violent agitation, and expansion.]

1. Flame; the stream of light and heat from any body when burning, proceeding from the combustion of inflammable gas.

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report. In this sense, we observe the radical sense of *dilatation*, as well as that of *light*.

3. A white spot on the forehead or face of a horse, descending nearly to the nose.

4. A white spot made on trees by removing the bark with a hatchet.

5. Light; expanded light; as, the *blaze* of day.

6. Noise; agitation; tumult.

BLAZE, *v. i.* To flame; as, the fire *blazes*.

2. To send forth or show a bright and expanded light.

The third fair morn now *blazed* upon the main. *Pope.*

3. To be conspicuous.

BLAZE, *v. t.* To make public far and wide.

To *blaze* those virtues which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2. To blazon. [*Not used.* See BLAZON.] *Peacham.*

3. To set a white mark on a tree, by paring off a part of the bark. *Chalmers.*

BLAZ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Published far and wide; marked with a white spot; as, a *blazed* tree.

BLAZ'ER, *n.* One who publishes and spreads reports.

BLAZ'ING, *ppr.* Flaming; publishing far and wide; marking with a spot.

BLAZ'ING, *a.* Emitting flame or light; as, a *blazing* star.

BLAZ'ING-STAR, *n.* A comet; a star that is accompanied with a coma or train of light.

BLA'ZON, (bla'zn,) *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner*; It. *blasonare*; Sp. *blasonar*, to *blazon*; *blason*, heraldry. It is a derivative of *blaze*.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial. *Addison.*

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

She *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form. *Garth.*

3. To display; to set to show; to celebrate by words or writing. *Shak.*

4. To blaze about; to make public far and wide.

5. To display; to exhibit conspicuously.

There pride sits *blazoned* on th' unmeaning brow. *Trumbull.*

BLA'ZON, *n.* The art of drawing, describing, or explaining coats of arms; perhaps a coat of arms, as used by the French. *Peacham.*

2. Publication; show; celebration; pompous display, either by words or by other means.

BLA'ZON-ED, (blā'znd,) *pp.* Explained, deciphered in the manner of heralds; published abroad; displayed pompously.

BLA'ZON-ER, *n.* One that blazons; a herald; an evil speaker or propagator of scandal.

BLA'ZON-ING, *ppr.* Explaining, describing, as heralds; showing; publishing; blazing abroad; displaying.

BLA'ZON-RY, *n.* The art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper terms.

BLĒA, *n.* The part of a tree which lies immediately under the bark. [*I believe not used.*] *Chambers.*

BLEA'BER-RY, *n.* A British plant and its fruit, a species of Vaccinium, having small leaves like those of box-wood, and little purple berries. *Partington.*

BLĒACH, *v. t.* [Sax. *blacan*; D. *bleeken*; G. *bleichen*; Sw. *bleka*; Dan. *blege*, to whiten or *bleach*; D. *blyken*, to appear, to show; Dan. *blik*, a white plate of iron, or tin plate; *bleeg*, pale, wan, Eng. *bleak*; Sw. *blek*, id.; *bleka*, to shine; Ar. بلق *balaka*, to open or be opened, to shine; بلج *balaja*, id. It is not improbable that *blank* and *blanch* are the same word, with a nasal sound casually uttered and afterward written before the final consonant.]

To whiten; to make white or whiter, by removing the original color; *applied to many things*, but *particularly to cloth and thread.* Bleaching is variously performed, but in general by steeping the cloth in lye, or a solution of pot or pearl ashes, and then exposing it to the solar rays.

Bleaching is now generally performed, on the large scale, by means of chlorine or the oxymuriatic acid, which has the property of whitening vegetable substances. *Cyc.*

For this purpose, a solution of chlorid of lime is generally employed.

BLĒACH, *v. i.* To grow white in any manner. *Shak.*

BLĒACH'ED, (bleecht,) *pp.* or *a.* Whitened; made white.

BLĒACH'ER, *n.* One who whitens, or whose occupation is to whiten cloth.

BLĒACH'ER-Y, *n.* A place for bleaching; as, a wax *bleachery*. *Tooke.*

BLĒACH'-FIĒLD, *n.* A field where cloth or yarn is bleached.

BLĒACH'ING, *ppr.* Whitening; making white; becoming white.

BLĒACH'ING, *n.* The act or art of whitening, especially cloth.

BLĒACH'ING-POW-DER, *n.* A powder for bleaching, consisting of chlorid of lime.

BLĒAK, *a.* [Sax. *blac*, *blæk*, black and pale, or wan; *niger*, *pallidus*, *fuscus*, *pullus*. It appears that originally this word did not denote perfect whiteness, but a wan or brown color. This is from the same root as *black* and *bleach*. See BLEACH.]

1. Pale. [*But not often used in this sense in America, as far as my observations extend.*] *Gower.*

2. Open; vacant; exposed to a free current of air; as, a *bleak* hill or shore. This is the true sense of the word; hence, cold and cheerless. A *bleak* wind is not so named merely from its coldness, but from its blowing, without interruption, on a wide waste; at least this is the sense in America. So in Addison: "Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren prospects."

BLĒAK, *n.* A small river fish, five or six inches long, so named from its whiteness. It belongs to the genus Cyprinus, and is called, also, by contraction, *b'ay*. *Encyc.*

BLĒAK'LY, *ad.* Coldly. *May.*

BLĒAK'NESS, *n.* Openness of situation; exposure to the wind; hence coldness. *Addison.*

BLĒAK'Y, *a.* Bleak; open; unsheltered; cold; chill. *Dryden.*

BLĒAR, *a.* [D. *blaar*; Dan. *blære*, a blister, a bladder or bubble.]

Sore with a watery rheum, applied only to the eyes. *L'Estrange.*

BLĒAR, *v. t.* To make sore; to affect with soreness of eyes, or a watery humor; to make dim, or partially obscure the sight. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

BLĒAR'ED, *pp.* Dimmed by a watery humor.

BLĒAR'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum. *Wiseman.*

BLĒAR'ING, *ppr.* Dimming with a humor.

BLĒAR'EY-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted. *Butler.*

BLĒAT, *v. i.* [Sax. *blætan*; L. *blatero*; D. *bleten*; Sw. *bladra*, *pluddra*; Dan. *pludre*. It coincides in elements with L. *plaudo*.]

To make the noise of a sheep; to cry as a sheep.

BLĒAT, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

BLĒAT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying as a sheep.

BLĒAT'ING, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

BLEB, *n.* [This word belongs to the root of *blab*, *blubber*.]

A little tumor, vesicle, or blister.

Arsenic abounds with air *blebs*. *Kirwan.*

BLEB'BY, *a.* Full of blebs. *Phillips.*

BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of BLEED.

BLEED, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BLED. [Sax. *bledan*; D. *bloeden*; G. *bluten*; to bleed; allied, perhaps, to Gr. βλυζω.]

1. To lose blood; to run with blood, by whatever means; as, the arm *bleeds*.

2. To die a violent death, or by slaughter.

The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day. *Pope.*

3. To issue forth, or drop as blood, from an incision; to lose sap, gum, or juice; as, a tree or a vine *bleeds*.

For me the balm shall *bleed*. *Pope.*

The heart bleeds, is a phrase used to denote extreme pain from sympathy or pity.

BLEED, *v. t.* To let blood; to take blood from by opening a vein.

BLEED'ING, *ppr.* Losing blood; letting blood; losing sap or juice.

BLEED'ING, *n.* A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant.

BLĒIT, BLĀTE, *a.* [Ger. *blöde*; D. *bloode*.]

Bashful: used in Scotland and the northern counties of England. *Johnson.*

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BLEM'ISH, *v. t.* [in Fr. *blemir* is to grow pale, and *blême*, from the ancient *blesme*, is pale, wan; Arm. *blem*; Norm. *blasme*, blamed; *blemish*, and *blesmys*, broken; *blemishment*, *blemissment*, infringement, prejudice; *blesme*, pale, wan; from *blesser*, to injure, or its root, from which was formed the noun *blesme*, pale, wan, or *black* and *blue*, as we should now say; and the *s* being dropped, *blamer* and *blemir* were formed. See BLAME.]

1. To mark with any deformity; to injure or impair any thing which is well formed, or excellent; to mar, or make defective, either the body or mind. *Sidney.*

2. To tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame. *Dryden.*

BLEM'ISH, *n.* Any mark of deformity; any scar or defect that diminishes beauty, or renders imperfect that which is well formed.

2. Reproach; disgrace; that which impairs reputation; taint; turpitude; deformity. *Hooker.*

BLEM'ISH-ED, (blem'isht,) *pp.* Injured or marred by any mark of deformity; tarnished; soiled.

BLEM'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Marking with deformity; tarnishing.

BLEM'ISH-LESS, *a.* Without blemish; spotless.

BLEM'ISH-MENT, *n.* Disgrace. [*Little used.*] *Morton.*

BLENCH, *v. i.* [This evidently is the *blanch* of Bacon, (see BLANCH,) and perhaps the modern *flinch.*]

To shrink; to start back; to give way. *Shak.*

BLENCH, *v. t.* To hinder or obstruct, says Johnson. But the etymology explains the passage he cites in a different manner. "The rebels carried great trusses of hay before them to *blench* the defendants' fight." *Carew.* That is, to render the combat *blank*; to render it ineffectual; to break the force of the attack; to deaden the shot.

BLENCH, *n.* A start or shrinking back. *Shak.*

BLENCH'ED, (blencht,) *pp.* Rendered ineffectual; shrunk.

BLENCH'ER, *n.* That which frustrates.

BLENCH'-HOLD-ING, *n.* A tenure of lands upon the payment of a small sum in silver, *blanch*, that is, white money

BLENCH'ING, *ppr.* Shrinking. *Blackstone.*

BLENCH'ING, *n.* A shrinking back; a giving way.

BLEND, *v. t.* [Sax. *blendian*, to blend and to blind, *geblendan*, to mix, to stain or dye; *blindan*, to blind; D. *blinden*; Ger. *blenden*, to blind; Dan. *blande*, to blend or mix; *blinde*, to blind.]

1. To mix or mingle together; hence, to confound, so that the separate things mixed can *not* be distinguished.

2. To pollute by mixture; to spoil or corrupt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To blind. [*Obs.*]

BLEND, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united.

There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that *blends* with our conviviality. *Irving.*

BLENDE, *n.* [Ger. *blenden*, to blind; *blende*, a blind or screen.]

An ore of zinc, called, also, *mock-lead*, *false galena*, and *black-jack*. Its color is mostly yellow, brown, and black. There are several varieties, but in general, this ore contains more than half its weight of zinc, about one fourth sulphur, and usually a small portion of iron. In chemical language, it is a sulphuret of zinc. *Fourcroy. Cleaveland. Thomson.*

BLEND'ED, *pp.* Mixed; confounded by mixture.

BLEND'ER, *n.* One that mingles or confounds.

BLEND'ING, *ppr.* Mingling together; confounding by mixture.

BLEND'OUS, *a.* Pertaining to blende

BLEND'-WA-TER, *n.* A distemper incident to cattle, called, also, *more-hough.* *Encyc.*

BLEN-NOR-RHŒ'A, *n.* [Gr. βλεννα, mucus, and ῥεω, to flow.]

An inordinate discharge or secretion of mucus.

BLEN'NY, *n.* [Sax. *blinnan*, to cease.] [*Brande.*

A name common to different species of fishes, usually of small size, of the genus Blennius, and of the order Jugulares, (Linn.)

BLENT, the obsolete participle of BLEND. *Spenser.*

BLESS, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BLESSED or BLEST. [Sax. *bletsian*, *bletsian*, *bletsigan*, and *blessian*; whence, *bletsung*, *bledsung*, a blessing or benediction. W. *llâd*, a gift, a favor, a blessing.]

1. To pronounce a wish of happiness to one; to express a wish or desire of happiness.

And Isaac called Jacob and *blessed* him. — Gen. xxviii.

2. To make happy; to make successful; to prosper in temporal concerns; as, we are *blest* with peace and plenty.

The Lord thy God shall *bless* thee in all thou doest. — Deut. xv.

3. To make happy in a future life.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. — Rev. xiv

4. To set apart or consecrate to holy purposes; to make and pronounce holy.

And God *blessed* the seventh day and sanctified it. — Gen. ii.

5. To consecrate by prayer; to invoke a blessing upon.

And Jesus took the five loaves and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven he *blessed* them. — Luke ix.

6. To praise; to glorify, for benefits received.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me. — Ps. ciii.

7. To praise; to magnify; to extol, for excellences. Ps. civ.

8. To esteem or account happy; with the reciprocal pronoun.

The nations shall *bless themselves* in him. — Jer. iv.

9. To pronounce a solemn, prophetical benediction upon. Gen. xxvii. Deut. xxxiii.

10. In this line of Spenser, it may signify to *throw*, for this is nearly the primary sense.

His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*.

Johnson supposes the word to signify to *wave* or *brandish*, and to have received this sense from the old rite of blessing a field, by directing the hands to all parts of it.

Bless, in Spenser, for *bliss*, may be so written, not for rhyme merely, but because *bless* and *bliss* are from the same root.

BLESS'ED, (blest,) *pp.* Made happy or prosperous; extolled; pronounced happy.

BLESS'ED, *a.* Happy; prosperous in worldly affairs; enjoying or pertaining to spiritual happiness and the favor of God; enjoying or pertaining to heavenly felicity.

BLESS'ED THIS'TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Centaurea, sometimes used in decoctions, for a bitter.

BLESS'ED-LY, *adv.* Happily; in a fortunate manner.

BLESS'ED-NESS, *n.* Happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favor of God.

2. Sanctity. *Shak.*

BLESS'ER, *n.* One that blesses or prospers; one who bestows a blessing.

BLESS'ING, *ppr.* Making happy; wishing happiness to; praising or extolling; consecrating by prayer.

BLESS'ING, *n.* Benediction; a wish of happiness pronounced; a prayer imploring happiness upon another.

2. A solemn, prophetic benediction, in which happiness is desired, invoked, or foretold.

This is the *blessing* wherewith Moses — *blessed* the children of Israel. — Deut. xxxiii.

3. Any means of happiness; a gift, benefit, or advantage; that which promotes temporal prosperity and welfare, or secures immortal felicity. A just and pious magistrate is a public *blessing*. The divine favor is the greatest *blessing*.

4. Among *the Jews*, a present; a gift; either because it was attended with kind wishes for the welfare of the giver, or because it was the means of increasing happiness.

Take, I pray thee, my *blessing* that is brought to thee. — Gen. xxxiii.

BLEST, *pp.* of BLESS.

BLEST, *a.* Made happy.

2. Making happy; cheering.

While these *blest* sounds my ravished ear assail. *Trumbull.*

BLĒ'TON-ISM, *n.* The faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation; so called from one Bleton, of France, who was supposed to possess this faculty. *Encyc.*

BLĒ'TON-IST, *n.* One supposed to possess the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation. *Encyc.*

BLEW, *pret.* of BLOW.

BLĒYME, *n.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

BLIGHT, (blite,) *n.* [Qu. Sax. *blætta*, scurf, leprosy.]

1. A disease incident to plants, affecting them variously. Sometimes the whole plant perishes; sometimes only the leaves and blossoms, which will shrivel, as if scorched.

2. Any thing nipping or blasting.

In *America*, I have often heard a cutaneous eruption on the human skin called by the name of *blights*. This is the nettle lichen (*lichen urticosus*,) an eruption of very minute reddish pimples, appearing in spots or more generally diffused. *Good.*

3. A name given to certain downy species of the aphis, or plant louse, destructive to fruit-trees.

BLIGHT, *v. t.* To affect with blight; to blast; to prevent growth and fertility; to frustrate.

BLIGHT'ED, *pp.* Blasted; frustrated.

BLIGHT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Blasting; frustrating.

BLIGHT'ING, *n.* Act of blighting.

BLIGHT'ING-LY, *adv.* By blasting.

BLIN, *v. t.* [Sax. *blinnan.*]

To stop or cease. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BLIND, *a.* [Sax. *blind*; G. D. Sw. and Dan. *blind*; Sax. *blendan*, to blend and to blind. This is the same word as *blend*, and was so written by Spenser. See BLEND. Obscurity is from mixture.]

1. Destitute of the sense of seeing, either by natural defect, or by deprivation; not having sight.

2. Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual light; unable to understand or judge; ignorant; as, authors are *blind* to their own defects.

Blind should be followed by *to*; but it is followed by *of* in the phrase *blind of an eye*.

3. Unseen; out of public view; private; dark; sometimes implying contempt or censure; as, a *blind* corner. *Hooker.*

4. Dark; obscure; not easy to be found; not easily discernible; as, a *blind* path.

5. Heedless; inconsiderate; undeliberating.

This plan is recommended neither to *blind* approbation nor to *blind* reprobation. *Federalist, Jay.*

6. In *Scripture*, *blind* implies not only want of discernment, but moral depravity.

BLIND, *v. t.* To make blind; to deprive of sight.

2 To darken; to obscure to the eye.

Such darkness *blinds* the sky. *Dryden.*

3. To darken the understanding; as, to *blind* the mind.

4. To darken or obscure to the understanding.

He endeavored to *blind* and confound the controversy. *Stillingfleet.*

5. To eclipse. *Fletcher.*

BLIND or BLINDE. See BLENDE, an ore.

BLIND, *n.* Something to hinder the sight.

Civility casts a *blind* over the duty. *L'Estrange.*

2. Something to mislead the eye or the understanding; as, one thing serves as a *blind* for another.

3. A screen; a cover; as, a *blind* for a window, or for a horse.

BLIND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of sight; deprived of intellectual discernment; made dark or obscure.

BLIND'FŌLD, *a.* [*blind* and *fold.*] Having the eyes covered; having the mental eye darkened.

BLIND'FŌLD, *v. t.* To cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing.

BLIND'FŌLD-ED, *pp.* Having the eyes covered; hindered from seeing.

BLIND'FŌLD-ING, *ppr.* Covering the eyes; hindering from seeing.

BLIND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of sight, or of understanding; obscuring.

BLIND'LY, *adv.* Without sight or understanding.

2. Without discerning the reason; implicitly; without examination; as, to be *blindly* led by another. *Dryden.*

3. Without judgment or direction. *Dryden.*

BLIND'-MAN'S BALL, *n.* A species of Fungus, Lycoperdon, or puff-ball. *Fam. of Plants.*

BLIND'-MAN'S BUFF, *n.* A play in which one person is blindfolded, and hunts out the rest of the company. *Johnson.*

BLIND'NESS, *n.* Want of bodily sight; want of intellectual discernment; ignorance. *Locke.*

BLIND'-NET'TLE, *n.* A plant.

BLINDS, *n. pl.* In *the military art*, a defense made of osiers or branches interwoven, and laid across two rows of stakes, four or five feet asunder, of the height of a man, to shelter the workmen, and prevent their being overlooked by the enemy. *Encyc.*

BLIND'-SER'PENT, *n.* A reptile of the Cape of Good Hope, covered with black scales, but spotted with red, white, and brown. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BLIND'-SIDE, *n.* [*blind* and *side.*] The side which is most easily assailed; or the side on which the party is least able or disposed to see danger; weakness; foible; weak part. *Swift.*

BLIND'-VES'SEL, *n.* With *chemists*, a vessel with an opening on one side only. *Johnson.*

BLIND'WORM, *n.* [*blind* and *worm.*] A small ophidean reptile or serpent, called also *slow worm*, a species of Anguis, about eleven inches long, covered with scales, with a forked tongue, but harmless. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BLINK, *v. t.* To shut out of sight; to avoid, or purposely evade; as, to *blink* the question before the house.

BLINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *blican*, to shine, to twinkle; *bliciend*, clothed in white; *ablican*, to appear, to whiten; D. *blikken*, to glance, to twinkle, and *blinken*, to shine, to glitter; *blyken*, to appear or show; Sw. *blinka*, to wink, to connive; *blanka*, to shine, to twinkle; G. *blicken*, to look, to glance; *blinken*, to glance, to shine, to twinkle, to wink; Dan. *blinke*, to blink, to glance, to wink, to shine, to glitter This contains the same radical letters as *light.*]

1. To wink; to twinkle with the eye.

2. To see obscurely. *Johnson.*

Is it not to see with the eyes half shut, or with frequent winking, as a person with weak eyes?

One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope.*

BLINK, *n.* A glimpse or glance. *Hall.*

BLINK, *n.* *Blink of ice*, is the dazzling whiteness about the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice, at sea. *Mar. Dict.*

BLINK'ARD, *n.* [*blink* and *ard*, kind.] A person who blinks or has bad eyes; that which twinkles, or glances, as a dim star, which appears and disappears. *Hakewill.*

BLINK'ERS, *n. pl.* Blinds for horses; expansions of the bridle to prevent a horse from seeing objects at his sides.

BLINK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Winking; twinkling; evading.

BLISS, *n.* [Sax. *bliss*, joy, alacrity, exultation; *blissian*, to rejoice, to exult, to congratulate, to applaud; also *blithsian*, to rejoice. See BLESS and BLITHE.]

The highest degree of happiness; blessedness;

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felicity; used of felicity in general, when of an exalted kind, but appropriately, of heavenly joys. *Hooker. Pope.*

BLISS'FUL, *a.* Full of joy and felicity; happy in the highest degree. *Spenser.*

BLISS'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a blissful manner. *Sherwood.*

BLISS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Exalted happiness; felicity; fullness of joy. *Barrow.*

BLISS'LESS, *a.* Destitute of bliss. *Hawkins.*

BLIS'SOM, *v. i.* [W. *blys*, *blysiaw*, to crave, that is, to reach forward.]

To be lustful; to caterwaul. [*Little used.*]

BLISS-PRO-DŪC'ING, *a.* Producing bliss.

BLIS'TER, *n.* [G. *blase*, and *blatter*. It is radically the same word as *bladder*, in a different dialect. See Bladder, Blast, and Blaze.]

1. A thin bladder on the skin, containing watery matter or serum, whether occasioned by a burn, or other injury, or by a vesicatory. It is formed by raising the cuticle.

2. Any tumor made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants; or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel.

3. A vesicatory; a plaster of Spanish flies, or other matter, applied to raise a vesicle.

BLIS'TER, *v. i.* To rise in blisters. *Dryden.*

BLIS'TER, *v. t.* To raise a blister, by any hurt, burn, or violent action upon the skin; to raise a blister by a medical application, or vesicatory.

2. To raise tumors on iron bars in a furnace, in the process of converting iron into steel.

BLIS'TER-FLY, **BLIS'TER-BEE'TLE**, } *n.* The Spanish fly, (*Cantharis vesicatoria*;) used in raising blisters.

BLIS'TER-PLÄS'TER, *n.* A plaster of Spanish flies, designed to raise a blister.

BLIS'TER-ED, *pp.* Having blisters or tumors.

BLIS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Raising a blister; applying a blistering plaster, or vesicatory.

BLIS'TER-Y, *a.* Full of blisters.

BLITE, *n.* [L. *blitum*; Gr. βλιτον.]

1. A genus of plants, called *Strawberry Spinach.* *Encyc.*

2. A species of Amaranth, or flower-gentle. *Fam. of Plants.*

BLITHE, *a.* [Sax. *blithe*, and *bleatha*, *bleathe*, gay, joyful. This is probably the same word as *bliss*; L. *lætus*; Eng. *glad*. See Bliss and Glad. The Ir. *luth*, happiness, seems to be the original word without the prefix.]

Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

For that fair female troop thou sawest, that seemed
Of goddesses, so *blithe*, so smooth, so gay. *Milton.*

BLITHE'FUL, *a.* Gay; full of gayety.

BLITHE'LY, *adv.* In a gay, joyful manner.

BLITHE'NESS, *n.* Gayety; sprightliness; the quality of being blithe.

BLITHE'SŌME, *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful. *Philips.*

BLITHE'SŌME-NESS, *n.* The quality of being blithesome; gayety.

BLŌAT, *v. t.* [This word may be allied to *bladder*, from the sense of inflating, swelling; W. *bloth*, a puff, a blast; *blythaç*, a fat paunch, a bloated person.]

1. To swell or make turgid, as with air; to inflate; to puff up; hence, to make vain; followed by *up*, but without necessity. To *bloat up* with praise is less elegant than to *bloat* with praise. *Dryden.*

2. To swell or make turgid with water, or other means; as, a *bloated* limb. In *medicine*, it properly denotes a swelling of the surface, from the effusion of serum in the cellular membrane — a morbid enlargement, often accompanied with softness.

BLŌAT, *v. i.* To grow turgid; to dilate. *Arbuthnot.*

BLŌAT, *a.* Swelled; turgid. [*Not used.*]

BLŌAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Swelled; grown turgid; inflated.

BLŌAT'ED-NESS, *n.* A turgid state; dilatation from inflation, debility, or any morbid cause.

BLŌAT'ER, *n.* A dried herring. [See Blote.]

BLŌAT'ING, *ppr.* Swelling; inflating.

BLŌAT'ING, *n.* A state of being swelled or bloated.

BLOB'BER, *n.* [Ir. *plub*, or *pluibin*, from swelling, pushing out, as in *bleb*, *blubber*; W. *llwb*, a bulging out. Qu. *bulb*, by transposition. See Blubber.]

A bubble; pronounced by the common people in America, *blubber*. It is a legitimate word, but not elegant. *Carew.*

BLOB'BER-LIP, *n.* [*blobber* and *lip*.] A thick lip. *Dryden.*

BLOB'BER-LIP-PED, (blob'ber-lipt,) *a.* Having thick lips. *L'Estrange.*

BLŌCK, *n.* [D. *blok*; Ger. *block*; Fr. *bloc*; W. *ploc*, from *lloc*, a mound; *plociaw*, to block, to plug; Russ. *plakha*, a block. The primary sense is, set, fixed, or a mass.]

1. A heavy piece of timber or wood, usually with one plain surface; or it is rectangular, and rather thick than long.

2. Any mass of matter with an extended surface; as, a *block* of marble, a piece rough from the quarry.

3. A massy body, solid and heavy; a mass of wood, iron, or other metal, with at least one plain surface, such as artificers use.

4. A continuous row of buildings; as, a *block* of houses.

5. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

6. Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction; a stop; hinderance; obstacle.

7. A pulley, or a system of pulleys, mounted in its frame or shell, with its band or strap. A block consists of one or more pulleys or sheaves, in a groove of which the rope runs, fastened in a shell or frame by pins, on which they revolve; of a shell or frame inclosing the pulley or pulleys; and of a strap or band, consisting of a rope, encompassing the shell, and attached by an eye of rope or a hook to some object. *Ed. Encyc.*

Blocks for standing rigging, called *dead-eyes*, are shells, without sheaves or pulleys. *P. Cyc.*

8. A blockhead; a stupid fellow.

9. Among *cutters in wood*, a form made of hard wood, on which they cut figures in relief with knives, chisels, &c. *Encyc.*

10. The wooden mold on which a hat is formed.

11. In *falconry*, the perch whereon a bird of prey is kept. *Encyc.*

BLOCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *bloquer*; Port. and Sp. *bloquear*; It. *bloccare*.]

To inclose or shut up, so as to hinder egress or passage; to stop up; to obstruct by placing obstacles in the way; often followed by *up*; as, to *block up* a town, or a road.

BLOCK-ĀDE', *n.* [L. *bloccato*; Port. *bloqueado*, blocked up; Sp *bloqueo* [Fr. *blocus*.]

The shutting up of a place, formed by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships, or by posting them at all the avenues, to prevent escape, and hinder supplies of provisions and ammunition from entering, with a view to compel a surrender, by hunger and want, without regular attacks.

To constitute a *blockade*, the investing power must be able to apply its force to every point of practicable access, so as to render it dangerous to attempt to enter; and there is no *blockade* of that port where its force can not be brought to bear. *Kent's Commentaries.*

BLOCK-ĀDE', *v. t.* To shut up a town or fortress, by posting troops at all the avenues, to compel the garrison or inhabitants to surrender by means of hunger and want, without regular attacks; also, to station ships of war to obstruct all intercourse with a town or nation.

BLOCK-ĀD'ED, *pp.* Shut up or inclosed by an enemy.

BLOCK-ĀD'ING, *ppr.* Besieging by a blockade.

BLOCK'HEAD, *n.* [*block* and *head*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding. *Shak.*

BLOCK'HEAD-ED, (-hed'ed,) *a.* Stupid; dull. *Shak.*

BLOCK'HEAD-LY, *a.* Like a blockhead.

BLOCK'-HOUSE, *n.* [*block* and *house*.] A military edifice or fortress, so called because constructed chiefly of timber. *P. Cyc.*

BLOCK'ISH, *a.* Stupid; dull; deficient in understanding. *Shak.*

BLOCK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a stupid manner. *Harmar.*

BLOCK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness.

BLOCK'LIKE, *a.* Like a block; stupid. *Hakewill.*

BLOCK'-PRINT-ING, *n.* The act or art of printing from engraved blocks of wood.

BLOCK'-TIN, *n.* [*block* and *tin*.] Tin, as it comes in blocks from the foundry.

BLŌM'A-RY, *n.* [See Bloom, a mass of iron.]

The first forge through which iron passes after it is melted from the ore.

BLONDE, *n.* [Fr.] A person of very fair complexion, with light hair and light blue eyes.

BLOND'-LĀCE, *n.* Lace made of silk.

BLONK'ET, *a.* Gray. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BLŌOD, (blud,) *n.* [Sax. *blod*; Sw. and Dan. *blod*; Ger. *blut*, blood; *bluten*, to bleed; D. *bloed*, blood; *bloeden*, to bleed; allied, perhaps, to Gr. βλυζω.]

1. The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of the human body, and of other animals, which is essential to the preservation of life. This fluid is generally red. If the blood of an animal is not red, such animal is called *exsanguious*, (bloodless,) or white-blooded; the blood being white, or white tinged with blue.

2. Kindred; relation by natural descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity.

God hath made of one *blood* all nations of the earth. — Acts xvii.

Hence the word is used for a child; a family; a kindred; descent; lineage; progeny; descendants, &c.

3. Royal lineage; blood royal; as, a prince of the *blood*.

4. Honorable birth; high extraction; as, a gentle-

5. Life. [man of *blood*.

Shall I not require his *blood* at your hands? — 2 Sam. iv.

6. Slaughter; murder, or bloodshedding.

I will avenge the *blood* of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu. — Hosea i.

The voice of thy brother's *blood* crieth to me from the ground. — Gen. iv.

7. Guilt and punishment.

Your *blood* be upon your own heads. — Acts xviii.

8. Fleshly nature; the carnal part of man, as opposed to the spiritual nature, or divine life.

Who were born, not of flesh and *blood*, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God. — John i.

9. Man, or human wisdom, or reason.

Flesh and *blood* hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in heaven. — Matt. xvi.

10. A sacramental symbol of the *blood* of Christ.

This is my *blood* of the New Testament, which is shed for the remission of sins. — Matt. xxvi.

11. The death and sufferings of Christ.

Being now justified by his *blood*, we shall be saved from wrath through him. — Rom. v. 9. Eph. i.

12. The price of blood; that which is obtained by shedding blood, and seizing goods.

Woe to him that buildeth a town with *blood*. — Hab. ii. *Acts* i.

13. Temper of mind; state of the passions; but, in this sense, accompanied with *cold* or *warm*, or other qualifying word. Thus, to commit an act in *cold blood*, is to do it deliberately, and without sudden passion. *Warm blood* denotes a temper inflamed or irritated; to *warm* or *heat the blood*, is to excite the passions.

14. A hot spark; a man of fire or spirit; a rake.

15. The juice of any thing, especially if *red*; as, "the *blood* of grapes." Gen. xlix.

Whole blood. In *law*, a kinsman of the *whole blood* is one who descends from the same couple of ancestors; of the *half blood*, one who descends from either of them singly, by a second marriage. *Encyc.*

BLŌOD, *v. t.* To let blood; to bleed by opening a vein.

2. To stain with blood. *Addison. Dryden.*

3. To enter; to inure to blood, as a hound. *Spenser.*

4. To heat the blood; to exasperate. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*

BLŌOD'-BAP-TISM, *n.* In *the ancient church*, a term applied to the martyrdom of those who had not been baptized. They were considered as baptized in blood, and this was regarded as a full substitute for literal baptism. *Coleman.*

BLŌOD'-BE-SPOT'TED, *a.* Spotted with blood. *Shak.*

BLŌOD'-BŌLT'ER-ED, *a.* [*blood* and *bolter*.] Sprinkled with blood. [*Not used.*] *Macbeth.*

BLŌOD'-BRŌTH-ER, *n.* Brother by blood or birth.

BLŌOD'-ĒŌL'OR-ED, *a.* Having the color of blood.

BLŌOD'-ĒON-SŪM'ING, *a.* Wasting the blood. *Shak.*

BLŌOD'-DRENCH-ED, (-drencht,) *a.* Drenched in blood.

BLŌOD'-DRUNK, *a.* Drunk with blood. *More.*

BLŌOD'-DȳED, (blud'dīde,) *a.* Dyed with blood.

BLŌOD'ED, *pp.* Bled; stained with blood; inured to blood.

BLŌOD'-FLOW-ER, *n.* [*blood* and *flower*.] Hæmanthus, a genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. *Encyc.*

BLŌOD'-FRŌZ-EN, *a.* Having the blood chilled. *Spenser.*

BLŌOD'-GUILT-Y, (blud'gilt-y,) *a.* Guilty of murder. *Fairfax.*

BLŌOD'-GUILT-I-NESS, *n.* [*blood* and *guilt*.] The guilt or crime of shedding blood. Ps. li.

BLŌOD'-HORSE, *n.* A horse whose blood or lineage is derived from the purest and most highly-prized origin or stock.

BLŌOD'-HOT, *a.* [*blood* and *hot*.] As warm as blood in its natural temperature.

BLŌOD'-HOUND, *n.* [*blood* and *hound*.] A variety of dog, with long, smooth, and pendulous ears, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to recover game which has escaped wounded from the hunter, by tracing the lost animal by the blood it had spilt; whence the name of the dog. *Encyc.*

BLŌOD'I-LY, *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood. *Shak.*

BLŌOD'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.

BLŌOD'ING, *ppr.* Letting blood; staining with blood; inuring to blood, as a hound.

BLŌOD'LESS, *a.* Without blood; dead.

2. Without shedding of blood or slaughter; as, a *bloodless* victory. *Shak. Waller.*

3. Without spirit or activity. *Shak.*

BLŌOD'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without bloodshed.

BLŌOD'LET, *v. t.* To bleed; to let blood. *Arbuthnot.*

BLŌOD'LET-TER, *n.* One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist. *Wiseman.*

BLŌOD'LET-TING, *n.* [*blood* and *let*.] The act of letting blood, or bleeding by opening a vein.

BLŌOD'-MARK-ED, (blud'märkt,) *a.* Marked with blood.

BLŌOD'PUD-DING, *n.* [*blood* and *pudding*.] A pudding made with blood and other materials.

BLŌOD'-RED, *a.* Red as blood.

BLŌOD'RŌOT, *n.* A plant so named from the color of its root; a species of Sanguinaria, (*S. canadensis*,) called also *Puccoon*, *Turmeric*, and *Red root*. *Bigelow.*

BLŌOD'-SHAK'EN, *a.* Having the blood in commotion. *Jonson.*

BLŌOD'SHED, *n.* [*blood* and *shed*.] The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life; the crime of shedding blood. *Spenser.*

BLŌOD'SHED-DER, *n.* One who sheds blood; a murderer.

BLŌOD'SHED-DING, *n.* The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood. *Homilies.*

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BLŌOD'SHOT, *a.* [*blood* and *shoot.*] Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood-vessels, as in *diseases* of the eye. *Garth.*

BLŌOD'SNAKE, *n.* A species of snake, the Hæmorrhus. *Ash.*

BLŌOD'-SPAV-IN, *n.* [*blood* and *spavin.*] A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling. *Encyc.*

BLŌOD'-SPILL-ING, *a.* Shedding blood.

BLŌOD'-SPIT-TER, *n.* One who spits blood.

BLŌOD'-STAIN-ED, *a.* Stained with blood; also, guilty of murder.

BLŌOD'STONE, *n.* [*blood* and *stone.*] A green silicious stone sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood; hence the name.

BLŌOD'SUCK-ER, *n.* [*blood* and *suck.*]

1. Any animal that sucks blood; specifically applied
2. A cruel man; a murderer. [to the leech.

BLŌOD'SUCK-ING, *a.* That sucks or draws blood. *Shak.*

BLŌOD'SWELL-ED, *a.* Swelled with blood.

BLŌOD'THIRST-I-NESS, *n.* Thirst for shedding blood.

BLŌOD'THIRST-Y, *a.* [*blood* and *thirst.*] Desirous to shed blood; murderous.

BLŌOD'VES-SEL, *n.* [*blood* and *vessel.*] Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein.

BLŌOD'WARM, *a.* Warm as blood; lukewarm. *Addison.*

BLŌOD'WITE, *n.* [*blood* and *wite*, a fine or penalty.] In *ancient law*, a fine or amercement, paid as a composition for the shedding of blood.

BLŌOD'WŌN, *a.* Won by shedding blood. *Scott.*

BLŌOD'WOOD, *n.* [*blood* and *wood.*] A name given to logwood, from its color.

BLŌOD'WORT, (blud'wurt,) *n.* [*blood* and *wort.*] A plant, a species of Rumex.

BLŌOD'-WOR-THY, *a.* Worthy of blood.

BLŌOD'Y, *a.* Stained with blood.

2. Cruel; murderous; given to the shedding of blood; or having a cruel, savage disposition; *applied to animals.*

3. Attended with bloodshed; marked by cruelty; *applied to things;* as, a *bloody* battle.

BLŌOD'Y, *v. t.* To stain with blood. *Overbury.*

BLŌOD'Y, *adv.* Very; as, *bloody* sick, *bloody* drunk. [*This is very vulgar.*]

BLŌOD'Y-EY-ED, (blud'dy-īde,) *a.* Having bloody or cruel eyes.

BLŌOD'Y-FAC-ED, (blud'dy-fāste,) *a.* Having a bloody face or appearance. *Shak.*

BLŌOD'Y-FLUX, *n.* [*blood* and *flux.*] The dysentery, a disease in which the discharges from the bowels have a mixture of blood. *Arbuthnot.*

BLŌOD'Y-FLUX-ED, (blud'dy-fluxt,) *a.* Afflicted with the bloody-flux.

BLŌOD'Y-HAND, *n.* [*blood* and *hand.*] A hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's trespass in the forest against venison. *Ash.*

BLŌOD'Y-HUNT-ING, *a.* Hunting for blood. *Shak.*

BLŌOD'Y-ING, *ppr.* Staining with blood.

BLŌOD'Y-MIND'ED, *a.* [*blood* and *mind.*] Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; barbarous; inclined to shed blood. *Dryden.*

BLŌOD'Y-RED, *a.* Having the color of blood.

BLŌOD'Y-SCEP'TER-ED, *a.* Having a scepter obtained by blood or slaughter. *Shak.*

BLŌOD'Y-SWEAT, (blud'dy-swet,) *n.* [*blood* and *sweat.*] A sweat, accompanied by a discharge of blood; also, a disease, called *sweating sickness*, which formerly prevailed in England and other countries.

BLOOM, *n.* [Goth. *bloma*; *D. bloem*; *G. blume*; Sw. *blomme*; Dan. *blomster*; W. *bloden*, *blawd*, from the root of *blow*; Sax. *blowan*, contracted from *blodan*, or *blothan*. *Blossom* is a dialectical form of the word, from the same root. See BLOSSOM.]

1. A blossom; the flower of a plant; an expanded bud.

While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around. *Pope.*

2. The opening of flowers in general; flowers open, or in a state of blossoming; as, the trees are clothed with *bloom.*

3. The state of youth, resembling that of blossoms; a state of opening manhood, life, beauty, and vigor; a state of *health* and growth, promising higher perfection; as, the *bloom* of youth.

4. The blue color upon plums and grapes newly gathered. *Johnson.*

BLOOM, *v. i.* To produce or yield blossoms; to flower.

2. To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigor; to show the beauty of youth; as, *blooming*

BLOOM, *v. t.* To put forth as blossoms. [graces.

Charitable affection *bloomed* them. *Hooker.*

[*Not in use.*]

BLOOM, *n.* [Sax. *bloma*, a mass or lump; W. *plwm*; Arm. *plom*, *plowm*, *or blown*; Fr. *plomb*; Sp. *plomo*; It. *piombo*; L. *plumbum*, lead, properly a *lump.*]

A mass of iron that has passed the blomary, or undergone the first hammering.

BLOOM'AR-Y. See BLOMARY.

BLOOM'ING, *ppr.* Opening in blossoms; flowering.

2. Thriving in health, beauty, and vigor; showing the freshness and beauties of youth.

His *blooming* laurels graced the muses' seat. *Trumbull.*

BLOOM'ING-LY, *adv.* In a blooming manner.

BLOOM'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being blooming.

BLOOM'Y, *a.* Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigor of youth; as, a *bloomy* spray; *bloomy* beauties.

BLŌRE, *n.* [*This is a different orthography of* BLARE, which see.]

The act of blowing; a blast. [*Not used.*] *Chapman.*

BLOS'SOM, *n.* [Sax. *blosm*, *blosma*, *blostm*, *blostma*, and *blosan*, a blossom; *blosmian*, *blostmian*, to blossom; D. *bloessem*, a blossom; G. *blüthe*, a blossom; allied perhaps to G. *bloss*, Dan. *blot*, naked; G. *blössen*, Dan. *blotte*, to uncover; W. *bloden*, a flower, *blodeuaw*, to blossom, from *blawd*, meal, bloom; Gr. *βλαστημα*, a bud, probably from the same root;

Syr. ⌒ *blas*, to germinate, to flourish, to put forth leaves.]

1. The flower of a plant, or the essential organs of reproduction with their appendages. The term has been applied by some botanists, and is also applied in common usage to the corol; a general term, more commonly used than *flower* or *bloom*, when we have reference to the fruit which is to succeed. Thus we use *flowers*, when we speak of shrubs cultivated for ornament; and *bloom*, in a more general sense, as flowers in general, or in reference to the beauty of flowers.

2. This word is used to denote the color of a horse, that has white hairs intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs; otherwise *peach-colored.* *Encyc.*

BLOS'SOM, *v. i.* To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower.

2. To flourish and prosper.

The desert shall *blossom* as the rose.—Is. XXXV.

BLOS'SOM-ED, (blos'sumd,) *pret.* of BLOSSOM.

BLOS'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Putting forth flowers; blowing.

BLOS'SOM-ING, *n.* The blowing or flowering of

BLOS'SOM-Y, *a.* Full of blossoms. [plants.

BLOT, *v. t.* [Goth. *blauthjan*; Sw. *plottra*; Dan. *plet*, a spot, stain, *blot*; *plette*, to blot or stain; L. *litura*, (whence *lituro*, *oblitero*,) without the prefix; and D. *kladden*, with a different one.]

1. To spot with ink; to stain or bespatter with ink; as, to *blot* a paper.

2. To obliterate writing or letters with ink, so as to render the characters invisible, or not distinguishable; generally with *out*; as, to *blot out* a word or a sentence.

3. To efface; to erase; to cause to be unseen or forgotten; to destroy; as, to *blot out* a crime, or the remembrance of any thing.

4. To stain with infamy; to tarnish; to disgrace; to disfigure.

Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*

5. To darken.

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane. *Cowley.*

6. In *Scripture*, to *blot one out of the book of life*, is to reject him from the number of those who are to be saved. To *blot out a name, a person*, or *a nation*, is to destroy the person or nation; to exterminate or consume. To *blot out sins*, is to forgive them. *Sins* are compared to debts, which are recorded in God's book of remembrance, and, when paid, are crossed or canceled.

BLOT, *n.* A spot or stain on paper, usually applied to ink.

2. An obliteration of something written or printed. *Dryden.*

3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish. *Shak.*

4. Censure; scorn; reproach.

He that rebuketh the wicked getteth a *blot.*—Prov. IX.

5. In *backgammon*, when a single man lies open to be taken up. *Johnson.*

BLOTCH, *n.* [Sax. *blæcha*, a scab or leprous affection.]

A pustule upon the skin; an eruption, usually of a large kind.

BLOTCH, *v. t.* To blacken. *Harmar.*

BLŌTE, *v. t.* [The affinities of this word are not clearly ascertained. In Sax. *blotan* is to sacrifice, in Goth. to serve or worship; in Arm. *bloda* is to soften; W. *plyz*, soft; *plyzaw*, to soften; Dan. *blöde*, Sw. *blöta*, to soften.]

To dry and smoke; as, to *blote* herrings.

BLŌT'ED, *pp.* Smoked and dried.

BLOT'TED, *pp.* Stained; spotted; erased.

BLOT'TER, *n.* In *counting-houses*, a waste book.

BLOT'TING, *ppr.* Spotting with ink; obliterating; staining.

BLOT'TING, *n.* The making of blots; staining or obliterating.

BLOT'TING-PA'PER, *n.* A kind of paper made without size, serving to imbibe wet ink, and thus prevent blots.

BLOT'TING-LY, *adv.* By blotting.

BLOUSE, } (blowz,) *n.* A light, loose garment re-
BLOWSE, } sembling a frock coat.

BLŌW, *n.* [This, probably, is a contracted word, and the primary sense must be, to strike, thrust, push, or throw, that is, to *drive.* I have not found it in the cognate dialects. If *g* or other palatal letter is lost, it corresponds in elements with the L. *plaga*, Gr. *πληγη*, L. *fligo*, Eng. *flog.* But *blow*, a stroke, is written like the *verb* to *blow*, the Latin *flo*, and *blow*, to blossom. The letter lost is probably a dental, and the original was *blod*, or *bloth*, in which case the word has the elements of *loud*, *laudo*, *claudo*, *lad*, &c.]

1. The act of striking; more generally, the stroke; a violent application of the hand, fist, or an instrument, to an object.

2. The fatal stroke; a stroke that kills; hence, death.

3. An act of hostility; as, the nation which strikes the first *blow.* Hence, to come to *blows*, is to engage in combat, whether by individuals, armies, fleets, or nations; and when by nations, it is war.

4. A sudden calamity; a sudden or severe evil. In like manner, *plaga*, in Latin, gives rise to the Eng. *plague.*

5. A single act; a sudden event; as, to *gain or lose* a province at a *blow*, or by one *blow.* At a *stroke* is used in like manner.

6. An ovum or egg deposited by a fly on flesh or other substance, called a *fly-blow.*

BLŌW, *v. i.*; *pret.* BLEW; *pp.* BLOWN. [Sax. *blawen*, *blowan*, to blow as wind; *blowan*, to blossom or blow, as a flower; D. *bloeyen*, to blossom; G. *blahen*, to swell or inflate; L. *flo*, to blow. This word, probably, is from the same root as *bloom*, *blossom*, *blow*, a flower; W. *bloden.* See BLOSSOM.]

1. To make a current of air; to move as air; as, the wind *blows.* Often used with *it;* as, *it blows* a gale.

2. To pant; to puff; to breathe hard or quick.

Here is Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and *blowing.* *Shak.*

3. To breathe; as, to *blow* hot and cold. *L'Estrange.*

4. To sound with being blown, as a horn or trumpet. *Milton.*

5. To flower; to blossom; to bloom; as plants.

How *blows* the citron grove. *Milton.*

To blow over; to pass away without effect; to cease or be dissipated; as, the storm or the clouds are *blown* over.

To blow up; to rise in the air; also, to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gunpowder.

BLŌW, *v. t.* To throw or drive a current of air upon; as, to *blow* the fire; also, to fan.

2. To drive by a current of air; to impel; as, the tempest *blew* the ship ashore.

3. To breathe upon, for the purpose of warming; as, to *blow the fingers in a cold day.* *Shak.*

4. To sound a wind instrument; as, *blow* the trum-

5. To spread by report. [pet.

And through the court his courtesy was *blown.* *Dryden.*

6. To deposit *eggs*, as flies.

7. To form bubbles by blowing.

8. To swell and inflate, as veal; *a practice of butchers.*

9. To form glass into a particular shape by the breath, as in glass manufactories.

10. To melt tin, after having been roasted to get rid of the sulphur and arsenic. *Cyc.*

11. To put out of breath; to cause to blow from fatigue; as, to *blow* a horse. *Sir W. Scott.*

To blow away; to dissipate; to scatter with wind.

To blow down; to prostrate by wind.

To blow off; to shake down by wind; as, to *blow off* fruit from trees; to drive from land; as, to *blow off* a ship.

To blow out; to extinguish by a current of air; as a candle.

To blow up; to fill with air; to swell; as, to *blow up* a bladder or a bubble.

2. To inflate; to puff up; as, to *blow up* one with flattery.

3. To kindle; as, to *blow up* a contention.

4. To burst, to raise into the air, or to scatter, by the explosion of gunpowder. *Figuratively*, to scatter or bring to naught suddenly; as, to *blow up* a scheme.

To blow upon; to make stale; as, to *blow upon* an author's works. *Addison.*

BLŌW, *n.* A flower; a blossom. *Hallivell's Dict.* This word is in general use in the United States, and legitimate. In the *Tatler*, it is used for blossoms in general, as we use *blowth.*

2. Among *seamen*, a gale of wind. This also is a legitimate word, in general use in the United States.

BLŌW'BALL, *n.* [*blow* and *ball.*] The downy head of the dandelion, formed by the pappus, after the blossom has fallen. *B. Jonson.*

BLŌW'ER, *n.* One who blows; one who is employed in melting tin.

2. A plate of iron or tin used to increase the current of air in a chimney.

BLŌW'-FLY, *n.* A species of dipterous insect, (*Musca*

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carnaria, Linn.,) very troublesome in summer, from its depositing its eggs on flesh. *Partington.*

BLŌW'ING, *ppr.* Making a current of air; breathing quick; sounding a wind instrument; inflating; impelling by wind; melting tin.

BLŌW'ING, *n.* The motion of wind, or act of blowing.

BLŌWN, *pp.* Driven by wind; fanned; sounded by blowing; spread by report; swelled; inflated; expanded, as a blossom; out of breath; as, the horse was very much *blown*.

Blown upon; made common or stale; as, a passage in an author not yet *blown upon*. *Addison.*

BLŌW'-PIPE, *n.* [*blow* and *pipe*.] An instrument by which a blast or current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp or candle, and that flame directed upon a mineral substance, to fuse or vitrify it.

Blow-pipe of the artist; a conical tube of brass, glass, or other substance, usually a quarter of an inch in diameter at one end, and capillary, or nearly so, at the other, where it is bent nearly to a right angle. This is used to propel a jet of air from the lungs, through the flame of a lamp or candle, upon the substance to be fused.

Blow-pipe of the mineralogist; the same instrument, substantially, as the foregoing, but usually fitted with an ivory or silver mouth-piece, and with several movable jets, to produce flames of different sizes. Its office is to produce instantly a furnace heat, on minute fragments of mineral substances, supported on charcoal, by platina forceps, &c.

Compound blow-pipe of Dr. Hare, invented in 1801; an instrument in which oxygen and hydrogen, propelled by hydrostatic or other pressure, coming from separate reservoirs, in the proportions requisite to form water, are made to unite in a capillary orifice, at the moment when they are kindled. The heat produced, when the focus is formed on charcoal or any non-conducting substance, is such as to melt every thing but the diamond, to burn the metals, and to dissipate in vapor, or in gaseous forms, most known substances.

The blow-pipe of Newman, Clarke, &c., is the compound blow-pipe of Dr. Hare, with some unimportant modifications. *Silliman.*

BLŌW'-POINT, *n.* [*blow* and *point*.] A kind of play among children. *Johnson.*

BLOWSE, *n.* A light, loose garment resembling a frock coat.

BLŌWTH, *n.* [Ir. *blath*, *blaith*, a flower or blossom; D. *bloeizel*; Ger. *blüthe*.]

Bloom or blossom, or that which is expanded. It signifies bloom or blossoms in general, or the state of blossoming. Thus we say, trees are now in their *blowth*, or they have a full *blowth*. *Rich. Dict.*

BLOWZE, (blowz,) *n.* [from the same root as *blush*, which see.]

1. A ruddy, fat-faced woman. *Hall.*

2. A cap.

BLOWZ'Y, *a.* Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-colored.

BLUB, *v. t.* To swell. [*Not in use.*] [See BLEB.]

BLUB'BER, *n.* [See BLOBBER, BLOB, and BLEB.]

1. A blobber, or bubble. [*A common, vulgar word, but legitimate.*]

2. The fat of whales and other large sea animals, of which is made train-oil. It lies immediately under the skin and over the muscular flesh.

3. Sea nettle, or sea blubber; the medusa. *Encyc.*

BLUB'BER, *v. i.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks. *Johnson.*

If I mistake not, this word carries with it the idea of weeping, so as to slaver.

BLUB'BER, *v. t.* To swell the cheeks or disfigure the face with weeping.

BLUB'BER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Swelled; big; turgid; as, a *blubbered* lip.

BLUB'BER-ING, *ppr.* Weeping so as to swell the cheeks.

BLUD'GEON, *n.* [Goth. *bliggwan*, to strike.]

A short stick, with one end loaded or thicker and heavier than the other, and used as an offensive weapon by low persons.

BLŪE, (blu,) *a.* [Sax. *bleo*, *bleoh*, *bleow*, color; D. *blaauw*; Ger. *blau*; Dan. *blaae*; Sw. *blå*, blue; Sw. *bly*, Dan. *blye*, Ger. *blei*, lead, so named from its color; Slav. *plavu*; Fr. *bleu*; Corn. *blou*.]

One of the seven colors, into which the rays of light divide themselves, when refracted through a glass prism. There are various shades of blue, as *sky-blue* or *azure*, *Prussian blue*, *indigo blue*, *smalt blue*, &c. *Kirwan. Encyc.*

Prussian blue; a chemical compound of iron and cyanogen. *Ure.*

The blues, (a contraction for *blue devils*;) low spirits; melancholy.

To *look blue*; to be confounded or terrified. *Grose.*

BLŪE, *v. t.* To make blue; to dye of a blue color; to make blue by heating, as metals, &c.

BLŪE'-BIRD, *n.* [*blue* and *bird*.] A small bird, very common in the United States; the Motacilla sialis, Linn., (*Silvia sialis*, Wilson's Ornith.; *sialia Wilsonii*, Mass. Rep.) The upper part of the body is blue, and the throat and breast of a dirty red. It makes its nest in the hole of a tree.

BLŪE'-BON-NET, *n.* [*blue* and *bonnet*.] A plant, a species of Centaurea. *Fam. of Plants.*

BLŪE'-BOOK, *n.* A book containing the names of all the persons in the employment of the U. S. government.

BLŪE'-BOT'TLE, *n.* [*blue* and *bottle*.] A plant, the Centaurea Cyanus, which grows among corn. This and the former plant receive their names from their blue bottle-shaped flowers.

2. A fly with a large blue belly. *Johnson.*

BLŪE'BREAST, (blū'brest,) *n.* A small species of European bird, called also *Blue-throated warbler*, (*Sylvia Suecica*, Latham.)

BLŪE'-CAP, *n.* [*blue* and *cap*.] A fish of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head.
Dict. of Nat. Hist.

2. A species of small bird, called also *blue-titmouse*, or *tomtit*, the *Parus cæruleus*. *Partington.*

BLŪE'-DEV'ILS, *n. pl.* Lowness of spirits; hypochondria. [*Colloquial.*] *Grose.*

BLŪE'-EŸ-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having blue eyes. *Dryden.*

BLŪE'-FISH, *n.* [*blue* and *fish*.]

1. A fish, a species of Coryphæna, of the order of Thoracics, found about the Bahamas, and on the coast of Cuba. *Encyc.*

2. A fish, allied to the mackerel, common on the shores of New England; the *Temnodon saltator*.

BLŪE'-HAIR-ED, *a.* Having hair of a blue color. *Milton.*

BLŪE'-JOHN, *n.* Among *miners*, fluor spar, a mineral, found in the mines of Derbyshire, and fabricated into vases and other ornamental figures. *Encyc.*

BLŪE'-LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* A composition, burning with a blue flame, used as a night signal in ships.

BLŪE'LY, *adv.* With a blue color. *Swift.*

BLŪE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being blue; a blue color. *Boyle.*

BLŪE'-PĒ'TER, *n.* In *the British marine*, a blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, &c. It is a corruption of *Blue Repeater*, one of *the* British signal flags.

BLŪE'-STOCK'ING, *n.* A term applied to literary ladies, and usually with the imputation of pedantry. It is derived from the name given to certain meetings held by ladies in the days of Dr. Johnson, for conversation with distinguished literary men. One of the most eminent members was a Mr. Stillingfleet, who always wore blue stockings, and who was so much distinguished for his conversational powers, that his absence at *any* time was felt to be a great loss, so that the remark became common, "We can do nothing without *the blue stockings*." Hence these meetings were sportively called *blue-stocking clubs*, and the ladies who attended them, *blue-stockings*.
Boswell's Life of Johnson.

BLŪE'-THRŌAT, *n.* [*blue* and *throat*.] A bird with a tawny breast, marked with a sky-blue crescent, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe and Asia.

BLŪE'-VEIN-ED, (-vānd',) *a.* Having blue veins or streaks. *Shak.*

BLŪE VIT'RI-OL, *n.* Sulphate of copper.

BLŪE'Y, *a.* Somewhat blue.

BLUFF, *a.* [Perhaps allied to *W. llwf*, Eng. *leap*, from shooting forward.]

Big; surly; blustering. *Dryden.*

BLUFF, *n.* A high bank, almost perpendicular, projecting into the sea or a river; a high bank presenting a steep front. *Belknap. Mar. Dict.*

BLUFF'-BOW-ED, *a.* [*bluff* and *bow*.] Having broad and flat bows. *Mar. Dict.*

BLUFF'-HEAD-ED, (-hed-ed,) *a.* [*bluff* and *head*.] Having an upright stem. *Mar. Dict.*

BLUFF'NESS, *n.* A swelling or bloatedness; surliness. *World.*

BLUFF'Y, *a.* Having bluffs, or bold projecting points of land.

BLŪ'ISH, *a.* Blue in a small degree. *Pope.*

BLŪ'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a bluish manner.

BLŪ'ISH-NESS, *n.* A small degree of blue color. *Boyle.*

BLUN'DER, *v. i.* [This word seems to be allied to the Gr. πλανάω, to err; and to *flounder*. This sense of the latter is to move with sudden jerks, and irregular motions. In Dan. *blunder* is to wink, twinkle, or dissemble; allied to Fr. *loin*.]

1. To mistake grossly; to err widely or stupidly. *Johnson.*

2. To move without direction, or steady guidance; to plunge at an object; to move, speak, or write with sudden and blind precipitance; as, to *blunder* upon a reason; to *blunder* round a meaning. *Pope.*

3. To stumble, as a horse; *a common use of the word.*

BLUN'DER, *n.* A mistake through precipitance, or without due exercise of judgment; a gross mistake.

BLUN'DER-BUSS, *n.* [*blunder* and D. *bus*, a tube; Dan. *bösse*; Sw. *bössa*, a gun.]

1. A short gun or fire-arm, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution without exact aim.

2. A stupid, blundering fellow. *Halliwell.*

BLUN'DER-ED, *pp.* Done or spoken with gross mistake.

BLUN'DER-ER, *n.* One who is apt to blunder, or to make gross mistakes; a careless person.

BLUN'DER-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [*blunder* and *head*.] A stupid fellow; one who blunders. *L'Estrange.*

BLUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving or acting with blind precipitance; mistaking grossly; stumbling.

BLUN'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a blundering manner. *Lewis.*

BLUNT, *a.* [from the root of Gr. *αμβλυνω*, to dull.]

1. Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp.

2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment. *Shak.*

3. Abrupt in address; plain; unceremonious; wanting the forms of civility; rough in manners or speech. *Bacon.*

4. Hard to penetrate. [*Unusual.*] *Pope.*

BLUNT, *v. t.* To dull the edge or point, by making it thicker.

2. To repress or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind; to impair the force of any passion which affects the mind, or of any evil or good which affects the body; as, to *blunt* the edge of love, of pain, or of suffering.

Your ceaseless endeavors will be exerted to *blunt* the stings of pain. *Dwight.*

BLUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made dull; weakened; impaired; repressed.

BLUNT'ING, *ppr.* Making dull; repressing; impairing.

BLUNT'ING, *n.* Restraint. *Taylor.*

BLUNT'LY, *adv.* In a blunt manner; coarsely; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility.

BLUNT'NESS, *n.* Want of edge or point; dullness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.

2. Coarseness of address; roughness of manners; rude sincerity or plainness.

BLUNT'WIT-TED, *a.* [*blunt* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid. *Shak.*

BLUR, *n.* [I have not found this word in any other language, but probably it is allied to the W. *llur*, black and blue, livid, L. *luridus*.]

A dark spot; a stain; a blot, whether upon paper or other substance, or upon reputation. *South.*

BLUR, *v. t.* To obscure by a dark spot, or by any foul matter, without quite effacing.

2. To sully; to stain; to blemish; as, to *blur* reputation. *Butler.*

BLUR'RED, (blurd,) *pp.* Darkened or stained; obscured.

BLUR'RING, *ppr.* Darkening or staining; spotting.

BLURT, *v. t.* [Allied probably to *flirt*, to throw.]

To throw out, or throw at random, hastily, or unadvisedly; to utter suddenly or inadvertently; commonly with *out*, and applied to words. *Young.*

BLURT'ED, *pp.* Thrown out hastily.

BLURT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing out or uttered hastily.

BLUSH, *v. i.* [D. *bloozen*; Sw. *blyas*, to blush; Dan. *blusse*, to blaze or glisten; *blussel*, blushing; D. *blos*, a blush; Sw. *bloss*; Dan. *blus*, a torch; Dan. *blues ved*, to blush or be ashamed; Ir. *loise*, *loisi*, flame. It implies a throwing out, or spreading. *Flash* may be from the same root. See BLAZE.]

1. To redden in the cheeks or face; to be suddenly suffused with a red color in the cheeks or face, from a sense of guilt, shame, confusion, modesty, diffidence, or surprise, followed by *at* or *for*, before the cause of blushing; as, *blush at* your vices; *blush for* your degraded country.

In the presence of the shameless and unblushing, the young offender is ashamed to *blush*. *Buckminster.*

2. To bear a blooming red color, or any soft, bright color; as, the *blushing* rose.

He bears his *blushing* honors thick upon him. *Shak.*

Shakspeare has used this word in a transitive sense, *to make red*, and it may be allowable in poetry.

BLUSH, *n.* A red color suffusing the cheeks only, or the face generally, and excited by confusion, which may spring from shame, guilt, modesty, diffidence, or surprise.

The rosy *blush* of love. *Trumbull.*

2. A red or reddish color.

3. Sudden appearance; a glance; a sense taken from the sudden suffusion of the face in blushing; as, a proposition appears absurd at first *blush*. *Locke.*

BLUSH'ET, *n.* A young, modest girl. [*Not used.*]

BLUSH'FUL, *a.* Full of blushes. *Thomson.*

BLUSH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a blushful manner.

BLUSH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reddening in the cheeks or face; bearing a bright color.

BLUSH'ING, *n.* The act of turning red; the appearance of color on the cheeks.

BLUSH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a blushing manner.

BLUSH'LESS, *a.* Unblushing; past blushing; impudent. *Marston.*

BLUSH'Y, *a.* Like a blush; having the color of a blush. *Harvey.*

BLUS'TER, *v. i.* [Sax. *blæstan*, to blow. Probably allied to *blaze*, *blast*; Dan. *blusse*, to blaze, to rage.]

1. To be loud, noisy, or swaggering; to bully; to puff; to swagger, as a turbulent or boasting person.

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2. To roar, and be tumultuous, as wind; to be boisterous; to be windy; to hurry.

BLUS'TER, *n.* Noise; tumult; boasting; boisterousness; turbulence; roar of a tempest; violent wind; hurry; any irregular noise and tumult from wind, or from vanity.

BLUS'TER-ER, *n.* A swaggerer; a bully; a noisy, tumultuous fellow, who makes great pretensions from vanity.

BLUS'TER-ING, *n.* Noisy pretension; swaggering.

BLUS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Making a noise; puffing; boasting.

BLUS'TER-ING, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; windy.

BLUS'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a blustering manner.

BLUS'TROUS, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; boastful. *Hudibras.*

BO, *exclam.* [W. *bw.*] A word of terror; a customary sound uttered by children to frighten their fellows.

BŌ'A, *n.* A genus of serpents, of the class Amphibia, the characters of which are, that the belly and tail are furnished with scuta. It includes the largest species of serpent, the *B. constrictor*, sometimes 30 or 40 feet long. *Cyc.*

BŌ'A, *n.* A fur tippet, large and round; so called from its resemblance to the *boa constrictor.*

BŌ'A CON-STRIC'TOR, *n.* The scientific name of a large and powerful serpent, sometimes 30 or 40 feet long, found in the tropical parts of America. It has a regular succession of spots, alternately black and yellow, extending the whole length of the back, and derives its name from its crushing its prey to death in its coils. The name has also been loosely applied to other large serpents which crush their prey, particularly of the genus *Python*, found in Asia and Africa. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

BŌ-AN-ER'ĞĒS, *n. pl.* Sons of thunder; an appellation given by Jesus Christ to his two disciples James and John.

BŌAR, *n.* [Sax. *bar*; Corn. *bora*, a boar; D. *beer*, a bear or *boar*; Ger. *eber*, a boar, and a gimlet or auger; also, *eberschwein*, boar-swine. Qu. L. *aper* and *verres*; Sans. *varaha.*]

The male of swine not castrated.

BŌAR, *v. i.* In the *manege*, a horse is said to *boar*, when he shoots out his nose, raising it as high as his ears, and tosses his nose in the wind. *Encyc.*

BŌARD, *n.* [Sax. *bord* and *bred*, a *board*, or table; Goth. *baurd*; Sw. *bord*, and *bräde*; D. *boord*, a *board*, a hem, *border*, margin; Ger. *bord*, a *board*, a brim, bank, border; and *bret*, a *board*, or plank; Dan. *bord*, a *board*, a table; *brædt*, a *board*, or plank; and *bred*, a *border*; W. *bwrz*, a board or table; Ir. *bord*, a table; a *border.* This word and *broad* seem to be allied in origin; and the primary sense is to open or spread, whence broad, dilated.]

1. A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness, used for building and other purposes.

2. A table. The table of our rude ancestors was a piece of board, perhaps originally laid upon the knees. "Lauti cibum capiunt; separata singulis sedes, et sua cuique mensa." The Germans wash before they eat, and each has a separate seat, and his own table. *Tacitus, De Mor. Germ.* 22.

3. Entertainment; food; diet; as, the price of *board* is two, five, or seven dollars a week.

4. A table at which a council or court is held; hence a council, convened for business, or any authorized assembly or meeting; as, a *board* of directors.

5. The deck of a ship; the interior part of a ship or boat; used in the phrase *on board, aboard.* In this phrase, however, the sense is primarily the side of the ship. *To go aboard*, is to go over the side.

6. The side of a ship. [Fr. *bord*; Sp. *borda.*]

Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row, *Dryden.*

To fall *over board*; that is, over the side.

To go *by the board*, is for the mast of a ship to be broken off, and thrown over the *bord* or side; hence used figuratively, to denote a complete sweep or destruction.

7. The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack. *To make a good board*, is to sail in a straight line, when close hauled. *To make short boards*, is to tack frequently. *Mar. Dict.*

8. A table for artificers to sit or work on.

9. A table or frame for a game; as, a *chess board*, &c.

10. A body of men constituting a quorum in session; a court or council; as, a *board* of trustees; a *board* of officers.

11. The *boards*, or *college boards*, in the English universities, are the official list of the members of the university.

BŌARD, *v. t.* To lay or spread with boards; to cover with boards.

2. To enter a ship by force in combat, which answers to storming a city or fort on land.

3. To attack; to make the first attempt upon a man. In Spenser, to accost. [Fr. *aborder.*] [*Obs.*] *Bacon. Shak.*

4. To place at board, for a compensation, as a lodger.

5. To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; as, a man *boards* ten students.

BŌARD, *v. i.* To receive food or diet as a lodger, or without lodgings, for a compensation; as, he *boards* at the moderate price of two dollars a week.

BŌARD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be boarded, as a ship.

BŌARD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with boards; entered by armed men, as a ship; furnished with food for a compensation.

BŌARD'ER, *n.* One who has food or diet and lodging in another's family for a reward.

2. One who boards a ship in action; one who is selected to board ships. *Mar. Dict.*

BŌARD'ING, *ppr.* Covering with boards; entering a ship by force; furnishing or receiving board, as a lodger, for a reward.

BŌARD'ING, *n.* The act of entering a ship by force in combat.

2. The act of covering with boards, and also the

3. The same as BOARD; food; diet. [covering itself.

BŌARD'ING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school, the scholars of which *board* with the teacher.

BŌARD'-RULE, *n.* A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board without calculation. *Haldiman.*

BŌARD'-WĀ-ĠES, *n. pl.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals. *Dryden.*

BŌAR'ISH, *a.* [from *boar.*] Swinish; brutal; cruel. *Shak.*

BŌAR'-SPEAR, *n.* A spear used in hunting boars. *Spenser.*

BŌAST, *v. i.* [W. *bostiaw*, to boast, to toss, or throw; G. *pausten*, to blow, swell, bounce; Sw. *pösa*, Dan. *puste*, id.; Qu. Gr. *φυσαω*, to inflate; Russ. *khvastayu*, to boast; L. *fustus.*]

1. To brag, or vaunt one's self; to make an ostentatious display, in speech, of one's own worth, property, or actions.

Not of works, lest any man should *boast.* — Eph. ii. 9.

2. To glory; to speak with laudable pride and ostentation of meritorious persons or things.

I *boast* of you to them of Macedonia. *St. Paul.* 2 Cor. ix.

Usually, it is followed by *of*; sometimes by *in.*

3. To exalt one's self.

With your mouth you have *boasted* against me. — Ezek. xxxv.

BŌAST, *v. t.* To display in ostentatious language; to speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation, with a view to self-commendation.

Lest men should *boast* their specious deeds. *Milton.*

2. To magnify or exalt.

They *boast* themselves in the multitude of their riches. — Ps. xlix.

3. To exult in confident expectation.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow. — Prov. xxvii.

BŌAST, *n.* Expression of ostentation, pride, or vanity; a vaunting.

Thou makest thy *boast* of the law. — Rom. ii.

2. The cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation.

Trial by peers is the *boast* of the British nation.

BŌAST'ER, *n.* One who boasts, glories, or vaunts, ostentatiously. *Boyle.*

BŌAST'FUL, *a.* Given to boasting; ostentatious of personal worth or actions. *Shak.*

BŌAST'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a boastful manner.

BŌAST'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being boastful.

BŌAST'ING, *ppr.* Talking ostentatiously; glorying; vaunting.

BŌAST'ING, *n.* Ostentatious display of personal worth or actions; a glorying or vaunting.

Where is *boasting* then? — Rom. iii.

BŌAST'ING-LY, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.

BŌAST'IVE, *a.* Presumptuous. [*Unusual.*] *Shenstone.*

BŌAST'LESS, *a.* Without ostentation. *Thomson.*

BŌAT, (bote,) *n.* [Sax. *bat*; Sw. *bat*; Dan. *baad*; W. *bâd*: Ir. *bad*; D. *boot*; G. *boot*, a boat; It. dim. *battello*, a little boat, whence Fr. *bateau*; Sp. *bote*, a boat.]

1. A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars, or rowing. The forms, dimensions, and uses, of boats are very various, and some of them carry a light sail. The different kinds of boats have different names; as, *long-boat, lanch, barge, pinnace, jolly-boat, cutter, yawl, ferry-boat, wherry, Moses-boat, punt, felucca, fishing-boat, perogue*, &c.

2. A small vessel carrying a mast and sails; but usually described by mother word; as, a *packet-boat, passage-boat, advice-boat*, &c. *Johnson.*

BŌAT, *v. t.* To transport in a boat; as, to *boat* goods across a lake. *Rep. on Canals. Ash.*

BŌAT'A-BLE, *a.* Navigable for boats, or small river craft. *Ramsay.*

BŌAT'ED, *pp.* Transported in a boat.

BŌAT'-BILL, *n.* [*boat* and *bill.*] The name of a species of bird, the Cancroma cochlearia, a native of the tropical parts of South America. It is of the Grallic order, with a bill four inches long, not unlike a boat with the keel uppermost, or like the bowls of two spoons, placed with the hollow parts towards each other. *Encyc. Partington.*

BŌAT'-FLY, } *n.* A name common to different
BŌAT'-IN-SECT, } species of Hemipterous insects, of the genus Notonecta. *Encyc.*

BŌAT'-HOOK, *n.* [*boat* and *hook.*] An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat. *Mar. Dict.*

BŌAT'ING, *ppr.* Transporting in boats.

BŌAT'ING, *n.* The act or practice of sailing or transporting in boats.

2. In *Persia*, a punishment of capital offenders, by laying them on the back in a boat which is covered, where they perish. *Encyc.*

BO-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *boo.*] A crying out; a roar. [*Not used.*] *Derham.*

BŌAT'MAN, } *n.* [*boat* and *man.*] A man who man-
BŌATS'MAN, } ages a boat; a rower of a boat. *Dryden. Prior.*

BŌAT'-RŌPE, *n.* [*boat* and *rope.*] A rope to fasten a boat, usually called a *painter.*

BŌAT'-SHĀP-ED, (bōte'shāpte,) *a.* Having the shape of a boat; navicular; cymbiform; hollow like a boat; as the valve of some pericarps. *Martyn.*

BŌAT'SWAIN, (in *seamen's language*, bō'sn,) *n.* [Sax. *batswein*, from *bat*, boat, and *swein*, swain, a boy or servant.]

An officer on board of ships, who has charge of the boats, sails, rigging, colors, anchors, cables, and cordage. His office is also to summon the crew to their duty, to relieve the watch, assist in the necessary business of the ship, seize and punish offenders, &c. He has a mate who has charge of the long-boat, for setting forth and weighing anchors, warping, towing, and mooring. *Mar. Dict. Encyc. Johnson.*

BOB, *n.* A short, jerking action; as, a *bob* of the head.

2. Any little round thing, that plays loosely at the end of a string, cord, or movable machine; a little ornament or pendant that hangs so as to play loosely. *Dryden.*

Our common people apply the word to a knot of worms, on a string, used in fishing for eels.

3. The words repeated at the end of a stanza. *L'Estrange.*

4. A blow; a shake or jog; a jeer or flout. *Ainsworth. Ascham.*

5. The ball of a short pendulum. *Encyc.*

6. A mode of ringing. *Johnson.*

7. A bob-wig. *Shenstone.*

BOB, *v. t.* To move in a short, jerking manner; as, to *bob* one's head, to *bob* a courtesy.

2. To beat; to shake or jog. *Shak.*

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud. *Shak.*

4. To mock or delude. *Ainsworth.*

5. To cut short.

BOB, *v. i.* To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing. *Dryden.*

2. To angle, or fish for eels, or to catch eels with a bob. *Encyc.*

BO-BANCE', (bo-bans',) *n.* A boasting. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

BOB'BED, *pp.* Moved short and quick; beat or shaken; cheated; gained by fraud; deluded.

BOB'BIN, *n.* [Fr. *bobine*; D. *babyn.*] A small pin or cylindrical piece of wood, with a head, on which thread is wound for making lace. A similar instrument, bored through to receive an iron pivot, and with a border at each end, is used in spinning, to wind thread or silk on; a spool.

2. Round tape.

BOB-BIN-ET', *n.* A kind of lace which is wrought by machines, and not by hand. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BOB'BING, *ppr.* Playing back and forth; striking; cheating; angling for eels.

BOB'BIN-WORK, *n.* [*bobbin* and *work.*] Work woven with bobbins. *Grew.*

BOB'-CHER-RY, *n.* [*bob* and *cherry.*] Among *children*, a play in which a cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth, and be caught with the teeth. *Johnson.*

BOB'O-LINK, *n.* The popular name of the rice-bird or reed-bird, of the genus Icterus.

BOB'STAYS, *n. pl.* [*bob* and *stay.*] Ropes to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem. *Mar. Dict.*

BOB'TAIL, *n.* [*bob* and *tail.*] A short tail, or a tail cut short. *Shak.*

2. The rabble; used in contempt. *Brumston.*

BOB'TAIL-ED, *a.* Having the hair or tail cut short. *L'Estrange.*

BOB'-WIG, } *n.* [*bob* and *wig.*] A short wig.
BOB'TAIL-WIG, } *Spectator.*

BOC'A-SINE, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of fine linen or buckram. *Johnson.*

BŌCE, *n.* The sparus, a beautiful fish. *Ash.*

BOCK'E-LET, } *n.* A kind of long-winged hawk.
BOCK'E-RET, } *Johnson.*

BOCK'ING, *n.* A particular sort of cloth, like baize or drugget.

BOCK'LAND. See BOOKLAND. *Encyc.*

BŌDE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bodian*, *bodigan*, to foretell, to utter or announce; *bod*, an order, mandate, or edict; *boda*, a messenger, or preacher; Sw. *bod*, a message, an embassy; *beboda*, to tell or relate; Sax. *gebodian*, to offer or *bid*, to relate, tell, or announce, to command, to show, to promise. Radically, this is the same word as BID, which see. The radical sense is, to utter, to drive out the voice.]

To portend; to foreshow; to presage; to indicate

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something future by signs; to be the omen of; *most generally applied to things*; as, our vices *bode* evil to the country.

BŌDE, *v. i.* To foreshow; to presage.

This *bodes* well to you. *Dryden.*

BŌDE, *n.* An omen. *Chaucer.*

2. A stop. [See ABIDE.]

BŌ'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Presaged; omened.

BŌDE'MENT, *n.* An omen; portent; prognostic; a foreshowing. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BODGE, *v. i.* [See BOGGLE.] To boggle; to stop. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BODGE, *n.* A botch. [*Not used.*] *Whitlock.*

BOD'ICE, *n.* Stays; a waistcoat, quilted with whalebone, worn by women. *Johnson.*

BOD'I-ED, (bod'id,) *a.* [from *body.*] Having a body. *Shak.*

BOD'I-LESS, *a.* [See BODY.] Having no body or material form; incorporeal. *Davies.*

BOD'I-LI-NESS, *n.* Corporeality. *Minshew.*

BOD'I-LY, *a.* Having or containing a body or material form; corporeal; as, *bodily* dimensions. *South.*

2. Relating or pertaining to the body, in distinction from the mind; as, *bodily* defects; *bodily* pain. *Locke.*

3. Real; actual; as, *bodily* act. *Shak.*

BOD'I-LY, *adv.* Corporeally; united with a body or matter.

It is his human nature, in which the Godhead dwells *bodily*. *Watts.*

2. In respect to the entire body or mass; entirely; completely; as, to carry away *bodily*.

BŌD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [from *bode.*] Foreshowing; presaging.

BŌD'ING, *n.* An omen. *Bp. Ward.*

BOD'KIN, *n.* [Ir. *bod*, a limb, that is, a point, a shoot, with the termination *kin*, used as a diminutive; Gr. *βατος*, a thorn.]

1. An instrument of steel, bone, ivory, or the like, with a small blade, and a sharp point, for making holes by piercing. A like instrument with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or ribbon through a loop, &c. An instrument to dress the hair. *Johnson.*

2. A dagger. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

BOD'LĒI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, who founded a celebrated library at Oxford, in the 16th century.

BOD'Y, *n.* [Sax. *bodig*, stature, trunk, spine; *body*; that which is set or fixed.]

1. The frame of an animal; the material organized substance of an animal, whether living or dead.

Be not anxious for your *body*. *Matthew. Luke.*

The main central part of an animal, in distinction from the head and extremities.

3. Matter, as opposed to spirit. *Hooker.*

4. A person; a human being; sometimes alone, more generally with *some* or *no*; as, *somebody*; *nobody*.

5. Reality, as opposed to representation.

A shadow of things to come, but the *body* is of Christ. — *Col. ii.*

6. A collective mass; a number of individuals or particulars united; as, the *body* of mankind. Christians united, or the church, is called the *body*, of which each Christian is a member, and Christ the head. 1 Cor. xii. 12, 27.

7. The main army, in distinction from the wings, van, or rear. Also, any number of forces under one commander. *Clarendon.*

8. A corporation; a number of men, united by a common tie, by one form of government, or by occupation; as, the legislative *body*; the *body* of the clergy; *body* corporate; *body* politic.

In *physics*, any distinct portion of matter, perceived by the senses, or any kind of matter, taken generically.

In *geometry*, a solid figure.

9. The main part; the bulk; as, the *body* of a tree; the *body* of a coach, of a ship, &c.

10. Any extended solid substance; matter; any substance or mass distinct from others; as, a metalline *body*; a floating *body*; a moving *body*; a light *body*; a heavy *body*.

11. A pandect; a general collection; a code; a system; as, a *body* of laws; a *body* of divinity.

12. Strength; as, wine of a good *body*.

13. Among *painters*, colors *bear a body*, when they are capable of being ground so fine, and of being mixed so entirely with oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color. *Encyc.*

14. The unrenewed part of man, or sensual affections.

But I keep under my *body*. — 1 Cor. ix.

15. The extent; the limits.

Cause to come here on such a day, twelve free and lawful men — from the *body* of your county. *Form of a Venire Facias.*

BOD'Y, *v. t.* To produce in some form.

Imagination *bodies* forth the forms of things. *Shak.*

BOD'Y-CLŌTHES, *n. pl.* [*body* and *cloth.*] Clothing or covering for the body, as for a horse. *Addison.*

BOD'Y-GUARD, *n.* The guard that protects or defends the person; the life-guard. Hence, security. *Porteus.*

BOD'Y-POL'I-TIC, *n.* The collective body of a nation under civil government.

BOD'Y-SNATCH-ER, *n.* One who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead in churchyards, for the purposes of dissection. *Miss Martineau.*

BOD'Y-SNATCH-ING, *n.* The act of robbing the grave for the purposes of dissection. *Miss Martineau.*

BOG, *n.* [Ir. *bog*, soft; *bogach*, a marsh; *bogha*, a bow; *boghaim*, to bend; Sax. *bugan*; D. *boogen*, to bend. *Soft* is flexible, yielding to pressure, bending. See Bow.]

1. A quagmire covered with grass or other plants. It is defined by *marsh* and *morass*, but differs from a marsh, as a part from the whole. Wet grounds are either *bogs*, which are the softest, and too soft to bear a man; *marshes* or fens, which are less soft, but very wet; or *swamps*, which are soft, spongy land, upon the surface, but sustain man and beast, and are often mowed.

2. A little elevated spot or clump of earth, in marshes and swamps, filled with roots and grass. [*This is a common use of the word in New England.*]

BOG, *v. t.* To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire. *Jonson.*

BOG'-BĒAN, *n.* [*bog* and *bean*; called *buck-bean.*] Menyanthes, a plant, the marsh-trefoil, which grows in moist and marshy places, having beautiful flowers and intensely bitter leaves. *Booth.*

BOG'-BER-RY, *n.* [*bog* and *berry.*] A species of Oxycoccus, a name of the cranberry growing in low lands and marshy places. *Fam. of Plants.*

BOG'GLE, *v. i.* [Qu. W. *bwgwl*, a terrifying.]

1. To doubt; to hesitate; to stop, as if afraid to proceed, or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; to play fast and loose.

We *boggle* at every unusual appearance. *Granville.*

2. To dissemble. *Howell.*

BOG'GLE, *v. t.* To embarrass with difficulties; *a popular or vulgar use of the word in the United States.*

BOG'GLED, *pp.* Perplexed and impeded by sudden difficulties; embarrassed.

BOG'GLER, *n.* A doubter; a timorous man. *Shak.*

BOG'GLING, *ppr.* Starting or stopping at difficulties; hesitating.

BOG'GLISH, *a.* Doubtful. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

BOG'GY, *a.* [from *bog.*] Containing bogs; full of bogs.

BOG'-HOUSE, *n.* [*bog* and *house.*] A house of office.

BOG'-LAND, *a.* [*bog* and *land.*] Living in or pertaining to a marshy country. *Dryden.*

BŌ'GLE, } *n.* [W. *bwg*, a bugbear or goblin.]
BOG'GLE, } A bugbear; a specter.

BOG'-MOSS, *n.* The Spagnum, a genus of aquatic moss plants.

BOG'-ORE, *n.* An ore of iron found in boggy or swampy land; a variety of brown iron ore, or limonite.

BOG'-RUSH, *n.* [*bog* and *rush.*] A rush that grows in bogs, the Schœnus. *Pennant.*

BOG'-SPAV-IN, *n.* [*bog* and *spavin.*] In *horses*, an encysted tumor on the inside of the hough, containing a gelatinous matter. *Encyc.*

BOG'-TROT-TER, *n.* [*bog* and *trot.*] One who lives in a boggy country. *Johnson.*

BOG'-WHORT, *n.* [*bog* and *whort.*] The bilberry or whortleberry growing in low lands. *Fam. of Plants.*

BO-HĒA', *n.* [Grosier informs us that this is named from a mountain in China, called *Vou-y* or *Voo-y*. Vol. i. 467.]

A sort of coarse or low-priced tea from China; a sort of black tea.

BŌ'HUN Ŭ'PAS. See UPAS.

BOI'ĂR, } *n.* In *the Russian empire*, a nobleman; a
BOY'ĂR, } lord; a person of quality; a soldier.

This word answers nearly to *baron* in Great Britain, and other countries in the west of Europe. *Tooke. Eton.*

BOI'A-RIN, *n.* In *Russia*, a gentleman; a person of distinction; the master of a family. *Tooke. Russ. Dict.*

BOIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *bouillir*; L. *bullio*; It. *bollire*; Sp. *bullir*, to boil; L. *bulla*, a bubble; Russ. *bul*, the noise of boiling water; It. *bolla*, a bubble, or blister; Eth. ፈለሐ *faleh*, Amh. ፈለ *fale*, to boil; W. *balau*, to spring. Qu. Sax. *weallan*, to well, to boil.]

1. To swell, heave, or be agitated by the action of heat; to bubble; to rise in bubbles; as, the water *boils*. In a chemical sense, to pass from a liquid to an aëriform state or vapor, at the boiling point.

2. To be agitated by any other cause than heat; as, the *boiling* waves which roll and foam.

3. To be hot or fervid; to swell by native heat, vigor, or irritation; as, the *boiling* blood of youth; his blood *boils* with anger.

4. To be in boiling water; to suffer boiling heat in water or other liquid, for cookery or other purpose.

5. To bubble; to effervesce; as a mixture of an acid and a carbonate.

To boil away; to evaporate by boiling.

To boil over, is to run over the top of a vessel, as liquor when thrown into violent agitation by heat or other cause of effervescence.

BOIL, *v. t.* To dress or cook in boiling water; to seethe; to extract the juice or quality of any thing by boiling.

2. To prepare for some use in boiling liquor; as, to *boil* silk, thread, or cloth. To form by boiling and evaporation. This word is applied to a variety of processes for different purposes; as, to *boil* salt or sugar, &c. In general, *boiling* is a violent agitation, occasioned by heat; to *boil* a liquor is to subject it to heat till it bubbles, and to *boil* any solid substance is to subject it to heat in a boiling liquid.

BOIL, *n.* [D. *buil*; Ger. *beule*; Dan. *bylde*; Sax. *bile*; Arm. *buil*, a blister; Sw. *bula*, a protuberance; D. *bol*, plump; Ger. *bolle*, a bud, a gem; Ir. *builc*, rage, madness; Pers. *pallo*, a wart, an ulcer, a boil; W. *bal*, a prominence.]

A circumscribed subcutaneous inflammation, characterized by a pointed pustular tumor, and suppurating with a central core; a peruncutus.

BOIL'A-RY, *n.* The water which arises from a salt well, belonging to one who has no right in the soil. *Bouvier.*

BOIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dressed or cooked by boiling; subjected to the action of boiling liquor.

BOIL'ER, *n.* A person who boils.

2. A vessel in which any thing is boiled. A large pan, or vessel of iron, copper, or brass, used in distilleries, pot-ash works, and the like, for boiling large quantities of liquor at once.

BOIL'ER-Y, *n.* A place for boiling salt, and the apparatus. *Johnson.*

BOIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bubbling; heaving in bubbles; being agitated as boiling liquor; swelling with heat, ardor, or passion; dressing or preparing for some purpose by hot water.

Boiling point; the temperature at which a fluid is converted into vapor, with the phenomena of ebullition. This, in water, is 212°; in alcohol, 176°; in ether, 96°; in mercury, 66°. *Brande.*

BOIL'ING, *n.* The act or state of bubbling; agitation by heat; ebullition; the act of dressing by hot water; the act of preparing by hot water, or of evaporating by heat.

BOIS'TER-OUS, *a.* [Dan. *pust*, a puff, a blast; *puste*, and Sw. *pusta*, to blow; D. *byster*; Dan. *bister*, furious, raging; W. *bwyst*, wild, savage, whence *beast*.]

1. Loud; roaring; violent; stormy; as, a *boisterous* wind.

2. Turbulent; furious; tumultuous; noisy; as, a *boisterous* man.

3. Large; unwieldy; huge; clumsily violent; as, a *boisterous* club. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

4. Violent; as, a *boisterous* heat. *Woodward.*

BOIS'TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Violently; furiously; with loud noise; tumultuously.

BOIS'TER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being boisterous; turbulence; disorder; tumultuousness.

BŌ'LA-RY, *a.* [See BOLE.] Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities. *Brown.*

BOL'BI-TINE, *a.* An epithet given to one of the channels of the Nile, by which its waters are discharged into the Mediterranean. It is the second from West to East, but nearly filled with sand. *D'Anville. Encyc.*

BŌLD, *a.* [Sax. *bald*, *beald*; D. *bout*, contracted; It. *baldo*, bold; *baldanza*, presumption; *imbaldanzire*, to embolden. The sense is, open, forward, rushing forward.]

1. Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid; fearless; *applied to men or other animals*: as, *bold* as a lion.

2. Requiring courage in the execution; executed with spirit or boldness; planned with courage and spirit; as, a *bold* enterprise.

3. Confident; not timorous.

We were *bold* in our God to speak to you. — 1 Thess. ii.

4. In *an ill sense*, rude, forward, impudent.

5. Licentious; showing great liberty of fiction or expression; as, the figures of an author are *bold*.

6. Standing out to view; striking to the eye; as, *bold* figures in painting, sculpture, and architecture.

7. Steep; abrupt; prominent; as, a *bold* shore, which enters the water almost perpendicularly, so that ships can approach near to land without danger.

Where the *bold* cape its warning forehead rears. *Trumbull.*

To make bold; to take freedoms; a common, but not a correct phrase. *To be bold*, is better.

BŌLD, *v. t.* To make daring. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

BŌLD'EN, *v. t.* To make bold; to give confidence. This is nearly disused, being superseded by EMBOLDEN. *Ascham.*

BŌLD'ER, *a. comp.* More bold or daring.

BŌLD'EST, *a. superl.* Most bold or confident.

BŌLD'-FĀCE, *n.* [*bold* and *face.*] Impudence; sauciness; a term of reprehension and reproach. *L'Estrange.*

BŌLD'-FĀC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Impudent. *Bramhall.*

BŌLD'LY, *adv.* In a bold manner; courageously; intrepidly; without timidity or fear; with confidence. Sometimes, perhaps, in a bad sense, for impudently.

BŌLD'NESS, *n.* Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fearlessness. I can not, with Johnson, interpret this word by *fortitude* or *magnanimity*. Boldness does not, I think, imply the *firmness* of mind which constitutes fortitude, nor the *elevation* and *generosity* of magnanimity.

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2. Prominence; the quality of exceeding the ordinary rules of scrupulous nicety and caution; *applied to style, expression, and metaphors in language; and to figures in painting, sculpture, and architecture.*

3. Freedom from timidity; liberty.

Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you.—2 Cor. vii.

4. Confidence; confident trust.

We have *boldness* and access with confidence.—Eph. iii.

5. Freedom from bashfulness; assurance; confident mien. *Bacon.*

6. Prominence; steepness; as, the *boldness* of the shore.

7. Excess of freedom, bordering on impudence. *Hooker.*

BŌLD'-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Having bold spirit or courage.

BŌLE, *n.* [Sw. *bol*; Dan. *bul.*]

1. The body or stem of a tree. *Dryden.*

2. A measure of corn, containing six bushels. *Mortimer.*

BŌLE, *n.* A kind of fine clay, often highly colored by iron. Its color is reddish yellow of various shades, often with a tinge of brown, sometimes passing to reddish, yellowish, or blackish brown, flesh red, or yellowish white. It is opaque or a little translucid, especially at the edges, in the red and yellow varieties. It is compact, and its fracture conchoidal. It is brittle, smooth, a little unctuous, and receives a polish from the finger nail. It adheres to the tongue, melts by degrees in the mouth, and impresses a slight sense of astringency. *Cleaveland.*

Armenian bole, is of a bright red color with a tinge of yellow, harder than the other kinds, and of a rough, dusty surface.

Bole of Blois, is yellow, lighter than the other kinds, and it effervesces with acids.

Bohemian bole, is of a yellow color, with a cast of red, and of a flaky texture.

French bole, is of a pale red color, variegated with specks of white and yellow.

Lemnian bole, is of a pale red color.

Silesian bole, is of a pale yellow color. *Encyc.*

BO-LĒ'RO, *n.* A favorite dance in Spain.

BO-LET'IC, *a.* *Boletic acid*, is an acid discovered by Braconnot in the juice of the *Boletus fomentarius*, var. *pseudo-igniarius.*

BO-LĒ'TUS, *n.* [L.] A genus of Mushrooms, containing many species.

BŌ'LIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *βολις*, a dart; *βαλλω*, to throw.]

A fire-ball darting through the air, followed by a train of light or sparks.

BŌLL, *n.* [W. *bul*, a seed-vessel; Sax. *bolla*, a bowl.]

The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax; a pericarp. *Bole*, a measure of six bushels, is sometimes written in this manner.

BŌLL, *v. i.* To form into a pericarp or seed-vessel.

The barley was in the ear and the flax was *bolled*.—Ex. ix.

Heb. גבע, Gr. *σπερματιζον*, as translated by the Seventy.

BOL'LARD TIM'BERS, in a ship, or knight-heads, are two timbers, rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its end. *Mar. Dict.*

In *docks*, *bollards* are large posts set in the ground on each side, to which are lashed large blocks, through which are reeved the transporting hawsers for docking and undocking ships. *Encyc.*

BOLL'INGS, *n. pl.* Pollard trees, whose tops and branches are cut off. *Ray.*

BO-LŌGN'A-SAU'SAGE, (bo-lō'na-,) *n.* A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork-suet, chopped fine, and inclosed in a skin.

BO-LŌGN'I-AN STONE, (bo-lō'ne-an stone,) *n.* Radiated sulphate of barytes, found in roundish masses, composed of radiating fibres, first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent when calcined.

BŌL'STER, *n.* [Sax. *bolster*; Sw. *bolster*; Ger. *polster*; Dan. *bolster-dyne*, a feather bed; Pers. بالشت *balisht.* In Dutch, *bolster* is a husk, cod, or shell.]

1. A long pillow or cushion, used to support the head of persons lying on a bed; generally laid under the pillows.

2. A pad, or quilt, used to hinder pressure, support any part of the body, or make a bandage sit easy upon a wounded part; a compress.

3. In *saddlery*, a part of a saddle raised upon the bows or hinder part, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*

4. In *ships*, a cushion or bag, filled with tarred canvas, used to preserve the stays from being worn or chafed by the masts. *Mar. Dict.*

BŌL'STER, *v. t.* To support with a bolster, pillow, or any soft pad or quilt.

2. To support; to hold up; to maintain. *South.*

BŌL'STER, *v. i.* To lie together, or on the same bolster. *Shak.*

BŌL'STER-ED, *a.* Swelled out; supported.

BŌL'STER-ER, *n.* A supporter.

BŌL'STER-ING, *n.* A propping up or supporting. *Taylor.*

BŌLT, *n.* [Dan. *bolt*; Russ. *bolt*; D. *bout*; G. *bolzen*; Sax. *bolta*, catapulta, that which is driven, from the root of Gr. *βαλλω*, L. *pello.*]

1. An arrow; a dart; a pointed shaft. *Dryden.*

2. A strong cylindrical pin, of iron or other metal, used to fasten a door; a plank, a chain, &c. In *ships*, bolts are used in the sides and decks, and have different names, as rag-bolts, eye-bolts, ring-bolts, chain-bolts, &c. In *gunnery*, there are prise-bolts, transom-bolts, traverse-bolts, and bracket-bolts.

3. A thunder-bolt; a stream of lightning, so named from its darting like a bolt.

4. The quantity of twenty-eight ells of canvas. *Encyc.*

Bolt upright; as erect or straight up as an arrow placed on its head. *Grose.*

BŌLT, *v. t.* To fasten or secure with a bolt or iron pin, whether a door, a plank, fetters, or any thing else.

2. To fasten; to shackle; to restrain. *Shak.*

3. To blurt out; to utter or throw out precipitately.

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments. *Milton.*

In this sense it is often followed by *out.*

4. To throw precipitately; to swallow without chewing; as, to *bolt* food down one's throat.

BŌLT, *v. t.* [Russ. *boltayu*, to shake, agitate, babble; Norm. *bulter*, a bolting sieve.]

1. To sift or separate bran from flour, by passing the fine part of meal through a cloth.

2. Among sportsmen, to start or dislodge, used of conies.

3. To examine by sifting; to open or separate the parts of a subject, to find the truth; generally followed by *out.* "Time and nature will *bolt out* the truth of things." [*Inelegant.*] *L'Estrange.*

4. To purify; to purge. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

5. To discuss or argue, as at Gray's Inn, where cases are privately discussed by students and barristers. *Encyc.*

BŌLT, *v. i.* To shoot forth suddenly; to spring out with speed and suddenness; to start forth like a bolt; commonly followed by *out*; as, to *bolt out* of the house, or *out* of a den. *Dryden.*

BŌLT'-AU-GER, *n.* [*bolt* and *auger.*] A large borer used in ship-building. *Ash.*

BŌLT'-BOAT, *n.* [*bolt* and *boat.*] A strong boat that will endure a rough sea. *Ash.*

BŌLT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made fast with a bolt; shot forth; sifted; examined.

BŌLT'ER, *n.* An instrument or machine for separating bran from flour, or the coarser part of meal from the finer.

2. A kind of net. *Johnson.*

BŌLT'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [*bolt* and *head.*] A long, straight-necked, glass vessel for chemical distillations, called also a *matrass* or *receiver.* *Johnson.*

BŌLT'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a bolt, or bolts; blurting out; shooting forth suddenly; separating bran from flour; sifting; examining; discussing; dislodging.

BŌLT'ING, *n.* The act of fastening with a bolt or bolts; a sifting; discussion.

BŌLT'ING-CLŌTH, *n.* [*bolt* and *cloth.*] A linen or hair cloth of which bolters are made for sifting meal. *Encyc.*

BŌLT'ING-HOUSE, *n.* [*bolt* and *house.*] The house or place where meal is bolted. *Johnson.*

BŌLT'ING-HUTCH, *n.* A tub for bolted flour.

BŌLT'ING-MILL, *n.* [*bolt* and *mill.*] A machine or engine for sifting meal. *Encyc.*

BŌLT'ING-TUB, *n.* A tub to sift meal in.

BŌL'TON-ITE, *n.* A granular mineral of a grayish or yellowish color, found in Bolton, Massachusetts; chiefly composed of silica and magnesia.

BŌLT'-RŌPE, *n.* [*bolt* and *rope.*] A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them. That part of it on the perpendicular side is called the *leech-rope*; that at the bottom, the *foot-rope*; that at the top, the *head-rope.* *Mar. Dict.*

BŌLT'SPRIT, *n.* [From the universal popular pronunciation of this word, this may have been the original word; but I doubt it.] See BOWSPRIT.

BŌLT UP-RIGHT', *a.* or *adv.* Perfectly upright.

BŌ'LUS, *n.* [L. *bolus*; Gr. *βωλος*, a mass.] [*Good.*

A soft mass of any thing medicinal made into a large pill, to be swallowed at once. It may be of any ingredients, made a little thicker than honey. *Encyc.*

BŌMB, (bum,) *n.* [L. *bombus*; Gr. *βομβος.*]

1. A great noise. *Bacon.*

2. A large shell of cast iron, round and hollow, with a vent to receive a fusee, which is made of wood, and filled with inflammable matter. This being filled with gunpowder, and the fusee driven into the vent, the fusee is set on fire, and the bomb is thrown from a mortar, in such a direction as to fall into a fort, city, or enemy's camp, when it bursts with great violence, and often with terrible effect. The inventor of bombs is not known; they came into common use about the year 1634. *Encyc.*

3. The stroke upon a bell.

BŌMB, *v. t.* To attack with bombs; to bombard. [*Not used.*] *Prior.*

BŌMB, *v. i.* To sound. *B. Jonson.*

BŌM'BARD, (bum'bard,) *n.* [*bomb* and *ard*, kind. Fr. *bombarde*; Sp. and It. *bombarda.*]

1. A piece of short, thick ordnance, with a large mouth, formerly used; some of them carrying a ball of three hundred pounds' weight. It is called, also, *basilisk*, and by the Dutch *donderbuss*, thunder-gun. But the thing and the name are no longer in use. *Encyc.*

2. An attack with bombs; bombardment. *Barlow.*

3. A barrel; a drinking-vessel. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

BŌM-BARD', (bum-bärd',) *v. t.* To attack with bombs thrown from mortars.

BŌM-BARD'ED, *pp.* Attacked with bombs.

BŌM-BARD-IER', *n.* One whose business is to attend the loading and firing of mortars.

BŌM-BARD-IER' BEE'TLE, *n.* A kind of beetle, the *brachinus crepitans*, which, under a sense of danger, makes a discharge like that of a popgun, with a sort of smoke; hence the name. The name is also applied, from the same circumstance, to other species of the same genus.

BŌM-BARD'ING, *ppr.* Attacking with shells or bombs.

BŌM-BARD'MENT, *n.* An attack with bombs; the act of throwing bombs into a town, fort, or ship. *Addison.*

BŌM-BAR'DO, *n.* A musical instrument of the wind kind, much like the bassoon, and used as a base to the hautboy. *Encyc.*

BŌM-BA-SIN', } *n.* [Fr.] A twilled fabric, of which
BŌM-BA-ZINE', } the warp is silk, and the weft worsted; ordinarily black. *Encyc.*

BŌM'BAST, (bum'bast,) *n.* Originally, a stuff of soft, loose texture, used to swell garments. Hence, high-sounding words; an inflated style; fustian; a serious attempt, by strained description, to raise a low or familiar subject above its rank, which, instead of being sublime, never fails to be ridiculous. *Encyc.*

BŌM'BAST, *a.* High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning. *Swift.*

BŌM-BAST'IC, *a.* Swelled; high-sounding; bombast. *Shaftesbury.*

BŌM'BAST-RY, *n.* Swelling words without much meaning; fustian. *Swift.*

BOM'BATE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of bombic acid with a base. *Lavoisier.*

BOM'BAX, *n.* The cotton-tree. *Brande.*

BŌM-BA-ZET', *n.* A sort of thin woolen cloth.

BŌMB'-CHEST, *n.* [*bomb* and *chest.*] A chest filled with bombs, or only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to make destruction by its displosion

BOM'BIC, *a.* [L. *bombyx*, a silk-worm.]

Pertaining to the silk-worm; as, *bombic* acid.

BOM'BIC AC'ID, *n.* An animal acid obtained from silk worms and raw silk. Its existence as a distinct acid is now denied.

[The proper term is *bombycic* acid.]

BŌM-BI-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *bombilo.*]

Sound; report; noise. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

BOM'BITE, *n.* A bluish-black mineral of impalpable composition, found in Bombay; apparently a variety of flinty slate. *Shepard.*

BŌMB'-KETCH, } *n.* A small ship or vessel, con-
BŌMB'-VES-SEL, } structed for throwing bombs into a fortress from the sea, and built remarkably strong, in order to sustain the shocks produced by the discharge of the mortars. They generally are rigged as ketches. *Mar. Dict.*

BŌMB'-PROOF, (bum'-,) *a.* Secured against the force of bombs.

BŌMB'-SHELL, (bum'shell,) *n.* A bomb, or hollow globe of iron, to be filled with powder, and thrown from a mortar.

BOM-BYC'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *bombycinus*, from *bombyx*, a silk-worm.]

1. Silken; made of silk.

2. Being of the color of the silk-worm; transparent with a yellow tint. *Darwin.*

BOM'BYX, *n.* [L.] The silk-worm.

BON, *a.* [Fr., from L. *bonus.*]

Good; valid as security for something.

BON, (bong) *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good.]

A good saying; a jest; a tale. *Spenser.*

BO'NA-FI'DE, [L.] With good faith; without fraud or deception.

BO-NAIR', *a.* [It. *bonario*, from L. *bonus.*]

Complaisant; yielding. [*Not used.*]

BO-NA-PART'E-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Bonaparte.

BŌ'NA-PART-ISM, *n.* The policy or manners of Bonaparte. *Lamartine.*

BŌ'NA-PART-IST, *n.* One attached to the policy of Bonaparte.

BO'NA PER-I-TU'RA, [L.] Perishable goods.

BO'NA RO'BA, *n.* [It., a fine gown.] [*Bouvier.*

A showy wanton. *Shak.*

BO-NĀ'SUS, *n.* [L.] A species of Bos, or wild ox, with a long mane; a native of Asia and Africa. It is of the size of a bull. *Encyc.*

BON BON, (bong'bong,) *n.* [Fr.] Sugar confectionery; a sugar-plum.

BON CHRET'IEN, (bon-krot'yen,) *n.* [Fr., good Christian.] A kind of pear.

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BOND, *n.* [Sax. *bond.* See Band and Bind.]

1. Any thing that binds, as a cord, a chain, a rope; a band.

2. Ligament; that which holds things together.

3. Union; connection; a binding.

Let walls be so constructed as to make a good *bond.* *Mortimer.*

4. In *the plural*, chains; imprisonment; captivity.

He hath done nothing worthy of death or of *bonds.*—Acts.

5. Cause of union; cement which unites; link of connection; as, the *bonds* of affection.

Charity is the *bond* of perfectness.—Col. iii.

6. An obligation imposing a moral duty, as by a vow or promise, by law, or other means

7. In *law*, an obligation or deed by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed. This is a *single bond.* But usually a condition is added, that, if the obligor shall do a certain act, or pay a certain sum of money, on or before a time specified, the obligation shall be void; otherwise it shall remain in full force. If the condition is not performed, the bond becomes forfeited, and the obligor and his heirs are liable to the payment of the whole sum. *Blackstone.*

8. In *architecture*, a peculiar mode of disposing bricks in a wall; as, *English bond*, where one course consists of bricks with their ends toward the face of the wall, called *headers*, and the next course of bricks with their lengths parallel to the face of the wall, called *stretchers*; *Flemish bond*, where each course consists of headers and stretchers alternately. *Brande.*

BOND, *a.* [for *bound.*] In a state of servitude or slavery; captive.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles; whether we be *bond* or free.—1 Cor. xii.

BOND, *v. t.* To give bond for, as for duties or customs at a custom-house; to secure payment of, by giving a bond.

On their reshipment and exportation, official clearances were given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of *bonded* or debentured goods. *War in Disguise.*

In *the United States*, it is applied to the goods on which the customs arise, and to the duties secured by bond.

BOND'AGE, *n.* Slavery or involuntary servitude; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion. In *ancient English law*, villenage.

2. Obligation; tie of duty.

He must resolve not to be brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths. *South.*

3. In *Scripture*, spiritual subjection to sin and corrupt passions, or to the yoke of the ceremonial law; servile fear. Heb. ii. Gal. ii. Rom. viii.

BOND'-CRED'IT-OR, *n.* A creditor who is secured by a bond. *Blackstone.*

BOND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Secured by bond, as duties. *Bonded goods*, are those for the duties on which, bonds are given at the custom-house.

BOND'MAID, *n.* [*bond* and *maid.*] A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant.

BOND'MAN, *n.* [*bond* and *man.*] A man slave, or one bound to service without wages. In *old English law*, a villain, or tenant in villenage.

BOND'-SERV-ANT, *n.* [*bond* and *servant.*] A slave; one who is subjected to the authority of another, or whose person and liberty are restrained.

BOND'-SERV-ICE, *n.* [*bond* and *service.*] The condition of a bond-servant; slavery.

BOND'-SLAVE, *n.* [*bond* and *slave.*] A person in a state of slavery; one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master.

BONDS'MAN, *n.* [*bond* and *man.*] A slave. [*Obs.*] *Derham.*

2. A surety; one who is bound, or who gives security, for another

BONDS'WŎM-AN, } *n.* [*bond* and *woman.*] A wom-
BOND'WŎM-AN, } an slave. *B. Jonson.*

BON'DUC, *n.* A species of Guilandina, or *nickar-tree*, the yellow nickar, a climbing plant, a native of the West Indies, bearing a pod containing two hard seeds of the size of a child's marble. *Encyc.*

BŌNE, *n.* [Sax. *ban*; Sw. *ben*: D. *been*, bone or leg; Ger. *bein*, a leg; Dan. *been*, leg or bone. The sense probably is, that which is set or fixed.]

1. A firm, hard substance, of a dull white color, composing the skeleton or firmer part of the body, in the higher orders of animals. The *bones* of an animal support all the softer parts, as the flesh and vessels. They vary in texture in different bones, and in different parts of the same bone. The long bones are compact in their middle portion, with a central cavity occupied by a network of plates and fibers, and cellular or spongy at the extremities. The flat bones are compact externally, and cellular internally. The bones in a fetus are soft and cartilaginous, but they gradually harden with age. The ends of the long bones are larger than the middle part, which renders the articulations more firm, and in the fetus they are distinct portions, called *epiphyses.* *Bones* are supplied with blood-vessels, and in the fetus, or in a diseased state, are very vascular. They are also furnished with nerves and absorbents, though less easily detected in a sound state. They are covered with a thin, strong membrane, called the *periosteum*, which, together with the bones, has very little sensibility in a sound state, but when inflamed is extremely sensible. Their cells and cavities are occupied by a fatty substance, called the *medulla* or *marrow.* They consist of earthy matter rather more than half, fatty matter one tenth, and cartilage about one third of the whole. The earthy matter gives them their solidity, and consists of phosphate of lime, with a small portion of carbonate of lime and phosphate of magnesia. *Cyc. Wistar. Thomson.*

2. A piece of bone, with fragments of meat adhering to it.

To be upon the bones, is to attack. [*Little used, and vulgar.*]

To make no bones, is to make no scruple; a metaphor taken from a dog who greedily swallows meat that has no bones. *Johnson.*

Bones; a sort of bobbins, made of bones or ivory, for weaving lace; also, dice. *Johnson.*

BŌNE, *v. t.* To take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery. *Johnson.*

2. To put whalebone into stays. *Ash.*

BŌNE'-ĀCE, *n.* [*bone* and *ace.*] A game at cards, in which he who has the highest card turned up to him wins the *bone*, that is, one half the stake. *Encyc.*

BŌNE'-ĀCHE, (-āke,) *n.* Pain in the bones. *Shak.*

BŌNE'-BLACK, *n.* The black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination, in close vessels; called also *animal charcoal.* It is used as a decolorizing material and as a black pigment. *Ure.*

BŌN'ED, *pp.* Deprived of bones, as in cookery.

BŌN'ED, *a.* Having bones; used in composition; as, *high-boned, strong-boned.*

BŌNE'-DUST', *n.* Ground or pulverized bones, used as a powerful manure.

BŌNE'-EARTH, (-erth,) *n.* The earthy residuum after the calcination of bone, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime.

BŌNE'-LĀCE, *n.* [*bone* and *lace.*] A lace made of linen thread, so called because woven with bobbins of bone. [*Obs.*]

BŌNE'LESS, *a.* Without bones; wanting bones; as, *boneless gums.* *Shak.*

BŌNE'-SET, *v. t.* [*bone* and *set.*] To set a dislocated bone; to unite broken bones. *Wiseman.*

BŌNE'-SET, *n.* A plant, the thoroughwort, a species of eupatorium.

BŌNE'-SET-TER, *n.* [*bone* and *set.*] One whose occupation is to set and restore broken and dislocated bones.

BŌNE'-SET-TING, *n.* That branch of surgery which consists in replacing broken and luxated bones; the practice of setting bones.

BŌNE'-SPAV-IN, *n.* [*bone* and *spavin.*] A bony excrescence, or hard swelling, on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg; usually cured by blistering and firing, or caustic blisters. *Encyc.*

BO-NET'TA, *n.* A sea fish. Qu. *Bonito.* *Herbert.*

BON'FIRE, *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *fire.*]

A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation.

BON'GRĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *bonne* and *grace.*]

A covering for the forehead. [*Not used.*] *Beaum.*

BŌ'NI-FORM, *a.* Of a good shape.

BON'I-FŸ, *v. t.* To convert into good. [*Not used.*] *Cudworth.*

BŌN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of bones.

BO-NI'TŌ, *n.* [Sp.] A fish of the Tunny kind, growing to the length of three feet, found on the American coast and in the tropical climates. It has a greenish back, and a white, silvery belly.

Hawksworth. Pennant. Dict. of Nat. Hist.

BON'MOT', (bong'mo',) *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *mot*, a word.] A jest; a witty repartee.

BONNE BOUCHE, (bon boosh,) *n.* [Fr.] A delicious morsel or mouthful.

BON'NET, *n.* [Fr. *bonnet*; Sp. *bonete*; Ir. *boinead*; Arm. *boned.*]

1. A covering for the head, in common use before the introduction of hats. The word, as now used, signifies a cover for the head, worn by females, close at the sides, and projecting over the forehead.

2. In *fortification*, a small work with two faces, having only a parapet, with two rows of palisades about 10 or 12 feet distant. Generally, it is raised above the salient angle of the counterscarp, and communicates with the covered way. *Encyc.*

Bonnet à prêtre, or priest's bonnet, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles and two inward. *Johnson.*

3. In *sea language*, an addition to a sail, or an additional part laced to the foot of a sail, in small vessels, and in moderate winds. *Mar. Dict.*

BON'NET-ED, *a.* Wearing a bonnet.

BON'NET-PEP'PER, *n.* A species of Capsicum, or Guinea pepper. *Fam. of Plants.*

BON'NI-BEL, *n.* [Fr. *bonne* and *belle.*]

A handsome girl. *Spenser.*

BON'NI-LASS, *n.* [*bonny* and *lass.*] A beautiful girl. *Spenser.*

BON'NI-LY, *adv* [See Bonny.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

BON'NI-NESS, *n.* Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness. [*Little used.*]

BON'NY, *a.* [Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good; L. *bonus.* See Boon.]

1 Handsome; beautiful.

Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain. *Gay.*

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Blithe and *bonny.* *Shak.*

3. In *familiar language*, plump, as plump and healthful persons are most inclined to mirth.

[*This word is much used in Scotland.*]

BON'NY, *n.* Among *miners*, a bed of ore, differing from a squat in being round, whereas a squat is flat; or a distinct bed of ore, that communicates with no vein. *Bailey. Encyc.*

BON'NY-CLAB'BER, *n.* [Qu. *bonny*, or Ir. *baine*, milk, and *clabber*; Ar. لبا *laba*, blestings; G. *lab*; D. *leb*, rennet.]

A word used in Ireland for sour buttermilk. *Johnson.*

It is used, in America, for any milk that is *turned*, or become thick in the process of souring, and applied only to that part which is thick.

BON'TEN, *n.* A narrow woolen stuff.

BON'-TON', (bong'tong',) *n.* [Fr.] The hight of the fashion.

BŌ'NUM MAG'NUM, [L.] A kind of plum. *Johnson.*

BŌ'NUS, *n.* [L.] A premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company.

2. An extra dividend to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, out of accumulated profits. *Gilbert.*

BON-VI-VANT', (bong-vē-vāng',) *n.* [Fr.] A good fellow; a jovial companion.

BŌ'NY, *a.* [from *bone.*] Consisting of bones; full of bones; pertaining to bones.

2. Having large or prominent bones; stout; strong.

BON'ZE, (bon'zy,) *n.* A Boodhist priest; a name used in China, Tunkin, and the neighboring countries. In China, the bonzes are the priests of the Fohists, or sect of Fohi. They are distinguished from the laity by their dress. In Japan, they are gentlemen of family. In Tunkin, every pagoda has at least two bonzes belonging to it, and some have thirty or forty. In China, the number of bonzes is estimated at fifty thousand, and they are represented as idle, dissolute men. *Encyc.*

BOO'BY, *n.* [Sp. *bobo*, a dunce or idiot, a ruff for the neck, a buffoon, the bird *bobo.* Qu. Ger. *bube*, a boy.]

1. A dunce; a stupid fellow; a lubber; one void of wisdom or intellect. *Prior.*

2. A fowl, allied to the Pelican genus, the Sula fusca, of a brown and white color, much varied in different individuals. This fowl is found among the Bahama Isles, feeds upon fish, and lays its eggs on the bare rocks. It has a joint in the upper mandible, by which it can raise it without opening the mouth. *Encyc.*

BOO'BY, *a.* Having the characteristics of a booby.

BOO'BY-HUT, *n.* A kind of covered sleigh, so called in the eastern part of the United States.

BOO'BY-HUTCH, *n.* A clumsy, ill-contrived, covered carriage or seat, used in the east part of England. *Forby.*

BOODH, *n.* In *Eastern Asia*, a general name for the divinity. *Malcom.*

BOODH'ISM, *n.* A system of religion in Eastern Asia, embraced by more than one third of the human race. It teaches that, at distant intervals, a *Boodh*, or deity, appears, to restore the world from a state of ignorance and decay, and then sinks into a state of entire non-existence, or rather, perhaps, of bare existence without attributes, action, or consciousness. This state, called *Nirvana*, or *Nieban*, is regarded as the ultimate supreme good, and the highest reward of virtue among men. Four Boodhs have thus appeared in the world, and passed into *Nirvana*, the last of whom, Gaudama, became incarnate about 500 years before Christ. From his death, in 543 B. C., many thousand years will elapse before the appearance of another; so that the system, in the mean time, is practically one of pure atheism. The objects of worship, until another Boodh appears, are the relics and images of Gaudama. *E. E. Salisbury. Malcom.*

BOODH'IST, *n.* One who maintains the doctrines of Boodhism.

BOOK, *n.* [Sax. *boc*, a book and the beech-tree; Goth. *boka*; Icelandic, *book*; D. *boek*, a book, and the mast of beech; *beuke*, a beech-tree; G. *buch*, a book, and *buche*, a beech; Dan. *bog*; Sw. *bok*; Russ. *buk*; Gypsy, *buchos.* Like the Latin *liber*, *book* signifies primarily bark and *beech*, the tree being probably named from its bark.]

1. A general name of every literary composition which is printed; but, appropriately, a printed composition bound; a volume. The name is given also to any number of written sheets when bound or sewed together, and to a volume of blank paper, in-

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tended for any species of writing, as for memorandums, for accounts, or receipts.

2. A particular part of a literary composition; a division of a subject in the same volume.

3. A volume or collection of sheets in which accounts are kept; a register of debts and credits, receipts and expenditures, &c.

In *books*: in kind remembrance; in favor.

I was so much *in his books*, that at his decease he left me his lamp. *Addison.*

Without book; by memory; without reading; without notes; as, a sermon was delivered *without book*. This phrase is used also in the sense of *without authority*; as, a man asserts *without book*.

BOOK, *v. t.* To enter, write, or register in a book.

BOOK'-AC-COUNT', *n.* [*book* and *account*.] An account or register of debt or credit in a book.

BOOK'BIND-ER, *n.* [*book* and *bind*.] One whose occupation is to bind books.

BOOK'BIND-ER-Y, *n.* A place for binding books.

BOOK'BIND-ING, *n.* The art or practice of binding books; or of sewing the sheets, and covering them with leather or other material.

BOOK'CASE, *n.* A case with shelves, and, commonly, doors, for holding books.

BOOK'-DEBT, (-det,) *n.* A debt for goods delivered, and charged by the seller on his book of accounts.

BOOK'ED, (bookt,) *pp.* Entered in a book; registered.

BOOK'FUL, *a.* [*book* and *full*.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested learning. *Pope.*

BOOK'ING, *ppr.* Registering in a book.

BOOK'ISH, *a.* Given to reading; fond of study; more acquainted with books than with men. *Shak.*

BOOK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the way of being addicted to books or much reading. *Thurlow.*

BOOK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Addictedness to books; fondness for study. *Whitlock.*

BOOK'-KEEP-ER, *n.* [*book* and *keep*.] One who keeps accounts, or the accounts of another; the officer who has the charge of keeping the books and accounts in a public office.

BOOK'-KEEP-ING, *n.* [*book* and *keep*.] The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts in such a manner, that a man may know the true state of his business and property, or of his debts and credits, by an inspection of his books. The books for this purpose are, 1. A *Waste Book*, or *Blotter*, in which are registered all accounts or transactions in the order in which they take place; 2. The *Journal*, which contains the accounts transferred from the waste book, in the same order, but expressed in a technical style; 3. The *Ledger*, in which articles of the same kind are collected together, from the journal, and arranged under proper titles.

In addition to these, several others are used; as, *cash-book*; *book of charges of merchandise*; *book of house-expenses*; *invoice-book*; *sales-book*; *bill-book*; *receipt-book*; *letter-book*; *pocket-book*; the use of which may be understood from the names. *Encyc.*

BOOK'-KNOWL-EDGE, (-nol'lej,) *n.* Knowledge gained by reading books.

BOOK'LAND, } *n.* [*book* and *land*.] In *old English*
BOCK'LAND, } *laws*, charter land, held by deed under certain rents and free-services, which differed nothing from free socage lands. This species of tenure has given rise to the modern freeholds. *Blackstone.*

BOOK'-LEARN-ED, *a.* [*book* and *learn*.] Versed in books; acquainted with books and literature; a term sometimes implying *an ignorance of men*, or of the common concerns of life. *Dryden.*

BOOK'-LEARN-ING, *n.* Learning acquired by reading; acquaintance with books and literature; sometimes implying want of practical knowledge. *Sidney.*

BOOK'LESS, *a.* [*book* and *less*.] Without books; unlearned. *Shenstone.*

BOOK'-MAD-NESS, *n.* A rage for possessing books; bibliomania.

BOOK'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who writes and publishes books.

BOOK'-MAK-ING, *n.* The practice of writing and publishing books.

BOOK'-MAN, *n.* [*book* and *man*.] A man whose profession is the study of books. *Shak.*

BOOK'-MATE, *n.* [*book* and *mate*.] A school-fellow.

BOOK'MIND-ED-NESS, *n.* Love of books. [*Shak.*

BOOK'-MUS-LIN, *n.* [Originally *buke muslin*.] A particular kind of muslin.

BOOK'-OATH, *n.* The oath made on the book, or Bible. *Shak.*

BOOK'SELL-ER, *n.* [*book* and *sell*.] One whose occupation is to sell books.

BOOK'SELL-ING, *n.* The employment of selling books.

BOOK'-STALL, *n.* A stand or stall, commonly in the open air, for retailing books.

BOOK'STAND, *n.* A stand or frame for containing books offered for sale in the streets.

BOOK'STONE, *n.* See BIBLIOLITE.

BOOK'STORE, *n.* A shop where books are kept for sale, [*U. S.*;] called in *England* a *bookseller's shop*.

BOOK'WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* [*book* and *worm*.] A worm or mite that eats holes in books.

2. A student closely attached to books, or addicted to study; also, a reader without judgment. *Pope.*

BOO'LEY, *n.* In *Ireland*, one who has no settled habitation, but wanders from place to place with his flocks and herds, living on their milk, like the Tartars. *Spenser.*

BOOM, *n.* [D. *boom*, a tree, a pole, a *beam*, a bar, a rafter; Goth. *bagms*; Ger. *baum*; Eng. *beam*; D. *boomen*, to push forward with a pole; Dan. *bom*, a rail or bar.]

1. A long pole or spar, run out from various parts of a ship, or other vessel, for the purpose of extending the bottom of particular sails; as, the *jib boom*, *studding-sail boom*, *main boom*, *square-sail boom*, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A strong iron chain cable, or line of spars bound together, extended across a river, or the mouth of a harbor, to prevent an enemy's ships from passing.

3. A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen how to keep the channel in shallow water.

4. A hollow roar, as of waves.

BOOM, *v. i.* [Sax. *byma*, *byme*, a trumpet; *bymian*, to blow or sound a trumpet; D. *bomme*, a drum; *bommen*, to drum; W. *bwmp*, a hollow sound. We see the senses of *sounding*, *uttering the voice*, *swelling*, and *rushing forward*, are connected.]

1. In *marine language*, to rush with violence, as a ship under a press of sail.

2. To swell; to roll and roar, as waves.

The hoarse waves *booming* to the ocean shore. *Hillhouse.*

3. To cry as the bittern. *Goldsmith.*

The Dutch use *bom* for the sound of an empty barrel; and *bommen* is to drum.

BOOM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rushing with violence; roaring, like waves.

BOOM'E-RANG, *n.* A wooden weapon used by the natives of Australia. [See KYLEE.]

BOON, *n.* [L. *bonus*; Fr. *bon*; Norm. *boon*; It. *buono*; Sp. *bueno*; Port. *bom*, good.]

1. A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present; a favor granted. *Addison.*

2. [Dan. *bön*, Sw. *bön*, a petition.] A prayer or petition. *Ash.*

BOON, *a.* [Fr. *bon*; L. *bonus*.]

Gay; merry; kind; bountiful; as, a *boon* companion. *Milton.*

BOON, *n.* The refuse or useless vegetable matter from dressed flax. *Library of Ent. Knowledge.*

BŌ'OPS, *n.* A genus of fishes, of the order *Acanthopterygii*, found mostly in the Mediterranean. *Brande.*

BOOR, *n.* [Sax. *gebur*, a countryman or farmer; D. *boer*, a rustic or farmer; G. *bauer*, a countryman and a builder, from *bauen*, to build, to cultivate; Sax. *byan*, or *bugian*, and *gebugian*; D. *bouwen*; Dan. *bygge*; Sw. *byggia*, to build. *Boor* is a contracted word.]

1. A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a plowman; a clown; hence, one who is rude in manners, and illiterate. *Dryden.*

2. A name given to the Russian peasants.

BOOR'ISH, *a.* Clownish; rustic; awkward in manners; illiterate. *Shak.*

BOOR'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a clownish manner.

BOOR'ISH-NESS, *n.* Clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

BOOSE, *n.* [Sax. *bosig*, *bosg*; Heb. and Ch. אבוס, a stall or crib; Ar. ابس *abasa*, to shut up or imprison.]

A stall or inclosure for an ox, cow, or other cattle. [*Not used*, or *local*.]

BOOSE, } (booz,) *v. i.* [W. *bozi*, to immerse.]
BOOZE, }

To drink hard; to guzzle. [*Vulgar.*] *Maunder.*

BOOS'ER, *n.* One who guzzles liquor; a tippler.

BOOST, *v. t.* To lift or raise by pushing; to push up. [*A common vulgar word in New England.*]

BOO'ZY, (boo'zy,) *a.* A little intoxicated; merry with liquor. [*Vulgar.*] *Holloway.*

BOOT, *v. t.* [Sax. *bot*, *bote*, reparation, satisfaction, a making good, amends; Goth. *botyan*, to profit or help; Sw. *böt*, a fine; D. *boete*, fine, penalty, repentance; *boeten*, to amend or repair; G. *busse*, boot, fine, penance; *büssen*, to amend; Dan. *bödde*, to repair, or requite; *böde*, to expiate, or make atonement; W. *but*, profit; *buziaw*, to profit. We observe this word is from the root of *better*, denoting more, or advance; Eng. *but*. The primary sense of the root is to advance, or carry forward.]

1. To profit; to advantage.

It shall not *boot* them. *Hooker.*

But more generally followed by *it*,— what *boots it?* Indeed, it is seldom used, except in the latter phrase.

2. To enrich; to benefit.

I will *boot* thee. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BOOT, *n.* Profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to make the exchange equal, or to supply the deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged. *Shak.*

2. *To boot*; in addition to; over and above; besides; a compensation for the difference of value between things bartered; as, I will give my house for yours, with one hundred dollars *to boot*. [Sax. *to bote*. The phrase is pure Saxon.]

3. Spoil; plunder. [See BOOTY.] *Shak.*

BOOT, *n.* [Fr. *botte*, a *boot*, a bunch; Ir. *butais*; W. *botasen*, *botas*; Sp. *bota*, a *boot*, a *butt*, or cask, a leather bag to carry liquors; Port. *bota*; It. *botte*, boots, a cask.]

1. A covering for the leg, made of leather, and united with a shoe. This garment was originally intended for horsemen, but is now generally worn by gentlemen on foot. The different sorts are, *fishing-boots*, worn in water; *hunting-boots*, a thinner kind, for sportsmen; *jack-boots*, a strong kind, for horsemen; and *half-boots*.

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used to torture criminals. This was made of boards bound fast to the legs by cords; or a boot or buskin, made wet and drawn upon the legs, and then dried by the fire, so as to contract and squeeze the legs. *Encyc.*

3. A box covered with leather in the fore part of a coach. Also, an apron or leathern cover for a gig or chair, to defend persons from rain and mud. [*This latter application is local and improper.*]

4. In the plural, *boots*, a servant at hotels who blacks the boots; formerly called *boot-catcher*

BOOT, *v. t.* To put on boots.

BOOT'-CATCH-ER, *n.* [*boot* and *catch*.] The person at an inn whose business is to pull off boots and clean them. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

BOOT'-CRIMP, *n.* A frame or last used by bootmakers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

BOOT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having boots on. *Dryden.*

BOOT-EE', *n.* A word sometimes used for a half or short boot.

BO-Ō'TĒS, *n.* A northern constellation, consisting, according to Flamsteed's catalogue, of fifty-four stars.

BOOTH, *n.* [W. *both*; Ir. *boith* or *both*; G. *bude*; Russ. *budka*; Ch. בוית *bith*, a house, and to lodge for a night; also in the Ar. Sam. Syr. Eth. and Heb. *beth*, a house or booth, a nest for birds. Probably the sense is, a dwelling, from lodging, abiding.]

A house or shed built of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials, for a temporary residence. *Bible. Camden.*

BOOT'-HŌSE, *n.* [*boot* and *hose*.] Stocking-hose, or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots. *Shak.*

BOOT'-JACK, *n.* A machine for drawing off boots.

BOOT'LEG, *n.* [*boot* and *leg*.] Leather cut out for the leg of a boot. *Ash.*

BOOT'LESS, *a.* [from *boot*.] Unavailing; unprofitable; useless; without advantage or success. *Shak.*

BOOT'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without use or profit.

BOOT'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being unavailing.

BOOT'TOP-PING, *n.* [*boot* and *top*.] The operation of cleansing a ship's bottom near the surface of the water, by scraping off the grass, slime, shells, &c., and daubing it with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, and resin. *Mar. Dict.*

BOOT'-TREE, } *n.* An instrument to stretch and
BOOT'-LAST, } widen the leg of a boot, consisting of two pieces, shaped like a leg, between which, when put into the boot, a wedge is driven. *Encyc.*

BOOT'Y, *n.* [Sw. *byte*; Dan. *bytte*; D. *buit*; G. *beute*; It. *bottino*; Sp. *botin*; Fr. *butin*; D. *buiten*, to rove. See BUT.]

1. Spoil taken from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage. *Milton.*

2. That which is seized by violence and robbery. *Shak.*

To play booty, is to play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. *Johnson.*

BO-PEEP', *n.* [*bo*, an exclamation, and *peep*.] The act of looking out or from behind something and drawing back, as children in play, for the purpose of frightening each other. *Shak. Dryden.*

BŌR'A-BLE, *a.* [See BORE.] That may be bored. [*Little used.*]

BO-RACH'IO, *n.* [It. *boraccia*, a leather bottle for wine; Sp. *borracho*, drunk.]

1. A bottle or cask. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

2. A drunkard. *Congreve.*

BO-RAC'IC, (bo-ras'ik,) *a.* [See BORAX.] Pertaining to or produced from borax.

Boracic acid; a compound of a peculiar element, *boron*, with oxygen. It is generally obtained from borax, by adding sulphuric acid. It is also found native, in certain mineral springs in Italy.

BŌ'RA-CITE, *n.* A mineral composed of boracic acid and magnesia; a native borate of magnesia.

BŌR'AGE, (bur'rage,) *n.* A plant of the genus Borago.

BOR'A-MEZ. See BAROMETZ.

BŌ'RATE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with a base. *Fourcroy.*

BŌ'RAX, *n.* [Pers. بورة; Ar. بورق *borakon*, from برق *baraka*, to shine; Russ. *bura*.]

Biborate of soda; a salt formed by a combination of boracid acid with soda. It is brought from the

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East Indies, where it is said to be found at the bottom or on the margin of certain lakes, particularly in Thibet. It is said to be artificially prepared in Persia, like niter. It comes in three states. 1. Crude borax, tincal, or chrysocolla, from Persia, in greenish masses of a greasy feel, or in opaque green crystals. 2. Borax of China, somewhat purer, in small plates or masses, irregularly crystallized, and of a dirty white. 3. Dutch or purified borax, in portions of transparent crystals, which is the kind generally used. It is an excellent flux in docimastic operations, and useful in sodering metals. *Hooper.*

BOR'BO-RYGM, (bor'bo-rim,) *n.* [*βορβορυγμος*, a rumbling.] A rumbling noise of wind in the bowels.

BŌRD'AGE, *n.* See BORDLANDS. [*Todd.*

BORD'EL, } *n.* [Fr. *bordel*, a brothel; D. *bordeel*;
BOR-DEL'LO, } Ger. *bordell*; It. *bordello*; Sp. *burdel*; Arm. *bordell*; from *bord*, a house. This is the Eng. *brothel.*]

A brothel; a bawdy-house; a house devoted to prostitution. *B. Jonson.*

BŌRD'EL-LER, *n.* The keeper of a brothel. *Gower.*

BORD'ER, *n.* [Fr. and Arm. *bord*; Sp. *bordo*; Port. *burda*; It. *bordo.* See BOARD.]

The outer edge of any thing; the extreme part or surrounding line; the confine or exterior limit of a country, or of any region or tract of land; the exterior part or edge of a garment; the rim or brim of a vessel, but not often applied to vessels; the exterior part of a garden, and hence a bank raised at the side of a garden for the cultivation of flowers, and a row of plants; in short, the outer part or edge of things too numerous to be specified.

In *botany*, the *limbus* or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol. *Martyn.*

BORD'ER, *v. i.* To confine; to touch at the edge, side, or end; to be contiguous or adjacent; with *on* or *upon*; as, Connecticut, on the north, *borders on* or *upon* Massachusetts.

2. To approach near to.

Wit which *borders upon* profaneness deserves to be branded as folly. *Tillotson.*

BORD'ER, *v. t.* To make a border; to adorn with a border of ornaments; as, to *border* a garment or a garden.

2. To reach to; to touch at the edge or end; to confine upon; to be contiguous to.

Sheba and Raamah *border* the Persian Gulf. *Ralegh.*

3. To confine within bounds; to limit. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BORD'ER-ED, *pp.* Adorned or furnished with a border.

BORD'ER-ER, *n.* One who dwells on a border or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region, or tract of land; one who dwells near to a place. *Bacon.*

BORD'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lying adjacent to; forming a border.

BŌRD-HALF'PEN-NY, (bōrd-hap'pen-ny,) *n.* Money paid for setting up boards or a stall in market. *Burn.*

BŌRD'-LAND, *n.* [*bord* and *land.* See BOARD.] In *old law*, the demain land which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his *bord*, board, or table. *Spelman.*

BŌRD'-LŌDE, } *n.* [*bord* and *load.*] The service re-
BŌRD'-LŌAD, } quired of a tenant to carry timber from the woods to the lord's house; also, the quantity of provision paid by a bord-man for bord-land. *Bailey.*

BŌRD'-MAN, *n.* [*bord* and *man.*] A tenant of bord-land, who supplied his lord with provisions. *Encyc.*

BORD'-RĀG-ING, *n.* An incursion upon the borders of a country. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BŌRD'-SERV-ICE, *n.* [*bord* and *service.*] The tenure by which bord-land was held, which was the payment of a certain quantity of provisions to the lord. In lieu of this, the tenant now pays sixpence an acre. *Encyc.*

BORD'URE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a tract or compass of metal, color, or fur, within the escutcheon and around it. *Bailey.*

BŌRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *borian*; Sw. *bora*; D. *booren*; Ger. *bohren*; Dan. *borer*, to bore; D. *boor*; Ger. *bohrer*; Dan. *borre*, a borer; L. *foro*, and *perforo*, to bore, to *perforate*; Russ. *burav*, a borer; Gr. *πειρω*, to pierce or transfix; also, to pass over, in which sense it coincides with *ferry.* The Celtic *ber*, *bear*, a spit, L. *veru*, from thrusting or piercing, coincide in elements



with this root. Pers. بیرو *birah*, a borer.]

1. To perforate or penetrate a solid body, and make a round hole, by turning an auger, gimlet, or other instrument. Hence, to make hollow; to form a round hole; as, to *bore* a cannon.

2. To eat out or make a hollow by gnawing or corroding, as a worm.

3. To penetrate or break through by turning or labor; as, to *bore* through a crowd. *Gay.*

4. To weary by tedious iteration.

BŌRE, *v. i.* To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that turns; as, this timber does not *bore* well, or is hard to *bore.*

2. To pierce or enter by boring; as, an auger *bores*

3. To push forward toward a certain point. [well.

Boring to the west. *Dryden.*

4. With *horsemen*, a horse *bores*, when he carries his nose to the ground. *Dict.*

5. In *a transitive* or *intransitive sense*, to penetrate the earth by means of a chisel or other cutting instrument, withdrawing the dust and fragments, at intervals, by means of a scooping-iron or other appropriate instrument, for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of minerals, as veins of ore or beds of coal, or for obtaining springs of water, as in Artesian wells, or fountains of salt water, &c.

BŌRE, *n.* The hole made by boring. Hence, the cavity or hollow of a gun, cannon, pistol, or other firearm; the caliber, whether formed by boring or not.

2. Any instrument for making holes by boring or turning, as an auger, gimlet, or wimble.

3. A person or thing that wearies by iteration.

BŌRE, *n.* A tide swelling above another tide. *Burke.*

A sudden influx of the tide into a river or narrow strait, conflicting with the water from above. *Cyc.*

BŌRE, *pret.* of BEAR. [See BEAR]

BŌRE'-CŌLE, *n.* A variety of cabbage, whose leaves are not formed into a compact head, but are loose, and generally curled or wrinkled *Fam. of Plants.*

BŌ'RE-AL, *a.* [L. *borealis.* See BOREAS.]

Northern; pertaining to the north or the north wind. *Pope.*

BŌ'RE-AS, *n.* [L. *boreas*; Gr. *βορεας*, the north wind; Russ. *burya*, a storm or tempest; *buran*, a tempest with snow. The Russ. gives the radical sense.]

The northern wind; a cold, northerly wind. *Milton.*

BŌR'ED, (bōrd,) *pp.* Perforated by an auger or other turning instrument; made hollow; wearied by tedious iteration.

BO-REE', *n.* [Fr.] A certain dance, or movement in common time, or four crotchets in a bar; always beginning in the last quaver or last crotchet of the measure. *Busby.*

BŌR'ER, *n.* One who bores; also, an instrument to make holes with by turning.

2. Terebella, the piercer, a genus of sea worms,

BŌR'ING, *n.* [that pierce wood.

1. The act of boring; a place made by boring.

2. The chips made by perforating a body are called *borings.*

BŌR'ING, *ppr.* Perforating by an auger or other turning instrument; making hollow; wearying by tedious iteration.

BORN, (baurn,) *pp.* of BEAR. Brought forth, as an animal. A very useful distinction is observed by good authors, who, in the sense of *produced* or brought forth, write this word *born*; but, in the sense of *carried*, write it *borne.* This difference of orthography renders obvious the difference of pronunciation.

1. *To be born*, is to be produced or brought into life. "Man is *born* to trouble." A man *born* a prince or a beggar. It is followed by *of* before the mother or ancestors.

Man, that is *born of woman*, is of few days and full of trouble. — Job xiv.

2. *To be born*, or *born again*, is to be regenerated and renewed; to receive spiritual life. John iii.

BORNE, *pp.* of BEAR. Carried; conveyed; supported; defrayed.

BOR'NITE, *n.* The tellurite of bismuth. *Dana.*

BŌ'RON, *n.* The radical or elementary base of boracic acid. *Parke.*

BOR'ŌUGH, (bur'ro,) *n.* [Goth. *bairgs*; Sax. *burg*, *burh*, *beorh*, *beorg*, *byrig*; Ir. *brog*; Fr. *bourg*; It. *borgo*; Sp. *burgo*; D. *burg* and *berg*; Dan. *borg*; Arm. *bourg*; G. *burg* and *berg*; Gr. *πυργος*; Ar.



borachon; Sans. *bura.* This word, in Saxon, is interpreted a hill, heap, mountain, fortification, castle, tower, city, house, and tomb. Hence *Perga* in Pamphylia, *Bergen* in Norway, *Burgos* in Spain, and probably *Prague* in Bohemia. In W. *bwr*, *gwrc*, signifies a wall, rampart, or work for defense, and *bwrdais* is a burgess. But the original sense probably is found in the verb Sax. *beorgan*, D. and G. *bergen*, Russ. *beregu*, to keep, or save, that is, to make close or secure. Hence it coincides with *park*, and L. *parcus*, saving. (See the next word.) If the noun is the primary word, denoting *hill*, this is from throwing together, collecting; a sense allied to that of making fast or close.]

Originally, a fortified city or town; hence, a hill, for *hills* were selected for places of defense. But in later times, the term *city* was substituted to denote an episcopal town, in which was the see of a bishop, and that of *borough* was retained for the rest. *At present*, the name is given appropriately to such towns and villages as send representatives or burgesses to parliament. Some boroughs are incorporated, others are not. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

In *Connecticut*, this word, *borough*, is used for a town, or a part of a town, or a village, incorporated with certain privileges, distinct from those of other towns and of cities.

In *Scotland*, a *borough* is a body corporate, consisting of the inhabitants of a certain district, erected by the sovereign, with a certain jurisdiction. Boroughs are erected to be held of the sovereign, as is generally the case of royal boroughs; or of the superior of the lands included, as in the case of boroughs of regality and barony. Royal boroughs are generally erected for the advantage of trade. *Encyc.*

BŌR'ŌUGH, (bur'ro,) *n.* [Sax. *borhoe*, a surety; *borgian*, to borrow; *borg*, interest; *borga*, a debtor, a surety; *borgwed*, a promise or bond for appearance, a pledge; *borg-bryce*, burg-break, violation of pledge; *borghand*, *borhhand*, a surety or bail; *beorgan*, to keep, guard, or preserve; G. and D. *borgen*, to borrow. See the preceding word.]

In *Saxon times*, a main pledge, or association of men, who were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other, and if any offense was committed in their district, they were bound to have the offender forthcoming. The association of ten men was called a *tithing* or *decennary*; the presiding man was called the *tithing-man* or *head-borough*; or, in some places, *borsholder*, *borough's elder.* This society was called, also, *friburg*, freeburg, frank-pledge. Ten tithings formed a *hundred*, consisting of that number of sureties, and this denomination is still given to the districts comprehended in the association. The term seems to have been used both for the society and for each surety. The word *main*, hand, which is attached to this society, or their mutual assurance, indicates that the agreement was ratified by shaking hands.

Spelman. Blackstone. Cowel.

Some writers have suggested that the application of this word to towns sprung from these associations, and of course was posterior to them in time. [See *Encyc.*, art. *Borough.*] But the word was used for a town or castle in other nations, and in Asia, doubtless long before the origin of the *frank-pledge.*

BŌR'ŌUGH EN''GLISH; a customary descent of lands and tenements to the youngest son, instead of the eldest; or, if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother. *Blackstone. Cowel.*

BŌR'ŌUGH HEAD; the same as HEAD-BOROUGH, the chief of a borough. *Ash.*

BŌR'ŌUGH HŌLD'ER, *n.* A head-borough; a borsholder. *Ash.*

BŌR'ŌUGH-MAS-TER, *n.* The mayor, governor, or bailiff of a borough. *Ash.*

BŌR'ŌUGH-MŌN''GER, (bur'ro-mung'ger,) *n.* One who buys or sells the patronage of a borough. *Booth.*

BOR'REL, *a.* Rustic; rude. *Spenser.*

BOR'RŌW, (bor'rō,) *v. t.* [Sax. *borgian*, to borrow; D. *borgen*, to borrow, lend, or trust; Ger. *borgen*, the same; Dan. *borge*, to borrow; *borgen*, bail, surety, pledge, warranter, main-pernor; *borg*, trust, credit; Sw. *borgan*, a giving bail; *borg*, a fortress. The primary sense is, to make fast or secure.]

1. To take from another by request and consent, with a view to use the thing taken for a time, and return it, or, if the thing taken is to be consumed or transferred in the use, then to return an equivalent in kind; as, to *borrow* a book, a sum of money, or a loaf of bread. It is opposed to *lend.*

2. To take from another, for one's own use; to copy or select from the writings of another author; as, to *borrow* a passage from a printed book; to *borrow* a title.

3. To take or adopt, for one's own use, sentiments, principles, doctrines, and the like; as, to *borrow* instruction.

4. To take for use something that belongs to another; to assume, copy, or imitate; as, to *borrow* a shape; to *borrow* the manners of another, or his style of writing.

BOR'RŌW, *n.* A borrowing; the act of borrowing. [*Not used.*]

But of your royal presence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shak.*

BOR'RŌW-ED, *pp.* Taken by consent of another, to be returned, or its equivalent in kind; copied; assumed.

BOR'RŌW-ER, *n.* One who borrows; opposed to *lender.* [See the verb.]

2. One who takes what belongs to another to use as one's own.

BOR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* Taking by consent, to use and return, or to return its equivalent: taking what belongs to another, to use as one's own; copying; assuming; imitating.

BOR'RŌW-ING, *n.* The act of borrowing. [See the verb.]

BORS'HŌLD-ER, *n.* [A contraction of *buhr's ealdor*, borough's elder, the elder or chief of a borough.]

The head or chief of a tithing, or *burg* of ten men; the head-borough. *Lambert. Spelman.*

BŌ'RU-RET, *n.* A combination of boron with a simple body.

BOS, *n.* [L.] In *zoology*, the technical name of a genus of quadrupeds. The characters are, the horns are hollow within, and turned outward, in the form of crescents; there are eight fore teeth in the under jaw, but none in the upper; there are no dog teeth.

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It includes the common ox, the bison, the buffalo, and other species. *Encyc.*

BŌ'SA, *n.* An intoxicating drink, used by the Egyptians, obtained from the meal of darnel and hempseed.

BOSC'AGE, *n.* [Fr *boscage*, now *bocage*, a grove; It. *bosco*; Dan. *busk*; Ger *busch*, a wood, or properly a thicket or underwood; Eng. *bush*.]

1. Wood; underwood; perhaps, sometimes, lands covered with underwood; also, a thicket.

2. In *old laws*, food or sustenance for cattle, which is yielded by bushes and trees. *Cowel.*

3. With *painters*, a landscape representing thickets of wood. *Encyc.*

BOSH, *n.* Outline; figure. *Chalmers.*

BOSH'BOK, *n.* A kind of antelope in South Africa.

BOSK'ET, BOS'QUET, BUSK'ET, } *n.* [It. *boschetto*, a little wood, from *bosco.* See Boscage.]

In *gardening*, a grove; a compartment formed by branches of trees, regularly or irregularly disposed, according to fancy. *Encyc.*

BOSK'Y, *a.* [See Boscage.] Woody; covered with thickets. *Milton.*

BŌ'SOM, *n.* [Sax. *bosm*, *bosum*; D. *boezem*; G. *busen.* Qu. Ch. בית or בוא, the breast, uber, mamma.]

1. The breast of a human being and the parts adjacent.

2. The folds or covering of clothes about the breast.

Put thy hand in thy *bosom*.—Ex. iv.

3. Embrace, as with the arms; inclosure; compass; often implying friendship or affection; as, to live in the *bosom* of a church.

4. The breast, as inclosing the heart; or the interior of the breast, considered as the seat of the passions.

Anger resteth in the *bosom* of fools.—Eccles. vii.
Their soul was poured into their mother's *bosom*.—Lam. ii.

5. The breast, or its interior, considered as a close place, the receptacle of secrets.

If I covered my transgressions as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my *bosom*.—Job xxxi.

6. Any inclosed place; the interior; as, the *bosom* of the earth or of the deep.

7. The tender affections; kindness; favor; as, the son of his *bosom*; the wife of thy *bosom*.

He shall carry the lambs in his *bosom*.—Isa. xl.

8. The arms, or embrace of the arms. Ps. cxxix.

9. Inclination; desire. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

Bosom, in composition, implies intimacy, affection, and confidence; as, a *bosom-friend*, an intimate or confidential friend; *bosom-lover*, *bosom-interest*, *bosom-secret*, &c. In such phrases, *bosom* may be considered as an attribute equivalent to intimate, confidential, dear.

BŌ'SOM, *v. t.* To inclose in the bosom; to keep with care.

Bosom up my counsel. *Shak.*

2. To conceal; to hide from view.

To happy convents *bosomed* deep in vines. *Pope.*

BŌ'SOM-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in the breast; concealed.

BŌ'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Putting in the bosom.

2. Embracing, as a fond mother her child.

BŌ'SON, *n.* A boatswain; [a popular, but corrupt pronunciation.]

The merry *boson*. *Dryden.*

BOS-PŌ'RI-AN, *a.* [from *Bosporus.*] Pertaining to a bosporus, a strait or narrow sea between two seas or a sea and a lake.

The Alans forced the *Bosporian* kings to pay them tribute, and exterminated the Taurians. *Tooke.*

The kings of the Cimmerian Bosporus are here referred to.

BOS'PO-RUS, *n.* [Gr. *βους*, an ox, and *πορος*, a passage.]

A narrow sea, or a strait between two seas, or between a sea and a lake, so called, it is supposed, as being an ox-passage, a strait over which an ox may swim. So our northern ancestors called a strait a *sound*, that is, a *swim*. The term *Bosporus* has been particularly applied to the strait between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, called the *Thracian Bosporus*; and to the strait of Caffa, called the *Cimmerian Bosporus*, which connects the Palus Mæotis, or Sea of Azof, with the Euxine. *D'Anville.*

BOSS, *n.* [Fr. *bosse*; Arm. *boçz*. In D. *bos* is a bunch, a bundle, a truss, a tuft, a bush, a sheaf, whence *bosch*, G. *busch*, a bush or thicket. In W. *bōth* is the boss of a buckler, the nave of a wheel, and a *bottle*, and hence W. *bothel*, a rotundity, a bottle or any round vessel, a wheal or blister. A *boss* is a protuberance, either from shooting, projecting, or from collecting and forming a mass.]

1. A stud or knob; a protuberant ornament, of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridles, harness, &c.

2. A protuberant part; a prominence; as, the *boss* of a buckler.

3. A projecting ornament at the intersections of the ribs of ceilings and in other situations. *Oxf. Glos.*

4. A water-conduit, in form of a *tun-bellied* figure. *Ash. Bailey.*

BOSS, *n.* [D. *baas*, master.] Among *mechanics*, the master-workman or superintendent. [This word originated among the Dutch settlers of New York, but is now used extensively in the other States.]

BOSS'AGE, *n.* [from *boss*; Fr. *bossage.*]

1. A stone in a building which has a projecture, and is laid rough, to be afterward carved into moldings, capitals, coats of arms, &c. *Encyc.*

2. Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the naked or level of the building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings, chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called *rustic quoins*. The cavities are sometimes round, sometimes beveled, or in a diamond form, sometimes inclosed with a cavetto, and sometimes with a listel. *Encyc.*

BOSS'ED, (bost,) *pp.* Studded; ornamented with bosses. *Shak.*

BOSS'IVE, *a.* Crooked; deformed. *Osborne.*

BOSS'Y, *a.* Containing a boss; ornamented with bosses.

His head reclining on his *bossy* shield. *Pope.*

BOS'TRY-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. *βοστρυχος*.]

A gem in the form of a lock of hair. *Ash.*

BOS'VEL, *n.* A plant, a species of Crowfoot. *Johnson.*

BOS'WELL-ISM, *n.* A peculiarity of Boswell.

BOT. See Bots.

BO-TAN'IC, BO-TAN'IC-AL, } *a.* [See Botany.] Pertaining to botany; relating to plants in general; also, containing plants; as, a *botanic* garden.

Botanic garden: a garden devoted to the culture of plants, collected for the purpose of illustrating the science of botany.

BO-TAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the system of botany.

BOT'AN-IST, *n.* One skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of plants or vegetables.

BOT'A-NIZE, *v. i.* To seek for plants, for the purpose of botanical investigation.

He could not obtain permission to *botanize* upon Mount Sabber. *Niebuhr, Trans.*

BOT'A-NIZ-ING, *n.* The seeking of plants for botanical purposes.

BOT-A-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανη*, a plant, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The science of botany. *Dict.*

BOT'A-NO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανη*, a plant, and *μαντεια*, divination.]

An ancient species of divination by means of plants, especially sage and fig-leaves. Persons wrote their names and questions on leaves, which they exposed to the wind, and as many of the letters as remained in their places were taken up, and, being joined together, contained an answer to the question. *Encyc.*

BOT'A-NY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανη*, a plant; Pers. بوتة *botah*, a shrub; probably allied to *bud*, to shoot.]

Botany is the science which treats of the structure of plants, the functions of their parts, their places of growth, their classification, and the terms which are employed in their description and denomination. *Tully.*

BO-TAR'GO, *n.* [Sp.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet, much used on the coast of the Mediterranean as an incentive to drink. *Johnson. Chambers.*

BOTCH, *n.* [It. *bozza*, pron. *botza*, a swelling, or rather *pezzo*, a piece; the latter is the Eng. *patch.*]

1. A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection.

Botches and blains must all his flesh imboss. *Milton.*

2. A patch, or the part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner; ill-finished work in mending.

3. That which resembles a botch; a part added clumsily or unsuitably.

If those words are not notorious *botches*, I am deceived. *Dryden.*

BOTCH, *v. t.* To mend or patch with a needle or awl, in a clumsy manner, as a garment; to mend or repair awkwardly, as a system of government. *Hudibras.*

2. To put together unsuitably, or unskillfully; to make use of unsuitable pieces.

For treason *botched* in rhyme will be thy bane. *Dryden.*

3. To mark with botches.

Young Hylas, *botched* with stains. *Garth.*

BOTCH'ED, (botcht,) *pp.* Patched clumsily; mended unskillfully; marked with botches.

BOTCH'ER, *n.* A clumsy workman at mending; a mender of old clothes, whether a tailor or cobbler.

BOTCH'ER-LY, *a.* Noting awkwardness of performance

BOTCH'ER-Y, *n.* A botching, or that which is done by botching.

BOTCH'ING, *ppr.* Patching or mending clumsily.

BOTCH'Y, *a.* Marked with botches; full of botches.

BŌTE, *n.* [The old orthography of *boot*, but retained in law, in composition. See Boot.]

1. In *law*, compensation; amends; satisfaction, as, *man-bote*, a compensation for a man slain. Also, payment of any kind.

2. A privilege or allowance of necessaries, used in composition as equivalent to the French *estovers*, supplies, necessaries; as, *house-bote*, a sufficiency of wood to repair a house, or for fuel, sometimes called *fire-bote*; so *plow-bote*, *cart-bote*, wood for making or repairing instruments of husbandry; *hay-bote* or *hedge-bote*, wood for hedges or fences, &c. These were privileges enjoyed by tenants under the feudal system. *Blackstone.*

BŌTE'LESS, *a.* In vain. [See Bootless.]

BŌTH, *a.* [Sax. *butu*, *butwu*, or *batwa*, (qu. Goth. *bayoths*;) Ir. *beit*; Sw. *båda*; Dan. *baade*; D. and Ger. *beide*; in ancient African, בת *bet*, *beth*, two. *Buxt.* 1866.]

Two, considered as distinct from others or by themselves; the one and the other; Fr. *tous les deux*; *l'un et l'autre*; as, here are two books, take them *both*.

This word is often placed before the nouns with which it is connected.

He understands how to manage *both* public and private concerns. *Guth. Quintilian*, p. 4.

It is often used as a substitute for nouns.

And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them to Abimelech; and *both* of them made a covenant.—Gen. xxi.

Both often represents two members of a sentence.

He will not bear *the loss of his rank*, because he can bear *the loss of his estate*; but he will bear *both*, because he is prepared for *both*. *Bolingbroke on Exile.*

Both often pertains to adjectives or attributes, and in this case generally precedes them in construction; as, he endeavored to render commerce *both* disadvantageous and infamous. *Mickle's Lusiad.*

BOTH'ER, *v. t.* To tease or perplex. [See Pother.]

BOTH'NIC, BOTH'NI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Bothnia, a territory on the Baltic, and likewise to a gulf of the same name, on the same sea, which is so called from the province, which it penetrates. Pinkerton uses *Bothnic* as a noun for the gulf, and Barlow uses *Bothnian* in the same manner.

Pink., art. *Sweden.* *Columb.* 9, 564.

BOTH-RO-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *βοθρος* and *δενδρον*.] An extinct genus of *Coniferæ*, found in coal formations. *Humble.*

BO-TŌ'TŌE, *n.* A bird of the parrot kind, of a fine blue color, found in the Philippine Isles. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BOT'RY-OID, BOT-RY-OID'AL, } *a* [Gr. *βοτρυς*, a bunch of grapes, and *ειδος*, form; Fr. *botte*, a bunch or bundle; Arm. *bod*, *bot*, a grape.]

Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like a cluster of grapes, as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small globes. *Kirwan. Phillips.*

BOT'RY-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *βοτρυς*, supra, and *λιθος*, a stone.]

A variety of datholite, occurring in botryoidal forms, and consisting of silica, boracic acid, and lime, with a larger proportion of water than in the more common varieties of datholite. *Dana.*

BOTS, *n.* (Generally used in the plural.) [Fr. *bout*, end, as in their first stage they resemble the ends of a fine thread.]

A species of small worms, found in the intestines of horses. They are the *larves* of a species of Œstrus or gadfly, which deposits its eggs on the tips of the hairs, generally of the fore legs and mane, whence they are taken into the mouth and swallowed. This word is also applied to the *larves* of other species of Œstrus, found under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, &c. *Cyc.*

BOT'TLE, *n.* [Fr. *bouteille*; Arm. *boutailh*; Ir. *boid*, *buideal*; W. *bŏth*, a boss, a bottle, the nave of a wheel; *bot*, a round body; *botas*, from *bot*, a boot, a buskin; *botwm*, a button; and from *bŏth*, the W. has also *bothell*, a bottle, a round vessel, a wheal or blister; Sp. *botella*, a bottle, and *botilla*, a small wine bag, from *bota*, a leather bag for wine, a *butt* or cask, a *boot*; It. *bottiglia*, a bottle; *botte*, a butt, a cask, and boots; Russ. *butilka*, a bottle. In G. *beutel*, a bag, a purse, seems to be the Sp. *botilla*. In Fr. *botte* is a boot, a bunch, or bundle, *botte de foin*, a bottle of hay. It would seem that *bottle* is primarily a bag, and from the sense of swelling, bulging, or collecting into a bunch; if so, the word was originally applied to the bags of skins used as bottles in Asia. Yet the primary sense is not easily ascertained. The Arabic has بط *batta*, a duck, Sp. *pato*, and "urceus coriaceus in quo liquidiora circumferunt viatores." *Cast.*]

1. A hollow vessel of glass, wood, leather, or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquors. The Oriental nations use skins or leather for the conveyance of liquors; and of this kind are the bottles mentioned in Scripture: "Put new wine into new *bottles*." In Europe and America, glass is used for liquors of all kinds; and farm-

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ers use small kegs or hollow vessels of wood, which are called *bottles*. The small kinds of glass bottles are called *vials* or *phials*.

2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains; but from the size of bottles used for wine, porter, and cider, a *bottle* is nearly a quart; as, a *bottle* of wine or of porter.

3. A quantity of hay in a bundle; a bundle of hay.

BOT'TLE, *v. t.* To put into bottles; as, to *bottle* wine or porter. This includes the stopping of the bottles with corks.

BOT'TLE-ALE, *n.* Bottled ale. *Shak.*

BOT'TLE-COM-PAN'ION, BOT'TLE-FRIEND, (-frend,) *n.* A friend or companion in drinking.

BOT'TLED, *pp.* or *a.* Put into bottles; inclosed in bottles.

2. Having a protuberant belly. *Shak.*

BOT'TLE-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant; the Centaurea cyanus, or blue-bottle. *Fam. of Plants.*

BOT'TLE-GLASS, *n.* A coarse, green glass, used in the manufacture of bottles. *Ure.*

BOT'TLE-GOURD, *n.* The common gourd, (*Lagenaria vulgaris.*)

BOT'TLE-NOSE-ED, *a.* Having a nose bottle-shaped.

BOT'TLE-SCREW, (bot'tl-skru,) *n.* A screw to draw corks out of bottles.

BOT'TLING, *ppr.* Putting into bottles.

BOT'TLING, *n.* The act of putting into bottles.

BOT'TOM, *n.* [Sax. *botm*; Sw. *botten*; D. *bodem*; G, *boden*. It seems to be allied to Gr. βαθος, and to the Russ. *pad*, a valley, *padayu*, to fall. The sense is from *throwing* down, setting, laying, or beating down; a dialect, perhaps, of *basis*. Class Bd.]

1. The lowest part of any thing; as, the *bottom* of a well, vat, or ship; the *bottom* of a hill.

2. The ground under any body of water; as, the *bottom* of the sea, of a river, or lake.

3. The foundation or groundwork of any thing, as of an edifice, or of any system or moral subject; the base, or that which supports any superstructure.

4. A low ground; a dale; a valley; *applied, in the United States, to the flat lands adjoining rivers, &c. It is so used in some parts of England.* *Mitford.*

5. The deepest part; that which is most remote from the view; as, let us examine this subject to the *bottom*.

6. Bound; limit.

There is no *bottom* in my voluptuousness. *Shak.*

7. The utmost extent or depth of cavity, or of intellect, whether deep or shallow.

I do see the *bottom* of Justice Shallow. *Shak.*

8. The foundation, considered as the cause, spring, or origin; the first moving cause; as, a foreign prince is at the *bottom* of the confederacy.

9. A ship or vessel. Goods imported in foreign *bottoms* pay a higher duty than those imported in our own. Hence, a state of hazard, chance, or risk; but in this sense it is used chiefly or solely in the singular. We say, venture not too much in *one bottom*; that is, do not hazard too much at a single risk.

10. A ball of thread. [W. *botwm*, a button; Corn, *id.* See BOTTLE.]

11. *The bottom of a lane or alley*, is the lowest end. This phrase supposes a declivity; but it is often used for the most remote part, when there is very little declivity.

12. *The bottom of beer*, or other liquor, is the grounds or dregs.

13. In *the language of jockeys*, stamina; native strength; as, a horse of good *bottom*.

BOT'TOM, *v. t.* To found or build upon; to fix upon as a support; followed by *on*; as, sound reasoning is *bottomed on* just premises.

2. To furnish with a seat or bottom; as, to *bottom* a chair.

3. To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread. *Shak.*

BOT'TOM, *v. i.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support.

Find on what foundation a proposition *bottoms*. *Locke.*

BOT'TOM-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a bottom; having a bottom.

This word is often used in composition; as, a flat-*bottomed* boat, in which case the compound becomes an adjective.

BOT'TOM-ING, *ppr.* Founding; building upon; furnishing with a bottom.

BOT'TOM-LAND, *n.* See BOTTOM, No. 4.

BOT'TOM-LESS, *a.* Without a bottom; applied to water, caverns, &c., it signifies fathomless, whose bottom can not be found by sounding; as, a *bottomless* abyss or ocean.

BOT'TOM-RY, *n.* [from *bottom*.] The act of borrowing money, and pledging the keel or *bottom* of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of the money. The contract of *bottomry* is in the nature of a mortgage; the owner of a ship borrowing money to enable him to carry on a voyage, and pledging the ship as security for the money. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrives safe, he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated, although it may exceed the legal rate of interest. The tackle of the ship, also, is answerable for the debt, as well as the person of the borrower. When a loan is made upon the goods shipped, the borrower is said to take up money at *respondentia*, as he is bound personally to answer the contract. *Blackstone. Park.*

BOT'TON-Y, *n.* [from the same root as *bud, button.*]

In *heraldry*, a *cross bottony* terminates at each end in three buds, knots, or buttons, resembling, in some measure, the three-leaved grass. *Encyc.*

BOU-CHET', *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

BOUD, *n.* An insect that breeds in malt or other grain; called, also, a *weevil*. *Dict.*

BOU'DOIR, (bood'wor,) *n.* [Fr.] A small, private room for curiosities, &c.

2. A lady's private room.

BOUGE, (booj,) *v. i.* [Fr. *bouge*, a lodge, the bilge of a cask; from the root of *bow*, which see.]

To swell out. [*Little used.*]

BOUGE, *n.* Provisions. [*Not in use.*] *Jonson.*

BOUGH, (bou,) *n.* [Sax. *bog, boh*, or *bogh*, the shoulder, a branch, an arm, the body of a tree, a stake, a tail, an arch, or bow; Sw. *bog*; Dan. *bov*; from the same root as *bow*, to blend, to throw; Sax. *bugan.*]

The branch of a tree; *applied to a branch of size*, not to a small shoot.

BOUGHT, (bawt,) *pret.* and *pp.* of BUY. [See BUY.]

BOUGHT, (bawt,) *n.* [D. *bogt*, a bend, a coil; from *boogen*, to bend. See BIGHT.]

1. A twist; a link; a knot; a flexure, or bend. *Milton. Brown.*

2. The part of a sling that contains the stone.

BOUGHT'Y, (baw'ty,) *a.* Bending. *Sherwood.*

BOU-GIE', (boo-zhe',) *n.* [Fr., a wax candle; Sp. *bugia.*]

In *surgery*, a long, slender instrument, that is introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to remove obstructions. It is usually made of slips of waxed linen, coiled into a cylindrical or slightly-conical form by rolling them on any hard, smooth surface. It is also made of catgut, elastic gum, and metal; but those of waxed linen are generally preferred. *Hooper. Dorsey.*

BOUIL'LON, (bool'yon,) *n.* [Fr., from *bouillir*, to boil. See BOIL.] Broth; soup.

BOUK, *v. i.* To nauseate so as to be ready to vomit. [*Local.*]

BOU-LAN'GER-ITE, *n.* [from M. Boulanger.]

A bluish or lead-gray ore (a sulphuret) of antimony and lead. *Dana.*

BOUL'DER. See BOWLDER.

BOUL'DER-WALL, *n.* [Rather BOWLDER-WALL. See BOWLDER.]

A wall built of round flints or pebbles laid in a strong mortar, used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there is a plenty of flints. *Builder's Dict.*

BOU-LET', *n.* [from the root of *ball*, or *bowl*; Fr. *boule.*]

In *the manege*, a horse is so called when the fetlock or pastern joint bends forward, and out of its natural position. *Encyc.*

BOU'LE-VARD, (boo'le-vär,) *n.* [Fr.] Originally, a bulwark or rampart of a fortification or fortified town. Now applied to the public walks or streets occupying the site of demolished fortifications.

BOULT. [*An incorrect orthography.*] See BOLT.

BOULTIN, *n.* [from the root of *bolt*; Sp. *bulto*, a protuberance.]

In *architecture*, a molding, the convexity of which is just one fourth of a circle, being a member just below the plinth in the Tuscan and Doric capital. *Encyc.*

BOUNCE, *v. i.* [D. *bonzen*, to bounce; *bons*, a bounce; allied probably to *bound*; Arm. *boundiçza*; Fr. *bondir.*]

1. To leap or spring; to fly or rush out suddenly.

Out *bounced* the mastiff. *Swift.*

2. To spring or leap against any thing, so as to rebound; to beat or thump by a spring.

Against his bosom *bounced* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

3. To beat hard, or thump, so as to make a sudden noise.

Another *bounced* as hard as he could knock. *Swift.*

4. To boast or bully; *used in familiar speech.* *Johnson.*

5. To be bold or strong. *Shak.*

BOUNCE, *n.* A heavy blow, thrust, or thump, with a large, solid body.

The *bounce* burst open the door. *Dryden.*

2. A loud, heavy sound, as by an explosion. *Shak. Gay.*

3. A boast; a threat; *in low language.* *Johnson.*

4. A bold lie; as, that was a *bounce*. *Goldsmith.*

5. A fish; a species of dog-fish or shark. *Encyc.*

BOUN'CER, *n.* A boaster; a bully; a bold lie; *in familiar language.* *Johnson.*

BOUN'CING, *ppr.* Leaping; bounding with violence, as a heavy body; springing out; thumping with a loud noise; boasting; moving with force, as a heavy, bounding body.

BOUN'CING, *a.* Stout; strong; large and heavy; *a customary sense in the United States*; as, a *bouncing* lass.

BOUN'CING-LY, *adv.* Boastingly.

BOUND, *n.* [Norm. *bonne, boune*, a bound; *bond*, limited; *bundes*, limits; from *bind, bond*, that which binds; or from Fr. *bondir*, to spring, and denoting the utmost extent.]

1. A limit; the line which comprehends the whole of any given object or space. It differs from *boundary*. See the latter.

Bound is applied to kingdoms, states, cities, towns, tracts of land, and to territorial jurisdiction.

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained; the limit of indulgence or desire; as, the love of money knows no *bounds*.

3. A leap; a spring; a jump; a rebound. [Fr. *bondir*, to spring.]

4. In *dancing*, a spring from one foot to the other.

BOUND, *v. t.* To limit; to terminate; to fix the furthest point of extension, whether of natural or moral objects, as of land, or empire, or of passion, desire, indulgence. Hence, to restrain or confine; as, to *bound* our wishes. *To bound in*, is hardly legitimate.

2. To mention the boundaries of a country; as, to *bound* France.

3. To make to bound. *Shak.*

BOUND, *v. i.* [Fr. *bondir*; Arm. *boundiçza.*]

1. To leap; to jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*. *Pope.*

2. To rebound; *but the sense is the same.*

BOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of BIND. As *a participle*, made fast by a band, or by chains or fetters; obliged by moral ties; confined; restrained.

2. As *a participle*, or perhaps more properly *an adjective*, destined; tending; going, or intending to go, with *to* or *for*; as, a ship is *bound to* Cadiz, or *for* Cadiz.

The application of this word, in this use, is taken from the orders given for the government of the voyage, implying obligation, or from tending, stretching. So *destined* implies *being bound.*

Bound is used in composition, as in *ice-bound, wind-bound*, when a ship is confined or prevented from sailing by ice or by contrary winds.

BOUND'A-RY, *n.* A limit; a bound. *Johnson.*

This word is thus used as synonymous with *bound.* But the real sense is, a visible mark designating a limit. *Bound* is the limit itself, or furthest point of extension, and may be an imaginary line; but *boundary* is the thing which ascertains *the limit*; *terminus*, not *finis*. Thus, by a statute of Connecticut, it is enacted, That the inhabitants of every town shall procure its *bounds* to be set out by such marks and *boundaries* as may be a plain direction for the future; which marks and *boundaries* shall be a great heap of stones or a ditch of six feet long, &c. This distinction is observed also in the statute of Massachusetts. But the two words are, in ordinary use, confounded.

BOUND-BAIL'IFF, *n.* An officer appointed by a sheriff to execute process; so denominated from the *bond* given for the faithful discharge of his trust. *Blackstone.*

BOUND'ED, *pp.* Limited; confined; restrained.

BOUND'EN, [from *bind.*] It was originally a participle, but is now used only as an adjective; as, it is our *bounden* duty.

BOUND'EN-LY, *adv.* In a dutiful manner.

BOUND'ER, *n.* One that limits; a boundary. *Herbert.*

BOUND'ING, *ppr.* Limiting; confining; restraining; leaping; springing; rebounding; advancing with leaps.

BOUND'ING-STONE, BOUND'-STONE, *n.* A stone to play with. *Dryden.*

BOUND'LESS, *a.* Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable; as, *boundless* space; *boundless* power.

BOUND'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without bound or limit.

BOUND'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being without limits. *South.*

BOUN'TE-OUS, *a.* [See BOUNTY.] Liberal in charity; disposed to give freely; generous; munificent; beneficent; free in bestowing gifts; as, *bounteous* nature. It is used chiefly in poetry for *bountiful.* *Johnson.*

BOUN'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Liberally; generously; largely; freely.

BOUN'TE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; munificence; kindness.

BOUN'TI-FUL, *a.* [*bounty* and *full.*] Free to give; liberal in bestowing gifts and favors; munificent; generous.

God, the *bountiful* Author of our being. *Locke.*

It is followed by *of* before the thing given, and *to* before the person receiving.

BOUN'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Liberally; largely; in a bountiful manner.

BOUN'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being bountiful; liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favors.

BOUN'TI-HEDE, (-hed,) BOUN'TI-HEAD, (-hed,) BOUN'TI-HOOD, *n.* Goodness. [*Obs.*]

BOUN'TY, *n.* [Fr. *bonté*, goodness, excellence, favor; It. *bontà*; L. *bonitas*, from *bonus*, good.]

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1. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favors; generosity; munificence. The word includes the gift or favor, and the kindness of disposition with which it is bestowed; or a favor bestowed with a benevolent disposition. This distinguishes it from a mere gift. It is also observed by Johnson, that it differs from *charity*, as a *present* from an *alms*, in not being bestowed upon persons absolutely necessitous. This is often the case; but *bounty* includes *charity*, as the genus comprehends the species; *charity*, however, does not necessarily include *bounty*, for *charity*, or an *alms*, may be given with reluctance.

The word may be used also for a free gift; 2 Cor. ix. 5; or a disposition to give, without the gift; goodness in general. *Spenser.*

2. A premium offered or given to induce men to enlist into the public service; or to encourage any branch of industry, as husbandry, manufactures, or commerce.

Queen Anne's bounty; a provision made in her reign for augmenting poor clerical livings.

BŌU-QUET′, (boo-kā′,) *n.* [Fr., a plume, a nosegay; Arm. *boged*; It. *boschetto*. See Bush.]

1. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.

2. An agreeable aromatic odor, which is perceived on drawing the cork of any of the finer wines. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

BŌURD, (boord,) *n.* A jest. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BŌURD′ER, *n.* A jester. [*Obs.*]

BŌUR′DON, *n.* A pilgrim's staff.

BOUR-GEOIS′, (bur-jois′,) *n.* [It appears to be a French word, but I know not the reason of its application to types.]

A small kind of printing types, in size between long primer and brevier.

BOUR′GEON, (bur′jun,) *v. i.* [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud; Arm. *bourgeon*, a button, or a bud.]

To sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot forth, as a branch. *Goldsmith.*

BŌURN, *n.* [Fr. *borne*, a limit; *borner*, to bound. In the sense of a stream, Sax. *burn*; Sw. *brunn*; D. *bron*; G. *brunnen*; Dan. *brönd*.]

1. A bound; a limit.

That undiscovered country, from whose *bourn*
No traveler returns. *Shak.*

2. A brook; a torrent; a rivulet. [*In this sense obsolete; but retained in many names of towns, seated on the banks of streams. In Scotland, it is still used in the sense of a brook, but they write it* burn.]

BŌURN′LESS, *a.* Without limits.

BOUR′NON-ITE, *n.* An ore, consisting of lead, antimony, copper, and sulphur; occurring in steel-gray crystals, often aggregated into shapes like small cog-wheels. *Dana.*

BOURSE, (boors,) *n.* [Fr.] The French name for an exchange.

BOUSE, } (booz,) *v. i.* [Arm. *beuzi*, to overflow; to
BOOSE, } drown; W. *bozi*; Old D. *buysen*. In Russ. *buza* is a drink brewed from millet. *Tooke.*]

To drink freely; to tope; to guzzle. [*A vulgar word.*] *Spenser.*

BOU-STRO-PHĒ′DON, *n.* [Gr. βους, an ox, and στρεφω, to turn.]

This word is used to express the ancient mode of writing, in Greece, in alternate lines, one from right to left, and the next from left to right, as fields are plowed.

BŌUS′Y, (booz′y,) *a.* Drunken; intoxicated. [*Vulgar.*] *Dryden.*

BOUT, *n.* [Fr. *bout*, end, or It. *botta*, a stroke.]

A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time; a single part of an action carried on at successive intervals; essay; attempt. *Sidney. Dryden.*

BOUT, *n.* [It. *beuta*, or *bevuta*, a drinking, from *bere*, or *bevere*, to drink; L. *bibo*; Fr. *boire*; Sp. *beber*.]

We use this word tautologically in the phrase a drinking-*bout*; or the word is the same as the preceding.

BOU-TADE′, (boo-tād′,) *n.* [Fr., from *bouter*; Sp. *botar*; It. *buttare*, to thrust; Eng. *put*; allied to *bud*.]

Properly, a start; hence, a whim. [*Not English.*]

BOU-TANT′. See Arc Boutant. [*Swift.*

BOUTE′-FEU, (boot′fu,) *n.* [Fr., from *bouter*, to throw, and *feu*, fire; or, according to Thomson, from *boute*, a match. Qu. from the root of Eng. *bate* or *better*.]

An incendiary; a makebate. [*Not English.*] *Bacon.*

BOU′TI-SALE, *n.* [Qu. *sale of booty*, or from *boute*, a match. *Thomson.*]

A cheap sale; or, according to others, a sale by a lighted match, during the burning of which a man may bid. [*Not used.*] *Hayward.*

BOUTS-RI-MES′, (boo-re-mā′,) *n. pl.* [Fr.] Words that rhyme given to be formed into verse. *Smart.*

BŌ′VATE, *n.* [In *Law* L. *bovata*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox.]

An ox-gate, or as much land as an ox can plow in a year; Cowel says 28 acres.

BŌ′VEY-CŌAL, *n.* Brown lignite, an inflammable fossil, resembling, in many of its properties, bituminous wood; found at Bovey Hatfield, near Exeter, in England. Its structure is a little slaty; its cross fracture even or conchoidal, with a resinous luster, somewhat shining. It is brittle, burns with a weak flame, and exhales an odor which is generally disagreeable.

BOV′ID, *a.* [L. *bos*.] [*Cleaveland.*

Relating to that tribe of ruminant mammals, of which the genus Bos is the type. It comprehends the genera Catoblepas, Ovibos, and Bos.

BŌ′VINE, *a.* [Low L. *bovinus*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox; W. *bu*, *buw*, *buç*, *buwç*, and the verb *buçiaw*, to bellow.]

Pertaining to oxen and cows, or the quadrupeds of the genus Bos.

This animal is the strongest and fiercest of the *bovine* genus. *Barrow's Trav.*

The ox-born souls mean nothing more than the eight living souls who issued from their allegorical mother, the *bovine* ark. *Faber.*

BOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *bugan*, *bygan*; W. *bwan*, and *bacu*, to bend, to grapple; G. *biegen*, *beugen*; D. *boogen*, *buigen*; Sw. *böja*; Dan. *böje*, to bend.]

1. To bend; to inflect; as, to *bow* vines.

2. To bend the body in token of respect or civility; as, to *bow* the head.

3. To bend or incline toward, in condescension.

Bow down thine ear to the poor. — Eccles.

4. To depress; to crush; to subdue.

His heavy hand hath *bowed* you to the grave.
He *bows* the nations to his will.

BOW, *v. i.* To bend; to curve; to be inflected; to bend, in token of reverence, respect, or civility; often with *down*.

This is the idol to which the world *bows*.

2. To stoop; to fall upon the knees.

The people *bowed* upon their knees. — Judges.

3. To sink under pressure.

They stoop; they *bow down* together. — Isaiah.

BOW, *n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission.

Bow of a ship, is the rounding part of her side forward, beginning where the planks arch inward, and terminating where they close, at the stem or prow. A narrow bow is called a *lean* bow; a broad one, a *bold* or *bluff* bow.

On the bow, in navigation, is an arch of the horizon, not exceeding 45 degrees, comprehended between some distant object and that point of the compass which is right ahead. *Mar. Dict.*

BŌW, *n.* [See Bow, to bend.] An instrument of war and hunting, made of wood, or other elastic matter, with a string fastened to each end. The bow, being bent by drawing the string, and suddenly returning to its natural state by its elastic force, throws an arrow to a great distance, and with force sufficient to kill an animal. It is of two kinds, the *long-bow*, and the *cross-bow*, arbalet, or arbalest. The use of the bow is called *archery*.

2. Any thing bent, or in form of a curve; the rainbow; the doubling of a string in a knot; the part of a yoke which embraces the neck; &c.

3. A small machine, formed with a stick and hairs, which, being drawn over the strings of an instrument of music, causes it to sound.

4. A beam of wood or brass, with three long screws that direct a lathe of wood or steel to any arch; used in forming draughts of ships, and projections of the sphere, or wherever it is necessary to draw large arches. *Harris.*

5. An instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea, consisting of a large arch of 90 degrees graduated, a shank or staff, a side-vane, a sight-vane, and a horizon-vane; *now disused.* *Encyc.*

6. An instrument in use among smiths for turning a drill; with turners, for turning wood; with hatters, for breaking fur and wool.

7. *Bows* of a saddle, are the two pieces of wood laid archwise to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's Dict.*

8. In *architecture*, a circular end of a church, apartment, or building. *Elmes.*

BŌW′-BEAR-ER, *n.* [*bow* and *bear*.] An under officer of the forest, whose duty is to inform of trespasses. *Cowel.*

BŌW′-BENT, *a.* [*bow* and *bent*.] Crooked. *Milton.*

BŌW′-CŌM′PAS-SES, (bō′kum′pas-sez,) *n. pl.* A pair of compasses, with a bow or arched plate of metal riveted to one of the legs, upon which the other leg slides, to steady the motion.

BŌW′-DRILL, *n.* A drill worked by a bow and spring.

BŌW′-DYE, *n.* A kind of scarlet color, superior to madder, but inferior to the true scarlet grain for fixedness and duration; first used at Bow, near London. *Encyc.*

BOW′-GRACE, *n.* In *sea language*, a frame or composition of junk, laid out at the sides, or bows, of ships, to secure them from injury by ice. *Encyc.*

BŌW′-HAND, *n.* [*bow* and *hand*.] The hand that draws a bow. *Spenser.*

BŌW′IE-KNIFE, (bō′e-nīfe,) *n.* A long knife, or dagger, used by hunters and others in the Western States.

BŌW′-LEG, *n.* A crooked leg. *Taylor.*

BŌW′-LEG-GED, (bō′legd,) *a.* [*bow* and *leg*.] Having crooked legs. *Johnson.*

BŌW′LESS, *a.* Destitute of a bow.

BŌW′-MAN, *n.* [*bow* and *man*.] A man who uses a bow; an archer. Jerem. iv. 29.

BOW′-MAN, *n.* The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat. *Mar. Dict.*

BŌW′-NET, *n.* [*bow* and *net*.] An engine for catching lobsters and crawfish, called also *bow-wheel*. It is made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other, and at the mouth is a little rim bent inward. *Encyc.*

BŌW′-PEN, *n.* A metallic ruling-pen, having the part which holds the ink *bowed* out toward the middle.

BOW′-PIECE, *n.* [*bow* and *piece*.] A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship. *Encyc.*

BŌW′-SHOT, *n.* [*bow* and *shot*.] The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow. Gen. xxi. 16. *Boyle.*

BŌW′-WIN′DŌW, See Bay-Window.

BOW′A-BLE, *a.* Of a flexible disposition. [*Not in use.*]

BOW′ED, (bowd,) *pp.* Bent; crushed; subdued.

BŌW′ED, *pp*, or *a.* Bent; like a bow.

BOW′ELS, *n. pl.* [G. *bauch*; D. *buik*; Sw. *buk*; Dan. *bug*; Fr. *boyau*; W. *bog*; a swelling; *bogel*, the navel. The sense is, protuberance.]

1. The intestines of an animal; the entrails, especially of man; the heart. 2 Cor. vi. 12.

2. The interior part of any thing; as, the *bowels* of the earth.

3. The seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness, compassion; *a scriptural sense.*

Bowel, in the singular, is sometimes used for *gut*.

BOW′EL, *v. t.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate; to penetrate the bowels. *Ainsworth. Ash.*

BOW′EL-LESS, *a.* Without tenderness or pity.

BOW′ER, *n.* [from *bow*.] An anchor carried at the bow of a ship. There are generally two *bowers*, called *first* and *second*, *great* and *little*, or *best* and *small*. *Encyc.*

BOW′ER, *n.* [Sax. *bur*, a chamber or private apartment, a hut, a cottage; W. *bwr*, an inclosure.]

1. A shelter or covered place in a garden, made with boughs of trees bent and twined together. It differs from *arbor* in that it may be round or square, whereas an arbor is long and arched. *Milton. Encyc.*

2. A bed-chamber; any room in a house except the hall. *Spenser. Mason.*

3. A country-seat; a cottage. *Shenstone. B. Jonson.*

4. A shady recess; a plantation for shade. *W. Brown.*

BOW′ER, *v. t.* To embower; to inclose. *Shak.*

BOW′ER, *v. i.* To lodge. *Spenser.*

BOW′ERS, } *n. pl.* [from *bow*.] Muscles that bend the
BOWRS, } joints. *Spenser. Mason.*

BOW′ER-Y, *a.* Covering; shading, as a bower; also, containing bowers. *Thomson.*

A *bowery* maze that shades the purple streams. *Trumbull.*

BOW′ESS, } *n.* A young hawk, when it begins to get
BOW′ET, } out of the nest; a term in falconry. *Encyc. Ash.*

BOWGE, *v. i.* To swell out. [See Bouge.]

BOWGE, *v. t.* To perforate; as, to *bouge* a ship. *Ainsworth.*

[*I do not find this word in any other author.*]

BOW′ING, *ppr.* Bending; stooping; making a bow.

BOW′ING-LY, *adv.* In a bending manner.

BŌWL, *n.* [Sax. *bolla*. In Latin, *vola* is the hollow of the hand.]

1. A concave vessel to hold liquors, rather wide than deep, and thus distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

2. The hollow part of any thing; as, the *bowl* of a spoon.

3. A basin; a fountain. *Bacon.*

BŌWL, *n.* [D. *bol*; Fr. *boule*; Sp. *bola*; Arm. *boul*, a ball; W. *pel*.]

A ball of wood used for play on a level plat of ground.

BŌWL, *v. i.* To play with bowls, or at bowling.

2. To roll the ball at cricket.

3. To move rapidly, smoothly, and like a ball; as, the carriage *bowled* along.

BŌWL, *v. t.* To roll, as a bowl; also, to pelt with any thing rolled. *Shak.*

To bowl out, in *cricket*, is to knock down one's wicket by bowling.

BŌWL′DER, *n.* [from *bowl*.] A stone, of a roundish form, and of no determinate size, found on the sea-shore, and on the banks or in the channels of rivers, &c., worn smooth or rounded by the action of water; a pebble. *Johnson. Encyc.*

The term *bowlder* is now used in geology for rounded masses of any rock, found out of place, and apparently transported from their original bed by water. Bowlders of granite, often of great size, are very common on the surface of the most recent formations.

BŌWL′DER-STŌNE. See Bowlder.

BŌWL′DER-WALL, *n.* A wall constructed of peb-

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bles or bowlders of flint or other silicious stones, which have been rounded by the action of water. *Builder's Dict.*

BŌWL'ER, *n.* One who plays at bowls, or who rolls in cricket.

BŌW'LINE, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *bolina;* Arm. *bouline,* "voile de biais pour recevoir le vent de côté," a slanting sail to receive a side wind, *Gregoire;* Fr. *bouline,* a tack; *bouliner,* to tack, to turn one way and the other, to dodge or shift. But in Danish it is *bogline,* the line of the bow or bend.]

A rope fastened near the middle of the leech or perpendicular edge of the square sails, by subordinate parts, called *bridles,* and used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close-hauled. *Mar. Dict.*

Bowline-bridles are the ropes by which the bowline is fastened to the leech of the sail. *Encyc.*

BŌWL'ING, *n.* The act of rolling bowls, or the ball at cricket. *Burton.*

BŌWL'ING, *ppr.* Playing at bowls; rolling the ball at cricket; moving smoothly and rapidly along.

BŌWL'ING-AL'LEY, *n.* In *the United States,* a place for playing at bowls.

BŌWL'ING-GREEN, *n.* [*bowl* and *green.*] A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling.

2. In *gardening,* a parterre in a grove, laid with fine turf, with compartments of divers figures, with dwarf trees and other decorations. It may be used for bowling; but the French and Italians have such greens for ornament. *Encyc.*

BŌWSE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language,* to pull or haul hard; as, to *bowse upon a tack;* to *bowse away,* to pull all together. *Encyc.*

BŌW'SPRIT, *n.* [*bow* and *sprit;* D. *boegspriet;* Dan. *bogsprid;* G. *bugspriet.* See SPRIT.]

A large boom or spar, which projects over the stem of a ship, or other vessel, to carry sail forward. [*This is probably the true orthography.*] *Mar. Dict.*

BOWSS'EN, *v. t.* To drink; to drench. [*Not used.*] Qu. *bouse.*

BŌW'STRING, *n.* The string of a bow. The *bowstring* is used by the Turks in strangling offenders; hence, the verb to *bowstring* is sometimes used.

BŌW'STRING-ED, *a.* Furnished with bowstrings.

BŌW'YER, *n.* [from *bow,* a corruption of *bower,* like *sawyer.*]

An archer; one who uses a bow; one who makes bows. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

BOX, *n.* [Sax. *box,* a coffer, and the box-tree; L. *buxus,* the tree, and *pyxis,* a box; Gr. πυξις, a box, and πυξος, the tree; πυξ, the fist; Ir. *bugsa, buksa;* Sw. *buxbom;* Ger. *buchsbaum;* Dan. *buxbom,* the box-tree; Ger. *büchse,* a box; It. *bosso,* the box-tree; *bossolo,* a box; Sp. *box,* the tree; Port. *buxo,* the tree; *buxa,* a stopple; Pers. بقش *baxas,* buxus, box-tree; Ar. the same. *Box* may be from closeness, applied to the shrub, the fist, and the case.]

1. A coffer or chest, either of wood or metal. In general, the word *box* is used for a case of rough boards, or more slightly made than a chest, and used for the conveyance of goods. But the name is applied to cases of any size and of any materials; as, a wooden *box,* a tin *box,* an iron *box,* a strong *box.*

2 The quantity that a box contains; as, a *box* of quicksilver; a *box* of rings. In some cases, the quantity called a *box* is fixed by custom; in others, it is uncertain, as a *box* of tea or sugar.

3. A certain seat in a play-house, or in any public room.

4. The case which contains the mariner's compass.

5. A money-chest.

6. A tree or shrub, the *Buxus sempervirens,* used for bordering flower-beds. The name is also given to other species of the genus. The *African box* is the Myrsine.

7. A blow on the head with the hand, or on the ear with the open hand.

8. A cylindrical, hollow iron, used in wheels, in which the axle-tree runs. Also, a hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve.

BOX, *v. i.* To fight with the fist; to combat with the hand or fist.

BOX, *v. t.* To inclose in a box; also, to furnish with boxes, as a wheel or block.

2. To strike with the hand or fist, especially the ear or side of the head.

3. To rehearse the several points of the compass in their proper order. *Encyc.*

4. To make a hole or cut in a tree to procure the sap; as, to *box* a maple.

5. To sail round. [Sp. *boxar.*]

To box off; to divide off into tight co-partments.

BOX'-CŌAT, *n.* An overcoat, originally worn by coachmen.

BOX'-DRAIN, *n.* An under-ground drain, *boxed up* on the sides and top, and covered with earth. *Brande.*

BOX-EL'DER, *n.* The ash-leaved maple, (*Acer negundo,* Linn.; *Negundium aceroides,* Mœnch,) a native of North America.

BOX'-LOB-BY, *n.* In a theater, the lobby leading to the boxes.

BOX'-THORN, *n.* [*box* and *thorn.*] A plant, the Lycium, or a species of it. *Fam. of Plants.*

BOX'-TREE, *n.* The box, (*Buxus sempervirens,* Linn.)

BOX'ED, (boxt,) *pp.* Inclosed in a box; struck on the head with the fist or hand; furnished with a box or hollow iron, as a wheel.

BOX'EN, (box'n,) *a.* Made of box-wood; resembling box. *Dryden. Gay.*

BOX'ER, *n.* One who fights with his fist.

BOX'HAUL, *v. t.* To veer a ship in a particular manner, when close-hauled, round on to the other tack. *Chambers.*

BOX'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inclosing in a box; striking with the fist; furnishing with a box.

BOX'ING, *n.* The act of fighting with the fist; a combat with the fist.

BOY, *n.* [Pers. *bach,* a boy; W. *baçgen,* from *baç,* little; Arm. *buguel,* a child; *bugale,* boyish; Sw. *poike,* a young boy; Dan. *pog;* Fr. *page.* (See BEAGLE and PUG.) *Boy* is a contracted word, and probably the L. *puer,* for *puger,* for we see by *puella* that *r* is not radical. So the Gr. παις probably is contracted, for the derivative verb, παιζω, forms παιξω, παιχθεις. The radical letters probably are Bg or Pg.]

A male child, from birth to the age of puberty; but in general, applied to males under ten or twelve years of age; a lad. Sometimes it is used in contempt for a young man, indicating immaturity, want of vigor or judgment.

BOY, *v. t.* To treat as a boy. *Johnson.*

Rather, to act as a boy; to imitate a boy in action. The passage in Shakspeare, in which this word is found, is supposed to allude to the practice of boys acting women's parts on the stage.

I shall see some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness.
See Mason's Sup. to Johnson.

BOY'AR, *n.* A nobleman of Russia, Transylvania, &c. [See BOIAR.]

BOY'AU, (boy'o,) *n.*; *pl.* BOYAUX. [Fr. *boyau,* a gut, and a branch of a tree.]

In *fortification,* a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a communication between two trenches. *Encyc.*

BOY'-BLIND, *a.* Blind as a boy; undiscerning. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

BOY'ER, *n.* A Flemish sloop with a castle at each end. *Encyc.*

BOY'HOOD, *n.* [*boy* and *hood.*] The state of a boy, or of immature age. *Swift.*

BOY'ISH, *a.* Belonging to a boy; *childish;* trifling; resembling a boy in manners or opinions; puerile. *Shak.*

BOY'ISH-LY, *adv.* Childishly; in a trifling manner. *Sherwood.*

BOY'ISH-NESS, *n.* Childishness; the manners or behavior of a boy.

BOY'ISM, *n.* Childishness; puerility. *Dryden.*

2. The state of a boy. *Warton.*

BOY'S'-PLAY, *n.* Childish amusement; any thing trifling.

BO-YU'NA, *n.* A large serpent of America, black and slender, having an intolerable smell. Also, a harmless reptile. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BP; an abbreviation of BISHOP.

BRA-BANT'INE, *a.* Pertaining to Brabant, a province of the Netherlands, of which Brussels is the capital. *State Papers,* vol. ii.

BRAB'BLE, *n.* [D. *brabbelen,* to stammer.]

A broil; a clamorous contest; a wrangle. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BRAB'BLE, *v. i.* To clamor; to contest noisily. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

BRAB'BLER, *n.* A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow; a wrangler. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

BRAB'BLING, *ppr.* Clamoring; wrangling. [*Obs.*]

BRAC'CATE, *a.* [L. *bracca,* breeches.]

In *ornithology,* furnished with feathers which conceal the feet.

BRACE, *n.* [Fr. *bras;* Sp. *brazo;* Port. *braço;* Arm. *breach,* or *brech;* Ir. *brac,* and *raigh;* W. *braic;* Corn. *breck,* or *brek;* L. *brachium;* Gr. βραχιων, the arm. This word furnishes a clear and decisive evidence of the change of a palatal letter into a sibilant. The change comes through the Spanish or other Celtic dialect, *brach, brazo,* the Sp. *z* being originally a palatal or guttural; thence to the Fr. *bras,* and Eng. *brace.* In like manner, *Durazzo* is formed from *Dyrrachium.* The Greek verbs furnish a multitude of similar changes. This word furnishes also a proof that *b* is a prefix; for in Irish, *brac* is written also *raigh.* The sense of arm is, that which breaks forth, a shoot. From *bras,* the French have *embrasser,* to *embrace,* and in Sp. *brazas* is braces, and *bracear* is to *brace,* and to swing the arms. *Brace,* in naval affairs, is in D. *bras;* Dan. *bras,* and *brase,* to brace. Qu. Is this the same word as the Fr. *bras,* an arm?]

1. In *architecture,* a piece of timber framed in with bevel joints, to keep the building from swerving either way. It extends like an arm from the post or main timber.

2. That which holds any thing tight; a cincture or bandage. The *braces* of a drum are not *bands.*

3. A pair; a couple; as, a *brace* of ducks. It is used of persons only in contempt, or in a style of drollery.

4. In *music,* a line or bracket placed vertically at the beginning of each set of staves in a score, serving to bind them together. *Brande.*

5. A thick strap, which supports a carriage on wheels.

6. A crooked line, in printing, connecting two or more words or lines; thus, *boll.* } *bowl.* }

It is used to connect triplets in poetry.

7. In *marine language,* a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, to square or traverse the yard. The name is given also to pieces of iron which are used as supports; such as the poop lanterns, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

8. *Brace,* or *brasse,* is a foreign measure answering to our fathom. [Fr. *brasse,* fathom.]

9. Harness; warlike preparation; as we say, *girded* for battle. *Shak.*

10. Tension; tightness. *Holder.*

11. *Braces; pl.,* suspenders; the straps that sustain pantaloons, &c.

12. The *braces* of a drum, are the cords on the sides of it, for tightening the heads and snares.

13. A curved instrument of iron or wood, for boring holes and driving screws, by pressure against the breast. *Nicholson.*

BRACE, *v. t.* To draw tight; to tighten; to bind or tie close; to make tight and firm.

2. To make tense; to strain up; as, to *brace* a drum.

3. To furnish with braces; as, to *brace* a building.

4. To strengthen; to increase tension; as, to *brace* the nerves.

5. In *marine language,* to bring the yards to either side.

To brace about, is to turn the yards round for the contrary tack.

To brace sharp, is to cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel.

To brace to, is to check or ease off the lee braces, and round in the weather ones, to assist in tacking. *Mar. Dict.*

BRAC'ED, (brāst,) *pp.* Furnished with braces; drawn close and tight; made tense.

BRACE'LET, *n.* [Fr. *brasselet,* and *bracelet;* It. *braciale, braccialetto;* Sp. *brazalete.* See BRACE.]

1. An ornament for the wrist, worn by ladies. This ornament seems anciently to have been worn by men as well as women.

2. A piece of defensive armor for the arm. *Johnson.*

BRA'CER, *n.* That which braces, binds, or makes firm; a band or bandage; also, armor for the arm. *Chaucer.*

2. A medicine, which gives tension or tone to any part of the body.

BRACH, *n.* [Fr. *braque;* D. *brak;* It. *bracco,* a setting dog; Sp. *braco,* pointing or setting, as a pointer.]

A bitch of the hound kind. *Shak.*

BRACH'I-AL, *a.* [L. *brachium,* from the Celtic *braic, brac,* the arm.]

Belonging to the arm; as, the *brachial* artery. *Hooper.*

BRACH'I-ATE, *a.* [See BRACHIAL.] In *botany,* having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next. *Martyn.*

BRACH'I-O-POD, *n.* } [Gr. βραχιον, the arm,
BRACH-I-OP'O-DA, *n. pl.* } and ποδα, feet.]

Terms applied to a class or order of molluscous animals, characterized by two fleshy arms, or labial processes, which they can protrude or withdraw, and which serve for prehension.

BRACH'MAN, } *n.* One of the sacerdotal order
BRAM'IN, (brā'min,) } of India. The *brachmans* are a branch of the ancient gymnosophists, and remarkable for the severity of their lives and manners. *Encyc.*

BRACH-Y-CAT-A-LEC'TIC, *n.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and καταληκτικος, deficient.]

In *Greek and Latin prosody,* a verse wanting two syllables at its termination.

BRACH-Y-DI-AG'O-NAL, *n.* The shortest of the diagonals in a rhombic prism.

BRA-CHYG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See the next word.] A writer in short hand. *Gayton.*

BRA-CHYG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and γραφη, a writing.]

The art or practice of writing in short hand; stenography. *B. Jonson.*

BRA-CHYL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and λογος, expression.]

In *rhetoric,* the expressing of any thing in the most concise manner.

BRA-CHYP'TER-OUS, *a.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and πτερον, wing.]

In *ornithology,* a term denoting that the wings, when folded, do not reach to the base of the tail. *Brande.*

BRA-CHYST'O-CHRONE, *n* [Gr. βραχιστος, shortest, and χρονος, time.]

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A curve, in which a body, descending by the force of gravity, moves through a given space in the shortest time.

BRAC'HI'Y-TYP-OUS, *a.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and τυπος, form.]
In *mineralogy*, of a short form. *Mohs.*

BRAC-H-Y-U'ROUS, *a.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and ουρα, tail.]
Short-tailed: a term applied to a tribe of crustacea, comprehending the c ·us. *P. Cyc.*

BRĀC'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with braces; making tight or firm.

BRĀC'ING, *n.* Act of bracing, or state of being braced.

BRĀC'ING, *a.* Having the quality of giving strength or tone.

BRACK, *n.* [Ger. *bruch*; Dan. *bræk*; Norm. *brek*; from *break*, which see.]
An opening caused by the parting of any solid body; a breach; a broken part.

BRACK'EN, *n.* Fern. [See BRAKE.]

BRACK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *braguer*, to bend. Qu. Oriental ברך, Ar. Ch. Heb. Syr. Sam. and Eth., to bend the knee; hence it signifies the knee.]
1. Among *workers in timber*, an angular wooden stay, in form of the knee bent, to support shelves, scaffolds, and the like.
2. The cheek of a mortar carriage, made of strong plank. *Encyc.*
3. In *printing*, a term applied to hooks; thus, [].

BRACK'ET, *v. t.* To place within brackets.

BRACK'ISH, *a.* [D. *brak*, overflowed; qu. from *break*, or Gr. βρεχω, to water. Perhaps applied to land on which salt water has flowed.]
Salt, or salt in a moderate degree: it is applied to any water partially saturated with salt. *Bacon.*

BRACK'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being brackish; saltness in a small degree. *Cheyne.*

BRACK'Y, *a.* Brackish. [*Not used.*]

BRAC'TE-A, } *n.* [L. Ainsworth writes *bractea*, or
BRAC'T, } *brattea.*]
In *botany*, an abnormally developed leaf, growing upon the peduncle of a flower. It differs from other leaves in shape or color, and is generally situated on the peduncle, so near the flower as easily to be mistaken for a perianth.

BRAC'TE-ATE, *a.* [from *bractea.*] Furnished with bracts. *Barton.*

BRAC'T'ED, *a.* Furnished with bracts. *Martyn.*

BRAC'TE-OLE, *n.* A little bract. *De Candolle.*

BRAC'TE-O-LATE, *a.* Furnished with bracteoles.

BRAC'T'LESS, *a.* In *botany*, destitute of bracts.

BRAD, in Saxon, is *broad*, and occurs in names; as, in *Bradford*, *broadford.*

BRAD, *n.* [Arm. *broud*, a point; Ir. *brod*, or *braid*; Dan. *braad*, a goad or sting; Ch. ברש, *barat*, a dart, a borer.]
A particular kind of nail, used in floors and other work, where it is deemed proper to drive nails entirely into the wood. For this purpose, it is made without a broad head or shoulder over the shank. *Moxon.*

BRAD'Y-PUS, *n.* The sloth, which see.

BRAG, *v. i.* [W. *bragiaw*, to swell, to shoot up, to brag; *brag*, a sprouting, malt; *bragu*, to malt. It coincides with Dan. *brager*, to crackle, Gr. βραχω, Eng. to *brag*, and many other words signifying to *break*, or shoot forth. See BRAVE.]
To boast; to display one's actions, merits, or advantages ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories; followed by *of*; as, to *brag of* a good horse, or *of* a feat. *Sidney. Shak.*
To brag on, is vulgar; indeed, the word itself is become low, and is not to be used in elegant composition.

BRAG, *n.* A boast or boasting; ostentatious verbal display of one's deeds, or advantages; the thing boasted. *Milton. Bacon.*
Spenser has used this word as an adverb for *proudly.*

BRAG, *n.* A game at cards. *Chesterfield.*

BRAG-GA-DŌ'CIO, (brag-ga-dō'sho,) *n.* A puffing, boasting fellow. *Dryden.*

BRAG'GARD-ISM, *n.* [Old Fr. *braggardise.*]
Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

BRAG'GART, *n.* [*brag* and *art*, *ard*, kind.] A boaster; a vain fellow. *Shak.*

BRAG'GART, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious. *Donne.*

BRAG'GER, *n.* One who brags; a boaster.

BRAG'GET, *n.* [W. *bragawd.* See BRAG.]
A liquor made by fermenting the wort of ale and mead. *Owen.*

BRAG'GING, *n.* Act of boasting.

BRAG'GING, *ppr.* Boasting.

BRAG'GING-LY, *adv.* Boastingly.

BRAG'LESS, *a.* Without bragging or ostentation. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

BRAG'LY, *adv.* Finely; so as it may be bragged of. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BRAH'MA, *n.* The first person in the trinity of the Hindoos; the creator. The other two are *Vishnoo*, the preserver or redeemer, and *Siva*, the destroyer. *Encyc. Am.*

BRAH-MAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the brachmans.

BRA H'MIN, *n.* A priest among the Hindoos.

BRAID, *v. t.* [Sax. *bredan*, to braid; Old Eng. *brede*; Dan. *breide*, to upbraid.]
1. To weave or infold three or more strands to form one.
2 In *domestic concerns*, to mingle by rubbing in some fluid or soft substance; as, to *braid* starch. *Forby.*
3. To reproach. [*Obs.*] [See UPBRAID.]
4. To break; to tear; to start. [*Obs.*]

BRAID, *n.* A string, cord, or other texture, formed by weaving together different strands.
2. A start. *Sackville.*

BRAID, *a.* Deceitful. *Shak.*
Chaucer used the Saxon word *brede*, to deceive. This is the figurative sense of *braid.* [*Obs.*]

BRAID'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Woven together; commingled by rubbing.

BRAID'ING, *ppr.* Weaving or interlacing; commingling by rubbing.

BRAIL, *n.* [Fr. *brayer*, a *brail*, or truss, a contracted word.]
1. A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing. *Bailey.*
2. In *navigation*, *brails* are ropes passing through pulleys, on the mizzen-mast and yard, and fastened to the aftmost leech of the sail in different places, to truss it up close. Also, all ropes employed to haul up the bottoms, lower corners, and skirts of the other great sails, for the more ready furling of them. *Mar. Dict.*

BRAIL, *v. t.* *To brail up*, is to haul up into the brails, or to truss up with the brails. *Mar. Dict.*

BRAIN, *n.* [Sax. *bragan*, *bregen*, *bragen*; D. *brein*; Gr. βρεγμα, properly, the fore part of the head, or sinciput; also, the brain.]
1. The soft mass, or viscus, inclosed in the cranium, or skull, forming the most important and most largely developed portion of the nervous system, and the seat of the intellect and emotions. It consists of two larger portions, the *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*, and of certain smaller parts, situated at their base. From the smaller parts, at its base, proceed the spinal marrow, and certain pairs of nerves, part distributed, as nerves of special sensation, on the organs of sense, and part, as nerves of common sensation and motion, to the head and neck. The term has, also, been applied to the *cerebrum*, in distinction from the *cerebellum*, or little brain.
2. The understanding. *Hale.*
3. The affections; fancy; imagination. [*Unusual.*] *Shak. Sandys.*

BRAIN, *v. t.* To dash out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains. *Pope. Dryden.*
2. To conceive; to understand. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BRAIN'-FĒ'VER, *n.* An old term for an inflammation of the brain.

BRAIN'ISH, *a.* Hot-headed; furious; as L. *cerebrosus.* *Shak.*

BRAIN'LESS, *a.* Without understanding; silly; thoughtless; witless. *Tickel. Shak.*

BRAIN'PAN, *n.* [*brain* and *pan.*] The skull which incloses the brain. *Dryden.*

BRAIN'SICK, *a.* [*brain* and *sick.*] Disordered in the understanding; giddy; thoughtless. *Knolles.*

BRAIN'SICK-LY, *adv.* Weakly; with a disordered understanding. *Shak.*

BRAIN'SICK-NESS, *n.* Disorder of the understanding; giddiness; indiscretion.

BRAIN'THROB, *n.* The throbbing of the brain.

BRAIT, *n.* Among *jewelers*, a rough diamond.

BRĀKE, *pp.* of BREAK. [*Obs.*] [See BREAK.]

BRĀKE, *n.* [W. *brwg*; Ir. *fraoch*; Port. *brejo*; Sp. *brezo*; Dan. *bregne*; G. *breche*; L. *erica*; Gr. ερικω, ερεικω, to *break.* So named, probably, from its roughness or broken appearance.]
1. A name given to different species of fern, of the genus Pteris, particularly to the female fern, (*P. aquilina*;) also to different species of fern of other genera. The name is also used collectively in the plural, (*brakes.*)
2. A place overgrown with brake. *Encyc.*
3. A thicket; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles. *Johnson.*
4. In *the United States*, a thicket of canes; as, a *cane-brake*; but I believe used only in composition. *Ellicott.*

BRĀKE, *n.* [See BREAK.] An instrument or machine to break flax or hemp.
2. The handle or lever by which a pump is worked; that is, *brac*, *brachium*, an arm.
3. A baker's kneading-trough.
4. A sharp bit, or snaffle.
5. A machine for confining refractory horses while the smith is shoeing them. *Johnson.*
6. That part of the carriage of a movable battery, or engine, which enables it to turn. *Fairfax.*
7. A large, heavy harrow for breaking clods after ploughing; called also a *drag.*

BRĀKE, *n.* An instrument attached to wheels, particularly to the wheels of carriages, and especially railroad cars, which, by pressing on the wheels, retards or stops their motion.

BRĀKE'MAN, *n.* The man whose business is to manage the *brake* on railways.

BRĀK'Y, *a.* Full of brakes; abounding with brambles or shrubs; rough; thorny. *B. Jonson.*

BRAM'A, } *n.* [*Broum*, Piromis. Herodotus. Qu.
BRUM'A, } L. *primus*; Ir. *priomh*, first, chief; Goth.
BRĀH'MA, } *frum*, origin, beginning.]
The chief deity of the Indian nations, considered as the creator of all things. *As. Researches.*

BRAM'BLE, *n.* [Sax. *brembel*, *brembr*, *bremel*, a bramble, rubus, vepres; D. *braam*, *braambosch*, *bruamstruik*, bramble; Ger. *brombeer*, blackberry; *brombeerstaude*, bramble. This plant, probably, is named from its berry or its prickles. See BROOM.]
The raspberry bush or blackberry bush; a name common to different species of the genus Rubus, including the raspberry and blackberry. They are armed with prickles; hence, in common language, any rough, prickly shrub.

BRAM'BLE-BUSH, *n.* [*bramble* and *bush.*] The bramble, or a collection of brambles growing together. *Ash.*

BRAM'BLED, (bram'bld,) *a.* Overgrown with brambles.

BRAM'BLE-NET, *n.* [*bramble* and *net.*] A hallier, or a net to catch birds. *Encyc. Ash.*

BRAM'BLING, } *n.* A bird, a species of Fringilla,
BRAM'BLE, } the mountain finch. *Encyc.*

BRAM'BLY, *adv.* Full of brambles.

BRĀM'IN, } *n.* [See BRACHMAN.]
BRĀH'MIN, }
A priest among the Hindoos and other nations of India. There are several orders of Bramins, many of whom are very corrupt in their morals; others live sequestered from the world, devoted to superstition and indolence. They are the only persons who understand the Sanscrit, or ancient language of the country, in which their sacred books are written; and to them are European nations indebted for their knowledge of the language. They worship Brama, the supposed creator of the world, but have many subordinate deities.

BRĀM'IN-ESS, } *n.* The wife of a Bramin.
BRĀM-IN-EE', }

BRA-MIN'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bramins, or their doctrines and worship; as, the *braminical* system. *As. Researches.*

BRĀM'IN-ISM, *n.* The religion, or system of doctrines, of the Bramins.

BRAN, *n.* [W. *bran*, composed of *b* and *rhan*, a piece, from *rhanu*, to rend or tear; Arm. *brenn*; Ir. and Fr. *bran.* In Italian, *brano* is a piece or bit. Arm. *ranna*; It. *rannam*, to tear.]
The proper coat of the seed of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by bolting.

BRANC'ARD, *n.* [Fr.] A horse litter. [*Not in use.*]

BRANCH, *n.* [Fr. *branche*; Arm. *brancq.* If *n* is not radical, this word coincides with W. *braic*, the arm, a shoot. This is probably the fact.]
1. A shoot of a tree or other plant; a limb; a bough shooting from the stem, or from another branch or bough. Johnson restricts the word to a *shoot from a main bough*; but the definition is warranted neither by etymology nor usage.
A division of a main stem, supporting the leaves and fructification. *Martyn.*
An arm of a tree sprouting from the stem. *Encyc.*
2. Any arm or extended part shooting or extended from the main body of a thing; as, the *branch* of a candlestick or of an artery. Hence, from similitude, a smaller stream running into a larger one, or proceeding from it. Also, the shoot of a stag's horn; an antler.
3. Any member or part of a body, or system; a distinct article; a section or subdivision; as, charity is a *branch* of Christian duty.
4. Any individual of a family descending in a collateral line; any descendant from a common parent or stock.
5. *Branches of a bridle*; two pieces of bent iron, which bear the bit, the cross chains, and the curb.
6. In *architecture*, *branches of ogives* are the arches of Gothic vaults, traversing from one angle to another diagonally, and forming a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which these arches are diagonals. *Harris.*
7. A warrant or commission given to a pilot. *Laws of Massachusetts.*
8. A chandelier. *Ash.*

BRANCH, *v. i.* To shoot or spread in branches; to ramify; as a plant, or as horns.
2. To divide into separate parts or subdivisions, as a mountain, a stream, or a moral subject; to ramify.
3. To speak diffusively; to make many distinctions or divisions in a discourse.
4. To have horns shooting out. *Milton.*

BRANCH, *v. t.* To divide as into branches; to make subordinate divisions. *Bacon.*
2. To adorn with needle-work, representing branches, flowers, or twigs. *Spenser.*

BRANCH'ED, (brăncht,) *pp.* Divided or spread into branches; separated into subordinate parts; adorned with branches; furnished with branches.

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BRANCH'ED-WORK, (brancht'wurk,) *n.* The carved and sculptured leaves and branches in monuments and friezes.

BRANCH'ER, *n.* One that shoots forth branches.

2. A young hawk when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches.

BRANCH'ER-Y, *n.* The ramifications of the vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit. *Encyc. Ash.*

BRANCH'I-Æ, *n. pl.* [L.] Gills; a term applied to the organs of respiration in certain animals which live in water, as fishes and crustacea.

BRANCH'I-NESS, *n.* Fullness of branches. *Johnson.*

BRANCH'ING, *ppr.* Shooting in branches; dividing into several subordinate parts.

BRANCH'ING, *a.* Furnished with branches; shooting out branches.

BRANCH'I-O-POD, *n.* } [Gr. βραγχια, gills,
BRANCH-I-OP'O-DA, *n. pl.* } and πους, ποδος, foot.]

Terms denoting an order of crustacea, generally very small or minute; so named from their feet, or locomotive extremities, having been supposed to perform the function of gills. *P. Cyc.*

BRANCH-I-OS'TE-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. βραγχια, gills, and στεγος, a covering.]

Having gill-covers, or covered gills, as a *branchiostegous* fish; covering the gills, as the *branchiostegous* membrane; belonging to the gill-covers, as the *branchiostegous* rays. The *branchiostegi* are an order of fish in the Linnæan system, the rays of whose fins are bony, but whose gill-covers are destitute of bony rays. *Encyc.*

BRANCH'I-REME, *n.* [Gr. βραγχια, and L. *remus.*]

An animal that has legs terminating in a bundle of setiform branches, connected with its respiration. *Kirby.*

BRANCH'-LĒAF, *n.* A leaf growing on a branch. *Martyn.*

BRANCH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of branches or shoots; without any valuable product; barren; naked. *Shak.*

BRANCH'LET, *n.* A little branch; a twig; the subdivision of a branch. *Martyn. Asiat. Researches.*

BRANCH'-PE-DUN'CLE, (-dunk'l,) *n.* A peduncle springing from a branch. *Martyn.*

BRANCH'-PI-LOT, *n.* A pilot who has a branch or public commission. *Laws of Massachusetts and New York.*

BRANCH'Y, *a.* Full of branches; having wide-spreading branches. *Pope.*

BRAND, *n.* [Sax. *brand*; D. *brand*; G. *brand*; Dan. *brænde*; Sw. *brand*; from *brinna, brennen*, to burn. See BURN.]

1. A burning piece of wood; or a stick or piece of wood partly burnt, whether burning or after the fire is extinct.

2. A sword, either from brandishing, (Fr. *brandir,*) or from its glittering brightness; *now obsolete, unless in poetry.* *Milton.*

3. A thunder-bolt. *Granville.*

4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a criminal, or upon a cask; a stigma; any note of infamy. *Bacon. Dryden.*

5. A disease in vegetables, by which their leaves and tende bark are partially destroyed, as if burnt; called also *burn.* *P. Cyc.*

BRAND, *v. t.* To burn or impress a mark with a hot iron; as, to *brand* a criminal, by way of punishment; or to *brand* a cask, or any thing else, for the purpose of fixing a mark upon it.

2. To fix a mark or character of infamy, in allusion to the branding of criminals; to stigmatize as infamous; as, to *brand* a vice with infamy. *Rowe. Addison.*

BRAND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with a hot iron; stigmatized.

BRAND'-GOOSE, *n.* A species of wild goose, of the genus Anas, usually called, in America, *brant.*

BRAN'DI-ED, (bran'did,) *a.* Mingled with brandy; made stronger by the addition of brandy.

BRAND'ING, *ppr.* Impressing a mark with a hot iron; fixing a stigma or mark of reproach.

BRAND'ING-I-RON, (-i-urn,) *n.* An iron to brand

BRAND'-I-RON, (-i-urn,) *n.* A branding-iron. [with.

2. A trivet to set a pot on.

BRAND'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *brandir*; Port. *brandir*; Sp. *blandir*, *r* changed into *l*; It. *brandire*; probably allied to Fr. *branler*, to shake.]

1. To move or wave, as a weapon; to raise and move in various directions; to shake or flourish; as, to *brandish* a sword or a cane. It often indicates *threatening.*

2. To play with; to flourish; as, to *brandish* syllogisms. *Locke.*

BRAND'ISH-ED, (brand'isht,) *pp.* Raised and waved in the air with a flourish.

BRAND'ISH-ER, *n.* One who brandishes.

BRAND'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Raising and waving in the air; flourishing.

BRAND'LING, *n.* A kind of worm. *Walton.*

BRAND'-NEW, (-nū,) *a.* [See BRAND.] Quite new; bright as a brand of fire. *Tatler.*

[This word, though now vulgar, was considered by Spelman as peculiarly elegant and appropriate. *Rich. Dict.*]

BRAN'DY, *n.* [D. *branden*; Ger. *brennen*, to distil; *branden*, to boil; *brenner*, a distiller; G. *branntwein*; Fr. *brandevin*, brandy. See BURN.]

An ardent spirit distilled from wine. This is the appropriate sense, though the same name is now given to spirit distilled from other liquors, and in the United States particularly to that which is distilled from cider and peaches. In the north of Europe, the term is also applied to a spirit obtained from grain.

BRAN'DY-WINE, *n.* Brandy. *Wiseman.*

BRAN'GLE, *n.* [Russ. *bran*, war, strife, noise, broil; *branyu*, to hinder, to scold; L. *frendeo.* Qu. *wrangle. Brangle*, in Scottish, signifies to shake, or to threaten; Fr. *branler.*]

A wrangle; a squabble; a noisy contest or dispute. *Swift.*

BRAN'GLE, *v. i.* To wrangle; to dispute contentiously; to squabble. *Swift.*

BRAN'GLE-MENT, *n.* Wrangle; brangle.

BRAN'GLER, *n.* A quarrelsome person.

BRAN'GLING, *n.* A quarrel. *Whitlock.*

BRANK, *n.* [So named, probably, from its joints, *breaks.* "Galliæ quoque suum genus farris dedere; quod illic *brance* vocant, apud nos sandalum, nitidissimi grani." Plin. 18. 7.]

1. Buckwheat, a species of Polygonum; a grain cultivated mostly for beasts and poultry; but in the United States, the flour is much used for making breakfast cakes.

2. In some parts of England and Scotland, a *scolding-bridle*, an instrument for correcting scolding women. It consists of a head-piece, which incloses the head of the offender, and of a sharp iron, which enters the mouth and restrains the tongue. *Plott. Encyc.*

BRANK'UR-SINE, *n.* [*brank* and *ursus*, a bear.]

Bear's-breech, or Acanthus, a genus of plants, of several species. The leaves of the common sort are said to have furnished the model of the Corinthian capital.

BRAN'LIN, *n.* A species of fish of the salmon kind, in some places called the *fingry*, from five or six black lines or marks on each side resembling fingers. It is found in rapid streams. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BRAN'-NEW. See BRAND-NEW.

BRAN'NY, *a.* [from *bran.*] Having the appearance of bran; consisting of bran. *Wiseman.*

BRAN'SLE, *n.* A brawl, or dance. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BRANT, *n.* [Qu. *brand*, burnt or brown.] A species of wild goose, of the genus Anas; called also *brent* and *brand-goose*, which see.

BRANT, *a.* Steep. *Todd.*

BRANT'-FOX, *n.* A kind of fox, the *vulpes alopex*, smaller than the common fox, and distinguished by the blackness of its feet. *Booth.*

BRĀ'ZEN, (bra'zn,) *a.* Made of brass. [See BRASS and BRAZEN.]

BRASH, *a.* Hasty in temper; impetuous. *Grose.*

2. Brittle. [*Local.*]

BRĀ'ZIER, (bra'zhur,) *n.* An artificer who works in brass. *Franklin.*

2. A pan for holding coals. [See BRASS.]

BRA-ZIL'. See BRAZIL.

BRASS, *n.* [Sax. *bræs*; W. *prês*; Corn. *brest*; Ir. *pras.* In Welsh, *prês* signifies *brass*, and what is quick, ready, sharp, smart, also haste, fuel, and *presu*, to render imminent, to hasten, to render *present.* The latter sense indicates that it is from the Latin. But I see no connection between these senses and *brass.* This word may be named from its bright color, and be allied to Port. *braza*, Sp. *brasas*, live coals, *abrazar, abrasar*, to burn or inflame; but the real origin and primary sense are not evident.]

1. An alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow color, usually containing about one third of its weight of zinc; but the proportions are variable. The best brass is made by cementation of calamine, or the oxyd of zinc with granulated copper. *Thomson.*

2. Impudence; a brazen face.

BRASS'-BAND, *n.* A company of musicians who perform on instruments of brass, as the trumpet, bugle, &c.

BRASS'-FOIL, *n.* Dutch leaf, or Dutch gold; formed by beating out plates of brass to great thinness.

BRASS'AGE, *n.* A sum formerly levied to defray the expense of coinage. *Brande.*

BRASS'ART, *n.* In *plate armor*, the piece which protected the upper part of the arm, from the elbow to the shoulder. *Brande.*

BRASSE, *n.* The pale, spotted perch, with two long teeth on each side; the Lucioperca. *Ash.*

BRAS'SET, *n.* A casque or head-piece of armor.

BRAS'SI-CA, *n.* [L.] Cabbage. *Pope.*

BRASS'I-NESS, *n.* A quality of brass; the appearance of brass.

BRASS'-PAV-ED, *a.* Hard as brass. *Spenser.*

BRASS-VIS'AG-ED, *a.* Impudent. *Chalmers.*

BRASS'Y, *a.* Pertaining to brass; partaking of brass; hard as brass; having the color of brass.

2. Impudent; impudently bold.

BRAST, *a.* Burst. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

BRAT, *n.* [G. *brut.*]

1. A child, so called in contempt.

2. Offspring; progeny.

BRAUL, *n.* Indian cloth with blue and white stripes, called *turbant.* *Encyc.*

BRA-VA'DO, *n.* [Sp. *bravata*· Fr. *bravade.* See BRAVE.]

A boast or brag; an arrogant menace, intended to intimidate.

BRĀVE, *a.* [Fr. *brave*; Arm. *brao*; Sp. Port. It. *bravo*; D. *braaf*; Sw. *braf*; Dan. *brav*; Ger. *brav*, whence *braviren*, to look big, to bully or hector. In Sp. and Port. *bravo* signifies *brave*, valiant, strenuous, bullying, fierce, wild, savage, rude, unpolished, excellent, fine; *bravear*, to bully, to menace in an arrogant manner; *brava* is a swell of the sea; *braveza*, valor, and fury of the elements. The word *brave* expresses also a showy dress; Arm. *bragal*, to be well dressed, fine, spruce, of which *brao* seems to be a contraction. The word bears the sense of open, bold, expanding, and rushing, vaunting. It is doubtless contracted, and probably from the root of *brag.*]

1. Courageous; bold; daring; intrepid; fearless of danger; as, a *brave* warrior. It usually unites the sense of *courage* with *generosity* and *dignity* of mind, qualities often united. *Bacon.*

The *brave* man will not deliberately do an injury to his fellow-man. *Anon.*

2. Gallant; lofty; graceful; having a noble mien. *Shak.*

3. Magnificent; grand; as, a *brave* place. *Denham.*

4. Excellent; noble; dignified. [*But in modern usage, it has nearly lost its application to things.*]

5. Gaudy; showy in dress. [Ar. برق *baraka*, to adorn.] [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BRĀVE, *n.* A hector; a man daring beyond discretion or decency.

Hot *braves* like thee may fight. *Dryden.*

2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance. *Shak.*

3. In *America*, an Indian warrior is called a *brave*, a term first applied by the French.

BRĀVE, *v. t.* To defy; to challenge; to encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved; to set at defiance.

The ills of love I can *brave.*
The rock that *braves* the tempest. *Dryden.*

2. To carry a boasting appearance of; as, to *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon.*

BRĀV'ED, *pp.* Defied; set at defiance; met without dismay, or being moved.

BRĀVE'LY, *adv.* Courageously; gallantly; splendidly; in a brave manner; heroically.

In *Spenser*, finely; gaudily.

2. In *colloquial usage*, in good health; or much recovered from illness. *Norfolk. Suffolk.*

[*In this sense the term is still occasionally used in America.*]

BRĀV'ER, *a.; comp.* of BRAVE.

BRĀV'ER-Y, *n.* Courage; heroism; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; fearlessness of danger; often united with generosity or dignity of mind which despises meanness and cruelty, and disdains to take advantage of a vanquished enemy.

The duelist, in proving his *bravery*, shows that he thinks it suspected. *Anon.*

2. Splendor; magnificence; showy appearance.

The *bravery* of their tinkling ornaments.—Is. iii. *Spenser.*

3. Show; ostentation; fine dress. *Bacon.*

4. Bravado; boast. *Bacon Sidney.*

5. A showy person. *Spenser.*

[*In the last four senses, this word is nearly antiquated.*]

BRĀV'EST, *a.; superl.* of BRAVE.

BRĀV'ING, *ppr.* Setting at defiance; challenging.

BRĀ'VO, *n.* [It. and Sp.] A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; an assassin or murderer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

BRĀ'VO, *interj.* Well done.

BRA-VŪ'RA, *n.* [Sp., a boasting.] An air characterized by minute divisions, giving several notes to a syllable, and requiring great force and spirit in the performer. *P. Cyc.*

BRAWL, *v. i.* [G. *brüllen*; D. *brullen*; Dan. *vraale* and *bröle*; Sw. *vråla*, to roar or bellow; Fr. *brailler*; Arm. *brailhat*, to brawl or be noisy; L. *prælior*; W. *broliaw*, to boast, to brag; *brawl*, a shooting out, a boast.]

1. To quarrel noisily and indecently. *Watts.*

2. To speak loud and indecently. *Shak.*

3. To roar as water; to make a noise. *Shak.*

BRAWL, *v. t.* To drive or beat away. *Shak.*

BRAWL, *n.* [Norm. *braul.*]

1. Noise; quarrel; scurrility; uproar. *Hooker.*

2. Formerly, a kind of dance, said to resemble the modern cotillon. *Shak. B. Jonson. Gray.*

BRAWL'ER, *n.* A noisy fellow; a wrangler. *Ayliffe.*

BRAWL'ING, *n.* The act of quarreling.

BRAWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Quarreling; quarrelsome.

BRAWL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner.

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BRAWN, *n.* [L. *aprugnus*, caro *aprugna*.]
1. The flesh of a boar, or the animal.
2. The fleshy, protuberant, muscular part of the body. *Peacham.*
3. Bulk; muscular strength. *Dryden.*
4. The arm, from its muscles or strength. *Shak.*
5. The flesh of the boar or of swine, *collared* so as to squeeze out much of the fat, boiled and pickled.

BRAWN'ED, *a.* Brawny; strong. *Spenser.*

BRAWN'ER, *n.* A boar killed for the table. *King.*

BRAWN'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being brawny; strength; hardiness. *Locke.*

BRAWN'Y, *a.* Musculous; fleshy; bulky; having large, strong muscles; strong. *Dryden.*

BRAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *bracan*; Fr *broyer*, to pound or bruise; *braire*, to roar, or bray as an ass; Arm. *bregui*, to roar; Norm. *brair*, to cry; to *brag*; Gr. *βραχω*; W. *briwaw*, to break in pieces, to rub or grind; *breyan*, a. quern; Ir. *bra*, a handmill. See BRAG and BREAK.]
1. To pound, beat, or grind small; as, to *bray* a fool in a mortar. Prov. xxvii.
2. *v. i.* To make a harsh sound, as of an ass. *Dryden.*
3. To make a harsh, disagreeable, grating sound. *Milton.*

BRAY, *n.* The harsh sound or roar of an ass; a harsh, grating sound.
2. Shelving ground; a declivity or slope of a hill. [Scottish, *brae.*] *Fairfax.*

BRAY, *n.* [W. *bre*, a mount or peak.]
A bank or mound of earth. [*Obs.*] *Herbert.*

BRAY'ER, *n.* One that brays like an ass. *Pope.*
2. An instrument to temper ink in printing-offices. *Bailey. Johnson.*

BRAY'ING, *ppr.* Pounding or grinding small; roaring.

BRAY'ING, *n.* The noise of an ass.
2. Roar; noise; clamor. *Smith.*

BRAYLE, *n.* See BRAIL.

BRAZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *braser.*]
1. To solder with an alloy of brass and zinc. *Moxon.*
2. To harden to impudence; to harden as with brass. *Shak.*

BRA'ZEN, (brā'zn,) *a.* Made of brass; as, a *brazen* helmet. *Dryden.*
2. Pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass; as, a *brazen* din. *Shak.*
3. Impudent; having a front like brass.
Brazen age, or age of brass; in *mythology*, the age which succeeded the *silver age*, when men had degenerated from primitive purity.
Brazen dish, among *miners*, is the standard by which other dishes are gauged, and is kept in the king's hall. [*England.*]
Brazen sea; in *Jewish antiquity*, a huge vessel of brass, cast on the plain of Jordan, and placed in Solomon's temple. It was 10 cubits from brim to brim, 5 in hight, 30 in circumference, and contained 3000 baths. It was designed for the priests to wash themselves in, before they performed the service of the temple. *Encyc.*

BRA'ZEN, (brā'zn,) *v. i.* To be impudent; to bully. *Arbuthnot.*

BRA'ZEN-BROW-ED, *a.* Being of shameless impudence. *Brown.*

BRA'ZEN-FACE, *n.* [*brazen* and *face.*] An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery. *Shak.*

BRA'ZEN-FA'CED, (brā'zn-fāste,) *a.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless. *Dryden.*

BRA'ZEN-LY, *adv.* In a bold, impudent manner.

BRA'ZEN-NESS, *n.* Appearance like brass. In this sense, *brassiness* is the more correct word.
2. Impudence; excess of assurance.

BRA'ZIER. See BRASIER.

BRA-ZIL', } *n.* [Port. *braza*, a live coal, or
BRA-ZIL'-WOOD, } glowing fire. This name was given to the wood for its color; and it is said that King Emanuel, of Portugal, gave this name to the country in America on account of its producing this wood. It was first named *Santa Cruz*, by its discoverer, Pedro Alvares Cabral. *Lindley's Narrative of a Voyage to Brazil. Med. Rep.* Hex. 2, vol. 3, 200.]
Brazil, or *brazil-wood*, is a very heavy wood, of a red color, growing in Brazil and other tropical countries. It is used in manufactures for dyeing red. It is the produce of the *Cæsalpinia echinata.*

BRAZ-I-LET'TO, *n.* A kind of red dyeing-wood, inferior to the brazil-wood, brought from Jamaica, the produce of two species of Cæsalpinia, (*C. brasiliensis* and *C. crista.*) See BRAZIL-WOOD. *Bancroft.*

BRA-ZIL'IAN, (bra-zil'yan,) *a.* Pertaining to Brazil; as, *Brazilian* strand. *Barlow.*

BRA-ZIL'-NUT, *n.* The Juvia; the nut of a large South American tree; the *Bertholletia excelsa.*

BRAZ'ING, *n.* The act of uniting by an alloy of brass and zinc.

BREACH, *n.* [Fr. *breche*; D. *breuk*; Ger. *bruch*; Sw. *brack*: Dan. *bræk*: Sp. and Port. *brecha.* See BREAK.]
1. The act of breaking, or state of being broken; a rupture; a break; a gap; the space between the several parts of a solid body parted by violence; as, a *breach* in a garment or in a wall.
2. The violation of a law; the violation or non-fulfillment of a contract; the non-performance of a moral duty; non-performance of duty being a *breach* of obligation as well as a positive transgression or violation.

Every *breach* of the public engagements is hurtful to public credit. *Hamilton.*

3. An opening in a coast. [*Not usual.*] *Spenser.*
4. Separation between friends by means of enmity; difference; quarrel. *Clarendon.*
5. Infraction; injury; invasion; as, a *breach* upon kingly power. *Clarendon.*
6. Bereavement; loss of a friend and its consequent affliction.
7. A violation of the public peace, as by a riot, affray, or any tumult which is contrary to law, and destructive to the public tranquillity, is called a *breach of the peace.*

BREACH, *v. t.* To make a breach or opening, as in the walls of a fortification. *Life of Wellington.*

BREACH'FUL, *a.* Full of breaches.

BREACH'Y, *a.* Apt to break fences. *Holloway.*

BREAD, (bred,) *n.* [Sax. *bread*; Ger. *brot*, *brod*; D. *brood*; Sw. *bröd*; Dan. *bröd*; Qu. Gr. *βρωτος*, any thing esculent. If the word signifies food in general, or that which is eaten, probably it is the Heb. and Ch. ברות, from ברה, *barak*, to eat or feed. But, in German, it signifies loaf as well as bread. "Zehen brot," ten loaves. It may therefore signify, primarily, a lump or portion.]
1. A mass of dough, made by moistening and kneading, and usually fermenting, the flour or meal of some species of grain, and baked in an oven or
2. Food in general. [pan.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat *bread.*—Gen. iii.
Give us this day our daily *bread.* *Lord's Prayer.*

3. Support of life in general; maintenance.

Is the reward of virtue *bread?* *Pope.*

Bee-bread. See BEE.
Ship-bread; bread for ships; hard biscuits.
Cassada-bread. See CASSADA.

BREAD, *v. t.* [Sax. *brædan.* See BROAD.]
To spread. [*Not used.*] *Ray.*

BREAD'CHIP-PER, *n.* [*bread* and *chip.*] One who chips bread; a baker's servant; an under butler. *Shak.*

BREAD'-CORN, *n.* [*bread* and *corn.*] Corn of which bread is made. This, in most countries, is wheat or rye; but, in some countries, bread is made of other grain, as of maize in some parts of America.

BREAD'EN, (bred'n,) *a.* Made of bread. *Rogers.*

BREAD'-FRUIT-TREE, *n.* [*bread*, *fruit*, and *tree.*] The Artocarpus incisa, a tree which grows in the isles of the Pacific Ocean, of the size of an apple-tree, producing a fruit of a round or oval shape, and as large as a small loaf of bread, which is eaten as food. *Encyc.*

BREAD'LESS, *a.* Without bread; destitute of food.

BREAD'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a ship's hold, where the bread is kept.

BREAD'-STUFF, *n.* Bread corn, meal, or flour. [*U. States.*]

BREADTH, (bredth,) *n.* [Sax. *bræd* and *bred.* See BOARD and BROAD.]
The measure or extent of any plain surface from side to side; a geometrical dimension, which, multiplied into the length, constitutes a surface; as, the length of a table is five feet, and the *breadth* three; $5 \times 3 = 15$ feet, the whole surface.

BREADTH'LESS, *a.* Having no breadth. *More.*

BREAK, *v. t.*; *pret.* BROKE, [BRAKE, *obs.*;] *pp.* BROKE or BROKEN. [Sax. *brœcan*, *brecan*, to break, and *bracan*, to bray, as in a mortar; Sw. *bräka*; Dan. *brække*; D. *braeken*, *breeken*; Ger. *brechen*; W. *bregu*, to break; *breg*, a rent or rupture; *breç*, a breaking out; a *freckle*; Goth. *brikan*; Ir. *bracaim*, to break, to harrow; Sp. and Port. *brecha*, a breach; L. *frango*, *fregi*, *n* casual; Arm. *fricga*; Fr. *fracus*; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. and Ar. פרק, *farak*, to break, to free, or deliver, to separate; Gr. *φρασσω*, *φραγμυ*. These words seem also to be allied to ברך and פרך. If the first consonant is a prefix, which is probable, then connected with these words are the Gr. *ῥηγνυω* and *ερεικω*, W. *rhwygaw*, Arm. *roga*, *rega*, to rend. *Wreck* is probably of the same family. The primary sense is to strain, stretch, *rack*, drive; hence, to strain and burst or break. It should be noted that the Greek *ῥηγη*, in the Æolic dialect, is *βρηγη.*]
1. To part or divide by force and violence, as a solid substance; to rend apart; as, to *break* a band; to *break* a thread or a cable.
2. To burst or open by force.

The fountains of the earth were *broke* open. *Burnet.*

3. To divide by piercing or penetrating; to burst forth; as, the light *breaks* through the clouds. *Dryden.*
4. To make breaches or gaps by battering, as in a wall. *Shak.*
5. To destroy, crush, weaken, or impair, as the human body or constitution. *Milton.*
6. To sink; to appall or subdue; as, to *break* the spirits or the passions. *Philips.*
7. To crush; to shatter; to dissipate the strength of, as of an army. *Dryden.*
8. To weaken or impair, as the faculties. *Shak.*
9. To tame; to train to obedience; to make tractable; as, to *break* a horse. *Addison.*
10. To make bankrupt. *South.*
11. To discard, dismiss, or cashier; as, to *break* an officer. *Swift.*
12. To crack, to part, or divide, as the skin; to open, as an aposteme.
13. To violate, as a contract or promise, either by a positive act contrary to the promise, or by neglect or non-fulfillment.
14. To infringe or violate, as a law, or any moral obligation, either by a positive act, or by an omission of what is required. *Dryden.*
15. To stop; to interrupt; to cause to cease; as, to *break* conversation; to *break* sleep. *Shak.*
16. To intercept; to check; to lessen the force of; as, to *break* a fall, or a blow. *Bacon.*
17. To separate; to part; as, to *break* company or friendship. *Atterbury.*
18. To dissolve any union; sometimes with *off*; as, to *break off* a connection.
19. To cause to abandon; to reform, or cause to reform; as, to *break* one of ill habits or practices. *Grew.*
20. To open, as a purpose; to propound something new; to make a first disclosure of opinions; as, to *break* one's mind. *Bacon.*
21. To frustrate; to prevent.

If plagues or earthquakes *break* not Heaven's design. *Pope.*

22. To take away; as, to *break* the whole staff of bread. Ps. cv.
23. To stretch; to strain; to rack; as, to *break* one on the wheel.
To break the back; to strain or dislocate the vertebræ with too heavy a burden; also, to disable one's fortune. *Shak.*
To break bulk: to begin to unload. *Mar. Dict.*
To break cover; to come forth from a lurking-place, as game when hunted.
To break a deer; to cut it up at table. *Johnson.*
To break fast; to eat the first meal in the day, but used as a compound word.
To break ground; to plow. *Carew.*
To break ground; to dig; to open trenches; and hence, *figuratively*, to commence an undertaking. *Encyc.*
To break the heart; to afflict grievously; to cause great sorrow or grief; to depress with sorrow or despair. *Dryden.*
To break a jest; to utter a jest unexpected. *Johnson.*
To break the neck; to dislocate the joints of the neck. *Shak.*
To break off; to put a sudden stop to; to interrupt; to discontinue.

Break off thy sins by righteousness.—Dan. iv.

2. To sever; to divide; as, to *break off* a twig.
To break in; to train or accustom.
To break sheer. In *marine language*, when a ship at anchor is in a position to keep clear of the anchor, but is forced by wind or current out of that position, she *breaks her sheer.* *Mar. Dict.*
To break up; to dissolve or put an end to; as, to *break up* house-keeping.
2. To open, or lay open; as, to *break up* a bed of earth.
3. To plow ground the first time, or after lying long unplowed. [*A common use in the U. States.*]
4. To separate; as, to *break up* a company.
5. To disband; as, to *break up* an army.
To break upon the wheel; to stretch and break the bones by torture upon the wheel.
To break wind; to give vent to wind from the body backward.

BREAK, (brāke,) *v. i.* To part; to separate; to divide in two; as, the ice *breaks*, a band *breaks.*
2. To burst; as, a storm or deluge *breaks.* *Dryden.*
3. To burst by dashing against something; as, a wave *breaks* upon a rock. *Pope.*
4. To open, as a tumor, or aposteme. *Harvey.*
5. To open, as the morning; to show the first light; to dawn. *Addison.*
6. To burst forth; to utter or exclaim. *Shak.*
7. To fail in trade or other occupation; to become bankrupt. *Pope.*
8. To decline in health and strength; to begin to lose the natural vigor. *Swift.*
9. To issue out with vehemence. *Pope.*
10. To make way with violence or suddenness; to rush; often with a particle; as, to *break in*; to *break in upon*, as calamities; to *break over*, as a flood; to *break out*, as a fire; to *break forth*, as light or a
11. To come to an explanation. [sound.

I am to *break* with thee upon some affairs. *Shak.*

[*I believe antiquated.*]
12. To suffer an interruption of friendship; to fall out.

Be not afraid to *break* with traitors. *B. Jonson.*

13. To faint, flag, or pant.

My soul *breaketh* for the longing that it hath unto thy judgments.—Ps. cxix.

To break away; to disengage itself from; to rush

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from; also, to dissolve itself or dissipate, as fog or clouds.

To break forth; to issue out.

To break from; to disengage from; to depart abruptly, or with vehemence. *Roscommon.*

To break in; to enter by force; to enter unexpectedly; to intrude. *Addison.*

To break loose; to get free by force; to escape from confinement by violence; to shake off restraint. *Milton. Tillotson.*

To break off; to part; to divide; also, to desist suddenly. *Bacon.*

To break off from; to part from with violence. *Shak.*

To break out; to issue forth; to discover itself by its effects; to arise or spring up; as, a fire *breaks out;* a sedition *breaks out;* a fever *breaks out.* *Dryden. Milton.*

2. To appear in eruptions, as pustules; to have pustules, or an efflorescence on the skin; as, a child *breaks out.* Hence we have *freckle*, from the root of *break;* Welsh *brec.*

3. To throw off restraint, and become dissolute. *Dryden.*

To break up; to dissolve itself and separate; as, a company *breaks up;* a meeting *breaks up;* a fog *breaks up;* but more generally we say, fog, mist, or clouds *break away.*

To break with; to part in enmity; to cease to be friends; as, to *break with* a friend or companion. *Pope.*

This verb carries with it its primitive sense of *straining, parting, severing, bursting*, often with violence, with the consequential senses of *injury, defect*, and *infirmity.*

BREĀK, *n.* A state of being open, or the act of separating; an opening made by force; an open place. It is the same word as *brack*, differently written and

2. A pause; an interruption. [pronounced.

3. A line in writing or printing, noting a suspension of the sense, or a stop in the sentence.

4. In a *ship*, the *break of the deck* is the part where it terminates, and the descent on to the next deck below commences.

5. The first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; as, the *break* of day. Ar. فَرَق *farakon*, id., that is, *farak.*

6. In *architecture*, a recess or projection in any part, so as to *break* the continuity of the surface. *Gwilt.*

BREĀK'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being broken.

BREĀK'AGE, (brāk'aje,) *n.* A breaking; also, an allowance for things broken, in transportation.

BREĀK'ER, *n.* The person who breaks any thing; a violator or transgressor; as, a *breaker* of the law. *South.*

2. A rock which breaks the waves; or the wave itself which breaks against a rock, a sand bank, or the shore, exhibiting a white foam. *Mar. Dict. Johnson.*

3. A pier, mound, or other solid matter, placed in a river, to break the floating ice, and prevent it from injuring a bridge below; called also *ice-breaker.*

4. One that breaks up ground

5. A destroyer. *Micah* ii.

BREAK'FAST, (brek'fast,) *n.* [*break* and *fast.*] The first meal in the day; or the thing eaten at the first meal.

BREAK'FAST, (brek'fast,) *v. t.* To furnish with the first meal in the morning.

BREAK'FAST, (brek'fast,) *v. i.* To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAK'FAST-ING, *ppr.* Eating or taking the first meal in the day.

BREAK'FAST-ING, *n.* A party at breakfast. *Chesterfield.*

BREĀK'ING, (brāk'ing,) *ppr.* Parting by violence; rending asunder; becoming bankrupt.

BREĀK'ING-IN, *n.* The act of subduing and training to labor.

BREĀK'MAN. See BRAKEMAN.

BREĀK'NECK, *n.* [*break* and *neck.*] A fall that breaks the neck; a steep place endangering the neck. *Shak.*

BREĀK'-PROM-ISE, *n.* [*break* and *promise.*] One who makes a practice of breaking his promise. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BREĀK'-VOW, *n.* [*break* and *vow.*] One who habitually breaks his vows. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BREAK'WA-TER, *n.* [*break* and *water.*] The hull of an old vessel sunk at the entrance of a harbor, to break or diminish the force of the waves, to secure the vessels in harbor. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A small buoy fastened to a large one, when the rope of the latter is not long enough to reach the surface of the water. *Mar. Dict.*

3. Any mole, mound, or wall, raised in a river or estuary, or harbor, to break the force of the waves, and protect shipping, &c.

BRĒAM, *n.* [Fr. *breme;* Ch. אברומה *abrumah;* Sp. *brema.*]

A fish, the *Cyprinus brama*, an inhabitant of lakes and deep water, extremely insipid, and little valued. *Encyc. Walton.*

BRĒAM, *v. t.* In *sea language*, to burn off the filth, such as grass, sea-weed, ooze, &c., from a ship's bottom. *Mar. Dict.*

BREAST, (brest,) *n.* [Sax. *breast;* Sw. *bröst;* D. *borst*, the breast, a lad, a notch; G. *brust*, breast, and *brüsten*, to hold up the head, to look big; Dan. *bröst*, breast; also, default, defect, blemish; also, *bryst*, breast, pap; *bryste sig*, to strut; *briste*, to burst. The sense seems to be, a protuberance.]

1. A soft protuberance on the anterior part of the thorax, in man and some other mammalia; formed by a conglomerate gland, for the secretion of milk, situated between the integuments and the muscles, and called the *mamma.*

His *breasts* are full of milk.—Job xxi. 24.

2. The fore part of the thorax, or the fore part of the human body between the neck and the belly.

3. The part of a beast which answers to the breast in man. This, in quadrupeds, is between the fore legs, below the neck.

4. *Figuratively*, the heart; the conscience; the disposition of the mind; the affections; the seat of the affections and passions. *Cowley. Dryden.*

5. Formerly, the power of singing. *Tusser.*

BREAST, (brest,) *v. t.* To meet in front; to oppose, breast to breast. *Goldsmith. Dryden.*

The court *breasted* the popular current by sustaining the demurrer. *Wirt.*

BREAST'-BAND, *n.* A band of canvas, or a rope, passed round the body of a man who heaves the lead in sounding, and fastened to the rigging to prevent his falling into the sea. *Totten.*

BREAST'-BŌNE, *n.* [*breast* and *bone.*] The bone of the breast; the sternum. *Peacham.*

BREAST'-CASK-ET, *n.* [*breast* and *casket.*] One of the largest and longest of the caskets or strings on the middle of the yard of a ship. *Johnson.*

[*I do not find this word in the Mariner's Dictionary.*]

BREAST'-DEEP, *a.* Breast-high; as high as the breast.

BREAST'ED, (brest'ed,) *a.* Having a broad breast; having a fine voice. *Fiddes.*

BREAST'FAST, *n.* [*breast* and *fast.*] A large rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or key. *Mar. Dict.*

BREAST'-HIGH, *a.* [*breast* and *high.*] High as the breast. *Sidney.*

BREAST'HOOKS, *n. pl.* [*breast* and *hook.*] Knees placed across the stem of a ship to strengthen the fore part and unite the bows on each side. *Mar. Dict.*

BREAST'ING, *ppr.* Meeting with the breast; opposing in front.

Breasting up a hedge, is cutting the face of it on one side, so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants. *Brande.*

BREAST'KNOT, (brest'not) *n.* [*breast* and *knot.*] A knot of ribbons worn on the breast. *Addison.*

BREAST'PIN, *n.* A pin worn for a fastening, or for ornament, on the breast.

BREAST'PLATE, *n.* [*breast* and *plate.*] Armor for the breast. *Cowley.*

2. A strap that runs across a horse's breast. *Ash.*

3. In *Jewish antiquity*, a part of the vestment of the high priest, consisting of a folded piece of the rich embroidered stuff of which the ephod was made. It was set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes. *Encyc.*

BREAST'-PLOW, *n.* [*breast* and *plow.*] A plow, driven by the breast, used to cut or pare turf.

BREAST'-RŌPE. See BREAST-BAND. [*Johnson.*

BREAST'-WHEEL, *n.* A water-wheel, on which the stream of water strikes neither so high as in the overshot wheel, nor so low as in the under-shot, but at an intermediate point between.

BREAST'WŌRK, (brest'wurk,) *n.* In *fortification*, a work thrown up for defense; a parapet, which see.

BREATH, (breth,) *n.* [Sax. *bræth*, odor, scent, breath; G. *brodem*, steam, vapor, breath.]

1. The air inhaled and expelled in the respiration of animals.

2. Life.

No man has more contempt than I of *breath.* *Dryden.*

3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to a state of exhaustion from violent action; as, I am out of *breath;* I am scarce in *breath.* *Shak.*

4. Respite; pause; time to breathe; as, let me take *breath;* give me some *breath.* *Shak.*

5. Breeze; air in gentle motion.

Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison.*

6. A single respiration; as, he swears at every *breath.*

7. An instant; the time of a single respiration; a single act.

He smiles and he frowns in a *breath.* *Dryden.*

8. A word.

A *breath* can make them, as a *breath* has made. *Goldsmith.*

BREĀTH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be breathed.

BREĀTH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being breathable.

BREĀTHE, *v. i.* To respire; to inspire and expire air. Hence, to live. *Pope. Shak.*

2. To take breath; to rest from action; as, let them have time to *breathe.*

3. To pass, as air.

To whose foul mouth no wholesome air *breathes* in. *Shak.*

BREĀTHE, *v. t.* To inhale, as air, into the lungs, and expel it; as, to *breathe* vital air. *Dryden.*

2. To inject by breathing; to infuse; followed by *into.*

And the Lord God *breathed into* his nostrils the breath of life.—Gen. ii.

3. To expire; to eject by breathing; followed by *out;* as, to *breathe out* threatenings and slaughter.

4. To exercise; to keep in breath. [*Acts.*

The greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* stags. *Shak.*

5. To inspire or blow into; to cause to sound by breathing; as, to *breathe* the flute. *Prior.*

6. To exhale; to emit, as breath; as, the flowers *breathe* odors or perfume.

7. To utter softly or in private; as, to *breathe* a vow. *Shak.*

8. To give air or vent to; to open; as, to *breathe* a vein. [W. *brathu*, to pierce.] *Johnson. Dryden.*

9. To express; to manifest.

Other articles *breathe* the same severe spirit. *Milner.*

BREĀTH'ED, *pp.* Inhaled and exhaled; respired; uttered.

BREĀTH'ER, *n.* One that breathes or lives; one that utters; an inspirer; one who animates or infuses by inspiration.

BREATH'FUL, (breth'ful,) *a.* Full of breath; full of odor. *Spenser.*

BREĀTH'ING, *ppr.* Respiring; living; uttering.

2. *a.* Exhibiting to the life; as, *breathing* paint. *Pope.*

BREĀTH'ING, *n.* Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air.

2. Air in gentle motion; applied, also, figuratively, to a gentle influence or operation; as, the *breathings* of the Spirit.

3. Aspiration; secret prayer. *Prior.*

4. Breathing-place; vent. *Dryden.*

5. Accent; aspiration; as, a rough *breathing.*

BREĀTH'ING-PLĀCE, *n.* A pause.

2. A vent.

BREĀTH'ING-TIME, *n.* Pause; relaxation. *Hall.*

BREATH'LESS, (breth'less,) *a.* Being out of breath; spent with labor or violent action.

2. Dead; as, a *breathless* body. *Shak.*

BREATH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being exhausted of breath. *Hall.*

BREĆ'CIA, *n.* [It., a *breach.*]

In *mineralogy*, an aggregate composed of angular fragments of the same mineral, or of different minerals, united by a cement, and presenting a variety of colors. Sometimes a few of the fragments are a little rounded. The varieties are the *silicious, calcareous*, and *trap breccias.* *Cleaveland.*

BREĆ'CIĀ-TED, *a.* Consisting of angular fragments cemented together.

BRED, *pp.* of BREED. Generated; produced; contrived; educated.

BRĒDE, *n.* A braid. [*Not used.*] *Addison.*

BREECH, *n.* [See BREACH and BREAK.] The lower part of the body behind.

2. Breeches; *but rarely used in the singular. Shak.*

3. The hinder part of any thing. *Johnson.*

4. The large, thick end of a cannon or other fire-arm.

BREECH, *v. t.* To put into breeches. *Johnson.*

2. To whip on the breech. *Massinger.*

3. To fasten with breeching.

BREECH'ED, (breecht,) *pp.* or *a.* Put into breeches; whipped on the breech.

BREECH'ES, (brich'ez,) *n. pl.* [Sax. *bræc, bræccæ*; D. *broek*; Arm. *braga, bragos*; It. *brace, brackesse*, or *braghesse*; Port. and Sp. *bragas*; Fr. *braies*; Ir. *brog*; Low L. *braccæ*; Dan. *brog*, breeches, and *broget*, of various colors, mixed, variegated; W. *bryçan*, a spotted covering, Scotch plaid; *bryc*, variegated with colors. "Sarmatæ totum *braccati* corpus." Mela, 2. 1. See Plin. 3. 4. Herod. lib. 7. Strabo, lib. 15. Ovid. Trist. 5. 7. Cluv. Germ. Ant. 1. 16. Pelloutier, Hist. Celt. 1. 30. The word seems to be from the root of *break*, and to denote, diverse in color, variegated, like *freckled.* See FRECKLE.]

A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs. It is now a close garment; but the word formerly was used for a loose garment, now called *trowsers, laxæ braccæ.* *Ovid.*

To wear the breeches, is, in the wife, to usurp the authority of the husband. *Johnson.*

BREECH'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with breeches, or with a breech.

2. Whipping the breech; and, as a noun, a whipping. *Marlow.*

BREECH'ING, (brich'ing,) *n.* That part of a harness which comes round the breech of a horse.

2. In *gunnery*, on board of ships, a strong rope fastened to the cascabel or pommelion of a cannon by a thimble, and clinched to ring-bolts in the ship's side, to prevent it from recoiling too much in battle. *Mar. Dict.*

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BREED, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BRED. [Sax. *bredan*, *brædan*, to warm, to dilate, to open, to spread; D. *broeden*, to brood; Ger. *brüten*, to brood; Dan. *brede*, to spread, dilate, unfold; W. *brwd*, warm; *brydiaw*, to warm, to heat. Class Rd. See BROAD.]

1. To generate; to engender; to hatch; to produce the young of any species of animals. I think it is never used of plants, and in animals is usually applied to the mother or dam.

2. To produce within or upon the body; as, to *breed* teeth; to *breed* worms.

3. To cause; to occasion; to produce; to originate.

Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities. *Tillotson.*
Ambition *breeds* factions. *Anon.*

4. To contrive; to hatch; to produce by plotting.

Had he a heart and a brain to *breed* it in? *Shak.*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place of; as, a pond *breeds* fish; a northern country *breeds* a race of stout men.

6. To educate; to instruct; to form by education; often, but unnecessarily, followed by *up*; as, to *breed* a son to an occupation; a man *bred* at a university. *To breed up*, is vulgar.

7. To bring up; to nurse and foster; to take care of in infancy, and through the age of youth; to provide for, train, and conduct; to instruct the mind and form the manners in youth.

To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*. *Dryden.*

BREED, *v. i.* To produce a fetus; to bear and nourish, as in pregnancy; as, a female breeds with pain.

2. To be formed in the parent or dam; to be generated, or to grow, as young before birth; as, children or young *breed* in the matrix.

3. To have birth; to be produced; as, fish *breed* in rivers.

4. To be increased by a new production.

But could youth last, and love still *breed*. *Raleigh.*

5. To raise a breed; as, to choose the best species of swine to *breed* from.

To breed in and in; to breed from animals of the same stock that are closely related. *Farm. Encyc.*

BREED, *n.* A race or progeny from the same parents or stock.

2. A cast; a kind; a race of men or other animals, which have an alliance by nativity, or some distinctive qualities in common; as, a *breed* of men in a particular country; a *breed* of horses or sheep. *Applied to men, it is not elegant.* We use *race.*

3. Progeny; offspring; applied to other things than animals. *Shak.*

4. A number produced at once; a hatch; a brood; but for this, *brood* is generally used. *Grew.*

BREED'-BATE, *n.* One that breeds or originates quarrels. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BREED'ER, *n.* The female that breeds or produces, whether human or other animal.

2. The person who educates or brings up; that which brings up.

Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders* of worthy men. *Ascham.*

3. That which produces.

Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good. *Shak.*

4. One who raises a breed; one who takes care to raise a particular breed, or breeds, as of horses or cattle. *Temple.*

BREED'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bearing and nourishing, as a fetus; engendering; producing; educating.

BREED'ING, *n.* The act of generating or producing.

2. The raising of a breed or breeds; as, the farmer attends to the *breeding* of sheep.

3. Nurture; education; instruction; formation of manners.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge. *Shak.*

4. *By way of eminence*, manners; knowledge of ceremony; deportment or behavior in the external offices and decorums of social life. Hence, *good breeding* is politeness, or the qualifications which constitute genteel deportment. *Encyc.*

BREEZE, **BREEZE'-FLY**, } *n.* [Sax. *briosa*, from its sound resembling a breeze.]

A name given to various species of two-winged insects, of the family Tabanidæ, noted for buzzing about animals and tormenting them by sucking their blood. The *bot-fly* has also sometimes been called the *breeze-fly*.

The name *breeze* is also given to different species of the genus Œstrus. *Cyc. Encyc.*

BREEZE, *n.* [It. *brezza*, a cold, windy mist; Sp. *brisa*, a breeze; Sw. *brusa*, to be fervid, to boil, to murmur; Dan. *bruse*, to rush, roar, or foam, to rise in waves; *bruusen*, the rustling of the wind, a humming or buzzing, fermentation. In French sea language, *brise*, a breeze; Gr. βραζω and βρασσω, to boil; Fr. *brasser*, to brew; W. *brys*, hasty, from *rhys*, a rushing. These words seem all to have a common root. See RUSH.]

1. A light wind; a gentle gale.

From land a gentle *breeze* arose at night. *Dryden.*

2. A shifting wind, that blows from the sea or from the land, for a certain time, by night or by day. Such breezes are common in the tropical regions, and in a good degree regular. The wind from the sea is called a *sea breeze*, and that from the land, a *land breeze*. In general, the sea breeze blows in the day-time, and the land breeze at night. The like breezes are common, in the summer months, in the temperate latitudes.

BREEZE, *v. i.* To blow gently; *a word common among seamen.*

For now the breathing airs, from ocean born,
Breeze up the bay, and lead the lively morn. *Barlow.*

BREEZE'LESS, *a.* Motionless; destitute of breezes. *Shenstone.*

BREEZ'Y, *a.* Fanned with gentle winds or breezes; as, the *breezy* shore. *Pope.*

2. Subject to frequent breezes. *Gray.*

BRĒ'HON, *n.* In *Irish*, a judge. In ancient times, the general laws of Ireland were called *Brehon* laws, unwritten, like the common law of England. These laws were abolished by statute of Edward III. *Encyc. Blackstone.*

BRĒIS'LA-KITE, *n.* A newly-discovered Vesuvian mineral, resembling a brownish or reddish-brown down, which lines the small cavities in the lava of Scalla, and in that of Olebano; named from Breislak, a celebrated Italian naturalist. *Journal of Science.*

BRĒME, *a.* [Sax. *bremman*, to murmur, to fret; L. *fremo*.]

Cruel; sharp. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

BREN, *v. t.* [Sax. *brennan*, to burn.]

To burn. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BREN'NAGE, *n.* [from *bran.*] In *the middle ages*, a tribute or composition which tenants paid to their lord, in lieu of bran, which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds. *Encyc.*

BRENT, **BRANT**, } *a.* [W. *bryn*, a hill.]

Steep; high. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

BRENT, *n.* A brant, or brand-goose; a fowl with a black neck, and a white collar or line round it. [See BRANT.]

2. *pp.* Burnt. [See BREN.] [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BRE-PHOT'RO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. βρεφος, an infant, and τρεφω, to feed.]

The nurture of orphans.

BREST, **BREAST**, } (brest,) *n.* In *architecture*, the member of a column, more usually called *torus* or *tore*. [See TORUS.] *Encyc.*

BREST'-SUM-MER, *n.* In *architecture*, a piece in the outward part of a wooden building, into which the girders are framed. This, in the ground floor, is called a *sill*, and in the garret floor, a *beam*. *Encyc.*

BRET, *n.* A local name of the turbot, called also *burt* or *brut*.

BRET'FUL, *a.* Brimful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

BRETH'REN, *n.*; *pl.* of BROTHER. It is used almost exclusively, in solemn and scriptural language, in the place of *brothers*. [See BROTHER.]

BRET'TI-CES, *n. pl.* The name given by miners to the wooden planks used in supporting the roof of coal mines.

BRĒVE, *n.* [It. *breve*; L. *brevis*; Sp. *breve*; Fr. *bref*, short. See BRIEF.]

1. In *music*, a note or character of time, equivalent to two semibreves or four minims. When dotted, it is equal to three semibreves. [*Not now used.*]

2. In *law*, a writ directed to the chancellor, judges, sheriffs, or other officers, whereby a person is summoned, or attached, to answer in the king's court. *Encyc.*

This word, in this latter sense, is more generally written *brief*.

BRE-VET', *n.* [from *breve.*] In *French usage*, a document without seal, (a warrant,) by which the king grants a favor, privilege, title, or dignity. *Encyc.*

2. A commission to an officer, which entitles him to an honorary rank in the army above his actual rank and pay. Thus a *brevet* major serves as a captain and receives pay as such. Such commissions were given to the officers of the American army at the close of the revolutionary war, giving them a grade of rank above that which they had held during service. *Encyc. Marshall's Life of Wash.*

BRĒ'VI-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *breviaire*; L. *breviarium*, from *brevis*, short. See BRIEF.]

1. An abridgment; a compend; an epitome. *Ayliffe.*

2. A book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic church. It is composed of matins, lauds, first, third, sixth, and ninth vespers, and the compline or post communio. The Greeks, also, have a *breviary*. *Encyc.*

BRĒ'VI-AT, **BRĒ'VI-ATE**, } *n.* [See BREVE and BRIEF.] A short compend; a summary. *Decay of Piety.*

BRĒ'VI-ATE, *v. t.* To abridge. [*Not used.*] [See ABBREVIATE.]

BRĒ'VI-A-TURE, *n.* An abbreviation. [See BRIEF.] *Johnson.*

BRE-VIER', *n.* [Fr. *breviaire*; so called, says Johnson, from being originally used in printing a breviary.]

A small kind of printing types, in size between bourgeois and minion. It is much used in printing marginal notes.

BRE-VIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *brevis* and *loquor.*] A brief and pertinent mode of speaking.

BREV'I-PED, *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, and *pes*, foot.] Having short legs, as certain birds.

BREV'I-PED, *n.* A bird having short legs.

BREV-I-PEN'NATE, *a.* Having short wings. A term denoting a family of grallatory birds, (*Brevipennes*, Cuvier,) having short wings, including the ostrich. *Braude.*

BREV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *brevitas*, from *brevis*, short. See BRIEF.]

1. Shortness, *applied to time*; as, the *brevity* of human life.

2. Shortness; conciseness; contraction into few words; *applied to discourses or writings.* *Dryden.*

BREW, *v. t.* [Sax. *briwan*, to brew; *briw*, broth; D. *brouwen*, to brew, to contrive, to mix; G. *brauen.* These seem to be contractions of the Gothic; Sw. *briggia*; Dan. *bryggе*, to brew. The Russ. has *burtchu.* The Welsh has *brwc*, a boiling, stir, tumult, from *rhwc*, something rough; and it has also *berwi*, to boil or bubble, whence *berwezu*, to brew, from *bar*, fury, impulse. Our word *brew* seems to be directly from the Saxon. The sense is, to stir, boil, or agitate with violence.]

1. In *a general sense*, to boil, and mix; hence in Saxon, as a *noun*, it signifies broth or pottage; Old Eng. *brewis.*

2. In *a more restricted sense*, to make beer, ale, or other similar liquor, from malt; or to prepare a liquor from malt and hops, and, in private families, from other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation.

3. To mingle.

Brew me a pottle of sack. *Shak.*

4. To contrive; to plot; as, to *brew* mischief.

5. To put in a state of preparation. Qu.

BREW, *v. i.* To be in a state of preparation; to be mixing, forming, or collecting; as, a storm *brews* in the west. In this sense, I do not recollect the use of the verb in a transitive sense, and generally the present participle only is used; as, a storm is *brewing.*

2. To perform the business of brewing or making beer; as, she can *brew*, wash, and bake.

BREW, *n.* The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed. *Bacon.*

BREW'AGE, *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed. *Shak.*

BREW'ED, (brūde,) *pp.* Mixed, steeped, and fermented; made by brewing.

BREW'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to prepare malt liquors; one who brews.

BREW'ER-Y, *n.* A brewhouse; the house and apparatus where brewing is carried on.

BREW'HOUSE, *n.* [*brew* and *house.*] A brewery; a house appropriated to brewing.

BREW'ING, *ppr.* Preparing malt liquor.

2. In a state of mixing, forming, or preparing; as, a storm is *brewing.* *Pope.*

3. Contriving; preparing; as, a scheme is *brewing.*

BREW'ING, *n.* The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops.

2. The quantity brewed at once. *Bacon.*

3. Among *seamen*, a collection of black clouds portending a storm. *Mar. Dict.*

BREW'IS, *n.* Broth; pottage. [*Obs.*]

2. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat. *Bailey. Johnson.*

BRI-A'RE-AN, *a.* Hundred handed; from *Briareus*, a giant with a hundred hands.

BRIBE, *n.* [Ir. *breab.* In Pers. بارہ *parah*, is a bribe, a half, piece, bit, segment, a morsel. Fr. *bribe*, a piece of bread.]

1. A price, reward, gift, or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct of a judge, witness, or other person. A bribe is a consideration given or promised to a person, to induce him to decide a cause, give testimony, or perform some act contrary to what he knows to be truth, justice, or rectitude. It is not used in a good sense unless in familiar language.

2. That which seduces.

Not the *bribes* of sordid wealth can seduce to leave these ever blooming sweets. *Akenside.*

BRIBE, *v. t.* To give or promise a reward or consideration, with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct. To hire for bad purposes; to purchase the decision of a judge, the testimony of a witness, or the performance of some act contrary to known truth, justice, or rectitude.

2. To gain by a bribe.

In *familiar language*, it is sometimes used in a good sense; as, to *bribe* a child to take a medicine. Dryden has used the word in a good sense, in solemn language; but such use is rare, and hardly legitimate.

BRIBE'-DE-VOUR'ING, *a.* Greedy of bribes or presents; as, *bribe-devouring* kings. *Milford.*

BRIBE'-PAN'DER, *n.* [*bribe* and *pander.*] One who procures bribes. *Burke.*

BRIBE'-WOR'THY, *a.* [*bribe* and *worthy.*] Worth bribing to obtain. *Mason.*

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BRIBE'LESS, *a.* That can not be bribed; that is not bribed.

BRIB'ER, *n.* One who bribes, or pays for corrupt practices. *South.*

BRIB'ER-Y, *n.* The act or practice of giving or taking rewards for corrupt practices; the act of paying or receiving a reward for a false judgment or testimony, or for the performance of that which is known to be illegal or unjust. It is applied both to him who gives, and to him who receives the compensation, but appropriately to the giver.

BRICK, *n.* [Fr. *brique*, a brick, and a little loaf; Ir. *brice*, or *brike*; Arm. *brigen*; supposed to be a contraction of L. *imbrex*, a gutter-tile, from *imber*, a shower, which is probably a compound, of which the last syllable is from Gr. *βρεχω*, whence It. *imbriacarsi*, to get drunk. See EBRIETY.]

1. A mass of earth, chiefly clay, first moistened and made fine by grinding or treading, then formed into a long square in a mold, dried and baked or burnt in a kiln; used in buildings and walls.

2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

BRICK, *v. t.* To lay or pave with bricks. *Swift.*

2. To imitate or counterfeit a brick wall on plaster, by smearing it with red ocher, and making the joints with an edge-tool, filling them with fine plaster.

To brick up; to fill up with brick. [*Encyc.*

BRICK'BAT, *n.* [*brick* and *bat.*] A piece or fragment of a brick. *Bacon.*

BRICK'-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Built with bricks. *Dryden.*

BRICK'-CLAY, *n.* [*brick* and *clay.*] Clay used or suitable for making bricks. *Woodward.*

BRICK'-DUST, *n.* [*brick* and *dust.*] Dust of pounded bricks. *Spectator.*

BRICK'-EARTH, (-erth,) *n.* Clay or earth used or suitable for bricks.

BRICK'-KILN, (-kil,) *n.* A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt, or a pile of bricks, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the wood or fuel for burning them.

BRICK'-LAY-ER, *n.* [*brick* and *lay.*] One whose occupation is to build with bricks; a mason.

BRICK'-MAK-ER, *n.* [*brick* and *make.*] One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.

BRICK'-NOG-GING, *n.* Brick work carried up and filled in between timber framing. *Brande.*

BRICK'-TRIM-MER, *n.* In *architecture*, a brick arch abutting against a wooden trimmer in front of a fireplace to guard against accidents by fire. *Brande.*

BRICK'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* The laying of bricks, or a wall of bricks.

BRICK'-YARD, *n.* A place where bricks are made.

BRICK'LE, *a.* [from *break.*] Brittle; easily broken, [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BRICK'LE-NESS, *n.* Brittleness, [*Not used.*]

BRICK'Y, *a.* Full of bricks, or formed of bricks. *Spenser.*

BRID'AL, *a.* [See BRIDE.] Belonging to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial; connubial; as, *bridal* ornaments. *Milton. Pope.*

BRID'AL, *n.* The nuptial festival. *Dryden.*

BRID'AL-TY, *n.* Celebration of the nuptial feast. [*Not used.*] *Jonson.*

BRIDE, *n.* [Sax. *bryd*; Sw. *brud*; D. *bruid*; G. *braut*; Dan. *brud*; Arm. *pryed*, *pried*; W. *priod*-verch, *priodas*-verch, a bride; Ir. *brideog*; W. *priodi* o verch, to be married; Ar. *prietaat*, to marry; Corn. *benenpriot*, a bride; W. *priod-vab*, a bride-mab, bridegroom; Arm. *pridolidh*, wedlock. It seems, by the Celtic dialects, that *bride* is primarily an adjective used with the name of maid or woman, as *bridegroom* is the same word with the name of a man. In W. *priawd*, the root of *priodas*, signifies appropriate, proper, fit; *priodi*, to render appropriate, to espouse, to marry.]

1. A woman new married. *Johnson.*

But the name is applied to a woman at the marriage festival, before she is married, as well as after the ceremony.

2. A woman espoused, or contracted to be married. See the case of Lewellyn, prince of Wales. *Henry's Hist. of Britain*, b. iv. ch. i. sect. 2. [*This is the true original sense of the word.*]

BRIDE'-BED, *n.* [*bride* and *bed.*] The marriage bed. *Prior.*

BRIDE'-CAKE, *n.* [*bride* and *cake.*] The cake which is made for the guests at a wedding; called, in the United States, *wedding-cake.*

BRIDE'-CHAM-BER, *n.* The nuptial apartment.

BRIDE'GROOM, *n.* [Originally and properly *bridegoom*, from Sax. *brydguma*; Sw. *brudgumme*; D. *bruidegom*: Ger. *brautigam*; Dan. *brudgom*; a compound of *bride* and *gum*, *guma*, a man, which, by our ancestors, was pronounced *goom*. This word, by a mispronouncing of the last syllable, has been corrupted into *bridegroom*, which signifies a *bride's hostler*; *groom* being a Persian word, signifying a man who has the care of horses.]

A man newly married; or a man about to be married. The passage of Shakspeare, cited by Johnson, proves that the last definition is just.

> As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,
> That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
> And summon him to marriage.

BRIDE'-MAID, *n.* [*bride* and *maid.*] A woman who attends on a bride at her wedding.

BRIDE'-MAN, *n.* [*bride* and *man.*] A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage. I have generally heard these words pronounced *bride's man* and *bride's maid.*

BRIDE'-STAKE, *n.* A stake or post set in the ground to dance round. *B. Jonson.*

BRID'ED, *a.* Made a bride.

BRIDE'WELL, *n.* A house of correction for the confinement of disorderly persons; so called from the palace built near *St. Bride's* or *Bridget's well*, in London, which was turned into a workhouse. *Johnson.*

BRIDGE, *n.* [Sax. *bric*, *brieg*, *brigg*, or *bryc*, *brycg*; Dan. *broe*; Sw. *bryggia*, *bro*; D. *brug*; Ger. *brücke*; Prus. *brigge.*]

1. Any structure of wood, stone, brick, or iron, raised over a river, pond, or lake, for the passage of men and other animals. Among rude nations, bridges are sometimes formed of other materials; and sometimes they are formed of boats, or logs of wood lying on the water, fastened together, covered with planks, and called *floating bridges*. A bridge over a marsh, is made of logs, or other materials, laid upon the surface of the earth.

Pendent or *hanging bridges* are not supported by posts, but by the peculiar structure of the frame, resting only on the abutments.

A *draw bridge*, is one which is made with hinges, and may be raised or opened. Such bridges are constructed in fortifications, to hinder the passage of a ditch or moat; and over rivers, that the passage of vessels may not be interrupted.

A *flying bridge*, is made of pontoons, light boats, hollow beams, empty casks, or the like. They are made, as occasion requires, for the passage of armies.

A *flying bridge*, is also constructed in such a manner as to move from one side of a river to the other, being made fast in the middle of the river by a cable and an anchor. *Encyc.*

2. The upper, bony part of the nose is called *the bridge of the nose.*

3. The part of a stringed instrument of music, over which the strings are stretched, and by which they are raised.

4. In *gunnery*, the two pieces of timber which go between the two transoms of a gun-carriage. *Encyc.*

BRIDGE, *v. t.* To build a bridge or bridges over; as, to *bridge* a river.

2. To erect bridges on; to make a passage by a bridge or bridges. *Milton.*

BRIDGE'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A fortification covering the extremity of a bridge nearest the enemy. [Fr. *tête du pont.*] *P. Cyc.*

BRIDG'ED, *pp.* Covered or furnished with a bridge.

BRIDGE'LESS, *a.* Having no bridge.

BRIDG'ING, *ppr.* Erecting a bridge; building a bridge over.

BRIDG'Y, *a.* Full of bridges. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

BRI'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *bridl*, or *bridel*; Fr. *bride*; Arm. *brid*; D. *breidel*, a bridle; Sp. *brida*, the reins of a bridle; Port. *brida.*]

1. The instrument with which a horse is governed and restrained by a rider; consisting of a head-stall, a bit, and reins, with other appendages, according to its particular form and uses.

2. A restraint; a curb; a check. *Watts.*

3. A short piece of cable, well served, attached to a swivel on a chain, laid in a harbor, and the upper end drawn into a ship and secured to the bitts. The use is to enable a ship, when moored, to veer with the wind and tide. *Mar. Dict.*

Bowline bridles, are short legs or pieces of rope, running through iron thimbles, by which the bowline attaches to different places on the leech or edge of a large sail. *Mar. Dict.*

BRI'DLE, *v. t.* To put on a bridle; as, to *bridle* a horse.

2. To restrain, guide, or govern; to check, curb, or control; as, to *bridle* the passions; "to *bridle* a muse." *Pope.*

Bridle the excursions of youth. *Dwight.*

BRI'DLE, *v. i.* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin.

BRI'DLED, *pp.* Having a bridle on; restrained.

BRI'DLE-HAND, *n.* [*bridle* and *hand.*] The hand which holds the bridle in riding. *Sidney.*

BRI'DLE-WAY, *n.* A path for travelers on horseback. *Bancroft.*

BRI'DLER, *n.* One that bridles; one that restrains and governs. *Milton.*

BRI'DLING, *ppr.* Putting on a bridle; restraining; curbing.

2. Holding up the head, and drawing in the chin.

The *bridling* frown of wrinkled brows. *Trumbull.*

BRID-OON', *n.* A light snaffle, or bit of a bridle, in addition to the principal bit, and having a distinct rein.

BRIEF, *a.* [Fr. *bref*; It. Sp. and Port. *breve*; L. *brevis*, whence *brevio*, to shorten, *abbreviate*. *Brevis*, in Latin, is doubtless contracted from the Gr. *βραχυς*, whence to *abridge*. The Greek word coincides in elements with *break.*]

Short; concise. It is used chiefly of language, discourses, writings, and time; as, a *brief* space, a *brief* review of a book. Shakspeare applies it to *wars*, to *nature*, &c. A little *brief* authority, is authority very limited.

BRIEF, *n.* [In this sense the word has been received into most of the languages of Europe.]

1. An epitome; a short or concise writing. This is the general sense of the word, as explained by Zonaras on the council of Carthage. It was thus used as early as the third century after Christ. *Spelman.*

In modern times, an *apostolical brief* is a letter which the pope dispatches to a prince or other magistrate, relating to public affairs. A *brief* is distinguished from a *bull*, in being more concise, written on paper, sealed with red wax, and impressed with the seal of the fisherman, or Peter, in a boat. A *bull* is more ample, written on parchment, and sealed with lead or green wax. *Encyc.*

2. In *law*, an abridgment of a client's case, made out for the instruction of counsel on a trial at law. *Encyc. Johnson.*

Also, a writ summoning a man to answer to any action; or any precept of the king in writing, issuing from any court, whereby he commands a thing to be done. *Cowel.*

In *Scots law*, a writ issuing from the chancery, directed to any judge ordinary, commanding and authorizing that judge to call a jury to inquire into the case, and upon their verdict to pronounce sentence. *Encyc.*

3. A letter patent, from proper authority, authorizing a collection or charitable contribution of money in churches, for any public or private purpose. *Brande.*

4. A summation or brief statement in writing. *Shak.*

In *music*, the word, if I mistake not, is now written *breve.*

BRIEF'LESS, *a.* Having no brief.

BRIEF'LY, *adv.* Concisely; in few words. *Bacon.*

BRIEF'NESS, *n.* Shortness; conciseness in discourse or writing. *Camden.*

BRI'ER, *n.* [Sax. *brær*; Ir. *briar*, a prickle; Fr. *bruyere*, heath; Arm. *brug*. The latter shows this word to be from the root of *rough.*]

1. In *a general sense*, a prickly plant or shrub. Is. v. 6. Judges viii. 7.

2. In *a limited sense*, the sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose.

BRI'ER-ED, (brī'erd,) *a.* Set with briers.

BRI'ER-Y, *a.* Full of briers; rough; thorny. *Johnson.*

BRI'ER-Y, *n.* A place where briers grow.

BRIG, the termination of names, signifies a *bridge*, or, perhaps, in some cases, a town, or *burg.*

BRIG, *n.* [from *brigantine.*] A vessel with two masts, square rigged, or rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast. The term, however, is variously applied by the mariners of different nations. *Mar. Dict.*

BRI-GADE', *n.* [Fr. *brigade*; It. *brigata*; Sp. and Port. *brigada*; perhaps from Ar. فريق *farikon*, agmen, turba hominum major; that is, a division, from فرق *faraka*, to *break.* This word comes to us from the south of Europe, and may have been introduced into Spain by the Moors. If this conjecture is not well founded, I know not the origin of the word. See *Cast. Hept. Col.* 3084.]

A party or division of troops, or soldiers, whether cavalry or infantry, regular or militia, commanded by a brigadier. It consists of an indeterminate number of regiments, squadrons, or battalions. A brigade of horse is a body of eight or ten squadrons; of infantry, four, five, or six battalions or regiments. A brigade of artillery consists of six pieces, with usually 140 men. A brigade of sappers consists of only eight men.

BRI-GADE', *v. t.* To form into a brigade, or into brigades.

BRI-GAD'ED, *pp.* Formed into a brigade.

BRI-GAD'ING, *ppr.* Forming into a brigade.

BRI-GADE'-MA-JOR, *n.* [See MAJOR.] An officer appointed by the brigadier, to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade.

BRIG-A-DIER' or BRIG-A-DIER'-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* [Fr., from *brigade.*]

The general officer who commands a brigade, whether of horse or foot, and in rank next below a major-general.

BRIG'AND, *n.* [Fr. *brigand*; W. *brigant*, a mountaineer, a plunderer, from W. *brig*, a top or summit.]

A robber; a freebooter; a lawless fellow who lives by plunder, or who belongs to a band of robbers. *Warburton.*

BRIG'AND-AGE, *n.* Theft; robbery; plunder. *Warburton.*

BRIG'AN-DINE, *n.* [Qu. the origin of this word. In Pers. *praghe* is a helmet.]

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Anciently, a coat of mail. The name has ceased to be used, with the disuse of the thing. It consisted of thin, jointed scales of plate, pliant and easy to the body. *Encyc.*

BRIG'AN-TINE, *n.* [Fr. *brigantin*; Arm. *brigantine*; It. *brigantino*; Sp. *bergantin*; Port. *borgantim*; D. *berkantyn*. Qu. from L. *aphractum*, Gr. ἀφρακτος, a vessel without a deck, uncovered. It is usually derived from *brigand*.] [See BRIG.]

BRIGHT, (brīte,) *a.* [Sax. *beorht*, *briht*, *byrht*, or *bryht*, clear, shining, whence *beorhtness*, brightness, *beorhtian*, Goth. *bairtiyan*, to shine or be clear, or to manifest; Ar. Ch. Heb. Syr. and Eth. ברך, to shine, or more probably, Eth. ⊓ⅭU *bareak*, to shine, as the Eth. participle ⊓ⅭЧ⊦ *berht* or *bereht*, corresponds exactly with the Saxon. I have not found this word in any other Teutonic or Gothic language, and the original verb is lost in the Saxon. In Saxon, *beorhthwile* or *brihthwile* signifies a moment, the twinkling of an eye. This directs us to the primary sense of the verb, to shine, which is, to shoot, to dart, to glance. That this is the primary sense, we have evidence from the Sax. *bryhtm*, which is a derivative from *bryht*, and which signifies a *moment*, that is, the time of a shoot, or darting, like *glance*.]

1. Shining; lucid; luminous; splendid; as, a *bright* sun or star; a *bright* metal.

2. Clear; transparent; as liquors. *Thomson.*

3. Evident; clear; manifest to the mind, as light is to the eyes.

The evidence of this truth is *bright*. *Watts.*

4. Resplendent with charms; as, a *bright* beauty; the *brightest* fair. *Pope.*

5. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit; as, the *brightest* of men. *Pope.*

6. Illustrious; glorious; as, the *brightest* period of a kingdom. *Cotton.*

7. In *popular language*, ingenious; possessing an active mind.

8. Promising good of success; as, *bright* prospects.

9. Sparkling; animated; as, *bright* eyes.

BRIGHT'EN, (brīt'n,) *v. t.* To make bright or brighter; to make to shine; to increase luster.

2. To make luminous by light from without, or by dispelling gloom; as, to *brighten* sorrow or prospects. [*Philips.*

3. To cheer; to make gay or cheerful.

Joy *brightens* his crest. *Milton.*

4. To make illustrious, or more distinguished; as, to *brighten* a character. *Swift.*

5. To make acute or witty. *Johnson.*

BRIGHT'EN, (brīt'n,) *v. i.* To grow bright, or more bright; to clear up; as, the sky *brightens*.

2. To become less dark or gloomy; as, our prospects *brighten*.

BRIGHT'EN-ED, *pp.* Made bright or more bright.

BRIGHT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making bright or brighter.

BRIGHT'ER, *a. comp.* More bright.

BRIGHT'EST, *a. superl.* Most bright.

BRIGHT'-BURN-ING, *a.* Burning with a bright flame.

BRIGHT'-EY-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having bright eyes. *Gray.*

BRIGHT'-HAIR-ED, *a.* Having bright hair. *Milton.*

BRIGHT'-HAR-NESS-ED, (-hār'nest,) *a.* Having glittering armor. *Milton.*

BRIGHT'-HUED, *a.* Having a bright color.

BRIGHT'-SHIN-ING, *a.* Shining with splendor. *Spenser.*

BRIGHT'LY, (brīte'ly,) *adv.* Splendidly; with luster.

BRIGHT'NESS, (brīte'ness,) *n.* Splendor; luster; glitter. *South.*

2. Acuteness, applied to the faculties; sharpness of wit; as, the *brightness* of a man's parts. *Prior.*

BRI-GŌSE', *a.* [from *brigus*.] Contentious. [*Not used.*] *Puller.*

BRIGUE, (breeg,) *n.* [Fr. *brigue*; Sp. *brega*; It. *briga*, strife, disquiet; Ir. *breaghean*, to debate, to quarrel.]

A cabal; intrigue; faction; contention. [*Little used.*] *Chaucer. Chesterfield.*

BRIGUE, (breeg,) *v. i.* To canvass; to solicit. [*Little used.*] *Hurd.*

BRIGU'ING, (broeg'ing,) *ppr.* Canvassing; soliciting.

BRILL, *n.* A fish allied to the turbot, (the *Pleuronectes rhombus*,) much esteemed in England for food.

BRIL-LANT'E, (bril-lant'e,) [It.] In *music*, in a gay and lively manner. *Brande.*

BRILL'IAN-CY, (bril'yan-cy,) *n.* [See BRILLIANT.] Splendor; glitter; great brightness.

BRILL'IANT, (bril'yant,) *a.* [Fr. *brillant*, sparkling, from *briller*, to shine or sparkle; It. *brillante*, sparkling; *brillo*, joy, gladness, also tipsy; Sp. *brillar*, to glitter; *brillador*, brilliant; *brillo*, splendor; Ger. and Dan. *brille*, a pair of spectacles; hence Eng. *beryl* and *pearl*.]

1. Sparkling with luster; glittering; as, a *brilliant* gem; a *brilliant* dress.

2. Splendid; shining; as, a *brilliant* achievement.

Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes, than to perform *brilliant* exploits. *Ames.*

BRILL'IANT, *n.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into facets, so as to reflect the light, by which it is rendered more glittering. It has a face or flat table at the middle or the top, and is thus distinguished from a *rose* diamond, which comes off to a point or angle. *Hebert.*

2. In *the manege*, a brisk, high-spirited horse, with a stately carriage. *Encyc.*

BRILL'IANT-LY, *adv.* Splendidly. *Warton.*

BRILL'IANT-NESS, *n.* Brilliancy; splendor; glitter. *Johnson.*

BRILLS, *n.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

BRIM, *n.* [Sax. *brymm*; Sw. *bräm*: Dan. *bræmme*; Sax. *ryman*, to enlarge; probably the extent or extreme.]

1. The rim, lip, or broad border, of any vessel or other thing; as, the *brim* of a hat, or of a vessel.

2. The upper edge of a vessel, whether broad or not; as, the *brim* of a cup or glass.

3. The top of any liquor; the edge, or that next the border at the top.

The feet of the priests were dipped in the *brim* of the water. — Josh. iii.

4. The edge or brink of a fountain; the verge. *Drayton.*

BRIM, *a.* [Sax. *bryme*.] Public; well known; celebrated. [*Not in use.*] *Warner.*

BRIM, *v. t.* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top. *Milton.*

BRIM, *v. i.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*

BRIM'FUL, *a.* [*brim* and *full*.] Full to the top; completely full; as, a glass *brimful*; a heart *brimful* of sorrow.

BRIM'FUL-NESS, *n.* Fullness to the top. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BRIM'LESS, *a.* Having no brim. *Addison.*

BRIM'MER, *n.* A bowl full to the top. *Dryden.*

BRIM'MING, *a.* Full to the top or brim; as, a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

BRIM'STŌNE, *n.* [Sax. *bryne*, combustion, and *stone*, *burn-stone*, or *burning-stone*. See BRAND and BURN.]

Sulphur; a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon-yellow color, which has no smell, unless heated, and which becomes negatively electric by heat and friction. It is found, in great quantities, and sometimes pure, in the neighborhood of volcanoes. It is an ingredient in a variety of minerals and ores. The sulphur of commerce is procured from its natural beds, or artificially extracted from pyrites. *Hooper. Nicholson.*

BRIM'STŌN-Y, *a.* Full of brimstone, or containing it; resembling brimstone; sulphurous.

BRIND'ED, *a.* [It. *brinato*, spotted.]

Marked with spots; tabby; having different colors. *Milton.*

BRIN'DLE, *n.* [from *brind*, the root of *brinded*.] The state of being brinded; spottedness. *Richardson.*

BRIN'DLED, *a.* Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors. *Addison.*

BRINE, *n.* [Sax. *bryne*, brine, and a burning, from *brennan*, to burn.]

1. Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, like the water of the ocean. Artificial brine is used for the preservation of the flesh of animals, fish, vegetables, &c.

2. The ocean or sea. *Milton.*

3. Tears, so called from their saltness. *Shak.*

Leach brine is brine which drops from corned salt in drying, which is preserved to be boiled again. *Encyc.*

BRINE, *v. t.* To steep in brine, as corn, to prevent smut; also, to mix salt with; as, to *brine* hay. *Encyc.*

BRINE'-PAN, *n.* [*brine* and *pan*.] A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization.

BRINE'-PIT, *n.* [*brine* and *pit*.] A salt spring or well, from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt. *Encyc.*

BRINE'-SPRING, *n.* [*brine* and *spring*.] A spring of salt water. *Encyc.*

BRING, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BROUGHT. [Sax. *bringan*; Sw. *bringa*; Dan. *bringe*; D. *brengen*; G. *bringen*; Goth. *briggan*. We see by *brought*, D. *bragt*, and the Gothic *briggan*, that *n* is not radical.]

1. To fetch; to bear, convey, or lead from a distant to a nearer place, or to a person; as, *bring* me a book from the shelf; *bring* me a morsel of bread. In this sense, it is opposed to *carry*: and it is applied to the *person bearing* or *leading*, in opposition to *sending* or *transmitting* by another.

2. To produce; to procure as a cause; to draw to.

Nothing *brings* a man more honor than to be invariably just.

3. To attract or draw along.

In distillation the water *brings* over with it another substance.

4. To cause to come; to cause to proceed from a distant place, in company, or at the same time; as, to *bring* a boat over a river; to *bring* a horse or carriage; to *bring* a cargo of dry goods.

5. To cause to come to a point, by moral influence; used of the mind, and implying previous remoteness, aversion, alienation, or disagreement; as, to *bring* the mind to assent to a proposition; or to *bring* a man to terms by persuasion or argument. In this sense, it is nearly equivalent to *persuade*, *prevail upon*, or *induce*. The same process is effected by custom, and other causes. Habit *brings* us to relish things at first disagreeable; reflection *brings* a man to his senses; and whether the process is slow or rapid, the sense of the verb is the same. To *bring* to the mind any thing before known and forgotten, is to *recall*; but the sense of *bring* is the same.

The primary sense is to *lead*, *draw*, or *cause to come*; the sense of *conveying* or *bearing* is secondary.

The use of this verb is so extensive, and incorporated into so many peculiar phrases, that it is not easy to reduce its significations within any precise limits. In general, the verb *bring* implies motion from a place remote, either in a literal or figurative sense. It is used with various modifying words.

To bring back, is to recall, implying previous departure, either in a literal or figurative sense.

To bring about: to bring to pass; to effect; to accomplish; to bring to the desired issue.

To bring forth, is to produce, as young or fruit; also, to bring to light; that is, to make manifest, to disclose.

To bring forward; to cause to advance; to produce to view.

To bring in; to import; to introduce; to bear from a remote place within a certain precinct; to place in a particular condition; to collect things dispersed; to reduce within the limits of law and government; to produce, as income, rent, or revenue; to induce to join, &c.

To bring off; to bear or convey from a distant place; as, to *bring off* men from an isle; also, to procure to be acquitted; to clear from condemnation; to cause to escape.

To bring on; to cause to begin; as, to *bring on* an action. Also, to originate or cause to exist; as, to *bring on* a disease. Also, to bear or convey from a distance; as, to *bring on* a quantity of goods. Also, to attend, or to aid in advancing; as, to *bring* one *on* his way.

To bring over; to bear across; as, to *bring over* dispatches; to *bring over* passengers in a boat. Also, to convert by persuasion or other means; to draw to a new party; to cause to change sides, or an opinion.

To bring out; to expose; to detect; to bring to light from concealment; as, to *bring out* an accomplice or his crimes.

To bring under; to subdue; to repress; to restrain; to reduce to obedience; also, to bring beneath any thing.

To bring up; to nurse; to educate; to instruct; to feed and clothe; to form the manners, and furnish the mind with knowledge. The phrase may comprehend all these particulars. Also, to introduce to practice; as, to *bring up* a fashion or ceremony. Also, to cause to advance near; as, to *bring up* forces, or the body of reserve. Also, to bear or convey upward. In *navigation*, to cast anchor.

To bring down: to cause to come down. Also, to humble or abase; as, to *bring down* high looks.

To bring to; in *navigation*, to check the course of a ship, by arranging the sails in such a manner that they shall counteract each other, and keep her nearly stationary. She is then said to *lie to*. The phrase is used also in applying a rope to the capstan.

To bring by the lee; to incline so rapidly to leeward of the course, when a ship sails large, as to bring the lee-side suddenly to the windward, and, by laying the sails aback, expose her to the danger of oversetting. *Mar. Dict.*

BRING'ER, *n.* One who brings or conveys to.

Bringer in: the person who introduces.

Bringer up; an instructor; one who feeds, clothes, and educates; also, one who is in the rear of an army. *Ascham.*

BRING'ING, *ppr.* Bearing to; conveying; persuading; causing to come.

BRING'ING-FORTH, *n.* Production. *Shak.*

BRIN'ISH, *a.* [from *brine*.] Like brine; salt; somewhat salt; saltish.

BRIN'ISH-NESS, *n.* Saltness; the quality of being saltish.

BRINK, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *brink*: W. *bryncyn*; Ir. *breoch*, *bruach*; from *break*.]

The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice, or the bank of a river.

BRIN'Y, *a.* [from *brine*.] Pertaining to brine, or to the sea; partaking of the nature of brine; salt; as, a *briny* taste; the briny flood, *Dryden. Addison.*

BRISK, *a.* [This word may be of the same family with *frisk* and *fresh*, which see. W. *brysg*, from *brys*, quick; *brysiaw*, to hasten, coinciding with *press*; from W. *rhys*, a *rushing*. See RUSH.]

1. Lively; active; nimble; gay; sprightly; vivacious; *applied to animals*; as, a *brisk* young man; a *brisk* horse.

2. Full of spirit or life; effervescing, as liquors; as, *brisk* cider.

3. Lively; burning freely; as, a *brisk* fire.

BRISK or BRISK UP, *v. t.* To make lively; to enliven; to animate.

BRISK UP, *v. i.* To come up with life and speed; to take an erect or bold attitude.

BRISK'ET, *n.* [Qu. Fr, *brochet*.]

The breast of an animal; or that part of the breast

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that lies next to the ribs; the fore part of the neck of a horse, at the shoulder down to the fore legs. *Bailey.*

BRISK'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having a lively look.

BRISK'LY, *adv.* Actively; vigorously; with life and spirit. *Boyle. Ray.*

BRISK'NESS, *n.* Liveliness; vigor in action; quickness; gayety; vivacity; effervescence of liquors. *South. Dryden.*

BRIS'TLE, (bris'l,) *n.* [Sax. *bristl*, and *byrst*; Sw. *borst*; D. *borstel*, a bristle, a brush; G. *borste*, bristle; *borsten*, to bristle up; Dan. *bryste*, to strut. The sense is, a shoot.]

1. The stiff, glossy hair of swine, especially that growing on the back, used for making brushes; similar hair on other animals.

2. A species of pubescence on plants, in form of a stiff, roundish hair. *Martyn.*

BRIS'TLE, *v. t.* To erect in bristles; to erect in defiance or anger, like a swine; as, to *bristle* the crest.

2. To fix a bristle; as, to *bristle* a thread. *Johnson.*

BRIS'TLE, *v. i.* To rise or stand erect; as, the hair *bristles*. *Dryden.*

2. To raise the head and strut, as in anger or defiance; as, a man *bristles* up to another. In this sense the word is common in the United States, but generally pronounced *brustle*.

BRIS'TLED, (bris'sld,) *pp.* or *a.* Raised in bristles; furnished with bristles.

BRIS'TLE-ARM-ED, *a.* Armed with bristles. *Kirby.*

BRIS'TLE-BEAR-ING, *a.* Having bristles. *Kirby.*

BRIS'TLE-LIKE, *a.* Stiff as a bristle.

BRIS'TLE-SHAP-ED, (bris'l-shāpt,) *a.* [*bristle* and *shape*.] Of the thickness and length of a bristle, as a leaf. *Martyn.*

BRIS'TLING, (bris'ling,) *ppr.* Rising in bristles.

BRIS'TLY, (bris'ly,) *a.* Thick set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough. *Bacon.*

BRIS'TOL-FLOW-ER, *n.* A species of Lychnis, bachelor's button, or catchfly. *Fam. of Plants.*

BRIS'TOL-STONE, } *n.* Rock crystal, or crystals
BRIS-TOL-DI'A-MOND, } of quartz, found in a rock near the city of Bristol, in England, and frequently used for ornamental purposes.

BRIS'TOL-WA-TER, *n.* The water of a warm spring near the city of Bristol, in England. *Ash. Encyc.*

BRIT, *n.* A fish of the herring kind, (*clupeæ*,) from one to four inches long, found, at some seasons, in immense numbers on the eastern coast of New England. *Mass. Report.*

BRI-TAN'NIA, *n.* A metallic compound or alloy, consisting chiefly of block-tin, with some antimony, and a small proportion of copper and brass. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BRI-TAN'NIC, *a.* Pertaining to Britain; or, in its present use, to Great Britain. It is applied almost exclusively to the title of the king; as, His *Britannic* Majesty. The *Britannic* Catalogue, (*Catalogus Britannicus*,) is a catalogue of the stars, prepared by Flamsteed.

BRITE, } *v. i.* To be or become over-ripe, as wheat,
BRIGHT, } barley, or hops. *Johnson.*

[*I know not that this word is used in the United States.*]

BRIT'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants. It is sometimes applied to the language of the Welsh.

BRIT'ISH-GUM, *n.* A substance of a brownish color, and very soluble in cold water, formed by heating dry starch at a temperature of about 6000 Fahr. It corresponds, in its properties, with dextrine, and is used in solution, as a substitute for gum, in stiffening goods.

BRIT'ON, *n.* A native of Britain.

BRIT'ON, *a.* British. *Spenser.*

BRIT'TLE, *a.* [Sax. *brittan*, *brytan*, to break; Sw. *bryta*; Dan. *bryde*, id.; W. *brad*, a breaking; Sam. ܒܪܛ *brat*; Ch. פרת; Ar. فرث *farata*; Syr. ܦܪܛ *frat*; Heb. פרר to *part*, to break. See Part.]

Easily broken, or easily breaking short, without splinters, or loose parts rent from the substance; fragile; not tough or tenacious; as, *brittle* stone or glass. *Arbuthnot.*

BRIT'TLE-LY, *adv.* In a brittle manner. *Sherwood.*

BRIT'TLE-NESS, *n.* Aptness to break; fragility; opposed to *toughness* and *tenacity*. *Boyle.*

BRITZ'SKA, (bris'ka,) *n.* A long carriage, with a calash top, and so constructed as to give space for reclining at night, when used on a journey.

BRIZE, *n.* The gadfly. [See Breeze.]

BRŌACH, *n.* [Fr. *broche*, a spit, faucet, or quill; W. *proc*, a thrust, a stab; It. *brocco*, a peg; *brocciare*, to prick; Sp. *broca*, a drill, a tack. It denotes a shoot, a sharp-pointed thing.]

1. A spit, and, in some parts of the English dominions, an awl, and a bodkin. *Encyc.*

2. A musical instrument played by turning a handle. *Johnson.*

3. A clasp or small utensil to fasten a vest. [See Brooch.]

4. A start of the head of a young stag. *Johnson.*

5. A candle rod. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BRŌACH, *v. t.* [W. *prociaw*, to thrust or stab.]

1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit. *Shak. Hakewill.*

2. To tap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor; hence, to let out. *Hudibras.*

3. To open, as a store. [*Unusual.*] *Knolles.*

4. To utter; to give out; to publish first; to make public what was before unknown; as, to *broach* an opinion. *Swift.*

To broach to; in navigation, to incline suddenly to windward, so as to lay the sails aback and expose the vessel to the danger of oversetting. *Mar. Dict.*

BRŌACH'ED, (brōcht,) *pp.* Spitted; tapped; opened; uttered; first published.

BRŌACH'ER, *n.* A spit; one who broaches, opens, or utters; a first publisher. *Dryden. L'Estrange.*

BRŌACH'ING, *ppr.* Piercing with a spit; tapping; first divulging.

BROAD, (brawd,) *a.* [Sax. *brad*; Sw. *bred*; D. *breed*; Ger. *breit*; Dan. *breed*, broad; Arm. *brudi*, *brudein*, to publish. This word and *spread* seem to be formed on the root רדד, or רדה, to open, extend, spread; in Syr., to go; L. *gradior*; a root of extensive use.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth, or from side to side, as distinguished from *long*, or extended from end to end. It is opposed to *narrow*; as, a *broad* street; a *broad* table. *Dryden. Temple.*

2. Wide; extensive; vast; as, the *broad* expanse of ocean.

3. Large; as, a *broad* mixture of falsehood. *Locke.*

4. Open; clear; not covered, confined, or concealed; as, in *broad* sunshine.

5. Gross; coarse; as, *broad* mirth; *broad* nonsense. *Pope. Dryden.*

6. Plain; tending to obscenity; as, a *broad* comment. *Dryden.*

7. Bold; not delicate; not reserved; as, *broad* words. *Shak.*

8. Comprehensive.

It may be urged that the *words* in the constitution are *broad* enough to include the case. *D. Daggett, Wheaton's Rep.*

Broad as long; equal upon the whole. *L'Estrange.*

BROAD'-AX, *n.* [*broad* and *ax*.] *Formerly*, a military weapon. In *modern usage*, an ax for hewing timber.

BROAD'-BACK-ED, (brawd'bakt,) *a.* [*broad* and *back*.] Having a broad back. *Barlow.*

BROAD'-BLOWN, *a.* [*broad* and *blow*.] Full blown. *Shak.*

BROAD'-BOT'TOM-ED, *a.* Having a wide bottom.

BROAD'-BREAST-ED, *a.* Having a broad breast.

BROAD'-BRIM-ED, (brawd'brimd,) *a.* [*broad* and *brim*.] Having a broad brim. *Bramston.*

BROAD'-CAST, *n.* [*broad* and *cast*.] Among *farmers*, a casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing.

BROAD'-CAST, *adv.* By scattering or throwing at large from the hand; as, to sow *broad-cast*.

BROAD'-CAST, *a.* Cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing; opposed to planting in hills or rows.

BROAD'-CHEST-ED, *a.* Having a broad chest or thorax.

BROAD'CLOTH, *n.* A species of woolen cloth, so called from its breadth.

BROAD'-EY-ED, (brawd'īde,) *a.* Having a wide view or survey; as, *broad-eyed* day. *Shak.*

BROAD'-FRONT-ED, (brawd'frunt-ed,) *a.* Having a broad front; *applied to cattle*. *Chapman.*

BROAD'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a broad head. *Scott.*

BROAD'-HORN-ED, *a.* Having wide-spread horns. *Huloet.*

BROAD'-LEAF-ED, (brawd'leeft,) *a.* [*broad* and *leaf*.] Having broad leaves. *Woodward.*

BROAD'-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Having a wide mouth. *Irving.*

BROAD'-PIECE, *n.* [*broad* and *piece*.] A piece of gold coin broader than a guinea. *Encyc.*

BROAD'-SEAL, *n.* The great seal of England; the public seal of a country or state. As *a verb*, not used.

BROAD'-SHOUL-DER-ED, *a.* [*broad* and *shoulder*.] Broad across the shoulders. *Spectator.*

BROAD'SIDE, *n.* [*broad* and *side*.] A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship, above and below, at the same time. *Mar. Dict.*

2. The side of a ship, above the water, from the bow to the quarter. *Mar. Dict.*

3. In *printing*, a sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only. *Johnson.*

BROAD'-SPREAD, (-spred,) *a.* Wide-spread.

BROAD'-SPREAD-ING, *a.* Spreading widely. *Shak.*

BROAD'-SWORD, *n.* [*broad* and *sword*.] A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge. *Wiseman.*

BROAD'-TAIL-ED, *a.* Having a broad tail. *Sandys.*

BROAD'-WISE, *adv.* [*broad* and *wise*.] In the direction of the breadth. *Boyle.*

BROAD'EN, (brawd'n,) *v. i.* To grow broad. [*Unusual.*] *Thomson.*

BROAD'EN, *v. a.* To make broad; to render more broad or comprehensive.

BROAD'ER, (brawd'er,) *a. comp.* More broad.

BROAD'EST, *a. superl.* Most broad

BROAD'ISH, *a.* Rather broad. *Russell.*

BROAD'LY, (brawd'le,) *adv.* In a broad manner.

BROAD'NESS, *n.* Breadth; extent from side to side; coarseness; grossness; fulsomeness. *Dryden.*

BRO-CADE', *n.* [Sp. *brocado*; probably from *broche*, the instrument used in embroidery; so Fr. *brochure*, a pamphlet or stitched book.]

Silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or raised and enriched with flowers, foliage, and other ornaments. *Encyc. Span. Dict.*

BRO-CADED, *a.* Woven or worked, as brocade, with gold and silver.

2. Dressed in brocade. *Johnson.*

BRO-CADE'-SHELL, *n.* The trivial name of the Conus geographicus. *Cyc.*

BRŌ'CAGE, *n.* [See Broke, Broker.]

1. The premium or commission of a broker; the gain or profit derived from transacting business for other men, as brokers, either in a good or bad sense. *Spenser.*

2. The hire given for any unlawful office. *Bacon.*

3. The trade of a broker; a dealing in old things.

4. The business of a broker; the transactions of commercial business, as buying and selling, for other men. [See Broke, Broker.]

5. The act of pimping. *Ash.*

BRŌ'CA-TEL, } *n.* [Sp. *brocatel*.]
BRO-CA-TEL'LO, }

1. A calcareous stone or marble, composed of fragments of four colors, white, gray, yellow, and red. *Fourcroy. Nicholson.*

2. A kind of coarse brocade, used chiefly for tapestry. Newman says it is made of hemp and silk. *Encyc. Newman's Span. Dict.*

BROC'CO-LI, *n.* [It. *broccolo*, sprouts; Fr. *brocoli*.]

A subvariety of the cauliflower, having the head generally of a dark-green or purple color.

BROCH'AN-TITE, *n.* [from *Brochant* de Villiers.]

A basic sulphate of copper, occurring in emerald-green crystals.

BRŌCHE; the true, but not the common orthography of Broach.

BROCK, *n.* [Sax. *broc*; Ir. *broc*; Corn. *id.*; W. *broc*, a badger, and noise, din, tumult, foam, anger; *brogi*, to chafe, fume, wax fierce, from *rhoc*, a rough sound; *rhoçain*, to grunt. *Owen.*]

A badger. [See Badger.] The Russians call it *barsuk*. In Ir. *brech* is a wolf, a wild savage, and a badger.

BROCK'ET, *n.* [See Brock.] A red deer two years old. Bailey writes this *brock* or *brocket*. The French write it *brocard*.

BRŌD'E-KIN, *n.* [Fr. *brodequin*.]

A buskin or half-boot. *Echard.*

BRŌ'GANS, *n. pl.* Stout, coarse shoes; the same as Brogue, which see.

BROG'GLE, *v. i.* To fish for eels. [*Not used.*]

BRŌGUE, (brōg,) *n.* [Ir. *brog*, a shoe, a house.]

1. A stout, coarse shoe. "Clouted *brogues*," in Shakspeare, signify shoes whose soles are studded with nails, or clouts. In the Highlands of Scotland, it is made of horse-hide with the hair on.

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect or manner of pronunciation. *Farquhar.*

3. *Brogues* is used by Shenstone for *breeches*, from the Irish *brog*.

BRŌGUE'-MĀK-ER, *n.* A maker of brogues. *Johnson.*

BROID, *v. t.* To braid. [*Obs.*] [See Braid.]

BROID'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *broder*; Sp. and Port. *bordar*, to *embroider*; Arm. *brouda*, to prick; D. *borduuren*, to embroider; W. *brodiaw*, to make compact, to darn, to embroider; *brwyd*, a branch, an embroidering frame. Qu. Heb. and Ar. ברד *brad*, spotted.]

To adorn with figures of needle-work.

A robe, a *broidered* coat, and a girdle.—Exod.

BROID'ER-ER, *n.* One that embroiders.

BROID'ER-Y, *n.* Embroidery; ornamental needle-work wrought upon cloth. [See Embroider.] *Tickel.*

BROIL, *n.* [Fr. *brouillerie*, from *brouiller*, to mix, confound, embroil; It. *broglia*, tumult; *brogliare*, to embroil. From this verb we have *roil*, to disturb, as lees. (See Roil.) The primary sense is, to stir, to agitate. It may be allied to *brawl*, and the French *bruler*.]

A tumult; a noisy quarrel; contention; discord, either between individuals or in the state. *Shak. Granville.*

BROIL, *v. t.* [Qu. Fr. *bruler*. I believe this is from *brouiller*, to agitate.]

To agitate with heat; to dress or cook over coals, before the fire; but more generally upon a gridiron over coals. *Dryden.*

BROIL, *v. i.* To be subjected to the action of heat, like meat over the fire; to be greatly heated, or to sweat with heat.

Where have you been *broiling*? *Shak.*

BROIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cooked or dressed by heat.

BROIL'ER, *n.* One that excites broils; that which dresses by broiling.

BROIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cooking over coals; sweating.

BRŌKE, *v. i.* [Sax. *brucan*, to use, employ, enjoy; to eat or chew; to *brook*; to profit; *broce*, use; *brec*, use, gain; *bryce*, gain, profit, fruit, *fructus*; a viola-

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tion, or breaking; Sw. *bruka*; G. *brauchen*; Dan. *bruge*; D. *gebruiken*, to use or employ; L. *fruor*, for *frucor*, whence *fructus*, *fruit*; Gr. πρασσω, πραξω, πραγμα. See PRACTICE.]

To transact business for another in trade; to act as agent in buying and selling, and other commercial business; to transact business by an agent.
Bacon. Shak.

[*This word is little used, at least in America: and English writers seem to have used it in a low sense.*]

BRŌKE, *pret.* and *pp.* of BREAK.

BRŌ'KĔN, (brōk'n,) *pp.* or *a.* from BREAK. Parted by violence; rent asunder; infirm; made bankrupt.

BRŌ'KĔN-BACK-ED, (brō'kn-bakt,) *a.* A *broken-backed ship*, is one which is so weakened in her frame as to droop at each end. *Mar. Dict.*

BRŌ'KĔN-BEL-LI-ED, (brō'kn-bel-lid,) *a.* Having a ruptured belly. *Sandys.*

BRŌ'KĔN-HEART-ED, *a.* [*break* and *heart.*] Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair.

BRŌ'KĔN-LY, *adv.* In a broken, interrupted manner; without a regular series. *Hakewill.*

BRŌ'KĔN-MĒAT, *n.* Meat that has been cut up; fragments. *Swift.*

BRŌ'KĔN-NESS, *n.* A state of being broken; unevenness.

2. Contrition; as, *brokenness* of heart.

BRŌ'KĔN-WIND, *n.* [*break* and *wind.*] A disease in horses, often accompanied with a preternatural enlargement of the lungs and heart, which disables them from bearing fatigue. *Encyc.*

BRŌ'KĔN-WIND-ED, *a.* Having short breath, as a horse.

BRŌ'KER, *n.* [from *broke.*]

1. An agent or negotiator, who is employed by merchants to make and conclude bargains for them, for a fee or rate per cent., or who transacts other business for his employers.

Brokers are of several kinds.

(1.) *Exchange-brokers*, who make and conclude bargains for others in matters of money or merchandise, learn the rate of exchange, and notify their employers.

(2.) *Stock-brokers*, who are employed to buy and sell shares in the stocks, whether of the public funds, of banks, or of other corporations.

(3.) *Pawn-brokers*, who make it their business to lend money upon *pawns*, that is, property deposited in pledge.

(4.) *Insurance-brokers*, whose business is to procure the insurance of vessels at sea or bound on a voyage.

In *the United States*, the business of a stock-broker and an insurance-broker is often or generally carried on by the same person.

2. One who deals in old household goods. *Johnson.*

3. A pimp or procurer. *Shak. Johnson.*

[*In the two latter senses, the word, I believe, is never used in America, unless in cant language.*]

BRŌ'KER-AGE, *n.* The business or employment of a broker. *Burke.*

2. The fee, reward, or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker.
Anderson's Comm.

BRŌ'KER-LY, *a.* Mean; servile *Jonson.*

BRŌ'KER-Y, *n.* The business of a broker. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

BRŌ'KING, *ppr.* Transacting business as a broker; practiced by brokers. *Shak.*

BRŌ'MAL, *n.* An oily, colorless fluid, obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.

BRŌ'MATE, *n.* A compound of bromic acid with a base.

BRŌME, *n.* A term used by the French chemists for *bromine.* [See BROMINE.]

BRŌME'-GRASS, *n.* A name common to different species of grass, of the genus Bromus.

BRŌ'MIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid compound of bromine and oxygen.

BRŌ'MID, *n.* A compound of bromine with a metallic or combustible base.

BRŌ'MINE, *n.* [Gr. βρωμος, fetid.]

An elementary, acidifying and basifying substance, found in sea water and marine productions. It is a deep-red fluid, whose smell is very offensive.

BRONCH'I-Æ, } *n. pl.* The subdivisions or ramifica-
BRONCH'I-A, } tions of the trachea in the lungs.
BRONCH'I,

BRONCH'I-AL, *a.* [Gr. βρογχος, the windpipe.]

Belonging to the bronchiæ, or ramifications of the windpipe in the lungs.

The *bronchial arteries*, are branches from the superior part of the descending aorta, accompanying the bronchiæ, or branches of the trachea.

Bronchial glands; lymphatic glands, situated near the root of the lungs, at the bifurcation of the trachea, and at the subdivisions of the bronchiæ.

Bronchial membrane; the mucous membrane lining the bronchiæ.

[The term *bronchial* has been applied, also, to the whole extent of the air-tube of animals, including the trachea (*bronchus*) and its ramifications, (*bronchi*, or *bronchiæ.*) The terms *bronchial membrane* and *bronchitis* have also been used coëxtensively. *Good. P. Cyc.*]

BRONCH'IC, *a.* The same as BRONCHIAL.

BRONCH-I'TIS, *n.* An inflammation of any part of the bronchial membrane.

BRONCH'O-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. βρογχος, the windpipe, and κηλη, a tumor.]

An enlarged thyroid gland; a tumor on the fore part of the neck, called *goiter*, and *Derbyshire neck.*
Quincy. Coxe.

BRONCH-OPH'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. βρογχος and φωνη, voice.]

In *auscultation*, the sound of the voice audible in the bronchial tubes; occurring only in certain diseases.

BRONCH-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. βρογχος, the windpipe, and τομη, a cutting.]

An incision into the windpipe or larynx, between the rings; called, also, *tracheotomy*, or *laryngotomy.*
Quincy. Coxe.

BRONCH'US, *n.* [L.; Gr. βρογχος.]

The trachea or windpipe.

BROND, *n.* A sword. [See BRAND.]

BRON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. βρουντη, thunder, and λογος, discourse.]

A discourse or dissertation upon thunder, containing an explanation of its causes and phenomena.
Encyc.

BRONZE, (brŏnze *or* brōnze,) *n.* [Fr. *bronze*; Arm. *bronz*; It. *bronzo*; Sp. *bronce.* In Ital. *bronzino* is sunburnt. It may take its name from its color, from *burn, brown.*]

1. A compound of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc. It is brittle, hard, and sonorous, and used for statues, bells, and cannon, the proportions of the respective ingredients being varied to suit the particular purposes. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

2. A color prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze, of two kinds, the yellow and the red. The yellow is made of fine copper dust; the red, of copper dust with a little pulverized red ocher. *Encyc.*

3. Among *antiquaries*, a term applied to figures of men or beasts, urns, or other pieces of sculpture, which the ancients made of bronze. *Encyc.*

4. Any statue or bust cast of bronze, whether original or a copy of an antique. *Encyc.*

5. Among *medalists*, any copper medal. *Encyc.*

BRONZE, *v. t.* To imitate bronze, by means of copper dust or leaf fastened on the outside, as gold leaf is in gilding. *Encyc.*

2. To harden, or make like brass. *Young.*

3. To make of the color of bronze.

BRONZ'ED, (brŏnzd *or* brōnzd,) *pp.* or *a.* Made to resemble bronze; browned.

BRONZ'ING, *ppr.* Imitating bronze; turning to the color of bronze.

BRONZ'ING, *n.* The act or art of imitating bronze, by means of copper dust or leaf, or by any other method. *Encyc.*

BRONZ'ITE, *n.* [from *bronze.*] A variety of hornblende, having nearly the luster of bronze, and allied to hypersthene, called by Haüy, *diallage metalloïde.* It is by some regarded as a distinct species.

BRŌOCH, (brōche,) *n.* [Slav. *obrutch*, a ring, a circle, a bracelet.]

1. An ornamental utensil for fastening the vest, or the bosom of a shirt, as formerly used in America. It is usually made of silver, often round, with a tongue crossing its diameter, sometimes with two tongues. It formerly was used in England, as it was in America, and is still in the Highlands of Scotland.

2. A jewel. [*Encyc.*

3. With *painters*, a painting all of one color. *Dict.*

BRŌOCH, *v. t.* To adorn or furnish with brooches or jewels. *Shak.*

BROOD, *v. i.* [Sax. *brod*, a brood; and *brædan*, *bredan*, to dilate or extend, to warm, to divulge, to spread; D. *broeden*, to brood; Ger. *brüten*, to brood; *brut*, brood; W. *brwd*, warm; *brydiaw*, to warm. The sense is, to *warm*, or to *cover*, to *spread over.*]

1. To sit on and cover, as a fowl on her eggs, for the purpose of warming them and hatching chickens, or as a hen over her chickens, to warm and protect them.

2. To sit on; to spread over, as with wings; as, to sit *brooding* over the vast abyss. *Milton.*

3. To remain a long time in anxiety or solicitous thought; to have the mind uninterruptedly dwell a long time on a subject; as, the miser *broods* over his gold. *Dryden.*

4. To mature any thing with care. *Bacon.*

BROOD, *v. t.* To sit over, cover, and cherish; as, a hen *broods* her chickens.

2. To cherish.

You'll *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

BROOD, *n.* [Sax. *brod.*] Offspring; progeny; formerly used of human beings in elegant works, and we have *brother* from this word; but it is now more generally used in contempt.

2. A hatch; the young birds hatched at once; as, a *brood* of chickens or of ducks.

3. That which is bred; species generated; that which is produced.

Libya's *broods* of poison. *Addison.*

4. The act of covering the eggs, or of brooding. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

BROOD'ED, *pp.* Covered with the wings; cherished.

BROOD'ING, *ppr.* Sitting on; covering and warming; dwelling on with anxiety.

BROOD'-MARE, *n.* A mare kept for breeding.

BROOD'Y, *a.* In a state of sitting on eggs for hatching; inclined to sit. [*Unusual.*] *Ray.*

BROOK, *n.* [Sax. *broc*, or *brooc.* As the sense is a stream or flowing, it may be the D. *broek*, G. *bruch*, a marsh, and allied to Gr. βρεχω, or βρυω, to rain, to pour, to flow, Eolic βρυαξ, a brook. Near the site of ancient Troy is a stream called *Thymbrec*, *Thymbrius.*]

A small natural stream of water, or a current flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river. In some parts of America, *run* is used in a like sense; but *run* is also applied to larger streams than *brook.*

BROOK, *v. t.* [Sax. *brucan*, to use, employ or perform, to eat or chew; *bræcan*, *brecan*, to break; Gr. βρυχω, to eat, to grind the teeth.]

Literally, to chew or digest, as the Fr. *digerir.* Hence,

To bear; to endure; to support; as, young men cannot *brook* restraint. *Hooker. Dryden.*

BROOK'LET, *n.* A small brook.

BROOK'-LIME, *n.* [*brook* and *lime.*] A plant, the Veronica Beccabunga, with blue flowers in loose lateral spikes *Encyc.*

BROOK'-MINT, *n.* The water mint.

BROOK'-WEED, *n.* A plant, water pimpernel, the Samolus. *Muhlenberg.*

BROOK'Y, *a.* Abounding with brooks. *Dyer.*

BROOM, *n.* [Sax. *brum*; D. *brem*, *braam*; Ir. *brum.* This is the simple root of *bramble.*]

1. A plant, the *Spartium scoparium*, Linn.; (*Cytisus scoparius*, Lamarck;) the common broom of the English wastes. *Dyer's broom* or *dyer's weed*, so called because used in dyeing yellow, is the *Genista tinctoria.*

Spanish broom, is a species of Spartium; and *Butcher's broom*, is the Ruscus.

2. A besom, or brush with a long handle, for sweeping floors; so called from being originally made of the broom plant. In *America*, brooms are made of the tops of broom-corn, or of some species of wood splintered, chiefly ash. The latter species of broom is furnished by the natives of the country. The original broom, made of shrubs or twigs, is still used in stables.

BROOM. See BREAM.

BROOM'-CORN, *n.* [*broom* and *corn.*] A species of Sorghum or Guinea-corn, with a jointed stem, like a reed, or the stem of maize, rising to the hight of eight or ten feet, bearing a head of which brooms are made. It is the *Sorghum saccharatum.*

BROOM'ING, (a ship.) See BREAM.

BROOM'LAND, *n.* [*broom* and *land.*] Land producing broom. *Mortimer.*

BROOM'RAPE, *n.* The Orobanche, or strangle weed, a genus of British epiphyte perennial plants.

BROOM'STAFF, } *n.* [See STAFF and STICK.] The
BROOM'STICK, } staff or handle of a broom.
Shak. Swift.

BROOM'Y, *a.* Full of broom; containing broom.
Mortimer. Swift.

BRŌ'SEN, *a.* Burnt. [*Not used.*]

BROTH, (brauth,) *n.* [Sax. *broth*; It. *brodo*; Ir. *broth*; Sp. *brodio*; Ir. *bruithim*, to boil. Qu. D. *braaden*, to roast; W. *broth*, a stirring or tumult.]

1. Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, usually with rice and herbs, or some ingredient to give it a better relish.

2. In *America*, the word is often applied to foaming water, and especially to a mixture of snow and water in the highways, which is called *snow-broth.*

BROTH'EL, *n.* [A dialectical orthography of BORDEL, which see.]

A house of lewdness; a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy-house; a stew.

BROTH'EL-ER, *n.* One that frequents brothels.

BROTH'EL-HOUSE, *n.* A brothel.

BROTH'EL-RY, *n.* Lewdness; obscenity.
Hall. Jonson.

BRŌTH'ER, (bruth'er,) *n.*; *pl.* BROTHERS or BRETHREN. [Goth. *brothar*; Sax. *brother* or *brether*; Sw. and Dan. *broder*; D. *broeder*, from *broeden*, to *brood*, to *breed*; G. *bruder*; Sans. *brader* or *bhratre*; Russ. *brat*; Dalmatian *brath*; L. *frater*; Gr. φρατηρ, φρατωρ; Pers. برادر *boradar*; Corn. *bredar*; Ir. *brathair*; W. *brawd*; Sam. *abrat*: Fr. *frère*, from L. *frater*; Sp. *frayle*, a friar; It. *fratello*, brother, and *frate*, friar; Arm. *breuzr.* By the Dutch, it appears that this word signifies one of the brood or breed. The common plural is *brothers*; in the solemn style, *brethren* is used.]

1. A human male born of the same father and mother. A male by one of the parents only is called a *half-brother*, or *brother of the half blood.*
Blackstone.

2. Any one closely united; an associate; as, a band of *brothers.*

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3. One that resembles another in manners.

He that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster. — Prov. xviii.

In *Scripture*, the term *brother* is applied to a kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents; as in the case of Abraham and Lot, Jacob and Laban. Persons of the same profession call each other *brother*, as judges, clergymen, professors of religion, members of societies united in a common cause, monks, and the like.

Kings give to each other the title of *brother*.

Clergymen address their congregations by the title of *brethren*. In a more general sense, *brother* or *brethren* is used for man in general; all men being children of the same primitive ancestors, and forming one race of beings.

Brother-german is a brother by the father's and mother's side, in contradistinction to a uterine brother, or by the mother only. *Encyc.*

BRŎTH'ĔR-HOOD, *n.* [*brother* and *hood.*] The state or quality of being a brother. *Locke.*

2. An association of men for any purpose, as a society of monks; a fraternity. *Davies.*

3. A class of men of the same kind, profession, or occupation. *Addison.*

BRŎTH'ĔR-IN-LAW, *n.* The brother of a husband or wife; also, a sister's husband.

BRŎTH'ĔR-LĔSS, *a.* Without a brother. *Shak.*

BRŎTH'ĔR-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a brother. *Shak.*

BRŎTH'ĔR-LI-NĔSS, *n.* State of being brotherly.

BRŎTH'ĔR-LŎVE, *n.* Brotherly affection. *Shak.*

BRŎTH'ĔR-LY, (bruth'er-le,) *a.* Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate; as, *brotherly* love. *Bacon.*

Shakspeare uses this word as an adverb. "I speak but *brotherly*." But the use is not authorized.

BROUGHT, (braut,) *pret.* and *pp.* of BRING. [See BRING.]

BROW, *n.* [Sax. *bræw, bruwa*; D. *braauw*; G. *braue*; Russ. *brov*; Ir. *bra, brai*, eyebrow, and *abhra*, the eyelid; Sans. *bruwan, bru*; Gr. ὀφρυη, ὀφρυς; Pers. ابرو or برو *boro* or *abro*; and the last syllable of L. *palpebra*. It is probably contracted from *brg*, and signifies an edge, border, or projection.]

1. The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit. The skin of this arch or ridge is moved by muscles, which contract it in a frown, and elevate it in joy or surprise. Hence, to *knit the brows*, is to frown. *Encyc.*

2. The hair that covers the brow, forming an arch, called the *eyebrow*.

3. The forehead. Hence, the general air of the countenance. *Shak. Waller.*

4. The edge of a steep place, as the brink of a river or precipice; as, the *brow* of a hill. *Bacon.*

5. A fringe of coppice, adjoining to the hedge of a field. *Mason.*

BROW, *v. t.* To bound; to limit; to form the edge or border of. *Milton.*

BROW'-ANT-LER, *n.* [*brow* and *antler.*] The first start that grows on a deer's head. *Bailey.*

BROW'BĔAT, *v. t.* [*brow* and *beat.*] To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions; or, in general, to bear down by impudence.

BROW'BĔAT-ĔN, *pp.* Overborne by impudence.

BROW'BĔAT-ING, *ppr.* Overbearing with severe brows, stern looks, or positive assertions.

BROW'BĔAT-ING, *n.* A bearing down with stern looks, supercilious manners, or confident assertions.

BROW'BOUND, *a.* [*brow* and *bound.*] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem. *Shak.*

BROW'ĔD, (browd,) *a.* Formed into a border.

BROW'LESS, *a.* Without shame. *Addison.*

BROW'-PŌST, *n.* [*brow* and *post.*] Among *builders*, a beam that goes across a building. *Encyc.*

BROW'SICK, *a.* [*brow* and *sick.*] Dejected; hanging the head. [*Not used.*] *Suckling.*

BROWN, *a.* [Sax. *brun*; D. *bruin*; Ger. *braun*; Dan. *bruun*; Fr. *brun*; Sp. and It. *bruno*; from the verb to *burn*.]

Dusky; of a dark or dusky color, inclining to redness; but the shades are various, as Spanish *brown*, London *brown*, clove *brown*, tawny *brown*. *Brown* results from a mixture of red, black, and yellow.

BROWN, *v. t.* To make brown or dusky. [*Kirwan.*

A trembling twilight o'er the welkin moves,
Browns the dim void, and darkens deep the groves. *Barlow.*

2. To give a bright brown color to articles of iron, as gun-barrels, by forming a thin, uniform coat of oxyd on their surface. *Ure.*

BROWN'-BILL, *n.* [*brown* and *bill.*] A weapon formerly used by the English foot soldiers. The origin of the name is not stated; but from it, *brown musket* is said to have derived its appellation. *Johnson.*

BROWN'-CŌAL, *n.* Wood coal, or lignite. [See LIGNITE.]

BROWN'IE, *n.* In *Scottish superstitions*, a good-natured spirit, who was supposed often to perform important services around the house by night, such as thrashing, churning, &c.

BROWN'ING, *n.* The act or operation of giving a brown color to articles of iron, as gun-barrels, &c.

BROWN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat brown; inclined to brown. *Kirwan.*

BROWN'ISM, *n.* The doctrines or religious creed of the Brownists, who maintain that any body of professing Christians, united under one pastor, or communing together, constitutes a church independent of any other. *Encyc.*

BROWN'IST, *n.* A follower of Robert Brown, a puritan, or dissenter from the Church of England, who left England with his congregation, and settled at Middleburgh, in Zealand. He was the head of a party of Independents in church government. *Encyc.*

BROWN'NESS, *n.* A brown color. *Sidney.*

BROWN'-SPĂR, *n.* A sparry or crystallized variety of dolomite, of a reddish-brown color, from the presence of a small portion of oxyd of iron and manganese.

BROWN'-STOUT', *n.* A superior kind of porter.

BROWN'-STUD'Y, *n.* [*brown* and *study.*] Gloomy study; dull thoughtfulness; meditation directed to no certain object. *Norris.*

BROWN'-WŎRT, *n.* [*brown* and *wort.*] A plant; Prunella.

2. A species of Scrophularia, (the *S. vernalis*, or yellow figwort,) with brown stalks.

Encyc. Fam. of Plants.

BROWN'Y, *a.* Brown. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BROWSE, *v. t.* [Gr. βρωσκω, to eat or browse, βρωτις, food; but probably these words may be from *sprouts*; Arm. *brouz, brouez*, or *broust*, sprouts, buds; Fr. *brout, brouter*; Arm. *brousta*, or *brouza*, to browse. It is allied to *brush*; W. *brwys*, luxuriant growth; *rhwys*, vigor, luxuriance, *wantonness*.]

To eat the ends of branches of trees and shrubs, or the young shoots, as cattle, or deer. *Spenser. Shak.*

BROWSE, *v. i.* To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs and trees, as cattle, sheep, and goats. *Arbuthnot. Shak.*

BROWSE, (brows,) *n.* The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals.

BROWSE'-WOOD, *n.* Shrubs and bushes upon which animals browse.

BROWS'ING, *ppr.* Feeding on branches, shrubs, or shoots of trees.

BRŪ'CI-NA, } *n.* A vegetable alkaloid, extracted from
BRŪ'CINE, } the false angustura, or bark of the Strychnos Nux Vomica. It is now called *vomicine*.

BRŪ'CITE, *n.* Native hydrate of magnesia; a white, pearly mineral, having a thin, foliated structure, like talc. It was named in honor of A. Bruce, Esq. The name *brucite* has also been given, by American mineralogists, to *chondrodite*. *Dana.*

BRŪ'IN, *n.* A familiar name given to a bear, from the French *brun*, brown. *Pope's Dunciad.*

BRŪISE, (brūze,) *v. t.* [Sax. *brysan*, to bruise; Fr. *briser*, to break or bruise; *froisser*, to *bruise*; Arm. *brousta.*]

To crush by beating or pounding with an instrument not edged or pointed. When applied to living animals or vegetables, a bruise is a contusion, or injury of a part without solution of continuity, as by the blow of a blunt instrument. When applied to minerals and similar substances, to *bruise* signifies to break them, and often to reduce them to a coarse powder.

BRŪISE, *n.* A contusion; a hurt upon the flesh of animals, upon plants, or other bodies, with a blunt or heavy instrument.

BRŪIS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Crushed; hurt or broken by a blunt or heavy instrument.

BRŪIS'ER, *n.* A concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes. *Chambers.*

2. In *vulgar language*, a boxer.

BRŪISE'WŎRT, (brūze'wurt,) *n.* [*bruise* and *wort.*] A plant; comfrey. *Johnson.*

BRŪIS'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; breaking or wounding by a blunt or heavy instrument.

BRŪIS'ING, *n.* In *popular language*, a beating or boxing.

BRŪIT, (brūte,) *n.* [Fr.] Report; rumor; fame.

BRŪIT, *v. t.* To report; to noise abroad. *Raleigh.*

BRŪIT'ED, *pp.* Reported.

BRŪIT'ING, *ppr.* Reporting.

BRŪ'MAL, *a.* [L. *bruma*, winter, *brumalis*; Span. *bruma*, winter, fog, or mist.]

Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

BRŪME, *n.* [Fr. *brume*; Sp. *bruma*. See BRUMAL.] Mist; fog; vapors. [*Little used.*] *Barlow.*

BRUN, } *n.* A river or stream. [*Burn* is still used in
BURN, } Scotland.] [*Obs.*]

BRU-NĔTTE', *n.* [Fr., from *brun*, brown. See BROWN.]

A woman with a brown or dark complexion.

BRUN'ION, (brun'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *brugnon.*]

A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach. *Trevoux.*

BRUNS'WICK-GREEN', *n.* A compound of one part chlorid of copper, and three parts oxyd of copper, the latter performing the function of an acid; a tercuprate of chlorid of copper; used for paper hangings and in oil painting.

BRUNT, *n.* [Dan. *brynde*, and *brunst*, ardor, ardency, burning heat. It is the Dutch *brand*, fire, flame, ardor, from the common root of *burn, brennan, braud.* This shows the radical sense of *burn*. See BURN.]

1. The heat, or utmost violence, of an onset; the strength or violence of any contention; as, the *brunt* of a battle.

2. The force of a blow; violence; shock of any kind. *Hudibras.*

3. A sudden effort. *Bp. Hall.*

BRUSH, *n.* [Fr. *brosse*; It. *brusca*; Sp. *brusca, bruza*; probably allied to *browse*, W. *brwys*, thick, branching, from *rhwys*, vigor, luxuriance, or *prys*, brushwood. A brush is, primarily, sprouts, shoots.]

1. An instrument for cleaning any thing of dust and dirt by light rubbing, as floors, furniture, boots, &c. Brushes originally were made of shrubs or small branches of trees tied together, and such are yet used for coarse purposes. But the materials most used are bristles set in wood. Painters use a small brush to lay colors on their large pieces. Silversmiths use a wire brush for scrubbing silver, copper, or brass, in order to gilding; and there is a method of staining leather by rubbing the color on the skin with a brush. *Encyc.*

2. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood; *a sense common in the United States.*

3. The small trees and shrubs of a wood; or a thicket of small trees. *Encyc.*

4. A skirmish; a slight encounter; also, an assault; a *shock*, or rude treatment, from collision; as we say a *scouring*, a *rub*.

5. In *electricity*, the luminous appearance of electric matter issuing in diverging rays from a point. *Encyc.*

6. A bushy tail; as, the *brush* of a fox.

BRUSH, *v. t.* To sweep or rub with a brush; as, to *brush* a hat.

2. To strike as with a brush; to strike lightly, by passing over the surface, without injury or impression; as, to *brush* the arm in passing; to *brush* the briny flood. *Dryden.*

3. To paint with a brush; hence, to *brush up*, is often used for cleansing in general. *Pope.*

4. With *off*; to remove by brushing; as, to *brush off* dust. Also, to carry away by an act like that of brushing, or by passing over lightly, as by wind. *Bentley.*

5. To move, as a brush; to pass over with a light contact. *Dryden.*

BRUSH, *v. i.* To move nimbly in haste; to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived; as, to *brush* by. *Prior.*

2. To move or skim over, with a slight contact, or without much impression. *Dryden.*

BRUSH'ED, (brusht,) *pp.* Rubbed with a brush; struck lightly.

BRUSH'ER, *n.* One who brushes.

BRUSH'ING, *ppr.* Sweeping or rubbing with a brush; striking gently; moving nimbly in haste; skimming over lightly.

BRUSH'ING, *n.* A rubbing or sweeping.

BRUSH'ING, *a.* Brisk; light; as, a *brushing* gallop. *Encyc.*

BRUSH'LIKE, *a.* [*brush* and *like.*] Resembling a brush. *Asiat. Res.*

BRUSH'-WHEELS, *n. pl.* Wheels which move each other without cogs. The rubbing surfaces are often covered with rough hairs, sometimes with woolen cloth or buff leather.

BRUSH'WOOD, *n.* [*brush* and *wood.*] Brush; a thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs; also, branches of trees cut off. *Dryden.*

BRUSH'Y, *a.* Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy; having long hair. *Boyle.*

BRUSK, *a.* [Fr. *brusque.*]

Rude; rough. *Wotton.*

BRUS'SELS SPROUTS, *n.* The popular name of a delicate variety of cabbage. They consist of small green heads, each a cabbage in miniature, of about one or two inches in diameter, which sprout forth from an upright stem or stalk. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BRUS'TLE, (brus'l,) *v. i.* [Sax. *brastlian*, to crackle; G. *brausen*; Dan. *bruse*; Sw. *brusa*; from the root of *rustle.*]

To crackle; to make a small, crackling noise; to *rustle*, as a silk garment; to vapor, as a bully.

BRUS'TLING, *ppr.* Crackling; rustling; vaporing.

BRUT, *v. i.* [Fr. *brouter.*]

To browse. [*Not in use.*] *Evelyn.*

BRŪ'TAL, *a.* [See BRUTE.] Pertaining to a brute; as, *brutal* nature.

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman; brutish; unfeeling, like a brute; merciless; as, *brutal* courage; *brutal* manners.

BRU-TAL'I-TY, *n.* Inhumanity; savageness; churlishness; insensibility to pity or shame. *Locke.*

BRŪ'TAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make brutal, churlish, or inhuman.

All cruel punishments *brutalize* the heart. *Z. Swift.*

BRŪ'TAL-IZE, *v. i.* To become brutal, inhuman, or coarse and beastly. *Addison.*

BRŪ'TAL-LY, *adv.* Cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, churlish, or brutal manner. *Arbuthnot.*

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BRŪTE, *a.* [Fr. *brut*, from L. *brutus*, senseless, irrational; It. and Sp. *bruto*. This word may be the Ch. ברוט foreign, strange, as the ancients expressed wildness and savageness by verbs which signify to depart or be distant.]

1. Senseless; unconscious; as, the *brute* earth. *Bentley.*

2. Irrational; ferine; as, a *brute* beast. *South.*

3. Bestial; in common with beasts; as, *brute* violence. *Milton.*

4. Rough; uncivilized; insensible; as, a *brute* philosopher. *Pope.*

BRŪTE, *n.* A beast; any animal destitute of reason; and of course the word comprehends all animals except man, but is applied mostly to the larger beasts.

2. A brutal person; a savage in heart or manners; a low-bred, unfeeling man.

BRŪTE, *v. t.* for Bruit, to report. [*Not used.*]

BRŪTE'LY, *adv.* In a rude manner. *Milton.*

BRŪTE'NESS, *n.* Brutality. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

BRŪ'TI-FY, *v. t.* To make a person a brute: to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling. *Congreve.*

BRŪ'TISH, *a.* Like a brute or beast; as, a *brutish* form. *Milton.*

2. Insensible; stupid; as, *brutish* men. *Grew.*

3. Unfeeling; savage; ferocious; brutal.

4. Gross; carnal; bestial. *Shak. South.*

5. Ignorant; uncivilized; untaught. *Hooker.*

BRŪ'TISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a brute; grossly; irrationally; stupidly; savagely. *South.*

BRŪ'TISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; insensibility; brutality; savageness; the qualities of a brute. *Spratt.*

BRŪ'TISM, *n.* The nature or characteristic qualities or actions of a brute; extreme stupidity, or beastly vulgarity. *Dwight.*

BRŪ'TUM FUL'MEN, [L.] A loud but harmless threatening.

BRY'O-NINE, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the root of the white bryony, (*B. alba.*) It is a yellowish-brown, bitter substance, and is emetic and cathartic.

BRY'O-NY, *n.* [L *bryonia*; Gr. *βρυωνια.*]

A name common to the different species of the genus Bryonia. The root of the rough or white bryony is a strong, irritating cathartic. *Encyc. Coxe.*

Black bryony, is the popular name of a genus of plants called *Tamus.* *Encyc.*

BUB, *n.* A cant word for strong malt liquor. *Prior.*

BUB, *v. t.* To throw out in bubbles. [*Not used.*] *Sackville.*

BUB'BLE, *n.* [D. *bobbel*; Sw. *bubla*; from swelling, inflation.]

1. A small bladder or vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air. *Newton.*

2. Any thing that wants firmness or solidity; a vain project; that which is more specious than real. Hence, a false show; a cheat or fraud. *Bacon. Dryden.*

3. A delusive scheme of speculation; an empty project to raise money on imaginary grounds; as, the South Sea *bubble.* *Swift.*

4. A person deceived by an empty project. *Prior.*

BUB'BLE, *v. i.* To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. To run with a gurgling noise; as, a *bubbling* stream. *Pope.*

BUB'BLE, *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive, or impose on. *Addison.*

BUB'BLER, *n.* One who cheats. *Digby.*

BUB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rising in bubbles; running with a gurgling noise; cheating.

BUB'BLY, *a.* Abounding in bubbles; bubbling.

BUB'BY, *n.* [from the same root as *bobble* and *bubo.*]

A woman's breast. *Arbuthnot.*

BŪ'BO, *n.* [Gr. *βουβων*, L. *bubo*, a swelling.]

An inflammation, with enlargement, of a lymphatic gland, particularly in the groin or axilla.

BU-BON'O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *βουβων*, the groin, and κηλη, a tumor.]

Hernia inguinalis, or inguinal rupture; a tumor in the groin, formed by a prolapsus of the intestines or omentum, or both; the abdominal ring, or opening for the passage of the spermatic chord in the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen. *Encyc.*

BŪ'BU-KLE, *n.* A red pimple. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BUC-CA-NEER', } *n.* [Fr. *boucaner*, to broil fish or
BUC-A-NIER', } flesh, to hunt oxen for their skins.]

Primarily, a *buccaneer* is said to be one who dries and smokes flesh or fish after the manner of the Indians. The name was first given to the French settlers in Hayti or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt wild cattle and swine. It was afterward applied to the piratical adventurers, chiefly English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America. *Encyc.*

BUC'CAL, *a.* [L. *bucca*, the cheek; W. *boc.*]

Pertaining to the cheek. The *buccal* glands are the small salivary glands situated on the inside of the cheeks, between the mucous membrane of the mouth and the muscles.

BUC-CEL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *buccella*, *buccea*, a mouthful.]

The act of breaking into large pieces.

BUC'CI-NAL, *a.* Trumpet-shaped.

BUC-CI-NA'TOR, *n.* [L. from *buccinum*, a trumpet.]

A muscle of the cheek, inserted into the angle of the mouth; so called from its use in blowing the trumpet.

BUC'CI-NITE, *n.* Fossil remains or petrifactions of the shells called *Buccinum.* *Jameson.*

BU-CENT'AUR, *n.* A mythological beast, half ox and half man. *Brande.*

2. The state barge of Venice.

BU-CEPH'A-LUS, *n.* The name of Alexander's horse.

2. An animal of the gazelle tribe, of the size of a hind.

Alexander's horse was called *Bucephalus* from his large head, *βους*, ox-head.

BU'CE-ROS, *n.* A genus of birds, inhabiting the warmer countries of Africa and Asia. The name *hornbill* is common to the different species. The Rhinoceros hornbill, or horned Indian raven, is common in the East Indies.

BUCH'OL-ZITE, *n.* A fibrous mineral of great hardness, and of a grayish or yellowish color, consisting chiefly of silex and alumina.

BUCK, *n.* [G. *bauche*, *beuche*; Sp. *bugada.*]

1. Lye in which cloth is soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. The cloth or clothes soaked or washed in lye. *Shak.*

BUCK, *v. t.* [Ger. *beuchen*; Dan. *byge*; Sw. *byka*; Arm. *bugad*; Norm. *buer.* This verb is retained in the L. *imbuo*, for *imbuco*, or *imbugo*, to steep, tinge, or imbue.]

To soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching; to wash or steep in lye or suds. *Encyc. Shak.*

BUCK, *n.* [Sax. *buc*, *bucca*: D. *bok*: Ger. and Sw. *bock*; Sp. *boque*; W. *bwg*; It. *becco.* This Italian word signifies a bill or *beak*, the mouth, the helm of a ship, the pipe of a still, and a *buck.* We see it is the same word as *beak*, from thrusting; Dan. *buk*, whence *bukke*, to ram or thrust piles. Ir. *boc* or *poc*; Corn. *byk*; Fr. *bouc*; Arm. *bouch*; Kalmuc, *bugn*, a stag. Qu. Eth. ᐦᐊᐦ *bahak*, the male of sheep or goats.]

1. The male of the fallow deer, of the goat, the sheep, the rabbit, and hare. It is applied only to the smaller quadrupeds.

2. A gay, dashing young fellow. *Mortimer.*

BUCK, *v. i.* To copulate as bucks and does.

BUCK'-BASK-ET, *n.* [*buck* and *basket.*] A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash. *Shak.*

BUCK'BEAN, *n.* This is properly Bogbean, which see.

BUCK'ED, (bukt,) *pp.* Soaked in lye. *Ash.*

BUCK'ET, *n.* [Sax. *buc*; Fr. *baquet*; Ir. *buicead*; Sw. *buc*; Dan. *bak.*]

1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well; it is nearly in the form of a pail.

2. A vessel or pail used at sea to draw water up at the side of a ship, for washing the decks, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

3. A vessel made of leather, nearly in the form of a pail, but narrower and deeper, used to convey water by hand for extinguishing fires; a fire bucket.

4. In *a water wheel*, a term applied to cavities on the rim of the wheel, into which the water rushes, causing the wheel to revolve.

BUCK'ET-FUL, *n.* As much as a bucket will hold.

BUCK'EYE, *n.* A tree, the Æsculus flava, (*Pavia flava*, Decand.,) indigenous in the Western States. Hence, the name given to an inhabitant of Ohio.

BUCK'ING, *ppr.* Soaking in lye, in the process of bleaching; washing.

BUCK'ING, *n.* The act or process of soaking cloth in lye for bleaching; also, the lye or liquor; a washing. *Encyc. Ash.*

BUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* A washing-block.

BUCK'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to a buck, or gay young fellow; foppish. *Smart.*

BUCK'LE, (buk'l,) *n.* [Fr. *boucle*, a buckle, a ring, a knocker; *boucler*, to curl, to ring, to buckle; Ir. *bucla*; Arm. *boucl.* In Sp. *bucle* is hair curled. In W. *bacl*, *bacellu*, and *baglu*, signify, to bend, hook, or grapple. Sax. *bugan*, to bow.]

1. An instrument made of some kind of metal, for fastening together certain parts of dress, as the straps of shoes, knee-bands, &c., or other straps and bands, as in a harness. The forms are various; but it consists of a ring or rim with a chape and tongue.

2. A curl, or a state of being curled or crisped, as hair. *Spectator.*

3. In *coats of arms*, a *buckle* is a token of the surety, faith, and service, of the bearer. *Encyc.*

BUCK'LE, *v. t.* To fasten with a buckle, or buckles.

2. To prepare for action; a metaphor, taken from buckling on armor. *Spenser.*

3. To join in battle. *Hayward.*

4. To confine or limit.

A span *buckles* in his sum of age. *Shak.*

BUCK'LE, *v. i.* To bend; to bow; as, to *buckle* under life. *Shak.*

To buckle to; to bend to; to apply with vigor; to engage with zeal. *Locke.*

To buckle in; to close in; to embrace or seize the body, as in a scuffle; *a popular use in America.*

To buckle with; to encounter with embrace; to join in close combat. *Dryden.*

BUCK'LED, (buk'ld,) *pp.* Fastened with a buckle.

BUCK'LER, *n.* [W. *bwccled*; Fr. *bouclier*; Ir. *buicleir.*]

A kind of shield, or piece of defensive armor, anciently used in war. It was composed of wood, or wickers woven together, covered with skin or leather, fortified with plates of brass or other metal, and worn on the left arm. On the middle was an umbo, boss, or prominence, very useful in causing stones and darts to glance off. The buckler often was four feet long, and covered the whole body. *Encyc.*

BUCK'LER, *v. t.* To shield; to defend. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BUCK'LER-HEAD-ED, (-hed'ed,) *a.* Having a head like a buckler.

BUCK'LER-THORN, *n.* Christ's thorn. *Johnson.*

BUCK'LING, *n.* A fastening by a buckle.

BUCK'LING, *ppr.* Fastening with a buckle.

BUCK'MAST, *n.* [*buck*, that is, *beech*, and *mast.*]

The mast or fruit of the beech-tree. *Johnson.*

BUCK'RAM, *n.* [Fr. *bougran*; It. *bucherame*; qu. from It. *bucare*, to make holes.]

A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to cover cloths and other merchandise. *Encyc.*

BUCK'RAM, *a.* Stiff; precise. *Fulke.*

BUCK'RAMS, *n.* The same as wild garlic. *Johnson.*

BUCKS'HORN, *n.* [*buck* and *horn.*] A plant, a species of plantain, (*Coronopus plantago.*)

The *warted buckshorn*, is a species of Cochlearia, or scurvy grass. *Fam. of Plants.*

BUCK'SKIN, *n.* The skin of a buck. As an *adj.*, made of leather prepared from the skin of a buck. *Ash.*

BUCK'STALL, *n.* [*buck* and *stall.*] A toil or net to take deer *Encyc.*

BUCK'THORN, *n.* [*buck* and *thorn.*] The popular name of a genus of plants, called *Rhamnus*, of many species. The common purging buckthorn grows to the hight of 12 or 14 feet, and bears a black berry, which, when green, is used to dye yellow, and when ripe, green. The bark also dyes yellow. *Sea Buckthorn* is the popular name of a genus of plants, called *Hippophae.* *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

BUCK'WHEAT, *n.* [D. *bock-weit*; Ger. *buchweitzen.* Literally, *beech-wheat*, so called from its seed resembling in shape the mast of the beech.]

A plant, a species of Polygonum, (*P. Fagopyrum*,) the seed of which is used as a grain; called also *brank.* It is cultivated as food for beasts, and the flour is much used in America for breakfast cakes.

BU-COL'IC, *a.* [Gr. *βουκολος*, a herdsman; *βουκολικος*, pastoral; L. *buculus*, an ox; *bucolicus*, pertaining to cattle, pastoral; W. and Corn. *bugail* or *bygel*; Ir. *buachail*, a shepherd. See Bovine.]

Pastoral; relating to country affairs and to a shepherd's life and occupation. *Johnson.*

BU-COL'IC, *n.* A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, and the life, manners, and occupation of shepherds; as, the *bucolics* of Theocritus and Virgil. *Dryden. Encyc.*

2. A writer of pastorals. *Warton.*

BUD, *n.* [D. *bot*; Fr. *bouton*; It. *bottone*, a *bud* or *button*; Ir. *abaidh*, a bud; Sp. *boton*; Arm. *bouton*, literally a push; Sp. *botar*, to push or thrust, to vow; Gr. *φυτον*; *φυω*, to plant or beget, contracted from

φυτω; Ch. נבט; Ar. نبت *nabata*; allied to *pout*, Fr. *bouder.* See Class Bd, No. 34.]

1. A gem; the shoot of a plant; a small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves, or of a flower. It is called by botanists a *hybernacle*, or winter lodge, or receptacle of the leaves or flowers of plants, and is an epitome of a flower, or of a shoot, which is to be unfolded the succeeding summer. It is covered with scales, which are intended to defend the inclosed rudiments from cold and other external injuries.

Buds are of three kinds; that containing the flower; that containing the leaves; and that containing both flower and leaves. *Milne. Martyn.*

2. An unexpanded flower; as, the *bud* of a rose.

BUD, *v. i.* To put forth or produce buds or gems. Job xiv. 9.

2. To put forth shoots; to grow as a bud into a flower or shoot. *Dryden.*

3. To begin to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn. *Dryden.*

4. To be in bloom, or growing like a young plant. *Shak.*

BUD, *v. t.* To inoculate a plant; to insert the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising, upon any stock, a species of fruit different from that of the stock.

BUD'DED, *pp.* Put forth in buds; inoculated.

BŪD'DHA. See Boodh.

BŪD'DHISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Buddhists in Asia. [See Boodh.]

BUD'DING, *ppr.* Putting forth buds; inoculating.

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BUD'DING, *n.* The process of inserting a bud of one tree under the bark of another, for propagation; called also *inoculation.* *P. Cyc.*

BUD'DING-NESS, *n.* State of budding.

BUD'DLE, *n.* In *mining*, a large, square frame of boards, used in washing tin ore. *Ash. Encyc.*

BUD'DLE, *v. i.* Among *miners*, to wash ore. *Bailey. Ash.*

BŪDE'-LIGHT, *n.* [from *Bude*, the residence of the inventor, G. Gurney.] An intense white light, produced by burning a purified coal-gas in a compound Argand lamp, of a peculiar construction. *Ure.*

BUDGE, *v. t.* [Fr. and Norm. *bouger*, to stir or wag.] To move off; to stir; to wag. In America, *wag* is much used as equivalent to *budge*; but the use of both words is vulgar. *Shak.*

BUDGE, *n.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs. *Bailey.*

BUDGE, *a.* Brisk; jocund. *Bailey.*

2. Surly; stiff; formal. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

BUDGE-BACH'E-LORS; a company of men clothed in long gowns lined with lamb's fur, who accompany the lord mayor of London at his inauguration. *Bailey. Ash.*

BUDGE'-BAR-REL, *n.* A small barrel with only one head; on the other end a piece of leather is nailed, which is drawn together upon strings like a purse. It is used for carrying powder, with a gun or mortar. *Encyc.*

BUDGE'NESS, *n.* Sternness; severity. [*Not used.*]

BUDG'ER, *n.* One who moves or stirs from his place. *Shak.*

BUDG'E-RO, *n.* A large Bengal pleasure-boat. *Malcom.*

BUDG'ET, *n.* [Fr. *bougette*; Arm. *bougedenn*; Norm. *bouge*; perhaps from the root of *bag.*]

1. A bag; a little sack, with its contents. Hence, a stock or store; as, a *budget* of inventions. *L'Estrange.*

2. The papers respecting the finances of the British nation. This word is now used, in a similar sense, in France.

To open the budget: to lay before a legislative body the financial estimates and plans of the executive government. *Price.*

BUDG'Y, *a.* Consisting of fur. [*Not used.*]

BUD'LET, *n.* [from *bud.*] A little bud springing from a parent bud.

We have a criterion to distinguish one bud from another, or the parent bud from the numerous *budlets* which are its offspring. *Darwin.*

BUFF, *n.* [Contracted from *buffalo*, or *buff-skin.*]

1. Buff-skin; a sort of leather, prepared from the skin of the buffalo, dressed with oil, like chamois. It is used for making bandoleers, belts, pouches, gloves, and other articles. The skins of oxen, elks, and other animals, dressed in like manner, are also called *buffs.* *Encyc.*

2. A military coat, made of buff-skin or similar leather *Shak.*

3. The color of buff; a light yellow.

4. A yellow, viscid coat, formed on the surface of blood drawn under certain circumstances.

BUFF, *v. t.* To strike. [See BUFFET.]

BUF'FA-LO, *n.* [It. and Sp. *bufalo*; Fr. *buffle*; L. *bubalus.*]

A species of the bovine genus, the *Bos bubalus*, originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the eastern continent. It is larger and less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. The name is also applied to wild oxen in general, and particularly to the bison of North America. [See BISON.] *Cyc. Cuvier.*

BUF'FA-LO-RŌBE, *n.* The skin of the bison of North America, incorrectly called *buffalo*, prepared with the hair on.

BUFF'-CŌAT, *n.* A close, military bodice, without sleeves, made of buffalo-skin, or other elastic materials. *Booth.*

BUF'FEL-DUCK, *n.* Buffel's head duck, or buffel-headed duck, (*Anas bucephala*, Linn.,) a bird with a short, blue bill, and a head whose apparent size is greatly increased by the fullness of its feathers, found, in winter, in the rivers of Carolina. *Catesby. Pennant.*

BUFF'ER, *n.* A cushion, or apparatus with strong springs, to deaden the *buff* or concussion between a moving body and one on which it strikes, as at the ends of a railway carriage; sometimes called *buffing-apparatus.* *Smart.*

BUFF'ET, *n.* [Fr. *buffet*; It. *buffetto*; Sp. *bufete.*]

A cupboard, or set of shelves for plates, glass, china, and other like furniture. It was formerly, and is still in some parts of the country, a closet or apartment erected on one side of a room; but in more fashionable houses, it has been laid aside, and a side-board substituted, which is now considered as the *buffet.* But, as far as my knowledge extends, the name has become, in a great measure, obsolete, except among the common people, by whom it is pronounced *bofut.*

BUFF'ET, *n.* [It. *buffetto*; Sp. and Port. *bufar*, to blow, to *puff*; Norm. *buffe*, a blow; W. *pafiaw*, to thump. See BUFFOON and PUFF.]

A blow with the fist; a box on the ear or face; a slap. *Milton.*

BUFF'ET, *v. t.* To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat.

They spit in his face and *buffeted* him. — Matt. xxvi.

2. To beat in contention; to contend against; as, to *buffet* the billows. *Otway.*

BUFF'ET, *v. i.* To exercise or play at boxing. *Shak.*

BUFF'ET-ED, *pp.* Struck; beaten. 1 Cor. iv. 11. 1 Pet. ii. 20.

BUFF'ET-ER, *n.* One who buffets; a boxer. *Johnson.*

BUFF'ET-ING, *ppr.* Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.

BUFF'ET-ING, *n.* A striking with the hand.

2. A succession of blows; contention; attack; opposition.

He *seems* to have been a plant of slow growth, but formed for duration, and fitted to endure the *buffetings* of the rudest storm. *Wirt.*

BUFF'IN, *n.* A sort of coarse stuff; as, *buffin* gowns. *Massinger.*

BUF'FLE, *n.* [Fr.] The buffalo.

BUF'FLE, *v. i.* To puzzle; to be at a loss. *Swift.*

This is probably the same word as BAFFLE.

BUF'FLE-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [*buffle* and *head.*] One who has a large head.

BUF'FLE-HEAD-ED, (buf'fl-hed-ed,) *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

BUF'FO, *n.* [It.] The comic actor in an opera.

BUF-FOON', *n.* [Fr. *bouffon*; It. *buffo*; Sp. *bufon*, a buffoon, comical; It. *beffare* and *buffare*, to trifle, joke, play the fool; Sp. *befar*, to mock or ridicule; *bufar*, to blow, or *puff* with anger, to snort; Port. *id.* These verbs indicate the origin of buffoonery. The root of *buffet*, *puff*, signifies to drive, to push, to strike. See PUFF.]

1. A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, antic gestures and postures, jokes and other vulgar pleasantries. A droll; a mimic. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. He that uses indecent raillery. *Garth.*

BUF-FOON', *v. t.* To make ridiculous. *Glanville.*

BUF-FOON'ER-Y, *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures. *Johnson.*

Dryden has placed the accent improperly on the first syllable.

BUF-FOON'ING, *n.* Buffoonery. *Dryden. Guthrie's Quint.*

BUF-FOON'ISH, *a.* Like a buffoon; consisting in low jests or gestures.

BUF-FOON'ISM, *n.* The practices of a buffoon.

BUF-FOON'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a buffoon. *Sherwood.*

BUF-FOON'LY, *a.* Consisting of low, vulgar tricks. [*Little used.*]

BUF'FY, *a.* Resembling the buff of the blood in color and texture; as, the *buffy* coat of the blood.

2. Pertaining to buff on the blood.

BŪ'FON-ITE, *n.* [L. *bufo*, a toad.]

Toad-stone, considered as a fossil tooth of the Anarrhichas or sea-wolf, formerly much esteemed for its imaginary virtues, and worn in rings. It was named from an opinion that it was found in the head of a toad. *Encyc.*

BUG, *n.* [Qu. W. *bag*, *byçan*, small.]

In *common language*, the name of a vast multitude of insects, which *infest* houses and plants. In *zoology*, this word is applied to the insects arranged under the genus Cimex, of which several hundred species are described. *Bugs* belong to the order Hemiptera. They are furnished with an inflected rostrum or beak, and with antennæ longer than the thorax, and the wings are folded together crosswise. The back is flat, the throat margined, and the feet are formed for running. Some species have no wings. The house-bug, or bed-bug, is a troublesome and disgusting insect. *Encyc. Cyc.*

The insects of the genus Cimex (Linn.) now form an extensive group, divided into tribes, families, and genera. *Ed. Encyc.*

BŪG, BUG'BEAR, *n.* [W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin or scarecrow; *bugadu*, to terrify; Russ. *buka*, a sprite or goblin. In Pers. بَاک *bauk*, is fear.]

A frightful object; a walking specter; any thing imaginary that is considered as frightful. *Locke. Pope.*

BUG'BEAR, *v. t.* To alarm or frighten with idle phantoms. *Archbp. King.*

BUG'GER, *n.* [Fr. *bougre*; Sp. *bujarron*; D. *boggeren*, verb.]

One guilty of the crime against nature. A vile wretch; *a term of reproach.*

BUG'GER-Y, *n.* The unnatural and detestable crime of carnal intercourse of man or woman with a beast; or of human beings unnaturally with each other. Sodomy. *Encyc.*

BUG'GI-NESS, *n.* [from *buggy.*] The state of being infected with bugs.

BUG'GY, *a.* [from *bug.*] Abounding with bugs. *Johnson.*

BUG'GY, *n.* A light vehicle, to be drawn by one horse.

BŪ'GLE, *n.* [W. *bugail*, a shepherd. (See BŪ'GLE-HORN, BUCOLIC.) The shepherd's horn, or from the same root as the Fr. *beugler*, to bellow, from its sound.]

1. A hunting horn. *Spenser. Shak.*

2. A military instrument of music.

BŪ'GLE, *n.* An elongated glass head, of various colors, though more commonly black. *McCulloch. Shak.*

BŪ'GLE, *n.* [L. *bugula*, or *bugillo.*]

A name common to different species of plants, of the genus Ajuga, natives of Europe. *Encyc.*

BŪ'GLE, BŪ'GLE-WEED, *n.* Names that have been given, in America, to the Lycopus sinuatus, and Lycopus virginicus, valued by some as remedies for hemoptysis, or spitting of blood.

BŪ'GLE, *n.* [L. *buculus*, an ox.]

A sort of wild ox. *Phillips.*

BŪ'GLOSS, *n.* [L. *buglossus*: Gr. βουγλωσσος, of βους, an ox, and γλωσσα, tongue.]

The popular name of a genus of plants, called Anchusa, used in dyeing and coloring.

The *small wild bugloss*, is the Asperugo

The *viper's bugloss*, is the Echium.

BUG'-WŎRT, *n.* A plant, the Cimicifugn. *Muhlenberg.*

BŪHL, (būle,) *n.* A name given to light and complicated figures of brass, unburnished gold, &c., set, as an ornament, into surfaces of ebony or other dark wood, or of tortoise-shell. *Brande. Ency. Dom. Econ.*

BŪHL'WŎRK, (būle'wurk,) *n.* Work in which wood is inlaid with *buhl.*

BUHR'STŌNE, (bur'stone,) *n.* A subspecies of silex or quartz, occurring in amorphous masses, compact, like hornstone, but containing a greater or less number of irregular cavities. It is used for mill-stones. *Cleaveland.*

This word is often written BURRSTONE.

BUILD, (bild,) *v. t.*; *pret.* BUILT; *pp.* BUILT, (bilt.) The regular *pret.* and *pp.*, BUILDED, is sometimes used. [Sax. *byldan*, to confirm; *byld*, *bylde*, *byldo*, constancy, firmness; *bilith*, a model, an image; Sw. *bilda*: D. *afbeelden*, *verbeelden*; Ger. *bilden*, *abbilden*: Dan. *bilde*; *afbilde*, to shape, form, design, delineate, represent, counterfeit; Sw. and Ger. *bild*; D. *beeld*, image, statue, figure, representation. The primary sense is to set, fix, or make, and the orthography *bild* would be more accordant with the derivation.]

1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice or fabric of almost any kind, as a house, barn, shop, ship, or vessel, a wall, or other structure of art; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

2. To raise by art; to frame or shape into a particular form; as, to *build up* a head-dress in a cone. *Spectator.*

3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation; as, to *build* our hopes on air.

4. In *Scripture*, to increase and strengthen; to cement and knit together; to settle or establish, and preserve. *Acts* xx. 32. *Eph.* ii. 22. 1 *Sam.* ii. 35.

BUILD, (bild,) *v. i.* To exercise the art or practice the business of building.

To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend. *Pope.*

2. To construct, rest, or depend on as a foundation; as, to *build on* the opinions of others. *Addison.*

BUILDER, (bild'er,) *n.* One who builds; one whose occupation is to build; an architect, a shipwright, a mason, &c.

2. A creator.

Whose *builder* and maker is God. — Heb. xi.

BUILD'ING, (bild'ing,) *ppr.* Framing and erecting; resting on.

BUILD'ING, (bild'ing,) *n.* A fabric or edifice constructed for use or convenience, as a house, a church, a shop, &c.

BUILT, (bilt,) *pp.* Framed and raised; constructed.

BUILT, (bilt,) *n.* Form; shape; general figure of a structure; as, the *built* of a ship. *Dryden. Mar. Dict.*

2. Species of building. *Temple.*

BUL, *n.* The common flounder. *Chambers.*

BULB, *n.* [Gr. βολβος; L. *bulbus*, a bulb or round root; Fr. *bulbe*; It. *bulbo*; Sp. *bulbo*, an onion, or bulbous root; W. *bal*, *bol*, protuberance.]

A scaly body formed on a plant, above or beneath the surface of the ground, emitting roots from its base, and producing a stem from its center. It is always formed of imbricated scales. A solid bulb has no existence. *Lindley.*

BULB, *v. i.* *To bulb out*, is to project or be protuberant. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*

BULB-A'CEOUS, *a.* Bulbous. [*I believe, not used.*] *Johnson.*

BULB'ED, (bulbd,) *a.* Round headed.

BULB-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing bulbs; as, *bulbiferous* stems. *Eaton.*

BULB'OUS, *a.* Containing bulbs or a bulb; growing from bulbs; round or roundish. *Martyn. Milne.*

2. Containing a knob, or protuberant part; swelling *out*; presenting rounded elevations. *Kirwan.*

BUL'BUL, *n.* The nightingale of the Persians, represented by the poets as enamored of the opening

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rosebud, and perched on some neighboring stem, as pouring out his song in her ear. *Booth*

BŬL'CHIN, *n.* A young male calf. *Dekker. Marston.*

BULGE, *n.* A different orthography of BILGE. [W. *bolg*, bulk; *balc*, prominent; Sax. *bulgian*, to bellow, from *swelling out.*]

The bilge or protuberant part of a cask; protuberance.

BULGE, *v. i.* To swell out; to be protuberant. *Mozon.*

2. To bilge, as a ship. [See BILGE.] *Dryden.*

BULG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Swelling out; bilging.

2. As an *adj.*, protuberant.

BŬ'LI-MY, } *n.* [L. *bulimia*; Gr. *βουλιμια*, *βου*,
BU-LIM'I-A, } great, and *λιμος*, hunger.]

A voracious appetite; a disease in which the patient has a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food, and often faints, if not indulged. *Encyc.*

BULK, *n.* [W. *bwlg*, bulk; *balciaw*, to swell, to be proud; Ir. *balc*, great, strong; Russ. *bulkayu*, to boil, to bubble; D. *bulken*, to low or bellow; Dan. *bulk*, a bunch on the back; Sax. *bulgian*, to low.]

1. Magnitude of material substance; whole dimensions; size of a thing; as, an ox or ship of great *bulk.*

2. The gross; the majority; the main mass or body; as, the *bulk* of a debt; the *bulk* of a nation. *Swift. Addison.*

3. Main fabric. *Shak.*

4. The whole content of a ship's hold for the stowage of goods. *Encyc.*

5. A part of a building jutting out. *Shak.*

To break bulk, in seamen's language, is to begin to unload. *Mar. Dict.*

In bulk; in a mass, or solid state; as, *pork in bulk*, or *bulk pork*, i. e. pork not cut up or prepared for packing.

Laden in bulk; having the cargo loose in the hold, or not inclosed in boxes, bales, or casks.

A sale by bulk, is a sale of goods as they are, without weight or measure. *Bouvier.*

BULK'-HEAD, *n.* [*bulk* and *head.*] A partition in a ship, made with boards, &c., to form separate apartments. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

BULK'I-NESS, *n.* Greatness in bulk, size, or stature. *Locke.*

BULK'Y, *a.* Large; of great dimensions; of great size. *Dryden.*

BŬLL, *n.* [G. *bull*; W. *bwla*; Russ. *vol.* Qu. from his sex, or from bellowing; Sw. *bulla*; Dan. *bolc.*]

1. The male of bovine quadrupeds, or of the different species of the genus Bos, of which *cow* is the female.

2. In a *scriptural sense*, an enemy, powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many *bulls* have compassed me. — Ps.

3. Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

BŬLL, *n.* [It. *bolla*, a bubble, a blister, a seal, or stamp, the pope's bull; Fr. *bulle*; L. *bulla*, a boss, and an ornament worn on a child's neck. This name was given to the seal which was appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope, and, in process of time, applied to the edict itself. *Spelman.*]

A letter, edict, or rescript of the pope, published or transmitted to the churches over which he is head, containing some decree, order, or decision. It is used chiefly in matters of justice or of grace. If the former, the lead or seal is hung by a hempen cord; if the latter, by a silken thread. The lead or bull is impressed on one side with the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the other with the name of the pope and the year of his pontificate. The writing is in the old round Gothic letter; and the instrument has about it a cross, with some text of Scripture or religious motto. *Lunier. Encyc.*

The Golden Bull, so called from its golden seal, is an edict or imperial constitution, made by the emperor Charles IV., (1356,) containing the fundamental law of the German empire.

Leaden bulls were sent by the emperors of Constantinople to patriarchs and princes, and by the grandees of the empire, of France, Sicily, &c., and by patriarchs and bishops.

Waxen bulls were in frequent use with the Greek emperors, who thus sealed letters to their relations. *Encyc.*

Bulls and bears; a cant term among stock-brokers for buyers and sellers of stocks on speculation.

BŬLL, *n.* A blunder or contradiction; more exactly, an apparent congruity, but real incongruity, of ideas, suddenly discovered. *Rev. Sydney Smith.*

BŬLL (a prefix) signifies a *bull*, or large, or having a large head.

BŬLL'-BAIT-ING, *n.* [*bull* and *bait.*] The practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs. *Addison.*

BŬLL'-BEEF, *n.* [*bull* and *beef.*] The flesh of a bull; coarse beef. *Shak.*

BŬLL'-BEG-GAR, *n.* [*bull* and *beggar.*] Something terrible or frightful. *Ayliffe.*

BŬLL'-CALF, (-kaf,) *n.* [*bull* and *calf.*] A male calf; a stupid fellow. *Shak.*

BŬLL'-DOG, *n.* [*bull* and *dog.*] A variety of dog, of a particular form, and of remarkable courage; so named, probably, from being employed in baiting bulls, or from the size of the head.

BŬLL'-FĀC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a large face. *Dryden.*

BŬLL'-FĒAST. See BULL-FIGHT.

BŬLL'-FIGHT, *n.* [*bull* and *fight.*] A combat with a bull; an amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese. A horseman, called a *torreador* or *picador*, attacks a bull in a circus or inclosed arena, in presence of multitudes of spectators, irritating him with a spear, till the bull rushes upon the horse, and perhaps dismounts the rider. After the bull has been tormented a long time, the horseman leaves him, and some persons on foot attack him, and plunge darts into his neck; and, at a signal given by the president, the barbarous sport is ended by the dagger of a *matador.* *Encyc.*

BŬLL'-FINCH, n. [*bull* and *finch.*] A bird allied to the grossbeak, whose breast, cheeks, and throat, are of a crimson color; the *Loxia pyrrhula*, Linn., (*Pyrrhula vulgaris*, Brisson,) and the *Rubicilla* of the older naturalists.

BŬLL'-FLŸ, } *n.* The gadfly, a stinging insect which
BŬLL'-BEE, } torments cattle. *Philips.*

BŬLL'-FROG, *n.* [*bull* and *frog.*] The Rana ocellata, a large species of frog, found in North America, of a dusky-brown color, mixed with a yellowish-green, and spotted with black. These frogs live in stagnant water, and utter a loud, croaking sound, from which they probably received their name. The *bull-frog* of New England, is the *Rana pipiens.* *Mass. Rep. Linsley.*

BŬLL'-HEAD, *n.* [*bull* and *head.*] A genus of fishes, the Cottus, with a head broader than the body, whence the name. The *Cottus gobis*, or river *bull-head*, of England, is also called the *Miller's thumb.* *Encyc. Cyc.*

2. A stupid fellow; a lubber. *Johnson.*

3. A small, black water-vermin. *Philips.*

BŬLL'S'-ĒYE, *n.* [*bull* and *eye.*] Among *seamen*, a piece of wood, in the form of a ring, answering the purpose of a thimble. *Mar. Dict.*

2. Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Taurus. *Ash.*

3. Among *seamen*, a small, obscure cloud, ruddy in the middle, portending a great storm. *Encyc.*

4. In *architecture*, a small, circular or elliptical opening or window.

BŬLL'S'-NŌSE, *n.* In *architecture*, the external angle of a polygon, or of two lines which meet at an obtuse angle. *Gwilt.*

BŬLL'-TROUT, *n.* [*bull* and *trout.*] A large species of trout, (*Salmo trutta*;) called, also, *salmon-trout*, and *sea-trout*, thicker than the common sort, which, like the salmon, ascends rivers periodically to spawn. Its back has a bluish-green gloss, and there are several black spots on the sides. *Cyc. Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BŬLL'-WEED, *n.* Knapweed. *Johnson.*

BŬLL'-WŌRT, *n.* Bishopsweed. *Johnson.*

BŬL'LA, *n.* The name of a genus of univalvular testaceous Mollusca.

2. A bleb; a vesicle, or an elevation of the cuticle containing a transparent watery fluid.

BŬLL'ACE, *n.* The wild plum, a species of Prunus, (*P. insititia*;) called, also, *bullace-plum*, and *bullace-tree*; a native of England. *Fam. of Plants. Encyc.*

2. The *bully-tree*; a species of Chrysophyllum, a native of the West Indies. *Fam. of Plants.*

BŬLL-AN'TIC, *a.* [from *bull.*] Designating certain ornamental capital letters, used in apostolic bulls. It is used also as a noun. *Fry.*

BŬLL'A-RY, *n.* A collection of papistical bulls.

BŬL'LATE, *a.* [L. *bullatus.*] [*South.*

Having elevations like blisters. In *botany*, a *bullate* leaf, is one the membranous part of which rises between the veins in elevations like blisters. *Martyn.*

BŬLL'EN-NAILS, *n. pl.* Nails with round heads and short shanks, turned and lackered. *Gwilt.*

BŬLL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *boulet*, dim. of *boule*, a ball. See BALL.]

A ball of iron or lead, called also *shot*, used to load guns for killing man or beast. Balls for cannon are made of iron; musket-balls are made of lead.

BŬLL'E-TIN, *n.* [Fr. *bulletin*, a ballot, a packet, a certificate; Sp. *boletin*, a ticket, or warrant; *boleta*, a ticket, a *billet*; Port. *boleta*; It. *bulletta*, *bullettino*; properly, a roll.]

1. A report of a state of facts, issued by authority, as of military operations, or of the health of some distinguished personage.

2. In *a wider sense*, any public notice or announcement, especially of news recently received.

BŬLL'E-TIN-BŌARD, *n.* A board on which announcements of news are put up, particularly at news-rooms, printing-offices, &c.

BŬLL'I-ĘD, (bul'lid,) *pp.* Insulted.

BŬLL'ION, (bul'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *billon*, base coin.]

Uncoined gold or silver in the mass. The precious metals are called *bullion*, when smelted and not perfectly refined; or, when refined, but in bars, ingots, or in any form uncoined, as in plate. *Encyc.*

In *political economy*, this word is used to denote gold and silver, both coined and uncoined. *P. Cyc.*

BŬL'LI-RAG, *v. t.* To insult in a bullying manner. *Tould.*

BŬLL'ISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull, or blunder. *Milton.*

BŬLL'IST, *n.* A writer of Papal bulls. *Harmar.*

BŬL'LITE, *n.* A petrified shell, or the fossil remains of shells, of the genus Bulla. *Jameson.*

BUL-LI''TION, (-lish'un,) *n.* [L. *bullio.* See BOIL.]

The act or state of boiling. Superseded by EBULLITION. *Bacon.*

BŬLL'OCK, *n.* [Sax. *bulluca*; G. *bullochs.*]

An ox, or castrated bull. In America, it is applied to a full-grown ox.

BŬLL'OCK'S-ĘYE, (-ī,) *n.* A small, thick glass or skylight, in a covering or roof.

BŬLL'Y, *n.* [Sw. *bôla*, to bellow; *buller*, a tumult; Dan. *bullen*, swelled, puffed up; or, more directly, from Sax. *bulgian*, to bellow.]

A noisy, blustering, overbearing fellow, more distinguished for insolence and empty menaces than for courage, and disposed to provoke quarrels. *Addison.*

BŬLL'Y, *v. t.* To insult and overbear with noise and blustering menaces. *King.*

BŬLL'Y, *v. i.* To be noisy and quarrelsome. *Johnson.*

BŬLL'Y-ING, *n.* Act of bullying, or state of being bullied.

BŬLL'Y-ING, *ppr.* Insulting with threats.

BŬL'RUSH, *n.* [*bole*, or *boll*, and *rush.*] A large kind of rush, growing in wet land or water, and without knots, says Johnson; but Dryden calls it the *knotty bulrush.*

The name *bulrush* is applied, in England, to the *Scirpus lacustris*, and also to the *Typha latifolia*, and *T. angustifolia*, (*P. Cyc.*;) in America, to the *Juncus effusus.*

BULSE, *n.* A certain quantity of diamonds. *Wraxall. [India.]*

BUL'TEL, *n.* [See BOLT.] A *bolter* or bolting-cloth; also, bran. [*Not used.*]

BŬL'WARK, *n.* [Sw. *bolvärck*; D. *bolwerk*; Ger. *bollwerk*; Dan. *bolværk*; from D. *bol*, plump, and a bull. Sw. *bula*, W. *bal*, a protuberance, and *work*; a projecting or outwork. Fr. *boulevard*; Sp. and Port. *baluarte*; It. *baluardo.*]

1. In *fortification*, a bastion, or a rampart; a mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, &c. *Encyc.*

2. A fortification; also, any means of defense; as, a navy is the *bulwark* of a nation.

3. That which secures against an enemy or external annoyance; a screen or shelter; means of protection and safety.

Salvation will God appoint for walls and *bulwarks.* — Is. xxvi.

BŬL'WARK, *v. t.* To fortify with a rampart; to secure by a fortification; to protect. *Addison. Barlow.*

BUM, *n.* The buttocks; the part on which we sit. *Johnson.*

BUM, *v. i.* To make a noise. *Marston.*

BUM-BAIL'IFF, *n.* [A corruption of *bound-bailiff.*]

In *England*, an under-bailiff; a subordinate civil officer, appointed to serve writs, and to make arrests and executions, and bound with sureties for a faithful discharge of his trust. [*A vulgar word.*]

BUM'BARD, *n.* See BOMBARD. [*Blackstone.*

BUM'BAST, *n.* [A different orthography of BOMBAST, which see.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork. *Grew.*

2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; wadding. *Shak.*

BUM'BLE-BEE, *n.* [L. *bombus*, a buzzing.]

A large bee, sometimes called *humble-bee*; so named from its sound.

BUM'BŌAT, *n.* A small boat for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore. *Mar. Dict.*

BUM'KIN, *n.* [See BUMPKIN.] A short boom projecting from each bow of a ship, to extend the clew of the foresail to windward.

2. A small out-rigger over the stern of a boat, to extend the mizzen. *Mar. Dict.*

BUMP, *n.* [W. *pwmp*, a round mass; *pwmpiaw*, to thump; allied to L. *bombus*, and Eng. *pomp*, from swelling, thrusting out.]

1. A swelling or protuberance. *Dryden.*

2. A thump; a heavy blow.

BUMP, *v. i.* To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern. It is also written *boom.* [W. *bwmp.*] *Dryden.*

BUMP, *v. t.* To strike, as with or against any thing large or solid; as, to *bump* the head against a wall; to thump.

BUMP'ER, *n.* A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor runs over. *Dryden.*

2. A crowded house at a theater, &c., in honor of some favorite performer.

BUMP'KIN, *n.* [*bump*, large, swelling, and *kin*, Sax. *cyn*, kind, genus.]

An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown, or country lout. *Locke.*

BUMP'KIN-LY, *a.* Clownish. [*Not used.*] *Richardson.*

BUN, *n.* A kind of cake.

BUNCH, *n.* [W. *pwng*; Dan. *bunke*, *bynke*, a heap, or heaped measure.]

1. A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump; as, the *bunch* on a camel's back. *Isaiah.*

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2. A cluster; a number of the same kind growing together; as, a *bunch* of grapes. *Dryden.*

3. A number of things tied together; as, a *bunch* of keys; a *bunch* of rods. *Locke.*

4. A collection of things; a knot; as, a *bunch* of hair; a *bunch* of trees. *Spenser.*

BUNCH, *v. i.* To swell out in a protuberance; to be protuberant or round. *Woodward.*

BUNCH, *v. t.* To form or tie in a bunch or bunches.

BUNCH'-BACK-ED, (-bakt,) *a.* [*bunch* and *back.*] Having a bunch on the back; crooked. *Shak.*

BUNCH'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches. *Johnson.*

BUNCH'Y, *a.* Growing in bunches; like a bunch; having tufts. *Grew.*

BUN'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *byndel*; D. *bondel*; G. *bund, bundel*; Sw. *bindel*, and *bunt.* This word is formed from the root of *bind, band, bond.*]

1. A number of things put together.

2. A roll; any thing bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance; as, a *bundle* of lace; a *bundle* of hay. *Spectator.*

BUN'DLE, *v. t.* To tie or bind in a bundle or roll; often followed by *up*; as, to *bundle up* clothes. *Locke. Swift.*

To bundle off; to send a person off in a hurry, or pet. *Holloway.*

BUNG, *n.* [Fr. *bondon*; G *spund*; D. *sponds*; W. *bwng*, a bung-hole.]

The stopple of the orifice in the bilge of a cask. *Mortimer.*

BUNG, *v. t.* To stop the orifice in the bilge of a cask with a bung; to close up.

BUN'GA-LŌW, *n.* In *Bengal*, a country house or cottage, erected by Europeans, and constructed of wood, bamboo, mats, and thatch. *Malcom.*

BUNG'-DRAW-ER, *n.* A wooden mallet, of a peculiar form, for taking the bung out of a cask. [*Local.*]

BUNG'-HŌLE, *n.* [*bung* and *hole.*] The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask. Sometimes shortened into BUNG.

BUN'GLE, (bung'gl,) *v. i.* To perform in a clumsy, awkward manner; as, to *bungle* in making shoes. *Dryden.*

BUN'GLE, *v. t.* To make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly; with *up.* *Dryden.*

BUN'GLE, *n.* A botch; inaccuracy; gross blunder; clumsy performance. *Ray.*

BUN'GLER, *n.* A clumsy, awkward workman; one who performs without skill. *Peacham.*

BUN'GLING, *ppr.* Performing awkwardly.

BUN'GLING, *a.* Clumsy; awkwardly done. *Dryden.*

BUN'GLING-LY, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly. *Bentley.*

BUNK, *n.* [Dan. *bynke*, a meal-tub; Sw. *mjölk-bunke*, a milk-pan.]

A case or box of boards for a bed; *a word used in some parts of America.*

BUNK'ER, *n.* A large bin or receptacle for various things, as coals, &c.

BUN, } *n.* [Scot. *bun, bunn*: Ir. *bunna*: Gr. *βουνος*,
BUNN, } a hill, and a cake offered to deities. It signifies a mass or collection.]

A small cake, or a kind of sweet bread. *Gay.*

BUN'ION, (bun'yun,) *n.* An excrescence or ball on the great toe corresponding to a corn.

BUNT, *n.* The middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail. *Mar. Dict.*

BUNT, *v. i.* To swell out; as, the sail *bunts.*

2. In *popular language*, to push with the horns; to butt. [See POINT.]

BUNT'ER, *n.* A cant word for a woman who picks up *rags* in the streets; hence, a low, vulgar woman. *Johnson.*

BUNT'ING, *n.* A name common to different species of the genus Emberiza, as the English or common bunting, and the snow bunting. The rice bunting, or bobolink, is a species of Icterus.

BUNT'ING, } *n.* [Ger. *bunt*, D. *bont*, streaked, or of
BUNT'INE, } different colors.]

A thin, woolen stuff, of which the colors or flags and signals of ships are made. *Mar. Dict.*

BUNT'LINES, *n. pl.* Ropes fastened to cringles on the bottoms of square sails, to draw them up to their yards. *Mar. Dict.*

BUŌY, (bwöy,) *n.* [Fr. *bouée*, a buoy; D. *boei*, a buoy, a lodge or hut, a fetter, or shackle, a handcuff; *boeijen*, to fetter, to *buoy*; Ger. *boy*; Dan. *boy*; Russ. *buy*; Sp. *boya*, a buoy; probably from the root of Sax. *byan*, to dwell, that is, to set, be fixed, or stationary. Dan. *boe, boende.*]

1. A float.

2. A floating mark to point out the position of objects beneath the water, as anchors, shoals, rocks, &c. Buoys are of various kinds; as, *can-buoys*, in the form of a cone; *nun-buoys*, which are large in the middle, and tapering nearly to a point at each end; *cable-buoys*, empty casks employed to buoy up the cable in rocky anchorage.

Life-buoy; a buoy intended to support persons who have fallen into the water, until a boat can be dispatched to save them.

To stream the buoy, is to let it fall by the ship's side into the water, before letting go the anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

BUŌY, (bwöy,) *v. t.* To keep afloat in a fluid; to bear up, or keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air; with *up.* *Woodward.*

2. To support or sustain; to keep from sinking into ruin or despondency. *King Charles.*

3. To fix buoys, as a direction to mariners.

BUŌY, *v. i.* To float; to rise by specific lightness. *Pope.*

BUŌY'AN-CY, (bwöy'an-sy,) *n.* The quality of floating on the surface of water, or in the atmosphere; specific lightness.

BUŌY'ANT, *a.* Floating; light; that will not sink; having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid. *Thomson.*

2. Bearing up, as a fluid; sustaining another body. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

BUŌY'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a buoyant manner. *Coleridge.*

BUŌY'ED, (bwöyd,) *pp.* Kept afloat on water; supported.

BUŌY'ING, *ppr.* Keeping afloat; sustaining.

BUŌY'-RŌPE, *n.* [*buoy* and *rope.*] The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.

BU-PRES'TI-DANS, *n. pl.* A tribe of coleopterous insects, of brilliant metallic colors. *Kirby.*

BUR, }
BŪUR, } [Sax. *bur*,] signifies a chamber or a cottage.
BOR, }

BUR, *n.* [Sax. *burre*, burdock; W. *bar*, a bushy head or bunch; Ir. *borr*, a bunch or knob; Fr. *bourrée*, bush.]

1. Any rough or prickly envelope of the seeds of plants, whether a persistent calyx, pericarp, or proper coat, as of the chestnut and burdock.

2. A roughness in sounding the letter *r.*

3. A broad ring of iron behind the place for the hand on a spear used in tilting. *Encyc.*

BUR'BOT, *n.* [from L. *barbatus*, so named from its beard.]

A fish of the genus Gadus, (*G. Lota*,) shaped like an eel, but shorter and thicker, with a flat head, and on the nose it has two small beards, and another on the chin. It is disgusting in appearance, but delicate food. It is called also *eel-pout.* *Encyc.*

BUR'DE-LAIS, *n.* A sort of grape. *Johnson.*

BUR'DEN, (bur'dn.) Written also BURTHEN. [Sax. *byrden, byrthen*; Sw. *börda*: Dan. *byrde*; G. *bürde*; Ir. *beart* or *beirt*; Gr. *φορτος*; Fr. *fardeau*; Arm. *furd*; from *bear*; L. *fero* or *porto*; Pers. بردن *burdan*, to carry. See BEAR.]

1. That which is borne or carried; a load. Hence,

2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive. *Milton.*

3. A birth. *Shak.*

4. [Fr. *bourdon*, a drone.] The verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each verse; the chorus; so called from the application of this word to the drone or base, and the pipe or string which plays it, in an instrument. A chord which is to be divided, to perform the intervals of music, when open and undivided, is also called the *burden.* *Encyc.*

5. In *common language*, that which is often repeated; a subject on which one dwells.

6. A fixed quantity of certain commodities; as, a *burden* of gad steel, 120 pounds.

7. The contents of a ship; the quantity or number of tons a vessel will carry; as, a ship of a hundred tuns *burden.*

8. A club. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

BUR'DEN, (bur'dn,) *v. t.* To load; to lay on a heavy load; to encumber with weight. Hence,

2. To oppress with any thing grievous; as, to *burden* a nation with taxes.

3. To surcharge; as, to *burden* the memory.

BUR'DEN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Loaded with weight; encumbered; oppressed.

BUR'DEN-ER, *n.* One who loads; an oppressor.

BUR'DEN-OUS, *a.* Grievous; heavy to be borne; oppressive. *Sidney.*

2. Cumbersome; useless. *Milton.*

BUR'DEN-SŌME, *a.* Heavy; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive. *Dryden.*

BUR'DEN-SŌME-LY, *adv.* In a burdensome manner.

BUR'DEN-SŌME-NESS, *n.* The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

BUR'DOCK, *n.* [*bur* and *dock.*] The popular name of a genus of plants called *Arctium.* They are troublesome weeds.

The *lesser burdock* is a species of Xanthium.

BŪ'REAU, (bū'ro,) *n.* [Fr. *bureau*, an office, a table, a court, a chest of drawers; Sp. *bureo*, a court of justice; Arm. *burell*; Fr. *bure*, a cloth. The primary sense is a cloth covering a table, like *exchequer.* *Lunier.*]

1. A chest of drawers, for keeping papers or clothes.

2. A department for the transaction of business by a public functionary. On *the continent of Europe*, the highest departments, in most countries, have the name of *bureau*: as, the *bureau* of the minister of foreign affairs. In *England* and *America*, the term is confined to inferior and subordinate departments.

In *Spanish*, this word *bureo* is a court of justice for the trial of persons belonging to the king's household.

BU-REAU'CRA-CY, (bu-rō'kra-se,) *n.* A system in which the business of government is carried on in departments, each under the control of a chief, in contradistinction from a system in which the officers of government have a co-ordinate authority. [*Recent.*] *Brande.*

BU-RETTE', *n.* In *chemistry*, an instrument, invented by Gay-Lussac, for the purpose of dividing a fluid into hundredths or thousandths, consisting of a larger graduated glass tube, and a smaller parallel tube, connected with the former at the base, and recurved at the top. *P. Cyc.*

BURG, *n.* [This is the same word as BOROUGH, the only difference being in the pronunciation of the final letter.]

A borough; originally, a fortified town, but now a city or town, which sends members to parliament, whether incorporated or not. [See BOROUGH.]

BURG'AGE, *n.* [from *burg.*] In *English law*, tenure in burgage, or burgage tenure, is tenure in socage, applied to cities or towns, or where houses, or lands which were formerly the site of houses, in an ancient borough, are held of some lord in common socage by a certain established rent; a remnant of Saxon liberty. *Blackstone.*

BURG'A-MOT, *n.* A variety of pear. [See BERGAMOT.]

2. A kind of perfume. [See BERGAMOT.]

BURG'A-NET, } *n.* [Fr. *bourguignote*, from *burg*, in
BURG'Ō-NET, } the sense of *covering* or *guarding.*]

A kind of helmet, the Spanish murrion. *Spenser. Shak.*

BUR-GEOIS', *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois*, pronounced *boorh-war'*, from *bourg, burg.*]

A burgess.

BUR-GEOIS', (bur-jois',) *n.* A species of type, or printing letter, smaller than long primer, and larger than brevier. [See BOURGEOIS.]

BUR'GEON. See BOURGEON.

BUR'GESS, *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois*, from *bourg, burg.*]

1. An inhabitant of a borough, or walled town, or one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough. *Blackstone.*

2. A representative of a borough in parliament. *Blackstone.*

3. A magistrate of certain towns. *Encyc.*

4. Before the revolution, the representatives in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia were called *burgesses*: as, the *house of burgesses.* It is now called the *house of delegates.*

BUR'GESS-SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of a burgess. *South.*

BURG'GRAVE, *n.* [G. *burggraf*; *burg*, a fortress or fortified town, and *graf*, a count.]

A title in Germany; applied, originally, to one appointed to the command of a *burg*; but afterward it became hereditary, with a domain attached. Some of the *burggraves* were immediate members of the former German empire. *Ersch and Gruber, Encyc.*

BURGH, (burg,) *n.* A different orthography of BURG, BOROUGH, which see.

BURGH'-BŌTE, *n.* [*burgh* and *bote.*] In *old laws*, a contribution toward the building or repairing of castles, or walls, for the defense of a city or town. *Encyc.*

BURGH'-BRĒCH, *n.* [*burgh* and *break.*] A fine imposed on a burgh, for a breach of the peace. [*English.*]

BURGH'ER, *n.* [from *burg.*] An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a freeman. In *America*, it is applied to any native citizen, especially in the state of New York.

BURGH'ER-MAS'TER, *n.* See BURGO-MASTER.

BURGH'ER-SHIP, *n.* The state or privilege of a burgher.

BURGH'-MAS-TER, *n.* [*burgh* and *master.*] A burgomaster; also, an officer in the tin mines, who directs and lays out the meers for the workmen, called also *bailiff*, and *bar-master.* *Encyc.*

BURGH'MŌTE, *n.* [*burgh* and *mote*, meeting.] The court of a *burgh* or borough. *Encyc.*

BURG'LAR, *n.* [*burgh* or *burg*, a house, and Arm. *laer*, a thief; whence Fr. *larron.*]

One guilty of nocturnal house-breaking; one who breaks and enters a mansion house, with intent to commit a felony. *Coke.*

BURG-LA'RI-AN, *n.* A person guilty of burglary.

BURG-LA'RI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.

To come down a chimney is held a *burglarious* entry. *Blackstone.*

BURG-LA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar. *Blackstone.*

BURG'LA-RY, *n.* The act or crime of nocturnal house-breaking, with an intent to commit a felony. To constitute this crime, the act must be committed in the night, or when there is not daylight enough to discern a man's face. It must be in a mansion house, or in an adjoining building which is a part or parcel of the mansion. There must be an actual

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breaking and an entry; but an opening made by the offender, as by taking out a pane of glass, or lifting a window, raising a latch, picking a lock, or removing any fastening, amounts to a breaking; and putting in of the hand, after such breaking, is an entry. The act must also be done with an intent to commit felony. *Blackstone.*

BURG'O-MAS-TER, *n.* [*burg* and *master.*] A burghmaster; a magistrate, or one employed in the government of a city. The *burgomasters* are the chief magistrates of the great towns in Holland, Flanders, and Germany.

2. An aquatic bird, the glaucous gull, (*Larus glaucus,*) common in arctic regions, which lays its eggs in the holes of rocks. *Ed. Encyc.*

BUR'GOUT, (bur'goo,) *n.* A kind of thick gruel used by seamen.

BUR'GRAVE, *n.* [*burg* and G. *graf*, D. *graaf*, a count.]

In *some European countries*, an hereditary governor of a town or castle.

[Properly BURGGRAVE, which see.]

BUR'GUN-DY, *n.* A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France. *Shenstone.*

BUR'GUN-DY PITCH, *n.* Turpentine from which the essential oil has been distilled off, with the addition of water. It is used for plasters.

BURH is the same as *burg*, *burgh*, with the aspirate. It is Saxon, and signifies a city, a castle, a house, or tower. Hence, in composition, it signifies defense, protection; as, *cwenburh*, (*queen-burh,*) a woman ready to assist; *Cuthburh*, eminent for assistances. *Gibson's Camden.*

BUR'I-AL, (ber'ri-al,) *n.* [See BURY.] The act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment; the act of depositing a dead body in the earth, in a tomb or vault, or in the water.

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water; as, to *bury* seed in the earth.

BUR'I-AL-PLACE, *n.* A place appropriated to the burial of the dead; a grave-yard.

BUR'I-AL SERV'ICE, (ber're-al,) *n.* The service performed at the interment of the dead.

BUR'I-ED, (ber'rid,) *pp.* or *a.* Deposited in the earth, or in a grave.

BUR'I-ER, (ber'ri-er,) *n.* One who buries a deceased person. *Shak.*

BU'RIN, *n.* [Fr. *burin*; Port. *boril*; It. *bulino.*] A graver; an instrument for engraving. *Johnson.*

BURKE, *v. t.* [from the name of the Irishman who first committed the crime, in 1829.]

To murder a person with the intention of selling the body for dissection.

BURK'ED, (burkt,) *pp.* Murdered, as above. [*Modern.*]

BURK'ING, *ppr.* Murdering, as above.

BURL, *v. t.* [See BURLY.] To dress cloth as fullers do. *Johnson.*

2. To pick knots and loose threads off from cloth. *Ash.*

BUR'LACE, *n.* [A contraction of *burdelais.*] A sort of grape. *Johnson.*

BURL'ER, *n.* A dresser of cloth.

BUR-LESQUE', (-lesk,) *a.* [Fr.; It. *burlesco*, from *burlare*, to ridicule; *burla*, mockery, raillery; Port. and Sp. *burlar*, to jest or scoff; *burlesco*, a wag, a jester. The termination *esque* answers to Eng. *ish.*]

Jocular; tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images, or by a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a trifling subject is treated with gravity.

BUR-LESQUE', *n.* Ludicrous representation; a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, which tends to excite laughter or ridicule.

2. A composition in which a trifling subject or low incident is treated with great gravity, as a subject of great dignity or importance; or a composition in which the contrast between the subject and the manner of considering it renders it ludicrous or ridiculous; as in Virgil Travestie, the Lutrin of Boileau, Butler's Hudibras, and Trumbull's McFingal.

BUR-LESQUE', *v. t.* To turn into ridicule; or to make ludicrous by representation, as by treating a low or trifling subject with great gravity.

BUR-LESQ'UER, (bur-lesk'er,) *n.* One who burlesques or turns to ridicule.

BUR-LET'TA, *n.* [Italian. See BURLESQUE, BURLY.]

A comic opera; a musical farce.

BUR'LI-NESS, *n.* [See BURLY.] Bulk; bluster. *Johnson.*

BUR'LY, *a.* [The sense probably is *swelled.* Hence it accords with Russ. *burlyu*, to be noisy, to swell as sound. Qu. W. *broliaw.* See BURLESQUE.]

Great in size; bulky; tumid; falsely great; boisterous. *Dryden. Crowley.*

This word is obsolete, or nearly so, in America; but *hurly-burly* is common, in vulgar use, for noise, confusion, uproar.

BURN, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BURNED or BURNT. [Sax. *bernan*, *baernan*, or *byrnan*, to burn; *bryne*, a burning fire, ardor; Sw. *brinna*, *brännа*; G. *brennen*; D. *branden*; Dan. *brænde*, from *brand*; L. *pruna*, and, perhaps, *furnus*, *fornax*, a *furnace.* The primary sense is, to rage, to act with violent excitement.]

1. To consume with fire; to reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire; frequently with *up*; as, to *burn up* wood.

2. To expel the volatile parts and reduce to charcoal by fire; as, to *burn* wood into coal. Hence, in popular language, to *burn a kiln* of wood, is to char the wood.

3. To cleanse of soot by burning; to inflame; as, to *burn* a chimney; *an extensive use of the word.*

4. To harden in the fire; to bake or harden by heat; as, to *burn* bricks or a brick kiln.

5. To scorch; to affect by heat; as, to *burn* the clothes or the legs by the fire; to *burn* meat or bread in cookery.

6. To injure by fire; to affect the flesh by heat.

7. To dry up or dissipate; with *up*; as, to *burn up* tares. *Dryden.*

8. To dry excessively; to cause to wither by heat; as, the sun *burns* the grass or plants.

9. To heat or inflame; to affect with excessive stimulus; as, ardent spirits *burn* the stomach.

10. To heat so much in cookery, as to give the food a disagreeable empyreumatic taste. Hence the phrase *burnt to.*

11. To calcine with heat or fire; to expel the volatile matter from substances, so that they are easily pulverized; as, to *burn* oyster shells, or limestone.

12. To affect with excess of heat; as, the fever *burns* a patient.

13. To subject to the action of fire; to heat or dry; as, to *burn* colors. *Encyc.*

14. In *surgery*, to apply an actual cautery; to cauterize.

To burn up; to consume entirely by fire.

To burn out; to burn till the fuel is all consumed.

BURN, *v. i.* To be on fire; to flame; as, the mount *burned* with fire. *Exodus.*

2. To shine; to sparkle.

O prince! O wherefore *burn* your eyes? *Rowe.*

3. To be inflamed with passion or desire; as, to *burn* with anger or love. *Thomson.*

4. To act with destructive violence, as fire.

Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire? — Ps. lxxxix.

5. To be in commotion; to rage with destructive violence.

The groan still deepens and the combat *burns.* *Pope.*

6. To be heated; to be in a glow; as, the face *burns.*

7. To be affected with a sensation of heat, pain, or acidity; as, the heart *burns.*

8. To feel excess of heat; as, the flesh *burns* by a fire; a patient *burns* with a fever.

To burn out; to burn till the fuel is exhausted and the fire ceases.

BURN, *n.* A small stream; a brook. [*Scottish.*]

BURN, *n.* A hurt or injury of any part of the body, caused by the action of fire.

2. The operation of burning or baking, as in brick-making; as, they have a good *burn.*

BURN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be burnt. [*Little used.*]

BURN'ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Consumed with fire, scorched
BURNT, } or dried with fire or heat; baked or hardened in the fire.

BURN'ER, *n.* A person who burns or sets fire to any thing

2. An appendage to a lamp designed to promote combustion.

BURN'ET, *n.* A plant, the Poterium Sanguisorba, common or garden burnet. The Sanguisorba officinalis, is the wild burnet or great burnet.

BURN'ET-SAX'I-FRAGE, *n.* A name common to different species of plants of the genus Pimpinella.

BURN'ING, *ppr.* Consuming with fire; flaming; scorching; hardening by fire; calcining; charring; raging as fire; glowing.

BURN'ING, *n.* Combustion; the act of expelling volatile matter and reducing to ashes, or to a calx; a fire; inflammation; the heat or raging of passion. In *surgery*, actual cautery; cauterization.

BURN'ING, *a.* Powerful; vehement; as, a *burning* shame; a *burning* scent. *Shak.*

2. Much heated; very hot; scorching.

The *burning* plains of India. *S. S. Smith.*

BURN'ING-GLASS, *n.* [*burn* and *glass.*] A convex glass, which, when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, collects them into a small space, or point, called a *focus*, producing an intense heat. The name is given also to a concave mirror which condenses the sun's rays. *Encyc.*

BURN'ING-MIR'ROR, *n.* A single concave mirror; or a combination of plane mirrors, so arranged as to combine their rays in one focus.

BURN'ING-THORN'Y-PLANT, *n.* A species of Euphorbia or spurge. *Fam. of Plants.*

BURN'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *brunir*; D. *bruineeren*; It. *brunire*; Sp. *brunir.* This word undoubtedly is of secondary formation, from the color of flame. See BURN.]

To polish by friction; to make smooth, bright, and glossy; as, to *burnish* steel. *Dryden.*

BURN'ISH, *v. i.* To grow bright or glossy. *Swift.*

BURN'ISH, *n.* Gloss; brightness; luster. *Christ. Observ.*

BURN'ISH-ED, (burn'isht,) *pp.* Polished; made glossy.

BURN'ISH-ER, *n.* The person who polishes or makes glossy.

2. An instrument used in polishing, of different kinds. It may be a piece of round polished steel, a dog's or wolf's tooth, a piece of copper, agate, or pebble, &c. It is used for giving a gloss or smoothness to metals, to the edges of books, &c.

BURN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Polishing; making smooth and glossy.

BURN'OOSE, } *n.* [Sp. *albornoz*; Port. *albernoz*; Pers.
BURN'OS, } برونان; Syr. صمرحدا *biruna.*]

An upper cloak or garment, used by the Arabs. *Parkhurst.*

BURNT, *pp.* or *a.* from BURN. Consumed; scorched; heated; subjected to the action of fire.

BURNT'-EAR, *n.* A disease in grain, by which the seed is rendered abortive, and its coat covered with a black powder; the *charbon* (coal) of the French, and the *brand* of the Germans. *P. Cyc.*

BURNT'-OF'FER-ING, *n.* [*burnt* and *offer.*] Something offered and burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin; a sacrifice; called also *burnt-sacrifice.* The offerings of the Jews were a clean animal, as an ox, a calf, a goat, or sheep; or some species of vegetable substance, as bread, and ears of wheat or barley.

BURR, *n.* A roughness in sounding the letter *r.*

2. The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dict.*

3. The round knob of a horn next a deer's head.

4. The sweetbread. [*Encyc.*

BURR'-MILL-STONE. See BUHR-STONE.

BURR'-PUMP, } *n.* A pump, having a staff of 6, 7,
BILGE'-PUMP, } or 8 feet long, with a bar of wood to which the leather is nailed, which serves instead of a box. This staff is worked by men who pull it up and down, with a rope fastened to the middle of it. *Encyc.*

BURR'-STONE, } *n.* A silicious or quartz rock, con-
BUHR'-STONE, } taining many irregular cavities, and used for mill-stones.

BUR'RAS-PIPE, *n.* An instrument or vessel used by surgeons to keep corroding powders in. *Johnson.*

BUR'-REED, *n.* A plant, the Sparganium. *Muhlenberg.*

BUR'REL, *n.* A sort of pear, called also the *red butter pear*, from its smooth, delicious, soft pulp. *Philips.*

BUR'REL-FLY, *n.* The ox-fly, gad-bee, or breeze. *Johnson.*

BUR'REL-SHOT, *n.* [Fr. *bourreler*, to torment, and *shot.*]

Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases, to be discharged among enemies.

BUR'ROCK, *n.* A small wier or dam where wheels are laid in a river, for catching fish. *Philips.*

BUR'RŌW, *n.* A different orthography of BUROH, BOROUGH, which see.

BUR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *byrgen*, a sepulcher, *byrian*, to *bury*, or *beorgan*, to keep.]

A hollow place in the earth, where small animals lodge, and sometimes deposit their provisions.

BUR'RŌW, *v. i.* To excavate a hole in the earth; to lodge in a hole excavated in the earth, as conies or rabbits. In *a more general sense*, to lodge in any deep or concealed place. The word seems to include the idea of excavating a hole for a lodge, as well as lodging in it; but the verb is not often used transitively; as, to *burrow* the earth.

BUR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* Lodging in a burrow.

BURS'AR, *n.* [See BURSE.] A treasurer, or cash-keeper; as, the *bursar* of a college, or of a monastery; a purser.

2. A student to whom a stipend is paid out of a burse or fund appropriated for that purpose, as the exhibitioners sent to the universities in Scotland, by each presbytery. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BURS'AR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a bursar. *Hales.*

BURS'A-RY, *n.* The treasury of a college or monastery.

2. In *Scotland*, an exhibition. *Encyc.*

BURSCH, (bursh,) *n.*; *pl.* BURSCHEN. [Ger.] A youth; especially a student in a German university.

BURSE, (burs,) *n.* [Fr. *bourse*, a purse, the vesicle of the gall, the hull or skin of seeds, an exchange; D. *beurs*, a purse, an exchange, scrotum; Ger. *börse*, a purse, an exchange; D. *börs*, the same; It. *borsa*; Sp. and Port. *bolsa*, a purse or bag, *r* being changed into *l.*]

1. A public edifice in certain cities, for the meeting of merchants to consult on matters of trade and money, and to negotiate bills of exchange. This is the name used in many cities in Europe, but in England and America, such building is called an *exchange.*

2. In *France*, a fund or foundation for the maintenance of poor scholars in their studies. In *the middle ages*, it signified a little college, or a hall in a university. *Encyc.*

BURST, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BURST. The old participle *burston* is nearly obsolete. [Sax. *byrstan*, *burstan*; D. *barsten*; G. *borsten*; Dan. *briste*; Sw. *brista*, to burst. The word *bristle* seems to belong to *burst*, denoting a *shoot.*]

1. To fly or break open with force, or with sudden

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violence; to suffer a violent disruption. The peculiar force of this word is, in expressing a sudden rupture, with *violence*, or *expansion*, or both. Hence it is generally used to signify the sudden rupture of a thing by internal force, and a liberation from confinement; as, to *burst* from a prison; the heart *bursts* with *grief*. *Milton.*

2. To break away; to spring from; as, *to burst* from the arms. *Pope.*

3. To come or fall upon suddenly or with violence; to rush upon unexpectedly; as, a sound *bursts* upon our ears.

4. To issue suddenly, or to come from a hidden or retired place into more open view; as, a river *bursts* from a valley; a spring *bursts* from the earth.

5. To break forth into action suddenly; as, to *burst* into tears.

6. To break or rush in with violence; as, to *burst* into a house or a room.

7. To open spontaneously, as an abscess.

It is often followed by an intensive particle; as, *out, forth, away, from*, or *asunder*.

BURST, *v. t.* To break or rend by force or violence; to open suddenly; as, to *burst* a chain or a door; to *burst* a cannon.

BURST, *n.* A sudden breaking forth; a disruption; a violent rending; *more appropriately*, a sudden explosion or shooting forth; as, a *burst* of thunder; a *burst* of applause; a *burst* of passion.

2. A rupture or hernia, or the unnatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen.

BURST, } *pp.* or *a.* Affected with a rupture or
BURST'EN, } hernia.

BURST, *pp.* Opened or rent asunder by violence.

BURST'EN-NESS, *n.* The state of having a rupture; [the hernia.

BURST'ER, *n.* One that bursts.

BURST'ING, *ppr.* Rending or parting by violence; exploding.

BURST'-WORT, *n.* The Herniaria, a plant said to be good against hernia or ruptures.

BURT, *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind. *Johnson.*

BURTHEN. See BURDEN.

BUR'TON, *n.* A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys, used to set up or tighten the topmost shrouds, and for various other purposes; called also *top-burton-tackle*. *Mar. Dict.*

BUR'Y, (ber'ry,) *n.* This word is a different orthography of *burg, burh, borough*. It signifies a house, habitation, or castle, and is retained in many names of places, as in *Shrewsbury, Danbury, Aldermanbury*. The word is used by Grew for *burrow*.

BUR'Y, (ber'ry,) *v. t.* [Sax. *byrian, burgan*, to bury; *byrgen*, a tomb or sepulcher; allied to *beorgan*, to save.]

1. To deposit a deceased person in the grave; to inter a corpse; to entomb.

2. To cover with earth, as seed sown.

3. To hide; to conceal; to overwhelm; to cover with any thing; as, to *bury* any one in the ruins of a city.

4. To withdraw or conceal in retirement; as, to *bury* one's self in a monastery, or in solitude.

5. To commit to the water; to deposit in the ocean; as, dead bodies *buried* in the deep.

6. To place one thing within another

Thy name so *buried* in her. *Shak.*

7 To forget and forgive; to hide in oblivion; as, to *bury* an injury.

To bury the hatchet, in the striking metaphorical language of American Indians, is to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace.

BUR'Y-ING, (ber're-ing,) *ppr.* Interring; hiding; covering with earth; overwhelming.

BUR'Y-ING, (ber're-ing,) *n.* The act of interring the dead; sepulture. *John* xii. 7.

BUR'Y-ING-GROUND, } *n.* A grave-yard; a place
BUR'Y-ING-PLACE, } appropriated to the sepulture of the dead; a church-yard.

BUSH, *n.* [D. *bosch*; G. *busch*; Dan. *busk*; Sw. *buske*; It. *bosco*; Sp. *bosque*; Port. *bosque*; whence Sp. *boscage*, Fr. *bocage*, It. *boscata*, a grove or cluster of trees. Qu. Gr. βοσκω, L. *pasco*, originally, to feed on sprouts.]

1. A shrub; particularly a shrub with branches rising from or near the root; a thick shrub; also, a cluster of shrubs. With hunters, a fox tail. *Spenser. Waller. Encyc. Ash.*

2. A thicket or place abounding in trees or bushes. [This was the original sense of the word, as in the Dutch *bosh*, a wood, and was so used by Chaucer. In this sense it is extensively used in the British colonies, especially at the Cape of Good Hope, where it may have been borrowed from the Dutch.]

3. A branch of a tree fixed or hung out as a tavern sign. Hence, since the branch has been discontinued, a coronated frame of wood, hung out as a tavern sign, is so called. Hence the English proverb, "Good wine needs no bush." *Encyc.*

[*I know not that this is so used in the United States.*]

4. A circle of metal let into the sheaves of such blocks as have iron pins, to prevent their wearing. *Mar. Dict.*

The word is applicable to a like circle in other round holes, as to the key-hole of a watch, the vent of a gun, &c.

This word when applied to sheaves is called *bush*, but when applied to the circular iron of a cart wheel is, in America, called a *box*. Qu. It. *bosso*, the box-tree; *bossolo*, a little box. Johnson writes it *bushel*.

BUSH, *v. i.* To grow thick or bushy. *Milton.*

BUSH, *v. t.* To furnish a block with a bush, or to line any orifice with metal to prevent wearing.

BUSH'EL, *n.* [Fr. *boisseau*; Arm. *boesel*; Norm. *bussel*; probably from *boiste, boîte*, a box; It. *bossolo*, that is, a little box.]

1. A dry measure, containing eight gallons, or four pecks. The Winchester bushel, used in England from the time of Henry VII. to the year 1826, contains eight gallons of wheat; each gallon, eight pounds of wheat, troy weight; the pound, twelve ounces troy; the ounce, twenty sterlings, and the sterling, thirty-two grains of wheat growing in the middle of the ear. The contents are 2150.42 solid inches, equivalent to 1131 ounces and 14 penny-weights troy. In 1826, the imperial bushel was introduced into England, containing 2218.192 cubic inches; so that 33 of the old or Winchester bushels are very nearly equal to 32 imperial bushels. *Brande.*

The Winchester bushel is used still in the United States.

Bushel signifies both the quantity or capacity, and the vessel which will contain the quantity. But a vessel of this kind is not in use. The half bushel measure is used.

2. In *popular language*, a large quantity, indefinitely. *Johnson.*

3. The circle of iron in the nave of a wheel; in America, called a *box*. [See BUSH.]

BUSH'EL-AGE, *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel. [*Not used in the United States.*]

BUSH'ET, *n.* A wood.

BUSH'I-NESS, *n.* [from *bush, bushy*.] The quality of being bushy, thick, or intermixed, like the branches of a bush.

BUSH'-MAN, *n.* [D. *bosch-man, boschjes-man*.]

A woodsman; a name which the Dutch give to a tribe of wild and ferocious inhabitants of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope.

BUSH'MENT, *n.* [from *bush*.] A thicket; a cluster of bushes. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*

BUSH'Y, *a.* [from *bush*.] Full of branches; thick and spreading, like a bush; as, a *bushy* beard or brier. *Bacon.*

2. Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs. *Dryden.*

BUS'I-ED, (biz'zid,) *pp.* of BUSY.

BUS'I-LESS, (biz'ze-less,) *a.* [See BUSY.] Without business; at leisure; unemployed. *Shak.*

BUS'I-LY, (biz'ze-ly,) *adv.* With constant occupation; actively; earnestly; as, to be *busily* employed.

2. With an air of hurry or importance; with too much curiosity; importunately; officiously. *Dryden.*

BUS'I-NESS, (biz'ness,) *n.* [See BUSY.] Employment; that which occupies the time, attention, and labor of men, for the purpose of profit or improvement; *a word of extensive use and indefinite signification. Business* is a particular occupation, as agriculture, trade, mechanic art, or profession, and when used of a particular employment, the word admits of the plural number, *businesses. Business* is also any temporary employment.

2. Affairs; concerns; as, a man leaves his *business* in an unsettled state.

3. The subject of employment; that which engages the care and attention.

You are so much the *business* of our souls. *Dryden.*

4. Serious engagement; important occupation, in distinction from trivial affairs.

It should be the main *business* of life to serve God, and obey his commands.

5. Concern; right of action or interposing; as, what *business* has a man with the disputes of others?

6. A point; a matter of question; something to be examined or considered.

Fitness to govern is a perplexed *business*. *Bacon.*

7. Something to be done; employment of importance to one's interest, opposed to *amusement*; as, we have no *business* in town.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *business* with any one. — Judges.

8. Duty, or employment that duty enjoins. A lawyer's *business* is to do justice to his clients.

To do the business for a man, is to kill, destroy, or ruin him.

BUS'I-NESS-LIKE, *a.* Being in the true manner of business.

BUSK, *n.* [Fr. *busque*.]

A piece of steel, whalebone, or wood, worn by women on the breast, to form the shape; *a word dependent on fashion*. *Donne.*

BUSK, *n.* A bush. [*Not used.*]

BUSK, *v. i.* To be active or busy. This is probably the Saxon word *bysgian*, to busy, or the Sp. *buscar*, to search. *Busk* is still used in America. [See BUSY.] Fairfax uses it in the sense of *prepare*, transitively, "to *busk* them to battle." In the Scottish dialect, it signifies to *dress* or *attire*.

BUSK'ED, (buskt,) *a.* Wearing a busk. *Pollok.*

BUSK'ET, *n.* A small bush, or a compartment of shrubs in a garden. *Spenser.*

BUSK'IN, *n.* A kind of half boot, or high shoe, covering the foot and leg to the middle, and tied underneath the knee, worn by actors in tragedy on the stage. The buskins of the ancients had very thick soles, to raise the actors and actresses to the stature of the persons they represented. *Encyc.*

2. In classic authors, the word is used for tragedy.

BUSK'IN-ED, (busk'ind,) *a.* Dressed in buskins. *Milton.*

BUSK'Y, *a.* Bushy; wooded; shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs; generally written *bosky*. [See BUSH.] *Shak.*

BUSS, *n.* [Per. بوسیدن *bosidan*; Ar. باس *bausa*, to kiss; L. *basio*; Fr. *baiser*; Norm. *beser*; Sp. *besar*; Port. *beijar*; It. *baciare*; D. *poezen*, to kiss. The verb may be from the noun, and perhaps from the name of the lip; at any rate, from the same radical sense, to push; Per. *puz*, the lip; W. and Ir. *bus*, the lip; D. *poes*, a kiss, a puss, a fur tippet, a girl; Sp. *beso*, a kiss; Port. *beiço*, the lip; *beijo*, a kiss; It. *bacio*. This word, so venerable for its antiquity and general use, has fallen into disrepute.]

1. A kiss; a salute with the lips.

2. [D. *buis*; G. *büse*; Russ. *busa*.] A small vessel, from 50 to 70 tuns burden, carrying two masts, and two sheds, or cabins, one at each end; used in the herring fishery. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

BUSS, *v. t.* To kiss; to salute with the lips. *Shak.*

BUST, *n.* [It. and Sp. *busto*; Fr. *buste*; L. *bustum*.]

1. In *sculpture*, the figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders, and stomach; ordinarily placed on a pedestal or console. In speaking of an antique, we say the head is marble, and the *bust porphyry*, or bronze; that is, the shoulders and stomach.

2. The chest or thorax; the trunk of the human body. *Encyc.*

BUST'ARD, *n.* [*bus* and *tarda*; It. *otarda*; Fr. *outarde*. Ancient Celtic, *tarda*. Plin. 10, 22.]

The Otis tarda, a species of bird of the Grallic order, growing to the weight of 25 or 27 pounds, with a breadth of wing of six or seven feet. It inhabits England, and the temperate regions of Europe, and of parts of Asia and Africa, feeding on green corn and other vegetables, and on earth-worms. It runs fast and takes flight with difficulty. *Encyc.*

BUS'TLE, (bus'l,) *v. i.* [This word may be allied to *busy*, or to L. *festino*.]

To stir quick; to be very active; to be very quick in motion, often or usually with the sense of noise or agitation.

And leave the world for me to *bustle* in. *Shak.*

BUS'TLE, (bus'l,) *n.* Hurry; great stir; rapid motion with noise and agitation; tumult from stirring or agitation; combustion.

All would have been well without this *bustle*. *Spectator.*

BUS'TLER, (bus'ler,) *n.* An active, stirring person.

BUS'TLING, (bus'ling,) *ppr.* or *a.* Stirring; moving actively, with noise or agitation.

BUST'O, *n.* A bust; sometimes, perhaps, used for a statue *Ashmole.*

BUS'Y, (biz'zy,) *a.* [Sax. *bysi, bysig*; whence *byseg*, business, *bysgian*, to busy; D. *bezig*, busy; *bezigen*, to busy, to use. This word appears, from the Dutch, to be composed of *be*, the prefix, and *zig*, the root of *see*, contracted in inf. to *zien*, but retained in the pret. *zag*, and in the derivatives, *zigt*, sight, *zigtbaar*, visible. We find *bezigtigen* signifies to view. If this opinion is correct, the primary sense is seeing, or closely inspecting.]

1. Employed with constant attention; engaged about something that *renders* interruption inconvenient; as, a man is *busy* in posting his books.

My mistress is *busy*, and can not come. *Shak.*

2. Actively employed; occupied without cessation; constantly in motion; as, a *busy* bee. *Shak.*

3. Active in that which does not concern the person; meddling with or prying into the affairs of others; officious; importunate: hence, troublesome; vexatious. *Waller.*

4. Much occupied with employment; as, a *busy* day.

BUS'Y, (biz'zy,) *v. t.* To employ with constant attention; to keep engaged; to make or keep busy; as, to *busy* one's self with books.

To be *busied* with genus and species. *Locke.*

BUS'Y-BOD'Y, (biz'zy-bod'y,) *n.* [*busy* and *body*.] A meddling person; one who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others. *Taylor.*

BUS'Y-ING, (biz'zy-ing,) *ppr.* Constantly employing.

BUS'Y-MIND'ED, *a.* Having an active mind.

BUT, *part.* for *butan*. [Sax. *butan, buton, buta, bute*, without, on the outside, abrond: hence, except, or excepting, besides; *that* is, separated, not included. The verb is not in the Saxon; but in Dutch we have

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the verb in its primary sense, *buiten*, to rove or wander, to go freebooting; *buit*, booty; *buiten*, out, without, abroad, besides, except; *buiten boord*, overboard; *buiten deur*, out of doors; *buiten huis*, an out-house; *buiten man*, an out-man, a stranger; G. *beute*, booty; Sw. *byte*, booty; *byta*, to exchange; Dan. *bytte*, booty, a parting, division, distribution; *bytte*, to part, divide, exchange, barter; Sp. *botin*; It. *bottino*; Fr. *butin*, booty. The primary sense of *booty* is to rove or wander, to part or separate from; applied to persons, it is to wander; applied to things, it may include stripping. *But*, then, is a contraction of *butan*, and primarily a participle.]

1. Except; besides; unless.

Who can it be, *but* perjured Lycon? *Smith.*

That is, removed, separated, excepted. Lycon being separated, or excepted, who can it be?

And, *but* infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seized
His wished ability, he had himself
The lands and waters measured. *Shak.*

That is, except, unless, separate this fact, that infirmity had seized his ability, he had measured the lands and waters.

In this use, *but*, *butan*, is a participle, equivalent to *excepting*, and may be referred to the person speaking, or, more naturally, it is equivalent to *excepted*, and with the following words, or clause, forming the case absolute.

Who can it be, Lycon being excepted?
And, *but* my noble Moor is true of mind, it were enough to put him to ill thinking. *Shak.*
It can not be *but* Nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker.*
There is no question *but* the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Addison.*
It is not impossible *but* I may alter the complexion of my play. *Dryden*

In the last three examples, *that* is omitted after *but*.

It is not impossible *but that* I may alter the complexion of my play.

In these and all similar phrases, *but* denotes separation, exception.

2. Only; as, there is *but* one man present.

A formidable man *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

This use of *but* is a modern innovation, but perhaps too firmly established to be corrected. In all such phrases, a negative, *not*, *nothing*, or other word, is omitted. He is *not* a formidable man, *but* to his enemies; that is, *except*. There is *not but* one man present; that is, there is *not except* or *besides* one present. So, also, "Our light affliction is *but* for a moment." 2 Cor. iv. Our affliction is *not*, *except* for a moment.

If they kill us, we shall *but* die.—2 Kings vii.

The common people in America retain the original and correct phrase, usually employing a negative. They do not say, I have *but* one. On the other hand, they say, I have *not but* one; that is, I have not except one; except one, and I have none. This word *but*, for *butan*, is not a conjunction, nor has it the least affinity to that part of speech.

BUT, *conj.* [Sax. *bote*, reparation, satisfaction, compensation; and adverbially, moreover, further, that is, something added to make good, to supply that which is wanted, from *betan*, to make *better*, or more, to amend, that is, to advance; D. *boete*; Sw. *böte*; Dan. *baade*; W. *buz*, advantage. So, in Ger. *aber*, but, is the Eng. *over*. In some of these languages, it denotes a fine or penance, that which makes satisfaction. In Danish, profit; *baade*, to gain or profit; W. *buziaw*; Goth. *botyan*, id.; G. *busse*, *büssen*. We use this word as a noun, in the phrase, He gives a guinea to *boot*, that is, to make good, to satisfy, or by way of addition; and as a verb, in the phrase, What *boots* it? what gain or profit is it? It is radically the same word as *bet* in *better*; and the radical sense is, to advance.]

More; further; noting an addition to supply what is wanting to elucidate or modify the sense of the preceding part of a sentence, or of a discourse, or to continue the discourse, or to exhibit a contrast.

Now abide faith, hope, charity, these three; *but* the greatest of these is charity.—1 Cor. xiii.
When pride cometh, then cometh shame; *but* with the lowly is wisdom.—Prov. xi.
Our wants are many and grievous, *but* quite of another kind.
The house of representatives were well agreed in passing the bill; *but* the senate dissented.

This word is, in fact, a noun, equivalent to addition or supply; but, in grammatical construction, no inconvenience results from considering it to be a connective.

BUT, *n.* [Fr. *bout*, end, extremity, and *but*, end, aim, design; Arm. *but* or *baut*. It is sometimes written *butt*, especially when applied to the end of a plank. It coincides, in sense and elements, with L. *peto*, Sp. *bote*, a thrust, *botar*, to cast, It. *botta*, *botto*, *bottare*, Fr. *botte*, *bouder*, Eng. *pout*, and many other words. See BUTT.]

1. An end; a limit; a bound. It is used particularly for the larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber, or of a fallen tree; that which grows nearest the earth. It is not often applied to the *bound* or limit of land; yet *butted*, for bounded, is often used.

2. The end of a plank, in a ship's side or bottom, which unites with another; generally written BUTT.

3. A mark or object of ridicule.

4. The foot or end of a play.

BUT, *v. i.* To be bounded by; to lie contiguous to; *a word used in America.* [See ABUT.]

BUT'-END, *n.* [*but* and *end.*] The largest or blunt end of a thing; as, the *but-end* of a musket, or of a piece of timber. This word is tautological, *but* and *end* signifying the same thing; unless *but* is considered as equivalent to *swelling*, *protuberant.*

BUTCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *boucher*; Arm. *bozzer*, a butcher; Fr. *boucherie*; It. *beccheria*, butchery, shambles. The primary sense probably is to stick or stab, as the Fr. *boucher* signifies to stop, that is, to set, to thrust.]

1. One who slaughters animals for market; or one whose occupation is to kill animals for the table. The word may, and often does, include the person who cuts up and sells meat.

2. One who kills men, or commands troops to kill them; one who sheds, or causes to be shed, human blood in abundance; *applied to princes and conquerors who delight in war, or are remarkable for destroying human life.* *Locke.*

BUTCH'ER, *v. t.* To kill or slaughter animals for food, or for market.

2. To murder; but emphatically applied to murder committed with unusual cruelty, or circumstances of uncommon barbarity.

BUTCH'ER-BIRD, *n.* The shrike; a name common to different species of birds, of the genus Lanius. One species of this genus is called *king-bird*, from its courage in attacking hawks and crows. *Encyc.*

The *king-bird* is now arranged under the genus Muscicapa, (*M. tyrannus.*) *Ed. Encyc.*

BUTCH'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Killed; slaughtered.

BUTCH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Slaughtering.

BUTCH'ER-LI-NESS, *n.* A cruel, savage, butcherly manner. *Johnson.*

BUTCH'ER-LY, *a.* [from *butcher.*] Cruel; savage; murderous; grossly and clumsily barbarous. *Shak.*

BUTCH'ER'S-BROOM, *n.* A plant, the Ruscus aculeatus, called also *knee-holly.* It is used by butchers for brooms to sweep their blocks. *Encyc.*

BUTCH'ER-ROW, *n.* A row of shambles. *Whitlock.*

BUTCH'ER-Y, *n.* The business of slaughtering cattle for the table or for market. *Pope.*

2. Murder, especially murder committed with unusual barbarity; great slaughter. *Shak. Dryden.*

3. The place where animals are killed for market; a shambles, or slaughter-house; also, a place where blood is shed. *Shak.*

BUT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *bouteillier*, from *bouteille*, a bottle, that is, the *bottler*; Ir. *buitleir*, a butler, from *buidel*, *boide*, a bottle.]

A servant or officer in the houses of princes and great men, whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c. Formerly, an officer in the court of France, being the same as the grand echanson, or great cup-bearer, of later times. *Encyc.*

BUT'LER-AGE, *n.* A duty of two shillings on every tun of wine imported into England by foreigners or merchant strangers. It was a composition for the privileges granted to them by King John and Edward I., and originally received by the crown; but it has been granted to certain noblemen. It was called *butlerage*, because originally paid to the king's butler for the king. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

BUT'LER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a butler. *Gen.* xl. 21.

BUT'MENT, *n.* [Old Fr. *aboutement*, from *bout*, *but*, end.]

1. A buttress of an arch; the supporter, or that part which joins it to the upright pier. *Encyc.*

2. The mass of stone or solid work at the end of a bridge, by which the extreme arches are sustained. The mass of stone at the end of a timber bridge, without arches, is called by the same name. It is written also ABUTMENT.

BUT'SHAFT, *n.* [*but* and *shaft.*] An arrow to shoot at butts with. *B. Jonson.*

BUTT, *n.* [See BUT.] Literally, end, furthest point. Hence, a mark to be shot at; the point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot at. *Dryden.*

2. The point to which a purpose or effort is directed. *Shak.*

3. The object of aim; the thing against which an attack is directed. *Clarendon.*

Hence,

4. The person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt are directed; as, the *butt* of ridicule. *Spectator.*

5. A push or thrust given by the head of an animal; as, the *butt* of a ram. Also, a thrust in fencing.

6. A cask whose contents are 126 gallons of wine, or two hogsheads; called also a *pipe.* A *butt of beer* is 108 gallons, and from 1500 to 2200 weight of currants is a *butt.* [Sax. *butte* or *bytt*; Sp. *bota.*] *Johnson.*

7. The end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom. *Mar. Dict.*

8. A particular kind of hinge for doors, &c.

9. *Butts and bounds.* See BUTTS

10. *A butt's length*; the ordinary distance from the place of shooting to the *butt*, or mark; as, not two pair of *butts'* length from the town. *Rich. Dict.*

BUTT, *v. i.* [W. *pwtiaw*, to butt, to thrust; It. *buttare*; Sp. *botar*; Port. *botar*, to thrust or throw; Fr. *botte*, a thrust; from the same root, probably, as *but*, *bout*; L. *peto.*]

To thrust the head forward; to strike by thrusting the head against, as an ox or a ram. *Wotton. Dryden.*

BUT'TED, *pp.* Struck with the head.

2. *a.* Having abuttals; as, the land is *butted* and bounded as follows.

BUT'TER, *n.* [Sax. *buter*, *butera*; D. *boter*; Ger. *butter*; D. *butyrum*; Gr. *βουτυρον.*]

An oily substance obtained from cream or milk by churning. Agitation separates the fat or oily part of milk from the serous and curdy part, called *buttermilk.*

Butter; in *the old chemistry*, a name given to some of the chlorids, from their soft, butyraceous consistence, when recently prepared; as,

Butter of antimony; now called the *sesquichlorid of antimony*, and obtained by distilling a mixture of corrosive sublimate and antimony.

Butter of arsenic; the sesquichlorid of arsenic, obtained by a like process.

Butter of bismuth; the chlorid of bismuth.

Butter of tin; sublimated murite of tin.

Butter of zinc; the chlorid of zinc.

Butter; in *vegetable chemistry*, a name given to certain concrete fat oils, which remain solid, or of a butyraceous consistence, at the ordinary temperature, as those of the cocoa-nut and the cacao.

Butter of cacao; an oily, concrete, white matter, obtained from the cacao-nut, by bruising the nut and boiling it in water, or by heat and expression. *Nicholson. Thomson.*

BUT'TER, *v. t.* To smear with butter.

2. To increase the stakes at every throw or every game; *a cant term among gamesters.* *Johnson.*

BUT'TER-BUMP, *n.* The bittern. *Johnson.*

BUT'TER-BURR, *n.* A plant, a species of Tussilago, or colt's-foot, (*T. Petasites*,) growing in wet land, with very large leaves. *Fam. of Plants. Encyc.*

BUT'TER-CUP, } *n.* A name given to a species of
BUT'TER-CUPS, } Ranunculus or crow-foot, with bright yellow flowers; called also *golden-cup* and *king's-cup*; the *cuckoo-buds* of Shakspeare. *Fam. of Plants. Lee.*

BUT'TER-FLOW-ER, *n.* A yellow flower; the buttercup. *Gay.*

BUT'TER-FLY, *n.* [So named from the color of a yellow species. Sax. *buter-flege* or *buiter-fleoge.* See FLY.]

A name common to the different species of lepidopterous insects, of the genus Papilio, (Linn.;) properly, in the third and last stage of their existence. They have four wings imbricated with a kind of downy scales; the tongue is convoluted in a spiral form; and the body is hairy. The species are numerous. They are now considered as forming a group, subdivided into tribes, families, and genera. Butterflies proceed from the chrysalides of caterpillars; caterpillars proceed from eggs deposited by butterflies; they then change into chrysalides, which produce butterflies, which again deposit their eggs.

BUT'TER-FLY-SHELL, *n.* The popular name of a genus of Testaceous Mollusca, with a spiral unilocular shell, called *Voluta.* *Encyc.*

BUT'TER-IS, *n.* An instrument of steel set in wood, for paring the hoof of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

BUT'TER-MILK, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it. Johnson calls this *whey*; but whey is the thin part of the milk after the curd or cheese is separated. Buttermilk, in America, is not called *whey.*

BUT'TER-NUT, *n.* [*butter* and *nut.*]

1. The fruit of an American tree, the Juglans cinerea, so called from the oil it contains. The tree bears a resemblance, in its general appearance, to the black walnut, so called. It is sometimes called *oilnut* and *white walnut.* The tree is called also *butternut or butternut-tree.* Dr. M. Cutler calls it *Juglans cathartica.* It is the *Juglans cinerea* of others. *Belknap.*

2. The nut of the Caryocar nuciferum, a native of South America, called also the *Savuari*, (vulgarly *Suwarrow*) nut.

BUT'TER-PRINT, } *n.* A piece of carved wood, used
BUT'TER-STAMP, } to mark cakes of butter.

BUT'TER-TOOTH, *n.* A broad fore tooth. *Johnson.*

BUT'TER-WIFE, } *n.* A woman who sells but-
BUT'TER-WOM'AN, } ter. *Johnson.*

BUT'TER-WORT, *n.* A species of Pinguicula, (*P. vulgaris*,) a plant growing on bogs or soft grounds. The leaves are covered with soft, pellucid prickles, which secrete a glutinous liquor; and milk, which has been strained through it, acquires, in a day or two, consistency, and is an agreeable food, used in the north of Sweden. *Encyc.*

BUT'TER-Y, *a.* [from *butter.*] Having the qualities or appearance of butter. *Harvey.*

BUT'TER-Y, *n.* An apartment in a house where butter, milk, provisions, and utensils are kept. In *some colleges*, a room where liquors, fruit, and refreshments are kept for sale to the students.

BUT'TING, *ppr.* Striking with the head.

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BUT'TOCK, *n.* The rump, or the protuberant part behind.

2. The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

BUT'TON, (but'n,) *n.* [*Fr. bouton*, a button, a bud; W. *buttun*, or *botwm*; Corn. *bottum*: It. *bottone*; Sp. *boton*, a button or bud; from the root of *bud*, that is, a push or protuberance. See BUTT.]

1. A knob; a small ball; a catch, used to fasten together the different parts of dress, made of metal, silk, mohair, wood, &c.

2. Any knob or ball fastened to another body; a small protuberant body. *Boyle. Pope.*

3. A bud; a gem of a plant. *Shak.*

4. The button of the reins of a bridle, is a ring of leather, with the reins passed through, which runs along the length of the reins. *Encyc.*

5. A flat piece of wood, turning on a nail or screw, to fasten doors.

6. A small, round mass of metal, found at the bottom of a crucible, in chemical experiments, or which remains on the cupel, in the process of assaying. *Nicholson. Braude.*

7. The sea-urchin, an animal which has prickles instead of feet. *Ainsworth.*

BUT'TON, (but'n,) *v. t.* To fasten with a button or buttons; to inclose or make secure with buttons; often followed with *up*; as, to *button up* a waistcoat.

2. To dress or clothe. [*Not used.*]

BUT'TON-BUSH, *n.* The popular name of the Cephalanthus occidentalis.

BUT'TON-ED, *pp.* Fastened with a button.

BUT'TON-HOLE, *n.* The hole or loop in which a button is caught.

BUT'TON-ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a button.

BUT'TON-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make buttons.

BUT'TON-STONE, *n.* A species of figured stone, or hard flint, resembling a button, consisting of two bodies which appear to be the filling up of holes in a shell. A species has been found finely striated, like a mohair button. This name is given also to a species of slate found in the marquisate of Bareith. *Encyc.*

BUT'TON-TREE, *n.* The Conocarpus, a genus of plants, natives of the West Indies. *Fam. of Plants. Encyc.*

BUT'TON-WEED, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Spermacoce. *Fam. of Plants.*

BUT'TON-WOOD, *n.* The Platanus occidentalis, Western plane-tree, a large tree, growing in North America, producing rough balls, from which it is named. The wood is hard, and used for windlasses, wheels, and blocks. *Belknap. Mease.*

BUT'TRESS, *n.* [This word appears to be composed of *but*, end, and *truss*, or some word of that family.]

1. A prop; a wall or abutment, built archwise, serving to support another wall on the outside, when very high, or loaded with a heavy superstructure. *Encyc.*

2. Any prop or support. *South.*

BUT'TRESS, *v. t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.

BUT'TRESS-ED, (but'trest,) *pp.* or *a.* Supported with a buttress. *Ward.*

BUTTS, *n. pl.* [from *butt.*] A place where archers meet to shoot at a mark. Also, short pieces of land in arable ridges and furrows. *Encyc.*

Butts and bounds are the abuttals and boundaries of land. *Holloway.*

BUT'WINK, *n.* A bird. *Johnson.*

BUT-Y-RA'CEOUS, } *a.* [from *butyrum*, butter.]
BUT'Y-ROUS, } Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter. *Encyc. Nicholson. Floyer.*

BU-TYR'IC, *a.* *Butyric acid* is an acid found in butter; an oily, limpid fluid, having the smell of rancid butter, and an acrid taste, with a sweetish after-taste, like that of ether.

BU'TYR-INE, *n.* A peculiar oily matter, existing in butter, associated with oleine and stereine.

BUX'E-OUS, *a.* Belonging to the box-tree.

BUX'I-NA, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the *Buxus*
BUX'INE, } *sempervirens*, or common box.

BUX'OM, *a.* [Sax. *bucsum*, from *bog*, a bow, *bugan*, to bend, and *sum*, some.]

1. Obedient; obsequious, ready to obey. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. Gay; lively; brisk. *Milton.*

3. Wanton; jolly. *Dryden.*

BUX'OM-LY, *adv.* Obediently. [*Obs.*]

2. Wantonly; amorously *Johnson.*

BUX'OM-NESS, *n.* Meekness; obedience. [*Obs.*]

2. Briskness; amorousness. [*Chaucer.*

BUY, (bī,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* BOUGHT, (bawt.) [Sax. *bigan*, or *bycgan*, *bygan*; Goth. *bugyan*, to buy.]

1. To acquire the property, right, or title, to any thing, by paying a consideration or an equivalent in money. It differs from *barter* only in this — that in *barter*, the consideration or equivalent is some species of commodity; in *purchase*, the consideration is money paid or promised. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price to the satisfaction of the seller; opposed to *sell.*

2. To procure by a consideration given, or by something that is deemed worth the thing bought; to procure at a price; as, to *buy* pleasure with praise; to *buy* favor with flattery. *Denham.*

3. To bribe; to corrupt or pervert the judgment, by paying a consideration.

To buy off; to influence to compliance; to cause to bend or yield by some consideration; as, to *buy off* conscience; to detach by a consideration given; as, to *buy off* one from a party.

To buy out; to buy off, or detach from. *Shak.*

2. To purchase the share or shares of a person in a stock, fund, or partnership, by which the seller is separated from the company, and the purchaser takes his place; as, A *buys out* B. To purchase stock in any fund or partnership, is to *buy in.*

To buy on credit, is to purchase a thing, on a promise in fact or in law, to make payment at a future day.

To buy the refusal, is to give money for the right of purchasing, at a fixed price, at a future time.

To buy the small-pox, in South Wales, is to receive it by inoculation. *Encyc.*

In popular language, *to buy* is to pay dear for, as in Chaucer.

BUY, *v. i.* To negotiate, or treat about a purchase.

I will *buy* with you and sell with you. *Shak.*

BUY'ER, *n.* One who buys; a purchaser. *Wotton.*

BUY'ING, (bī'ing,) *ppr.* Purchasing.

BUZZ, *v. i.* [It. *buzzicare*, to whisper; Pers. بزیدن *bazidan*, to blow, as wind.]

1. To make a low, humming sound, as bees; to make the sound of *z*, with an expiration of breath between the tongue and the roof of the mouth or upper teeth.

2. To whisper; to speak with a low, humming voice; to make a low, humming sound. *Shak. Hayward.*

BUZZ, *v. t.* To whisper; to spread, as report, by whispers, or to spread secretly. *Bentley.*

BUZZ, *n.* The noise of bees; also, a whisper. *South. Bacon.*

BUZZ'ARD, *n.* [D. *buzaard*; G. *bussaar*, *busshard*; It. *bozzago*; Fr. *buze*, *buse*, or *busard*; Pers. باز *bauz*, a hawk.]

1. A species of Falco, or hawk, the *Falco buteo*; a rapacious, but sluggish bird; the breast usually of a yellowish white; the upper parts of a deep brown. In some parts of America, according to Pennant, it is called the *great hen-hawk*, from its feeding on poultry. *Pennant. Encyc.*

The bird referred to by Pennant is the *Falco buteoides*, or *short-winged buzzard.* *Mass. Rep.*

2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Johnson.*

BUZZ'ARD, *a.* Senseless; stupid. *Milton.*

BUZZ'ARD-ET, *n.* A species of Falco, or hawk, resembling the buzzard in most respects; but its legs are, in proportion, rather longer. *Pennant.*

BUZZ'ER, *n.* A whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly. *Shak.*

BUZZ'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a low, humming sound; whispering; tattling in secret.

BUZ'ZING-LY, *adv.* With a low, humming sound.

BY, *prep.* [Sax. *be* or *big*; Goth. *bi*; Sw. and Dan. *be*: D. *by*; G. *bei*; all contracted from *big*. This word, in composition, is often written *be*, as in *because*, *besiege*. In Sw. and Dan. it is used only in composition. The Sw. and Dan. *paa*, and Russ. *po*, may be from a different root, although they are nearly allied in signification, and may be the same word differently written. This preposition occurs as a prefix in all the Shemitic languages, contracted, indeed, into ב. (See the Introduction.) The primary sense is, *pressing*, *close*, *near*, *at*; but in Goth. and Sax. it signifies, also, *about*, *according to*, *on*, *with*, *against*, *after*, &c. In some of these senses, it coincides with the Russ. *po*. The original verb to which this word belongs, most probably signifies to pass, to go, or come, to drive, to press.]

1. Near; close; as, sit *by* me; that house stands *by* a river. So in It. *presso*, from L. *pressus*; Fr. *près*, *auprès*. Hence, *by* was formerly used for *against*; as, in our translation of the Bible, "though I know nothing *by* myself, (οὐδὲν ἐμαυτῷ συνοῖδα,) 1 *Cor.* iv. 4. This use of the word continued down to the time of Baxter.

2. Near, in motion; as, to move, go, or pass, *by* a church. But it seems in other phrases, or with a verb in the past time, to signify *past*, gone beyond; as, the procession is *gone by*; the hour is gone *by*; John went *by*. We now use *past* as an equivalent word; the procession is gone *past*. *Gone by*, is in strictness tautology, as now used; but I apprehend *by* signifies primarily *near*.

3. Through, or with, denoting the agent, means, instrument, or cause; as, a city is destroyed *by* fire; profit is made *by* commerce; to take *by* force. This use answers to that of the Latin *per*, through, denoting a passing, acting, agency, or instrumentality.

4. "Day *by* day;" "year *by* year;" "article *by* article." In these phrases, *by* denotes passing from one to another, or each particular separately taken.

5. "*By* the space of seven years." In this phrase, *by* denotes through, passing, or continuing, during.

6. "*By this* time, the sun had risen." The word here seems to denote *at*, *present*, or *come to.*

7. According to; as, this appears *by* his own account; these are good rules to live *by.*

8. On; as, to pass *by* land or water; great battles *by* sea and land. In the latter phrase, *at* or *on* might be substituted for *by.*

9. It is placed before words denoting quantity, measure, or proportion; as, to sell *by* the pound; to work *by* the rod or perch; this line is longer *by* a tenth.

10. It is used to represent the means or instrument of swearing, or affirming; as, to swear *by* heaven, or *by* earth; to affirm *by* all that is sacred.

11. In the phrase, "He has a cask of wine *by* him," *by* denotes nearness or presence.

12. "To sit *by* one's self," is to sit alone, or without company.

13. "To be present *by* attorney." In this phrase, *by* denotes means or instrument; through or in the presence of a substitute.

14. In the phrase, "north *by* west," the sense seems to be, north *passing* to the west, inclining or going westward, or near west.

As an adverb, *by* denotes, also, nearness, or presence; as, there was no person *by* at the time. But some noun is understood. So, in the phrase "to pass or go *by*," there is a noun understood.

By and by, is a phrase denoting nearness in time; in a short time after; presently; soon.

When persecution ariseth, because of the word, *by and by*, he is offended. — Matt. xiii.

By the by, signifies, as we proceed or pass, [Fr. *en passant*,] noting something interposed in the progress of a discourse which is distinct from the main subject. The old phrase, "on the *by*," on the passage, is now obsolete.

To stand by, is to stand near, or to support.

By, in *lullaby*, and in the nursery, a word used in lulling infants to sleep, is evidently allied to words found in many languages, signifying to rest, or be quiet, or to appease; that is, to press, to stop, as the Gr. παυω, L. *paco*. It is used in Russia, as with us — *bayu bai*. This, probably, is the same word as the foregoing.

By, or *bye*, in *by-law*, [Sax. *bilage*,] is probably the Sw. *by*, Dan. *bye*, a village, town, borough, or city, from Sw. *byggia*, Dan. *bygger*, G. *bauen*, D. *bouwen*, to build, Sax. *byan*, to inhabit; that is, a town-law, a municipal law

In the common phrase *good-by*, *by* signifies *passing*, *going*. The phrase signifies, a good going, a prosperous passage, and it is precisely equivalent to *farewell*, [Sax. *fwran*, to go, *go well*,] may you have a good going, equivalent to *good speed* in the phrase "to bid one good speed." [Not *God speed*, as is generally read and understood.]

By is used in many compound words, in most of which we observe the sense of nearness, closeness, or a withdrawing or seclusion.

BY'ARD, *n.* A piece of leather crossing the breast, used by the men who drag sledges in coal mines. *Braude.*

BY'-BLŌW, *n.* A side or incidental blow.

BY'-BUS'I-NESS, (-biz'ness,) *n.* Business aside of the common mode.

BY'-COF'FEE-HOUSE, *n.* A coffee-house in an obscure place. *Addison.*

BY'-CON-CERN'MENT, *n.* An affair distinct from the main business. *Dryden.*

BY'-CORN-ER, *n.* A private corner.

BY-DE-PEND'ENCE, *n.* An appendage; that which depends on something else, or is distinct from the main dependence. *Shak.*

BY'-DE-SIGN', (-de-sīn',) *n.* An incidental design or purpose. *Hudibras.*

BY'-DRINK-ING, *n.* A private drinking.

BY'-END, *n.* Private end; secret purpose or advantage. *L'Estrange.*

BY'-GONE, (-gawn,) *a.* Past; gone by. *Let by-gones be by-gones*, let the past be forgotten. [*Scottish.*] *Greve.*

BY'-IN'TER-EST, *n.* Self-interest; private advantage. *Atterbury.*

BY'-LANE, *n.* A private lane, or one out of the usual road.

BY'-LAW, *n.* [Dan. *by*, a town.] A town-law; the law of a city, town, or private corporation. *Bacon.*

BY'-MAT-TER, *n.* Something incidental. *Bacon.*

BY'-NAME, *n.* Nickname; incidental appellation. *Camden.*

BY'-NAME, *v. t.* To give a nickname to. *Camden.*

BY'-PAS'SAGE, *n.* A passage by the by or way; or a by-way.

BY'-PAST, *a.* Past; gone by. [*Scots dialect.*] *Cheyne.*

BY'-PATH, *n.* A private path; an obscure way. *Shak.*

BY'-PLAY, *n.* On *the stage*, a scene which is carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds, with a view, ordinarily, to enhance the sport.

BY'-PUR'POSE, *n.* An indirect or concealed purpose or design.

BY'-RE-SPECT', *n.* Private end or view. *Bacon. Dryden.*

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BY'-RŌAD, *n.* A private or obscure road. *Swift.*
BY'-ROOM, *n.* A private room or apartment. *Shak.*
BY'-SPEECH, *n.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point. *Hooker.*
BY'-SPELL, *n.* [Sax. *bigspell.*] A proverb. *[Not used.]*
BY'STAND-ER, *n.* [Sax. *bigstandan*, to stand by.] One who stands near; a spectator; one who has no concern with the business transacting. *Locke.*
BY'-STREET, *n.* A separate, private, or obscure street.
BY'-STROKE, *n.* An incidental or sly stroke.
BY'-TURN-ING, *n.* An obscure road. *Sidney.*
BY'-VIEW, (-vū,) *n.* Private view, self-interested purpose. *Atterbury.*
BY'-WALK, *n.* A secluded or private walk. *Dryden.*
BY'-WĂY, *n.* A secluded, private, or obscure way. *Addison.*
BY'-WEST, *adv.* Westward; to the west of. *Davies.*
BY'-WIPE, *n.* A secret stroke or sarcasm. *Milton.*
BY'-WORD, *n.* [Sax. *bi*, or *big*, and *word*, as in *bigwid*, and *bigspell*. Either a passing word, or a town-saying.] A common saying; a proverb; a saying that has a general currency. *Bacon.*
BŸE, *n.* [Sax.] A dwelling. *Gibson.*
2. In *play or games*; a station or place of an individual player.
BŸRE, *n.* A cow-house. *[Scottish.]*
BYS'SIN, } *n.* [Gr. *βυσσος*, infra.]
BYS'SUS, }
1. A silk or linen hood. *[Not in use.]* *Gower.*
2. The threads or fibers by which the molluscous animals of the genera Pinna, Bypomya, Mytilus, and others, attach themselves to extraneous bodies.
BYS'SINE, *a.* Made of silk; having a silky or flax-like appearance. *Coles.*
BYS'SO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *βυσσος*, fine flax, and *λιθος*, stone; so called from its resemblance to moss.] A variety of amianthus or hornblende asbestus, occurring in short, silky fibers.
BYS'SUS, *n.* [L. *byssus*; Gr. *βυσσος*, fine linen, or cotton.
1. Among *the ancients*, a cloth of exceedingly fine texture, it is disputed whether of cotton, linen, or silk.
2. A tuft or thread of fibers by which the Mytilus, Pinna, and other shells, are attached to contiguous bodies.
3. The generic name of a genus of filamentous fungi. Most of the species, arranged under this genus, are now regarded as the young of other fungi.
4. The asbestus, composed of parallel fibers, is by some called by this name. *Nicholson.*
BYZ'ANT, } *n.* [from *Byzantium.*] A gold coin
BYZ'AN-TINE, } of the value of fifteen pounds sterling, so called from being coined at Byzantium. Also, a piece of gold, of the value of fifteen pounds, offered by the king on certain festivals. *Camden. Ash.*
BY ZAN'TINE, } *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium, an an-
BY-ZAN'TIAN, } cient city of Thrace, situated on the Bosphorus. In the year 330, Constantine the Great took possession of Byzantium, enlarged and embellished it, and changed its name to Constantinople. *D'Anville. Encyc.*

C.

C, the third letter in the English alphabet, and the second articulation or consonant, is a palatal, nearly corresponding in sound with the Greek *κ*, kappa, and with the Hebrew כ, caph. It bears a middle place, in pronunciation, between the aspirate ח, and the palatal ג. It is a Roman character, borrowed from the Gr. *κ*, or from the Oriental כ, which was used in languages written from right to left, and when inverted, and the corners rounded, becomes C. In the old Etruscan, it was written ↄ, with the corners rounded, but not inverted; in Arcadian, C, as now written. That its sound in Latin was the same, or nearly the same, as that of kappa, may be known from the fact that the Greeks, while the Latin was a living language, wrote kappa for the Roman C. Perhaps the same character may be the basis of the Arabic ج.

As an abbreviature, C. stands for *Cuius*, *Carolus*, *Cæsar*, *condemno*, &c., and CC. for *consulibus*. As a numeral, C. stands for 100; CC. for 200; &c.

In *music*, C after the clef is the mark of common time, in which each measure is a semibreve, corresponding to $\frac{4}{4}$. C is also the name of a note in the scale; the key note major, and the third minor, of the natural scale. *Encyc.*

In English, C has two sounds, or rather it represents two very different articulations of the organs; one close, like K, which occurs before *a*, *o*, and *u*; the other a sibilant, precisely like *s*, which occurs before *e*, *i*, and *y*. The former is distinguished in this vocabulary by Ȼ, which may be called *ke*. In Russ., C is precisely the English *s*, as it was in the old Greek alphabet. C before *k* is mute; as in *brick*, *sick*.

CA-Ā'BA, *n.* A square stone in the temple at Mecca, regarded with adoration by Mohammedans, as presented by an angel to Abraham. The entire temple is sometimes called by this name. *Brande.*

CAB, *n.* A covered carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse.

CAB, *n.* [Heb. Ch. Sam. כב *kab.*] An Oriental dry measure, being the sixth part of a seah or satum, and the eighteenth of an ephah, containing two pints and five sixths English and American corn measure.

CA-BAL', *n.* [Fr. *cabale*, a club, society, or combination; It. *cabala*, knowledge of secret things; Sp. *cabala*, secret science; *cabal*, perfect, just, exact; Heb. כבל *kabal*, to take, receive, accept; Ch. to cry out, to *bawl*; also, to take or receive; also, to be dark; to obscure; Syr. to accuse, oppose, or censure, to *cavil*; Eth. to accept, to pour out; Sam. to accept, and to darken; Ar. to admit or accept, as agreeable; to come; to be surety; to give *bail*. (See Class Bl.) This word seems to include the significations of several biliteral roots. Qu. W. *cafael*, to get or obtain; or *gwaelu*, to hold. The primary sense of the root seems to be, to catch or seize by rushing on, or, in general, to press, to drive; hence the sense of collection, combination, and accusation.]
1. A number of persons united in some close design; usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue. A junto. It is sometimes synonymous with *faction*, but a *cabal* usually consists of fewer men than a party, and the word generally implies close union and secret intrigues. This name was given to the ministry of Charles II., Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names compose the word.
2. Intrigue; secret artifices of a few men united in a close design. *Dryden.*

CAB'A-LA, *n.* [See the preceding word It is from the sense of reception.] Tradition, or a mysterious kind of science among Jewish rabbins, pretended to have been delivered to the ancient Jews by revelation, and transmitted by oral tradition; serving for the interpretation of the hidden sense of Scripture. This science consists chiefly in understanding the combination of certain letters, words, and numbers, which are alleged to be significant. Every letter, word, number, and accent of the law is supposed to contain a mystery, and the cabalists pretend even to foretell future events by the study of this science. *Encyc. Buck.*
CA-BAL', *v. i.* To unite in a small party to promote private views by intrigue; to intrigue; to unite in secret artifices to effect some design. *Dryden.*
CAB'A-LISM, *n.* The secret science of the cabalists.
CAB'A-LIST, *n.* A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabala, or the mysteries of Jewish traditions.
CAB-A-LIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the cabala, or
CAB-A-LIST'IC-AL, } mysterious science of Jewish traditions; containing an occult meaning.
CAB-A-LIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the cabalists. *Herbert.*
CAB'A-LIZE, *v. i.* To use the manner or language of the cabalists. *[Not much used.]*
CA-BAL'LER, *n.* One who unites with others in close designs to effect an object by intrigue; one who cabals.
CAB'AL-LINE, *a.* [L. *caballinus*, from *caballus*, a horse; Russ. *kobila*, *kobiela*, a mare; Ir. *capall*; Fr. *cheval*, a horse; *cavale*, a mare; It. *cavallo*; Sp. *caballo.*] Pertaining to a horse; as, *caballine* aloes, so called from its being given to horses as a purge. *Encyc.*
CA-BAL'LING, *ppr.* Uniting in a cabal; intriguing in a small party.
CAB'A-RET, *n.* [Fr.: allied, probably, to *cabin.*] A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed. *Bramhall.*
CAB'BAGE, *n.* [It. *cappuccio*; Corn. *kavatsh*; Ir. *gabaisde*, *gabaiste*. This word is probably from the root of *caput*, a head; It. *capuccio*, a head; Sp. *cabeza*; Fr. *caboche*, a head. Hence D. *kabuis-kool*, *head-cole*, or *headed-cole*. In Fr. *choux-cabus* is *cabbage-headed*, or *cabbage-head*. See CAP, COPE.]
1. The popular name of a genus of plants, called in botany Brassica, of several species, some of which are cultivated for food. The leaves are large and fleshy, the pods long and slender, and the seeds globular. The kinds most cultivated are the common cabbage, called, with us, the *drum-head*, the *Savoy*, the *broccoli*, the *cauliflower*, the *sugar-loaf*, and the *colewort*.
Dog's cabbage; a name given to the Thelygonum cynocrambe. *Fam. of Plants.*
Sea-cabbage; the sea-beach kale, or sea-colewort, a genus of plants, called *Crambe*. They are herbaceous esculents, with perennial roots, producing large leaves, like those of cabbage, spreading on the ground. *Encyc.*
2. Cloth purloined by one who cuts out garments. *Perry.*
CAB'BAGE, *v. i.* To form a head in growing; as, a plant *cabbages*. *Johnson.*
CAB'BAGE, *v. t.* [D. *kabassen*, to steal; *kabas*, a hand-basket; Old Fr. *cabasser.*] To purloin or embezzle, as pieces of cloth, after cutting out a garment. *Arbuthnot.*
CAB'BAG-ED, (kab'bajd,) *pp.* Purloined, as cloth by him who cuts out a garment.
CAB'BAG-ING, *ppr.* Purloining, as pieces of cloth.

CAB'BAGE-NET, *n.* A small net to boil cabbage in. *Shenstone.*
CAB'BAGE-TREE, *n.* The cabbage-palm, a species of *Areca*, the *A. oleracea*, a native of warm climates. This tree grows, with a straight stem, to the hight of 170 or 200 feet. Its branches grow in a circular manner, and the lowermost ones spread horizontally with great regularity. The fibers of the leaves are used for making cordage and nets. On the top grows a substance called *cabbage*, lying in thin, snow-white, brittle flakes, in taste resembling an almond, but sweeter. This is boiled and eaten with flesh, like other vegetables. When this is cut out, the tree is destroyed. *Encyc.*
CAB'BAGE-WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* An insect. *Johnson.*
CAB'IA-I, *n.* An animal of South America resembling a hog, living on the margins of lakes and rivers, and feeding on fish. It is a species of Cavy, called, also, *thick-nosed tapir.* *Dict. of Nat. Hist. Encyc.*
The cabiai is now ranked in a distinct genus, of which it is the only species, (*Hydrochærus Capybara.*)
CAB'IN, *n.* [Fr. *cabane*, a cabin, a cottage; *caban*, a cloak; It. *capanna*, a cottage; Sp. and Port. *cabana*, a hut or cottage; Ir. *caban*; W. *caban*, from *cab*, a hut, cot, or booth, made in the form of a cone, with rods set in the ground, and tied at the top; Gr. *καπανη*, from *καπη*, a stable or inclosed place.]
1. A small room; an inclosed place. *Spenser.*
2. A cottage; a hut or small house. *Swift.*
3. A tent; a shed; any covered place for a temporary residence. *Fairfax.*
4. An apartment in a ship for officers and passengers. In large ships, there are several cabins, the principal of which is occupied by the commander. In small vessels, there is one cabin in the stern for the accommodation of the officers and passengers. The bed-places in ships are also called *cabins.* *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*
CAB'IN, *v. i.* To live in a cabin; to lodge. *Shak.*
CAB'IN, *v. t.* To confine in a cabin. *Shak.*
CAB'IN-BOY, *n.* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship.
CAB'IN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Inclosed in, or furnished with, a cabin. *Milton.*
CAB'IN-ET, *n.* [Fr. *cabinet*; It. *gabinetto*; Sp. *gabinete.* See CABIN.]
1. A closet; a small room, or retired apartment. *Bacon.*
2. A private room, in which consultations are held. *Dryden.*
3. The select or secret council of a prince or executive government; so called from the apartment in which it was originally held. *Encyc.*
4. A piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors. A private box. *Swift.*
5. Any close place, where things of value are reposited for safe keeping. *Taylor.*
6. A hut; a cottage; a small house. *[Obs.]* *Spenser.*
CAB'IN-ET, *v. t.* To inclose. *[Little used.]* *Howel.*
CAB'IN-ET-COUN'CIL, *n.* A council held with privacy; the confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate. *Bacon.*
2. The members of a privy council; a select number of confidential counselors. *Gay.*
CAB'IN-ET-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a private apartment, or in a cabinet.
CAB'IN-ET-MAK-ER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make cabinets, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, and other similar furniture.
CAB'IN-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a cabin.

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CAB'IN-MĀTE, *n.* One who occupies the same cabin with another. *Beaum.*

CAB-I-RĒ'AN, *n.* [See the words below.] One of the Cabiri. *Faber.*

CA-BIR'I-AN, } *a.* [Oriental כבר, to be strong or
CA-BIR'IC, } powerful, to be great; whence it
CAB-I-RI'IC, } signifies man, a lord, and, in some languages, a giant. It is common to all the Shemitic dialects. Perhaps L. *vir*, with a prefix.]

Pertaining to the Cabi'ri, certain deities greatly venerated by the ancient pagans in Greece and Phenicia. The accounts of these deities are confused and contradictory. Some authors limit their number to four; some to three; others to two; while Sanchoniathon makes them to be eight. They were worshiped with particular honors in the Isle of Samothrace; and their worship and mysteries are said to have been introduced into Greece by the Pelasgians. They were supposed to have a particular influence over the sea and maritime affairs.

In truth, the name, which signifies *great*, or the *mighty ones*, seems to have been applied to the supposed beings that presided over the more striking operations of nature. Herod. ii. 51. Paus. ix. 25. *Bryant. Faber. Asiat. Researches.*

CA'BLE, (ka'bl,) *n.* [Sp. and Fr. *cable*; D. Dan. and G. *kabel*; Arm. *chabl*; Ir. *cabla* or *gabla*; Russ. *kabala*, a bond; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. כבל, a chain; as a verb, to tie or bind; or חבל, to tie or make fast, and a rope. If the first letter of the Oriental word is a prefix, this coincides with *bale*, a package, that is, a tie.]

A large, strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor. It is made usually of hemp or iron, but may be made of other materials. Rope cables are of different sizes, according to the bulk of the vessel for which they are intended, from three to twenty inches in circumference. A cable is composed of three strands, each strand of three ropes, and each rope of three twists. A ship's cable is usually 120 fathoms, or 720 feet, in length. Hence the expression, *a cable's length*.

Stream cable, is a hawser or rope, smaller than the bower cables, to moor a ship in a place sheltered from wind and heavy seas.

To pay out, or *to veer out the cable*, is to slacken it, that it may run out of the ship.

To serve the cable, is to bind it round with ropes, canvas, &c., to prevent its being worn or galled in the hawse.

To slip the cable, is to let it run out end for end. *Mar. Dict.*

Cables; in *architecture*, wreathed circular moldings, resembling a rope.

CA'BLED, *a.* Fastened with a cable.

2. Having the architectural ornament called a *cable*.

CAB'LET, *n.* A little cable. *Mar. Dict.*

CA'BLE-TIER, *n.* The place where the cables are coiled away. *Mar. Dict.*

CA-BOCH'ED, } (ka-bosht',) *a.* In *heraldry*, having the
CA-BOSH'ED, } head cut close, so as to have no neck left. *Dict.*

CA-BOOSE', } *n.* [G. *kabuse*, a little room or hut;
CAM-BOOSE', } Dan. *kabyse*, a cook's room in a ship. Qu. Ch. כבש, to hide or cover, or Heb. Ch. כבשן, a kiln or furnace. *In Dutch, kombuis* is an oven, furnace, or cook's room.]

1. The cook-room or kitchen of a ship. In smaller vessels, it is an inclosed fireplace, hearth, or stove, for cooking, on the main deck. In a ship of war, the cook-room is called a *galley*. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A box that covers the chimney in a ship. *Encyc.*

CAB-RI-O-LET', (kab-re-o-la',) *n.* [Fr. *cabriolet*, from *cabriole*, a goat-leap; L. *capra*.]

A one-horse chaise, with a calash top, and a covering for the legs and lap. *Smart.*

CAB'URNS, *n. pl.* Small lines made of spun-yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, and the like. *Encyc.*

CA-CA'O, (ka-kā'o,) *n.* The chocolate-tree, a species of Theobroma, a native of the West Indies. This tree grows about twenty feet high, bearing pods which are oval and pointed. The nuts or seeds are numerous, and lodged in a white, pithy substance. *Encyc.*

CACH'A-LOT, *n.* A cetaceous fish, the Physeter or spermaceti whale. The principal species are, the black-headed, with a dorsal fin, and the round-headed, without a fin on the back, and with a fistula in the snout. From this whale is obtained the spermaceti. *Encyc.*

CACHE, (kash,) *n.* [Fr.] A hole in the ground for hiding and preserving provisions which it is inconvenient to carry; used by settlers in the west.

CA-CHEC'TIC, } *a.* [See CACHEXY.] Having an
CA-CHEC'TIC-AL, } ill habit of body; of a deranged or vitiated state of the body, without fever. *Coxe.*

2. Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a cachexy.

CACH-ET', (kash-ā',) *n.* [Fr., from *cacher*, to conceal.]

A seal. *Lettre de cachet*; a private letter of state, for the imprisonment of some one.

CA-CHEX'Y, *n.* [Gr. καχεξια, from κακος, ill, and εξις, habit, from εχω, to have.]

A vicious state of the powers of the body; a deranged state of the constitution, without fever or nervous disease. *Encyc. Coxe.*

Properly, any chronic morbid affection of the functions, dependent on the great sympathetic nerve, not including fever or inflammation.

CACH-IN-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *cachinnatio.*]

Loud laughter. [*Little used.*]

CACH'O-LONG, (kash'o-long,) *n.* [Said to be from *Cach*, the name of a river in Bucharia, and *cholon*, a Calmuc word for *stone*.]

An opaque or milk-white chalcedony, a variety of quartz. It often envelops common chalcedony, and is sometimes associated with flint.

CA-CIQUE', (ka-seek',) *n.* The Mexican word from which came CAZIQUE, which see.

CACK, *v. i.* [L. *caco*.]

To ease the body by stool. *Pope.*

CACK'ER-EL, *n.* [Said to be from L. *caco*.]

A fish which is said to void excrements when pursued. Others say, a fish which eaten produces lax bowels. *Skinner. Johnson.*

CACK'LE, *v. i.* [D. *kaakelen*, to chatter; Ger. *gackern*, to cackle, to gaggle; D. *gaggelen*, to chatter; Eng. *gaggle* and *giggle*; Dan. *kagle*, to cluck, as a hen; Sp. *cacarear*, to cackle or crow.]

1. To make a particular noise, as a goose or a hen. *Dryden. Shak.*

2. To laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose; to *giggle*, which is a word from the same root. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To prate; to prattle; to tattle; to talk in a silly manner. *Johnson.*

CACK'LE, *n.* The broken noise of a goose or hen. *Dryden.*

2. Idle talk; silly prattle. *Johnson.*

CACK'LER, *n.* A fowl that cackles.

2. A telltale; a tattler. *Johnson.*

CACK'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making the noise of a goose or hen. *Johnson.*

CACK'LING, *n.* The broken noise of a goose or hen.

Rome was saved by the *cackling* of a goose.

CAC-O-CHYM'IC, } *a.* [See CACOCHYMY.] Hav-
CAC-O-CHYM'IC-AL, } ing the fluids of the body vitiated, especially the blood. *Encyc.*

CAC'O-CHYM-Y, *n.* [Gr. κακοχυμια, of κακος, ill, and χυμος, juice.]

A vitiated state of the humors of the body, especially of the blood.

CAC-O-DE'MON, *n.* [Gr. κακος, evil, and δαιμων, a demon.]

An evil spirit. *Shak.*

CAC-O-E'THES, *n.* [Gr. κακοηθεια; κακος, vicious, and ηθος, manners.]

1. A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition.

2. In *medicine*, a bad quality or disposition in disease; an incurable ulcer. *Parr. Coxe.*

CAC-O-E'THES SCRI-BEN'DI, [L.] A diseased propensity for writing.

CA-COG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. κακος and γραφω.]

Bad spelling.

CA-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κακος and λογος.]

Bad speaking.

CAC-O-PHON'IC, } *a.* Sounding harshly.
CAC-O-PHON'IC-AL, }

CA-COPH'O-NOUS, *a.* Harsh-sounding.

CA-COPH'O-NY, *n.* [κακος, ill, and φωνη, voice.]

1. In *rhetoric*, an uncouth or disagreeable sound of words, proceeding from the meeting of harsh letters or syllables. *Encyc.*

2. In *medicine*, a depraved voice; an altered state of the voice. *Coxe. Encyc.*

3. In *music*, a combination of discordant sounds.

CAC'O-TECH-NY, *n.* [Gr. κακος and τεχνη.]

A corrupt art.

CA-COT'RO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. κακος and τροφη.]

Bad food or bad nutrition. *Coxe.*

CA-COX'ENE, *n.* [Gr. κακος and ξενος.] A mineral occurring in yellowish, radiating tufts, and consisting of phosphoric acid with alumina, fluoric acid, and water.

CA-CŪ'MIN-ATE, *v. t.* To make sharp or pointed.

CAC'TUS, *n.* A genus of plants, remarkable for their large and beautiful flowers, and the grotesque shapes these plants often assume. *Brande.*

CAD, *n.* A boy at the door of an omnibus.

2. A runner or messenger; sometimes called *cadie*.

CA-DA'VER, *n.* [L.] A corpse. [*Scottish.*

CA-DAV'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cadaver*, a dead carcass, from *cado*, to fall.]

1. Having the appearance or color of a dead human body; pale; wan; ghastly; as, a *cadaverous* look.

2. Having the qualities of a dead body. *Arbuthnot.*

CA-DAV'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a cadaverous form.

CA-DAV'ER OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being cadaverous.

CAD'DIS, *n.* [Qu. L. *cadus*, a cask.] [*Shak.*

1. A kind of tape or ribbon.

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw. *Johnson.*

The *caddis worms* (*caddice worms*, or *case worms*) are the larves of neuropterous insects, of the genus Phryganea, which live inside of tubes, constructed by themselves, of different extraneous materials, as grains of sand, shells, or bits of wood, leaves, &c. They inhabit fresh water, streams, or ponds, each carrying about its portable dwelling, from which the head and fore feet protrude. When disturbed, they withdraw entirely within their tubes.

CAD'DŌW, *n.* A chough; a jackdaw. *Ray.*

CAD'DY, *n.* A small box for keeping tea.

CĀDE, *a.* [Qu. W. *cadw*, to keep or guard; or Ar. قاد *kauda*, to lead or govern, to be led, to be submissive.]

Tame; bred by hand; domesticated; as, a *cade* lamb.

CĀDE, *v. t.* To bring up or nourish by hand, or with tenderness; to tame.

CĀDE, *n.* [L. *cadus*; Gr. καδος, a cask, καδιον, a purse or little cask; allied, perhaps, to W. *cadw*, to hold, to keep.]

A barrel or cask. A *cade* of herrings is the quantity of five hundred; of sprats, a thousand. *Encyc.*

CĀDE'-OIL, *n.* In *the materia medica*, an oil used in Germany and France, obtained by distillation from the wood of the *Juniperus oxycedrus*, called in those countries *cada*. *Encyc. Nicmann.*

CĀDE'-WORM, *n.* The same as CADDIS.

CA'DENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *cadence*; Sp. and Port. *caden-*
CA'DEN-CY, } *cia*; L. *cadens*, from *cado*, to fall; W. *cwytaw*; Corn. *kodha*; Arm. *kuedha*, or *kueza*; Ir. *cadam*, *cudaim*; It. *cadere*; Sp. *caer*; Port. *cahir*; Fr. *choir*.]

1. A fall; a decline; a state of sinking. *Milton.*

2. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, as at the end of a sentence; also, the falling of the voice in the general modulation of tones in reciting. In reading or speaking, a certain tone is taken, which is called the *key*, or *key-note*, on which most of the words are pronounced, and the fall of the voice below this tone is called *cadence*. *Encyc.*

The ordinary cadence is a fall of the last syllable of a sentence only.

3. The general tone of reading verse. "The *cadence* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows." *Dryden.*

4. Tone; sound; as, hoarse *cadence*. *Milton.*

5. In *music*, repose; the termination of a harmonical phrase on a repose or on a perfect chord. *Encyc.*

Also, the manner of closing a song; embellishment at the close. *Busby.*

6. In *horsemanship*, an equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions. *Encyc.*

7. In *heraldry*, the distinction of families. *Chalmers.*

CA'DENCE, *v. t.* To regulate by musical measure. *Smith.*

CA'DENC-ED, (kā'denst,) *pp.* or *a.* Having a particular cadence; as, well-*cadenced* music. *Rousseau.*

CA-DENE', *n.* A species of inferior carpet imported from the Levant. *Encyc.*

CA'DENT, *a.* [L. *cadens.*]

Falling down; sinking. *Johnson.*

CA-DEN'ZA, *n.* [It. See CADENCE.] The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.

CA-DET', *n.* [Fr. *cadet*; It. *cadetto*; Sp. *cadete*. In French, properly, the second son. *Gebelin.* But in general, the younger son or brother, or the youngest.]

1. The younger of two brothers; the youngest son. *Smart.*

2. A gentleman who carries arms in a regiment, as a private man, with a view to acquire military skill, and obtain a commission. His service is voluntary, but he receives pay, and thus is distinguished from a volunteer. *Encyc.*

3. A young man in a military school.

CA-DEW', (ka-dū',) *n.* A straw worm. [See CADDIS.]

2. An Irish mantle.

CADGE, *v. t.* To carry a burden. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

CADG'ER, *n.* One who brings butter, eggs, and poultry to the market from the country; a huckster.

[*I believe not used in the United States.*] [*Johnson.*

CĀ'DI, (kā'de,) *n.* [Ar. قايد *kaidon*, a governor, from قاد *kauda*, to lead, rule, or govern; Eng. *guide*. Hence *alcaide*.]

In *the Turkish dominions*, a judge in civil affairs; usually the judge of a town or village, for the judge of a city or province is called *moula*. *Encyc.*

CA-DIL'LAC, *n.* A sort of pear. *Johnson.*

CAD-ME'AN, } *a.* Relating to Cadmus, a reputed
CAD'MI-AN, } prince of Thebes, who introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet — α, β, γ, δ, ε, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ. These are called *Cadmean* letters. *Bryant.*

This personage may be a fabulous being, or, if such a person ever existed, he may have been named from his knowledge of letters; for in the ancient Persian, *kadeem* signified *language*; Ir. *cuadham*, to tell or relate; *ceadach*, talkative; *ceadal*, a story. Or he may have been named from his eminence or antiquity, קדם *kadam*, to precede; Arabic, to excel; whence the sense of priority and antiquity; or his name may denote a man from the East.

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CAD'MI-A. *n.* An oxyd of zinc which collects on the sides of furnaces where zinc is sublimed, as in brass founderies. This substance is readily volatilized on charcoal, by the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, and it burns with the usual beautiful combustion of zinc. Pulverized, mixed with charcoal powder, wrapped in sheet copper, and heated with the compound blowpipe, it readily forms brass. *Silliman.*

Cadmia fossilis; a term by which calamine, or the common ore of zinc, was formerly known; whence the name given to the new metal *cadmium*, first discovered in that ore.

CAD'MI-UM, *n.* A metal discovered by Stromeyer, in 1817, in carbonate of zinc. Its color is a fine white, with a shade of bluish gray, resembling that of tin. Its texture is compact, its fracture hackly, and it is susceptible of polish. It is ductile and malleable, and, when fused, crystallizes in octahedrons. It melts below a red heat, and suffers but slight change in air. *Ure. Cleaveland.*

CA-DŪ'CE-AN, *a.* Belonging to Mercury's wand.

CA-DŪ'CE-US, *n.* [L.] In *antiquity*, Mercury's rod; a wand entwisted by two serpents, borne by Mercury as an ensign of quality and office. On medals the Caduceus is a symbol of good conduct, peace, and prosperity. The rod represents power; the serpents, wisdom; and the two wings, diligence and activity. *Encyc.*

CA-DŪ'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *caducus*, from *cado*, to fall.] Tendency to fall. [*Little used.*] *Chesterfield.*

CA-DŪ'COUS, *a.* [L. supra.] Falling off quickly, or soon after development; as the envelopes of a flower, when they fall off nearly as soon as they are expanded.

CÆ'CI-AS, *n.* [L.] A wind from the north-east, [and in Latin, according to Ainsworth, from the north-west.] *Milton.*

CÆ'CUM, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, the commencement of the large intestine, forming a *cul-de-sac*, or closed tube, before the insertion of the small intestine, and having near its closed extremity a small process or appendage called the *vermiform appendage*, (*appendicula vermiformis.*) The term *cæca* (plural) is applied to small lateral appendages of the intestinal canal, similar to the vermiform appendages, as in birds and fishes.

CÆ-SA'RI-AN. See CESARIAN.

CÆ-SŪ'RA or CÆ-SŪ'RA, *n.* [Fr. *césure*; It. *cesura*; L. *cæsura*, from *cædo*, *cæsum*, to cut off.] A pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the versification more melodious. It divides a verse or line into equal or unequal parts. Its most pleasing effect is produced when it is placed at the end of the second foot, or in the middle, or at the end of the third foot. *Sheridan.*

CÆ-SŪ'RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the cæsura.

CAFE, (kaf'fā,) *n.* [Fr.] A coffee-house.

CAF'E-NET, *n.* [Fr. *café.*] In *Turkey*, a hotel or house of rest for travelers.

CAF-FE'IC, *a.* *Caffeic acid*; an acid obtained from coffee, in the form of a white powder, which, when heated, yields the peculiar aromatic odor of coffee.

CAF-FE'IN, *n.* A white, bitter, crystallizable substance, obtained from coffee, and having the composition of an alkaloid.

CAF'FRE, (-fer,) *n.* [Arabic; whence *Caffraria*, in Africa.] An unbeliever; a name given to a people in South Africa, who reject the Mohammedan faith.

CAF'TAN, *n.* [Persic.] A Persian or Turkish vest, or garment. *Johnson.*

CAG, *n.* [Fr. *caque*; Dan. *kag*; allied probably to *cage*, that which holds; Sax. *cæggian*, to make fast. See KEG.] A small cask, or barrel, differing from the barrel only in size, and containing a few gallons, but not of any definite capacity. It is generally written KEG.

CAGE, *n.* [Fr. *cage*; D. *kouw*, and *kooi*. See CAG.]

1. A box or inclosure, made of boards, or with lattice work of wood, wicker, or wire, for confining birds or beasts. For the confinement of the more strong and ferocious beasts, a cage is sometimes made of iron. *Encyc.*

2. An inclosure made with palisades for confining wild beasts. *Johnson.*

3. A prison for petty criminals. *Johnson.*

4. In *carpentry*, an outer work of timber, inclosing another within it; as, the *cage* of a windmill, or of a staircase. *Encyc.*

CAGE, *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to shut up or confine.

CAG'ED, *pp.* Confined in a cage. [*Donne.*

CAG'ING, *ppr.* Confining in a cage.

CAG'MAG, *n.* Tough, old geese sent to market; tough, dry meat. *Smart.*

CA-HIER', (ka-heer',) *n.* [Fr.] Literally, a number of sheets of paper put loosely together; but now applied to the successive portions of a work when printed in parts or numbers.

CA-IN'CIC, *a.* *Caincic acid*; an acid obtained from the bark of the root of a Brazilian shrub, the *cahinca*, a species of Chiococca. It is now called the *chiococcic acid*

CA'IC, } *n.* [Fr. *caique.*] A skiff belonging to a
CA'YQUE, } galley

CAI'MAN. See CAYMAN

CA I-RA, (sä-e-rä',) *n.* [Fr. Literally, *it* (the revolution) *shall go on.*] The burden of a famous song during the French revolution. *Brande.*

CAIRN, *n.* [Gaelic and Welsh *carn.*] A heap of stones; a term applied to heaps of stones of a rounded or conical form, erected by the early inhabitants of the British Isles, apparently as sepulchral monuments.

CAIRN'GORM STONE, *n.* A yellow or brown variety of rock-crystal, or crystallized quartz, found in the mountain of Cairngorm, in Scotland. *Brande.*

CAIS'SON, *n.* [Fr. from *caisse*, a chest. See CASE.]

1. A wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder, to be laid in the way of an enemy, or under some work of which the enemy intend to possess themselves, and to be fired when they get possession. *Encyc.*

2. A wooden frame, or chest, used in laying the foundation of the pier of a bridge. *Encyc.*

3. An ammunition chest, or wagon.

CAI'TIFF, *n.* [Fr. *chetif*; It. *cattivo*, a captive, a slave, a rascal; *cattivare*, to master, to enslave. This word is from the L. *captivus*, a captive, from *capio* or *capto*, to take. The sense of *knavery* is from the natural connection between the degradation of a slave and vice. This word, from its derivation, should be spelt *caitif.*]

A mean villain; a despicable knave; it implies a mixture of wickedness and misery. *Johnson.*

CAI'TIFF, *a.* Belonging to a caitiff; base; vile.

CAJ'E-PUT, *n.* An essential oil from the East Indies, resembling that of cardamoms, obtained from the leaves of a species of Melaleuca, (*M. cajuputi.*) *Enc.*

This word is now written *cajuput*, (pronounced cayoopoot,) from its Hindoo name, *Kayuputi.*

CA-JOLE', *v. t.* [Fr. *cajoler*, *enjoler*; Arm. *cangeoli.* It appears by the derivatives of *enjoler*, that the last part of these words is from *joli*, pretty.]

To flatter; to soothe; to coax; to deceive or delude by flattery. *Hudibras.*

CA-JŌL'ER, *n.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

CA-JŌL'ER-Y, *n.* Flattery; a wheedling to delude. *Burke.*

CA-JŌL'ING, *ppr.* Flattering; wheedling; deceiving.

CAKE, *n.* [D. *koek*; G. *kuchen*; Dan. *kage*; Sw. *kaka*; Ch. כעך; Pers. كاك *kauka*; Syr. ܟܘܟܐ *koka.* The sense seems to be, a mass, or lump.]

1. A small mass of dough baked; or a composition of flour, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked in a small mass. The name is applied to various compositions, baked or cooked in different shapes.

2. Something in the form of a cake, rather flat than high, but roundish; as, a *cake* on a tree.

3. A mass of matter concreted; as, a *cake* of ice. *Dryden.*

In *New England*, a piece of floating ice in a river or lake.

4. A hard swelling on the flesh; or rather a concretion without such swelling.

CAKE, *v. t.* To form into a cake, or mass.

CAKE, *v. i.* To concrete, or form into a hard mass, as dough in an oven, or as flesh, or any other substance. *Addison.*

CAKE, *v. i.* To cackle. [*Not used.*] *Ray.*

CAK'ED, (kākt,) *pp.* Formed into a hard mass.

CAK'ING, *ppr.* Forming into a hard mass.

CAK'ING, *n.* The act of forming into concretions.

CAL'A-BASH, *n.* [Sp. *calabaza*, a pumpkin, a gourd, a calabash; Port. *calabaça.* Qu. Gr. καλπη, a water-pot, or pitcher.]

1. A vessel made of a dried gourd-shell, or of the shell of a calabash-tree, used for containing liquors, or goods, as pitch, resin, and the like. *Encyc.*

2. A popular name of the gourd plant, or Cucurbita. *Fam. of Plants.*

CAL'A-BASH-TREE, *n.* A tree of two species, known in *botany* by the generic name of Crescentia. The Cujete has narrow leaves, but a large, round, or oval fruit. The Latifolia has broad leaves. The shell of the fruit is used for cups, bowls, dishes, and other utensils. *Encyc.*

CAL-A-BOOSE', *n.* A corruption of the Spanish word *calabozo*, prison. Used in the South-western States.

CA-LADE', *n.* The slope or declivity of a rising manege-ground. *Encyc.*

CA-LA'ITE, *n.* A name given to the turquois, which see.

CAL-A-MANCO, *n.* [Fr. *callimanque*, *calmande*; D. *kalmink*; G. *kalmank*; Sp. *calamaco.* Qu. Sp. *maca*, a spot.] A woolen stuff, of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp. *Encyc.*

CAL'A-MAR, } *n.* [Sp. *calamar*; It. *calamaia*, an
CAL'A-MA-RY, } inkhorn, and this animal.]

An animal having an oblong body, and ten legs. On the belly are two bladders containing a black fluid, which the animal emits when pursued. It is called also *sea-sleeve*, and *cuttle-fish*; Loligo vulgaris, preke, or pen-fish. *Sp. Dict. Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CAL'AM-BAC, *n.* [Sp. *calambuco.*] Agallochum, which see.

CAL'AM-BOUR, *n.* A species of agallochum, or aloes-wood, of a dusky or mottled color, of a light, friable texture, and less fragrant than calambac. This wood is used by cabinet-makers and inlayers. *Encyc.*

CAL-A-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *calamus* and *fero.*] A term denoting plants having a long, hollow, knotted stem. *Chambers.*

CAL'A-MINE, *n.* Lapis calaminaris, an ore of zinc, consisting of oxyd of zinc and carbonic acid, (carbonate of zinc.) Its color is white, often with grayish, greenish, or brownish shades. It occurs usually in spheroidal or stalactitic concretions, and sometimes crystallized in acute rhombohedrons.

Electric calamine; an ore of zinc, (silicious oxyd of zinc,) formerly considered a variety of the preceding, consisting of silica and oxyd of zinc, with several per cent. of water. It crystallizes in prisms, which become electric when heated. It does not, like calamine, dissolve with effervescence in nitric acid.

CAL'A MINT, *n.* [L. *calamintha*; Gr. καλαμινθη; μινθα, mentha, menta, *mint.*] A plant, of the genus Calamintha, an aromatic plant, and a weak corroborant. *Encyc.*

Water calamint is a species of Mentha, or mint.

CAL-A-MIS'TRATE, *v. t.* To curl or frizzle the hair. [*Not used.*] *Cotgrave.*

CAL-A-MIS-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of curling the hair. [*Not used.*]

CAL'A-MITE, *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed.] A variety of hornblende, allied to tremolite. It occurs in imperfect or rounded prismatic crystals, of a vitreous luster, longitudinally striated, and sometimes resembling a reed, whence the name.

CA-LAM'I-TOUS, *a.* [Fr. *calamiteux.* See CALAMITY.]

1. Very miserable; involved in deep distress; oppressed with infelicity; wretched from misfortune; *applied to men.* *Johnson. Calamy.*

2. Producing distress and misery; making wretched; *applied to external circumstances*; as, a *calamitous* event. *Milton.*

3. Full of misery; distressful; wretched; *applied to state or condition.* *South.*

CA-LAM'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to bring great distress.

CA-LAM'I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Deep distress; wretchedness; misery; the quality of producing misery.

CA-LAM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *calamitas.* Qu. Ar. كلم *kalama*, to wound; Heb. Ch. כלם, *kalam*, to make ashamed. Under this root the Syriac has *calamity.* The sense of the verb is, to strike, to beat down. But the origin of the word is uncertain.]

Any great misfortune or cause of misery; generally applied to events or disasters which produce extensive evils, as loss of crops, earthquakes, conflagrations, defeat of armies, and the like. But it is applied also to the misfortunes which bring great distress upon individuals. *Milton. Prior.*

The deliberations of *calamity* are rarely wise. *Burke.*

CAL'A-MUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. καλαμος, a stalk or stem, a reed, stubble; Eth. and Ar. قلم, *kalaman*, *calamus scriptorius*, a writing reed, or pen. The verb in Arabic signifies to cut or pare. But qu., for it would seem to be allied to *culmus.*]

1. The generic name of the Indian cane, called also *Rotang.* It is without branches, has a crown at the top, and is beset with spines. *Encyc.*

2. In *antiquity*, a pipe or fistula; a wind instrument, made of a reed or oaten stalk. *Encyc.*

3. A reed, used anciently as a pen to write on parchment or papyrus. *Encyc.*

4. The root of a sort of reed, or sweet-scented cane, used by the Jews as a perfume. It is a knotty root, reddish without and white within, and filled with a spongy substance. It has an aromatic smell. *Brown. Calmet.*

5. The sweet flag, called by Linnæus *Acorus Calamus.* *Encyc.*

CA-LAN'DO, [It. *calare*, to decrease,] in *music*, directs to a diminution of time and sound, till the sound is nearly lost to the ear.

CA-LAN'DRA, *n.* A species of lark, with a thick bill, the upper part of the body of a reddish brown, spotted with black, with a body thicker than the skylark. *Pennant.*

CA-LAN'DRE, *n.* The French name of a species of insect of the beetle kind, very destructive in granaries; the common grain weevil.

CA-LAN''GAY, *n.* A species of white parrot. *Ash.*

CA-LASH', *n.* [Fr. *calèche*; D. *kales*; Sp. *calesa*; Russ. *koliaska.*]

1. A light chariot or carriage with very low wheels, used for taking the air in parks and gardens. It is open, or covered with mantlets of cloth, that are let down at pleasure. *Encyc.*

2. A cover for the head sometimes used by ladies.

3. A hood or top of a carriage which can be thrown back at pleasure.

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CAL'CA-DIS, *n.* White vitriol.

CALC'AR, *n.* In *glass works*, a kind of oven, or reverberatory furnace, used for the calcination of sand and potash, and converting them into frit. *Encyc.*

CALC'AR-ATE, *a.* [L. *calcar*, a spur, *calx*, the heel; Ir. *calg*, a sting or goad.]

1. Furnished with a spur; as, a *calcarate* corol, in larkspur. *Martyn.*

2. In shape, resembling a cock's spur; as, a *calcarate* nectary.

CAL-CA'RE-O-AR-GIL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* Consisting of or containing calcareous and argillaceous earth.

CAL-CA'RE-O-BI-TU'MIN-OUS, *a.* Consisting of or containing lime and bitumen. *Lyell.*

CAL-CA'RE-O-SI-LI''CIOUS, *a.* Consisting of or containing calcareous and silicious earth.

CAL-CA'RE-O-SUL'PHUR-OUS, *a.* [See CALX and SULPHUR.]

Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both. *Kirwan.*

CAL-CA'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *calcarius.* See CALX.]

Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime; containing lime; as, *calcareous* earth or stone. *Encyc. Kirwan.*

Calcareous earth; a term formerly applied to lime.

Calcareous spar; crystallized carbonate of lime.

CAL-CA'RE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being calcareous.

CAL-CA-VAL'LA, *n.* A kind of sweet wine from Portugal. *Mason.*

CAL'CE-A-TED, *a.* [L. *calceatus*, from *calceus*, a shoe.]

Shod; fitted with or wearing shoes. *Johnson.*

CAL'CE-DON, *n.* [See CHALCEDONY.] With jewelers, a foul vein, like chalcedony, in some precious stones.

CAL-CE-DON'IC, } *a.* [See CHALCEDONY.] [*Ash.*
CAL-CE-DO'NI-AN, }

Pertaining to, or resembling chalcedony. *Encyc.*

CAL-CED'O-NY. See CHALCEDONY, the more correct orthography.

CAL-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [of *calx*, lime, and *fero*, to produce.]

Containing lime.

CAL'CI-FORM, *a.* [of *calx*, lime, and *forma*, form.]

In the form of calx.

CAL-CI-MU'-RITE, *n.* [of *calx*, lime, and *muria*, salt water.]

A species of earthy mineral, of the muriatic genus, of a blue or olive green color, of the consistence of clay. It consists of calcareous earth and magnesia tinged with iron. The term is now obsolete. *Kirwan.*

CAL-CIN'A-BLE, *a.* [See CALCINE.] That may be calcined; capable of being reduced to a friable state by the action of fire. *Encyc.*

CAL'CI-NATE, *v. t.* To calcine. [See CALCINE.]

CAL-CI-NA'TION, *n.* [from *calcine.*] The operation of expelling from a substance, by heat, some volatile matter with which it is combined, and thus disintegrating it and reducing it to a friable state. Thus carbonate of lime is reduced to lime by *calcination*, or the expulsion of carbonic acid.

2. The operation of reducing a metal to an oxyd, or metallic calx. This, in modern chemistry, is called *oxydation.*

CAL-CIN'A-TO-RY, *n.* A vessel used in calcination.

CAL-CINE', or CAL'CINE, *v. t.* [Fr. *calciner*; It. *calcinare*; Sp. *calcinar*; from *calx.* See CALX.]

1. To reduce a substance to a powder, or to a friable state, by the action of heat; or to expel from a substance some volatile matter, combined with it, as the carbonic acid from limestone.

2. To oxydize, as a metal; to reduce to a metallic calx.

3. To dissolve; to destroy the principles which unite. *Denham.*

CAL-CINE', or CAL'CINE, *v. i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat. *Newton.*

CAL-CIN'ED, *pp.* Reduced to a friable state by heat.

CAL-CIN'ING, *ppr.* Rendering friable by heat.

CAL'CI-TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *calcitro.*] To kick.

CAL-CI-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of kicking. *Ross.*

CAL'CI-UM, *n.* [from L. *calx.*] The metallic basis of lime. *Davy.*

CALC'-SIN-TER, *n.* Calcareous sinter; stalactitic carbonate of lime.

CALC'-SPAR, *n.* Calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime.

CALC'-TUFF, *n.* Calcareous tufa. A loose, porous deposit of carbonate of lime, from waters holding it in solution.

CAL'CU-LA-BLE, *a.* [See CALCULATE.] That may be calculated, or ascertained by calculation.

CAL'CU-LA-RY, *n.* [L. *calculus*, a pebble.]

A congeries of little stony knots dispersed through the parenchyma of the pear and other fruits. *Encyc.*

CAL'CU-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to the disease of the stone in the bladder.

CAL'CU-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *calculer*; It. *calculare*; Sp. *calcular*; L. *calculo*; from *calculus*, a pebble; Ar.

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Syr. ڟلڤي, *kalkai*, gravel.]

1. To compute; to reckon; to add, subtract, multiply, or divide any sums, for the purpose of finding the amount, difference, or other result. Thus, to *calculate* the expenses of erecting a house, is to estimate and add together the several sums which each part of the materials and the work will cost.

2. To ascertain by the use of tables or numbers; as, to *calculate* an eclipse.

3. To form tables upon mathematical principles, as logarithms, ephemerides, &c.

4. To compute the situation of the planets at a certain time, for astrological purposes; as, to *calculate the birth* of a person. *Shak.*

5. To adjust by computation; to fit or prepare by the adaptation of the means to the end; as, to *calculate* a system of laws for a free people.

Religion is *calculated* for our benefit. *Tillotson.*

CAL'CU-LATE, *v. i.* To make a computation; as, we *calculate* better for ourselves than for others.

In *New England*, this word is often equivalent to *intend* or *purpose*, that is, to make arrangements and form a plan; as, a man *calculates* to go a journey. This use of the word springs from the practice of *computing* or *estimating* the various circumstances which concur to influence the mind in forming its determinations, but it is not sanctioned by English usage.

CAL'CU-LA-TED, *pp.* Computed; reckoned; suited; adapted by design.

CAL'CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Computing; reckoning; adapting by design; adjusting.

CAL-CU-LA'TION, *n.* The art, practice, or manner, of computing by numbers; the use of numbers, by addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division, for the purpose of arriving at a certain result. Thus computations in astronomy and geometry, for making tables of numbers, are called *calculations.* *Encyc.*

2. The result of an arithmetical operation; computation; reckoning. *Hooker.*

3. Estimate formed in the mind by comparing the various circumstances and facts which influence its determination.

CAL'CU-LA-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to calculation; tending to calculate. *Burke.*

CAL'CU-LA-TOR, *n.* One who computes or reckons; one who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes, with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects.

CAL'CU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to calculation. *Johnson.*

CAL'CULE, *n.* Reckoning; computation. [*Obs.*]

CAL'CU-LI, *n. pl.* of CALCULUS, which see.

CAL'CU-LOUS, *a.* [Supra.] Stony; gritty; hard, like stone; as, a *calculous* concretion. *Brown.*

2. Affected with the gravel or stone; as, a *calculous* person. *Sharp.*

CAL'CU-LUS, *n.* [L. See CALCULATE.] Any hard, solid concretion, formed in any part of the body, as the stone in the bladder or kidneys, called *urinary calculus*, or a gall-stone, called *biliary calculus.*

2. In *mathematics*, the term *calculus* is applied to various branches of algebraical analysis. Thus the *differential* and *integral calculus* is a method of calculation in which quantities are supposed to undergo certain variations of value, to facilitate investigations respecting them. The *integral* is the inverse of the *differential* calculus. The object of the latter is to deduce, from given algebraic expressions, certain other expressions, called *differentials*; that of the former is, from given expressions, to find others, of which they are the differentials. The expressions sought in the latter case are called *integrals*, the terms *integral* and *differential* being correlative. The *calculus* of *variations* may be regarded as a department of the differential and integral calculus, in which the investigations are of a peculiarly general and recondite character. *A. D. Stanley.*

CAL'DRON, (kawl'dron,) *n.* [Old Fr. *chauldron*, now *chaudron*; Basque *galda*, to heat; *galdarea*, a great kettle; It. *caldaia*, or *caldaro*, a caldron; *caldo*, heat and hot; Sp. *calda*, heat; *caldear*, to heat, to weld iron; *caldera*, a caldron; Port. *caldeira*, a caldron; L. *caldarium*, id.; *calda*, hot water; *calidus*, hot, from *caleo*, to be hot. This is from the root of Eng. *scald.*]

A large kettle or boiler, of copper, or other metal, furnished with a movable handle or bail, with which to hang it on a chimney-hook. *Addison.*

CA-LECHE', (ka-lāsh'.) See CALASH.

CAL-E-DO'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia, an ancient name of Scotland. The termination *ia* signifies a country, and was added by the Romans. *Caledon* signifies, probably, the hill or town of the *Gaels*, or *Caels*, the primitive inhabitants.

CAL-E-DO'NI-AN, *n.* A native of Caledonia, now Scotland.

CAL'E-DON-ITE, *n.* A mineral of a green color, consisting of the sulphate and carbonate of lead, and carbonate of copper.

CAL-E-FA'CIENT, *a.* [See CALEFACTION, CALEFY.] Warming; heating.

CAL-E-FA'CIENT, *n.* That which warms or heats.

CAL-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *calefactio*, from *calefacio*, to make warm. See CALEFY.]

1. The act or operation of warming or heating; the production of heat in a body by the action of fire, or by the communication of heat from other bodies. *Encyc.*

2. The state of being heated. *Johnson.*

CAL-E-FAC'TIVE, } *a.* [See CALEFACTION.] That
CAL-E-FAC'TO-RY, } makes warm or hot; that communicates heat.

CAL'E-FY, *v. i.* [L. *calefio*, to become warm or hot; from *caleo* and *fio* or *facio.*]

To grow hot or warm; to be heated. *Brown.*

CAL'E-FY, *v. t.* To make warm or hot. *Johnson.*

CAL'EM-BOURG, *n.* [Fr., from a German Count Kahlemberg, noted for his blunders in the French language.] A pun. *Brande.*

CAL'EN-DAR, *n.* [L. *calendarium*, an account-book. See CALENDS.]

1. A register of the year, in which the months, weeks, and days, are set down in order, with the feasts observed by the church, &c.; an almanac. It was so named from the Roman *Calendæ*, the name given to the first day of the month, and written, in large letters, at the head of each month. [See CALENDS.] *Encyc.*

2. An orderly table or enumeration of persons or things. *Encyc.*

3. In *congress*, a list of bills prepared for the action of that body.

4. In *English courts*, a list of criminal causes which stand for trial. In some of the American States, the term is extended to embrace civil causes, as arranged for trial.

Calendar month; a solar month, as it stands in almanacs.

CAL'EN-DAR, *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar.

CAL'EN-DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *calendrer*; Sp. *calentar*, to heat, to urge, or press forward; from *caleo*, to be hot.]

To press between rollers, for the purpose of making smooth, glossy, and wavy; as woolen and silk stuffs and linens.

CAL'EN-DER, *n.* A machine or hot press, used in manufactories to press cloths, for the purpose of making them smooth, even, and glossy, laying the nap, watering them, and giving them a wavy appearance. It consists of two thick rollers or cylinders, placed between boards or planks, the lower one being fixed, the upper one movable, and loaded with a great weight. *Encyc.*

CAL'EN-DER-ED, *pp.* Smoothed by calendering.

CAL'EN-DER-ING, *ppr.* Making smooth and glossy, by being pressed between rollers.

CAL'EN-DRER, *n.* The person who calenders cloth.

CA-LEN'DRIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a calendar.

CAL'ENDS, *n. pl.* [L. *calendæ*, from *calo*, Gr. καλεω, Eng. to *call.* See CALL.]

Among the Romans, the first day of each month. The origin of this name is differently related. Varro supposes it to have originated in the practice of notifying the time of the new moon, by a priest, who *called* out or proclaimed the fact to the people, and the number of the calends, or the day of the nones. Others allege that, the people being convened, the pontifex proclaimed the several feasts or holidays in the month — a custom which was discontinued in the year of Rome 450, when the fasti or calendar was set up in public places, to give notice of the festivals. *Encyc. Adam's Rom. Antiq.*

CAL'EN-TURE, *n.* [Sp. *calentura*, heat, a fever with irregular pulse; *calentar*, to heat; from L. *caleo*, to be hot. Russ. *kalyu*, to heat, to make red or red hot.]

A violent fever, attended with great heat, incident to persons in hot climates, especially natives of cooler climates. It is attended with delirium, and one of the symptoms is, that the person affected imagines the sea to be a green field, and sometimes, attempting to walk in it, is lost. *Encyc. Coxe.*

CA-LES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *calesco.*]

Growing warmth; growing heat.

CALF, (kăf,) *n.*; *pl.* CALVES, (kăvz.) [Sax. *cealf*; Sw. *kalf*; Dan. *kalv*; D. *kalf*; and the verb *kalven*, to calve, to vomit; G. *kalb*; *kalben.* The primary sense is issue, from throwing out. Hence the word is applied to the protuberant part of the leg, a push, a swell.]

1. The young of the cow, or of the bovine genus of quadrupeds.

2. In *contempt*, a dolt; an ignorant, stupid person; a weak or cowardly man. *Drayton.*

3. The thick, fleshy part of the leg behind, so called from its protuberance. *Wiseman.*

4. *The calves of the lips*, in Hosea, signify the pure offerings of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving. *Brown.*

CALF'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a calf. *Shak.*

CALF'-SKIN, *n.* The hide or skin of a calf; or leather made of the skin.

CAL'I-BER, } *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *calibre.*]
CAL'I-BRE, }

1. The diameter of a body; as, the *caliber* of a column, or of a bullet. *Encyc.*

2. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore.

3. *Figuratively*, the capacity of a man's mind. *Burke.*

Caliber-compasses, *calibers*, or *calipers*; a sort of

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compasses made with arched legs, to take the diameter of round bodies, as masts, shot, &c. The legs move on an arch of brass, on which are marked the inches and half inches, to show how far the points of the compasses are opened asunder. *Encyc.*

Caliber-rule; gunner's calipers, an instrument in which a right line is so divided, as that, the first part being equal to the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of one pound weight, the other parts are to the first as the diameters of balls of two, three, four, &c., pounds are to the diameter of a ball of one pound. It is used by engineers to determine, from a ball's weight, its diameter or caliber, and *vice versa*. *Encyc.*

CAL'ICE, *n.* [L. *calix*; Fr. *calice*; Sax. *calic*, a cup; Gr. κυλιξ. It is usually written *chalice*, but on etymological principles, incorrectly.]

A cup; appropriately, a communion-cup, or vessel used to administer the wine in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. It is used by the Roman Catholics in the mass.

CAL'I-CO, *n.* [Said to be from *Calicut*, in India.] A kind of cotton cloth. In England, white or unprinted cotton cloth is called *calico*. In the United States, *calico* is printed cotton cloth, having different colors. I have never heard this name given to the unprinted cloth. *Calico* was originally imported from India, but is now manufactured in Europe and the United States.

CAL'I-CO-PRINT'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to print calicoes.

CAL'I-CO-PRINT'ING, *n.* The art or process of printing or impressing figured patterns on calico.

CAL'ID, *a.* [L. *calidus*, from *caleo*, to be hot.] Hot; burning; ardent. *Johnson.*

CA-LID'I-TY, *n.* Heat. *Brown.*

CAL'I-DUCT, *n.* [L. *caleo*, to be hot, *calor*, heat, and *duco*, to lead.]

A pipe or canal used to convey heat to the apartments of a house, by the transmission of hot air or steam.

CA'LIF, *n.* Written also CALIPH and KALIF. [from Ar. خلف *khalafa*, to succeed. Hence a *calif* is a successor, a title given to the successors of Mohammed.]

A successor or vicar; a representative of Mohammed, bearing the same relation to him as the pope claims to bear to St. Peter. Among the Saracens, or Mohammedans, a *calif* is one who is vested with supreme dignity and power in all matters relating to religion and civil policy. This title is borne by the grand seignior in Turkey, and by the sophi of Persia. *Encyc.*

CAL'IF-ATE, CAL'IPH-ATE, KAL'IF-ATE, } *n.* The office or dignity of a calif; or the government of a calif. *Harris.*

CAL-I-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *caligatio*, dimness, from *caligo*, to be dark.]

Darkness; dimness; cloudiness.

In *medical authors*, *caligation*, or *caligo*, is a dimness of sight, from any obstruction to the passage of light to the retina, whether from opacity of the cornea, or of the crystalline or other humors, or their capsules, or from an obstructed pupil.

CA-LIG'IN-OUS, *a.* Dim; obscure; dark.

CA-LIG'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* Obscurely.

CA-LIG'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Dimness; obscurity.

CAL-I-GRAPH'IC, *a.* [Infra.] Pertaining to elegant penmanship. *Warton.*

CA-LIG'RA-PHIST, *n.* An elegant penman.

CA-LIG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. καλος, fair, and γραφω, to write; καλλιγραφια.]

Fair or elegant writing, or penmanship. *Prideaux.*

CA'LIN, *n.* A compound metal, of which the Chinese make tea-canisters and the like. The ingredients seem to be lead and tin. *Encyc.*

CAL'I-PASH, CAL'I-PEE, } *n.* That part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shell is called *calipash*, and that part which belongs to the lower shell, *calipee*. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

CAL'I-PERS, CAL'I-PER-COM'PAS-SES, } *n. pl.* Compasses with curved legs, for measuring the *caliber*, or diameter, of round bodies. *Brande.*

CAL-IS-THEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to calisthenics.

CAL-IS-THEN'ICS, *n.* [Gr. καλος, beautiful, and σθενος, strength.]

The art, science, or practice, of healthful exercise of the body and limbs, to promote strength and graceful movement.

CAL'I-VER, *n.* [from *caliber*.] A kind of hand-gun, musket, or arquebuse. *Shak.*

CA'LIX, *n.* [L. *calix*; Gr. κυλιξ.] A cup.

It is sometimes erroneously used for CALYX, which see.

CALK, CALQUE, } *v. t.* [Fr. *calquer*, to chalk.]

To copy a drawing, by rubbing the back of it with red or black chalk, and then tracing the lines through on paper, &c., by means of a blunt style or needle.

CALK, (kauk,) *v. t.* [Qu. the connection of this word with the Sp. *calafetear*; It. *calafatare*; Port. *calafetar*; Arm. *calefeti*; Fr. *calfeter*, to smear with cement or mortar; Ar. قلف *kalafa*, to stop the seams of ships with fine moss, &c., and pay them over with pitch; Sam. *id.* It may be corrupted from this word; if not, it may be from the Dan. *kalk*, calx, lime, or mortar; but this seems not probable. The Germans and Danes have borrowed the Spanish and French word to express the idea. Skinner deduces the word from Fr. *calage*, tow.]

1. To drive oakum, or old ropes untwisted, into the seams of a ship, or other vessel, to prevent their leaking or admitting water. After the seams are filled, they are covered with hot, melted pitch or resin, to keep the oakum from rotting.

2. In *some parts of America*, to set upon a horse or ox shoes armed with sharp points of iron, to prevent their slipping on ice; that is, to *stop* from slipping.

CALK, (kauk,) *n.* In *New England*, a sharp-pointed piece of iron on a shoe for a horse or an ox, called in Great Britain *calkin*; used to prevent the animal from slipping.

Also, an instrument with sharp points, which persons wear on their feet to prevent slipping on the ice. [*U. S.*]

CALK'ER, (kauk'er,) *n.* A man who calks; sometimes, perhaps, a *calk* or pointed iron on a horse-shoe.

CALK'ED, (kaukd,) *pp.* Having the seams stopped; furnished with shoes with iron points.

CALK'IN, *n.* A calk, or sharp point in a horse's shoe, to prevent slipping.

CALK'ING, (kauk'ing,) *ppr.* Stopping the seams of a ship; putting on shoes with iron points.

CALK'ING, (calk'ing,) *n.* In *painting*, the covering of the back side of a design with black lead, or red chalk, and tracing lines through on a waxed plate, or wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the color on the plate, paper, or wall. *Chambers.*

CALK'ING-I-RON, (kauk'ing-i-urn,) *n.* An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships.

CALL, *v. t.* [L. *calo*; Gr. καλεω; Sw. *kalla*; Dan. *kalde*; W. *galw*, to call; D. *kallen*, to talk; Ch. כלא in Aph. to *call*, to thunder; Heb., to *hold* or restrain, which is the Gr. κωλυω, L. *caula*; Syr. Sam. and Eth., to *hold* or restrain; Ar., to keep; L. *celo*. The primary sense is to press, drive, or strain. We find the like elements and signification in Sax. *giellan*, or *gyllan*, to yell; Dan. *gale*, to crow. Class Gl. The W. *galw* is connected in origin with *gallu*, to be able, to have power, may, can, Eng. *could*, the root of *gallant*, L. *gallus*, &c.]

In *a general sense*, to drive; to strain or force out sound. Hence,

1. To name; to denominate or give a name.

And God *called* the light day, and the darkness he *called* night. — Gen. i.

2. To convoke; to summon; to direct or order to meet; to assemble by order or public notice; often with *together*; as, the king *called* his council *together*; the president *called together* the congress.

3. To request to meet or come.

He sent his servants to *call* them that were bidden. — Matt. xxii.

4. To invite.

Because I have *called*, and ye refused. — Prov. i.

5. To invite or summon to come or be present; to invite, or collect; as, *call* all your senses to you.

6. To give notice to come by authority; to command to come; as, *call* a servant.

7. To proclaim; to name, or publish the name.

Nor parish clerk, who *calls* the psalm so clear. *Gay.*

8. To appoint or designate, as for an office, duty, or employment.

See, I have *called* by name Bezaleel. — Ex. xxxi.
Paul, *called* to be an apostle. — Rom. i.

9. To invite; to warn; to exhort. *Is.* xxii. 12. *Cruden.*

10. To invite or draw into union with Christ; to bring to know, believe, and obey the gospel. *Rom.* viii. 28.

11. To own and acknowledge. *Heb.* ii. xi.

12. To invoke or appeal to.

I *call* God for a witness. — 2 Cor. i.

13. To esteem or account. *Is.* lviii. 5. *Matt.* iii. 15.

To call down; to invite, or to bring down.

To call back; to revoke or retract; to recall; to summon or bring back.

To call for; to demand, require, or claim; as, a crime *calls for* punishment; or to cause to grow. Ezek. xxxvi. Also, to speak for; to ask; to request; as, to *call for* a dinner.

To call in; to collect; as, to *call in* debts or money; or to draw from circulation; as, to *call in* clipped coin; or to summon together; to invite to come together; as, to *call in* neighbors or friends.

To call forth; to bring or summon to action; as, to *call forth* all the faculties of the mind.

To call off; to summon away; to divert; as, to *call off* the attention; to *call off* workmen from their employment.

To call up; to bring into view or recollection; as, to *call up* the image of a deceased friend; also, to bring into action, or discussion; as, to *call up* a bill before a legislative body.

To call over; to read a list, name by name; to recite separate particulars in order, as a roll of names.

To call out; to summon to fight; to challenge; also, to summon into service; as, to *call out* the militia.

To call to mind; to recollect; to revive in memory.

CALL, *v. i.* To utter a loud sound, or to address by name; to utter the name; sometimes with *to*.

The angel of God *called* to Hagar. — Gen. xxi.

2. To stop, without intention of staying; to make a short stop; as, to *call* at the inn. This use Johnson supposes to have originated in the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a *call*. It is common, in this phrase, to use *at*; as, to *call at* the inn; or *on*; as, to *call on* a friend. This application seems to be equivalent to *speak*, D. *kallen*. Let us *speak* at this place.

To call on; to make a short visit to; also, to solicit payment, or make a demand of a debt. In a *theological sense*, to pray to, or worship; as, to *call on* the name of the Lord. *Gen.* iv. To repeat solemnly. *Dryden.*

To call out: to utter a loud voice; to bawl; *a popular use of the phrase.*

CALL, *n.* A vocal address, of summons or invitation; as, he will not come at a *call*.

2. Demand; requisition; public claim; as, listen to the *calls* of justice or humanity.

3. Divine vocation, or summons; as, the *call* of Abraham.

4. Invitation; request of a public body or society; as, a clergyman has a *call* to settle in the ministry.

5. A summons from heaven; impulse.

St. Paul believed he had a *call*, when he persecuted the Christians. *Locke.*

6. Authority; command. *Denham.*

7. A short visit; as, to make a *call*; to give one a *call*; that is, a speaking to; D. *kallen*. To give one a *call*, is to stop a moment and speak or say a word; or to have a short conversation with.

8. Vocation; employment. In this sense, *calling* is generally used.

9. A naming; a nomination. *Bacon.*

10. Among *hunters*, a lesson blown on the horn, to comfort the hounds. *Encyc.*

11. Among *seamen*, a whistle or pipe, used by the boatswain and his mate, to summon the sailors to their duty. *Encyc.*

12. The English name of the mineral called by the Germans *tungsten* or *wolfram*. *Encyc.*

13. Among *fowlers*, a noise or cry in imitation of a bird, or a pipe to call birds by imitating their voice. *Encyc. Bailey.*

14. In *legislative bodies*, the *call of the house*, is a calling over the names of the members, to discover who is absent, or for other purpose; a calling of names with a view to obtain answers from the persons named.

CALL'ED, (kauld,) *pp.* Invited; summoned; addressed; named; appointed; invoked; assembled by order; recited.

CALL'ER, *n.* One who calls.

CAL'LET, CAL'LAT, } *n.* A trull, or a scold. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CAL'LET, *v. i.* To rail; to scold. [*Not in use.*]

CAL'LID, *a.* Cunning.

CAL-LID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *calliditas*.] Skill; discernment; shrewdness.

CAL-LIG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. καλλιγραφια.] Fair or elegant penmanship.

CALL'ING, *ppr.* Inviting; summoning; naming; addressing; invoking.

CALL'ING, *n.* A naming, or inviting; a reading over or reciting in order, or a call of names with a view to obtain an answer, as in legislative bodies.

2. Vocation; profession; trade; usual occupation, or employment. *Pope. Swift.* 1 *Cor.* vii. 20.

3. Class of persons engaged in any profession or employment. *Hammond.*

4. Divine summons, vocation, or invitation.

Give all diligence to make your *calling* and election sure. — 2 Pet. i.

CAL-LI'O-PE, (kal-li'o-py,) *n.* In *pagan mythology*, the muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry.

CAL'LI-PERS. See CALIPERS.

CAL-LIS-THEN'ICS. See CALISTHENICS.

CAL-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *callosité*; L. *callositas*. See CALLOUS.]

Hardness of skin, which assumes a horny consistence in places exposed to constant pressure; the hardness of the cicatrix of ulcers. *Cone.*

CAL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *callus*, hardness; *calleo*, to be hard, to know or be skilled; Eng. *could*, which see.]

1. Hard; hardened; indurated; as an ulcer, or some part of the body. *Wiseman.*

2. Hardened in mind; insensible; unfeeling. *Dryden.*

CAL'LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a hardened or unfeeling manner,

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CAL'LOUS-NESS, *n.* Hardness, induration, *applied to the body*; insensibility, *applied to the mind or heart.* *Cheyne. Bentley.*

CAL'LŌW, *a.* [Ir. *calbh*; L. *calvus*, bald; G. *kahl*; D. *kaal*; Fr. *chauve*; Pers. كل *kal*; Russ. *gol*, bald, naked; *golcyu*, to be stripped.]

Destitute of feathers; naked; unfledged; as a young bird. *Milton.*

CAL'LUS, *n.* [L. *callus*, from *calleo*, to be hard; Sans. *kalla*, stone.]

1. Any preternatural hardness in the body, particularly of the skin, as on the hands or feet, from friction or pressure, or the hardened edges of a wound or ulcer.

2. The new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them.

CALM, (käm,) *a.* [Fr. *calme*; Sp. *calma*; It. *calma*; D. *kalm.* Qu. Gr. χαλαω; It. *calare*, to decrease or abate; Sp. *calar*, to sink.]

1. Still; quiet; being at rest, as the air. Hence, not stormy or tempestuous; as, a *calm* day.

2. Undisturbed; not agitated; as, a *calm* sea.

3. Undisturbed by passion; not agitated or excited; quiet; tranquil, as the mind, temper, or attention.

CALM, *n.* Stillness; tranquillity; quiet; freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance; *applied to the elements, or to the mind and passions.* *South.*

CALM, *v. t.* To still; to quiet, as the wind or elements; to still, appease, allay, or pacify, as the mind or passions. *Dryden. Atterbury.*

CALM'-BROW-ED, *a.* Wearing the look of calmness.

CALM'ER, *n.* The person or thing that calms, or has the power to still, and make quiet; that which allays [or pacifies.

CALM'ER, *a. comp.* More calm.

CALM'EST, *a. superl.* Most calm.

CALM'ING, *ppr.* Stilling; appeasing.

CALM'LY, *adv.* In a quiet manner; without disturbance, agitation, tumult, or violence; without passion; quietly.

CALM'NESS, *n.* Quietness; stillness; tranquillity; *applied to the elements.*

2. Quietness; mildness; unruffled state; *applied to the mind, passions, or temper.*

CALM'Y, (käm'e,) *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceable. *Spenser. Cowley.*

CA-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. καλος and γραφω.] Elegant penmanship. [See CALLIGRAPHY.] *Ed. Rev.*

CAL'O-MEL, *n.* [Qu. Gr. καλος, fair, and μελας, black, or Æthiops mineral.]

A preparation of mercury, much used in medicine. It is the dichlorid of mercury, or a compound of two equivalents of mercury and one equivalent of chlorine. It is usually formed by rubbing together mercury and corrosive sublimate, in certain definite proportions, and then subliming.

CA-LOR'IC, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat.]

The principle or matter of heat, or the simple element of heat. *Lavoisier.*

The agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion are ascribed. *Ure.*

Caloric expands all bodies. *Henry.*

CA-LOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the matter of heat.

CA-LOR'I-FĒRE, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *fero*, to bear.]

An apparatus for conveying and distributing heat; a term particularly applied to an apparatus for heating conservatories, &c., by means of hot water circulating in tubes. *Ure.*

CAL-O-RIF'IC, *a.* That has the quality of producing heat; causing heat; heating.

Calorific rays: the invisible, heating rays which emanate from the sun, and from burning and heated bodies. The *calorific rays* of the sun and other luminous bodies, are different from the luminous or *colorific* rays, and possess different refrangibilities.

CA-LOR-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The production of heat, especially animal heat.

CAL-O-RIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and Gr. μετρον, measure.]

An apparatus for measuring relative quantities of heat, or the specific caloric of bodies; or an instrument for measuring the heat given out by a body in cooling, from the quantity of ice it melts; invented by Lavoisier and Laplace.

CA-LOR-I-MŌ'TOR, *n.* [*caloric*, and L. *motor*, mover.]

A galvanic instrument, for evolving caloric, in which the calorific influence or effects are attended by scarcely any electrical, but great magnetic power. *Hare.*

CA-LOTTE', } *n.* [Fr. *calotte.*]
CA-LŌTE', }

1. A cap or coif, of hair, satin, or other stuff, worn in Roman Catholic countries, as an ecclesiastical ornament.

2. In *architecture*, a round cavity or depression, in form of a cup or cap, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c., which would otherwise be too high for other pieces of the apartment. *Harris. Encyc.*

CAL'O-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. καλος, beautiful, and τυπος, type.] A name given by Mr. Fox Talbot to his invention for making pictures on paper or other substances, by the agency of light. *Gilbert.*

CA-LOY'ERS, } *n. pl.* [Gr. καλοι and γερουτες.]
CA-LOG'E-RI, }

Monks of the Greek church of three orders; *archari*, or novices; ordinary professed, or *microchemi*; and the more perfect, called *megalochemi*. They are also divided into *cenobites*, who live in cloisters, and perform all the services of the choir; *anchorets*, who live in separate cells, at a distance from the cloister, which they attend on Sundays and fast-days; and *recluses*, who shut themselves up in grottos and caverns, on the mountains, and live on alms furnished to them by the monasteries. *Encyc.*

CALP, *n.* A variety of carbonate of lime, of a bluish-black, gray, or grayish-blue, but its streak is white; called also *argillo-ferruginous limestone.* It is intermediate between compact limestone and marl. *Kirwan. Cleaveland. Philips.*

CALQUE, *v. t.* See CALK.

CAL'TROP, *n.* [Sax. *coltræppe*, a species of thistle, rendered by Lye, Rhamnus, and Carduus stellatus. The French has *chaussetrape.* The Italian *calcatreppolo* is from *calcare*, to tread, and *tribolo*, a thistle; L. *tribulus.*]

1. A kind of thistle, the Latin Tribulus, with a roundish, prickly pericarp, composed of five united capsules, each of which is, on one side, gibbous, often armed with three or four daggers; on the other side, angular, converging with transverse cells. It grows in France, Italy, and Spain, among corn, and is very troublesome, as the prickles run into the feet of cattle. *Fam. of Plants. Miller.*

2. In *military affairs*, an instrument with four iron points disposed in a triangular form, so that, three of them being on the ground, the other points upward. These are scattered on the ground, where an enemy's cavalry are to pass, to impede their progress by endangering the horses' feet. *Encyc. Dr. Addison.*

CA-LUM'BA, *n.* [from *kalumb*, its native name in Mozambique.]

A plant, the Cocculus palmatus, growing in Mozambique. The root of this plant, a bitter tonic, is much used in medicine.

CAL'U-MET, *n.* Among the *aboriginals of America*, a pipe, used for smoking tobacco, whose bowl is usually of soft red stone, like marble, and the tube a long reed, ornamented with feathers. The calumet is used as a symbol or instrument of peace and war. To accept the calumet, is to agree to the terms of peace, and to refuse it, is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, to receive strangers kindly, and to travel with safety. The calumet of war, differently made, is used to proclaim war.

CA-LUM'NI-ATE, *v. t.* [See CALUMNY.] To accuse or charge one falsely and knowingly with some crime, offense, or something disreputable; to slander.

CA-LUM'NI-ĀTE, *v. i.* To charge falsely and knowingly with a crime or offense; to propagate evil reports with a design to injure the reputation of another.

CA-LUM'NI-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Slandered; falsely and maliciously accused of what is criminal, immoral, or disgraceful.

CA-LUM'NI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Slandering.

CA-LUM-NI-Ā'TION, *n.* False accusation of a crime or offense, or a malicious and false representation of the words or actions of another, with a view to injure his good name.

CA-LUM'NI-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who slanders; one who falsely and knowingly accuses another of a crime or offense, or maliciously propagates false accusations or reports.

CA-LUM'NI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Slanderous. *Montagu.*

CA-LUM'NI-OUS, *a.* Slanderous; bearing or implying calumny; injurious to reputation.

CA-LUM'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Slanderously.

CA-LUM'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Slanderousness. *Bp. Morton.*

CAL'UM-NY, *n.* [L. *calumnia*; Fr. *calomnie*; It. *calumnia.* If *m* is radical, this word may be allied to *calamity*, both from the sense of falling upon, rushing, or throwing on. If *m* is not radical, this word may be the Gothic *kolon*, to calumniate, Saxon *kolan*, to rush upon. The word is found in Ir. *guilimne*, calumny, *guilimnighim*, to calumniate or reproach.]

Slander; false accusation of a crime or offense, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; false representation of facts reproachful to another, made by design, and with knowledge of its falsehood; sometimes followed by *on.*

Neglected *calumny* soon expires. *Murphy's Tacitus.*

CAL'VA-RY, *n.* [L. *calvaria*, from *calva*, a skull or scalp; Ir. *calb*, the head; Sp. *calvario*, *calva*; It. *calvo.*]

1. A place of skulls; particularly the place where Christ was crucified on a small hill west of Jerusalem. In *Roman Catholic countries*, a kind of chapel raised on a hillock near a city, as a place of devotion, in memory of the place where our Savior suffered.

2. In *heraldry*, a cross so called, set upon steps, resembling the cross on which our Savior was crucified.

3. In *architecture*, a chapel, erected by *Roman Catholics* on a hill, in which are represented the mysteries of Christ's death. *Elmes.*

CALVE, (käv,) *v. i.* [from *calf*; Sax. *calfian.*]

1. To bring forth young, as a cow.

2. In *a metaphorical sense*, and *sometimes by way of reproach, as when applied to the human race*, to bring forth; to produce.

CALVES'-SNOUT, *n.* A plant, snapdragon, Antirrhinum.

CALV'ER, *v. t.* To cut in slices. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

CALV'ER, *v. i.* To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces. [*Not in use.*] *Cotton.*

CAL-VILLE', *n.* [Fr.] A sort of apple.

CAL'VIN-ISM, *n.* The theological tenets or doctrines of Calvin, who was born in Picardy, in France, and in 1536 chosen professor of divinity, and minister of a church in Geneva. The distinguishing doctrines of this system are, original sin, particular election and reprobation, particular redemption, effectual grace in regeneration, or a change of heart by the spirit of God, justification by free grace, perseverance of the saints, and the Trinity.

CAL'VIN-IST, *n.* A follower of Calvin; one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

CAL-VIN-IST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Calvin, or
CAL-VIN-IST'IC-AL, } to his opinions in theology.

CAL'VIN-IZE, *v. t.* To convert to Calvinism.

CALV'ISH, *a.* [from *calf.*] Like a calf. [More properly, CALFISH.] *Sheldon.*

CAL'VI-TY, *n.* Baldness.

CALX, *n.*; *pl.* CALXES or CALCES. [L. *calx*; Sax. *cealc*, a stone, *calculus*, and *chalk*; D. *kalk*; G. *kalk*; Sw. *kalck*; Dan. *kalk*; Fr. *chaux.* The same word signifies *chalk*, lime, mortar, and the heel, and from that is formed *calculus*, a little stone. The word then signifies, primarily, a lump, or clod, or hard mass, and is allied to *callus.* If *calx* is from χαλιξ, the usual orthography was not observed by the Latins. See CALCULATE.]

Properly, lime or chalk; but *more appropriately*, the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to calcination by heat, solution by acids, or detonation by niter, and which is or may be reduced to a fine powder. Metallic calxes are now called *oxyds.* They weigh more than the metal from which they are produced, being combined with oxygen. *Cox. Encyc.*

Calx nativa; native calx, a kind of marly earth, of a dead whitish color, which, in water, bubbles or hisses, and without burning will make a cement, like lime or gypsum.

Calx viva, quick lime, is lime not slaked. *Encyc.*

CA-LYC'IN-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to a calyx; situated
CAL'Y-CINE, } on a calyx. *Martyn.*

CAL'Y-CLE, *n.* [L. *calyculus.* See CALYX.]

In *botany*, a row of small leaflets, at the base of the calyx, on the outside. The *calycle* of the seed is the outer proper covering or crown of the seed adhering to it, to facilitate its dispersion. *Martyn.*

2. In *zoology*, a term applied to the small cup-like prominences, containing each a polyp-cell, covering the surface of many corols.

CA-LYC'U-LATE, } *a.* Having a calycle at the base
CAL'Y-CLED, } on the outside; used of the *calyx.*

CA-LYP'TRA, *n.* [Gr. καλυπτρα, a cover.]

The calyx of mosses, according to Linnæus; but not properly a calyx. It is a kind of veil, or cowl, which covers or is placed over the top of the anther, like an extinguisher. *Martyn. Milne.*

The *calyptra* of mosses is an appendage of the capsule. It at first closely invests the capsule, and its summit is the stigma. As the capsule approaches maturity, the *calyptra* is detached below, and appended to the stigma like a hood. *Cyc. Smith.*

The *calyptra* of mosses is that part of the membranous covering, inclosing the sporangium or theca, (capsule,) which, when the membrane bursts around as the theca approaches maturity, is carried up and sustained on the summit of the latter. *Lindley.*

The *theca* was considered as an anther by Linnæus; afterwards as a capsule, or proper seed-vessel, surmounted by a stigma. It is now regarded as a *sporangium*, or vessel inclosing the spores, which correspond to the seeds in the higher orders of plants.

CA-LYP'TRI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a calyptra.

CA'LYX, *n.*; *pl.* CALYXES. [L. *calyx*; Gr. καλυξ, a flower not opened, a husk or shell. It has been confounded with κυλιξ, calix, a cup.]

1. The outer covering of a flower, being the termination of the cortical epidermis or outer bark of the plant, which, in most plants, incloses and supports the bottom of the corol. In Linnæus's system, it comprehends the perianth, the involucrum, the ament, the spath, the glume, the calyptra, and the volva. *Milne. Martyn. Encyc.*

The opinion of Linnæus that the calyx is the continuation of the epidermis is now considered erroneous. *Ed. Encyc. Smith.*

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The *calyx* is the most exterior integument of a flower, consisting of several verticillate leaves, (*sepals,*) united by their margins or distinct, usually of a green color, and of a less delicate texture than the corol. *Lindley.*

The *calyx*, as thus defined, corresponds to the *perianth* of Linnæus.

2. A membranous sac, inclosing each papilla of the kidney, opening at its apex into the pelvis of the kidney; called also *infundibulum.*

CAL-ZOONS′, *n. pl.* [Sp. *calzones.*] Drawers. [*Not English.*] *Herbert.*

CAM, *n.* A projection on a wheel, which, by its revolution, produces an alternating motion in machinery.

CA-MÆ′IEU, *n.* A painting in which there is only one color, and where the lights and shades are of gold wrought on a golden or azure ground. When the ground is yellow, the French call it *cirage*; when gray, *grisaille.* This work is chiefly used to represent *basso-relievos.* These pieces answer to the *μονοχρωματα*, or *monochromes*, of the Greeks. *Encyc.*

CAM′BER, *n.* [Fr. *cambrer*, to arch, to vault, to bend, from L. *camera*, a vault, a chamber.]

Among *builders*, *camber*, or *camber-beam*, is a piece of timber cut archwise, or with an obtuse angle in the middle, used in platforms, where long and strong beams are required. As *a verb*, this word signifies to bend, but I know not that it is used.

A *cambered deck*, is one which is higher in the middle, or arched, but drooping or declining toward the stem and stern; also when it is irregular.

CAM′BER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending; arched; as, a deck lies *cambering.*

CAM′BI-AL, *a.* Belonging to exchanges in commerce. *Park.*

CAM′BIST, *n.* [It. *cambista*, from *cambio*, exchange; Sp. *id.*]

A banker; one who deals in exchange, or is skilled in the science. *Christ. Obs.*

CAM′BIST-RY, *n.* The science of exchange, weights, measures, &c. *Park.*

CAM′BI-UM, *n.* In *botany*, a viscid secretion, which, in the spring, separates the alburnum of an exogenous plant from the liber, or inner bark. *Lindley.*

CAM-BŌGE′, *n.* See GAMBOGE.

CAM-BOOSE′, *n.* [D. *kombuis.*] A ship's cook-room or kitchen. [See CABOOSE.]

CAM′BREL, *n.* A crooked piece of wood, or iron, to hang meat on. [See GAMBREL.]

CAM′BRIC, *n.* A species of extremely fine white linen, made of flax, said to be named from Cambray, in Flanders, where it was first manufactured. Cambric is also made of cotton.

CAME, *pret.* of COME, which see.

CAME, *n.* A term applied to slender rods of cast lead, of which glaziers make their turned lead for receiving the glass of casements. *Gwilt. Encyc.*

CAM′EL, *n.* [L. *camelus*; Gr. *καμηλος*; D. and Dan. *kameel*; G. *kamel*; Heb. Syr. and Eth. גמל *gamal*; Ch. ⟨illegible⟩; Ar. جمل. The Arabic verb, to which this word belongs, signifies to be beautiful, or elegant, to please, or to behave with kindness and humanity. In Sax. *gamele*, or *gamol*, is a camel, and an old man; *gamol-feax*, one that has long hair; *gamol-ferhth*, a man of great mind. In W. the word is *cammarc*, a crooked horse.]

1. A large quadruped used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riders. As a genus, the camel belongs to the order of Pecora. The characteristics are: it has no horns; it has six fore teeth in the under jaw; the canine teeth are wide set, three in the upper and two in the lower jaw; and there is a fissure in the upper lip. The dromedary, or Arabian camel, has one bunch on the back, four callous protuberances on the fore legs, and two on the hind legs. The Bactrian camel has two bunches on the back. The llama of South America is a smaller animal, with a smooth back, small head, fine black eyes, and very long neck. The pacos, or sheep, of Chili, has no bunch. Camels constitute the riches of an Arabian, without which he could neither subsist, carry on trade, nor travel over sandy deserts. Their milk is his common food. By the camel's power of sustaining abstinence from drink for many days, and of subsisting on a few coarse shrubs, he is peculiarly fitted for the parched and barren lands of Asia and Africa.

2. In Holland, *camel* (or *kameel*, as Coxe writes it) is a machine for lifting ships, and bearing them over the Pampus, at the mouth of the River Y, or over other bars. It is also used in other places, and particularly at the dock in Petersburg, to bear vessels over a bar to Cronstadt. *Coxe. Encyc.*

CAM′EL-BACK-ED, (-bakt,) *a.* Having a back like a camel; humpbacked. *Fuller.*

CA-MĒ′LE-ON MIN′ER-AL, *n.* [See CHAMELEON.] A compound formed by fusing together pure potash and black oxyd of manganese, whose solution in water, at first green, passes spontaneously through the whole series of colored rays to the red; and by the addition of potash, it returns to its original green. *Ure.*

This is called *manganate* or *manganesate of potash*; the black oxyd of manganese here performing the functions of an acid.

CA-MEL′O-PARD or CAM′EL-O-PARD, *n.* [*camelus* and *pardalis.*]

The giraffe, a species constituting the genus *camelopardalis.* This animal has two straight horns, without branches, six inches long, covered with hair, truncated at the end, and tufted. On the forehead is a tubercle, two inches high, resembling another horn. The fore legs are not much longer than the hind ones, but the shoulders are of such a vast length, as to render the fore part of the animal much higher than the hind part. The head is like that of a stag; the neck is slender and elegant, furnished with a short mane. The color of the whole animal is a dirty white, marked with large, broad, rusty spots. This animal is found in the central and eastern parts of Africa. It is timid, and not fleet. *Encyc.*

CAM′E-O, *n.* [It. *cammeo.*] A precious stone carved in relief; *opposed to an intaglio, which is cut into the stone.* Originally the onyx, and afterward the agate, were used for this purpose. In the true cameo, a stone is used having two layers, (and sometimes more,) of different colors; and the art consists in so cutting, as to appropriate these different colors to different parts, or elevations of the work. Shells are also used for cheaper work of the same kind. *Elmes.*

CAM′E-RA LŪ′CI-DA, *n.* An optical instrument, which, by means of a style, lenses, &c., gives the outlines of external objects on paper, or canvas, so that an artist can sketch the subject. *Elmes.*

CAM′E-RA OB-SCŪ′RA, or *dark chamber*; in *optics*, an apparatus representing an artificial eye, in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex glass, are exhibited distinctly, and in their native colors, on a white surface placed on the focus of the glass within a darkened chamber.

CAM′E-RADE, *n.* [L. *camera*, a chamber.] One who lodges or resides in the same apartment; now COMRADE, which see.

CAM-E-RA-LIST′IC, *a.* [Infra.] Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

CAM-E-RA-LIST′ICS, *n. pl.* [G. *cameralist*, a financier. In Sp. *camarista* is a minister of state; *camarilla*, a small room. The word seems to be from L. *camera*, a chamber.]

The science of finance, or public revenue, comprehending the means of raising and disposing of it. *Grimke.*

CAM′ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *camero*, from *camera*, a chamber, properly, an arched roof.]

To vault; to ceil. [*Little used.*]

CAM′ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* [L. *cameratus*, from *camera.*]

1. Arched; vaulted.

2. *a.* In *conchology*, a term applied to shells which are divided by transverse partitions into a series of chambers, traversed by a siphon; called also *chambered* shells.

CAM′ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Arching.

CAM-ER-Ā′TION, *n.* An arching, or vaulting.

CAM-E-RŌ′NI-AN, *n.* A name given to the followers of Richard Cameron, in Scotland, who refused to accept the *indulgence* granted to the Presbyterian clergy in the persecuting times of Charles II., lest, by so doing, they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority.

CAM′IS, *n.* [It. *camice.*] A thin dress. [*Not English.*]

CAM-IS-ĀDE′, *n.* [Fr. from *chemise*, a shirt; It. *camicia*; Sp. *camisa.*]

An attack by surprise, at night, or at break of day, when the enemy is supposed to be in bed. This word is said to have taken its rise from an attack of this kind, in which the soldiers, as a badge to distinguish each other, wore a shirt over their arms. *Encyc.*

CAM′IS-Ā-TED, *a.* Dressed with a shirt outward. *Johnson.*

CAM′LET, *n.* [from *camel*; sometimes written CAMELOT.] A stuff originally made of camel's hair. It is now made, sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk. In some, the warp is silk and wool twisted together, and the woof is hair. The pure Oriental camlet is made solely from the hair of a sort of goat, about Angora. Camlets are now made in Europe. *Encyc.*

CAM′LET-ED, *a.* Colored, or veined. *Herbert.*

CAM′MOCK, *n.* [Sax. *cammoc* or *cammec.*] A plant, petty whin, or rest-harrow, Ononis.

CĀ′MOUS, } *a.* [Fr. *camus*; W. *cam.* crooked.]
CA-MOYS′, }

Flat; depressed. [*Applied only to the nose, and little used.*]

CĀ′MOUS-ED, (kā′must,) *a.* Depressed; crooked. *B. Jonson.*

CĀ′MOUS-LY, *adv.* Awry. *Skelton.*

CAMP, *n.* [L. *campus*; Fr. *camp* and *champ*; Arm. *camp*; It. Sp. and Port. *campo*; Sax. *camp.* The sense is, an open, level field, or plain. See CHAMPION and GAME.]

1. The ground on which an army pitch their tents, whether for a night or a longer time.

2. The order or arrangement of tents, or disposition of an army, for rest; as, to pitch a *camp.*

3. An army, or body of troops, encamped on the same field. *Hume.*

CAMP, *v. t.* or *i.* To rest, or lodge, as an army, or travelers in a wilderness; to pitch a camp; to fix tents. [See ENCAMP.]

CAMP-BED′STEAD, (-bed′sted,) *n.* A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space, as used in war; a tressel bedstead.

CAMP′-BOY, *n.* A boy that serves in a camp. *Dwight.*

CAMP′-FIGHT, *n.* In *law writers*, a trial by duel, or the legal combat of two champions, for the decision of a controversy. [*Camp* in W. is a game, and *campiaw* is to contend.]

CAMP′-STOOL, *n.* A seat, or stool, with cross-legs to fold up.

CAMP-VIN′E-GAR, *n.* A mixture of vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-ketchup, anchovies, and garlic.

CAM-PAG′NOL, *n.* A species of rat with a short tail. *Kirby.*

CAM-PAIGN′, (kam-pāne′,) *n.* [Fr. *campagne*; It. *campagna*; Sp. *compaña*; Port. *companha*, from *camp.* This should be written *campain*, as Mitford writes it.]

1. An open field; a large, open plain; an extensive tract of ground without considerable hills. [See CHAMPAIGN.]

2. The time that an army keeps the field, either in action, marches, or in camp, without entering into winter quarters. A campaign is usually from spring to autumn, or winter; but in some instances, armies make a winter campaign.

CAM-PAIGN′, *v. i.* To serve in a campaign. *Musgrave.*

CAM-PAIGN′ER, *n.* One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

CAM-PĀ′NA, *n.* [L.] The pasque-flower.

CAM-PĀ′NI-A, *n.* A large extent of open country; applied to the country round Rome, &c.

2. A campaign. [*Obs.*]

CAM-PAN′I-FORM, *a.* [L. *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, form.]

In *botany*, in the shape of a bell; *applied to flowers.*

CAM-PA-NI′LE, *n.* In *architecture*, a clock or bell tower. *Elmes.*

CAM-PA-NOL′O-GY, *n.* [L. *campana*, and Gr. *λογος.*] Art of ringing bells; properly, a treatise on the art.

CAM-PAN′U-LA, *n.* [L.] The bell-flower.

CAM-PAN′U-LATE, *a.* [L. *campanula*, a little bell.] In *botany*, in the form of a bell; bell-shaped.

CAM-PĒACH′Y-WOOD; [from *Campeachy*, in Mexico.] See LOGWOOD.

CAM-PES′TRAL, } *a.* [L. *campestris*, from *campus*,
CAM-PES′TRI-AN, } a field.]

Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field, or open ground. *Mortimer.*

CAM′PHENE, *n.* [A contraction of *camphogen.*]

A name recently proposed for pure *oil of turpentine*, (commonly called *spirit of turpentine*,) and lately much used, in order to disguise the nature and character of the substance, when it is to be sold for burning in lamps.

CAM′PHO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. *καμφορα*, or *καμφουρα*, camphor, and *γενναω*, to produce, because, by combination with a certain definite proportion of oxygen, *camphogen* becomes camphor.]

A hydrocarbon, composed of eight equivalents of hydrogen, and ten of carbon; the basyle of camphor.

CAM′PHOR, *n.* [Low L. *camphora*; Fr. *camphre*; It. *canfora*; Sp. *alcanfor*; Port. *canfora*; D. and G. *kampfer*; Ar. كافور *cafor*, *kaforon*, from كفر *kafara*, Heb. Ch. and Syr. כפר *kafar*, to drive off, remove, separate, wipe away; hence, to cleanse, to make atonement. It seems to be named from its purifying effects, or from exudation. It will be seen that the letter *m* in this word is casual.]

A solid concrete substance, from the Laurus Camphora, Linn., or Indian laurel-tree, a large tree growing wild in Borneo, Sumatra, &c. It is a whitish translucent substance, of a granular or foliated fracture, and somewhat unctuous to the feel. It has a bitterish aromatic taste, and a very fragrant smell, and is a powerful diaphoretic. *Encyc. Lunier. Aikin.*

Camphor is a protoxyd of camphogen.

CAM′PHOR, *v. t.* To impregnate or wash with camphor. [*Little used.*]

CAM-PHOR-Ā′CEOUS, *a.* Of the nature of camphor; partaking of camphor. *Barton.*

CAM′PHOR-ĀTE, *v. t.* To impregnate with camphor.

CAM′PHOR-ATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the combination of camphoric acid with a base.

CAM′PHOR-ATE, *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or impregnated with it.

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CAM'PHOR-Ā-TED, *a.* Impregnated with camphor.
CAM-PHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or partaking of its qualities.
Camphoric acid; a crystallized acid, produced by long digestion or repeated distillation of camphor with nitric acid.
CAM'PHOR-OIL, *n.* A fragrant, limpid oil, obtained from the *Dryobalanops aromatica*; considered as camphor, not yet concrete.
CAM'PHOR-TREE, *n.* The tree from which camphor is obtained. According to Miller, there are two sorts of trees that produce camphor; one, a native of Borneo, which produces the best kind; the other, a native of Japan, which resembles the bay-tree, bearing black or purple berries. But the tree grows also in Sumatra. The stem is thick, the bark of a brownish color, and the ramification strong, close, and extended. The wood is soft, easily worked, and useful for domestic purposes. To obtain camphor, the tree is cut down, and divided into pieces, and the camphor taken out; it being found in small, whitish flakes, situated perpendicularly, in irregular veins, in and near the center of the tree. It is then repeatedly soaked and washed in soapy water, to separate from it all extraneous matter. It is then passed through three sieves of different texture, to divide it into three sorts, head, belly, and foot camphor. Camphor-oil is camphor, before the operations of nature have reduced it to a concrete form; and concrete camphor may be reduced to oil by nitric acid. *Asiat. Res.* iv. 1.
Camphor forms, with nitric acid, a liquid compound, (nitrate of camphor.) *Graham.*
Camphor is obtained from the *Camphora officinarum*, (Laurus Camphora, Linn.,) a native of China and Japan, and from the *Dryobalanops aromatica*, a native of Borneo and Sumatra. The camphor from the latter is harder, more brittle, and more highly valued, particularly in the East.
CAMP'ING, *ppr.* Encamping.
CAMP'ING, *n.* A playing at football. *Bryant.*
CAMP'I-ON, *n.* A plant; the popular name of the Lychnis.
CAM'US, } *n.* [L. *camisa.*] A thin dress. [*Not*
CAM'IS, } *English.*] *Spenser.*
CAM'-WOOD, *n.* A tropical wood, used in dycing; said to be the produce of the *Baphia nitida*, a native of Sierra Leone.
CAN, *n.* [D. *kan*; Sax. *canna*; G. *kanne*; Dan. *kande*; Sw. *kanna*; Corn. *hannath*; Sans. *kundha*; probably from holding, containing; W. *cannu* or *ganu*, to contain, *gan*, capacity, a mortise; Eng. *gain*, in carpentry. Hence W. *cant*, a circle, a hoop, a fence round a yard, a hundred; L. *centum*; Teut. *hund*, in hundred. See CENT, and HUNDRED, and CAN, infra.]
A cup or vessel for liquors, in modern times made of metal; as, a *can* of ale.
CAN, *v. i.*; *pret.* COULD, which is from another root. [See COULD.] [*Can* is from the Sax. *cennan*, to know, to bear, or produce; Goth. *kunnan*; Sax. *cunnan*, to know, to be able; *cunnian*, to try, to attempt, to prove; *cind*, *cyn*, *geeynd*, kind; L. *genus*; D. *kunnen*, to know, to understand, to hold, to contain, to be able, like the Fr. *savoir*; Dan. *kunne*, (*kan*, indic. pres. sing.,) to be able; *kiende*, to know; Sw. *känna*, to know; *kunna*, to be able; G. *kennen*, to know; *können*, to be able. Hence *cunning*, that is, knowing, skillful, experienced; G. *können*, a being able, ability, knowledge; *kund*, public; *kunde*, knowledge, *acquaintance*. The Teutonic and Gothic words unite with the Greek γενναω, to beget, as a male, and to bear, as a female, which is connected with γινομαι, to be born or produced. *Can*, *cennan*, and γενναω, are probably the same word; and the Sax. *ginnan*, in the compounds *aginnan*, *beginnan*, *onginnan*, to *begin*, is from the same root. The primary sense is, to strain, to stretch, to urge or thrust with force, which gives the sense of producing, and of holding, containing, which is the primary sense of *knowing*, comprehending; and straining gives the sense of power. The Sax. *cunnian*, to try, is to *strain*. (See KEN.) Ar. كان *kauna*, to be, the substantive verb; also, to become, to be made, to endure; also, to create, to generate, to form; قنن *kanina*, to know; Heb. and Ch. כון, to fit or prepare, to form or fashion; whence right, fit; as we have *right*; Sax. *reht*; L. *rectus*, from *rego*, to rule, that is, to strain, stretch, make straight; Syr. ܟܢ *kan*, to *begin* to be, and its derivatives, to plant or establish, to create, to be prepared; Eth. ከወነ *kun*, to be, to become, to be made; Ch. and Sam as the Hebrew. See Class Gn, No. 29, 38, and 58, 42, 45, &c. *Can*, in English, is treated as an auxiliary verb, the sign of the infinitive being omitted, as in the phrases *I can go*, instead of *I can to go*; thou *canst* go; he *can* go.]
1. To be able; to have sufficient strength or physical power. One man *can* lift a weight which another *can* not. A horse *can* run a certain distance in a given time.
2. To have means or instruments, which supply power or ability. A man *can* build a house, or fit out a ship, if he has the requisite property. A nation *can* not prosecute a war without money or credit. I will lend you a thousand dollars if I *can*.
3. To be possible.
Nicodemus said, How *can* these things be? — John iii.
4. To have adequate moral power. A man *can* indulge in pleasure, or he *can* refrain. He *can* restrain his appetites, if he will.
5. To have just or legal competent power, that is, right; to be free from any restraint of moral, civil, or political obligation, or from any positive prohibition. We *can* use a highway for travel, for this is permitted by law. A man *can* or *can* not hold an office. The Jews *could* not eat certain kinds of animals which were declared to be unclean. The house of commons, in England, *can* impeach, but the house of lords only *can* try impeachments. In general, we *can* do whatever neither the laws of God nor of man forbid.
How *can* I do this great wickedness and sin against God? — Gen. xxxix.
I *can* not go beyond the word of the Lord my God, to do less or more. — Num. xxii.
6. To have natural strength, or capacity; to be susceptible of; to be able or free to undergo any change, or produce any effect, by the laws and constitution of nature, or by divine appointment. Silver *can* be melted, but *can* not be changed into gold.
Can the rush grow without mire? — Job viii.
Can the fig-tree bear olive berries? — James iii.
Can faith save him? — James ii.
7. To have competent strength, ability, fortitude, patience, &c., in a passive sense. He *can* not bear reproof. I *can* not endure this impertinence.
This is a hard saying; — who *can* hear it? — John vi.
8. To have the requisite knowledge, experience, or skill. Young men are not admitted members of college, till they *can* translate Latin and Greek. An astronomer *can* calculate an eclipse, though he *can* not make a coat.
9. To have strength of inclination or motives sufficient to overcome obstacles, impediments, inconvenience, or other objection.
I have married a wife, and therefore I can not come. — Luke xiv.
I *can* not rise and give thee; yet because of his importunity, he will rise and give him. — Luke xi.
10. To have sufficient capacity; as, a vessel *can* not hold or contain the whole quantity.
CAN, *v. t.* To know. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
CAN'-BUOY, *n.* In *seamanship*, a buoy in form of a cone, made large, and sometimes painted, as a mark to designate shoals, &c. *Mar. Dict.*
CAN'-HOOK, *n.* An instrument to sling a cask by the ends of its staves, formed by reeving a piece of rope through two flat hooks, and splicing its ends together. *Mar. Dict.*
CA-NA'DI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Canada, an extensive country on the north of the United States.
CA-NA'DI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Canada.
CA-NAILLE', *n.* [L. *canis*, a dog; Fr. *canaille*; Sp. *canalla*; Port. *canalha*; It. *canaglia.*]
The lowest class of people; the rabble; the vulgar.
CAN'A-KIN, *n.* A little can or cup. *Shak.*
CA-NAL', *n.* [L. *canalis*, a *channel* or *kennel*; these being the same word differently written; Fr. *canal*; Arm. *can*, or *canol*; Sp. and Port. *canal*; It. *canale*. (See CANE.) It denotes a passage, from shooting, or passing.]
1. A passage for water; a water-course; properly, a long trench or excavation in the earth, for conducting water, and confining it to narrow limits; but the term may be applied to other water-courses. It is chiefly applied to artificial cuts or passages for water, used for transportation; whereas *channel* is applicable to a natural water-course.
The *canal* from the Hudson to Lake Erie, is one of the noblest works of art.
2. In *anatomy*, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; or, more generally, any cylindrical or tubular cavity in the body, whether occupied by a solid, fluid, or aëriform substance; as, the *canal* of the spine, the semicircular *canals* of the internal ear, the alimentary *canal*, &c.
3. A surgical instrument; a splint. *Coze.*
CA-NAL'-BOAT, *n.* A boat used on canals.
CAN'AL-COAL, *n.* See CANNEL-COAL.
CAN-A-LIC'-U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *canaliculatus*, from
CAN-A-LIC'-U-LA-TED, } *canaliculus*, a little pipe, from *canalis*, *canna*, a pipe.]
Channeled; furrowed. In *botany*, having a deep longitudinal groove above, and convex underneath; *applied to the stem, leaf, or petiole of plants. Martyn.*
CA-NA'RY, *n.* Wine made in the Canary Isles.
2. An old dance. Shakspeare has used the word as a verb, for *to dance*, in a kind of cant phrase.
CA-NA'RY-BIRD, *n.* A singing-bird from the Canary Isles, a species of Fringilla. The bill is conical and straight; the body is yellowish white; the prime feathers of the wings and tail are greenish. These birds are now bred in other countries.
CA-NA'RY-GRASS, *n.* A plant, the Phalaris, whose seeds are collected for canary-birds.
CAN'CEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *canceller*; Port. *cancellar*; L. *cancello*, to deface, properly, to make cross-bars or lattice-work; hence, to make cross lines on writing, from *cancelli*, cross-bars or lattice-work; Gr. κιγκλις; Syr. and Ch. קנקל *kankel*, id.]
1. To cross the lines of a writing, and deface them; to blot out or obliterate.
2. To annul, or destroy; as, to *cancel* an obligation or a debt.
3. In *printing*, to suppress and reprint, for the sake of substituting other matter; as, to *cancel* a page.
CAN'CEL, *n.* In *printing*, the suppression and reprinting of a page or more of a work; the part thus altered.
CAN'CEL-LATE, *a.* Consisting of a network of veins, without intermediate parenchyma, as the leaves of certain plants.
CAN'CEL-LĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *cancellatus*, *cancello.*]
1. Cross-barred; marked with cross lines. *Grew.*
2. Cellular, as the porous structure of bones. *Mantell.*
CAN-CEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of defacing by cross lines; a canceling.
CAN'CEL-ED, *pp.* Crossed; obliterated; annulled.
CAN'CEL-ING, *ppr.* Crossing; obliterating; annulling.
CAN'CER, *n.* [L. *cancer*; Sax, *cancre*; Fr. *cancre*; D. *kanker*; Sp. *cangrejo*, *cancro*; It. *cancro*, *canchero*; Gr. κογχη. This seems to be the same word, though applied to the shell; καρκινος, a cancer, is a different word. From the Greek, the Latins have *concha*, Eng. *conch*. But *n* is not radical; for this is undoubtedly the W. *cocos*, Eng. *cockle*; Fr. *coquille*, *coque*, It. *coccia*. These words are probably from the same root as Sp. *cocar*, to wrinkle, twist, or make wry faces; Ir. *cuachaim*, to fold; Eng. *cockle*, to shrink or pucker; verbs which give the primary sense. It is to be noted that *cancer* and *canker* are the same word; *canker* being the original pronunciation.]
1. The crab or crab-fish The term *cancer* was applied, as a generic name, by Linnæus, to a very extensive genus of animals, marked by him in his class Insecta, order Aptera, corresponding to the first three orders of Cuvier's class Crustacea, and including the crab, lobster, shrimp, crayfish, &c. The term is now confined to a genus of Crustacea, including only the common European crab and a few allied species.
2. In *astronomy*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab, and limiting the sun's course northward in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice.
3. In *medicine*, a roundish, hard, unequal, scirrhous tumor, which usually ulcerates, is very painful, and generally fatal. In *the most limited sense*, a morbid affection of the mamma, commencing with an uneven livid induration, marked by cancriform dilated vessels, and usually terminating in a malignant phagedenic ulcer; the *carcinus* of Good. In *a more general sense*, any local affection commencing with an induration, and terminating in a phagedenic ulcer, or any malignant phagedenic ulcer, whether commencing with an induration or not.
CAN'CER-ĀTE, *v. i.* To grow into a cancer; to become cancerous. *L'Estrange.*
CAN-CER-Ā'TION, *n.* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.
CAN'CER-OUS, *a.* Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer. *Wiseman.*
CAN'CER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a cancer.
CAN'CER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being cancerous.
CAN'CRI-FORM, *a.* Cancerous.
2. Having the form of a cancer or crab.
CAN'CRINE, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.
CAN'CRITE, *n.* [from *cancer.*] A fossil or petrified crab. *Fourcroy.*
CAN-DE-LĀ'BRUM, *n.* [L.]
1. A tall support for a lamp.
2. A candlestick with branches.
CAN'DENT, *a.* [L. *candens*, from *candeo*, to be white or hot. See the verb to CANT.]
Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with heat. *Dict.*
CAN'DI-CANT, *a.* Growing white.
CAN'DID, *a.* [L. *candidus*, white, from *candeo*, to be white; W. *canu*, to bleach. See CANT.]
1. White. *Dryden.*
[*But in this sense rarely used.*]
2. Fair; open; frank; ingenuous; free from undue bias; disposed to think and judge according to truth and justice, or without partiality or prejudice; *applied to persons.*
3. Fair; just; impartial; *applied to things*; as, a *candid* view, or construction.
CAN'DI-DĀTE, *n.* [L. *candidatus*, from *candidus*, white; those who sought offices in Rome being obliged to wear a white gown.]
1. One who seeks or aspires to some office or privilege, and who offers himself for the same; usually followed by *for*; as, a *candidate for* the office of sheriff; a *candidate for* baptism or confirmation.
2. One who is in contemplation for an office, or for

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preferment, by those who have power to elect or appoint, though he does not offer himself.

3. One who, by his services or actions, will or may justly obtain preferment or reward, or whose conduct tends to secure it; as, a *candidate* for praise.

4. A man who is qualified, according to the rules of the church, to preach the gospel, and take the charge of a parish or religious society, and proposes to settle in the ministry. [*United States.*]

5. One who is in a state of trial or probation for a reward, in another life; as, a *candidate* for heaven or for eternity.

CAN'DID-LY, *adv.* Openly; frankly; without trick or disguise; ingenuously.

CAN'DID-NESS, *n.* Openness of mind; frankness; fairness; ingenuousness.

CAN'DI-ED, (kan'did,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *candy.*] Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it; covered with crystals of sugar or ice, or with matter resembling them; as, *candied* raisins.

CAN'DI-FY, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become white, or candid.

CAN'DLE, *n.* [L. Sp. and It. *candela*; Fr. *chandelle*; Sax. *candel*; Pers. *kandil*; Arm. *cantol*; W. *canwyll*; Ir. *cainneal*; from L. *candeo*, to shine, to be white, or its root. The primary sense of the root is, to shoot, to throw, to radiate. See CANT and CHANT.]

1. A long, but small, cylindrical body of tallow, wax, or spermaceti, formed on a wick composed of linen or cotton threads, twisted loosely, used for a portable light of domestic use.

2. A light.

3. A light; a luminary. In *Scripture*, the *candle of the Lord* is the divine favor and blessing, *Job* xxix. 3; or the conscience or understanding. *Prov.* xx. 27.

Excommunication by inch of candle, is when the offender is allowed time to repent, while a candle burns, and is then excommunicated.

Sale by inch of candle, is an auction in which persons are allowed to bid only till a small piece of candle burns out.

Medicated candle; in *medicine*, a bougie.

Rush candles, are used in some countries; they are made of the pith of certain *rushes*, peeled except on one side, and dipped in grease. *Encyc.*

CAN'DLE-BER-RY-TREE, *n.* The Myrica cerifera, or wax-bearing myrtle; a shrub common in North America, from the berries of which a kind of wax or oil is procured, of which candles are made. The oil is obtained by boiling the berries in water; the oil, rising to the surface, is skimmed off, and when cool, is of the consistence of wax, and of a dull green color. In popular language, this is called *bay-berry tallow.*

CAN'DLE-BOMB, (kan'dl-bum,) *n.* A small glass bubble, filled with water, placed in the wick of a candle, where it bursts with a report.

CAN'DLE-COAL. See CANNEL-COAL.

CAN'DLE-HOLD'ER, *n.* [*candle* and *hold.*] A person that holds a candle. Hence, one that remotely assists another, but is otherwise not of importance. *Shak.*

CAN'DLE-LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* [*candle* and *light.*] The light of a candle; the necessary candles for use. *Molineux.*

CAN'DLE-MAS, *n.* [*candle* and *mass*, Sax. *mæssa*; *candle-feast.*]

The feast of the church, celebrated on the second day of February, in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary, so called from the great number of lights used on that occasion. This feast is supposed to have originated in the declaration of Simeon, that our Savior was "to be a light to lighten the Gentiles." On this day, the Roman Catholics consecrate all the candles and tapers which are to be used in their churches during the whole year. In Rome, the pope performs the ceremony himself, and distributes wax candles to the cardinals and others, who carry them in procession through the great hall of the pope's palace. The ceremony was prohibited in England by an order of council in 1548. But Candlemas is one of the four terms for paying and receiving rents and interest; and it gives name to a law term, beginning Jan. 15, and ending Feb. 3. *Encyc.*

CAN'DLE-STICK, *n.* [*candle* and *stick*; Sax. *candelsticca.*]

An instrument or utensil to hold a candle, made in different forms and of different materials; originally, a stick or piece of wood.

CAN'DLE-STUFF, *n.* [*candle* and *stuff.*] A material of which candles are made, as tallow, wax, &c. *Bacon.*

CAN'DLE-WAST'ER, *n.* [*candle* and *waste.*] One who wastes or consumes candles; a hard student, or one who studies by candlelight; a spendthrift. *B. Jenson. Shak.*

CAN'DLE-WICK, *n.* The wick for candles.

CAN'DLES-ENDS, *n. pl.* Scraps; fragments. *Beaum.*

CAN'DOCK, *n.* A plant or weed that grows in rivers. *Walton.*

CAN'DOR, *n.* [L. *candor*, from *candeo*, to be white.]

Openness of heart; frankness; ingenuousness of mind; a disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from prejudice or disguise; sincerity. *Watts.*

CAN'DY, *v. t.* [It. *candire*, to candy, to preserve; *candito*, candied; Fr. *candir.* This seems not to be the Latin *condio*, for the Italian has also *condire.* Possibly it may be from L. *candeo*, to be white. But

Sup.

in Ar. كَنْد *kand*, *kandon*, is the saccharine matter of the sugar-cane, or concrete sugar, and it is the same in Persian; Sans. *khand.*]

1. To conserve or dress with sugar; to boil in sugar.

2. To form into congelations or crystals. *Shak.*

3. *Figuratively*, to cover or incrust with congelations, or crystals of ice. *Dryden.*

CAN'DY, *v. i.* To form into crystals, or become congealed; to take on the form of candied sugar.

CAN'DY, *n.* A species of confectionery, or compound of sugar with some other substance, as sugar *candy*, molasses *candy*, &c.

2. In *Bombay*, a weight of 560 pounds.

CAN'DY-ING, *ppr.* Conserving with sugar.

CAN'DY-ING, *n.* The act of preserving simples in substance, by boiling them in sugar. *Encyc.*

CAN'DY-TUFTS, *n.* A plant, the Iberis. *Fam. of Plants.*

2. A Cretan flower. *Tate.*

CANE, *n.* [L. *canna*; Gr. κανναι; Fr. *canne*; W. *cawn*; Sp. *cana*; Port. *cana* or *canna*; It. *canna*; Arm. *canen*; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. קנה. In the Arabic, a word of this family signifies a subterraneous passage for water, or canal. It probably signifies a shoot.]

1. In *botany*, this term is applied to several species of plants belonging to different genera, such as Arundo, Calamus, Saccharum, &c. Among these is the *bamboo* of the East Indies, with a strong stem, which serves for pipes, poles, and walking-sticks. The sugar-cane, a native of Asia, Africa, and America, furnishes the juice from which are made sugar, molasses, and spirit. [See SUGAR-CANE.]

2. A walking-stick.

3. A lance or dart made of cane. *Dryden.*

4. A long measure, in several countries of Europe; at Naples, the length is 7 feet 3½ inches; in Thoulouse, in France, 5 feet 8½ inches; in Provence, &c., 6 feet 5½ inches.

CANE, *v. t.* To beat with a cane or walking-stick.

CANE'-BRAKE, *n.* [*cane* and *brake.*] A thicket of canes. *Ellicott.*

CANE'-HOLE, *n.* [*cane* and *hole.*] A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane, on sugar plantations. *Edwards's W. Indies.*

CANE'-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding sugar-canes, for the manufacture of sugar.

CANE'-TRASH, *n.* [*cane* and *trash.*] Refuse of canes, or macerated rinds of cane, reserved for fuel to boil the cane-juice. *Edwards's W. Indies.*

CA-NES'CENT, *a.* [L. *canescens.*]

Growing white or hoary.

CA-NI€'U-LA, } *n.* [L. *canicula*, a little dog, from
CAN'I-CULE, } *canis*, a dog.]

A star in the constellation of Canis Major, called also the *Dog-star*, or *Sirius*; a star of the first magnitude, and the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars. From the rising of this heliacally, or at its emersion from the sun's rays, the ancients reckoned their *dog-days.*

CA-NI€'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *canicularis.*]

Pertaining to the dog-star.

CA-NINE', *a.* [L. *caninus*, from *canis*, a dog.]

Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog; as, a *canine* appetite, insatiable hunger; *canine* madness, or hydrophobia.

Canine teeth; the sharp, pointed teeth, on each side, between the incisors and grinders; so named from their resemblance to a dog's teeth. In man and most of the mammalia, there are two of them in each jaw, one on each side of the incisors.

Canis Major; the Greater Dog; a constellation of the southern hemisphere, under the feet of Orion; including Sirius or the dog-star.

Canis Minor; the Lesser Dog; a constellation of the northern hemisphere, just below Gemini, including Procyon, a star of the first magnitude. *Brande.*

CAN'ING, *n.* A beating with a stick or cane.

CAN'IS-TER, *n.* [L. *canistrum*; Gr. καναστρον, κανης, or κανεον; Fr. *canastre*; Port. *canastra*; Sp. *canasta.*]

Properly, a small basket, as in Dryden; but *more generally*, a small box or case, for tea, coffee, &c.

CANK'ER, *n.* [L. *cancer*; Sax. *cancere* or *cancre*; D. *kanker*; Fr. *chancre*; It. *canchero.* This is the Latin *cancer*, with the Roman pronunciation. See CANCER.]

1. A disease incident to trees, which causes the bark to rot and fall.

2. A popular name of certain small, eroding ulcers in the mouth, particularly of children. They are generally covered with a whitish slough. [See APHTHÆ.] *Cyc.*

3. A virulent, corroding ulcer; or any thing that corrodes, corrupts, or destroys.

Sacrilege may prove an eating *canker*. *Atterbury.*
And their word will eat as doth a *canker*.—2 Tim. ii.

4. An eating, corroding, virulent humor; corrosion. *Shak.*

5. A kind of rose, the dog-rose. *Peacham. Shak.*

6. In *farriery*, a running thrush of the worst kind; a disease in horses' feet, discharging a fetid matter from the cleft in the middle of the frog. *Encyc.*

CANK'ER, *v. t.* To eat, corrode, corrupt, consume, in the manner that a cancer affects the body. *Herbert.*

2. To infect or pollute. *Addison.*

CANK'ER, *v. i.* To grow corrupt; to decay, or waste away by means of any noxious cause; to grow rusty, or to be oxydized, as a metal. *Bacon.*

CANK'ER-BIT, *a.* Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth. *Shak.*

CANK'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Eaten, corroded, or corrupted.

2. *a.* Crabbed; uncivil. *Spenser.*

CANK'ER-ED-LY, *adv.* Crossly; adversely.

CANK'ER-FLY, *n.* A fly that preys on fruit. *Walton.*

CANK'ER-LIKE, *a.* Eating or corrupting like a canker.

CANK'ER-OUS, *n.* Corroding like a canker.

CANK'ER-WORM, *n.* A worm destructive to trees or plants. In *America*, this name is given to a worm that, in some years, destroys the leaves and fruit of apple-trees. This animal springs from an egg deposited by a miller, that issues from the ground. *E. C. Herrick.*

CANK'ER-Y, *a.* Rusty.

CAN'NA-BINE, *a.* [L. *cannabinus*, from *cannabis*, hemp.]

Pertaining to hemp; hempen.

CAN'NEL-COAL, } *n.* A fossil coal of a black color,
CAN'DLE-COAL, } sufficiently hard and solid to be cut and polished. It burns readily, with a clear yellow name, and on this account has been used as a substitute for candles. It is sometimes used for inkholders and toys.

CAN'NE-QUIN, *n.* White cotton cloth from the East Indies, suitable for the Guinea trade. *Encyc.*

CAN'NI-BAL, *n.* [This word is probably of Indian origin. Columbus, in his narration of his discoveries, mentions certain people called *Canibals*; but in the isles, he remarks, the natives lived in great fear of the *Caribals*, or people of *Cariba*, called, in Hispaniola, *Carib.* Hence it seems that *Canibals* and *Caribee* are the same word differently pronounced.]

A human being that eats human flesh; a maneater, or anthropophagite. *Bacon. Bentley.*

CAN'NI-BAL-ISM, *n.* The act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind.

2. Murderous cruelty; barbarity. *Burke.*

CAN'NI-BAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shak.*

CAN'NON, *n.* [Fr. *canon*; Arm. *canon* or *canol*; D. *kanon*; G. *kanone*; Sp. *canon*; Port. *canham*; It. *cannone.* Probably from L. *canna*, a tube. See CANE.]

A large military engine for throwing balls, and other instruments of death, by the force of gunpowder. Guns of this kind are made of iron or brass, and of different sizes, carrying balls from three or four pounds to forty-eight pounds' weight. In some countries, they have been made of much larger size. The smaller guns of this size are called *field-pieces.*

CAN-NON-ADE', *n.* The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship, or fort. The term usually implies an attack of some continuance.

CAN-NON-ADE', *v. t.* To attack with heavy artillery; to throw balls, or other deadly weapons, as chain-shot or langrage, against an enemy's army, town, fortress, or ship; to batter with cannon shot.

CAN-NON-ADE', *v. i.* To discharge cannon; to play with large guns.

CAN-NON-AD'ED, *pp.* Attacked with cannon shot.

CAN-NON-AD'ING, *ppr.* Battering with cannon shot.

CAN'NON-BALL, *n.* A ball, usually made of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon. *Cannon-bullet*, of the like signification, is not now used. Cannon-balls were originally of stone.

CAN'NON-BONE, *n.* The single metacarpal or metatarsal bone of the horse. *Brande.*

CAN'NON-MET'AL, *n.* A variety of bronze; or an alloy of copper and tin, in the proportion of about 9 to 1.

CAN-NON-EER', } *n.* A man who manages cannon;
CAN-NON-IER', } an engineer.

CAN'NON-PROOF, *a.* Proof against cannon-shot.

CAN'NON-SHOT, *n.* A ball for cannon; also, the range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.

CAN'NOT, [*can* and *not.*] These words are usually united, but certainly without good reason; *canst* and *not* are never united.

CAN'NU-LAR, *a.* [L. *canna*, a tube.]

Tubular; having the form of a tube. *Encyc.*

CAN'NY, } *a.* Cautious; wary; skillful; dextrous.
CAN'NIE, } [*Scottish.*] *Burns.*

CA-NOE', (ka-noo',) *n.* [Fr. *canot*; Sp. *canoa*; It. *canoe*, or *canon.* This is said to be of Indian origin; as all the Spanish historians of America, when they first mention the word, give an explanation of it; "Illa in terram suis lintribus, quas *canoas* vocant, eduxerunt." *P. Martyr.*]

1. A boat used by rude nations, formed of the body or trunk of a tree, excavated, by cutting or burning,

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into a suitable shape. Similar boats are now used, by civilized men, for fishing and other purposes. It is impelled by a paddle, instead of an oar.

2. A boat made of bark or skins, used by savages.

CAN'ON, *n.* [Sax. *canon*; Fr. Sp. and Port. *canon*; It. *canone*; L. *canon*; Gr. κανων. Dr. Owen deduces the word from the Heb. קנה, a cane, reed, or measuring-rod. In Eth. ፍካ *kanan*, signifies to set, to establish, to form a rule; whence *canon*, a rule. But this verb is probably from the noun. The word is from one of the roots in Class Gn, which signifies to set, or to strain. The Welsh unites it with the root of *can*, L. *cano*, to sing, W. *canon*, a song, a rule, a canon, from *canu*, to sing, L. *cano*. The sense of *canon* is, that which is set or established.]

1. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, a law, or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council and confirmed by the sovereign; a decision of matters in religion, or a regulation of policy or discipline, by a general or provincial council.

2. A law or rule in general.

3. The genuine books of the Holy Scriptures, called the *sacred canon*, or general rule of moral and religious duty, given by inspiration.

4. A dignitary of the church; a person who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church.

A *cardinal canon*, is one attached to a church, *incardinatus*, as a priest to a parish.

Domicellary canons, are young canons, not in orders, having no right in any particular chapters.

Expectative canons; having no revenue or prebend, but having the title and dignities of canons, a voice in the chapter, and a place in the choir, till a prebend should fall.

Foreign canons; such as did not officiate in their canonries; opposed to *mansionary* or *residentiary canons*.

Lay, secular, or *honorary canons*; laymen admitted, out of honor or respect, into some chapter of canons.

Regular canons; who live an ascetic life, in monasteries or in community, and who, to the practice of their rules, have added the profession of vows.

Tertiary canons; who have only the third part of the revenue of the canonicate. *Encyc.*

5. In *monasteries*, a book containing the rules of the order.

6. A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized in the Roman Catholic church.

7. *Canon of the mass*; the entire office of the mass, but particularly the secret words of the mass from the preface to the pater, in the middle of which the priest consecrates the host. The people are to rehearse this part of the service on their knees, and in a voice lower than can be heard.

Roman Catholic Church.

8. In *ancient music*, a rule or method for determining the intervals of notes, invented by Ptolemy. *Encyc.*

9. In *modern music*, a kind of perpetual fugue, in which the different parts, beginning one after another, repeat incessantly the same air. *Busby.*

10. In *geometry* and *algebra*, a general rule for the solution of cases of a given kind.

11. In *pharmacy*, a rule for compounding medicines.

12. In *surgery*, an instrument used in sewing up wounds.

Canon law, is a collection of ecclesiastical laws, serving as the rule of church government.

CAN'ON-BIT, *n.* That part of a bit let into a horse's mouth.

CAN'ON-ESS, *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend, affixed, by the foundation, to maids, without obliging them to make any vows, or renounce the world. *Encyc.*

CA-NON'IC, **CA-NON'IC-AL**, *a.* [L. *canonicus*.]

Pertaining to a canon; according to the canon or rule.

Canonical books, or *canonical Scriptures*, are those books of the Scriptures which are admitted by the canons of the church to be of divine origin. The Roman Catholic church admits the Apocryphal books to be canonical; the Protestants reject them.

Canonical hours, are certain stated times of the day, fixed by the ecclesiastical laws, or appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion. In *Great Britain*, these hours are from eight o'clock to twelve in the forenoon, before and after which marriage can not be legally performed in the church. *Encyc.*

Canonical obedience, is submission to the canons of a church, especially the submission of the inferior clergy to their bishops, and of other religious orders to their superiors.

Canonical punishments, are such as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, &c.

Canonical life, is the method or rule of living proscribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community, a course of living prescribed for clerks, less rigid than the monastic, and more restrained than the secular.

Canonical sins, in *the ancient church*, were those for which capital punishment was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, &c.

Canonical letters, anciently, were letters which passed between the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics.

Canonical epistles, is an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are called general or catholic. *Encyc.*

CA-NON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CA-NON'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being canonical.

CA-NON'IC-ALS, *n. pl.* The full dress of the clergy, worn when they officiate.

CA-NON'IC-ATE, *n.* The office of a canon. *Encyc.*

CAN-ON-IC'I-TY, *n.* The state of belonging to the canon, or genuine books of Scripture.

CAN'ON-IST, *n.* A professor of canon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.

CAN-ON-IST'IC, *a.* Having the knowledge of a canonist.

CAN-ON-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [See CANONIZE.] The act of declaring a man a saint, or rather the act of ranking a deceased person in the catalogue of saints called a *canon*. This act is preceded by *beatification*, and by an examination into the life and miracles of the person; after which the pope decrees the canonization. *Addison. Encyc.*

2. The state of being sainted.

CAN'ON-IZE, *v. t.* [from *canon*.] To declare a man a saint, and rank him in the catalogue called a *canon*.

CAN'ON-IZ-ED, *pp* Declared to be a saint.

CAN'ON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Declaring to be a saint.

CAN'ON-RY, **CAN'ON-SHIP**, *n.* An ecclesiastical benefice, in a cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend or stated allowance out of the revenues of the church commonly annexed to it. The benefice filled by a canon. A prebend may subsist without a canonry; but a canonicate is inseparable from a prebend. *Ayliffe. Encyc.*

CAN'O-PI-ED, (kan'o-pid,) *a.* [See CANOPY.] Covered with a canopy. *Milton.*

CAN'O-PY, *n.* [Gr. κωνωπειον, a pavilion or net spread over a bed to keep off gnats, from κωνωψ, a gnat.]

1. A covering over a throne, or over a bed; more generally, a covering over the head. So the sky is called a *canopy*, and a *canopy* is borne over the head in processions.

2. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, a magnificent decoration, serving to cover and crown an altar, throne, tribunal, pulpit, chair, or the like. *Encyc.*

CAN'O-PY, *v. t.* To cover with a canopy. *Dryden.*

CAN'O-PY-ING, *ppr.* Covering with a canopy.

CA-NŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *canorus*, from *cano*, to sing.] Musical; tuneful. *Brown.*

CA-NŌ'ROUS-NESS, *n.* Musicalness.

CANT, *v. t.* [L. *canto*, to sing; Sp. *cantar*; Port. *id.*, to sing, to chant, to recite, to creak, to chirp, to whistle; It. *cantare*, to sing, to praise, to crow; Fr. *chanter*; Arm. *cana*; from L. *cano*, to sing. The primary sense is, to throw, thrust, or drive, as in *can*; a sense retained in the phrase to *cant* over any thing. In singing, it implies a modulation or inflection of voice. In Welsh, *can*, with a different sound of the vowel, signifies a song, and white, L. *cano*, *canus*, and *caneo*. These are from the same root, and have the same radical sense, to throw or shoot, as rays of light, to shine, probably applied to the sun's morning rays. W. *canu*, to sing; Sanscrit, *gana*; Persic, *kandam*.]

1. In *popular usage*, to give a sudden thrust or impulse; as, to *cant* round a stick of timber, to *cant* a foot-ball. *Forby's East Anglia.*

2. To incline or pitch forward, as a cask, to make it run more freely.

3. To speak with a whining voice, or an affected, singing tone.

[*In this sense, it is usually intransitive.*]

4. To sell by auction, or to bid a price at auction. *Swift.*

CANT, *n.* A thrust, push, or other impulse, with a sudden jerk; as, to give a ball a *cant*.

[*This is the literal sense.*]

2. An inclination from a horizontal line; as, to be on the *cant*. *Tetton.*

3. A whining, singing manner of speech; a quaint, affected mode of uttering words, either in conversation or preaching.

4. The whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms and making complaints of their distresses.

5 The peculiar words and phrases of professional men; phrases often repeated, or not well authorized.

6. Any barbarous jargon in speech.

7. Whining pretension to goodness. *Johnson.*

8. Outcry at a public sale of goods; a call for bidders at an auction. *Swift.*

This use of the word is precisely equivalent to *auction*, auctio, a *hawking*, a crying out, or, in the vulgar dialect, a singing out; but I believe not in use in the United States.

CANT, *n.* [D. *kant*, a corner.]

An external angle or quoin of a building. *Gwilt.*

A niche; a corner or retired place. *B. Jonson.*

Cant-timbers, in a ship, are those which are situated at the two ends. *Mar. Dict.*

CAN-TAB'I-LE, [It.,] in *music*, denotes an elegant, smooth, graceful style.

CAN-TĀ'BRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Cantabria, on the Bay of Biscay, in Spain.

CAN-TA-BRIG'I-AN, *n.* A student or graduate of the university of Cambridge, Eng.; often abridged into *Cantab.* *Smart.*

CAN'TA-LIV-ER, **CAN'TI-LEV-ER**, *n.* [*cantle* and *eaves*. Qu. *canterii labrum*, the lip of the rafter. *Brande.*]

In *architecture*, a piece of wood, framed into the front or side of a house, to suspend the moldings and eaves over it. *Encyc.*

CAN'TA-LOUPE, **CAN'TA-LEUP**, *n.* A small, round variety of muskmelon, of a very delicate flavor.

CAN-TĀ'TA, *n.* [Italian, from *cantare*, to sing; L. *canto*.]

A poem set to music; a composition or song, intermixed with recitatives and airs, chiefly intended for a single voice.

CAN-TĀ'TION, *n.* A singing. [*Not used.*]

CAN-TEEN', *n.* [It. *cantina*.]

A tin vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink. It is also made of wood, in the form of a keg. *Chambers.*

CAN'TEL, **CAN'TLE**, *n.* The hind bow of a saddle. *Booth.*

CANT'ER, *v. i.* [Arm. *cantreal* or *cantren*, to run, to rove, or ramble, from tossing or leaping, *canting*. See CANT.]

To move as a horse in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring.

CANT'ER, *v. t.* To ride upon a canter.

CANT'ER, *n.* A moderate gallop; a Canterbury gallop.

2. One who cants or whines.

CANT'ER-BUR-Y, (kant'er-ber-ry,) *n.* A receptacle for music, portfolios, loose papers, &c., being a stand with divisions. *Smart.*

CANT'ER-BUR-Y-BELL, *n.* A species of Campanula. [See BELL-FLOWER.]

CANT'ER-BUR-Y-GAL'LOP, *n.* moderate gallop of a horse, commonly called a *canter*; said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury at this pace.

CANT'ER-BUR-Y-TALE, *n.* A fabulous story; so called from the tales of Chaucer.

CANT'ER-ED, *pp.* Ridden upon a canter.

CANT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Moving or riding with a moderate gallop.

CAN-THAR'I-DES, *n. pl.* [from *cantharis*, which see.] Spanish flies, used to raise a blister.

CAN-THAR'I-DIN, *n.* [Infra.] That peculiar substance, existing in the *Cantharis vesicatoria*, which causes vesication. *Thomson.*

CAN'THA-RIS, *n.* [Gr. κανθαρις.]

The Spanish fly or blister-beetle. This fly is nine or ten lines in length, of a shining yellow green or bronze color, mixed with azure, and has a nauseous smell. It feeds upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, preferring the ash. These flies, when bruised, are universally used as a vesicatory. The largest come from Italy, but the best from Spain.

CANTH'US, *n.* [Gr. κανθος; D. *kant*, a corner.]

An angle of the eye; a cavity at each extremity of the eyelids; the greater is next to the nose, the lesser towards the temple. *Encyc.*

CAN'TI-CLE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *cantico*; L. *canticum*, from *canto*. See CANT.]

1. A song. In the plural, CANTICLES, the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament.

2. A canto; a division of a song. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

CAN'TILE, *v. t.* To cut to pieces.

CAN'TIL-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *cantillo*. See CANT.]

To chant; to recite with musical tones. *M. Stuart.*

CAN-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* A chanting; recitation with musical modulations.

CANT'ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Throwing with a sudden jerk or impulse; tossing.

2. Speaking with a whine or song-like tone.

3. *n.* Ridiculous pretense of goodness.

CANT'ING-LY, *adv.* With a cant.

CANT'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of uttering in cant.

CAN'TION, *n.* A song or verses. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

CAN'TLE, *n.* [Arm. *chantell*; Fr. *chanteau*, whence *echantillon*; Eng. *scantling*.]

A fragment; a corner or edge of any thing; the hind bow of a saddle. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CAN'TLE, *v. t.* To cut into pieces; to cut out a piece. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

CANT'LET, *n.* A piece; a little corner; a fragment. *Dryden.*

CAN'TO, *n.* [It. *canto*, a song; L. *cantus*. See CANT.]

A part or division of a poem, answering to what in prose is called a *book*. In Italian, *canto* is a song, and it signifies also the treble part, first treble, or highest vocal part, or the leading melody.

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CAN'TON, *n.* [It. *cantone*, a corner-stone, and a canton; Sp. *canton*; Port. *canto*, a corner; Fr. *canton*, a corner; a part of a country, a district; Arm. *canton*; D. *kant*; G. *kante*; D. *kandt*, a corner, point, edge, border. The Welsh unites *canton* with *cant*, a hundred, L. *centum*, Sax. *hund*, for *cantrev* is a circuit or division of a country, from *cant*, a hundred.]

1. A small portion of land, or division of territory; originally, a portion of territory on a border; also, the inhabitants of a canton.

2. A small portion or district of territory, constituting a distinct state or government, as in Switzer-

3. In *heraldry*, a corner of the shield. [land.

4. A distinct part, or division; as, the *cantons* of a painting or other representation. *Burnet.*

CAN'TON, *v. t.* [Sp. *acantonar.*]

1. To divide into small parts or districts, as territory; to divide into distinct portions. *Locke. Addison.*

2. To allot separate quarters to different parts or divisions of an army or body of troops.

CAN'TON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a canton; divided into cantons.

CAN'TON-ED, *pp.* Divided into distinct parts, or quarters; lodged in distinct quarters, as troops.

CAN'TON-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into distinct districts; allotting separate quarters to each regiment.

CAN'TON-IZE, *v. t.* To canton, or divide into small districts. *Davies.*

CAN'TON-MENT, *n.* A part or division of a town or village, assigned to a particular regiment of troops; separate quarters. *Marshall.*

CAN'TRAP, *n.* An incantation or spell.

2. Mischief artfully performed. [*Scottish.*]

CAN'TRED, }
CAN'TREF, } *n.* [L. *centum.*]

A hundred villages, as in Wales. *Encyc.*

CAN'VAS, *n.* [Fr. *canevas*, canvas, and *chanvre*, hemp; Arm. *canavas*; Sp. *cañamazo*; Port. *canamo*; It. *canavaccio*, canvas, and *canapa*, hemp; D. *kanefas*, canvas, and *hennep*, hemp; G. *kanefass*, canvas, and *hanf*, hemp; Dan. *canefas*; L. *cannabis*, hemp; Gr. κανναβις; Ir. *canbhas*, canvas, and *canaib*, hemp; Russ. *kanephas*. It is from the root of *canna*, *cane*; perhaps a diminutive.]

1. A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting, and other purposes.

2. A clear, unbleached cloth, wove regularly in little squares, used for working tapestry with the needle.

3. Among *the French*, the rough draught or model on which an air or piece of music is composed, and given to a poet to finish. The canvas of a song contains certain notes of the composer, to show the poet the measure of the verses he is to make.

4. Among *seamen*, cloth in sails, or sails in general; as, to spread as much *canvas* as the ship will bear.

CAN'VAS-CLIMB-ER, (-klīm'er,) *n.* A sailor that goes aloft to handle sails. *Shak.*

CAN'VAS-BACK, *n.* A kind of duck, the *Anas valisneria*, highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh, found in the rivers of the Chesapeake Bay, and deriving its name from the color of its back. *Encyc. Am.*

CAN'VASS, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *cannabasser*, to beat about or shake, to examine. *Junius. Skinner.*]

1. To discuss; literally, to beat or shake out, to open by beating or shaking, like the L. *discutio*. This is the common use of the word; as, to *canvass* a subject, or the policy of a measure.

2. To examine returns of votes; to search or scrutinize; as, to *canvass* the votes for senators.

3. To go through in the way of solicitation; as, to *canvass* a district for votes.

CAN'VASS, *v. i.* To seek or go about to solicit votes or interest; to use efforts to obtain; to make interest in favor of; followed by *for*; as, to *canvass* for an office, or preferment; to *canvass for* a friend.

CAN'VASS, *n.* Examination; close inspection to know the state of; as, a *canvass* of votes.

2. Discussion; debate.

3. A seeking, solicitation, or effort to obtain.

CAN'VASS-ED, (kan'vast,) *pp.* Discussed; examined.

CAN'VASS-ER, *n.* One who solicits votes, or goes about to make interest. *Burke.*

2. One who examines the returns of votes for a public officer.

CAN'VASS-ING, *ppr.* Discussing; examining; sifting; seeking.

CAN'VASS-ING, *n.* The act of discussing, examining, or making interest.

CA'NY, *a.* [from *cane.*] Consisting of cane, or abounding with canes.

2. Made of canes; as, *cany* wagons. *Milton.*

CAN-ZO'NE, *n.* [It., a song. See CANT.] A song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation; or a poem to which music may be composed in the style of a cantata. When set to a piece of instrumental music, it signifies much the same as *cantata*; and when set to a sonata, it signifies allegro, or a brisk movement. *Bailey. Busby.*

CAN-ZO-NET', *n.* [It. *canzonetta.*]

A little or short song, in one, two, or three parts. It sometimes consists of two strains, each of which is sung twice. Sometimes it is a species of jig

CAOUT'CHOUC, (koo'chook,) *n.* India rubber, an elastic substance produced from the *Hevea Guianensis*, and various other plants. It is impermeable to water.

CAOUT'CHOU-CINE, (koo'choo-sin,) *n.* A highly inflammable, and very light, volatile, oily liquid, obtained by distillation from caoutchouc. *Brande.* It is called *caoutchine* by *Graham.*

CAP, *n.* [Sax. *cæppe*, a cap, and a cape, a cloak; D. *kap*; G. *kappe* and *haube*; Dan. *kappe*, a robe or coat; Sw. *kappa*, id.; It. *cappa*, a cap, a cloak; W. *cap*; Fr. *chape*, *chapeau*; Arm. *chap* or *cap*. The sense is probably that which is put on. Class Gb, No. 70; also 31, 36.]

1. A part of dress made to cover the head.

2. The ensign of a cardinalate. *Shak.*

3. The top, or the uppermost; the highest.

Thou art the *cap* of fools. *Shak.*

4. A vessel in form of a cap. *Wilkins.*

5. An act of respect made by uncovering the head. *L'Estrange.*

Cap of cannon; a piece of lead laid over the vent to keep the priming dry; now called an *apron.*

Cap of maintenance; an ornament of state, carried before the kings of England at the coronation. It is also carried before the mayors of some cities.

In *ship-building*, a *cap* is a thick, strong block of wood, used to confine two masts together, when one is erected at the head of another.

CAP, *v. t.* To cover the top, or end; to spread over; as, a bone is *capped* at the joint with a cartilaginous substance.

The *cloud-capped* towers. *Shak.*

2. To deprive of the cap, or take off a cap.

To cap verses, is to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest. *Johnson.*

CAP, *v. i.* To uncover the head in reverence or civility. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CA-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See CAPABLE.] The quality of being capable; capacity; capableness. *Shak. Lavoisier, Trans.*

CA'PA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *capable*, from L. *capio*, to take. See Class Gb, No. 68, 69, 75, 83.]

1. Able to hold or contain; able to receive; sufficiently capacious; often followed by *of*; as, the room is not *capable of* receiving, or *capable of* holding the company.

2. Endued with power competent to the object; as, a man is *capable* of judging, or he is not *capable.*

3. Possessing mental powers; intelligent; able to understand, or receive into the mind; having a capacious mind; as, a *capable* judge; a *capable* instructor.

4. Susceptible; as, *capable* of pain or grief. *Prior.*

5. Qualified for; susceptible of; as, a thing is *capable* of long duration; or it is *capable* of being colored or altered.

6. Qualified for, in a moral sense; having legal power or capacity; as, a bastard is not *capable* of inheriting an estate.

7. Hollow. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

CA'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being capable; capacity; power of understanding; knowledge. *Killingbeck.*

CA-PAC'I-FY, *v. t.* To qualify. [*Unusual.*] *Barrow. Good.*

CA-PA'CIOUS, (ka-pā'shus,) *a.* [L. *capax*, from *capio*, to take or hold.]

1. Wide; large; that will hold much; as, a *capacious* vessel.

2. Broad; extensive; as, a *capacious* bay or harbor.

3. Extensive; comprehensive; able to take a wide view; as, a *capacious* mind.

CA-PA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a capacious manner or degree.

CA-PA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Wideness; largeness; as of a vessel.

2. Extensiveness; largeness; as of a bay.

3. Comprehensiveness; power of taking a wide survey; *applied to the mind.*

CA-PAC'I-TATE, *v. t.* [See CAPACITY.] To make capable; to enable; to furnish with natural power; as, to *capacitate* one for understanding a theorem.

2. To endue with moral qualifications; to qualify; to furnish with legal powers; as, to *capacitate* one for an office.

CA-PAC'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Made capable; qualified.

CA-PAC-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of making capable.

CA-PAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *capacitas*, from *capax*, *capio*; Fr. *capacité.*]

1. Passive power; the power of containing, or holding; extent of room or space; as, the *capacity* of a vessel, or a cask.

2. The extent or comprehensiveness of the mind; the power of receiving ideas or knowledge; as, let instruction be adapted to the *capacities* of youth.

3. Active power; ability; *applied to men or things; but less common and correct.*

The world does not include a cause endued with such *capacities*. *Blackmore.*

4. State; condition; character; profession; occupation. A man may act in the *capacity* of a mechanic, of a friend, of an attorney, or of a statesman. He may have a natural or a political *capacity.*

5. Ability, in a moral or legal sense; qualification; legal power or right; as, a man or a corporation may have a *capacity* to give or receive and hold estate.

6. In *geometry*, the solid contents of a body.

Capacity for heat; in *chemistry*, that property of a body which determines the quantity of heat necessary to raise its temperature a given number of degrees.

CAP-A-PIE', (kap-a-pee',) [from the Fr.] From head to foot; all over; as, armed *cap-à-pie.*

CA-PAR'I-SON, *n.* [Sp. *caparazon*; Port. *caparazam*, a cover put over the saddle of a horse, a cover for a coach; Fr. *caparaçon.*]

A cloth or covering laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially a sumpter horse or horse of state. *Milton.*

CA-PAR'I-SON, *v. t.* To cover with a cloth, as a horse. *Dryden.*

2. To dress pompously; to adorn with rich dress. *Shak.*

CA-PAR'I-SON-ED, *pp.* Covered with a cloth; dressed pompously.

CA-PAR'I-SON-ING, *ppr.* Dressing pompously.

CAP'-CASE, *n.* A covered case. *Burton.*

CAPE, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *cabo*; It. *capo*; Fr. *cap*; D. *kaap*; Dan. *kap*; L. *caput*; Gr. κεφαλη; Sans. *cabala*, head. It signifies end, furthest point, from extending, shooting.]

1. A head-land; properly, the head, point, or termination of a neck of land, extending some distance into the sea, beyond the common shore; and hence the name is applied to the neck of land itself, indefinitely, as in *Cape Cod*, *Cape Horn*, *Cape of Good Hope.* It differs from a promontory in this, that it may be high or low land; but a promontory is a high, bold termination of a neck of land.

2. The part of a garment hanging from the neck behind and over the shoulders.

The word *cape*, used as a prefix in compound words, as, *Cape-jasmine*, *Cape-spurge*, or as an adjective, as *Cape wines*, denotes particularly the Cape of Good Hope.

CAPE-LAN, *n.* A small fish, about six inches in length, shoals of which appear off the coasts of Greenland, Iceland, and Newfoundland. They constitute a large part of the food of the Greenlanders. *Pennant.*

CA-PEL'LA, *n.* A bright fixed star in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga. *Encyc.*

CAPE'EL-LET, *n.* A kind of swelling, like a wen, growing on the heel of the hock on a horse, and on the point of the elbow. *Encyc.*

CA'PER, *v. i.* [Fr. *cabrer*, to prance; *cabriole*, a goat-leap, a caper; It. *capriola*, a wild goat, a caper in dancing; Sp. *cabriola*; L. *caper*, a goat. But probably *caper* is from the root of *capio*, which signifies not merely to seize, but to shoot or reach forward, or to leap and seize. Hence it is probable that this word coincides in origin with Dan. *kippe*, to leap, whence Eng. to *skip.*]

To leap; to skip or jump; to prance; to spring. *Shak.*

CA'PER, *n.* A leap; a skip; a spring; as, in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a goat or lamb.

CA'PER, *n.* [Fr. *capre*; Arm. *capresen*; Sp. and Port. *alcaparra*; It. *cappero*; L. *capparis*; D. *kapper*; G. *kaper*; Syr. *kapar*; Ar. كبر *kabaron.* The Ar. verb signifies to increase.]

The flower-bud or unexpanded flower of the caper-bush, (*Capparis spinosa*;) much used for pickling. The buds are collected before the flowers expand, and preserved in vinegar. The bush is a low shrub, generally growing from the joints of old walls, from fissures in rocks, and amongst rubbish, in the southern parts of Europe. *Encyc.*

CA'PER-BUSH. See CAPER.

CA'PER-CUT-TING, *n.* A leaping or dancing in a frolicksome manner. *Beaum. and Fl.*

CA'PER-ER, *n.* One who capers, leaps, and skips about, or dances.

CA'PER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Leaping; skipping.

CA'PI-AS, *n.* [L. *capio*, to take.]

In *law*, a writ of two sorts; one before judgment, called a *capias ad respondendum*, where an original is issued, to take the defendant, and make him answer to the plaintiff; the other, which issues after judgment, is of divers kinds; as, a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, or writ of execution; a *capias pro fine*; a *capias ut legatum*; a *capias in withernam.* *Blackstone.*

CA-PIB'A-RA, *n.* An animal partaking of the form of a hog and of a rabbit, the cabiai.

CAP-IL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *capillaceus*, hairy.]

Having long filaments; resembling a hair. [See CAPILLARY.]

CAP-IL-LAIRE', *n.* [Fr.] Originally, a kind of syrup, extracted from Maiden-hair. Now, any simple sirup flavored with orange-flower water. *Brande.*

CA-PIL'LA-MENT, *n.* [L. *capillamentum*, from *capillus*, hair, probably a little shoot.]

1. In *botany*, a filament; a small, fine thread, like

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a hair, that grows in the middle of a flower, with a little knob at the top; a chive.

2. One of the fine fibers or filaments of which the nerves are composed.

CAP-IL-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state or condition of being capillary.

CAP'IL-LA-RY or CA-PIL'LA-RY, *a.* [L. *capillaris*, from *capillus*, hair.]

1. Resembling a hair; fine, minute, small in diameter, though long; as, a *capillary* tube or pipe; a *capillary* vessel in animal bodies, such as the minute ramifications of the blood-vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In *botany*, *capillary* plants (*herbæ capillares*) was a term applied by Morison, Ray, and Boerhaave, to a class of plants consisting of the ferns. This class corresponds to the order Filices, in the Sexual method, which bear their flower and fruit on the back of the leaf or frond. *Milne.*

This term is applied also to leaves which are longer than the setaceous or bristle-shaped leaf, to glands resembling hairs, to the filaments, to the style, and to the pappus or down affixed to some seeds. *Martyn.*

3. Pertaining to capillary tubes, or to the capillary vessels, or capillaries, in animals; as, *capillary* action. *Brande. Darwin.*

Capillary attraction and *repulsion;* terms denoting the cause which determines the ascent or descent of a fluid in a capillary tube above or below the level of the surrounding fluid, when the tube is dipped in that fluid. *P. Cyc.*

CAP'IL-LA-RY, *n.* A fine vessel or canal.

The *capillaries* are the minute vessels of the sanguineous system, interposed between the arteries and veins.

CAP-IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* A blood-vessel like a hair. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

CA-PIL'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *capillus*, a hair, and *forma*, form.]

In the shape or form of a hair, or of hairs. *Kirwan.*

CAP'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *capitalis*, from *caput*, the head. See CAPE.]

1. *Literally*, pertaining to the head; as, a *capital* bruise, in Milton, a bruise on the head: [*This use is not common.*]

2. *Figuratively*, *as the head is the highest part of a man*, chief; principal; first in importance; as, a *capital* city or town; the *capital* articles of religion.

3. Punishable by loss of the head or of life; incurring the forfeiture of life; punishable with death; as, treason and murder are *capital* offenses or crimes.

4. Taking away life; as, a *capital* punishment: or affecting life; as, a *capital* trial.

5. Great, important, though perhaps not chief; as, a town possesses *capital* advantages for trade.

6. Large; of great size; as, *capital* letters, which are of different form, and larger than common letters.

Capital stock, is the sum of money or stock which a merchant, banker, or manufacturer employs in his business; either the original stock, or that stock augmented. Also, the sum of money or stock which each partner contributes to the joint fund or stock of the partnership; also, the common fund or stock of the company, whether incorporated or not.

A *capital city* or *town*, is the metropolis or chief city of an empire, kingdom, state, or province. The application of the epithet indicates the city to be the largest, or to be the seat of government, or both. In many instances, the capital, that is, the largest city, is not the seat of government.

CAP'I-TAL, *n.* [L. *capitellum.*]

The uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, serving as the head or crowning, and placed immediately over the shaft, and under the entablature. *Encyc.*

By the customary omission of the noun, to which the adjective *capital* refers, it stands for,

1. The chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis.

2. A large letter or type, in printing.

3. A stock in trade, in manufactures, or in any business requiring the expenditure of money with a view to profit.

CAP'I-TAL-IST, *n.* A man who has a capital or stock in trade, usually denoting a man of large property, which is or may be employed in business. *Burke. Stephens.*

CAP'I-TAL-LY, *adv.* In a capital or excellent manner; nobly; finely.

2. In a way involving the loss of life; as, to punish *capitally.*

CAP'I-TAL-NESS, *n.* A capital offense. [*Little used.*] *Sherwood.*

CAP'I-TATE, *a.* [L. *capitatus*, from *caput*, a head.]

In *botany*, growing in a head, applied to a flower, or stigma. *Martyn. Lee.*

CAP-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *capitatio*, from *caput*, the head.]

1. Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons. *Brown.*

2. A tax, or imposition, upon each head or person; a poll-tax. Sometimes written *capitation-tax. Encyc.*

CAP'I-TE, n. [L. *caput*, the head, abl.]

In *English law*, a tenant *in capite*, or *in chief*, is one who holds lands immediately of the king, *caput*, the head or lord paramount of all lands in the kingdom, by knight's service or by socage. This tenure is called *tenure in capite;* but it was abolished in England by 12 Charles II. 24. *Blackstone.*

CAP'I-TOL, *n.* [L. *capitolium*, from *caput*, the head.]

1. The temple of Jupiter, in Rome, and a fort or castle, on the Mons Capitolinus. In this the senate of Rome anciently assembled; and on the same place is still the city hall or town house, where the conservators of the Romans hold their meetings. The same name was given to the principal temples of the Romans in their colonies. *Encyc.*

2. The edifice occupied by the congress of the United States in their deliberations. In some states, the state house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions; a government house.

CAP-I-TŌ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the capitol in Rome. *D'Anville.*

CAP'I-TOL-INE, *a.* Pertaining to the capitol in Rome. The *Capitoline games* were annual games instituted by Camillus in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus, and in commemoration of the preservation of the capitol from the Gauls, and other games instituted by Domitian, and celebrated every five years. *Encyc.*

CA-PIT'Ų-LAR, } *n.* [L. *capitulum*, a head or chap-
CA-PIT'Ų-LA-RY, } ter.]

1. An act passed in a chapter, either of knights, canons, or religious.

2. The body of laws or statutes of a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council. This name is also given to the laws, civil and ecclesiastical, made by Charlemagne and other princes, in general councils and assemblies of the people. Some, indeed, have alleged that these are supplements to laws. They are so called because they are divided into chapters or sections. *Encyc.*

3 The member of a chapter.

CA-PIT'Ų-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter. *Swift.*

CA-PIT'Ų-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral. *Warton.*

CA-PIT'Ų-LĀTE, *v. i.* [from *capitulum*, supra.]

1. To draw up a writing in chapters, heads, or articles. *Shak.*

[*But this sense is not usual.*]

2. To surrender, as an army or garrison, to an enemy, by treaty, in which the terms of surrender are specified and agreed to by the parties. The term is applicable to a garrison, or to the inhabitants of a besieged place, or to an army or troops in any situation in which they are subdued or compelled to submit to a victorious enemy.

CA-PIT-Ų-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of capitulating or surrendering to an enemy, upon stipulated terms or conditions.

2. The treaty or instrument containing the conditions of surrender.

3. A reducing to heads; a formal agreement. [*Not much used.*]

4. In *German polity*, a contract made by the emperor with the electors, in the names of the princes and states of the empire, before he is raised to the imperial dignity.

CA-PIT'Ų-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who capitulates. *Sherwood.*

CAP'I-TULE, *n.* A summary. [*Not in use.*] *Wickliff.*

CA-PIT'Ų-LUM, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, a species or mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers are sessile, on the same horizontal plane of the peduncle. It differs from the umbel in the circumstance that the flowers of the umbel have pedicels.

CA-PI'VI, (-pē've,) *n.* A balsam of the Spanish West Indies. [See COPAIBA.]

CAP'NO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. καπνος, smoke, and μαντεια, divination.]

Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke. *Spenser.*

CAP'NO-MOR, *n.* [Gr. καπνος, smoke, and μοιρα, a part.]

A transparent, colorless, oil-like fluid, obtained from the smoke of organic bodies.

CA-PŌCH', (ka-pootsh',) *n.* [Sp. *capucho*, a hood; Fr. *capuce.*]

A monk's hood; also, the hood of a cloak.

CA-PŌCH', *v. t.* To cover with a hood; and hence, to hoodwink or blind.

Capouched your rabbins of the synod,
And snapped their canons with a why-not. *Hudibras.*

This is the sense given in Pickering's Aldine edition, and is much more probable than Johnson's conjecture, "to take off the hood."

CĀ'PON, *n.* [Sp. *capon*; Port. *capam*; It. *cappone*; Fr. *chapon*; L. *capo*; Ir. *cabun*; D. *kapoen*; G. *kapaun*; Arm. *cabon*; Sw. and Dan. *kapun*; Gr. καπων. Qu. the root of Fr. *couper.*]

A castrated cock; a cock chicken gelded as soon as he quits his dam, or as soon as he begins to crow, for the purpose of improving his flesh for the table.

CĀ'PON, *v. t.* To castrate, as a cock. *Birch.*

CAP-ON-IĒRE', *n.* [Fr. Sp. *caponera*; It. *capponiera*, a little cut or trench, and it seems to be allied to *capon*, Sp. *caponar*, to cut or curtail.]

In *fortification*, a covered lodgment, sunk four or five feet into the ground, encompassed with a parapet, about two feet high, serving to support several planks, laden with earth. It is large enough to contain 15 or 20 soldiers, and is placed in the glacis, at the extremity of the counterscarp, and in dry moats, with embrasures or loop-holes, through which the soldiers may fire. *Harris. Encyc.*

A passage from one part of a work to another, protected on each side by a wall or parapet, and sometimes covered overhead. When there is a parapet on one side only, it is called a *demi-caponiere.*

CĀ'PON-IZE, *v. t.* To castrate a fowl. *Barrington.*

CA-POT', [Fr., probably from L. *capio*, to seize.]

A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet. *Johnson.*

CA-POT', *v. t.* To win all the tricks of cards at piquet.

CA-PŌTE', *n.* [Fr.] A long cloak for females, covering from head to feet.

CAP'-PA-PER, *n.* A coarse paper, so called from being used to make caps to hold commodities. *Boyle.*

CAP'PER, *n.* [from *cap.*] One whose business is to make or sell caps.

CAP'RATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of capric acid with a base.

CAP'RE-O-LATE, *a.* [L. *caprcolus*, a tendril, properly a shoot, from the root of *capra*, a goat.]

In *botany*, having tendrils, or filiform spiral claspers, by which plants fasten themselves to other bodies, as in vines, peas, &c. *Harris. Martyn.*

CAP'RIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from butter, which crystallizes in needles at 52°, and becomes entirely liquid at 64°. It has the peculiar odor of the goat.

CA-PRIC'CIO, (ka-prēt'cho,) [It., freak, whim.] A loose, irregular kind of music.

CA-PRIC-CI-Ō'SO, (ka-prēt-che-ō'so,) [It.] A term denoting a free, fantastic style of music.

CA-PRICE', (ka-prees',) *n.* [Fr. *caprice*; Sp. and Port. *capricho*; It. *capriccio*, a shaking in fever, rigors; also, whim, freak, fancy. I suspect this word to be formed, with a prefix *ca*, on the root of *freak*, *break*; denoting, primarily, a sudden bursting, breaking, or starting. So we see, in Italian, *maglio*, and *camaglio*, a *mail.* In early English writers, it is written, according to the Spanish, *capricho.* If formed from the root of *capio*, *caper*, the primary sense is the same.]

A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion or humor; a whim, freak, or particular fancy.

CA-PRICH'IO, *n.* Freak; fancy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CA-PRI''CIOUS, (ka-prish'us,) *a.* Freakish; whimsical; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to start from one's purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; fanciful; subject to change, or irregularity; as, a man of a *capricious* temper.

CA-PRI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically.

CA-PRI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being led by caprice; whimsicalness; unsteadiness of purpose or opinion.

2. Unsteadiness; liableness to sudden changes; as, the *capriciousness* of fortune.]

CAP'RI-CORN, *n.* [L. *capricornus*, *caper*, a goat, and *cornu*, a horn.]

One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice; represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore part like a goat, and the hind part like a fish. *Encyc.*

CAP'RID, *a.* [L. *capra*, a goat.]

Relating to that tribe of ruminant mammals, of which the genus *Capra* is the type. It comprehends the genera *Antilope*, *Capra*, *Ovis*, and *Damalis.*

CAP-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *caprificatio.*]

The supposed impregnation of the ovules of the fruit of the fig by an insect, which penetrates it and carries in the pollen adhering to his body.

This is a process for accelerating the ripening of the fig, in the Levant, by suspending, on the cultivated fig, branches of the wild fig, that bring with them a small insect, (a species of Cynips, Linn.,) which, by puncturing the fruit for the purpose of laying its eggs, simply hastens ripening. This effect may be also produced merely by puncturing the fruit with a needle dipped in oil. *P. Cyc.*

CAP'RI-FOLE, *n.* [L. *caprifolium.*]

Honeysuckle; woodbine. *Spenser.*

CAP'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *caper*, a goat, and *forma*, form.]

Having the form of a goat. *Eclectic Review.*

CA-PRIG'E-NOUS, *a.* Produced by a goat.

CAP'RINE, *n.* A substance found in butter, which, with butyrin and caprone, gives it its peculiar agreeable taste and odor. It is a compound of capric acid and glycera, (glycerin,) or a caprate of glycera.

CAP'RI-OLE, *n.* [Fr., now *cabriole*; Sp. and Port. *cabriola*; It. *capriola*, a *caper.*]

In *the manege*, caprioles are leaps that a horse makes in the same place without advancing, in such a manner, that when he is at the hight of the leap, he jerks out with his hind legs, even and near. It differs from the croupade in this, that, in a croupade, a horse does not show his shoes; and from a balotade, in which he does not jerk out. *Farrier's Dict.*

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CAP'RI-PED, *a.* [L. *caper*, a goat, and *pes*, foot.] Having feet like those of a goat.

CAP'RO-ATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of caproic acid with a base.

CAP-RŌ'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from butter, in the form of an oily, limpid fluid, having the odor of sweat, and a nauseous, sweetish taste.

CAP'RONE, *n.* A substance found in butter; a compound of caproic acid and glycera, (glycerin,) or a caproate of glycera. [See CAPRINE.]

CAP'SHEAF, *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner.

CAP'SI-CUM, *n.* Guinea pepper. *Chambers.*

CAP-SIZE', *v. t.* To upset, or overturn; *a seaman's phrase.* *Mar. Dict.*

CAP-SIZ'ED, (kap-sizd') *pp.* Overset.

CAP-SIZ'ING, *ppr.* Overturning.

CAP'-SQUARES, *n. pl.* Strong plates of iron which come over the trunnions of a cannon, and keep it to its place.

CAP'STAN, *n.* Sometimes written CAPSTERN.* [Fr. *cabestan*; Sp. *cabestrante*; Port. *cabrestante*, from *cabresto*, Sp. *cabestro*, a halter; L. *capistrum*; Sax. *capster*, or *cæbestr*, a halter. The Spanish has also *cabria*, an axletree, and *cabrio*, a rafter. *Capstan* is probably from L. *capio*, to hold, with some other word.]

A strong, massy column of timber, formed like a truncated cone, and having its upper extremity pierced to receive bars, or levers, for winding a rope round it, to raise great weights, or perform other extraordinary work that requires a great power. It may be let down through the decks of a ship, and so fixed that the work is performed by a horizontal motion. *Mar. Dict.*

CAP'SU-LAR, } *a.* Hollow, like a chest.
CAP'SU-LA-RY, }

2. *Capsular ligament*, is that which surrounds every movable articulation, and contains the synovia like a bag. *Hooper.*

CAP'SU-LATE, } *a.* Inclosed in a capsule; or as in
CAP'SU-LA-TED, } a chest, or box. [*Botany.*]

CAP'SULE, } *n.* [L. *capsula*, a little chest, perhaps
CAP'SU LA, } from *capio*, to take,]

1. In *botany*, a pericarp which is "one, or many-celled, many-seeded, superior, dry, dehiscent by valves, always proceeding from a compound ovarium." *Lindley.*

2. A small saucer made of clay, for roasting samples of ores, or for melting them; also, a small, shallow, evaporating dish.

CAP'TAIN, (kap'tin,) *n.* [Fr. *capitaine*; Sp. *capitan*; Port. *capitam*. It. *capitano*; from L. *caput*, the head. In the feudal laws of Europe, the term was applied to tenants *in capite*, who were bound to attend their prince in his wars, at the head of soldiers; and from this practice the name had its origin, or from their command.]

1. *Literally*, a head, or chief officer; *appropriately*, the military officer who commands a company, whether of infantry, cavalry, artillery, or matrosses.

2. The commander of a ship of war, or of a merchantman. But the latter is often called a *master*.

3. The commander of a military band, a sense that occurs in the Scriptures; as, a *captain* of fifty.

4. A man skilled in war, or military affairs; as, Lord Wellington is a great *captain*.

5. A chief commander. *Shak.* But in this sense rarely used, but in composition.

Captain-general is the commander-in-chief of an army, or of the militia. The governor of a State is *captain-general* of the militia. [*United States.*]

Captain-lieutenant is an officer, who, with the rank of a captain, and pay of lieutenant, commands a company, or troop. Thus the colonel of a regiment being the captain of the first company, that company is commanded by a *captain-lieutenant*.

Captain Bashaw, or *Capudan Bashaw*, in Turkey, is the high admiral.

CAP'TAIN, *a.* Chief; valiant. *Shak.*

CAP'TAIN-CY, *n.* The rank, post, or commission of a captain. *Washington.*

2. The jurisdiction of a captain, or commander, as in South America.

CAP'TAIN-RY, *n.* The power, or command, over a certain district; chieftainship. *Spenser. Johnson.*

CAP'TAIN-SHIP, *n.* The condition, or post, of a captain, or chief commander. *Shak.*

2. The rank, quality, or post, of a captain. In lieu of this, CAPTAINCY is now used.

3. The command of a clan, or government of a certain district. *Davies.*

4. Skill in military affairs.

CAP-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *captatio*, from *capto*, to catch.] The act or practice of catching favor, or applause, by flattery, or address. *King Charles.*

CAP'TION, *n.* [L. *captio*, from *capio*, to seize.]

1. In *law*, a certificate, stating the time and place of executing a commission in chancery, or of taking a deposition, or of the finding of an indictment, and the court or authority before which such act was performed, and such other particulars as are necessary to render it legal and valid. A *caption* may be placed at the head or foot of a certificate, or on the back of an indictment. The word *caption* signifies a *taking*, but it includes the particulars above mentioned.

2. The act of taking or arresting a person by judicial process. [*Little used.*]

The use of the word in any other than a technical sense, is not considered to be well authorized.

CAP'TIOUS, (kap'shus,) *a.* [L. *captiosus*, from *capto*, to catch.]

1 Disposed to find fault, or raise objections; apt to cavil, as in popular language, it is said, *apt to catch at*; as, a *captious* man.

2. Fitted to catch, or insnare; insidious; as, a *captious* question. *Locke.*

3. Proceeding from a caviling disposition; as, a *captious* objection, or criticism.

CAP'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a captious manner; with an inclination or intention to object, or censure. *Locke.*

CAP'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness. *Locke.*

CAP'TI-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *captivo*, from *captivus*, a prisoner, from *capto*, to take; Fr. *captiver*; Sp. *cautivar*; Port. *cativar*; It. *cattivare*.]

1. To take prisoner; to seize by force; as an enemy in war. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Locke. B. Trumbull.*

2. To subdue; to bring into bondage. *King Charles.*

3. To overpower and gain with excellence or beauty; to charm; to engage the affections; to bind in love. *Addison.*

4. To enslave; with *to*; as, *captivated to* error. *Locke.*

CAP'TI-VATE, *a.* Taken prisoner. *Shak.*

CAP'TI-VA-TED, *pp.* Made prisoner; charmed.

CAP'TI-VA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Taking prisoner; engaging the affections.

2. *a.* Having power to engage the affections.

CAP-TI-VA'TION, *n.* The act of taking a prisoner; a taking one captive.

CAP'TIVE, *n.* [Fr. *captif*; Sp. *cautivo*; It. *cattivo*, whence Eng. *caitiff*; L. *captivus*, from *capto*, to seize.]

1. A prisoner taken by force or stratagem in war, by an enemy; followed by *to*; as, a *captive to* the victor.

2. One who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence; one whose affections are seized, or who is held by strong ties of love.

3. One who is insnared by love or flattery, or by wiles. 2 *Tim.* ii. 26.

4. A slave. Anciently, captives were enslaved by their conquerors. But in modern times, they are not made slaves in Christian countries; and the word *captive*, in a literal sense, rarely signifies a slave.

CAP'TIVE, *a.* Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage, or confinement; as, *captive* souls. *Dryden.*

2. Holding in confinement; as, *captive* chains.

CAP'TIVE, *v. t.* To take prisoner; to bring into subjection. [*Obs.*] *Dryden. Prior.*

CAP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *captivité*; L. *captivitas*, from *capto*, to seize.]

1. The state of being a prisoner, or of being in the power of an enemy by force or the fate of war. *Dryden.*

2. Subjection to love. *Addison.*

3. Subjection; a state of being under control.

Bringing into *captivity* every thought to the obedience of Christ. 2 Cor. x.

4. Subjection; servitude; slavery.

But I see another law in my members — bringing me into *captivity* to the law of sin. — Rom. vii.

To lead captivity captive, in *Scripture*, is to subdue those who have held others in slavery, or captivity. *Ps.* lxviii.

CAP'TOR, *n.* [L. *capio*, to take.]

One who takes, as a prisoner or a prize. It is appropriately one who takes a prize at sea.

CAP'TURE, (kapt'yur,) *n.* [L. *captura*; Fr. *capture*; from L. *capio*, to take.]

1. In *a general sense*, the act of taking or seizing; as, the *capture* of an enemy, of a ship, or of booty, by force, surprise, or stratagem.

2. The thing taken; a prize; prey taken by force, surprise, or stratagem.

3. Seizure; arrest; as, the *capture* of a criminal or debtor.

CAP'TURE, *v. t.* To take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; to take by force under the authority of a commission; as, to *capture* a ship.

CAP'TUR-ED, (kapt'yurd,) *pp.* or *a.* Taken as a prize.

CAP'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Seizing as a prize.

CA-PUCCI-O, (ka-pųch'i-o,) *n.* [It.] A capuchin or hood.

CA-PŲCH'ED, *a.* Covered with a hood. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

CAP-U-CHIN', (kap-yu-shcen',) *n.* [Fr. *capucine*, from *capuce*, a hood or cowl.]

1. A garment for females, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of *capuchin* monks. *Johnson.*

2. A pigeon whose head is covered with feathers.

CAP-U-CHIN', *n.* One of the monks of the order of St. Francis, who cover their heads with a *capuce*, *capuchon*, a stuff-cap or cowl. They are clothed in brown or gray, go barefooted, and never shave their faces. *Encyc.*

CAP'U-CINE, *n.* A species of monkey, the *sagoo* or *sai*.

CAP'U-LIN, *n.* The Mexican cherry.

CA'PUT, (kā'put,) *n.* [L., the head.] In *Cambridge, Eng.*, a council of the university, by which every *grace* must be approved before it can be submitted to the senate. It consists of the vice-chancellor, a doctor of each of the faculties of divinity, law, and medicine, and two masters of arts, chosen annually by the senate. *Camb. Cal.*

CA'PUT MOR'TU-UM, [L.] Dead matter; lees; worthless remains.

2. In *chemistry*, the residuum of distillation or sublimation, after the volatile matter has been driven off by heat. *Aikin.*

Hence, worthless residuum. *Junius.*

CAR, CAER, CHAR, in *names of places*, is sometimes the Celtic *Caer*, a town or city, as in *Caermarthen*.

CAR, *n.* [W. *car*; Ir. *carr*, *carra*, or *cairt*; Arm. *qarr*; D. and G. *karre*; Sw. *kärra*; Dan. *karre*; Sp. It. and Port. *carro*; L. *carrus*, or *currus*; Fr. *char*, whence *chariot*; Sax. *cræt*, a cart. The sense is probably taken from running on wheels. See CURRENT.]

1. A small vehicle moved on wheels, usually drawn by one horse. *Johnson.*

2. In *poetical language*, any vehicle of dignity or splendor; a chariot of war, or of triumph. *Milton. Prior.*

3. The constellation called *Charles's Wain* or *the Bear*. *Dryden.*

4. A carriage for running on rails, in a railroad.

CAR'A-BINE, } *n.* [Fr *carabine*; Sp. *carabina*; It. *id.*]
CAR'BINE, }

A short gun or fire-arm, carrying a ball of 24 to the pound, borne by light horsemen, and hanging by a belt over the left shoulder. The barrel is two feet and a half long, and sometimes furrowed.

CAR-A-BI-NEER', *n.* A man who carries a carabine; one who carries a longer carabine than others, which is sometimes used on foot. *Encyc.*

CAR'AC, *n.* [Port. *carraca*; Fr. *caraque*; Sp. *carraca*; allied to It. *carico*, a burden, cargo.]

A large ship of burden; a Portuguese Indiaman.

CAR'A-CAL, *n.* [Turkish *kara*, black, and *kal*, ear.]

A species of lynx, (*Felis caracal*, Linn.;) a native of Northern Africa, and South-western Asia. Its color is a uniform reddish-brown; its ears black externally, and tipped with long, black hairs.

CAR'A-CŌLE, *n.* [Fr. *caracole*, a wheeling about; Sp. *caracol*, a small cone, a winding staircase, a snail; It. *caracollo*, a wheeling.]

1. In *the manege*, a semi-round, or half turn, which a horseman makes, either to the right or left. In the army, the cavalry make a *caracole* after each discharge, in order to pass to the rear of the squadron. *Encyc.*

2. In *architecture*, a staircase in a helix or spiral form. *Encyc.*

CAR'A-CŌLE, *v. i.* To move in a caracole; to wheel.

CAR'A-CŌL-ING, *ppr.* Moving in a caracole.

CAR'A-CŌL-I, (-kol-e,) *n.* A mixture of gold, silver, and copper, of which are made rings, pendants, and other toys for the savages.

CAR'A-MEL, *n.* [Fr.] Anhydrous or burnt sugar; a black, porous, shining substance, obtained by heating sugar to a high temperature. It is soluble in water, which it colors a dark brown, and is used for coloring spirits, &c. It gives, when heated, a peculiar odor, called the odor of *caramel*.

CAR'AT, *n.* [It. *carato*; Fr. *carat*; D. *karaat*; G. *karat*; Gr. κεράτιον, a little horn, a pod, and the berry of a pod, used for a weight of four grains. From the Greeks it is said the Arabians borrowed their قرط *karat*, a weight used in Mecca, equal to the twenty-fourth of a denarius, or denier. See *Castell*, Col. 3448, and *Ludolf*, 199.]

1. The weight of four grains, used by goldsmiths and jewelers in weighing precious stones and pearls. *Encyc.*

2. The weight that expresses the fineness of gold. The whole mass of gold is divided into 24 equal parts, and as many 24th parts as it contains of pure gold, it is called gold of so many *carats*. Thus gold of twenty-two parts of pure metal, is gold of twenty-two *carats*. The *carat* in Great Britain is divided into four grains; among the Germans, into twelve parts; and among the French, into thirty-two. *Encyc.*

3. The value of any thing. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

CAR'A-VAN, *n.* [Ar. قيروان *kairawan*, from قرا *karau*, to stretch along, to follow, to proceed from place to place. Sp. *caravana*; Fr. *caravane*. Pers. as Ar.]

1. A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, marching or proceeding in a body over the deserts of Arabia, or other region infested with robbers.

2. A large, close carriage on springs, for conveying wild beasts when carried round as a show.

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CAR-A-VAN'SA-RY, } *n.* A place appointed for re-
CAR-A-VAN'SE-RA, } ceiving and loading caravans; a kind of inn, where the caravans rest at night, being a large, square building, with a spacious court in the middle. *Encyc.*

CAR'A-VEL, } *n.* [Sp. *caravela*; It. *caravello*; Fr. *ca-*
CAR'VEL, } *ravelle.*]

1. A small vessel on the coast of France, used in the herring fishery. These vessels are usually from 25 to 30 tons' burden.

2. A light, round, old-fashioned ship. *Johnson.*

CAR'A-WAY, *n.* [Gr. καρος, καρον; L. *caros, careum*; Fr. *carvi*; Sp. *alcaravea* or *alcarahueya*; D. *kerwe*; Ar. كروية *karawiya.*]

A biennial plant, the *carum carisi* of Linnæus, with a taper root like a parsnep, which, when young, is good eating. The seeds have an aromatic smell and a warm, pungent taste. They are used in confectionery, and also in medicine as a carminative. *Encyc.*

2. A kind of apple. *Mason.*

CAR-BA-ZOT'IC AC'ID, *n.* [*carbon* and *azote.*] A yellow, bitter, crystallizable substance, obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and some other azotized organic substances. It is also called *picric acid*, and the bitter principle of Welter.

CAR'BINE. See CARABINE.

CAR'BON, *n.* [L. *carbo*, a coal; Sp. *carbon*; It. *carbone*; Fr. *charbon.* Qu. Gr. καρφω, to dry, or the root of *char*, Russ. *charyu*, to burn.]

An elementary, combustible substance, existing pure and crystallized in the diamond, and sometimes in graphite, and forming the basis of animal and vegetable charcoal, and of coke. By means of a galvanic apparatus, it is found to be capable of fusion.

CAR-BON-A'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or containing, or composed of, carbon; as, *carbonaceous* matter.

CAR'BO-NADE, *n.* [from *carbo*, supra.] In *cookery*, flesh, fowl, or the like, cut across, seasoned, and broiled on coals. *Shak.*

CAR'BO-NADE, *v. t.* To cut or hack. *Shak.*

CAR'BO-NAD-ED, *pp.* Cut for broiling or frying.

CAR'BO-NAD-ING, *ppr.* Cutting for broiling or frying.

CAR'BON-ATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base; as, the *carbonate* of lime, *carbonate* of copper.

CAR'BON-A-TED, *a.* Combined with carbonic acid.

Carbonated waters; such mineral waters as are impregnated with carbonic acid.

CAR-BON'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of carbon, and two equivalents of oxygen, or in which oxygen combines in the greatest proportion with carbon. It exists, under ordinary circumstances, when uncombined, in the state of a gas, but has been liquefied by very powerful pressure. It was formerly called *fixed air*, *aërial acid*, *mephitic gas*, and *cretaceous acid*, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is disengaged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances, and is given off in respiration. It is heavier than common air, and subsides into low places, vaults and wells.

CAR-BON'IC OX'YD, *n.* A gaseous compound of one equivalent of carbon, and one equivalent of oxygen. It is fatal to animal life, extinguishes combustion, and burns with a pale blue flame, forming carbonic acid. It apparently possesses combining acid properties, and may be called *carbonous acid.*

CAR-BON-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*carbo* and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing or containing carbon or coal. *Kirwan, Geol.*

This term is properly applied to strata or formations containing coal.

CAR-BON-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of carbonizing.

CAR'BON-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire, or by other means, as by the action of concentrated acids on animal and vegetable substances.

CAR'BON-IZ-ED, *pp.* Converted into carbon or charcoal.

CAR'BON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting into carbon.

CAR'BON-O-HY'DROUS, *a.* [*carbon*, and Gr. ὑδωρ, water.] Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

CAR'BO-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* A term formerly applied to the compounds formed by the action of the disulphuret of carbon, on the metallic and alkaline metallic sulphurets.

CAR'BOY, *n.* A large, globular bottle of green glass, inclosed in basket-work for protection; used especially for carrying corrosive liquors, as sulphuric acid, &c.

CAR'BUN-CLE, (kär'bunk-l,) *n.* [L. *carbunculus*, a little coal, from *carbo.*]

1. An *anthrax*; an inflammatory tumor, or painful gangrenous boil or ulcer. *Coxe. Hooper.*

2. A beautiful gem, of a deep red color, with a mixture of scarlet, called by the Greeks *anthrax*; found in the East Indies. It is usually found pure, of an angular figure, and adhering to a heavy, ferruginous stone, of the emery kind. Its usual size is nearly a quarter of an inch in length, and two thirds of that in diameter. When held up to the sun, it loses its deep tinge, and becomes exactly of the color of a burning coal. *Encyc.*

The mineral here described, is probably the Oriental ruby, or, at least, some crystallized variety of corundum.

The carbuncle of the ancients is supposed to have been a garnet. *Cleaveland.*

3. In *heraldry*, a charge or bearing consisting of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the other four, a saltier. *Encyc.*

CAR'BUN-CLED, (kär'bunk-ld,) *a.* Set with carbuncles; spotted.

CAR-BUN'U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

CAR-BUN-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *carbunculatio*, from *carbunculo*, to burn to a coal, to blast. See CARBON.]

The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, by excessive heat or cold. *Harris.*

CAR'BU-RET, *n.* A combination of carbon with some other substance, the resulting compound not being an acid or base. More exactly, a compound of carbon with a basifiable or acidifiable substance, in which the carbon is the electro-negative ingredient.

CAR'BU-RET-ED, *a.* Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet; as, *carbureted* hydrogen gas.

Carbureted hydrogen gas, is a term applied to various gaseous compounds of carbon, particularly to two definite compounds, the *protocarburet of hydrogen*, or heavy carbureted hydrogen, composed of one equivalent each of carbon and hydrogen, and the *bicarburet of hydrogen*, or light carbureted hydrogen, composed of one equivalent of carbon, and two equivalents of hydrogen.

Carbureted is applied to certain gaseous compounds. Thus we say, *carbureted* hydrogen. *Silliman.*

CAR'CA-JOU, *n.* The glutton, a voracious, carnivorous quadruped.

CAR'CA-NET, *n.* [Fr. *carcan*, a chain; It. *carcame.*]

A chain or collar of jewels. *Shak. Hakewell.*

CAR'CASS, *n.* [Fr. *carcasse*; It. *carcame*; Norm. *carkoys*, a mast, and a carcass. Qu. Gr. καρχησιον.]

1. The body of an animal; usually, the body when dead. It is not applied to the living body of the human species, except in low or ludicrous language.

2. The decaying remains of a bulky thing, as of a boat or ship.

3. The frame or main parts of a thing, unfinished or without ornament. This seems to be the primary sense of the word. [See the next word.] *Hale.*

CAR'CASS, *n.* [It. *carcassa*; Sp. *carcax*; Fr. *carcasse*; D. *karkas.*]

An iron case or hollow vessel, about the size of a bomb, of an oval figure, filled with combustible and other substances, as meal-powder, saltpeter, sulphur, broken glass, turpentine, &c., to be thrown from a mortar into a town, to set fire to buildings. It has two or three apertures, from which the fire blazes, and the light sometimes serves as a direction in throwing shells. It is equipped with pistol-barrels, loaded with powder to the muzzle, which explode as the composition burns down to them. This instrument is probably named from the ribs of iron that form it, which resemble the ribs of a human carcass. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

CAR'CEL LAMP, *n.* A lamp of French invention, in which the oil is raised through tubes by clock-work, so as continually to overflow at the bottom of the burning wick, thus producing a very beautiful and brilliant light. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

CAR'CEL-AGE, *n.* [L. *carcer.*]

Prison fees. [*Not in use.*]

CAR'CER, *n.* [L.] A starting-post.

CAR'CER-AL, *a.* Belonging to a prison.

CAR-CI-NŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. καρκινωμα, from καρκινοω, καρκινος, a cancer.]

A cancer; also, a turgescence of the veins of the eye. *Coxe.*

CAR-CI-NŌ'MA-TOUS, *a.* Cancerous; like a cancer, or tending to it.

CARD, *n.* [Fr. *carte*; Sp. Port. and It. *carta*; L. *charta*; Gr. χαρτης; D. *kaart*; G. *karte*; Dan. *kort*; Ir. *cairt*; perhaps from bark, L. *cortex*, Ir. *coirt* or *cairt*, or the same root.]

1. A paper or pasteboard of an oblong figure, on which are painted figures or points; *used in games.*

2. A piece of pasteboard used for containing a person's name, and often his address, or an invitation, or business advertisement.

3. A note published by some one in the papers, containing a brief statement, explanation, request, &c.

4. The paper on which the points of the compass are marked.

Reason the *card*, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

CARD, *v. i.* To play much at cards; to gain. *Johnson.*

CARD, *n.* [D. *kaard*; G. *kardetsche*; Dan. *karde*; Sw. *karda*; Fr. *carde*; Arm. *encardoner*; Sp. *carda*, tensel, and a card; Port. *carda*, a card, and *cardo*, a thistle; L. *carduus*; It. *cardo*, a thistle and a card; L. *caro*, to card; Ir. *cir*, a comb. It seems that *card*, and L. *carduus*, are the same word, and probably the plant (*teasel*) is the original word, or both are from a common root. The French *carde* is a *card* and the stalks of the artichoke. *Artichoke* is so written for *cardichoke.*]

An instrument for combing, opening, and breaking wool or flax, freeing it from the coarser parts, and from extraneous matter. It is made by inserting bent teeth of wire in a thick piece of leather, and nailing this to a piece of oblong board, to which a handle is attached.

But wool and cotton are now generally carded in mills by teeth fixed on a wheel moved by water.

CARD, *v. t.* To comb, or open wool, flax, hemp, &c., with a card, for the purpose of cleansing it of extraneous matter, separating the coarser parts, and making it fine and soft for spinning.

CARD'A-MINE, *n.* [Gr.] The name of a genus of plants; the popular names of several species of which are lady's smock, cuckow flower, meadow cress, &c.

CARD'A-MOM, *n.* [Gr. καρδαμωμον.]

A plant of the genus Amomum, and its seeds, a native of India. The seeds of this plant, which grow in a pod, have a warm, aromatic flavor, and are used in medicine. *Encyc.*

CARD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Combed; opened; cleansed with cards.

CARD'ER, *n.* One who cards wool; also, one who plays much at cards. *Wotton.*

CAR'DI-AC, } *a.* [L. *cardiacus*; Gr. καρδιακος,
CAR-DI'AC-AL, } from καρδια, the heart.]

1. Pertaining to the heart.

2. Exciting action in the heart, through the medium of the stomach; having the quality of stimulating action in the system, invigorating the spirits, and giving strength and cheerfulness. *Med. Dict.*

The *cardiac orifice* of the stomach, called also *cardia*, is the upper or left orifice; so called from its vicinity to the heart, or its supposed sympathy with the latter.

CAR'DI-AC, *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits.

CAR'DI-ACE, *n.* A precious stone.

CAR-DI-AL'GI-A, } *n.* [L.; Gr. καρδια, the heart,
CAR'DI-AL-GY, } and αλγος, pain.

The heartburn, a violent sensation of heat and acrimony in the upper or left orifice of the stomach, seemingly at the heart, but rising into the œsophagus. It is called also the *cardiac passion.*

CAR'DI-NAL, *a.* [L. *cardinalis*, said to be from *cardo*, a hinge.]

Chief, principal, preëminent, or fundamental; as, the *cardinal* virtues, which pagans supposed to be justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

CAR'DI-NAL, *n.* An ecclesiastical prince in the Roman Catholic church, who has a voice in the conclave at the election of a pope, who is taken from their number. The cardinals are divided into three classes or orders, containing six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, making seventy. These constitute the sacred college, and compose the pope's council. Originally they were subordinate in rank to bishops; but they have now the precedence. The dress of a cardinal is a red soutaine or cassock, a rocket, a short purple mantle, and a red hat. *Encyc. Spelman.*

2. A woman's short cloak.

Cardinal flower; a plant, a native of North America, the *Lobelia cardinalis*; so called from its brilliant red flowers.

Cardinal numbers, are the numbers *one*, *two*, *three*, &c., in distinction from *first*, *second*, *third*, &c., which are called *ordinal* numbers.

Cardinal points, in *cosmography*, are the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian, and the prime vertical circle, or north and south, east and west. In *astrology*, the cardinal points are the rising and setting of the sun, the Zenith and Nadir.

Cardinal signs, in *astronomy*, are Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.

Cardinal virtues; prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude.

Cardinal winds, are those which blow from the cardinal points.

CAR'DI-NAL-ATE, } *n.* The office, rank, or dignity
CAR'DI-NAL-SHIP, } of a cardinal.

CAR'DI-NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make a cardinal. [*Little used.*] *Sheldon.*

CARD'ING, *ppr.* Combing, as flax, wool, &c.

2. Playing at cards. [*Little used.*]

CARD'ING, *n.* The act of breaking or cleaning with cards.

CARD'ING-MA-CHINE', *n.* A machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool and cotton. It consists of cylinders, thick set with teeth, and moved by the force of water, steam, &c.

CAR'DI-OID, *n.* [Gr. καρδια, heart, and ειδος, form.]

An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart. *Chambers.*

CAR-DI-OL'O-GY, *n.* The science which treats of the heart.

CAR-DI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the fleshy substance of the heart. *Dunglison.*

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ĊARD'-MAK-ER, *n.* [*card* and *maker.*] A maker of cards.

ĊARD'-MATCH, *n.* [*card* and *match.*] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur. *Addison.*

ĊAR-DOON', *n.* [Sp. *cardon*; L. *carduus.*] A species of Cynara, resembling the artichoke, but larger. *Chambers.*

ĊARD'-TA-BLE, *n.* The table appropriated to the use of gamesters, or used for playing cards on.

2. A table one of whose leaves folds over on to the other.

ĊAR'DU-US BEN-E-DIC'TUS, *n.* The herb *blessed thistle.*

ĊARE, *n.* [Sax. *car*, *cara*; Goth. *kar*, *kara*; Ir. *car*; L. *cura.* In Welsh, *cur* is care, anxiety; also, a blow, or beating, a throb; *curaw*, to beat, strike, or throb, to fight; *curiaw*, to trouble, vex, pine, or waste away. In L. *curo* signifies to care, and to cure. In Sp. *curar* is to prescribe medicine; to salt or cure, as flesh; to season, as timber; to bleach, as cloth; intransitively, to recover from sickness; and reciprocally, to take care of one's self. In Italian, *curare* is to *cure*, attend, protect, defend, and to value or esteem. In French, *curer* is to cleanse; "curer les dens," to pick the teeth; *cure* is a benefice. The primary sense is, to strain, or stretch, as in care, attention; and *curious* is stretching forward; but the sense of separating, or driving off, is comprehended, which gives the French sense, and the sense of *prying into* is included in *curious.* The sense of healing is from that of care, or making sound and strong. The Welsh sense of beating is from driving, thrusting, coinciding with straining. See Ċark and Ċure.]

1. Concern; anxiety; solicitude; noting some degree of pain in the mind, from apprehension of evil.

They shall eat bread by weight and with *care.* — Ezek. iv.

2. Caution; a looking to; regard; attention, or heed, with a view to safety or protection, as in the phrase, "take care of yourself."

A want of *care* does more damage than a want of knowledge. *Franklin.*

3. Charge or oversight, implying concern for safety and prosperity; as, he was under the care of a physician.

That which cometh upon me daily, the *care* of all the churches. — 2 Cor. xi.

4. The object of care, or watchful regard and attention; as, "Is she thy *care?*" *Dryden.*

ĊARE, *v. i.* To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned about.

Master, *carest* thou not that we perish? — Mark iv.

2. To be inclined or disposed; to have regard to; with *for* before a noun, and *to* before a verb. "Not *caring to* observe the wind." "Great masters in painting never *care for* drawing people in the fashion." In this sense the word implies a less degree of concern. The different degrees of anxiety expressed by this word constitute the chief differences in its signification or applications.

ĊARE'-ĊRAZ-ED, *a.* [*care* and *craze.*] Broken or disordered by care or solicitude; as, a *care-crazed* mother. *Shak.*

ĊARE'-DE-FY'ING, *a.* Bidding defiance to care. *Shenstone.*

ĊARE'-TUN-ED, *a.* Tuned by care; mournful. *Shak.*

ĊARE'-WOUND-ED, (-wound-ed *or* -woond-ed,) *a.* Wounded with care. *May.*

ĊA-REEN', *v. t.* [Fr. *carener*, from *carene*, the side and keel of a ship; L. *carina*; Sp. *carenar*; Port. *querenar*; It. *carenare.*]

In *sea language*, to heave or bring a ship to lie on one side, for the purpose of calking, repairing, cleansing, or paying over with pitch the other side. *Mar. Dict.*

ĊA-REEN', *v. i.* To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail. *Mar. Dict.*

ĊA-REEN'ED, *pp.* Laid on one side; inclined.

ĊA-REEN'ING, *ppr.* Heaving down on one side; inclining.

ĊA-REEN'ING, *n.* The act of heaving down on one side, or inclining, as a ship.

ĊA-REER', *n.* [Fr. *carriere*; Sp. *carrera*; Port. *carreira*; It. *carriera.* It is from the root of *car*, and L. *curro*, from the sense of running.]

1. A course; a race, or running; a rapid running; speed in motion. *Wilkins. Prior.*

2. General course of action or movement; procedure; course of proceeding.

Continue and proceed in honor's fair *career.* *Dryden.*

3. The ground on which a race is run. *Johnson.*

4. In *the manege*, a place inclosed with a barrier, in which they run the ring. *Encyc.*

5. In *falconry*, a flight or tour of the hawk, about 120 yards. *Encyc*

ĊA-REER', *v. i.* To move or run rapidly.

When a ship is decked out in all her canvas, every sail swelled, and *careering* gayly over the curling waves, how lofty, how gallant she appears! *Irving.*

ĊA-REER'ING, *ppr.* Running or moving with speed.

ĊARE'FUL, *a.* [See Ċare.] Full of care; anxious; solicitous.

Martha, thou art *careful* and troubled about many things. — Luke x.

2. Provident; attentive to support and protect; with *of* or *for.*

Thou hast been *careful for* us with all care. — 2 Kings iv.
What could a *careful* father more have done? *Dryden.*

In present usage, *careful* is generally followed by *of*; as, *careful of* health.

3. Watchful; cautious; giving good heed; as, be *careful* to maintain good works; be *careful* of your conversation.

4. Filling with care or solicitude; exposing to concern, anxiety, or trouble; full of cares.

Raised to a *careful* hight. *Shak.*

ĊARE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With care, anxiety, or solicitude.

Though he sought it *carefully* with tears. — Heb. xii.

2. Heedfully; watchfully; attentively; as, consider these precepts *carefully.*

If thou *carefully* hearken to the Lord. — Deut. xv.

3. In a manner that shows care.

Envy, how *carefully* does it look! *Collier.*

4. Providently; cautiously. *Johnson.*

ĊARE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Anxiety; solicitude.

Drink thy water with trembling and with *carefulness.* — Ezek. xii.

2. Heedfulness; caution; vigilance in guarding against evil, and providing for safety.

ĊARE'LESS, *a.* [*care* and *less.* Sax. *leas*; Goth. *laus.* See Loose.]

1. Having no care; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful; followed by *of* or *about*; as, a *careless* mother; a mother *careless of* or *about* her children, is an unnatural parent.

2. Free from care or anxiety; whence undisturbed; cheerful.

Thus wisely *careless*, innocently gay. *Pope.*

3. Done or said without care; unconsidered; as, a *careless* throw; a *careless* expression.

4. Not regarding with care; unmoved by; unconcerned for; as, *careless of* money; *careless of* consequences.

5. Contrived without art. *Bp. Taylor.*

ĊARE'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a careless manner or way; negligently; heedlessly; inattentively; without care or concern.

ĊARE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; manner without care.

ĊAR'EN-TANE, *n.* [Fr. *quarantaine*, forty.]

A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties. *Taylor.*

ĊA-RESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *caresser*; Arm. *cheriçza*, to *caress*, and to *cherish*; W. *careligaw*; It. *carezza*, flattery, a *caressing*; *careggiare*, to coax, flatter, esteem; Sp. *caricia*, a *caress*; *acariciar*, to *caress*, *cherish*, fondle; Port. *id.* It may be from the common root of L. *carus*, Fr. *cher*, *cherir*, W. *car.* But some difficulties attend this hypothesis.]

To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle; to embrace with tender affection, as a parent a child. *South.*

ĊA-RESS', *n.* An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection; an embracing with tenderness; as, conjugal *caresses.* *Milton.*

ĊA-RESS'ED, (ka-rest',) *pp.* Treated or embraced with affection.

ĊA-RESS'ING, *ppr.* Treating with endearment or affection.

ĊA-RESS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a caressing manner.

ĊA'RET, *n.* [L. *caret*, there is wanting, from *careo*, to want.] In writing, this mark, ʌ, which shows that something, omitted in the line, is interlined above, or inserted in the margin, and should be read in that place.

ĊAR'GA-SON, *n.* A cargo, which see. *Howell.*

ĊAR'GO, *n.* [W. *carg*, a load, *cargu*, to load, from *car*, a vehicle; Port. *carga*; Sp. *carga*, a load, burden, *charge*; Sp. *cargo*, a load; *cargazon*, id.; *cargar*, to load, to *charge*; It. *carico*, a load, or *charge*; *caricare*, to load, to *charge*; Fr. *cargaison*, a *cargo*; *charge*, a charge or load; *charger*, to load, burden, *charge*; Arm. *carg.* See Charge.]

The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel. The lading within the hold is called the *inboard cargo*, in distinction from horses, cattle, and other things carried on deck. The person employed by a merchant, to proceed with, oversee, and dispose of the lading, is called a *supercargo.*

ĊAR'GOOSE, *n.* A fowl belonging to the genus Colymbus, called the *crested diver.* The cheeks and throat are surrounded with a long, pendant ruff, of a bright tawny color, edged with black. The breast and belly are of a silvery white. It weighs two pounds and a half.

ĊA'RI-A-TED, *a.* Carious. [*Not used.*] [See Carious.]

ĊAR'I-BOO, *n.* A quadruped of the stag kind.

ĊAR'I-ĊA, *n.* A genus of plants, one species of which is popularly called *Papaw*; also the trivial name of the species of Ficus, which produces the common fig.

ĊAR'I-ĊA-TURE, *n.* [It. *caricatura*, formed from *carica*, a load, *caricare*, to load. See Cargo.]

A figure or description in which beauties are concealed and blemishes exaggerated, but still bearing a resemblance to the object. *Encyc.*

ĊAR'I-ĊA-TURE, *v. t.* To make or draw a caricature; to represent as more ugly than the life. *Lyttleton.*

ĊAR'I-ĊA-TUR-ED, *pp.* Made ridiculous by grotesque resemblance.

ĊAR'I-ĊA-TUR-ING, *ppr.* Making ridiculous by grotesque resemblance.

ĊAR'I-ĊA-TUR-IST, *n.* One who caricatures others

ĊAR-I-ĊOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [L. *carex*, sedge, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

A description of the plants of the genus Carex or Sedge. *Dewey. Journal of Science.*

ĊAR'I-ĊOUS, *a.* [L. *carica*, a fig.]

Resembling a fig; an epithet given to tumors that resemble a fig, such as occur often in the piles. *Encyc.*

ĊA'RI-ĖS, *n.* [L.] The mortification of a bone; an ulcer of a bone.

ĊAR'IL-LON, *n.* [Fr.] A little bell. Also, a simple air in music, adapted to the performance of small bells or clocks. [See Carol.] *Busby.*

ĊAR'I-NATE, } *a.* [L. *carinatus*, from *carina*, a
ĊAR-I-NA'TED, } keel.]

In *botany*, shaped like the keel of a ship; having a longitudinal prominency on the back, like a keel; applied to a calyx, corol, or leaf. *Martyn.*

ĊA-RIN'THIN, *n.* A name given to such massive varieties of hornblende as are jet-black, shining, and easily cleavable. *Shepard.*

ĊAR'I-OLE, *n.* [Fr.] A small, open carriage.

2. A covered cart.

3. A kind of calash.

ĊA-RI-OS'I-TY, *n.* [See Caries.] Mortification or ulceration of a bone. *Wiseman.*

ĊA'RI-OUS, *a.* Mortified; ulcerated; as a bone. *Wiseman.*

ĊARK, *n.* [W. *carc*, care, restraint; *carcar*, a prison, L. *carcer*; Sax. *carc*, care; *crarcian*, to cark, to creak, to grumble. The primary sense is, to *strain.*]

Care; anxiety; concern; solicitude; distress. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

ĊARK, *v. i.* To be careful, anxious, solicitous, concerned. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

ĊARK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety. [*Obs.*]

ĊARL, *n.* [Sax. *carl*, a male, whence *Carolus*, *Charles.* The word signifies primarily, strong, robust; whence the English *carl-cat* and *carl-hemp*; *house-carl*, a domestic servant; Ger. *kerl*, a fellow; *kerl-haft*, masculine, stout. See Churl.]

1. A rude, rustic, rough, brutal man. [*Obs.*] [See Churl.]

2. A kind of hemp. *Tusser.*

ĊARL, *v. i.* To act like a churl. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

ĊAR'LINE, } *n.* A silver coin in Naples.
ĊAR'O-LINE, }

ĊAR'LINE, } *n.* [Fr. *carlingue*, or *escarlingue.*]
ĊAR'LING, }

A piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft, from one deck beam to another, directly over the keel, serving as a foundation for the body of the ship. On these rest the ledges on which the planks of the deck are made fast. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

Carline knees, are timbers in a ship, lying across from the sides to the hatchway, and serving to sustain the deck. *Encyc.*

ĊAR'LINE-THIS'TLE, (kär'lin-this'sl,) *n.* The popular name of some species of plants.

ĊAR'LISH, } See Churlish.
ĊAR'LISH-NESS. }

ĊAR'LOCK, *n.* A sort of isinglass from Russia, made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine. *Encyc.*

ĊAR'LOT, *n.* A countryman. [See Carle.] [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

ĊAR-LO-VIN'GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Charlemagne; as, the *Carlovingian* race of kings.

ĊAR'MAN, *n.* [*car* and *man.*] A man whose employment is to drive a cart, or to convey goods and other things in a cart.

ĊAR'MEL-IN, } *a.* Belonging to the order of Car-
ĊAR'MEL-ITE, } melites. *Weever.*

ĊAR'MEL-ITE, *n.* A monk of an order established on Mount Carmel, in Syria, in the 12th century. The Carmelites have four tribes, and they have now thirty-eight provinces, besides the congregation in Mantua, in which are fifty-four monasteries, under a vicar-general, and the congregations of barefooted Carmelites in Italy and Spain. They wear a scapulary, or small woolen habit, of a brown color, thrown over the shoulders. *Encyc.*

2. A sort of pear.

ĊAR-MIN'A-TIVE, *a.* Expelling wind from the body; warming; antispasmodic.

ĊAR-MIN'A-TIVE, *n.* [L. *carmen*, a charm, because it acts suddenly, as a charm is supposed to do, and because, among the ancients, its operation was accompanied by the singing of a stanza.]

A medicine which tends to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulencies.

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CAR'MINE, *n.* [Fr. *carmin*; Sp. *carmin*; Port. *carmim*; It. *carminio*; from the same root as *crimson*; Port. *carmesim*, crimson; Sp. *carmesi*, crimson and cochineal powder; It. *chermisi*, crimson, and *chermes*, cochineal, *kermes*; Ar. قرمز *kirmiz*, *kirmizon*, a berry, and an insect, used in dyeing.]

A powder or pigment, of a beautiful red or crimson color, bordering on purple, and used by painters in miniature, though rarely, on account of its great price. It is prepared by dissolving cochineal in an alkaline lye, and precipitating it by alum. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

This is properly a *lake*, or a combination of the coloring principle of cochineal with alumine.

2. The pure coloring matter or coloring principle of cochineal; precipitated, by spontaneous evaporation, from the alcoholic tincture of cochineal, in the form of crystals of a fine red color.

CAR'NAGE, *n.* [Fr. *carnage*; Sp. *carniceria*, carnage, and shambles; It. *carnaggio*, flesh-meat, and *carnaccia*, carrion; Port. *carnagem*, from L. *caro*, flesh.]

1. *Literally*, flesh, or heaps of flesh, as in shambles.

2. Slaughter; great destruction of men; havoc; massacre. *Hayward.*

CAR'NAL, *a.* [Fr. *charnel*; L. *carnalis*, from *caro*, flesh.]

1. Pertaining to flesh; fleshly; sensual; *opposed to spiritual*; as, *carnal* pleasure.

2. Being in the natural state; unregenerate.

The *carnal* mind is enmity against God. — Rom. viii.

3. Pertaining to the ceremonial law; as, *carnal* ordinances. *Heb.* ix. 10.

4. Lecherous; lustful; libidinous; given to sensual indulgence. *Shak.*

Carnal knowledge; sexual intercourse.

CAR'NAL-ISM, *n.* The indulgence of carnal appetites.

CAR'NAL-IST, *n.* One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites. *Burton.*

CAR'NAL-ITE, *n.* A worldly-minded man. *Anderson.*

CAR-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Fleshly lust or desires, or the indulgence of those lusts; sensuality. *South.*

2. Grossness of mind or desire; love of sensual pleasures. *Tillotson.*

CAR'NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make carnal; to debase to carnality. *Scott.*

CAR'NAL-LY, *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh; in a manner to gratify the flesh or sensual desire. *Lev.* xviii. 20. *Rom.* viii. 6.

CAR'NAL-MIND'ED, *a.* Worldly-minded. *More.*

CAR'NAL-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Grossness of mind. *Ellis.*

CAR-NA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *carnation*, the naked part of a picture, flesh color; It. *incarnatino*; *carnagione*, complexion; Sp. *carnaza*; Port. *carnaz*, from L. *caro*, flesh.]

1. Flesh color; the parts of a picture which are naked, or without drapery, exhibiting the natural color of the flesh. *Encyc.*

2. The popular name of a species of the genus of plants called *Dianthus*, so named from the color of the flower.

CAR-NA'TION-ED, *a.* Made like carnation color.

CAR-NE'L'IAN, (kär-nēl'yan,) *n.* [Fr. *cornaline*; Sp. *cornerina*.]

A silicious stone, a variety of chalcedony, of a deep red, flesh-red, or reddish-white color. It is tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and used for seals. *Encyc. Cleaveland.*

CAR'NEL-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* In *ship-building*, the putting together the timbers, beams, and planks, as distinguished from *clinch-work*. *Encyc.*

CAR'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *carneus*, from *caro*, flesh.]

Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh. *Ray.*

CAR'NEY, *n.* A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they can not eat. *Chambers.*

CAR-NI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Infra.] A turning to flesh. *Chambers.*

CAR'NI-FY, *v. i.* [from L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

To form flesh; to receive flesh in growth. *Hale.*

CAR'NI-VAL, *n.* [L. *carnivale*, farewell to meat.]

A festival celebrated with merriment and revelry in Roman Catholic countries, during the week before Lent.

CAR-NIV'O-RA, *n. pl.* An order of animals which subsist on flesh, as the hyena. *Cuvier.*

CAR-NIV-O-RAC'I-TY, *n.* [Infra.] Greediness of appetite for flesh. *Pope.*

CAR-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *caro*, flesh, and *voro*, to eat.]

Eating or feeding on flesh; an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, &c.

CAR-NOS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *carnosité*, from L. *caro*, flesh.]

A little fleshy excrescence in the urethra, the neck of the bladder, &c.

CAR'NOUS, } *a.* Fleshy. [See CARNEOUS.]
CAR-NŌSE', }

CAR'OB, *n.* [Sp. *algarroba*: It. *carruba*.]

The carob-tree, Ceratonia siliqua, a native of Spain, Italy, and the Levant. It is an evergreen, growing in hedges, and producing long, flat, brown-colored pods, filled with a mealy, succulent pulp, of a sweetish taste. In times of scarcity, these pods are eaten by poor people, but they are apt to cause griping and lax bowels. *Miller. Encyc.*

CA-RŌCHE', (ka-rōsh',) *n.* [It. *carrozza*. See CAR.]

A carriage of pleasure. *Burton.*

CA-RŌCH'ED, (ka-rōsht',) *a.* Placed in a caroche. *Beaum. and Fl.*

CAR'OL, *n.* [It. *carola*; W. *carawl*; Arm. *coroll*, a dance; W. *cor*, Corn. *karol*, a choir.]

A song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion; or a song in general. *Dryden. Spenser. Bacon. Milton.*

CAR'OL, *v. i.* [It. *carolare*; W. *caroli*; Arm. *carolli*, to dance, to sing love-songs.]

To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity. *Prior Shak.*

CAR'OL, *v. t.* To praise or celebrate in song. *Milton.*

CAR-O-LI'NA, *n.* [from *Carolus*, Charles II.] The name of two of the Atlantic States in North America, called *North Carolina* and *South Carolina*.

CAR'OL-ING, *n.* A song of praise or devotion. *Spenser.*

CAR-O-LIN'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Carolina.

CAR-O-LIN'I-AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Carolina.

CAR-O-LIT'IC, *a.* Decorated with branches.

CAR'O-MEL, *n.* The smell exhaled by burnt sugar. [See CARAMEL.] *Ure.*

CA-ROT'ID, *a.* [Gr. καρωτιδες.] The *carotid arteries*, in the body, are two arteries, the right and left, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head and brain. The ancients supposed drowsiness to be seated in these arteries. [Gr. καρος.]

CA-ROUS'AL, (ka-rouz'al,) *n.* [See CAROUSE.] A feast or festival. *Johnson.*

But, in *America*, it signifies a noisy drinking bout, or reveling.

CA-ROUSE', (ka-rouz',) *v. i.* [Fr. *carrouse*, hard drinking. I know not the real origin of this word. In Pers. خروس *karoz*, signifies hilarity, singing, dancing. In Ger. *rauschen* signifies to rush, to fuddle. In Ir. *craosal* is drunkenness, from *craos*, excess, reveling.]

To drink hard; to guzzle. In *the United States*, it signifies also to be noisy, as bacchanalians.

CA-ROUSE', (ka-rouz',) *n.* A drinking match; a hearty drink or full draught of liquor; a noisy drinking match.

CA-ROUS'ER, *n.* A drinker; a toper; a noisy reveler, or bacchanalian.

CA-ROUS'ING, *ppr.* Drinking hard; reveling.

CA-ROUS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a carousing manner.

CARP, *v. i.* [L. *carpo*, to seize, catch, pick; It. *carpire*; Sp. and Port. *carpir*, to tear or scratch. See CARVE.]

Literally, to snap or catch at, or to pick. Hence, to censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason, or petulantly; followed by *at*.

No, not a tooth or nail to scratch,
And *at* my actions *carp* and catch. *Herbert.*

CARP, *n.* [Fr. and Port. *carpe*; Sp. *carpa*; It. *carpione*; Arm. *carpen*; Russ. *karp*; D. *karper*; G. *karpfen*; Dan. *karpe*; Sw. *karp*; Low L. *carpio*, from *carpo*, to seize.]

A fish, a species of Cyprinus, an excellent fish for ponds. These fishes breed rapidly, grow to a large size, and live to a great age. *Encyc.*

CAR'PAL, *a.* [L. *carpus*, the wrist.] Pertaining to the carpus, or wrist. *Encyc.*

CAR-PA'THI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Carpates, a range of mountains between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania.

CAR'PEL, } *n.* In *botany*, a small seed-vessel or
CAR-PEL'LUM, } pericarp, that is, one of a group produced by a single flower. *De Cand.*

A *carpel* is formed by a folded leaf, the upper surface of which is turned inward, the lower outward, and the margins of which develop one or more buds, which are the ovules. *Lindley.*

The latter definition is founded on the theory of metamorphosis, or abnormal development, in plants.

CAR'PEL-LA-RY, *a.* Belonging to carpels, or containing them. *Lindley.*

CAR'PEN-TER, *n.* [Fr. *charpentier*; Sp. *carpintero*; Port. *carpenteiro*; It. *carpentiere*, a cartwright, or coach-maker; L. *carpentarius*, from *carpentum*, a chariot.]

An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses and of ships. Those who build houses are called *house-carpenters*; and those who build ships are called *ship-carpenters*.

In New England, a distinction is often made between the man who frames and the man who executes the interior wood work of a house. The framer is the *carpenter*, and the finisher is called a *joiner*. This distinction is noticed by Johnson, and seems to be a genuine English distinction. But, in some other parts of America, as in New York, the term *carpenter* includes both the framer and the joiner; and, in truth, both branches of business are often performed by the same person. The word is never applied, as in Italy and Spain, to a coach-maker.

CAR'PEN-TRY, *n.* The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, in the construction of buildings; divided into *house-carpentry* and *ship-carpentry*.

2. The work of a carpenter.

CARP'ER, *n.* One who carps; a caviler.

CAR'PET, *n.* [*I know not the origin of this word.*]

1. A covering for floors, tables, stairs, &c. This covering is usually made of wool, wrought with a needle, or more generally in a loom, but is sometimes made of other materials. The manufacture is of Asiatic origin, but has been introduced into many parts of Europe, and into the United States.

2. Level ground covered, as with grass; as, a grassy *carpet*; a *carpet* of green grass. *Shak. Ray.*

To be on the carpet, is to be under consideration; to be the subject of deliberation. The French phrase, *to be on the tapis*, is used in the like sense.

Carpet knight, in Shakspeare, is a knight who enjoys ease and security, or luxury, and has not known the hardships of the field.

Carpet-monger is used in a like sense.

CAR'PET, *v. t.* To cover with a carpet; to spread with carpets. *Bacon. Derham.*

CAR'PET-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a carpet.

CAR'PET ING, *n.* Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

CAR'PET-STRIP, *n.* The piece under a door to raise it above the carpet.

CAR'PET-WALK, (-wawk,) *n.* A walk on smooth turf. *Evelyn.*

CARP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Caviling; captious; censorious. *Watts.*

CARP'ING, *n.* The act of caviling; a cavil; unreasonable censure.

CARP'ING-LY, *adv.* Captiously; in a carping manner. *Camden.*

CARP'-MEALS, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth, made in the north of England. *Phillips.*

CAR'PO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. καρπος, fruit, and λιθος, stone.]

Petrified fruits, of which the most remarkable are nuts converted into silex.

CAR-POL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. καρπος, fruit, and λεγω, to speak.]

One who describes fruits.

CAR-POL'O-GY, *n.* [Supra.] A description of fruits. *Cyc.*

More strictly, that division of botany which relates to the structure of seeds and seed-vessels, or of the fruit.

CAR'PUS, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, that part of the skeleton forming the wrist, consisting of eight small bones, arranged in two rows.

CAR'RA-WAY, *n.* See CARAWAY.

CAR'REL, } *n.* An arrow used in cross-bows.
QUAR'REL, }

CAR'RI-A BLE, *a.* That may be carried. [*Not in use.*] *Sherwood.*

CAR'RIAGE, (kar'rij,) *n.* [Fr. *charriage*, from *charrier*, to *carry*; It. *carreggio*, or *carriaggio*. See CARRY.]

1. The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying; as, the *carriage* of sounds. *Bacon.*

2. The act of taking by an enemy; conquest; acquisition. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

3. That which carries, especially on wheels; a vehicle. This is a general term for a coach, *chariot*, chaise, gig, sulky, or other vehicle on wheels, as a *cannon-carriage* on trucks, a *block-carriage* for mortars, and a *truck-carriage*. Appropriately, the word is applied to a coach; and carts and wagons are rarely, or never, called *carriages*.

4. The price, or expense, of carrying.

5. That which is carried; burden; as baggage, vessels, furniture, &c.

And David left his *carriage* in the hands of the keeper of the *carriage*. — 1 Sam. xvii. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

6. In *a moral sense*, the manner of carrying one's self; behavior; conduct; deportment; personal manners. *Bacon. Dryden.*

7. Measures; practices; management. *Shak.*

CAR'RIAGE-HORSE, *n.* A horse kept for drawing a carriage. *Booth.*

CAR'RIAGE-MAK'ER, *n.* One whose occupation it is to make carriages.

CAR'RI-BOO. See CARIBOO.

CAR'RICK-BEND, *n.* A particular kind of knot.

CAR'RICK-BITTS, *n. pl.* In *a ship*, the bitts which support the windlass. *Mar. Dict.*

CAR'RI-ED, (kar'rid,) *pp.* Borne; conveyed; transported.

CAR'RI-ER, *n.* [See CARRY.] One who carries; that which carries, or conveys; also, a messenger.

2. One who is employed to carry goods for others for a reward; also, one whose occupation is to carry goods for others, called a *common carrier*; a porter.

CAR'RI-ER PIG'EON, *n.* A pigeon that conveys letters from place to place, the letters being tied to the neck.

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CAR'RI-ON, *n.* [It. *carogna*; Sp. *carroña*; Fr. *charogne*; Arm. *caroan*; D. *karonje.*]

1. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food. *Pope.*

2. A worthless woman; *a term of reproach. Shak.*

CAR'RI-ON, *a.* Relating to dead and putrefying carcasses; feeding on carrion; as, a *carrion-crow. Shak.*

CAR-RON-ADE', *n.* [It is said to be from *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made.]

A short piece of ordnance, having a large caliber, and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar. This species of cannon is carried on the upper works of ships, as the poop and forecastle, and is very useful in close engagements. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

CAR-ROON', *n.* In *London*, a rent received for the privilege of driving a cart. *Ash.*

2. A species of cherry. *Tooke, Russ.*

CAR'ROT, *n.* [It. *carota*; Fr. *carotte*; Low L. *carota.*]

An esculent root, of a yellow color, of the genus Daucus, cultivated for the table, and for cattle.

CAR'ROT-Y, *a.* Like a carrot in color; an epithet given to red hair.

CAR'RÖWS, *n. pl.* In *Ireland*, people who wander about and get their living by cards and dice; strolling gamesters. *Spenser.*

CAR'RY, *v. t.* [W. *cariaw*, from *car*, a dray, drag, or wagon; Fr. *charrier*; Arm. *charreat*, or *charrein*; Sp. *acarrear*; Dan. *kiöre*; Sw. *kiöra*; G. *karren.* These verbs signify, primarily, to carry on a *cart*, or *car*, and are evidently from the noun. But the English *carry* coincides also with the Latin *gero*, our vulgar *kerry*; for the sense of *behavior* can hardly proceed from the moving of a wheel carriage, nor indeed can some other senses of this word. But the primary sense, in both cases, is to move.]

1. To bear, convey, or transport, by sustaining and moving the thing carried, either by bodily strength, upon a beast, in a vehicle, or in any kind of watercraft. In general, it implies a moving *from* the speaker or the place, present or near, to a place more distant, and so is opposed to *bring* and *fetch*, and it is often followed by *from*, *away*, *off*, *out.*

He shall *carry* the lambs in his bosom. — Is. xl.
When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away. — Ps. xlix.

2. To convey; as, sound is *carried* in the air.

3. To effect; to accomplish; to prevail; to gain the object; as, *to carry* a point, measure, or resolution; to *carry* a prize; sometimes followed by *it.*

Whose wills will *carry it* over the rest. *Locke. Burke.*

4. To bear *out*; to face through.

If a man *carries it* off, there is so much money saved. *L'Estrange.*

5. To urge, impel, lead, or draw, noting moral impulse.

Pride or passion will *carry* a man to great lengths.
Men are *carried* away with imaginary prospects. — See Eph. iv. 14. Heb. xiii. 9.

6. To bear; to have.

In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense. *Hale.*

7. To bear; to show, display, or exhibit to view.

The aspect of every one in the family *carries* satisfaction. *Addison.*

8. To imply, or import.

To quit former tenets *carries* an imputation of ignorance. *Locke.*

9. To contain, or comprise.

He thought it *carried* something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts.*

10. To extend, or continue in time; as, to *carry* an historical account to the first ages of the world; but usually with a particle; as, to *carry up*, or *carry back*, to *carry forward.*

11. To extend in space; as, to *carry* a line, or a boundary; or in a moral sense; as, to *carry* ideas very far.

12. To support, or sustain.

Carry camomile on sticks. *Bacon.*

13. To bear, or produce, as trees.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon.*

14. To manage, or transact, usually with *on*; as, to *carry on* business.

15. *To carry one's self*; to behave, conduct, or demean.

He carried himself insolently. *Clarenaon.*

Sometimes with *it*; as, he *carried it* high.

16. To remove, lead, or drive.

And he *carried* away all his cattle. — Gen. xxxi.

17. To remove; to cause to go.

And the king of Assyria did *carry* away Israel to Assyria. — 2 Kings xviii.

18. To transport; to affect with extraordinary impressions on the mind. *Rev.* xvii.

19. To fetch and bring.

Young whelps learn easily to *carry*. *Ascham.*

20. To transfer; as, to *carry* an account to the ledger.

War was to be diverted from Greece by being *carried* into Asia. *Milford.*

21. In *military affairs*, to obtain possession of by force; as, to *carry* the outworks of a place.

To carry coals; to bear injuries. *Mason.*

To carry coals to Newcastle; to take things to a place where they already abound; to lose one's labor.

To carry off; to remove to a distance; also, to kill; as, to be *carried off* by sickness.

To carry on; to promote, advance, or help forward; to continue; as, to *carry on* a design; to *carry on* the administration of grace.

2. To manage, or prosecute; as, to *carry on* husbandry.

3. To prosecute, continue, or pursue; as, to *carry on* trade, or war.

4. To conduct in a wild, rude manner; as, he *carries on* at a great rate.

To carry through; to support to the end; to sustain, or keep from failing, or being subdued.

Grace will *carry* a man *through* all difficulties. *Hammond.*

To carry out; to bear from within; also, to sustain to the end; to continue to the end.

To carry away, in *seamanship*, is to break; to carry sail till a spar breaks; as, to *carry away* a foretopmast.

CAR'RY, *v. i.* To run on rotten ground, or on frost, which sticks to the feet, as a hare. *Johnson.*

2. To bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse. When a horse holds his head high, with an arching neck, he is said to *carry well.* When he lowers his head too much, he is said to *carry low.*

3. To convey, to propel; as, a gun or mortar *carries* well; *but this is elliptical.*

CAR'RY-ALL, *n.* [Corrupted from *cariole.*] A light vehicle for one horse, having, usually, four wheels, and designed to carry a number of persons.

CAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Bearing, conveying, removing, &c.

CAR'RY-ING, *n.* A bearing, conveying, removing, transporting.

Carrying trade; the trade which consists in the transportation of goods by water from country to country, or place to place.

We are rivals with them in navigation and the *carrying trade.* *Federalist, Jay.*

Carrying wind, among *horsemen*, is a tossing of the nose as high as the horse's ears. *Encyc.*

CAR'RY-TALE, *n.* A tale-bearer. [*Not used.*]

CARSE, *n.* Low, fertile land, adjacent to a river. [*Scottish.*]

CART, *n.* [W. *cart*; Sax. *cræt*, *crat*; Ir. *cairt*; Russ. *karet.* See CAR.]

1. A carriage with two wheels, *fitted* to be drawn by one horse, or by a yoke of oxen, and used in husbandry, or commercial cities, for carrying heavy commodities. In Great Britain, *carts* are usually drawn by horses. In America, *horse-carts* are used mostly in cities, and *ox-carts* in the country.

2. A carriage in general. *Temple. Dryden.*

CART, *v. t.* To carry or convey on a cart; as, to *cart* hay.

2. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

CART'AGE, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart, or the price paid for carting.

CAR'TA-RET, *n.* [Mexican.] A cot. *Stephens.*

CART'-BÖTE, *n.* In *English law*, wood to which a tenant is entitled for making and repairing carts and other instruments of husbandry.

CART'ED, *pp.* Borne or exposed in a cart.

CART'-HORSE, *n.* A horse that draws a cart.

CART'ING, *ppr.* Conveying or exposing in a cart.

CART'ING, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart.

CART'-JADE, *n.* A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only for the cart. *Sidney.*

CART'-LOAD, *n.* A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it.

CART'-RÖPE, *n.* A rope for binding hay or other articles on a cart.

CART'-RUT, *n.* The cut or track of a cart-wheel. [See ROUTE.]

CART'-TIRE, *n.* The tire, or iron bands, used to bind the wheels of a cart.

CART'-WAY, *n.* A way that is or may be passed with carts, or other wheel carriages.

CART'-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel of a cart.

CART'-WHIP, *n.* A large whip used in driving animals in carts.

CART'WRIGHT, *n.* An artificer who makes carts.

CARTE-BLANCHE', (kärt-blänsh',) *n.* [Fr., white paper.]

A blank paper, signed at the bottom with a person's name, and sometimes sealed with his seal, given to another person, with permission to superscribe what conditions he pleases. Hence, unconditioned terms; unlimited power to decide. *Encyc.*

CAR-TEL' or CAR'TEL, *n.* [It. *cartello*; Fr. Sp. and Port. *cartel*; from L. *chartula.*]

1. A writing or agreement, between states at war, for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage; also, a vessel employed to convey the messenger on this occasion.

2. A letter of defiance or challenge; a challenge to single combat. This sense the word has still in France and Italy; but with us it is obsolete.

A *cartel*, or *cartel-ship*, is a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy.

CAR'TEL, *v. i.* To defy. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

CART'ER, *n.* The man who drives a cart, or whose occupation is to drive a cart.

CAR-TE'SIAN, (kar-te'zhan,) *a.* Pertaining to the philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy, which taught the doctrine of vortexes round the sun and planets.

CAR-TE'SIAN, *n.* One who adopts the philosophy of Des Cartes.

CAR-THA-GIN'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a celebrated city on the northern coast of Africa, about twelve miles from the modern Tunis. It was founded by the Phenicians, and destroyed by the Romans.

CAR-THA-GIN'I-AN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Carthage.

CAR'THA-MINE, *n.* A red coloring matter, obtained from the flowers of the safflower, (*Carthamus tinctorus*;) properly, *carthamic acid.*

CAR'THA-MUS, *n.* The generic name of Bastard saffron. [See SAFFLOWER.] From its flower is obtained a valuable red dye, and also the rouge used by ladies. *Ure.*

CAR-THÜ'SIAN, (kar-thü'zhan,) *n.* One of an order of monks, so called from Chartreuse, the place of their institution. They are remarkable for their austerity. They can not go out of their cells, except to church, nor speak to any person without leave. *Encyc.*

CAR-THÜ'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the order of monks above named. *Chambers.*

CAR'TI-LAGE, *n.* [L. *cartilago*; Fr. *cartilage.* I suspect this and the English *gristle* to be the same word; the *r* being transposed, *cartil* for *cratil.*]

Gristle; a smooth, solid, elastic substance, softer than bone, of a pearly color and homogeneous texture, without cells or cavities. It is invested with a particular membrane, called *perichondrium*, which, in the articular cartilage, is a reflection of the synovial membrane. *Cyc. Wistar.*

CAR-TI-LAG'IN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage; gristly; consisting of cartilage. *Ray.*

2. In *ichthyology*, *cartilaginous fishes* are those whose muscles are supported by cartilages, instead of bones, or whose skeleton is cartilaginous. Many of these are viviparous, as the ray and shark, whose young are excluded from an egg hatched within them. Others are oviparous, as the sturgeon. Some of them have no gill-covers, but breathe through apertures on the sides of the neck or top of the head; others have gill-covers, but destitute of bony rays. *Encyc. Ed. Encyc.*

CAR-TOG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who makes charts.

CAR-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to cartography.

CAR-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By cartography.

CAR-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. χαρτη; L. *charta*, and Gr. γραφη.]

The art or practice of forming charts or maps of a country.

CAR-TOON', *n.* [It. *cartone*, pasteboard; Sp. and Fr. *carton*; from L. *charta*, paper.]

In *painting*, a design drawn on strong paper, to be afterward calked through, and transferred on the fresh plaster of a wall, to be painted in fresco. Also, a design colored for working in Mosaic, tapestry, &c. *Encyc.*

CAR-TOUCH', (kär-tootch',) *n.* [Fr. *cartouche*; Sp. *cartucho*; Port. *cartuxo*; It. *cartuccia*, a cartridge, a bit of paper, from *carta*, paper.]

1. A case of wood, about three inches thick at the bottom, girt with marlin, holding about four hundred musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight, to be fired out of a howitz, for defending a pass. A cartouch is sometimes made of a globular form, and filled with a ball of a pound weight; and sometimes for guns, being of a ball of a half or quarter of a pound weight, tied in the form of a bunch of grapes, on a tompion of wood, and coated over. *Encyc.*

2. A portable box for charges. [See CARTRIDGE-BOX.]

3. A roll or scroll on the cornice of a column. *Coles.*

4. The name applied by Champollion to the elliptical ovals on ancient Egyptian monuments, and in papyri, containing groups of characters expressing the names or titles of kings or Pharaohs.

CAR'TRIDGE, *n.* [A corruption of *cartouch.*]

A case of pasteboard or parchment, holding the charge of powder, or powder and ball, for a cannon, mortar, musket, or pistol. The cartridges for small arms, prepared for battle, contain the powder and ball; those for cannon and mortars are made of pasteboard or tin. Cartridges, without balls, are called *blank cartridges.*

CAR'TRIDGE-BOX, *n.* A case, usually of wood, covered with leather, with cells for cartridges. It is worn upon a belt thrown over the left shoulder, and hangs a little below the pocket-hole on the right side.

CAR'TRIDGE-PA'PER, *n.* Thick, stout paper, of which cartridges are made. *Smart.*

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CAR'TU-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *cartulaire*; Sp. *cartulario*, from *carta*, paper.]
A register-book, or record, as of a monastery. Blackstone writes it *chartulary*; and, primarily, it signifies the officer who has the care of charters and
CAR'U-CATE, *n.* [L. *caruca.*] [other public papers.
As much land as one team can plow in the year.
Eng. Law. Kelham.
CAR'UN-CLE, (kar'unk-l,) *n.* [L. *caruncula*, from *caro*, flesh.]
1. A small fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid. *Coxe.*
2. A naked, fleshy excrescence on the head of certain birds, *as* the wattles of the king vulture, the turkey, &c.
CA-RUN'U-LAR, *a.* In the form of a caruncle.
CA-RUN'U-LA-TED, *a.* Having a fleshy excrescence, or soft, fleshy protuberance. *Encyc.*
CARVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceorfan, cearfan*; D. *kerven*; G. *kerben*; Dan. *karve*; L. *carpo*. See Ar. خرب *charaba*, and خرف *karafa*, Heb. חרף, and Ch. כרב. Class Rb, No. 26, 27, 30.]
1. To cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at table.
2. To cut wood, stone, or other material, into some particular form, with an instrument, usually a chisel; to engrave; to cut figures or devices on hard materials.
3. To make or shape by cutting; as, to *carve* an image.
4. To apportion; to distribute; to provide at pleasure; to select and take, as to one's self, or to select and give to another. *South.*
5. To cut; to hew. *Shak.*
To carve out, is to cut out, or to lay out, by design; to plan.
CARVE, *v. i.* To cut up meat; followed sometimes by *for*; as, to *carve for* all the guests.
2. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.
3. To engrave or cut figures.
CARVE, *n.* A caruncle. [*Not in use.*]
CARV'ED, (kärvd,) *pp.* or *a.* Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving.
CAR'VEL, *n.* A small vessel. [See CARAVEL.]
2. The Urtica marina, or sea-blubber.
CARV'ER, *n.* One who cuts meat at table; a sculptor; one who apportions or distributes at will, or one who takes or gives at pleasure. *Dryden. Shak.*
2. A large table knife for carving.
CARV'ING, *ppr.* Cutting, dividing, as meat; cutting in stone, wood, or metal; apportioning; distributing.
CARV'ING, *n.* The act of cutting, as meat; the act or art of cutting figures in wood or stone; sculpture; figures carved.
CAR'VIST, *n.* In *falconry*, a hawk which is of proper age and training to be carried on the hand. [A corruption of *carry-fist.*] *Booth.*
CAR-Y-Ā'TĒS, } *n. pl.* In *architecture*, figures of
CAR-Y-AT'I-DĒS, } women dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner, serving to support entablatures. The Athenians had been long at war with the Caryans: the latter being at length vanquished, and their wives led captive, the Greeks, to perpetuate this event, erected trophies, in which figures of women, dressed in the Caryatic manner, were used to support entablatures. Other female figures were afterward used in the same manner, but they were called by the same name. *Encyc.*
They were called *Caryatides*, from Carya, a city in the Peloponnesus, which sided with the Persians, and on that account was sacked by the other Greeks, its males butchered, and its females reduced to slavery. *Cyc.*
CAR-Y-AT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Caryans or Caryatides.
CAR-Y-O-PHYL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* A term denoting plants, or a family of plants, with caryophylleous flowers.
CAR-Y-O-PHYL'LE-OUS, *a.* [Gr. καρυοφυλλον, clove-gillyflower.]
In *botany*, a term applied to corols having five petals with long claws and expanded limbs, in a tubular calyx, as in the pink or clove-gillyflower.
CA-RY-OP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. καρυα, a walnut, and οπτω, to see.]
In *botany*, a pericarp which is one-celled, one-seeded, superior, indehiscent, dry, with the integuments of the seed cohering inseparably with the endocarp, so that the two are undistinguishable; in the ovarium state, evincing its compound nature by two or more stigmas, but nevertheless unilocular, having but one ovule, as the seed of wheat, barley, and maize. *Lindley.*
CA-SARC'A, *n.* A fowl of the genus Anas, called also *Ruddy goose*, larger than a mallard, found in Russia and Siberia. *Encyc.*
CAS'CA-BEL, *n.* [Port. *cascavel*; Sp. *cascabel*, a little bell, a button or knob at the end of a cannon.]
The knob or pommel of a cannon behind the breech. *Mar. Dict.*
CAS-CADE', *n.* [Fr. *cascade*; Sp. *cascada*; It. *cascata*, from *cascare*, to fall.]
A waterfall; a steep fall or flowing of water over a precipice, in a river or natural stream; or an artificial fall in a garden. The word is applied to falls that are less than a cataract.
CAS-CAL'HO, *n.* [Port.] In *Brazil*, a deposit of pebbles, gravel, and ferruginous sand, in which the diamond is usually found. *Port. Dict. Cleaveland.*
CAS-CA-RIL'LA, *n.* The bark of a tree called *Croton Eleutheria*, a powerful tonic.
CASE, *n.* [Fr. *caisse*; Sp. and Port. *caza*, a box or chest; It. *cassa*; D. *kas*; Dan. *kasse*. The French *caisse* is the Sp. *caza*. The Spanish *cazeta*, a gasket, seems to be a derivative of *caza*, and if so, the fact indicates that *caza* is from an Oriental root, signifying to tie or bind, and that the word originally denoted a bag made of skin, like a bottle, or a basket made of osiers interwoven, like *fisc*, *fiscus*. Qu. Syr. حصا *casha*, to bind or tie.]
1. A covering, box, or sheath; that which incloses or contains; as, a *case* for knives; a *case* for books; a watch *case*; a pillow *case*.
2. A receptacle for types in a printing-office.
3. The outer part of a building. *Addison.*
4. A certain quantity; as, a *case* of crown glass.
5. A building unfurnished. [*Not used.*]
CASE, *v. t.* To cover with a case; to surround with any material that shall inclose or defend.
2. To put in a case or box.
3. To strip off a case, covering, or the skin. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*
CASE, *n.* [Fr. *cas*; It. *caso*; Sp. and Port. *caso*; Ir. *cas*; L. *casus*, from *cado*, to fall.]
1. *Literally*, that which falls, comes, or happens; an event. Hence, the particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed; as, make the *case* your own; this is the *case* with my friend; this is his present *case*.
2. An individual occurrence or particular instance of disease; as, a *case* of fever.
3. The state of the body, with respect to health or disease; as, he is in a consumptive *case*.
To be in good case, is to be fat; and this phrase is sometimes abridged, *to be in case*; applied to beasts, but not to men, except in a sense rather ludicrous.
4. A question; a state of facts involving a question for discussion or decision; as, the lawyer stated the *case*.
5. A cause or suit in court; as, the *case* was tried at the last term. In this sense, *case* is nearly synonymous with *cause*, whose primary sense is nearly the same.
6. In *grammar*, the inflection of nouns, or a change of termination, to express a difference of relation in that word to others, or to the thing represented. The variation of nouns and adjectives is called *declension*; both *case* and *declension* signifying *falling* or *leaning* from the first state of the word. Thus *liber* is a book; *libri*, of a book; *libro*, to a book. In other words, *case* denotes a variation in the termination of a noun, to show how the noun acts upon the verb with which it is connected, or is acted upon by it, or by an agent. The cases, except the nominative, are called *oblique* cases.
7. A box in which merchandise is packed for transportation.
In case, is a phrase denoting condition or supposition; literally, in the event or contingency; if it should so fall out or happen.
Put the case; suppose the event, or a certain state of things.
Action on the case, in *law*, is an action in which the whole cause of complaint is set out in the writ. *Blackstone.*
CASE, *v. i.* To put cases. [*Not in use.*] *L'Estrange.*
CĀS'ED, (kāste,) *pp.* Covered with a case.
CASE'-HARD-EN, *v. t.* To harden the outer part or superficies, as of iron, by converting it into steel, while the interior retains the toughness of malleable iron. This may be done by putting the iron into an iron box, with a cement of animal or vegetable charcoal, and exposing it, for some hours, to a red heat. *Encyc.*
CASE'-HARD-EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having the outside hardened.
CASE'-HARD-EN-ING, *ppr.* Hardening the outer part.
CASE'-HARD-EN-ING, *n.* The act or process of converting the surface of iron into steel.
CA'SE-IC, *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.]
Denoting the acid of cheese.
CA'SE-IN, *n.* The curd or coagulable portion of milk. A substance identical in properties and composition with casein is found in certain leguminous plants, and is hence called *vegetable casein* or *legumin*. *Graham.*
CASE'-KNIFE, (-nīfe,) *n.* A large table knife, formerly kept in a case.
CASE'-MAN, *n.* Among *printers*, one who works at the *case*, or sets type; a compositor.
CASE'MATE, *n.* [Fr. *casemate*; It. *casamatta*; Sp. and Port. *casamata*; from *casa*, a house.]
1. In *fortification*, a vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion, next to the curtain, somewhat inclined toward the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch. *Chambers.*
2. A well, with its subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. *Harris.*
CASE'MAT-ED, *a.* Furnished with a casemate. *Kirby.*
CASE'MENT, *n.* [It. *casamento*, a large house.]
1. A part of a movable window, sometimes within a larger, made to turn and open on hinges. *Encyc.*
2. A hollow molding, usually one sixth or one fourth of a circle. *Encyc.*
CASE'MENT-ED, *a.* Having casements.
CA'SE-OUS, *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.]
Pertaining to cheese; like cheese; having the qualities of cheese.
The *caseous principle*; casein.
CA'SERN, *n.* [Fr. *caserne*; Sp. *caserna*, from *casa*, a shed or house.]
A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the rampart; barracks.
CASE'-SHOT, *n.* Musket balls, stones, old iron, &c., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon.
CA'SE-UM, *n.* The basis of cheese; the purified curd of cheese; casein.
CASE'-WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* A worm that makes itself a case. [See CADDIS.] *Johnson.*
CASH, *n.* [Fr. *caisse*; Sp. and Port. *caxa*, a chest, box, coffer. See CASE.]
Money; primarily, ready money, money in chest or on hand, in bank or at command. It is properly silver and gold; but since the institution of banks, it denotes also bank notes equivalent to money.
To pay in cash, is opposed to payment in goods, commodities, or labor, as in barter.
CASH, *v. t.* To turn into money, or to exchange for money; as, to *cash* a note or an order.
2. To pay money for; as, the clerks of a bank *cash* notes when presented. [*Mercantile usage.*]
CASH, *v. t.* To discard. For CASHIER. [*Not used.*]
CASH'-AC-COUNT', *n.* An account of money received, paid, or on hand.
CASH'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which is kept a register or account of money received or paid.
CASH'ED, (kasht,) *pp.* Exchanged for coin, or other money equivalent.
CASH'EW, *n.* [A corruption of *Acajou*, the French orthography of the native name.]
A tree of the West Indies, Anacardium occidentale, bearing a kidney-shaped nut. The receptacle is as large as an orange, and full of an acid juice, which is often used to make punch. To the apex of this receptacle grows a nut, of the size of a hare's kidney, the shell of which is hard, and the kernel, which is sweet, is covered with a thin film. *Encyc.*
CASH'EW-NUT, *n.* A nut at one extremity of the fruit of the cashew-tree, containing a black liquor used in marking linen, &c. *Hebert.*
CASH-IER', (kash-eer',) *n.* [Fr. *caissier*; It. *cassiere*; Sp. *cazero*; Port. *cazeiro*; from *caza*, a box, whence *cash.*]
One who has charge of money; a cash-keeper. In *a banking institution*, the *cashier* is the officer who superintends the books, payments, and receipts of the bank. He also signs or countersigns the notes, and superintends all the transactions, under the order of the directors.
CASH-IER', *v. t.* [Fr. *casser*, to break; It. *cassare*, to annul, blot out, erase.]
1. To dismiss from an office or place of trust, by annulling the commission; to break, as for misconduct, and therefore with reproach; as, to *cashier* an officer of the army.
2. To dismiss or discard from service or from society. *Addison. Dryden. Swift.*
3. To reject; to annul or vacate. *Locke. South.*
CASH-IER'ED, (kash-eerd',) *pp.* Dismissed; discarded; annulled.
CASH-IER'ER, *n.* One who rejects, discards, or breaks; as, a *cashierer* of monarchs. *Burke.*
CASH-IER'ING, *ppr.* Discarding; dismissing from
CASH'ING, *ppr.* Exchanging for money. [service.
CASH'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One intrusted with the keeping of money.
CASH'MERE, *n.* A rich and costly kind of shawl; so called from the country where first made.
CASH'OO, *n.* The juice or gum of a tree in the East
CĀS'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a case. [Indies.
CĀS'ING, *n.* The act or operation of plastering a house with mortar on the outside, and striking it, while wet, by a ruler, with the corner of a trowel, to make it resemble the joints of freestone. *Encyc.*
2. A covering; a case.
CA-SI'NO, (ka-sē'no,) *n.* [It.] A term applied, on the continent of Europe, to a club-house, or building used for social meetings, having rooms for public amusement, reading-rooms, &c.
CASK, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *casco.*]
A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves, headings, and hoops. This is a general term, comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, &c.

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CASK'ET, *n.* [*dim.* of *cask.* See CASE.] A small chest or box, for jewels or other small articles. *Shak.*

2. In *seamen's language*, a small rope, fastened to gromets or little rings upon the yards, used to fasten the sail to the yard in furling. *Encyc.*

This is usually written GASKET.

CASK'ET, *v. t.* To put in a little chest. *Shak.*

CAS'PI-AN, *a.* [*Caspiæ*, a word applied to a pass in the range of Mount Taurus. Plin. 5, 27. *D'Anville.*] An epithet given to a large lake between Persia and Astracan, called the *Caspian Sea.*

CASQUE, } *n.* [Sp. and Port. *casco*; Fr. *casque*; Arm.
CASK, } *casquen, casqed*; L. *cassis.* See CASE.] A head-piece; a helmet; a piece of defensive armor, to cover and protect the head and neck in battle.

CASQUE'-SHAP-ED, (kăsk'shāpt,) *a.* Shaped like a casque.

CASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *casser*; L. *quasso.*] To quash; to defeat; to annul. [*Not now used.*] *Raleigh.*

CASS'A-DA, } *n.* A species of the genus Janipha,
CASS'A-DO, } (Jatropha, Linn.) The roots of the manihot, or bitter cassada, and of the janipha, are made into a kind of bread, which serves for food to the natives of Africa and the West Indies, and they are also roasted and eaten like potatoes. They yield, also, a great quantity of starch, which the Brazilians export in small lumps, under the name of *tapioca.*

CAS'SATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *casser.* See CASHIER.] To vacate, annul, or make void. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

CAS-SA'TION, *n.* The act of annulling. In *France*, the *Court of Cassation* is the highest court of appeal, having power to break (*casser*) or reverse the decisions of the courts below. *Brande.*

CAS'SA-VA, *n.* A kind of starch or fecula, obtained from the root of the *Janipha manihot.* [See CASSADA.]

CAS'SE-PA-PER, *n.* Broken paper; the two outside quires of a ream.

CAS'SIA, (kash'ya,) *n.* [Fr. *casse*; It. *cassia*; Gr. and L. *id.* Qu. Heb. קרה.

A genus of plants, of many species, among which is the senna.

Cassia is also the name of a species of Laurus, the bark of which usually passes under the name of *cinnamon*, differing from real cinnamon chiefly in the strength of its qualities. From a plant of this kind was extracted an aromatic oil, used as a perfume by the Jews. *Ex.* xxx. *Ps.* xlv. 8. *Encyc.*

Cassia buds; the unexpanded flowers of a species of *Cinnamomum*, (*Laurus*, Linn.,) brought from the East Indies. They are of a dark-brown color, with an aromatic taste, like that of cinnamon.

CAS-SID'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *cassis*, a helmet.] Helmet-shaped; a term applied to an irregular corol, having the upper petal dilated into a brond, helmet-shaped leaf, as in aconitum.

CAS'SI-DO-NY, *n.* [Fr. *cassidoine.*] The popular name of a species of Gnaphalium, cottonweed, cudweed, or goldylocks; also, of Lavandula stœchas, or French lavender.

CAS'SI-MERE, *n.* [Sp. *casimira.*] A thin, twilled, woolen cloth. *Encyc.*

CAS-SI-NET'TE', *n.* A cloth made of a cotton warp, and the woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

CAS-SI'NO, *n.* A game at cards. *Chalmers.*

CAS'SI-O-BER-RY, *n.* The popular name of the fruit of the genus Cassine; also of the fruit of Viburnum lævigatum.

CAS-SI-O-PE'IA, (-pē'ya) *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated near to Cepheus, as the fabulous Cassiopeia was wife to Cepheus, king of Ethiopia. *Encyc.*

CAS-SI-TE'RI-A, *n.* [L. *cassiteron*, tin.] A kind of crystals which appear to have an admixture of tin. The color is brown or whitish. [*Obs.*] *Encyc.*

CAS'SI-US (purple of,) *n.* [from the name of the discoverer, M. Cassius.] A beautiful purple color, obtained from the chlorid of gold by means of tin; much valued for the beautiful color which it gives to glass or enamel.

CAS'SOCK, *n.* [Sp. *casaca*; It. *casacca*; Fr. *casaque.*]

1. Formerly, a cloak or gown worn over the other garments. *Shak.*

2. A close garment, resembling a long frock coat, worn by clergymen of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, under the surplice or gown. *Hook.*

CAS'SOCK-ED, (kas'sokd,) *a.* Clothed with a cassock.

The *cassocked* huntsman. *Cowper.*

CAS-SON-ADE', *n.* [Fr.] Cask-sugar; sugar not refined. *Encyc.*

CAS'SO-WA-RY, *n.* [Sp. *casuel.*] A large bird of the genus Casuarius, nearly as large as the ostrich, which it much resembles; but its legs are thicker and stronger in proportion. The wings are so small as not to appear, being hid under the feathers. The head is armed with a helmet of horny substance, consisting of plates one over another. It runs with great rapidity, outstripping the swiftest racer. The cassowary is found only in the south-eastern parts of Asia, and nowhere without the tropics. *Encyc. Partington.*

CAS-SU-MŪ'NAR, *n.* An aromatic root, Zingiber Cassumunar.

CAST, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* CAST. [Dan. *kaste*; Sw. *kasta.* Qu. Arm. *caçz*, pp. *caçzet*, to send, to throw. See Class Gs, No. 1, 56. In Dan. *et blind kast*, is a *guess*, and to cast is the radical sense of *guess.* In Norman, *gistes* signifies *cast up*, and this seems to be the participle of *gesir*, to lie down; to lie down may be to throw one's self down. This verb coincides, in sense, with the W. *cothi*, to throw off. See CASTLE.]

1. To throw, fling, or send; that is, to drive from, by force, as from the hand, or from an engine.

Hagar *cast* the child under a shrub.—Gen. xxi.
Uzziah prepared slings to *cast* stones.—2 Chron. xxvi.

2. To sow; to scatter seed.

If a man should *cast* seed into the ground.—Mark iv.

3. To drive or impel by violence.

A mighty west wind *cast* the locusts into the sea.—Ex. x.

4. To shed or throw off; as, trees *cast* their fruit; a serpent *casts* his skin.

5. To throw or let fall; as, to *cast* anchor. Hence, *to cast anchor*, is to moor, as a ship, the effect of casting the anchor.

6. To throw, as dice or lots; as, to *cast* lots.

7. To throw on the ground, as in wrestling. So a horse is *cast*, when entangled on a rope, and thrown down. *Shak.*

8. To throw away, as worthless.

His carcass was *cast* in the way.—1 Kings xiii.

9. To emit or throw out.

This *casts* a sulphureous smell. *Woodward.*

10. To throw, to extend, as a trench or rampart, including the sense of digging, raising, or forming.

Thy enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee.—Luke xix.

11. To thrust; as, to *cast* into prison.

12. To put or set in a particular state.

Both chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep.—Ps. lxxvi.

13. To condemn; to convict; as a criminal.

Both tried, and both were *cast.* *Dryden.*

14. To overcome in a civil suit, or in any contest of strength or skill; as, to *cast* the defendant or an antagonist.

15. To cashier or discard. *Shak.*

16. To lay aside, as unfit for use; to reject; as a garment. *Addison.*

17. To make to preponderate; to throw into one scale, for the purpose of giving it superior weight; to decide by a vote that gives a superiority in numbers; as, to *cast* the balance in one's favor; a *casting* vote or voice.

18. To throw together several particulars, to find the sum; as, to *cast* accounts. Hence, to throw together circumstances and facts, to find the result; to compute; to reckon; to calculate; as, to *cast* the event of war.

To *cast* and see how many things there are which a man can not do himself. *Bacon.*

19. To contrive; to plan. *Temple.*

20. To judge, or to consider, in order to judge. *Milton.*

21. To fix or distribute the parts of a play among the actors. *Addison.*

22. To throw, as the sight; to direct, or turn, as the eye; to glance; as, to *cast* a look, or glance, or the eye.

23. To found; to form into a particular shape, by pouring liquid metal into a mold; to run; as, to *cast* cannon.

Thou shalt *cast* four rings of gold for it.—Ex. xxv.

24. *Figuratively*, to shape; to form by a model. *Watts.*

25. To communicate; to spread over; as, to *cast* a luster upon posterity; to *cast* splendor upon actions, or light upon a subject.

To cast aside; to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient.

To cast away; to reject. *Lev.* xxvi. *Is.* v. *Rom.* xi. Also, to throw away; to lavish or waste by profusion; to turn to no use; as, to *cast away* life. *Addison.*

Also, to wreck, as a ship.

To cast by; to reject; to dismiss or discard with neglect or hate, or as useless. *Shak. Locke.*

To cast down; to throw down; to deject or depress the mind.

Why art thou *cast down*, O my soul?—Ps. xlii.

To cast forth; to throw out, or reject, as from an inclosed place; to emit, or send abroad; to exhale.

To cast off; to discard or reject; to drive away; to put off; to put away; to disburden. Among *huntsmen*, to leave behind, as dogs; to set loose, or free. Among *seamen*, to loose, or untie.

To cast out; to send forth; to reject, or turn out; to throw out, as words; to speak or give vent to.

To cast up; to compute; to reckon; to calculate; as, to *cast up* accounts, or the cost. Also, to eject; to vomit.

To cast on; to refer or resign to. *South.*

To cast one's self on; to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve.

To cast young; to miscarry; to suffer abortion. *Gen.* xxxi.

To cast in the teeth; to upbraid; to charge; to twit. So, in Danish, "*kaste en i næsen*," to cast in the nose.

To cast off copy; to ascertain how many printed pages will be made by a manuscript, by setting up a portion for trial. *Brande.*

CAST, *v. i.* To throw forward, as the thoughts, with a view to some determination; or to turn or revolve in the mind; to contrive; sometimes followed by *about.*

I *cast* in careful mind to seek her out. *Spenser.*
To *cast about* how to perform or obtain. *Bacon. Bentley.*

2. To receive form or shape.

Metal will *cast* and mold. *Woodward.*

3. To warp; to twist from regular shape.

Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when it alters its flatness or straightness. *Moxon.*

Note.—*Cast*, like *throw* and *warp*, implies a winding motion.

4. In *seamen's language*, to fall off, or incline, so as to bring the side of a ship to the wind; applied particularly to a ship riding with her head to the wind, when her anchor is first loosened.

CAST, *n.* The act of casting; a throw; the thing thrown; the form or state of throwing; kind or manner of throwing.

2. The distance passed by a thing thrown; or the space through which a thing thrown may ordinarily pass; as, about a stone's *cast.* *Luke* xxii.

3. A stroke; a touch.

This was a *cast* of Wood's politics. *Swift.*

4. Motion or turn of the eye; direction, look, or glance; a squinting.

They let you see by one *cast* of the eye. *Addison.*

5. A throw of dice; hence, a state of chance or hazard.

It is an even *cast*, whether the army should march this way or that way. *South.*

Hence the phrase *the last cast*, is used to denote that all is ventured on one throw, or one effort.

6. Form; shape.

An heroic poem in another *cast.* *Prior.*

7. A tinge; a slight coloring, or slight degree of a color; as, a *cast* of green. Hence, a slight alteration in external appearance, or deviation from natural appearance.

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought. *Shak.*

8. Manner; air; mien; as, a peculiar *cast* of countenance. This sense implies the turn or manner of throwing; as, the neat *cast* of verse. *Pope.*

9. A flight; a number of hawks let go at once. *Sidney.*

10. An impression in plaster; a small statue of bronze, plaster, &c. *Encyc.*

11. Among *founders*, a tube of wax, fitted into a mold, to give shape to metal.

12. A cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit, in a mold, for conveying metal.

13. Among *plumbers*, a little brazen funnel, at one end of a mold, for casting pipes without sodering, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mold. *Encyc.*

14. Whatever is cast in a mold.

15. An unexpected opportunity or advantage; as, she had sometimes the *cast* of a cart, i. e. opportunity of riding. *Sir Walter Scott.*

16. An assignment of the parts of a play to the several actors.

17. A trick. *Martin.*

CAS-TA'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Castalia, a cool spring on Parnassus, sacred to the muses; as, *Castalian* fount. *Poetry.*

CAS'TA-NET, *n.* [Sp. *castañeta, castañuela*; Port. *castanheta*; Fr. *castagnette*; It. *castagnetta.* This word seems to be from *castaña*, a chestnut, so named from the resemblance to two chestnuts.]

An instrument composed of small, concave shells of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons, placed together, fastened to the thumb, and beat with the middle finger. This instrument is used by the Spaniards, Moors, and Bohemians, as an accompaniment to their dances, sarabands, and guitars. *Span. Dict. Encyc.*

CAST'A-WAY, *n.* [*cast* and *away.*] That which is thrown away. A person abandoned by God, as unworthy of his favor; a reprobate. 1 *Cor.* ix. 27.

CAST'A-WAY, *a.* Rejected; useless; of no value. *Raleigh.*

CASTE, *n.* [Port. *casta*, race or lineage.]

In *Hindostan*, a name given first by the Portuguese to the several classes into which society is divided, with fixed occupations, which have come down from

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the earliest ages. The original *castes*, called in Sanscrit *varras*, or *colors*, are four, viz., the *Bramins*, or sacred order; the *Chchteree*, or soldiers and rulers; the *Bice*, *Vaissya*, or husbandmen and merchants; and the *Sooders*, *Sudras*, or laborers and mechanics. Numerous mixed classes, or *castes*, have sprung up in the progress of time. Hence, a separate and fixed order or class in society. *P. Cyc.*

CAS'TEL-LAN, *n.* [Sp. *castellan*; Fr. *chatelain*. See CASTLE.]

A governor or constable of a castle. In *Poland*, the name of a dignity or charge; a kind of lieutenant of a province, commanding part of a palatinate under a palatine. The *castellans* are senators of the lower class, sitting, in the diets, on low seats behind the palatines. *Encyc.*

CAS'TEL-LA-NY, *n.* [See CASTLE.] The lordship belonging to a castle; or the extent of its land and jurisdiction. *Philips.*

CAS'TEL-LĀ-TED, *a.* Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern. *Johnson.*

2. Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

CAS-TEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of fortifying a house, and rendering it a castle.

CAST'ER, *n.* [from *cast*.] One who throws or casts, or who makes castings in metal, &c.; one who computes; a calculator; one who calculates fortunes. *Addison.*

2. A small phial or vessel for the table; as, a set of *casters*.

3. A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is *cast*, or rolled, on the floor, in any direction.

4. One who makes castings; a founder. [ors.

5. One who assigns the parts of a play to the act-

CAST'ERS, *n. pl.* A stand with bottles for oil, vinegar, &c.

CAS'TI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *castigo*, from *castus*, chaste. Qu. Eth. ጸወጸ *gasts*, to chasten, correct, chide. The French use *châtier*, from *castus*, chaste; Arm. *castiza*; Sp. and Port. *castigar*; It. *castigare*.]

To chastise; to punish by stripes; to correct; to chasten; to check. *Shak.*

CAS'TI-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Punished; corrected.

CAS'TI-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Punishing; correcting; chastising.

CAS-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* Punishment; correction; penance; discipline; emendation; restraint. *Boyle. Hale.*

2. Among *the Romans*, a military punishment inflicted on offenders, by beating with a wand or switch. *Encyc.*

CAS'TI-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who corrects.

CAS'TI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to correction; corrective; punitive. *Bramhall.*

CAS'TI-GA-TO-RY, *n.* An engine formerly used to punish and correct arrant scolds, called also a *ducking-stool*, or *trebucket*. *Blackstone.*

CAS'TILE-SŌAP, *n.* A kind of fine, hard, white, or mottled soap, made with olive oil and soda.

CAS-TIL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Castile, in Spain.

CAS-TIL'IAN, (kas-til'yan,) *n.* An inhabitant or native of Castile, in Spain.

CAST'ING, *ppr.* Throwing; sending; computing; calculating; turning; giving a preponderancy; deciding; running or throwing into a mold, to give shape; assigning parts in a play. [See CAST.]

CAST'ING, *n.* The act of casting or founding.

2. That which is cast in a mold; any vessel formed by casting melted metal into a mold, or in sand.

3. The taking of casts and impressions of figures, busts, medals, &c.

4. The assigning of parts in a play.

5. The warping of a board.

Casting of draperies; the proper distribution of the folds of garments, in painting and sculpture.

CAST'ING-NET, *n.* A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left. *May.*

CAST'ING-VŌTE, } *n.* The vote of a presiding offi-
CAST'ING-VOICE, } cer, in an assembly or council, which decides a question, when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided between the affirmative and negative. [*United States.*] *Coxe.*

When there was an equal vote, the governor had the *casting-voice*. *B. Trumbull.*

CAST'-IRON, (-i'urn,) *n.* Iron run from the smelting furnace, into pigs or ingots, or into molds for various utensils; a compound of carbon and iron.

CAS'TLE, (kas'sl,) *n.* [Sax. *castel*; L. *castellum*, from *castrum*; D. *kasteel*; Arm. *gastell*; Norm. *chastel*; Fr. *château*; Port. *castello*; It. *id.*; W. *cast*, envelopment, from *cās*, a being separated or insulated, hatred, envy, a castle; *castell*, a castle, whence *castellu*, to surround; *casul*, a cloak, a chasuble. The Welsh *cas* gives the primary sense, which is to separate, to drive off; hence, to defend. It is probably from this root the Latins had *casa*. We observe, in the Welsh, *cās* signifies, separated, a castle, and hatred, envy; also, hateful, odious; and *casnaior*, a hater, a persecutor; *casnori*, to persecute, to chase. Hence the radical sense of hatred is a *driving off*.]

1. A house fortified for defense against an enemy; a fortress. The term seems to include the house and the walls or other works around it. In *old writers*, the word is used for a town or village fortified.

2. The house or mansion of a nobleman or prince.

3. In *a ship*, there are two parts called by this name; the *forecastle*, a short deck in the fore part of a ship, above the upper deck; and the *hindcastle*, at the stern.

Castle in the air; a visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation.

CAS'TLE, (kas'sl,) *v. t.* In the game of chess, to cover the king with a castle, by a certain move. *Encyc.*

CAS'TLE-BUILD'ER, (kas'sl-bild'er,) *n.* One who forms visionary schemes.

CAS'TLE-BUILD'ING, *n.* The act of building castles in the air.

CAS'TLE-CROWN-ED, *a.* Crowned with a castle.

CAS'TLED, (kas'sld,) *a.* Furnished with castles; as, a *castled* elephant. *Dryden.*

CAS'TLE-GUARD, *n.* A feudal tenure, or knight service, which obliged the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time. *Lyttelton.*

CAS'TLE-RY, *n.* The government of a castle. *Blount.*

CAS'TLET, *n.* A small castle *Leland.*

CAS'TLE-WARD, *n.* An imposition laid upon subjects dwelling within a certain distance of a castle, for the purpose of maintaining watch and ward in the castle. *Encyc.*

CAST'LING, *n.* An abortion or abortive. *Brown.*

CAS'TOR, *n.* [L. *castor*; Fr. Sp. and Port. *id.*; Gr. καστωρ. See Ar. Class Gs, No. 42.]

1. A beaver, an amphibious quadruped, with a flat, ovate tail, short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, and large hind feet.

2. [L. *castoreum*.] A substance of a strong, penetrating smell, when fresh, of a yellowish or light brown color, but when dried, of a reddish brown; obtained from two secretory sacs, one in each groin of the beaver. It has been regarded as an antispasmodic.

3. In *astronomy*, a moiety of the constellation Gemini, called also *Apollo*.

Castor and Pollux; in *meteorology*, a fiery meteor, which, at sea, appear sometimes adhering to a part of a ship, in the form of one, two, and even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called *Helena*, which portends that the severest part of the storm is yet to come. Two appearing at once are denominated *Castor and Pollux*, or *Tyndaridæ*, and portend a cessation of the storm. *Chambers.*

CAS-TŌ'RE-UM, *n.* [L.] Castor; the peculiar substance found in two inguinal sacs of the beaver.

CAS'TO-RINE, *n.* An animal principle discovered in castor, and prepared by boiling castor in six times its weight of alcohol, and filtering the liquor. From this is deposited the castorine. *Brande.*

CAS'TOR-OIL, *n.* [A corruption of *Castus* oil, the plant producing it having formerly been called *Agnus castus*.]

The oil of the Ricinus communis, or Palma Christi, a plant of the West Indies, which grows to the hight of twenty feet in one season. The oil is obtained from the nuts or seeds by expression or decoction. That obtained by decoction is preferred, as less liable to become rancid, being free from the mucilage and acrid matter, which is mixed with the oil when expressed. It is a mild cathartic. *Encyc.*

CAS'TOR-Y, *n.* An oil drawn from castoreum, and used in the preparation of colors.

CAS-TRA-ME-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *castrametor*, to encamp, *castra*, camp, and *metior*, to measure or survey.]

The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp. *Murphy's Tacitus.*

CAS'TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *castro*; Fr. *chatrer*, for *chastrer*; Sp. and Port. *castrar*; It. *castrare*; Ar. خصي *khatsai*; Eth. ጸሰወ to castrate; Ch. אטס, to cut out or off. Class Gs, No. 41, 42.]

1. To geld; to deprive of the testicles; to emasculate.

2. To take away or retrench, as the obscene parts of a writing.

3. To take out a leaf or sheet from a book, and render it imperfect.

CAS'TRA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Gelded; emasculated; purified from obscene expressions.

CAS'TRA-TING, *ppr.* Gelding; taking away the obscene parts of a writing.

CAS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of gelding; the act or practice of making eunuchs; the act of taking away the obscene parts of a writing; the act of taking out a leaf or sheet of a book. In *botany*, the cutting off of the anthers, or tops of the stamens of flowers, before the ripening of the pollen.

CAS-TRĀ'TO, *n.* [It. See CASTRATE.] A male person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice for a singer. *Swift.*

CAS'TREL, } *n.* A kind of hawk, resembling the
KES'TREL, } lanner in shape and the hobby in size.

CAS-TREN'SIAN, *a.* [L. *castrensis*, from *castra*, a camp.] Belonging to a camp.

CAST'-STEEL, *n.* Steel that has been fused in a crucible, usually without any addition of charcoal, and then cast into bars. *Ure.*

CAS'U-AL, (kazh'yu-al,) *a.* [Fr. *casuel*; Sp. and Port. *casual*; It. *casuale*; from L. *casus*, a fall. See CASE and ACCIDENT.]

1. Falling; happening or coming to pass without design in the person or persons affected, and without being foreseen or expected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance; as, the parties had a *casual* rencounter.

2. Occasional; coming at certain times, without regularity, in distinction from stated or regular; as, *casual* expenses.

3. Taking place, or beginning to exist, without an efficient intelligent cause, and without design.

Atheists assert that the existence of things is *casual*. *Dwight.*

CAS'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Accidentally; fortuitously; without design; by chance.

CAS'U-AL-NESS, *n.* Accidentalness; the quality of being casual.

CAS'U-AL-TY, *n.* Accident; that which comes by chance or without design, or without being foreseen; contingency.

2. Any injury of the body from accident, whether resulting in death or not; and by a metonymy, death, or other misfortune, occasioned by an accident.

In *military returns*, the head of casualties embraces all men who die, desert, or are dismissed. *Campbell.*

3. In *Scots law*, an emolument due from a vassal to his superior, beyond the stated yearly duties, upon certain casual events. *Encyc.*

CAS'U-IST, (kazh'yu-ist,) *n.* [It. Sp. and Port. *casuista*; Fr. *casuiste*; from L. *casus*; a *case*.]

One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

The judgment of any *casuist* or learned divine is not sufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

CAS'U-IST, *v. i.* To play the part of a casuist. *Milton.*

CAS-U-IST'IC, } *a.* Relating to cases of con-
CAS-U-IST'IC-AL, } science, or to cases of doubtful propriety. *South.*

CAS'U-IST-RY, (kazh'yu-ist-re,) *n.* The science or doctrine of cases of conscience; the science of resolving cases of doubtful propriety, or of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do by rules and principles drawn from the Scriptures, from the laws of society, or from equity and natural reason. *Pope.*

CĀ'SUS FŒD'E-RIS, [L.] The case stipulated by treaty; that which comes within the terms of compact. [*Law of Nations.*]

CAT, *n.* [Ir. *cat*; Fr. *chat*; D. *kat*; Dan. *kat*; Sw. *katt*; G. *kater*, or *katze*; L. *catus*; Vulgar Greek κατις, or γατος; It. *gatto*; Port. and Sp. *gato*; Lap. *id.*; Pol. *kot*; Russ. *kots*; Turkish *kcti*; W. *cath*; Corn. *kath*; Arm. *gaz* or *kaz*; Basque *catua*. In Ar. قط *kitta* or *kaita*, is a male cat. Class Gd, No. 56.]

1. A name applied to certain species of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the genus Felis. The domestic cat needs no description. It is a deceitful animal, and when enraged, extremely spiteful. It is kept in houses, chiefly for the purpose of catching rats and mice. The wild cat is much larger than the domestic cat. It is a strong, ferocious animal, living in the forest, and very destructive to poultry and lambs.

The wild cat of Europe is of the same species with the domestic cat; the catamount of North America is much larger, and a distinct species. *Ed. Encyc.*

2. A ship formed on the Norwegian model, having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist. It is strong built, from four to six hundred tuns burden, and employed in the coal trade.

3. A strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw an anchor perpendicularly up to the cat-head of a ship.

4. A double tripod, having six feet.

Cat of nine tails; an instrument of punishment, consisting of nine pieces of line or cord fastened to a piece of thick rope, and having three knots at intervals, used to flog offenders on board of ships.

Cat in pan. The proverbial expression, "to turn a cat in a pan," denotes a sudden change of one's party in politics or religion, for the sake of being in the ascendant; as a cat always comes down on her legs, however turned or thrown. *Toone.*

CAT'-BIRD, (-burd,) *n.* An American bird, whose cry resembles that of a cat; the *Turdus felivox*.

CAT'-BLOCK, *n.* A two or three fold block with an iron strop and large hook, used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head. *Mar. Dict.*

CAT'S'-EYE, *n.* A variety of quartz, or chalcedony, exhibiting yellowish, opalescent reflections from within, especially apparent when cut with a convex surface. These reflections, which resemble much

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those observable in the eye of a cat, have given name to the mineral. It is used as a gem.

CAT'-EY-ED, (kat'īde,) *a.* Having eyes like a cat.

CAT'-FALL, *n.* In *ships*, a rope used in hoisting the anchor up to the cat-head.

CAT'-FISH, *n.* A species of the *squalus*, or *shark*. The cat-fish of the North American rivers is a species of *cottus*, or *bull-head*.

CAT'S'-FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *glechoma*, ground ivy, or gill.

CAT'-HARP-INGS, *n. pl.* Ropes serving to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts behind their respective yards, to tighten the shrouds, and give more room to draw in the yards, when the ship is close-hauled. *Mar. Dict.*

CAT'-HEAD, *n.* A strong beam projecting horizontally over a ship's bows, carrying two or three sheaves, about which a rope, called the *cat-fall*, passes, and communicates with the cat-block. *Mar. Dict.*

CAT'S'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A kind of apple.

CAT'-HOOK, *n.* A strong hook fitted to the cat-block. *Mar. Dict.*

CAT'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cat.

CAT'-MINT, *n.* A plant of the genus Nepeta, so called because *cats* eat it.

CAT'S'-PAW, *n.* Among *seamen*, a light air, perceived, in a calm, by a rippling of the surface of the water; also, a particular turn in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A dupe; the instrument which another uses to accomplish his designs. [Derived from the story of the monkey who used the paws of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.]

CAT'-SALT, *n.* A sort of salt beautifully granulated, formed out of the bittern, or leach-brine, used for making hard soap. *Encyc.*

CAT'-SIL-VER, *n.* A mineral; a variety of mica.

CAT'-TAIL, *n.* [*cat* and *tail*.] The popular name of a tall reed, *Typha latifolia*, having insignificant flowers in a long, dense, cylindrical spike, at the end of the stem. Its long, flat leaves are much used for the bottoms of chairs.

2. A substance growing on nut-trees, pines, &c. *Bailey.*

CAT-A-BAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. κατα and βαπτιστης.] One who opposes baptism. *Featley.*

CAT-A-CAUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. κατακαυσις, a burning.] *Catcaustic curves*, in *geometry*, are that species of caustic curves which are formed by reflection. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CAT-A-CHRĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. καταχρησις, abuse, from κατα, against, and χραομαι, to use.] An abuse of a trope, or of words; a figure in rhetoric, when one word is abusively put for another, or when a word is too far wrested from its true signification; as, a voice *beautiful* to the *ear*. *Smith. Bailey. Johnson.*

A *catachresis* is a trope which borrows the name of one thing to express another, or a harsh trope; as when Milton, speaking of Raphael's descent from heaven, says, he "sails between worlds and worlds." Here the novelty of the word *sails* enlivens the image. So in Scripture we read of the "*blood* of the grape," *Deut.* xxxii.

CAT-A-CHRES'TIC, } *a.* Belonging to a cata-
CAT-A-CHRES'TIC-AL, } chresis; forced; far-fetched; wrested from its natural sense. *Johnson. Brown.*

CAT-A-CHRES'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a forced manner. *Evelyn.*

CAT'A-CLYSM, *n.* [Gr. κατακλυσμος, a deluge, from κατακλυζω, to inundate.] A deluge, or overflowing of water; particularly the flood in Noah's days. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

In *geology*, this term has been used to denote various inundations, or deluges, supposed to have occurred at different periods, and to have deposited different formations of diluvian, or drift.

CAT'A-COMB, (-kōme,) *n.* [probably from Gr. κατα, and κυμβος, a hollow, or recess.] A cave, grotto, or subterraneous place for the burial of the dead. It is said to have been originally applied to the chapel of St. Sebastian, in Rome, where, the ancient Roman calendars say, the body of St. Peter was deposited. It is now applied to a vast number of subterraneous sepulchers, about three miles from Rome, in the Appian Way; supposed to be the cells and caves in which the primitive Christians concealed themselves, and in which were deposited the bodies of the primitive martyrs. These are visited by devout people, and relics are taken from them, baptized by the pope, and dispersed through Roman Catholic countries. Each catacomb is three feet broad, and eight or ten high; along the side walls are sepulchral niches, closed with thick tiles, or pieces of marble. Catacombs are found also at Naples, and in other places. *Encyc.*

CAT-A-COUS'TICS, *n.* [Gr. κατακουω, to hear.] That part of acoustics, or the doctrine of sounds, which treats of reflected sounds. But the distinction is deemed of little use. *Encyc.*

CAT-A-DI-OP'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. κατα and διοπ-
CAT-A-DI-OP'TRIC-AL, } τομαι, to see through.] Reflecting light.

CAT'A-DOPE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. κατα and δουπεω, to sound.] A cataract, or waterfall. [*Not in use.*] *Brewer.*

CAT-A-FAL'CO, *n.* [It., a scaffold.] A temporary structure of carpentry, decorated with paintings and sculpture representing a tomb, or cenotaph, and used in funeral solemnities. *Gwilt.*

CAT-AG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. καταγμα, a fragment.] That has the quality of consolidating broken parts; promoting the union of fractured bones. *Wiseman. Coxe.*

CAT'A-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. κατα and γραφω, to describe.] The first draught of a picture; also, a profile. *Chambers.*

CAT-A-LEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. κατα and λεγω.] In *prosody*, wanting a syllable at the end, or terminating in an imperfect foot; as, a *catalectic* verse.

CAT-A-LEP'SIS, } *n.* [Gr. καταληψις, a seizing,
CAT'A-LEP-SY, } from καταλαμβανω, to take, seize, or invade.] A sudden suppression of motion and sensation, in which the patient is speechless, senseless, and fixed in one posture, with his eyes open, without seeing or understanding. The word is applied also to a retention of the breath, or of the humors, and to the interception of the blood by bandages. *Encyc. Coxe.*

CAT-A-LEP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to catalepsy.

CAT'A-LO-GIZE, *v. t.* To insert in a catalogue. [*Not used.*] *Coles.*

CAT'A-LOGUE, (kat'a-log,) *n.* [Gr. καταλογος; κατα and λογος, according to words.] A list, or enumeration of the names of men, or things, disposed in a certain order, often in alphabetical order; as, a *catalogue* of the students of a college, or of books, or of the stars.

Catalogue raisonné, (rā-zon-ā';) a catalogue of books classed according to their subjects. *Brande.*

CAT'A-LOGUE, *v. t.* [As above.] To make a list of. *Herbert.*

CA-TAL'PA, *n.* A large tree of the banks of the Mississippi, which, in blossom, has a beautiful appearance. It is the *Catalpa cordifolia*.

CA-TAL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. καταλυσις.]

1. Dissolution. *Taylor.*

2 In *chemistry*, a decomposition and new combination produced among the proximate and elementary principles of one or more compounds, by virtue of the mere presence of a substance or substances which do not of themselves enter into combination.

CAT-A-LYT'IC, *a.* Relating to catalysis.

Catalytic force; that modification of the force of chemical affinity which determines catalysis.

CAT'A-MA-RAN', *n.* In *naval language*, a kind of raft, used for fishing and landing goods, on the Coromandel coast of India, and on the coast of Brazil. The term was also applied to the flat-bottomed boats constructed by Bonaparte, for the invasion of England.

CAT-A-MĒ'NI-A, *n.* [Infra.] The monthly flowings of females.

CAT-A-MĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [Gr. καταμηνιος; κατα and μην, a month.] Pertaining to the catamenia, or menstrual discharges.

CAT'A-MITE, *n.* [L. *catamitus*.]

A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

CAT'A-MOUNT, *n.* Cat of the mountain, the wild cat.

CAT-AN-AD'RO-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. κατα, ανα, and δρομος.] In *ichthyology*, passing once a year from salt water into fresh, and returning.

CAT-AN'DRO-MOUS, *a.* In *ichthyology*, moving once a year from salt water into fresh. *Knowles.*

CAT'A-PASM, *n.* [Gr. καταπασμα.] A dry powder for sprinkling the body. *Coxe.*

CAT-A-PELT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the catapult. As *a noun*, the catapult.

CAT-A-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. κατα and πεταλον.] A term applied to petals of a flower when held together by stamens, which grow to their bases, as in the mallow. *Brande.*

CAT-A-PHON'ICS, *n.* [Gr. κατα and φωνη, sound.] The doctrine of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics. *Encyc.*

CAT'A-PHRACT, *n.* [L, *cataphracta*; Gr. καταφρακτος, from καταφρασσω, to arm or fortify.]

1. In *the ancient military art*, a piece of heavy, defensive armor, formed of cloth or leather, strengthened with scales or links, used to defend the breast, or whole body, or even the horse, as well as the rider. *Encyc.*

2. A horseman in complete armor. *Milton.*

CAT'A-PHRACT-ED, *a.* In *zoology*, covered with a hard, callous skin, or with horny or bony plates or scales, closely joined together, like those of the Roman soldiers called *cataphracti*; hence the term.

CAT'A-PLASM, *n.* [Gr. καταπλασμα, from καταπλασσω, to anoint, or to spread, as a plaster.] A poultice; a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body, to excite or repel heat, or to relax the skin, &c. When mustard is an ingredient, it is called a *sinapism*. *Encyc.*

CAT'A-PUCE, *n.* The herb spurge. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

CAT'A-PULT, *n.* [Gr. καταπελτης; L. *catapulta*; κατα and πελτη, a target, or more probably from καλλω or βαλλω, to throw, or drive, L. *pello*.] A military engine used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, darts, and arrows, upon an enemy. Some of these would throw a stone of a hundred pounds weight. *Mitford.*

CAT'A-RACT, *n.* [L. *cataracta*; Gr. καταρακτης, from καταρασσω, to break, or fall with violence, from ῥασσω, ῥαξω, to strike, or dash.]

1. A great fall of water over a precipice, as that of Niagara, of the Rhine, Danube, and Nile. It is a cascade upon a great scale.

The tremendous *cataracts* of America thundering in their solitudes. *Irving.*

2. In *medicine* and *surgery*, an opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule; a disorder in the eye, by which the pupil, which is usually black and transparent, becomes opaque, blue, gray, brown, &c., by which vision is impaired or destroyed. *Encyc.*

CAT-A-RAC'TOUS, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.

CA-TARRH', (ka-tär',) *n.* [L. *catarrhus*; Gr. καταρροος, from καταρρεω, to flow down.]

1. A defluxion, or increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchiæ, with fever, sneezing, cough, thirst, lassitude, and loss of appetite, and sometimes an entire loss of taste; called also a cold, *coryza*. An epidemic catarrh is called *influenza*. *Hooper. Coxe. Encyc.*

2. In *popular language*, a chronic affection of the mucous membrane of the nostrils and fauces.

CA-TARRH'AL, (ka-tär'ral,) } *a.* Pertaining to ca-
CA-TARRH'OUS, (ka-tär'rus,) } tarrh, produced by it or attending it; as, a *catarrhal* fever.

CA-TAS'TE-RISM, *n.* [Gr. καταστερισμος, from καταστερίζω, to distinguish with stars, or to place among the stars; κατα and αστηρ, a star.] A constellation, or a placing among the stars,

CA-TAS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr. καταστροφη, an end or overthrowing, from καταστρεφω, to subvert; κατα and στρεφω.]

1. The change or revolution which produces the final event of a dramatic piece; or the unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up difficulties, and closing the play. The ancients divided a play into the protasis, epitasis, catastasis, and catastrophe; the introduction, continuance, hightening, and development or conclusion. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. A final event; conclusion; generally, an unfortunate conclusion, calamity, or disaster.

3. In *geology*, a supposed change in the globe from sudden physical violence, causing elevation or subsidence of the solid parts, or a cataclysm of the waters.

CA-TAS'TRO-PHIST, *n.* In *geology*, one who believes in catastrophes, or in changes in the globe, from violent physical causes; a non-uniformist.

CAT'CALL, *n.* [*cat* and *call*.] A squeaking instrument, used in playhouses to condemn plays. *Johnson. Pope.*

CATCH, *v. t.*; *pret. and pp*, CATCHED or CAUGHT. [Sp. *coger*, to catch, coinciding in elements with Gr. κιχεω. The orthography of *caught* determines the radical letters to be Cg.]

1. To seize or lay hold on with the hand; carrying the sense of pursuit, thrusting forward the hand, or rushing on.

And they came upon him and *caught* him. — Acts vi.

2. To seize, in a general sense; as, to *catch* a ball; to *catch* hold of a bough.

3. To seize, as in a snare or trap; to insnare; to entangle.

They sent certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. — Mark xii.

4. To seize in pursuit; hence, simply to overtake; *a popular use of the word.*

He ran, but could not *catch* his companion.

5. To take hold; to communicate to.

The fire *caught* the adjoining building.

6. To seize the affections; to engage and attach to; as, to *catch* the fair. *Dryden.*

7. To take or receive by contagion or infection; as, to *catch* the measles or small-pox.

8. To snatch; to take suddenly; as, to *catch* a book out of the hand.

9. To receive something passing.

The swelling sails no more
Catch the soft airs and wanton in the sky. *Trumbull.*

To catch at; to endeavor to seize suddenly.

To *catch at* all opportunities of subverting the state. *Addison.*

To catch up; to snatch; to take up suddenly.

CATCH, *v. i.* To communicate; to spread by infecting; as, a disease will *catch* from man to man.

2. To seize and hold; as, a hook *catches*.

CATCH, *n.* Seizure; the act of seizing.

2. Any thing that seizes or takes hold, as a hook.

3. The posture of seizing; a state of preparation to catch, or of watching an opportunity to seize; as, to lie upon the *catch*. *Addison.*

4. A sudden advantage taken. *Dryden.*

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5. The thing caught, considered as an object of desire; profit; advantage.

Hector shall have a great *catch*. *Shak.*

6. A snatch; a short interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches*. *Locke.*

7. A little portion.

We retain a *catch* of a pretty story. *Glanville.*

8. In *music*, a fugue in the unison, wherein, to humor some conceit in the words, the melody is broken, and the sense is interrupted in one part, and *caught* and supported by another, or a different sense is given to the words; or a piece for three or more voices, one of which leads and the others follow in the same notes. *Encyc. Busby.*

CATCH'-DRAIN, *n.* A ditch or drain on the side of a hill to *catch* the surface water. Also, a ditch on the side of a canal, to catch the surplus water.

CATCH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be caught. [*Rare.*]

CATCH'ER, *n.* One who catches; that which catches, or in which any thing is caught.

CATCH'FLY, *n.* A plant of the genus Lychnis; campion.

CATCH'ING, *ppr.* Seizing; taking hold; insnaring; entangling.

CATCH'ING, *a.* Communicating, or that may be communicated, by contagion; infectious; as, a disease is *catching*.

CATCH'-MEAD'ŌW, (-med'do,) *n.* A meadow which is irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the declivity of a hill.

CATCH'ING-BĂR'GAIN, *n.* A bargain made with an heir expectant for the purchase of his expectancy, at an inadequate price. *Bouvier.*

CATCH'PEN-NY, *n.* [*catch* and *penny*.] Something worthless, particularly a book or pamphlet, adapted to the popular taste, and intended to gain money in market.

CATCH'PŌLL, *n.* [*catch* and *poll*, the head.] A bailiff's assistant, so called by way of reproach.

CATCH'UP, } *n.* A liquor extracted from mushrooms,
CAT'SUP, } tomatoes, &c., used as a sauce.

CATCH'-WORD, *n.* Among *actors*, the last word of the preceding speaker, which reminds one that he is to speak next.

2. Among *printers*, the word placed at the bottom of each page, under the last line, which is to be inserted as the first word on the following page.

CATE, *n.* See CATES.

CAT-E-CHET'IC-AL, *a.* [See CATECHISE.] Relating to oral instruction, and particularly in the first principles of the Christian religion.

2. Relating to or consisting in asking questions and receiving answers, according to the ancient manner of teaching pupils.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing. *Addison.*

CAT-E-CHET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By question and answer; in the way of oral instruction.

CAT'E-CHINE. See CATECHUIC ACID.

CAT-E-CHI-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act of catechising.

CAT'E-CHISE, *v. t.* [Gr. κατηχιζω, and κατηχεω, to sound, to utter sound, to teach by the voice; from κατα and ηχεω, to sound, whence *echo*. Hence κατηχησις, κατηχισμος, *catechise*, *catechism*, instruction.]

1. To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections.

2. To question; to interrogate; to examine or try by questions, and sometimes with a view to reproof, by eliciting answers from a person, which condemn his own conduct.

3. *Appropriately*, to ask questions concerning the doctrines of the Christian religion; to interrogate pupils and give instruction in the principles of religion.

CAT'E-CHISED, (kat'e-kīzd,) *pp.* Instructed.

CAT'E-CHIS-ER, *n.* One who catechises; one who instructs by question and answer, and particularly in the rudiments of the Christian religion.

CAT'E-CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Instructing in rudiments or principles.

CAT'E-CHISM, (kat'e-kizm,) *n.* [Gr. κατηχισμος.]

1. A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, particularly in the principles of religion.

2. An elementary book containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but appropriately in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers, and sometimes with notes, explanations, and references to authorities.

CAT'E-CHIST, *n.* [Gr. κατηχιστης.]

One who instructs *viva voce*, or by question and answer; a catechiser; one appointed by the church to instruct in the principles of religion.

CAT-E-CHIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a catechist,
CAT-E-CHIST'IC-AL, } or catechism.

CAT'E-CHU, *n.* A dry, brown astringent extract, obtained by decoction and evaporation from the Acacia Catechu, in India. It contains a large portion of tannin or tannic acid. *Thomson. Ure.*

CAT-E-CHŪ'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid soluble in boiling water, contained in that portion of catechu which is insoluble in cold water. It was at first considered a base, and called *catechine*. It forms with alkalies a black solution, called *Japonic acid*, and with alkaline carbonates, a red solution, called *Rubrinic acid*.

CAT-E-CHŪ'MEN, *n.* [Gr. κατηχουμενα, places where hearers stood to be instructed, or buildings adjoining a church, where the catechist taught the doctrines of religion.]

One who is in the first rudiments of Christianity; one who is receiving instruction and preparing himself for baptism. These were anciently the children of believing parents, or pagans not fully initiated in the principles of the Christian religion. They were admitted to this state by the imposition of hands, and the sign of the cross. *Encyc.*

CAT-E-CHŪ-MEN'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to catechumens.

CAT-E-CHŪ'MEN-IST, *n.* A catechumen. *Bp. Morton.*

CAT-E-GOR-E-MAT'IC, *a.* In *logic*, applied to a word which is capable of being employed by itself as a *term*, or predicate of a proposition. *Brande.*

CAT-E-GOR'IC-AL, *a.* [See CATEGORY.] Pertaining to a category.

2. Absolute; positive; express; not relative or hypothetical; as, a *categorical* proposition, syllogism, or answer.

CAT-E-GOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Absolutely; directly; expressly; positively; as, to affirm *categorically*.

CAT'E-GO-RY, *n.* [Gr. κατηγορια, from κατηγορεω, to accuse, show, demonstrate; κατα and αγορεω, to speak in an assembly, to harangue or denounce, from αγορα, a forum, judicial tribunal, or market.]

In *logic*, a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under a genus. The school philosophers distributed all the objects of our thoughts and ideas into genera or classes. Aristotle made ten categories, viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit. *Encyc.*

CAT-E-NĀ'RI-AN, } *a.* [L. *catenarius*, from *catena*, a
CAT'E-NA-RY, } chain.]

Relating to a chain; like a chain. The *catenary* or *catenarian curve*, in geometry, is formed by a rope or chain, of uniform density, hanging freely between two points of suspension, whether the points are horizontal or not. *Harris. Encyc.*

CAT'E-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *catena*, a chain; G. *kette*; Sans. *ketta*, whence *kettenu*, to bind.]

To chain, or rather to connect in a series of links or ties. *Darwin.*

CAT'E-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Connected as links in a chain.

CAT'E-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Connecting as links in a chain.

CAT-E-NĀ'TION, *n.* Connection of links, union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection. [See CONCATENATION.]

CA-TEN'Ų-LATE, *a.* Consisting of little links or chains.

In *natural history*, presenting, on the surface, a series of oblong tubercles, resembling a chain. *Brande.*

CĀ'TER, *v. i.* [In It. *cattare* is to get; *accattare*, to beg or borrow. In Fr. *acheter* is to buy; Norm. *acat*, a buying. The Fr. *quêter*, for *quester*, to beg, seems to be a different word. See CATERER.]

To provide food; to buy or procure provisions; followed by *for*; as, to *cater for* the sparrow. *Shak.*

CĀ'TER, *n.* A provider. [See CATERER.] Old Eng. *achator*. *Chaucer.*

CĀ'TER, *n.* The four of cards or dice; so written for Fr. *quatre*.

CĀ'TER-CŌUS'IN, (-kuz'n,) *n.* A quatre-cousin, a remote relation. *Shak.*

[*The term is commonly used in ridicule of the folly of claiming remote consanguinity.*]

CĀ'TER-ER, *n.* [from *cater*. In Chaucer, *achator*, purchaser or caterer, is evidently from *acheter*, to buy.]

A provider, buyer, or purveyor of provisions. *Chaucer, Cant. Tales*, 570. *South.*

CĀ'TER-ESS, *n.* A woman who caters; a female provider of food.

CAT'ER-PIL-LAR, *n.* [The etymology of this word is uncertain. The last component part of the word may be from Fr. *piller*, to pillage or peel, or from L. *pilus*, hair.]

The colored and often hairy larva of the *lepidopterous* insects. This term is also applied to the larvæ of other insects, such as the *Tenthredo*, or saw-fly, but is more generally confined to the *lepidopters*. Caterpillars are produced immediately from the egg; they are furnished with several pairs of feet, and have the shape and appearance of a worm. They contain the embryo of the perfect insect, inclosed within a muscular envelope, which is thrown off when the insect enters the nymph or chrysalis state, in which it remains for some time as if inanimate. It then throws off its last envelope, and emerges a perfect insect. Caterpillars generally feed on leaves or succulent vegetables, and are sometimes very destructive. *Ed. Encyc. Kirby.*

CAT'ER-PIL-LAR-ĔAT'ER, *n.* A worm bred in the body of a caterpillar, which eats it. *Encyc.*

CAT'ER-WĄUL, *v. i.* [Probably from *cat* and *wawl*, It. *guaiolare*, Eng. *wail*.]

To cry or wawl, as cats in rutting time; to make a harsh, offensive noise.

CAT'ER-WĄUL-ING, *n.* The cry of cats; a harsh, disagreeable noise or cry.

CĀ'TER-Y, *n.* The place where provisions are deposited.

CĀTES, *n. pl.* Delicious food or viands; dainties.

CAT'GUT, *n.* The intestines of sheep and other animals dried and twisted, used for strings of violins and other instruments.

2. A sort of linen or canvas, with wide interstices.

CATH'A-RINE-WHEEL, *n.* In *Gothic architecture*, an ornamented window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with rosettes or radiating divisions or spokes. *Gwilt.*

CATH'A-RIST, *n.* [Gr. καθαρος, pure.]

One who pretends to more purity than others possess.

CA-THAR'SIS, *n.* [Gr. Infra.] Purgation; alvine discharges; evacuation.

CA-THAR'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. καθαρτικος, from κα-
CA-THAR'TIC-AL, } θαιρευω, καθαιρω, to purge, καθαρος, clean, κατα and αιρω, to remove.]

Purging; cleansing the bowels; promoting evacuations by stool; purgative.

CA-THAR'TIC, *n.* A medicine that promotes alvine discharges, and thus cleanses the stomach and bowels; a purge; a purgative.

CA-THAR'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a cathartic.

CA-THAR'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels.

CA-THAR'TI-NA, } *n.* A doubtful alkaloid, the ac-
CA-THAR'TINE, } tive purgative principle of different species of Cassia, popularly known as Senna; more recently called *Sennin*.

CATH'E-DRA or CA-THĒ'DRA, *n.* [Gr.] A chair; appropriately, the chair or seat of a person in authority, as a chief or lecturer.

CA-THĒ'DRAL, *n.* [Lat. *cathedra*; Gr. καθεδρα, a chair or seat, from κατα and εδρα, a seat.]

The see or seat of a bishop; the principal church in a diocese.

CA-THĒ'DRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the church which is the bishop's seat, or head church of a diocese; containing the see of a bishop; as, a *cathedral* church; *cathedral* service.

2. Resembling the aisles of a cathedral; as, *cathedral* walks. *Pope.*

CATH'E-DRĀ-TED, *a.* Relating to the authority of the chair or office of a teacher. *Whitlock.*

CATH'E-RINE-PEAR, *n.* A sort of small pear.

CATH'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. καθιτηρ, from καθιημι, to thrust in; κατα and ιημι, to send.]

In *surgery*, a tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced into the bladder, to draw off the urine, when the natural discharge is suppressed; also, a sound to search for the stone, or a bougie made of silver or elastic gum. *Encyc. Cyre.*

CATH'E-TUS, *n.* [Gr. καθετος. See CATHETER.]

In *geometry*, a line or radius, falling perpendicularly on another. Thus, the *cathetī* of a right-angled triangle are the two sides that include the right angle. [*Obs.*] *Barlow.*

Cathetus of incidence, in *catoptrics*, is a right line drawn from a radiant point, perpendicular to the reflecting line, or the plane of the speculum, or mirror. *Barlow.*

Cathetus of reflection, or *of the eye*; a right line drawn from the eye, or from any point of the reflected ray, perpendicular to the plane of reflection, or of the speculum. *Barlow.*

In *architecture*, a *cathetus* is a perpendicular line, supposed to pass through the middle of a cylindrical body. Also, the center of the Ionic volute. *Encyc.*

CATH'ODE, (kat'ode,) *n.* [Gr. κατα, downward, and οδος, way.] In *electro-chemistry*, the way by which the electric current leaves substances through which it passes, or the surface at which the electric current passes out of the electrolyte; opposed to *anode*, and equivalent to *negative pole*.

CAT'HŌLES, *n.* In *ships*, two small holes astern, above the gun-room ports.

CATH'O-LIC, *a.* [Gr. καθολικος, κατα and ολικος, from ολος, the whole; L. *catholicus*; Fr. *catholique*; Sp. *catolico*; It. *cattolico*.]

1. Universal or general; as, the *catholic* church. Originally this epithet was given to the Christian church in general, but is now claimed by the Roman Catholic church; and in strictness there is no visible Catholic church, or universal Christian communion. The epithet is sometimes set in opposition to *heretic*, *sectary*, or *schismatic*.

2. Liberal; not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; as, a *catholic* man.

3. Liberal; as, *catholic* principles.

4. Pertaining to or affecting the Roman Catholics; as, *Catholic* emancipation.

Catholic epistles; the epistles of the apostles, which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to a particular church.

CATH'O-LIC, *n.* An adherent of the Roman Catholic church.

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CA-THOL'IC-AL, *a.* General.

CA-THOL'I-CISM or CATH'O-LI-CISM, *n.* Adherence to the Roman Catholic church.

2. Universality, or the orthodox faith of the whole church. *Pearson.*

3. More generally, liberality of sentiments.

This is the renowned seat of *Catholicism.* *E. D. Griffin.*

CATH-O-LIC'I-TY, *n.* The system of doctrine, discipline, and worship, held by the Church of Rome. In this sense, the word is used chiefly by Roman Catholic writers.

2. The system of doctrine, discipline, and worship, held in common by the Latin or Roman Catholic Church, the Oriental or Greek Church, and a part of the Church of England — or the system held by the fathers and councils of the first five centuries. In this sense, the word is used by some writers of the English Church. *L. Bacon.*

CA-THOL'I-CIZE, *v. i.* To become a Roman Catholic. [*Little used.*]

CATH'O-LIC-LY, *adv.* Generally; in a catholic manner. *Sir L. Cary.*

CATH'O-LIC-NESS, *n.* Universality. *Brevint.*

CA-THOL'IC-ON, *n.* [Gr. καθολικον ιαμα, universal remedy.]

A remedy for all diseases; a universal remedy; a remedy supposed to be efficacious in purging away all humors; a panacea; a kind of soft purgative electuary, so called.

CA-THOL'IC-OS, *n.* The spiritual head of the Armenian Church, who ordains bishops, and consecrates the sacred oil used in religious ceremonies. *Coleman.*

CAT-I-LI-NA'RI-AN, *a.* Resembling Catiline, the Roman.

CAT-I-LI-NA'RI-AN, *n.* One who resembles Catiline.

CAT'I-LIN-ISM, *n.* The practices of Catiline, the Roman conspirator; conspiracy.

CAT'KIN, *n.* [from *cat* and *kin.*] In *botany*, an ament, a species of inflorescence, consisting of many scales ranged along a stalk, slender as a thread, which is the common receptacle, as in hazel, birch, oak, willow, poplar, &c.; so called from its resemblance to a cat's tail. *Martyn.*

CAT'LING, *n.* A dismembering knife, used by surgeons. *Harris.*

2. The down or moss growing about walnut-trees, resembling the hair of a cat. *Harris.*

3. Catgut. Qu. *Shak.*

CAT'MINT, } *n.* A plant of the genus Nepeta, some-
CAT'NIP, } what resembling mint. Cats are fond of it, and hence the name.

CA-TO'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Cato, the Roman, who was remarkable for his severity of manners; grave; severe; inflexible.

CAT-O-NINE'-TAILS, *n.* A whip with nine lashes.

CA-TOP'TER, } *n.* [Gr. κατοπτρον. See CATOP-
CA-TOP'TRON, } TRICS.]

A reflecting optical glass or instrument; a mirror. [*Obs.*] *Dict.*

CA-TOP'TRIC, }
CA-TOP'TRIC-AL, } *a.* [See CATOPTRICS.]

Relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection.

CA-TOP'TRICS, *n.* [Gr. κατοπτρικος, from κατοπτρον, a mirror, from κατα, against, and οπτομαι, to see.]

That part of optics which explains the properties of reflected light, and particularly that which is reflected from mirrors or polished bodies. *Encyc.*

CA-TOP'TRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. κατοπτρομαντεια; κατοπτρον, a mirror, and μαντεια, divination.]

A species of divination, among *the ancients*, which was performed by letting down a mirror into water, for a sick person to look at his face in it. If his countenance appeared distorted and ghastly, it was an ill omen; if fresh and healthy, it was favorable. *Encyc.*

CAT'-PIPE, *n.* See CATCALL.

CAT'SUP, *n.* See CATCHUP, KETCHUP.

CAT'TLE, *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Norm. *cutal*, *chastel*, and *chatters*, goods, commodities, movables; Arm. *chetal*, beasts; Port. *gado*. In Syr. and Ch. גת and גית and גיית signify a flock, herd, possession, goods. But Spelman alleges that the word *chattel* is contracted from *capitalia*, *capital*, from *caput*, a word used in the middle ages for all goods, movable and immovable, answering nearly to the use of Gr. κεφαλαιον, Acts xxii. 28, πολλου κεφαλαιου, "with a great price or sum I obtained this freedom." Qu. Sp. *caudal*, wealth, property, capital sum. *Cattle* may be from the root of It. *cattare*, to get, and denote possessions.]

1. Beasts or quadrupeds in general, serving for tillage or other labor, and for food to man. In its primary sense, the word includes camels, horses, asses, all the varieties of domesticated horned beasts or the bovine genus, sheep of all kinds, and goats, and perhaps swine. In this general sense it is constantly used in the Scriptures. See Job i. 3. Hence, it would appear that the word properly signifies possessions, goods; but whether from a word originally signifying a beast, — or in early ages beasts constituted the chief part of a man's property, — or from a root signifying to *get* or *possess*, Gr. κταομαι, It. *cattare*, or from *capitalia*, it is not easy to determine. This word is restricted to domestic beasts; but, in England, it includes horses, which it ordinarily does not in the United States, at least not in New England.

2. In *the United States*, *cattle*, in common usage, signifies only beasts of the bovine genus, oxen, bulls, cows and their young. In the laws respecting domestic beasts, horses, sheep, asses, mules and swine are distinguished from *cattle*, or neat cattle. Thus the law in Connecticut, requiring "that all the owners of any cattle, sheep, or swine, shall earmark or brand *all their cattle*, sheep, and swine," does not extend to horses. Yet it is probable that a law, giving damages for a trespass committed by *cattle* breaking into an inclosure, would be adjudged to include horses.

In *Great Britain*, beasts are distinguished into *black cattle*, including bulls, oxen, cows and their young, and *small cattle*, including sheep of all kinds and goats.

3. In *reproach*, human beings are called *cattle*. *Shak.*

CAT'TLE-SHOW, *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or the encouragement of agriculture.

CAT'TY, *n.* A Chinese weight of 1⅓ pounds.

CAU-CA'SIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Mount Caucasus,
CAU-CA-SE'AN, } in Asia. *As. Researches. Pinkerton.*

CAU'CUS, *n.* A word used in America to denote a meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party. The origin of the word is not ascertained.

CAU'DAL, *a.* [L. *cauda*, a tail.]

Pertaining to a tail, or to the thread which terminates the seed of a plant. *Botany.*

CAU'DATE, } *a.* [L. *cauda*, a tail.]
CAU'DA-TED, }

Having a tail; having a long termination like a tail. *Fairfax.*

CAU'DEX, *n.*; *pl.* CAUDEXES. [L.] In *botany*, the stem of a tree. Linnæus uses the word for the stock which proceeds from a seed, one part ascending, and forming the body above ground; the other descending, and putting forth roots. *Martyn. Darwin.*

CAU'DLE, *n.* [Fr. *chaudeau*, from *chaud*, warm or hot, by contraction from L. *calidus* or its root; It. *caldo.*]

A kind of warm drink; a mixture of wine and other ingredients prepared for the sick. *Wiseman.*

CAU'DLE, *v. t.* To make or prepare caudle, or to dress with caudle. *Shak.*

CAUF, *n.* [Probably from the root of *coffer.*]

A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water. *Ash.*

CAUGHT, (kawt,) *pret.* and *pp.* of CATCH.

CAUK. See CAWK.

CAUL, *n.* [L. *caula*, a fold, from the root of *hold.* See HOLD.]

1. In *anatomy*, a membrane in the abdomen, covering the greatest part of the lower intestines, called, from its structure, *reticulum*, a net, but more generally *the omentum*; also, a little membrane sometimes encompassing a child when born: the *amnion*. *Encyc.*

2. A kind of net in which females inclose their hair; the hinder part of a cap. *Dryden.*

3. Any kind of net. *Grew.*

CAU-LES'CENT, *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stalk; Gr. καυλος. See COLE.]

In *botany*, having an herbaceous stem, which bears both leaves and fructification.

CAU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stem, and *fero*, to bear.]

In *botany*, the same as CAULESCENT.

CAU'LI-FLOW-ER, *n.* [It. *cavolfiore*; L. *caulis*; W. *cawl*, D. *kool*, and *flower.*]

A variety of Brassica or cabbage, well known and much esteemed.

CAU'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stem, and *forma*, form.]

Having the form of a caulis.

CAU'LINE, (-lin,) *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stalk.]

In *botany*, growing immediately on a caulis.

CAU'LIS, *n.* [Gr. καυλος.]

An herbaceous stem, bearing both leaves and fructification.

CAULK. See CALK.

CAU-MAT'IC, *a.* Of the nature of cauma, which is a simple phlogistic fever.

CAUP'O-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *cauponor.*]

To keep a victualing house. [*Not in use.*]

CAUP'O-NISE, *v. t.* To sell wine or victuals. [*Not in use.*] *Warburton.*

CAUS'A-BLE, *a.* [See CAUSE.] That may be caused, produced, or effected. *Ash.*

CAUS'AL, *a.* [See CAUSE.] Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause.

Causal propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* words, as *that* or *because.* *Watts.*

CAUS'AL, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces the reason. *Harris.*

CAUS-AL'I-TY, *n.* The agency of a cause; the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect.

2. In *phrenology*, the faculty of tracing effects to their causes.

CAUS'AL-LY, *adv.* According to the order or series of causes. *Johnson. Brown.*

CAUS'AL-TY, *n.* Among *miners*, the lighter, earthy parts of ore, carried off by washing. *Encyc.*

CAUS-A'TION, *n.* The act of causing or producing; the act or agency by which an effect is produced. *Brown.*

CAUS'A-TIVE, *a.* That expresses a cause or reason; also, that effects as a cause. *Johnson.*

CAUS'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a causative manner.

CAUS-A'TOR, *n.* One who causes or produces an effect. *Brown.*

CAUSE, (kauz,) *n.* [Fr. *cause*; Sp. Port. and It. *causa*; L. *causa*, from the Celtic; Welsh *acaws*, effecting power, allied to *cais*, effort, *ceisiaw*, to seek or go after, to attempt; Arm. *caus* or *cos*. The primary sense is to urge, press, impel, like *sequor*, whence *suit*; hence, to *accuse*, to attack or follow with a charge. The root of this word coincides with that of *castle*, *cast*, &c., which express a driving. A *cause* is that which moves, excites, or impels, to action or effect; in *law*, a pressing for a claim. (See QUESTION.) *Cause*, *sake*, and *thing*, have the like radical sense.]

1. A suit or action in court; any legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand, or by which he seeks his right, or his supposed right. This is a legal, scriptural, and popular use of the word, coinciding nearly with *case*, from *cado*, and *action*, from *ago*, to urge or drive.

The *cause* of both parties shall come before the judges. — Ex. xxii.

2. That which produces an effect; that which impels into existence, or by its agency or operation produces what did not before exist; that by virtue of which any thing is done; that from which any thing proceeds, and without which it would not exist.

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make a thing begin to be. *Locke.*

3. The reason or motive that urges, moves, or impels the mind to act or decide.

For this *cause* have I raised up Pharaoh. — Ex. ix.
And David said, Is there not a *cause*? — 1 Sam. xvii.

4. Sake; account.

I did it not for his *cause* that had done the wrong. — 2 Cor. vii. [See *Sake.*]

5. That which a party or nation pursues; or rather pursuit, prosecution of an object. We say, Bible societies are engaged in a noble *cause*. [See the first definition.] Hence the word *cause* is used to denote that which a person or thing favors; that to which the efforts of an intelligent being are directed; as, to promote religion is to advance the *cause* of God. So we say, the *cause* of truth or of justice. In all its applications, *cause* retains something of its original meaning — struggle, impelling force, contest, effort to obtain or to effect something.

6. *Without cause*; without good reason; without a reason or motive to justify the act.

They hate me *without causes*. — Ps. xxxv. lxix.

CAUSE, *v. t.* To produce; to bring into existence.

They *caused* great joy to all the brethren. — Acts xv.

2. To effect by agency, power, or influence.

I will *cause* it to rain on the earth forty days. — Gen. vii.
I will *cause* him to fall by the sword. — 2 Kings xix.

CAUSE, *v. i.* To assign insufficient cause. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

CAUS'ED, *pp.* Produced; effected; brought about.

CAUSE'LESS, (kauz'less,) *a.* Having no cause or producing agent. *Blackmore.*

2. Without just ground, reason, or motive; as, *causeless* hatred; *causeless* fear.

Fairfax. Waller. Prov. xxvi.

CAUSE'LESS-LY, (kauz'less-ly,) *adv.* Without cause or reason. *Taylor.*

CAUSE'LESS-NESS, (kauz'less-ness,) *n.* The state of being causeless. *Hammond.*

CAUS'ER, *n.* He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced. *Johnson. Sidney.*

CAUSE'WAY, } *n.* [Norm. *calsay*; Fr. *chaussée*, for
CAU'SEY, } *chaulsée*, a bank, or raised way; Arm. *chauczer*, the bank or mole of a pond. The Spanish has *calzada*, a causey, or way paved and raised; Port. *calçada*, a pavement, and stones used in paving. Both these words are evidently from the same root as Sp. *calzas*, Port. *calçado*, Sp. *calzado*, hose, loose breeches, trowsers, shoes, Fr. *chausse*; and the French word is evidently the same, with the loss of *l*. The sense is probably taken from putting on, covering, Port. *calçar*, to put on shoes or stockings, to pave; Sp. *calzar*, id.; L. *calceo*, *calceus.*]

A way raised above the natural level of the ground, by stones, earth, timber, fascines, &c., serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, or as a mole to confine water to a pond, or restrain it from overflowing lower ground. Also, a road laid regularly with stones.

CAUSE'WAY-ED, } *a.* Having a causey, or raised
CAU'SEY-ED, } way. *Dwight.*

CAU-SID'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *causidicus*, *causa* and *dico.*]

Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defense of suits.

CAUS'ING, *ppr.* Producing; effecting; bringing into being.

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CAUS'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. καυστικος, from καιω, καυσω,
CAUS'TIC-AL, } to burn.]

Burning; corroding; destroying the texture of animal flesh.

2. *Fig.* severe; as, a *caustic* remark.

Caustic curve in *geometry*, a curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents. This curve is of two kinds, viz., the *catacaustic*, formed by reflection, and the *diacaustic*, formed by refraction. *Gwilt.*

CAUS'TIC, *n.* In *medicine*, any substance which, applied to living animals, acts like fire, in corroding the part and dissolving its texture; an escharotic.

Lunar caustic; a preparation of silver, obtained by solution in nitric acid, and afterward fused in a crucible. It is a nitrate of silver. *Nicholson.*

CAUS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* The quality of acting like fire on animal matter, or the quality of combining with the principles of organized substances, and destroying their texture. This quality belongs to concentrated acids, pure alkalis, and some metallic salts.

2. *Fig.* severity, cutting remark.

CAUS'TIC-NESS, *n.* The quality of being caustic. *Scott.*

CAU'TEL, *n.* [L. *cautela*, from *caveo*, to take care.] Caution. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CAU'TEL-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *cauteleux*, from L. *cautela.*]

1. Cautious; wary, provident. *Wotton.*

2. Cunning; treacherous wily. *Spenser.*

CAU'TEL-OUS-LY, *adv.* Cunningly; slily; treacherously. *Bacon.*

2. Cautiously; warily. *Brown.*

CAU'TEL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Cautiousness.

CAU'TER, *n.* A searing hot iron. *Minsheu.*

CAU'TER-ISM, *n.* The application of cautery. *Ferrand.*

CAU-TER-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [See CAUTERIZE.] In *surgery*, the act of burning or searing some morbid part, by the application of fire. This is done by burning tow, cotton, moxa, Spanish wax, pyramidical pieces of linen, &c., or more generally by a hot iron. *Encyc.*

CAU'TER-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *cauteriser*; Sp. and Port. *cauterizar*; It. *cauterizzare*; Gr. καυτηριαζω, from καυτηρ, a burning or branding iron, from καιω, to burn.]

To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, as morbid flesh.

CAU'TER-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Burnt or seared with a hot iron.

CAU'TER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Burning, as with a hot iron.

CAU'TER-IZ-ING, *n.* The act of burning, as with a hot iron.

CAU'TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. καυτηριον; L. *cauterium.* See CAUTERIZE.]

A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron, or by caustic medicines that burn, corrode, or destroy any solid part of an animal body. The burning by a hot iron is called *actual* cautery; that by caustic medicines, *potential* cautery.

CAU'TION, *n.* [L. *cautio*; Fr. *caution*; Sp. *caucion*; from L. *caveo*, to take care. See Class Gb, No. 3, 52, 53, 83. The sense of *caveo* is probably to retire, or to stop, check, or hold.]

1. Provident care; prudence in regard to danger; wariness, consisting in a careful attention to the probable effects of a measure, and a judicious course of conduct to avoid evils and the arts of designing men.

Caution is the armor to defend us against imposition and the attacks of evil.

2. Security for, nearly the sense of the French *caution*, bail.

The parliament would give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted. *Clarendon.*

3. Provision or security against; measures taken for security; as, the rules and *cautions* of government.

4. Precept; advice; injunction; warning; exhortation, intended as security or guard against evil.

5. *Vulgarly*, a warning, or reason for caution; as, the manner he beat him was a *caution.*

CAU'TION, *v. t.* To give notice of danger; to warn; to exhort to take heed.

You *cautioned* me against their charms. *Swift.*

CAU'TION-A-RY, *a.* Containing caution, or warning to avoid danger; as, *cautionary* advice.

2. Given as a pledge or in security; as, a *cautionary* town.

CAU'TION-ED, *pp.* Warned; previously admonished.

CAU'TION-ER, *n.* In *Scots law*, the person who is bound for another to the performance of an obligation.

CAU'TION-ING, *ppr.* Warning; giving previous notice of danger.

CAU'TION-RY, *n.* In *Scots law*, the act of giving security for another, or the obligation by which one person becomes engaged as security for another, that he shall pay a sum of money or perform a deed. *Encyc.*

CAU'TIOUS, *a.* Wary; watchful; careful to avoid evils; attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of measures, with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect.

CAU'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With caution; in a wary, scrupulous manner.

CAU'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger. *Addison.*

CAV'AL-CADE, *n.* [Fr. *cavalcade*; Sp. *cabalgada*; It. *cavalcata.* See CAVALRY.]

A procession of persons on horseback; a formal, pompous march of horsemen and equipage, by way of parade, or to grace a triumph, the public entry of a person of distinction, &c.

CAV-A-LIER', *n.* [Fr. See CAVALRY.] A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight.

2. A gay, sprightly, military man.

3. The appellation of the party of King Charles I. *Swift.*

4. In *fortification*, an elevation of earth, situated ordinarily in the gorge of a bastion, bordered with a parapet, with embrasures. *Encyc.*

5. In *the manege*, one who understands horsemanship; one skilled in the art of riding.

CAV-A-LIER', *a.* Gay; sprightly; warlike; brave; generous. [*Obs.*]

2. Haughty; disdainful.

3. Pertaining to the cavaliers, or party of Charles I.

CAV-A-LIER-ISM, *n.* The practice or principles of cavaliers. *Scott.*

CAV-A-LIER'LY, *adv.* Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully. *Warburton.*

CAV-A-LIER'NESS, *n.* Haughtiness; a disdainful manner.

CAV'AL-RY, *n.* [Fr. *cavalerie*, from *cavalier*, a horseman, and this from *cheval*, a horse, whence *cavalcade*; It. *cavallo*, a horse, *cavaliere*, *cavalcata*; Sp. *caballo*, *caballero*, *cabalgada*, from L. *caballus*, a horse; Ir. *capall* and *peall*; Russ. *kobila*, a mare; Gr. καβαλλης, a pack-horse.]

A body of military troops on horses; a general term, including light-horse, dragoons, and other bodies of men, serving on horseback. *Encyc.*

CA'VATE, *v. t.* [L. *cavo*, to make hollow.]

To dig out and make hollow; but superseded by EXCAVATE.

CA'VA-TED, *pp.* Made hollow.

CAV-A-TI'NA, (kav-a-tē'nä,) *n.* [It.] In *music*, a short air, without a return or second part, which is sometimes relieved by recitative. *Busby.*

CA'VA-TING, *ppr.* Making hollow.

CA-VA'ZION, (ka-vā'zhun,) *n.* [L. *cavo*, to hollow.] In *architecture*, the underdigging or hollowing of the earth, for the foundation of a building, or for cellarage, allowed to be the sixth part of the hight of the building. *Johnson. Bailey.*

CAVE, *n.* [Fr. *cave*; L. *cavea*; Sp. *cueva*; It. *cava*; Arm. *caff*, or *cau*; W. *ogov*; Hindoo, *gopa*; Ar. قاب *kauba*, to dig out or excavate, or جاف *gaufa*, to be hollow. Class Gb, No. 8, 71.]

A hollow place in the earth; a subterraneous cavern; a den. This may be natural or artificial. The primitive inhabitants of the earth, in many countries, lived in caves; and the present inhabitants of some parts of the earth, especially in the high northern latitudes, occupy caves, particularly in winter.

Lot dwelt in a *cave*, he and his daughters. —Gen. xix.

Caves were also used for the burial of the dead.

Abraham buried Sarah in the *cave* of the field of Machpelah. —Gen. xxiii.

Bacon applies the word to the ear; "the *cave* of the ear;" but this application is unusual.

CAVE, *v. t.* To make hollow. *Spenser.*

CAVE, *v. i.* To dwell in a cave. *Shak.*

To cave in; to fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit. When, in digging into the earth, the side is excavated by a falling of a quantity of earth, it is said to *cave in.* *Forby.*

CA'VE-A, *n.* [L.] In *ancient architecture*, a term applied to the dens or stables for wild beasts, under the seats and around the arches of an amphitheater. *Elmes.*

CA'VE-AT, *n.* [L. *caveat*, let him beware, from *caveo.*]

1. In *law*, a process in a court, especially in a spiritual court, to stop proceedings, as to stop the proving of a will; also, to prevent the institution of a clerk to a benefice. *Blackstone.*

In *America*, it is used in courts of common law. *Cranch's Reports.*

2. Intimation of caution; hint; warning; admonition

3. In *the patent laws of the United States*, a description of some invention, designed to be patented, lodged in the office before the patent right is taken out. It operates as a bar to applications, respecting the same invention, from any other quarter.

CA'VE-AT, *v. t.* To enter a caveat. *Judge Innes, Cranch's Reports.*

CA'VE-AT EMP'TOR. Let the purchaser beware; that is, let him examine the quality of what he buys, since the risk lies with him. *Bouvier.*

CA'VE-A-TING, *n.* In *fencing*, is the shifting the sword from one side of that of your adversary to the other. *Encyc.*

CA'VE-A-TOR, *n.* One who enters a caveat. *Judge Innes, Cranch's Reports.*

CAV'ERN, *n.* [L. *caverna*; Sp. Port. and It. *id.* This word seems to be composed of *cavus*, and the Sax. *ern*, a secret place. See TAVERN and BARN.]

A deep, hollow place in the earth. In general, it differs from *cave* in greater depth, and in being applied most usually to natural hollows or chasms.

Earth with its *caverns* dark and deep. *Watts.*

CAV'ERN-ED, *a.* Full of caverns or deep chasms; having caverns.

2. Inhabiting a cavern. *Pope.*

CAV'ERN-OUS, *a.* [L. *cavernosus.*] Hollow; full of caverns; filled with small cavities. *Woodward.*

[Faber uses *cavernal*, which is less regularly formed.]

CA-VERN'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *cavernula.*] Full of little cavities; as, *cavernulous* metal. *Black.*

CA-VET'TO, *n.* [from It. *cavo.*] In *architecture*, a hollowed molding, whose profile is the quadrant of a circle; used principally in cornices. *Gwilt.*

CAV'E-ZON, } *n.* [Fr. *caveçon*, or *cavesson*; It. *ca-*
CAV'ES-SON, } *vezzone*, a muzzle for a horse, from *cavare*, to draw.]

A sort of nose-band, of iron, leather, or wood, sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put on the nose of a horse to wring it, and thus to forward the suppling and breaking of him. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA-VIARE, (ka-veer',) } *n.* [Sp. *cabial*; It. *caviale*;
CAV'I-AR, (kav'e-är, } Ar. خبيار *khabiar.* The

Arabic verb خبر *khabara*, from which this word is formed, signifies to try, to strain, or press, and to season with fat. It may coincide with the Gr. πειραω, L. *experior.*]

The roes of certain large fish, prepared and salted. The best is made from the roes of the sterlet, sturgeon, sevruga, and beluga, caught in the lakes or rivers of Russia. The roes are put into a bag with a strong brine, and pressed by wringing, and then dried and put in casks or into cisterns, perforated at bottom, where they are pressed by heavy weights. The poorest sort is trodden with the feet. *Tooke.*

Caviare was considered as a delicacy, by some, in Shakspeare's time, but not relished by most. Hence Hamlet says of a certain play, "'Twas *caviare* to the general," i. e. to the common people, who could not relish or understand it.

CAV'I-CORN, *n.* [L. *cavus* and *cornu.*] A ruminant animal having the horns hollowed like a sheath, and planted on a bony process of the front, as the antelope.

CAV'IL, *v. i.* [Sp. *cavilar*; Port. *cavillar*; It. *cavillare*; L. *cavillor*; D. *kibbelen*; Oriental כבל; Ch. to cry out or complain; Syr. to accuse, oppose, censure.]

1. To raise captious and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason; followed by *at.*

It is better to reason than to *cavil.* *Anon.*

2. To advance futile objections, or to frame sophisms, for the sake of victory in an argument.

CAV'IL, *v. t.* To receive or treat with objections.

Wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions? *Milton.*

[*Not usual.*]

CAV'IL, *n.* False or frivolous objections; also, a fallacious kind of reason, bearing some resemblance to truth, advanced for the sake of victory. *Johnson. Encyc.*

CAV'IL-ER, *n.* One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a captious disputant. *Addison.*

CAV'IL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Raising frivolous objections.

CAV'IL-ING, *n.* The raising of frivolous objections.

CAV'IL-ING-LY, *adv.* In a caviling manner. *Sherwood.*

CAV-IL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *cavillatio.*] The act or practice of *caviling*, or raising frivolous objections. *Hooker.*

CAV'IL-OUS, *a.* Captious; unfair in argument: apt to object without good reason. *Ayliffe.*

CAV'IL-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a cavilous manner; captiously. *Milton.*

CAV'IL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections.

CAV'IN, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cavus*, hollow.]

In *the military art*, a hollow way, or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops, and facilitate their approach to a place. *Johnson. Bailey.*

CAV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *cavitas*; Fr. *cavité*; from L. *cavus*, hollow.]

A hollow place; hollowness; an opening; as, the *cavity* of the mouth or throat. [*This is a word of very general signification.*]

CAV'O-LIN-ITE, *n.* [from *Cavolini*, a Neapolitan naturalist.]

A variety of Nepheline, which see.

CA'VY, *n.* A genus of quadrupeds, embracing the

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Guinea pig, holding a middle place between the murine and leporine tribes. *Encyc.*

CAW, *v. i.* [Probably from the sound; Sax. *ceo*, a crow or a jay.]

To cry like a crow, rook, or raven.

CAWK, *n.* A name given by miners to an opaque, CAUK, massive, or compact variety of sulphate of baryta.

CAWK'Y, *a.* Pertaining to cawk; like cawk. *Woodward.*

CAW-ING, *n.* The cry of the crow, rook, or raven.

CAX'ON, *n.* [Sp. *caxa*, *cazon*.] A chest of ores of any metal that has been burnt, ground, and washed, and is ready to be refined. *Chalmers.*

CAY-ENNE' PEP'PER, *n.* A very pungent pepper, the produce of some species of Capsicum.

CAY'MAN, *n.* An animal of the genus Lacerta, found in the West Indies; the alligator.

CA-ZIC', CA-ZIQUE', (ka-zeek',) *n.* The title of a king or chief, among several tribes of Indians in America.

CEASE, *v. i.* [Fr. *cesser*; Sp. *cesar*; Port. *cessar*; It. *cessare*; L. *cesso*.]

1. To stop moving, acting, or speaking; to leave off; to give over; followed by *from* before a noun.

It is an honor for a man to *cease from* strife. — Prov. xx.

2. To fail; to be wanting.

The poor shall never *cease* out of the land. — Deut. xv.

3. To stop; to be at an end; as, the wonder *ceases*; the storm has *ceased*.

4. To be forgotten.

I would make the remembrance of them to *cease*. — Deut. xxxii.

5. To abstain; as, *cease* from anger. *Ps.* xxxvii.

To cease from labor, is to rest; *to cease from strife*, is to be quiet; but in such phrases the sense of *cease* is not varied.

CEASE, *v. t.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.

Cease this impious rage. *Milton.*

[*But in this use the phrase is generally elliptical.*]

CEASE, *n.* Extinction. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CEAS'ED, (seest,) *pp.* Stopped; ended.

CEASE'LESS, *a.* Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; without intermission.

All these with *ceaseless* praise his works behold. *Milton.*

2. Endless; enduring forever; as, the *ceaseless* joys of heaven.

CEASE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually. *Donne.*

CEAS'ING, *ppr.* Stopping; ending; desisting; failing.

CEAS'ING, *n.* Cessation; stop; intermission.

CEC-CHIN', (che-keen',) *n.* A coin of Italy and Barbary. [See ZECHIN.]

CE'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *cæcitas*, from *cæcus*, blind.] Blindness. *Brown.*

CE-CO'TIEN-CY, *n.* Tendency to blindness.

CE'DAR, *n.* [L. *cedrus*; Fr. *cedre*; Sp. and It. *cedro*; from Gr. κέδρος; Syr. ; Heb. קדר *kadar*, to be dark.]

A tree. This name is given to different species of the Juniper, and to a species of Pinus. The latter is that which is mentioned in Scripture. It is an evergreen, grows to a great size, and is remarkable for its durability.

CE'DAR-ED, *a.* Covered or furnished with cedars.

CE'DAR-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cedar. *B. Jonson.*

CE'DARN, *a.* Pertaining to the cedar *Milton.*

CEDE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ceder*; Sp. and Port. *ceder*; It. *cedere*; L. *cedo*; W. *gadu*, *gadaw*; Eng. to *quit*. (See QUIT and CONGE.) This coincides also with the Gr. χαζω, εχαδον.]

1. To yield; to surrender; to give up; to resign; as, to *cede* a fortress, a province, or country, by treaty. This word is appropriately used to denote the relinquishment of a conquered city, fortress, or territory, to the former sovereign or proprietor.

2. To relinquish and grant; as, to *cede* all claims to a disputed right or territory.

The people must *cede* to the government some of their natural rights. *Jay.*

CED'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Yielded; surrendered; given up.

CE-DIL'LA, *n.* A mark used on the French *c*, [thus ç,] to show that it is to be sounded like *s*.

CED'ING, *ppr.* Yielding; giving up.

CE'DRAT, *n.* A species of citron-tree. *Pallas. Tooke.*

CE'DRINE, (sē'drin,) *a.* Belonging to cedar.

CE'DRY, *a.* Having the color or properties of cedar.

CED'ULE, *n.* A scroll; a writing. *Cotgrave.*

CED'U-OUS, *a.* Fit to be felled. *Evelyn.*

CEIL, *v. t.* [Sp. *cielo*, heaven, a roof or ceiling; It. *cielo*; Fr. *ciel*, heaven, a canopy, a tester; L. *cælum*. Qu. Gr. κοιλος. This word indicates its original application to vaulted buildings, without divisions into stories; such as many of the public edifices in Europe, but which are rarely seen in America.]

To overlay or cover the inner roof of a building; or to cover the top or roof of a room.

And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree. — 2 Chron. iii.

CEIL'ED, (seeld,) *pp.* or *a.* Overlaid with timber, or with plastering.

CEIL'ING, *ppr.* Covering the top of a room or building.

CEIL'ING, *n.* The upper horizontal or curved surface of an apartment, opposite the floor. It may be of boards, or of lath and plastering. Hence *ceiling* is used for the upper part of a room.

2. In *ship-building*, the inside planks of a ship.

CEIL'ING-ED, *a.* Furnished with a ceiling. *Wordsworth.*

CEL'AN-DINE, *n.* [D. *celedonie*; It. *celidonia*; L. *chelidonia*; Gr. χελιδονιον, from χελιδων, a swallow.]

A plant, swallow-wort, horned or prickly poppy, growing on old walls, among rubbish, and in waste places. The *lesser celandine* is called *pile-wort*, a species of Ranunculus. The name is also given to the Bocconia, a plant of the West Indies, called the *greater tree-celandine*. The true orthography would be CHELIDINE. *Coxe. Fam. of Plants.*

CEL'A-TURE, *n.* [L. *cælatura*, from *cælo*, to engrave or emboss.]

1. The act or art of engraving or embossing.

2. That which is engraved. *Hakewill.*

CEL'E-BRANT, *n.* One who performs a public religious rite; applied particularly to the officiating priest in the Roman Catholic church.

CEL'E-BRATE, *v. t.* [Ir. *ceilcabradh*; Fr. *célébrer*; Sp. and Port. *celebrar*; It. *celebrare*; L. *celebro*, from *celeber*, famous. The Russ. has *slavlyu*. Qu. the root of Gr. κλειω.]

1. To praise; to extol; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous; as, to *celebrate* the name of the Most High.

The grave cannot *celebrate* thee. — Is. xxxviii.

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to keep holy.

From even to even shall ye *celebrate* your Sabbath. — Lev. xxiii.

3. To honor or distinguish by ceremonies and marks of joy and respect; as, to *celebrate* the birthday of Washington; to *celebrate* a marriage.

4. To mention in a solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow. *Johnson.*

CEL'E-BRA-TED, *pp.* Praised; extolled; honored.

2. *a.* Having celebrity; distinguished; well-known.

CEL'E-BRA-TING, *ppr.* Praising; honoring.

CEL-E-BRA'TION, *n.* Solemn performance; a distinguishing by solemn rites; as, the *celebration* of a marriage, or of a religious festival.

2. A distinguishing by ceremonies, or by marks of joy or respect; as, the *celebration* of a birthday, or other anniversary.

3. Praise; renown; honor or distinction bestowed, whether by songs, eulogies, or rites and ceremonies. *Clarendon.*

CEL'E-BRA-TOR, *n.* One who celebrates. *Boyle.*

CE-LE'BRI-OUS, *a.* Famous; renowned. [*Little used.*] *Grew.*

CE-LE'BRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With praise or renown. [*Little used.*]

CE-LE'BRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fame; renown. [*Little used.*]

CE-LEB'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *celebritas*.] Fame; renown; the distinction or honor publicly bestowed on a nation or person, on character or exploits; the distinction bestowed on whatever is great or remarkable, and manifested by praises or eulogies; as, the *celebrity* of the duke of Wellington; the *celebrity* of Homer, or of the Iliad.

England acquired *celebrity* from the triumphs of Marlborough. *T. Dawes.*

2. Public and splendid transaction; as, the *celebrity* of a marriage. In this sense, as used by Bacon, we now use *celebration*.

CEL'E-RI. See CELERY.

CE-LE'RI-AC, *n.* A variety of celery, called also the *turnip-rooted celery*. [See CELERY.]

CE-LER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *celeritas*; Fr. *celerité*: Sp. *celeridad*; It. *celerità*, from L. *celer*, swift; Oriental קל, swift, light; Gr. κελλω.]

1. Rapidity in motion; swiftness; speed; applied most generally to bodies moving on or near the earth; as, the *celerity* of a horse, or of a fowl. We speak of the *velocity* of sound or of light, or of a planet in its orbit. This distinction, however, is not general, nor can the different uses of the two words be precisely defined. We apply *celerity* rather than *velocity* to *thought*; but there seems to be no reason, except usage, why the two words should not be synonymous.

2. An affection of motion by which a movable body runs through a given space in a given time. *Encyc.*

CEL'E-RY, *n.* [Fr. *celeri*; D. *seldery*; G. *selleri*; Gr. σελινον.]

A plant, a species of Apium, cultivated for the table.

CE-LES'TIAL, (se-lest'yal,) *a.* [L. *cælestis*, from *cælum*, *cælum*, heaven.]

1. Heavenly; belonging or relating to heaven; dwelling in heaven; as, *celestial* spirits; *celestial* joys. Hence *the word* conveys the idea of superior excellence, delight, purity, &c. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to the upper regions, or visible heaven; as, *celestial* signs; the *celestial* globe.

3. Descending from heaven; as, a suit of *celestial* armor. *Pope.*

CE-LES'TIAL, *n.* An inhabitant of heaven. *Pope.*

CE-LES'TIAL-IZE, (se-lest'yal-ize,) *v. t.* To make celestial.

CE-LES'TIAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made celestial. *Qu. Rev.*

CE-LES'TIAL-LY, *adv* In a heavenly or transporting manner.

CE-LES'TI-FI-ED, *pp.* Made heavenlike.

CE-LES'TI-FY, *v. t.* To communicate something of a heavenly nature to any thing. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

CE-LES'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making heavenlike.

CEL'ES-TIN, CEL'ES-TINE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, native sulphate of *strontian*, a mineral so named from its occasional delicate blue color. *Ure.*

CEL'ES-TINS, *n. pl.* A religious order, founded by Celestin V. in the 13th century. They have ninety-six *convents* in Italy, and twenty-one in France. They rise two hours after midnight to say matins. They eat no flesh except when sick, and fast often. Their habit is a white gown, a capuche, and a black scapulary. *Encyc.*

CE'LI-AC, *a.* [L. *cæliacus*; Gr. κοιλιακος, from κοιλια, the belly.]

Pertaining to the lower belly, or intestines. *Arbuthnot.*

CE-LIB'A-CY or CEL'I-BA-CY, *n.* [L. *cælebs*, an unmarried person; *cælibatus*, a single life.]

An unmarried state; a single life. It is most frequently, if not always, applied to males, or to a voluntary single life.

They look on *celibacy* as an accursed state. *Spectator.*

CEL'I-BATE, *n.* A single life; celibacy; chiefly used when speaking of the single life of the Roman Catholic clergy. *Encyc.*

2. A person who is unmarried. *Rich. Dict.*

CEL-ID-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of apparent spots on the disk of the sun, or on planets.

CELL, *n.* [L. *cella*; Ir. *ceall*; Sp. *celda*; Port. and It. *cella*; D. *kelder*, a cellar; G. *keller*; Sw. *kellare*; Dan. *kelder*; W. *cell*. It has the elements of the L. *celo*, to conceal, and of the English *hold*.]

1. A small or close apartment, as in a prison, or a bath.

2. A cottage; a cave; a small or mean place of residence. *Prior.*

3. A small cavity or hollow place, variously applied; as, the *cells* of the brain; the *cells* of a honeycomb, &c.

4. In *botany*, a hollow place in a pericarp, particularly in a capsule, in which seeds are lodged. According to the number of these cells, pericarps are called *unilocular*, *bilocular*, *trilocular*, &c. *Martyn.*

5. In *anatomy*, a little bag, or bladder, containing fluid or other matter; as, the *adipose cells*, containing fat. *Encyc.*

6. A religious house. *Chaucer.*

7. In *ancient architecture*, the *cell*, or *cella*, was the part of a temple within the walls.

CEL'LAR, *n.* [L. *cellarium*. See CELL.]

A room under a house or other building, used as a repository of liquors, provisions, and other stores for a family.

CEL'LAR-AGE, *n.* The room for a cellar; a cellar, or cellars.

2. Charge for storage in a cellar. *Smart.*

CEL-LA-RET', *n.* A case of cabinet work, for holding bottles of liquors.

CEL'LAR-IST, CEL'LAR-ER, *n.* An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions; also, an officer in chapters, who has the care of the temporals, and particularly of distributing bread, wine, and money to canons, on account of their attendance in the choir. *Encyc.*

CEL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cella*, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing cells. *Encyc.*

CEL'LU-LAR, *a.* [L. *cellula*, a little *cell*.]

Consisting of cells, or containing cells. *Kirwan.*

The *cellular membrane* or *tissue*, in *animal bodies*, is composed of an infinite number of minute cells, communicating with each other. It invests every fiber, and seems to be the medium of connection between all parts of the body. The cells serve as reservoirs for fat. *Encyc.*

Cellular tissue; in *plants*, that kind of elementary organic matter which answers to the flesh in animals. It is found in all plants, and often, as in mosses, constitutes their entire substance. *P. Cyc.*

CEL'LU-LAR, *n.* A plant having no spiral vessels, and which is flowerless. *Lindley.*

CEL'LU-LA-TED, *a.* Formed with cells. *Caldwell.*

CEL'LULE, *n.* A small cell.

CEL-LU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cellula*, a little cell, and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing or producing little cells. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CEL'LU-LŌSE, *a.* Containing cells.

CELS'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *celsitudo*.]

Hight; elevation. *Chaucer.*

CELT, *n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of the south of Europe. [See CELTIC.]

CELT-I-BE'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Celtiberia and

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its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, or Celts of the Iberus, a river in Spain.

CELT-I-BĒ'RI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Celtiberia.

CELT'IC, *a.* [W. *celt*, a covert or shelter; *celtiad*, one that dwells in a covert, an inhabitant of the forest, a Celt; *celu*, to conceal, L. *celo*; Gr. Κελτοι, Celts.]

Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of the south and west of Europe, or to the early inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Britain. We say, *Celtic* nations; *Celtic* customs; *Celtic* origin.

CELT'IC, *n.* The language of the Celts.

CELT'I-CISM, *n.* The manners and customs of the Celts. *Warton.*

CELT'IS, *n.* The nettle-tree, a genus of several species; among which are the Australis, or Southern, a native of Africa and the south of Europe; the Oriental, growing in Armenia and Taurica; and the Western, growing in Virginia. *Encyc. Tooke.*

CEM'ENT, *n.* [L. *cæmentum*; Fr. *ciment*; Arm. *cimant*; Sp. *cimiento*, the groundwork of a building; It. *cimento*, an essay or experiment.]

1. Any glutinous or other substance capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion, as mortar, glue, solder, &c. In *building*, cement denotes a stronger kind of mortar than that which is ordinarily used. *Encyc.*

2. Bond of union; that which unites firmly, as persons in friendship, or men in society.

3. Powders or pastes, surrounding bodies in pots and crucibles, for chemical purposes.

This word is pronounced *ce-ment'* by Brande and Smart.

CE-MENT', *v. t.* To unite by the application of glutinous substances, by mortar which hardens, or other matter that produces cohesion of bodies.

2. To unite firmly or closely; as, to *cement* all parts of the community; to *cement* friendship.

CE-MENT', *v. i.* To unite or become solid; to unite and cohere. *Sharp.*

CEM-ENT-A'TION, *n.* The act of cementing; the act of uniting by a suitable substance.

2. In *chemistry*, a process which consists in surrounding a solid body with the powder of other substances, and heating the whole to redness. Iron is thus converted into steel, glass into porcelain, &c. *Brande.*

CE-MENT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly. *Encyc.*

CE-MENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* United by cement; changed by cement; firmly united; consolidated.

CE-MENT'ER, *n.* The person or thing that cements.

CE-MENT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uniting by cement; changing by means of a cement; uniting closely; consolidating.

CEM-EN-TI''TIOUS, (sem-en-tish'us,) *a.* Having the quality of cementing. *Forsyth.* Uniting as cement; conglutinating; tending to unite or consolidate.

CEM'E-TER-Y, *n.* [L. *cæmeterium*; Gr. κοιμητηριον, from κοιμαω, to sleep.]

A place where the dead bodies of human beings are buried. *Addison.*

CEN'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *cænatorius*, from *cæna*, supper, *cæno*, to sup.]

Pertaining or relating to supper. *Brown.*

CEN'O-BITE, *n.* [Gr. κοινοβιοτης, a community, from κοινος, common, and βιος, life, βιοω, to live.]

One of a religious order, who live in a convent, or in community; in opposition to an anchoret, or hermit, who lives in solitude. *Encyc.*

CEN-O-BIT'IC, } *a.* Living in community, as
CEN-O-BIT'IC-AL, } men belonging to a convent. *Stillingfleet.*

CE'NO-BY, *n.* A place where persons live in community. *Buck.*

CEN'O-TAPH, (sen'o-taf,) *n.* [Gr. κενοταφιον, from κενος, empty, and ταφος, a tomb.]

An empty tomb erected in honor of some deceased person; a monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere. *Johnson. Encyc.*

CENSE, (sens,) *n.* [L. *census*, a valuation, a registering, a tax; *censeo*, to enroll, to tax. Qu. Ch. כסף, to impose a fine.]

1. A public rate or tax. *Bacon.*

2. Condition; rank. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

CENSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *encenser*. See INCENSE.]

To perfume with odors from burning substances. *Dryden.*

CENS'ER, *n.* [Fr. *encensoir*; Sp. *incensario*; It. *incensiere*. See INCENSE.]

A vase or pan in which incense is burned. Among *the Jews*, a kind of chafing-dish, covered by a dome, and suspended by a chain, used to offer perfumes in sacrifices. *Encyc.*

CENS'ING, *ppr.* Perfuming with odors.

CEN'SION, (sen'shun,) *n.* [L. *censio*. See CENSE.]

A rate, tax, or assessment. *J. Hall.*

CEN'SOR, *n.* [L. *censor*. See CENSE.]

1. An officer in ancient Rome, whose business was to register the effects of the citizens, to impose taxes according to the property which each man possessed, and to inspect the manners of the citizens, with power to censure vice and immorality by inflicting a public mark of ignominy on the offender.

2. One who is empowered to examine all manuscripts and books, before they are committed to the press, and to see that they contain nothing heretical or immoral. *Encyc.*

3. One who is given to censure. *Dryden.*

CEN-SŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* Belonging to a censor, or to the
CEN-SŌ'RI-AN, } correction of public morals; as, *censorial* power.

2. Full of censure. [More properly CENSORIOUS.]

CEN-SŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; severe in making remarks on others, or on their writings or manners; often implying ill-nature, illiberality, or uncharitableness; as, a *censorious* critic.

2. Implying or expressing censure; as, *censorious* remarks.

CEN-SŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a censorious manner.

CEN-SŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to blame and condemn; the habit of censuring or reproaching.

2. The quality of being censorious. [*Taylor.*

CEN'SOR-LIKE, *a.* Censorious.

CEN'SOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office.

CEN'SU-AL, (sen'shu-al,) *a.* [L. *censualis*.]

Relating to, or containing a census; liable to be rated. *Whitaker. Encyc.*

CEN'SUR-A-BLE, *a.* [See CENSURE.] Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible; faulty; as, a *censurable* person, or *censurable* conduct.

CEN'SUR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness; fitness to be censured. *Whitlock.*

CEN-SUR-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of blame.

CEN'SURE, (sen'shur,) *n.* [L. *censura*; Fr. *censure*; Sp. Port. and It. *censura*; from L. *censeo*, *censor*.]

1. An estimate or judgment without implying disapprobation. [*Obs.*] *Burnet.*

2. The act of blaming or finding fault and condemning as wrong; applicable to the moral conduct, or to the works of men. When applied to persons, it is nearly equivalent to blame, reproof, reprehension, reprimand. It is an expression of disapprobation, which often implies reproof.

3. Judicial sentence; judgment that condemns. An ecclesiastical *censure* is a sentence of condemnation, or penalty inflicted on a member of a church for misconduct, by which he is deprived of the communion of the church, or prohibited from executing the sacerdotal office. *Encyc.*

CEN'SURE, (sen'shur,) *v. t.* [Fr. *censurer*; Sp. *censurar*.]

To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame; to express disapprobation of; as, to *censure* a man, or his manners, or his writings.

We laugh at vanity oftener than we *censure* pride *Buckminster.*

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence, as in ecclesiastical affairs.

3. To estimate. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CEN'SURE, *v. i.* To judge. [*Not in use.*]

CEN'SUR-ED, (sen'shurd,) *pp.* Blamed; reproved; condemned.

CEN'SUR-ING, *ppr.* Blaming; finding fault with.

CEN'SUR-ING, *n.* A blaming; reproach.

CEN'SUS, *n.* [L. from *censeo*. See CENSE.]

1. In *ancient Rome*, an authentic declaration made before the censors, by the citizens, of their names and places of abode. This declaration was registered, and contained an enumeration of all their lands and estates, their quantity and quality, with the wives, children, domestics, tenants, and slaves, of each citizen. Hence the word signifies this enumeration or register, a man's whole substance, and the tax imposed according to each man's property.

2. In *the United States of America*, an enumeration of the inhabitants of all the States, taken by order of the congress, to furnish the rule of apportioning the representation among the States, and the number of representatives to which each State is entitled in the congress; also, an enumeration of the inhabitants of a State, taken by order of its legislature.

CENT, *n.* [Fr. *cent*; Sp. *ciento*; Port. *cento*; It. *cento*; from L. *centum*, formed on the Celtic, W. *cant*, Arm. *cant*, Corn. *kanz*. The Welsh *cant* signifies a circle, hoop, wheel, or rim, a wattled fence round a yard or corn-floor, hence a complete circle, a hundred. It is probable that the Teutonic and Gothic *hund*, in *hundred*, is the same word. Ar. هُنْد *handon*, a hundred, and the same root gives *India*, *Hindu*. See HUNDRED.]

1. A hundred. In commerce, *per cent.* denotes a certain rate by the hundred; as *ten per cent.* is *ten in the hundred*, whether profit or loss. This rate is called *percentage*.

2. In *the United States of America*, a copper coin whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar.

CENT'AGE, *n.* Rate by the cent or hundred.

CEN'TAUR, *n.* [L. *centaurus*; Gr. κενταυρος. Qu. κεντεω, to spur, and ταυρος, a bull.]

1. In *mythology*, a fabulous being, supposed to be half man and half horse. It has been supposed that this fancied monster originated among the Lapithæ, a tribe in Thessaly, who first invented the art of breaking horses. But the origin of the fable and of the name is doubtful.

2. A constellation of the southern hemisphere. *Encyc.*

CEN'TAUR-IZE, *v. i.* To perform the acts of, or to be like, a centaur; to be a man, and act like a brute. *Young.*

CEN'TAUR-LIKE, *a.* Having the appearance of a centaur. *Sidney.*

CEN'TAU-RY, *n.* [L. *centaurea*; Gr. κενταυρειον.]

The popular name of various plants. The *lesser centaury* is a species of Erythræa.

CEN-TE-NA'RI-AN, *n.* A person a hundred years old.

CEN'TE-NA-RY, *n.* [L. *centenarius*, from *centum*, a hundred.]

The number of a hundred; as, a *centenary* of years.

CEN'TE-NA-RY, *a.* Relating to a hundred; consisting of a hundred.

CEN-TEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *annus*, a year.]

1. Consisting of a hundred years, or completing that term. *Mason.*

2. Pertaining to a hundred years.

3. Happening every hundred years.

CEN'TER, } *n.* [Gr. κεντρον, a point, goad, or spur,
CEN'TRE, } from κεντεω, to prick; L. *centrum*; Fr. *centre*; Sp. *centro*; Port. and It. *id.*]

1. A point equally distant from the extremities of a line, figure, or body; the middle point or place of any thing.

2. The middle or central object. In *an army*, the body of troops occupying the place in the line between the wings. In *a fleet*, the division between the van and rear of the line of battle, and between the weather division and lee, in the order of sailing.

3. A single body or house. [*Mar. Dict.*

These institutions collected all authority into one *center*, kings, nobles, and people. *J. Adams.*

Center of gravity; in *mechanics*, the point about which all the parts of a body exactly balance each other, so that when that point is supported, the whole body is supported. *D. Olmsted.*

Center of motion; the point which remains at rest, while all the other parts of a body move round it. *Barlow.*

CEN'TER, } *v. t.* To place on a center; to fix on a
CEN'TRE, } central point. *Milton.*

2. To collect to a point.

Thy joys are *centered* all in me alone. *Prior.*

CEN'TER, } *v. i.* To be collected to a point.
CEN'TRE, }

Our hopes must *center* on ourselves alone. *Dryden.*

2. To be collected to a point; to rest on.

3. To be placed in the middle. *Milton.*

CEN'TER-BIT, } *n.* An instrument turning on a
CEN'TRE-BIT, } center, for boring circular holes.

CEN'TER-ED, } *pp.* Collected to a point or center;
CEN'TRED, } fixed on a central point.

CEN'TER-ING, } *ppr.* Placing on the center; collect-
CEN'TRING, } ing to a point.

CEN'TER-ING, *n.* In *architecture*, the temporary woodwork or framing on which any vaulted work is constructed. *Gwilt.*

CEN-TES'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *centesimus*, from *centum*, a hundred.]

The hundredth. As *a noun*, the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetic of fractions. *Johnson.*

CEN-TES-I-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *centesimus*, supra.]

A military punishment for desertion, mutiny, or the like, where one person in a hundred is selected for execution. *Encyc.*

CEN'TES-M, *n.* [L. *centesimus*.]

The hundredth part of an integer or thing. [*Not used.*] *Bailey.*

CEN-TI-CIP'IT-OUS, *a.* Having a hundred heads.

CEN-TIF'I-DOUS, *a.* Divided into a hundred parts.

CEN-TI-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *folium*, a leaf.]

Having a hundred leaves. *Bailey. Johnson.*

CEN'TI-GRADE, *a.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *gradus*, a degree.]

Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts.

Centigrade thermometer; a thermometer having the distance between the freezing and boiling points of water divided into 100 degrees.

CEN'TI-GRAMME, *n.* [L. *centum* and *gram.*]

In *French measure*, the hundredth part of a gramme. [See GRAM.]

CEN-TIL'I-TER, } *n.* [L. *centum*, and Fr. *litre*, or
CEN'TI-LI-TRE, } *litron.*]

The hundredth part of a *litre*, a little more than 6-10 of a cubic inch.

CEN-TIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *centum* and *loquor*.]

A hundred-fold discourse. *Burton.*

CEN-TIME', (sän-teem',) *n.* [Fr.] The hundredth part of a franc.

CEN-TIM'E-TER, } *n.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, and
CEN'TI-ME-TRE, } Gr. μετρον, measure.]

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In *French measure*, the hundredth part of a meter, rather more than 39-100 of an inch, English measure. *Christ. Obs.* x. 192.

CEN-TIN'O-DY, *n.* Knotgrass. [*Not used.*]

CEN'TI-PED, *n.* [L. *centipeda*; *centum*, a hundred, and *pes*, a foot.]

A general term applied to insects having a great number of feet. They belong to the order Myriapoda. Among them the genus Scolopendra includes large, venomous species, attaining, not unfrequently, in tropical climates, a length of six inches or more.

CEN'TI-PEE, for CENTIPED, is not used.

CENT'NER, *n.* [L. *centum*, *centinarius*.]

In *metallurgy* and *assaying*, a docimastic hundred; a weight divisible first into a hundred parts, and then into smaller parts. The metallurgists use a weight divided into a hundred equal parts, each one pound; the whole they call a *centner*: the pound is divided into thirty-two parts, or half ounces; the half ounce into two quarters; and each of these into two drams. But the assayers use different weights. With them a *centner* is one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned. *Encyc.*

CEN'TO, *n.* [L. *cento*, patched cloth, a rhapsody.]

A composition formed by verses or passages from different authors, disposed in a new order. *Encyc.*

CEN'TRAL, *a.* [L. *centralis*.]

Relating to the center; placed in the center or middle; containing the center, or pertaining to the parts near the center.

Central forces; in *mechanics*, the two antagonist forces, (the centripetal and centrifugal,) by whose united action bodies are caused to revolve round a central point. *Hebert.*

CEN'TRE. See CENTER.

CEN-TRAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being central.

CEN-TRAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of centralizing.

CEN'TRAL-IZE, *v. t.* To draw to a central point; to bring to a center. *Calhoun.*

CEN'TRAL-LY, *adv.* With regard to the center; in a central manner.

CEN'TRIC, *a.* Placed in the center or middle.

CEN'TRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a central position.

CEN'TRIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Situation in the center.

CEN-TRIF'U-GAL, *a.* [L. *centrum* and *fugio*, to flee.]

1. Tending to recede from the center. The *centrifugal force* of a body is that force by which all bodies, moving round another body in a curve, tend to fly off from the axis of their motion, in a tangent, to the periphery of the curve. *Encyc.*

2. In *botany*, expanding first at the summit, and later at the base, as a flower. *Lindley.*

CEN-TRIP'E-TAL, *a.* [L. *centrum* and *peto*, to move toward.]

1. Tending toward the center. *Centripetal force*, is that force which draws or impels a body toward some point as a center; as in case of a planet revolving round the sun, the center of the system.

2. In *botany*, expanding first at the base of the inflorescence, and later at the summit, as a flower. *Lindley.*

Note. — The common accentuation of *centrifugal* and *centripetal* is artificial and harsh. The accent on the first and third syllables, as in *circumpolar*, would be natural and easy.

CEN-TUM'VIR, *n.*; *pl.* CENTUM'VIRI. [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *vir*, a man.]

A name given to certain judges in ancient Rome, appointed by the pretor, to decide common causes among the people. At first, three were taken from each of the thirty-five tribes, making one hundred and five, though, for the sake of the round number, they were called *centumviri*. The number was afterward increased to one hundred and eighty, without a change of their title. *Smith's Dict.*

CEN-TUM'VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the centumvir.

CEN-TUM'VI-RATE, *n.* The office of a centumvir.

CEN'TU-PLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *centuplex*, *centum*, and *plico*, to fold.]

A hundred fold.

CEN'TU-PLE, *v. t.* To multiply a hundred fold.

CEN-TU'PLI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *centum* and *plicatus*, folded; Sp. *centuplicar*, to make a hundred fold.]

To make a hundred fold.

CEN-TU'PLI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Made a hundred fold.

CEN-TU'PLI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making a hundred fold.

CEN-TU'RI-AL, *a.* [from *century*.] Relating to a century, or a hundred years; as, a *centurial* sermon.

When the third *centurial* jubilee of New England shall come, who of us will then be living to participate the general joy? *J. Woodbridge.*

CEN-TU'RI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *centurio*, to divide into hundreds, or companies.]

To divide into hundreds. *Johnson. Bailey.*

CEN-TU'RI-A-TOR, } *n.* [Fr. *centuriateur*, from L.
CEN'TU-RIST, } *centuria*, a *century*, or from *centurio*, to divide into hundreds.]

An historian who distinguishes time into centuries; as in the Universal Church History of Magdeburg. *Aylife.*

CEN-TU'RI-ON, *n.* [L. *centurio*, from *centum*, a hundred.]

Among *the Romans*, a military officer who commanded a hundred men, a century, or company of infantry, answering to the captain in modern armies.

CEN'TU-RY, (sent'yu-re,) *n.* [L. *centuria*, from *centum*, a hundred.]

1. In *a general sense*, a hundred; any thing consisting of a hundred parts.

2. A division of the Roman people for the purpose of electing magistrates, and enacting laws, the people voting by centuries; also, a company consisting of a hundred men.

3. A period of a hundred years. This is the most common signification of the word; and as we begin our modern computation of time from the incarnation of Christ, the word is generally applied to some term of a hundred years subsequent to that event; as, the *first* or *second century*, or the *tenth century*. If we intend to apply the word to a different era, we use an explanatory adjunct; as, the third *century* before the Christian era, or after the reign of Cyrus.

4. *The Centuries of Magdeburg*; a title given to an ecclesiastical history, arranged in thirteen centuries, compiled by a great number of Protestants at *Magdeburg*.

CEOL. [Sax., a ship, L. *celox*, or Eng. *keel*.] This word is sometimes found prefixed to names.

CEPH-AL-AL'GIC, *a.* [Infra.] Relating to headache.

CEPH'AL-AL-GY, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλαλγια, κεφαλη, the head, and αλγος, pain.]

The headache.

CE-PHAL'IC, *a.* [Gr. κεφαλικος, from κεφαλη, the head.]

Pertaining to the head; as, *cephalic* medicines, remedies for disorders in the head. The *cephalic* vein, which runs along the arm, was so named because the ancients used to open it for disorders of the head. *Encyc.*

CE-PHAL'IC, *n.* A medicine for headache, or other disorder in the head.

CEPH'AL-O-EX-TRAC'TOR, *n.* An instrument to extract a fetus by clasping the head. *Casanova.*

CEPH'AL-O-POD, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλη, head, and ποδα, the feet.]

In *natural history*, a molluscous animal characterized by a distinct head surrounded by a circle of long arms, by which it crawls and seizes objects. The sepia, or cuttle-fish, is one of these animals. The name *cephalopoil* alludes to the fact that the feet, or arms, are arranged about the head, or appear to proceed from it. *Dana.*

CEPH-A-LO-POD'IC, } *a.* Belonging to the cephal-
CEPH-A-LOP'O-DOUS, } opods.

CE-PHE'US, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere.

CE'PHUS, *n.* A water-fowl of the duck kind; also, a species of monkey, the Mona. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CE-RA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *cera*, wax.] Wax-like; partaking of the nature of wax.

CER'A-SIN, *n.* [L. *cerasus*.]

Any gummy substance which swells in cold water, but does not readily dissolve in it. *Ure. Dr. John.*

CER'A-SITE, *n.* [L. *cerasum*, cherry.]

A petrifaction resembling a cherry. *Cyc.*

2. The native muriate of lead. *Dana.*

CE-RAS'TES, *n.* [Gr. κερας-ης, from κερας, a horn.]

In *zoology*, a genus of poisonous African serpents with horns. *Brande.*

CE'RATE, *n.* [L. *ceratum*, from *cera*, wax.]

A thick kind of ointment, composed of wax and oil, with other ingredients, applied externally in various diseases. *Cyc.*

CE'RA-TED, *a.* [L. *ceratus*.]

Covered with wax.

CER'A-TRIN, *n.* The bitter principle of Iceland moss.

CER'BE-RUS, *n.* [L.] In *mythology*, a monster in the shape of a dog, guarding the entrance into the infernal regions, and described, by different ancient writers, as having three, fifty, and even a hundred heads.

CERE, *n.* The naked skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds, as in those of the hawk tribe. *Encyc.*

CERE, *v. t.* [L. *cera*, wax.]

To wax, or cover with wax. *Wiseman.*

CE'RE-AL, *a.* [from *Ceres*.] Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, &c. *Humboldt.*

CE-RE-A'LI-A, *n. pl.* A technical term for the edible grains. *Prout.*

CER-E-BEL'LUM, *n.* [L. *cerebellum*.]

The hinder and lower part of the brain, or the little brain. *Coxe.*

CER'E-BRAL, } *a.* [from L. *cerebrum*, the brain.]
CER'E-BRINE, }

Pertaining to the cerebrum, or brain.

CER'E-BRUM, *n.* [L.] The front and larger part of the brain.

CERE'CLOTH, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax, and *cloth*.]

A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some gummy or glutinous matter. *Bacon.*

But the English word for a cloth used to cover wounds is *sear-cloth*; Sax. *sar-cloth*, a sore-cloth.

CERE'D, (seerd,) *pp.* Spread over with melted wax.

CERE'MENT, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.]

Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies are infolded, when embalmed. *Johnson.*

CER-E-MO'NI-AL, *a.* [See CEREMONY.]

1. Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual; according to the forms of established rites; as, *ceremonial* exactness. It is particularly applied to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion; as, the *ceremonial* law, or worship, as distinguished from the *moral* and *judicial* law.

2. Formal; observant of old forms; exact; precise in manners. *Dryden.*

In this latter sense, CEREMONIOUS is now used.

CER-E-MO'NI-AL, *n.* Outward form; external rite, or established forms, or rites, including all the forms prescribed; a system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law, or established by custom, whether in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes.

2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman Catholic church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

CER-E-MO'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* According to rites and ceremonies; as, a person *ceremonially* unclean; an act *ceremonially* unlawful. *Milton.*

CER-E-MO'NI-OUS, *a.* Consisting of outward forms and rites; as, the *ceremonious* part of worship.

In this sense, CEREMONIAL is now used.

2. Full of ceremony, or solemn forms. *Shak.*

3. According to the rules and forms prescribed, or customary; civil; formally respectful. "*Ceremonious* phrases." *Addison.*

4. Formal; according to the rules of civility; as, to take a *ceremonious* leave.

5. Formal; exact; precise; too observant of forms.

CER-E-MO'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms.

CER-E-MO'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The use of customary forms; the practice of too much ceremony; great formality in manners.

CER'E-MO-NY, *n.* [L. Sp. It. Port. *ceremonia*; Fr. *ceremonie*.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

2. Forms of civility; rules established by custom for regulating social intercourse.

3. Outward forms of state; the forms prescribed or established by order or custom, serving for the purpose of civility or magnificence, as in levees of princes, the reception of embassadors, &c.

Master of ceremonies; an officer who superintends the reception of embassadors. A person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company, or attendants, on a public occasion.

CE'RE-O-LITE, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax, and Gr. λιθος, a stone.]

A substance which in appearance and softness resembles wax; sometimes confounded with steatite. *Cyc. Cleaveland.*

CE'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *cereus*, from *cera*, wax.]

Waxen; like wax. *Gayton.*

CE'RES, *n.* [L.] In *mythology*, the inventor or goddess of corn, or rather the name of corn deified.

2. One of the asteroids or small planets revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. It was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, in Sicily, in 1801.

CE'RIN, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.]

1. A peculiar substance which precipitates, on evaporation, from alcohol, which has been digested on grated cork. *Ure.*

2. The part of common wax which dissolves in boiling alcohol. *Brande.*

3. A variety of the mineral Allanite.

CE-RINTH'I-ANS, *n. pl.* A set of heretics, the earliest of the Gnostic sects, so called from Cerinthus, one of the first heresiarchs in the church. They denied the divinity of Christ, but they held that, in his baptism, a celestial virtue descended on him in the form of a dove, by means of which he was consecrated by the Holy Spirit and made Christ. *Encyc.*

CE'RITE, *n.* [See CERIUM.] The silicious oxyd of cerium, a rare mineral, of a pale rose red color, with a tinge of yellow. *Haüy. Jameson. Cleaveland.*

CE'RI-UM, *n.* A metal discovered in Sweden, in the mineral cerite, and so called from the planet Ceres. It is of a great specific gravity; its color a grayish white, and its texture lamellar. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CER'NU-OUS, *a.* [L. *cernuus*.]

In *botany*, having the top curved downward.

CE-RO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to cerography.

CE-ROG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who is versed in, or who practices, cerography.

CE-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax, and Gr. γραφω, to write.]

1. A writing on wax.

2. The art of engraving on wax, spread on a sheet of copper, from which a stereotype plate is taken. *S. E. Morse.*

CE-RŌ'MA, *n.* In *ancient architecture*, that part of the ancient baths and gymnasia in which bathers and wrestlers used to anoint themselves with a composition of oil and wax. *Elmes.*

CER'O-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by dropping melted wax in water.

CE-ROON', *n.* [from the Spanish.] A bale or package made of skins.

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CE-RO-PLAS'TIC, *n.* In *sculpture*, the art of modeling or of forming models in wax. *Elmes.*

CER'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Cerris, or bitter oak. *Chaucer.*

CER'RIS, *n.* [L.] The bitter oak.

CER'TAIN, (ser'tin,) *a.* [Fr. *certain*; Sp. *cierto*; It. and Port. *certo*; from L. *certus.*]

1. Sure; true; undoubted; unquestionable; that can not be denied; existing in fact and truth.

The dream is *certain*, and the interpretation sure. — Dan. ii.

2. Assured in mind; having no doubts; followed by *of*, before a noun.

However, I with thee have fixed my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consort with thee *Milton.*
To make her *certain of* the sad event. *Dryden.*

3. Unfailing; always producing the intended effect; as, we may have a *certain* remedy for a disease.

4. Not doubtful or casual; really existing.

Virtue that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise. *Dryden.*

5. Stated; fixed; determinate; regular.

Ye shall gather a *certain* rate every day, — Ex. xvi.

6. Particular.

There came a *certain* poor widow, — Mark xii.

In *the plural number*, a particular part or number; some; an indefinite part, number, or quantity. "Hanani came, he and *certain* men of Judah." "I mourned *certain* days." *Neh.* i. 2, 6.

In the latter sense, it is used as a noun; as, "*certain* also of your own poets have said." *Acts* xvii.

CER'TAIN-LY, *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and fact.

Certainly this was a righteous man. — Luke xxiii.

2. Without failure.

He said, I will *certainly* return to thee. — Gen. xviii.

CER'TAIN-NESS, *n.* Certainty, which see.

CER'TAIN-TY, (ser'tin-te,) *n.* A fixed or real state; truth; fact.

Know for a *certainty*, that the Lord your God will no more drive out these nations. — Josh. xxiii. Luke i.

2. Full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

3. Exemption from failure; as, the *certainty* of an event, or of the success of a medicine.

The *certainty* of punishment is the truest security against crimes. *Ames.*

4. Regularity; settled state.

CER'TES, *adv.* Certainly; in truth; verily. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

CER-TIF'I-CATE, *n.* [Fr. *certificat*; It. *certificato.* See CERTIFY.]

1. In *a general sense*, a written testimony not sworn to; a declaration in writing, signed by the party, and intended to verify a fact.

2. In *a more particular sense*, the written declaration, under the hand or seal, or both, of some public officer, to be used as evidence in a court, or to substantiate a fact. A certificate of this kind may be considered as given under the oath of office.

3. *Trial by certificate*, is where the evidence of the person certifying is the only proper criterion of the point in dispute; as, when the issue is whether a person was absent in the army, this is tried by the certificate of the mareschall of the army, in writing under his seal. *Blackstone.*

CER-TIF'I-CATE, *v. t.* or *i.* To give a certificate; to lodge a certificate with the proper officer, for the purpose of being exempted from the payment of taxes to support the ministry, in a parish or ecclesiastical society. *New England.*

2. To give a certificate to, acknowledging one to be a parishioner.

But such *certificated* person can gain no settlement, *Blackstone*, b. 1, ch. 9.

3. To verify by certificate.

CER-TIF'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Declared; verified by a certificate.

CER-TIF'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a certificate; verifying by a certificate.

CER-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of certifying.

CER'TI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* [See CERTIFY.] Testified to in writing; assured; made certain; informed.

CER'TI-FI-ER, *n.* One who certifies, or assures.

CER'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *certifier*; Sp. *certificar*; It, *certificare*; Low L. *certifico*; from *certus*, certain, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To testify to in writing; to make a declaration in writing, under hand, or hand and seal, to make known or establish a fact.

The judges shall *certify* their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate the decree is usually founded.
The judge shall *certify* under his hand, that the freehold came chiefly in question, *Blackstone.*

2. To give certain information *to*; *applied to persons.*

We have sent and *certified* the king. — Ezra iv.

3. To give certain information *of*; *applied to things.*

This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favor. *Hammond.*

It is followed by *of*, after the person, and before the thing told; as, I *certified* you *of* the fact.

CER'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Giving a written testimony, or certificate; giving certain notice; making certainly known.

CER-TIO-RA'RI, *n.* [Low L. *certioror*, from *certus*, *certior.*]

A writ issuing out of Chancery, King's Bench, or other superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in the superior court. This writ is obtained upon complaint of a party, that he has not received justice, or that he can not have an impartial trial in the inferior court. *Encyc.*

CER'TI-TUDE, *n.* [Low L. *certitudo*, from *certus*, certain.]

Certainty; assurance; freedom from doubt. *Dryden.*

CER'ULE, *a.* [L. *cæruleus.*] Blue. *Lyer.*

CE-RU'LE-AN, } *a.* [L. *cæruleus*; It. and Sp. *ce-*
CE-RU'LE-OUS, } *rulco.*]

Sky-colored; blue. *Thomson.*

CER-U-LIF'IC, *a.* Producing a blue or sky-color.

CER'U-LIN, *n.* Indigo dissolved in sulphuric acid, used in dyeing Saxon blue. *Bigelow.*

CE-RU'MEN, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.]

The wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear.

CE'RUSE, *n.* [Fr. *cæruse*; L. and It. *cerussa*; Sp. *cerusa.*]

White lead; a carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal, in thin plates, to the vapor of vinegar. Lead is sometimes found native in the form of ceruse.

CE'RUS-ED, (se'rust,) *a.* Washed with a preparation of white lead. *Beaum. and Fl.*

CER'VI-CAL, *a.* [L. *cervix*, the neck, whence *cervicalis.*]

Belonging to the neck; as, the *cervical* nerves; *cervical* vessels. *Encyc.*

CER'VINE, *a.* [L. *cervinus*; Sp. *cervino*; from L. *cervus*, a deer; W. *carw*; Corn. and Arm. *karu*; Kamtchatka, *karo.*]

Pertaining to the deer, or to animals of the genus Cervus.

CE-SA'RE-AN, *a.* The *Cesarean* operation is the taking of a child from the womb by cutting; an operation which, it is said, gave birth to Cæsar, the Roman emperor.

CES-PI-TI'TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *cespes*, turf.]

Pertaining to turf; made of turf. *Gough.*

CES'PI-TOSE, *a.* [L. *cespes*, turf.]

In *botany*, growing in tufts.

CES'PI-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to turf; turfy

A *cespitous* or turfy plant has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close, thick carpet or matting. *Martyn.*

CESS (as a *noun*, a rate or tax, and as a *verb*, to rate or lay a tax) is probably a corruption of *assess*, or from the same root. It is not used. *Spenser.*

CESS or CESSE. Out of all *cesso sans cesse*, is without stay; excessively. *Shak.*

CESS, *v. i.* [L. *cesso*, to cease.] To cease. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To neglect a legal duty. [*Obs.*] *Cowel.*

CESS'ANT, *a.* Ceasing; intermitting action. *Montague.*

CES-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *cessatio*, from *cesso*, to cease.]

1. A ceasing; a stop; a rest; the act of discontinuing motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final.

2. A ceasing or suspension of operation, force, or effect; as, a *cessation* of the laws of nature.

A *cessation of arms*; an armistice or truce, agreed to by the commanders of armies, to give time for a capitulation, or for other purposes.

CES-SA'VIT, *n.* [L. *cesso*, to cease; *cessavit*, he hath ceased.]

In *law*, a writ given by statute, to recover lands, when the tenant or occupier has *ceased* for two years to perform the service which constitutes the condition of his tenure, and has not sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained, or the tenant has so inclosed the land that the lord cannot come upon it to distrain. *Blackstone.*

CES'SER, *n.* [See CESS.] A ceasing; a neglect to perform services or payment for two years. [See CESSAVIT.] *Blackstone.*

CES-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See CEDE and CESSION.] The act of giving way or receding. [*Little used.*] *Digby.*

CES'SI-BLE, *a.* [See CEDE.] Giving way; yielding; easy to give way. *Digby.*

CES'SION, (sesh'un,) *n.* [L. *cessio*; Fr. *cession*; from L. *cedo*, *cessum.* See CEDE.]

1. The act of giving way; a yielding to force or impulse. *Bacon.*

2. A yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person; particularly, a surrender of conquered territory to its former proprietor or sovereign, by treaty.

3. In *the civil law*, a voluntary surrender of a person's effects to his creditors, to avoid imprisonment. *Encyc.*

4. In *ecclesiastical law*, the leaving of a benefice without dispensation or being otherwise qualified. When an ecclesiastical person is created a bishop, or when the parson of a parish takes another benefice, without dispensation, the benefices are void by *cession*, without resignation. *Encyc.*

CES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Having surrendered effects; as, a *cessionary* bankrupt. *Martin.*

CESS'MENT, *n.* An assessment or tax. [*Not used.*]

CES'SOR, *n.* [L. *cesso*, to *cease.*] In *law*, he that neglects, for two years, to perform the service by which he holds lands, so that he incurs the danger of the writ of cessavit. [See CESSAVIT.] *Cowel.*

2. An assessor, or taxer.

CESS'-POOL, *n.* A cavity sunk in the earth, to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains.

CEST, *n.* [Infra.] A lady's girdle. *Collins.*

CEST'US, *n.* [L., from Gr. κεστος.]

The girdle of Venus, or marriage girdle, among the Greeks and Romans.

CE-SU'RA, or CE-SU'RA, *n.* [Fr. *césure*; It. *cesura*; L. *cæsura*, from *cædo*, *cæsum*, to cut off.]

A pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the versification more melodious. It divides a verse or line into equal or unequal parts. Its most pleasing effect is produced when it is placed at the end of the second foot, or in the middle, or at the end of the third foot. *Sheridan.*

CE-SU'RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the cesura.

CE-TA'CE-A, *n. pl.* } In *natural history*, terms applied
CE-TA'CEAN, *n.* } to the order of Cetaceous animals; marine mammalia. [See the next word.] *Bell.*

CE-TA'CEOUS, (se-tā'shus,) *a.* [L. *cete*; Gr. κητος, a whale.]

Pertaining to the *Cetacea*; belonging to the whale kind. The *cetaceous* fishes include the genera Monodon, Balæna, Physeter, and Delphinus. They have no gills, but an aperture on the top of the head, and a flat or horizontal tail. They are predaceous in their habits. *Encyc.*

CE'TATE, *n.* A compound of cetic acid, with a base. *Chevreul.*

CET'TE-RACH, *n.* A trivial name of a species of Asplenium, or spleenwort.

CE'TIC, *a.* [L. *cetus*, a whale.]

Pertaining to the whale. The *cetic acid* is a peculiar substance obtained from the spermaceti. *Ure.*

CE'TIN, *n.* [L. *cetus*, a whale.]

A name given to pure spermaceti by Chevreul.

CET-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [from *cetology.*] Pertaining to cetology.

CE-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the natural history of the whale and its kindred animals.

CE-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κητος, a whale, and λογος, discourse.]

The doctrine or natural history of cetaceous animals. *Ed. Encyc.*

CE'TUS, *n.* [Supra.] In *astronomy*, the Whale, a large constellation of the southern hemisphere.

CEY'LAN-ITE, *n.* [from *Ceylon.*] A dingy blue, or grayish black, variety of spinel. It is also called *pleonaste.* *Cyc. Ure.*

CHAB'A-SIE, } *n.* [Gr. χαβαζιος, one of twenty
CHAB'A-SITE, } species of stones mentioned in the poem περι λιθων, ascribed to Orpheus. This term was introduced into modern mineralogy by Box d'Antic. *Schabasit*, Werner.]

A mineral classed with the Zeolites, occurring in oblique, glassy crystals, (rhomboheдrons,) having nearly the form of the cube. Other crystals have the form of double, six-sided pyramids. It is either colorless or tinged with red or a shade of yellow. The principal constituents are silica, alumina, and lime, with 20 per cent. of water. Gmelinite, leoyne, acadiolite, and sedererite, are considered varieties of this mineral. *Dana.*

CHACE. See CHASE.

CHA-CONE', *n.* [Sp. *chacona.*] A dance like a saraband.

CHAD, (shad,) *n.* A kind of fish; the shad. *Carew.*

CHAFE, *v. t.* [Fr. *echauffer*; Sp. *escalfar*, to warm; Port. *escalfar*, to poach or boil slightly; from the root of L. *caleo*, whence *calefio*, *calfacio.*]

1. To excite heat or inflammation by friction; as, to *chafe* the skin; also, to fret and wear by rubbing; as, to *chafe* a cable.

2. To excite heat in the mind; to excite passion; to inflame; to make angry; to cause to fret; to provoke or incense. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 8.

3. To excite violent action; to cause to rage; as, the wind *chafes* the ocean.

4. To perfume; rather, to stimulate, or agitate; to excite by pungent odors.

Lilies, whose scent *chafed* the air. *Suckling.*

CHAFE, *v. i.* To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret; to be in violent action. *Pope.*

2. To act violently upon, by rubbing; to fret against, as waves against a shore.

The troubled Tiber *chafing* with his shores. *Shak.*

3. To be fretted and worn by rubbing; as, a cable

CHAFE, *n.* Heat, excited by friction. [*chafes.*

2. Violent agitation of the mind or passions; heat; fret; passion. *Camden.*

CHAF'ED, (chāft,) *pp.* or *a.* Heated or fretted by rubbing; worn by friction.

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CHAF'ER, *n.* One who chafes.

CHAF'ER, *n.* [Sax. *ceafor*; D. *kever*; G. *käfer.*]
An insect, a species of Scarabæus, or beetle.

CHAF'ER-Y, *n.* [from *chafe.*] In *iron works*, a forge in which the metal is subjected to a welding heat. *Nicholson.*

CHAFE'-WAX, *n.* In *England*, an officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHAFF, *n.* [Sax. *ceaf*; D. *kaf*; G. *kaff.*]
1. The husk or dry calyx of corn and grasses. In *common language*, the word is applied to the husks when separated from the corn by thrashing, riddling, or winnowing. The word is sometimes used, rather improperly, to denote straw cut emall for the food of cattle. *Martyn. Encyc.*
2. Refuse; worthless matter; especially that which is light, and apt to be driven by the wind. In *Scripture*, false doctrines, fruitless designs, hypocrites, and ungodly men, are compared to chaff. *Ps.* i. 4. *Jer.* xxiii. 28. *Is.* xxxiii. 11. *Matt.* iii. 12.

CHAFF'-CUT-TER, *n.* A machine for cutting up straw, &c., into chaff.

CHAF'FER, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceapian*; D. *koopen*; G. *kaufen*; Sw. *kapa*; Dan. *kiöber*, to bargain or buy. It seems to be radically the same word as *cheap*, *cheapen*, and *chap* in *chapman*. See CHEAP.]
To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle; to negotiate; to chop and change; as, to *chaffer* for preferments. *Dryden.*

CHAF'FER, *v. t.* To buy; to exchange. *Spenser.*
[*In this sense it is obsolete.*]

CHAF'FER, *n.* Merchandise. [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*

CHAF'FER-ER, *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

CHAF'FER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bargaining; buying.

CHAF'FERN, *n.* A vessel for heating water. [*Local.*]

CHAF'FER-Y, *n.* Traffic; buying and selling. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

CHAF'FINCH, *n.* [*chaff* and *finch.*] A species of birds belonging to the Fringillidæ or Finch family, which are said to delight in chaff, and are admired for their song.

CHAFF'LESS, *a.* Without chaff. *Shak.*

CHAFF'WEED, *n.* A plant, cudweed, a species of Gnaphalium; but this name is given also to the Centunculus. *Muhlenberg.*

CHAFF'Y, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff; light; as, *chaffy* straws; *chaffy* opinions. *Brown. Glanville.*

CHAF'ING, *n.* State of being rubbed by friction.

CHAF'ING, *ppr.* Heating or fretting by friction; vexing or fretting the mind.

CHAF'ING-DISH, *n.* [*chafe* and *dish.*] A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating any thing set on it; a portable grate for coals.

CHA-GRIN', (sha-grin',) *n.* [Fr. This word, applied to a particular kind of skin or leather, is said to be derived from a Turkish word, *sagri*, Fr. *croupe.* The skin is dressed so as to present on its surface little eminences. See SHAGREEN.]
Ill-humor; vexation; peevishness; fretfulness. *Pope.*

CHA-GRIN', (sha-grin',) *v. t.* [Fr. *chagriner.*]
To excite ill-humor in; to vex; to mortify.

CHA-GRIN'ED, *pp.* Vexed; fretted; displeased.

CHAIN, *n.* [Fr. *chaîne*, for *chaisne*; Norm. *cadene*, and *cheyne*; Arm. *chaden*, *cadenn*, or *jadenn*; Sp. *cadena*; Port. *cadea*; It. *catena*: L. *catena*; D. *keten*; G. *kette*; Sw. *kädia*; Dan. *kede*; W. *cadwen*; Qu. Ar. أكاد *akada*, to bind or make fast.]

1. A series of links or rings connected, or fitted into one another, usually made of some kind of metal; as, a *chain* of gold, or of iron; but the word is not restricted to any particular kind of material. It is used often for an ornament about the person.
2. That which binds; a real chain; that which restrains, confines, or fetters; a bond.

If God spared not the angels that sinned, but delivered them into *chains* of darkness.—2 Pet. ii.

3. Bondage; affliction.

He hath made my *chain* heavy.—Lam. iii.

4. Bondage; slavery.

In despotism the people sleep soundly in their *chains.* *Ames.*

5. Ornament. *Prov.* i. 9.
6. A series of things linked together; a series of things connected or following in succession; as, a *chain* of causes, of ideas, or events; a *chain* of being.
7. A range, or line of things connected; as, a *chain* of mountains.
8. A series of links, forming an instrument to measure land.
9. A string of twisted wire, or something similar, to hang a watch on, and for other purposes.
10. In *France*, a measure of wood for fuel, and various commodities, of various length.
11. In *ship-building*, *chains* are strong links or plates of iron, bolted, at the lower end, to the ship's side, used to contain the blocks called *dead-eyes*, by which the shrouds of the mast are extended.
12. The warp in weaving, as in French.
13. *Chain*, in surveying land, is in length four rods or perches, or sixty-six feet. It consists of one hundred links, each link $7\frac{92}{100}$ inches.

Chain-wales, (of a ship.) See CHANNEL.

Top-chain; *on board a ship*, a chain to sling the sail-yards in time of battle, to prevent their falling, when the ropes that support them are shot away. *Encyc.*

CHAIN, *v. t.* To fasten, bind, or connect with a chain; to fasten or bind with any thing in the manner of a chain.
2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.

And which more blest? who *chained* his country, say,
Or he whose virtue sighed to lose a day? *Pope.*

3. To guard with a chain, as a harbor or passage.
4. To unite; to form chain-work.

CHAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made fast or bound by a chain; connected by a chain; bound; enslaved.

CHAIN'ING, *ppr.* Binding, fastening, or connecting with a chain; binding, or attaching to; enslaving.

CHAIN'LESS, *a.* Having no chains.

CHAIN'-PUMP, *n.* A pump consisting of a long chain, equipped with a sufficient number of valves or buckets, moving on two wheels, one above, the other below, passing downward through a wooden tube, and returning through another. It is managed by a long winch, on which several men may be employed at once. *Encyc.*

CHAIN'-SHOT, *n.* Two balls, or half balls, connected by a chain, and used in naval battles to cut down masts, or cut away shrouds and rigging.

CHAIN'-WORK, *n.* Work consisting of threads, cords, and the like, linked together in the form of a chain, as lineal chaining or tambour-work, reticulation or net-work, &c. *Ed. Encyc.*

CHAIR, *n.* [Fr. *chaire*, a pulpit, contracted from Norm. *cadiere*, as *chain* from *catena*; Arm. *cadarn*, or *cador*; Ir. *cathaoir*; L. *cathedra*; Gr. καθεδρα, connected with καθεζομαι, to sit, κατα and ἑζομαι; W. *cadair*, a seat or stool.]
1. A movable seat; a frame with a bottom made of different materials, used for persons to sit in; originally, a stool, and anciently, a kind of pulpit in churches.
2. A seat of justice, or of authority; as, a *chair* of state.
3. A seat for a professor, or his office; as, the professor's *chair.*
4. The seat for a speaker or presiding officer of a public council or assembly; as, the speaker's *chair*; and, by a metonymy, the speaker himself; as, to address the *chair.*
5. A sedan; a vehicle on poles borne by men.
6. A pulpit. *Burnet.*
7. A two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse; a gig.
8. Supreme office or magistracy.

When Governor Shute came to the *chair*, several of the old councilors were laid aside. *Belknap.*

9. The iron blocks which support and secure the rails in a railway.
10. *Chair*, and *chair-day*, are used by Shakspeare for the evening of life; as, "In thy *chair-days* thus to die in ruffian battle." *Tvone.*

Should bring thy father to his drooping *chair.* *Shak.*

Curule chair; an ivory seat, placed on a car, used by the prime magistrates of Rome.

CHAIR, *v. t.* To carry publicly in a chair in triumph; applied to a candidate for office who has gained his election. [*Eng.*]

CHAIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Carried or seated on a chair.

CHAIR'ING, *ppr.* and *n.* Carrying a successful candidate in a chair, in token of triumph. [*Eng.*]

CHAIR'MAN, *n.* The presiding officer or speaker of an assembly, association, or company; particularly of a legislative house; also, the president or senior member of a committee.
2. One whose business is to carry a chair. *Dryden.*

CHAIR'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer of a meeting. *Parriana.*

CHAISE, (shāze,) *n.* [Fr. *chaise*, a seat or chair. Qu. It. *seggia.*]
A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse; a gig. It is open or covered.

CHA-LA'ZA, *n.* [Gr.] In *botany*, a small, brown spot upon the testa of a seed, formed by the union of certain vessels proceeding from the hilum; a part of a ceed, springing from an expansion of the raphe, where it communicates with the base of the nucleus. *Lindley.*

CHAL-CE-DON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to chalcedony.

CHAL-CED'O-NY, or CHAL'CE-DO-NY, *n.* [from *Chalcedon*, a town in Asia Minor, opposite to Byzantium. Pliny informs us that *Chalcedon* signifies the *town* of blind men. The last syllable, then, is the Celtic *dun*, English *town*, a fact that the historian should not overlook. *Plin.* lib. 5, 32.]
An uncrystallized, translucent variety of quartz, having a whitish color, and a luster nearly like wax. It is found covering the sides of cavities in amygdaloid, and forming stalactites in these cavities, and is a deposit from infiltrated silicious waters. When *chalcedony* of different colors is arranged in stripes, it constitutes *agate*; and if the stripes are all horizontal, it is *onyx.* *Chrysoprase* is green *chalcedony*; *carnelian*, a flesh-red, and *sard*, a grayish-red variety.

CHAL-CED'O-NYX, *n.* A variety of agate, in which white and gray layers alternate. *Cleaveland.*

CHAL'CITE, *n.* [Gr. χαλκος, brass.]
Sulphate of iron, of a red color, so far calcined as to have lost a considerable part of its acid. *Fourcroy.*

CHAL-COG'RA-PHER, } *n.* [Infra.] An engraver
CHAL-COG'RA-PHIST, } on copper and brass.

CHAL-COG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. χαλκος, brass, and γραφω, to write.]
The act or art of engraving on copper or brass.

CHAL-DA'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea, anciently a country on the Frat or Euphrates, in Asia, called, in Scripture, *Shinar.* Of this Babylon was the principal city.

CHAL-DA'IC, *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.

CHAL'DA-ISM, *n* An idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldee dialect. *Parkhurst.*

CHAL-DE'AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Chaldea.

CHAL'DEE, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea.

CHAL'DEE, *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.

CHAL'DRON, } *n.* [Fr. *chaudron*; Sp. *calderon*; It.
CHAL'DER, } *calderone*, a kettle. The same word
CHAU'DRON, } as *caldron.* *Chaldor* is not in use in the United States.]
A measure of coals consisting of thirty-six bushels. [Pronounced, in England, *chawl'dron* or *chal'dron.*]

CHAL'ICE, *n.* [Fr. *calice*; Sp. *caliz*; It. *calice*: D. *kelk*: G. *kelch*; L. *calix*; Gr. κυλιξ. It should, from its etymology, have been written CALICE.]
A cup or bowl; usually, a communion-cup.

CHAL'IC-ED, (chal'ist,) *a.* Having a cell or cup; applied by Shakspeare to a flower; *but I believe little used.*

CHALK, (chawk,) *n.* [Sax. *cealc*; D. Dan. and G. *kalk*; Sw. *kalck*; W. *calc*; Corn. *kalch*; Ir. *cailk*; L. *calx*; Fr. *chaux.* The Latin *calx* is limestone, chalkstone, and the heel, and *calco* is to kick and to tread. In Italian *calca* is a crowd. The sense then is, a mass made compact, a clod or lump. If the Greek χαλιξ, flint, gravel, is the same word, the Latins deviated from their usual practice in writing *calx*, for *chalx.* These words are probably connected in origin with *callus.*]
A well-known calcareous earth, of an opaque white color, soft, and admitting no polish. It contains a large portion of carbonic acid, and is a variety of carbonate of lime. It is used as an absorbent and antiacid. *Cleaveland. Nicholson. Kirwan. Aikin.*

Black chalk is a species of earth used by painters for drawing on blue paper.

Red chalk is an indurated clayey ocher used by painters and artificers.

French chalk is steatite or soapstone, a soft magnesian mineral.

CHALK, *v. t.* To rub with chalk; to mark with chalk.
2. To manure with chalk, as land.
3. From the use of chalk in marking lines, the phrase *to chalk out* is used to signify, to lay out, draw out, or describe; as, *to chalk out* a plan of proceeding.

CHALK'-CUT-TER, *n.* A man that digs chalk. *Woodward.*

CHALK'ED, (chawkd,) *pp.* Marked with chalk.

CHALK'I-NESS, (chawk'i-ness,) *n.* The state of being

CHALK'ING, *ppr.* Marking with chalk. [chalky.

CHALK'-PIT, *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug. *Johnson.*

CHALK'-STONE, *n.* In *medicine*, a concretion in the hands and feet of men violently affected by the gout, once supposed to be of a chalky nature, but composed chiefly of uric acid in combination with soda. *Brande.*
2. A small lump of chalk. *Isaiah.*

CHALK'Y, (chawk'y,) *a.* Resembling chalk; as, a *chalky* taste.
2. White with chalk; consisting of chalk; as, *chalky* cliffs. *Rowe.*
3. Impregnated with chalk; as, *chalky* water

CHAL'LENGE, *n.* [Norm. *calenge*, an accusation; *chalunge*, a claim; *challenger*, to claim; from the root of *call*, Gr. καλεω, κελλω, L. *calo.* See CALL.]
Literally, a calling, or crying out, the primary sense of many words expressing a demand; as, *claim*, L. *clamo.* Hence, *appropriately*,
1. A calling upon one to fight in single combat; an invitation or summons, verbal or written, to decide a controversy by a duel. Hence, the letter containing the summons is also called a *challenge.*
2. An invitation to a contest of any kind; as, a *challenge* to a public debate.
3. The act of a sentry, who *challenges* those who appear at his post.
4. A claim or demand made of a right or supposed right.

There must be no *challenge* of superiority. *Collier.*

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5. Among *hunters*, the opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game. *Encyc.*

6. In *law*, an exception to jurors; the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause; that is, a calling them off. The right of challenge is given, both in civil and criminal trials, for certain causes which are supposed to disqualify a juror to be an impartial judge. The right of challenge extends either to the whole panel or array, or only to particular jurors, called *a challenge to the polls*. A *principal challenge*, is that which the law allows without cause assigned. A *challenge to the favor*, is when the party alleges a special cause. In criminal cases, a prisoner may challenge twenty jurors without assigning a cause. This is called *a peremptory challenge*. *Blackstone.*

7. In *elections*, an exception to a person as not legally qualified to vote. [*United States.*]

CHAL'LENGE, *v. t.* To call, invite, or summon to answer, for an offense, by single combat or duel.

2. To call to a contest of any kind; as, I *challenge* a man to prove what he asserts, implying defiance.

3. To accuse; to call to answer. *Spenser. Shak.*

4. To claim as due; to demand as a right; as, the Supreme Being *challenges* our reverence and homage.

5. In *law*, to call off a juror, or jurors; or to demand that jurors shall not sit in trial upon a cause. [See the noun.]

6. In *elections*, to object to a person as not qualified to vote. [*United States.*]

7. To call to the performance of conditions.

CHAL'LENGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be challenged; that may be called to an account. *Sadler.*

CHAL'LENG-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Called to combat or to contest; claimed; demanded as due; called from a jury.

CHAL'LENG-ER, *n.* One who challenges; one who invites to a single combat; one who calls on another by way of defiance. *Shak.*

2. One who claims superiority; one who claims any thing as his right, or makes pretensions to it. *Hooker.*

3. One who calls a juror, or a jury, from the trial of his cause.

CHAL'LENG-ING, *ppr.* Summoning to a duel, or to contest; claiming as a right; defying; calling off from a jury.

CHAL'LIS, (shal'ly,) *n.* An elegant, twilled, fine woolen fabric, used for ladies' dresses. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

CHA-LYB'E-AN, *a.* [Infra.] Pertaining to steel well tempered. *Milton.*

CHA-LYB'E-ATE, *a.* [L. *chalybs*; Gr. χαλυψ, steel; Qu. from *Chalybs*, a town near the Euxine.]

Impregnated with particles of iron; as, *chalybeate* waters.

CHA-LYB'E-ATE, *n.* Any water or other liquor into which iron enters.

CHAM, (kam,) *n.* The sovereign prince of Tartary. Usually written KHAN.

CHA-MADE', (sha-mäde',) *n.* [Fr., from It. *chiamata*, a calling; *chiamare*, to call; L. *clamo*; Sp. *llamada*; Port. *chamada*, from *chamar*, to call. See CLAIM.]

In *war*, the beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet, inviting an enemy to a parley; as for making a proposition for a truce, or for a capitulation. *Encyc*

CHAM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *chambre*; Arm. *campr*, *cambr*: It. *camera*; Port. Sp. *camara*; L. *camera*; Gr. καμαρα, an arched roof, vault, or upper gallery, a chamber; D. *kamer*; G. *kammer*; Sw. *kammare*; Dan. *kammer*; Ch. חמר to arch; Eth. ቀመር *kamare*, an arch or vault.]

1. An apartment in an upper story, or in a story above the lower floor of a dwelling-house, often used as a lodging-room.

2. Any retired room; any private apartment which a person occupies; as, he called on the judge at his *chamber*.

Joseph entered into his *chamber* and wept. — Gen. xliii.

3. Any retired place.

Her house is the way to hell, going down to the *chambers* of death. — Prov. vii.

4. A hollow or cavity; as, the *chamber* of the eye. *Sharp.*

5. A place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself, applied particularly to legislative and judicial bodies; as, star *chamber*; imperial *chamber*; *chamber* of accounts; ecclesiastical *chamber*; privy *chamber*; *chamber* of peers, &c.

6. In *military affairs*, the *chamber* of a mortar is that part of the bore where the powder lies.

7. A *powder-chamber*, or *bomb-chamber*, a place under ground for holding powder and bombs, where they may be safe, and secured from rains.

8. The *chamber of a mine*; a place, generally of a cubical form, where the powder is confined.

9. A species of ordnance. Qu, *Camden.*

10. The clouds. *Ps.* civ.

11. Certain southern constellations which are hid from us.

The *chambers* of the south. — Job ix.

CHAM'BER-COUN'CIL, *n.* A private or secret council. *Shak.*

CHAM'BER-COUN'SEL, *n.* A counselor who gives his opinion in a private apartment, but does not advocate causes in court.

CHAM'BER OF COM'MERCE, *n.* A board to protect the interests of commerce, chosen from among the merchants and traders of a city.

CHAM'BER-WIN'DOW, *n.* The window of a chamber.

CHAM'BER, *v. i.* To reside in or occupy as a chamber.

2. To be wanton; to indulge in lewd or immodest behavior. *Rom.* xiii.

CHAM'BER, *v. t.* To shut up, as in a chamber. *Shak.*

CHAM'BER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Shut up, as in a chamber. *Shak.*

2. *a.* In *conchology*, divided into compartments by walls or partitions; as, a *chambered* shell. *Buckland.*

CHAM'BER-ER, *n.* One who intrigues, or indulges in wantonness. *Shak.*

CHAM'BER-FEL'LOW, *n.* One who sleeps in the same apartment. *Spectator.*

CHAM'BER-HANG'ING, *n.* Tapestry or hangings for a chamber.

CHAM'BER-ING, *n.* Wanton, lewd, immodest behavior. *Rom.* xiii.

CHAM'BER-LAIN, (-lin,) *n.* [Fr. *chambellan*; Arm. *cambrelan*; Sp. *camarero*; Port. *camareiro*; It. *camerlingo*; D. *kamerling*; Dan. *kammer-herre*; L. *camerarius.*]

1. An officer charged with the direction and management of the private apartments of a monarch or noble. He was originally keeper of the treasure chamber; and hence, in some municipal corporations, the term denotes *treasurer*. The lord chamberlain of Great Britain is the sixth officer of the crown. To him belong livery and lodging in the king's court; on coronation day, he brings to the king his apparel, his sword, scabbard, &c. He dresses and undresses the king on that day, and waits on him before and after dinner. To him also belongs the care of providing all things in the house of lords, in time of parliament. Under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, and other officers. The lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bed-chamber, of the wardrobe, physicians, chaplains, barbers, &c., and administers the oath to all officers above stairs.

The chamberlains of the exchequer of London, of Chester, of North Wales, &c., are receivers of rents and revenues. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. A servant who has the care of the chambers in an inn, or hotel.

CHAM'BER-LAIN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chamberlain.

CHAM'BER-LYE, *n.* Urine.

CHAM'BER-MAID, *n.* A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds, and cleaning the rooms, or who dresses a lady, and waits upon her in her apartment.

CHAM'BER-POT, *n.* A vessel used in bed-rooms.

CHAM'BER-PRAC'TICE, *n.* The practice of counselors at law, who give their opinions in private, but do not appear in court.

CHAM'BREL, *n.* The joint or bending of the upper part of a horse's hind leg. In New England, pronounced *gambrel*, which see.

CHA-ME'LE-ON, *n.* [L. *chamæleon*; Gr. χαμαιλεων.]

An animal of the genus Lacerta, or lizard, with a naked body, a tail, and four feet. The body is six or seven inches long, and the tail five inches; with this it clings to the branches of trees. The skin is cold to the touch, and contains small grains, or eminences, of a bluish-gray color in the shade, but in the light of the sun, all parts of the body become of a grayish-brown, or tawny color. It has, however, the power of greatly changing its color. It is a native of Africa and Asia. *Encyc.*

CHA-ME'LE-ON-IZE, *v. t.* To change into various colors. *Dict.*

CHAM'FER, *v. t.* [Corrupted from Fr. *echancrer*, to hollow, to cut sloping; Arm. *chancra*; said to be from *cancer*.]

1. To channel; to cut a furrow, as in a column, or to cut into a sloping form, or bevel. *Johnson. Bailey. Encyc.*

2. To wrinkle. *Shak.*

CHAM'FER, CHAM'FRET, *n.* A small gutter, or furrow, cut in wood, or other hard material.

2. A slope, or bevel.

CHAM'FER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut into furrows, or cut sloping, or beveling.

CHAM'FER-ING, *ppr.* Cutting a gutter in; cutting in a slope, or bevel.

CHAM'ITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the Chama, a shell.

CHAM'LET. See CAMLET.

CHAM'OIS, (sham'my *or* sha-moi',) *n.* [Fr., from It. *camozza*; Sp. *gamuza*, from *gamo*, a buck.]

An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called *chamois*, or *chamois leather*.

It is now arranged with the antelopes. *Cuvier.*

CHAM'O-MILE, *n.* [Gr. χαμαι, on the ground, and μηλον, an apple.]

The popular name of the *Anthemis nobilis*; a bitter plant, much used in medicine.

CHAMP, *v. t.* [Fr. *champayer*, I have not found. Qu. Gr. καπτω, for *m* is often casual before a labial, and in Gr. γαφαι is the jaws.]

1. To bite with repeated action of the teeth; as, a horse *champs* the bit.

2. To bite into small pieces; to chew; to masticate; to devour. *Dryden.*

CHAMP, *v. i.* To chew; to perform the action of biting by repeated motion of the teeth; as, to *champ* upon the bit. *Hooker.*

CHAM-PAGNE', (sham-pāne',) *n.* A kind of brisk, sparkling wine, from Champagne, in France.

CHAM-PAIGN', *n.* [from *camp*, or the same root.] A flat, open country. *Bacon. Milton.*

CHAM-PAIGN', (sham-pāne',) *a.* Level, open; as a *champaign* country.

CHAM-PAIN', *n.* In *heraldry*, *champain*, or *point champain*, is a mark of dishonor in the coat of arms of him who has killed a prisoner of war after he has asked for quarter. *Encyc.*

CHAMP DE MARS, (shäng de märz,) [Fr.;] *literally*, the field of Mars; an extensive, open space in Paris, used for military reviews and public assemblies.

CHAMP'ED, *pp.* Bitten; chewed.

CHAMP'ER, *n.* One that champs, or bites.

CHAM'PER-TOR, *n.* [See CHAMPERTY.] In *law*, one who is guilty of *champerty*, which see.

CHAM'PER-TY, *n.* [Fr. *champart*, field-rent; *champ*, L. *campus*, a field, and *part*, a share, or *partir*, to divide, *campum partire.*]

A species of maintenance, being a bargain with a plaintiff, or defendant, to divide the land, or other matter in suit, between them, if they prevail; whereupon the champertor is to carry on the party's suit at his own expense. The purchase of a suit, or of the right of suing. *Blackstone.*

CHAM-PIGN'ON, (sham-pin'yon,) *n.* [Fr.] A kind of edible mushroom.

CHAMP'ING, *ppr.* Biting with repeated action.

CHAM'PI-ON, *n.* [Fr. *champion*; Arm. *campyon*; Sp. *campeon*; Port. *campeam*, or *campiam*; It. *campione*; D. *kamper*, or *kampvegter*; G. *kampfer*. In all the Teutonic dialects, *camp*, or *kamp*, signifies a combat, and in some of them, a *camp*; Sax. *campa*, a camp, and a combat; *cempa*, a soldier, warrior, or gladiator; W. *camp*, a game, a feat; *campiaw*, to contend in a game. Here we have the origin of the Latin *campus*. It was originally the plain, or open place appropriated to games, sports, and athletic exercises.]

1. A man who undertakes a combat in the place or cause of another. *Bacon.*

2. A man who fights in his own cause in a duel.

3. A hero; a brave warrior. Hence, one who is bold in contest; as, a *champion* for the truth.

CHAM'PI-ON, *v. t.* To challenge to a combat. *Shak.*

CHAM'PI-ON-ED, *pp.* Challenged to combat.

CHAM'PI-ON-ESS, *n.* A female champion. *Fairfax.*

CHAM'PI-ON-ING, *ppr.* Challenging to combat.

CHAM'PI-ON-SHIP, *n.* State of being a champion. *N. A. Rev.*

CHAM-PŌL'LION-IST, (sham-pōl'yun-ist,) *n.* A follower of Champollion the younger, in respect to Egyptian hieroglyphics.

CHANCE, *n.* [Fr. *chance*; Norm. *cheaunce*; Arm. *chanç*; D. *kans*; G. *schanze*. This seems to be from the participle of the French verb *cheoir*, to fall, Sp. *cacr*, from the L. *cado*, or directly from the Latin *cadens*, *cadentia.*]

1. An event that happens, falls out, or takes place, without being contrived, intended, expected, or foreseen; the effect of an unknown cause, or the unusual or unexpected effect of a known cause; accident; casualty; fortuitous event; as, time and *chance* happen to all.

By *chance* a priest came down that way. — Luke x.

2. Fortune; what fortune may bring; as, they must take their *chance*.

3. An event, good or evil; success or misfortune; luck. *Shak.*

4. Possibility of an occurrence; opportunity.

Your ladyship may have a *chance* to escape this address. *Swift.*

CHANCE, *v. i.* To happen; to fall out; to come, or arrive, without design or expectation.

If a bird's nest *chance* to be before thee. — Deut. xxii.

Ah, Casca, tell us what hath *chanced* to-day. *Shak.*

CHANCE, *a.* Happening by chance; casual; as, a *chance* comer.

CHANCE'A-BLE, *a.* Accidental; casual; fortuitous.

CHANCE'A-BLY, *adv.* Casually; by chance.

CHANCE'-COM-ER, (-kum'er,) *n.* One who comes unexpectedly. *Addison.*

CHANC'ED, (chänst,) *pp.* of CHANCE.

CHANCE'FUL, *a.* Hazardous. *Spenser.*

CHANC'ING, *ppr.* Happening.

CHANCE'-MED'LEY, *n.* [*chance* and *medley*, a mixture; but more properly, *chaudemell*, Norm. Fr., a hot debate, strife, or quarrel; *chaud*, hot, from L. *calidus*, and *meller*, for *mesler*, to mix.]

In *law*, the killing of another in self-defense upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter. The term has been sometimes applied to any kind of homicide by misadventure, but, in strictness, is applicable to such killing only as happens in defending one's self against assault. *Blackstone. P. Cyc. Bouvier.*

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CHAN'CEL, *n.* [Fr. *chancel*, or *chanceau*; L. *cancelli*, lattices, or cross-bars, inclosing the place; Sp. *cancel*, *cancilla*, a wooden screen, a wicker gate; It. *cancello*, balustrades; Gr. κιγκλις; Ch. קנקל *kankel*, or *kankail*, network; Syr. *id.* See CANCEL.]

That part of a church, between the altar, or communion table, and the balustrade, or railing, that incloses it, or that part where the altar is placed; formerly inclosed with lattices, or cross-bars, as now with rails. *Encyc. Johnson.*

CHAN'CEL-LOR, *n.* [Fr. *chancelier*; Arm. *chancellher*, or *canceller*; Sp. *canciller*; Port. *chanceller*; It. *cancelliere*; D. *kanselier*; G. *kanzler*; Sw. *cantsler*; Dan. *kantsler* or *cantsler*; L. *cancellarius*, a scribe, secretary, notary, or chancellor; from *cancello*, to make lattice-work, to *cancel*, or blot out by crossing the lines; or from *cancelli*, lattices, because the secretary sat behind lattices.]

Originally, a chief notary or scribe, under the Roman emperors; but in *England*, in later times, an officer invested with judicial powers, and particularly with the superintendence of all charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown, that required to be solemnly authenticated. Hence this officer became the keeper of the great seal. From the Roman empire, this office passed to the church, and hence every bishop has his chancellor.

The lord high chancellor of Great Britain, or *keeper of the great seal*, is the highest officer of the crown. He is a privy counselor by his office, and prolocutor of the house of lords by prescription. To him belongs the appointment of all justices of the peace; he is keeper of the king's conscience, visitor of all hospitals and colleges founded by the king, guardian of all charitable uses, and judge of the high Court of Chancery.

Chancellor of an ecclesiastical court, is the bishop's lawyer, versed in the civil and canon law, to direct the bishop in causes of the church, civil and criminal.

Chancellor of a cathedral, is an officer who hears lessons and lectures in the church, by himself or his vicar, inspects schools, hears causes, applies the seal, writes and dispatches letters of the chapter, keeps the books, &c.

Chancellor of the exchequer, is an officer who presides in that court, and takes care of the interest of the crown. He has power, with the lord treasurer, to lease the crown lands, and with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal statutes. He is the highest finance minister of the British government.

Chancellor of a university, is an officer who seals the diplomas, or letters of degree, &c. The chancellor of Oxford is usually one of the prime nobility, elected by the students in convocation; and he holds the office for life. He is the chief magistrate in the government of the university. The chancellor of Cambridge is also elected from among the prime nobility; he does not hold his office for life, but may be elected every three years.

Chancellor of the order of the Garter, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their proceedings, and delivers their acts under the seal of their order. *Johnson. Encyc.*

In *France*, a secretary is, in some cases, called a *chancellor*. In *the United States*, a chancellor is the judge of a court of chancery or equity, established by statute.

In *Scripture*, a master of the decrees, or president of the council. *Ezra* iv.

CHAN'CEL-LOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.

CHAN'CE-RY, *n.* [Fr. *chancellerie*; Arm. *cancellery*; Sp. *chancilleria*; It. *cancelleria*; L. *cancellaria*, from *cancelli*, lattices, or from the judge, who presided in the court.]

1. In *Great Britain*, the highest court of justice, next to the parliament, consisting of two distinct tribunals; one *ordinary*, being a court of common law; the other *extraordinary*, or a court of equity. The ordinary legal court holds pleas of recognizances acknowledged in the chancery, writs of scire facias for repeal of letters patent, writs of partition, and all personal actions by or against any officer of the court. But if the parties come to issue in fact, this court can not try it by a jury; but the record must be delivered to the King's Bench. From this court issue all original writs that pass under the great seal, commissions of charitable uses, bankruptcy, idiocy, lunacy, &c.

The extraordinary court, or Court of Equity, proceeds upon rules of equity and conscience, moderates the rigor of the common law, and gives relief in cases where there is no remedy in the common law

2. In *the United States*, a court of equity. [courts.

CHAN'CRE, (shank'er,) *n.* [Fr. *chancre*; Arm. *chancr.* The same as *cancer*, *canker*.]

A venereal ulcer.

CHAN'CROUS, (shank'rus,) *a.* Ulcerous; having the qualities of a chancre.

CHAN-DE-LIER', (shan-de-leer',) *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *candelero*; It. *candeliere*; Arm. *cantolozr*, or *cantuler*; from L. *candela*, a *candle*, from *caneo*, to shine.]

1. A frame with branches to hold a number of candles, to illuminate a public or large room.

2. In *fortification*, a movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.

CHAND'LER, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *chandelier*; or rather Teutonic *handler*. See CORN-CHANDLER.]

A general term for a dealer, the particular meaning being determined by a prefix, as, tallow-*chandler*, ship-*chandler*, &c.

CHAND'LER-LY, *adv.* Like a chandler. *Milton.*

CHAND'LER-Y, *n.* The commodities sold by a chandler.

CHAND'RY, *n.* The place where candles are kept. *B. Jonson.*

CHAN'FRIN, *n.* The fore part of a horse's head.

CHANGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *changer*; It. *cangiare*; Arm. *ecinch*; Norm. *chainant*; exchanging. Qu. Is this radically the same word as It. *cambio*, *cambiare*, Sp. *id.*?]

1. To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; to alter, or make different; to vary in external form, or in essence; as, to *change* the color or shape of a thing; to *change* the countenance; to change the heart or life.

2. To put one thing in the place of another; to shift; as, to *change* the clothes.

Be clean and *change* your garments. — Gen. xxxv.

3. To quit one thing or state for another; followed by *for*; as, persons educated in a particular religion do not readily *change* it *for* another.

4. To give and take reciprocally; as, will you *change* conditions *with* me?

5. To barter; to exchange goods; as, to *change* a coach for a chariot.

6. To quit, as one place for another; as, to *change* lodgings.

7. To give one kind of money for another; to alter the form or kind of money, by receiving the value in a different kind; as, to *change* bank notes *for* silver; or to give pieces of a larger denomination for an equivalent in pieces of smaller denomination; as, to *change* an eagle *for* dollars, or a sovereign *for* sixpences, or to *change* a dollar *into* cents; or, on the other hand, to *change* dollars *for* or *into* eagles, giving money of smaller denomination for larger.

8. To become acid or tainted; to turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity; as, the wine is *changed*; thunder and lightning are said to *change* milk.

To change a horse, or *to change hand*, is to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHANGE, *v. i.* To be altered; to undergo variation; as, men sometimes *change* for the better, often for the worse.

I am Jehovah; I *change* not. — Mal. iii.

2. To pass the sun, as the moon in its orbit; as, the moon will *change* the 14th of this month.

CHANGE, *n.* Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; or a passing from one state or form to another; as, a *change* of countenance; a *change* of habits or principles.

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another; vicissitude; as, a *change* of seasons; a *change* of objects on a journey; a *change* of scenes.

3. A revolution; as, a *change* of government.

4. A passing by the sun, and the beginning of a new monthly revolution; as, a *change* of the moon.

5. A different state by removal; novelty; variety.

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair. *Dryden.*

6. Alteration in the order of ringing bells; variety of sounds.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing. *Holder.*

7. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted for another.

Thirty *changes* of raiment. — Judges xiv.

8. Small coins of money, which may be given for larger pieces.

9. The balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased; as, I gave the clerk a bank note for his cloth, and he gave me the *change*.

10. The dissolution of the body; death.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come. — Job xiv.

11. *Change*, for *exchange*; a place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions.

12. In *arithmetic*, permutation; variation of numbers. Thirteen numbers admit of 6,227,020,800 changes, or different positions.

CHANGE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Changeableness, *which is generally used.* *Fleming.*

CHANGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may change; subject to alteration; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable; as, a person of a *changeable* mind.

2. Having the quality of suffering alteration of external appearance; as, *changeable* silk.

CHANGE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; instability; mutability

2. Susceptibility of change, or alteration. *Hooker*

CHANGE'A-BLY, *adv.* Inconstantly.

CHANG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Altered; varied; turned; converted; shifted.

CHANGE'FUL, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration. *Pope.*

CHANGE'LESS, *a.* Constant; not admitting alteration.

CHANGE'LING, *n.* [*change* and *ling*. It is said this word originated in a superstitious opinion that fairies steal children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places. *Johnson.*]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another. *Spenser.*

2. An idiot; a fool. *Dryden. Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer. *Shak.*

4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another. *Shak.*

CHANG'ER, *n.* One who alters the form of any thing.

2. One that is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer.

3. One given to change.

CHANG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Altering; turning; putting one thing for another; shifting.

CHANG'ING, *n.* An altering, or putting one thing for another.

CHANG'ING-PIECE, *n.* A term of contempt for one who is fickle or changeable. *Shak.*

CHAN'NEL, *n.* [Ir. *cainneal*; Fr *canal*; L. *canalis*; Arm. *can*, or *canol*. It is a different spelling of *canal*.]

1. In *a general sense*, a passage; a place of passing or flowing; particularly, a water-course.

2. The place where a river flows, including the whole breadth of the river. But *more appropriately*, the deeper part or hollow in which the principal current flows.

3. The deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbor, where the principal current flows, either of tide or fresh water, or which is the most convenient for the track of a ship.

4. That through which any thing passes; means of passing, conveying, or transmitting; as, the news was conveyed to us by different *channels*.

5. A gutter or furrow in a column.

6. An arm of the sea; a strait, or narrow sea, between two continents, or between a continent and an isle; as, the British or Irish *channel*.

7. *Channels* of a ship; broad pieces of plank bolted edgewise to the outside of a vessel, and used for spreading the lower rigging. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

CHAN'NEL, *v. t.* To form a channel; to cut channels in; to groove; as, to *channel* a field or a column. *Wotton.*

CHAN'NEL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having channels grooved longitudinally.

CHAN'NEL-ING, *ppr.* Cutting channels; grooving longitudinally.

CHAN'SON, (shan'son,) *n.* [Fr.] A song. *Shak.*

CHANT, *v. t.* [Fr. *chanter*; L. *canto*, *cantus*; W. *açanu*; Arm. *cana*, *cannein*; It. *cantare*; Sp. and Port. *cantar*; L. *cano*. See CANT.]

1. To sing; to utter with a melodious voice; that is, to *cant* or throw the voice in modulations.

The cheerful birds do *chant* sweet music. *Spenser.*

2. To celebrate in song; as, to *chant* the praises of Jehovah.

3. To sing after the manner of a chant.

CHANT, *v. i.* To sing; to make melody with the voice.

They *chant* to the sound of the viol. — Amos vi.

2. To sing after the manner of a chant.

CHANT, *n.* Song; melody.

2. A peculiar kind of sacred music, in which prose is sung with less variety of intonation than in common airs.

CHANT'ED, *pp.* Sung; uttered with modulations of voice after the manner of a chant.

CHANT'ER, *n.* One who chants; a singer or songster. *Pope.*

2. The chief singer, or priest of the chantry. *Gregory.*

3. The pipe which sounds the tenor or treble in a bagpipe.

CHANT'I-CLEER, *n.* [*chant* and *clear*, Fr. *clair*.]

A cock, so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing. *Dryden.*

CHANT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Singing; uttering a melodious voice; repeating words with a singing voice after the manner of a chant.

CHANT'ING, *n.* The act of singing or uttering after the manner of a chant.

CHANT'RESS, *n.* A female singer. *Milton.*

CHANT'RY, *n.* [Fr. *chantrerie*, from *chant*.]

An endowed chapel where one or more priests daily sing or say mass for the souls of the donors, or such as they appoint. *Cowel.*

CHA-OL'O-GY, *n.* A treatise on chaos, or chaotic

CHA'OS, (kā'os,) *n.* [L. *chaos*; Gr. χαος.] [matter.

That confusion, or confused mass, in which matter is supposed to have existed, before it was separated into its different kinds, and reduced to order by the creating power of God: "Rudis indigestuque moles." *Ovid.*

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2. Any mixed mass, without due form or order; as, a *chaos* of materials.

3. Confusion; disorder; a state in which the parts are undistinguished. *Donne.*

CHA-OT'IC, *a.* Resembling chaos; confused; as, the earth was originally in a *chaotic* state

CHAP or CHAP, *v. t.* [Ar. جب *jabba*, to cut off or out, to castrate; جاب *jauba*, to split, rend, tear, or cleave, to cut. It seems to be allied to the G. and D. *kappen*, Dan. *kapper*, Fr. *couper*; but these agree better with Ar. كبع or كيف *kabaa* or *kayafa*, to cut. See CHOP and GAPE.]

To cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth, or the skin and flesh of the hand. Dry weather *chaps* the earth; cold dry winds *chap* the hands.

CHAP or CHAP, *v. i.* To crack; to open in long slits; as, the earth *chaps*; the hands *chap*.

CHAP or CHAP, *n.* A longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink, as in the surface of the earth, or in the hands or feet.

CHAP, *n.* [Sax. *ceaft*, a beak, or chap; *pl. ceaflas*, the chaps.]

The upper and lower part of the mouth; the jaw. It is applied to beasts, and vulgarly to men; generally in the plural, the *chaps* or mouth.

CHAP, *n.* A man or a boy; a youth. It is used also in the sense of a buyer. "If you want to sell, here is your *chap*." In this sense it coincides with *chapman*. [See CHEAP.] *Steele.*

CHAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceapian*.]

To cheapen. [*Not used.*]

CHAP-AR-RAL', *n.* [Sp., from *chaparra*, an evergreen oak.]

A thicket of low evergreen oaks. *Newman's Dict.*

CHAP'-BOOK, *n.* [See CHAPMAN and CHEAP.] A small book, carried about for sale by hawkers.

CHAPE, *n.* [Fr. *chape*, the tongue of a buckle, a cover, a churchman's cope, the head of an alembic; Arm. *chap*; Sp. *chapa*, a thin plate of metal covering some kind of work. Qu. *cap.*]

1. The catch of any thing, as the hook of a scabbard, or the catch of a buckle, by which it is held to the back strap.

2. A brass or silver tip, or case, that strengthens the end of a scabbard. *Johnson. Phillips.*

CHAP'EAU, (shap'po,) *n.*; *pl.* CHAPEAUX, (shap'pōze.) [Fr.] A hat; in *heraldry*, a cap or bonnet.

CHAP'EAU BRAS, (shap'po brä,) *n.* A military hat which can be flattened and put under the arm, (*bras.*)

CHAP'EL, *n.* [Fr. *chapelle*; L. *capella*; Arm. *chapel*; Sp. *capilla*, a chapel, a hood or cowl, a chapter of collegians, a proof-sheet; Port. *capella*; It. *cappella*; D. *kapel*: from the same root as *cap*. It is said that the kings of France, in war, carried St. Martin's hat into the field, which was kept in a tent as a precious relic, whence the place took the name *capella*, a little hat, and the priest who had the custody of the tent was called *capellanus*, now *chaplain*. Hence the word *chapel* came to signify a private oratory. *Encyc. Lunier.*]

1. A house for public worship, erected separate from a church; primarily, a private oratory, or house of worship belonging to a private person. In *Great Britain* there are several sorts of chapels; as, *parochial chapels*, distinct from the mother church; *chapels* which adjoin to and are a part of the church; such were formerly built by honorable persons for burying-places; *chapels of ease*, additional churches, built in large parishes, for the accommodation of the inhabitants; *free chapels*, which were founded by the king of England; *chapels in the universities*, places of worship belonging to particular colleges; *domestic chapels*, built by noblemen or gentlemen for the use of their families. *Encyc.*

2. In *England*, a place of worship for dissenters.

3. A printer's work-house; said to be so called because printing was first carried on in a chapel. Also, an association of workmen in a printing-office. *Brande. Bailey. Encyc.*

CHAP'EL, *v. t.* To deposit in a chapel. *Beaum. & Fl.*

CHAPE'LESS, *a.* Without a chape.

CHAP'EL-ET, } *n.* [Fr. *chapelet.*]
CHAP'LET, }

A pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top in a sort of leather buckle, by which they are made fast to the frame-work of the saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHAP'EL-ING, *n.* The act of turning a ship round in a light breeze of wind, when close-hauled, so that she will lie the same way as before. *Mar. Dict.*

CHAP'EL-LA-NY, *n.* A place founded within some church and dependent thereon. *Ayliffe.*

CHAP'EL-RY, *n.* The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

CHAP'E-RŌN, (shap'e-rōn,) *n.* [Fr.] A hood or cap worn by the knights of the Garter in their habits. It was anciently worn by men, women, nobles, and populace; afterward appropriated to doctors and licentiates in colleges. The name then passed to certain devices placed on the foreheads of horses which drew the hearse in pompous funerals.

2. One who attends a lady to public places as a guide and protector. *Johnson. Encyc.*

CHAP'E-RŌN, (shap'e-rōn,) *v. t.* To attend a lady to public places as a guide and protector.

CHAP-E-RŌN'ED, *pp.* Waited on in a public assembly by a friend or protector.

CHAP-E-RŌN'ING, *ppr.* Attending on a female in a public assembly.

CHAP'-FALL-EN, (chop'fawln,) *a.* [*chap* and *fall.*] Having the lower chap depressed; hence, dejected; dispirited; silenced. *B. Jonson.*

CHAP'I-TER, *n.* [Fr. *chapiteau*; It. *capitello*; L. *capitellum*, from *caput*, a head. This is a different word for CAPITAL.]

1. The upper part or capital of a column or pillar. [*Obs.*] [See CAPITAL.]

2. That which is delivered by the mouth of the justice in his charge to the inquest. *Encyc.*

CHAP'LAIN, (-lin,) *n.* [Fr. *chapelain*; Sp. *capellan*; It. *capellano*; L. *capellanus*; from *chapel.*]

1. An ecclesiastic who has a chapel, or who performs service in a chapel. The king of Great Britain has forty-eight chaplains, who attend, four each month, to perform divine service for the royal family. Princes also, and persons of quality, have chaplains, who officiate in their chapels.

2. A clergyman who belongs to a ship of war, to a regiment of land forces, or to some public institution, for performing divine service.

3. A clergyman who is retained to perform divine service in a family.

Chaplains of the pope, are auditors or judges of causes in the sacred palace. *Encyc.*

CHAP'LAIN-CY, *n.* The office or station of a chaplain.

CHAP'LAIN-SHIP, *n.* The office or business of a chaplain.

2. The possession or revenue of a chapel. *Johnson.*

CHAP'LESS, *a.* Without any flesh about the mouth.

CHAP'LET, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet.*] [*Bailey. Shak.*

1. A garland or wreath to be worn on the head; the circle of a crown.

2. A string of beads used by the Roman Catholics, by which they count the number of their prayers. They are made sometimes of coral, of wood, of diamonds, &c., and are called *paternosters*. The invention is ascribed to Peter the Hermit, who probably learnt it in the East, as the Orientals use a kind of chaplet, called a *chain*, rehearsing one of the perfections of God on each link, or head. The Great Mogul is said to have eighteen of these chains, all precious stones. The Turks also use a kind of chaplet in reciting their prayers. *Encyc.*

3. In *architecture*, a little molding, carved into round beads, pearls, olives, or the like.

4. In *horsemanship*, a chapelet, which see.

5. A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. *Johnson.*

6. A small chapel or shrine. *Hammond.*

CHAP'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* CHAPMEN. [Sax. *ceapman*; D. *koopman*; G. *kaufmann*; D. *köbmand.* See CHEAP.]

1. A cheapener; one that offers as a purchaser.

Their *chapmen* they betray. *Dryden.*

2. A seller; a market-man. *Shak.*

CHAP'PED, (chapt,) *pp.* Cleft; opened, as the surface or skin.

CHAP'PY, *a.* Full of chaps; cleft.

CHAPS, *n. pl.* The mouth or jaws. [See CHAP.]

CHAPT. See CHAPPED.

CHAP'TER, *n.* [Fr. *chapitre*; L. *capitulum*, a head; It. *capitolo*; Sp. *capitulo*; from L. *caput*, the head.]

1. A division of a book or treatise; as, Genesis contains fifty *chapters*. Hence the phrase, *To the end of the chapter*, that is, throughout; to the end. *Johnson.*

2. In *ecclesiastical polity*, a society or community of clergymen, belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church. *Encyc.*

3. An organized branch of some society or fraternity, as of the freemasons, &c.

4. A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe.*

5. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe.*

CHAP'TER, *v. t.* To tax; to correct. *Dryden.*

CHAP'TER-HOUSE, *n.* A house where a chapter meets. *Bailey.*

CHAP'TREL, *n.* [from *chapiter.*] The same as *impost.* *Mozon.*

CHAR, *n.* A delicious fish inhabiting deep lakes in mountainous regions, and preferred to the salmon. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

CHAR, *n.* In *England*, work done by the day; a single job, or task. In *New England*, it is pronounced *chore*, which see. I know not the origin of the word. In Sax. *cerre*, *cyrr*, signifies a time, a turn, occasion, from *cerran*, *cyrran*, to turn or return.

CHAR, *v. t.* To perform a business. *May.*

CHAR, *v. i.* To work at others' houses by the day, without being a hired servant; to do small jobs. *Bailey. Johnson.*

CHAR'-WŌM-AN, *n.* A woman hired for odd work, or for single days. *Johnson.*

[Char-man *and* Char-woman *are, I believe, not used in America.*]

CHAR, *v. t.* [Russ. *jaryu* or *charyu*, to roast or burn; or *goryu*, to burn, or be burnt; and with a prefix, *sgaryu* or *sgorayu*, to burn; Fr. *charrée*, ashes. Qu. Heb. Ch. Eth. חרר Class Gr, No. 22, 23. This seems to be the root of L. *carbo*. See CHARK.]

1. To burn or reduce to coal or carbon; to reduce to charcoal, by expelling all volatile matter from wood. This is done by burning wood slowly, under a covering of turf and earth.

2. To expel all volatile matter from stone or earth by heat.

The stone or earth *charred* from all foreign visible ingredients. *Kirwan.*

CHAR'ACT, } *n.* [See CHARACTER.] An inscription.
CHAR'ECT, } [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*

CHAR'AC-TER, *n.* [L. *character*; Fr. *caractère*; Sp. *caracter*; It. *carattere*; Gr. χαρακτηρ, from the verb χαρασσω, χαραττω, χαραξω, to scrape, cut, engrave.]

1. A mark made by cutting or engraving, as on stone, metal, or other hard material; hence, a mark or figure made with a pen or style, on paper, or other material used to contain writing; a letter or figure used to form words and communicate ideas. Characters are *literal*, as the letters of an alphabet; *numeral*, as the arithmetical figures; *emblematical* or *symbolical*, which express things or ideas; and *abbreviations*; as, C. for *centum*, a hundred; lb. for *libra*, a pound; A. D., *Anno Domini*; &c.

2. A mark or figure made by stamping or impression, as on coins.

3. The manner of writing; the peculiar form of letters used by a particular person.

You know the *character* to be your brother's. *Shak.*

4. The peculiar qualities impressed, by nature or habit, on a person, which distinguish him from others; these constitute *real character*, and the qualities which he is supposed to possess constitute his *estimated character*, or reputation. Hence we say, a *character* is not formed, when the person has not acquired stable and distinctive qualities.

5. An account, description, or representation of any thing, exhibiting its qualities and the circumstances attending it; as, to give a bad *character* to a town, or to a road.

6. A person; as, the assembly consisted of various *characters*, eminent *characters*, and low *characters*; all the *characters* in the play appeared to advantage.

The friendship of distinguished *characters*. *Roscoe.*

7. By way of eminence, distinguished or good qualities; those which are esteemed and respected; and those which are ascribed to a person in common estimation. We inquire whether a stranger is a man of *character*.

8. Adventitious qualities impressed by office or station; the qualities that, in public estimation, belong to a person in a particular station, as when we ask how a magistrate or commander supports his *character*.

9. The peculiar qualities or properties by which one thing is distinguished from another, as animals, plants, and minerals.

These properties, when employed for the purpose of discriminating minerals, are called *characters*. *Cleaveland.*

10. Distinctive quality of any kind strongly marked, particularly energy or force; as, a man is said to have no *character*, or a great deal of *character*.

CHAR'AC-TER, *v. t.* To engrave; to inscribe. *Milton. Shak.*

2. To describe; to distinguish by particular marks or traits. *Mitford.*

CHAR'AC-TER-ED, *pp.* Engraved; inscribed; distinguished by a particular character. *Mitford.*

CHAR'AC-TER-I$M, *n.* The distinction of character. *Bp. Hall.*

2. A particular aspect or configuration of the heavens. *Encyc.*

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. χαρακτηριστικος, from χαρακτηρ.]
CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC-AL, }

That constitutes the character; that marks the peculiar distinctive qualities of a person or thing; as, generosity is often a *characteristic* virtue of a brave man.

It is followed by *of*; as, generosity is *characteristic of* true bravery.

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC, *n.* That which constitutes a character; that which characterizes; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another.

Invention is the *characteristic* of Homer. *Pope.*

2. In *grammar*, the principal letter of a word, which is preserved in most of its tenses, in its derivatives and compounds.

The *characteristic of a logarithm*, is its index or exponent.

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The *characteristic triangle of a curve*, in geometry, is a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose hypotenuse makes a part of the curve, not sensibly different from a right line. *Encyc.*

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner that distinguishes character.

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state or qualities of being characteristic.

CHAR-AC-TER-I-ZA'TION, *n.* Act of characterizing.

CHAR'AC-TER-IZE, *v. t.* [Gr. χαρακτηριζω.]

1. To give a character, or an account of the personal qualities of a man; to describe by peculiar qualities.

2. To distinguish; to mark, or express the character; to exhibit the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; as, humility *characterizes* the true Christian; the hero is *characterized* by bravery and magnanimity.

The system of mediation has *characterized* the entire scheme of divine dispensation. *Thodey.*

3. To engrave or imprint. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

4. To mark with a peculiar stamp or figure.

European, Asiatic, and African faces are all *characterized*. *Arbuthnot.*

CHAR'AC-TER-IZ-ED, (kar'ak-ter-izd,) *pp.* Described or distinguished by peculiar qualities.

CHAR'AC-TER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Describing or distinguishing by peculiar qualities.

CHAR'AC-TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of any peculiar character. *Shak.*

CHAR'AC-TER-Y, *n.* Impression; mark; distinction. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CHA-RADE', (sha-rade',) *n.* [Said to be from the name of the inventor.]

A composition, in which the subject must be a word of two or more syllables, each forming a distinct word; and these syllables are to be concealed in an enigmatical description, first separately and then together. Example:

My first, when a Frenchman is learning English, serves him to swear by. *My second* is either hay or corn. *My whole* is the delight of the age. *Gar-rick.* *Encyc.*

CHAR'COAL, *n.* [*char* and *coal.* See CHAR.] Coal made by charring wood; the remains of wood burnt under turf, or in other circumstances to exclude air, and from which all watery and other volatile matter has been expelled by heat. It makes a strong heat, and is used in furnaces, forges, private families, &c. It is black, brittle, light, and inodorous, and, not being decomposable by water or air, will endure for ages without alteration.

CHARD, *n.* [Fr. *charde*; L. *carduus.*]

The leaves of artichokes tied and wrapped all over, except the top, in straw, during autumn and winter. This makes them grow white and lose some of their bitterness. *Chambers.*

Chards of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large, white, thick, downy, cotton-like main shoot, which is the true chard. *Mortimer.*

CHAR'FRON, *n.* A defense for a horse's head, made of plates of steel or pieces of leather. *Brande.*

CHARGE, (charj,) *v. t.* [Fr. *charger*; Arm. *carga*; Sp. *cargar*; It. *caricare*, or *carcare*; Port. *carregar.* It would seem from the Welsh, that this word is from *car*, a cart or other vehicle, and that the noun *charge* or *cargo* was first formed, and therefore ought in arrangement to precede the verb. If the verb was first formed, the primary sense would be, to load, to throw or put on or in. I think the fact to be otherwise. See CARGO.]

1. To rush on; to fall on; to attack, especially with fixed bayonets; as, an army *charges* the enemy.

2. To load, as a musket or cannon; to thrust in powder, or powder and ball or shot.

3. To load or burden; to throw on or impose that which oppresses; as, to *charge* the stomach with indigestible food; or to lay on, or to fill, without oppressing; as, to *charge* the memory with rules and precepts; to *charge* the mind with facts.

4. To set or lay on; to impose, as a tax: as, the land is *charged* with a quitrent; a rent is *charged* on the land.

5. To lay on or impose, as a task.

The gospel *chargeth* us with piety toward God. *Tillotson.*

6. To put or lay on; as, to *charge* a building with ornaments, often implying superfluity.

7. To lay on, as a duty; followed by *with.*

The commander *charged* the officer *with* the execution of the project. — See Gen. xl. 4.

8. To intrust to; as, an officer is *charged with* dispatches.

9. To set to, as a debt; to place on the debit side of an account; as, to *charge* a man with the price of goods sold to him

10. To load or lay on, in words, something wrong, reproachful, or criminal; to impute to; as, to *charge* a man *with* theft.

11. To lay on in words; to impute to; followed by *on* before the person; as, to *charge* a crime *on* the offender; to *charge* evil consequences *on* the doctrines of the Stoics.

12. To censure; to accuse.

In all this Job sinned not, nor *charged* God foolishly. — Job i.

13. To lay on, give, or communicate, as an order, command, or earnest request; to enjoin; to exhort.

Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded. — 1 Tim. vi.

In this sense, when the command is given in the name of God, or with an oath, the phrase amounts to an adjuration.

To adjure; to bind by an oath. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 28.

14. To give directions to; to instruct authoritatively; as, the judge *charged* the grand jury to inquire respecting breaches of the peace.

15. To communicate electrical matter to, as to a coated vial, or an electrical battery.

CHARGE, *v. i.* To make an onset. Thus Glanville says, "Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron;" and we say, to *charge* with fixed bayonets. But in this application, the object is understood; to *charge* the enemy.

CHARGE, *n.* [Fr. *charge*; Arm. and W. *carg*; Sp. *carga*, *cargo*; Port. *carga*, *carrega*; It. *carica*, *carco*; Eng. *cargo.*]

1. That which is laid on or in; in *a general sense*, any load or burden. It is the same word radically as *cargo.*

2. The quantity of powder, or of powder and ball or shot, used, or proper to be used, in loading a musket, cannon, or other like instrument.

3. An onset; a rushing on an enemy; attack; especially by moving troops with fixed bayonets. But it is used for an onset of cavalry, as well as of infantry.

4. An order, injunction, mandate, command.

Moses gave Joshua a *charge*. — Num. xxvii.
The king gave *charge* concerning Absalom. — 2 Sam. xviii.

Hence,

5. That which is enjoined, committed, intrusted, or delivered to another, implying care, custody, oversight, or duty to be performed by the person intrusted.

I gave Hanani *charge* over Jerusalem. — Neh. vii.

Hence the word includes any trust or commission; an office, duty, employment. It is followed by *of* or *over*; more generally by *of.* Hence,

6. The person or thing committed to another's custody, care, or management; a trust. Thus the people of a parish are called the minister's *charge.*

The starry guardian drove his *charge* away
To some fresh pasture. *Dryden.*

7. Instructions given by a judge to a jury, by a bishop to his clergy, or, among Presbyterians, &c., by a member of an ordaining council to one who is set as pastor over a congregation, or to the congregation themselves. The word may be used as synonymous with *command*, *direction*, *exhortation*, or *injunction*, but always implies solemnity.

8. Imputation in a bad sense; accusation.

Lay not this sin to their *charge*. — Acts vii.

9. That which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money, or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

10. Cost; expense; as, the *charges* of the war are to be borne by the nation.

11. Imposition on land or estate; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty.

12. In *military affairs*, a signal to attack; as, to sound the *charge.*

13. The posture of a weapon fitted for an attack or combat.

Their armed slaves in *charge*. *Shak.*

14. Among *farriers*, a preparation of the consistence of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.

15. In *heraldry*, that which is borne upon the color; or the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another.

16. In *electrical experiments*, a quantity of electrical fluid, communicated to a coated jar, vial, or pane of glass.

17. In *painting*, *charge*, or *overcharge*, is an exaggeration of character in form, color, or expression. *Elmes.*

A *charge of lead*, is thirty-six pigs, each containing six stone, wanting two pounds.

CHARGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be charged; that may be set, laid, imposed; as, a duty of forty per cent. is *chargeable on* wine.

2. Subject to be charged; as, wine is *chargeable* with a duty of forty per cent.

3. Expensive; costly; as, a *chargeable* family.

4. Laying or bringing expense.

Because we would not be *chargeable* to any of you. — 1 Thess. ii.

5. Imputable; that may be laid or attributed as a crime, fault, or debt; as, a fault *chargeable* on a man.

6. Subject to be charged or accused; as, a man *chargeable with* a fault or neglect.

CHARGE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Expensiveness; cost; costliness. *Boyle.*

CHARGE'A-BLY, *adv.* Expensively; at great cost. *Ascham.*

CHARGE'ED, *pp.* Loaded; burdened; attacked; laid on; instructed; imputed; accused; placed to the debit; ordered; commanded.

CHAR'GE D'AF-FAIRES', (shur'zhā daf-fār',) *n.* [Fr.] A person intrusted with the public interest in a foreign nation, in the place of an embassador or other minister.

CHARGE'FUL, *a.* Expensive; costly. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CHARGE'LESS, *a.* Not expensive; free from expense.

CHARGE'ER, *n.* In *Scots law*, one who charges another in a suit.

2. A large dish. *Num.* vii.

3. A horse used in battle.

CHARGE'-HOUSE, *n.* A school-house. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Loading; attacking; laying on; instructing; commanding; accusing; imputing.

CHAR'I-LY, *adv.* [See CHARY.] Carefully; warily; frugally. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CHAR'I-NESS, *n.* Caution; care; nicety; scrupulousness. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CHAR'ING, for CHORING, doing chores, is used by Coleridge.

CHAR'I-OT, *n.* [Fr. *chariot*, from *char*, a *car*, which see; Sp. It. *carro*; It. *carretta.*]

1. A half coach; a carriage with four wheels, and one seat behind, used for convenience and pleasure.

2. A car or vehicle, used formerly in war, drawn by two or more horses, and conveying two men each. These vehicles were sometimes armed with hooks or scythes.

CHAR'I-OT, *v. t.* To convey in a chariot. *Milton.*

CHAR'I-OT-ED, *pp.* Borne in a chariot. *Cowper.*

CHAR-I-OT-EER', *n.* The person who drives or conducts a chariot. It is used in speaking of military chariots, and those in the ancient games, but not of modern drivers. *Johnson. Addison.*

CHAR-I-OT-EER'ING, *ppr.* Driving a chariot.

2. *a.* Using a chariot.

CHAR'I-OT-MAN, *n.* The driver of a chariot. 2 *Chron.* xviii.

CHAR'I-OT-RACE, *n.* A race with chariots; a sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize. *Addison.*

CHAR'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. See CHARITY.] Benevolent and kind; as, a *charitable* disposition.

2. Liberal in benefactions to the poor, and in relieving them in distress; as, a *charitable* man.

3. Pertaining to charity; springing from charity, or intended for charity; benevolent; as, a *charitable* institution, or society; a *charitable* purpose.

4. Formed on charitable principles; favorable; dictated by kindness; as, a *charitable* construction of words or actions.

CHAR'I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The disposition to be charitable, or the exercise of charity.

2. Liberality to the poor.

CHAR'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* Kindly; liberally; benevolently; with a disposition to help the poor; favorably.

CHAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *charité*; L. *charitas*, or *caritas*; W. *cariad*; Sp. *caridad*; Port. *caridade*; It. *carità*, *caritade.* Qu. Gr. χαρις. The Latin *caritas* is from *carus*, dear, costly, whence beloved; and the word was sometimes written *charitas*, as if from the Gr. χαρις. The Latin *carus* would seem to be from the verb *careo*, to want, as dearness arises from scarcity. Of this we have an example in the English *dear*, whence *dearth*, which shows the primary sense of *dear* to be *scarce.* But qu. the Oriental יקר. Class Gr, No. 56.]

1. In *a general sense*, love, benevolence, good-will; that disposition of heart which inclines men to think favorably of their fellow-men, and to do them good. In *a theological sense*, it includes supreme love to God, and universal good-will to men. 1 *Cor.* xiii. *Col.* iii. 1 *Tim.* i.

2. In *a more particular sense*, love, kindness, affection, tenderness, springing from natural relations; as, the *charities* of father, son, and brother. *Milton.*

3. Liberality to the poor, consisting in alms-giving or benefactions, or in gratuitous services to relieve them in distress.

4. Alms; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief.

5. Liberality in gifts and services to promote public objects of utility, as to found and support Bible societies, missionary societies, and others.

6. Candor; liberality in judging of men and their actions; a disposition which inclines men to think and judge favorably, and to put the best construction on words and actions which the case will admit.

The highest exercise of *charity* is charity toward the uncharitable. *Buckminster.*

7. Any act of kindness or benevolence; as, the *charities* of life.

8. A charitable institution. *D. Webster.*

Sisters of charity, in the *Roman Catholic church*, are an order or society of females whose office is to attend the sick.

CHAR'I-TY-SCHOOL is a school maintained by voluntary contributions for educating poor children.

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CHARK, *v. t.* [Qu. *char*, or Ch. חרך, Ar. حرق *haraka*, to burn.]
To burn to a coal; to char. [*Not used.*] [See CHAR.]

CHAR-I-VA-RI', (shär-e-va-ree',) *n.* [Fr.] A mock serenade of discordant music, kettles, tin horns, &c., designed to annoy and insult. It was at first directed against widows who married a second time, at an advanced age; but is now extended to other occasions of nocturnal annoyance and insult.

CHARL'A-TAN, (shärl'a-tan,) *n.* [Fr., from It. *ciarlatano*, a quack, from *ciarlare*, to prate; Sp. *charlatan*, from *charlar*, to prate; Port. *charlar*, id.; L. *garrulo*, *garrio*; Gr. γηρυω.]
One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions to skill; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank. *Brown. Butler.*

CHARL-A-TAN'IC-AL, *a.* Quackish; making undue pretensions to skill; ignorant. *Cowley.*

CHARL-A-TAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a charlatan.

CHARL'A-TAN-RY, (shärl'a-tan-ry,) *n.* Undue pretensions to skill; quackery; wheedling; deception by fair words. *Johnson.*

CHARLES'S-WAIN, *n.* [*Charles*, Celtic *karl*, a man, or rustic. See WAIN.]
In *astronomy*, seven stars, more commonly called the *Dipper*, in the constellation called *Ursa Major*, or the Great Bear. *Encyc.*
[The word seems to denote the *rustic's wain*, or wagon, so called from its shape; the four stars corresponding to the body, and the other three to the tongue or neap. — *Ed.*]

CHARLOCK, *n.* [Sax. *cerlice*. *Lcac*, in Saxon, is a *leek*; but the same word occurs in *hemlock*, and it probably signifies a plant or root.]
The English name of the Raphanus Raphanistrum, and Sinapis arvensis, very pernicious weeds among grain. One kind has yellow flowers; another, white, with jointed pods. *Lee. Encyc.*

CHARM, *n.* [Fr. *charme*; Norm. *carme*, or *garme*; Arm. *chalm*; L. *carmen*, a song, a verse, an outcry, a charm. It coincides with the W. *garm*, an outcry, *garmiaw*, to shout, Sax. *cirm*, or *cyrm*, outcry, noise. See ALARM.]
1. Words, characters, or other things imagined to possess some occult or unintelligible power; hence, a magic power or spell, by which, with the supposed assistance of the devil, witches and sorcerers have been supposed to do wonderful things. Spell; enchantment. Hence,
2. That which has power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; that which can please irresistibly; that which delights and attracts the heart; generally in the plural.

The smiles of nature and the *charms* of art. *Addison.*
Good humor only teaches *charms* to last. *Pope.*

CHARM, *v. t.* To subdue or control by incantation or secret influence.

I will send serpents among you — which will not be *charmed*. — Jer. viii.

2. To subdue by secret power, especially by that which pleases and delights the mind; to allay or appease.

Music the fiercest grief can *charm*. *Pope.*

3. To give exquisite pleasure to the mind or senses; to delight; as, we were *charmed* with the conversation.

The aerial songster *charms* us with her melodious notes. *Anon.*

4. To fortify with charms against evil.

I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield. *Shak.*

[*Not in use.*]
5. To make powerful by charms. *Johnson.*
6. To summon by incantation. *Shak. Johnson.*
7. To temper agreeably. *Spenser.*

CHARM, *v. i.* To sound harmonically. *Milton.*

CHAR'MA, *n.* A fish resembling the sea-wolf.

CHARM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Subdued or defended by charms; delighted; enchanted.

CHARM'ER, *n.* One that charms, or has power to charm; one that uses, or has the power of enchantment. *Deut.* xviii. 11.
2. One who delights and attracts the affections.

CHARM'ER-ESS, *n.* An enchantress. *Chaucer.*

CHARM'FUL, *a.* Abounding with charms. *Cowley.*

CHARM'ING, *ppr.* Using charms; enchanting.
2. *a.* Pleasing in the highest degree; delighting.

Music is but an elegant and *charming* species of elocution. *E. Porter.*

CHARM'ING-LY, *adv.* Delightfully; in a manner to charm, or to give delight.

She smiled very *charmingly*. *Addison.*

CHARM'ING-NESS, *n.* The power to please. *Johnson.*

CHARM'LESS, *a.* Destitute of charms. *Swift.*

CHAR-NE'CO, *n.* A sort of sweet wine. *Shak.*

CHAR'NEL, *a.* [Fr. *charnel*, carnal, fleshly; *charnier*, a charnel-house, a larder; Arm. *carnell*; Sp. *carnero*; It. *carnaio*; L. *carnalis*, carnal, from *caro*, flesh.]
Containing flesh or carcasses. *Milton.*

CHAR'NEL-HOUSE, *n.* A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are reposited. Anciently, a kind of portico or gallery, in or near a churchyard, over which the bones of the dead were laid, after the flesh was consumed. *Encyc.*

CHA'RON, *n.* [Gr.] In *mythology*, the son of Erebus and Nox, whose office was to ferry the souls of the deceased over the waters of Acheron and Styx, for a piece of money.

CHAR'PIE, (shär'pe,) *n.* [Fr.] Lint for dressing a wound.

CHARR, *n.* A fish, a species of Salmo. [See CHAR.]

CHAR'RED, (chärd,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *char*.] Reduced to coal.
Charred wood; wood whose outer surface is carbonized.

CHAR'RING, *ppr.* Reducing to coal; depriving of volatile matter.

CHAR'RY, *a.* [See CHAR.] Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities. *Lavoisier.*

CHART, *n.* [L. *charta*, the same as CARD, which see.]
An hydrographical or marine map; a draught or projection on paper of some part of the earth's superficies, with the coasts, isles, rocks, banks, channels, or entrances into harbors, rivers, and bays, the points of compass, soundings or depth of water, &c., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages. The term *chart* is applied to a marine map; *map* is applied to a draught of some portion of land.
A *plane chart*, is a representation of some part of the superficies of the globe, in which the meridians are supposed parallel to each other, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and of course the degrees of latitude and longitude are every where equal to each other.
Mercator's chart; a chart constructed on the principle of Mercator's projection. [See PROJECTION.]
Globular chart; a chart constructed on a globular projection. [See PROJECTION.]
Selenographic charts, represent the spots and appearances of the moon.
Topographic charts, are draughts of particular places or small parts of the earth. *Encyc.*

CHAR-TA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Resembling paper; quite opaque, like most leaves. *Lindley.*

CHARTE, (shärt,) *n.* The constitution or fundamental law of the French monarchy, as established on the restoration of Louis XVIII., in 1814. *Brande.*

CHAR'TER, *n.* [Fr. *chartre*, from L. *charta*. See CARD.]
1. A written instrument, executed with usual forms, given as evidence of a grant, contract, or whatever is done between man and man. In its more usual sense, it is the instrument of a grant conferring powers, rights, and privileges, either from a king, or other sovereign power, or from a private person; as, a *charter of exemption*, that no person shall be impanneled on a jury; a *charter of pardon*, &c. The charters, under which most of the colonies in America were settled, were given by the king of England, and incorporated certain persons, with powers to hold the lands granted, to establish a government, and make laws for their own regulation. These were called *charter governments*.
2. Any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights or privileges. *South.*
3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shak.*

CHAR'TER, *v. t.* To establish by charter. *Buchanan.*
2. To hire or let a ship by charter. [See CHARTER PARTY.]

CHAR'TER-LAND, *n.* Land held by charter, or in socage. *Coke.*

CHAR'TER-PAR'TY, *n.* [Fr. *charte-partie*, a divided charter, from the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors.]
In *commerce*, an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel, and the freight. This is to be signed by the proprietor or master of the ship, and by the merchant who hires or freights it. It must contain the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the master and freighter, the price or rate of the freight, the time of loading and unloading, and other stipulated conditions. *Encyc.*

CHAR'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Granted by charter; as, *chartered* rights; *chartered* power. *D. Ramsay.*
2. Invested with privileges by charter; privileged.
3. Hired or let, as a ship. [*Shak.*

CHAR'TER-ING, *ppr.* Giving a charter; establishing
2. Hiring or letting by charter. [by charter.

CHART'IŞM, *n.* [from *charter*.] In *England*, the principle of a political party who desire universal suffrage, the vote by ballot, annual parliaments, and other radical reforms, as set forth in a document called the *people's charter*. *P. Cyc.*

CHART'IST, *n.* One infected with chartism, or radical principles.

CHART'LESS, *a.* Without a chart; of which no chart has been made; not delineated on paper; as, the *chartless* main. *Barlow.*

CHAR-TREUSE', (shär-trooze',) *n.* [Fr.] A celebrated monastery of Carthusians, in the mountains of Dauphiny, in France. The regulations are exceedingly severe.

CHART'U-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *chartulaire*. See CARTULARY.]
An officer in the ancient Latin church, who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature. Blackstone uses this word for a record or register, as of a monastery.

CHAR'Y, *a.* [Sax. *cearig*. See CARE.]
Careful; wary; frugal. *Shak.*

CHAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be chased; fit for the chase. *Gower.*

CHASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *chasser*; Arm. *chaçzeal*; Sp. *cazar*; Port. *caçar*; It. *cacciare*. The elements are Cg or Ck; and the change of a palatal to a sibilant resembles that in *brace*.]
1. *Literally*, to drive, urge, press forward with vehemence; hence, to pursue for the purpose of taking, as game; to hunt.
2. To pursue, or drive, as a defeated or flying enemy. *Lev.* xxvi. 7. *Deut.* xxxii. 30.
3. To follow or pursue as an object of desire; to pursue for the purpose of taking; as, to *chase* a ship.
4. To drive; to pursue.

Chased by their brother's endless malice. *Knolles.*

To chase away, is to compel to depart; to disperse.
To chase metals. See ENCHASE.

CHASE, *n.* Vehement pursuit; a running or driving after, as game, in hunting; a flying enemy, in war; a ship at sea, &c.
2. Pursuit with an ardent desire to obtain, as pleasure, profit, fame, &c.; earnest seeking.
3. That which may be chased; that which is usually taken by the chase; as, beasts of *chase*.
4. That which is pursued or hunted; as, seek some other *chase*. So, at *sea*, a ship chased is called the *chase*.
5. In *law*, a driving of cattle to or from a place.
6. An open ground, or place of retreat for deer and other wild beasts; differing from a forest, which is not private property, and is invested with privileges, and from a park, which is inclosed. A chase is private property, and well stored with wild beasts or game.
7. [Fr. *chasse*; Sp. *caxa*; It. *cassa*. See CASE and CASH.] An iron frame used by printers to confine types, when set in columns or pages.
8. A wide groove.
9. *Chase of a gun*; the forward part, from the trunnions to the swell of the mouth. *Park's Pantology.*
10. A term in the game of tennis.
Chase guns; in *a ship of war*, guns used in chasing an enemy, or in defending a ship when chased. These have their ports at the head or stern.

CHAS'ED, (chāst,) *pp.* or *a.* Pursued; sought ardently; driven; embossed.

CHAS'ER, *n.* One who chases; a pursuer; a driver; a hunter.
2. A term applied to guns at the head and stern of a vessel, for firing when in chase. *Brande.*
3. An enchaser. [See ENCHASE.]

CHAS'I-BLE. See CHASUBLE.

CHAS'ING, *ppr.* Pursuing; driving; hunting; embossing on metals.

CHAS'ING, *n.* The act or art of embossing on metals.

CHASM, (kazm,) *n.* [Gr. χασμα, L. *chasma*, from Gr. χαω, χασκω, χαινω, to open.]
1. A cleft; a fissure; a gap; properly, an opening made by disrupture, as a breach in the earth or a rock.
2. A void space; a vacuity.

Between the two propositions, that the gospel is true, and that it is false, what a fearful *chasm!* The unsettled reason hovers over it in dismay. *Buckminster.*

CHASM'ED, (kazmd,) *a.* Having gaps or a chasm.

CHASM'Y, *a.* Abounding with chasms.

CHAS'SE-LAS, *n.* A sort of grape.

CHAS'SEUR, (shās'sūr,) *n.* [Fr., a huntsman.] In *military affairs*, one of a body of cavalry, light and active, trained for rapid movements.

CHASTE, *a.* [Fr. *chaste*; Arm. *chast*; It. Sp. and Port. *casto*; from L. *castus*. Sax. *cuse*, D. *kulisch*, G. *keusch*, Sw. *kysk*, Russ. *chistei*, are probably from the same root. Qu. Ir. *caidh*. I suppose the primary sense to be, separate, from the Oriental practice of sequestering females. If so, *castus* accords with the root of *castle*, W. *cās*; and, at any rate, the word denotes purity, a sense taken from separation.]
1. Pure from all unlawful commerce of sexes. *Applied to persons before marriage*, it signifies pure from all sexual commerce, undefiled; *applied to married persons*, true to the marriage bed.
2. Free from obscenity.

While they behold your *chaste* conversation. — 1 Pet. iii.

3. In *language*, pure; genuine; uncorrupt; free from barbarous words and phrases, and from quaint, affected, extravagant expressions.

CHASTE'-EY-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having modest eyes. *Collins.*

CHASTE'-TREE, *n.* The Agnus castus, or Vitex; a tree that grows to the hight of eight or ten feet, pro-

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ducing spikes of flowers at the end of every strong shoot in autumn. *Miller.*

CHASTE'LY, *adv.* In a chaste manner; without unlawful commerce of sexes, without obscenity; purely; without barbarisms or unnatural phrases.

CHAS'TEN, (chās'n,) *v. t.* [Fr. *châtier*, for *chastier*; Arm. *castien*; Russ. *chischu.*]

1. To correct by punishment; to punish; to inflict pain for the purpose of reclaiming an offender; as, to *chasten* a son with a rod.

I will *chasten* him with the rod of men.—2 Sam. vii.

2. To afflict by other means.

As many as I love I rebuke and *chasten.*—Rev. iii.
I *chastened* my soul with fasting.—Ps. lxix.

3. To purify from errors or faults.

CHAS'TEN-ED, (chās'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Corrected; punished; afflicted for correction, purified from faults.

CHAS'TEN-ER, *n.* One who punishes for the purpose of correction.

CHASTE'NESS, *n.* Chastity; purity.

CHAS'TEN-ING, *ppr.* Correcting; afflicting for correction.

CHAS'TEN-ING, *n.* Correction; suffering inflicted for the purpose of reclaiming.

No *chastening* for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous. —Heb. xii.

CHAS-TIS'A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of chastisement. *Sherwood.*

CHAS-TISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *châtier*; Arm. *castiza*, from *chaste*, *castus.* The Latin *castigo*, Sp. and Port. *castigar*, It. *gastigare*, are formed with a different termination. We have *chastise* from the Armoric dialect.]

1. To correct by punishing; to punish; to inflict pain by stripes, or in other manner, for the purpose of punishing an offender and recalling him to his duty.

I will *chastise* you seven times for your sin.—Lev. xxvi.

2. To reduce to order or obedience; to restrain; to awe; to repress.

The gay, social sense,
By decency *chastised.* *Thomson.*

3. To correct; to purify by expunging faults; as, to *chastise* a poem.

CHAS-TIS'ED, (chas-tīzd',) *pp.* Punished; corrected.

CHAS'TISE-MENT, (chas'tiz-ment,) *n.* [Fr. *châtiment*; Arm. *castiz*: from *chaste.*]

Correction; punishment; pain inflicted for punishment and correction, either by stripes or otherwise.

Shall I so much dishonor my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement?* *Shak.*
I have borne *chastisement*; I will not offend any more.—Job xxxiv.

The chastisement of our peace, in *Scripture*, was the pain which Christ suffered to purchase our peace and reconciliation to God. *Is.* liii.

CHAS-TIS'ER, *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

CHAS-TIS'ING, *ppr.* Punishing for correction; correcting.

CHAS'TI-TY, *n.* [L. *castitas*; Fr. *chasteté*; Sp. *castidad*; It. *castità*; from L. *castus*, chaste.]

1. Purity of the body; freedom from all unlawful commerce of sexes. *Before marriage*, purity from all commerce of sexes; *after marriage*, fidelity to the marriage bed.

2. Freedom from obscenity, as in language or conversation.

3. Freedom from bad mixture; purity in words and phrases.

4. Purity; unadulterated state; as, the *chastity* of the gospel. *Gibbon.*

CHAS'U-BLE, *n.* In *the Roman Catholic church*, an outward vestment worn by the priest in saying mass, having a large embroidered or gilt cross on the back, and a pillar in front, designed to be emblematical of Christ's sufferings.

CHAT, *v. i.* [G. *kosen*, to talk, or prattle; Ir. *ceadach*, talkative; *ceadac*, a story or narrative; Sp. *cotorra*, a magpie; *cotorrera*, a hen-parrot, a talkative woman; Gr. κατιλλω, to prate; D. *koeteren*, to jabber, and *kwetteren*, to *chatter*; *kouten*, id.]

1. To talk in a familiar manner; to talk without form or ceremony. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. To talk idly; to prate. *Johnson.*

CHAT, *v. t.* To talk of. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CHAT, *n.* Free, familiar talk; idle talk; prate.

CHAT. *n.* A twig, or little stick. [See CHIT.]

CHAT-EAU', (shat-to',) *n.* [Fr., a castle. See CASTLE.] A castle; a seat in the country.

CHAT'E-LET, (shat'e-let,) *n.* A little castle. *Chambers.*

CHAT'EL-LA-NY, *n.* [Fr. *chatellenie.*]

The lordship or jurisdiction of a castellan, or governor of a castle. [See CASTELLANY.]

CHA-TOY'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *chat*, cat, and *œil*, eye.]

Having a changeable, undulating luster, or color, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

CHA-TOY'ANT, *n.* A hard stone, a little transparent, which, being cut smooth, presents on its surface and in the interior an undulating or wavy light. It is of a yellowish-gray color, or verging to an olive-green. It rarely exceeds the size of a filbert. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CHA-TOY'MENT, *n.* Changeable colors, or changeableness of color, in a mineral; play of colors. *Cleaveland.*

CHAT PO-TA'TŌES, *n. pl.* Small potatoes fit only for pigs, &c. *Brande.*

CHAT'TAH, *n.* In *India*, an umbrella.

CHAT'TED, *pp.* Talked familiarly, or on light subjects.

CHAT'TEL, (chat'l,) *n.* [See CATTLE.] *Primarily*, any article of movable goods. In *modern usage*, the word *chattels* comprehends all goods, movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold. "*Chattels* are real or personal. *Chattels real*, are such as concern or savor of the realty, as a term for years of land, wardships in chivalry, the next presentation to a church, estates by statute merchant, elegit, and the like. *Chattels personal*, are things movable, as animals, furniture of a house, jewels, corn, &c." *Blackstone.*

CHAT'TER, *v. i.* [See CHAT.] To utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie or a monkey.

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. We say, the teeth *chatter*, when one is chilly and shivering.

3. To talk idly, carelessly, or rapidly; to jabber.

CHAT'TER, *n.* Sounds like those of a pie or monkey; idle talk.

CHAT'TER-BOX, *n.* One that talks incessantly.

CHAT'TER-ER, *n.* A prater; an idle talker.

2. A name given to some species of dentirostral birds, from their loud and monotonous notes. They feed chiefly on berries. *Swainson.*

CHAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering rapid, indistinct sounds, as birds; talking idly; moving rapidly and clashing, as the teeth.

CHAT'TER-ING, *n.* Rapid, inarticulate sounds, as of birds; idle talk; rapid striking of the teeth, as in chilliness.

CHAT'TING, *ppr.* Talking familiarly.

CHAT'TY, *a.* Given to free conversation; talkative.

CHAT'WOOD, *n.* Little sticks; fuel. *Bailey. Johnson.*

CHAUF'FER, *n.* [Fr. *chauffer*, to heat.]

In *chemistry*, a small furnace, a cylindrical box of sheet iron, open at the top, with a grate near the bottom. *Fyfe.*

CHAU-MON-TELLE', *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

CHAUN, *n.* A gap. [*Not in use.*] [See YAWN.]

CHAUN, *v. i.* To open; to yawn. [*Not in use.*]

CHAUNT. See CHANT.

CHAV'EN-DER,
CHEV'EN, } *n.* [Fr. *chevesne.*]
The chub, a fish.

CHAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceowan*; D. *kaauwen*; G. *kauen*; Ir. *cagnaim*, or *cognaim*; Arm. *jaoga*, or *chaguein*; coinciding with *jaw*, which in Arm. is *javed*, *gaved*, or *chagell*, and as *cheek* and *jaw* are often united, this word coincides with Sax. *ceac*, *ceoca.* It is most correctly written and pronounced *chaw*; but *chew* is deemed most elegant.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food in eating; to ruminate, or to chew, as the cud.

2. To ruminate in thought; to revolve and consider. [*Obs.*]

CHAW, *n.* [A different spelling of *jaw.* See CHAW, supra.]

1. The jaw. *Ezek.* xxix. 4. But, in modern editions of the Bible, it is printed *jaw.*

2. In *vulgar language*, a cud; as much as is put in the mouth at once.

CHAW'DRON, *n.* Entrails. *Shak.*

CHAW'ED, (chawd,) *pp.* Chewed.

CHAW'ING, *ppr.* Chewing.

CHAY'-ROOT, *n.* The root of the Oldenlandia umbellata, used in giving the beautiful red to the Madras cottons. It is also called *chaya-root* and *choy-root*

CHEAP, *a.* [Sax. *ceap*, cattle, business, or trade, a price, a pledge or pawn, a selling any thing that may be bought or sold; *ecapian*, *cypan*, to buy, to sell, to negotiate, to gain; D. *koop*, a bargain or purchase; "te koop zetten," to set to sale; "goed koop," *cheap*, good purchase; *koopen*, to buy; G. *kaufen*; Dan. *kiöber*; Sw. *kapa*; Russ. *kupayu*; L. *caupo*; Eng. to *cheapen*, to *chaffer*, *chap-man*, *chap-book*, to *chop* and *change.* The sense is, a purchase, and *good cheap* is a good purchase or bargain. Hence, probably, omitting *good*, we have *cheap.*]

1. Bearing a low price in market; that may be purchased at a low price; that is, at a price as low or lower than the usual price of the article or commodity, or at a price less than the real value. The sense is always comparative; for a price deemed *cheap* at one time is considered *dear* at another.

It is a principle which the progress of political science has clearly established, a principle that illustrates at once the wisdom of the Creator and the blindness of human cupidity, that it is *cheaper* to hire the labor of freemen than to compel the labor of slaves. *L. Bacon.*

2. Being of small value; common; not respected; as, *cheap* beauty.

Make not yourself *cheap* in the eyes of the world. *Anon.*

CHEAP, *n.* Bargain; purchase; as in the phrases, good *cheap*, better *cheap*; the original phrases from which we have *cheap.* [*Obs.*]

CHEAP'EN, (chēp'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *ceapian.* See CHEAP, supra.]

1. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of a commodity; to chaffer.

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To lessen value. *Dryden.*

CHEAP'EN-ED, (chēp'nd,) *pp.* Bargained for; beat down in price.

CHEAP'EN-ER, *n.* One who cheapens or bargains.

CHEAP'EN-ING, *ppr.* Bargaining for; chaffering; beating down the price of.

CHEAP'ER, *a. comp.* More cheap; less expensive.

CHEAP'EST, *a. superl.* Most cheap; least costly.

CHEAP'LY, *adv.* At a small price; at a low rate.

CHEAP'NESS, *n.* Lowness in price, considering the usual price, or real value.

CHEAR. See CHEER.

CHEAT, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceatt.* In Ar. خدع *khadaa*, signifies to deceive, circumvent, seduce; to fail, to hide, to disguise, to defraud; كاد *kaida*, signifies to deceive, to lay snares; Eth. ኬደመ *chiet* or *hiet*, signifies to cheat, to deceive, to defraud.]

1. To deceive and defraud in a bargain; to deceive for the purpose of gain in selling. Its proper application is to commerce, in which a person uses some arts, or misrepresentations, or withholds some facts, by which he deceives the purchaser.

2. To deceive by any artifice, trick, or device, with a view to gain an advantage contrary to common honesty; as, to *cheat* a person at cards.

3. To impose on; to trick. It is followed by *of* or *out of*, and colloquially by *into*, as to *cheat* a child *into* a belief that a medicine is palatable.

CHEAT, *n.* A fraud committed by deception; a trick; imposition; imposture.

2. A person who cheats; one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices.

CHEAT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liability to be cheated. *Hammond.*

CHEAT'-BREAD, (-bred,) *n.* Fine bread purchased, or not made in the family. [*Little used.*]

CHEAT'ED, *pp.* Defrauded by deception.

CHEAT'ER, *n.* One who practices a fraud in commerce.

CHEAT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Defrauding by deception; imposing on.

CHEAT'ING, *n.* The act of defrauding by deceitful arts.

CHEAT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a cheating manner.

CHECK, *v. t.* [Fr. *echec*, pl. *echecs*, which we have changed into *chess*; Sp. *xaque*, a move at chess; *xaque de mate*, check-mate; Port. *xaque*, a check; *xagoate*, a rebuke. Sp. and Port. *xaquima*, a halter; It. *scacco*, the squares of a chess-board; *scacchi*, chess-men; *scacco-matto*, check-mate; *scaccato*, checkered; Low L. *scaccarium*, an exchequer, Fr. *echiquier*; G. *schach*, chess; *schachmatt*, check-mate; D. *schaak*, chess; *schaak-mat*, check-mate; Dan. *skak*, chess, crooked, curving; *skak-mat*, check-mate; *skakrer*, to barter, chaffer, chop and change; Sw. *schach*, chess; *schach-matt*, check-mate; Russ. *schach*, check, chess; *schach-mat*, check-mate. In Spanish, *xaque*, *xeque*, is an old man, a *shaik*, and *xaco*, a *jacket.* These latter words seem to be the Ar. شاخ *shaich*, or شاخ; the latter is rendered to grow old, to be old, to blame or rebuke, under which we find *shaik*; the former signifies to use diligence, qunsi to bend to or apply; also, to abstain or turn aside. In Arabic we find also شك *shakka*, to doubt, hesitate, halt, and in Hebrew the same word שכך signifies to still, allay, sink, stop or check, to obstruct or hedge; שך a hedge. We have, in these words, clear evidence of the manner in which several modern nations express the Shemitic ש, or ش.]

1. To stop; to restrain; to hinder or repress; to curb. It signifies to put an entire stop to motion, or to restrain its violence, and cause an abatement; to moderate.

2. To rebuke; to chide or reprove. *Shak.*

3. To compare any paper with its counterpart or with a cipher, with a view to ascertain its authenticity; to compare corresponding papers; to control by a counter-register.

4. To make a mark against names in going over a list.

5. In *seamanship*, to ease off a little of a rope, which is too stiffly extended; also, to stopper the cable. *Mar. Dict.*

CHECK, *v. i.* To stop; to make a stop; with *at.*

The mind *checks at* any vigorous undertaking. *Locke.*

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2. To clash or interfere.

I love to *check* with business. *Bacon.*

3. To strike with repression. *Dryden.*

[*These applications are not frequent.*]

CHECK, *n.* A stop; hinderance; rebuff; sudden restraint, or continued restraint; curb; control; government.

2. That which stops or restrains, as reproof, reprimand, rebuke, slight or disgust, fear, apprehension, a person; any stop or obstruction. *Clarendon.*

3. A mark put against names in going over a list.

4. A token given to railroad passengers, serving to identify them in claiming their luggage, &c. Also, in *theaters*, a similar token, to identify those who go out, expecting to return.

5. In *falconry*, when a hawk forsakes her proper game, to follow rooks, pies, or other fowls, that cross her in her flight. *Bailey. Encyc.*

6. The correspondent cipher of a bank note; a corresponding indenture; any counter-register. *Johnson.*

7. A term in chess, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.

8. An order for money, drawn on a banker or on the cashier of a bank, payable to the bearer.

This is a sense derived from that in definition 6.

9. In popular use, *checkered* cloth; *check* for *checkered.*

Check, or *check-roll*; a roll or book containing the names of persons who are attendants, and in the pay of a king or great personage, as domestic servants. *Bailey Encyc.*

Clerk of the check, in the British king's household, has the check and control of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family, the care of the watch, &c. *Bailey. Encyc.*

Clerk of the check; in the British royal dock-yards, is an officer who keeps a register of all the men employed on board his majesty's ships and vessels, and of all the artificers in the service of the navy, at the port where he is settled.

CHECK'-BOOK, *n.* A book containing blank checks upon a bank. *Bouvier.*

CHECK'ED, } *pp.* Stopped; restrained; repressed;
CHECKT, } curbed; moderated; controlled; reprimanded.

CHECK'ER, *v. t.* [from *check*, or perhaps directly from the Fr. *echiquier*, a chess-board. Norm. *escheqir*, or *chekere*, exchequer.]

1. To variegate with cross lines; to form into little squares, like a chess-board, by lines or stripes of different colors. Hence,

2. To diversify; to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events.

Our minds are, as it were, *checkered* with truth and falsehood. *Addison.*

CHECK'ER, *n.* One who checks or restrains; a rebuker.

2. A chess-board.

CHECK'ER, } *n.* Work varied alternately as
CHECK'ER-WORK, } to its colors or materials; work consisting of cross lines.

CHECK'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Diversified; variegated.

CHECK'ERS, *n. pl.* Draughts; a common game on a checkered board.

CHECK'ING, *ppr.* Stopping; curbing; restraining; moderating; controlling; rebuking.

CHECK'LESS, *a.* That can not be checked or restrained.

CHECK'MATE, *n.* [See CHECK. *Mate* is from the root of the Sp. and Port. *matar*, to kill. Ar. Ch. Syr. Heb. Eth. Sam. מות *moth*, to die, to kill.]

1. The movement in the game of chess, which stops all further moving, and ends the game.

2. *Figuratively*, defeat; overthrow. *Spenser.*

CHECK'MATE, *v. t.* To make a move in chess, which stops all further moving, and ends the game. Hence, to arrest and defeat. *Skelton.*

CHECK'MAT-ED, *pp.* Stopped in the game of chess.

CHECK'MAT-ING, *ppr.* Making a last move in chess.

CHECKS, *n.* A term applied to a kind of checkered cloth, as ginghams, plaids, &c.

CHECK'Y, *n.* In *heraldry*, a border that has more than two rows of checkers, or when the bordure or shield is checkered, like a chess-board. *Encyc.*

CHEEK, *n.* [Sax. *ceac*, *ceoca*; D. *kaak*; this is probably the same word as *jaw*, Fr. *joue*, Arm. *gauad*, *javed*, connected with *jaoga*, *chaguein*, to claw, or chew, for the words *chin*, *cheek*, and *jaw*, are confounded; the same word which, in one dialect, signifies the cheek, in another signifies the jaw. *Gena* in Latin is the English *chin*.]

1. The side of the face below the eyes on each side.

2. Among mechanics, *cheeks* are those pieces of a machine, or other kind of workmanship, which form corresponding sides, or which are double and alike; as, the *cheeks* of a printing-press, which stand perpendicular and support the three sommers, the head, shelves, and winter; the *cheeks* of a turner's lathe; the *cheeks* of a glazier's vise; the *cheeks* of a mortar, and of a gun-carriage; the *cheeks* of a mast, which serve to sustain the trestle-trees, &c.

Cheek by jowl; closeness; proximity. *Beaum.*

CHEEK'-BONE, *n.* The bone of the cheek.

CHEEK'ED, (cheekt,) *a.* Brought near the cheek. *Cotton.*

CHEEK'-TOOTH, *n.* The hinder tooth or tusk. *Joel*

CHEEP, *v. i.* To chirp, as a small bird. [i. 6.

CHEER, *v. t.* [Fr. *chère*; Arm. *cher*, cheer, entertainment; Ir. *gairim*, to call, shout, extol, rejoice; Gr. χαιρω, to rejoice, to hail or salute. The primary sense is, to call out or shout, as in joy; a sense retained in jovial companies, to *give cheers*, and among seamen, to salute a ship by *cheers*. Orient. קרא *kara.*]

1. To salute with shouts of joy, or cheers, or with stamping or other expressions of applause.

2. To dispel gloom, sorrow, silence, or apathy; to cause to rejoice; to gladden; to make cheerful; as, to *cheer* a lonely desert; the *cheering* rays of the sun; good news *cheers* the heart.

3. To infuse life, spirit, animation; to incite; to encourage; as, to *cheer* the hounds.

CHEER, *v. i.* To grow cheerful; to become gladsome or joyous.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up. *Phillips.*
Cheer up, my lads.

CHEER, *n.* A shout of joy; as, they gave three *cheers.* Also, stamping, or other expressions of applause.

2. A state of gladness or joy; a state of animation above gloom and depression of spirits, but below mirth, gayety, and jollity.

Son, be of good *cheer*; thy sins are forgiven thee. — Matt. ix.
Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they also took some meat. — Acts xxvii.

3. Mirth; gayety; jollity, as at a feast.

4. Invitation to gayety. *Shak.*

5. Entertainment; that which makes cheerful; provisions for a feast. *Shak.*

The table was loaded with good *cheer.* *Irving.*

6. Air of countenance, noting a greater or less degree of cheerfulness.

His words their drooping *cheer*
Enlightened. *Milton.*

CHEER'ED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; made glad.

CHEER'ER, *n.* One who cheers; he or that which gladdens.

Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Wotton.*
Prime *cheerer*, light. *Thomson.*

CHEER'FUL, *a.* Lively; animated; having good spirits; moderately joyful. This is the most usual signification of the word, expressing a degree of animation less than mirth and jollity.

2. Full of life; gay; animated; mirthful; musical; as, the *cheerful* birds.

3. Expressive of good spirits or joy; lively; animated.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance. — Prov. xv.

CHEER'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a cheerful manner; with alacrity or willingness; readily; with life, animation, or good spirits.

CHEER'FUL-NESS, *n.* Life; animation; good spirits; a state of moderate joy or gayety; alacrity.

He that showeth mercy, with *cheerfulness.* — Rom. xii.

CHEER'I-LY, *adv.* With cheerfulness; with spirit.

CHEER'I-NESS, *n.* Cheerfulness.

CHEER'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating.

CHEER'ING-LY, *adv.* In a cheerful manner.

CHEER'ISH-NESS, *n.* State of cheerfulness. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

CHEER'LESS, *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of any thing to enliven or animate the spirits. *Spenser,*

CHEER'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being destitute of cheerfulness or comfort.

CHEER'LY, *a.* Gay; cheerful; not gloomy.

CHEER'LY, *adv.* Cheerfully; heartily; briskly.

CHEER'UP, } *v. t.* To make cheerful; to enliven; to
CHIR'RUP, } chirp. [*Colloquial.*] *Dr. Cheyne.*

CHEER'Y, *a.* Gay; sprightly; having power to make gay.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl. *Gay.*

CHEESE, *n.* [Sax. *cese*, or *cyse*; Ir. *cais*; W. *caws*; Corn. *kes*; Arm. *caus*; L. *caseus*; Sp. *queso*; Port. *queijo*; D. *kaas*; G. *käse*; Basque, *gasna*, or *gazta.* The primary sense is to curdle, to congeal, from collecting, drawing, or driving; W. *casiaw*, to curdle. Perhaps it is allied to *squeeze.*]

1. The curd of milk, coagulated usually by rennet, separated from the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop, or mold.

2. A mass of pomace or ground apples placed on a press. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

CHEESE'-CAKE, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter. *Prior.*

CHEESE'-MON"GER, (-mung'ger,) *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese. *B. Jonson.*

CHEESE'-PAR-ING, *n.* The rind or paring of cheese. *Beaum.*

CHEESE'-PRESS, *n.* A press, or engine for pressing curd in the making of cheese. *Gay.*

CHEESE'-REN-NET, *n.* A plant, ladies' bed-straw, Galium verum.

CHEESE'-VAT, *n.* The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing. *Glanville.*

CHEES'Y, *a.* Having the nature, qualities, taste, or form of cheese.

CHEF-D'ŒUV'RE, (shef-doov'r,) *n.* [Fr.] A masterpiece or performance in arts, &c.

CHEG'RE, } *n.* [Sp. *chiquito*, small.]
CHEG'ŌE, }

A tropical insect, that enters the skin of the feet and multiplies incredibly, causing an itching. *Encyc.*

It is written, also, *chigger*, *chigoe*, *jigger.*

CHEI-ROP'TER, *n.* } [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and
CHEI-ROP'TER-A, *n. pl.* } πτερον, wing.]

Terms applied to animals whose anterior toes are connected by a membrane, and whose feet thus serve for wings, as the bat. *Lunier.*

CHEI-ROP'TER-OUS, *a.* Belonging to the Cheiroptera.

CHEI-RO-THĒ'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, hand, and θηριον, beast.] An animal whose footsteps alone have been found in Germany. It is sometimes spelt *chirotherium.*

CHEK-Ō'A, *n.* The Chinese porcelain clay.

CHEL'I-DON, *n.* [Gr.] A brown fly with silvery wings.

CHE-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [Gr. χηλη, a claw, and L. *fero*, to bear.]

Furnished with claws, as an animal.

CHEL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *chela*, a claw, and *form.*] Having the form of a claw.

CHE-LŌ'NI-AN, *n.* } [Gr. χελωνη, a tortoise.] Terms
CHE-LŌ'NI-A, *n. pl.* } applied to animals of the tortoise kind.

CHE-LŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.

CHĒ'LY, (-kē'le,) *n.* [L. *chela*; Gr. χηλη, a claw.] The claw of a shell-fish. *Brown.*

CHEM'IC-AL, (kim'i-kal *or* kem'i-kal.) [See CHEMISTRY.] Pertaining to chemistry; as, a *chemical* operation.

2. Resulting from the operation of the principles of bodies by decomposition, combination, &c.; as, *chemical* changes.

3. According to the principles of chemistry; as, a *chemical* combination.

CHEM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to chemical principles; by chemical process or operation.

CHE-MISE', (she-mēz',) *n.* [Fr. *chemise*; Ir. *caimse*, *caimis*; Sp. *camisa*; It. *camicia*; Ar. قميص *kamiiz*; Amh. *id.*]

1. A shift, or under-garment, worn by females.

2. A wall that lines the face of any work of earth.

CHEM-I-SETTE', (shem-e-zet',) *n.* [Fr.] An under garment, worn over the chemise.

CHEM'IST, (kim'ist *or* kem'ist,) *n.* A person versed in chemistry; a professor of chemistry.

CHEM'IS-TRY, (kim'is-try *or* kem'is-try,) *n.* [Fr. *chimie*; Sp. *chimia*; It. and Port. *chimica.* The orthography of this word, from its derivation and the analogy of other European languages, would properly be *chimistry.* It is the Arabic كيميا *kimia*, the occult art or science, from كمي *kamai*, to conceal. This was originally the art or science now called *alchemy*; the art of converting baser metals into gold. The order of Diocletian, directing search to be made for books treating of the wonderful art of making gold and silver, and all that should be found to be committed to the flames, proves the origin of this art to be as remote as the close of the third century; and it was probably somewhat earlier. *Gibbon*, ch. 13. It is not improbable that this art was used in counterfeiting coins. The common orthography is from χεω, to melt or fuse; the old orthography was from χυω, the same word, differently written; both having no foundation but a random guess. If lexicographers and writers had been contented to take the orthography of the nations in the south of Europe, where the origin of the word was doubtless understood, and through whom the word was introduced into England, the orthography would have been settled, uniform, and corresponding exactly with the pronunciation.]

Chemistry is a science, the object of which is to discover the nature and properties of all bodies by analysis and synthesis. *Macquer.*

Chemistry is that science which explains the intimate mutual action of all natural bodies. *Fourcroy.*

Analysis or decomposition, and synthesis or combination, are the two methods which chemistry uses to accomplish its purposes. *Fourcroy. Hooper.*

Chemistry may be defined, the science which investigates the composition of material substances, and the permanent changes of constitution which their mutual actions produce. *Ure.*

Chemistry may be defined, that science, the object of which is to discover and explain the changes of

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composition that occur among the integrant and constituent parts of different bodies. *Henry.*

Chemistry is the science which treats of those events and changes in natural bodies which are not accompanied by sensible motions. *Thomson.*

Chemistry is justly considered as a science, but the practical operations may be denominated an art.

Chemistry relates to those operations by which the intimate nature of bodies is changed, or by which they acquire new properties. *Davy.*

CHEQUE. See CHECK.

CHEQ'UER. See CHECKER.

CHER'IFF, *n.* Written also SHERIFF. The prince of Mecca; a high priest among the Mohammedans.

CHER'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *cherir*; Arm. *cheriçza*; from Fr. *cher*, dear; W. *cir*, bounty; *ciriaw*, to pity, to cherish. See CARESS.]

1. To treat with tenderness and affection; to give warmth, ease, or comfort to,

> We were gentle among you, even as a nurse *cherisheth* her children. — 1 Thess. ii.
> The damsel was fair, and *cherished* the king. — 1 Kings i.

2. To hold as dear; to embrace with affection; to foster and encourage; as, to *cherish* the principles of virtue; to *cherish* religion in the heart.

3. To treat in a manner to encourage growth, by protection, aid, attendance, or supplying nourishment; as, to *cherish* tender plants.

4. To harbor; to indulge and encourage in the mind; as, to *cherish* ill-will, or any evil passion.

CHER'ISH-ED, (cher'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Treated with tenderness; warmed; comforted; fostered.

CHER'ISH-ER, *n.* One who cherishes; an encourager; a supporter.

CHER'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Warming; comforting; encouraging; fostering; treating with affection.

CHER'ISH-ING, *n.* Support; encouragement.

CHER'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* In an affectionate or cherishing manner.

CHER'ISH-MENT, *n.* Encouragement; comfort. [*Obs.*]

CHER'MES. See KERMES.

CHE-ROOT', *n.* A kind of cigar. The genuine *cheroot* is from Manilla, in the Philippine Islands, and is highly prized for the delicacy of its flavor.

CHER-O-POT'A-MOS, *n.* [Gr. χοιρος, a hog, and ποταμος, river.] An animal of the order of pachydermata, allied to the hog, now extinct.

CHER'RY, *n.* [Fr. *cerise*; L. *cerasus*; It. *ciriegia*; Port. *cereja*; Sp. *cereza*; Arm. *getresen*; D. *kars*, or *krick*; G. *kirsche*; Sw. *kirsbar*; Dan. *kirscheer*; so named, it is said, from *Cerasus*, a city in Pontus, near the Euxine, whence the tree was imported into Italy.]

The fruit of a tree, a species of Prunus, of which there are many varieties, as the red or garden cherry, the red-heart, the white-heart, the black cherry, the black-heart, and several others. The fruit is a pulp inclosing a kernel. It is related that this fruit was brought from Cerasus, in Pontus, to Italy, after the defeat of Mithridates by Lucullus, A. R. 680, and introduced into England by the Romans, about 120 years afterward, A. D. 55.

Barbadoes cherry, is the genus Malpighia, of several species. The berries are red, cherry-shaped, acid, and eatable.

Bird cherry, is a species of Prunus, the common laurel, or *lauro-cerasus*. *Lee.*

Also, the *Prunus Padus*. *Encyc.*

Cornelian cherry is the fruit of the Cornus, cornel-tree, or dog-wood. It is a small, acid, cherry-like, eatable berry.

Dwarf cherry, is the fruit of a species of Lonicera, or honey-suckle.

Hottentot cherry, is the fruit of a species of Cassine. The fruit is a trispermous berry, of a dark, purple color.

Winter cherry, is a name of the fruit of the Physalis, a genus of many species. It is a berry of the size of a small cherry, inclosed in an inflated, bladder-like calyx. This name is also given to a species of Solanum. *Fam. of Plants.*

CHER'RY, *a.* Like a red cherry in color; red, ruddy, blooming; as, a *cherry* lip; *cherry* cheeks.

CHER'RY, *n.* A cordial composed of cherry juice and spirit, sweetened and diluted. The wild cherry is most generally used for this purpose, being steeped for some days in spirit, which extracts the juice of the fruit; the tincture is then sweetened and diluted to the taste. This cordial is moderately bitter and astringent. It is sometimes made of the mazzard.

CHER'RY-CHEEK-ED, (-cheekt,) *a.* Having ruddy cheeks. *Congreve.*

CHER'RY-PIT, *n.* A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a hole. *Shak.*

CHER'RY-TREE, *n.* A tree whose fruit is cherries, in the more appropriate sense of the word. The name is mostly given to the common cultivated trees, and to that which produces the black wild cherry. The wood of the latter is valued for cabinet work.

CHER'SO-NESE, *n.* [Gr. χερσονησος; χερσος, land, or uncultivated land, and νησος, an isle.]

A peninsula; a tract of land of any indefinite extent, which is nearly surrounded by water, but united to a larger tract by a neck of land, or isthmus; as, the *Cimbric Chersonese*, or Jutland; the *Tauric Chersonese*, or Crimea.

CHERT, *n.* In *mineralogy*, an impure variety of quartz, or flint, of various dull shades of color. It includes *petrosilex* and *hornstone*.

CHERT'Y, *a.* Like chert; containing chert. *Pennant.*

CHER'UB, *n.*; *pl.* CHERUBS; but the Hebrew plural CHERUBIM is also used. [Heb. כרוב *kerub*. In Ch. and Syr. the corresponding verb signifies to plow; and the word is said to signify, properly, any image or figure; if so, it may have been named from *engraving*. But this is uncertain, and the learned are not agreed on the signification.]

A figure composed of various creatures, as a man, an ox, an eagle, or a lion. The first mention of cherubs is in *Gen.* iii. 24, where the figure is not described; but their office was, with a flaming sword, to keep or guard the way of the tree of life. The two cherubs which Moses was commanded to make at the ends of the mercy-seat, were to be of beaten work of gold; and their wings were to extend over the mercy-seat, their faces toward each other, and between them was the residence of the Deity. *Ex.* xxv. The cherubs, in Ezekiel's vision, had each four heads, or faces, the hands of a man, and wings. The four faces were, the face of a bull, that of a man, that of a lion, and that of an eagle. They had the likeness of a man. *Ezek.* iv. and x. In 2 *Sam.* xxii. 11, and *Psalm* xviii. Jehovah is represented as riding on a cherub, and flying on the wings of the wind. In the celestial hierarchy, cherubs are represented as spirits next in order to seraphs. The hieroglyphical and emblematical figures embroidered on the vails of the tabernacle, are called cherubs of curious or skillful work. *Ex.* xxvi.

A beautiful child is called a *cherub*.

CHER-Ū'BIC, } *a.* Pertaining to cherubs; angelic.
CHER-Ū'BIC-AL, } *Sheldon.*

CHER'U-BIM, *n.* The Hebrew plural of CHERUB.

CHER'U-BIN, *a.* Cherubic; angelic. *Shak.*

CHER'U-BIN, *n.* A cherub. *Dryden.*

CHER'UP; a corruption of *chirp*, which see.

CHER'VIL, *n.* [Sax. *cerfille*, a contraction of L. *chærophyllum*; Gr. χαιρεφυλλον, χαιρω, to rejoice, and φυλλον, leaf.]

The popular name of a plant, of the genus Chærophyllum.

CHES'A-PEAK, *n.* A bay of the United States, whose entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in Virginia, and which extends northerly into Maryland 270 miles. It receives the waters of the Susquehannah, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, and James-Rivers.

CHES'I-BLE. See CHASUBLE.

CHES'LIP, *n.* A small vermin that lies under stones.

CHESS, *n.* [Fr. *echecs*. See CHECK.]

An ingenious game performed by two parties with different pieces, on a *checkered* board, that is, a board divided into sixty-four squares, or houses. The success of the game depends almost entirely on skill. Each gamester has eight dignified pieces, called a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, and two rooks, or castles; also eight pawns. The pieces of the parties are of different colors. *Encyc.*

CHESS, *n.* [I do not find this word in any English dictionary; nor do I know its origin or affinities. In Persian, خس *khas*, or *gas*, signifies evil, depraved, and a useless weed.]

In *New England*, the Bromus Secalinus, a grass which grows among wheat, and is supposed to be wheat degenerated or changed, as it abounds most in fields where the wheat is winter-killed. It bears some resemblance to oats. This fact is mentioned by Pliny, Nat. Hist. lib. 18, ca. 17. "Primum omnium frumenti vitium avena est; et hordeum in eam degenerat." This change of wheat and barley into oats he ascribes to a moist soil, wet weather, bad seed, &c. This opinion coincides with observations in America, as wheat is most liable to perish in moist land, and often in such places, almost all the wheat is killed, and instead of it chess often appears. But this change of wheat into chess is now denied, and the common opinion is affirmed, by the ablest botanists, to be erroneous.

CHESS'-AP-PLE, *n.* A species of wild service.

CHESS'-BOARD, *n.* The board used in the game of chess, and from the squares of which *chess* has its name.

CHESS'-MAN, *n.* A piece used in the game of chess.

CHESS'-PLAY-ER, *n.* One who plays chess; one skilled in the game of chess.

CHESS'-TREE, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of wood bolted perpendicularly on the side, to confine the clews of the main sail.

CHESS'OM, *n.* Mellow earth. *Bacon.*

CHEST, *n.* [Sax. *cest* or *cyst*; L. *cista*; W. *oist*; Ir. *cisde*; Gr. κιστη; G. *kiste*; D. *kist*; Sw. *kista*; Dan. *kiste*. See CHESTNUT.]

1. A box of wood, or other material, in which goods are kept or transported. It differs from a trunk in not being covered with skin or leather.

2. The trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax. Hence, *broad-chested*, *narrow-chested*; having a broad or narrow chest.

3. In *commerce*, a certain quantity; as, a *chest* of sugar; a *chest* of indigo; &c.

Chest of drawers, is a case of movable boxes called *drawers*.

CHEST, *v. t.* To reposit in a chest; to hoard. *Johnson.*

CHEST'ED, *a.* Having a chest, as in thick-*chested*; narrow-*chested*.

CHEST'-FOUND-ER-ING, *n.* A disease in horses, like the pleurisy or peripneumony in the human body. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHEST'NUT, (ches'nut,) *n.* [Sax. *cystel*, and the tree in Sax. is *cystbeam* or *cystenbeam*; L. *castanea*, the tree and the nut; Fr. *chataigne*; Arm. *gistenen*, or *gestenen*; W. *castan*; Sp. *castaña*; Port. *castanha*; It. *castagna*; G. *kastanie*; Sw. Dan. *kastanie*; from Welsh *cast*, envelopment, the root of *castle*, from separating, defending; so named from its shell, or cover. It is often written CHESNUT.]

The fruit, seed, or nut of a tree belonging to the genus Castanea. It is inclosed in a prickly pericarp, which contains two or more seeds.

CHEST'NUT, *a.* Being of the color of a chestnut; of a brown color. It is, perhaps, rarely used as a noun.

CHEST'NUT-TREE, *n.* Castanea vesca; the tree which produces the chestnut. This tree grows to a great size, with spreading branches. It is one of the most valuable timber-trees, as the wood is very durable, and forms in America the principal timber for fencing. The timber is also used in building, and for vessels of various kinds.

Dwarf-chestnut, or *chincapin*, is another species of Castanea.

Horse-chestnut is a tree of the genus Æsculus. The common tree of this sort is a native of the north of Asia, and admired for the beauty of its flowers. It is used for shade and ornament, and its nuts are esteemed good food for horses. The scarlet-flowering horse-chestnut is a native of Carolina, Brazil, and the East, and is admired for its beauty.

The *Indian Rose-chestnut*, of the genus Mesua, bears a nut, roundish, pointed, and marked with four elevated longitudinal sutures. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

CHES'TON, *n.* A species of plum. *Johnson.*

CHĒ'TAH, *n.* The hunting leopard of India; the Felis jubata.

CHEV'A-CHĒ, (shev'ä-shē,) *n.* An expedition with cavalry. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

CHEV-AL', *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, a horse; and hence, in composition, a support or frame. Thus a *cheval-glass* is a large swing-glass mounted on a frame, &c.

CHEV-AL'-DE-FRIŞE', generally used in the plural, CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, (shev'o-de-freez.) [Fr. *cheval*, a horse, and *frise*, any thing curled, rough, entangled; the horse of frise, or frizzled horse. Hence called also *turnpike*, *tourniquet*.]

1. A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used to defend a passage, stop a breach, or make a retrenchment to stop cavalry.

2. A kind of trimming.

CHEV-A-LIĒR', (shev-a-leer',) *n.* [Fr., from *cheval*, a horse; Sp. *caballero*. See CAVALRY.]

1. A knight; a gallant young man. *Shak.*

2. In *heraldry*, a horseman armed at all points.

CHEV'EN, *n.* [Fr. *chevesne*.] [*Encyc.*

A river fish, the chub.

CHEV'ER-IL, *n.* [Fr. *chevreau*, a kid, from *chevre*, a goat, L. *caper*, W. *gavar*, Arm. *gavricq*, *gavr*.]

Soft leather made of kid-skin; hence, a yielding disposition; yielding or pliable. [Used as a noun or adjective.] *Shak.*

CHEV'ER-IL-IZE, *v. t.* To make as pliable as kid-leather. *Montagu.*

CHEV'I-SANCE, (shev'e-zans,) *n.* [Fr. *chevir*, to come to the end, to perform, to prevail, from *chef*, the head, literally the end. See CHIEF and ACHIEVE.]

1. Achievement; deed; performance; enterprise accomplished. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. In *law*, a making of contracts; a bargain. Stat. 13 Eliz. 7.

3. An unlawful agreement or contract. 21 Jam. 17.

4. An agreement or composition, as an end or order set down between a creditor and his debtor. *Encyc.*

CHEV'RON, *n.* [Fr., a rafter; W. *ceber*; Arm. *gebr*.]

1. In *heraldry*, an honorable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top. *Bailey.*

2. In *architecture*, an ornament in the form of zig-zag work *Gwilt.*

3. The distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers' coats. *Campbell.*

CHEV'RON-ED, (shev'rond,) *a.* Having a chevron, or the form of it. *B. Jonson.*

CHEV'RON-EL, (shev'ron-el,) *n.* A small chevron.

CHEV-RO-TĀIN', *n.* [from Fr. *chevre*, a goat.]

The smallest of the antelope kind,

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CHEW, (chu,) *v. t.* [Sax. *ceowan*; D. *kaauwen*; G. *kauen*. See CHAW.]

1. To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food, to prepare it for deglutition and digestion.

2. To ruminate in the thoughts; to meditate; as, to *chew* revenge. *Shak.*

3. To champ; to bite, hold or roll about in the mouth; as, to *chew* tobacco.

4. To taste, without swallowing. *Shak.*

CHEW, *v. i.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past. *Pope.*

CHEW, *n.* That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at once; a cud. [*Vulgar.*]

CHEW'ED, (chūde,) *pp.* Ground by the teeth; masticated.

CHEW'ET, (chū'et,) *n.* A kind of pie, made of chopped substances.

CHEW'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Grinding with the teeth; masticating; ruminating; meditating; champing.

CHI'A, *n.* A beautiful Mexican plant.

CHI'AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Chios*, an isle in the Levant.

Chian earth; a medicinal, dense, compact kind of earth, from Chios, used anciently as an astringent, and a cosmetic. *Encyc.*

Chian turpentine, or *Cyprus turpentine*, is procured from the Pistacia Terebinthus. It is of the consistence of honey, clear, and of a yellowish white.

CHI-X'RO OS-CŪ'RO. See CLARE-OBSCURE.

CHI-AS'TO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. χιαστος, decussated.] See ANDALUSITE.

CHIB'BAL, *n.* [Fr. *ciboule*.]

A small sort of onion. *Beaumont.*

CHI-CĀNE', (she-kāne',) *n.* [Fr. *chicane*; Arm. *cican* or *cicanerez*. Qu. Sax. *swican*, to deceive.]

1. In *law*, shift; turn; trick; cavil; an abuse of judiciary proceedings, by artifices, unfair practices, or idle objections, which tend to perplex a cause, puzzle the judge, or impose on a party, and thus to delay or pervert justice.

2. In *dispute*, sophistry; distinctions and subtleties, that tend to perplex the question and obscure the truth. *Locke.*

3. Any artifice or stratagem. *Prior.*

CHI-CĀNE', *v. i.* [Fr. *chicaner*.]

To use shifts, cavils, or artifices. *Burke.*

CHI-CĀN'ER, *n.* [Fr. *chicaneur*.]

One who uses shifts, turns, evasions, or undue artifices, in litigation or disputes; a caviler; a sophister; an unfair disputant. *Locke.*

CHI-CĀN'ER-Y, (she-kān'er-y,) *n.* [Fr. *chicanerie*.]

Sophistry; mean or unfair artifices to perplex a cause and obscure the truth.

CHIC'CO-RY, *n.* The Cichorium Intybus; also called *succory*. One species is cultivated in England as a salad; and another species is used in France to adulterate coffee.

CHICH'ES, *n. pl.* Dwarf peas.

CHICH'LING, CHICH'LING-VETCH, } *n.* A vetch or pea, of the genus Lathyrus, used in Germany for food, but inferior to other kinds. *Miller.*

CHICK, *v. i.* To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate. *Chalmers.*

CHICK, CHICK'EN, } *n.* [Sax. *cicen*; D. *kuiken*; G. *kuchlein*; Qu. Russ. *chikayu*, to peep.]

1. The young of fowls, particularly of the domestic hen, or gallinaceous fowls.

2. A person of tender years.

3. A word of tenderness.

CHICK-A-REE', *n.* The American red squirrel, the Sciurus Hudsonius.

CHICK'EN-HEART'ED, *a.* Timid; fearful; cowardly.

CHICK'EN-POX, *n.* A mild, contagious, eruptive disease, generally appearing in children.

CHICK'LING, *n.* A small chick or chicken.

CHICK'-PEA, *n.* [L. *cicer*; G. *kicher*; Sp. *chicharo*.]

The popular name of a species of the genus Cicer; a native of Spain, where it is used in olios. It is smaller than the common pea.

CHICK'-WEED, *n.* The popular name of a species of Stellaria. The common chick-weed, with white blossoms, affords a remarkable instance of the sleep of plants; for, at night, the leaves approach in pairs, and inclose the tender rudiments of the young shoots. The leaves are cooling and nutritive, and are deemed excellent food for persons of a consumptive habit. They are deemed useful also for swelled breasts. *Encyc. Wiseman.*

CHIDE, *v. t.*; *pret.* CHID, [CHODE is obs.;] *part.* CHID, CHIDDEN. [Sax. *cidan*, to chide, to scold; W. *cozi*, to chide, to press, to straighten; Ch. קצף, to scold, to brawl, to fight. Qu. W. *cad*, a battle.]

Literally, to scold; to clamor; to utter noisy words; that is, to drive. Hence,

1. To scold at; to reprove; to utter words in anger or by way of disapprobation; to rebuke; as, to *chide* one for his faults.

2. To blame; to reproach; as, to *chide* folly or negligence.

To chide from, or *chide away*, is to drive away by scolding or reproof.

CHIDE, *v. i.* To scold; to clamor; to find fault; to contend in words of anger; sometimes followed by *with*.

The people did *chide* with Moses. — Ex. xvii.

2. To quarrel. *Shak.*

3. To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise; as, the *chiding* flood. *Shak.*

CHIDE, *n.* Murmur; gentle noise. *Thomson.*

CHID'ER, *n.* One who chides, clamors, reproves, or rebukes.

CHID'ER-ESS, *n.* A female who chides. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

CHID'ING, *ppr.* Scolding; clamoring; rebuking; making a harsh or continued noise.

CHID'ING, *n.* A scolding or clamoring; rebuke; reproof.

CHID'ING-LY, *adv.* In a scolding or reproving manner.

CHIEF, *a.* [Fr. *chef*, the head, that is, the top or highest point; Norm. *chief*: Sp. *xefe*; Ir. *ceap*; It. *capo*. It is evidently from the same root as the L. *caput*, Gr. κεφαλη, and Eng. *cape*, but through the Celtic, probably from shooting, extending.]

1. Highest in office or rank; principal; as, a *chief* priest; the *chief* butler. *Gen.* xl. 9.

Among the *chief* rulers, many believed on him. — John xii.

2. Principal or most eminent, in any quality or action; most distinguished; having most influence; commanding most respect; taking the lead; most valuable; most important; a word of extensive use; as, a country *chief* in arms; agriculture is the *chief* employment of men.

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this trespass. — Ezra ix.

3. First in affection; most dear and familiar.

A whisperer separateth *chief* friends. — Prov. xvi.

CHIEF, *n.* A commander; particularly a military commander; the person who heads an army; equivalent to the modern terms *commander* or *general-in-chief*, *captain-general*, or *generalissimo*. 1 *Ch.* xi.

2. The principal person of a tribe, family, or congregation, &c. *Num.* iii. *Job* xxix. *Matt.* xx.

3. *In chief*; in English law, *in capite*. To hold land *in chief*, is to hold it directly from the king by honorable personal services. *Blackstone.*

4. In *heraldry*, the upper part of the escutcheon, divided into three points, *dexter*, *middle*, and *sinister*. *Brande.*

In chief, imports something borne in this part. *Encyc.*

5. In *Spenser*, it seems to signify something like achievement, a mark of distinction; as, chaplets wrought with a *chief*. *Johnson.*

6. This word is often used in the singular number to express a plurality.

I took the *chief* of your tribes, wise men and known, and made them heads over you. — Deut. i. 15.

These were the *chief* of the officers that were over Solomon's work. — 1 Kings ix.

In these phrases, *chief* may have been primarily an adjective; that is, *chief men*, *chief persons*.

7. The principal part; the most or largest part of one thing or of many; as, the *chief* of the debt remains unpaid.

The people took of the spoil, sheep and oxen, the *chief* of the things which should have been utterly destroyed. — 1 Sam. xv.

He smote the *chief* of their strength. — Ps. lxviii.

CHIEF, *adv.* Chiefly.

CHIEF'AGE, CHEV'AGE, } *n.* A tribute by the head. [*Obs.*] *Chambers.*

CHIEF'DOM, *n.* Sovereignty. *Spenser.*

CHIEF'ESS, (cheef'es,) *n.* A female chief.

CHIEF'-JUS'TICE, *n.* The presiding justice; particularly the presiding judge in the courts of Common Pleas, and King's Bench, in England, and of the Supreme Court of the United States, and also of the Supreme Court in some of the States.

CHIEF'-JUS'TICE-SHIP, *n.* The office of chief-justice. *Story.*

CHIEF'LESS, *a.* Without a chief or leader. *Pope.*

CHIEF'LY, *adv.* Principally; eminently; in the first place; as, it *chiefly* concerns us to obey the divine precepts.

2. For the most part.

In the parts of the kingdom where the estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift.*

CHIEF'RIE, (chēf're,) *n.* A small rent paid to the lord paramount. *Spenser's Ireland.*

CHIEF'TAIN, (-tin,) *n.* [from *chief*, Norm. *cheventeins*, formed like *captain*, *capitaine*.]

A captain, leader, or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan. It is most commonly used in the latter sense. The chieftains of the Highland clans, in Scotland, were the principal noblemen and gentlemen. *Encyc.*

CHIEF'TAIN-CY, CHIEF'TAIN-SHIP, } *n.* Headship; captaincy; the government over a clan. *Johnson. Smollett.*

CHIEV'ANCE, *n.* [Norm. *chivisance*. See CHEVISANCE.]

An unlawful bargain; traffic in which money is extorted. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

CHIEVE', CHEVE', } *v. i.* [Fr. *chevir*. See ACHIEVE.]

To come to an end; to issue; to succeed. [*Obs.*]

CHIF-FON-IER', (shif-fon-eer',) *n.*, *Literally*, a receptacle for rags or shreds.

2. A movable and ornamental cupboard or receptacle. *Smart.*

CHIF'FY, *n.* An instant.

CHIG'GER, CHI'GO. } See CHEGRE.

CHIL'BLAIN, *n.* [*chill*; Sax. *cele*, cold, and *blain*.]

A blain or sore produced by cold; a tumor affecting the hands and feet, accompanied with inflammation, pain, and sometimes ulceration. *Encyc.*

CHIL'BLAIN, *v. t.* To produce chilblains.

CHILD, *n.*; *pl.* CHILDREN. [Sax. *cild*; in Dan. *kuld* is progeny, *kulde* is coldness, and *kuler* is to blow strong. *Child* is undoubtedly issue, that which is produced.]

1. A son or a daughter; a male or female descendant, in the first degree; the immediate progeny of parents; applied to the human race, and chiefly to a person when young. The term is applied to infants from their birth; but the time when they cease ordinarily to be so called, is not defined by custom. In strictness, a child is the shoot, issue, or produce of the parents, and a person of any age, in respect to the parents, is a child.

An infant.

Hagar cast the *child* under one of the shrubs. — Gen. xxi.

It signifies also a person of more advanced years.

Jephthah's daughter was his only *child*. — Judges xi.

The *child* shall behave himself proudly. — Is. iii.

A curse will be on those who corrupt the morals of their *children*. *J. Clarke.*

The application of *child* to a female, in opposition to a male, as in *Shakspeare*, is not legitimate.

2. One weak in knowledge, experience, judgment, or attainments; as, he is a mere *child*.

Behold, I can not speak, for I am a *child*. — Jer. i.

3. One young in grace. 1 *John* ii.

One who is humble and docile. *Matt.* xviii.

One who is unfixed in principles. *Eph.* iv.

4. One who is born again, spiritually renewed and adopted; as, a *child* of God.

5. One who is the product of another; or whose principles and morals are the product of another.

Thou *child* of the devil. — Acts xiii.

That which is the product or effect of something else.

This noble passion, *child* of integrity. *Shak.*

6. In *the plural*, the descendants of a man, however remote; as, the *children* of Israel; the *children* of Edom.

7. The inhabitants of a country; as, the *children* of Seir. 2 *Chron.* xxv.

To be with child; to be pregnant. *Gen.* xvi. 11. xix. 36.

CHILD, *v. i.* To bring children. *Shak.*

CHILD'-BEAR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [See BEAR.]

Bearing or producing children.

CHILD'-BEAR-ING, *n.* The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition. *Milton. Addison.*

CHILD'BED, *n.* [*child* and *bed*.] The state of a woman bringing forth a child or being in labor; parturition.

CHILD'BIRTH, (-burth,) *n.* [*child* and *birth*.] The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor; as, the pains of *childbirth*. *Taylor.*

CHILDE, *n.* A cognomen formerly prefixed to his name by the oldest son, until he succeeded to the titles of his ancestors, or gained new honors by his own prowess. *Booth.*

CHILD'ED, *a.* Furnished with a child. [*Not used.*]

CHILD'ER-MAS-DAY, *n.* [*child*, *mass*, and *day*.]

An anniversary of the church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod; called also *Innocents' Day*. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CHILD'HOOD, *n.* [Sax. *cildhad*. See HOOD.]

1. The state of a child, or the time in which persons are children, including the time from birth to puberty. But in a more restricted sense, the state or time from infancy to puberty. Thus we say, *infancy*, *childhood*, *youth*, and *manhood*.

Childhood and youth are vanity. — Eccles. xi.

2. The properties of a child. *Dryden.*

CHILD'ING, *ppr.* [The verb *to child* is not now used.]

Bearing children; producing; as, *childing* women. *Arbuthnot.*

CHILD'ISH, *a.* Belonging to a child; trifling; puerile.

When I became a man, I put away *childish* things. — 1 Cor. xiii.

2. Pertaining to a child; as, *childish* years or age; *childish* sports.

3. Pertaining to children; ignorant; silly; weak; as, *childish* fear.

CHILD'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.

CHILD'ISH-NESS, *n.* Triflingness, puerility, the state or qualities of a child, in reference to manners. But in reference to the mind, simplicity, harmlessness, weakness of intellect.

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CHILD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of children or offspring. 1 *Sam.* xv. 33.

CHILD'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being without children. *Everett.*

CHILD'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a child, or that which belongs to children; becoming a child; meek; submissive; dutiful; as, *childlike* obedience.

CHILD'LY, *a.* Like a child.

CHIL'DREN, *n.*; *pl.* of CHILD.

CHIL'I-AD, (kil'e-ad,) *n.* [Gr. χιλιας, from χιλια, a thousand.]

1. A thousand; a collection or sum, containing a thousand individuals or particulars. *Holder.*

2. The period of a thousand years. *Encyc.*

CHIL'I-A-GON, *n.* [Gr. χιλια, a thousand, and γωνια, a corner.]

A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides. *Barlow.*

CHIL-I-A-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. χιλια, a thousand, and εδρα, a base.]

A solid figure of a thousand equal sides or faces.

CHIL'I-ARCH, (kil'e-ark,) *n.* [Gr. χιλια, a thousand, and αρχος, a chief.]

The military commander or chief of a thousand men.

CHIL'I-ARCH-Y, *n.* A body consisting of a thousand men. *Mitford.*

CHIL'I-ASM, (kil'e-azm,) *n.* [Gr. χιλια.]

The millennium, or thousand years when Satan is to be bound. *Rev.* xx.

CHIL'I-AST, *n.* [Supra.] One of the sect of millennarians.

CHIL-I-FAC'TIVE. See CHYLIFACTIVE.

CHIL-I-OL'I-TER. See KILOLITER.

CHIL-I-OM'E-TER. See KILOMETER.

CHILL, *n.* [Sax. *cele, cyle, cyl,* cold; *celan,* to be cold; D. *kil;* allied to Fr. *geler,* L. *gelo, gelidus.* See COLD, which appears to be radically the same word. The word *cele* in Saxon is a noun.]

1. A shivering with cold; rigors, as in an ague; the cold fit that precedes a fever; sensation of cold in an animal body; chilliness. [See COLD and HEAT.]

2. A moderate degree of cold; chilliness in any body; that which gives the sensation of cold.

3. *Figuratively,* a check to feelings of joy; as, a *chill* came over the assembly.

CHILL, *a.* Cool; moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; as, the *chill* vapors of night.

2. Shivering with cold.

My *chill* veins freeze with despair. *Rowe.*

3. Cool; distant; formal; dull; not warm, animated, or affectionate; as, a *chill* reception.

4. Depressed; dispirited; dejected; discouraged.

CHILL, *v. t.* To cause a shivering or shrinking of the skin; to check circulation or motion; as, to *chill* the blood or the veins. The force of this word lies in expressing the shivering and shrinking caused by cold.

2. To make cold, or cool; as, the evening air *chills* the earth.

3. To blast with cold; to check the circulation in plants, and stop their growth. *Blackmore.*

4. To check motion, life, or action; to depress; to deject; to discourage; as, to *chill* the gayety of the spirits. *Rogers.*

CHILL'ED, *pp.* Made cool; made to shiver; dejected.

CHIL'LI, *n.* The pod of the Cayenne or Guinea pepper.

CHILL'I-NESS, *n.* A sensation of shivering; rigors.

2. A moderate degree of coldness; as, the *chilliness* of the air, which tends to cause a shivering.

CHILL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cooling; causing to shiver.

CHILL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a chilling manner.

CHILL'NESS, *n.* Coolness; coldness; a shivering.

CHILL'Y, *a.* Cool; moderately cold, such as to cause shivering; as, a *chilly* day, night, or air.

CHIL'O-GRAM. See KILOGRAM.

CHIL'O-POD, *n.* [Gr. χειλος, a lip, and πους, a foot.]

In *zoology,* an animal of the order of myriapods or centipeds, in which the lower lip is formed by a pair of feet. *Brande.*

CHIL'TERN HUND'REDS, *n.* A tract in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, Eng., to which is attached the nominal office of steward, under the crown. As members of parliament can not resign their seats, when they wish to go out they accept this nominal office or stewardship, and thus vacate their seats. *Brande.*

CHIMB, *n.* The edge of a cask, &c. [See CHIME.]

CHIME, *n.* [Chaucer, *chimbe;* Dan. *kimer,* to tinkle, to tingle, to toll a bell; L. *campana,* a bell, from its sound, whence It. *scampanare,* to chime.]

1. The consonant or harmonic sounds of several correspondent instruments.

Instruments that made melodious *chime.* *Milton.*

2. Correspondence of sound.

Love — harmonized the *chime.* *Dryden.*

3. The musical sounds of a set of bells struck with hammers. *Shak.*

4. Correspondence of proportion or relation. *Grew.*

5. A kind of periodical music, or tune of a clock, produced by an apparatus annexed to it.

6. A set of bells which chime or ring in harmony.

CHIME, *v. i.* To sound in consonance or harmony; to accord.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime.* *Prior.*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.

Father and son, husband and wife, correlative terms, do readily *chime.* *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He often *chimed* in with the discourse. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To agree; to suit with. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter. *Smith.*

The sely tongo may wel ringe and *chimbe.* *Chaucer.*

CHIME, *v. t.* To move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony. *Dryden.*

2. To strike or cause to sound, as a set of bells.

CHIME, *n.* [D. *kim;* G. *kimme,* edge, brim.]

The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the CHIM'ER, *n.* One who chimes. [ends of the staves.

CHI-ME'RA, *n.* [L. *chimæra;* Gr. χιμαιρα, a goat, a monstrous beast.]

1. In *fabulous history,* a monster vomiting flames, with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon; supposed to represent a volcanic mountain in Lycia, whose top was the resort of lions, the middle that of goats, and the foot that of serpents. Hence,

2. In *modern usage,* a vain or idle fancy; a creature of the imagination, composed of contradictions or absurdities, that can have no existence except in thought. *Encyc.*

CHI-MERE', (ki-mēre',) *n.* [It. *ciamare.*]

The upper robe worn by a bishop, to which lawn sleeves are usually attached. *Hook.*

CHI-MER'IC-AL, *a.* Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wildly or vainly conceived; that has, or can have, no existence except in thought.

CHI-MER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Wildly; vainly; fancifully; fantastically.

CHIM'IN-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *chemin;* Sp. *camino,* a way.]

In *law,* a toll for passage through a forest. *Cowel.*

CHIM'ING, *ppr.* [from *chime.*] Causing to chime; sounding in accordance.

CHIM'IS-TRY. See CHEMISTRY.

CHIM'NEY, *n.*; *pl.* CHIMNEYS. [Fr. *cheminée;* Arm. *ciminal,* or *cheminal;* G. *kamin;* Corn. *chimbla;* Ir. *simileur;* Sp. *chimenea;* It. *camino;* L. *caminus;* Ch. קמך; Ar. كَمِين *kaminon;* Gr. καμινος; Russ. *kamin.*

It seems originally to have been a furnace, a stove, or a hearth.]

1. In *architecture,* a body of brick or stone, erected in a building, containing a funnel or funnels, to convey smoke, and other volatile matter, through the roof, from the hearth or fireplace, where fuel is burnt. This body of materials is sometimes called *a stack of chimneys,* especially when it contains two or more funnels or passages.

2. A fireplace; the lower part of the body of brick or stone which confines and conveys smoke.

3. A tall glass to surround the flame of a lamp.

CHIM'NEY-BOARD, *n.* A fire-board, which see.

CHIM'NEY-COR'NER, *n.* The corner of a fireplace, or the space between the fire and the sides of the fireplace. In the Northern States of America, fireplaces were formerly made six or eight feet wide, or even more, and a stool was placed by the side of the fire, as a seat for children, and this often furnished a comfortable situation for idlers. As fuel has become scarce, our fireplaces are contracted, till, in many or most of our dwellings, we have no chimney-corners.

2. In *a more enlarged sense,* the fireside, or a place near the fire.

CHIM'NEY-HOOK, *n.* A hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire.

CHIM'NEY-MON'EY, (-mun'ny,) *n.* Hearth-money, a duty paid for each chimney in a house. [*Eng.*]

CHIM'NEY-PIECE, *n.* An ornamental piece of wood or stone set round a fireplace.

CHIM'NEY-POT, *n.* A cylinder of earthen ware, resembling in appearance a stone pot, placed at the top of chimneys to prevent smoking.

CHIM'NEY-SWEEP'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to sweep and scrape chimneys, to clean them of the soot that adheres to their sides.

CHIM-PAN'ZEE, *n.* An animal of the ape kind; the African orang-outang. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

It is now considered a distinct species. *Cuvier.*

CHIN, *n.* [Sax. *cinne;* Pers. جان *jaun;* D. *kin;* G. *kinn;* Dan. *kind,* the cheek; Sw. *kind;* L. *gena;* Gr. γενυς. The sense is probably an edge or side, and allied to *chine.*]

The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth; the point of the under jaw.

CHI'NA, *n.* A species of earthen ware, made in China, and so called from the country; called, also, *China ware,* and *porcelain.* [See PORCELAIN.]

CHI'NA-OR'ANGE, *n.* The sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.

CHI'NAR, *n.* A tree of India.

CHI'NA-ROOT, *n.* The root of a species of Smilax, brought from the East Indies, of a pale reddish color, with no smell, and very little taste.

CHINC'A-PIN, *n.* The dwarf chestnut, Castanea pumila, a tree that rises eight or ten feet, with a branching, shrubby stem, producing a nut.

CHINCH, *n.* [Qu. It. *cimice,* L. *cimex,* corrupted.]

A kind of bug of a disgusting smell, which does great injury to wheat and other grains. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

CHIN-CHIL'LA, *n.* A small animal of South America, producing a beautiful fur known by this name. *Brande.*

CHIN'COUGH, (-kauf,) *n.* [D. *kind,* a child, and *kuch,* a cough.]

A disease, often epidemic among children. It continues for some weeks, and is attended with violent paroxysms of coughing. From a particular noise made in coughing, it is also called *hooping*-cough.

CHINE, *n.* [Fr. *echine;* It. *schiena;* Arm. *chein.* It may be allied to *chin.* In German, *schiene* is the *shin,* also a clout, a splint; and *rad-schiene* is the band of a wheel; Russ. *schina.*]

1. The back-bone or spine of an animal.

2. A piece of the back-bone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking, corresponding to a baron of beef or a saddle of mutton.

3. The chime of a cask, or the ridge formed by the ends of the staves. *Stat. of Pennsylvania.*

CHINE, *v. t.* To cut through the back-bone, or into chine-pieces.

CHIN'ED, *a.* Pertaining to the back. *Beaum. and Fl.*

CHI-NESE', *a.* Pertaining to China.

CHI-NESE', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native of China; also, the language of China.

CHIN''GLE, (shing'gl,) *n* Gravel free from dirt. [See SHINGLE.] *Donne.*

CHIN''GLY; a less common spelling of SHINGLY.

CHINK, *n.* [This word may be a derivative from the Saxon *cinan,* or *ginian, geonan,* to gape, to *yawn;* Gr. χαινω; or from the common root of these words. Sax. *cina,* or *cinu,* a fissure.]

A small aperture lengthwise; a cleft, rent, or fissure, of greater length than breadth; a gap or crack; as, the *chinks* of a wall.

CHINK, *v. i.* To crack; to open. *Barret.*

CHINK, *v. t.* To open or part and form a fissure.

CHINK, *v. t.* [See JINGLE.] To cause to sound, by shaking coins or small pieces of metal, or by bringing small, sonorous bodies in collision; as, to *chink* a purse of money. *Pope.*

CHINK, *v. i.* To make a small, sharp sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money, or other sonorous bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

CHINK'Y, *a.* Full of chinks or fissures; gaping; opening in narrow clefts. *Dryden.*

CHIN'NED, *a.* Having a long chin. *Kersey.*

CHIN'QUA-PIN. See CHINCAPIN.

CHINSE, *v. t.* In *naval affairs,* to thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of a ship with a chisel or point of a knife, as a temporary expedient for calking. *Mar. Dict.*

CHINTZ, *n.* [D. *chits;* G. *zitz;* Sans. *cheet;* Hindoo, *cheent;* Per. *chinz,* spotted, stained.]

Cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other devices, in a number of different colors.

CHIOP-PINE', (chop-peen',) *n.* [Sp. *chapin;* Port. *chapim.* It is said to be of Arabian origin. It can not be the L. *crepis,* Gr. κρηπις, unless a letter has been lost.]

A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies. *Shak.*

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIP'PING, in the names of places, imply a market; from Sax. *ceapan, cypan,* to buy or sell. [See CHEAP.]

CHIP, *n.* [from the root of *chop.* Fr. *coupeau.*]

1. A piece of wood or other substance, separated from a body by a cutting instrument, particularly by an ax. It is used, also, for a piece of stone separated by a chisel or other instrument, in hewing.

2. A fragment or piece broken off; a small piece.

CHIP, *v. t.* To cut into small pieces, or chips; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time, or in small pieces; to hew. *Shak.*

CHIP, *v. i.* To break or fly off in small pieces, as in CHIP'-AX, *n.* An ax for chipping. [potters' ware.

CHIP'-HAT, *n.* A hat made of wood split into thin filaments.

CHIP'PED, (chipt,) *pp.* Cut in chips, or small pieces; hewed.

CHIP'PER, *v. i.* To chirp or chirrup. *Forby.*

In *New England,* this word is colloquially used as an adjective, for *lively, cheerful, talkative,* as *kipper* is used in the Craven dialect.

CHIP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off in small pieces.

CHIP'PING, *n.* A chip; a piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument; a fragment.

2. The flying or breaking off in small pieces of the edges of potter's ware and porcelain. *Encyc.*

CHI-RA'GRA, *n.* [See below.] Gout in the hand.

CHI-RAG'RIC-AL, *a.* [from *chiragra,* hand-gout; Gr. χειρ, the hand, and αγρα, seizure.]

Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease. *Brown.*

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CHIRK, (churk,) *a.* [Probably allied to *chirp*; D. *circken*, obs. Qu. Sax. *cearcian*, to creak. Chaucer uses the verb to *chirk*, in the sense of *chirp*, or chatter. The word is found in the Russ. *chirkayu*, to chirp. It is colloquial in New England.]
Lively; cheerful; in good spirits; in a comfortable state.

CHIRK, *v. i.* To chirp. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

CHIRM, *v. i.* [Sax. *cyrman.*]
To sing as a bird. [*Not in use.*]

CHI'RO-GRAPH, (kī'ro-graf,) *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and γραφω, to write.]
1. *Anciently*, a writing, which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment, with a space between, in which was written the word *chirographum*, through which the parchment was cut, and one part given to each party. It answered to what is now called a *charter-party.*
2. A fine, so called from the manner of engrossing, which is still retained in the chirographer's office in England. *Encyc.*

CHI-ROG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See CHIROGRAPH.] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing. In *England*, the chirographer of fines is an officer in the common pleas, who engrosses fines acknowledged in that court, and delivers the indentures to the parties. *Encyc.*

CHI-RO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to chiro-
CHI-RO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } graphy.

CHI-ROG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who tells fortunes by examining the hand. [*Not a legitimate word.*] *Arbuthnot.*

CHI-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [See CHIROGRAPH.] The art of writing, or a writing with one's own hand.

CHI-RO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to chirology.

CHI-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and λογος, discourse.]
One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.

CHI-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [See CHIROLOGIST.] The art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers; a substitute for language or discourse, much used by the deaf and dumb, and by others who communicate with them. *Bailey.*

CHI'RO-MAN-CER, *n.* [See CHIROMANCY.] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting the hands. *Dryden.*

CHI'RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and μαντεια, divination.]
Divination by the hand; palmistry; the art or practice of attempting to foretell events, or to discover the disposition of a person, by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand. *Brown.*

CHI'RO-MAN-IST, } *n.* One who foretells future
CHI'RO-MAN-TIST, } events, in relation to an individual, by inspecting his hands.

CHI-RO-MAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to chiromancy, or divination by the hand.

Chiromantic deception. *Grellman.*

CHI-RO-NOM'IC, *a.* Relating to the art of moving the hands in oratory.

CHI-RON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hands, and νομος, rule.]
The art or rule of moving the hands in oratory; gesture.

CHI'RO-PLAST, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and πλασσω, to form.]
An instrument to form the hand for playing on the piano-forte.

CHI-ROP'O-DIST, *n.* [Gr. χειρ and πους.]
Literally, one who handles the feet; a surgeon for the feet; a corn-cutter. The term is sometimes applied to one who removes excrescences from the hands.

CHI-ROS'O-PHIST, *n.* A fortune-teller.

CHIRP, (churp,) *v. i.* [Ger. *zirpen.*]
To make the noise of certain small birds, or of certain insects; as, a *chirping* lark, or cricket. *Thomson.*

CHIRP, *v. t.* To make cheerful. *Pope.*

CHIRP, *n.* A particular voice of certain birds or insects. *Spectator.*

CHIRP'ER, *n.* One that chirps, or is cheerful.

CHIRP'ING, *ppr.* Making the noise of certain small birds.

CHIRP'ING, *n.* The noise of certain small birds and insects.

CHIRP'ING-LY, *adv.* In a chirping manner.

CHIRRE, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceorian.*] To coo, as a pigeon.

CHIR'RUP, *v. t.* To cheerup; to quicken or animate by chirping; as, to *chirrup* one's horse.

CHI-RUR'GEON, *n.* [Gr. χειρουργος, one who operates with the hand, χειρ, the hand, and εργος, work; L. *chirurgus*; Fr. *chirurgien*; Sp. *cirujano*; Port. *surgiam*, or *cirurgiam*; It. *chirurgo*; Arm. *surgyan.*]
A surgeon; one whose profession is to heal diseases by manual operations, instruments, or external applications. [This ill-sounding word is obsolete, and it now appears in the form of SURGEON, which see.]

CHI-RUR'GE-RY, *n.* [Gr. χειρουργια. See CHIRURGEON.]
That part of the medical art which consists in healing diseases and wounds by instruments and external applications; now written SURGERY.

CHI-RUR'GIC, } *a.* Pertaining to surgery, or to
CHI-RUR'GIC-AL, } the art of healing diseases and wounds by manual operations, instruments, or external applications.
2. Having qualities useful in external applications, for healing diseases or injuries.
It is now written SURGICAL.

CHIS'EL, *n.* [Fr. *ciseau*, a chisel; *ciseler*, to engrave; Arm. *gisell*; Sp. *cincel*; Heb. גזר, Ch. גזם or גזא, or Ar. حز *chazza*, to cut, hew, or carve. See Class Gs.]
An instrument of iron or steel, used in carpentry, joinery, cabinet work, masonry, sculpture, &c., either for paring, hewing, or gouging. Chisels are of different sizes and shapes, fitted for particular uses.

CHIS'EL, *v. t.* To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel.

CHIS'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut or engraved with a chisel.

CHIS'EL-ING, *ppr.* Cutting with a chisel.

CHIS'LEU, *n.* [Heb. כסלו, from the Ar. كسل *kasila*, to be torpid or cold.]
The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and a part of December, in the modern division of the year.

CHIT, *n.* [Sax. *cith*, a shoot or twig, from thrusting out.]
1. A shoot or sprout; the first shooting or germination of a seed or plant. Hence,
2. A child or babe, in *familiar language.*
3. A freckle; that is, a push.

CHIT, *v. i.* To sprout; to shoot, as a seed or plant.

CHIT'CHAT, *n.* [See CHAT, CHATTER.]
Prattle; familiar or trifling talk.

CHIT'TER-LING, *n.* The frill to the breast of a shirt. *Gascoigne.*

CHIT'TER-LINGS, *n. pl.* The smaller intestines of swine, &c., fried for food.

CHIT'TY, *a.* Childish; like a babe. *Johnson.*
2. Full of chits or sprouts.

CHIV'AL-RIC, (shiv'al-rik,) *a.* Partaking of the character of chivalry.

CHIV'AL-ROUS, (shiv'al-rus,) *a.* [See CHIVALRY.] Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry; warlike; bold; gallant. *Spenser.*

CHIV'AL-ROUS-LY, (shiv'al-rus-le,) *adv.* In a chivalrous manner; boldly; gallantly. *Benjamin.*

CHIV'AL-RY, (shiv'al-ry,) *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie*, from *chevalier*, a knight or horseman, from *cheval*, a horse; Sp. *caballeria*; It. *cavalleria.* See CAVALRY.]
1. Knighthood; a military dignity, founded on the service of soldiers on horseback, called *knights*; a service formerly deemed more honorable than service in infantry. *Bacon.*
2. The qualifications of a knight, as valor and dexterity in arms. *Shak.*
3. The system of knighthood; the privileges, characteristics, or manners of knights; the practice of knight-errantry, or the heroic defense of life and honor. *Dryden.*
4. An adventure or exploit, as of a knight. *Sidney.*
5. The body or order of knights. *Shak.*
6. In *English law*, a tenure of lands by knight's service; that is, by the condition of performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to his lord. This was general or special; *general*, when the tenant held *per servitium militare*, without specification of the particular service; *special*, when the particular service was designated. When the tenant held only of the king, the tenure was *regal*; when he held of a common person, it was called *common.* This service was also *grand sergeantry*, as when the tenant was bound to perform service to the king in his own person; and *petit sergeantry*, when he was bound to yield to the king annually some small thing, as a sword or dagger. Chivalry that might be held of a common person was called *escuage*, *scutagium*, or shield service. *Blackstone.*
Court of chivalry; a court formerly held before the lord high constable and earl marshal of England, having cognizance of contracts and other matters relating to deeds of arms and war. It had jurisdiction both of civil and criminal causes, but no power to enforce its decisions by fine or imprisonment, not being a court of record. It is now nearly extinct.

CHIVE. See CIVE. [*Blackstone.*

CHIVES, *n. pl.* In *botany*, slender threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants. [See STAMEN.]

CHLAM'Y-PHORE, } *n.* [Gr. χλαμυς, a cloak, and
CHLA-MYPH'O-RUS, } φερω, to bear.]
A small South American quadruped, allied to the armadillo. It is covered with a shell or coat of mail, like a cloak. *Harlan.*

CHLA'MYS, *n.* [L. and Gr.] A tunic, or looso coat, worn by the ancients over the vest or doublet. *Elmes.*

CHLO-RA-CE'TIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid formed by the action of chlorine on acetic acid. *Dana.*

CHLŌ'RAL, *n.* A liquid compound of chlorine, carbon, and oxygen, obtained by the action of chlorine upon alcohol.

CHLŌ'RATE, *n.* [See CHLORINE.] A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base. *Ure.*

CHLŌ'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it; as, *chloric* acid. *Ure.*
Chloric acid is that acid of chlorine and oxygen which contains the greatest proportion of the oxygen.

CHLŌ'RID, *n.* [See CHLORINE.] A non-acid compound of chlorine with another element.

CHLO-RID'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a chlorid. *Ure.*

CHLŌ'RINE, } *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green; so named
CLŌ'RIN, } from its color.]
Chloric gas; a new name given to what has been called *oxymuriatic gas.* This substance has hitherto resisted all efforts to decompose it; and, as it is not known to contain oxygen, and is apparently a simple substance, it has been denominated, from its color, *chlorine*, or *chloric gas.* It forms about sixty per cent. of common salt; and is a powerful agent in bleaching and disinfecting. *Davy.*

CHLO-RI'O-DINE, } *n.* A compound of chlorine
CHLO-RI-OD'IC AC'ID, } and iodine.

CHLŌ'RIS, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green.]
The green finch, a small bird.

CHLŌ'RITE, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green.]
A soft, olive-green mineral, consisting of minute scales, and somewhat soapy to the touch. It is allied to talc, but contains also silica, magnesia, and alumina. *Dana.*

CHLŌ'RITE, *n.* A salt formed of chlorous acid and a base. *Ure. Kirwan.*

CHLO-RIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorite; as, *chloritic* sand. *Lyell.*

CHLO'RO-CAR-BON'IC, } *a.* The terms *chloro-car-*
CHLO'RO-CAR'BON-OUS, } *bonic acid* and *chlorocarbonous acid* are applied, the former by Thomson, and the latter by Ure, to a compound of chlorine and carbonic oxyd, formed by exposing a mixture of the two gases to the direct solar rays. It was discovered by Dr. J. Davy, and called by him *phosgene-gas.*

CHLŌ'RO-CY-AN'IC, *a.* Composed of chlorine and cyanogen.

CHLO-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος and μετρον.]
An instrument for testing the decoloring or bleaching powers of chlorid of lime.

CHLO-ROM'E-TRY, *n.* The process for testing the bleaching power of any combination of chlorine. *Ure.*

CHLO-RŌ'PAL, *n.* [Green opal.] A greenish, earthy mineral, consisting of silica and oxyd of iron, with 18 to 20 per cent. of water. *Dana.*

CHLŌ'RO-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green, and φαινω, to show.]
A variety of fluor spar, from Siberia. When placed on a heated iron, it gives a beautiful emerald-green light. *Cleaveland. Cyc.*

CHLO-RO-PHÆ'ITE, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green, and φαιος, blackish.]
A rare mineral found in small nodules; it consists principally of silica and iron, with a little alumina. It has been supposed to be decomposed olivine. *Cleaveland.*

CHLŌ'RO-PHYL, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green, and φυλλον, leaf.]
The green matter of the leaves of vegetables. *Pelletier.*

CHLO-RŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green.]
1. The green sickness, a disease of females, characterized by a pale or greenish hue of the skin, weakness, palpitation, dyspepsy, &c. *Cyc.*
2. A disease in plants, causing them to turn of a pale hue.

CHLO-ROT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to chlorosis; as, *chlorotic* affections. *Med. Rep.*
2. Affected by chlorosis; as, *chlorotic* nuns. *Battie.*

CHLŌ'ROUS, *a.* *Chlorous acid* is that acid of chlorine and oxygen which contains the smallest proportion of oxygen.

CHLO ROX-AL'IC, *a.* *Chloroxalic ether*; an oxalic ether containing chlorine instead of hydrogen.
Chloroxalic acid was formerly used for *chloracetic acid.* *Dana.*

CHLŌ'RU-RET, *n.* A compound of chlorine; a name formerly given to what is now called a *chlorid.*

CHŌAK. See CHOKE.

CHŌ'AN-ITE, *n.* A zoophyte of the chalk. *Mantell.*

CHOCK, *v. i.* To fill up a cavity, (to choke;) as, "the wood work exactly *chocked* into the joints." *Fuller.*
2. To encounter. [See SHOCK.]

CHOCK, *n.* A wedge, or something to confine a cask or other body, by *chocking* into the space around it. [Hence the word *chock-full*, meaning completely filled. *Todd.* So *chock up* means completely up.]
2. An encounter. [See SHOCK.]

CHOC'O-LATE, *n.* [Fr. *chocolat*; Sp. and Port. *chocolate*; It. *cioccolata*, from *cacao.*]
1. A paste or cake composed of the roasted kernel of the cacao, with other ingredients, usually a little sugar, cinnamon, or vanilla. The nut is first ground fine, mixed with the ingredients, and put in a mold.
2. The liquor made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water.

CHOC'O-LATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house where company may be served with chocolate.

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CHOC'O-LATE-NUT. See CACAO.

CHŌDE, the old preterit of CHIDE, which see.

CHOICE, *n.* [Fr. *choix*; Arm. *choas*; Sax. *oyse*; D. *keus*; See CHOOSE.]

1. The act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred; or the determination of the mind in preferring one thing to another; election.

Ye know how that a good while ago God made *choice* among us, that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word of the gospel, and believe. — Acts xv.

2. The power of choosing; option.

Where there is force, there can be no *choice*.
Of these alternatives we have our own *choice*. *Anon.*

3. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred, and in giving a preference.

I imagine Cesar's apophthegms were collected with judgment and *choice*. *Bacon.*

4. The thing chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others; selection.

Nor let thy conquests only be her *choice*. *Prior.*

5. The best part of any thing; that which is preferable, and properly the object of choice.

In the *choice* of our sepulchers bury thy dead. — Gen. xxiii.

6. The act of electing to office by vote; election.

To make choice of; to choose; to select; to separate and take in preference.

CHOICE, *a.* Worthy of being preferred; select; precious; very valuable.

My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Swift.*
My revenue is better than *choice* silver. — Prov. viii.

2. Holding dear; preserving or using with care, as valuable; frugal; as, to be *choice* of time, or of advantages.

3. Selecting with care, and due attention to preference; as, to be *choice* of one's company.

CHOICE'-DRAWN, *a.* Selected with particular care. *Shak.*

CHOICE'LESS, (chois'less,) *a.* Not having the power of choosing; not free. *Hammond.*

CHOICE'LY, (chois'ly,) *adv.* With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference; with exact choice; as, a band of men *choicely* collected.

2. Valuably; excellently; preferably; curiously.

3. With great care; carefully; as, a thing *choicely* preserved.

CHOICE'NESS, (chois'ness,) *n.* Valuableness; particular value or worth; as, the *choiceness* of a plant, or of wine.

CHOIR, (quire,) *n.* [L. *chorus*; Gr. χορος; Fr. *chœur*; Sp. Port. and It. *coro*; Sax. *chor*; D. *choor*; G. *chor*; Ar. كار *kaura*, to go round, to collect, or bind. See CHORUS.]

1. A collection of singers, especially in divine service, in a church.

2. Any collection of singers.

3. That part of a church appropriated for the singers. In Congregational and some other churches, the singers are placed in certain seats in the galleries.

4. In *cathedrals*, and *collegiate churches* and *chapels*, that part of a church eastward of the nave, and separated from it, usually, by a screen of open work. This, in parish churches, is called the *chancel*.

5. In *nunneries*, a large hall adjoining to the body of the church, separated by a grate, where the nuns sing the office.

CHOIR'-SER'VICE, (quīre'-) *n.* The service of singing performed by the choir. *Warton.*

CHŌKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *aceocan*. In Arm. *coucq*, or *gouc'q*, is the neck, with which *choke* may be connected, in the sense of narrowness, or compression. The sense of *choke* is to stuff, thrust down, or stop; or to compress, or bind tight. (The Sp. *ahogar* is the Port. *afogar*, L. *suffoco*.) It is probably allied to the Sp. *cegar*, to shut, L. *cæcus*, Eng. *key*, Sax. *cag*.]

1. To stop the passage of the breath, by filling the windpipe, or compressing the neck. The word is used to express a temporary or partial stoppage; as, to *choke* with dirt or smoke; or an entire stoppage that causes death; to suffocate; to strangle. *Mark* v.

2. To stop by filling; to obstruct; to block up; as, to *choke* the entrance of a harbor, or any passage.

3. To hinder by obstruction or impediments; to hinder or check growth, expansion, or progress; as, to *choke* plants; to *choke* the spreading of the fruit. *Bacon.*

Thorns *choke* them. — Matt. xiii. Luke viii.

4. To smother, or suffocate, as fire. *Dryden.*

5. To suppress, or stifle; as, to *choke* the strong conception. *Shak.*

6. To offend; to cause to take an exception; as, I was *choked* at this word. *Swift.*

We observe that this word generally implies crowding, stuffing, or covering. A channel is *choked* by stones and sand, but not by a boom.

CHŌKE, *v. i.* To have the windpipe stopped; as, cattle are apt to *choke* when eating potatoes.

2. To be offended; to take exceptions.

CHŌKE, *n.* The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke. *Johnson.*

CHŌKE'-CHER-RY, *n.* The popular name of a species of wild cherry, remarkable for its astringent qualities.

CHŌK'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Suffocated; strangled; obstructed by filling; stifled; suppressed; smothered.

CHŌKE'-DAMP, *n.* Noxious vapor (carbonic acid gas) in wells, coal mines, and other pits.

CHŌKE'-FŪLL, *n.* [*choke* and *full*.] Full as possible; quite full.

CHŌKE'-PEAR, *n.* A kind of pear that has a rough, astringent taste, and is swallowed with difficulty, or which contracts the parts of the mouth.

2. An aspersion or sarcasm by which a person is put to silence. [*A low term.*] *Clarissa.*

CHŌK'ER, *n.* One that chokes another; one that puts another to silence; that which can not be answered. *Johnson.*

CHŌKE'WEED, *n.* A plant so called.

CHŌK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Suffocating; strangling.

CHŌK'Y, *a.* That tends to suffocate, or has power to suffocate.

CHOL'A-GOGUE, (kol'a-gog,) *n.* [Gr. χολαγογος, from χολη, bile.]

A medicine that has the specific quality of evacuating the bile.

CHOL'ER, (kol'er,) *n.* [L. *cholera*; Gr. χολερα, from χολη, bile.]

1. The bile. By the superabundance of this fluid, anger was formerly supposed to be produced; or perhaps the opinion was, that the bile caused the inflamed appearance of the face in anger. Hence,

2. Anger; wrath; irritation of the passions.

CHOL'ER-A, *n.* A sudden evacuation of the alimentary canal, both upward and downward; popularly called *cholera morbus*.

CHOL'ER-A AS-PHYX'I-A, *n.* A disease differing from ordinary cholera morbus in a more rapid progress, in producing more violent spasms, in asphyxy, or cessation of pulse, and speedy death. It is called also *Asiatic cholera*.

CHOL'ER-IC, *a.* Abounding with choler. *Dryden.*

2. Easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger; as, a *choleric* man.

3. Angry; indicating anger; excited by anger; as, a *choleric* speech. *Raleigh.*

CHOL'ER-IC-NESS, *n.* Irascibility; anger; peevishness.

CHO-LES'TER-IC, *a.* Pertaining to cholesterine, or obtained from it; as, *cholesteric* acid. *Ure.*

CHO-LES'TER-INE, *n.* [Gr. χολη, bile, and στερεος, solid.]

A fatty substance, resembling spermaceti, found in the bile and biliary concretions.

CHO-LI-AM'BIC, *n.* [L. *choliambi*.] A verse in poetry having an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth or last. *Bentley.*

CHŌL'TRY, *n.* A Hindoo caravansera, or empty house, for the use of travelers. *Malcom.*

CHON'DRO-DITE, *n.* A light-yellow, brittle mineral, occurring disseminated through primary limestone, as in New Jersey, and Orange county, New York. Regular crystals can rarely be distinguished. It is sometimes brownish, reddish, or apple-green.

Chondrodite consists of silica, fluorine, and magnesia. It has been called *brucite* in the United States. *Dana.*

CHON-DROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. χονδρος, a cartilage, and λογος.]

The history of cartilages.

CHON-DROP-TE-RYG'I-AN, *n.* [Gr. χονδρος and πτερυ.]

A term applied to an order of fishes, characterized by the gristly nature of the spines which support the fins. *Cuvier.*

CHON-DROP-TE-RYG'I-AN, *a.* Gristly finned.

CHOOSE, (chuze,) *v. t.*; *pret.* CHOSE; *pp.* CHOSEN, CHOSE. [Sax. *ceosan*; D. *kiezen*; G. *kiesen*; Sw. *kesa*; Ice. *kiosa*; Fr. *choisir*; Arm. *choasa*; Pers. *ghozidan*. The Hebrew has קשׁע to collect. See Class Gs, No. 40, 70, 71.]

1. To pick out; to select; to take by way of preference from two or more things offered; to make choice of; as, refuse the evil and *choose* the good.

The man the Lord doth *choose* shall be holy. — Num. xvi.

2. To take in preference.

Let us *choose* to us judgment. — Job xxxiv.

3. To prefer; to choose for imitation; to follow.

Envy not the oppressor, and *choose* none of his ways. — Prov. iii.

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life.

Many are called, but few *chosen*. — Matt. xx.
For his elect's sake, whom he hath *chosen*. — Mark xiii.

5. To elect or designate to office or employment by votes or suffrages. In *the United States*, the people *choose* representatives by votes, usually by ballot.

CHOOSE, *v. i.* To prefer; as, I *choose* to go.

2. To have the power of choice. The phrase, he can not *choose* but stay, denotes that he has not the power of choice, whether to stay or not.

The verb, in these phrases, is really transitive; the following verb standing as the object, instead of a noun.

CHOOS'ER, *n.* He that chooses; he that has the power or right of choosing; an elector.

CHOOS'ING, *ppr.* Selecting; taking in preference; electing.

CHOOS'ING, *n.* Choice; election. *Choosing notes*, in *music*, a term applied to two or more notes, either of which may be taken at the option of the performer.

CHOOS'ING-LY, *adv.* By choosing.

CHOP, *v. t.* [G. and D. *kappen*; Dan. *kapper*; Gr. κοπτω; Fr. *couper*; Norm. *copper* or *couper*; Ar. كبح or كبف *kabacha* or *kayafa*, to cut. Class Gb, No. 47, 51.]

1. To cut off or separate, by striking with a sharp instrument, either by a single blow, or by repeated blows; as, to *chop* off a head; to *chop* wood.

2. To cut into small pieces; to mince; as, to *chop* meat; to *chop* straw.

3. To grind and mince with the teeth; to devour eagerly; with *up*; as, to *chop up* an entertainment. *Dryden.*

4. To break or open into chinks or fissures; to crack; to *chap*. [See CHAP.]

CHOP, *v. i.* To catch or attempt to seize with the mouth. [*Not used.*]

To *chop* at the shadow, and lose the substance. *L'Estrange.*

2. To light or fall on suddenly. *Johnson.*

If this is a legitimate sense, it indicates that the primary sense is, to throw, thrust, or strike. It is not in common use.

To chop in; to become modish. [*Not used.*] *Wilson.*

To chop out; to give vent to. [*Not used.*] *Beaum.*

CHOP, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceapian*, *cypan*, to buy or sell. See CHEAP.]

1. To buy, or rather to barter, truck, exchange.

2. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; as, to *chop* and change our friends. *L'Estrange.*

3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one word or thing for another.

Let not the council *chop* with the judge. *Bacon.*

CHOP, *v. i.* To turn, vary, change, or shift suddenly; as, in seamen's phrase, the wind *chops*, or *chops about*.

The various senses of this verb seem to center in that of thrusting, driving, or a sudden motion or exertion of force.

CHOP, *n.* A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; as, a mutton *chop*.

2. A crack or cleft. See CHAP, which, with the broad sound of *a*, is often pronounced *chop*.

3. The chap; the jaw: *pl.* the jaws; the mouth, the sides of a river's mouth or channel. [See CHAP.]

4. In *China*, a permit or stamp.

CHOP, *n.* A Chinese word signifying quality; as, silk or goods of the first *chop*.

CHOP'-CHURCH, *n.* A exchange or an exchanger of benefices.

CHOP'-FALL-EN, (-fawl-n,) *a.* Dejected; dispirited.

CHOP'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provision ready dressed is sold.

CHOP'IN, *n.* [Fr. *chopine*.] A liquid measure in *France*, containing nearly a pint Winchester measure. In *Scotland*, a quart of wine measure.

CHOP'PED, (chopt,) *pp.* or *a.* Cut; minced.

CHOP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting; mincing; buying; bartering.

CHOP'PING, *a.* Stout; lusty; plump. *Burke.*

CHOP'PING, *n.* [Sp. *chapin*.] A high-heeled shoe, worn by ladies in Italy. [See CHIOPPINE.]

2. A cutting; a mincing; from *chop*.

CHOP'PING-BLOCK, *n.* A block on which any thing is laid to be chopped.

CHOP'PING-KNIFE, *n.* A knife for mincing meat.

CHOP'PY, *a.* Full of clefts or cracks.

CHOPS. See CHOP.

CHOP'STICKS, *n. pl.* Two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., held by the Chinese between the thumb and fingers, and used to convey food to the mouth.

CHO-RAG'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the choragus; as, *choragic* monuments.

CHO-RA'GUS, *n.* [Gr. χορηγος, χορος and αγω.] In *Athens*, a term applied to those who superintended a musical or theatrical entertainment, and provided a chorus at their own expense.

CHŌ'RAL, *a.* [from *chorus*.] Belonging to or composing a choir or concert; as, *choral* symphonies. *Milton.*

2. Singing in a choir; as, *choral* seraphs.

CHŌ'RAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus.

CHORD, (kord,) *n.* [L. *chorda*; Gr. χορδη, an intestine, of which strings were made. When it signifies a string or small rope, in general, it is written *cord*. See CORD.]

1. The string of a musical instrument. *Milton.*

2. In *music*, the combination of two or more sounds uttered at the same time, according to the laws of harmony; as a third, fifth, and eighth, which are

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perfect *chords*, or consonancies. The fourth and sixth are imperfect *chords*.

3. In *geometry*, a right line, drawn, or supposed to extend, from one end of an arc of a circle to the other. Hence the chord of an arc is a right line joining the extremities of that arc. *Encyc.*

CHORD, *v. t.* To string. *Dryden.*

CHORD'ED, *pp.* Strung; furnished with strings.

CHORD-EE', *n.* [See CHORD.] In *medicine* and *surgery*, a painful erection of the penis, under which it is considerably curved.

CHORD'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with strings.

CHŌRE, *n.* [Eng. *char.*] In *America*, this word denotes small work of a domestic kind, as distinguished from the principal work of the day. It is generally used in the plural, *chores*, which includes the daily or occasional business of feeding cattle and other animals, preparing fuel, sweeping the house, cleaning furniture, &c. [See CHAR.]

CHŌR-E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* [Gr. χωρος, place, and επισκοπος, bishop.]

Pertaining to the power of a suffragan or local bishop. *Fell.*

CHŌR-E-PIS'CO-PUS, *n.* A local or suffragan bishop. *Hook.*

CHO-RĒ'US, } *n.* [Gr. χορειος.] In *ancient poetry*, a
CHO-REE', } foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short; the trochee.

CHŌ'RI-AMB, } *n.* [Gr. χορειος, a trochee, and
CHO-RI-AM'BUS, } ιαμβος, iambus.]

In *ancient poetry*, a foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short; that is, a choreus or trochee and an iambus united; as, *nobilitas*, *anxictas*. *Encyc.*

CHO-RI-AM'BIC, *n.* A choriamb.

CHO-RI-AM'BIC, *a.* Pertaining to a choriamb. *Mason.*

CHŌ'RI-ON, *n.* [Gr. χοριον or χωριον; the latter seems to be allied to χωρεω, to hold, or contain.]

In *anatomy*, the exterior membrane which invests the fetus in utero.

CHŌ'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *choriste.*] A singer in a choir.

CHOR'IST-ER, *n.* [from *chorus*, *choir.*]

1. *Literally*, a singer; one of a choir; a singer in a concert. *Dryden.*

2. One who leads a choir in church music. This is the sense in the United States.

CHO-ROG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See CHOROGRAPHY.] A person who describes a particular region or country; or one who forms a map or maps of particular regions or countries. *Encyc.*

CHO-RO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the bounds of particular countries. *Encyc.*

CHO-RO-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a chorographical manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHO-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. χωρος, a place or region, and γραφω, to describe.]

The art or practice of making a map or description of a particular region, country, or province; or of marking its limits, bounds, or position. *Chorography* differs from *geography*, as the description of a particular country differs from that of the whole earth; and from *topography*, as the description of a country differs from that of a town, city, or district. *Encyc.*

CHŌ'ROID, *n.* [Gr. χοριον, a particular membrane, and ειδος, likeness.]

In *anatomy*, a term applied to several parts of the body that resemble the chorion; as the inner membrane investing the brain, or the pia mater; the second coat of the eye; the fold of the carotid artery in the brain, in which is the pineal gland. *Coxe. Encyc.*

CHŌ'RUS, *n.* [L. *chorus*; Gr. χορος; Sax. *chor*; Fr. *chœur*; D. *choor* or *koor*; Sp. and It. *coro*; Ir. *cora*; W. *côr*. In Welsh, the word signifies a round or circle, a choir. If the primary sense is a circle, or a company, the word may be referred to the Ar. كار *kaura*, to go round, to collect, to bind; or to كر *karra*, to return, to repeat. Class Gr, No. 32, 34. If the radical sense is to sing or shout, it may be allied to Gr. χαιρω. The former is most probable.]

1. A number of singers; a company of persons singing in concert; hence, a piece performed by a whole company in concert. *Dryden. Pope. Addison.*

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts. *Shak. Johnson.*

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy. *Johnson.*

4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer; or the union of a company with a singer, in repeating certain couplets or verses, at certain periods in a song. *Johnson. Encyc.*

5. A musical composition of two or more parts.

6. Among the Greeks, a chorus consisted of a number of singers and dancers.

CHŌSE, (shōse,) *n.* [Fr. *chose*; Sp. *cosa*, suit, cause, thing; It. *cosa*; Port. *cousa*; L. *causa*. (See CAUSE.) The primary sense is, action, urging, prosecution. See THING and CAUSE.]

In *law*, property in action; a right to possession; or that which may be demanded and recovered by suit or action at law. Thus money due on a bond or note is a *chose in action*; a recompense for damage done is a *chose in action*; the former proceeding from an *express*, the latter from an *implied*, contract. A contract executed is a *chose in possession*; a contract executory conveys only a *chose in action*. A *chose local*, is annexed to a place, as a mill or the like; a *chose transitory*, is a thing which is movable. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

CHŌSE, *pret.* and *pp.* of CHOOSE.

CHŌS'EN, (chō'zn,) *pp.* Selected from a number; picked out; taken in preference; elected; predestinated; designated to office.

2. *a.* Select; distinguished by preference; eminent.

His *chosen* captains are drowned in the sea. — Ex. xv.
Ye are a *chosen* generation, a royal priesthood. — 1 Pet. ii.

CHOU'ANS, (shoo'anz,) *n. pl.* Royalist insurgents on the River Loire, during the French revolutions. They were mostly brigands. *Brande.*

CHOUGH, (chuff,) *n.* [Fr. *choucas*; Ir. *cag*; Sax. *ceo* or *ceogh*. This word may be the same as *jack*, in *jackdaw*. It appears to be a Cornish word.]

The *Cornish chough* is a bird of the genus Corvus, nearly of the size of the crow, and mischievous, like the magpie. It is black, except the bill, legs, and feet, which are red. It is a native of the west of England. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

Chough is also applied to the jackdaw. *Cyc.*

CHOULE. See JOWL.

CHOUL'TRY. See CHOLTRY.

CHOUSE, *v. t.* [This word may be from the root of *cozen*; Arm. *couçzein*, or *concheza*; Ar. خاس *khausa*, to deceive or defraud; Eth. ሐሰወ *chasawa*, to lie, deceive, or cheat.]

To cheat, trick, defraud; followed by *of*, in Hudibras; but in America by *out of*; as, to *chouse* one *out of* his money. [*It is now vulgar.*] *Dryden. Swift.*

CHOUSE, *n.* One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton.

2. A trick; sham; imposition. *Johnson.*

CHOUS' , (choust,) *pp.* Cheated; defrauded; imposed on.

CHOUS'ING, *ppr.* Cheating; imposing on.

CHOW'DER, *n.* In *New England*, a dish of fish boiled with biscuit, salt pork, &c. In Spanish, *chode* is a paste made of milk, eggs, sugar, and flour. In the west of England, *chowder-beer* is a liquor made by boiling black spruce in water and mixing with it molasses.

CHOW'DER, *v. t.* To make a chowder.

CHOW'TER, *v. t.* To grumble like a frog or a froward child. *Phillips.*

CHRE-MA-TIS'TICS, *n.* [Gr. χρηματα, wealth.]

The science of wealth; a branch of political economy.

CHRES-TOM'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. χρηστομαθεια.]

A book introductory to the learning of languages, containing selected passages, with notes, explanations, &c. [*German.*]

CHRISM, (krizm,) *n.* [Gr. χρισμα, from χριω, to anoint.]

Unguent; unction. In the *Roman Catholic and Greek churches*, oil consecrated by the bishop, and used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction. It is prepared on Holy Thursday with much ceremony, and, in some cases, mixed with balsam. *Encyc.*

CHRIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to chrism. *Brevint.*

CHRIS-MA'TION, *n.* The act of applying the chrism, or consecrated oil; in baptism, by the priest; in confirmation, by the bishop. In ordination, it is usually styled *unction*. *Encyc.*

CHRIS'MA-TO-RY, *n.* A vessel to hold the oil for chrism.

CHRIS'OM, *n.* [See CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth; so called from the chrisom-cloth, a linen cloth anointed with holy oil, which was formerly laid over a child's face when it was baptized. Also, the cloth itself. *Encyc.*

CHRIST, *n.* [Gr. χριστος, anointed, from χριω, to anoint.]

THE ANOINTED; an appellation given to the Savior of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew MESSIAH. It was a custom of antiquity to consecrate persons to the sacerdotal and regal offices by anointing them with oil.

CHRIST'-CROSS-RŌW', (kris'kros-rō') *n.* An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross usually set before it. *Whitlock.*

CHRIS'TEN, (kris'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *cristnian*; D. *kerstenen*. See CHRIST.]

1. To baptize, or rather to baptize and name; to initiate into the visible church of Christ by the application of water; *applied to persons*. And as a name is given to the person in the ceremony, hence,

2. To name; to denominate; *applied to things.* *Burnet.*

CHRIS'TEN-DŌM, (kris'n-dum,) *n.* [Sax. *cristendom*, *cristen*, Christian, and *dom*, power, judgment, rule, jurisdiction. See CHRIST.]

1. The territories, countries, or regions inhabited by Christians, or those who profess to believe in the Christian religion; *particularly*, all countries governed by Christian sovereigns and institutions.

2. The whole body of Christians. *Hooker.*

3. Christianity; the Christian religion; as, while *christendom* prevailed. [*Unusual.*] *Milner.*

CHRIS'TEN-ED, (kris'nd,) *pp.* Baptized and named; initiated into Christianity.

CHRIS'TEN-ING, (kris'n-ing,) *ppr.* Baptizing and naming.

CHRIS'TEN-ING, *n.* The act or ceremony of baptizing and naming; initiation into the Christian religion.

CHRIS'TIAN, (krist'yan,) *n.* [Gr. χριστιανος; L. *christianus*; Sax. *cristen*; D. *kristen*; Fr. *chrétien*; Sp. *cristiano*; Arm. *cristen*; W. *cristian*. See CHRIST.]

1. A believer in the religion of Christ.

2. A professor of his belief in the religion of Christ.

3. A real disciple of Christ; one who believes in the truth of the Christian religion, and studies to follow the example, and obey the precepts, of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by real piety.

4. In *a general sense*, the word *Christians* includes all who are born in a Christian country or of Christian parents.

CHRIS'TIAN, *a.* [See the noun.] Pertaining to Christ, taught by him, or received from him; as, the *Christian* religion; *Christian* doctrines.

2. Professing the religion of Christ; as, a *Christian* friend.

3. Belonging to the religion of Christ; relating to Christ, or to his doctrines, precepts, and example; as, *Christian* profession and practice.

4. Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical; as, courts *Christian*. *Blackstone.*

CHRIS'TIAN, *v. t.* To baptize. [*Not used.*] *Fuller.*

CHRIS'TIAN-ISM, (krist'yan-izm,) *n.* [Gr. χριστιανισμος. See CHRIST.]

1. The Christian religion.

2. The nations professing Christianity. *Johnson.*

CHRIS'TIAN-ITE, *n.* See ANORTHITE, with which it is identical.

CHRIS-TIAN'I-TY, (krist-yan'e-te,) *n.* [See CHRISTIAN, from *Christ*.]

The religion of Christians; or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ, and recorded by the evangelists and apostles.

Whilst politicians are disputing about monarchies, aristocracies, and republics, *Christianity* is alike applicable, useful, and friendly to them all. *Paley.*

CHRIS-TIAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting to Christianity.

CHRIS'TIAN-IZE, *v. t.* To make Christian; to convert to Christianity; as, to *Christianize* pagans.

CHRIS'TIAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted to Christianity.

CHRIS'TIAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting to Christianity, evangelizing.

CHRIS'TIAN-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a Christian. *Shak.*

CHRIS'TIAN-LY, *adv.* In a Christian manner; in a manner becoming the principles of the Christian religion, or the profession of that religion.

CHRIS'TIAN-NAME, *n.* The name given in baptism, as distinct from the gentilitious or surname.

CHRIS-TIAN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of Christian nations. [*Not used.*] *Pagitt.*

CHRIS-TIC'O-LIST, *n.* [*Christus* and *colo*, to cultivate.] A worshiper of Christ.

CHRIST'LESS, *a.* Having no interest in Christ. *Ch. Spect.*

CHRIST'MAS, (kris'mas,) *n.* [*Christ* and *mass*, Sax. *mæssa*, a holy day or feast; D. *kersmis*.]

1. The festival of the Christian church, observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ, and celebrated by a particular church service. The festival includes twelve days.

2. Christmas-day.

CHRIST'MAS-BOX, *n.* A box in which little presents are deposited at Christmas; the presents made.

CHRIST'MAS-DAY, *n.* The 25th day of December, when Christmas is celebrated.

CHRIST'MAS-FLOW-ER, *n.* Hellebore.

CHRIST'MAS-RŌSE, *n.* A plant of the genus Helleborus, producing beautiful white flowers about Christmas.

CHRIS-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. χριστος and λογος]

A discourse or treatise concerning Christ.

CHRIST'S'-THORN, *n.* The Rhamnus paliurus, a deciduous shrub, a native of Palestine and the south of Europe. It has two thorns at each joint, and is supposed to have been the sort of which the crown of thorns for our Savior was made. *Encyc.*

CHRO-AS'TA-CĒS, *n.* [Gr. χρωα, color.]

In *natural history*, a genus of pellucid gems, comprehending all those of variable colors, as viewed in different lights. [*Not technical.*] *Encyc.*

CHRŌ'MATE, *n.* [See CHROME.] A salt or compound formed by the chromic acid with a base.

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CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. χρωματικος, from χρωμα, color, from χροω, to color. Χροα, χροιζω, seem to be a dialectical orthography of the same word.]

1. Relating to color. *Dryden.*

2. Noting a particular species of music, which proceeds by several semitones in succession. *Busby.*

CHRO-MAT'IC, *n.* [Supra.] A kind of music that proceeds by several consecutive semitones, or semitonic intervals; or it denotes accidental semitones. *Rousseau.*

CHRO-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the chromatic manner.

CHRO-MAT'ICS, *n.* The science of colors; that part of optics which treats of the properties of the colors of light and of natural bodies. *Encyc.*

CHRO-MA-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. χρωμα, color, and γραφη, description.]

A treatise on colors.

CHRŌME, } *n.* [Gr. χρωμα, color.]
CHRŌ'MI-UM, }

A metal consisting of a porous mass of agglutinated grains, very hard, brittle, and of a grayish-white color. Its texture is radiated. In its highest degree of oxydation, it passes into the state of an acid, of a ruby-red color. It takes its name from the various and beautiful colors which its oxyd and acid communicate to substances into whose composition they enter. Chrome is employed to give a fine deep green to the enamel of porcelain, to glass, &c.

The oxyd of chrome is of a bright grass green or pale yellow color. *Cleaveland.*

CHRŌ'MIC, *a.* Pertaining to chrome, or obtained from it; as, *chromic* acid.

Chromic yellow; the artificial chromate of lead, a beautiful pigment.

CHRON'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *chronique*; It. Sp. *cronico*;
CHRON'IC-AL, } Gr. χρονικος, from χρονος, time, duration, See Ar. قرن *karana.* Class Rn, No. 15.]

Continuing a long time, as a disease. A *chronic* disease is one which is inveterate or of long continuance, in distinction from an *acute* disease, which speedily terminates.

CHRON'I-CLE, *n.* [See CHRONIC.] An historical register or account of facts or events disposed in the order of time. It is nearly synonymous with *annals.* In general, this species of writing is more strictly confined to chronological order, and is less diffuse than the form of writing called *history.*

2. In a more general sense, a history. *Dryden.*

3. That which contains history.

Europe — her very ruins tell the history of times gone by, and every moldering stone is a *chronicle.* *Irving.*

4. *Chronicles*, pl.; two canonical books of the Old Testament.

CHRON'I-CLE, *v. t.* To record in history or chronicle; to record; to register. *Spenser. Shak.*

CHRON'I-CLED, *pp.* Recorded; registered.

CHRON'I-CLER, *n.* A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time; an historian.

CHRON'I-CLING, *ppr.* Recording.

CHRON'IQUE, (kron'ik,) *n.* A chronicle. *Addison.*

CHRON'O-GRAM, } *n.* [Gr. χρονος, time, and γραμ-
CHRON'O-GRAPH, } μα, a letter or writing, from γραφω, to write.]

An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters; as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632.

ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs.

CHRON-O-GRAM-MAT'IC, } *a.* Belonging to a
CHRON-O-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL, } chronogram, or containing one.

CHRON-O-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* A writer of chronograms.

CHRO-NOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. χρονος, time, and γραφω, to describe.]

One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronologer. *Tooke.*

CHRO-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The description of time past. [*Little used.*]

CHRO-NOL'O-GER, } *n.* [See CHRONOLOGY.] A
CHRO-NOL'O-GIST, } person who attempts to discover the true dates of past events and transactions, and to arrange them under their proper years, or divisions of time, in the order in which they happened.

2. One who studies chronology, or is versed in the science.

CHRO-NO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Relating to chronology;
CHRO-NO-LOG'IC-AL, } containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time.

CHRO-NO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or rules of chronology.

CHRO-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. χρονολογια; χρονος, time, and λογος, discourse or doctrine.]

The science of time; the method of measuring or computing time by regular divisions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun or moon; of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place, and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates.

If history without *chronology* is dark and confused, *chronology* without history is dry and insipid. *A. Holmes.*

CHRO-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. χρονος, time, and μετρον, measure.]

Any instrument that measures time, or that divides time into equal portions, or that is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch, or dial; *particularly*, an instrument that measures time with great exactness. *Chronoscope* is now rarely used.

To rate a chronometer, is to ascertain the exact rate of its gain or loss as compared with true time, for the sake of making the proper allowance in computations dependent thereon. *Gerry.*

CHRO-NO-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a chro-
CHRO-NO-MET'RIC-AL, } nometer; measured by a chronometer. *Parriana.*

CHRO-NOM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions. *Crichton.*

CHRYS'A-LID, *a.* Pertaining to a chrysalis. *Good.*

CHRYS'A-LID, *n.* See CHRYSALIS.

CHRYS'A-LIS, (kris'a-lis,) *n.*; *pl.* CHRY-SAL'I-DES. [L. *chrysalis*, Gr. χρυσαλλις, a grub, from its golden color, χρυσος, gold.]

The particular form which butterflies, moths, and some other insects assume, before they arrive at their winged or perfect state. It is called also *aurelia*, from *aurum*, gold. In this form, the animal is generally in a state of rest or insensibility, without taking nourishment. The external covering is usually smooth and glossy; sometimes hairy. The name is taken from the yellow color of certain species; but they are of different colors, as green, black, &c.

CHRYS'O-BER-YL, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and βηρυλλιον, beryl.]

A yellowish-green gem, next to sapphire in hardness, consisting of alumina and the earth glucina. On account of a peculiar opalescence presented by the crystals, the mineral has been called *cymophane*, from κυμα, *wave*, and φαινω, to appear. *Alexandrite* is the name of an emerald variety from the Ural Mountains. *Dana.*

CHRYS'O-CHLORE, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and χλωρος, green.]

A species of mole at the Cape of Good Hope, the fur of which reflects most brilliant metallic hues of green and gold.

CHRYS'O-COL-LA, *n.* [Gr. χρυσοκολλαο, glue of gold, χρυσος and κολλα.] A name given by the Greeks to borax, and also to the green or blue carbonate of copper. *Cleaveland.*

CHRYS-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and γραφη, description.]

A writing in letters of gold.

CHRYS'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and λιθος, stone.]

A mineral, called by Haüy and Brogniart, *peridote*, and by Jameson, *prismatic chrysolite.* Its prevailing color is some shade of green. It is harder than glass, but less hard than quartz; often transparent, sometimes only translucent. It occurs sometimes in crystals, sometimes in small amorphous masses or grains, and sometimes in rolled pieces. *Olivine* is a variety of this species, of a bottle-green color; it is disseminated frequently through basalt. *Cleaveland.*

CHRYS-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and λογος.]

That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth.

CHRYS'O-PRASE, *n.* [Gr. χρυσοπρασος; χρυσος, gold, and πρασον, a leek.]

A mineral, a variety of quartz. Its color is commonly apple green, and often extremely beautiful. It is translucent, or sometimes semi-transparent; its fracture even and dull, sometimes a little splintery, sometimes smooth and slightly conchoidal; its hardness little inferior to that of flint. *Cleaveland.*

CHUB, *n.* [This word seems to signify thick head, or a mass or lump. In Pers. *chub* or *chob* is a club. See Class Gb, Nos. 1 and 2.]

A river fish, called also CHEVEN, of the genus Cyprinus. The body is oblong, nearly round; the head and back green; the sides silvery, and the belly white. It frequents deep holes in rivers shaded by trees; but in warm weather floats near the surface, and furnishes sport for anglers.

CHUB'BED, } *a.* Like a chub; short and thick.
CHUB'BY, }

CHUB'BED-NESS, *n.* The state of being chubby.

CHUB'FĀC-ED, (-faste,) *a.* Having a plump, round face. *Addison.*

CHUCK, *v. i.* To make the noise of a hen or partridge, when she calls her chickens.

CHUCK, *v. t.* To call, as a hen her chickens.

CHUCK, *v. i.* To jeer; to laugh. [See CHUCKLE.]

CHUCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *choquer*; Russ. *chokayu*, to strike gently; Port. and Sp. *chocar.*]

1. To strike or give a gentle blow; as, to *chuck* one under the chin.

2. To throw, with quick motion, a short distance; to pitch. [*Vulgar.*]

CHUCK, *n.* The voice or call of a hen.

2. A sudden, small noise.

3. A word of endearment, corrupted from *chick*,

4. A slight blow under the chin. [*chicken.*

CHUCK'-FĂR-THING, *n.* A play in which a farthing is pitched into a hole.

CHUCK'-HŌLE, *n.* A steep hole in a wagon rut. [*Local.*]

CHUCK'LE, (chuk'kl,) *v. t.* [from *chuck.*] To call, as a hen her chickens.

2. To fondle; to cocker. [Qu. W. *cocru.* See

CHUCK'LE, *n.* A short, suppressed laugh. [COCKER.

CHUCK'LE, *v. i.* [Ch. חוך *chuck* or *huk*, to laugh. See Class Gk, No. 18, and GIGGLE.]

To laugh in a suppressed or broken manner; to feel inward triumph or exultation.

CHUCK'LED, *pp.* Fondled; called, as by a hen.

CHUCK'LE-HEAD, (chuk'l-hed,) *n.* A person with a large head; a dunce. *Knowles.* Bailey says, a rattling, noisy, empty fellow. [*Vulgar.*]

CHUCK'LE-HEAD-ED, *a.* Large or thick headed. *Smart.*

CHUCK'LING, *ppr.* Fondling; calling, as a hen.

CHUCK'LING, *n.* Suppressed laughter; inward triumph or exultation.

CHUD, *v. t.* To champ; to bite. [*Obs.*] *Stafford.*

CHŪ'ET, *n.* Forced meat. *Bacon.*

CHUFF, *n.* [Perhaps W. *cyff*, a stock or stem; *cyffaw*, to become torpid.]

A clown; a coarse, heavy, dull, or surly fellow.

CHUFF'I-LY, *adv.* In a rough, surly manner; clown-
CHUFF'I-NESS, *n.* Surliness. [ishly.

CHUFFY, *a.* *Originally*, fat or swelled out, especially in the cheeks; as, a *chuffy* lad. *Rich. Dict.* Hence,

2. *Figuratively*, surly; angry; stomachful. In *New England*, this word expresses that displeasure which causes a swelling or surly look and grumbling, rather than heat and violent expressions of anger. [*Used in Sussex and Kent, Eng.*]

CHUK, *n.* A word used in calling swine. It is the original name of that animal, which our ancestors brought with them from Persia, where it is still in use. Pers. *chuk*, Zend. *chuk*, a hog; Sans. *sugara.* Our ancestors, while in England, adopted the Welsh *hwc*, hog; but *chuck* is retained in our popular name of *woodchuck*, that is, *wood hog.* This is a remarkable proof of the original seat of the Teutonic nations. I have taken *chuk* from Adelung. The French *cochon* may be the same word.

CHUM, *n.* [Arm. *chomm*, or *chommein*, or *ham*, to dwell, stay, or lodge; Fr. *chômer*, to rest. Qu. Sax. *ham*, home.]

A chamber-fellow; one who lodges or resides in the same room; *a word used in colleges.*

CHUM, *v. i.* [from the noun.] To occupy a chamber with another. [*Used in American colleges.*]

CHUMP, *n.* A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block. *Johnson.*

CHUNK, *n.* A short, thick piece of wood, metal, &c. [Local in *England*, colloquial in *America.*]

CHU-NAM', *n.* The name in India for *lime*; and hence, *stucco*, &c. *Malcom.*

CHURCH, *n.* [Sax. *circe*, *circ*, or *cyric*; Scots, *kirk*, which retains the Saxon pronunciation; D. *kerk*; G. *kirche*; Sw. *kyrckia*; Dan. *kirke*; Gr. κυριακον, a temple of God, from κυριακος, pertaining to a lord, or to our Lord Jesus Christ, from κυριος, a lord; Russ. *tzerkov.*]

1. A house consecrated to the worship of God, among Christians; the Lord's house. This seems to be the original meaning of the word. The Greek εκκλησια, from εκκαλεω, to call out or call together, denotes an assembly or collection. But κυριακος, κυριακον, are from κυριος, lord, a term applied by the early Christians to Jesus Christ; and the house in which they worshiped was named from that title. So κυριακα signifies church goods, *bona ecclesiastica*; κυριακη, sc. ἡμερα, the Lord's day, *dies dominica.*

2. The collective body of Christians, or of those who profess to believe in Christ, and acknowledge him to be the Savior of mankind. In this sense, the church is sometimes called the *catholic* or *universal church.* *Johnson. Encyc.*

3. The collective body of saints in heaven and on earth, called the *invisible church.*

4. A particular number of Christians, united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies; as, the English *church*; the Gallican *church*; the Presbyterian *church*; the Roman Catholic *church*; the Greek *church.*

5. The followers of Christ in a particular city or province; as, the *church* of Ephesus, or of Antioch.

6. The disciples of Christ assembled for worship in a particular place, as in a private house. *Col.* iv. [See No. 9.]

7. The worshipers of Jehovah, or the true God, before the advent of Christ; as, the Jewish *church.*

8. The body of clergy, or ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity. Hence, ecclesiastical authority.

9. An assembly of sacred rulers convened in Christ's name to execute his laws. *Cruden. Brown.*

10. The collective body of Christians, who have made a public profession of the Christian religion, and who are united under the same pastor; in dis-

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tinction from those who belong to the same parish, or ecclesiastical society, but have made no profession of their faith.

CHURCH, *v. t.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks to the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth. *Johnson.*

CHURCH'-ĀLE, *n.* A wake or feast commemoratory of the dedication of the church. *Johnson.*

CHURCH'-AT-TIRE', *n.* The habit in which men officiate in divine service. *Hooker.*

CHURCH'-AU-THOR'I-TY, *n.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction. *Atterbury.*

CHURCH'-BENCH, *n.* The seat in the porch of a church.

CHURCH'-BU-RI-AL, (-ber-ry-al,) *n.* Burial according to the rites of the church. *Ayliffe.*

CHURCH'-DIS'CI-PLINE, *n.* Discipline of the church, intended to correct the offenses of its members.

CHURCH'DŌM, *n.* The government or authority of the church.

CHURCH'-FOUND'ER, *n.* He that builds or endows a church. *Hooker.*

CHURCH'-GŌ-ER, *n.* One who usually goes to church.

CHURCH'-GŌ-ING, *a.* Usually attending church.

CHURCH'-HIS'TO-RY, *n.* History of the Christian church; ecclesiastical history.

CHURCH'ING, *n.* The act of offering thanks in church after childbirth.

CHURCH'-LAND, *n.* Land belonging to a church. *Yelverton.*

CHURCH'-LIKE, *a.* Becoming the church.

CHURCH'-LIV'ING, *n.* A benefice in an established church.

CHURCH'MAN, *n.* An ecclesinstic or clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things.

2. An Episcopalian, as distinguished from a Presbyterian or Congregationalist, &c.

CHURCH'MAN-SHIP, *n.* State of being a churchman, or of belonging to the established church. *Ec. Rev.*

CHURCH'-MEM'BER, *n.* A member in communion with a church; a professor of religion.

CHURCH'-MEM'BER-SHIP, *n.* State of being a church member.

CHURCH'-MŪ'SIC, *n.* The service of singing or chanting in a church.

2. Music suited to church service.

CHURCH'-PRE-FER'MENT, *n.* Benefice or advancement in the church.

CHURCH'SHIP, *n.* Institution of the church. *South.*

CHURCH'-WAR'DEN, *n.* A keeper or guardian of the church, and a representative of the parish. Churchwardens are appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend the church, its property and concerns, and the behavior of the parishioners. For these and many other purposes, they possess corporate powers. *Johnson. Encyc.*

CHURCH'-WAY, *n.* The way, street, or road, that leads to the church.

CHURCH'-WORK, *n.* Work carried on slowly. *Chalmers.*

CHURCH'-YARD, *n.* The ground adjoining to a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery. *Johnson.*

CHURL, *n.* [Sax. *ceorl*; D. *kaerel*; G. *kerl*; Dan. *karl*. It signifies, primarily, a man or rather a male, for it was applied to other animals, as a *carl-cat*, a male cat; and males are named from their strength, or the sex implies it; hence, *carl-hemp* denoted strong hemp. *Huscarla*, a *house-carl*, or servant; *buscarla*, a *ship's-carl*. See Spelman. Hence the name *Charles*, *Carolus*.]

1. A rude, surly, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*
2. A rustic; a countryman, or laborer. *Dryden.*
3. A miser; a niggard. *Is.* xxxii.

CHURL'ISH, *a.* Rude; surly; austere; sullen; rough in temper; unfeeling; uncivil.

2. Selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious. *King.*
3. [Of things.] Unpliant; unyielding; cross-grained; harsh; unmanageable; as, *churlish* metal. *Bacon.*
4. Hard; firm; as, a *churlish* knot. *Shak.*
5. Obstinate; as, a *churlish* war. *Bacon.*

CHURL'ISH-LY, *adv.* Rudely; roughly; in a churlish manner.

CHURL'ISH-NESS, *n.* Rudeness of manners or temper; but generally the word refers to the temper or disposition of mind; sullenness; austerity; indisposition to kindness or courtesy.

CHURL'Y, *a.* Rude; boisterous.

CHURME, } *n.* [Sax. *cyrm*, clamor; *cyrman*, to cry
CHIRM, } out; W. *garm*.]

Noise; clamor, or confused noise. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

CHURN, *n.* [Sax. *ciern*, *cyrin*, or *cerene*, a churn, *cernan*, to churn; D. *karn*, *karnen*; Dan. *kierne*, *kierner*. Qu. Sax. *cyrran*, to turn.]

A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated, for separating the oily parts from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter.

CHURN, *v. t.* To stir or agitate cream for making butter.

2. To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion, as in the operation of making butter.

CHURN'ED, *pp.* Agitated; made into butter.

CHURN'ING, *ppr.* Agitating to make butter; shaking; stirring.

CHURN'ING, *n.* The operation of making butter from cream by agitation; a shaking or stirring.

2. As much butter as is made at one operation.

CHURN'-STAFF, *n.* The staff or instrument used in churning.

CHURR'-WORM, *n.* [Sax. *cyrran*, to turn, and *worm*.] An insect that turns about nimbly, called, also, a *fan-cricket*. *Johnson. Bailey.*

CHŪSE. See Choose.

CHŪ'SITE, *n.* A decomposed variety of chrysolite. *Ure.*

CHŪTE, (shūte,) *n.* [Fr.] A fall.

CHY-AZ'IC, *a.* [from the initials of *carbon*, *hydrogen*, and *azote*.]

A term applied to the compounds of hydrocyanic acid.

CHY-LĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [See Chyle.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

CHYLE, (kile,) *n.* [Gr. χυλος, juice, humor.]

In *animal bodies*, a white or milky fluid, prepared from the chyme. It is absorbed by the lacteal vessels, by which it is conveyed into the circulation, assimilated into blood, and converted into nutriment. *Encyc. Quincy. Coxe.*

CHYL-I-FAC'TION, *n.* [*chyle* and L. *facio*.] The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYL-I-FAC'TIVE, *a.* Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.

CHY-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *chylus* and *fero*.] Transmitting chyle. *Cheyne.*

CHY-LO-PO-ET'IC, *a.* [Gr. χυλος, chyle, and ποιεω, to make.] Chylifactive; having the power to change into chyle; making chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYL'OUS, *a.* [from *chyle*.] Consisting of chyle, or partaking of it. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYME, (kīme,) *n.* [Gr. χυμος, juice.]

That particular modification which food assumes after it has undergone the action of the stomach. *Cyc.*

Among *the older authors*, juice; chyle, or the finest part of the chyle contained in the lacteals and thoracic duct; any humor incrassated by concoction, whether fit or unfit for preserving and nourishing the body. *Encyc. Coxe. Bailey.*

CHYM'IC, CHYM'IST, CHYM'IS-TRY. See Chemical, Chemist, Chemistry.

CHYM-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The process of becoming or of forming chyme.

CHYM'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Formed into chyme. *Good.*

CHYM'I-FY, *v. t.* To form into chyme.

CHYM'OUS, *a.* Pertaining to chyme.

CI-BĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *cibarius*, from *cibus*, food.] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible. *Johnson.*

CIB'OL, *n.* [Fr. *ciboule*; L. *cepula*.] A sort of small onion.

CI-BŌ'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] In *architecture*, an insulated building, composed of an arched vault on four columns.

2. The coffer or case containing the host in Roman Catholic ceremonies.

3. The tomb of a martyr, when sculptured and used as an altar.

4. Any insulated tabernacle.

5. A large drinking cup.

6. The Egyptian bean.

CI-CĀ'DA, *n.* [L. See Cigar.] A term applied to a group of insects of many species, living on trees and shrubs, and celebrated for their powers of song, or shrill chirp, embracing the tree-hoppers, frog-hopper, &c. In America, they are generally called *locusts*.

CIC'A-TRIC-LE, (sik'a-trik-l,) *n.* [L. *cicatricula*, from *cicatrix*.]

The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yelk of an egg; as, germinating *cicatricle*. *Barton.*

CIC'A-TRI-SIVE, *a.* Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.

CI-CĀ'TRIX, } *n.* [L. *cicatrix*; Fr. *cicatrice*.]
CIC'A-TRICE, }

A scar; a little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed. *Encyc.*

CIC'A-TRI-ZANT, *n.* [from *cicatrize*.] A medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrix, such as Armenian bole, powder of tutty, &c. It is called, also, an *escharotic*, *epulotic*, *incarnative*, *agglutinant*, &c. *Encyc.*

CIC-A-TRI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The process of healing or forming a cicatrix; or the state of being healed, cicatrized, or skinned over.

CIC'A-TRIZE, *v. t.* To heal or induce the formation of a cicatrix, in wounded or ulcerated flesh; or to apply medicines for that purpose.

CIC'A-TRIZE, *v. i.* To heal or be healed; to skin over; as, wounded flesh *cicatrizes*.

CIC'A-TRIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Healed, as wounded flesh; having a cicatrix formed.

CIC'A-TRIZ-ING, *ppr.* Healing; skinning over; forming a cicatrix.

CIC'E-LY, *n.* A plant, a species of Chærophyllum. The sweet cicely of Europe is Myrrhis odorata; the sweet cicely of New England is Osmorrhiza longistylis.

CIC-E-RŌ'NE, (chĕ-che-rō'ne *or* sis-e-rō'ne,) *n.* [from *Cicero*.] A guide; one who shows strangers the curiosities of a place. *Addison.*

CIC-E-RŌ'NI-AN, *a.* [from *Cicero*, the Roman orator.] Resembling Cicero, either in style or action; in style, diffuse and flowing; in manner, vehement.

CIC-E-RŌ'NI-AN-ISM, *n.* Imitation or resemblance of the style or action of Cicero.

CICH-O RĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *cichorium*, succory, or wild endive.]

Having the qualities of succory. *Floyer.*

CI-CIS'BE-ISM, *n.* The state or conduct of a cicisbeo.

CIC-IS-BE'O, (che-chis-bā'o *or* se-sis'be-o,) *n.* [It.] A dangler about females; the professed gallant of a married woman. *Smollett.*

CIC'U-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *cicur*, tame; *cicuro*, to tame.] To tame; to reclaim from wildness. [*Little used.*]

CIC-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of taming wild animals. [*Little used.*]

CI-CŪ'TA, *n.* [L. *cicuta*; W. *cegid*; Fr. *ciguë*; Arm. *chagud*. The Welsh is from *ceg*, a choking.]

The Cow-bane, a genus of plants containing three species, one European and two American. The European species is called, popularly, *water-hemlock*. The name *cicuta* is sometimes applied to Conium maculatum, or officinal hemlock. It was likewise one of the ancient names of a poison, now unknown, which was used in the execution of criminals.

CID, *n.* [Ar. *seid*, lord.] The name of an epic poem of the Spaniards. *Brande.*

CI'DER, *n.* [Fr. *cidre* or *sidre*; It. *sidro*; Sp. *sidra*; Arm. *cistr*; Port. *cidra*, a citron, and cider. This can not be the Gr. σικερα, unless the radical letter has been changed.]

The juice of apples expressed, a liquor used for drink. The word was formerly used to signify the juice of other fruits, and other kinds of strong liquor; but it is now appropriated to the juice of apples, before and after fermentation.

CI'DER-IST, *n.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

CI'DER-KIN, *n.* The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out, and a quantity of boiled water is added; the whole steeping forty-eight hours. *Phillips.*

[*The two last words, I believe, are little used in America.*]

CI DE-VANT', (se de-väng',) [Fr.] Formerly; used to designate men who have been in office and retired.

CIERGE, *n.* [Fr. Qu. L. *cera*.] A wax candle used in religious rites.

CI-GAR', *n.* [Sp. *cigarro*, a small roll of tobacco for smoking. In Sp. *cigarra* is the L. *cicada*, the balm-cricket, or locust, Port. *cigarra*; and in Sp. *cigarron* is a large species of that animal, and a large roll of tobacco.]

A small roll of tobacco, so formed as to be tubular, used for smoking. Cigars are of Spanish origin.

CIL'ER-Y, *n.* The drapery or foliage carved on the heads of columns. *Gwilt.*

CIL'I-A, *n. pl.* [L.] The eyelids.

2. In *botany*, long hairs upon the margin of a vegetable body. *Brande.*

3. In *zoology*, very minute filaments, which project from animal membranes, and are endowed with the power of vibratory motion.

CIL'IA-RY, *a.* [L. *cilia*, the eyelashes, or edge of the eyelid.]

Belonging to the eyelids; pertaining to the *cilia* in animals or vegetables. *Ray.*

CIL'I-ATE, } *a.* [from L. *cilium*, as above.]
CIL'I-Ā-TED, }

In *botany*, furnished or surrounded with parallel filaments, or bristles resembling the hairs of the eyelids; as, a *ciliated* leaf, &c. *Encyc. Martyn.*

CI-LI'CIOUS, (se-lish'us,) *a.* [from L. *cilium*, whence *cilicium*, hair cloth]

Made or consisting of hair *Brown.*

CIL'I-O-GRĀDE, *n.* [L. *cilium* and *gradior*.]

An animal that swims by means of *cilia*. The word may be used adjectively.

CI'MA. See Cyma.

CIM'BAL, *n.* [It. *ciambella*.] A kind of cake.

CI-MAR' See Chimere and Simar.

CIM'BRIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Cimbri, the inhabitants of the modern Jutland, in Denmark, which was anciently called the *Cimbric Chersonese*. Hence the modern names, *Cymru*, Wales, Cambria; *Cymro*, a Welshman; *Cymreig*, Welsh, or the Welsh language; names indicating the Welsh to be a colony of the Cimbri, or from the same stock.

CIM'BRIC, *n.* The language of the Cimbri.

CI-MĒ'LI-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. κειμηλιον, precious furniture, and αρχος, a chief.]

A superintendent or keeper of valuable things belonging to a church.

CIM'E-TER, *n.* [Fr. *cimiterre*; Sp. and Port. *cimitarra*; It. *scimitarra*.]

A short sword, with a convex edge or recurvated point, used by the Persians and Turks. [This word is variously written; but it is a word of foreign ori-

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gin, and it is not material which orthography is used, provided it is uniform.]

CI'MISS, *n.* [L. *cimex.*] The bed-bug.

CIM-ME'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Cimmerium*, a town at the mouth of the Palus Mœotis. The ancients pretended that this country was involved in darkness; whence the phrase *Cimmerian darkness*, to denote a deep or continual obscurity. The country is now called *Crimea*, or *Krim-Tartary.*

CIM'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. κιμωλια; L. *cimolia*, so called by Pliny; said to be from *Cimolus*, an isle in the Cretan Sea, now Argentiera.]

A species of clay used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammations. It is white, of a loose, soft texture, molders into a fine powder, and effervesces with acids. It is useful in taking spots from cloth. Another species, of a purple color, is the steatite or soap-rock. From another species, found in the Isle of Wight, tobacco-pipes are made. *Pliny*, lib. 35, 17. *Encyc.*

CIN-CHO'NA, *n.* [So named from the Countess del *Cinchon.*]

The Peruvian bark tree, quinquina, of which there are numerous species.

CIN-CHO'NI-NA, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the
CIN'CHO-NINE, } bark of several species of Cin-
CIN-CHO'NI-A, } chona, and one of the medicinal active principles of this bark.

CINCT'URE, (sinkt'yur,) *n.* [L. *cinctura*, from *cingo*, to surround, to gird; It. *cintura*; Fr. *ceinture.*]

1. A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body. *Pope.*

2. That which encompasses or incloses. *Bacon.*

3. In *architecture*, a ring or list at the top and bottom of a column, separating the shaft, at one end, from the base; at the other, from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrules anciently used to strengthen columns. *Chambers.*

CINCT'UR-ED, *a.* Having a cincture or girdle.

CIN'DER, *n.* Chiefly used in the *pl.*, CINDERS. [Fr. *cendre*; It. *cenere*; Sp. *ceniza*; L. *cinis*, ashes. In W. *sindw* is the cinders or scoria of a forge; Sax. *sinder*, the scoria of metals; D. *zindel*; Sw. *sinder.* Qu. Gr. κονις, κονια, dust, ashes.]

1. Small coals, or particles of fire mixed with ashes; embers.

[*This is the usual sense of the word in America.*]

2. Small particles of matter, remaining after combustion, in which fire is extinct; as, the *cinders* of a forge.

[*I believe this word is never used as synonymous with* ashes.]

CIN'DER-WENCH, } *n.* A woman whose business
CIN'DER-WŌM'AN, } is to rake into heaps of ashes for cinders. [*Not known in America.*] *Johnson.*

CIN'DER-Y, *a.* Resembling cinders, or composed of them.

CIN-E-FAC'TION, *n.* Reduction to ashes.

CIN-E-RA'CEOUS, } *a.* [L. *cinereus*, from *cinis*, ash-
CIN-E'RE-OUS, } es.]

Like ashes; having the color of the ashes of wood.

CIN'E-RA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to ashes. [*Martyn.*

CIN-E-RA'TION, *n.* [from L. *cinis*, ashes.]

The reducing of any thing to ashes by combustion.

CIN-E-RI'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *cincricius*, from *cinis*, ashes.]

Having the color or consistance of ashes. *Cheyne.*

CIN-ER'U-LENT, *a.* Full of ashes.

CIN'GA-LESE, *n.* A native of Ceylon.

a. Pertaining to Ceylon.

CIN'GLE, *n.* [Ir. *ceangal*; L. *cingulum*, from *cingo*, to gird.]

A girth; but the word is little used. [See SUB-CINGLE.]

CIN'NA-BAR, *n.* [Gr. κινναβαρι; L. *cinnabaris*; Persian قنبار *kanbar.*]

Red sulphuret of mercury or quicksilver. It occurs native, in brilliant red crystals, and also in amorphous masses of different shades of red and brown. It is very heavy, and gives out fumes of quicksilver when heated. In *the arts*, it is called *vermilion*, and is used as a paint. The compound made artificially, by a union of mercury with sulphur, is the vermilion of commerce.

Hepatic cinnabar, is an impure cinnabar of a liver-brown color, and sub-metallic luster. *Dana.*

CIN'NA-BAR-INE, *a.* Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar, or containing it; as, *cinnabarine* sand. *Journ. of Science.*

CIN'NA-MON, *n.* [Gr. κινναμον, or κινναμωμον; L. *cinnamomum.* Qu. It. *cannella*; Sp. *canela*; D. *kaneel*; Fr. *cannelle.* It is the Heb. קנמן.]

The bark of two species of Laurus. The true cinnamon is the inner bark of the Laurus Cinnamomum, a native of Ceylon. The base cinnamon is from the Laurus Cassia. The true cinnamon is a most grateful aromatic, of a fragrant smell, moderately pungent taste, accompanied with some degree of sweetness and astringency. It is one of the best cordial, carminative, and restorative spices. The essential oil is of great price. *Encyc. Hooper.*

Cinnamon-water is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley-water, in spirit of wine, brandy, or white wine.

Clove-cinnamon is the bark of a tree growing in Brazil, which is often substituted for real cloves.

White-cinnamon, or Canella alba, is the bark of a tree growing in the West Indies, of a sharp, biting taste, like pepper.

CIN'NA-MON-STŌNE, *n.* A rare mineral, from Ceylon, of a hyacinth-red color, yellowish-brown, or honey-yellow; sometimes used in jewelry. It was called by Haüy *Essonite.* *Cleaveland.*

CINQUE, (sink,) *n.* [Fr., five.] A five; a word used in games.

CINQUE'-FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, five, and *feuille*, a leaf, L. *folium.*]

A creeping plant, often called *five-fingered grass*; a species of Potentilla.

2. In *Gothic architecture*, an ornamental foliation, having five points or cusps, used in windows, panels, &c.

CINQUE'-PACE, *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, five, and *pas*, pace.]

A kind of grave dance. *Shak.*

CINQUE'-PORTS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *cinque*, five, and *ports.*]

Five havens on the eastern shore of England, toward France, viz., Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich. To these ports Winchelsea and Rye have been added. These were anciently deemed of so much importance, in the defense of the kingdom against an invasion from France, that they received royal grants of particular privileges, on condition of providing a certain number of ships, in war, at their own expense. Over these is appointed a warden, and each had, before the Reform Act, a right to send two members to parliament, called *barons of the cinque ports.* *Cowel. Blackstone. Encyc.*

CINQUE'-SPOT-TED, *a.* Having five spots. *Shak.*

CIN'TER, *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, the timber framing erected in apertures between piers to support voussoirs, or materials of an arch when in building, till they are keyed. *Elmes.*

CI'ON, *n.* [Fr. *cion* or *scion.* Different modes of spelling the same word are very inconvenient; and whatever may have been the original orthography of this word, *cion*, the most simple, is well established, and is here adopted.]

A young shoot, twig, or sprout of a tree, or plant, or rather the cutting of a twig, intended for ingrafting on another stock; also, the shoot or slip inserted in a stock for propagation.

CI'PHER, *n.* [Fr. *chiffre*; Arm. *chyfr* or *cyfr*; It. *cifera* or *cifra*; Sp. and Port. *cifra*; D. *cyffer*; G. *ziffer*; Dan. *ciffer*; Sw. *siffra*; Russ. *tsiphir*; Ar. صفر *siforon*, empty, and a *cipher.*]

1. In *arithmetic*, an Arabian or Oriental character, (of this form, 0,) which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of other figures, according to its position. In whole numbers, when placed at the right hand of a figure, it increases its value tenfold; but in decimal fractions, placed at the left hand of a figure, it diminishes the value of that figure tenfold.

2. A character in general. *Raleigh.*

3. An intertexture of letters, as the initials of a name, engraved on a seal, box, plate, coach, or tomb; a device; an enigmatical character. Anciently, merchants and tradesmen, not being permitted to bear family arms, bore, in lieu of them, their *ciphers*, or initials of their names, artfully interwoven about a cross. *Encyc.*

4. A secret or disguised manner of writing; certain characters arbitrarily invented and agreed on by two or more persons, to stand for letters or words, and understood only by the persons who invent or agree to use them. This is a mode of communicating information by letters, in time of war, with a view to conceal facts from an enemy, in case the letters should be intercepted. This art has given rise to another art, that of *deciphering*; and hence *cipher* is used for a key to unravel the characters. To *have*, or to *learn a cipher*, is to be able to interpret it.

CI'PHER, *v. i.* In *popular language*, to use figures, or to practice arithmetic.

CI'PHER, *v. t.* To write in occult characters. *Hayward.*

2. To designate; to characterize. *Shak.*

CI'PHER-ING, *ppr.* Using figures, or practicing arithmetic.

2. Writing in occult characters. *Encyc.*

CI'PHER-ING, *n.* The act or art of computing by numbers.

CI'PHER-KĒY, (sī'fer-kē,) *n.* A key for deciphering writings.

CIP'O-LIN, *n.* [Qu. It. *cipolla*, an onion, *cipollina*, a shalot.]

A green marble, from Rome, containing white zones. It consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, with quartz, shistus, and a small portion of iron. *Nicholson.*

CIP'PUS, *n.* [L.] A small pillar or column, usually having an inscription, used by the ancients for various purposes, often as a funeral monument.

CIRC. See CIRCUS.

CIR'CAR, *n.* A name, in India, for *district* or *province.* *Rennell.*

CIR-CAS'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Circassia in Asia.

2. A term applied to a kind of woolen cloth.

CIR-CE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Circe, the fabled daughter of Sol and Perseis, who was supposed to possess great knowledge of magic and venomous herbs, by which she was able to charm and fascinate, and then change into swine. *Bryant.*

CIR-CEN'SIAN, *a.* [L. *circences*, games of the *circus.*]

Pertaining to the Circus, in Rome, where were practiced games of various kinds, as running, wrestling, combats, &c. The Circensian games accompanied most of the feasts of the Romans; but the grand games were held five days, commencing on the 15th of September. *Lempriere. Encyc.*

CIR'CI-NAL, } *a.* [L. *circinus*, a compass; *circino*,
CIR'CI-NATE, } to go round. See CIRCLE.]

Rolled in spirally downward, the tip occupying the center; a term in foliation or leafing, as in ferns. *Martyn.*

CIR'CI-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *circino*, to go round.]

To make a circle; to compass.

CIR-CI-NA'TION, *n.* An orbicular motion. [*Not used.*] *Bailey.*

CIR'CLE, (sur'kl,) *n.* [Fr. *cercle*; It. *circolo*; L. *circulus*, from *circus*; Gr. κιρκος; Sp. *cerco*; It. *cerchio*; from the Celtic, W. *cyrc*, from *cwr*, a circle, a limit; Ar. كار *kara*, to go round. Class Gr, No. 32, 34.]

1. In *geometry*, a plane figure, comprehended by a single curve line, called its *circumference*, every part of which is equally distant from a point called the *center.* Of course all lines drawn from the center to the circumference, or periphery, are equal to each other.

2. In *popular use*, the line that comprehends the figure, the plane or surface comprehended, and the whole body or solid matter of a round substance, are denominated a *circle*; a ring; an orb; the earth.

He that sitteth on the *circle* of the earth.—Is. xl.

3. Compass; circuit; as, the *circle* of the forest. *Shak.*

4. An assembly surrounding the principal person. Hence, any company, or assembly; as, a *circle* of friends, or of beauties. Hence the word came to signify indefinitely a number of persons of a particular character, whether associated or not; as, a political *circle*; the *circle* of one's acquaintance; having, however, reference to a primary association.

5. A series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated; a going round.

Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain. *Dryden.*

6. Circumlocution; indirect form of words. *Fletcher.*

7. In *logic*, an inconclusive form of argument, when the same terms are proved *in orbem* by the same terms, and the parts of the syllogism alternately by each other, directly and indirectly; or when the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following is inferred from the foregoing; as, "that heavy bodies descend by gravity, and that gravity is a quality by which a heavy body descends." *Encyc. Glanville. Watts.*

8. *Circles of the sphere*, are either *great circles*, which divide the sphere into equal parts, as the equator, &c., or *small circles*, which divide it into unequal parts, as the polar circles.

9. *Circles of altitude*, or *almucantars*, are circles parallel to the horizon, having their common pole in the zenith, and diminishing as they approach the zenith.

10. *Circles of latitude*, in *astronomy*, are great circles perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, passing through its poles and through every star and planet.

11. *Circles of longitude*, in *astronomy*, are lesser circles parallel to the ecliptic, diminishing as they recede from it.

12. *Circle of perpetual apparition*, at any given place, is the boundary of that space around the elevated pole, within which the stars never set. Its distance from the pole is equal to the latitude of the place. *D. Olmsted.*

13. *Circle of perpetual occultation*, at any given place, is the boundary of that space around the depressed pole, within which the stars never rise. *D. Olmsted.*

14. *Diurnal circles*, are immovable circles supposed to be described by the several stars and other points in the heavens, in their diurnal rotation round the earth, or rather in the rotation of the earth round its axis.

15. *Horary circles*, in *dialing*, are the lines which show the hours on dials.

16. *Circles of the empire*; the provinces or principalities of the former German empire, which had a right to be present at the diets. Maximilian I. divided the empire into six circles at first, and afterwards into ten; Austria, Burgundy, Lower Rhine, Bavaria, Upper Saxony, Franconia, Swabia, Upper Rhine, Westphalia, and Lower Saxony.

17. *Druidical circles*, in *British topography*, are

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certain ancient inclosures formed by rude stones circularly arranged; as Stonehenge, near Salisbury. *Encyc.*

CIR'CLE, (sur'kl,) *v. t.* To move round; to revolve round.

And other planets *circle* other suns. *Pope.*

2. To encircle; to encompass; to surround; to inclose. *Prior. Pope.*

3. *To circle in;* to confine; to keep together. *Digby.*

CIR'CLE, *v. i.* To move circularly; as, the bowl *circles*; the *circling* years.

CIR'CLED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; inclosed.

CIR'CLED, *a.* Having the form of a circle; round; as, the moon's *circled* orb. *Shak.*

CIR'CLER, *n.* A mean poet, or *circular* poet. *B. Jonson.*

CIR'CLET, *n.* A little circle; a circle; an orb *Pope.*

CIR'CLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Encompassing; going round; inclosing; as, the *circling* years; the *circling* canopy.

CIR'CO-CELE, (sur'ko-sele,) *n.* [Gr. κιρσος, and κηλη.] A varix or dilatation of the spermatic vein; a variocele; hernia varicosa. [See CIRSOCELE.]

CIR'CUIT, (sur'kit,) *n.* [Fr. *circuit*; L. *circuitus*; of *circa*, *circum*, and *eo*, to go.]

1. The act of moving or passing round; as, the periodical *circuit* of the earth round the sun, or of the moon round the earth. *Watts.*

2. The space inclosed in a circle, or within certain limits. *Milton.*

3. Any space or extent measured by traveling round. *Addison.*

4. That which encircles; a ring; a diadem. *Shak.*

5. In *England*, the journey of judges through several counties or boroughs, for the purpose of holding courts. In *the United States*, the journey of judges through certain states or counties for the same purpose.

6. The counties or states in which the same judge or judges hold courts and administer justice. It is common to designate a certain number of counties to form a circuit, and to assign one or more judges to each circuit. The courts in the circuits are called *circuit courts*. In the government of the United States, a certain number of states form a circuit.

7. A long deduction of reason. *Donne.*

8. In *law*, a longer course of proceedings than is necessary to recover the thing sued for. *Cowel. Encyc. Johnson.*

Bailey gives this as the definition of CIRCUITY.

CIR'CUIT, *v. i.* To move in a circle; to go round. *Philips.*

CIR'CUIT, *v. t.* To move or go round. *Warton.*

CIR-CUIT-EER', *n.* One that travels a circuit. *Pope.*

CIR-CU-I''TION, (sur-ku-ish'un,) *n.* [L. *circuitio.*]

The act of going round; compass; circumlocution. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

CIR-CU'I-TOUS, *a.* Going round in a circuit; not direct; as, a *circuitous* road or course.

CIR-CU'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* In a circuit.

CIR-CU'I-TY, *n.* A going round; a course not direct. *Ash.*

CIR'CU-LAR, *a.* [L. *circularis.* See CIRCLE.]

1. In the form of a circle; round; circumscribed by a circle; as, the sun appears to be *circular*.

2. Successive in order; always returning. *Roscommon.*

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous; as, a *circular* poet. *Dennis.*

4. Ending in itself; used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it. *Johnson. Baker.*

5. Addressed to a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest; as, a *circular* letter.

6. *Circular lines*, are straight lines pertaining to the circle, as sines, tangents, secants, &c.

7. *Circular numbers*, are those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the roots themselves; as 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36. *Bailey. Barlow.*

8. *Circular sailing*, is the method of sailing by the arch of a great circle. *Encyc.*

CIR'CU-LAR, *n.* A circular letter, or paper.

CIR-CU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being circular.

CIR'CU-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a circular manner; in the form of a circle; in the form of going and returning.

CIR'CU-LATE, (sur'ku-late,) *v. i.* [Fr. *circuler*; L. *circulo.*]

1. To move in a circle; to move or pass round; to move round and return to the same point; as, the blood *circulates* in the body.

2. To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand; to be diffused; as, money *circulates* in the country; a story *circulates* in town.

3. To move round; to run; to flow in veins or channels, or in an inclosed place; as, the sap of plants *circulates*; water *circulates* in the earth, or air in a city or house.

CIR'CU-LATE, *v. t.* To cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person; to put about; to spread; as, to *circulate* a report; to *circulate* bills of credit.

CIR'CU-LA-TED, *pp.* Caused to pass round.

CIR'CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving or passing round; passing from one to another.

CIR'CU-LA-TING DEC'I-MAL, *n.* In *arithmetic*, a term applied to decimals in which two or more figures are constantly repeated in the same order. *Brande.*

CIR'CU-LA-TING ME'DI-UM, *n.* The currency or money of a country.

CIR-CU-LA'TION, *n.* The act of moving round, or in a circle, or in a course which brings, or tends to bring, the moving body to the point where its motion began; as, the *circulation* of the blood in the body.

2. A series in which the same order is preserved, and things return to the same state.

3. The act of going and returning; or of passing from place to place, or from person to person; as, the *circulation* of money.

4. Currency; circulating coin, or notes, or bills, current for coin.

5. In *chemistry*, circulation is an operation by which the same vapor, raised by fire, falls back to be returned and distilled several times.

CIR-CU-LA-TO'RI-OUS, *a.* Traveling in a circuit, or from house to house. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

CIR'CU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Circular; as, a *circulatory* letter.

2. Circulating.

CIR'CU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* A chemical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again. *Johnson.*

CIR-CUM-AG'I-TATE, *v. t.* To agitate on all sides.

CIR-CUM-AM'BI-EN-CY, *n.* [L. *circum*, around, and *ambio*, to go about. See AMBIENT.]

The act of surrounding or encompassing. *Brown.*

CIR-CUM-AM'BI-ENT, *a.* Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing or being on all sides; used particularly of the air about the earth,

CIR-CUM-AM'BU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *circumambulo*, to walk round; *circum* and *ambulo.*]

To walk round about.

CIR-CUM-AM-BU-LA''TION, *n.* The act of walking round.

CIR-CUM-CELL'ION, *n.* [L. *circum*, about, and *cella*, a cell, or cellar. Hence, a vagrant.]

In *church history*, one of a set of illiterate peasants that adhered to the Donatists in the fourth century. *Milner.*

CIR'CUM-CISE, *v. t.* [L. *circumcido*, *circum*, around, and *cido*, to cut; Fr. *circoncire*; Sp. *circoncidar*; It. *circoncidere.*]

1. To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of males; a ceremony or rite in the Jewish and Mohammedan religions. The word is applied also to a practice among some nations of performing the like operation upon females.

2. To put off the sins of the flesh; to become spiritual or holy. *Col.* ii. 11.

CIR'CUM-CIS-ED, (sur'kum-sizd,) *pp.* or *a.* Having the prepuce cut off; spiritually purified.

CIR'CUM-CIS-ER, *n.* One who performs circumcision. *Milton.*

CIR'CUM-CIS-ING, *ppr.* Cutting off the prepuce; purifying spiritually.

CIR-CUM-CIS'ION, (sur-kum-sizh'un,) *n.* The act of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin.

2. Rejection of the sins of the flesh; spiritual purification, and acceptance of the Christian faith.

3. The Jews, as distinguished from Gentiles. *Col.* iv. 11.

CIR-CUM-CLU'SION, *n.* The act of inclosing on all sides.

CIR-CUM-CUR-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *circum*, about, and *curso*, to run.]

The act of running about. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

CIR-CUM-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *circumduco*; *circum*, round, and *duco*, to lead.]

To contravene; to nullify; *a term of civil law.* [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

CIR-CUM-DUC'TION, *n.* A leading about. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

2. An annulling; cancellation. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

CIR'CUM-FER, *v. t.* [L. *circumfero.*]

To bear or carry round. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

CIR-CUM'FER-ENCE, *n.* [L. *circumferentia*, from *circum*, round, and *fero*, to carry.]

1. The line that goes round or encompasses a figure; a periphery; applied particularly to the line that goes round a circle, sphere, or other figure approaching these in form. *Milton.*

2. The space included in a circle. *Milton. Dryden.*

3. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular; as in Milton, speaking of a shield.

The broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon.

CIR-CUM'FER-ENCE, *v. t.* To include in a circular space. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

CIR-CUM-FE-REN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the circumference. *Parkhurst.*

CIR-CUM-FE-REN'TOR, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles. It consists of a brass index, and circle, all of a piece, and carries a magnetic needle suspended above the center of the circle. The circle is graduated into 360 degrees. Only a rough approximation to the truth is obtained by this instrument. *Brande.*

CIR'CUM-FLECT, *v. t.* To place the circumflex on a word.

CIR'CUM-FLECT-ED, *pp.* Having the circumflex.

CIR'CUM-FLECT-ING, *ppr.* Placing the circumflex on a word.

CIR'CUM-FLEX, *n.* [L. *circumflexus*; *circum*, round, and *flecto*, to bend.]

1. A wave of the voice embracing both a rise and fall on the same syllable. *Walker.*

2. A character, or accent, denoting a rise and fall of the voice on the same long syllable, marked in Greek thus (῀) and in Latin thus (^.)

CIR'CUM-FLEX, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with the accent called a circumflex. *Walker.*

CIR-CUM'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *circumfluens*; *circum*, round, and *fluo*, to flow.]

A flowing round on all sides; an inclosure of waters.

CIR-CUM'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing round; surrounding as a fluid; as, *circumfluent* waves. *Pope.*

CIR-CUM'FLU-OUS, *a.* [L. *circumfluus.* See CIRCUMFLUENCE.]

Flowing round; encompassing as a fluid; circumfluent. *Milton. Pope.*

CIR-CUM-FO-RA'NE-AN, } *a.* [L. *circumforaneus*;
CIR-CUM-FO-RA'NE-OUS, } *circum*, around, and *foris*, a door, or abroad.]

Going about; walking or wandering from house to house; as, a *circumforaneous* fiddler or piper; *circumforaneous* wits. *Addison, Spect.* 47.

Circumforaneous musicians, male and female, are daily seen at the doors of hotels in France; and sometimes they enter the room where a company is dining, and entertain them with music, expecting a franc or a few sous as a reward. W.

CIR-CUM-FUSE', *v. t.* [L. *circumfusus*; *circum*, and *fundo*, *fusus*, to pour.]

1. To pour round; to spread round, as a fluid. *Bacon.*

2. To spread round; to surround. *Milton.*

CIR-CUM-FU'SILE, *a.* [L. *circum*, and *fusilis*, that may be melted.]

That may be poured or spread round; as, *circumfusile* gold. *Pope.*

CIR-CUM-FU'SION, *n.* [See CIRCUMFUSE.]

The act of pouring or spreading round; the state of being poured round. *Johnson.*

CIR-CUM-GES-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *gestatio.*]

A carrying about. *Taylor.*

CIR-CUM'GY-RATE, } *v. t.* [L. *circum* and *gyrus*, a
CIR-CUM-GYRE', } turning round.]

To roll or turn round. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

CIR-CUM-GY-RA'TION, *n.* The act of turning, rolling, or whirling round; the turning of a limb in its socket. *Quincy. Cheyne.*

CIR-CUM-I''TION, (sur-kum-ish'un,) *n.* A going round.

CIR-CUM-JA'CENT, *a.* [L. *circumjacens*; *circum* and *jaceo*, to lie.]

Lying round; bordering on every side. *Johnson.*

CIR-CUM-LI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *circumligo*, to bind round; *circum* and *ligo*, to bind.]

The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompassed. *Johnson.*

CIR-CUM-LO-CU'TION, *n.* [L. *circumlocutio*; *circum* and *locutio*, a speaking, *loquor*, to speak.]

A circuit or compass of words; a periphrase; the use of a number of words to express an idea, when a suitable term is not at hand, or when a speaker chooses to avoid the use of a single term, either from delicacy or respect, or with a view to soften the force of a direct expression, or for other reason.

CIR-CUM-LOC'U-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a circumlocution; consisting or contained in a compass of words; periphrastic. *Shenstone.*

CIR-CUM-MU'RED, *a.* [L. *circum* and *murus*, a wall.]

Walled round; encompassed with a wall. *Shak.*

CIR-CUM-NAV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [See CIRCUMNAVIGATE.] That may be sailed round. *Ray.*

CIR-CUM-NAV'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *circumnavigo*; *circum* and *navigo*, to sail, from *navis*, a ship.]

To sail round; to pass round by water; as, to *circumnavigate* the globe.

CIR-CUM-NAV'I-GA-TED, *pp.* Sailed round.

CIR-CUM-NAV'I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Sailing round.

CIR-CUM-NAV-I-GA'TION, *n.* The act of sailing round. *Arbuthnot.*

CIR-CUM-NAV'I-GA-TOR, *n.* One who sails round.

CIR-CUM-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *circumplico*; *circum* and *plico*, to fold.]

A folding, winding, or wrapping round; or a state of being inwrapped. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

CIR-CUM-PO'LAR, *a.* [L. *circum*, and Eng. *polar.*]

About the pole; an appellation given to stars which are so near the north pole as to revolve round it without setting. The number of these depends on the latitude of the spectator. We apply it to the north polar region and stars, but the word is applicable to either pole.

CIR-CUM-PO-SI''TION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *positio.*]

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The act of placing in a circle, or the state of being so placed. *Evelyn.*

CIR-CUM-RA'SION, (-rā'zhun,) *n.* [L. *circumrasio; circum* and *rado*, to shave.]

The act of shaving or paring round. [*Little used.*]

CIR-CUM-RŌ'TA-RY, *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling round. *Shenstone.*

CIR-CUM-RO-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *rotatio*, rotation, from *roto*, to turn round.]

The act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round. *Gregory.*

CIR-CUM-SCIS'SILE, (-sis'sil,) *a.* [L. *circumscindo*, to cut round.]

This epithet describes a mode of dehiscence in botany, occurring by a transverse, circular separation of the sides of the ovary.

CIR-CUM-SCRIB'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed.

CIR-CUM-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *circumscribo; circum* and *scribo*, to draw.]

Literally, to draw a line round. Hence,

1. To inclose within a certain limit; to limit, bound, confine.

You are above
The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex. *Southern.*

2. To write round. [*Little used.*]

CIR-CUM-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn round, as a line; limited; confined.

In *geometry*, this word is applied to a figure which is drawn round another figure, so that all its sides or planes touch the inscribed figure. *Encyc.*

CIR-CUM-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Drawing a line round; inclosing; limiting; confining.

CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be circumscribed or limited by bounds.

CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TION, *n.* The line that limits; limitation; bound; confinement. *Shak.*

2. The termination or limits of a body; the exterior line which determines the form or magnitude of a body. *Ray.*

3. A circular inscription. *Ashmole.*

CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Defining the external form; marking or inclosing the limits or superficies of a body. *Grew.*

CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a limited manner. *Montagu.*

CIR'CUM-SPECT, *a.* [L. *circumspectus; circum* and *specio*, to look.]

Literally, looking on all sides; looking round. Hence,

Cautious; prudent; watchful on all sides; examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination, or a measure to be adopted.

CIR-CUM-SPEC'TION, *n.* [L. *circumspectio.*]

Caution; attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case, and to the natural or probable consequences of a measure, with a view to a correct course of conduct, or to avoid danger.

CIR-CUM-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Looking round every way; cautious; careful of consequences; watchful of danger. *Pope.*

CIR-CUM-SPECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly; heedfully; with watchfulness to guard against danger.

CIR'CUM-SPECT-LY, *adv.* Cautiously; with watchfulness every way; with attention to guard against surprise or danger. *Ray.*

CIR'CUM-SPECT-NESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection; vigilance in guarding against evil from every quarter. *Wotton.*

CIR'CUM-STANCE, *n.* [L. *circumstantia*, from *circumstans*, standing about; *circum* and *sto*, to stand.]

Literally, that which stands around or near. Hence,

1. Something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact, or case; a particular thing, which, though not essential to an action, in some way affects it; the same to a moral action as accident to a natural substance; as, the *circumstances* of time, place, and persons, are to be considered.

2. One of the adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal, or make an accusation more or less probable; accident; something adventitious; incident; event. *Johnson.*

3. *Circumstances;* in the plural, condition, in regard to worldly estate; state of property; as, a man in low *circumstances*, or in easy *circumstances.*

CIR'CUM-STANCE, *v. t.* To place relatively, or in a particular situation. *Donne.*

CIR'CUM-STAN-CED, (sur'kum-stanst,) *pp.* or *a.* Placed in a particular manner, with regard to attending facts or incidents; as, *circumstanced* as we were, we could not escape.

CIR'CUM-STANT, *a.* Surrounding. [*Little used, or not at all.*]

CIR-CUM-STAN'TIAL, *a.* Attending; relating to, but not essential.

2. Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances, or to particular incidents.

The usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under *circumstantial* variety. *Paley.*

3. Incidental; casual. *Donne.*

4. Abounding with circumstances, or exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular; as, a *circumstantial* account or recital.

5. In *law*, *circumstantial* evidence is that which is obtained from circumstances, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption. *Blackstone.*

CIR-CUM-STAN'TIAL, *n.* *Circumstantials*, in the plural, are things incident to the main subject, but of less importance; opposed to *essentials;* as, the *circumstantials* of religion. *Addison.*

CIR-CUM-STAN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances. *Johnson.*

2. Particularity in exhibiting circumstances; minuteness; as, the *circumstantiality* of a story or description.

CIR-CUM-STAN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* According to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally. *Glanville.*

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular. *Broome.*

CIR-CUM-STAN'TIATE, *v. t.* To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts. *Bramhall.*

2. To place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth. *Swift.*

[*This word is little used.*]

CIR-CUM-TER-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *circum*, about, and *terra*, earth.]

Around the earth. *Halywell.*

CIR-CUM-UN'DU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *circum* and *undulatus.*]

To flow round, as waves.

CIR-CUM-VAL'LATE, *v. t.* To surround with a [*Little used.*] [rampart.

CIR-CUM-VAL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *circumvallo*, to wall round; *circum* and *vallo*, to fortify with a rampart.]

1. In *the art of war*, a surrounding with a wall or rampart; also, a wall, rampart, or parapet with a trench, surrounding the camp of a besieging army, to prevent desertion, and guard the army against any attempt of an enemy to relieve the place besieged. *Encyc.*

2. The rampart or fortification surrounding a besieged place.

Note.—This word, from the Latin *vallo*, or *vallum*, *vallus*, denotes properly the *wall* or rampart thrown up; but as the rampart is formed by entrenching, and the trench makes a part of the fortification, the word is applied to both. [See *Eng.* WALL.]

CIR-CUM-VEC'TION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *veho*, to carry.]

A carrying about. [*Not used.*]

CIR-CUM-VENT', *v. t.* [L. *circumvenio; circum* and *venio*, to come.]

Literally, to come round; hence,

To gain advantage over another, or to accomplish a purpose by arts, stratagem, or deception; to deceive; to prevail over another by wiles or fraud; to delude; to impose on. *Milton. Dryden.*

CIR-CUM-VENT'ED, *pp.* Deceived by craft or stratagem; deluded.

CIR-CUM-VENT'ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; imposing on.

CIR-CUM-VEN'TION, *n.* The act of prevailing over another by arts, address, or fraud; deception; fraud; imposture; delusion. *South.*

2. Prevention; preoccupation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CIR-CUM-VENT'IVE, *a.* Deceiving by artifices; deluding.

CIR-CUM-VEST', *v. t.* [L. *circumvestio; circum* and *vestio*, to clothe.]

To cover round, as with a garment. *Wotton.*

CIR-CUM-VO-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *circumvolo; circum* and *volo*, to fly.]

The act of flying round. [*Little used.*]

CIR-CUM-VO-LU'TION, *n.* The act of rolling round; the state of being rolled; also, the thing rolled round another. *Arbuthnot. Wilkins.*

2. In *architecture*, a turn in the spiral line of the Ionic capital. *Gwilt.*

CIR-CUM-VOLVE', (sur-kum-volv',) *v. t.* [L. *circumvolvo; circum* and *volvo*, to roll.]

To roll round; to cause to revolve; to put into a circular motion. *Glanville.*

CIR-CUM-VOLVE', *v. i.* To roll round; to revolve.

CIR-CUM-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Rolled round; moved in a circular manner.

CIR-CUM-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Rolling round; revolving.

CIR'CUS, *n.*; *pl.* CIRCUSES. [L. *circus*; Fr. *cirque*; It. *circo*; Sp. *circo*; Gr. κιρκος; whence *circle*, which see.]

1. In *antiquity*, a long, oval edifice, used for the exhibition of games and shows to the people. The Roman circus was encompassed with porticos, and furnished with rows of seats, rising one above another, for the accommodation of spectators. The Circus Maximus was nearly a mile in circumference. *Adam. Encyc.*

2. The open area, or space inclosed, in which were exhibited games and shows, as wrestling, fighting with swords, staffs, or pikes, running or racing, dancing, quoits, &c.

3. In *modern times*, a circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship.

CIRL, *n.* An Italian bird about the size of a sparrow. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CIR'RHO-POD, *n.* See CIRRIPED.

CIR-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing tendrils or claspers, as a plant.

CIR-RIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cirrus* and *gero.*]

Having curled locks of hair.

CIR'RI-PED, *n.* [L. *cirrus*, a lock of hair, and *pes*, a foot.]

A general term, applied to animals of the barnacle kind. The feet are long and slender, and curve together into a kind of curl. They are inclosed in a more or less conical cell, having some resemblance to those of certain mollusca; yet they belong properly to the class Crustacea. *Dana.*

CIR'RO-CŪ'MU-LUS, *n.* [L. *cirrus* and *cumulus.*]

In *meteorology*, a cloud which is composed of the cumulus broken up into small masses, presenting a fleecy appearance, as in a mackerel-back sky. *D. Olmsted.*

CIR'RO-STRĀ'TUS, *n.* [L. *cirrus* and *stratus.*]

In *meteorology*, a cloud having the characters of the stratus in its main body, but of the cirrus on its margin. *D. Olmsted.*

CIR'ROUS, *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a curl.]

In *botany*, terminating in a curl, or tendril; as, a *cirrous* leaf. *Martyn.*

CIR'RUS, *n.* [L., a lock or curl.] In *meteorology*, a name given to one of the four fundamental clouds, from its fibrous appearance, resembling carded wool. *D. Olmsted.*

2. A fossil turbinated shell of the chalk. *Mantell.*

CIR'SO-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. κιρσος, a dilated vein, and κηλη, a tumor.]

A varix, or dilatation of the spermatic vein; hernia varicosa. *Quincy. Coxe.*

CIS-ALP'INE, *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Alpes*, Alps, whence *alpinus*, *alpine.*]

On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps; opposed to *transalpine*

CIS-AT-LAN'TIC, *a.* Being on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. *Story.*

CIS'PA-DANE, *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Padus*, the River Po, whence *Padanus.*]

On this side of the Po, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south side. *Stephens.*

CIS'SOID, *n.* [Gr. κισσος, ivy, and ειδος, form.]

In *geometry*, a curve of the second order, invented by Diocles. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CIST, *n.* [Gr. κιστη, a chest.]

In *architecture* and *sculpture*, a chest or basket; usually applied to the baskets employed in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries. [See also CYST.] *Brande.*

CIST'ED, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst. [See CYSTED.]

CIS-TER'CIAN, *n.* [*Cisteaux*, in France.]

A monk, a reformed Benedictine.

CIS'TERN, *n.* [L. *cisterna; cista*, and Sax. *ærn*, place, repository.]

1. An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water, beer, or other liquids, as in domestic uses, distilleries, and breweries.

2. A natural reservoir; a hollow place containing water, as a fountain or lake.

CIST'IC, *a.* See CYSTIC.

CIST'US, *n.* [Gr. κιστος.]

The rock-rose, a genus of plants, of many species, most of them natives of the southern parts of Europe. Some of them are beautiful evergreen, flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens. *Encyc.*

CIT, *n.* [Contracted from *citizen.*] A citizen, *in a low sense;* an inhabitant of a city; a pert townsman; a pragmatical trader. *Pope.*

CIT'A-DEL, *n.* [Fr. *citadelle*; It. *cittadella*; Sp. *ciudadela*; from the It. *citta*, city.]

A fortress or castle, in or near a city, intended for its defense; a place of arms. *Johnson. Encyc.*

CI'TAL, *n.* [from *cite.*] Reproof; impeachment. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. Summons; citation; quotation. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *citatio*, from *cito*, to *cite*, which see.]

1. A summons; an official call or notice, given to a person to appear in a court and answer to a demand; a call or notice to appear, in various other cases, and the paper containing such notice or call.

2. Quotation; the act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words; also, the passage or words quoted. *Watts. Atterbury.*

3. Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*

CI'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Citing; calling; having the power or form of citation; as, letters *citatory.* *Ayliffe.*

CITE, *v. t.* [L. *cito*, to call; Fr. *citer*; It. *citare*; Sp. and Port. *citar*; Goth. *haitan*; Sax. *hætan*, or *hatan*, to call, order, command; G. *heissen*, whence Eng. *behest*; D. *heeten*; Sw. *heta*; Dan. *heder.* The same word in Dutch and Danish signifies to *heat.* The sense, then, is to rouse, push, drive, stimulate. See EXCITE, INCITE.]

1. To call upon officially or authoritatively; to sum-

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mon; to give legal or official notice, as to a defendant to appear in court, to answer or defend. *Milton.*

2. To enjoin; to direct; to summon; to order or urge. *Prior.*

3. To quote; to name or repeat, as a passage or the words of another, either from a book or from verbal communication; as, to *cite* a passage from Scripture, or to *cite* the very words a man utters. *Bacon. Dryden.*

4. To call or name, in support, proof, or confirmation; as, to *cite* an authority to prove a point in law.

CIT'ED, *pp.* Quoted; summoned.

CIT'ER, *n.* One who cites or summons into court.

2. One who quotes a passage or the words of another.

CIT'ESS, *n.* [See CIT.] A city woman. [*Little used.*]

CITH-A-RIS'TIC, *a.* [L. *cithara*, a harp or lyre.] Pertaining to or adapted to the harp, or appropriated to the accompaniment of the harp. *Mus. Dict.*

CITH'ERN, *n.* [L. *cithara*; It. *citara*; Sp. *citara*; D. *cyter*; Gr. κιθαρα.]

A stringed musical instrument, among *the ancients*, the precise form of which is not known, but it bore some resemblance to the modern *guitar*, the name of which is evidently from this ancient word.

CIT'I-CISM, *n.* [from *cit.*] The manners of a cit or citizen. *B. Jonson.*

CIT'I-ED, (sit'id,) *a.* Belonging to a city. *Drayton.*

CIT'I-GRADE, *a.* Relating to a tribe of spiders whose legs are usually fit only for running.

CIT'ING, *ppr.* Quoting; summoning.

CIT'I-ZEN, (sit'e-zn,) *n.* [Fr. *citoyen*; It. *cittadino*; Sp. *ciudadano*; Port. *cidadam*; from It. *citta*, Sp. *ciudad*, a city. See CITY.]

1. The native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides; the freeman of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchises.

2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman. *Shak.*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any city, town, or place. *Dryden.*

4. In *a general sense*, a native or permanent resident in a city or country; as, the *citizens* of London or Philadelphia; the *citizens* of the United States.

5. In *the United States*, a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, or the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers, and to purchase and hold real estate.

If the *citizens* of the United States should not be free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own. *Washington.*

CIT'I-ZEN, *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen.

CIT'I-ZEN-ESS, *n.* A female citizen. [*Rare.*] *Booth.*

CIT'I-ZEN-SHIP, *n.* The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen. *Bp. Horne.*

CIT'I-ZEN-SŌL'DIER, (sit'e-zn-sōl'jer,) *n.* One who is both a soldier and a citizen, as our militia, or the French national guard.

CIT'RATE, *n.* [L. *citrus*, a *citron*, or lemon.]

In *chemistry*, a salt formed by a union of the citric acid, or acid of lemons, with a base.

The onion yields *citrate* of lime. *Ure.*

CIT'RENE, *n.* A crystalline compound of hydrogen and carbon, obtained from the essential oil of lemons.

CIT'RIC, *a.* Belonging to lemons or limes; as, *citric* acid.

CIT'RIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from the juice of lemons. It is found also in some other substances.

CIT'RIL, *n.* A beautiful song-bird of Italy. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CIT-RI-NA'TION, *n.* [See CITRINE.] The turning to a yellow-green color.

CIT'RINE, (-rin,) *a.* [L. *citrinus.*]

Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon color; yellow, or greenish yellow.

CIT'RINE, *n.* [L. *citrinus.*]

A yellow, pellucid variety of quartz. *Dana.*

CIT'RON, *n.* [Fr. *citron*; L. *citreum*, or *citrum.*]

The fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon.

CIT'RON-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the citron, of the genus Citrus. It has an upright, smooth stem, with a branchy head, rising from five to fifteen feet, adorned with large, oval, spear-shaped leaves. To the same genus belong the lemon-tree, orange-tree, &c. *Encyc.*

CIT'RON-WA-TER, *n.* A liquor distilled with the rind of citrons. *Pope.*

CIT'RUL, *n.* The pompion or pumpkin, so named from its yellow color. [*I believe not used.*]

CIT'TERN. See CITHERN.

CIT'Y, *n.* [Fr. *cité*; It. *citta*, *cittade*, or *cittate*; Sp. *ciudad*; Port. *cidade*; from the Latin *civitas.*]

1. In *a general sense*, a large town; a large number of houses and inhabitants, established in one place.

2. In *a more appropriate sense*, a corporate town; a town or collective body of inhabitants, incorporated and governed by particular officers, as a mayor and aldermen. This is the sense of the word in the United States. In Great Britain, a borough town corporate, which is or has been the seat of a bishop, or the capital of his see, is called a *city.*

3. The collective body of citizens, or the inhabitants of a city; as, when we say, the *city* voted to establish a market, and the *city* repealed the vote.

CIT'Y, *a.* Pertaining to a city; as, *city* wives; a *city* feast; *city* manners. *Shak.*

CIT'Y-CŌURT, *n.* The municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen.

CIVES, *n.* [Fr. *cive*; L. *cepa.*] [*U. States.*

A species of leek, of the genus Allium, growing in tufts.

CIV'ET, *n.* [Fr. *civette*; It. *zibetto*; Pers. زباد *zabad*; the sweet scent of any beast; Ar. زباد *zobbadon*, cream, and civet; زبادة *zibadaton*, a civet cat. The Arabic verb signifies to make butter, and this substance may be named from its resemblance to it.]

A substance, of the consistence of butter or honey, taken from a bag under the tail of the civet cat. It is of a clear, yellowish or brownish color; of a strong smell, and offensive when undiluted, but agreeable when a small portion is mixed with another substance. It is used as a perfume. *Encyc.*

CIV'ET CAT, *n.* The animal that produces civet, a species of Viverra. This animal bears a resemblance to a polecat, or to a fox; it is of a cinereous color, tinged with yellow, marked with dusky spots disposed in rows. It inhabits India, Guinea, Ethiopia, and Madagascar. *Encyc.*

CIV'IC, *a.* [L. *civicus*, from *civis*, a citizen.]

Literally, pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honors. *Pope.*

The *civic* crown, in Roman affairs, was a crown or garland of oak leaves and acorns, bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

CIV'IL, *a.* [L. *civilis*, from *civis*, a citizen; Fr. *civil*; It. *civile*; Sp. *civil.* Qu. the Welsh *cau*, to shut, inclose, fence, hedge; for the rude inhabitants of antiquity fortified their towns with hedges, stakes, or palisades.]

1. Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state; as in the phrases, *civil* rights, *civil* government, *civil* privileges, *civil* war, *civil* justice. It is opposed to *criminal*; as, a *civil* suit, a suit between citizens alone; whereas a *criminal* process is between the state and a citizen. It is distinguished from *ecclesiastical*, which respects the church; and from *military*, which respects the army and navy.

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community; as, *civil* power, *civil* rights, the power or rights which a man enjoys as a citizen.

3. Reduced to order, rule, and government; under a regular administration; implying some refinement of manners; not savage or wild; as, *civil* life, *civil* society.

4. Civilized; courteous; complaisant; gentle and obliging; well-bred; affable; kind; having the manners of a city, as opposed to the rough, rude, coarse manners of a savage or clown.

Where *civil* speech and soft persuasion hung. *Prior.*

5. Grave; sober; not gay or showy.

Till *civil*-suited morn appear. *Milton.*

6. Complaisant; polite; *a popular colloquial use of the word.*

7. *Civil death*, in law, is that which cuts off a man from *civil* society, or its rights and benefits, as banishment, outlawry, excommunication, entering into a monastery, &c., as distinguished from *natural* death.

8. *Civil law*; in *a general sense*, the law of a state, city, or country; but *in an appropriate sense*, the Roman law; the municipal law of the Roman empire, comprised in the Institutes, Code, and Digest of Justinian and the Novel Constitutions. *Blackstone.*

9. *Civil list*; in *England*, formerly, a list of the entire expenses of the *civil* government; hence, the officers of civil government, who are paid from the public treasury; also, the revenue appropriated to support the civil government. By a late law, the civil list now embraces only the expenditures of the reigning monarch's household. *Brande. Blackstone.*

The army of James II. was paid out of his *civil* list. *Hamilton.*

10. *Civil state*; the whole body of the laity or citizens, not included under the military, maritime, and ecclesiastical states.

11. *Civil war*; a war between the people of the same state or city; opposed to *foreign war.*

12. *Civil year*; the legal year, or annual account of time which a government appoints to be used in its own dominions, as distinguished from the natural year, which is measured by the revolution of the heavenly bodies. *Bailey. Encyc.*

13. *Civil architecture*; the architecture which is employed in constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life, in distinction from military and naval architecture, as private houses, palaces, churches, &c.

14. This term is often employed in contrast with *military*; as, a *civil* hospital; the *civil* service, &c.

CIV'IL EN-GI-NEER', *n.* One employed in civil engineering.

CIV'IL EN-GI-NEER'ING, *n.* The science or art of constructing canals, railroads, docks, and other public improvements, as distinguished from *military* engineering, which is confined to war.

CI-VIL'IAN, (se-vil'yan,) *n.* [from *civil.*] One who is skilled in the Roman law; a professor or doctor of civil law. *Encyc.*

2. In *a more extended sense*, one who is versed in law and government.

3. A student of the civil law at the university. *Graves.*

4. One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical.

CIV'IL-IST, *n.* A civilian. [*Not in use.*]

CI-VIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *civilitas*, from *civilis*, civil; It. *civilita*; Sp. *civilidad.*]

1. The state of being civilized; refinement of manners; *applied to nations*, as distinguished from the rudeness of barbarous nations. *Spenser. Davies. Denham.*

[*This sense is obsolescent or obsolete.*]

2. Good breeding; politeness; complaisance; courtesy; decorum of behavior in the treatment of others, accompanied with kind offices, and attention to their wants and desires. Civility respects manners or external deportment, and, in the plural, *civilities* denote acts of politeness. *Clarendon. South. Dryden.*

CIV-IL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [See CIVILIZE.] The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; the state of being refined in manners from the grossness of savage life, and improved in arts and learning.

2. The act of rendering a criminal process civil. [*Not used.*]

CIV'IL-IZE, *v. t.* [It. *civilizzare*; Fr. *civiliser*; Sp. and Port. *civilizar*; from *civil.*]

To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce civility of manners among a people, and instruct them in the arts of regular life. *Locke. Waller. Denham.*

CIV'IL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; instructed in arts, learning, and civil manners.

Such sale of conscience and duty in open market is not reconcilable with the present state of *civilized* society. *J. Quincy.*

CIV'IL-IZ-ER, *n.* One who civilizes; he that reclaims others from a wild and savage life, and teaches them the rules and customs of civility.

2. That which reclaims from savageness.

CIV'IL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reclaiming from savage life; instructing in arts and civility of manners.

CIV'IL-LY, *adv.* In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of the community. *Hooker.*

2. In a manner relating to private rights; opposed to *criminally*; as, a process *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of a party injured. *Aylife.*

3. Not naturally, but in law; as, a man *civilly* dead.

4. Politely; complaisantly; gently; with due decorum; courteously; as, we were *civilly* treated. *Dryden. Prior.*

5. Without gaudy colors or finery; as, chambers furnished *civilly.* [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

CIV'ISM, *n.* [L. *civis*, a citizen.]

State of citizenship; patriotism.

CIZ'AR, *v. t.* To clip with scissors. [*Not in use, nor correct.*] *Beaum and Fl.*

CIZE, for SIZE, is not in use.

CLAB'BER, } *n.* Milk turned, become thick
BON'NY-CLAB'BER, } or inspissated. [G. *lab*, D. *leb*, rennet.]

CLACK, *v. i.* [Fr. *claquer*, to flap or snap; *cliquet*, a mill-clapper; *cliqueter*, to *clack*; W. *cleca*, *clegyr*; Ir. *clagaim*; D. *klakken*; Sax. *cloccan*, to *cluck*; L. *glocio.* Probably from the root of the Lat. *loquor*, Gr. λακω, ληκεω. See CLUCK, and Class Lg, No. 27.]

1. To make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to clink; to click.

2. To utter words rapidly and continually, or with sharp, abrupt sounds; to let the tongue run.

CLACK, *n.* [W. *clec*, a sharp noise, a crack, talebearing; *cleca*, *cleclan*, *clegyr*, to clack, to crack, to tattle. See the verb.]

1. A sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated, such as is made by striking an object, or by bursting or cracking; continual talk: as, we do not wish to hear his *clack*; a common expression. Hence the word is used for the tongue, the instrument of clacking. *Butler. Prior.*

2. The instrument that strikes the hopper of a grist-mill, to move or shake it, for discharging the corn. And, according to Johnson, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

To clack wool, is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it weigh less, and yield less duty. [*Not used, I believe, in America.*]

CLACK'ER, *n.* One that clacks; that which clacks.

CLACK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated; talking continually; tattling; rattling with the tongue.

CLACK'ING, *n.* A prating.

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CLAD, *pp.* [See CLOTHE.] Clothed; invested, covered as with a garment.

Jeroboam had *clad* himself with a new garment.—1 Kings xi.
The fields are *clad* in cheerful green.

For *yclad*, see YCLAD.

CLAIM, *v. t.* [L. *clamo*, to cry out, to call upon; It. *clamare*, or *chiamare*; Port. *clamar*; Sp. *llamar*; Sax. *klemman*; Sw. *glamma*; Ir. *glamaim*.]

1. To call for; to ask or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; to challenge as a right; to demand as due; as, to *claim* a debt; to *claim* obedience or respect.

2. To assert or maintain as a right; as, he *claims* to be the best poet of the age.

3. To have a right or title to; as, the heir *claims* the estate by descent; he *claims* a promise.

4. To proclaim. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

5. To call, or name. [*Obs.*]

CLAIM, *n.* A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due or supposed to be due; as, a *claim* of wages for services. A claim implies a right, or supposed right, in the claimant to something which is in another's possession or power. A claim may be made in words, by suit, and by other means. The word is usually preceded by *make* or *lay*; to *make claim*; to *lay claim*.

2. A right to claim or demand; a title to any debt, privilege, or other thing in possession of another; as, a prince has a *claim* to the throne.

Homer's *claims* to the first rank among epic poets have rarely been disputed. *Anon.*

3. The thing claimed or demanded.

4. A loud call. *Spenser.*

[*This original sense of the word is now obsolete.*]

CLAIM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded as due.

CLAIM'ANT, *n.* A person who claims; one who demands any thing as his right.

2. A person who has a right to claim or demand.

CLAIM'ED, *pp.* Demanded as due; challenged as a right; asserted; maintained.

CLAIM'ER, *n.* A claimant; one who demands as due.

CLAIM'ING, *ppr.* Demanding as due; challenging as a right; asserting; maintaining; having a right

CLAIM'LESS, *a.* Having no claim. [to demand.

CLAIR-OB-SCURE'. See CLARE-OBSCURE.

CLAIR-VOY'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, clear-sightedness; a power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state, of discerning objects which are not present to the senses.

CLAIR-VOY'ANT, *a.* Discerning objects which are not present to the senses.

CLAM, *n.* [See the verb.] The popular name of certain bivalvular shell-fish, of many species, and much valued for food.

CLAM'-SHELL, *n.* The shell of a clam.

CLAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *clæmian*, to glue; D. *klam*, clammy; *lym*, glue; G. *klamm*, close, clammy; *klemmen*, to pinch; Dan. *klammer*, to cling; *klemmer*, to squeeze, or pinch; *lim*, glue; *limer*, to glue; *limagtig*, clammy. Qu. W *clymu*, to bind or tie a knot. See LIME, and Class LN, No. 1, 5, 9, 13.]

To clog with glutinous or viscous matter.
L'Estrange.

CLAM, *v. i.* To be moist. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

CLAM, *v. i.* In *bell ringing*, to unite sounds in the peal. [*Eng.*] *Smart.*

CLA'MANT, *a.* [See CLAIM.] Crying; beseeching. *Thomson.*

CLAM'BER, *v. i.* [from *climb*, or D. *klampen*, to grapple.]

To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet. *Addison.*

CLAM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Climbing with effort and labor.

CLAM'MI-NESS, *n.* [See CLAMMY.] The state of being viscous; viscosity; stickiness; tenacity of a soft substance. *Mozon.*

CLAM'MY, *a.* [See CLAM.] Thick; viscous; adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious; as, bodies *clammy* and cleaving. *Bacon.*

Cold sweat, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden.*

CLAM'OR, *n.* [L. *clamor*; Fr. *clameur*; Ir. *glam*; Sax. *klem*. See CLAIM.]

1. A great outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation, made by a loud human voice continued or repeated, or by a multitude of voices. It often expresses complaint and urgent demand. *Shak. Prior.*

2. *Figuratively*, loud and continued noise, as of a river or other inanimate things. *Addison.*

CLAM'OR, *v. t.* To stun with noise. *Bacon.*

To clamor bells, is to multiply the strokes. *Warburton.*

CLAM'OR, *v. i.* To utter loud sounds or outcries; to talk loud; to utter loud voices repeatedly; to vociferate, as an individual; to utter loud voices, as a multitude; to complain; to make importunate demands. *Shak. Bacon.*

Those who most loudly *clamor* for liberty do not most liberally grant it. *Anon.*

"*Clamor* your tongues," in Shakspeare, if intended to mean, "stop from noise," is not English. Perhaps the word was *clam up*, to clog or stop, or used for it.

CLAM'OR-ER, *n.* One who clamors. *Chesterfield.*

CLAM'OR-ING, *ppr.* Uttering and repeating loud words; making a great and continued noise; particularly in complaint or importunate demands.

CLAM'OR-OUS, *a.* Speaking and repeating loud words; noisy; vociferous; loud; turbulent. *Hooker. Pope. Swift.*

CLAM'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With loud noise or words.

CLAM'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being loud or noisy.

CLAMP, *n.* [D. *klamp*; G. *klammer*, *klemmen*; Dan. *klamp*; W. *clymu*, to tie.]

1. In *general*, something that fastens or binds; a piece of timber or of iron, used to fasten work together; or a particular manner of uniting work by letting boards into each other.

2. An instrument with a screw at one end, used by joiners to hold pieces of wood together.

3. In *ship-building*, a thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side, used to sustain the ends of the beams.

4. A smooth, crooked plate of iron, forelocked on the trunnions of a cannon to keep it fast to the carriage. Clamps are also used to strengthen masts, and to fasten the masts and bowsprits of small vessels and of boats. *Mar. Dict.*

5. A large mass or pile of bricks laid up for burning, in which the end of one brick is laid over another, and a space is left between the bricks for the fire to ascend. *Encyc.*

Clamp-irons; irons used at the ends of fires to keep the fuel from falling. *Bailey.*

Clamp-nails; nails used to fasten on clamps in ships.

CLAMP, *v. t.* To fasten with clamps.

2. In *joinery*, to fit a piece of board with the grain, to the end of another piece of board across the grain; as, to *clamp* a table to prevent its warping. *Mozon.*

CLAMP'ED, (klampt,) *pp.* United or strengthened with a clamp.

CLAMP'ING, *ppr.* Fastening or strengthening with a clamp.

CLAN, *n.* [Ir. *clann*, or *cland*, children, posterity; a tribe, breed, generation, family. Erse, *clan* or *klaan*. Perhaps G. *klein*, small.]

1. A race; a family; a tribe. *Milton. Dryden.* Hence,

2. In *Scotland*, a tribe or collection of families united under a chieftain, usually bearing the same surname, and supposed to be descended from a common ancestor.

3. In *contempt*, a sect, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit.

Note.—In Russ. *kolieno* signifies a knee, and a family, race, or tribe; Irish *glun*, the knee, and a

CLAN'CU-LAR, *a.* [L. *clanculurius*.] [generation. Clandestine; secret; private; concealed. [*Little used.*]

CLAN'CU-LAR-LY, *adv.* Privately; secretly. [*Little used.*]

CLAN-DES'TINE, (-tin,) *a.* [L. *clandestinus*.] Secret; private; hidden; withdrawn from public view. It often bears an ill sense, as implying craft or deception, or evil design.

CLAN-DES'TINE-LY, *adv.* Secretly; privately; in secret.

CLAN-DES'TINE-NESS, *n.* Secrecy; a state of concealment.

CLAN-DES-TIN'I-TY, *n.* Privacy or secrecy.

CLANG, *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *clango*, to sound; G. *klang*; D. *klank*; Sw. *klang*; Dan. *klang*; Gr. κλαγγω, κλαζω, κλαγξω, εκλαγον. It appears from the Greek, that *n* is not radical, and that this word belongs to Class Lg, coinciding with *clink*, *clank*, and probably with *clack*.]

To make a sharp, shrill sound, as by striking metallic substances; or to strike with a sharp sound.

They *clanged* their sounding arms. *Prior.*

CLANG, *n.* [L. *clangor*; G. *klang*; D. *klank*. See the verb.]

A sharp, shrill sound, made by striking together metallic substances, or sonorous bodies; as, the *clang* of arms; or any like sound; as, the *clang* of trumpets. This word implies a degree of harshness in the sound, or more harshness than *clink*. *Milton.*

CLAN'GOR, (klang'gor,) *n.* [L.] A sharp, shrill, harsh sound. [See CLANG.] *Dryden.*

CLAN'GOR-OUS, *a.* Sharp or harsh in sound. *Spectator.*

CLAN'GOUS, (klang'gus,) *a.* Making a clang, or a shrill or harsh sound. *Brown.*

CLANK, *n.* [See CLANG.] The loud, shrill, sharp sound made by a collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies. *Spectator.*

CLANK, *v. t.* or *i.* To make a sharp, shrill sound; to strike with a sharp sound; as, the prisoners *clank* their chains.

CLAN'NISH, *a.* Closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan.

CLAN'NISH-LY, *adv.* In a clannish manner.

CLAN'NISH-NESS, *n.* Close adherence or disposition to unite, as a clan.

CLAN'SHIP, *n.* A state of union, as in a family or clan; an association under a chieftain. *Encyc.*

CLAP, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* CLAPPED or CLAPT. [D. *klappen*, *kloppen*; Dan. *klapper*; Sw. *klappa*; G. *klappen* or *klaffen*; Russ. *kleplyu*. The Dutch and German words signify to *clap* or strike, and to talk, clatter, prate. Sax. *cleopian* or *clypian*, to call, to speak, whence *ycleped*, [obs.;] W. *clepian*, to clack, to babble, from *llep*, a lapping, *llepiaw*, to *lap*, to lick. The sense is to send, drive, or strike, L. *alapa*, a *slap*.]

1. To strike with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision; to strike with something broad, or having a flat surface; as, to *clap* the hands; to *clap* the wings. *Locke. Dryden.*

2. To thrust; to drive together; to shut hastily; followed by *to*; as, to *clap to* the door or gate. *Locke. Shak.*

3. To thrust or drive together; to put one thing to another by a hasty or sudden motion; followed by *to*, *on*, or *in*; as, to *clap* the hand *to* the mouth; to *clap* spurs *to* a horse; to *clap on* a saddle. *Watts. Addison. Dryden.*

4. To thrust; to put, place, or send; followed by *in*, *into*, *under*, *over*, &c.; as, to *clap* one *under* the hatches; to *clap* one *into* Bedlam; to *clap* a board *over* a pit. *Shak. Spectator.*

5. To applaud; to manifest approbation or praise by striking the hands together; as, to *clap* a performance on the stage.

6. To infect with venereal poison. *Wiseman.*

To clap up; to make or complete hastily; as, to *clap up* a peace. *Shak. Howel.*

2. To imprison hastily, or with little delay. *Sandys.*

CLAP, *v. i.* To move or drive together suddenly with noise.

The doors around me *clapt*. *Dryden.*

2. To enter on with alacrity and briskness; to drive or thrust on; as we say to reapers or mowers, *clap in*, or *clap to*; that is, enter on the work, begin without delay, begin briskly.

3. To strike the hands together in applause.

Bid them *clap*. *Shak.*

CLAP, *n.* A driving together; a thrust and collision of bodies with noise, usually bodies with broad surfaces.

Give the door a *clap*. *Swift.*

2. A sudden act or motion; a thrust.

Pay all debts at one *clap*. *Swift.*

3. A burst of sound; a sudden explosion; as, a *clap* of thunder.

4. An act of applause; a striking of hands to express approbation. *Addison.*

5. A venereal infection. [Fr. *clapoir*; D. *klapoor*.] *Pope.*

6. With *falconers*, the nether part of the beak of a hawk. *Bailey.*

CLAP'BOARD, (klab'bord,) *n.* A thin, narrow board, for covering houses. [*U. States.*]

The word is also used as a verb for to cover with clapboards.

In *England*, according to Bailey, a clapboard is what, in America, is called a *stave* for casks.

CLAP'-DISH, *n.* A wooden bowl or dish.

CLAP'-DOC-TOR, *n.* One who is skilled in healing the clap, or venereal disease. *Tatler.*

CLAP'-NET, *n.* A net for taking larks, united with a looking-glass. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CLAP'PED, (klapt,) *pp.* Thrust or put on or together; applauded by striking the hands together; infected with the venereal disease.

CLAP'PER, *n.* A person who claps, or applauds by clapping.

2. That which strikes, as the tongue of a bell, or the piece of wood that strikes a mill-hopper.

3. A burrow or inclosure. [*Obs.*]

CLAP'PER-CLAW, *v. t.* [*clap* and *claw*.] To fight and scratch. *Smart.* Hence,

2. To scold; to abuse with the tongue; to revile. *Shak. Hudibras.*

CLAP'PING, *ppr.* Driving or putting on, in, over, or under, by a sudden motion; striking the hands together.

CLAP'PING, *n.* The act of striking the hands together, ordinarily by way of applause.

CLAP'-TRAP, *n.* A trap for clapping in theaters. Hence, a trick or device to gain applause.

CLARE, *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare. *Chalmers.*

CLAR'EN-CEUX, } (klar'en-shu,) *n.* In *Great Brit-*
CLAR'EN-CIEUX, } *ain*, the second king at arms, so called from the duke of Clarence, and appointed by Edward IV. His office is to marshal and dispose the funerals of all baronets, knights, and esquires, on the south of the River Trent. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CLARE'-OB-SCURE', *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure.]

Light and shade in painting; or the particular distribution of the lights and shades of a piece, with respect to the ease of the eye and the effect of the whole piece; also, a design of two colors. *Encyc.*

CLARET, *n.* [Fr. *clairet*, from *clair*, clear; It. *claretto*.]

A species of French wine, of a clear, pale red color. *Thomson.*

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CLAR'I-CHORD, *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear, and *chorda*, a string. See CHORD.]
A musical instrument, in form of a spinet, now out of use; called, also, *manichord.*

CLAR-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [See CLARIFY.] The act of clearing; particularly the clearing or fining of liquid substances from all feculent matter by chemical means. *Bacon.*

CLAR'I-FI-ED, (klar'e-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Purified; made clear or fine; defecated.

CLAR'I-FI-ER, *n.* That which clarifies or purifies; as, whites of eggs, blood, and isinglass, are *clarifiers* of liquors. *Edwards.*
2. A vessel in which liquor is clarified. *Higgins's Med. Repos.*

CLAR'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *clarifier*; It. *chiarificare*; from L. *clarus*, clear, and *facio*, to make.]
1. To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine; *applied particularly to liquors*; as, to *clarify* wine or sirup.
2. To make clear; to brighten or illuminate; *applied to the mind or reason.* [*Rarely used.*] *South.*

CLAR'I-FY, *v. i.* To clear up; to grow clear or bright.
His understanding *clarifies*, in discoursing with another. *Bacon.*
2. To grow or become clear or fine; to become pure, as liquors. Cider *clarifies* by fermentation.

CLAR'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making clear, pure, or bright; defecating; growing clear.

CLAR'I-ON, *n.* [Fr. *clairon*; Sp. *clarin*; It. *chiarina*; Port. *clarim*; from L. *clarus*, clear, from its shrill sound.]
A kind of trumpet, whose tube is narrower and its tone more acute and shrill than that of the common trumpet. *Encyc.*

CLAR-I-O-NET', } *n.* [Fr. *clarinette.*] A wind instru-
CLAR'I-NET, } ment of music, with a mouth partaking of a trumpet form, and played on by means of holes and keys.

CLA-RIS'O-NOUS, *a.* [L. *clarus* and *sonus.*]
Having a clear sound.

CLAR'I-TUDE, *n.* Clearness; splendor. [*Little used.*] *Beaum. and Fl.*

CLAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *clarté*; L. *claritas*, from *clarus*, clear.]
Clearness; brightness; splendor. [*Little used.*] *Bacon. Brown.*

CLART, *v. t.* To daub, smear, or spread. *Grose.*

CLART'Y, *a.* Wet; slippery. *Grose.*

CLAR'Y, *v. i.* To make a loud or shrill noise. [*Not used.*] *Golding.*

CLA'RY, *n.* [A corruption of *Sclarea.*] A plant of the genus Salvia, or sage; Salvia Sclarea.

CLA'RY-WA-TER, *n.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it. It is a cardiac, and helps digestion. *Encyc.*

CLASH, *v. i.* [D. *kletsen*; G. *klatschen*, *klitschen*; Dan. *klatsker.*]
1. To strike against; to drive against with force.
Note. — The sense of this word is simply to strike against or meet with force; but when two sounding bodies strike together, the effect is a sound. Hence the word often implies, to strike with a noise; as, *clashing* arms. *Denham.*
2. To meet in opposition; to be contrary; to act in a contrary direction; to interfere, as opposing persons, minds, views, interests, &c.; as, the opinions of men *clash*; *clashing* interests. *South. Bacon.*
Independent jurisdictions — could not fail to *clash.* *Dwight's Theol.*

CLASH, *v. t.* To strike one thing against another, with sound. *Dryden.*

CLASH, *n.* A meeting of bodies with violence; a striking together with noise; collision, or noisy collision of bodies; as, the *clash* of arms. *Pope. Denham.*
2. Opposition; contradiction; as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, &c. *Atterbury. Denham.*

CLASH'ING, *ppr.* Striking against with noise; meeting in opposition; opposing; intertering.

CLASH'ING, *a.* Interfering; opposite; as, *clashing* interests.

CLASH'ING, *n.* A striking against; collision of bodies; opposition. *Howel.*

CLASH'ING-LY, *adv.* With clashing.

CLASP, *n.* [Ir. *clasba*; *clapse*, *Chaucer.*]
1. A hook for fastening; a catch; a small hook to hold together the covers of a book, or the different parts of a garment, of a belt, &c. *Addison.*
2. A close embrace; a throwing of the arms around. *Shak.*

CLASP, *v. t.* To shut or fasten together with a clasp. *Pope.*
2. To catch and hold by twining; to surround and cling to; as, the *clasping* ivy. *Milton.*
3. To inclose and hold in the hand; or simply to inclose or encompass with the fingers. *Bacon.*
4. To embrace closely; to throw the arms round; to catch with the arms. *Milton. Dryden.*
5. To inclose and press.

CLASP'ED, (klaspt,) *pp.* Fastened with a clasp; shut; embraced; inclosed; encompassed; caught.

CLASP'ER, *n.* He or that which clasps; usually the tendril of a vine or other plant, which twines round something for support.

CLASP'ER-ED, *a.* Furnished with tendrils.

CLASP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Twining round; catching and holding; embracing; inclosing; shutting or fastening with a clasp.
2. In *botany*, surrounding the stem at the base, as a leaf. *Martyn.*

CLASP'-KNIFE, (-nife,) *n.* A knife which folds into the handle. *Johnson.*

CLASS, *n.* [L. *classis*, a class, a fleet, a troop, that is, a collection; It. *classe*; Fr. *classe*; Sp. *clase*; Arm. *claçz*, and *sclaçz*; Dan. *klasse*, a class, and *klase*, a cluster, a bunch. This seems to be a branch of the root of L. *claudo*, *clausus.*]
1. An order or rank of persons; a number of persons in society, supposed to have some resemblance, or equality, in rank, education, property, talents, and the like; as in the phrase, all *classes* of men in society.
The readers of poetry may be distinguished into three *classes*, according to their capacity of judging. *Dryden.*
2. A number of students in a college or school, of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies. In colleges, the students entering or becoming members the same year, and pursuing the same studies. In academies and schools, the pupils who learn the same lesson, and recite together. In some cases, students of different standings, pursuing the same studies and reciting together, or attending the same professor, or the same course of lectures.
3. Scientific division or arrangement; a set of beings or things having something in common, or ranged under a common denomination. Hence, in *zoology*, animals are divided into classes, as quadrupeds, birds, fishes, &c. So, in *botany*, plants are arranged in classes. Classes are *natural* or *artificial*; natural, when founded on natural relations or resemblances; artificial, when formed arbitrarily, for want of a complete knowledge of natural relations. *Martyn.*

CLASS, *v. t.* To arrange in a class or classes, to arrange in sets, or ranks, according to some method founded on natural distinctions; to place together, or in one division, men or things which have, or are supposed to have, something in common.
2. To place in ranks or divisions students that are pursuing the same studies; to form into a class or classes.

CLASS'ED, (klast,) *pp.* Arranged in a class or in sets.

CLAS'SIC, } *a.* [L. *classicus*; Fr. *classique*; It.
CLAS'SIC-AL, } *classico*; Sp. *clasico*; from L. *classis*, the first order of Roman citizens.]
1. Relating to ancient Greek and Roman authors of the first rank or estimation, which, in modern times, have been, and still are, studied as the best models of fine writing. Thus Aristotle, Plato, Demosthenes, Thucydides, &c., among the Greeks, and Cicero, Virgil, Livy, Sallust, Cesar, and Tacitus, among the Latins, are *classical* authors. Hence,
2. Pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; being of the first order; constituting the best model or authority as an author; as, Addison and Johnson are English *classical* writers. Hence, *classical* denotes pure, chaste, correct, refined; as, a *classical* taste; a *classical* style.
At Liverpool, Roscoe is like Pompey's column at Alexandria, towering alone in *classic* dignity. *Irving.*
3. Pertaining to a class or Classis.

CLAS'SIC, *n.* An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure, correct, and refined; primarily, a Greek or Roman author of this character; but the word is applied to writers of a like character in any nation. *Pope.*
2. A book written by an author of the first class.

CLAS'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of classes; according to a regular order of classes or sets.
It would be impossible to bear all its specific details in the memory, if they were not *classically* arranged. *Kerr's Lavoisier.*
2. In a classical manner; according to the manner of classical authors.

CLAS-SIC-AL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being clas-
CLAS'SIC-AL-NESS, } sical.

CLAS-SIF'IC, *a.* Constituting a class or classes; noting classification, or the order of distribution into sets. *Med. Repos. Her.* 2.

CLAS-SI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [See CLASSIFY.] The act of forming into a class or classes; distribution into sets, sorts, or ranks. *Enfield's Phil. Encyc.*

CLAS'SI-FI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to classification; that admits of classification. *Am. Eclectic.*

CLAS'SI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Arranged in classes; formed into a class or classes.

CLAS'SI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *classis*, a class, and *facio*, to make; a word of modern coinage.]
To make a class or classes; to distribute into classes; to arrange in sets according to some common properties or characters.
The diseases and casualties are not scientifically *classified.* *Tooke, Russ. Emp.* i. 531. See also *Aikin's Letters*, 106. *Black's Chemistry*, i. 345. *Walsh*, iii. 44. *Stewart, El. Phil.* i. 187.

CLASS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Forming a class or classes; arranging in sorts or ranks.

CLASS'ING, *ppr.* Arranging in a class or classes.

CLAS'SIS, *n.* Class; order; sort. *Clarendon.*
2. A judicatory in the Reformed Dutch and French churches, corresponding to a *presbytery.*
3. A convention or assembly. *Milton.*

CLAT'TER, *v. i.* [D. *klateren*, *kletteren*; W. *clewtiaw*; Sax. *clatninge*, a clattering. Qu. Fr. *eclater*; L. *latro*, to bark; Sax. *hlyd*, loud. It seems to be a diminutive.]
1. To make rattling sounds; to make repeated sharp sounds, as by striking sonorous bodies; as, to *clatter* on a shield. *Dryden.*
2. To utter continual or repeated sharp sounds, or rattling sounds, by being struck together; as, *clattering* arms.
3. To talk fast and idly; to run on; to rattle with the tongue. *Spenser.*

CLAT'TER, *v. t.* To strike and make a rattling noise.
You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*
2. To dispute, jar, or clamor. [*A low word.*] *Martin.*

CLAT'TER, *n.* A rapid succession of abrupt, sharp sounds, made by the collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies; rattling sounds. *Swift.*
2. Tumultuous and confused noise; a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds. *Swift. Shak.*

CLAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who clatters; a babbler.

CLAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or uttering sharp, abrupt sounds, as by a collision of sonorous bodies; talking fast, with noise; rattling.

CLAT'TER-ING, *n.* A rattling noise.

CLAT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With clattering.

CLAU'DENT, *a.* [L. *claudens*; *claudo*, to shut.] Shutting; confining; drawing together; as, a *claudent* muscle. [*Little used.*]

CLAU'DI-CANT, *a.* Halting; limping. [*Little used.*]

CLAU'DI-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *claudico*, to limp, from *claudus*, lame.] To halt or limp. [*Little used, or not at all.*]

CLAU-DI-CA'TION, *n.* A halting or limping. [*Little used.*]

CLAUSE, *n.* [Fr. *clause*; L. *clausura*, from *claudo*, to shut; Gr. κλειω, κλειστος; W. *clawsi*; Eng. *close*; Sax. *hlidan*, to cover; *hlid*, a cover, a *lid*, which see. Class Ld, No. 1, 8, 9.]
Literally, a close, or inclosure. Hence, that which is included, or contained, within certain limits.
1. In *language*, or *grammar*, a member of a period or sentence; a subdivision of a sentence, in which the words are inseparably connected with each other in sense, and can not, with propriety, be separated by a point; as, "There is reason to think that he afterward rose to favor, and obtained several honors, civil and military." In this sentence are two clauses.
2. An article in a contract or other writing; a distinct part of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or other writing; a distinct stipulation, condition, proviso, grant, covenant, &c. *South.*

CLAUS'THAL-ITE, *n.* Native seleniuret of lead, having a lead-gray color. *Dana.*

CLAUS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *claustrum*, an inclosure, from *claudo*. See CLAUSE.]
Relating to a cloister, or religious house; as, a *claustral* prior. *Ayliffe.*

CLAU'SU-LAR, *a.* Consisting of or having clauses. *Smart.*

CLAUS'URE, (klaw'zhur,) *n.* [See CLAUSE.] The act of shutting up or confining; confinement. [*Little used.*] *Geddes.*
2. In *anatomy*, an imperforated canal. *Coxe. Quincy.*

CLA'VATE, } *a.* [L. *clava*; Eng. a *club*; W. *clwpa.*]
CLA'VA-TED, }
1. Club-shaped; having the form of a club; growing gradually thicker toward the top, as certain parts of a plant. *Martyn.*
2. Set with knobs. *Woodward.*

CLAVE, *pret.* of CLEAVE.

CLAV'EL-LA-TED, *a.* An epithet applied to potash and pearlash, (*clavellati cineres*,) from the billets of wood with which they were burnt. *Smart. Coxe.*

CLA'VI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *clavis*, a key; Gr. κλεις, contracted from κλειδω; L. *claudo.*]
In *music*, an index of keys, or a scale of lines and spaces. *Encyc.*, art. *Clef.*

CLAV'I-CHORD, *n.* [L. *clavis*, a key, and *chorda*, a string.]
A musical instrument of an oblong figure, of the nature of a spinet. The strings are muffled with small bits of fine woolen cloth, to soften the sounds; *used in nunneries.* [See CLARICHORD.] *Encyc.*

CLAV'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *clavicula*, a tendril, that is, a little key or fastener, from *clavis*, a key or lock.]
The collar bone. There are two *clavicles*, or channel bones, joined at one end to the scapula or shoulder bone, and at the other to the sternum or breast bone. *Quincy.*

CLAV'I-CORN, *n.* The name of a family of insects.

CLA'VI-ER, *n.* [L. *clavis*, a key.] In *music*, an assemblage of all the keys of an organ or piano-forte,

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representing all the sounds used in melody and harmony.

CLA-VIC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the collar bone or clavicle.

CLAV'I-GER, *n.* [L. *clavis*, a key, and *gero*, to carry.]
One who keeps the keys of any place.
Ch. Relig. Appeal.

CLAW, *n.* [Sax. *claw*; G. *klaue*; D. *klauw*; Dan. *klo*; Sw. *klof*, or *klo*.]
1. The sharp, hooked nail, of a beast, bird, or other animal.
Every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the cleft into two *claws*, and cheweth the cud, ye shall eat.—Deut. xiv.
His nails were grown like birds' *claws*.—Dan. iv.
2. The whole foot of an animal armed with hooked nails.
3. The hand, in contempt.

CLAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *clawen*.] To pull, tear, or scratch with the nails. *Shak. South.*
2. To scratch or tear in general; to tickle.
Shak. Hudibras.
3. To flatter. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
To claw off or *away*; to scold or rail at. *L'Estrange.*
2. In *seamanship*, to turn to windward and beat, to prevent falling on a lee shore. Hence,
3. In *vulgar language*, to get off or escape.

CLAW'BACK, *n.* [*claw* and *back*.] One who flatters; a sycophant; a wheedler. *Jewel.*

CLAW'ED, (klawd,) *pp.* Scratched, pulled, or torn with claws.
2. *a.* Furnished with claws. *Grew.*

CLAW'ING, *ppr.* Pulling, tearing, or scratching with claws or nails.

CLAW'ING OFF, *n.* The act of beating or working off from a lee shore, or from another vessel.
Totten.

CLAW'LESS, *a.* Destitute of claws.
Journ. of Science.

CLAY, *n.* [Sax. *claeg*; G. *klei*; D. *klei*; W. *clai*; Dan. *klag*, viscous, sticky.]
1. The name of certain substances which are mixtures of silex and alumine, sometimes with lime, magnesia, alkali, and metallic oxyds. A species of earths which are firmly coherent, weighty, compact, and hard when dry, but stiff, viscid, and ductile when moist, and smooth to the touch; not readily diffusible in water, and when mixed, not readily subsiding in it. They contract by heat. Clays absorb water greedily, and become soft, but are so tenacious as to be molded into any shape; and hence they are the materials of bricks and various vessels, domestic and chemical. *Encyc. Cleaveland.*
2. In *poetry* and in *Scripture*, earth in general.
Donne.
I also am formed out of the *clay*.—Job xxxiii.
3. In Scripture, *clay* is used to express frailty, liableness to decay and destruction.
They that dwell in houses of *clay*.—Job iv.

CLAY, *v. t.* To cover or manure with clay. *Mortimer.*
2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.
Edwards, W. Ind.

CLAY-BRAIN'ED, *a.* Stupid. *Shak.*

CLAY'-BUILT, (klā'bilt,) *a.* Built with clay.

CLAY'-CŌLD, *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless.
Rowe.

CLAY'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered or manured with clay.
2. Purified and whitened with clay; as, *clayed* sugar. *Edwards.*

CLAYES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *claie*, a hurdle; W. *clwyd*.]
In *fortification*, wattles or hurdles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.
Chambers.

CLAY'EY, *a.* Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay.

CLAY'-GROUND, *n.* Ground consisting of clay, or abounding with it.

CLAY'ING, *ppr.* Covering or manuring with clay.
2. Purifying with clay.

CLAY'ISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it.

CLAY'-LAND, } *n.* Land consisting of clay, or
CLAY'-SOIL, } abounding with it.

CLAY'-MARL, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.
Mortimer.

CLAY'MŌRE, *n.* A large sword, used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders.

CLAY'-PIT, *n.* A pit where clay is dug. *Woodward.*

CLAY'-SLATE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, argillaceous schist; argillite.

CLAY'-STŌNE, *n.* A mineral, the *thonstein* of Werner, and *indurated clay* of Kirwan. It resembles compact limestone or calcareous marl. Its texture is porous, compact, or slaty. Its color is gray, often tinged with yellow or blue; also rose or pale red, or brownish red, and sometimes greenish. *Cleaveland.*

CLEAN, *a.* [Sax. *claene*; W. *glan* or *glain*; Ir. *glan*; Arm. *glan*. The primary sense seems to be, to open or to remove, to separate.]
In a *general sense*, free from extraneous matter, or whatever is injurious or offensive: hence its signification depends on the nature and qualities of the substances to which it is applied.
1. Free from dirt, or other foul matter; as, *clean* water; a *clean* cup; a *clean* floor.
2. Free from weeds or stones; as, *clean* land; a *clean* garden or field.
3. Free from knots or branches; as, *clean* timber. In America, *clear* is generally used.
4. Free from moral impurity; innocent.
Who can bring a *clean* thing out of an unclean?—Job xiv. Acts xviii.
5. Free from ceremonial defilement. *Lev.* x. *Num.* xix.
6. Free from guilt; sanctified; holy. *John* xiii. *Ps.* li.
7. That might be eaten by the Hebrews. *Gen.* vii. viii.
8. That might be used. *Luke* xi.
9. Free from a foul disease; cured of leprosy. 2 *Kings* v. *Matt.* viii.
10. Dextrous; adroit; not bungling; free from awkwardness; as, a *clean* fent; a *clean* boxer.
11. Free from infection; as, a *clean* ship. A *clean* bill of health is a certificate that a ship is *clean*, or free from infection.

CLEAN, *adv.* Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully; indicating separation or complete removal of every part. "The people passed *clean* over Jordan." *Josh.* iii. "Is his mercy *clean* gone forever?" *Ps.* lxxvii. This use of *clean* is not now elegant, and not used except in vulgar language.
2. Without miscarriage; dextrously.
Pope came off *clean* with Homer. *Henley.*

CLEAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *claenan*; W. *glanau*. See the adjective.]
To remove all foreign matter from; to separate from any thing whatever is extraneous to it, or whatever is foul, noxious, or offensive, as dirt or filth from the hands, body, or clothes; foul matter from a vessel; weeds, shrubs, and stones from a meadow; to purify. Thus a house is *cleaned* by sweeping and washing; a field is *cleaned* by plowing and hoeing.

CLEAN'ED, *pp.* Freed from filth or dirt.

CLEAN'ER, *n.* A person or thing that cleans

CLEAN'-HAND-ED, *a.* Having clean hands.

CLEAN'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having a pure heart.

CLEAN'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from filth.

CLEAN'ING, *n.* The act of making clean.
2. The afterbirth of cows, ewes, &c. *Gardiner.*

CLEAN'LI-NESS, (klen'li-ness,) *n.* [from *cleanly*.] Freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul, extraneous matter. *Addison.*
2. Neatness of person or dress; purity. *Swift.*

CLEAN'LY, (klen'ly,) *a.* [from *clean*.] Free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; neat; carefully avoiding filth. *Dryden. Addison.*
2. Pure; free from mixture; innocent; as, *cleanly* joys. *Glanville.*
3. Cleansing; making clean; as, *cleanly* powder.
Prior.
4. Nice; artful; dextrous; adroit; as, a *cleanly* play; a *cleanly* evasion. [*Obs.*]
Spenser. L'Estrange.

CLEAN'LY, (klen'ly,) *adv.* In a clean manner; neatly; without filth. *Shak.*

CLEAN'NESS, *n.* Freedom from dirt, filth, and foreign matter; neatness.
2. Freedom from infection or a foul disease.
3. Exactness; purity; justness; correctness; *used of language or style*; as, *cleanness* of expression. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*
4. Purity; innocence.
In Scripture, *cleanness* of hands denotes innocence. *Cleanness* of teeth denotes want of provisions. *Amos* iv. 6.

CLEANS'A-BLE, (klenz'a-bl,) *a.* That may be cleansed. *Sherwood.*

CLEANSE, (klenz,) *v. t.* [Sax. *clænsian*, from *claene*, clean.]
1. To purify; to make clean; to remove filth, or foul matter of any kind, or by any process whatever, as by washing, rubbing, scouring, scraping, purging, ventilation, &c.; as, to *cleanse* the hands or face; to *cleanse* a garment; to *cleanse* the bowels; to *cleanse* a ship; to *cleanse* an infected house.
2. To free from a foul or infectious disease; to heal. *Lev.* xiv. 4, 8. *Mark* i. 42.
3. To free from ceremonial pollution, and consecrate to a holy use. *Num.* viii. 15. *Ezek.* xliii. 20.
4. To purify from guilt. 1 *John* i. 7.
5. To remove; as, to *cleanse* a crime. *Dryden.*

CLEANS'ED, (klenzd,) *pp.* Purified; made clean; purged; healed.

CLEANS'ER, (klenz'er,) *n.* He or that which cleanses; in *medicine*, a detergent. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEANS'ING, (klenz'ing,) *ppr.* Purifying; making clean; purging; removing foul or noxious matter from; freeing from guilt.

CLEANS'ING, (klenz'ing,) *a.* Adapted to cleanse and purify.

CLEANS'ING, (klenz'ing,) *n.* The act of purifying or purging. *Mark* i. 44. *Luke* v. 14.

CLEAN'-LIM'BER-ED, *a.* Well-proportioned. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CLEAR, *a.* [W. *claer*, clear, bright, from *llaer*, a reflux, *llaeru*, to ebb, to clear, or W. *eglur*, clear, from *llur*, extended, [like floor;] Ir. *gleair*, *lear*, *leir*, and *glor*; Arm. *sclear*; L. *clarus*; Fr. *clair*; Sp. and Port. *claro*; It. *chiaro*; D. *klaar*; G. *klar*; Sw. and Dan. *klar*. See GLARE and GLORY.]
1. Open; free from obstruction; as, a *clear* plat of ground; the way is *clear*.
2. Free from clouds, or fog; serene; as, a *clear* day.
3. Free from foreign matter; unmixed; pure; as, *clear* water; *clear* sand; *clear* air; *clear* glass.
4. Free from any thing that creates doubt or uncertainty; apparent; evident; manifest; not obscure; conspicuous; that is, open to the mind; as, the reason is *clear*.
5. Unclouded; luminous; not obscured; as, a *clear* sun; a *clear* shining after a rain. 2 *Sam.* xxiii.
6. Unobstructed; unobscured; as, a *clear* view.
7. Perspicacious; sharp; as, a *clear* sight.
8. Not clouded with care, or ruffled by passion; cheerful; serene; as, a *clear* aspect. *Milton.*
9. Evident; undeniable; indisputable; as, the victory was *clear*. *Milton.*
10. Quick to understand; prompt; acute.
Mother of science, now I feel thy power
Within me *clear*. *Milton.*
11. Free from guilt or blame; innocent; unspotted; irreproachable. 2 *Cor.* vii.
In action faithful, and in honor *clear*. *Pope.*
12. Free from bias; unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial; as, a *clear* judgment. *Sidney.*
13. Free from debt or obligation; not liable to prosecution; as, to be *clear* of debt or responsibility.
Gay.
14. Free from deductions or charges; as, *clear* gain or profit. *Locke.*
15. Not entangled; unembarrassed; free; as, the cable is *clear*. A ship is *clear*, when she is so remote from shore or other object, as to be out of danger of striking, or to have sea room sufficient.
16. Open; distinct; not jarring, or harsh; as, a *clear* sound; a *clear* voice.
17. Liberated; freed; acquitted of charges; as, a man has been tried, and got *clear*.
18. Free from spots or any thing that disfigures; as, a *clear* skin.
Clear is followed by *from* or by *of*.
Thou shalt be *clear from* this my oath.—Gen. xxiv.
The air is *clear of* damp exhalations. *Temple.*

CLEAR, *adv.* Plainly; not obscurely; manifestly.
2. Clean; quite; entirely; wholly; indicating entire separation; as, to cut a piece *clear* off; to go *clear* away; but in this sense its use is not elegant.
Clear, or *in the clear*, among *joiners and carpenters*, is applied to the net distance between two bodies, where no other intervenes, or between their nearest surfaces; e. g., to the space within walls, or length and breadth *clear* or exclusive of the thickness of the wall.

CLEAR, *v. t.* To make clear; to fine; to remove any thing foreign; to separate from any foul matter; to purify; to clarify; as, to *clear* liquors.
2. To free from obstructions; as, to *clear* the road.
3. To free from any thing noxious or injurious; as, to *clear* the ocean of pirates; to *clear* the land of enemies.
4. To remove any encumbrance, or embarrassment; often followed by *off* or *away*; as, to *clear off* debts; to *clear away* rubbish.
5. To free; to liberate, or disengage; to exonerate; as, to *clear* a man from debt, obligation, or duty.
6. To cleanse; as, to *clear* the hands from filth; to *clear* the bowels.
7. To remove any thing that obscures, as clouds or fog; to make bright; as, to *clear* the sky; sometimes followed by *up*. *Dryden. Milton.*
8. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity; as, to *clear* a question or theory; to *clear up* a case or point. *Prior.*
9. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify or vindicate.
How shall we *clear* ourselves?—Gen. xliv.
That will by no means *clear* the guilty.—Ex. xxxiv.
10. In *a legal sense*, to acquit on trial, by verdict; as, the prisoner has been tried and *cleared*.
11. To make gain or profit, beyond all expenses and charges; as, to *clear* ten per cent. by a sale of goods, or by a voyage.
12. To remove wood from land; to cut down trees, remove or burn them, and prepare land for tillage or pasture; as, to *clear* land for wheat.
13. To leap over or pass by without touching, or failure; as, to *clear* a hedge or ditch. *W. Scott.*
To clear a ship at the custom-house, is to exhibit the documents required by law, give bonds, or perform other acts requisite, and procure a permission to sail, and such papers as the law requires.
To clear the land, in *seamen's language*, is to gain such a distance from shore, as to have open sea room, and be out of danger from the land.
To clear the hold, is to empty or unload a ship.
To clear a ship for action, or *to clear for action*, is to

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remove all encumbrances from the decks, and prepare for an engagement.

CLĒAR, *v. i.* To become free from clouds or fog; to become fair; often followed by *up*, *off*, or *away*; as, the sky *clears*; the weather *clears up*; it *clears away*; it *clears off*.

2. To be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements; to become free or disengaged.

He that *clears* at once will relapse. *Bacon.*

CLĒAR'AGE, *n.* The removing of any thing. [*Little used.*]

CLĒAR'ANCE, *n.* A certificate that a ship or vessel has been *cleared* at the custom-house; permission to sail.

CLĒAR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Purified; freed from foreign matter, or from encumbrance; made manifest; made luminous; cleansed; liberated; acquitted; disengaged.

CLĒAR'ER, *n.* That which clears, purifies, or enlightens; that which brightens. *Addison.*

CLĒAR'ING, *ppr.* Purifying; removing foul matter, encumbrances, or obstructions; making evident, or luminous; cleansing; liberating; disengaging; acquitting; making gain beyond all costs and charges.

CLĒAR'ING, *n.* A defense; justification; vindication. 2 *Cor.* vii.

2. A place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation; *a common use of the word in America.*

3. The act of making clear.

CLĒAR'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A place in London, where bankers meet daily, to exchange drafts and settle balances. *M'Culloch.*

CLĒAR'LY, *adv.* Plainly; evidently; fully; as, the fact is *clearly* proved.

2. Without obstruction; luminously; as, to shine *clearly*.

3. With clear discernment; as, to understand *clearly*.

4. Without entanglement or confusion. *Bacon.*

5. Plainly; honestly; candidly.

Deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves. *Tillotson.*

6. Without reserve, evasion, or subterfuge. *Davies.*

CLĒAR'NESS, *n.* Freedom from foul or extraneous matter; purity; as, the *clearness* of water, or other liquor.

2. Freedom from obstruction or encumbrance; as, the *clearness* of the ground.

3. Freedom from fogs or clouds; openness; as, the *clearness* of the sky. It generally expresses less than *brightness* or *splendor*. *Ex.* xxiv.

4. Distinctness; perspicuity; luminousness; as, the *clearness* of reason, of views, of arguments, of explanations.

5. Plainness, or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; fairness; candor. *Bacon.*

6. Freedom from imputation of ill. *Shak.*

7. Freedom from spots, or any thing that disfigures; as, the *clearness* of the skin.

CLĒAR'-SEE-ING, *a.* Having a clear sight or understanding.

CLĒAR'-SHIN'ING, *a.* [*clear* and *shine.*] Shining with brightness, or unobstructed splendor. *Shak.*

CLĒAR'-SIGHT'ED, *a.* [*clear* and *sight.*] Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of sight; discerning; perspicacious; as, *clear-sighted* reason; a *clear-sighted* judge.

CLĒAR'-SIGHT'ED-NESS, *n.* Acute discernment. *Bp. Barlow.*

CLĒAR'-STARCH, *v. t.* [*clear* and *starch.*] To stiffen with starch, and then clear by clapping with the hands; as, to *clear-starch* muslin.

CLĒAR'-STARCH-ED, (-stärcht,) *pp.* or *a.* Stiffened with starch, and then cleared by clapping.

CLĒAR'-STARCH'ER, *n.* One who clear-starches.

CLĒAR'-STARCH'ING, *ppr.* Stiffening with starch, and then clearing by clapping in the hands.

2. *n.* The act of stiffening with starch, and then clearing by clapping in the hands.

CLĒAR'-STŌ-RY, *n.* In *Gothic architecture*, an upper story, or row of windows in a church, tower, or other erection, rising *clear* above the adjoining parts of the building. *Gloss. of Arch.*

CLĒAR'-TŌN-ED, *a.* Having a clear sound.

CLĒAT, *n.* [Qu. the root of L. *claudo*, Gr. κλειθρον, the fastener.]

1. A narrow strip of wood nailed on in joinery.

2. A term applied to small wooden projections in tackle, to fasten ropes by.

CLĒAV'A-BLE, *a.* That may cleave or be divided.

CLĒAV'AGE, *n.* The act of cleaving or splitting.

2. In *mineralogy*, the capability observed in crystals to undergo mechanical division in certain fixed directions. *Dana.*

CLĒAVE, *v. i.*; *pret.* CLAVE or CLEAVED. [Sax. *cleofian*, *cliofian*, to split and to adhere; *clifian*, to adhere; D. *kleeven*; G. *kleben* or *kleiben*; Dan. *klæber*, *kleber*; Sw. *klibba*; Russ. *lipnu*. The old preterit, *clave*, is obsolescent.]

1. To stick; to adhere; to hold to.

My bones *cleave* to my skin. — Ps. cii.
Let my tongue *cleave* to the roof of my mouth. — Ps. cxxxvii.
Cleave to that which is good. — Rom. xii.

2. To unite aptly; to fit; to sit well on. *Shak.*

3. To unite or be united closely in interest or affection; to adhere with strong attachment.

A man shall leave father and mother, and *cleave* to his wife. — Gen. ii. Matt. xix.
Cleave to Jehovah your God. — Josh. xxiii.

CLĒAVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* CLEFT; *pp.* CLEFT or CLEAVED. The old pret., *clove*, is obsolete; *clave* is obsolescent. The old participle, *cloven*, is obsolescent, or rather used as an adjective. [Sax. *cleofian*, or *clifian*; D. *klooven*; G. *klieben*; Sw. *klyfwa*; Dan. *klöver*; Russ. *lopayu*; Gr. λεπω. This word seems to be connected with the L. *liber*, free, and bark, book, *libero*, to free, Fr. *livrer*, whence *deliver*.]

1. To part or divide by force; to split or rive; to open or sever the cohering parts of a body, by cutting, or by the application of force; as, to *cleave* wood; to *cleave* a rock; to *cleave* the flood. *Ps.* lxxiv. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. To part or open naturally.

Every beast that *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. — Deut. xiv.

CLĒAVE, *v. i.* To part; to open; to crack; to separate, as parts of cohering bodies; as, the ground *cleaves* by frost.

The Mount of Olives shall *cleave* in the midst thereof. — Zech. xiv.

CLĒAV'ED, *pp.* Split; rived; divided.

CLĒAVE'LAND-ITE, *n.* [from Professor *Cleaveland.*] A mineral, generally of a white or grayish-white color, sometimes blue, or bluish, or reddish; called also *silicious felspar*, or *albite*. *Phillips.*

CLĒAV'ER, *n.* One who cleaves; that which cleaves; a butcher's instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints or pieces. *Arbuthnot.*

CLĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Sticking; adhering; uniting to. Also, splitting; dividing; riving.

CLĒAV'ING, *n.* The forcible separation of a body into parts, particularly of wood in the direction of its fibers.

CLĒCHE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a kind of cross, charged with another cross of the same figure, but of the color of the field. *Encyc.*

CLEDGE, *n.* Among *miners*, the upper stratum of fuller's earth.

CLEDG'Y, *a.* An epithet applied to stubborn, tenacious soils, or those mixed with clay. *Holloway.*

CLEF, *n.* [Fr. *clef*; L. *clavis*, a key, the fastener.] A character in music placed at the beginning of a staff, to determine the degree of elevation occupied by that staff in the general claviary or system, and to point out the names of all the notes which it contains in the line of that clef. *Rousseau.*

CLEFT, *pp.* or *a.* from CLEAVE. Divided; split; parted asunder. *Milton.*

CLEFT, *n.* A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; as, the *cleft* of a rock. *Is.* ii. 21. *Addison.*

2. A disease in horses; a crack on the bought of the pastern. *Farrier's Dict.*

3. A piece made by splitting; as, a *cleft* of wood. [This word is sometimes written CLIFT.]

CLEFT'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having a cloven foot.

CLEFT'-GRAFT, *v. t.* [*cleft* and *graft.*] To ingraft by cleaving the stock and inserting a cion. *Mortimer.*

CLEFT'-GRAFT-ING, *n.* A mode of grafting, in which the cion is inserted in a cleft made in the stock. *Brande.*

CLEG, *n.* The horsefly; Dan. *klæg*.

CLEM, *v. t.* [G. *klemmen.*]

To starve. [*Not in use.*] *Jonson.*

CLEM'A-TIS, *n.* The virgin's bower, a climbing plant; so called from its *clematа*, or tendrils.

CLEM'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *clementia*, from *clemens*, mild, smooth; whence Fr. *clemence*, It. *clemenza*, Sp. *clemencia*; W. *llim*, smooth; Heb. לחם to be soft, mild, gentle.]

1. Mildness; softness; as, the *clemency* of the air. *Dryden.*

2. Mildness of temper; gentleness or lenity of disposition; disposition to treat with favor and kindness.

I pray thee that thou wouldest hear us of thy *clemency* a few words. — Acts xxiv.

3. Mercy; disposition to treat with lenity, to forgive, or to spare, as offenders; tenderness in punishing; opposed to severity, harshness, or rigor. *Addison.*

4. Softness in respect to the elements; as, the *clemency* of the season. *Dryden.*

CLEM'ENT, *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; lenient; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

CLEM'ENT-INE, *a.* Pertaining to St. Clement, or to his compilations; or to the constitutions of Clement the Fifth.

CLEM'ENT-LY, *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully. *Taylor.*

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

CLEPE, *v. t.* or *i.* [Sax. *clepan*, *cleopan*, *clypan*, to cry out; W. *clepiaw*, to clack.]

To call, or name. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

For *ycleped*, see YCLEPED.

CLEP-SAM'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. κλεπτω, to hide, to steal, and αμμος, sand.] An instrument for measuring time by sand, like an hour-glass. *Brown.*

CLEP'SY-DRA, *n.* [L., from Gr. κλεψυδρα; κλεπτω, to steal, to hide, and ὑδωρ, water.]

1. A timepiece used by the Greeks and Romans, which measured time by the discharge of a certain quantity of water. Also, a fountain in Greece.

2. A chemical vessel.

CLĒRE'-STŌ-RY. See CLEAR-STORY.

CLER'GI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy. [*Not used.*] [See CLERICAL.] *Milton.*

CLER'GY, *n.* [Fr. *clergé*; Norm. *clerkus*, *clercz*, clergy, or clerks, and *clergie*, literature; Arm. *clor*, the plural of *cloarecq*, a clerk; Corn. *cloireg*; Ir. *cleir*, clergy, and *cleirrioch*, a clerk or clergyman; L. *clerus*, *clericus*, which would seem to be from the Gr. κληρος, lot or portion, inheritance, estate, and the body of those who perform sacred duties; whence κληροω, to choose by lot, to make a clerk, *clericum facere*. In 1 Peter v. 3, the word in the plural seems to signify the church or body of believers; it is rendered God's heritage. In W. *cler* signifies teachers or learned men of the druidical order; *clerig*, belonging to the *cler*, clerical It. Sp. *clero*, from the Latin. The application of this word to ministers or ecclesiastical teachers seems to have originated in their possessions, or separate allotments of land; or from the Old Testament denomination of the priests, for the tribe of Levi is there called the lot, heritage, or inheritance of the Lord.]

1. The body of men set apart, and consecrated, by due ordination, to the service of God, in the Christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity. In England the term is confined to ministers of the established church. *Hooker. Encyc.*

2. The privilege or benefit of clergy.

If convicted of a clergyable felony, he is entitled equally to his *clergy* after as before conviction. *Blackstone.*

Benefit of clergy; in *English law*, originally, the exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge; a privilege which was extended to all who could read, such persons being, in the eye of the law, *clerici*, or clerks. But this privilege has been abridged and modified by various statutes. See Blackstone, b. 4, ch. 28. In the United States, no benefit of clergy exists.

CLER'GY-A-BLE, *a.* Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy; as, a *clergyable* felony. *Blackstone.*

CLER'GY-MAN, *n.* A man in holy orders; a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel, and administer its ordinances, according to the forms and rules of any particular denomination of Christians. In England, none but ministers of the Established Church bear the name of *clergymen*.

CLER'IC, *n.* A clerk or clergyman. *Horsley.*

CLER'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *clericus*; Gr. κληρικος. See CLERGY and CLERK.]

Relating or pertaining to the clergy.

CLER'I-SY, *n.* The literati, or well-educated.

CLERK, *n.* [Sax. *cleric*, *clere*, *clere*; L. *clericus*; Gr. κληρικος. See CLERGY.]

1. A clergyman, or ecclesiastic; a man in holy orders. *Clerk* is still, in England, the legal appellation of a clergyman. *Ayliffe.*

2. A man that can read.

Every one that could read — being accounted a *clerk*. *Blackstone.*

3. A man of letters; a scholar. *Sidney. South.*

The foregoing significations are found in the English laws, and histories of the church; as, in the rude ages of the church, learning was chiefly confined to the clergy. In modern usage,

4. A writer; one who is employed in the use of the pen, in an office, public or private, for keeping records and accounts; as, the *clerk* of a court. In some cases, *clerk* is synonymous with *secretary*; but not always. A clerk is always an officer subordinate to a higher officer, board, corporation, or person; whereas, a secretary may be either a subordinate officer, or the head of an office or department.

5. An assistant in a shop or store, who sells goods, keeps accounts, &c.

6. A layman who is the reader of responses in church service. *Johnson.*

CLERK'-ALE, *n.* [*clerk* and *ale.*] In *England*, the feast of the parish clerk. *Warton.*

CLERK'LESS, *a.* Ignorant; unlearned. *Waterhouse.*

CLERK'LIKE, *a.* Like a clerk; learned. *Shak.*

CLERK'LY, *a.* Scholar-like. *Cranmer.*

CLERK'LY, *adv.* In a learned manner. *Gascoigne.*

CLERK'SHIP, *n.* A state of being in holy orders. *Blackstone.*

2. Scholarship. *Johnson.*

3. The office or business of a clerk or writer. *Swift.*

CLER'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. κληρος, lot, and μαντεια, divination.]

A divination by throwing dice or little bones, and observing the points or marks turned up. *Bailey.*

CLER'-STO-RY. See CLEAR-STORY.

CLĒVE, **CLIF**, **CLIVE**, in the composition of names, denote a place situated on or near a cliff, on the side of a hill, rock, or precipice; as, *Cleaveland*, *Clifton*.

CLEV'ER, *a.* [I know not the radical letters of this word. If the elements are *clb*, or *lb*, the affinities

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may be Russ. *lovkie*, convenient, dextrous, *ulovka*, dexterity, craft, *lovlyu*, to take or seize, as if allied to Gothic *lofa*, Ir. *lamb*, W. *llaw*, the hand. In Ir. *lub* is a thong or *loop*, a plait or fold, and craft, cunning; *lubach*, sly, crafty; *lubam*, to bend. In Eth. ΛΠΨ *labawi*, signifies ingenious, ready, skillful, and the verb, to understand, or be skillful. If *v*, in *clever*, is from *g*, as in many other words, the affinities may be Sax. *gleaw*, knowing, skillful, industrious, wise, which is the G. *klug*, D. *klock*, Dan. *klog*, Sw. *klok*. Let the reader judge.]

1. Dextrous; adroit in using tools or other means of accomplishing an end with address and skill; as, a *clever* artisan, or *clever* chambermaid.

2. Expert; ingenious, handling all subjects, requiring intelligence and ability, with skill, dexterity, and success; as, a *clever* reviewer, a *clever* debater. It does not, however, denote the highest order of talent, much less creative genius.

3. Executed or performed with adroitness and dexterity; as, a *clever* review, a *clever* speech, or *clever* device or trick. *Addison.*

4. In *New England*, good-natured, possessing an agreeable mind or disposition. In *Great Britain*, this word is applied to the body or the intellect, in respect to adroitness of action; in *America*, it is applied chiefly to the temper or disposition. In *Great Britain*, a *clever man* is a dextrous man, one who performs an act with skill or address. In *New England*, a *clever man* is a man of a pleasing, obliging disposition, and amiable manners, but often implying a moderate share of talents. Fitness, suitableness, gives both senses analogically; the former applied to the body or intellect; the latter, to the disposition, or its qualities.

In *some of the United States*, this word is applied, as in England, to the intellect, denoting ingenious, knowing, discerning.

CLEV'ER-LY, *adv.* Fitly; dextrously; handsomely. *Butler.*

CLEV'ER-NESS, *n.* Dexterity; adroitness; skill. *Johnson.*

2. Mildness or agreeableness of disposition; obligingness; good nature. *New England.*

CLEV'IS, CLEV'Y, *n.* [Qu. L. *clavis.*]

An iron bent to the form of an ox-bow, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of a cart-neap, to hold the chain of the forward horse or oxen; or a draft iron on a plow. [*Local in England.*] *New England.*

CLEW, (klu,) *n.* [Sax. *cleow*, *clive*; D. *kluwen*; G, *kloben*; L. *globus*. The word signifies a ball or a lump. In Welsh, *clob* is a knob or boss; *clwpa* is a *club* or knob; *clap* is a lump; all from roots in *lb*; *llob*, a lump, a lubber.]

1. A ball of thread. *Spenser.*

2. The thread that forms a ball; the thread that is used to guide a person in a labyrinth. Hence, any thing that guides or directs one in an intricate case. *Watts.*

3. The lower corner of a square-sail, and the aftmost corner of a stay-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

CLEW, (klu,) *v. t.* In *seamanship*, to truss up to the yard, by means of clew-garnets or clew-lines, in order to furling.

2. To direct.

CLEW'ED, (klūde,) *pp.* Trussed up, as sails.

CLEW'-GAR'NETS, *n. pl.* In *marine language*, a sort of tackle, or rope and pulley, fastened to the clews of the main and foresails, to truss them up to the yard.

CLEW'ING, (klū'ing,) *ppr.* Trussing up.

CLEW'-LINES, *n. pl.* These are the same tackle, and used for the like purpose, as clew-garnets, but are applied to the smaller square-sails, as the top-sail, top-gallant and sprit-sails. *Mar. Dict.*

CLICK, *v. i.* [D. *klikken*; Fr. *cliqueter*, to *crack*; *clique*t, a mill-clapper. See CLACK, to the root of which this word belongs.]

Literally, to strike. Hence,

To make a small, sharp noise, or rather a succession of small, sharp sounds, as by a gentle striking.

The solemn death-watch *clicked.* *Gay.*

CLICK, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a pall, or small piece of iron, falling into a notched or ratchet wheel, attached to the winches in cutters, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

CLICK, *n.* A small, sharp sound.

2. The latch of a door. [*Local.*]

CLICK'ER, *n.* The servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers. [*A low word, and not used in the United States.*]

CLICK'ET, *n.* The knocker of a door. [*Not used in the United States.*]

CLICK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making small, sharp noises.

CLICK'ING, *n.* A small, sharp noise.

CLI'ENT, *n.* [Fr. *client*; It. *cliente*; Sp. *id.*; L. *clions.*]

1. Among *the Romans*, a citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence, who, in respect to that relation, was called his *patron*. Hence, in modern usage,

2. One who applies to a lawyer or counselor for advice and direction in a question of law, or commits his cause to his management in prosecuting a claim, or defending against a suit, in a court of justice. *Bacon. Taylor.*

3. A dependent. *B. Jonson.*

CLI-ENT'AL, *a.* Dependent. [*Unusual.*] *Burke.*

CLI'ENT-ED, *a.* Supplied with clients. *Carew.*

CLI-EN-TĒLE', *n.* The condition or office of a client. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

CLI'ENT-SHIP, *n.* The condition of a client; a state of being under the protection of a patron. [*Clientele* is not used.] *Dryden.*

CLIFF, *n.* [Sax. *clif*, *cluf*, or *cleof*; D. *klif*, or *klip*; G. and Dan. *klippe*; Sw. *klippa*; W. *clip*; L. *clivus*; probably from *cleaving*, Sax. *clifian*, *cleofian.*]

1. A steep bank; as, the *cliffs* of Dover. So, in Saxon, the *cliffs* of the Red Sea. *Orosius*, supposed by Alfred.

2. A high and steep rock; any precipice.

This word has been sometimes written CLIFT, and, if from *cleaving*, rending, coincides with *cleft* in CLIFF, (in music.) See CLEF. [origin.

CLIFF'Y, *a.* Having cliffs; broken; craggy. *Harmar.*

CLIFT'ED, *a.* Broken. *Congreve.*

CLI-MAC'TER, *n.* [Gr. κλιμακτηρ, the step of a ladder, from κλιμαξ, a ladder or scale; L. *climacter.*]

1. A critical year in human life; but *climacteric* is more generally used.

2. A certain space of time. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

CLI-MAC'TER-IC, CLI-MAC-TER'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. κλιμακτηρικος; L. *climactericus*, from *climax*, a ladder. See CLIMAX.]

Literally, noting a scale, progression, or gradation; *appropriately*, denoting a critical period of human life, or a certain number of years, at the end of which a great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. [See the noun.]

CLI-MAC'TER-IC, *n.* A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. The critical periods are supposed, by some persons, to be the years produced by multiplying 7 into the odd numbers, 3, 5, 7, and 9; to which others add the 81st year. The 63d year is called the *grand climacteric.* It has been supposed that these periods are attended with some remarkable change in respect to health, life, or fortune. *Brown. Dryden. Pope.*

CLI-MA-TĀRCH'IC, *a.* [Gr κλιμα, climate, and αρχη, dominion.]

Presiding over climates. *Paus. Trans., Note.*

CLI'MATE, *n.* [Gr. κλιμα; whence L. *clima*; It. and Span. *clima*; Fr. *climat.* Qu. from Gr. κλινω, to lean or incline, or the root of *climax.*]

1. In *geography*, a part of the surface of the earth bounded by two circles parallel to the equator, and of such a breadth that the longest day in the parallel nearest the pole is half an hour longer than that nearest the equator. The beginning of a climate is a parallel circle, in which the longest day is half an hour shorter than that at the end. The climates begin at the equator, where the day is twelve hours long; and, at the end of the first climate, the longest day is twelve and a half hours long; and this increase of half an hour constitutes a climate, to the polar circles; from which climates are measured by the increase of a month. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. The condition of a place in relation to the various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, moisture, &c. Thus we say, a warm or cold *climate*; a moist or dry *climate*; a favorable *climate*; a genial *climate.*

CLI'MATE, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside in a particular region. *Shak. Hist of St. Domingo.*

[*Little used, and hardly legitimate.*]

CLI-MAT'IC, CLI-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a climate or climates; limited by a climate.

CLI-MA-TIC'I-TY, *n.* The property of climatizing.

CLI'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To accustom to a new climate, as a plant.

CLI'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To become accustomed to a new climate; as, plants will *climatize* in foreign countries.

CLI'MA-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Accustomed to a new climate.

CLI-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κλιμα and λογος.]

The science of climates; or an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends. *Brande.*

CLI'MA-TURE, *n.* A climate. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CLI'MAX, *n.* [Gr. κλιμαξ, a scale or ladder; L. *climax*, perhaps from the root of the W. *llamu*, to step, stride, leap, *llam*, a step, stride, leap. Ir. *leimim*, *leim*, or from the root of *climb.*]

1. Gradation; ascent; a figure of rhetoric, in which a sentence rises, as it were, step by step; or in which the expression which ends one member of the period begins the second, and so on, till the period is finished; as in the following: "When we have practiced good actions a while, they become easy; and, when they are easy, we begin to take pleasure in them; and, when they please us, we do them frequently; and, by frequency of acts, they grow into a habit." *Tillotson.*

2. A sentence, or series of sentences, in which the successive members or sentences rise in force, importance, or dignity, to the close of the sentence or series. *Dryden.*

CLIMB, (klīme,) *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* CLIMBED, or CLOMB, but the latter is not elegant. [Sax. *climan* or *climban*; D. *klimmen*; G. *id.* The corresponding word in Dan. is *klyver*; Sw. *klifwa.*]

1. To creep up by little and little, or step by step; to mount or ascend, by means of the hands and feet; to rise on any fixed object, by seizing it with the hands and lifting the body, and by thrusting with the feet; as, to *climb* a tree or a precipice.

And he ran before and *climbed* up into a sycamore-tree.—Luke xix.

2. To mount or ascend with labor and difficulty. *Shak.*

3. To rise or ascend with a slow motion.

Black vapors *climb* aloft. *Dryden.*

4. To mount or ascend by means of tendrils or adhesive fibers; *applied to plants.*

CLIMB, (klīm,) *v. t.* To ascend by means of the hands and feet, implying labor, difficulty, and slow progress; as, to *climb* a wall or a steep mountain. *Prior.*

2. To mount or ascend, with labor or a slow motion; as, to *climb* the ascents of fame. *Prior.*

3. To mount or ascend by means of tendrils or adhesive fibers; *applied to plants.*

CLIMB'A-BLE, (klīm'a-bl,) *a.* That may be climbed. *Sherwood.*

CLIMB'ED, (klīmd,) *pp.* Ascended by the use of the hands and feet, or by tendrils; ascended with labor.

CLIMB'ER, (klīm'er,) *n.* One who climbs, mounts, or rises, by the hands and feet; one who rises by labor or effort.

2. A plant that creeps and rises on some support. *Mortimer.*

3. One of an order of birds that climb, as the woodpecker. They have two toes before and two behind.

CLIMB'ER, *v. i.* [from *climb*, or a different orthography of *clamber.*]

To climb; to mount with effort. [*Not used.*] *Tusser.*

CLIMB'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Ascending by the use of the hands and feet, or by tendrils; ascending with difficulty.

CLIMB'ING, (klīm'ing,) *n.* The act of ascending.

CLIME, *n.* [from *climate*, or directly from Gr. and L. *clima.*]

A climate; a tract or region of the earth; *a poetical word, but sometimes used in prose.* [See CLIMATE.]

Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms. *Milton.*

CLINCH, *v. t.* [D. *klinken*, to clink or rivet; *klink*, a latch, a rivet; Dan. *klinke*, a latch; Sw. *klinka*; Fr. *clenche*; allied to *cling*, *link*, W. *clicied*, a latch.]

1. To gripe with the hand; to make fast by bending over, folding, or embracing closely. Thus, to *clinch* a nail, is to bend the point and drive it closely. To *clinch* the hand or fist, is to contract the fingers closely into the palm of the hand. To *clinch* an instrument, is to close the fingers and thumb round it, and hold it fast.

2. To fix or fasten; to make firm; as, to *clinch* an argument.

CLINCH, *n.* A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with identity of expression. *Johnson.*

Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes. *Pope.*

2. A witty, ingenious reply. *Bailey.*

3. In *seamen's language*, the part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor; a kind of knot and seizings, used to fasten a cable to the ring of an anchor, and the breeching of a gun to the ring-bolts in a ship's side. *Mar. Dict.*

CLINCH'ED, (klincht,) *pp.* Made fast by doubling or embracing closely.

CLINCH'ER, *n.* That which clinches; a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten any thing. *Pope.*

2. One who makes a smart reply. *Bailey.*

3. *Figuratively*, that which makes fast.

CLINCH'ER-BUILT, CLINK'ER-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Made of clincher-work.

CLINCH'ER-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* In *ship-building*, the disposition of the planks in the side of a boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlays the next below it, like slates on the roof of a house. *Mar. Dict.*

CLINCH'ING, *ppr.* Making fast by doubling over or embracing closely; griping with the fist.

CLING, *v. i*; *pret.* and *pp.* CLUNG. [Sax. *clingan*, to adhere and to wither; Dan. *klynger*, to grow in clusters; *klynge*, a heap or cluster. See the transitive verb below.]

1. To adhere closely; to stick to; to hold fast upon, especially by winding round or embracing; as, the tendril of a vine *clings* to its support.

Two babes of love close *clinging* to her waist. *Pope.*

2. To adhere closely; to stick to, as a viscous substance. *Wiseman.*

3. To adhere closely and firmly, in interest or affection; as, men of a party *cling* to their leader.

CLING, *v. t.* To dry up, or wither.

Till famine *cling* thee. *Shak.*

In Saxon, *clingan* is rendered to fade or wither, *marcesco*, as well as to *cling.* In this sense is used

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forclingan, pp. *forclungen*. The radical sense, then, appears to be, to contract or draw together; and drying, withering, is expressed by shrinking.

[*The latter use of the word is obsolete.*]

CLING'ING, *ppr.* Adhering closely; sticking to; winding round and holding to.

CLING'STŌNE, *n.* [*cling* and *stone*.] A variety of peach, whose pulp adheres closely to the stone.

CLING'Y, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLIN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. κλινικος, from κλινη, a bed,
CLIN'IC-AL, } from κλινω, to recline. See LEAN.]

In *a general sense*, pertaining to a bed. A *clinical* lecture is a discourse delivered at the bedside of the sick, or from notes taken at the bedside, by a physician, with a view to practical instruction in the healing art. *Clinical* medicine is the practice of medicine on patients in bed, or in hospitals. A *clinical* convert is a convert on his death-bed. Anciently, persons receiving baptism on their death-beds were called *clinics*. *Coxe. Encyc. Taylor.*

CLIN'IC, *n.* One confined to the bed by sickness.

CLIN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a clinical manner; by the bedside.

CLINK, *v. t.* [Sw. *klinga*; Dan. *klinger*, *klinker*; D. *klinken*; G. *klingen*. This seems to be a dialectical orthography of *clang*, *clank*, L. *clango*; and, if *n* is not radical, they coincide with *clack*, *click*, with the radical sense, to strike.]

To ring or jingle; to utter or make a small, sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds, as by striking small metallic or other sonorous bodies together. *Prior. Gay.*

CLINK, *n.* A sharp sound, made by the collision of small sonorous bodies. Spenser, according to Johnson, uses the word for a knocker.

CLINK'ER, *n.* Vitreous matter which collects in furnaces where stone coal is used.

2. A very hard kind of brick.

CLINK'ING, *ppr.* Making a small, sharp sound, or succession of sounds.

CLINK'STŌNE, *n.* [*clink* and *stone*, from its sonorousness. See PHONOLITE.]

A mineral which has a slaty structure, and is generally divisible into tabular masses, usually thick, sometimes thin like those of argillite. The cross fracture is commonly splintery. Its colors are dark greenish-gray, yellowish, bluish, or ash-gray; and it is usually translucent at the edges, sometimes opaque. It occurs in extensive masses, often composed of columnar or tabular distinct concretions, more or less regular. It is usually found among secondary rocks; sometimes resting on basalt, and covered by greenstone. *Cleaveland.*

CLI-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. κλινω, to lean, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata. *Ure.*

CLIN-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Performed by a clinometer.

CLINQ'UANT, (klink'ant,) *n.* [Fr.] Tinsel; false glitter.

CLINQ'UANT, (klink'ant,) *a.* [Fr.] Glittering; dressed in tinsel finery. [*Not English.*] *Shak.*

CLI'O, *n.* [Gr. κλειω.] In *mythology*, the muse who presided over history.

CLIP, *v. t.* [Sax, *clyppan*; Dan. *klipper*; Sw. *klippa*. The sense seems to be, to strike, to cut off by a sudden stroke. The Danish word signifies not only to cut off with scissors, but to wink or twinkle with the eyes. In our popular dialect, a *clip* is a blow or stroke; as, to hit one a *clip*. *Cut* is used in a like sense. The radical sense, then, is, to strike or drive with a sudden effort, thrust, or spring.]

1. To cut off with shears or scissors; to separate by a sudden stroke; especially, to cut off the ends or sides of a thing, to make it shorter or narrower, in distinction from shaving and paring, which are performed by rubbing the instrument close to the thing shaved; as, to *clip* the hair; to *clip* wings.

> But love had *clipped* his wings, and cut him short. *Dryden.*

2. To diminish coin by paring the edge. *Locke.*

3. To curtail; to cut short; as, to *clip* the king's English. *Addison.*

4. To confine; to hug; to embrace. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

To clip it, is a vulgar phrase, in *New England*, for to run with speed, and was so used in falconry. So *cut* is used; *cut on*, run fast. This seems to be the meaning of Dryden:—

> Some falcon stoops at what her eye designed,
> And, with her eagerness the quarry missed,
> Straight flies at check, and *clips it* down the wind.

This sense would seem to be allied to that of *leap*.

CLIP, *n.* A blow or stroke with the hand; as, he hit him a *clip*. [*New England.*]

2. An embrace; that is, a throwing the arms round. *Sidney.*

3. A sheep-shearing.

4. The product of sheep-shearing; as, there will be a large *clip* this year. *Forby.* This is retained in New England.

CLIP'PED, } *pp.* or *a.* Cut off; cut short; curtailed;
CLIPT, } diminished by paring.

CLIP'PER, *n.* One who clips; especially one who cuts off the edges of coin. *Addison.*

2. A vessel built for fast sailing.

CLIP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off or shortening with shears or scissors; diminishing coin by paring off the edges; curtailing.

CLIP'PING, *n.* The act of cutting off, curtailing, or diminishing.

2. That which is clipped off; a piece separated by clipping. *Locke.*

CLIQUE, (kleek,) *n.* [Fr.] A narrow circle of persons; a party; used commonly in a bad sense.

CLIV'ERS, *n.* A plant, the Galium aparine; called also *goose-grass*, or *hairiff*. It has a square, rough, jointed stem; the joints hairy at the base, with eight or ten narrow leaves at each joint. *Encyc.*

CLIV'I-TY, *n.* Inclination; ascent or descent.

CLŌAK, } *n.* [Sax. *lach*; D. *laken*. In Chaucer, *lake*
CLŌKE, } is cloth.]

1. A loose outer garment worn over other clothes, both by men and women.

2. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise or pretext; an excuse; a fair pretense.

CLŌAK, } *v. t.* To cover with a cloak.
CLŌKE, } 2. To hide; to conceal; to use a false covering. *Spenser.*

CLŌAK'-BAG, *n.* A bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau.

CLŌAK'ED, (klōkt,) *pp.* Covered with a cloak; concealed under an external covering.

CLOAK'ED-LY, *adv.* In a concealed manner.

CLŌAK'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a cloak; hiding under an external covering.

CLŌ'CHARD, *n.* [from *clock*, Fr. *cloche*.]

A belfry. [*Not used.*] *Wecver.*

CLOCK, *n.* [Sax. *clugga*, *clucga*; D. *klok*; G. *klocke*; Dan. *klokke*; Sw. *klocka*; Fr. *cloche*; Arm. *cloch*, or *clech*; Ir. *clog*; W. *clōc*; properly, a bell, and named from its sound, from striking. It coincides in origin with *clack* and *cluck*, L. *glocio*, Ch. גלג. Class Lg, No. 27. See CLUCK.]

1. A machine consisting of wheels moved by weights, so constructed, that by a uniform vibration of a pendulum, it measures time, and its divisions, hours, minutes, and seconds, with great exactness. It indicates the hour by the stroke of a small hammer on a bell.

The phrases, *what o'clock is it? it is nine o'clock*, seem to be contracted from *what of the clock? it is nine of the clock*.

2. A figure or figured work in the ankle or side of a stocking. *Swift.*

CLOCK, *v. t.* To call. [See CLUCK.]

CLOCK'-MĀK-ER, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make clocks.

CLOCK'-SET-TER, *n.* One who regulates the clock. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CLOCK'-WŌRK, *n.* The machinery and movements of a clock; or that part of the movement which strikes the hours on a bell, in distinction from that part which measures and exhibits the time on the face or dial-plate, which is called *watch-work*. *Encyc.*

2. Well-adjusted work, with regular movement.

CLOD, *n.* [D. *kluit*, a clod; G. *klots*; Dan. *klods*; Sw. *klot*, a log, stock, or stump; Dan. *klode*; D. *kloot*, a ball; G. *loth*, a ball; D. *lood*, lead, a ball; Sw. and Dan. *lod*, id.; W. *cluder*, a heap. *Clod* and *clot* seem to be radically one word, signifying a mass or lump, from collecting or bringing together, or from condensing, setting, fixing. In Sax. *clud*, a rock or hill, may be from the same root. See Class Ld, No. 8, 9, 10, 16, 26, 35, 36, 40. Qu. Gr. κλωθω, to form a ball.]

1. A hard lump of earth of any kind; a mass of earth cohering. *Bacon, Dryden.*

2. A lump or mass of metal. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

3. Turf; the ground. *Swift.*

4. That which is earthy, base, and vile, as the body of man compared to his soul. *Milton. Burnet.*

5. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*

6. Any thing concreted. *Carew.*

CLOD, *v. i.* To collect into concretions, or a thick mass; to conguiate; as, *clodded* gore. *Milton.*

[See CLOT, which is more generally used.]

CLOD, *v. t.* To pelt with clods.

CLOD'DY, *a.* Consisting of clods; abounding with clods.

2. Earthy; mean; gross. *Shak.*

CLOD'HOP-PER, *n.* A clown; a dolt.

CLOD'PATE, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLOD'PAT-ED, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish. *Arbuthnot.*

CLOD'PŌLL, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead. *Shak.*

CLOG, *v. t.* [W. *cleg*, a lump; *clug*, a swelling, roundness; *clog*, a large stone; *lloc*, a mound, a dam; *llog*, an augment; *llogi*, to make compact, to hire, L. *loco*; Ir. *loc*, a stop; *locaim*, to hinder. These coincide with Eng. *lock*, in primary sense, or may be from the same root. But *clog*, though of the same family, seems not to be directly derived from either of these words.]

1. To load or fill with something that retards or hinders motion; as, to *clog* the channel of a river; to *clog* a passage.

2. To put on any thing that encumbers, with a view to hinder or restrain leaping; to shackle; as, to *clog* a beast.

3. To load with any thing that encumbers; to burden; to embarrass; as, to *clog* commerce with impositions or restrictions. *Addison.*

4. To obstruct natural motion, or render it difficult; to hinder; to impede.

CLOG, *v. i.* To coalesce; to unite and adhere in a cluster or mass.

> Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn.*

2. To form an accretion; to be loaded or encumbered with extraneous matter.

> The teeth of the saw will begin to *clog*. *Sharp.*

CLOG, *n.* Any thing put upon an animal to hinder motion, or leaping, as a piece of wood fastened to his leg.

2. An encumbrance; that which hinders motion, or renders it difficult; hinderance; impediment.

> Slavery is the greatest *clog* to speculation. *Swift.*

3. [Qu. Fr. *claque*; Sp. and Port. *galocha*; Arm. *galoig*.] A term applied to overshoes with thick soles of leather or wood for wet weather.

4. A wooden shoe. [*Provincial in England.*]

CLOG'GED, (klogd,) *pp.* or *a.* Wearing a clog; shackled; obstructed; loaded with encumbrance.

CLOG'GI-NESS, *n.* The state of being clogged.

CLOG'GING, *ppr.* Putting on a clog; loading with encumbrance; obstructing; impeding.

CLOG'GY, *a.* That clogs, or has power to clog; thick; gross.

CLOIS'TER, *n.* [Fr. *cloître*; Sax. *claustr*, or *cluster*; Arm. *claustr*, or *cloestr*; Sp. *claustro*; It. *claustro*, or *chiostro*; D. *klooster*; G. *kloster*; Dan. and Sw. *kloster*; W. *claws*, *clwys*; Ir. *clabhstur*; L. *claustrum*, from *clausus*, pp. of *claudo*. See Eng. CLOSE.]

1. *Literally*, a close; a close or inclosed place. A monastery or nunnery; a house inhabited by monks or nuns.

2. In *architecture*, an arcade or colonnade around an open court.

3. In *a more limited sense*, the principal part of a regular monastery, consisting of a square, erected between the church, the chapter-house, and the refectory, and over which is the dormitory. The proper use of the cloister is for the monks to meet in for conversation. The cloister is square, and has its name from being inclosed on its four sides with buildings. Hence, in *architecture*, a building is said to be in the form of a cloister, when there are buildings on each of the four sides of the court. *Encyc.*

CLOIS'TER, *v. t.* To confine in a cloister or monastery.

2. To shut up; to confine closely within walls; to immure; to shut up in retirement from the world.

CLOIS'TER-AL, *a.* Confined to a cloister; retired from the world; recluse. Sometimes shortened into CLOISTRAL. *Walton.*

CLOIS'TER-ED, *pp.* Shut up in a cloister; inhabiting a monastery.

2. *a.* Solitary; retired from the world. *Shak.*

3. Built around, as a court; inclosed. *Wotton.*

CLOIS'TER-ER, *n.* One belonging to a cloister.

CLOIS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a monastery; confining; secluding from the world.

CLOIS'TRESS, *n.* A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CLŌKE, *n.* See CLOAK.

CLŌKE'-BAG, *n.* See CLOAK-BAG.

CLOMB, *pret.* of CLIMB.

CLONG, *old part.* of CLING.

CLON'IC, *a.* [Gr. κλονος, a shaking or irregular motion.]

Shaking; convulsive; irregular; as, *clonic* spasm. *Coxe.*

Clonic spasm, is that in which the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately, in quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation, as in epilepsy; used in contradistinction to *tonic* spasm.

CLOOM, *v. t.* [Sax. *clæman*.]

To close with glutinous matter. [*Local.*] *Mortimer.*

CLŌSE, (klōze,) *v. t.* [Fr. *clos*; Arm. verb *closa*, or *closein*; part. *closet*; from the L. participle *clausus*, of *claudo*, to shut; Fr. *clorre*; It. *chiudere*; *chiuso*; D. *kluis*, an inclosure. The D. *sluiten*, G. *schliessen*, *schloss*, Dan. *slutter*, Sw. *sluta*, are from the same root, with a prefix. Gr. κλειω, for κλειδοω, whence κλεις, a key, *clavis*, that which shuts or fastens; W. *claws*, *clwys*, a close, a cloister; Sax. *hlid*, a lid, the shutter; *hlidan*, to cover; Ir. *cleithim*, *cludaim*. See Class Ld, No. 1, 8, 9, 10.]

1. To shut; to make fast by pressing together, or by stopping an open place, so as to intercept a passage, in almost any manner; as, to *close* the eyes, to *close* a gate, door, or window. In these and other cases, *closing* is performed by bringing an object before the opening. To *close* a book, is to bring the parts together.

> The Lord hath *closed* your eyes. — Is. xxix.
> He *closed* the book. — Luke iv.

2. To end; to finish; to conclude; to complete;

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to bring to a period; as, to *close* a bargain, or contract.

One frugal supper did our studies *close*. *Dryden.*

3. To unite, as the parts of a breach or fracture; to make whole; to consolidate; often followed by *up*.

The Lord *closed* up the flesh instead thereof. — Gen. ii.

4. To cover; to inclose; to encompass; to overwhelm.

The depths *closed* me round about. — Jonah ii.

5. To inclose; to confine. [See INCLOSE.]

6. To move or bring together; to unite separate bodies or parts; as, to *close* the ranks of an army.

CLŌSE, *v. i.* To unite; to coalesce; to come together, as the parts of a wound or fracture, or parts separated; often followed by *on* or *upon*.

The fat *closed upon* the blade. — Judges iii.
The earth *closed upon* them. — Num. xvi.

2. To end; to terminate, or come to a period; as, the debate *closed* at six o'clock.

To close on or *upon*; to come to a mutual agreement; to agree on or join in.

France and Holland might *close upon* some measures to our disadvantage. *Temple.*

To close with; to accede to; to consent or agree to; as, to *close with* the terms proposed. When followed by the person with whom an agreement is made, to make an agreement with; to unite with; as, to *close with* an enemy.

He took the time when Richard was deposed,
And high and low *with* happy Harry *closed*. *Dryden.*

In this sense, to *close in with* is less elegant.

To close with; } to unite; to join closely; to grap-
To close in with; } ple, as persons in a contest; applied to wrestlers, when they come to close embrace for scuffling.

CLŌSE, *n.* An inclosed place; any place surrounded by a fence or other body which defends or confines it, particularly a small field, or portion of land.

2. Conclusion; termination; final end; as, the *close* of life; the *close* of day or night.

3. A temporary finishing; a pause; rest; cessation; intermission.

At every *close* she made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryden.*

4. The manner of shutting.

The doors of plank were; their close exquisite. *Chapman.*

5. A grapple in wrestling. *Bacon.*

CLŌSE, *a.* Shut fast; tight; made fast, so as to have no opening; as, a *close* box; a *close* vizard.

2. Having parts firmly united; compact; dense; applied to solid substances of any kind; as, the *close* texture of wood or metal.

3. Having parts firmly adhering; viscous; tenacious; as oil, or glue. *Wilkins.*

4. Confined; stagnant; without ventilation or motion; as, *close* air.

5. Confined; retired.

While David kept himself *close*. — 1 Chron. xii.

6. Hid; private; secret; as, to keep a purpose *close*. *Num.* v. *Luke* ix.

7. Confined within narrow limits; narrow; as, a *close* alley.

8. Near; within a small distance; as, a *close* fight or action.

9. Joined; in contact, or nearly so; crowded; as, to sit *close*.

10. Compressed, as thoughts or words; hence, brief; concise; opposed to *loose* or *diffuse*.

Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

11. Very near, in place or time; adjoining, or nearly so.

I saw him come *close* to the ram. — Dan. viii.
They sailed *close* by Crete. — Acts xxvii.
Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind. *Pope.*

12. Having the quality of keeping secrets, thoughts, or designs; cautious; as, a *close* minister. Hence, in *friendship*, trusty; confidential. *Shak.*

13. Having an appearance of concealment; implying art, craft, or wariness; as, a *close* aspect. *Shak.*

14. Intent; fixed; attentive; pressing upon the object; as, to give *close* attention.

Keep your mind or thoughts *close* to the business or subject. *Locke.*

15. Full to the point; home; pressing; as, a *close* argument; bring the argument *close* to the question. *Dryden.*

16. Pressing; earnest; warm; as, a *close* debate.

17. Confined; secluded from communication; as, a *close* prisoner.

18. Covetous; penurious; not liberal; as, a *close* man.

19. Applied to the weather or air, *close*, in popular language, denotes warm and damp, cloudy or foggy, or warm and relaxing, occasioning a sense of lassitude and depression. Perhaps, originally, confined air.

20. Strictly adhering to the original; as, a *close* translation.

21. In *heraldry*, drawn in a coat of arms with the wings close, and in a standing posture. *Bailey.*

Close election; an election in which the votes for the different candidates are nearly equal.

Close vote; an election in which the number of votes for different persons or different sides of a question is nearly equal.

CLŌSE, *adv.* Closely; nearly; densely; secretly; pressingly.

Behind her death
Close followed pace for pace. *Milton.*

CLŌSE'-BAND-ED, *a.* Being in close order; closely united. *Milton.*

CLŌSE'-BAR-RED, *a.* Made close by bars; firmly closed.

CLŌSE'-BOD-I-ED, (-bod-id,) *a.* Fitting the body exactly; setting close, as a garment. *Ayliffe.*

CLŌSE-COM-MUN'ION, *n.* The practice, in some sects, of admitting none even to occasional communion at the Lord's supper, except those who embrace the distinctive peculiarities of the sect.

Close communion; with *Baptists*, communion in the Lord's supper with their own sect only.

CLŌSE'-COM-PACT'ED, *a.* Being in compact order; compact. *Addison.*

CLŌSE'-COR-PO-RĀ'TION, *n.* A body or corporation which fills its own vacancies, and is not open to the public.

CLŌSE'-COUCH-ED, (-koucht,) *a.* Quite concealed. *Milton.*

CLŌSE'-CUR'TAIN-ED, *a.* Inclosed or surrounded with curtains. *Milton.*

CLŌSE'-FIST-ED, *a.* Covetous; niggardly. *Berkeley.*

CLŌSE'-HAND-ED, *a.* Covetous; penurious. *Hale.*

CLŌSE'-HAND'ED-NESS, *n.* Covetousness. *Holyday.*

CLŌSE'-HAUL-ED, *a.* In *seamanship*, having the tacks or lower corners of the sails drawn close to the side to windward, and the sheets hauled close aft, in sailing near the wind, i. e., near that point from which the wind blows. *Encyc.*

CLŌSE'-PENT, *a.* Shut close. *Dryden.*

CLŌSE'-QUAR'TERS, *n. pl.* Strong barriers of wood used in a ship for defense when the ship is boarded. Hence, *to come to close quarters*, is to come into direct contact with an enemy. *Mar. Dict.*

CLŌSE'-SHUT, *a.* Shut closely.

CLŌSE'-STOOL, *n.* A chamber utensil for the convenience of the sick and infirm.

CLŌSE'-TONGU-ED, (-tungd,) *a.* Keeping silence; cautious in speaking. *Shak.*

CLŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Shut; made fast; ended; concluded.

CLŌSE'LY, *adv.* In a close, compact manner; with the parts united, or pressed together, so as to leave no vent; as, a crucible *closely* luted.

2. Nearly; with little space intervening; *applied to space or time*; as, to follow *closely* at one's heels; one event follows *closely* upon another.

3. Intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection; as, to look or attend *closely*.

4. Secretly; slily. [*Not much used.*] *Carew.*

5. With near affection, attachment, or interest; intimately; as, men *closely* connected in friendship; nations *closely* allied by treaty.

6. Strictly; within close limits; without communication abroad; as, a prisoner *closely* confined.

7. With strict adherence to the original; as, to translate *closely*.

CLŌSE'NESS, *n.* The state of being shut, pressed together, or united. Hence, according to the nature of the thing to which the word is applied,

2. Compactness; solidity; as, the *closeness* of texture in wood or fossils. *Bacon.*

3. Narrowness; straitness, as of a place.

4. Tightness, in building, or in apartments; firmness of texture, in cloth, &c.

5. Want of ventilation; applied to a close room, or to the air confined in it. *Swift.*

6. Confinement or retirement of a person; recluseness; solitude. *Shak.*

7. Reserve in intercourse; secrecy; privacy; caution. *Bacon.*

8. Covetousness; penuriousness. *Addison.*

9. Connection; near union; intimacy, whether of friendship or of interest; as, the *closeness* of friendship, or of alliance.

10. Pressure; urgency; variously applied; as, the *closeness* of an argument, or of debate; the *closeness* of a question or inquiry.

11. Adherence to an original; as, the *closeness* of a version. [ishes.

CLŌS'ER, *n.* A finisher; one that concludes or fin-

2. A piece of brick used to close a course of brick-work.

CLŌS'ER, *a.*; *comp.* of CLOSE. More close.

CLŌS'EST, *a.*; *superl.* of CLOSE. Most close.

CLOS'ET, *n.* A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy.

When thou prayest, enter into thy *closet*. — Matt. vi.

2. An apartment for curiosities or valuable things. *Dryden.*

3. A small, close apartment, or recess, in the side of a room, for repositing utensils and furniture.

CLOS'ET, *v. t.* To shut up in a closet; to conceal; to take into a private apartment for consultation. *Swift.*

CLOS'ET-ED, *pp.* Shut up in a closet; concealed.

CLOS'ET-ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a private room; concealing.

CLOS'ET-SIN, (kloz'et-sin,) *n.* Sin committed in privacy. *Bp. Hall.*

CLOSH, *n.* A disease in the feet of cattle, called also the *founder*. *Bailey.*

CLŌS'ING, *ppr.* Shutting; coalescing; agreeing; ending.

CLŌS'ING, *a.* That ends or concludes; as, a *closing* word or letter.

CLŌS'ING, *n.* End; period; conclusion.

CLŌS'URE, (klō'zhur,) *n.* The act of shutting; a closing. *Boyle.*

2. That which closes, or shuts; that by which separate parts are fastened or made to adhere. *Pope.*

3. Inclosure; that which confines. *Shak.*

4. Conclusion. *Shak.*

CLOT, *n.* [See CLOD.] A concretion, particularly of soft or fluid matter, which concretes into a mass or lump; as, a *clot* of blood. *Clod* and *clot* appear to be radically the same word; but we usually apply *clod* to a hard mass of earth, and *clot* to a mass of softer substances, or fluids concreted.

CLOT, *v. i.* To concrete; to coagulate, as soft or fluid matter, into a thick, inspissated mass; as, milk or blood *clots*.

2. To form into clots or clods; to adhere; as, *clotted* glebe. *Philips.*

CLOT'-BIRD, *n.* The common Œnanthe or English [ortolan.

CLOT'-BUR, *n.* [G. *klette*.] Burdock.

CLOTH, (kloth *or* klawth,) *n.* [Sax. *cloth*; D. *kleed*, cloth, and *kleeden*, to clothe; G. *kleid*, *kleiden*; Sw. *klade*, *klada*; Dan. *klæde*, *klæder*. The plural is regular, CLOTHS; but when it signifies garments, it is written CLOTHES.]

1. A manufacture or stuff of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering, and for various other purposes; as, woolen *cloth*, linen *cloth*, cotton *cloth*, hair *cloth*.

But *cloth* is often used for a fabric of wool, in contradistinction to that made of other material.

2. The covering of a table; usually called a *table-cloth*. *Pope.*

3. The canvas on which pictures are drawn. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

4. A texture or covering put to a particular use; as, a *cloth* of state. *Hayward.*

5. Dress; raiment. [See CLOTHES.]

I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread. *Quarles.*

6. The covering of a bed. [*Not used.*] *Prior.*

7. *The cloth*, is familiarly used for the clerical profession or clergy; so we say, a person of your *cloth*. *Smart.*

CLŌTHE, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* CLOTHED or CLAD. [See CLOTH.]

1. To put on garments; to invest the body with raiment; to cover with dress, for concealing nakedness and defending the body from cold or injuries.

The Lord God made coats of skin and *clothed* them. — Gen. iii.

2. To cover with something ornamental.

Embroidered purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope.*

But *clothe*, without the aid of other words, seldom signifies to adorn. In this example from Pope, it signifies merely to cover.

3. To furnish with raiment; to provide with clothes; as, a master is to feed and *clothe* his apprentice.

4. To put on; to invest; to cover, as with a garment; as, to *clothe* thoughts with words.

I will *clothe* her priests with salvation. — Ps. cxxxii.
Drowsiness shall *clothe* a man with rags. — Prov. xxiii.
Let them be *clothed* with shame. — Ps. xxxv.

5. To invest; to surround; to encompass.

The Lord is *clothed* with majesty. — Ps. xciii.
Thou art *clothed* with honor and majesty. — Ps. civ.

6. To invest; to give to by commission; as, to *clothe* with power or authority.

7. To cover or sprend over; as, the earth is *clothed* [with verdure.

CLŌTHE, *v. i.* To wear clothes.

Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shak.*

CLŌTH'ED, *pp.* Covered with garments; dressed; invested; furnished with clothing.

CLŌTHES, (klōthz *or* klōze,) *n.*; *pl.* of CLOTH. Covering for the human body; dress; vestments; vesture; a general term for whatever covering is worn, or made to be worn, for decency or comfort.

If I may touch but his *clothes* I shall be whole. — Mark v.

2. The covering of a bed; bed-clothes. *Prior.*

CLŌTHES'-BASK-ET, *n.* A large basket for holding or carrying clothes.

CLŌTHES'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for removing dust, &c., from cloths. *Booth.*

CLŌTHES'-LINE, *n.* A line on which clothes are hung out to dry.

CLŌTH'IER, (klōth'yer,) *n.* In *English authors*, a man who makes cloths; a maker of cloth. *Johnson.*

[*In this sense, I believe, it is not used in the United States; certainly not in New England.*]

2. In *America*, a man whose occupation is to full and dress cloth.

CLŌTH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Covering with or putting on

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vestments of any kind; providing with garments; investing; covering.

CLŌTH'ING, *n.* Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; covering.

As for me — my *clothing* was sackcloth. — Ps. xxxv.

2. The art or practice of making cloth. [*Unusual.*]

The king took measures to instruct the refugees from Flanders in the art of *clothing*. *Ray.*

CLOTH'-SHĒAR-ER, *n.* One who shears cloth, and frees it from superfluous nap.

CLOTH'-WŎRK-ER, (-wurk-,) *n.* A maker of cloth. *Scott.*

CLOT'PŌLL, *n.* A thickskull; a blockhead. [See CLODPOLL.]

CLOT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Concreted into a mass; inspissated; adhering in a lump.

Clotted cream; cream obtained by warming new milk.

CLOT'TER, *v. i.* [from *clot.*] To concrete or gather into lumps. *Dryden.*

CLOT'TING, *ppr.* Concreting; inspissating; forming into clots.

CLOT'TY, *a.* [from *clot.*] Full of clots, or small, hard masses; full of concretions, or clods.

CLOUD, *n.* [I have not found this word in any other language. The sense is obvious — a collection. Its elements are those of *clod*, and Lat. *claudo.*]

1. A collection of visible vapor, or watery particles, suspended in the atmosphere, at some altitude. A like collection of vapors near the earth is usually called *fog*. *Locke.*

I do set my bow in the *cloud*. — Gen. ix.
Behold a white *cloud*. — Rev. xiv.

The clouds are distributed into four fundamental classes, depending on their prevailing forms, viz., *cumulus*, *stratus*, *cirrus*, and *nimbus*; and three subordinate varieties, composed of mixtures of the others, viz., *cirro-cumulus*, *cirro-stratus*, and *cumulo-stratus*. [See these words.] *D. Olmsted.*

2. A collection of smoke, or a dense collection of dust, rising or floating in the air; as, a *cloud* of dust.

A *cloud* of incense. — Ezek. viii.

3. The dark or varied colors, in veins or spots, on stones or other bodies, are called *clouds*.

4. A great multitude; a vast collection; as, a *cloud* of witnesses.

Seeing we are encompassed with so great a *cloud* of witnesses. — Heb. xii.

5. *Figuratively*, a state of obscurity, darkness, or danger; as, amidst the *clouds* of war; a *cloud* hung over his character; there was a *cloud* thrown over their prospects.

CLOUD, *v. t.* To overspread with a cloud or clouds; as, the sky is *clouded*; *clouds* intercept the rays of the sun. Hence,

2. To obscure; to darken; as, to *cloud* the day, or truth, or reason.

3. To darken in veins or spots; to variegate with colors; as, *clouded* marble.

4. To make of a gloomy aspect; to give the appearance of sullenness.

What sullen fury *clouds* his scornful brow. *Pope.*

5. To sully; to tarnish. *Shak.*

CLOUD, *v. i.* To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds; sometimes followed by *over*; as, the sky *clouds over*.

CLOUD'-AS-CEND'ING, *a.* Ascending to the clouds. *Sandys.*

CLOUD'-BER-RY, *n.* A plant, called also *knot-berry*; Rubus chamæmorus.

CLOUD'-BORN, *a.* Born of a cloud. *Dryden.*

CLOUD'-CAPT, *a.* [*cloud* and *cap.*] Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty.

The *cloud-capt* towers. *Shak.*

CLOUD'-COM-PEL'LER, *n.* He that collects clouds; Jove.

CLOUD'-COM-PEL'LING, *a.* Collecting clouds; or driving clouds; as, *cloud-compelling* Jove. *Waller. Dryden.*

CLOUD'-CŎV'ER-ED, (-kuv'erd,) *a.* Enveloped with clouds. *Young.*

CLOUD'-DIS-PEL'LING, *a.* Having power to disperse clouds. *Dryden.*

CLOUD'-E-CLIPS'ED, (-e-klipst',) *a.* Eclipsed by a cloud. *Shak.*

CLOUD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Overcast; overspread with clouds; obscured; darkened; rendered gloomy or sullen; variegated with colored spots or veins.

CLOUD'-FENC-ED, (-fenst,) *a.* Fenced with clouds.

CLOUD'-GIRT, (-gurt,) *a.* Girt with clouds.

CLOUD'I-LY, *adv.* [from *cloudy.*] With clouds; darkly; obscurely. *Dryden.*

CLOUD'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being overcast with clouds; as, the *cloudiness* of the atmosphere. *Harvey.*

2. Obscurity; gloom; want of brightness.

3. Darkness of appearance; variegation of colors in a fossil or other body.

4. Appearance of gloom or sullenness; as, *cloudiness* of aspect.

CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Overspreading with clouds; obscuring; giving an appearance of gloom or sullenness; variegating with colors.

CLOUD'-KISS-ING, *a.* Touching the clouds. *Shak.*

CLOUD'LESS, *a.* Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright; luminous; as, *cloudless* skies.

CLOUD'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without clouds.

CLOUD'-PIĒRC-ING, *a.* Penetrating or rising above the clouds. *Philips.*

CLOUD'-TOPT, *a.* Having the top covered with a cloud. *Gray.*

CLOUD'-TŌUCH-ING, (-tuch-ing,) *a.* Touching the clouds. *Sandys.*

CLOUD'-WRAPT, (-rapt,) *a.* Involved in clouds. *Bowring.*

CLOUD'Y, *a.* Overcast with clouds; obscured with clouds; as, a *cloudy* day; a *cloudy* sky; a *cloudy* night.

2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds; as, a *cloudy* pillar. Ex. xxxiii. 9.

3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood; as, *cloudy* and confused notions. *Watts.*

4. Having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature; not open or cheerful; as, *cloudy* looks. *Spenser. Shak.*

5. Indicating gloom or sullenness; as, *cloudy* wrath.

6. Marked with veins or spots of dark or various hues, as marble.

7. Not bright; as, a *cloudy* diamond. *Boyle.*

CLŌUGH, (kluf,) *n.* [Sax. *clough*, a cleft.] A cleft in a hill.

CLOUGH, (klof,) *n.* In *commerce*, an allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight, after tare and tret have been deducted, for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out in retailing; often written CLOFF. It is little used.

CLOUT, *n.* [Sax. *clut*, a patch, a plaster, a plate, a seam or joint; Sw. *klut*; W. *clwt*, a patch, a clout; *clwtiaw*, to patch; Sax. *gecluted*, sewed together, clouted, patched; *gesceod mid gecludedum scon*, shod with clouted shoes. This undoubtedly signifies patched shoes, for *clut*, in Saxon, does not signify a nail. The word *clout*, a nail, may be from the French *clou*, *clouter*, from L. *clavus*, from the root of L. *claudo*, *cludo*. Whether *clouted brogues*, in Shakspeare, signify patched shoes or shoes studded with nails, let the critic determine. Such shoes are common in England, and were formerly worn in America. The primary sense is, to thrust or put on; hence the sense of *blow*.]

1. A patch; a piece of cloth or leather, &c., to close a breach.

2. A piece of cloth for mean purposes. *Spenser.*

3. A piece of white cloth, for archers to shoot at. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

4. An iron plate on an axle-tree, to keep it from

5. [Fr. *clou*, *clouter.*] A small nail. [wearing.

6. In *vulgar language*, a blow with the hand. [*New England.*] *Chalmers.*

CLOUT, *v. t.* To patch; to mend by sewing on a piece or patch; as, *clouted shoon*, in Milton. This is the sense as understood by Johnson. Mason understands the word *clouted* to signify *nailed*, studded with small nails, from the French *clouter*, and the following words in Shakspeare, "whose rudeness answered my steps too loud," give some countenance to Mason's interpretation. In this case, the verb *clout* must signify, to nail, or fasten with nails; to stud.

2. To cover with a piece of cloth. *Spenser.*

3. To join clumsily; as, *clouted* sentences. *Ascham.*

4. To cover or arm with an iron plate.

5. To strike; to give a blow. *Beaum.*

CLOUT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Patched; mended clumsily; covered with a clout.

Clouted cream, in *Gay*, is evidently used for *clotted* cream, i. e., cream obtained by warming new milk. *Brande.*

CLOUT'ER-LY, *a.* Clumsy; awkward. *Mortimer.*

CLOUT'ING, *ppr.* Patching; covering with a clout.

CLŌ'VATE, *a.* In *conchology*, an epithet applied to a shell which is thicker toward the top and elongated toward the base. *Gilbert.*

CLŌVE, *pret.* of CLEAVE. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

CLŌVE, *n.* [D. *kloof.* See CLEAVE.]

A cleft; a fissure; a gap; a ravine. This word, though properly an appellative, is not often used as such in English; but it is appropriated to particular places, that are real clefts, or which appear as such; as, the *Clove* of Knaterskill, in the State of New York, and the Stony *Clove*. It is properly a Dutch word. *Journ. of Science.*

CLŌVE, *n.* [Sax. *clufe*; Fr. *clou*; Sp. *clavo*; Port. *cravo*; from L. *clavus*, a nail; so called from its resemblance to a nail. So in D. *kruidnagel*, herb-nail or spice-nail.]

1. A very pungent aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree, Caryophyllus, a native of the Molucca Isles. The tree grows to the size of the laurel, and its bark resembles that of the olive. No verdure is seen under it. At the extremities of its branches are produced vast numbers of flower-buds, which are at first white, then green, and at last red and hard. These are called *cloves*. *Encyc.*

2. [from *cleave.*] The parts into which garlic separates, when the outer skin is removed. *Tate.*

3. A certain weight; seven pounds of wool; eight pounds of cheese or butter. [*Not used in America.*]

CLŌVE-GIL'LY-FLOW-ER, *n.* A species of Dianthus, bearing a beautiful flower, cultivated in gardens; called, also, *carnation pink.*

Note. — Some writers suppose that *gilly-flower* should be written *July-flower*. But qu., is it not a corruption of the French *giroflé*, *clou de giroflé*, cloves; *giroflée*, a gilly-flower; *giroflier*, a stock-gilly-flower; L. *caryophyllus*. Chaucer wrote *cloue gilofre*. Cant. Tales, 13,692. The Italians write *garofano*, probably for *garofalo*; Arm. *genoflez*, *genoflen*. Johnson supposes the plant so called from the smell of the flower resembling that of cloves; but it is probably from its shape, the nail-flower, as in Dutch. [See CLOVE.]

CLŌ'VEN, (klō'vn,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *cleave.*] Divided; parted.

CLŌ'VEN-FOOT-ED, } *a.* Having the foot or hoof
CLŌ'VEN-HOOF-ED, } divided into two parts, as the ox; bisulcous.

CLŌVE'-PINK, *n.* The clove gilly-flower or carnation pink.

CLŌ'VER, } *n.* [Sax. *clæfer-wyrt*, clover-
CLŌ'VER-GRASS, } wort; G. *klee*; D. *klaver*; Dan. *klever* or *klee*. The Saxon word is rendered also *marigold* and *violet*. The Dutch word signifies a *club*. The name, then, signifies *club-grass*, *club-wort*, L. *clava*, from its flower. Dan. *klebber*, to *cleave*, to cling.]

A genus of plants, called *Trifolium*, trefoil, or three-leafed, Fr. *trefle*. The species are numerous. The red clover is generally cultivated for fodder and for enriching land. The white clover is also excellent food for cattle, either green or dry, and from its flowers the bee collects no small portion of its stores of honey.

To live in clover, is to live luxuriously, or in abundance; a phrase borrowed from the luxuriant growth of clover, and the feeding of cattle in clover.

CLŌ'VER-ED, *a.* Covered with clover. *Thomson.*

CLOWN, *n.* [L. *colonus*, a husbandman.]

1. A countryman; a rustic; hence,

2. One who has the manners of a rustic; a churl; a man of coarse manners; an ill-bred man. *Sidney. Dryden. Swift.*

3. The fool or buffoon in a play, circus, &c.

CLOWN'AGE, *n.* The manners of a clown. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

CLOWN'ER-Y, *n.* Ill-breeding; rustic behavior; rudeness of manners. [*Little used.*] *L'Estrange.*

CLOWN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling clowns; consisting of rustics; as, a *clownish* neighborhood. *Dryden.*

2. Coarse; hard; rugged; rough; as, *clownish* hands. *Spenser.*

3. Of rough manners; ill-bred; as, a *clownish* fellow.

4. Clumsy; awkward; as, a *clownish* gait. *Prior.*

CLOWN'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of clowns; coarsely; rudely.

CLOWN'ISH-NESS, *n.* The manners of a clown; rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of behavior; incivility; awkwardness. *Dryden. Locke.*

CLOY, *v. t.* [from Fr. *clouer*, or the root of the word, L. *cludo*, *claudo*; coinciding in elements with *glut.*]

1. Strictly, to fill; as, to *cloy* a harbor by sinking ships; to *cloy* one's couch with tears. *Rich. Dict.* Hence,

2. To glut, to satisfy, as the appetite; to satiate. And as the appetite, when satisfied, rejects additional food, hence, to fill to loathing, to surfeit.

Who can *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast? *Shak.*

3. To spike up a gun; to drive a spike into the vent. *Bailey. Johnson.*

4. In *farriery*, to prick a horse in shoeing. *Ash.*

[*In the two latter senses, I believe the word is little used, and not at all, in America.*]

CLOY'ED, (kloyd,) *pp.* Filled; glutted; filled to satiety and loathing; spiked; pricked in shoeing.

CLOY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Filling; filling to satiety or disgust.

CLOY'LESS, *a.* That can not cloy, or fill to satiety.

CLOY'MENT, *n.* Surfeit; repletion beyond the demands of appetite. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CLUB, *n.* [W. *clopa*, *clwpa*, coinciding with *clap*, a lump, and *clob*, *clobyn*; G. *klöpfel*; D. *klaver*; Sw. *klubba*; Dan. *klubbe*; L. *clava*. The sense is probably a knob or lump, W. *llwb*, *llob*, whence *lubber*. It is evidently connected with *cleave*, to stick or cling, Dan. *klebber.*]

1. *Properly*, a stick or piece of wood, with one end thicker and heavier than the other, and no larger than can be wielded with the hand.

2. The name of one of the suits of cards; so named from its figure.

3. An association of persons who meet under certain self-imposed regulations, for the promotion of some common object, as literature, science, hilarity, politics, &c.

4. An association for the support of a club-house, which see.

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5. The dividend of expense at a *club* or some meeting; as, to pay one's *club*. *Hudibras.*

Club of Hercules. The story of Hercules with his *club* originated in the use of *clubs*, as weapons of war and other achievements, among rude nations, before the invention of other instruments and the use of iron. Hence *striking*, *beating*, was the first mode of *killing*; and hence *smite* and *slay*, properly signifying to *strike*, came to signify to *kill*. Hercules was the leader of a savage band, who wielded the heaviest club; and hence the *club* was the origin of the *scepter*, which is in the shape of a club, coinciding with Latin *scipio*. Any bold warrior at the head of a predatory band was a *Hercules*.

CLUB, *v. i.* [W. *clapiaw*, to form into a lump.]

1. To join, as a number of individuals, to the same end; to contribute separate powers to one end, purpose, or effect.

Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and *clubbed* into a dream. *Dryden.*

2. To pay an equal proportion of a common reckoning or charge.

CLUB, *v. t.* To unite for the accomplishment of a common end; as, to *club* exertions.

2. To raise by a proportional assessment; as, to *club* the expense.

3. In *common parlance*, to raise or turn uppermost the breech or club of a musket; as, the soldiers *clubbed* their muskets.

CLUB'BED, (klubd,) *pp.* Collected into a sum and averaged, as different expenses.

2. United to one end or effect.

3. Shaped like a club. *Asiat. Researches*, v. 213.

4. Having the breech turned upward, as a musket.

5. Heavy, like a club. *Chaucer.*

CLUB'BER, } *n.* One who belongs to a party, club, or
CLUB'BIST, } association. *Burke.*

CLUB'BING, *ppr.* Joining in a club; uniting to a common end.

CLUB'-FIST, *n.* A large, heavy fist.

CLUB'-FIST-ED, *a.* Having a large fist. *Howell.*

CLUB'-FOOT, *n.* A short, deformed foot.

CLUB'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having short or crooked feet.

CLUB'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick head. *Derham.*

CLUB'-HOUSE, *n.* An establishment for furnishing meals, and a place of rendezvous, to a select number of individuals, called loosely a *club*, to which additions can be made only by ballot. Each member pays an annual tax for the support of the house, and receives his meals and other refreshments at their actual cost. *Chambers's Mag.*

CLUB'-LAW, *n.* Government by clubs, or violence; the use of arms, or force, in place of law; anarchy. *Addison.*

CLUB'-MAN, *n.* One who carries a club.

CLUB'-MOSS, *n.* A kind of moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*, whose minute seeds are burnt in theaters to imitate lightning. *Brande.*

CLUB'-ROOM, *n.* The apartment in which a club meets. *Addison.*

CLUB'-RUSH, *n.* A genus of plants, the Scirpus. *Muhlenberg.*

CLUB'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Shaped like a club; growing thicker toward the top; clavated. *Martyn.*

CLUCK, *v. i.* [Sax. *cloccan*; Dan. *klukker*; Sw. *klycka*; G. *glucken*; D. *klokken*; W. *clocian*, *clocian*; Arm. *clochat*; L. *glocio*; It. *chiocciare*; Sp. *clocar*, *cloquear*; Ch. כלכל. Class Lg, No. 27. (See CLACK and CLOCK.) The Gr. κλωζω seems to be the same word, as it gives κλωγμος; the guttural passing into ζ, as in many Greek verbs; and hence Fr. *glousser*. See BRACE.]

To make the noise, or utter the voice, of the domestic hen, when sitting on eggs for hatching, and when conducting her chickens. This voice, with the change of the vowel, is precisely our word *clack* and *clock*, and is probably an onomatopy. [See CLACK and CLOCK.]

CLUCK, *v. t.* To call chickens by a particular sound.

CLUCK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering the voice of a hen; calling chickens.

CLUCK'ING, *n.* The noise of a hen when she calls her chickens.

CLUE. See CLEW.

CLUMP, *n.* [G. *klump*; D. *klomp*; Sw. *klimp*; Dan. *klump*, a *lump*; W. *clamp*. It is *lump* with a prefix. It coincides with *plump*, and L. *plumbum*, lead; as the D. *lood*, G. *loth*, Dan. *lod*, Eng. *lead*, coincide with *clod*. It signifies a mass or collection. If *m* is the final radical, see Class Lm, No. 1, 4, 5, 9. L. *glomus*.]

1. A thick, short piece of wood, or other solid substance; a shapeless mass. Hence *clumper*, a clot or clod.

2. A cluster of trees or shrubs; formerly written PLOMP. In some parts of England, it is an adjective signifying *lazy*, *unhandy*. *Bailey.*

3. The compressed clay of coal strata. *Brande.*

CLUMP'ER, *v. t.* To form into clumps or masses.

CLUMPS, *n.* [from *clump*.] A stupid fellow; a numskull. [*Vulgar.*] *Bailey.*

CLUM'SI-LY, *adv.* [from *clumsy*.] In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without readiness, dexterity, or grace.

CLUM'SI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being short and thick, and moving heavily; awkwardness; unhandiness; unpliableness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity. *Collier.*

CLUM'SY, *a.* [from *clump*, *lump*.] *Properly*, short and thick, like a *clump* or *lump*. Hence,

2. Moving heavily, slowly, or awkwardly; as, *clumsy* fingers.

3. Awkward; ungainly; unhandy; artless; without readiness, dexterity, or grace; as, a *clumsy* man; a *clumsy* fellow.

4. Ill-made; badly constructed; as, a *clumsy* garment; *clumsy* verse.

CLUNCH, *n.* Among *miners*, indurated clay, found in coal-pits next to the coal. *Kirwan. Bailey.*

CLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of CLING, which see.

CLUNG, *v. i.* To shrink. [*Not used.*] See CLING.

CLŪ'NI-AC, *n.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from *Cluni*, in Burgundy.

CLUS'TER, *n.* [Sax. *cluster*. It seems to be from the root of *close*, L. *clausus*, *claustrum*, *claudo*, a collecting or crowding together; Sw. *klasa*, a cluster of grapes; Dan. *klase*. The latter, in orthography, coincide nearly with *class*. In Welsh, *clos* is compact, neat; *clysa*, to make compact; *clwys* is a close.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a knot; as, a *cluster* of raisins.

2. A number of individuals or things collected or gathered into a close body; as, a *cluster* of bees; a *cluster* of people. *Milton. Dryden.*

3. A number of things situated near each other; as, a *cluster* of governments in Italy. *J. Adams.*

CLUS'TER, *v. i.* To grow in clusters; to gather or unite in a bunch, or bunches; as, *clustering* grapes. *Milton.*

2. To collect into masses; as, the men *cluster* together; the *clustering* snow. *Thomson.*

CLUS'TER, *v. t.* To collect into a bunch or close body.

CLUS'TER-ED, *pp* or *a.* Collected into a cluster, or crowd; crowded.

CLUS'TER-GRAPE, *n.* A small, black grape. *Mortimer.*

CLUS'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Growing in a cluster, or in bunches; uniting in a bunch, or in a flock, crowd, or close body.

CLUS'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* In clusters.

CLUS'TER-Y, *a.* Growing in clusters. *Johnson.*

2. Full of clusters. *Bailey.*

CLUTCH, *v. t.* [This seems to be from the root of Sax. *læccan*, to seize, whence *getæccan*, id. If not, I know not its origin. It may be allied to *lock* and *latch*.]

1. To double in the fingers and pinch or compress them together; to clinch. [If *n* is not radical in *clinch*, this may be from the same root.]

2. To seize, clasp, or gripe with the hand; as, to *clutch* a dagger; to *clutch* prey. *Shak. Herbert.*

3. To seize or grasp; as, to *clutch* the globe at a grasp. *Collier.*

CLUTCH, *n.* A griping or pinching with the fingers; seizure; grasp.

2. A projecting tooth, or other piece of machinery, for connecting shafts with each other, or with wheels, so as to be disengaged at pleasure. *Hebert.*

CLUTCH'ED, (klucht,) *pp.* Seized; grasped.

CLUTCH'ES, *n. pl.* The paws or talons of a rapacious animal, as of a cat or dog.

2. The hands, in the sense of rapacity or cruelty, or of power. *Hudibras. Stilling fleet.*

CLUTCH'ING, *ppr.* Seizing with the hand.

CLUT'TER, *n.* [W. *cluder*, a heap or pile, from *cludaw*, to bear, to bring together, to heap. It has the elements of L. *claudo*.]

1. A confused assemblage; as, a *clutter* of words.

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge pots, pans, and spits. *L'Estrange.*

2. Noise; bustle. [This sense seems allied to *clatter*, but it is not the sense of the word in New England.]

CLUT'TER, *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder; to fill with things in confusion; as, to *clutter* a room; to *clutter* the house.

CLUT'TER, *v. i.* To make a bustle, or fill with confusion.

The English lexicographers explain this word by *noise* and *bustle*, but probably by mistake.

CLUT'TER-ED, *pp.* Encumbered with things in disorder.

CLUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Encumbering with things in disorder.

CLYP'E-ATE, *a.* [L. *clypeus*, a shield.] [confusion. Shaped like a Roman buckler.

CLYS'MIC, *a.* [Gr. κλυσμα.] Washing; cleansing.

CLYS'TER, *n.* [Gr. κλυστηρ, from κλυζω, to wash or cleanse; L. *clyster*; D. *klisteer*; G. *klystier*; Fr. *clistere*; Dan. *klisteer*.]

An injection; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines, for the purpose of promoting alvine discharges, relieving from costiveness, and cleansing the bowels. Sometimes it is administered to nourish and support patients who can not swallow aliment.

CLYS'TER-IZE, *v. t.* To apply a clyster.

CLYS'TER-PIPE, *n.* A tube or pipe used for injections.

CLYS'TER-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of a clyster.

CO; a prefix, signifying *with*, in conjunction. [See CON.]

CO-A-CERV'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *coacervo*; *con* and *acervo*, to heap up; *acervus*, a heap.]

To heap up; to pile. [*Little used.*]

CO-A-CERV'ATE, *a.* [L. *coacervatus*.]

Heaped; raised into a pile; collected into a crowd; accumulated. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

CO-AC-ER-VĀ'TION, *n.* The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

CŌACH, *n.* [Fr. *coche*; Arm. *coich*; It. *cocchio*, a coach or coach-box; Sp. *coche*, a coach and a coasting-barge; Port. *coche*; D. *koets*, a *coach* and a *couch*; G. *kutsche*. This word seems to be radically a *couch* or bed, (Fr. *couche*, *coucher*,) a covered bed, on wheels, for conveying the infirm.]

A close vehicle for commodious traveling, borne on four wheels, and drawn by horses or other animals. It differs from a chariot, in having seats in front as well as behind. It is a carriage of state, or for pleasure, or for traveling.

Hackney-coach; a coach kept for hire. In some cities, they are licensed by authority, and numbered, and the rates of fare fixed by law.

Mail-coach; a coach that carries the public mails.

Stage-coach; a coach that regularly conveys passengers from town to town. [See STAGE.]

CŌACH, } *n.* An apartment in a large ship of war,
CŌUCH, } near the stern, the roof of which is formed by the poop. *Mar. Dict.*

CŌACH, *v. t.* To carry in a coach. *Pope.*

CŌACH-BOX, *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits. *Arbuthnot.*

CŌACH'FUL, *n.* As many in a coach as it will hold.

CŌACH'-HIRE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach. *Dryden.*

CŌACH'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in drawing coaches.

CŌACH'-HOUSE, *n.* A house to shelter a coach from the weather. *Swift.*

CŌACH'-MAK-ER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make coaches. *Swift.*

CŌACH'MAN, *n.* The person who drives a coach. *Prior.*

CŌACH'MAN-SHIP, *n.* Skill in driving coaches. *Jenyns.*

CO-ACT', *v. t.* To act together. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CO-ACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Forced; compelled. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

CO-AC'TION, *n.* [L. *coactio*, *coactus*, *cogo*; *con* and *ago*, to drive.]

Force; compulsion, either in restraining or impelling. *South.*

CO-ACT'IVE, *a.* Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain. *Raleigh.*

2. Acting in concurrence. *Shak.*

CO-ACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a compulsory manner.

CO-AD'JU-MENT, *n.* Mutual assistance.

CO-AD'JU-TANT, *a.* [L. *con* and *adjutans*, helping.]

Helping; mutually assisting or operating. *Philips.*

CO-AD-JŪ'TOR, *n.* [L. *con* and *adjutor*, a helper; *adjuto*, to help.]

1. One who aids another; an assistant; a fellow-helper; an associate in operation.

2. In *the canon law*, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another. *Johnson.*

3. In *the Roman Catholic church*, the assistant of a bishop or other prelate. *Brande.*

CO-AD-JŪ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* State of a coadjutor; joint assistance. *Pope.*

CO-AD-JŪ'TRIX, *n.* A female assistant. *Smollett.*

CO-AD-JŪ'VAN-CY, *n.* [L. *con* and *adjuvans*; *adjuvo*, to assist.]

Joint help; assistance; concurrent aid; co-operation. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

CO-AD-JŪ'VANT, *n.* In *medicine*, an ingredient in a prescription designed to aid some other ingredient.

CO-AD'Ū-NATE, *a.* [L. *coadunatus*; *con*, *ad*, and *unitio*, from *unus*.]

In *botany*, *coadunate* leaves are several, united at the base. The word is used also to denote one of the natural orders of plants in Linnæus's system. *Martyn.*

CO-AD-Ū-NI''TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *con*, *ad*, and *unus*, one.]

The union of different substances in one mass. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

CO-AD-VEN'TUR-ER, *n.* A fellow-adventurer. *Howell.*

CO-AF-FOR'EST, *v. t.* To convert ground into a forest. *Howell.*

CO-Ā'GENT, *n.* An assistant or associate in an act. *Beaum.*

CO-AG-MENT', *v. t.* [L. *coagmento*, to join or cement; *con* and *agmen*, a compact body, from *ago*, to drive.]

To congregate or heap together. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

CO-AG-MENT-Ā'TION, *n.* Collection into a mass or united body; union; conjunction. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

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CO-AG-MENT'ED, *a.* Congregated; heaped together; united in one mass. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*

CO-AG-U-LA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being coagulated. *Ure.*

CO-AG'U-LA-BLE, *a.* [See COAGULATE.] That may be concreted; capable of congealing or changing from a liquid to an inspissated state; as, *coagulable* lymph. *Boyle.*

CO-AG'U-LANT, *n.* That which produces coagulation. *Forsyth.*

CO-AG'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *coagulo*; Fr. *coaguler*; It. *coagulare*; Sp. *coagular*. Usually considered as from *cogo*, *con* and *ago*. But probably the last component part of the word is the W. *ceulaw*, to curdle, the root of *gelid* and *congeal*.]

To concrete; to curdle; to congeal; to change from a fluid into a fixed substance, or solid mass; as, to *coagulate* blood; rennet *coagulates* milk. This word is generally applied to the change of fluids into substances like curd or butter, of a moderate consistence, but not hard or impenetrable. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

CO-AG'U-LATE *v. i.* To curdle or congeal; to turn from a fluid into a consistent state, or fixed substance; to thicken. *Bacon. Boyle.*

CO-AG'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Concreted; curdled.

CO-AG'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Curdling; congealing.

CO-AG-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of changing from a fluid to a fixed state; concretion; the state of being coagulated; the body formed by coagulating. *Arbuthnot.*

CO-AG'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* That has the power to cause concretion. *Boyle.*

CO-AG'U-LA-TOR, *n.* That which causes coagulation. *Arbuthnot.*

CO-AG'U-LUM, *n.* A coagulated mass; as curd, a clot of blood, separated by cold, acid, &c. *Encyc. Coxe.*

CO-AI'TI, *n.* A species of monkey in South America.

COAK. See COKE.

COAL, *n.* [Sax. *col* or *coll*; G. *kohle*; D. *kool*; Dan. *kul*; Sw. *kol*; Ir. *gual*; Corn. *kolan*; Russ. *ugol*. Qu. Heb. חל. It is from the sense of glowing, raging, for in Dan. *kuler* signifies to blow strong.]

1. A piece of wood, or other combustible substance, ignited, burning, or charred. When burning or ignited, it is called *a live coal*, or *burning coal*, or *coal of fire*. When the fire is extinct, it is called *charcoal*.

2. In *the language of chemists*, any substance containing oil, which has been exposed to a fire in a close vessel, so that its volatile matter is expelled, and it can sustain a red heat without further decomposition. *Encyc.*

3. In *mineralogy*, a solid, opaque, inflammable substance, found in the earth, and, by way of distinction, called *fossil* coal. It is divided by recent mineralogists into three species, anthracite or glance coal, black or bituminous coal, and brown coal or lignite; under which are included many varieties, such as cannel coal, Bovey coal, jet, &c.

COAL, *v. t.* To burn to coal or charcoal; to char. *Carew. Bacon.*

2. To mark or delineate with charcoal. *Camden.*

[*As a verb, this word is little used.*]

COAL'-BASK-ET, *n.* A large basket for carrying or measuring charcoal.

COAL'-BLACK, *a.* Black as a coal; very black. *Dryden.*

COAL'-BOX, *n.* A box to carry coal to the fire. *Swift.*

COAL'-FISH, *n.* A species of Gadus or cod, named from the color of its back. It grows to the length of two feet, or two and a half, and weighs about thirty pounds. This fish is found in great numbers about the Orkneys, and the northern parts of Britain. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

COAL'-CART, *n.* A cart employed in conveying coal.

COAL'-EY-ED, *a.* Having eyes as black as a coal.

COAL'-FIELD, *n.* A field for coal; a bed of fossil coal.

COAL'-FIRE, *n.* A fire of which coal is the fuel.

COAL'-FORM-A'TION, *n.* In *geology*, the formation or group of strata in which coal is found.

COAL'-HEAV'ER, *n.* One who is employed in carrying coal, and especially in discharging it from [coal ships.

COAL'-HOD, *n.* A kettle for coal.

COAL'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed for keeping coal.

COAL'-MEAS-URE, (kōle'mezh-ur,) *n.* The measure used in ascertaining the quantity of coal.

COAL'-MEAS-URES, (-mezh'urz,) *n. pl.* Strata of coal with the attendant rocks.

COAL'-ME'TER, *n.* One appointed to measure coals. *Smart.*

COAL'-MINE, *n.* A mine or pit containing mineral coal.

COAL'-MIN'ER, *n.* One who works in a coal-mine.

COAL'-MOUSE, *n.* A small species of titmouse, with a black head.

COAL'-OF-FICE, *n.* An office of a coal-dealer.

COAL'-PIT, *n.* A pit where coal is dug. In *America*, a place where charcoal is made.

COAL'-SCUT-TLE, *n.* A vessel for carrying coal.

COAL'-SHIP, *n.* A ship employed in transporting coal.

COAL'-STONE, *n.* A kind of cannel coal.

COAL'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* A coalery; a place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal.

COAL'-YARD, *n.* An inclosure for the deposit of coal.

COAL'ER-Y, *n.* A coal-mine, coal-pit, or place where coals are dug, with the engines and machinery used in discharging the water and raising the coal. *Encyc.*

CO-A-LESCE', (ko-a-less',) *v. i.* [L. *coalesco*, from *coaleo*; *con* and *alesco*, from *aleo*, or *oleo*, to grow.]

1. To grow together; to unite, as separate bodies, or separate parts, into one body, as separate bones in an infant, or the fingers or toes. *Encyc.*

2. To unite and adhere in one body or mass, by spontaneous approximation or attraction; as, vapors *coalesce*. *Newton.*

3. To unite in society, in a more general sense.

The Jews were incapable of *coalescing* with other nations. *Campbell, Prelim. Dissert.*

CO-A-LES'CENCE, *n.* The act of growing together; the act of uniting by natural affinity or attraction; the state of being united; union; concretion.

CO-A-LES'CING, *ppr.* Growing or coming together; uniting in a body or mass; uniting and adhering together.

CO-A-LES'CENT, *a.* Growing together; united.

COAL'IER, } See COLLIER.
COAL'LIER, }

CO'A-LITE, *v. t.* To unite or coalesce. [*Not in use.*] *Bolingbroke.*

CO-A-LI''TION, *n.* Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union in one body or mass; as, a *coalition* of atoms or particles. *Bentley.*

2. Union of individual persons, parties, or states.

CO-A-LI''TION-IST, } *n.* One who joins or promotes
CO-A-LI''TION-ER, } a coalition.

CO-AL-LY', *n.* A joint ally; as, the subject of a *co-ally*. *Kent.*

COAL'Y, *a.* Like coal; containing coal; of the nature of coal. *Milton.*

COAM'INGS, *n. pl.* In *ships*, the raised borders or edges of the hatches, made to prevent water from running into the lower apartments from the deck. *Mar. Dict.*

CO-AN-NEX', *v. t.* To annex with something else.

CO-AP-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* To apprehend with another. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

CO-AP-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *con* and *apto*, to fit.]

The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other. *Boyle.*

CO-ARCT', } *v. t.* [L. *coarcto*; *con* and *arcto*.]
CO-ARCT'ATE, }

1. To press together; to crowd; to straiten; to confine closely. *Bacon.*

2. To restrain; to confine. *Aylife.*

CO-ARCT'ATE, *a.* Pressed together. *Humble.*

CO-ARC-TA'TION, *n.* Confinement; restraint to a narrow space. *Bacon.*

2. Pressure; contraction. *Ray.*

3. Restraint of liberty. *Bramhall.*

COARSE, *a.* [This word may be allied to *gross*, and the Latin *crassus*; for similar transpositions of letters are not uncommon.]

1. Thick; large or gross in bulk; comparatively of large diameter; as, *coarse* thread or yarn; *coarse* hair; *coarse* sand. This seems to be the primary sense of the word; opposed to *fine* or *slender*. Hence,

2. Thick; rough; or made of coarse thread or yarn; as, *coarse* cloth.

3. Not refined; not separated from grosser particles or impurities; as, *coarse* metal; *coarse* glass. *Shak.*

4. Rude; rough; unrefined; uncivil; as, *coarse*

5. Gross; not delicate. [manners.

The *coarser* tie of human law. *Thomson.*

6. Rude; rough; unpolished; inelegant; *applied to language*. *Dryden.*

7. Not nicely expert; not accomplished by art or education; as, a *coarse* practitioner. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Mean; not nice; not refined or elegant; as, a *coarse* perfume; a *coarse* diet.

COARSE'LY, *adv.* Roughly; without fineness or refinement; rudely; inelegantly; uncivilly; meanly; without art or polish. *Brown. Dryden.*

COARSE'NESS, *n.* Largeness of size; thickness; as, the *coarseness* of thread.

2. The quality of being made of coarse thread or yarn; whence thickness and roughness; as, the *coarseness* of cloth.

3. Unrefined state; the state of being mixed with gross particles or impurities; as, the *coarseness* of glass. *Bacon.*

4. Roughness; grossness; rudeness; applied to *manners*; as, the *coarseness* of a clown. *Garth.*

5. Grossness; want of refinement or delicacy; want of polish; as, the *coarseness* of expression or of language. *L'Estrange.*

6. Meanness; want of art in preparation; want of nicety; as, the *coarseness* of food or of raiment.

COARS'ER, *a.*; *comp.* of COARSE.

COARS'EST, *a.*; *superl.* of COARSE.

CO-AS-SESS'OR, *n.* [See ASSESS.] A joint assessor.

CO-AS-SUME', *v. t.* [*con* and *assume*.] To assume something with another. *Walsall.*

COAST, *n.* [L. *costa*, a rib, side, or coast; W. *côst*; Fr. *côte*, old Fr. *coste*; It. *costa*; Sp. *costa*; Port. *id.*; D. *kust*; G. *küste*. Hence, to *accost*. See Class Gs, No. 18, 25, 67. The word properly signifies a side, limit, border, the exterior part, from *extension*.]

1. The exterior line, limit, or border, of a country, as in Scripture: "From the river to the uttermost sea shall your *coast* be." *Deut.* xi. "And ships shall come from the *coast* of Chittim." *Num.* xxiv. Hence the word may signify the whole country within certain limits. *Ex.* x. 4.

2. The edge or margin of the land next to the sea; the sea-shore. This is the more common application of the word; and it seems to be used for sea-coast, the border of the sea. Hence it is never used for the bank of a river.

3. A side; *applied to objects indefinitely, by Bacon and Newton.* [*This is a correct use of the word, but now obsolete.*]

4. The country near the sea-shore; as, populous towns along the *coast*.

The coast is clear, is a proverbial phrase, signifying, the danger is over; the enemies have marched off, or left the coast. *Dryden.*

COAST, *v. i.* To sail near a coast; to sail by or near the shore, or in sight of land.

The ancients *coasted* only in their navigation. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To sail from port to port in the same country.

COAST, *v. t.* To sail by or near to; as, to *coast* the American shore.

2. To draw near; to approach; to follow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

COAST'-ROCK, *n.* A rock on a coast. *Coleridge.*

COAST'-SED'I-MENT, *n.* Sediment lodged on a coast. *Phillips.*

COAST'ED, *pp.* Sailed by.

COAST'ER, *n.* One who sails near the shore. *Dryden.*

2. A vessel that is employed in sailing along a coast, or is licensed to navigate or trade from port to port in the same country. In the United States, coasting vessels of twenty tuns burden and upward must be enrolled at the custom-house.

COAST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Sailing along or near a coast.

COAST'ING, *n.* The act of sailing along or near a shore.

2. The sport of sliding down a hill-side, upon sleds or sledges, in winter. [Used in the Eastern States, and also in New Brunswick, where this application of the word may possibly have originated among the Acadians, from *côte*, old Fr. *coste*, a hill-side.—*Ed.*]

COAST'ING-PI'LOT, *n.* A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.

COAST'ING-TRADE, *n.* The trade which is carried on between the different ports of the same country, or under the same jurisdiction, as distinguished from foreign trade.

COAST'ING-VES'SEL, *n.* A vessel employed in coasting; a coaster.

COAST'WISE, *adv.* By way of or along the coast.

COAT, *n.* [Fr. *cotte*; It. *cotta*; Ir. *cota*; Corn. *kota*; Pol. *kotz*. It may be from the root of the Russ. *kutayu*, to cover, and be allied to *hut*. The primary sense may be, that which is spread over or put on. But such words are sometimes from verbs which signify to strip, or to repel. The Gr. κευθω has the like elements, but the sense seems to be, to withdraw. I question whether *coat* has any connection with the Shemitic כתן, Gr. χιτων, a tunic. This word in Ch. Syr. and Ar. signifies flax.]

1. An upper garment, of whatever material it may be made. The word is, in modern times, generally applied to the garment worn by men next over the vest.

God made *coats* of skin and clothed them. — Gen. iii.
Jacob made Joseph a *coat* of many colors. — Gen. xxxvii.
He shall put on the holy linen *coat*. — Levit. xvi.
Goliath was armed with a *coat* of mail. — 1 Sam. xvii.

2. A petticoat; a garment worn by infants or young children. *Locke.*

3. The habit or vesture of an order of men, indicating the order or office.

Men of his *coat* should be minding their prayers. *Swift.*

So we say, "men of his *cloth*."

4. External covering, as the fur or hair of a beast, the skin of serpents, the wool of sheep, &c. *Milton.*

5. A tunic of the eye; a membrane that serves as a cover; a tegument. *Derham.*

6. The division or layer of a bulbous root; as, the *coats* of an onion.

7. A cover; a layer of any substance covering another; as, a *coat* of tar, pitch, or varnish; a *coat* of canvas round a mast; a *coat* of tin-foil.

8. That on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a *coat of arms*. Anciently, knights wore a habit over their arms, reaching as low as the navel, open at the sides, with short sleeves, on which were the armories of the knights, embroidered in gold and silver, and enameled with beaten tin of various colors. This habit was diversified with bands and fillets of several colors, placed alternately, and called *devices*, as being divided and composed of

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several pieces sewed together. The representation of these is still called a *coat of arms*.

9. A *coat of mail*, is a piece of armor, in form of a shirt, consisting of a network of iron rings.

10. A card; a *coat-card*, is one on which a king, queen, or knave, is painted.

CŌAT, *v. t.* To cover or spread over with a layer of any substance; as, to *coat* a retort; to *coat* a ceiling; to *coat* a vial.

2. To cover with cloth or canvas; as, to *coat* a mast, or a pump.

CŌAT'-AR-MOR, *n.* A coat of arms; armorial ensigns. *Blackstone. Shenstone.*

CŌAT'-CARD, *n.* A card bearing a coated figure, viz., the king, queen, or knave; now corrupted into COURT-CARD. *Smart.*

CŌAT-EE', *n.* A coat with short flaps.

CŌAT'ED, *pp.* Covered with a coat; loricated; covered or overspread with any thing that defends; clothed with a membrane.

2. *a.* Having concentric coats or layers, as a bulbous root. *Martyn.*

CO-Ā'TI, *n.* An animal of South America, resembling the raccoon, but with a longer body and neck, shorter fur, and smaller eyes; the *Viverra nasua* of Linnæus.

CŌAT'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a coat; overspreading.

CŌAT'ING, *n.* A covering, or the act of covering; lorication; any substance spread over for cover or defense; as, the *coating* of a retort or of a vial.

2. Cloth for coats; as, merchants advertise an assortment of *coatings*.

CŌAX, *v. t.* [W. *cocru*, to fondle, to cocker; *cocyr*, a coaxing, indulgence; Sp. *cocar*, to make wry faces, to coax.]

To wheedle; to flatter; to soothe, appease, or persuade by flattery and fondling; to lead on by kind treatment; to bring about by management. [*A colloquial word.*] *L'Estrange.*

CŌAX'ED, (kōxt,) *pp.* Soothed or persuaded by flat-

CŌAX'ER, *n.* A wheedler; a flatterer. [tery.

CŌAX'ING, *ppr.* Wheedling; flattering.

CŌAX'ING, *n.* The act of wheedling or leading on by kind treatment; managing.

CŌAX'ING-LY, *adv.* By coaxing.

COB, *n.* [W. *cob* or *cop*, a top or tuft, a thump; Gr. κυβη; G. *kopf*, the head; D. *kop*; Sax. *cop*.]

1. The top or head; a covetous wretch; a foreign coin. *Bailey.*

[*In these senses, not used in America.*]

2. In *America*, the receptacle of the maize, or American corn; a shoot in form of a pin or spike, on which grows the corn in rows. This receptacle, with the corn, is called the *ear*.

3. A sea-fowl, the sea-cob. [It. *gabbiano*, a cob, sea-mew, or gull.]

4. A ball or pellet for feeding fowls. *Bailey.*

5. In some parts of England, a spider. Old Dutch *kop*, or *koppe*, a spider, retained in *koppespin*, *spinnekop*, a spider.

6. A close-built, strong, hardy kind of pony.

7. Clay mixed with straw; as, in *cob-walls*, which are used in constructing cottages in some parts of England.

8. A large cobble stone. *Rich. Dict.*

COB, *v. t.* Among *sailors and soldiers*, to punish by striking the breech with a flat piece of wood, or with a board. *Mar. Dict.*

CŌ'BALT, *n.* [D. *cobalt*. This is said to be the G. *kobold*, a goblin, the demon of the mines; so called by miners, because cobalt was troublesome to miners, and at first its value was not known.]

A metal of a reddish-gray or grayish-white color, very brittle, of a fine, close grain, compact, but easily reducible to powder. It crystallizes in bundles of needles, arranged one over another. It is never found in a pure state; but usually as an oxyd, or combined with arsenic or its acid, with sulphur, iron, &c. Its ores are arranged under the following species, viz., arsenical cobalt, of a white color, passing to steel gray; its texture is granular, and when heated, it exhales the odor of garlic; gray cobalt, a compound of cobalt, arsenic, iron, and sulphur, of a white color, with a tinge of red; its structure is foliated, and its crystals have a cube for their primitive form; sulphuret of cobalt, compact and massive in its structure; oxyd of cobalt, brown, or brownish-black, generally friable and earthy; sulphate and arseniate of cobalt, both of a red or peach-blossom color, the former soluble in water. The impure oxyd of cobalt is called *zaffer*; but when fused with three parts of silicious sand and an alkaline flux, it is converted into a blue glass, called *smalt*. The great use of cobalt is to give a permanent blue color to glass and enamels upon metals, porcelain, and earthen wares. *Fourcroy. Encyc. Cleaveland.*

Cobalt-bloom; acicular arseniate of cobalt.

Cobalt-crust; earthy arseniate of cobalt.

CO-BALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt, or containing it.

CŌ'BALT-INE, *n.* A crystallized mineral, of a silver or yellowish color, composed chiefly of the arseniate and sulphuret of cobalt. *Dana.*

COB'BING, *n.* A beating on the breech with a flat piece of wood.

COB'BLE, *n.* A small fish boat. *W. Scott.* [*Scottish.*]

COB'BLE, } *n.* [Eng. *copple.* This seems
COB'BLE-STONE, } to be of Welsh origin, W. *cub*, a mass, a cube, or *cob*, *cop*, head, top.]

A roundish stone; a pebble; supposed to be a fragment, rounded by the attrition of water. We give this name to stones of various sizes, from that of a hen's egg or smaller, to that of large paving stones. These stones are called by the English *copple-stones*, and *bowlder-stones*, or *bowlders*. The latter name is among us known only in books.

COB'BLE, *v. t.* [In Persic, كوبال *kobal*, is a shoemaker.]

1. To make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to botch. *Shak.*

2. To make or do clumsily or unhandily; as, to *cobble* rhymes. *Dryden.*

COB'BLER, *n.* A mender of shoes. *Addison.*

2. A clumsy workman. *Shak.*

3. A mean person. *Dryden.*

COB'BLES, (kob'blz,) *n. pl.* Lumps of coal from the size of an egg to that of a foot-ball. *Brande.*

COB'BLING, *ppr.* Mending coarsely.

COB'BY, *a.* Stout; brisk. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

COB'CAL, *n.* A sandal worn by ladies in the East.

COB'COALS or **COB'BLES**, *n. pl.* Large round coals.

CO-BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *a.* [See BELLIGERENT.] Carrying on war in conjunction with another power; ordinarily, in accordance with some previous arrangement or stipulation.

CO-BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *n.* A nation or state that carries on war in connection with another.

COB'I-RON, (kob'ī-urn,) *n.* [See COB.] An andiron with a knob at the top. *Bacon.*

CO-BISH'OP, *n.* A joint or coadjutant bishop.

COB'LE, *n.* [Sax. *cuople.*] [*Ayliffe.*

A boat used in the herring fishery.

COB'LOAF, *n.* [Sax. *cop* and *louf.*] A loaf that is irregular, uneven, or crusty; applied also to personal appearance. *Gilbert.*

COB'NUT, *n.* A boy's play, or a hazel-nut so called, used in play; the conquering nut. *Ash. Barret.*

CO-BOOSE', *n.* See CABOOSE.

COB'STONE, *n.* See COBBLE.

COB'SWAN, *n.* [*cob*, head, and *swan.*] The head or leading swan. *B. Jonson.*

COB'-WALL, *n.* A wall made of unburnt clay, mixed with straw. *Brande.*

COB'WEB, *n.* [*cob* or *koppe*, a spider; D. *spinnekop*; Sax. *atter-coppa*, poison spider. In Ch. כובי, is a spider's web.]

1. The line, thread, or filament which a spider spins from its abdomen; the network spread by a spider to catch its prey. Hence,

2. Any snare, implying insidiousness and weakness. *Johnson.*

In this sense, it is used adjectively, or in composition, for thin, flimsy; as, a *cobweb* law. *Dryden. Swift.*

Or slender, feeble; as, the *cobweb* thread of life. *Buckminster.*

COB'WEB-BED, (kob'webd,) *a.* In *botany*, covered with a thick interwoven pubescence. *Martyn.*

2. Covered with cobwebs.

COB'WEB-Y, *a.* Covered with cobwebs. *Hooker.*

CŌ'CA, *n.* A highly stimulating narcotic, the dried leaf of the *Erythroxylon coca*, a plant found wild in Peru. *P. Cyc.*

COC-ĀGNE', (kok-āne',) *n.* An imaginary country of idleness, luxury, and delight. Hence applied to London and its suburbs. *Smart.*

CŌ'CA-LON, *n.* A large cocoon, of a weak texture. *Encyc.*

COC-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *coccus* and *fero*, to bear; Gr. κοκκος, a berry, grain, or seed, or a red berry used in dyeing; W. *cōc*, red.

Bearing or producing berries; as, *cocciferous* trees or plants. *Quincy.*

COC'CO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. κοκκος, a berry, and λιθος, a stone.]

A variety of augite or pyroxene; called by Haüy, *granuliform pyroxene.* Its color is usually some shade of green. It is composed of granular, distinct concretions, easily separable, some of which present the appearance of crystals whose angles and edges have been obliterated. *Cleaveland. Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

COC'CU-LUS IN'DI-CUS, *n.* [L.] The fruit of the Anamirta paniculata, a narcotic, emetic, and cathartic, often added in small quantity to malt liquors.

COC'CYX, *n.* [Gr. κοκκυξ.]

In *anatomy*, a small bone at the lower extremity of the os sacrum.

COCH'I-NEAL, *n.* [Sp. *cochinilla*, a wood-louse, and an insect used in dyeing; It. *cocciniglia*; Fr. *cochenille*; from the Gr. κοκκος, as the cochineal was formerly supposed to be the grain or seed of a plant, and this word was formerly defined to be the grain of the *ilex glandifera*. See Gregoir's *Armoric Dictionary.*]

An insect, the *Coccus cacti*, a native of the warmer climates of America, particularly of Oaxaca, in Mexico. It is found on several species of *cactus*, particularly on that called *Nopal* or *Indian fig-tree.* The female, which alone is valued for its color, is ill-shaped, tardy, and stupid; the male is small, slender, and active. It is of the size of a tick. At a suitable time, these insects are gathered and put in a pot, where they are confined for some time, and then killed by the application of heat. These insects, thus killed, form a mass or drug, which is the proper *cochineal* of the shops. It is used in giving red colors, especially crimson and scarlet, and for making carmine. It has been used in medicine, as a cardiac, sudorific, alexipharmic, and febrifuge; but is now used only to give a color to tinctures, &c. *Encyc.*

COCH-LE-AR'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a snail-shell, or of the ear. *Dana.*

COCH'LE-A-RY, } *a.* [L. *cochlea*, a screw, the shell
COCH'LE-ATE, } of a snail; Gr. κοχλος, from
COCH'LE-Ā-TED, } κοχλω, to turn or twist.]

Having the form of a screw; twisted like a snail-shell; spiral; turbinated; as, a *cochleate* pod. *Martyn.*

COCH'LITE, *n.* [Gr. κοχλιας, a snail.]

A fossil shell, having a mouth like that of a snail. *Morin.*

COCK, *n.* [Sax. *coc*; Fr. *coq*; Arm. *gocq*; Sans. *kuka*; Slav. *kokosch.* The sense is, that which shoots out or up; It. *cocca*, the tip of a spindle, the top or crown; L. *cacumen.*]

1. The male of birds, particularly of gallinaceous or domestic fowls, which, having no appropriate or distinctive name, are called *dunghill fowls*, or *barn-door fowls*.

2. A weather-cock; a vane in shape of a cock. [It is usually called a *weather-cock.*] [*Shak.*

3. A spout; an instrument to draw out or discharge liquor from a cask, vat, or pipe; so named from its projection.

4. The projecting corner of a hat. *Addison.*

5. A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain, called in England a *cop*. When hay is dry, and rolled together for carting, the heaps are not generally called *cocks*, at least not in New England. A large conical pile is called a *stack*.

6. The style or gnomon of a dial. *Chambers.*

7. The needle of a balance. *Bailey. Johnson.*

8. The piece which covers the balance in a clock or watch. *Bailey.*

9. The notch of an arrow. [It. *cocca.*] *Johnson.*

10. The part of a musket or other fire-arm, to which a flint is attached, and which, being impelled by a spring, strikes fire and opens the pan at the same time.

11. A small boat. [W. *cwc*, Ir. *coca*, D. and Dan. *kaag*, It. *cocca.*] It is now called a *cock-boat*, which is tautology, as *cock* itself is a boat.

12. A leader; a chief man.

Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club. *Addison.*

13. Cock-crowing; the time when cocks crow in the morning. *Shak.*

Cock-a-hoop, or *cock-on-the-hoop*; a phrase denoting triumph; triumphant; exulting. [Qu. Fr. *coq à huppe.* *Bailey.*] *Camden. Shak. Hudibras.*

Cock and a bull; a phrase applied to tedious, trifling stories.

COCK, *v. t.* To set erect; to turn up; as, to *cock* the nose or ears. *Addison.*

2. To set the brim of a hat so as to make sharp corners or points; or to set up with an air of pertness. *Prior.*

3. To make up hay in small conical piles.

4. To set or draw back the cock of a gun, in order to fire. *Dryden.*

COCK, *v. i.* To hold up the head; to strut; to look big, pert, or menacing. *Dryden. Addison.*

2. To train or use fighting cocks. [*Little used.*]

3. To cocker. [*Not in use.*] [*B. Jonson.*

COCK-ĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *cocarde*; Sp. *cocarda*; Port. *cocar*, or *cocarda.*]

A ribbon or knot of ribbon, or something similar, worn on the hat, usually by officers of the army and navy, sometimes by others. It most usually designates the military character; sometimes political parties.

COCK-ĀD'ED, *a.* Wearing a cockade. *Young.*

COCK'AL, *n.* A game called *huckle-bone.* *Kinder.*

COCK-A-TOO', *n.* A bird of the parrot kind. *Herbert.*

COCK'A-TRICE, *n.* [Fr. *cocatrix*, from *coc.* Junius mentions the word as in D. *kocketras.* The Irish call it *riogh-nathair*, the king-serpent, answering to *basilisk.*]

A serpent imagined to proceed from a cock's egg. *Bacon. Taylor. Is.* xl. 8; lix. 5.

COCK'-BILL. In *seamen's language*, the anchor is a *cock-bill*, when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go in a moment. *Mar. Dict.*

COCK'-BŌAT, *n.* A small boat. [See COCK, No. 11.]

COCK'-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Giddy; rash. *Milton.*

COCK'-BROTH, *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock. *Harvey.*

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COCK'-CHĂF'ER, *n.* The May-bug, or dorr-beetle, a species of Scarabæus.

COCK'-CRŌW, *n.* A cock-crowing. *Coleridge.*

COCK'-CRŌW-ING, *n.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning. *Mark* xiii.

COCK'ED, (kokt,) *pp.* or *a.* Turned up and forming a point, as the brim of a hat.

2. Made into a cock, as hay.

3. Having the cock drawn back, as a gun.

COCK'ER, *v. t.* [W. *cocru.* See Coax.]

To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper. *Locke. Swift.*

COCK'ER, *n.* One who follows cock-fighting. *Johnson.*

2. A sort of spatterdash. *Bp. Hall.*

COCK'ER-EL, *n.* A young cock. *Dryden.*

COCK'ER-ING, *n.* Indulgence. *Milton.*

COCK'ET, *a.* Brisk; pert. *Sherwood.*

COCK'ET, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *cachet*, Arm. *cacheot*, a seal.]

A seal of the custom-house; a royal seal; rather, a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered, by the officers of the custom-house, to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. The office of entry. *Spelman. Cowel. Encyc.*

COCK'ET-BREAD, *n.* The finest sort of wheat bread. Qu. *stamped bread.*

COCK'-EYE, (-I,) *n.* A squinting eye. [*Norf. Hants.*] *Forby.*

COCK'-FIGHT, } *n.* A match or contest of game
COCK'-FIGHT-ING, } cocks; a barbarous sport of the ancients and moderns, in which cocks are set to fight with each other, till one or the other is conquered. *Bacon. Addison.*

COCK'-HEAD-ED, (-hed-ed,) *a.* Having a head like that of the cock.

COCK'-HORSE, *a.* On horseback; triumphant; exulting. *Prior.*

COCK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Turning up, as the brim of a hat, &c. [See Cock, the verb.]

COCK'ING, *n.* Cock-fighting. *Beaum. and Fl.*

COCK'LE, (kok'l,) *n.* [Sax. *coccel, cocel*, or *cocle*; Ir. *cagal*; Sp. and Port. *joyo*; Fr. *coquelicot.*]

A plant or weed that grows among corn, the corn-rose, a species of Agrostemma. It is also applied to the Lolium or darnel.

COCK'LE, *n.* [Fr. *coque, coquille*; L. *cochlea*; W. *cocos*, pl.; Gr. κοχλος, κοχλιας, from κυχλω, to turn or roll. Probably, by giving the χ a nasal sound, Gr. κογχη, L. *concha*, are from the same root, whence κογχυλιον, L. *conchylium*, It. *conchiglia.* See Conch.]

1. A small testaceous shell; or rather a genus of shells, the Cardium. The general characteristics are: shells nearly equilateral and equivalvular; hinge with two small teeth, one on each side near the beak, and two larger remote lateral teeth, one on each side; prominent ribs running from the hinge to the edge of the valve. *Cuvier. Linnæus.*

2. A mineral; a name given by the Cornish miners to *shirl*, or *schorl.* *Nicholson.*

3. A young cock. [*Obs.*] [See Cockerel.] *Spenser.*

COCK'LE, *v. i.* or *t.* To contract into wrinkles, to shrink, pucker, or wrinkle, as cloth. *Bailey.*

COCK'LED, *pp.* Contracted into folds or wrinkles; [winding,

2. Having shells.

COCK'LER, *n.* One that takes and sells cockles. *Gray.*

COCK'LE-STAIRS, *n. pl.* Winding or spiral stairs. *Chambers.*

COCK'-LOFT, *n.* [See Cock.] The top loft; the upper room in a house or other building; a lumber room. *Dryden. Swift.*

COCK'-MAS-TER, *n.* One who breeds game cocks. *L'Estrange.*

COCK'-MATCH, *n.* A match of cocks; a cockfight. *Addison.*

COCK'NEY, *n.* [Most probably from L. *coquina*, a kitchen, or *coquino*, to cook; Fr. *coquin*, idle; Fr. *cocagne*, It. *cuccagna*, an imaginary country of idleness and luxury. In some ancient poetry, the word seems to signify a cook.

"And yet I say, by my soul, I have no salt bacon,
Ne no *cokeney*, by Christe, coloppes to make."
"At that feast were thyy served in rich array,
Every five and five had a *cokeney*."

See note on Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, line 4206. Edinburgh, 1782. Hence, a citizen who leads an idle life, or never leaves the city.]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt. *Watts. Shak.*

2. An effeminate, ignorant, despicable citizen. *Shak.*

COCK'NEY-ISM, *n.* The condition, qualities, manners, or dialect of a cockney.

COCK'NEY-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the manners of a cockney. *Burton.*

COCK'-PAD-DLE, *n.* The lump-fish or sea-owl. *Encyc.*

COCK'PIT, *n.* A pit or area, where the game cocks fight. *Shak.*

2. The privy council room at Westminster has this name, because built on the cockpit of Whitehall palace. *Brande.*

3. In *ships of war*, a room or apartment, in which the wounded men are dressed; situated near the after hatchway, under the lower gun-deck. The *fore-cockpit* is a place leading to the magazine passage and the store-room of the boatswain, gunner, and carpenter. *Mar. Dict.*

COCK'RŌACH, *n.* The popular name of a genus of insects, the Blatta, of several species. They have four semicrustaceous wings, and resemble the beetle; the head is inflected toward the breast; the feelers are hard like bristles; the elytra and wings are plain, and resemble parchment. These animals are very troublesome, as they enter chests of clothes, meal-tubs, pantries, and infest beds. They avoid the light, and have a very unsavory smell. *Encyc.*

COCKS'COMB, *n.* The caruncle or comb of a cock.

2. A plant. This name is given to the Celosia cristata, the Pedicularis or lousewort, and the Rhinanthus or yellow rattle. *Fam. of Plants. Lee.*

3. A fop, or vain, silly fellow. [See Coxcomb.]

COCKS'HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A plant, the Hedysarum or sainfoin. *Fam. of Plants.*

COCK'SHUT, *n.* The close of the day, when fowls go to roost. *Shak.*

COCK'SPUR, *n.* Virginia hawthorn, a species of medlar. *Miller.*

COCK'SURE, (shūre,) *a.* Confidently certain. [*A low word.*] *Pope.*

The term is metaphorically derived from the cock of a firelock, as being much more certain to fire than the match of the old matchlock. *Holloway.*

COCK'SWAIN, *n.* [Contracted into Coxen.] [See Swain.]

An officer on board of a ship, who has the care of the boat and the boat's crew. *Mar. Dict.*

COCK'-WEED, *n.* A plant, called also dittander and pepperwort. *Johnson.*

CŌ'CŌA, (kō'ko,) *n.* A name given to a simple preparation of the ground kernels of the *cacao* or *chocolate-tree*, considered more healthy than chocolate. *Loudon.*

[The proper word would be Cacao, the name of the plant.]

CŌ'CŌA, (kō'ko,) *n.* [Sp. *coco*; Port. *coco*, the nut, and *coqueiro*, the tree; It. *cocco*; Fr. *coco.*]

A tree belonging to the genus Cocos, of the order of Palmæ; and the fruit or nut of the tree. This tree grows in the warm climates of both the Indies. It rises to the hight of 60 feet, and the stem is like an apothecary's pestle, of equal thickness at the ends, but somewhat smaller in the middle. The bark is smooth, of a pale brown color, and the tree often leans to one side. The leaves or branches are 14 or 15 feet long, about 28 in number, winged, of a yellow color, straight and tapering. The nuts hang in clusters of a dozen each, on the top of the tree. The husk of this nut consists of strong, tough, stringy filaments, resembling coarse oakum. This covers a hard shell, which contains a white kernel, that is wholesome food, and a liquor, which is a cooling beverage. *Encyc.*

CŌ'CŌA-NUT, *n.* The nut or fruit of the cocoa-tree.

CO-COON', *n.* [Fr. *cocon.*]

An oblong ball or case in which the silkworm involves itself, formed by threads which compose silk.

This term is also applied to the envelope of other larvæ.

CO-COON'ER-Y, *n.* A building or apartment for silk-worms, when feeding and forming cocoons.

COC'TILE, *a.* [L. *coctilis*, from *coquo*, to cook.]

Made by baking or exposing to heat, as a brick.

COC'TION, *n.* [L. *coctio*, from *coquo*, to cook.]

The act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor.

In *medicine*, that alteration in the crude matter of a disease, which fits it for a discharge; digestion. *Coxe. Encyc.*

COD, } *n.* A species of fish, of the genus Gadus,
COD'FISH, } inhabiting northern seas, but particularly the banks of Newfoundland, and the shores of New England. It is much used for food. [See Haddock.]

COD, *n.* [Sax. *codd*; W. *cod, cwd*; G. *hode.* Probably, in a different dialect, Fr. *cosse*, or *ecosse.*]

1. Any husk, envelope, or case, containing the seeds of a plant; a pod. *Mortimer.*

2. A bag; the scrotum.

3. A pillow. [*Not in use.*]

CŌ'DA, *n.* [It.] In *music*, the close of a composition, or an additional close.

COD'DED, *a.* Inclosed in a cod. *Mortimer.*

COD'DER, *n.* A gatherer of cods or peas. *Johnson.*

COD'DY, *a.* Husky. *Sherwood.*

CŌDE, *n.* [L. *codex*, or *cordex*; Fr. *code*; It. *codice*; Sp. *codigo.* The Latin word signifies the stem of a tree, and a board, or number of boards united, on which accounts were kept. So the Greeks used σχεδη, a board, for a like purpose, from σχιζω, to cut or split; whence L. *scheda*, a sheet.]

1. A collection of the laws and constitutions of the Roman emperors, made by order of Justinian, containing twelve books. The name is also given to other collections of Roman laws; as, the Theodosian *code.* Hence, in general,

2. Any orderly collection or digest of laws. *Pope. Blackstone.*

CO-DĒ'I-NA, }
CO-DĒ'IA, } *n.* [Gr. κωδεια, a poppy-head.]
CO-DĒ'INE, }

An alkaloid, obtained from opium, and one of its medicinal active principles.

CO'DEX, *n.* [L.] A manuscript; a book; a code.

COD'GER, *n.* [Sp. *coger*, to catch. *Chalmers.* Hence he defines the word by *miser.* But the primary sense is by no means obvious. I take it to be a corruption of *cottager*, Norm. *cotier.*]

A rustic; a clown; a miserly man.

COD'I-CIL, *n.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex.*]

A writing by way of supplement to a will.

COD-I-CIL'LA-RY, *a.* Of the nature of a codicil.

CO-DI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of reducing laws to a code or system.

CŌ'DI-FI-ED, *pp.* Reduced to a code.

CŌ'DI-FI-ER, } *n.* One who forms or reduces to a
CŌ'DIST, } code.

CŌ'DI-FY, *v. t.* [*code* and *facio.*] To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

CŌ'DI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Forming into a code.

CO-DIL'LA, *n.* The coarsest part of hemp which is sorted out by itself. The term is also applied to the coarsest part of flax. *M'Culloch.*

CO-DILLE', (ko-dil',) *n.* [Fr. *codille*; Sp. *codillo*, the knee, a joint; *codo*, the elbow, that is, a turn or a fastening.]

A term at ombre, when the game is won. *Pope.*

COD'LE, } *v. t.* To parboil, or soften by the heat of
COD'DLE, } water.

COD'LE, *v. t.* To make much of. [*Not in use.*]

COD'LING, } *n.* An apple codled; or one suitable for
COD'LIN, } codling, or used for that purpose.

COD'LING, *n.* A young cod. [*Bacon. Mortimer.*

CO-EF'FI-CA-CY, *n.* [*con* and *efficacy*, L. *efficio.*]

Joint efficacy; the power of two or more things acting together to produce an effect. *Brown.*

CO-EF-FI''CIEN-CY, *n.* [*con* and *efficiency*; L. *efficio.*]

Co-operation; joint power of two or more things or causes acting to the same end. *Glanville.*

CO-EF-FI''CIENT, (fish'ent,) *a.* [*con* and L. *efficiens.*]

Co-operating; acting in union to the same end.

CO-EF-FI''CIENT, *n.* That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect.

2. In *algebra*, a number or known quantity put before letters, or quantities, known or unknown, and into which it is supposed to be multiplied; as, in $3x$ and ax, 3 and a are the coefficients of x.

3. In *fluxions*, the *coefficient* of any generating term is the quantity which arises from the division of that term by the generated quantity. *Chambers. Bailey.*

CO-EF-FI''CIENT-LY, *adv.* By co-operation.

CO-ELD'ER, *n.* An elder of the same rank. *Trapp.*

CO-E-LEC'TION, *n.* Joint election.

CŒ'LI-AC, } *a.* [Gr. κοιλιακος, from κοιλια, the belly;
CĒ'LI-AC, } allied perhaps to κοιλος, hollow.]

Pertaining to the belly, or to the intestinal canal.

Cœliac artery, is the artery which issues from the aorta just below the diaphragm. *Encyc.*

Cœliac passion; the lientery, a flux or diarrhea of undigested food. *Coxe.*

Cœliac vein; a vein of the intestinum rectum. *Coxe.*

CO-EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *coemptio*; *con* and *emo*, to buy.]

The act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity. *Bacon.*

CO-EN-JOY', *v. t.* To enjoy together. *Howell.*

CO-EN-JOY'ED, *pp.* Enjoyed together.

CO-EN-JOY'ING, *ppr.* Enjoying together.

CO-Ē'QUAL, *a.* [L. *con* and *equalis*, equal.]

Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity, or power. *Shak.*

CO-Ē'QUAL, *n.* One who is equal to another.

CO-E-QUAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being equal with another; equality in rank, dignity, or power.

CO-Ē'QUAL-LY, *adv.* With joint equality.

CO-ERCE', (ko-ers',) *v. t.* [L. *coerceo*; *con* and *arceo*, to drive or press.]

1. To restrain by force; to keep from acting or transgressing, particularly by moral force, as by law or authority; to repress. *Ayliffe.*

2. To compel; to constrain.

These causes — *coerced* by those which preceded, and *coercing* those which followed. *Dwight, Theol.*

CO-ERC'ED, (ko-erst',) *pp.* Restrained by force; compelled.

CO-ERC'I-BLE, *a.* That may or ought to be restrained or compelled.

CO-ERC'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being coercible.

CO-ERC'ING, (ko-ers'ing,) *ppr.* Restraining by force; constraining.

CO-ER'CION, *n.* Restraint, check, particularly by law or authority; compulsion; force. *South.*

CO-ERC'IVE, *a.* That has power to restrain, particularly by moral force, as of law or authority. *Hooker. Dryden.*

2. Compulsory; constraining; forcing.

CO-ERC'IVE-LY, *adv.* By constraint.

CO-ES-SEN''TIAL, *a.* [*con* and *essential*, from L. *essentialis.* See Essence.]

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Partaking of the same essence.

We bless and magnify that *coessential* Spirit, eternally proceeding from the Father and Son. *Hooker.*

CO-ES-SEN-TIAL/I-TY, *n.* Participation of the same essence. *Johnson.*

CO-ES-SEN/TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a coessential manner.

CO-ES-TAB/LISH-MENT, *n.* Joint establishment. *Bp. of Landaff.*

CO-ES-TATE', *n.* An estate or state of equal rank, or estate in alliance.

CO-E-TA/NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *coætaneus; con* and *ætas*, age. COETANEAN is rarely used.]

Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time; with *to*. "Every fault has penal effects *coetaneous to* the act." But *with* may be preferable to *to*. This word is sometimes used as synonymous with *cotemporary*; but *coetaneous* seems properly to denote cotemporary in origin, rather than cotemporary in existence at any other period. It may, however, be used in both senses.

CO-E-TA/NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Of or from the same age or beginning. *Dwight.*

CO-E-TERN/AL, *a.* [L. *con* and *æternus.*]

Equally eternal with another. *Milton.*

CO-E-TERN/AL-LY, *adv.* With equal eternity. *Hooker.*

CO-E-TERN/I-TY, *n.* Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being; equal eternity. *Hammond.*

CO-E/VAL, *a.* [L. *coævus; con* and *ævum*, age.]

Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time; of equal age; usually and properly followed by *with*. *Hale. Pope. Bentley.*

CO-E/VAL, *n.* One of the same age; one who begins to exist at the same time. It is not properly used as synonymous with *cotemporary*.

CO-E/VOUS, *a.* The same as COEVAL, but not used.

CO-EX-EC'U-TOR, *n.* A joint executor. [*South,*

CO-EX-EC'U-TRIX, *n.* A joint executrix.

CO-EX-IST', *v. i.* [L. *con* and *existo.* See EXIST.]

To exist at the same time with another; followed by *with*. *Hale. Locke.*

CO-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* Existence at the same time with another; followed regularly by *with*. *Locke.*

CO-EX-IST'ENT, *a.* Existing at the same time with another.

CO-EX-IST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Existing at the same time with another; regularly followed by *with*. *Locke. Bentley.*

CO-EX-TEND', *v. i.* [L. *con* and *extendo.* See EXTEND.]

To extend through the same space or duration with another; to extend equally; as, one line *coextends* with another; or, perhaps, in a transitive sense, to *coextend* a line with another.

CO-EX-TEND'ED, *pp.* Being equally extended. *Grew,*

CO-EX-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Extending through the same space or duration with another.

CO-EX-TEN'SION, *n.* The act of extending equally, or the state of being equally extended. *Hale.*

CO-EX-TEN'SIVE, *a.* Equally extensive; having equal extent.

CO-EX-TEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Of equal extent,

CO-EX-TEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Equal extension or extent.

COF'FEE, *n.* [Fr. *café*; It. *caffe*; Sp. *café*; Port. *id.*; G. *kaffee*; D. *koffy*; Ar. *cahuah*, or *cahoch*, which the Turks pronounce *cahveh*. This plant is said to be a native of Ethiopia.]

1. The berry of a tree belonging to the genus Coffea, growing in Arabia, Persia, and in other warm climates of Asia and America. It will grow to the hight of 16 or 18 feet, but its growth is generally stinted to 5 feet, for the convenience of gathering the fruit. The stem is upright, and covered with a light-brown bark; the branches are horizontal and opposite, crossing each other at every joint, and forming a sort of pyramid. The flowers grow in clusters at the root of the leaves, and close to the branches; they are of a pure white, and of an agreeable odor. The fruit, which is a berry, grows in clusters, along the branches, under the axils of the leaves. *Encyc.*

2. A drink made from the berry of the coffee-tree, by decoction. The berry is first roasted, and then ground in a mill, and boiled. The use of it is said to have been introduced into France by Thevenot, the traveler, and into England, in 1652, by a Greek servant called Pasqua. The best coffee is said to be the Mocha coffee, from Arabia Felix. The coffee of Java, Bourbon, and the West Indies, constitutes an important article of commerce.

COF'FEE-CUP, *n.* A cup from which coffee is drank.

COF'FEE-HOUSE, *n.* A house of entertainment, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments, and where men meet for conversation. *Prior. Swift.*

2. A house of entertainment for boarders or lodgers; a hotel; an inn, which, in some cities, is also an exchange, where merchants meet to transact business.

COF'FEE-MAN, *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house. *Addison.*

COF'FEE-MILL, *n.* A small mill for grinding coffee.

COF'FEE-POT, *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.

COF'FER, *n.* [Fr. *coffre*; Arm. *couffr, coffr*; Ir. *cofra*; Sp. *cofre*; Port. *id.*; D. and G. *kuffer*; Dan. *kaffert*; Sw. *id.*; W. *cofawr*, from *cof*, a hollow trunk. The same French word, *coffre*, signifies a *coffer*, and the trunk of the body, and a *coffin*. In Ar. قفير *kafiron*, is a chest or basket. The primary sense is probably a holder, or a hollow place.]

1. A chest or trunk; and, as a chest is customarily used for keeping money, hence,

2. A chest of money; a treasure. *Bacon.*

3. In *architecture*, a sunken panel in the ceiling of a vault or dome, or in the under side of a Corinthian or Composite cornice, ordinarily decorated with a rose, a pomegranate, or other enrichment. *Gwilt.*

4. In *fortifications*, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep, and from 16 to 18 broad; the upper part made of pieces of timber, raised 2 feet above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. It is raised by the besieged to repulse besiegers, when they endeavor to pass the ditch. *Chambers. Encyc.*

COF'FER, *v. t.* To reposit or lay up in a coffer. *Bacon.*

COF'FER-DAM, *n.* A curb or close box of timber, made water-tight, and fixed in the bottom of rivers, or other water, as a barrier to exclude the water during the progress of some work; used in laying the foundation of piers and abutments in deep water.

COF'FER-ED, *pp.* Laid up in a coffer.

COF'FER-ER, *n.* The cofferer of the king's household, in *Great Britain*; a principal officer of the court, next under the controller. He was also a white-staff officer, and a member of the privy-council. He had the special charge and oversight of the other officers of the household. This office is now suppressed, and the business is transacted by the lord steward and paymaster of the household. *Cowel. Encyc.*

COF'FER-ING, *ppr.* Depositing in a coffer.

COF'FIN, *n.* [Fr. *coffre.* See COFFER. In French, *coffin* is a candle-basket; Gr. κοφινος; Norm. Fr. *cofin*, a basket; Sp. *cofin*; radically the same word as *coffer.*]

1. The chest or box in which a dead human body is buried, or deposited in a vault.

2. A mold of paste for a pie. *Johnson.*

3. A paper case, in the form of a cone, used by grocers. *Johnson.*

4. In *farriery*, the hollow part of a horse's hoof; or the whole hoof above the coronet, including the coffin bone, which is a small spongy bone in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the hoof. *Bailey. Farrier's Dict.*

5. In *printing*, a wooden frame inclosing the stone on which the form is imposed.

COF'FIN, *v. t.* To put in or inclose in a coffin. *Shak. Donne.*

COF'FIN-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a coffin.

COF'FIN-LESS, *a.* Having no coffin. *Wilson.*

COF'FIN-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes, or whose office is to make, coffins. *Tatler.*

CO-FOUND'ER, *n.* A joint founder. *Weever.*

COG, *v. t.* [W. *coegiaw*, to make void, to deceive, from *coeg*, empty, vain.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to seduce or draw from, by adulation or artifice.

I'll *cog* their hearts from them. *Shak.*

2. To obtrude or thrust in, by falsehood or deception; as, to *cog* in a word to serve a purpose. *Stillingfleet. Tillotson. Dennis.*

To cog a die; to secure it so as to direct its fall; to falsify; to cheat in playing dice. *Dryden. Swift.*

COG, *v. i.* To deceive; to cheat; to lie. *Tusser. Shak.*

2. To wheedle.

COG, *n.* [W. *cocos*, cogs of a wheel; Sw. *kugge.* Qu. Sp. *coger*, to catch, or Welsh *cocw*, a mass or lump, *cog*, a mass, a short piece of wood.]

The tooth of a wheel, by which it is connected in motion with another wheel or body.

2. A trick or deception. [*Obs.*]

COG, *v. t.* To fix a cog; to furnish with cogs.

COG, COG'GLE, *n.* A boat; a fishing-boat. It is probably the W. *cwc*, Ir. *coca.* [See COCK.]

CO-GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *cogens*, from *cogo; con* and *ago*, to drive.]

Force; strength; power of compelling; *literally*, urgency, or driving. It is used chiefly of moral subjects, and in relation to force or pressure on the mind; as, the *cogency* of motives or arguments. *Locke.*

CO-GE'NI-AL, for CONGENIAL. [*Not used.*] *Warton.*

CO'GENT, *a.* [See COGENCY.]

1. Forcible, in *a physical sense*; as, the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

2. Urgent; pressing on the mind; forcible; powerful; not easily resisted; as, a *cogent* reason or argument.

The harmony of the universe furnishes *cogent* proofs of a Deity. *Anon.*

CO'GENT-LY, *adv.* With urgent force; with powerful impulse; forcibly. *Locke.*

COG'GED, (kogd,) *pp.* Flattered; deceived; cheated; thrust in deceitfully; falsified; furnished with cogs.

COG'GER, *n.* A flatterer, or deceiver

COG'GER-Y, *n.* Trick; falsehood. *Watson.*

COG'GING, *ppr.* Wheedling; deceiving; cheating; inserting deceitfully; fixing cogs.

COG'GING, *n.* Cheat; deception; fallacy. *Beaum.*

COG'GLE-STONE, *n.* A small pebble.

COG'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [See COGITATE.] That may be thought on; that may be meditated on. *Johnson.*

COG'I-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *cogito.* Varro says from *cogo*, quasi *coagito*, to agitate in the mind. But the Gothic *hugyan*, and Sax. *hogian*, signify to think.]

To think; to meditate. [*Little used.*]

COG-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of thinking; thought; meditation; contemplation. *Hooker. Bentley. Milton.*

2. Thought directed to an object; purpose. *Bacon.*

COG'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Thinking; having the power of thinking, or meditating; as, a *cogitative* substance. *Bentley.*

2. Given to thought, or contemplation. *Wotton.*

COG'NATE, *a.* [L. *cognatus; con* and *nascor*, to be

1. Allied by blood; kindred by birth. [born.]

2. Related in origin; proceeding from the same stock; of the same family; as, a *cognate* dialect.

3. Allied in the manner of formation or utterance; uttered by the same organs; as, a *cognate* letter or sound.

COG'NATE, *n.* In *Scots law*, any male relation through the mother. *Encyc.*

COG'NATE-NESS, *n.* State of being cognate. *Coleridge.*

COG-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *cognatio.* See COGNATE.]

1. In *the civil law*, kindred or natural relation between males and females, both descended from the same father; as, *agnation* is the relation between males only descended from the same stock. *Encyc.*

2. Kindred; relation by descent from the same original.

Pride and hard-heartedness are of near *cognation* to ingratitude. *Wotton.*

3. Relation; participation of the same nature. *Brown.*

COG'NI-AC, COG'NAC, (kōn'yak,) *n.* The best kind of brandy, so named from a town in France. Smart prefers the spelling *cogniac.*

COG-NI-SOR', COG-NI-SEE'. See COGNIZOR, COGNIZEE.

COG-NI''TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *cognitio; cognosco, cognitus, con* and *nosco*, to know.]

Knowledge or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience. *Shak. Brown.*

COG'NI-TIVE, *a.* Knowing, or apprehending by the understanding; as, *cognitive* power [*Little used.*] *South.*

COG'NI-ZA-BLE, (kog'ne-za-bl *or* kon'e-za-bl,) *a.* [Fr. *connoissable*, from *connoître*, to know; It. *cognoscere*; Sp. *conocer, conocible*; Port. *conhecer*; from L. *cognosco, con* and *nosco*, to know personally; Gr. γινωσκω, id.]

1. That falls, or may fall, under judicial notice; that may be heard, tried, and determined; as, a cause or action is *cognizable* before the Circuit Court.

These wrongs are *cognizable* by the ecclesiastical courts. *Blackstone.*

2. That falls, or may fall, under notice or observation; that may be known, perceived, or apprehended.

The cause of many phenomena is not *cognizable* by the senses. *Anon.*

COG'NI-ZA-BLY, *adv.* In a cognizable manner. *Wordsworth.*

COG'NI-ZANCE, (kog'ne-zans *or* kon'e-zans,) *n.* [Fr. *connoissance*; It. *cognoscenza*; Sp. *conocencia*; Port. *conhecença.*]

1. Judicial notice or knowledge; the hearing, trying, and determining of a cause or action in a court.

The Court of King's Bench takes *cognizance* of civil and criminal causes. *Blackstone.*

In the United States, the District Courts have *cognizance* of maritime causes.

2. Jurisdiction, or right to try and determine causes.

The Court of King's Bench has original jurisdiction and *cognizance* of all actions of trespass *vi et armis*. *Blackstone.*

3. In *law*, an acknowledgment or confession; as in fines, the acknowledgment of the cognizor or deforciant, that the right to the land in question is in the plaintiff or cognizee, by gift or otherwise; in replevin, the acknowledgment of the defendant, that he took the goods, but alleging that he did it legally as the bailiff of another person, who had a right to distrain. *Blackstone.*

4. A badge worn by a retainer or dependent, to indicate the person or party to which he belonged.

5. Knowledge or notice; perception, observation; as, the *cognizance* of the senses.

6. Knowledge by recollection. *Spenser.*

COG'NI-ZANT, (kog'ne-zant *or* kon'e-zant,) *a.* Having knowledge of.

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COG'NI-ZANT, (kog'ne-zant *or* kon'e-zant,) *a.* Having knowledge of.

COG-NI-ZEE', (kog-ne-zee' *or* kon-e-zee',) *n.* In *law*, one to whom a fine is acknowledged, or the plaintiff in an action for the assurance of land by fine. *Blackstone.*

COG-NI-ZOR', (kog-ne-zor', *or* kon-e-zor',) *n.* One who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee, in a fine; otherwise called the *defendant* or *deforciant.* *Blackstone.*

COG-NŌ'MEN, *n.* [L.] A surname. The last of the three names among the Romans. It described the house or family of a person; as the *nomen* did the *gens*; while the *prænomen* was the name of the individual. *Brande.*

COG-NOM'IN-AL, *a.* [L. *cognomen*, a surname; *con* and *nomen*, name.]

1. Pertaining to a surname.

2. Having the same name. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

COG-NOM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *cognomen.*]

A surname; the name of a family; a name given from any accident or quality; as, Alexander the *Great.* *Brown.*

COG-NOS'CENCE, *n.* [See COGNITION.]

Knowledge; the act or state of knowing. [*Little used.*]

COG-NOS-CEN'TE, n.; pl. COGNOSCENTI. [It.] A connoisseur. [*Little used.*]

COG-NOS-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being cognoscible.

COG-NOS'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be known. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

COG-NOS'CI-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of knowing. *Cudworth.*

COG-NŌ'VIT, n. [L., he acknowledges.] In *law*, a term used when the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's claim, or a part of it, and suffers judgment to be entered against him. *Blackstone.*

CO-GUARD'I-AN, *n.* A joint guardian. *Kent.*

CŌGUE, *n.* A small wooden vessel; a dram. [*Local.*]

COG'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.

CO-HAB'IT, *v. i.* [L. *con* and *habito*, to dwell.]

1. To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in company, or in the same place or country. *Stiles. South.*

2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife; usually or often applied to persons not legally married.

CO-HAB'IT-ANT, *n.* One who dwells with another, or in the same place. *Decay of Piety.*

CO-HAB-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place with another. *Stiles, Elect. Serm.*

2. The state of living together as man and wife, without being legally married. *Bacon.*

CO-HAB'IT-ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Dwelling together, or the act of doing so.

CO-HEIR', (ko-āir',) *n.* [L. *cohæres*; *con* and *hæres*, an *heir.* See HEIR.]

A joint heir; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance, which is to be divided among two or more.

CO-HEIR'ESS, (ko-āir'ess,) *n.* A female who inherits a share of an estate, which is to be divided among two or more heirs or heiresses; a joint heiress.

CO-HER'ALD, *n.* A joint herald.

CO-HERE', *v. i.* [L. *cohæreo*; *con* and *hæreo*, to stick or cleave together.]

1. To stick together; to cleave; to be united; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other. Thus particles of clay *cohere*; polished surfaces of bodies *cohere.*

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the natural order; to be suited in connection; as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.

3. To suit; to be fitted; to agree. *Shak.*

CO-HER'ENCE, } *n.* A sticking, cleaving, or hang-
CO-HER'EN-CY, } ing together; union of parts of the same body, or a cleaving together of two bodies, by means of attraction; *applied to all substances, solid or fluid.* *Locke. Bentley.*

2. Connection; suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse, or of any system; consistency. *Hooker. Locke.*

CO-HER'ENT, *a.* Sticking together; cleaving; as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Connected; united, by some relation in form or order; followed by *to*, but rather by *with.* *Locke.*

3. Suitable or suited; regularly adapted. *Shak.*

4. Consistent; having a due agreement of parts; as, a *coherent* discourse. Or observing due agreement; as, a *coherent* thinker or reasoner.

CO-HER'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts.

CO-HE-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The tendency which one part of matter evinces to unite with another part of matter, so as to form, out of different bodies, one common mass. It is opposed to *divisibility.* *Good.*

CO-HE'SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of cohesion.

CO-HĒ'SION, (-hē'zhun,) *n.* [Ir. *coesione*; from L. *cohæsi*, pret. of *cohæreo.*]

1. The act of sticking together; the state of being united by natural attraction, as the constituent particles of homogeneous bodies which unite in a mass, by a natural tendency; one of the different species of attraction. *Newton. Arbuthnot.*

2. Connection; dependence; as, the *cohesion* of ideas. But in this sense, see COHERENCE. *Locke*

CO-HĒ'SIVE, *a.* That has the power of sticking or cohering; tending to unite in a mass, and to resist separation. *Nicholson.*

CO-HĒ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With cohesion.

CO-HĒ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the quality of adhering together; as particles of matter.

CO-HIB'IT, *v. t.* [L. *cohibeo.*] To restrain.

CO-HIB'IT-ED, *pp.* Restrained.

CO-HIB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Restraining.

CO-HI-BI''TION, *n.* [L. *cohibitio.*] Hinderance; restraint.

CŌ'HO-BĀTE, *v. t.* [Port. *cohorar.*]

Among *early chemists*, to repeat the distillation of the same liquor, or that from the same body, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CŌ'HO-BĀ-TED, *pp.* Repeatedly distilled.

CŌ'HO-BĀ-TING, *ppr.* Distilling repeatedly.

CO-HO-BĀ'TION, *n.* [Sp. *cohobacion.*]

The operation of repeatedly distilling the same liquor, or that from the same substance. *Encyc.*

CO-HŌES', } *n.* A fall of water, or falls; a word of
CO-HŌZE', } Indian origin in America.

CŌ'HORT, *n.* [L. *cohors*; Fr. *cohorte*; It. *coorte*; Sp. *cohorte*; Port. *id.*]

1. Among *the Romans*, a body of about five or six hundred men; each cohort consisted of three maniples, and each maniple of two centuries; and ten cohorts constituted a legion. *Adam, Rom. Ant.*

2. In *poetry*, a band or body of warriors. *Milton.*

CO-HORT-Ā'TION, *n.* Exhortation; encouragement. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

COIF, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe*; Arm. *coeff*; It. *cuffia*, a cap; Sp. *cofia*, a net of silk or thread worn on the head; Port. *coifa*, a caul.]

A kind of caul, or cap, worn on the head by sergeants at law and others. Its chief use was to cover the clerical tonsure. *Encyc.*

COIF, *v. t.* To cover or dress with a coif.

COIF'ED, (koift,) *a.* Wearing a coif.

COIF'FURE, *n.* [Fr.] A head-dress. *Addison.*

COIGNE, for COIN. [See COIN, a corner.] *Shak.*

COIGNE, } *v. i.* To live by extortion. [*An Irish word.*]
COIN'Y, } *Bryskett.*

COIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *cueillir*; perhaps Gr. ειλεω, or κυλιω. See the roots גלל and קהל, Class Gl, No. 5, 48.]

To gather, as a line or cord, into a circular form; to wind into a ring, as a serpent, or a rope.

COIL, *n.* A rope gathered into a ring; on shipboard, a single turn or winding is called a *fake*, and a range of fakes is called a *tier.*

2. A noise, tumult, bustle, confusion. *Bailey. Johnson.*

COIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Gathered into a circular form, as a rope, or a serpent.

COIL'ING, *ppr.* Gathering or winding into a ring or circle.

COIN, *n.* [Fr. *coin*, a corner, a wedge; Arm. *coign*; Sp. *esquina*, a corner, and *cuna*, a wedge; Port. *quina*; L. *cuneus*; Gr. γωνια; Ir. *cuinne*; W. *gaing*, or *cyn*, a wedge. The pronunciation of this word, by our common people, is *quine*, or *quoin*, when applied to a wedging stone, in *masonry.* See the next word.]

1. A corner or external angle; a jutting point, as of a wall. *Shak.*

Rustic coins; stones jutting from a wall, for new buildings to be joined to. *Bailey.*

2. A wedge for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance. *Bailey.*

3. A wedge or piece of wood to lay between casks on shipboard. *Bailey.*

COIN, *n.* [Sp. *cuña*; Port. *cunho*, a die to stamp money; Sp. *acuñar*, to coin or impress money, to wedge; Port. *cunhar*; It. *conio*, a die; *coniare*, to coin; Fr. *coin*; Ar. قَانَ *kauna*, to hammer, forge, or stamp. The sense is, to strike, beat, or drive, coinciding with the French *coigner*, or *cogner.* Hence we see that *coin*, whether it signifies a corner, a wedge, or a die, is from the same root, from thrusting, driving.]

Primarily, the die employed for stamping money. Hence,

1. Money stamped; a piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or other metal, converted into money, by impressing on it marks, figures, or characters. To make good money, these impressions must be made under the authority of government. That which is stamped without authority is called *false* or *counterfeit coin.* Formerly, all coin was made by hammering; but it is now impressed by a machine, or mill.

Current coin, is coin legally stamped, and circulating in trade.

Ancient coins, are chiefly those of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, which are kept in cabinets as curiosities.

2. In *architecture*, a kind of die cut diagonally, after the manner of a flight of a staircase, serving at bottom to support columns in a level, and at top to correct the inclination of an entablature supporting a vault. *Encyc.*

3. That which serves for payment.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler *coin.* *Hammond.*

COIN, *v. t.* To stamp a metal, and convert it into money; to mint.

2. To make or fabricate for general use; as, to *coin* words. *Shak.*

3. To make; to forge; to fabricate; in *an ill sense*; as, to *coin* a lie; to *coin* a fable. *Hudibras. Dryden.*

COIN'AGE, *n.* The act, art, or practice, of stamping metallic money. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Coin; money coined; stamped and legitimated metal for a circulating medium.

3. Coins of a particular stamp; as, the *coinage* of George III.

4. The charges or expense of coining money.

5. A making; new production; formation; as, the *coinage* of words.

6. Invention; forgery; fabrication.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain. *Shak.*

CO-IN-CIDE', *v. i.* [L. *con* and *incido*, to fall on; *in* and *cado*, to fall. See CADENCE, CASE. Low L. *coincido*; Sp. *coincidir*; Fr. *coincider.*]

1. To fall or to meet in the same point, as two lines or bodies; followed by *with.*

If the equator and the ecliptic had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. *Cheyne.*

2. To concur; to be consistent with; to agree; as, the judges did not *coincide* in opinion.

The rules of right judgment and of good ratiocination often *coincide* with each other. *Watts.*

CO-IN'CI-DENCE, *n.* The falling or meeting of two or more lines, surfaces, or bodies, in the same point. *Bentley.*

2. Concurrence; consistency; agreement; as, the *coincidence* of two or more opinions; *coincidence* of evidences. *Hale.*

3. A meeting of events in time; concurrence; a happening at the same time; as, *coincidence* of events.

CO-IN'CI-DENT, *a.* Falling on the same point; meeting, as lines, surfaces, or bodies; followed by *with.* *Newton.*

2. Concurrent; consistent; agreeable to; followed by *with.*

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly *coincident with* the ruling principles of a virtuous man. *South.*

CO-IN'CI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With coincidence.

CO-IN-CID'ER, *n.* He or that which coincides or concurs.

CO-IN-CID'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Meeting in the same point; agreeing; concurring.

CO-IN-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *con* and *indicatio*, from *indico*, to show.]

In *medicine*, a sign or symptom, which, with other signs, assists to show the nature of the disease, and the proper remedy; a concurrent sign or symptom.

COIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Struck or stamped, as money; made; invented; forged.

COIN'ER, *n.* One who stamps coin; a minter; a maker of money. *Addison.*

2. A counterfeiter of the legal coin; a maker of base money.

3. An inventor or maker, as of words. *Camden.*

CO-IN-HAB'IT-ANT, *n.* One who dwells with another, or with others.

CO-IN-HER'IT-ANCE, *n.* Joint inheritance.

CO-IN-HER'IT-OR, *n.* A joint heir; a coheir.

COIN'ING, *ppr.* Stamping money; making; inventing; forging; fabricating.

COIN'ING, *n.* The act, art, or practice, of making stamped metallic money.

CO-IN'QUI-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *coinquino.*]

To pollute. [*Not used.*]

CO-IN-QUI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Defilement. [*Not used.*]

CO-IN-STAN-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Instantaneous at the same moment.

COIR, *n.* A material for cordage, consisting of the fibers of the cocoa-nut; also, the cordage made of this material. *P. Cyc.*

COIS'TRIL, *n.* [Said to be from *kestrel*, a degenerate hawk.]

1. A coward; a runaway. *Shak. Johnson.*

2. A young lad. *Bailey.*

COIT, *n.* A quoit, which see.

COIT'ING. See QUOIT.

CO-I''TION, (ko-ish'un,) *n.* [L. *coitio*, from *coeo*, to come together; *con* and *eo*, to go.]

A coming together; chiefly the venereal intercourse of the sexes; copulation. *Grew.*

CO-JOIN', *v. t.* [L. *conjungo.* See CONJOIN.]

To join with another in the same office. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CO-JŪ'ROR, *n.* One who swears to another's credibility. *Wotton.*

CŌKE, *n.* Fossil coal charred, or deprived of its bitu-

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men, sulphur, or other extraneous or volatile matter by fire, and thus prepared for exciting intense heat. *Encyc. Cleaveland.*

COKE, *v. t.* To convert into coke.

COL'AN-DER, (kul'len-der,) *n.* [L. *colo*, to strain; Fr. *couler*, to flow, to trickle down; *coulant*, flowing; *couloir*, a colander.]

A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors. In *America*, this name is given, I believe, exclusively to a vessel of tin, or other metal. In *Great Britain*, the name is given to vessels, like sieves, made with hair, osiers, or twigs. *May. Ray. Dryden.*

CO-LĀ'RĒS, *n.* The genuine wine of Portugal.

CO-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of straining, or purifying liquor, by passing it through a perforated vessel. [*Little used.*]

COL'A-TURE, *n.* The act of straining; the matter strained. [*Little used.*]

COL'BER-TINE, *n.* A kind of lace worn by women. *Johnson.*

COL'CHI-CINE, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid obtained from Colchicum Autumnale.

COL'CHI-CUM, *n.* The meadow saffron of English writers, a term applied to a genus of bulbous-rooted plants found in many parts of Europe. From the bulbs of the Colchicum Autumnale, a medicine is prepared, which is used as a remedy for the gout and rheumatism. *Partington. Loudon.*

COL'CO-THAR, *n.* The brown red oxyd of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron; used for polishing glass and other substances. It is called by artists *crocus*, or *crocus martis*. *Encyc. Ure.*

The sulphate of iron is called *colcothar* or *chalcite*, when the calcination has been carried so far as to drive off a considerable part of the acid. *Fourcroy.*

[See CHALCITE.]

CŌLD, *a.* [Sax. *cald*; G. *kalt*; D. *koud*, contracted; Goth. *calds*; Basque, *galda*; Sw. *kall*; Dan. *kold*; and the noun *kulde*. The latter seems to be connected with *kul*, a coal, and *kuler*, to blow strong. But the connection may be casual. In Swedish, *kyla* signifies to cool, and to burn; thus connecting *cool*, *cold*, with the L. *calco*, to be hot. Both cold and heat may be from rushing, raging, and this word may be from the same root as *gale*. If not, *cool* would seem to be allied to L. *gelo*.]

1. Not warm or hot; gelid; frigid; a relative term. A substance is *cold* to the touch when it is less warm than the body, and when, in contact, the heat of the body passes from the body to the substance; as, *cold* air; a *cold* stone; *cold* water. It denotes a greater degree of the quality than *cool*. [See the noun.]

2. Having the sensation of cold; chill; shivering, or inclined to shiver; as, I am *cold*.

3. Having cold qualities; as, a *cold* plant. *Bacon.*

4. Frigid; wanting passion, zeal, or ardor; indifferent; unconcerned; not animated, or easily excited into action; as, a *cold* spectator; a *cold* Christian; a *cold* lover, or friend; a *cold* temper. *Hooker. Addison.*

Thou art neither *cold* nor hot.—Rev. iii.

5. Not moving; unaffecting; not animated; not able to excite feeling; spiritless; as, a *cold* discourse; a *cold* jest. *Addison.*

6. Reserved; coy; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly; indicating indifference; as, a *cold* look; a *cold* return of civilities; a *cold* reception. *Clarendon.*

7. Not heated by sensual desire. *Shak.*

8. Not hasty; not violent *Johnson.*

9. Not affecting the scent strongly. *Shak.*

10. Not having the scent strongly affected. *Shak.*

CŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *cele*, *cyl*, *cyle*; D. *koelte*, *koude*; G. *kälte*. See COOL.]

1. The sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat, and the consequent contraction of the fine vessels. Also, the cause of that sensation. Heat expands the vessels, and cold contracts them; and the transition from an expanded to a contracted state is accompanied with a sensation to which, as well as to the cause of it, we give the denomination of *cold*. Hence *cold* is a privation of heat, or the cause of it. *Encyc. Bacon.*

2. A shivering; the effect of the contraction of the fine vessels of the body; chilliness, or chilliness. *Dryden.*

3. A disease; indisposition occasioned by cold; catarrh.

CŌLD-BLŌOD'ED, (-blud'ed,) *a.* Having cold blood.

2. Without sensibility, or feeling; hard hearted.

CŌLD'ER, *a. comp.* More cold.

CŌLD'EST, *a. superl.* Most cold.

CŌLD'-FINCH, *n.* A species of Motacilla, a bird frequenting the west of England, with the head and back of a brownish gray, the belly white, and the quill feathers and tail black. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CŌLD'-HEART'ED, *a.* Wanting passion or feeling; indifferent.

CŌLD'-HEART'ED-LY, *adv.* In a cold-hearted manner.

CŌLD'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility.

CŌLD'-SHŌUL'DER. To give the *cold shoulder* to any one, is to treat him with cool neglect

CŌLD'ISH, *a.* Somewhat cold.

CŌLD'LY, *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth; without concern; without ardor or animation; without apparent passion, emotion, or feeling; with indifference or negligence; as, to answer one *coldly*; a proposition is *coldly* received.

CŌLD'NESS, *n.* Want of heat; as, the *coldness* of water or air. When the heat or temperature of any substance is less than that of the animal body exposed to it, that state or temperature is called *coldness*.

2. Unconcern; indifference; a frigid state of temper; want of ardor, zeal, emotion, animation, or spirit; negligence; as, to receive an answer with *coldness*; to listen with *coldness*.

3. Want of apparent affection, or kindness; as, to receive a friend with *coldness*.

4. Coyness; reserve; indifference; as, to receive addresses with *coldness*.

5. Want of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity.

CŌLD'-SHORT, *a.* Brittle when cold, as a metal.

CŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *cawl*, *cawl*, or *cawel*; L. *caulis*; Gr. καυλος; D. *kool*; G. *kohl*; Sw. *kal*; Dan. *kaal*; W. *cawl*; Ir. *colis*, *coilis*; It. *cavolo*; Sp. *col*; Port. *couve*; Arm. *caulin*, *colen*; Fr. *chou*.]

The general name of all sorts of cabbage or Brassica; but we generally use it in its compounds, *colewort*, *cauliflower*, &c.

CŌLE'-MOUSE, *n.* See COAL-MOUSE.

CO-LE-OP'TER-AL, *a.* Coleopterous.

CO-LE-OP'TER-AN, *n.* } [Gr. κολεος, a sheath, and
CO-LE-OP'TER-A, *n. pl.* } πτερον, a wing.]

A term applied to an order of insects, having crustaceous elytra or shells, which shut and form a longitudinal suture along the back, covering the wings which lie beneath, as the beetle.

CO-LE-OP'TER-OUS, *a.* Having wings covered with a case or sheath; belonging to the Coleoptera.

CŌLE'-PERCH, *n.* A small fish, less than the common perch. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CŌLE'-SEED, *n.* The seed of the navew, Napus sativa, or long-rooted, narrow-leafed rape; reckoned a species of Brassica or cabbage. *Encyc.*

2. Cabbage seed. *Mortimer.*

CŌLE'-WŌRT, *n.* [*cole* and *wort*, Sax. *wyrt*, an herb.]

A particular species of cole, Brassica, or cabbage.

COL'ET, } *n.* A corruption of ACOLYTE, an inferior
COL'LET, } church servant, which see. *Hook.*

COL'IC, *n.* [L. *colicus*; Gr. κωλικος, from κωλον, the colon.]

In *general*, a severe pain in the bowels, of which there are several varieties; as, bilious colic, hysteric colic, nervous colic, and many others. *Coxe. Quincy.*

COL'IC, } *a.* Affecting the bowels. *Milton.*
COL'IC-AL, }

COL'ICK-Y, *a.* Pertaining to colic.

COL'IN, *n.* A bird of the partridge kind, found in America and the West Indies, called also a *quail*.

COL-I-SĒ'UM, *n.* [It. *coliseo*.] The amphitheater of Vespasian at Rome, the largest in the world; also written COLOSSEUM.

COLL, *v. t.* To embrace. [*Not in use.*] [See COLLAR.] *Spenser.*

COL-LAB'O-RĀ-TOR, *n.* [Fr. *collaborateur*.] An associate in labor, especially literary or scientific. [*Recent.*] *Silliman.*

COL-LAPSE', *n.* A falling together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel.

2. An extreme depression of the bodily energies.

COL-LAPSE', (kol-laps',) *v. i.* [L. *collabor*, *collapsus*; *con* and *labor*, to slide or fall.]

To fall together, as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together; as, the fine canals or vessels of the body *collapse* in old age. *Arbuthnot.*

COL-LAPS'ED, (kol-lapst',) *pp.* or *a.* Fallen together; closed.

COL-LAP'SION, (-shun,) *n.* A state of falling together; a state of vessels closed.

COL'LAR, *n.* [L. *collare*; Fr. *collier*, *collet*; Arm. *colyer*; It. *collare*; Sp. *collar*; from L. *collum*, the neck.]

1. Something round the neck, as a ring of metal or a chain. The knights of several orders wear a chain of gold, enameled, and sometimes set with ciphers or other devices, to which the badge of the order is appended. *Encyc.*

2. The part of a garment which surrounds the neck. *Job* xxx. 18.

3. A part of a harness for the neck of a horse or other beast, used in draught.

4. Among *seamen*, the upper part of a stay; also, a rope in form of a wreath, to which a stay is confined.

5. In *architecture*, an horizontal piece of timber connecting and bracing two opposite rafters. *Brande.* Also, a ring, cincture, or astragal. *Gwilt.*

To slip the collar, is to escape or get free; to disentangle one's self from difficulty, labor, or engagement. *Johnson.*

A *collar of brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel. [*Not used in America.*] *Johnson.*

COL'LAR, *v. t.* To seize by the collar.

2. To put a collar on.

To collar beef, or other meat, is to roll it up and bind it close with a string. [*English.*]

COL'LAR-AGE, *n.* A tax or fine laid for the collars of wine-drawing horses. [*Eng.*] *Bailey. Encyc.*

COL'LAR-BEAM, *n.* In *architecture*, an horizontal piece of timber connecting and bracing two opposite rafters; also called *collar*. *Gwilt.*

COL'LAR-BŌNE, *n.* The clavicle.

COL'LAR-DAY, *n.* A day on which knights appear at court in their collars. *Smart.*

COL'LAR-ED, *pp.* Seized by the collar.

2. Having a collar on the neck.

COL-LĀT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being collated.

COL-LĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *collatum*, *collatus*; *con* and *latum*, *latus*; considered to be the supine and participle of *fero*, *confero*, but a word of distinct origin.]

Literally, to bring or lay together. Hence,

1. To lay together and compare, by examining the points in which two or more things of a similar kind agree or disagree; *applied particularly to manuscripts and books*; as, to *collate* copies of the Hebrew Scriptures.

2. To confer or bestow a benefice on a clergyman, by a bishop who has it in his own gift or patronage; or, more strictly, to present and institute a clergyman in a benefice, when the same person is both the ordinary and the patron; followed by *to*.

If the patron neglects to present, the bishop may *collate* his clerk *to* the church. *Blackstone.*

3. To bestow or confer. *Taylor.*

4. To gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book, for binding.

COL-LĀTE', *v. i.* To place in a benefice, as by a bishop.

If the bishop neglects to *collate* within six months, the right to do it devolves on the archbishop. *Encyc.*

COL-LĀT'ED, *pp.* Laid together and compared; examined by comparing; presented and instituted, as a clergyman to a benefice.

COL-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *collateralis*; *con* and *lateralis*, from *latus*, a side.]

1. Being by the side, side by side, on the side, or side to side.

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shak.*

Collateral pressure, is pressure on the side. So we say, *collateral circumstances*; circumstances which accompany a principal event.

2. In *genealogy*, descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one from the other; as distinguished from *lineal*. *Lineal* descendants proceed one from another in a direct line; *collateral* relations spring from a common ancestor, but from different branches of that common stirps or stock. Thus the children of brothers are *collateral* relations, having different fathers, but a common grandfather. *Blackstone.*

3. *Collateral security*, is security for the performance of covenants, or the payment of money, besides the principal security.

4. Running parallel. *Johnson.*

5. Diffused on either side; springing from relations; as, *collateral* love. *Milton.*

6. Not direct, or immediate

If by direct or *collateral* hand. *Shak.*

7. Concurrent; as, *collateral* strength. *Atterbury.*

COL-LAT'ER-AL, *n.* A collateral relation or kinsman.

COL-LAT'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* Side by side; or by the side.

2. Indirectly. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally.

COL-LAT'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being collateral.

COL-LĀT'ING, *ppr.* Comparing; presenting and instituting.

COL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of bringing or laying together, and comparing; a comparison of one copy or thing of a like kind with another. *Pope.*

2. The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift. *Ray.*

3. In *the canon law*, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who has it in his own gift or patronage. *Collation* includes both presentation and institution. When the patron of a church is not a bishop, he presents his clerk for admission, and the bishop institutes him; but if a bishop is the patron, his presentation and institution are one act, and are called *collation*. *Blackstone.*

4. In *common law*, the presentation of a copy to its original, and a comparison made by examination, to ascertain its conformity; also, the report of the act made by the proper officers. *Encyc.*

5. In *Scots law*, the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred.

6. A repast between full meals; as, a cold *collation*.

Collation of seals, denotes one seal set on the same label, on the reverse of another. *Encyc.*

COL-LA-TI'TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* Done by the distribution of money.

COL-LĀ'TIVE, *a.* Advowsons are presentative, *collative*, or donative. An advowson *collative* is where

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the bishop and patron are one and the same person; in which case the bishop can not present to himself, but he does, by one act of collation or conferring the benefice, the whole that is done, in common cases, by both presentation and institution. *Blackstone.*

COL-LĀ'TOR, *n.* One who collates or compares manuscripts or copies of books. *Addison.*

2. One who collates to a benefice, as when the ordinary and patron are the same person. *Ayliffe.*

COL-LAUD', *v. t.* [L. *collaudo.*]

To unite in praising. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

COL'LEAGUE, (kol'leeg,) *n.* [L. *collega*; Fr. *collegue*; It. *collega*; Sp. *colega*; L. *con* and *lego*, to choose, or *lego*, to send, or *ligo*, to bind. This word is differently accented by different speakers and lexicographers. I have followed the latest authorities.]

A partner or associate in the same office, employment, or commission, civil or ecclesiastical. *Milton. Swift.*

It is never used of partners in trade or manufactures.

COL-LEAGUE', (kol-leeg',) *v. t.* or *i.* To unite with in the same office.

COL-LEAGU'ED, (kol-leegd',) *pp.* United as an associate in the same office.

COL'LEAGUE-SHIP, *n.* Partnership in office. *Milton.*

COL-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *colligo, collectum; con* and *lego*, to gather; Gr. λεγω.]

1. To gather, as separate persons or things, into one body or place; to assemble or bring together; as, to *collect* men into an army; to *collect* ideas; to *collect* particulars into one sum.

2. To gain by observation or information; as, from all that can be *collected*, the public peace will not soon be interrupted.

3. To gather from premises; to infer as a consequence.

Which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected.* *Locke.*

4. To gather money or revenue from debtors; to demand and receive; as, to *collect* taxes; to *collect* the customs; to *collect* accounts or debts.

5. To gather, as crops; to reap, mow, or pick, and secure in proper repositories; as, to *collect* hay, corn, or fruits.

6. To draw together; to bring into united action; as, to *collect* all the strength, or all the powers of the

7. To obtain from contribution. [mind.

To collect one's self, is to recover from surprise, or a disconcerted state; to gain command over the thoughts, when dispersed; over the passions, when tumultuous; or the mind, when dismayed. *Shak. Milton.*

COL-LECT', *v. i.* To run together; to accumulate; as, pus *collects* in an abscess; sand or snow *collects* in banks.

COL'LECT, *n.* A short, comprehensive prayer; a prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion, and read together with other parts of the church service. *Brande. Taylor.*

2. A collection or gathering of money. [*Little used.*]

COL-LEC-TĀ'NE-Ā, *n. pl.* [L., things collected.] In *literature*, a term applied to a selection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction. *Brande.*

COL-LEC-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *collectaneus.*] Gathered; collected.

COL-LECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Gathered; assembled; congregated; drawn together.

2. *a.* Recovered from surprise or dismay; not disconcerted; cool; firm; prepared.

COL-LECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In one view; together; in one body; in a cool, prepared state of mind.

COL-LECT'ED-NESS, *n.* A collected state of the mind; recovery from surprise.

COL-LECT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be collected or gathered; that may be inferred.

2. That may be gathered or recovered; as, the debts or taxes are or are not *collectible.*

COL-LECT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Gathering; drawing together; assembling.

COL-LEC'TION, *n.* The act of gathering or assembling.

2. The body formed by gathering; an assemblage, or assembly; a crowd; as, a *collection* of men.

3. A contribution; a sum collected for a charitable purpose.

Now concerning the *collection* for the saints. — 1 Cor. xvi.

4. A gathering, as of matter in an abscess.

5. The act of deducing consequences; reasoning; inference. [*Little used.*] *Johnson. Hooker.*

6. A corollary; a consectary; a deduction from premises; consequence. *Johnson. Hooker.*

7. A book compiled from other books, by the putting together of parts; a compilation; as, a *collection* of essays or sermons.

COL-LEC-TI''TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* Gathered up.

COL-LEC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *collectivus*; Fr. *collectif*; It. *collettivo.*]

1. Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated, or aggregated. *Swift.*

2. Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring. *Brown.*

3. In *grammar*, expressing a number or multitude united; as, a *collective* noun or name, which, though in the singular number itself, denotes more than one; as, *company, army, troop, assembly.*

COL-LECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a mass, or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly; in a state of combination; as, the citizens of a state *collectively* considered.

COL-LECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* A state of union; mass.

COL-LECT'OR, *n.* One who collects or gathers things which are scattered or separate.

2. A compiler; one who gathers and puts together parts of books, or scattered pieces, in one book *Addison.*

3. In *botany*, one who gathers plants, without studying botany as a science. *Encyc.*

Also, a term applied to the dense hairs covering the styles of some plants. *Brande.*

4. An officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes, or toll. *Temple.*

5. A bachelor of arts in Oxford, who is appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings in Lent. *Todd.*

COL-LECT'OR-SHIP, } *n.* The office of a collector
COL-LECT'OR-ATE, } of customs or taxes.

2. The jurisdiction of a collector. *Asiat. Researches.*

COL-LEG'A-TA-RY, *n.* [L. *con* and *lego*, to send.]

In *the civil law*, a person who has a legacy left to him, in common with one or more other persons. *Chambers. Johnson.*

COL'LEGE, *n.* [L. *collegium*; *con* and *lego*, to gather.]

In *its primary sense*, a collection or assembly. Hence,

1. In *a general sense*, a collection, assemblage, or society of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common employment or pursuit.

2. In *a particular sense*, an assembly for a political or ecclesiastical purpose; as, the *college* of electors, or their deputies at the diet in Ratisbon. So, also, the *college* of princes, or their deputies; the *college* of cities, or deputies of the imperial cities; the *college* of cardinals, or sacred college. In *Russia*, the denomination *college* is given to councils of state, courts, or assemblies of men intrusted with the administration of the government, and called *imperial colleges.* Of these, some are supreme, and others subordinate; as, the *supreme imperial college*; the *college* of foreign affairs; the *college* of war; the admiralty *college*; the *college* of justice; the *college* of commerce; the medical *college.* *Wm. Tooke*, ii. 335, 356.

In *Great Britain* and *the United States of America*, a society of physicians is called a *college.* So, also, there are *colleges* of surgeons; and in Britain, a *college* of philosophy, a *college* of heralds, a *college* of justice, &c. Colleges of these kinds are usually incorporated or established by the supreme power of the state.

3. An establishment or edifice appropriated to the use of students who are acquiring the languages and sciences.

4. The society of persons engaged in the pursuits of literature, including the officers and students. Societies of this kind are incorporated and endowed with revenues.

5. In *foreign universities*, a public lecture.

6. A collection or community; as, a *college* of bees. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

COL'LEGE-LIKE, *a.* Regulated after the manner of a college.

COL-LĒ'GI-AL, *a.* Relating to a college; belonging to a college; having the properties of a college.

COL-LĒ'GI-AN, *n.* A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so called; an inhabitant of a college. *Johnson.*

COL-LĒ'GI-ATE, *a.* Pertaining to a college; as, *collegiate* studies.

2. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college; as, a *collegiate* society. *Johnson.*

3. A *collegiate* church is one that has no bishop's see, but has the ancient retinue of a bishop, canons, and prebends. Of these, some are of royal, others of ecclesiastical foundation; and each is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral. Some of these were anciently abbeys which have been secularized. *Encyc.*

COL-LĒ'GI-ATE, *n.* The member of a college. *Burton.*

COL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *collet*, a collar, or neck, from L. *collum.*]

1. Among *jewelers*, the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants; or the part of a ring in which the stone is set. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. In *glass-making*, that part of glass vessels which sticks to the iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot. *Encyc.*

3. *Anciently*, a band or collar.

4. A term used by turners. *Johnson.*

5. In *botany*, the neck or part of a plant from which spring the ascending and descending axes. *Lindley.*

COL-LET'IC, *a.* Having the property of gluing; agglutinant. *Encyc.*

COL-LET'IC, *n.* [Gr. κολλητικος.]

An agglutinant. *Encyc.*

COL-LIDE', *v. i.* [L. *collido*; *con* and *lædo*, to strike.]

To strike or dash against each other. *Brown.*

COL-LID'ING, *ppr.* Striking or dashing against.

COLL'IER, (kol'yer,) *n.* [from *coal.*] A digger of coal; one who works in a coal mine. *Johnson.*

2. A coal merchant, or dealer in coal. *Bacon.*

3. A coasting vessel employed in the coal trade, or in transporting coal from the ports where it is received from the mines, to the ports where it is purchased for consumption.

COLL'IER-Y, (kol'yer-y,) *n.* The place where coal is dug. [See COALERY.]

2. The coal trade. Qu.

COL'LI-FLOW-ER. See CAULIFLOWER.

COL'LI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *colligo*; *con* and *ligo*, to bind.] To tie or bind together.

The pieces of isinglass are *colligated* in rows. *Nich. Dict.*

COL'LI-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Tied or bound together.

COL'LI-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Binding together.

COL-LI-GĀ'TION, *n.* A binding together. *Brown.*

COL-LI-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *collimo*; *con* and *limes*, a limit. Ainsworth suggests that it may be an error, and that *collineo*, *con* and *linea*, is the real reading; but *collimo* is in perfect analogy with other words of like signification. To *aim* is to direct to the limit or end.]

1. The act of aiming at a mark; aim; the act of leveling, or of directing the sight to a fixed object. *Asiat. Research.*

2. In *a telescope*, the *line of collimation*, is the line of sight, or a straight line passing through the center of the object-glass.

COL-LI-MĀ'TOR, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the horizontal point.

COL-LIN-E-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *collineo*; *con* and *linea*, a line.]

The act of aiming, or directing in a line to a fixed object. *Johnson.*

COL'LING, *n.* [L. *collum*, the neck.] An embrace; dalliance. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

COL-LIN''GUAL, (-ling'gwal,) *a.* Having or pertaining to the same language.

COL-LIQ'UA-BLE, (kol-lik'wa-bl,) *a.* [See COLLIQUATE.] That may be liquefied, or melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid.

COL-LIQ'UA-MENT, *n.* The substance formed by melting; that which is melted. *Bailey. Johnson.*

2. Technically, the fetal part of an egg; the transparent fluid in an egg, containing the first rudiments of the chick. *Coxe. Encyc.*

3. The first rudiments of an embryo in generation. *Coxe.*

COL'LI-QUANT, *a.* That has the power of dissolving or melting.

COL'LI-QUĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *colliqueo*; *con* and *liqueo*, to melt. See LIQUID.]

To melt; to dissolve; to change from solid to fluid; to become liquid. *Brown.*

COL'LI-QUĀTE, *v. t.* To melt or dissolve.

COL'LI-QUĀ-TED, *pp.* Melted; dissolved; turned from a solid to a fluid substance. *Boyle. Harvey.*

COL'LI-QUĀ-TING, *ppr.* Melting; dissolving.

COL-LI-QUĀ'TION, *n.* The act of melting. *Boyle.*

2. A dissolving, flowing, or wasting; applied to the blood, when it does not readily coagulate, and to the solid parts, when they waste away by excessive secretion, occasioning fluxes and profuse clammy sweats. *Coxe. Encyc. Quincy.*

COL-LIQ'UA-TIVE, (kol-lik'wa-tiv,) *a.* Melting; dissolving; applied to excessive evacuations, which melt down, as it were, the strength and substance of the body.

COL-LIQ-UE-FAC'TION, (kol-lik-we-fak'shun,) *n.* [L. *colliquefacio.*]

A melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass, by fusion. *Bacon.*

COL-LI''SION, (kol-lizh'un,) *n.* [L. *collisio*, from *collido*, *collisi*; *con* and *lædo*, to strike or hurt.]

1. The act of striking together; a striking together of two hard bodies. *Milton.*

2. The state of being struck together; a clashing. Hence,

3. *Figuratively*, a state of opposition; interference; as, a *collision* of interests, or of parties.

4. A running against each other, as ships at sea. *Marshal on Insurance. Walsh.*

COL-LIT'I-GANT, *n.* One who litigates or wrangles with another.

COL'LO-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *colloco*; *con* and *loco*, to set or place.] To set or place; to set; to station.

COL'LO-CATE, *a.* Set; placed. *Bacon.*

COL'LO-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Placed.

COL-LO-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Setting; placing.

COL-LO-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *collocatio.*]

1. A setting; the act of placing; disposition in place.

2. The state of being placed, or placed with something else. *Bacon.*

COL-LO-CU'TION, *n.* [L. *collocutio*; *con* and *locutio*, from *loquor*, to speak.]

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A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse. *Bailey. Johnson.*

COL-LO-CŌ'TOR, *n.* One of the speakers in a dialogue.

COL-LŌGUE', *v. t.* To wheedle. [*Not in use.*]

COL'LOP, *n.* A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh. *Dryden.*

2. In *burlesque*, a child. *Shak.*

3. In *Job* xv. 27, it seems to have the sense of a thick piece or fleshy lump. "He maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks." This is the sense of the word in New England.

COL-LŌ'QUI-AL, *a.* [See COLLOQUY.] Pertaining to common conversation, or to mutual discourse; as, *colloquial* language; a *colloquial* phrase.

COL-LŌ'QUI-AL-ISM, *n.* A colloquial form of expression.

COL-LŌ'QUI-AL-LY, *adv.* By mutual conversation.

COL'LO-QUIST, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue. *Malone.*

COL'LO-QUY, *n.* [L. *colloquium*; *con* and *loquor*, to speak.]

Conversation; mutual discourse of two or more; conference; dialogue. *Milton. Taylor.*

COL'LŌW. See COLLY.

COL-LUC'TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *colluctor*; *con* and *luctor*, to struggle.]

A struggling to resist; a striving against; resistance; opposition of nature.

COL-LUC-TA'TION, *n.* A struggling to resist; contest; resistance; opposition; contrariety. *Woodward.*

COL-LŪDE', *v. i.* [L. *colludo*; *con* and *ludo*, to play, to banter, to mock.]

To play into the hand of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert. *Johnson.*

COL-LŪD'ER, *n.* One who conspires in a fraud.

COL-LŪD'ING, *ppr.* Conspiring with another in a

COL-LŪD'ING, *n.* A trick; collusion. [fraud.

COL-LŪ'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* [L. *collusio*. See COLLUDE.]

1. In *law*, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more persons, for the one party to bring an action against the other, for some evil purpose, as to defraud a third person of his right. *Cowel.*

A secret understanding between two parties, who plead or proceed fraudulently against each other, to the prejudice of a third person. *Encyc.*

2. In general, a secret agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent purpose.

COL-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Fraudulently concerted between two or more; as, a *collusive* agreement.

COL-LŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By collusion; by secret agreement to defraud.

COL-LŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being collusive.

COL-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Carrying on a fraud by a secret concert; containing collusion.

COL-LŪ'VI-ĒS, *n.* [L.] Filth; a sink; a mixed mass of refuse matter.

COL'LY, } *n.* [Supposed to be from *coal*.]
COL'LŌW, } The black grime or soot of coal or burnt wood. *Woodward. Burton.*

COL'LY, *v. t.* To make foul; to grime with the smut of coal. *Shak.*

COL'LY-RITE, *n.* [Gr. κολλυριον, infra.]

A variety of clay, of a white color, with shades of gray, red, or yellow. *Cleaveland.*

COL-LYR'I-UM, *n.* [L.; Gr. κολλυριον. Qu. from κωλυω, to check, and ῥεος, defluxion.]

A lotion intended to prevent excessive discharges, now applied only to eye-waters. *Brande.*

COL'MAR, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

COL'O-CYNTH, *n.* [Gr. κωλοκυνθις.]

The coloquintida, or bitter apple of the shops, a kind of cucumber, from Aleppo and from Crete. It contains a bitter pulp, which is a drastic purge. *Encyc.*

COL-O-CYNTH'IN, *n.* The supposed active medicinal principle of the colocynth. *P. Cyc.*

CO-LŌGNE'-EARTH, (ko-lōne'erth,) *n.* A kind of light bastard ocher, of a deep brown color, not a pure native fossil, but containing more vegetable than mineral matter; supposed to be the remains of wood long buried in the earth. *Hill.*

It is an earthy variety of lignite or brown coal. *Cleaveland.*

CO-LŌGNE'-WA-TER, (ko-lōne'wa-ter,) *n.* A liquor composed of spirits of wine, oil of lavender, oil of rosemary, essence of lemon, and oil of cinnamon.

COL'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. κωλον, the colon, and λιθος, stone.]

A name given to the fossil intestines of fishes.

CŌ'LON, *n.* [Gr. κωλον, the colon, a member or limb.]

1. In *anatomy*, the largest of the intestines, or rather the largest division of the intestinal canal; beginning at the cæcum, and ascending by the right kidney, it passes under the hollow part of the liver, and the bottom of the stomach, to the spleen; thence descending by the left kidney, it passes, in the form of an S, to the upper part of the os sacrum, where, from its straight course, the canal takes the name of *rectum*. *Encyc. Quincy.*

2. In *grammar*, a point or character formed thus [:], used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period; or rather, it is used when the sense of the division of a period is complete, so as to admit a full point; but something is added by way of illustration, or the description is continued by an additional remark, without a necessary dependence on the foregoing members of the sentence. Thus,

A brute arrives at a point of perfection he can never pass: in a few years he has all the endowments he is capable of. *Spect.* No. iii.

The colon is often used before an address, quotation, or example. "Mr. Grey was followed by Mr. Erskine, who spoke thus: 'I rise to second the motion of my honorable friend.'" But the propriety of this depends on the pause, and this depends on the form of introducing the quotation; for after *say*, *said*, or a like word, the colon is not used, and seems to be improper. Thus, in our version of the Scriptures, such members are almost invariably followed by a comma: "But Jesus said to them, 'Ye know not what ye ask.'"

The use of the colon is not uniform; nor is it exactly defined and reduced to rules. Indeed, the use of it might be dispensed with without much inconvenience.

COL'O-NEL, (kur'nel,) *n.* [Fr. *colonel*; It. *colonnello*; Arm. *coronal*; Sp. *coronel*; Port. *coronal*; from It. *colonna*, Fr. *colonne*, a column, It. *colonnello*, the column of a book.]

The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry. He ranks next below a brigadier-general. In England, *colonel-lieutenant* is the commander of a regiment of guards, of which the king, prince, or other person of eminence, is colonel. *Lieutenant-colonel* is the second officer in a regiment, and commands it in the absence of the colonel.

COL'O-NEL-CY, (kur'nel-cy,) } *n.* The office,
COL'O-NEL-SHIP, (kur'nel-ship,) } rank, or commission of a colonel. *Swift. Washington.*

CO-LŌ'NI-AL, *a.* [See COLONY.] Pertaining to a colony; as, *colonial* government; *colonial* rights. [COLONICAL is not in use.]

COL'O-NIST, *n.* [See COLONY.] An inhabitant of a colony. *Blackstone. Marshall, Life of Washington.*

COL-O-NI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of colonizing, or state of being colonized.

Colonization society; a society in the United States designed to aid free blacks in emigrating to Africa.

COL-O-NI-ZĀ'TION-IST, *n.* A friend to colonization, particularly to the colonization of Africa by emigrants from the colored population of the United States.

COL'O-NIZE, *v. t.* [See COLONY.] To plant or establish a colony in; to plant or settle a number of the subjects of a kingdom or state in a remote country for the purpose of cultivation, commerce, or defense, and for permanent residence. *Bacon.*

The Greeks *colonized* the south of Italy and of France.

2. To migrate and settle in, as inhabitants.

English Puritans *colonized* New England.

COL'O-NIZE, *v. i.* To remove and settle in a distant country; as, to *colonize* in India. *Buchanan.*

COL'O-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Settled or planted with a colony.

COL'O-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Planting with a colony.

COL'O-NIZ-ING, *n.* The act of establishing a colony.

This state paper has been adopted as the basis of all her later *colonizings*. *Tooke*, i. 622.

COL-ON-NĀDE', *n.* [It. *colonnata*, from *colonna*, a column; Sp. *columnata*; Fr. *colonnade*. See COLUMN.]

1. In *architecture*, a series or range of columns, placed at regular intervals. *Builder's Dict. Addison.*

2. Any series or range of columns. When disposed in a circle, or when surrounding a building of any shape, they are called a *peristyle*; when the rows of columns are double or more, they form a *polystyle*. *Pope.*

COL'O-NY, *n.* [L. *colonia*, from *colo*, to cultivate.]

1. A company or body of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote province or country, to cultivate and inhabit it, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state; as, the British *colonies* in America, or the Indies; the Spanish *colonies* in South America. When such settlements, in later times, cease to be subject to the parent state, they are no longer denominated *colonies*.

The first settlers of New England were the best of Englishmen, well-educated, devout Christians, and zealous lovers of liberty. There was never a *colony* formed of better materials. *Ames.*

2. The country planted or colonized; a plantation; also, the body of inhabitants in a territory colonized, including the descendants of the first planters. The people, though born in the territory, retain the name of *colonists*, till they cease to be subjects of the parent state.

3. A collection of animals; as, *colonies* of shellfish. *Encyc.*

COL'O-PHA-NY. See COLOPHONY.

COL'O-PHON, *n.* An inscription on the last page of a book, before title-pages were used, containing the place or year, or both, of its publication, the printer's name, &c. The word is derived from a Greek proverb respecting the people of Colophon, in Ionia, that they always came hindermost. *Brande. Warton.*

COL'O-PHON-ITE, *n.* [Supra, from the city, or its resin color.]

A variety of garnet, of a *resinous* fracture, and a reddish yellow or brown color, occurring in small, amorphous, granular masses. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

COL'O-PHO-NY, *n.* Black rosin; the dark-colored resin obtained by the distillation of turpentine. *Brande.*

It is so named from *Colophon*, in Ionia, whence the best was formerly brought. The spelling COLOPHANY, given by Ure, seems, therefore, to be erroneous.

COL-O-QUINT'I-DA, *n.* [Gr. κολοκυνθις; L. *colocynthis*.]

The colocynth, or bitter apple, the fruit of a plant of the genus Cucumis, a native of Syria and of Crete. It is of the size of a small orange, containing a pulp which is violently purgative, but sometimes useful as a medicine. *Chambers.*

CŌL'OR, (kul'lur,) *n.* [L. *color*; It. *colore*; Sp. Port. *color*; Fr. *couleur*.]

1. In *physics*, a property inherent in light, which, by a difference in the rays and the laws of refraction, or some other cause, gives to bodies particular appearances to the eye. The principal colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. *White* is not properly a color; as a white body reflects the rays of light without separating them. *Black* bodies, on the contrary, absorb all the rays, or nearly all, and therefore *black* is no distinct color. But in common discourse, *white* and *black* are denominated *colors*; and all the colors admit of many shades of difference.

2. Appearance of a body to the eye, or a quality of sensation, caused by the rays of light; hue; dye; as the *color* of gold, or of indigo.

3. A red color; the freshness or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *color* boast. *Dryden.*

4. Appearance to the mind; as, prejudice puts a false *color* upon objects.

5. Superficial cover; palliation; that which serves to give an appearance of right; as, their sin admitted no *color* or excuse. *King Charles.*

6. External appearance; false show; pretense; guise.

Under the *color* of commending him,
I have access my own love to prefer. *Shak.*

[See *Acts* xxvii. 30.]

7. Kind; species; character; complexion.

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *color*. *Shak.*

8. That which is used for coloring; paint; as red lead, ocher, orpiment, cinnabar, or vermilion, &c.

9. *Colors*, with a plural termination, *in the military art*, a flag, ensign, or standard, borne in an army or fleet. [See FLAG.]

10. In *law*, *color*, in pleading, is when the defendant, in assize or trespass, gives to the plaintiff a *color* or appearance of title, by stating his title specially; thus removing the cause from the jury to the court. *Blackstone.*

Water colors, are such as are used in painting without being mixed with oil. *Encyc.*

CŌL'OR, (kul'lur,) *v. t.* To change or alter the external appearance of a body or substance; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain; as, to *color* cloth. Generally, to *color* is to change from white to some other color.

2. To give a specious appearance; to set in a fair light; to palliate; to excuse.

He *colors* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command of Jupiter to forsake the queen. *Dryden.*

3. To make plausible; to exaggerate in representation. *Addison.*

To color a stranger's goods, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in his name, to avoid the alien's duty.

CŌL'OR, *v. i.* To turn red; to have color come into the cheeks from embarrassment, anger, &c.

CŌL'OR-A-BLE, *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right or justice; as, a *colorable* pretense; a *colorable* excuse. *Spenser. Hooker.*

CŌL'OR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Speciousness; plausibleness.

CŌL'OR-A-BLY, *adv.* Speciously; plausibly; with a fair external appearance. *Bacon.*

CŌL'OR-ATE, *a.* [L. *coloratus*, from *coloro*, to color.]

Colored; dyed, or tinged with some color. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

CŌL-OR-Ā'TION, (kul-lur-ā'shun,) *n.* [L. *coloro*.]

The art or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored. *Bacon.*

CŌL'OR-A-TURE, *n.* In *music*, all manner of variations, trills, &c., intended to make a song agreeable. *Encyc.*

CŌL'OR-ED, (kul'lurd,) *pp.* or *a.* Having the external appearance changed; dyed; tinged; painted or stained.

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2. Streaked; striped; having a diversity of hues.
3. Having a specious appearance. [*Bacon.*
Colored people; black people, Africans or their descendants, mixed or unmixed.

CŎL-OR-IF'IC, (kul'lur-,) *a.* [*color*, and L. *facio.*] That has the quality of tinging; able to give color or tint to other bodies. *Kirwan.*

CŎL'OR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Dyeing; staining; tinging.
2. Giving a fair external appearance; palliating; excusing.

CŎL'OR-ING, *n.* The act or art of giving a color; the state of being colored; color.
2. A specious appearance; fair artificial representation; as, the story has a *coloring* of truth.
3. Among *painters*, the manner of applying colors, or the mixture of light and shade formed by the various colors employed.

CŎL'OR-IST, *n.* [Supra.] One who colors; a painter who excels in giving the proper colors to his designs. *Dryden.*

CŎL'OR-LESS, *a.* [Supra.] Destitute of color; not distinguished by any hue; transparent; as, *colorless* water, glass, or gas. *Newton.*

CO-LOS'SAL, } *a.* [See COLOSSUS.] Like a colos-
CŎL-OS-SĒ'AN, } sus; very large; huge; gigantic.

CŎL-OS-SĒ'UM, *n.* The name given to the largest amphitheater in the world, that of Vespasian; also written COLISEUM.

CO-LOS'SUS, *n.* [L. and Gr.] A statue of a gigantic size. The most remarkable colossus of antiquity was one at Rhodes, a statue of Apollo, so high that it is said ships might sail between its legs.

CO-LOS'SUS-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of a colossus. *Shak.*

CŎL'PŌRT-AGE, *n.* The system of distributing tracts, &c., by colporteurs.

CŎL'PŌRT-EUR, } *n.* [Fr. *colporteur*, a carrier on his
CŎL'PŌRT-ER, } neck.]
Literally, a peddler; but in *recent usage*, one who travels for the sale and distribution of religious tracts and books.

CŎL'STAFF, *n.* A staff for carrying burdens by two persons on their shoulders. [*Local.*]

CŎLT, *n.* [Sax. *colt.*]
1. The young of the equine genus of animals, or horse kind. In America, *colt* is equally applied to the male or female, and this is unquestionably correct. The male is called a *horse-colt*, and the female is called a *filly.*
2. A young, foolish fellow; a person without experience or stability. *Shak.*

CŌLT, *v. i.* To frisk, riot, or frolic, like a colt; to be licentious. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

CŌLT, *v. t.* To befool. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CŎLT'S'-FOOT, *n.* The popular name of Tussilago Farfara, a plant whose leaves were once much employed in medicine. The name is also given to a species of Cacalia. *Fam. of Plants.*

CŎLT'S'-TOOTH, *n.* An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses. *Johnson.*
2. A love of youthful pleasure. [*Little used.*]

Well said, Lord Sands:
Your *colt's-tooth* is not yet cast. *Shak.*

CŎLT'ER, *n.* [L. *culter*, a colter or knife; that is, the *cutter;* Fr. *coutre;* It. *coltro;* W. *cyllltawr;* D. *kouter;* G. *kolter.*]
The fore iron of a plow, with a sharp edge, that cuts the earth or sod.

CŎLT'ISH, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay.

CŎL'Ų-BER, *n.* [L., a serpent or adder.] [*Chaucer.*
In *zoology*, a genus of serpents. Linnæus placed under this genus all serpents, whether venomous or not, whose scales beneath the tail are arranged in pairs; but Cuvier and later authors restrict it to those having transverse plates on the belly, the plates under the tail forming a double row, a flattened head, with nine larger plates, teeth almost equal, and no poison fangs. *P. Cyc.*

CŎL'Ų-BRINE, *a.* [L. *colubrinus.*]
Relating to the coluber, or to serpents; cunning; crafty. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

CŎL'UM-BA-RY, *n.* [L. *columbarium*, from *columba*, a pigeon; W. *colomen;* Ir. *colm* or *colum;* Arm. *coulm;* Russ. *golub*, a pigeon or dove. In Russ. *golubei* signifies, of a sky-blue azure.]
A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.

CO-LUM'BATE, *n.* A salt or compound of columbic acid with a base.

CO-LUM'BI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the United States, or to America, discovered by *Columbus.*

CO-LUM'BIC, *a.* Pertaining to columbium; as, *columbic* acid.

CŎL-UM-BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing or containing columbium. *Phillips.*

CŎL'UM-BINE, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, a pigeon or dove; of a dove color, or like the neck of a dove.

CŎL'UM-BINE, *n.* [L. *columbina.*]
1. The popular name of Aquilegia, a genus of plants of several species. The Thalictrum, or meadow-rue, is also called *feathered columbine.*
2. The heroine in pantomime entertainments. *Fenning.*
The name of the mistress of Harlequin in our pantomimes. *Todd's Johnson.*

[*Colombina* is, in Italian, a diminutive term of endearment, "pretty little dove," (Plaut. Cas. 1, 50, "Meus pullus passer, mea columba, mî lepus;" Asin. 3, 3, 103, "Dic igitur me anaticulam, columbam, vel catellum, Hirundinem, monedulam, passerculum, putillum;") and it denotes, in old Italian comedy, the name of a maid-servant, who is a perfect coquette, in which respect the character familiar to our English stage varies from the prototype. — E. H. B.]

CO-LUM'BITE, *n.* The ore of columbium.

CO-LUM'BI-UM, *n.* [from *Columbia*, America.]
A metal first discovered in an ore or oxyd, found in Connecticut, at New London, near the house of Governor Winthrop, and by him transmitted to Sir Hans Sloane, by whom it was deposited in the British Museum. The same metal was afterward discovered in Sweden, and called *tantalum*, and its ore *tantalite.* *Cleaveland.*

CO-LUM'BO. See CALUMBA.

CŎL-Ų-MEL'LA, *n.* In *botany*, the central column in a capsule, taking its rise from the receptacle, and having the seeds fixed to it all round. *Martyn.*
The axis of the fruit. *Lindley.*
2. In *conchology*, the upright pillar in the center of most of the univalve shells. *Humble.*

CŎL'UMN, (kol'lum,) *n.* [L. *columna, columen;* W. *colov*, a stalk or stem, a prop; *colovyn*, a column; Ir. *colbh*, a stalk, a column; Arm. *coulouenn;* Fr. *colonne;* It. *colonna;* Sp. *columna;* Port. *columna*, or *coluna.* This word is from the Celtic, signifying the stem of a tree, such stems being the first columns used. The primary sense is a shoot, or that which is set.]
1. In *architecture*, a long, round body of wood or stone, used to support or adorn a building, composed of a base, a shaft, and a capital. The shaft tapers from the base, in imitation of the stem of a tree. There are five kinds or orders of columns. 1. The *Tuscan*, rude, simple, and massy; the hight of which is fourteen semi-diameters or modules, and the diminution at the top from one sixth to one eighth of the inferior diameter. 2. The *Doric*, which is next in strength to the Tuscan, has a robust, masculine aspect; its hight is sixteen modules. 3. The *Ionic* is more slender than the Tuscan and Doric; its hight is eighteen modules. 4. The *Corinthian* is more delicate in its form and proportions, and enriched with ornaments; its hight should be twenty modules. 5. The *Composite* is a species of the Corinthian, and of the same hight. *Encyc.*
In strictness, the shaft of a column consists of one entire piece; but it is often composed of different pieces, so united as to have the appearance of one entire piece. It differs, in this respect, from a *pillar*, which primarily signifies a *pile*, composed of small pieces. But the two things are unfortunately confounded; and a column, consisting of a single piece of timber, is called a *pillar*, or pile.
2. An erect or elevated structure, resembling a column in architecture; as, the *astronomical column* at Paris, a kind of hollow tower, with a spiral ascent to the top; *gnomonic column*, a cylinder on which the hour of the day is indicated by the shadow of a style; *military column*, among the Romans; *triumphal column*, &c.
3. Any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and of the same diameter as its base; as, a *column* of water, air, or mercury.
4. In *the military art*, a large body of troops drawn up in deep files, with a narrow front; as, a solid *column.* So, also, numbers of ships in a fleet following each other in order.
5. Among *printers*, a division of a page; a perpendicular set of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space. In manuscript books and papers, any separate perpendicular line or row of words or figures. A page may contain two or more *columns;* and, in arithmetic, many *columns* of figures may be added.
6. In *botany*, the aggregate stamen of a plant when the filaments are united into a tube around the styles, as in the Malvaceous plants, which have been called *Columniferæ*, i. e., column-bearers. The united stamens and styles of the plants of which the genus *Orchis* is the type, is called a *column.*

CO-LUM'NAR, *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column; as, *columnar* spar.

CŎL'UMN-ED, (kol'umd,) *a.* Having columns.

CO-LŪRE', *n.* [Gr. κολουρος; κολος, mutilated, and ουρα, a tail; so named because a part is always beneath the horizon.]
In *astronomy* and *geography*, the colures are two great circles, supposed to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, viz., Cancer and Capricorn, Aries and Libra, dividing the ecliptic into four equal parts. The points where these lines intersect the ecliptic are called *cardinal points.* *Barlow.*

CŎL'ZA, *n.* A variety of cabbage whose seeds afford an oil used in lamps. *Ure.*

CŎM, in composition, as a prefix, Ir. *comh*, or *coimh*, W. *cym* or *cyv*, L. *com* or *cum*, denotes *with, to*, or *against.*

CŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. κωμα, lethargy.]
Lethargy; dozing; a preternatural propensity to sleep; a kind of stupor of diseased persons. *Coze.*

CŌ'MA, *n.* [L., from Gr. κομη, a head of hair.]
1. In *botany*, a species of bract, terminating the stem of a plant, in a tuft or bush; as in Crown-imperial. *Martyn.*
2. In *astronomy*, the envelope of a comet; a dense nebulous covering, which surrounds the *nucleus*, or body of a comet.

CŌ'MART, *n.* [*con* and *mart.*] A treaty; article; agreement. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CŌ'MĀTE, *a.* [L. *comatus*, from *coma:* Ir. *ciamh, ciabh.*]
Hairy; encompassed with a coma, or bushy appearance, like hair. *Shak.*

CŌ'MĀTE, *n.* [*co* and *mate.*] A fellow-mate or companion. *Shak.*

CŌ'MA-TŌSE, } *a.* [See COMA.] Preternaturally dis-
CŌ'MA-TOUS, } posed to sleep; drowsy; dozing, without natural sleep; lethargic. *Coze. Grew.*

CŌMB, (kōme,) *n.* [Sax.] A valley between hills or mountains. [*Local.*] *Brown.*

CŌMB, (kōme,) *n.* [Sax. *camb*, a comb; *cemban*, to comb; G. *kamm;* D. *kam;* Sw. *kamm;* Dan. *kam*, a comb; Ir. *ciomaim*, to comb or card. Qu. L. *como*, to dress, trim, or comb, which seems to be allied to the Gr. κομψος. But the noun may be the radical word in our language, and from scratching, scraping; Eth. ጌመ *gamea*, to shave or scrape.]
1. An instrument, with teeth, for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, or flax. Also, an instrument of horn or shell, for keeping the hair in its place when dressed.
2. The crest, caruncle, or red, fleshy tuft, growing on a cock's head; so called from its indentures, which resemble the teeth of a comb.
3. The substance in which bees lodge their honey, in small, hexagonal cells.
4. A dry measure of four bushels; properly COOMB. [*Not used in the United States.*]

CŌMB, *v. t.* To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust, with a comb; as, to *comb* hair; or to separate, cleanse, and lay smooth and straight; as, to *comb* wool.

CŌMB, *v. i.* In *the language of seamen*, to roll over, as the top of a wave; or to break with a white foam. [Qu. Sp. *combar*, to bend, or from the English *comb.*]

CŌMB'-BIRD, (kōme'burd,) *n.* A gallinaceous fowl of Africa, of the size of a turkey-cock.

CŌMB'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush to clean combs.

CŌMB'-MĀK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make combs.

CŌMB'-MĀK-ING, *n.* The art or business of making combs.

COM'BAT, *v. i.* [Fr. *combattre*, *com* and *battre*, to beat with or against; It. *combattere;* Sp. *combatir;* Port. *combater;* Arm. *combadti* or *combatein.* See BEAT.]
1. To fight; to struggle or contend with an opposing force.

Pardon me; I will not *combat* in my shirt. *Shak.*

This word is particularly used to denote private contest, or the fighting of two persons in a duel; but it is used in a general sense for the contention of bodies of men, nations, armies, or any species of animals.

After the fall of the republic, the Romans *combated* only for the choice of masters. *Gibbon.*

2. To act in opposition. *Milton.*
It is followed by *with* before the person, and *for* before the thing sought; as, A *combats with* B *for* his right.

COM'BAT, *v. t.* To fight with; to oppose by force; as, to *combat* an antagonist.
2. To contend against; to oppose; to resist; as, to *combat* arguments or opinions.

COM'BAT, *n.* A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow, or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as, the *combat* of armies.
2. A duel; a fighting between two men; formerly, a formal trial of a doubtful cause, or decision of a controversy between two persons by swords or batons.

COM-BAT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed or opposed.

COM'BAT-ANT, *a.* Contending; disposed to contend. *B. Jonson.*

COM'BAT-ANT, *n.* A person who combats; any person who fights with another, or in an army, or fleet.
2. A duelist; one who fights or contends in battle, for the decision of a private quarrel or difference; a champion.
3. A person who contends with another in argument or controversy.

COM'BAT-ED, *pp.* Opposed; resisted. *Locke.*

COM'BAT-ER, *n.* One who fights or contends. *Sherwood.*

COM'BAT-ING, *ppr.* Striving to resist; fighting; opposing by force or by argument.

COM-BAT'IVE, *a.* Disposed to combat.

COM-BAT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, an organ which predisposes a person to fight; disposition to contend.

CŌMB'ED, (kōmd,) *pp.* or *a.* Separated, cleaned, or dressed with a comb.

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CŌMB'ER, (kōm'er,) *n.* One who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c.

CŌM'BER, (kum'ber,) *n.* Encumbrance. [*Not used.*]

COM'BER, *n.* A long, slender fish, with a red back, found in Cornwall, England.

COM-BIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of combining. *Chesterfield.*

COM-BIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being combinable.

COM'BI-NATE, *a.* [See COMBINE.] Espoused; betrothed. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COM-BI-NA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *combinaison.* See COMBINE.] In *general*, close union or connection. Hence,

1. Intimate union, or association of two or more persons or things, by set purpose or agreement, for effecting some object, by joint operation; in *a good sense*, when the object is laudable; in *an ill sense*, when it is illegal or iniquitous. When the word stands by itself, it is commonly taken in a bad sense; as, *combinations* have been formed among the people. It is sometimes equivalent to *league*, or to *conspiracy*. We say, a *combination* of men to overthrow government, or a *combination* to resist oppression.

2. An assemblage; union of particulars; as, a *combination* of circumstances.

3. Commixture; union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound; as, to make new compounds by new *combinations.* *Boyle.*

4. Chemical union; union by affinity.

Mix dry acid of tartar with dry carbonate of potash; no *combination* will ensue, till water is added. *Henry.*

5. In *mathematics*, the term *combinations* denotes the different collections that may be formed out of a given number of things, taken a certain number at a time, without regard to the order in which they are arranged; and are thus distinguished from *permutations*, or *changes*, which have reference to the order in which the several quantities may be arranged. *Barlow.*

6. *Combination room*: in the University of Cambridge, Eng., a room into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation.

COM-BINE', *v. t.* [Fr. *combiner*; It. *combinare*; Sp. *combinar*; from the Low Latin *combino*, of *com* and *binus*, two and two, or double.]

1. To unite or join two or more things; to link closely together.

Friendship *combines* the hearts of men. *Anon.*

2. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact. [*Not usual.*] *Shak.*

3. To join words or ideas together; opposed to *analyze.* *Johnson.*

4. To cause to unite; to bring into union or confederacy.

The violences of revolutionary France *combined* the powers of Europe in opposition.

COM-BINE', *v. i.* To unite, agree, or coalesce; as, honor and policy *combine* to justify the measure.

2. To unite in friendship or design; to league together.

You with your foes *combine.* *Dryden.*

3. To unite by affinity, or natural attraction.

Two substances which will not *combine* of themselves, may be made to *combine* by the intervention of a third.

4. To confederate; to unite as nations; as, the powers of Europe *combined* against France.

COM-BIN'ED, (kom-bīnd') *pp.* or *a.* United closely; associated; leagued; confederated; chemically united.

COM-BIN'ER, *n.* He or that which combines.

CŌMB'ING, (kōm'ing,) *ppr.* Separating and adjusting hair, wool, &c. by means of a comb.

CŌMB'ING, *n.* Borrowed hair combed over a bald part of the head. [*Local.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

COM-BIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uniting closely; joining in purpose; confederating; uniting by chemical affinity.

CŌMB'LESS, *a.* Without a comb or crest; as, a *combless* cock. *Shak.*

COM-BUST', *a.* [L. *combustus*, *comburo.*]

When a planet is in conjunction with the sun, or apparently very near it, it is said to be *combust*, or in combustion; an old mathematical term now disused.

COM-BUST'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *combustible*; Sp. *id.*; from L. *comburo*, *combustum.*]

That will take fire and burn; capable of catching fire; thus, wood and coal are *combustible* bodies.

COM-BUST'I-BLE, *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn; a body which, in its rapid union with others, disengages heat and light. *Ure.*

COM-BUST'I-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of taking
COM-BUST-I-BIL'I-TY, } fire and burning; the quality of a substance which admits the action of fire upon it; capacity of being burnt. *Lavoisier.*

2. The quality of throwing out heat and light, in the rapid combination of its substance with another body. *Ure.*

COM-BUS'TION, (kom-bust'yun,) *n.* [Low L. *combustio.* See COMBUST.]

1. The operation of fire on inflammable substances; or, according to modern chemistry, the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, attended with light, and in most instances with heat. In the combustion of a substance, heat or caloric is disengaged, and oxygen is absorbed. *Lavoisier.*

This theory of Lavoisier being found somewhat defective, the following definition is given. Combustion is the disengagement of heat and light which accompanies chemical combination. *Ure.*

Combustion can not be regarded as dependent on any peculiar principle or form of matter, but must be considered as a general result of intense chemical action. *Brande.*

2. In *popular language*, a burning; the process or action of fire in consuming a body, attended with heat, or heat and flame; as, the *combustion* of wood or coal.

3. Conflagration; a great fire. Hence, from the violent agitation of fire or flame,

4. Tumult; violent agitation with hurry and noise; confusion; uproar. *Hooker. Milton. Dryden.*

CŌM-BUST'IVE, *a.* Disposed to take fire.

CŌME, (kum,) *v. i.*; *pret.* CAME; *part.* COME. [Sax. *cuman*, or *cwiman*; Goth. *cwiman*, pret. *cwom*; D. *koomen*, pret. *kwam*; G. *kommen*; Sw. *komma*; Dan. *kommer*, to come. Qu. W. *cam*, Ir. *ceim*, a step.

And qu. the Ar. قام *kauma*; Heb. Ch. קוּם to rise, or stand erect; to set or establish; to subsist, consist, remain; to rectify, or set in order; and in Arabic, to be thick, stiff, or congealed. The senses of the words appear to be very different; but we use *come* in the sense of rising or springing, applied to corn; the corn *comes* or *comes up*, G. *keimen.* So the butter *comes*, when it separates from the whey and becomes thick or stiff. And is not our common use of *come*, when we invite another to begin some act, or to move, equivalent to *rise*, being originally directed to persons sitting or reclining, in the Oriental manner? *Coming* implies moving, driving, shooting along, and so we use *set*; we say, to *set forward*; the tide *sets* northerly.]

1. To move toward; to advance nearer, in any manner, and from any distance. We say, the men *come* this way, whether riding or on foot; the wind *comes* from the west; the ship *comes* with a fine breeze; light *comes* from the sun. It is applicable, perhaps, to every thing susceptible of motion, and is opposed to *go.*

2. To draw nigh; to approach; to arrive; to be present; as, the time has *come.*

Come thou and all thy house into the ark.—Gen. vii.
All my time will I wait, till my change *come.*—Job xiv.
When shall I *come* and appear before God?—Ps. xlii.
Then shall the end *come.*—Matt. xxiv.
Thy kingdom *come*; thy will be done.—Matt. vi.

3. To advance and arrive at some state or condition; as, the ships *came* to action; the players *came* to blows; is it *come* to this?

His sons *came* to honor, and he knoweth it not.—Job xiv.

I wonder how he *came* to know what had been done; how did he *come* by his knowledge? the heir *comes* into possession of his estate; the man will *come*, in time, to abhor the vices of his youth; or he will *come* to be poor and despicable, or to poverty.

In these and similar phrases, we observe the process or advance is applied to the body or to the mind, indifferently; and to persons or events.

4. To happen or fall out; as, how *comes* that? let *come* what will. Hence, when followed by an object or person, with *to* or *on*, to befall; to light on.

After all that has *come* on us for our evil deeds.—Ezra ix.
All things *come* alike to all.—Eccles. ix.

5. To advance or move into view; to appear; as, blood or color *comes* and goes in the face. *Spenser. Shak.*

6. To sprout, as plants; to spring. The corn *comes* of *comes up.* "In the *coming* or sprouting of malt, as it must not *come* too little, so it must not *come* too much." *Mortimer.* So Bacon uses the word; and this use of it coincides nearly with the sense of קוּם, *quom*, 2 *Kings* xix. 26, and in the same chapter inserted in *Isaiah* xxxvii. 27. It is the G. *keimen*, Icelandic *keima*, to bud or germinate.

7. To become.

So *came* I a widow. *Shak.*

8. To appear or be formed, as butter; to advance or change from cream to butter; a common use of the word; as, the butter *comes.* *Hudibras.*

9. *Come*, in the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action; *come*, let us go.

This is the heir; *come*, let us kill him.—Matt. xxi.

When repeated, it sometimes expresses haste; *come, come.* Sometimes it expresses or introduces rebuke.

As the sense of *come* is to move, in almost any manner, in its various applications, that sense is modified indefinitely by other words used in connection with it. Thus, with words expressing *approach*, it denotes *advancing nearer*; with words expressing departure, as *from*, *of*, *out of*, &c., it denotes *motion from*, &c.

To come about; to happen, to fall out; to come to pass; to arrive. How did these things *come about*? So the French *venir à bout*, to come to the end, that is, to arrive.

To come about; to turn; to change; to come round. The wind will *come about* from west to east. The ship *comes about.* It is applied to a change of sentiments.

On better thoughts, and my urged reasons,
They are *come about*, and won to the true side. *B. Jonson.*

To come again; to return. *Gen.* xxviii. *Lev.* xiv.

To come after; to follow. *Matt.* xvi. Also, to come to obtain; as, to *come after* a book.

To come at; to reach; to arrive within reach of; to gain; to come so near as to be able to take or possess. We prize those most who are hardest to *come at.* To *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves.

Also, to come toward, as in attacking. [*Addison.*

To come away; to depart from; to leave; to issue

To come back; to return. [from.

To come by; to pass near; a popular phrase. Also, to obtain, gain, acquire; that is, to *come near at*, or *close.*

Examine how you *came by* all your state. *Dryden.*

This is not an irregular or improper use of this word. It is precisely equivalent to *possess*, to *sit by.* [See POSSESS.] So in Ger. *bekommen*, D. *bekoomen*, to get or obtain; the *by* or *be* prefixed.

To come down; to descend.

The Lord will *come down* on Mount Sinai.—Ex. xix.

Also, to be humbled or abased.

Your principalities shall *come down.*—Jer. xiii.
Come down from thy glory.—Jer. xlviii.

To come for; to come to get or obtain; to come after.

To come forth; to issue or proceed from. *Gen.* xv *Is.* xi. *Micah* v.

Also, to depart from; to leave. *Mark* ix.

Also, to come abroad. *Jer.* iv.

To come from; to depart from; to leave. In *popular language*, this phrase is equivalent to, where is his native place, or former place of residence; where did this man, this animal, or this plant, originate.

To come home; that is, *to come to home*, or the house; to arrive at the dwelling. Hence, to come close; to press closely; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. [See HOME.]

To come in; to enter, as into an inclosure.

Also, to comply; to yield; as, *come in* and submit.

Also, to arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous; as, the fleet has *come in.*

Also, to become fashionable; to be brought into use.

Silken garments did not *come in* till late. *Arbuthnot.*

Also, to enter as an ingredient or part of a composition.

A nice sense of propriety *comes in* to highten the character.

Also, to grow and produce; to come to maturity and yield. If the corn *comes in* well, we shall have a supply without importation. Crops *come in* light.

Also, to lie carnally with. *Gen.* xxxviii.

To come in for; to arrive in time to take a share. Johnson says this phrase is taken from hunting, where the slow dogs take nothing. Qu. But the sense in which we now use the phrase has no reference to time or slow movement. It is, to unite with others in taking a part.

The rest *came in for* subsidies. *Swift.*

To come into; to join with; to bring help.

Also, and *more generally*, to agree to; to comply with; to unite with others in adopting; as, to *come into* a measure or scheme.

To come near; to approach in place. Hence, *metaphorically*, to approach in quality; to arrive at nearly the same degree in a quality, or accomplishment; to resemble. *Temple.*

To come nigh, is popularly used in like senses.

To come no near, in *seamanship*, is an order to the helmsman not to steer so close to the wind.

To come of; to issue from; to proceed from, as a descendant.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came.* *Dryden.*

Also, to proceed from, as an effect from a cause.

This *comes* of judging by the eye. *L'Estrange.*
Whence come wars? *Come* they not *of* your lusts?—James iv.

To come off; to depart from; to move from on.

Also, to depart or deviate from a line or point; to become wider; to dilate. *Bacon.*

Also, to escape; to get free.

If they *come off* safe, call their deliverance a miracle. *Addison.*

Hence, to end; to arrive at the final issue; as, to *come off* with honor or disgrace.

To come off from; to leave; to quit. *Felton.*

To come off, is also used for *take place*; as, the meeting *came off* at such a time.

To come on; to advance; to proceed; as, *come on*, brave boys; night is *coming on.* So we say, the young

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man *comes on* well in his studies; and the phrase often denotes a prosperous advance, successful improvement. So we say of plants, they *come on* well, they grow or thrive; that is, they proceed.

Also, to fall on; to happen to.

Lest that *come* on you which is spoken of in the prophets. — Acts xiii.

Also, to invade; to rush on.

To come over; to pass above or across, or from one side to another. In *distillation*, to rise and pass over, as vapor.

Also, to pass from one party, side, or army, to another; to change sides.

To come out; to depart or proceed from.

They shall *come out* with great substance. — Gen. xv.

Also, to become public; to escape from concealment or privacy; to be discovered; as, the truth is *come out* at last.

Also, to be published, as a book. The work *comes out* in quarto.

Also, to end or come to an issue; as, how will this affair *come out*? he has *come out* well at last.

Also, to appear after being clouded, and to shine; as, the sun has *come out*.

To come out of; to issue forth, as from confinement, or a close place; to proceed or depart from.

Also, to issue from, as descendants.

Kings shall *come out of* thee. — Gen. xvii.

To come out with; to give publicity to; to disclose.

To come short; to fail; not to accomplish. [*Boyle.*

All have sinned and *come short* of the glory of God. — Rom. iii.

To come to; to consent or yield. *Swift.*

Also, to amount to; as, the taxes *come to* a large sum.

Also, to recover, as from a swoon.

To come together; to meet or assemble.

To come to pass; to be; to happen; to fall out; to be effected. The phrase is much used in the common version of the Scriptures, but is seldom found in modern English writings.

To come up; to ascend; to rise.

Also, to spring; to shoot or rise above the earth, as a plant. *Bacon.*

Also, to come into use, as a fashion.

To come up the capstern, in *seamanship*, is to turn it the contrary way, so as to slacken the rope about it.

To come up the tackle fall, is to slacken it gently.

To come up to; to approach near.

Also, to amount to.

Also, to advance to; to rise to.

To come up with; to overtake, in following or pursuit.

To come upon; to fall on; to attack or invade.

To come; in futurity; to happen hereafter. In times *to come*. Success is yet *to come*.

Take a lease for years *to come*. *Locke.*

Come is an intransitive verb, but the participle *come* is much used with the substantive verb, in the passive form. "The end of all flesh *is* come." I *am* come, thou *art* come, he *is* come, we *are* come, &c. This use of the substantive verb, for *have*, is perhaps too well established to be rejected; but *have* or *has* should be used in such phrases. In the phrase, "*come* Friday, *come* Candlemas," there is an ellipsis of certain words; as, *when Friday shall come*.

Come, come, the repetition of *come*, expresses haste, or exhortation to hasten. Sometimes it introduces a threat.

CŎME, (kum,) *n.* A sprout. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

CŎME'-OFF, *n.* Means of escape; evasion; excuse.

We do not want this *come-off*. *Greltman*, 172.

CO-MĒ'DI-AN, *n.* [See COMEDY.] An actor or player in comedy; or a player in general, male or female. *Camden.*

2. A writer of comedy. *Peacham.*

COM'E-DY, *n.* [L. *comœdia*; Gr. κωμωδια. Qu. from κωμη, a village, and ωδη, a song, or rather αειδω, to sing, and denoting that the comedian was a strolling singer; or whether the first syllable is from κωμος, a merry feast, whence *comic*, *comical*, the latter indicating that the comedian was characterized by buffoonery. The latter coincides in elements with the English *game*.]

A dramatic composition, intended to represent the lighter passions and actions of mankind, which are to be imitated in language, dress, and manner, by actors on a stage, for the amusement of spectators. The termination of the intrigue is happy, and the design is amusement.

CŎME'LI-LY, (kum'le-ly,) *adv.* In a suitable or decent manner. [*Little used.*] *Sherwood.*

CŎME'LI-NESS, (kum'le-ness,) *n.* [See COMELY.] That which is becoming, fit, or suitable, in form or manner. *Comeliness* of person implies symmetry or due proportion of parts; *comeliness* of manner implies decorum and propriety. "It signifies something less forcible than *beauty*, less elegant than *grace*, and less light than *prettiness*." *Johnson.*

A careless *comeliness* with comely care. *Sidney*
He hath no form nor *comeliness*. — Is. liii. 2.

CŎME'LY, (kum'ly,) *a.* [from *come*. The sense of suitableness is often from meeting, coming together, whence adjusting, putting in order. So, in Latin, *conveniens*, from *convenio*.]

1. Properly, becoming; suitable; whence, handsome; graceful. *Applied to person or form*, it denotes symmetry, or due proportion; but it expresses less than *beautiful* or *elegant*.

I have seen a son of Jesse — a *comely* person. — 1 Sam. xvi.
I will not conceal his *comely* proportion. — Job xli.

2. Decent; suitable; proper; becoming; suited to time, place, circumstances, or persons.

Praise is *comely* for the upright. — Ps. xxxiii.
Is it *comely* that a woman pray to God uncovered? — 1 Cor. xi.
O, what a world is this, when what is *comely*
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shak.*

CŎME'LY, (kum'ly,) *adv.* Handsomely; gracefully. *Ascham.*

CŎM'ER, *n.* One that comes; one who approaches; one who has arrived, and is present.

COM-ES-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *comessatio*.] Feasting or reveling. *Hall.*

CO-MES'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Eatable. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

COM'ET, *n.* [L. *cometa*; Gr. κομητης; from κομη, *coma*, hair; a hairy star.]

A term applied to those members of the solar system which consist either wholly or in part of nebulous matter. They usually move in very eccentric orbits, having the sun in the focus, approaching very near to the sun in their perihelion, and receding to a very great distance from it at their aphelion. A comet, when perfectly formed, consists of three parts, the nucleus, the envelope, or coma, and the tail; but one or more of these parts is frequently wanting. *D. Olmsted.*

COM'ET, *n.* A game at cards. *Southerne.*

COM-ET-Ā'RI-UM, *n.* An astronomical instrument, intended to represent the revolution of a comet round the sun. *Encyc.*

COM'ET-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a comet. *Cheyne.*

CO-MET'IC, *a.* Relating to a comet.

COM'ET-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a comet. *Shak.*

COM-ET-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*comet*, and Gr. γραφω, to describe.]

A description or treatise of comets.

CŎM'FIT, **CŎM'FIT-URE**, } *n.* [D. *konfyt*; G. *confect*; Dan. *confect*; Fr. *confit*, *confiture*; It. *confetto*, *confettura*, or *confezione*; Sp. *confite*; Port. *confeito*; from the L. *confectura*, *confectus*, *conficio*, *con* and *facio*, to make.]

A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried. *Johnson.*

CŎM'FIT, (kum'fit,) *v. t.* To preserve dry with sugar. *Cowley.*

CŎM'FIT-MĀK-ER, *n.* One who makes or prepares comfits.

CŎM'FORT, (kum'furt,) *v. t.* [Low L. *conforto*; Fr. *conforter*; Arm. *cónforti*, or *conforta*; It. *confortare*; Sp. and Port. *confortar*; Ir. *comh-fhurtach*, comfort, and *furtachd*, id.; *furtaighim*, to relieve or help; from the L. *con* and *fortis*, strong.]

1. To strengthen; to invigorate; to cheer or enliven.

Light excelleth in *comforting* the spirits of men. *Bacon.*
Comfort ye your hearts. — Gen. xviii.

2. To strengthen the mind when depressed or enfeebled; to console; to give new vigor to the spirits; to cheer, or relieve from depression or trouble.

His friends came to mourn with him and to *comfort* him. — Job ii.

3. In *law*, to relieve, assist, or encourage, as the accessory to a crime after the fact. *Blackstone.*

CŎM'FORT, *n.* Relief from pain; ease; rest, or moderate pleasure after pain, cold, or distress, or uneasiness of body. The word signifies, properly, new strength, or animation; and relief from pain is often the effect of strength. In *a popular sense*, the word signifies, rather negatively, the absence of pain, and the consequent quiet, than positive animation.

2. Relief from distress of mind; the ease and quiet which is experienced when pain, trouble, agitation, or affliction, ceases. It implies, also, some degree of positive animation of the spirits, or some pleasurable sensations derived from hope, and agreeable prospects; consolation.

Let me alone, that I may take *comfort* a little. — Job x.
Daughter, be of good *comfort*; thy faith hath made thee whole. — Matt. ix.

3. Support; consolation under calamity, distress, or danger.

Let thy merciful kindness be for my *comfort*. — Ps. cxix.

4. That which gives strength or support in distress, difficulty, danger, or infirmity; as, pious children are the *comfort* of their aged parents.

5. In *law*, support; assistance; countenance; encouragement; as, an accessory affords aid or *comfort* to a felon.

6. That which gives security from want, and furnishes moderate enjoyment; as, the *comforts* of life.

CŎM'FORT-A-BLE, *a.* Being in a state of ease, or moderate enjoyment; as a person after sickness or pain. *This is the most common use of the word in the United States.*

2. Admitting comfort; that may afford comfort.

Who can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful Judge? *South.*

3. Giving comfort; affording consolation; as, be *comfortable* to my mother. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

The word of my lord the king shall now be *comfortable*. — 2 Sam. xiv.

4. Placing above want, and affording moderate enjoyment; as, a *comfortable* provision for life.

CŎM'FORT-A-BLE, *n.* A warm coverlet for a bed, containing down or cotton quilted in. [*America.*]

CŎM'FORT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of enjoying comfort.

CŎM'FORT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to give comfort or consolation.

Speak ye *comfortably* to Jerusalem. — Is. xl.

2. With comfort or cheerfulness; without despair.

Hope *comfortably* and cheerfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*

CŎM'FORT-ED, *pp.* Strengthened; consoled; encouraged.

CŎM'FORT-ER, *n.* One who administers comfort or consolation; one who strengthens and supports the mind in distress or danger.

I looked for *comforters*, but found none. — Ps. lxix.
Miserable *comforters* are ye all. — Job xvi.

2. The title of the Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort and support the Christian.

But the *Comforter*, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name — he will teach you all things. — John xiv.

3. A knit woolen tippet, long and narrow.

CŎM'FORT-FUL, *a.* Full of comfort.

CŎM'FORT-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving strength or spirits; giving ease; cheering; encouraging; consoling.

CŎM'FORT-LESS, *a.* Without comfort; without any thing to alleviate misfortune or distress.

I will not leave you *comfortless*. — John xiv.

CŎM'FORT-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a comfortless manner

CŎM'FORT-LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being comfortless.

CŎM'FORT-RESS, *n.* A female that affords comfort.

CŎM'FREY, **CŎM'FRY**, } (kum'fry,) *n.* [Qu. L. *confirmo*, equivalent to *consolido*.]

The popular name of a genus of plants, the Symphytum.

COM'IC, *a.* [L. *comicus*; Gr. κωμικος. See COMEDY.]

1. Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy.

2. Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment. *Shak.*

COM'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to comedy; comic. *Gay.*

2. Exciting mirth; diverting; sportive; droll. *Addison.*

We say a buffoon is a *comical* fellow, or his story or his manners are *comical*.

COM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner befitting comedy.

2. In a comical manner; in a manner to raise mirth.

COM'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being comical; the power or quality of raising mirth. *Johnson.*

CŎM'ING, *ppr.* [See COME.] Drawing nearer or nigh, approaching; moving toward; advancing.

2. *a.* Future; yet to come; as, in *coming* ages.

3. Forward; ready to come.

How *coming* to the poet every muse. *Pope.*

[*The latter sense is now unusual.*]

CŎM'ING, *n.* The act of coming; approach.

2. The state of being come; arrival.

The Lord hath blessed thee since my *coming*. — Gen. xxx.

CŎM'ING-IN, *n.* Entrance.

I know thy going-out and thy *coming-in*. — 2 Kings xix.

2. Beginning; commencement; as, the *coming-in* of the year. 2 *Kings* xiii.

3. Income; revenue. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

4. Compliance; submission. [*Not in use.*] *Massinger.*

CO-MI'TI-Ā, (ko-mish'e-a,) *n. pl.* [L.] In *ancient Rome*, a term applied to the assemblies of the people, for electing officers and passing laws.

CO-MI'TIAL, (ko-mish'al,) *a.* [L. *comitia*, an assembly of the Romans; probably formed from *cum* and *eo*, Ir. *coimh*, W. *cym*, or *cyv*.]

1. Relating to the *comitia* or popular assemblies of the Romans, for electing officers and passing laws. *Middleton.*

2. Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies. *Bp. Bancroft.*

COM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *comitas*, from *comes*, mild, affable; Ir. *caomh*.]

Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy of intercourse between individuals or communities; civility; good-breeding. Well-bred people are characterized by *comity* of manners.

COM'MA, *n.* [Gr. κομμα, a segment, from κοπτω, to cut off.]

1. In *writing* and *printing*, this point [,] denoting the shortest pause in reading, and separating a sentence into divisions or members, according to the construction. Thus, "There is not a just man upon earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not." "Virtue, wit, knowledge, are excellent accomplishments." "Live soberly, righteously, and piously, in the present world."

2. In *music*, a name applied to the interval between

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the major and the minor tone; also applied to some other small intervals. *Ed. Encyc.*

3. Distinction. *Addison.*

COM-MAND', *v. t.* [It. *comandare*; Sp. *comandar*, *mandar*; Arm. *coumandi*; Fr. *commander*; *con*, or *com*, and L. *mando*, to command, to commit to; Basque *manatu*; literally, to send to, to send forth, from the same root as *commend*, *demand*, and L. *moneo*. See Class Mn.]

1. To bid; to order; to direct; to charge; implying authority, and power to control, and to require obedience.

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall *command* us. — Ex. viii.

I know that he [Abraham] will *command* his children and his household after him, and they will keep the way of the Lord. — Gen. xviii.

2. To govern, lead, or direct, to have or to exercise supreme authority over; as, Lord Wellington *commanded* an army in Spain, he *commanded* the army at the battle of Waterloo.

3. To have in power; to be able to exercise power or authority over; as, a military post *commands* the surrounding country; a fort *commands* the harbor

4. To overlook, or have in the power of the eye, without obstruction.

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world. *Addison.*

5. To direct; to send.

The Lord shall *command* the blessing on thee. — Deut. xxviii.
The Lord will *command* his loving kindness. — Ps. xlii.

6. To have or to exercise a controlling influence over; as, a good magistrate *commands* the respect and affections of the people.

COM-MAND', *v. i.* To have or to exercise supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern; as, the general *commands* with dignity and humanity. What general *commands* in Canada?

COM-MAND', *n.* The right or power of governing with chief or exclusive authority; supreme power; control; as, an officer has a brigade under his *command*; he takes *command* of the army in France; *an appropriate military term.*

2. The power of controlling; governing influence; sway.

He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers. *Dryden.*

3. Cogent or absolute authority.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion. *Locke.*

4. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given.

The captain gives *command*. *Dryden.*

5. The power of overlooking, or surveying, without obstruction.

The sleepy strand
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*. *Dryden.*

6. The power of governing or controlling by force, or of defending and protecting; as, the fortress has complete *command* of the port.

7. That which is commanded; control; as, a body of troops under *command*. *Marshall.*

8. Order; request; message; any communication desired, or sent; *a complimentary use.*

9. A body of troops, or any naval or military force, under the command of a particular officer.

COM-MAND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be commanded.

COM-MAN-DANT', *n.* [Fr.] A commander; a commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces. *Smollett.*

COM-MAND'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the force of a command.

COM-MAND'ED, *pp* Ordered; directed; governed; controlled.

COM-MAND'ER, *n.* A chief; one who has supreme authority; a leader; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it. The term may also be applied to the admiral of a fleet, or of a squadron, or to any supreme officer; as, the *commander* of the land or of the naval force; the *commander* of a ship.

2. In *the navy*, an officer who ranks above a lieutenant and below a captain.

3. One on whom was bestowed a commandry.

4. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving, &c.

[This gives us the primary sense of L. *mando*, to send, to drive.]

5. An instrument of surgery. *Wiseman.*

COM-MAND'ER-Y, / **COM-MAND'RY,** } *n.* [Fr. *commanderie.*]

Among several *orders of knights*, a district under the control of a member of the order, who received the income of the estates belonging to the knights within that district, and expended part for his own use, and accounted for the rest. *Brande.*

There are strict and regular *commandries*, obtained by merit, or in order; and others are of grace and favor, bestowed by the grand master. There are also *commandries* for the religious, in the orders of St. Bernard and St. Anthony. *Encyc.*

COM-MAND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bidding; ordering; directing with authority; governing; bearing rule; exercising supreme authority; having in power; overlooking without obstruction.

2. *a.* Controlling by influence, authority, or dignity; as, a man of *commanding* manners; a *commanding* eloquence.

COM-MAND'ING-LY, *adv.* In a commanding manner.

COM-MAND'MENT, *n.* A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept.

Why do ye transgress the *commandment* of God? — Matt. xv.
This is the first and great *commandment*. — Matt. xxii.
A new *commandment* I give to you, that ye love one another. — John xiii.

2. By way of eminence, a precept of the decalogue, or moral law, written on tables of stone, at Mount Sinai; one of the *ten commandments*. — *Ex.* xxxiv.

3. Authority; coercive power. *Shak.*

COM-MAND'RESS, *n.* A woman invested with supreme authority. *Hooker.*

COM'MARK, *n.* [Fr. *comarque*; Sp. *comarca.*]

The frontier of a country. *Shelton.*

COM-MA-TE'RI-AL, *a.* [*con* and *material.*] Consisting of the same matter with another thing. *Bacon.*

COM-MA-TE-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* Participation of the same matter. *Johnson.*

COM-MAT'IC, *a.* Having short clauses or sentences; brief; concise.

COM'MA-TISM, *n.* [from *comma.*] Briefness; conciseness in writing. *Bp. Horsley.*

COM-MEAS'UR-A-BLE, *a.* [See MEASURE.] Having a common measure. But COMMENSURABLE is generally used.

COMME IL FAUT, (kom-il-fo,) [Fr.] As it should be.

COM-MEM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* Memorable; worthy to be remembered, or noticed with honor. [See MEMORABLE.]

COM-MEM'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *commemoro*; *con* and *memoro*, to mention. See MEMORY.]

To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honor and solemnity; to honor, as a person or event, by some act of respect or affection, intended to preserve the remembrance of that person or event; as, the Lord's supper is designed to *commemorate* the sufferings and dying love of our Savior.

COM-MEM'O-RA-TED, *pp.* Called to remembrance by some act of solemnity.

COM-MEM'O-RA-TING, *ppr.* Celebrating with honor by some solemn act.

COM-MEM-O-RA'TION, *n.* The act of calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration. The feast of shells at Plymouth, in Massachusetts, is an annual *commemoration* of the first landing of our ancestors in 1620.

Commemoration day, at the university of Oxford, Eng., is an annual solemnity in honor of the benefactors of the university, when orations are delivered, and prize compositions are read in the theater. It is the great day of festivity for the year. *Huber.*

COM-MEM'O-RA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to preserve the remembrance of something. *Atterbury.*

COM-MEM'O-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to preserve the memory of.

COM-MENCE', (kom mens',) *v. i.* [Fr. *commencer*; Port. *começar*; Sp. *comenzar*; It. *cominciare*; Arm. *coumançz.* Perhaps *com* and *initio.*]

1. To begin; to take rise or origin; to have first existence; as, a state of glory to *commence* after this life; this empire *commenced* at a late period.

2. To begin to be, as in a change of character.

Let not learning, too, *commence* its foe. *Pope.*

3. To take a degree, or the first degree, in a university or college. *Bailey.*

COM-MENCE', *v. t.* To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act; as, to *commence* operations.

2. To begin; to originate; to bring; as, to *commence* a suit, action, or process in law.

COM-MENC'ED, (kom-menst',) *pp.* Begun; originated.

COM-MENCE'MENT, (kom-mens'ment,) *n.* Beginning; rise; origin; first existence; as, the *commencement* of New Style, in 1752; the *commencement* of hostilities in 1775.

2. The time when students in colleges *commence* bachelors; a day in which degrees are publicly conferred in the English and American universities.

COM-MENC'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Beginning; entering on; originating.

COM-MEND', *v. t.* [L. *commendo*; *con* and *mando*: It. *commendare*; Port. *encommendar*; Fr. *recommander*; Sp. *comandar*, to *command*, and formerly to *commend.* This is the same word as *command*, differently applied. The primary sense is, to send to or throw; hence, to charge, bid, desire, or entreat.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to speak in favor of; to recommend.

I *commend* to you Phebe, our sister. — Rom. xvi.

2. To commit; to intrust or give in charge.

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit. — Luke xxiii.

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.

The princes *commended* Saul before Pharaoh.
The Lord *commended* the unjust steward. *Bible.*

4. To make acceptable or more acceptable.

But meat *commendeth* us not to God. — 1 Cor. viii.

5. To produce or present to favorable notice.

The chorus had an occasion of *commending* their voices to the king. *Dryden.*

6. To send or bear to.

These draw the chariot which Latinus sends,
And the rich present to the prince *commends*. *Dryden.*

COM-MEND', *n.* Commendation. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *recommandable*; It. *commendable.* Formerly accented improperly on the first syllable.]

That may be commended or praised; worthy of approbation or praise; laudable.

Order and decent ceremonies in the church are *commendable*. *Bacon.*

COM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being commendable.

COM-MEND'A-BLY, *adv.* Laudably; in a praiseworthy manner.

COM-MEND'AM, *n.* [L.] In *ecclesiastical law*, in England, a benefice or living *commended*, by the king or head of the church, to the care of a clergyman, to hold till a proper pastor is provided. This may be temporary or perpetual. *Blackstone.*

The trust or administration of the revenues of a benefice given to a layman, to hold as a deposit for six months, in order to repairs, &c., or to an ecclesiastic, to perform the pastoral duties, till the benefice is provided with a regular incumbent. *Encyc.*

COM-MEND'A-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *commendataire*; It. *commendatario*, *commendatore.*]

One who holds a living in commendam.

COM-MEND-A'TION, *n.* [L. *commendatio.*]

1. The act of commending; praise; favorable representation in words; declaration of esteem.

Need we, as some others, letters of *commendation*? — 2 Cor. xxxi.

2. Ground of esteem, approbation, or praise; that which presents a person or thing to another in a favorable light, and renders worthy of regard or acceptance.

Good-nature is the most godlike *commendation* of a man. *Dryden.*

3. Service; respects; message of love. *Shak.*

Note. — In imitation of the French, we are accustomed to use *recommendation*, &c., for *commendation.* But, in most instances, it is better to use the word without the prefix *re.* A letter of *commendation* is the preferable phrase.

COM-MEND'A-TOR, *n.* One who holds a benefice in commendam. *Chalmers.*

COM-MEND'A-TO-RY, *a.* Which serves to commend; presenting to favorable notice or reception; containing praise; as, a *commendatory* letter. *Bacon. Pope.*

2. Holding a benefice in commendam; as, a *commendatory* bishop.

COM-MEND'A-TO-RY, *n.* A commendation; eulogy. *South.*

COM-MEND'ED, *pp.* Praised; represented favorably; committed in charge.

COM-MEND'ER, *n.* One who commends or praises.

COM-MEND'ING, *ppr.* Praising; representing favorably; committing or delivering in charge.

COM-MENS'AL, *n.* [L. *con* and *mensa*, table.]

One that eats at the same table. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

COM-MEN-SAL'I-TY, *n.* [Sp. *commensalia*; L. *commensalis*; *con* and *mensa*, a table.]

Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table. [*Little used.*] *Brown. Gillies.*

COM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TY, / **COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE-NESS,** } *n.* [Fr. *commensurabilité.*]

The capacity of being compared with another in measure, or of being measured by another, or of having a common measure. *Brown. Hale.*

COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from *con* and L. *mensura*, measure. See MEASURE.]

That have a common measure; that may be measured by the same number or quantity. Thus a yard and a foot are *commensurable*, as both may be measured by inches. Commensurable numbers are those which may be measured or divided by another number without a remainder, as 12 and 18, which may be measured by 6 and 3.

Commensurable surds, are those which, being reduced to their least terms, become true figurative quantities of their kind, and are therefore as a rational quantity to a rational one. *Barlow.*

COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

COM-MEN'SU-RATE, *a.* [It. *commensurare*; Sp. *commensurar*, whence *commensurativo*: *con* and L. *mensura*, measure.]

1. Having a common measure.

2. Equal; proportional; having equal measure or extent; as, we find nothing in this life *commensurate* to our desires.

COM-MEN'SU-RATE, *v. t.* To reduce to a common measure.

COM-MEN'SU-RA-TED, *pp.* Reduced to a common measure.

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COM-MEN'SU-RATE-LY, *adv.* With the capacity of measuring or being measured by some other thing. *Holder.*

2. With equal measure or extent.

COM-MEN'SU-RATE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being commensurate. *Foster.*

COM-MEN'SU-RA-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to a common measure.

COM-MEN-SU-RA'TION, *n.* Proportion, or proportion in measure; a state of having a common measure.

All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*

COM'MENT, *v. i.* [L. *commentor*, to cast in the mind, to think, to devise, to compose; from *con* and *mens*, mind, or the same root. It. *comentare*; Fr. *commenter*; Sp. *comentar*; Port. *commentar*. See MIND.]

1. To write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning, or to explain particular passages; to explain; to expound; to annotate; followed by *on*. We say, to *comment on* an author, or *on* his writings. *Dryden. Pope.*

2. To make remarks, observations, or criticisms, either on a book, or writing, or on actions, events, or opinions. *Shak.*

COM'MENT, *v. t.* To explain. *Fuller.*

2. To feign; to devise. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

COM'MENT, *n.* A note, intended to illustrate a writing, or a difficult passage in an author; annotation; explanation; exposition; as, the *comments* of Scott on the Scriptures.

2. That which explains or illustrates; as, a man's conduct is the best *comment* on his declarations. Poverty and disgrace are very significant *comments* on lewdness, gambling, and dissipation.

3. Remark; observation.

In such a time as this, it is not meet
That every nice offense should bear its *comment*. *Shak.*

COM'MENT-A-RY, *n.* A comment; exposition; explanation; illustration of difficult and obscure passages in an author.

2. A book of comments or annotations.

3. An historical narrative; a memoir of particular transactions; as, the *Commentaries* of Cesar.

COM'MENT-A-RY, *v. t.* To write notes upon. [*Little used.*]

COM'MEN-TATE, *v. t.* To make comments; to write notes upon. *Purs. of Lit.*

COM'MENT-A-TOR, *n.* One who comments; one who writes annotations; an expositor; an annotator. [The accent on the first syllable and that on the third are nearly equal.]

COM-MENT-A'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a commentator.

COM'MENT-ER, *n.* One that writes comments; an

2. One who makes remarks. [annotator.

COM'MENT-ING, *ppr.* Making notes or comments on something said or written.

COM-MEN-TI''TIOUS, (kom-men-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *commentitius.*]

Invented; feigned; imaginary. *Glanville.*

COM'MERCE, *n.* [Fr. *commerce*; L. *commercium*; *con* and *mercor*, to buy; *merx*, *merco*. See Class Mr, No. 3. It. *commercio*; Sp. *comercio*; Port. *commercio*, Formerly accented on the second syllable.]

1. In *a general sense*, an interchange or mutual change of goods, wares, productions, or property of any kind, between nations or individuals, either by barter, or by purchase and sale; trade; traffic. Commerce is *foreign* or *inland*. *Foreign commerce* is the trade which one nation carries on with another; *inland commerce*, or *inland trade*, is the trade in the exchange of commodities between citizens of the same nation or state. *Active commerce.* See ACTIVE.

2. Intercourse between individuals; interchange of work, business, civilities, or amusements; mutual dealings in common life.

3. Familiar intercourse between the sexes.

4. Interchange; reciprocal communications; as, there is a vast *commerce* of ideas. *D. Webster.*

COM-MERCE', *v. i.* To traffic; to carry on trade.

2. To hold intercourse with. [*Raleigh.*

And looks *commercing* with the skies. *Milton.*

COM-MER'CIAL, (kom-mer'shal,) *a.* Pertaining to commerce or trade; as, *commercial* concerns; *commercial* relations.

2. Carrying on commerce; as, a *commercial* nation.

3. Proceeding from trade; as, *commercial* benefits or profits.

COM-MER'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a commercial view. *Burke.*

COM-MER'CING, *ppr.* Holding intercourse with; as, and looks *commercing* with the skies. *Milton.*

COM'MERE, (-mâre,) *n.* [Fr. *mere.*]

A common mother.

COM-MET'IC, *a.* Giving a gloss or beauty.

COM'MI-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *commigro*; *con* and *migro*, to migrate.]

To migrate together; to move in a body from one country or place to another, for permanent residence. [*Little used.*]

COM-MI-GRA'TION, *n.* The moving of a body of people from one country or place to another, with a view to permanent residence. *Woodward.*

COM-MI-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *comminatio*; *con* and *minatio*, a threatening, from *minor*, to threaten. See MENACE.]

1. A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance.

2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days; an office in the Liturgy of the Church of England, appointed to be read on Ash Wednesday, or on the first day of Lent. *Encyc.*

COM-MIN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Threatening; denouncing punishment. *B. Jonson.*

COM-MIN''GLE, (-ming'gl,) *v. t.* [*con* and *mingle.*] To mix together; to mingle in one mass, or intimately; to blend. [See MINGLE.] *Shak.*

COM-MIN''GLE, *v. i.* To mix or unite together, as different substances. *Bacon.*

COM-MIN''GLED, *pp.* Mingled together.

COM-MIN''GLING, *ppr.* Mingling together.

COM-MIN'U-ATE, *v. t.* To grind [*Not used.*] [See COMMINUTE.]

COM-MIN'U-I-BLE, *a.* Reducible to powder. *Brown.*

COM'MI-NUTE, *v. t.* [L. *comminuo*; *con* and *minuo*, to lessen, from the root of *minor*; Ir. *mion*, *min*, fine, small, tender; W. *main*, *man*; Ar. مَنَّ *manna*, to diminish. Class Mn, No. 5.]

To make small or fine; to reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder, by breaking, pounding, rasping, or grinding; to pulverize; to triturate; to levigate. It is chiefly or wholly applied to substances not liquid. *Bacon.*

COM'MI-NU-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to fine particles; pulverized; triturated.

COM'MI-NU-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to fine particles; pulverizing; levigating.

COM-MI-NU'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to a fine powder or to small particles; pulverization.

2. Attenuation; as, *comminution* of spirits. *Bacon.*

COM-MIS'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [See COMMISERATE.] Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; that may excite sympathy or sorrow.

This *commiserable* person, Edward. *Bacon.*

[*Little used.*]

COM-MIS'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *commiseror*; *con* and *miserer*, to pity. See MISERABLE.]

1. To pity; to compassionate; to feel sorrow, pain, or regret, for another in distress; *applied to persons.*

We should *commiserate* those who groan beneath the weight of age, disease, or want. *Denham.*

2. To regret; to pity; to be sorry for; as, to *commiserate* our mutual ignorance. *Locke.*

COM-MIS'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Pitied.

COM-MIS'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Pitying; compassionating; feeling sorrow for.

COM-MIS-ER-A'TION, *n.* Pity; compassion; a sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another.

I can not think of these poor deluded creatures but with *commiseration.*

COM-MIS'ER-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* From compassion.

COM-MIS'ER-A-TOR, *n.* One who pities. *Brown.*

COM-MIS-SA'RI-AL, *a.* [See COMMISSARY.] Pertaining to a commissary.

Smollett uses COMMISSORIAL; but this is not regular nor authorized.

COM-MIS-SA'RI-AT, *n.* [Sp. *comisariato.* See COMMISSARY.]

The office or employment of a commissary; or the whole body of officers in the commissary's department. *Tooke, Russ.* i. 575.

COM'MIS-SA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *commissaire*; It. and Port. *commissario*; Sp. *comisario*; Low L. *commissarius*; from *commissus*, *committo*; *con* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. In *a general sense*, a commissioner; one to whom is *committed* some charge, duty, or office, by a superior power; one who is sent or delegated to execute some office or duty, in the place, or as the representative, of his superior.

2. In *ecclesiastical law*, an officer of the bishop, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese so far distant from the episcopal see, that the chancellor can not call the people to the bishop's principal consistory court, without putting them to inconvenience. *Ayliffe. Encyc.*

3. In *a military sense*, an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, clothing, &c., for an army. Commissaries are distinguished by different names, according to their duties; as, *commissary-general*, who is at the head of the department of supplies, and has under him *deputy commissaries* and *issuing commissaries*; the latter to issue or distribute the supplies.

4. An officer who musters the army, receives and inspects the muster-rolls, and keeps an account of the strength of the army. He is called the *commissary-general of musters.* The *commissary of horses* has the inspection of the artillery horses; and the *commissary of stores* has charge of all the stores of the artillery. *Encyc.*

COM'MIS-SA-RY-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* The head of the commissary department.

COM'MIS-SA-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a commissary. *Ayliffe.*

COM-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [Fr. *commission*: It. *commisione*; Sp. *comision*: L. *commissio*, with a different application, from *committo*; *con* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. The act of committing, doing, performing, or perpetrating; as, the *commission* of a crime.

2. The act of committing or sending to; the act of intrusting, as a charge or duty.

3. A writing from proper authority, given to a person as his warrant for exercising certain powers, or the performance of any duty, whether civil, ecclesiastical, or military. Hence,

4. The thing committed, or power and authority given.

5. By *a metonymy*, a number of persons joined in an office or trust.

6. In *commerce*, the state of acting under authority in the purchase and sale of goods for another. To trade or do business *on commission*, is to buy or sell for another by his authority. Hence,

7. The allowance made to a factor or commission merchant for transacting business, which is a certain rate per cent. of the value of the goods bought or sold.

8. *To put a ship into commission*, is to send it forth on public service after it has been laid up.

9. *To put the great seal into commission*, is to place it in the hands of commissioners during the period that intervenes between the going out of one lord keeper and the accession of another.

Commission of bankruptcy, is a commission issuing from the chancellor in Great Britain, and in other countries from some proper authority, appointing and empowering certain persons to examine into the facts relative to an alleged bankruptcy, and to secure the bankrupt's lands and effects for the creditors.

Commission of lunacy, is a commission issuing from the Court of Chancery, to authorize an inquiry whether a person is a lunatic or not.

Commission officer, in *the army* or *navy*, is an officer who has a commission, in distinction from subaltern officers.

COM-MIS'SION, (kom-mish'un,) *v. t.* To give a commission to; to empower or authorize by commission. The president and senate appoint, but the president *commissions.* *United States.*

2. To send with a mandate or authority.

A chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latian land. *Dryden.*

3. To authorize or empower.

Note. — COMMISSIONATE, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.

COM-MIS'SION-AL, } *a.* Appointed by warrant.
COM-MIS'SION-A-RY, } [*Little used.*]

COM-MIS'SION-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with a commission; empowered; authorized.

COM-MIS'SION-ER, *n.* A person who has a commission or warrant from proper authority, to perform some office, or execute some business, for the person or government which employs him, and gives him authority; as, *commissioners* for settling the bounds of a state, or for adjusting claims.

COM-MIS'SION-ING, *ppr.* Giving a commission to; furnishing with a warrant; empowering by letters patent or other writing; authorizing.

COM-MIS'SION-MER'CHANT, *n.* A merchant who transacts business as the agent of other men, in buying and selling, and receives a rate per cent. as his commission, or reward.

COM'MIS-SURE, *n.* [L. *commissura*, from *committo*, *commissus*; literally, a sending or thrusting together.]

1. A joint, seam, or closure; the place where two bodies, or parts of a body, meet and unite; an interstice or cleft between particles or parts, as between plates or lamellæ.

2. In *architecture*, the joint between two stones, or application of the surface of one to that of another.

3. In *anatomy*, a suture of the cranium or skull; articulation; the corners of the lips. Also, certain parts in the ventricles of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres. *Coxe.*

COM-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *committo*, to send to, or thrust together; *con* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *mettre*, to put, set, or lay; *commettre*, to commit; It. *mettere*, *commettere*; Sp. *meter*, *cometer*; Port. *meter*, *cometer.*]

Literally, to send to or upon; to throw, put, or lay upon. Hence,

1. To give in trust; to put into the hands or power of another; to intrust; with *to.*

Commit thy way *to* the Lord. — Ps. xxxvii.
The things thou hast heard of me, *commit* to faithful men. — 2 Tim. ii.

2. To put into any place for preservation; to deposit; as, to *commit* a passage in a book to memory; to *commit* the body to the grave.

3. To put or send to, for confinement; as, to *commit* an offender to prison. Hence, for the sake of brevity, *commit* is used for *imprison.* The sheriff has *committed* the offender.

These two were *committed*, at least restrained of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

4. To do; to effect or perpetrate; as, to *commit* murder, treason, felony, or trespass.

Thou shalt not *commit* adultery. — Ex. xx.

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5. To join or put together, for a contest; to match; followed by *with*; a Latinism.

How does Philopolis *commit* the opponent *with* the respondent. [*Little used.*] *More.*

6. To place in a state of hostility or incongruity. "*Committing* short and long words." But this seems to be the same signification as the foregoing.

7. To expose or endanger by a preliminary step or decision which can not be recalled; as, to *commit* the peace of a country by espousing the cause of a belligerent.

You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without *committing* the honor of your sovereign. *Junius.*

8. To engage; to pledge; or to pledge by implication.

The general addressed letters to Gen. Gates and to Gen. Heath, cautioning them against any sudden assent to the proposal, which might possibly be considered as *committing* the faith of the United States. *Marshall.*

And with the reciprocal pronoun, to *commit one's self*, is to do some act, or make some declaration, which may bind the person in honor, good faith, or consistency, to pursue a certain course of conduct, or to adhere to the tenure of that declaration.

9. To refer or intrust to a committee, or select number of persons, for their consideration and report; *a term of legislation*; as, the petition or the bill is *committed*. Is it the pleasure of the house to *commit* the bill?

10. *To commit fully*, is to *commit* to prison for trial, in distinction from a temporary *commitment* while under examination. *Bouvier.*

COM-MIT'MENT, *n.* The act of committing; a sending to prison; a putting into prison; imprisonment. It is equivalent to *sending* or *putting in* simply; as, a *commitment* to the Tower, or to Newgate; or, for the sake of brevity, omitting the name of the place, it is equivalent to *putting into prison*; as, the offender is secured by *commitment*.

2. An order for confining in prison. But more generally we use *mittimus*.

3. The act of referring or intrusting to a committee for consideration; *a term in legislation*; as, the *commitment* of a petition or a bill to a select number of persons for consideration and report.

4. The act of delivering in charge, or intrusting.

5. A doing, or perpetration, as of sin or a crime; commission. *Clarendon.*

6. The act of pledging or engaging; or the act of exposing or endangering. [See the verb, Nos. 7 and 8.] *Hamilton.*

COM-MIT'TAL, *n.* A pledge, actual or implied.

COM-MIT'TED, *pp.* Delivered in trust; given in charge; deposited; imprisoned; done; perpetrated; engaged; exposed; referred to a committee.

Fully committed; committed to prison for trial. [See COMMIT.]

COM-MIT'TEE, *n.* One or more persons elected or appointed, to whom any matter or business is referred, either by a legislative body or either branch of it, or by a court, or by any corporation, or by any society, or collective body of men acting together. In legislative bodies, a house or branch of that body may resolve or form itself into a committee, called a *committee of the whole house*, when the speaker leaves the chair, and one of the members acts as chairman. *Standing committees* are such as continue during the existence of the legislature, and to these are committed all matters that fall within the purposes of their appointment; as, the *committee of elections*, or of *privileges*, &c. *Special committees* are appointed to consider and report on particular subjects.

COM-MIT'TEE-SHIP, *n.* The office and profit of committees. *Milton.*

COM-MIT'TER, *n.* One who commits; one who does or perpetrates. *South.*

COM-MIT'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be committed. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

COM-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Giving in trust; depositing; imprisoning; perpetrating; engaging; referring to a committee; exposing.

COM-MIX', *v. t.* [L. *commisceo*, *commixtus*; *con* and *misceo*, to mix. [See MIX.]

To mix or mingle; to blend; to mix, as different substances. *Bacon. Newton.*

COM-MIX', *v. i.* To mix; to mingle. *Shak.*

COM-MIX'ED, (kom-mixt',) *pp.* Mixed; blended.

COM-MIX'ING, *ppr.* Mixing; blending.

COM-MIX'TION, (kom-mix'chun,) *n.* Mixture; a blending of different ingredients in one mass or compound. *Brown.*

COMMIXION is used by Shakspeare, but is hardly legitimate.

COM-MIXT'URE, (kom-mixt'yur,) *n.* The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the blending of ingredients in one mass or compound. *Bacon.*

2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound. *Bacon. Shak. Wotton.*

3. In *Scots law*, a method of acquiring property, by blending different substances belonging to different proprietors. *Encyc.*

COM-MODE', *n.* [Fr., from L. *commodus*, convenient; *con*, or *com*, and *modus*, manner. See MODE.]

1. A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies. *Addison.*

2. A chest of drawers, often with shelves added, and other conveniences.

COM-MŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *commode*; It. *comodo*; Sp. *id.*; L. *commodus*. See MODE.]

Convenient; suitable; fit; proper; adapted to its use or purpose, or to wants and necessities; as, a *commodious* house or room.

The haven was not *commodious* to winter in. — Acts xxvii. 12.

It is followed by *for* before a noun; as, a place *commodious for* a camp.

COM-MŌ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Conveniently; in a commodious manner; suitably; in a manner to afford ease, or to prevent uneasiness; as, a house *commodiously* situated; we may pass life *commodiously* without the restraints of ceremony.

COM-MŌ'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Convenience; fitness; suitableness for its purpose; as, the *commodiousness* of a house or an apartment; the *commodiousness* of a situation for trade.

COM-MOD'I-TY, *n.* [L. *commoditas*; It. *comodità*; Fr. *commodité*; Sp. *comodidad*; Port. *commodidade*. See COMMODE.]

1. *Primarily*, convenience; profit; advantage; interest. "Men seek their own *commodity*." In this sense it was used by *Hooker*, *Sidney*, &c.; but this is nearly or wholly obsolete.

2. That which affords ease, convenience, or advantage; any thing that is useful, but particularly in commerce, including every thing movable that is bought and sold, goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures. Unless, perhaps, animals may be excepted, the word includes all the movables which are objects of commerce.

Commodities are movables, valuable by money, the common measure. *Locke.*

The principal use of money is to save the commutation of more bulky *commodities*. *Arbuthnot.*

Staple commodities, are those which are the produce or manufacture of a country, and constitute the principal articles of exportation. Thus flour is the staple *commodity* of New York and Pennsylvania; flour and tobacco, of Maryland and Virginia; cotton and rice, of South Carolina and Georgia; cotton and sugar, of Louisiana.

COM'MO-DŌRE, *n.* [This word is probably a corruption of the Italian *comandatore*, a commander; or the Spanish *comendador*, a superior of a monastery, or a knight who holds a commandry.]

1. The officer who commands a squadron or detachment of ships, destined on a particular enterprise. In *the British marine*, a naval officer having the temporary rank of rear-admiral. *Brande.*

2. A title given by courtesy to the senior captain, when two or more ships of war are cruising in company. *Totten.*

3. The convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to conduct the other ships.

COM-MOD-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *con* and *modulatio*.] Measure; agreement. [*Little used.*] *Hakewill.*

COM'MOIGNE, (-moin,) *n.* [Fr.] A monk of the same convent. [*Not in use.*] *Selden.*

COM'MON, *a.* [L. *communis*; Fr. *commun*; Arm. *coumun*; It. *comune*; Sp. *comun*; Port. *commum*; Goth. *gamains*; Sax. *gemæn*; G. *gemein*; D. *gemeen*; Sw. *gemen*; Dan. *gemeen*; Ir. *cumann*; Goth. *gamana*, a fellow, fellowship. This word may be composed of *cum* and *man*, *men*, the plural *men* being equivalent to *people* and *vulgus*. The last syllable is clearly from the root of *many*, which seems to belong to the root of *man*, and *mean* is of the same family. Hence we see the connection between *common* and *mean*, as *vulgar*, from *vulgus*, Eng. *folks*.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; as, life and sense are *common* to man and beast; the *common* privileges of citizens; the *common* wants of men.

2. Belonging to the public; having no separate owner. The right to a highway is *common*.

3. General; serving for the use of all; as, the *common* prayer.

4. Universal; belonging to all; as, the earth is said to be the *common* mother of mankind.

5. Public; general; frequent; as, *common* report.

6. Usual; ordinary; as, the *common* operations of nature; the *common* forms of conveyance; the *common* rules of civility.

7. Of no rank or superior excellence; ordinary. *Applied to men*, it signifies, not noble, not distinguished by noble descent, or not distinguished by office, character, or talents; as, a *common* man; a *common* soldier. *Applied to things*, it signifies, not distinguished by excellence or superiority; as, a *common* essay; a *common* exertion. It, however, is not generally equivalent to *mean*, which expresses something lower in rank or estimation.

8. Prostitute; lewd; as, a *common* woman.

9. In *grammar*, such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; as, *aspernor*, I despise or am despised; also, such nouns as are both masculine and feminine; as, *parens*.

10. A *common* bud, in *botany*, is one that contains both leaves and flowers; a *common peduncle*, one that bears several flowers, a *common perianth*, one that incloses several distinct fructifications; a *common receptacle*, one that connects several distinct fructifications. *Martyn.*

Common divisor, or *measure*, in *mathematics*, is a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without a remainder.

Common law; in *Great Britain* and *the United States*, the *unwritten* law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the *written* or statute law. That body of rules, principles, and customs, which have been received from our ancestors, and by which courts have been governed in their judicial decisions. The evidence of this law is to be found in the reports of those decisions, and the records of the courts. Some of these rules may have originated in edicts or statutes which are now lost, or in the terms and conditions of particular grants or charters; but it is most probable that many of them originated in judicial decisions founded on natural justice and equity, or on local customs.

Common pleas; in *Great Britain*, one of the king's courts, now held in Westminster Hall. It consists of a chief justice and three other justices, and has cognizance of all civil causes, real, personal, or mixed, as well by original writ as by removal from the inferior courts. A writ of error, in the nature of an appeal, lies from this court to the Court of King's Bench. *Blackstone.*

In *some of the American States*, a *court of common pleas* is an inferior court, whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, and it is sometimes called a *county court*. This court is variously constituted in different States, and its powers are defined by statutes. It has jurisdiction of civil causes, and of minor offenses; but its final jurisdiction is very limited; all causes of magnitude being removable to a higher court by appeal, or by writ of error.

Common prayer: the liturgy of the Church of England, which all the clergy of the church are enjoined to use, under a penalty. *Encyc.*

Common recovery; a legal process for barring entails, remainders, &c. [See RECOVERY.]

Common time; in *music*, the name given to those varieties of time, in which the measure consists of two or of four equal portions. *Edin. Encyc.*

In common; equally with another, or with others; to be equally used or participated by two or more; as, tenants *in common*; to provide for children *in common*; to assign lands to two persons *in common*, or to twenty *in common*; we enjoy the bounties of Providence *in common*.

COM'MON, *n.* A tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public, or to a number. Thus we apply the word to an open ground or space in a highway, reserved for public use.

2. In *law*, an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors; or the profit which a man has in the land of another; or a right which a person has to pasture his cattle on land of another, or to dig turf, or catch fish, or cut wood, or the like; called *common* of pasture, of turbary, of piscary, and of estovers.

Common, or *right of common*, is *appendant*, *appurtenant*, *because of vicinage*, or *in gross*.

Common appendant, is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. This is a matter of most universal right.

Common appurtenant, may be annexed to lands in other lordships, or extend to other beasts, besides those which are generally commonable; this is not of common right, but can be claimed only by immemorial usage and prescription.

Common because of vicinage, or neighborhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, lying contiguous to each other, have usually intercommoned with one another, the beasts of the one straying into the other's fields; this is a permissive right.

Common in gross, or at large, is annexed to a man's person, being granted to him and his heirs by deed; or it may be claimed by prescriptive right, as by a parson of a church or other corporation sole. *Blackstone.*

COM'MON, *v. i.* To have a joint right with others in common ground. *Johnson.*

2. To board together; to eat at a table in common. *Encyc.*

COM'MON, *adv.* Commonly. *Shak.*

COM'MON-CAR'RI ER, *n.* One who undertakes, for hire, to transport goods from one place to another. Such a carrier is liable for all losses and injuries to the goods, except those which have happened in consequence of the act of God, or of the enemies of the country, or of the owner of the property himself. *Bouvier.*

COM'MON-COUN'CIL, *n.* The council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the

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government of the citizens. The common-council of London consists of two houses; the upper house, composed of the lord mayor and aldermen; and the lower house, of the common-council-men, elected by the several wards. In most of the American cities, the mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men constitute one body, called a *Court of Common-Council.*

[The common-councils sometimes consist of two houses, chambers, or courts, (as at Norwich,) and sometimes form only one. The city of London is divided into twenty-four wards; the supreme magistrate of each ward has the title of *alderman*; the twenty-four aldermen, with the lord mayor, form the *Court of Aldermen*; each ward annually chooses a certain number of the inhabitants, who are sworn to assist the aldermen with their advice in all public affairs, and they form the *Court of Common-Council.* — E. H. B.]

COM'MON-COUN'CIL-MAN, *n.* A member of a common-council.

COM'MON-CRI'ER, *n.* A crier whose occupation is to give notice of lost things.

COM'MON-HALL, *n.* A hall or house in which citizens meet for business.

COM'MON-LAW. See LAW and COMMON.

COM'MON-LAW'YER, *n.* One versed in common-law. *Spelman.*

COM'MON-LOOK'ING, *a.* Having a common appearance.

COM'MON-PLEAS, *n. pl.* A court for trial of civil causes. [See COMMON.]

COM'MON-SENSE, *n.* Sound practical judgment; the instantaneous decision of unperverted reason.

COM'MON-A-BLE, *a.* Held in common. *Bacon.*

2. That may be pastured on common land.

Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plow, or such as manure the ground. *Blackstone.*

COM'MON-AGE, *n.* The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others. *Johnson.*

COM'MON-AL-TY, *n.* The common people. In *Great Britain*, all classes and conditions of people who are below the rank of nobility.

The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees. *Blackstone.*

In *the United States*, *commonalty* has no very definite signification. It is, however, used to denote that part of the people who live by labor, and are not liberally educated, nor elevated by office or professional pursuits

2. The bulk of mankind. *Hooker.*

COM'MON-ER, *n.* One of the lower rank, or common people; one under the degree of nobility. *Addison.*

2. A member of the house of commons. *Swift.*

3. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon.*

4. A student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, Eng., (corresponding to a *pensioner* at Cambridge,) who is not dependent on the foundation for support, but pays for his board or *commons*, together with all other charges. *Huber.*

5. A prostitute. *Shak.*

6. A partaker. *Fuller.*

COM-MO-NI''TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *commonitio.* See MONITION.]

Advice; warning; instruction. [*Little used.*]

COM-MON'I-TIVE, *a.* Warning; monitory. [*Little used.*]

COM-MON'I-TO-RY, *a.* Calling to mind; giving admonition. *Fox.*

COM'MON-LY, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part; as, confirmed habits *commonly* continue through life.

COM'MON-NESS, *n.* Frequent occurrence; a state of being common or usual.

2. Equal participation by two or more. [*Little used.*]

COM'MON-PLACE, *a.* Common, trite, not new or extraordinary.

COM'MON-PLACE, *n.* A memorandum; a common topic.

COM'MON-PLACE, *v. t.* To enter in a common-place-book, or to reduce to general heads. *Felton.*

COM'MON-PLACE'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded.

COM'MON-PLACE-ED, (-plāst,) *a.* Entered in a commonplace-book.

COM'MONS, *n. pl.* The common people, who inherit or possess no honors or titles; the vulgar. *Chaucer. Shak. Dryden.*

2. In *England*, the lower house of parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs, and counties, chosen by men possessed of the property or qualifications required by law. This body is called *the house of commons.* The house of representatives, in North Carolina, bears the same name.

3. *Common grounds*; land possessed or used by two or more persons in common. [See COMMON.]

4. Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many persons eat at the same table, or in the same hall.

Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant. *Dryden.*

Doctors Commons, in *London*; a college founded by Dr. Harvey, for the professors of the civil law, where the civilians *common* together. The house was consumed in the great fire in 1666, but rebuilt in 1672. To this college belong thirty-four proctors. *Encyc.*

COM'MON-TY, *n.* In *Scots law*, land belonging to two or more common proprietors; or a heath or muir, of which there has been a promiscuous possession by pasturage. *Encyc.*

COM-MON-WĒAL', } *n.* [See WEAL and
COM'MON-WEALTH', } WEALTH.]

1. An established form of government, or civil polity; or, more generally, a state; a body politic, consisting of a certain portion of men, united, by compact or tacit agreement, under one form of government and system of laws. This term is applied to the government of Great Britain, which is of a mixed character, and to other governments, which are considered as free or popular, but rarely, or improperly, to an absolute government. A commonwealth is properly a free state; a popular or representative government; a republic; as, the *commonwealth* of Massachusetts. The word signifies, strictly, the *common good* or *happiness*; and hence, the form of government supposed best to secure the public good.

2. The whole body of people in a state; the public. *Shak.*

3. The territory of a state; as, all the land within the limits of the *commonwealth.* *Massachusetts.*

4. The *Commonwealth*; in *English history*, the form of government established on the death of Charles I., and which existed under Oliver Cromwell and his son.

COM-MON-WEALTH'S'MAN, *n.* One who favored the English commonwealth. [See COMMONWEALTH, No. 4.]

COM'MO-RANCE, } *n.* [L. *commorans, commoror; con* and
COM'MO-RAN-CY, } *moror*, to stay or delay.]

A dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; abode; habitation.

Commorancy consists in usually lying there. *Blackstone.*

COM'MO-RANT, *a.* Dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting.

All freeholders within the precinct — and all persons *commorant* therein — are obliged to attend the court leet. *Blackstone.*

COM-MŌ'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *commoriens.*]

Dying at the same time. *Buck.*

COM'MŌTH-ER, *n.* A godmother. [*Little used.*]

COM-MŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *commotio, commoveo; con* and *moveo.* See MOVE.]

1. Agitation; as, the *commotion* of the sea.

2. Tumult of people; disturbance; disorder, which may amount, at times, to sedition or insurrection; as, the *commotions* of a state.

When ye hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. — Luke xxi.

3. Agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; excitement.

He could not debate without *commotion.* *Clarendon.*

COM-MŌ'TION-ER, *n* One who excites commotion. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

COM-MŌVE', *v. t.* [L. *commoveo.* See MOVE.]

To put in motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle; *a poetic word.* *Thomson.*

COM-MŌV'ED, *pp.* Moved; agitated.

COM-MŌV'ING, *ppr.* Agitating.

COM-MŪN'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a commune.

COM-MŪNE', *v. i.* [Fr. *communier*; W. *cymunaw*; Arm. *communya.* The Welsh word is, by Owen, considered as a compound of *cy*, a prefix equivalent to *co* and *con* in Latin, and *ymun*; *ym* noting identity, and *unaw*, to unite. If the word is formed from *cy* or *cum* and *unus*, it is radically different from *common.* But the Latin *communico* accords with this word, and with *common.*]

1. To converse; to talk together familiarly; to impart sentiments mutually, in private or familiar discourse; followed by *with* before the person.

And there will I meet and *commune with* thee. — Ex. xxv.

2. To have intercourse in contemplation or meditation.

Commune with your own heart on your bed. — Ps. iv.

3. To partake of the sacrament or Lord's supper; to receive the communion; *a common use of the word in America, as it is in the Welsh.*

COM'MUNE, *n.* A small territorial district in France, one of the subordinate divisions of the country introduced in the late revolution. In *the country*, a *commune* sometimes embraces a number of villages, while some large cities are divided into a number of communes.

COM-MŪ'NI-BUS AN'NIS; one year with another; on an average.

COM-MŪ'NI-BUS LŌ'CIS; one place with another; on a medium.

COM-MU-NI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See COMMUNICATE.] The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted from one to another. *Johnson.*

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be communicated; capable of being imparted from one to another; as, knowledge is *communicable* by words.

Lost bliss, to thee no more *communicable.* *Milton.*
Eternal life is *communicable* to all. *Hooker.*

2. That may be recounted. *Milton.*

3. Communicative; ready to impart. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being communicable.

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLY, *adv.* With communication.

COM-MŪ'NI-CANT, *n.* One who communes at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament, at the celebration of the Lord's supper. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

COM-MŪ'NI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *communico*; from *communis*, *common*; It. *comunicare*; Sp. *comunicar*; Fr. *communiquer.*]

1. To impart; to give to another, as a partaker; to confer for joint possession; to bestow, as that which the receiver is to hold, retain, use, or enjoy; with *to.*

Where God is worshiped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences. *Taylor.*
Let him that is taught in the word *communicate to* him that teacheth in all good things. — Gal. vi.

2. To impart reciprocally, or mutually; to have or enjoy a share of; followed by *with.*

Common benefits are to be *communicated with* all, but peculiar benefits *with* choice. *Bacon.*
But Diomede desires my company,
And still *communicates* his praise *with* me. *Dryden.*

3. To impart, as knowledge; to reveal; to give, as information, either by words, signs, or signals; as, to *communicate* intelligence, news, opinions, or facts.

Formerly, this verb had *with* before the person receiving; as, "He *communicated* those thoughts only *with* the Lord Digby." *Clarendon.* But now it has *to* only.

4. To deliver; as, to *communicate* a message; — to give; as, to *communicate* motion.

COM-MŪ'NI-CATE, *v. i.* To partake of the Lord's supper. *Taylor.*

Instead of this, in *America*, at least in *New England*, *commune* is generally or always used.

2. To have a communication or passage from one to another; to have the means of passing from one to another; as, two houses *communicate* with each other; a fortress *communicates* with the country; the canals of the body *communicate* with each other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To have intercourse; *applied to persons.*

4. To have, enjoy, or suffer, reciprocally; to have a share with another.

Ye have done well that ye did *communicate* with my affliction. — Phil. iv.

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TED, *pp.* Imparted from one to another; bestowed; delivered.

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Imparting; giving or bestowing; delivering

2. Partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

3. Leading or conducting from place to place, as a passage; connected by a passage or channel; as, two lakes *communicating* with each other.

4. Having intercourse by words, letters, or messages; corresponding.

COM-MU-NI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of imparting, conferring, or delivering, from one to another; as, the *communication* of knowledge, opinions, or facts.

2. Intercourse by words, letters, or messages; interchange of thoughts or opinions, by conference or other means.

Abner had *communication* with the elders of Israel, saying, Ye sought for David in times past to be king over you. — 2 Sam. iii.
Let your *communication* be, yea, yea; nay, nay. — Matt. v.

In 1 *Cor.* xv. 33, "Evil *communications* corrupt good manners," the word may signify conversation, colloquial discourses, or customary association and familiarity.

3. Intercourse; interchange of knowledge; correspondence; good understanding between men.

Secrets may be carried so far as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift*

4. Connecting passage; means of passing from place to place; as a strait or channel between seas or lakes, a road between cities or countries, a gallery between apartments in a house, an avenue between streets, &c. Keep open a *communication* with the besieged place.

5. That which is communicated or imparted. The house received a *communication* from the governor respecting the hospital.

6. In *rhetoric*, a trope, by which a speaker or writer takes his hearer or reader as a partner in his sentiments, and says *we*, instead of *I* or *you.* *Beattie.*

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others. In the sense of *liberal of benefits*, though legitimate, it is little used.

2. Disposed to impart or disclose, as knowledge, opinions, or facts; free to communicate; not reserved.

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less *communicative.* *Swift.*

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ĊOM-MŪ'NI-CA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve. *Norris.*

ĊOM-MŪ'NI-CĀ-TOR, *n.* One who communicates. *Dwight.*

ĊOM-MŪ'NI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Imparting knowledge. *Barrow.*

ĊOM-MŪN'ING, *ppr.* Conversing familiarly; having familiar intercourse.

ĊOM-MŪN'ING, *n.* Familiar converse; private intercourse. *E. T. Fitch.*

ĊOM-MŪN'ION, (kom-mūn'yun,) *n.* [L. *communio*; Fr. *communion*; It. *comunione*; Sp. *comunion*; Port. *communhum*. See COMMON.]

1. Fellowship; intercourse between two persons or more; interchange of transactions or offices; a state of giving and receiving; agreement; concord.

We are naturally led to seek *communion* and fellowship with others. *Hooker.*

What *communion* hath light with darkness?—2 Cor. vi.

The *communion* of the Holy Spirit be with you all.—2 Cor. xiii.

2. Mutual intercourse or union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline. The Protestant churches have no *communion* with the Roman Catholic church.

3. The body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline. The three grand *communions* into which the Christian church is divided, are those of the Greek, the Roman Catholic, and the Protestant churches.

4. The act of communicating the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament. The fourth council of Lateran decrees that every believer shall receive the *communion* at least at Easter. *Encyc.*

5. Union of professing Christians in a particular church; as, members in full *communion*.

Communion-service, in the liturgy of the Episcopal church, is the office for the administration of the holy sacrament.

ĊOM-MŪN'ION-IST, *n.* One of the same communion. *Dury.*

ĊOM'MU-NISM, *n.* [Fr. *commune*, common.]

Community of property among all the citizens of a state; a state of things in which there are no individual or separate rights in property; a new French word, nearly synonymous with *agrarianism*, *socialism*, and *radicalism*.

ĊOM'MU-NIST, *n.* An advocate for a community of property among citizens. Some persons of this sect contend also for a community of females, or a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes.

ĊOM-MŪ'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *communitas*; It. *comunità*; Sp. *comunidad*; Fr. *communauté*. See COMMON.]

1. *Properly*, common possession or enjoyment; as, a *community* of goods.

It is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke.*

2. A society of people having common rights and privileges, or common interests, civil, political, or ecclesiastical; or living under the same laws and regulations; as, a *community* of monks.

3. Society at large; a commonwealth or state; a body politic; the public, or people in general.

[In this sense, the term should not be used *absolutely*, like the word *society*; as, the interests of *community* require this; but, the interests of *the* community, &c.]

4. Commonness; frequency. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

ĊOM-MŪ-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See COMMUTE.] The quality of being capable of being exchanged or put, one in the place of the other.

ĊOM-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *commutabilis*. See COMMUTE.] That may be exchanged, or mutually changed; that may be given for another. In *philology*, that may pass from one into another; as, the letter *b* is *commutable* with *v*; or, in Celtic, *b* and *mh* are *commutable*.

ĊOM-MU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *commutatio*. See COMMUTE.]

1. Change; alteration; a passing from one state to another. *South.*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another; barter.

The use of money is to save the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot.*

3. In *law*, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less; as banishment instead of death.

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a *commutation* for penance. *Blackstone.*

ĊOM-MŪ'TA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *commutatif*; It. *commutativo*. See COMMUTE.]

Relative to exchange; interchangeable; mutually passing from one to another; as, *commutative* justice, justice which is mutually done and received, between men in society.

To cultivate an habitual regard to *commutative* justice. *Burke.*

ĊOM-MŪ'TA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of reciprocal exchange. *Brown.*

ĊOM-MŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *commuto*; *con* and *muto*, to change. See MUTABLE and MUTATION.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another; as, to *commute* our labors; to *commute* pain for pleasure.

2. In *law*, to exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity; as, to *commute* death for transportation.

ĊOM-MŪTE', *v. i.* To atone; to compensate; to stand in the place of; as, one penalty *commutes* for another.

ĊOM-MŪT'ED, *pp.* Exchanged.

ĊOM-MŪT'ING, *ppr.* Exchanging.

ĊOM-MŪ'TU-AL, *a.* [*con* and *mutual*.] Mutual; reciprocal; *used in poetry*.

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove
In acts of dear benevolence and love. *Pope.*

ĊŌ'MŌSE, *a.* [L. *comosus*, hairy.]

In *botany*, ending in a tuft or kind of brush. *Brande.*

ĊOM-PACT', *a.* [L. *compactus*, *compingo*; *con* and *pango*, *pactus*, to thrust, drive, fix, make fast or close; antiq. *pago*, *paco*; Gr. πηγνυω. See PACK.]

Literally, driven, thrust, or pressed together. Hence,

1. Closely and firmly united, as the particles of solid bodies; firm; close; solid; dense. Stone, iron, and wood are *compact* bodies. A *compact* leaf, in *botany*, is one having the pulp of a close, firm texture.

2. Composing; consisting.

A wandering fire,
Compact of unctuous vapor. *Milton.*

This sense is not common. [See the verb.] *Compact* seems to be used for *compacted*. So in the following example.

3. Joined; held together. [*Little used.*]

A pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together. *Peacham.*

4. Brief; close; pithy; not diffuse; not verbose; as, a *compact* discourse.

ĊOM'PACT, *n.* [L. *compactum*.]

An agreement; a contract between parties; a word that may be applied, in a general sense, to any covenant or contract between individuals; but it is more generally applied to agreements between nations and states, as treaties and confederacies. So the constitution of the United States is a political contract between the States; a national *compact*. Or the word is applied to the agreement of the individuals of a community.

The law of nations depends on mutual *compacts*, treaties, leagues, &c. *Blackstone.*

In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit *compact*, founded on common consent. *South.*

ĊOM-PACT, *v. t.* To thrust, drive, or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close; as the parts which compose a body.

Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone. *Blackmore.*

This verb is not much used. The participle is more frequent; as, the earth's *compacted* sphere. *Roscommon.*

The solids are more strict and *compacted*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system.

The whole body fitly joined together and *compacted*.—Eph. iv.

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone. *Shak.*

4. To compose or make out of.

If he, *compact* of jars, grow musical. *Shak.*

In the two last examples, *compact* is used for *compacted*.

ĊOM-PACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pressed close; firmly united or connected.

ĊOM-PACT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a compact manner.

ĊOM-PACT'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being compact; firmness; closeness of parts; density, whence results hardness. *Digby.*

ĊOM-PACT'ER, *n.* One who makes a compact.

ĊOM-PACT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be joined.

ĊOM-PACT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting closely; consolidating.

ĊOM-PAC'TION, *n.* The act of making compact; or the state of being compact. *Bacon.*

ĊOM-PACT'LY, *adv.* Closely; densely; with close union of parts.

ĊOM-PACT'NESS, *n.* Firmness; close union of parts; density. *Boyle.*

ĊOM-PACT'URE, *n.* Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected; manner of joining. *Spenser.*

ĊOM-PĀ'ĊĒS, *n.* [L.] A system of structure of many parts united. *Ray.*

ĊOM-PAG-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *compago*. See COMPACT.]

Union of parts; structure; connection; contexture. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

ĊŌM'PA-NA-BLE, *a.* Companionable. [*Obs.*]

ĊŌM'PA-NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Sociableness. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

ĊOM-PAN'I-A-BLE, *a.* Social. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

ĊOM-PAN'I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Sociableness. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

ĊŌM'PA-NI-ED, *pp.* Associated with; attended.

ĊOM-PAN'ION, (kom-pan'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *compagnon*; Arm. *compaignun*; It. *compagno*; Sp. *compañero*; Port. *companheiro*; Ir. *companach*. See COMPANY.]

1. One who keeps company with another; one with whom a person frequently associates and converses. "It differs from *friend*," says Johnson, "as *acquaintance* from *confidence*." The word does not necessarily imply friendship; but a *companion* is often or generally a *friend*.

A *companion* of fools shall be destroyed.—Prov. xiii.

2. One who accompanies another; as two persons meeting casually and traveling together are called *companions*. So soldiers are called *companions* in arms.

3. A partner; an associate.

Epaphroditus, my brother, and *companion* in labor, and fellow-soldier.—Phil. ii.

4. A fellow; a mate. *Shak.*

5. A term sometimes applied to a knight; in distinction from the knights commanders of the same order.

6. A sort of wooden porch, placed over the entrance or staircase of the cabin, in merchant ships. Hence the cabin stairs are called the *companion-way*, and the ladder by which officers ascend to and descend from the quarter deck is called the *companion ladder*. *Mar. Dict.*

ĊOM-PAN'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for good fellowship; qualified to be agreeable in company; sociable; agreeable as a companion. *Clarendon.*

ĊOM-PAN'ION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a companionable manner.

ĊOM-PAN'ION-LESS, *a.* Having no companion.

ĊOM-PAN'ION-SHIP, *n.* Fellowship; association. *Shak.*

2. Company; train. *Shak.*

ĊŌM'PA-NY, (kum'pa-ne,) *n.* [It. *compagnia*; Sp. *compañia*; Port. *companhia*; Fr. *compagnie*; not from *cum* and *panis*, bread, a mess or number of men eating together, as is commonly supposed; but from *cum* and *pannus*, cloth, Teutonic *fahne* or *vaan*, a flag. The word denotes a band or number of men under one flag or standard. What decides this question is, the Spanish mode of writing the word with *n* tilde, titled *n*, *compañia*, for this is the manner of writing *puño*, cloth; whereas *panis*, bread, is written *pan*. The orthography of the word in the other languages is confirmatory of this opinion.]

1. In *military affairs*, the soldiers united under the command of a captain; a subdivision of a regiment, consisting usually of a number from sixty to one hundred men. But the number is indefinite.

2. Any assemblage of persons; a collection of men, or other animals, in a very indefinite sense. It may be applied to a small number, or any multitude whatever; as in Scripture we read of a *company* of priests, a *company* of prophets, and an innumerable *company* of angels; also, a *company* of horses.

3. An assemblage of persons for entertainment or festivity; a party collected by invitation or otherwise.

4. Persons that associate with others for conversation or pleasure; society; as, let your children keep good *company*.

5. The state of being a companion; the act of accompanying; fellowship; society; as, we cannot enjoy the *company* of licentious men.

I will keep thee *company*. *Dryden.*

6. A number of persons united for the same purpose, or in a joint concern; as, a *company* of merchants or mechanics; a *company* of players. The word is applicable to private partnerships or to incorporated bodies of men. Hence it may signify a firm, house, or partnership; or a corporation; as, the East India *Company*, a banking or insurance *company*.

7. The crew of a ship, including the officers; also, a fleet.

To bear company; to accompany; to attend; to go with; denoting a temporary association.

His faithful dog shall *bear* him *company*. *Pope.*

To keep company; to accompany; to attend; also, to associate with frequently or habitually; hence, to frequent public houses. *Prov.* xxix.

ĊŌM'PA-NY, *v. t.* To accompany; to attend; to go with; to be companion to. [But ACCOMPANY is generally used.]

ĊŌM'PA-NY, *v. i.* To associate with; to frequent the company of.

I wrote you not to *company* with fornicators.—1 Cor. v.

2. To be a gay companion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To have commerce with the other sex. *Bp. Hall.*

ĊŌM'PA-NY-ING, *ppr.* Associating with; accompanying; attending.

ĊOM'PA-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *comparabilis*. See COMPARE.] That may be compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard; that may be estimated as equal.

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend. *Addison.*

The precious sons of Zion, *comparable* to fine gold.—Lam. iv.

ĊOM'PA-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard. *Wotton.*

ĊOM'PA-RĀTES, *n. pl.* In *logic*, the two things compared to one another.

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COM-PA-RĀ'TION, *n.* Provision; a making provision.

COM-PAR'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *comparativus*; It. *comparativo*; Fr. *comparatif*. See COMPARE.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute. The *comparative* weight of a body is that which is estimated by comparing it with the weight of another body. A body may be called heavy, when compared with a feather, which would be called light, when compared with iron. So of *comparative* good or evil.

2. Having the power of comparing different things; as, a *comparative* faculty. Qu. *Glanville.*

3. In *grammar*, expressing more or less. The *comparative* degree of an adjective expresses a greater or less degree of a quantity, or quality, than the positive; as, *brighter*, or *more bright*; *smaller*; *finer*; *stronger*; *weaker*.

Comparative anatomy; that branch of anatomy which treats of the anatomy of man and of other animals in one connected view, in order to *compare* them, and arrive at general conclusions. *En. Am.*

COM-PAR'A-TIVE, *n.* One who is equal, or pretends to be an equal. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

COM-PAR'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a state of comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely, or in itself. A thing is *comparatively* heavy, when it is compared with something less heavy. Paper is *comparatively* light or heavy; *light*, when compared with *lead*; and *heavy*, when compared with *air*.

How few, *comparatively*, are the instances of a wise application of time and talents! *Anon.*

COM-PARE', *v. t.* [L. *comparo*, to prepare, to provide or procure, to make equal, to compare; *con* and *paro*, to prepare; It. *parare*, to dress, trim, adorn; also, to *parry*; Sp. *parar*, to prepare, to halt, to stop, to prevent, to detain, to stake at cards; Port. *parar*, to stop or cease to go forward; to meet or confine upon; to touch or be bounded; to tend; to drive at some end; to aim at; to come to; to hinder; to *parry*, or ward off; to turn or change in inclination or morals; to lay or stake, as a wager; Sp. *parada*, a halt, stop, pause; a fold for cattle; a relay of horses or mules; a dam or bank; a bet, stake, or wager; a *parade*, or place of exercise for troops; Port. *id.*; Arm. *para*; W. *parodi*, to prepare. This seems to be the בראּ *bara*, of the Shemitic languages. The primary sense is, to throw, drive, or strike; hence, to drive or force off, to separate, to *pare*; hence, to trim, or dress, which may be from separating, as in the French *parer des cuirs*, to dress or curry leather; or from *setting off*, as we express the idea, that is, by enlargement, or display; or from setting in order, as we say, to fix. The sense of *compare* is allied to the Portuguese application of the word, to come to, to meet; and the L. *par*, equal, belongs to the same root, and seems to be included in *comparo*. One of the principal significations is, to stop; that is, to set; to fix. In fencing, it is to intercept by thrusting the weapon aside. In gaming, it is to lay or throw down. All the senses unite in that of extending, thrusting, or driving. W. *par*, that is, contiguous, *preparedness*, a *pair*, a fellow, Eng. *peer*, L. *par*. The latter word seems to signify, extended, or reaching to, and to be closely allied to the Portuguese sense of contiguity.]

1. To set or bring things together in fact or in contemplation, and to examine the relations they bear to each other, with a view to ascertain their agreement or disagreement; as, to *compare* two pieces of cloth, two tables, or coins; to *compare* reasons and arguments; to *compare* pleasure *with* pain.

In comparing movable things, it is customary to bring them together, for examination. In comparing things immovable or remote, and abstract ideas, we bring them together in the mind, as far as we are able, and consider them in connection. Comparison therefore is really collation, or it includes it.

2. To liken; to represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration.

Solon *compared* the people *to* the sea, and orators and counsellors *to* the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon.*

In this sense *compare* is followed by *to*.

3. To examine the relations of things to each other, with a view to discover their relative proportions, quantities, or qualities; as, to *compare* two kingdoms, or two mountains, *with* each other; to *compare* the number ten *with* fifteen; to *compare* ice *with* crystal; to *compare* a clown *with* a dancing-master or a dandy.

In this sense *compare* is followed by *with*.

4. In *grammar*, to form an adjective in the degrees of comparison; as, *blackish*, *black*, *blacker*, *blackest*.

5. To get; to procure; to obtain; as in Latin. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

COM-PARE', *v. i.* To hold comparison; to be like or equal.

2. To vie. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

COM-PARE', *n.* The state of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison; possibility of entering into comparison, or being considered as equal.

Their small galleys may not hold *compare*
With our tall ships. *Waller.*

2 Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison. *Johnson.*

[*This noun is in use, but can not be considered as elegant.*]

COM-PARED', *pp.* Set together and examined with respect to likeness or unlikeness, agreement or disagreement; likened; represented as similar.

COM-PAR'ER, *n.* One who compares or makes a comparison.

COM-PAR'ING, *ppr.* Examining the relations of things to each other; likening.

COM-PAR'ING, *n.* Act of comparing. *Barter.*

COM-PAR'I-SON, *n.* [It. *comparazione*; Sp. *comparacion*; Fr. *comparaison*; Port. *comparaçam*; L. *comparatio*. See COMPARE.]

1. The act of comparing; the act of considering the relation between persons or things, with a view to discover their agreement or resemblance, or their disagreement or difference.

We learn to form a correct estimate of men and their actions by *comparison*. *Anon.*

2. The state of being compared.

If we rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it little much in *comparison*. *Locke.*

3. Comparative estimate; proportion.

Who is left among you that saw this house in its first glory? And how do you see it now? Is it not in your eyes in *comparison* of it as nothing? — Hag. ii.

4. In *grammar*, the formation of an adjective in its several degrees of signification; as, *strong*, *stronger*, *strongest*; *greenish*, *green*, *greener*, *greenest*; *glorious*, *more glorious*, *most glorious*. In *English*, there are strictly four degrees of *comparison*

5. A simile; similitude, or illustration by similitude.

Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God? Or with what *comparison* shall we compare it? — Mark iv.

6. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which two things are considered with regard to property or quality, which is common to them both; as, a hero is like a lion in courage. Here courage is common to hero and lion, and constitutes the point of resemblance. *Encyc.*

The distinction between *similitude* and *comparison* is, that the *former* has reference to the *quality*; the *latter*, to the *quantity*. *Comparison* is between *more* and *less*; *similitude* is between *good* and *bad*. Hannibal — hung like a tempest on the declivities of the Alps — is a likeness by *similitude*. The sublimity of the scriptural prophets exceeds that of Homer, as much as thunder is louder than a whisper — is a likeness by *comparison*. *J. Q. Adams*, lect. ix.

But comparison has reference to quality as well as quantity.

COM-PART', *v. t.* [Fr. *compartir*; It. *compartire*; Sp. *compartir*, *con*, or *com*, and *partir*; L. *partio*, to divide. See PART.]

To divide; to mark out a plan or design into its several parts or subdivisions. *Wotton.*

COM-PART'ED, *pp.* Divided into parts or apartments.

COM-PART'ING, *ppr.* Dividing or disposing into parts.

COM-PAR-TI''TION, *n.* The act of dividing into parts. In *architecture*, the division or disposition of the whole groundplot of an edifice into its various apartments. *Encyc.*

2. Division; part divided; a separate part; as, amphitheaters needed no *compartitions*. *Wotton.*

COM-PART'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *compartiment*; It. *compartimento*.]

1. A division or separate part of a general design, as of a picture, or of a groundplot. *Pope. Peacham.*

2. A design composed of several different figures, disposed with symmetry, for ornament; as, a *compartment* of tiles or bricks, duly arranged, of various colors, and varnished, to decorate a building. In *gardening*, *compartments* are assemblages of beds, plots, borders, walks, &c. In *heraldry*, a *compartment* is called also a *partition*. *Encyc.*

COM-PART'NER, *n.* A sharer. *Pearson.*

COM'PASS, (kum'pas,) *n.* [Fr. *compas*; Sp. *compas*; It. *compasso*; Port. *compasso*; *con*, or *com*, and Fr. *pas*, Sp. *paso*, It. *passo*, a *pace* or step, L. *passus*, which coincides with the participle of *pando*, to open or stretch. (See PACE and PASS.) A *compass* is a *stepping* together. So in Spanish and Portuguese, it signifies a beating of time in music.]

1. Stretch; reach; extent; the limit or boundary of a space, and the space included; *applied to time*, *space*, *sound*, &c. Our knowledge lies within a very narrow *compass*. The universe extends beyond the *compass* of our thoughts. So we say, the *compass* of a year, the *compass* of an empire, the *compass* of reason, the *compass* of the voice.

And in that *compass* all the world contains. *Dryden.*

2. A passing round; a circular course; a circuit.

Time is come round;
And where I did begin, there shall I end:
My life has run its *compass*. *Shak.*
They fetched a *compass* of seven days' journey. — 2 Kings iii. 2 Sam. v. Acts xxviii.

3. Moderate bounds; limits of truth; moderation; due limits.

In two hundred years, (I speak within *compass*,) no such commission had been executed. *Davies.*

This sense is the same as the first, and the peculiar force of the phrase lies in the word *within*.

4. The extent or limit of the voice, or of sound. [See No. 1.]

5. An instrument, often called the *mariner's compass*, used for directing or ascertaining the course of ships at sea. It consists of a circular box, containing a paper card marked with the thirty-two points of direction, and fixed on a magnetic needle, that always points to the north, the variation excepted. The needle, with the card attached to it, turns on a pin in the center of the box. The box is covered with glass, to prevent the motion of the card from being disturbed by the wind, and is so suspended as to remain always in an horizontal position, notwithstanding the motion of the ship. *Encyc.*

6. An instrument used in surveying land, constructed, in the main, like the mariner's compass; but with this difference, that the needle is not fitted into the card, moving with it, but plays alone; the card being drawn on the bottom of the box, and a circle divided into 360 degrees on the limb. This instrument is used in surveying land, and in directing travelers in a desert or forest, miners, &c. *Encyc.*

COM'PASS, (kum'pas,) *v. t. Literally*, to measure with a compass. Hence,

1. To stretch round; to extend so as to embrace the whole: hence, to inclose, encircle, grasp, or seize; as, to *compass* with the arms.

2. To surround; to environ; to inclose on all sides; sometimes followed by *around*, *round*, or *about*.

Now, all the blessings
Of a glad father *compass* thee *about*. *Shak.*
With favor wilt thou *compass* him as with a shield. — Ps. v.
The willows of the brook *compass* him about. — Job xl.

3. To go or walk round.

Ye shall *compass* the city — and the seventh day ye shall *compass* the city seven times. — Josh. vi.
For ye *compass* sea and land. — Matt. xxiii.

4. To besiege; to beleaguer; to block up.

This is not a different sense, but a particular application

Thine enemies shall cast a trench *about* thee, and *compass* thee round, and keep thee in on every side. — Luke xix.

5. To obtain; to attain to; to procure; to bring within one's power; to accomplish.

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill. *Shak.*
How can you hope to *compass* your designs? *Denham.*

6. To purpose; to intend; to imagine; to plot; to contrive; as we say, to go about to perform, but in mind only; as, to *compass* the death of the king.

Compassing and *imagining* the death of the king are synonymous terms; *compass* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. *Blackstone.*

COM'PASS-BOX, (kum'pas-) *n.* A box for a compass.

COM'PASS-NEE'DLE, *n.* The needle of the compass.

COM'PASS-SAW, *n.* A saw that cuts in a circular manner.

COM'PASS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be compassed. *Burke.*

COM'PASS-ED, (kum'past,) *pp.* Embraced; surrounded; inclosed; obtained; imagined.

COM'PASS-ES, *n. pl.* [Or a *pair of compasses*, so named from its legs; but *pair* is superfluous or improper, and the singular number, *compass*, is the preferable name.]

An instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, &c., consisting of two pointed legs or branches, made of iron, steel, or brass, joined at the top by a rivet, on which they move. There are also compasses of three legs, or triangular compasses, cylindrical and spherical compasses, with four branches, and various other kinds. *Encyc.*

COM'PASS-ING, *ppr.* Embracing; going round; inclosing; obtaining; accomplishing; imagining; intending.

2. In *ship-building*, incurvated; arched. *Mar. Dict.*

COM-PAS'SION, (kom-pash'un,) *n.* [It. *compassione*; Sp. *compasion*; Fr. *compassion*; Low L. *compassio*, *compatior*; *con* and *patior*, *passus*, to suffer. See PATIENCE.]

A suffering with another; painful sympathy; a sensation of sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; pity; commiseration. *Compassion* is a mixed passion, compounded of love and sorrow; at least some portion of love generally attends the pain or regret, or is excited by it. Extreme distress of an enemy even changes enmity into at least temporary affection.

He, being full of *compassion*, forgave their iniquity. — Ps. lxxviii.
His father had *compassion*, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him. — Luke xv.

COM-PAS'SION, *v. t.* To pity. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COM-PAS'SION-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of pity. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

COM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Having a temper or disposition to pity; inclined to show mercy; merciful;

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having a heart that is tender, and easily moved by the distresses, sufferings, wants, and infirmities of others.

There never was a heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and *compassionate*. *South.*

COM-PAS'SION-ĀTE, *v. t.* To pity; to commiserate; to have compassion for.

Compassionates my pains, and pities me. *Addison.*

COM-PAS'SION-Ā-TED, *pp.* Pitied.

COM-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With compassion; mercifully. *Clarendon.*

COM-PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

COM-PAS'SION-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Having pity on; commiserating.

COM'PASS-LESS, *a.* Having no compass. *Knowles.*

COM-PA-TERN'I-TY, *n.* [*con* and *paternity.*] The relation of a godfather to the person for whom he answers. *Davies.*

COM-PAT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See COMPATIBLE.] Consistency; the quality or power of coëxisting with something else; suitableness; as, a *compatibility* of tempers.

COM-PAT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *compatible*; Sp. *id.*; Port. *compativel*; from the L. *competo*, to sue or seek for the same thing, to agree; *con* and *peto*, to seek.]

Consistent; that may exist with; suitable; not incongruous; agreeable; followed by *with*; sometimes by *to*, but less properly.

The poets have joined qualities which by nature are the most *compatible*. *Broome.*

The office of a legislator and of a judge are deemed not *compatible*.

To pardon offenders is not always *compatible with* public safety.

COM-PAT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Consistency; fitness; agreement; the same as COMPATIBILITY, which is generally used.

COM-PAT'I-BLY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; consistently.

COM-PĀ'TIENT, (-shent,) *a.* [L. *con* and *patior.*] Suffering together [*Little used.*] *Buck.*

COM-PĀ'TRI-OT or **COM-PAT'RI-OT**, *n.* [It. *compatriota*; Sp. *compatriota*; *con*, or *com*, and *patriot.*] One of the same country, and having like interests and feelings. *Burke.*

COM-PĀ'TRI-OT or **COM-PAT'RI-OT**, *a.* Of the same country. *Akenside.*

COM-PĀ'TRI-OT-ISM or **COM-PAT'RI-OT-ISM**, *n.* Fellow-patriotism.

COM-PEER', *n.* [L. *compar*; *con* and *par*, equal. See PEER.]

An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate. *Philips.*

COM-PEER', *v. t.* To equal; to match; to be equal with. *Shak.*

COM-PEER', *v. i.* [L. *compareo.*] To appear. [*Obs.*]

COM-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *compello, compellere*; *con* and *pello*, to drive; Sp. *compeler*; Port. *compellir.* See PEAL and APPEAL.]

1. To drive or urge with force, or irresistibly; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate, either by physical or moral force; as, circumstances *compel* us to practice economy.

Thou shalt not *compel* him to serve as a bond servant. — Levit. xxv.

And they *compel* one Simon to bear his cross. — Mark xv.

Go out into the highways and hedges, and *compel* them to come in, that *my* house may be filled. — Luke xiv.

2. To force; to take by force or violence; to seize.

The subjects' grief
Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each
A sixth part of his substance. *Shak.*

[*This sense is harsh, and not very common.*] *Johnson.*

3. To drive together; to gather; to unite in a crowd or company. A Latinism; *compellere gregem.*

In one troop *compelled*. *Dryden.*

4. To seize; to overpower; to hold.

And easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled*. *Dryden.*

[*Unusual.*]

5. To call forth; L. *compellere.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

COM-PEL'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be driven, forced, or constrained.

COM-PEL'LA-BLY, *adv.* By compulsion.

COM-PEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *compellatio*; *compello, compellare*, the same word as the preceding, applied to the voice; to send or drive out the voice.]

A ceremonious appellation; the word of salutation.

The *compellation* of the kings of France is by *sire*. *Temple.*

COM-PEL'LA-TO-RY, *a.* Compulsive.

COM-PEL'LED, *pp.* Forced; constrained; obliged.

COM-PEL'LER, *n.* One who compels or constrains.

COM-PEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving by force; constraining; obliging.

COM'PEND, } **COM-PEND'I-UM**, } *n.* [L. *compendium.*]

In *literature*, an abridgment; a summary; an epitome; a brief compilation or composition, containing the principal heads, or general principles, of a larger work or system.

COM-PEND-I-Ā'RI-OUS, *a.* Short; contracted. [*Little used.*]

COM-PEND'I-ĀTE, *v. t.* To sum or collect together. [*Not used.*]

COM-PEND'I-OUS, *a.* Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass; as, a *compendious* system of chemistry; a *compendious* grammar.

2. Short; direct; near; not circuitous; as, a *compendious* way to acquire science.

COM-PEND'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a short or brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.

The substance of Christian belief is *compendiously* expressed in a few articles. *Anon.*

COM-PEND'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass. *Bentley.*

COM-PENS'A-BLE, *a.* [See COMPENSATE.] That may be compensated. [*Little used.*]

COM-PEN'SĀTE or **COM'PEN-SĀTE**, *v. t.* [L. *compenso*; *con* and *penso*, to prize or value, from *pendo*, to weigh, to value. See PENDENT.]

1. To give equal value to; to recompense; to give an equivalent for services, or an amount lost or bestowed; to return or bestow that which makes good a loss, or is estimated a sufficient remuneration; as, to *compensate* a laborer for his work, or a merchant for his losses.

2. To be equivalent in value or effect to; to counterbalance; to make amends for.

The length of the night and the dews do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon.*

The pleasures of sin never *compensate* the sinner for the miseries he suffers, even in this life. *Anon.*

COM-PEN'SĀTE or **COM'PEN-SĀTE**, *v. i.* To make amends; to supply an equivalent; followed by *for*; as, nothing can *compensate for* the loss of reputation.

This word is generally accented on the second syllable, most unfortunately, as any ear will determine by the feebleness of the last syllables in the participles *compen'sated*, *compen'sating.*

Each seeming want *compensated* of course. *Pope.*

With the primary accent on the first syllable, and the secondary accent on the third, this defect, and the difficulty of uttering distinctly the last syllables, are remedied.

COM-PEN'SĀ-TED or **COM'PEN-SĀ-TED**, *pp.* Recompensed; supplied with an equivalent in amount or effect; rewarded.

COM-PEN'SĀ-TING or **COM'PEN-SĀ-TING**, *ppr.* Giving an equivalent; recompensing; remunerating; making good a deficiency.

COM-PEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* That which is given or received as an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; amends; remuneration; recompense.

All other debts may *compensation* find. *Dryden.*

The pleasures of life are no *compensation* for the loss of divine favor and protection.

2. That which supplies the place of something else, or makes good a deficiency. *Paley.*

3. In *law*, a set-off; the payment of debt by a credit of equal amount.

COM-PEN'SA-TIVE, *a.* Making amends or compensation.

COM-PEN'SA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends.

COM-PENSE', (kom-pens',) *v. t.* To recompense: found in *Bacon*, but not now in use. [delay.

COM-PE-REN'DI-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *comperendino.*] To

COM-PĒTE', *v. i.* [L. *competo*; *con* and *peto.*]

1. To seek, or strive for the same thing as another; to carry on competition or rivalry.

Our manufacturers *compete* with the English in making cotton clothe.

2. To strive or claim to be equal.

The sages of antiquity will not dare to *compete* with the inspired authors. *Milner.*

COM'PE-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *competens*, *competo*, to be
COM'PE-TEN-CY, } meet or fit; *con* and *peto*, to seek; properly, to press, urge, or come to.]

Primarily, fitness; suitableness; convenience. Hence,

1. Sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; property or means of subsistence sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life, without superfluity.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words — health, peace, and *competence*. *Pope.*

2. Sufficiency, applied to other things than property; *but this application is less common.*

3. Legal capacity or qualifications; fitness; as, the *competence* of a witness, which consists in his having the qualifications required by law, as age, soundness of mind, impartiality, &c.

4. Right or authority; legal power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause; as, the *competence* of a judge or court to examine and decide. *Kent.*

5. Fitness; adequacy; suitableness; legal sufficiency; as, the *competency* of evidence. *Sewall.*

COM'PE-TENT, *a.* Suitable; fit; convenient; hence, sufficient, that is, fit for the purpose; adequate; followed by *to*; as, *competent* supplies of food and clothing; a *competent* force; an army *competent* to the preservation of the kingdom or state; a *competent* knowledge of the world. This word usually implies a moderate supply, a sufficiency without superfluity.

2. Qualified; fit; having legal capacity or power; as, a *competent* judge or court; a *competent* witness. In a judge or court, it implies right or authority to hear and determine; in a witness, it implies a legal right or capacity to testify.

3. Incident; belonging; having adequate power or right.

That is the privilege of the infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

It is not *competent* to the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff.

COM'PE-TENT-LY, *adv.* Sufficiently; adequately; suitably; reasonably; as, the fact has been *competently* proved; a church is *competently* endowed.

COM-PET'I-BLE, *a.* [*Not now used.*] See COMPATIBLE.

COM-PET'ING, *ppr.* Striving in rivalry.

COM-PE-TI''TION, (kom-pe-tish'un,) *n.* [Low L. *competitio.*] See COMPETE and COMPETENCE.

1. The act of seeking, or endeavoring to gain, what another is endeavoring to gain at the same time; rivalry; mutual strife for the same object; also, strife for superiority; as, the *competition* of two candidates for an office, or of two poets for superior reputation.

2. A state of rivalship; a state of having equal claims.

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition*. *Dryden.*

3. Double claim; claim of more than one to the same thing; formerly with *to*, now with *for*.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

There is no *competition* but *for* the second place. *Dryden.*

COM-PET'I-TOR, *n.* One who seeks and endeavors to obtain what another seeks; or one who claims what another claims; a rival.

They can not brook *competitors* in love. *Shak.*

2. An opponent. *Shak.*

COM-PET'I-TO-RY, *a.* Rivaling; acting in competition. *Dangers of the Country.*

COM-PET'I-TRESS, } *n.* A female competitor.
COM-PET'I-TRIX, }

COM-PI-LĀ'TION, *n.* [See COMPILE.]

1. A collection of certain parts of a book or books into a separate book or pamphlet.

2. A collection or assemblage of other substances; or the act of collecting and forming an aggregate. *Woodward.*

COM-PI-LĀ'TOR, *n.* A collector. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

COM-PILE', *v. t.* [L. *compilo*, to pilfer or plunder; *con* and *pilo*, to pillage, to *peel*, and to drive close; *compilatio*, a pillaging; It. *compilare*; Fr. *compiler*; Sp. and Port. *compilar.* The L. *pilo* is the English to *peel*, to strip; but *pilo*, to make thick, or drive together, is the Gr. πιλόω, lanas cogo, coarcto, constipo. *Compile* is probably from *peeling*, picking out, selecting, and putting together.]

1. To collect parts or passages of books or writings into a book or pamphlet; to select and put together parts of an author, or to collect parts of different authors; or to collect and arrange separate papers, laws, or customs, in a book, code, or system.

2. To write; to compose.

In poetry, they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions. *Temple.*

3. To contain; to comprise. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

4. To make up; to compose. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. To put together; to build. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

COM-PIL'ED, *pp.* Collected from authors; selected and put together.

COM-PILE'MENT, *n.* The act of piling together or heaping; coacervation. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

COM-PIL'ER, *n.* A collector of parts of authors, or of separate papers or accounts; one who forms a book or composition from various authors or separate papers. *Bacon. Swift.*

COM-PIL'ING, *ppr.* Collecting and arranging parts of books, or separate papers, in a body or composition.

COM-PLĀ'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *complacens*, *complaceo*;
COM-PLĀ'CEN-CY, } *con* and *placeo*, to please; Fr. *complaire*, *complaisant*; It. *compiacere*, *compiacente*; Sp. *complacer.*]

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. It is more than *approbation*, and less than *delight* or *joy.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Addison.*

2. The cause of pleasure or joy. *Milton.*

3. Complaisance; civility; softness of manners; deportment and address that afford pleasure.

Complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison.*

In the latter sense, COMPLAISANCE, from the French, is now used. [See COMPLAISANCE.]

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COM-PLĀ'CENT, *a.* Civil; complaisant.

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe to kings. *Burke.*

COM-PLA-CEN'TIAL, *a.* Marked by complacence; accommodating. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

COM-PLA-CEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a complacential or accommodating manner.

COM-PLĀ'CENT-LY, *adv.* Softly; in a complacent manner.

COM-PLĀIN', *v. i.* [Fr. *complaindre*; *con*, or *com*, and *plaindre*, *plaint*, to lament, to bewail; Sp. *plañir*; It. *compiagnere*, or *compiangere*; from the L. *plango*, to strike, to lament. If *n* is not radical, the original word was *plago*, coinciding with *plaga*, Gr. πληη. But this is doubtful. The primary sense is to drive, whence to strike and to lament, that is, to strike the hands or breasts, as in extreme grief, or to drive forth the voice, as in *appello*.]

1. To utter expressions of grief; to lament.

I will *complain* in the bitterness of my spirit. — Job vii.
I *complained*, and my spirit was overwhelmed. — Ps. lxxvii.

2. To utter expressions of censure or resentment; to murmur; to find fault.

And when the people *complained*, it displeased the Lord. — Num. xi.

3. To utter expressions of uneasiness or pain. He *complains* of thirst. He *complains* of a headache.

4. To charge; to accuse of an offense; to present an accusation against a person to a proper officer.

To A B, one of the justices of the peace for the county of S, *complains* C D.

This verb is regularly followed by *of*, before the cause of grief or censure; as, to *complain of* thirst, *of* ignorance, *of* vice, *of* an offender.

5. To represent injuries, particularly in a writ of audita querela.

COM-PLĀIN', *v. t.* To lament; to bewail.

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*. *Dan. Civ. War.*

This use of *complain* is uncommon, and hardly legitimate. The phrase is properly elliptical.

COM-PLĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be complained of. [*Not in use.*] *Feltham.*

COM-PLAIN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *complaignant*.]

1. A prosecutor; one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against an offender for the recovery of a right or penalty.

He shall forfeit one moiety to the use of the town, and the other moiety to the use of the *complainant*. *Stat. of Massachusetts.*

2. The plaintiff in a writ of audita querela. *Ibid.*

COM-PLĀIN'ER, *n.* One who complains, or expresses grief; one who laments; one who finds fault; a murmurer.

These are murmurers, *complainers*, walking after their own lusts. — Jude 16.

COM-PLĀIN'FUL, *a.* Full of complaint. [*Not used.*]

COM-PLĀIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Expressing grief, sorrow, or censure; finding fault; murmuring; lamenting; accusing of an offense.

COM-PLĀIN'ING, *n.* The expression of regret, sorrow, or injury.

COM-PLAINT', *n.* [Fr. *complainte*; It. *compianto*.]

1. Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; a finding fault.

Even to-day is my *complaint* bitter. — Job xxiii.
I mourn in my *complaint*, and make a noise. — Ps. lv.
The Jews laid many and grievous *complaints* against Paul. — Acts xxv.
I find no cause of *complaint*. *Hooker.*

2. The cause or subject of complaint, or murmuring,

The poverty of the clergy hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

3. The cause of complaint, or of pain and uneasiness, in the body; a malady; a disease; usually applied to disorders not violent; as, a *complaint* in the bowels or breast.

4. Accusation; a charge against an offender, made by a private person or informer to a justice of the peace, or other proper officer, alleging that the offender has violated the law, and claiming the penalty due to the prosecutor. It differs from an *information*, which is the prosecution of an offender by the attorney or solicitor-general; and from a *presentment* and *indictment*, which are the accusation of a grand jury.

5. Representation of injuries, in *a general sense*; and *appropriately*, in a writ of audita querela.

COM'PLAI-SANCE, (kom'pla-zans,) *n.* [Fr. *complaisance*, from *complaisant*, the participle of *complaire*; *con*, or *com*, and *plaire*, to please, whence *plaisant*, pleasing, *plaisir*, pleasure, L. *placeo*, *placere*, the infinitive changed into *plaire*; It. *compiacenza*, from *compiacere*, *piacere*; Sp. *complacencia*, *complacer*. This is the same word as *complacence*; the latter we have from the Latin orthography. This word affords an example of a change of a palatal letter, in the Latin, into a sibilant, in French; *c* into *s*.]

1. A pleasing deportment; courtesy; that manner of address and behavior, in social intercourse, which gives pleasure; civility; obliging condescension; kind and affable reception and treatment of guests; exterior acts of civility; as, the gentleman received us with *complaisance*.

2. Condescension; obliging compliance with the wishes or humors of others.

In *complaisance* poor Cupid mourned. *Prior.*

3. Desire of pleasing; disposition to oblige; the *principle* for the *act*.

Your *complaisance* will not permit your guests to be incommoded. *Anon.*

COM'PLAI-SANT, (kom'pla-zant,) *a.* Pleasing in manners; courteous; obliging; desirous to please; as, a *complaisant* gentleman.

2. Civil; courteous; polite; as, *complaisant* deportment or treatment.

COM'PLAI-SANT-LY, (kom'pla-zant-ly,) *adv.* In a pleasing manner; with civility; with an obliging, affable address or deportment. *Pope.*

COM'PLAI-SANT-NESS, *n.* Civility; complaisance. [*Little used.*]

COM'PLA-NATE, *a.* Flat or laminate; having thin plates.

COM'PLA-NATE, } *v. t.* [L. *complano*; *con* and *pla-*
COM-PLANE', } *nus*, plain. See PLANE and PLAIN.]

To make level; to reduce to an even surface. *Derham.*

COM'PLA-NĀ-TED, } *pp.* Planed to an even sur-
COM-PLAN'ED, } face.

COM'PLA-NĀ-TING, } *ppr.* Reducing to a level sur-
COM-PLAN'ING, } face.

COM'PLE-MENT, *n.* [L. *complementum*, from *compleo*, to fill; *con* and *pleo*, to fill. Literally, a filling.]

1. Fullness; completion; whence, perfection.

They, as they feasted, had their fill,
For a full *complement* of all their ill. *Hub. Tales.*

2. Full quantity or number; the quantity or number limited; as, a company has its *complement* of men; a ship has its *complement* of stores.

3. That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; something adventitious to the main thing; ceremony. [See COMPLIMENT.]

Garnished and decked in modest *complement*. *Shak.*

4. In *trigonometry*, the *complement of an arc* or *angle*, is the difference between the arc or angle and ninety degrees. Thus, if the arc taken is thirty degrees, its complement is sixty. *Day.*

5. In *geometry*, the *complements of a parallelogram* are the two spaces which, with the parallelograms about the diagonal, make up or *complete* the whole parallelogram. *Brande.*

6. In *astronomy*, *complement* is used to denote the distance of a star from the zenith. *Barlow.*

7. *Arithmetical complement of a number*, is the difference between the number and 10, 100, 1000, &c. Its principal use is in working proportions by logarithms. *Day.*

8. In *fortification*, the *complement of the curtain*, is that part in the interior side which makes the demi-gorge.

COM-PLE-MENT'AL, *a.* Filling; supplying a deficiency; completing.

COM-PLE-MENT'A-RY, *n.* One skilled in compliments. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

COM-PLĒTE', *a.* [L. *completus*, from *compleo*; *con* and *pleo*, inusit., to fill; It. *compiere*. The Greek has πλαω, to approach, to fill, contracted from πελαω, the primary sense of which is, to thrust or drive; and if the Latin *pleo* is from the Greek, which is probable, then the original orthography was *peleo*, *compeleo*; in which case πλαω, πελαω, *pleo*, is the same word as the English *fill*. The Greek πληθω is said to be a derivative. Literally, filled; full.]

1. Having no deficiency; perfect.

And ye are *complete* in him who is the head of all principality and power. — Col. ii.

2. Finished; ended; concluded; as, the edifice is *complete*.

This course of vanity almost *complete*. *Prior.*

In strict propriety, this word admits of no comparison; for that which is *complete*, can not be more or less so. But as the word, like many others, is used with some indefiniteness of signification, it is customary to qualify it with *more*, *most*, *less*, and *least*. *More complete*, *most complete*, *less complete*, are common expressions.

3. In *botany*, a *complete* flower is one furnished with a calyx and corolla. *Vaillant.*

Or having all the parts of a flower. *Martyn.*

COM-PLĒTE', *v. t.* To finish; to end; to perfect; as, to *complete* a bridge or an edifice; to *complete* an education.

2. To fill; to accomplish; as, to *complete* hopes or desires.

3. To fulfill; to accomplish; to perform; as, the prophecy of Daniel is *completed*.

COM-PLĒT'ED, *pp.* Finished; ended; perfected; fulfilled; accomplished.

COM-PLĒTE'LY, *adv* Fully; perfectly; entirely. *Swift.*

COM-PLĒTE'MENT, *n.* The act of completing; a finishing. *Dryden.*

COM-PLĒTE'NESS, *n.* The state of being complete; perfection. *Watts.*

COM-PLĒT'ING, *ppr.* Finishing; perfecting; accomplishing.

COM-PLĒ'TION, *n.* Fulfillment; accomplishment.

There was a full, entire harmony and consent in the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ. *South.*

2. Act of completing; state of being complete; utmost extent; perfect state; as, the gentleman went to the university for the *completion* of his education or studies.

COM-PLĒ'TIVE, *a.* Filling; making complete. *Harris.*

COM-PLĒ'TO-RY, *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing. *Barrow.*

COM-PLĒ'TO-RY, *n.* The evening service; the complin of the Roman Catholic church. *Hooper.*

COM'PLEX, } *a.* [L. *complexus*,
COM-PLEX'ED, (kom-plekst',) } complex, embracing, from *complector*, to embrace; *con* and *plecto*, to weave, or twist; Gr. πλεκω: L. *plico*; W. *plygu*: Arm. *plega*; Fr. *plier*; It. *piegare*; Sp. *plegar*; D. *plooijen*, to fold, bend, or double.]

1. Composed of two or more parts or things; composite; not simple; including two or more particulars connected; as, a *complex* being; a *complex* idea; a *complex* term.

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call *complex*; such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe. *Locke.*

2. Involved; difficult; as, a *complex* subject.

COM'PLEX, *n.* Assemblage; collection; complication. [*Little used.*]

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges of the gospel. *South.*

COM-PLEX'ED-NESS, *n.* Complication; involution of parts in one integral; compound state; as, the *complexedness* of moral ideas. *Locke.*

COM-PLEX'ION, (kom-plex'yun,) *n.* A complex state; condition; as, to this *complexion* we must come at last. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. The color of the skin, particularly of the face; the color of the external parts of a body or thing; as, a fair *complexion*; a dark *complexion*; the *complexion* of the sky.

3. The temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body; the peculiar cast of the constitution, which gives it a particular physical character; *a medical term, but used to denote character or description*; as, men of this or that *complexion*.

'Tis ill, though different your *complexions* are;
The family of heaven for men should war. *Dryden.*

COM-PLEX'ION-AL, *a.* Depending on or pertaining to complexion; as, *complexional* efflorescences; *complexional* prejudices. *Brown. Fiddes.*

COM-PLEX'ION-AL-LY, *adv.* By complexion. *Brown.*

COM-PLEX'ION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it. *Taylor.*

COM-PLEX'ION-ED, (kom-plex'yund,) *a.* Having a certain temperament or state. *Addison.*

COM-PLEX'I-TY, *n.* The state of being complex; complexness. *Burke.*

COM'PLEX-LY, *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

COM'PLEX-NESS, *n.* The state of being complex or involved. *Smith.*

COM-PLEX'URE, *n.* The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COM-PLI'A-BLE, *a.* [See COMPLY.] That can bend or yield. *Milton.*

COM-PLI'ANCE, *n.* [See COMPLY.] The act of complying; a yielding, as to a request, wish, desire, demand, or proposal; concession; submission.

Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to his wishes. *Rowe.*

2. A disposition to yield to others.

He was a man of few words and great *compliance*. *Clarendon.*

3. Obedience; followed by *with*; as, *compliance with* a command or precept.

4. Performance; execution; as, a *compliance with* the conditions of a contract.

COM-PLI'ANT, *a.* Yielding; bending; as, the *compliant* boughs. [See PLIANT, which is generally used.] *Milton.*

2. Yielding to request or desire; civil; obliging.

COM-PLI'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a yielding manner.

COM'PLI-CA-CY, *n.* A state of being complex or intricate. *Milford.*

COM'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *complico*; *con* and *plico*, to fold, weave, or knit. See COMPLEX.]

1. *Literally*, to interweave; to fold and twist together. Hence, to make complex; to involve; to entangle; to unite or connect mutually or intimately, as different things or parts; followed by *with*.

Our offense against God hath been *complicated with* injury to men. *Tillotson.*

So we say, a *complicated* disease; a *complicated* affair.

Commotion in the parts may *complicate* and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them stick. *Boyle.*

2. To make intricate.

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COM'PLI-CATE, *a.* Complex; composed of two or more parts united.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right. *Bacon.*

2. In *botany*, folded together, as the valves of the glume or chaff in some grasses. *Martyn.*

COM'PLI-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Interwoven; entangled; involved; intricate; composed of two or more things or parts united.

COM'PLI-CATE-LY, *adv.* In a complex manner.

COM'PLI-CATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy; perplexity. *Hale.*

COM'PLI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Interweaving; infolding; uniting.

COM-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of interweaving, or involving two or more things or parts; the state of being interwoven, involved, or intimately blended.

The notions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications*. *Wilkins.*

2. The integral, consisting of many things involved or interwoven, or mutually united.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, the mind is bewildered. *Watts.*

COM'PLI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending or adapted to involve.

COM'PLICE, (-plis,) *n.* [It. *complice*; Fr. Port. and Sp. *id.*; L. *complico, complicitum, complices.* See COMPLICATE and COMPLEX.]

One who is united with another in the commission of a crime, or in an ill design; an associate or confederate in some unlawful act or design; an *accomplice.* The latter is now used. [See ACCOMPLICE.] *Shak. Clarendon.*

COM-PLIC'I-TY, (-plis'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *complicité.*]

The state or condition of being a complice or accomplice. [*Little used.*]

COM-PLI'ED, *pret.* of COMPLY.

COM-PLI'ER, *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys; a person of ready compliance; a man of an easy, yielding temper. *Swift.*

COM'PLI-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *complimento*; Sp. *cumplimiento*, completion, perfection, compliment; Port. *comprimento*, length, fulfillment; compliment, obliging words, from the verb *comprir*, to fulfill, to perform; Sp. *cumplir*; It. *compiore*; L. *compleo.* See COMPLETE.]

1. An expression of civility, respect, or regard; as, to send or make one's *compliments* to an absent friend. In this application, the plural is always used.

He observed few *compliments* in matter of arms. *Sidney.*

2. A present or favor bestowed. My friend made me a *compliment* of Homer's Iliad.

COM'PLI-MENT, *v. t.* To praise; to flatter by expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect.

Monarchs ——
Should *compliment* their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*
She *compliments* Menelaus very handsomely. *Pope.*

2. To congratulate; as, to *compliment* a prince on the birth of a son.

3. To bestow a present; to manifest kindness or regard for, by a present or other favor; as, he *complimented* us with tickets for the exhibition.

COM'PLI-MENT, *v. i.* To pass compliments; to use ceremony, or ceremonious language.

I make the interlocutors, upon occasion, *compliment* with each other. *Boyle.*

COM-PLI-MENT'AL, *a.* Expressive of civility or respect; implying compliments.

Languages grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and such froth. *Wotton.*

COM-PLI-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* In the nature of a compliment; by way of civility or ceremony. *Broome.*

COM-PLI-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Expressing civility, regard, or praise.

COM'PLI-MENT-ED, *pp.* Praised.

COM'PLI-MENT-ER, *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments; a flatterer. *Johnson.*

COM'PLI-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Praising, bestowing on as a present.

COM'PLINE, } *n.* [Fr. *complie*; It. *compieta*; from L.
COM'PLIN, } *compleo, complendo, completus.*]

The last division of the Roman Catholic breviary; the last prayer at night, to be recited after sunset; so called because it closes the service of the day. *Johnson. Encyc. Taylor.*

COM'PLISH, for ACCOMPLISH, is not now used. *Spenser.*

COM'PLOT, *n.* [French, of *con*, or *com*, and *plot.*] A plotting together; a joint plot; a plot; a confederacy in some evil design; a conspiracy.

I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shak.*

COM-PLOT', *v. t.* To plot together; to conspire; to form a plot; to join in a secret design, generally criminal.

We find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans. *Pope.*

COM-PLOT'MENT, *n.* A plotting together; conspiracy. *King.*

COM-PLOT'TED, *pp.* Plotted together; contrived.

COM-PLOT'TER, *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator. *Dryden.*

COM-PLOT'TING, *ppr.* Plotting together; conspiring; contriving an evil design or crime.

COM-PLOT'TING-LY, *adv.* By complotting.

COM-PLU-TEN'SIAN, *a.* The *Complutensian* copy of the Bible is that of *Complutum* or Alcala de Henares, first published in 1575, by Cardinal Ximenes, in Spain.

COM-PLY', *v. i.*; *pret.* COMPLIED. [The Italian *compiacere*, to humor, to comply, is the Latin *complaceo*, Fr. *complaire.* The Sp. *cumplir* is from *compleo*, for it is rendered to discharge one's duty, to provide or supply, to reach one's birthday, to fulfill one's promise, to be fit or convenient, to suffice. The Portuguese changes *l* into *r*; *comprir*, to fulfill, to perform; hence, *comprimento*, a *complement*, and a *compliment. Comply* seems to be from the Spanish *cumplir*, or L. *compleo*; formed, like *supply*, from *suppleo*; yet in some of its uses, the sense is deducible from the root of Lat. *plico.* (See APPLY and PLY.) It is followed by *with.*]

1. *To comply with*; to fulfill; to perfect or carry into effect; to complete; to perform or execute; as, to *comply with* a promise, with an award, with a command, with an order. So *to comply with* one's expectations or wishes, is to fulfill them, or complete them.

2. To yield to; to be obsequious; to accord; to suit; followed by *with*; as, *to comply with* a man's humor.

The truth of things will not *comply with* our conceits. *Tillotson.*

COM-PLY'ING WITH, *ppr.* Fulfilling; performing; yielding to.

COM-PŌNE', *v. t.* To compose; to settle. [*Obs.*] [See COMPOSE.]

COM-PŌNE', } In *heraldry*, a bordure, or compone, is
COM-PŌN'ED, } that formed or composed of a row of angular parts or checkers of two colors.

COM-PŌ'NENT or COM'PO-NENT, *a.* [L. *componens, compono*; *con* and *pono*, to place.]

Literally, setting or placing together; hence, composing; constituting; forming a compound; as, the *component* parts of a plant or fossil substance; the *component* parts of a society.

COM-PŌ'NENT or COM'PO-NENT, *n.* A constituent part. *Digby.*

COM-PORT', *v. i.* [It. *comportare*; Fr. *comporter*; Sp. and Port. *comportar*; *con* and L. *porto*, to bear. (See BEAR.) It is followed by *with.*]

To comport with; *literally*, to bear to or with; to carry together. Hence, to agree with; to suit; to accord; as, to consider how far our charity may *comport with* our prudence. His behavior does not *comport with* his station.

COM-PORT', *v. t.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to behave; to conduct.

It is curious to observe how Lord Somers — *comported himself* on that occasion. *Burke.*

[*Little used.*]

2. To bear; to endure; as in French, Spanish, and Italian. [*Not used.*] *Daniel.*

COM'PORT, *n.* Behavior; conduct; manner of acting.

I knew them well, and marked their rude *comport*. *Dryden.*

This word is rarely or never used, but may be admissible in poetry. We now use *deportment.* The accent, since Dryden's time, has been transferred to the first syllable.

COM-PORT'A-BLE, *a.* Suitable; consistent.

We cast the rules of this art into some *comportable* method. *Wotton.*

COM-PORT'ANCE, *n.* Behavior; deportment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

COM-PORT-A'TION, *n.* An assemblage. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Richardson.*

COM-PORT'ED, *pp.* Behaved; suited.

COM-PORT'ING, *ppr.* Behaving; suiting.

COM-PORT'MENT, *n.* Behavior; demeanor; manner of acting. [*Not now used.*] *Hale. Addison.*

COM'POS MEN'TIS. [L. *con* and *pos*, from the root of *possum, potis.*]

Possessed of mind; in a sound state of mind.

COM-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *composer*; Arm. *composi*; from the participle of the L. *compono, compositus*; *con* and *pono, positus*, to set, put, or lay; Fr. *poser*, and in a different dialect; Eng. *to put*; Sp. *componer*; It. *comporre.*]

Literally, to place or set together. Hence,

1. To form a compound, or one entire body or thing, by uniting two or more things, parts, or individuals; as, to *compose* an army of raw soldiers; the parliament of Great Britain is *composed* of two houses, lords and commons; the senate of the United States is *composed* of two senators from each State.

Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious affections. *Spratt.*

2. To invent and put together words and sentences; to make, as a discourse or writing; to write, as an author; as, to *compose* a sermon, or a book.

3. To constitute, or form, as parts of a whole; as, letters *compose* syllables, syllables *compose* words, words *compose* sentences.

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compose* their intellectual possessions. *Watts.*

4. To calm; to quiet; to appease; to tranquillize; that is, to set or lay; as, to *compose* passions, fears, disorders, or whatever is agitated or excited.

5. To settle; to adjust; as, to *compose* differences.

6. To place in proper form, or in a quiet state.

In a peaceful grave my corpse *compose*. *Dryden.*

7. To settle into a quiet state.

The sea *composes* itself to a level surface. It requires about two days to *compose* it after a gale. *W.*

8. To dispose; to put in a proper state for any purpose. [*Obs.*]

The army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon.*

9. In *printing*, to set types or characters in a *composing* stick, from a copy, arranging the letters in the proper order.

10. In *music*, to form a tune or piece of music with notes arranging them on the staff in such a manner, as, when sung, to produce harmony.

COM-PŌS'ED, *pp.* Set together, or in due order; formed; constituted; calmed; quieted; settled; adjusted.

2. *a.* Calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil; free from agitation.

The Mantuan there in sober triumph sat,
Composed his posture, and his look sedate. *Pope.*

COM-PŌS'ED-LY, *adv.* Calmly; seriously; sedately.

The man very *composedly* answered; I am he. *Clarendon.*

COM-PŌS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being composed; calmness; sedateness; tranquillity. *Wilkins.*

COM-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who composes; one who writes an original work; as distinguished from a compiler; an author; also one who forms tunes, whether he adapts them to particular words or not.

2. One who quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference.

COM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Placing together; forming; constituting; writing an original work; quieting; settling; adjusting; setting types.

COM-PŌS'ING-STICK, *n.* Among *printers*, an instrument in which types are set from the cases, adjusted to the length of the lines.

COM-POS'ITE, *a.* Made up of parts; as, a *composite* language. *Coleridge.*

2. In *architecture*, the *composite* order is the last of the five orders of columns; so called because its capital is *composed* of the Ionic order grafted upon the Corinthian. It is of the same proportion as the Corinthian, and retains the same general character, with the exception of the capital, in which the Ionic volutes and echinus are introduced, and the Corinthian *caulicoli* (or smaller branches) and scrolls are left out. It is called also the *Roman* or the *Italic* order. *Gloss. of Archit.*

Composite number; one which can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3; so that 4 is the lowest *composite* number. *Encyc.*

COM-PO-SI''TION, *n.* In *a general sense*, the act of composing, or that which is composed; the act of forming a whole or integral, by placing together and uniting different things, parts, or ingredients; or the whole body, mass, or compound, thus formed. Thus we speak of the *composition* of medicines, by mixing divers ingredients, and call the whole mixture a *composition.* A *composition* of sand and clay is used for luting chemical vessels.

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *composition* that looks like marble. *Addison.*
Heat and vivacity, in age, is an excellent *composition* for business. *Bacon.*

2. In *literature*, the act of inventing or combining ideas, clothing them with words, arranging them in order, and, in general, committing them to paper, or otherwise writing them. Hence,

3. A written or printed work; a writing, pamphlet, or book. *Addison.*

4. In *music*, the act or art of forming tunes; or a tune, song, anthem, air, or other musical piece.

5. The state of being placed together; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things first in their simple natures, and then view them in *composition*. *Watts.*

6. In *the fine arts*, that combination of the several parts, in which each is presented in its due proportion.

By *composition* is meant the distribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and particular. *Dryden.*

7. Adjustment; orderly disposition. Ben Jonson speaks of the *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, and motion, in a preacher.

8. Mutual agreement to terms or conditions for the settlement of a difference or controversy.

Thus we are agreed;
I crave our *composition* may be written. *Shak.*

9. Mutual agreement for the discharge of a debt, on terms or by means different from those required

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by the original contract, or by law, as by the payment of a different sum, or by making other compensation. Hence, the sum so paid, or compensation given, in lieu of that stipulated or required.

A real *composition* is when an agreement is made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with the consent of the ordinary and the patron, that such lands shall for the future be discharged from the payment of tithes, by reason of some land or other real recompense given to the parson, in lieu and satisfaction thereof. *Blackstone.*

A bankrupt is cleared by a commission of bankruptcy, or by *composition* with his creditors.

10. Consistency; congruity. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

11. The act of uniting simple ideas in a complex idea or conception; opposed to *analysis*. *Newton.*

12. The joining of two words in a compound, as in *book-case*; or the act of forming a word with a prefix or affix, which varies its signification; as, *return*, from *turn*; *preconcert*, from *concert*; *endless*, from *end*.

13. The synthetical method of reasoning; synthesis; a method of reasoning from known or admitted truths or principles, as from axioms, postulates, or propositions previously demonstrated, and from these deducing a clear knowledge of the thing to be proved; or the act of collecting scattered parts of knowledge, and combining them into a system, so that the understanding is enabled distinctly to follow truth through its different stages of gradation. This method of reasoning is opposed to *analysis*, or *resolution*. It begins with first principles, and, by a train of reasoning from them, deduces the propositions or truths sought. *Composition*, or *synthesis*, proceeds by collecting or combining; *analysis*, or *resolution*, by separating or unfolding. *Harris. Encyc.*

14. In *printing*, the act of setting types or characters in the *composing-stick*, to form lines, and of arranging the lines in a galley, to make a column or page, and from this to make a form.

15. In *chemistry*, the combination of different substances, or substances of different natures, by affinity; from which results a compound substance, differing in properties from either of the component parts. Thus *water* is a *composition* of hydrogen and oxygen, which are invisible gases.

16. *Composition of forces*, in *mechanics*, is the finding of a single force which shall be equal to two or more given forces when acting in given directions. *Hebert.*

17. *Composition of proportion*, in *mathematics*, is when, of four proportionals, the sum of the first and second is to the second as the sum of the third and fourth to the fourth. *Barlow.*

COM-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Compounded; having the power of compounding or composing.

COM-POS'I-TOR, *n.* In *printing*, one who sets types, and makes up the pages and forms.

2. One who sets in order.

COM-POS-SESS'OR, *n.* A joint possessor.

COM-POS'SI-BLE, *a.* [*con* and *possible*.] Consistent. [*Not used.*] *Chillingworth.*

COM'PŌST, *n.* [It. *composta*; L. *compositum*, from *compono*. See COMPOSE.]

In *agriculture*, a mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land. Compost may be made by almost every animal and vegetable substance in nature, with lime or other earthy matter.

2. A mixture or composition for plastering houses, usually called *compo*. *Smart.*

COM'PŌST, *v. t.* To manure with compost. *Bacon.*

COM-POST'URE, *n.* Soil; manure. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COM-PŌS'URE, (kom-pō'zhur,) *n.* [See COMPOSE.]

1. The act of composing, or that which is composed; a composition; as, a form of prayer of public *composure*; a hasty *composure*.

In the *composures* of men, remember you are a man. *Watts.*

In this use, this word has given way to COMPOSITION.

2. Composition; combination; arrangement; order. [*Little used.*]

From the various *composures* of these corpuscles, happen all the varieties of bodies formed out of them. *Woodward.*

3. The form, adjustment, or disposition of the various parts.

In *composure* of his face,
Lived a fair but manly grace. *Crashaw.*
The outward form and *composure* of the body. *Duppa.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

His *composure* must be rare indeed,
Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shak.*

5. A settled state of the mind; sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

When the passions are silent, the mind enjoys its most perfect *composure*. *Watts.*

[*This is the most common use of this word.*]

6. Agreement; settlement of differences; composition. [*Little used.*]

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of a happy *composure*. *King Charles.*

COM-PO-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *compotatio*; *con* and *potatio*, from *poto*, to drink.]

The act of drinking or tippling together. *Brown. Philips.*

COM'PO-TĀ-TOR, *n.* One who drinks with another. *Pope.*

COM-POUND', *v. t.* [L. *compono*; *con* and *pono*, to set or put; Sp. *componer*; It. *comporre*, for *componere*; Port. *compor*.]

1. To mix or unite two or more ingredients in one mass or body; as, to *compound* drugs.

Whoever *compoundeth* any like it, shall be cut off from his people. — Ex. xxx.

2. To unite or combine.

We have the power of altering and *compounding* images into all the varieties of picture. *Addison.*

3. To compose; to constitute. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. In *grammar*, to unite two or more words; to form one word of two or more.

5. To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement; as a difference or controversy. *Bacon. Shak.*

[*In this sense we now use* COMPOSE.]

6. To pay by agreement; to discharge, as a debt, by paying a part, or giving an equivalent different from that stipulated or required; as, to *compound* debts. *Gay.*

But we now use, more generally, to *compound with*.

[See the verb intransitive.]

To compound felony, is for a person robbed to take the goods again, or other compensation, upon an agreement not to prosecute the thief or robber. This offense is, by the laws of England, punishable by fine and imprisonment. *Blackstone.*

COM-POUND', *v. i.* To agree upon concession; to come to terms of agreement, by abating something of the first demand; followed by *for* before the thing accepted or remitted.

They were glad to *compound for* his bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

2. To bargain in the lump; to agree; followed by *with*.

Compound with this fellow by the year. *Shak.*

3. To come to terms, by granting something on each side; to agree.

Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen for thirty pounds. *Carew.*

Paracelsus and his admirers have *compounded* with the Galenists, and brought into practice a mixed use of chemical medicines. *Temple.*

4. To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt by paying a part of its amount; or to make an agreement to pay a debt by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law. A bankrupt may *compound with* his creditors for ten shillings on the pound, or fifty cents on the dollar. A man may *compound with* a parson to pay a sum of money in lieu of tithes. [See COMPOSITION, No. 9.]

To compound with a felon, is to take the goods stolen, or other amends, upon an agreement not to prosecute him. *Blackstone.*

COM'POUND, *a.* Composed of two or more ingredients.

Compound substances are made up of two or more simple substances. *Watts.*

2. In *grammar*, composed of two or more words. *Ink-stand*, *writing-desk*, *carelessness*, are *compound* words.

3. In *botany*, a *compound flower* is a species of aggregate flower, containing several florets, inclosed in a common perianth, on a common receptacle, with the anthers connected in a cylinder, as in the sunflower and dandelion. *Martyn. Harris.*

A *compound stem*, is one that divides into branches.

A *compound leaf*, connects several leaflets in one petiole, called a *common* petiole.

A *compound raceme*, is composed of several racemules or small racemes.

A *compound spike*, is composed of several spicules or spikelets.

A *compound corymb*, is formed of several small corymbs.

A *compound umbel*, is one which has all its rays or peduncles bearing umbellules, or small umbels, at the top.

A *compound fructification*, consists of several confluent florets: opposed to *simple*.

4. *Compound interest*, is interest upon interest; when the interest of a sum is added to the principal, and then bears interest; or when the interest of a sum is put upon interest.

5. *Compound motion*, is that which is effected by two or more conspiring powers, acting in different but not in opposite directions. *Barlow.*

6. *Compound* or *Composite number*, is that which may be divided by some other number greater than unity, without a remainder; as 18, which may be divided by 2, 6 and 9.

7. *Compound ratio*, is that which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents. Thus 6 to 72 is in a ratio *compounded* of 2 to 6, and of 3 to 12. *Day.*

8. *Compound quantity*; in *algebra*, a quantity composed of two or more simple quantities or terms, connected by the sign + (plus,) or — (minus.) Thus $a + b - c$, and $bb - b$, are compound quantities. *Day.*

9. *Compound larceny*, is that which is accompanied with the aggravation of taking goods from one's house or person. *Blackstone.*

10. *Compound time*; in *music*, a term applied to those varieties of time in which each measure is divided into six equal parts. *T. Hastings.*

COM'POUND, *n.* A mass or body formed by the union or mixture of two or more ingredients or different substances; the result of composition. Mortar is a *compound* of lime, sand, and water.

Man is a *compound* of flesh and spirit. *South.*

2. In *the East Indies*, a yard round a building; a corruption of the Portuguese word *campania*.

COM-POUND'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being compounded. *Sherwood.*

COM-POUND'ED, *pp.* Made up of different materials; mixed; formed by union of two or more substances.

COM-POUND'ER, *n.* One who compounds or mixes different things.

2. One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

3. One who compounds with a debtor or felon.

4. One at a university who pays extraordinary fees, according to his means, for the degree he is to take. *Smart.*

COM-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Uniting different substances in one body or mass; forming a mixed body; agreeing by concession, or abatement of demands; discharging a debt by agreement to pay less than the original sum, or in a different manner.

COM-PRE-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *con* and *precatio*.]

A praying together. [*Little used.*]

COM-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* [L. *comprehendo*; *con* and *prehendo*, to seize or grasp; It. *comprendere*, *prendere*; Sp. and Port. *comprehender*, *prender*; Fr. *comprendre*, *prendre*. This word is a compound of the Latin *con* and *præ*, and the Saxon *hendan* or *hentan*, to take or seize; *ge-hentan*, id. Hence *forehend*, in Spenser.]

Literally, to take in; to take with, or together.

1. To contain; to include; to comprise.

The empire of Great Britain *comprehends* England, Scotland, and Ireland, with their dependencies.

2. To imply; to contain or include by implication or construction.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. — Rom. xiii.

3. To understand; to conceive; that is, to take, hold, or contain in the mind; to possess or to have in idea; according to the popular phrase, "*I take* your meaning."

God doeth great things, which we can not *comprehend*. — Job xxxvii.

It is not always safe to disbelieve a proposition or statement, because we do not *comprehend* it.

COM-PRE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Contained; included; implied; understood.

COM-PRE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Including; comprising; understanding; implying.

COM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *comprehensibilis*.]

1. That may be comprehended or included; possible to be comprised.

2. Capable of being understood; intelligible; conceivable by the mind.

COM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capability of being understood. *More.*

COM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLY, *adv.* With great extent of embrace, or comprehension; with large extent of signification; in a manner to comprehend a large circuit.

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensively*, so as to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

This word is rarely used. [See COMPREHENSIVELY.]

COM-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* [L. *comprehensio*.]

The act or quality of comprehending or containing; a comprising.

In the *Old* Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the *New*; in the *New*, an open discovery of the *Old*. *Hooker.*

2. An including or containing within a narrow compass; a summary; an epitome or compend.

This wise and religious aphorism, in the text, is the sum and *comprehension* of all the ingredients of human happiness. *Rogers.*

3. Capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; capacity of knowing; as, the nature of spirit is not within our *comprehension*.

4. In *rhetoric*, a trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* Having the quality of comprising much, or including a great extent; extensive; as, a *comprehensive* charity; a *comprehensive* view. It seems sometimes to convey the sense of comprehending much in a small compass.

2. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once; as, a *comprehensive* head. *Pope.*

COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a comprehensive manner; with great extent of embrace

COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of be-

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ing comprehensive, or of including much extent; as, the *comprehensiveness* of a view.

2. The quality of including much in a few words, or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison.*

COM-PRE-HEN'SOR, *n.* One who has obtained knowledge. [*Not in use.*] *Hull.*

COM-PRES-BY-TE'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Presbyterian form of ecclesiastical ministration. *Milton.*

COM-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *compressus*, *comprimo*; *con* and *premo*, *pressus*, to press. But the verb *premo* and participle *pressus* may be from different roots. Fr. *presser*; D. *pressen*; Sp. *apretar*, and *prensar*. See PRESS.]

1. To press together by external force; to force, urge, or drive, into a narrower compass; to crowd; as, to *compress* air.

The weight of a thousand atmospheres will *compress* water twelve and a half per cent. *Perkins.*

2. To embrace carnally. *Pope.*

3. To crowd; to bring within narrow limits or space.

Events of centuries—*compressed* within the compass of a single life. *D. Webster.*

COM'PRESS, *n.* In *surgery*, a bolster of soft linen cloth, with several folds, used by surgeons to cover a plaster or dressing, to keep it in its place, and defend the part from the external air. *Encyc.*

COM-PRESS'ED, (kom-prest',) *pp.* or *a.* Pressed or squeezed together; forced into a narrow or narrower compass; embraced carnally.

2. In *botany*, flatted; having the two opposite sides plane or flat; as, a *compressed* stem. *Martyn.*

COM-PRESS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being compressible; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass; as, the *compressibility* of elastic fluids, or of any soft substance.

COM-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being forced or driven into a narrower compass; as, elastic fluids are *compressible*; water is *compressible* in a small degree.

COM-PRESS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Compressibility; the quality of being compressible.

COM-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Pressing together.

COM-PRES'SION, (kom-presh'un,) *n.* The act of compressing, or of pressing into a narrower compass; the act of forcing the parts of a body into closer union, or density, by the application of force.

2. The state of being compressed.

COM-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Having power to compress. *Smith.*

COM-PRESS'URE, *n.* The act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure. *Boyle.*

COM'PRIEST, *n.* A fellow-priest. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

COM-PRINT', *v. t.* [See PRINT.] To print together. It is taken, in *law*, for the deceitful printing of another's copy or book, to the prejudice of the proprietor. [*Little used.*] *Philips.*

COM'PRINT, *n.* The surrepititious printing of a work belonging to another; a work thus printed. *Smart.*

COM-PRIS'AL, *n.* The act of comprising or comprehending. *Barrow.*

COM-PRISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *compris*, participle of *comprendre*; L. *comprehendo*. See COMPREHEND.]

To comprehend; to contain; to include; as, the substance of a discourse may be *comprised* in a few words.

COM-PRIS'ED, *pp.* Comprehended; contained.

COM-PRIS'ING, *ppr.* Containing; including; comprehending.

COM'PRO-BATE, *v. i.* To agree in approving; to concur in testimony. *Elyot.*

COM-PRO-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *comprobatio*, *comprobo*; *con* and *probo*, to prove.]

Proof; joint attestation. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

COM'PRO-MISE, *n.* [L. *compromissum*, from *compromitto*, to give bond to stand to an award; *con* and *promitto*, to promise; It. *compromesso*; Fr. *compromis*; Sp. *compromiso*. See PROMISE.]

1. A mutual promise or contract of two parties in controversy, to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators.

2. An amicable agreement between parties in controversy, to settle their differences by mutual concessions.

3. Mutual agreement; adjustment. *Judge Chipman.* [*This is its usual signification.*]

COM'PRO-MISE, *v. t.* To adjust and settle a difference by mutual agreement, with concessions of claims by the parties; to compound.

2. To agree; to accord. *Shak.*

3. To commit; to put to hazard; to pledge by some act or declaration. *Smart.*

[*In this sense, see* COMPROMIT, *which is generally used.*]

COM'PRO-MIS-ED, (kom'pro-mizd,) *pp.* Settled by agreement, with mutual concessions.

COM'PRO-MIS-ER, *n.* One who compromises.

COM'PRO-MIS-ING, *ppr.* Adjusting by agreement.

COM-PRO-MIS-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Relating to a compromise. *Chalmers.*

COM'PRO-MIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *compromettre*; It. *compromettere*; Sp. *comprometer*; L. *compromitto*; *com* and *promitto*, to promise.]

1. To pledge or engage, by some act or declaration, which may not be a direct promise, but which renders necessary some future act. Hence,

2. To put to hazard, by some previous act or measure, which cannot be recalled; as, to *compromit* the honor or the safety of a nation.

COM'PRO-MIT-ED, *pp.* Pledged by some previous act or declaration.

COM'PRO-MIT-ING, *ppr.* Pledging; exposing to hazard.

COM-PRO-VIN'CIAL, (-shal,) *n.* [*con* and *provincial*.] One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*

COMPT, (kount,) *n.* [Fr. *compte*, from *computo*.] Account; computation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

COMPT, *v. t.* To compute. [*Obs.*] [See COUNT.]

COMPT, *a.* [L. *comptus*.] Neat; spruce. [*Not used.*]

COMPT'I-BLE, (kount'e-bl,) *a.* Accountable; subject; submissive [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

COMPT'LY, *adv.* Neatly. [*Not in use.*] *Sherwood.*

COMPT'NESS, *n.* Neatness. [*Not in use.*] *Sherwood.*

COMP'TON-ITE, *n.* A mineral from Vesuvius, identical with *Thomsonite*, which see.

COMP-TRŌLL', (kon-trōl'.) See CONTROL, the true spelling.

COM-PUL'SA-TIVE, } *a.* [L. *compulsus*, from *com-*
COM-PUL'SA-TO-RY, } *pello*; Low L. *compulso*. See COMPEL.]

Compelling; forcing; constraining; operating by force. *Shak.*

COM-PUL'SA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By constraint or compulsion.

COM-PUL'SION, *n.* [Low L. *compulsio*. See COMPEL.]

1. The act of driving or urging by force, physical or moral; force applied; constraint of the will; the application of a force that is irresistible.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on *compulsion*. *Shak.*

A man is excused for acts done through unavoidable force and *compulsion*. *Blackstone.*

2. The state of being compelled or urged by violence.

COM-PUL'SIVE, *a.* Having power to compel; driving; forcing; constraining, applying force; as, uniformity of opinions cannot be effected by *compulsive* measures.

COM-PUL'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By compulsion; by force.

COM-PUL'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Force; compulsion.

COM-PUL'SO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.

COM-PUL'SO-RY, *a.* Having the power or quality of compelling; applying force; driving by violence; constraining.

In the correction of vicious propensities, it may be necessary to resort to *compulsory* measures.

COM-PUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *compunctio*, *compungo*; *con* and *pungo*, to prick or sting; It. *compunzione*, *compugnere*, or *compungere*; Sp. *compuncion*; Fr. *componction*. See PUNGENCY.]

1. A pricking; stimulation; irritation; *seldom used in a literal sense.* *Brown.*

2. A pricking of heart; poignant grief or remorse proceeding from a consciousness of guilt; the pain of sorrow or regret for having offended God, and incurred his wrath; the sting of conscience proceeding from a conviction of having violated a moral duty.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

COM-PUNC'TION-LESS, *a.* Not feeling compunction.

COM-PUNC'TIOUS, (kom-punk'shus,) *a.* Pricking the conscience; giving pain for offenses committed.

Let no *compunctious* visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shak.*

COM-PUNC'TIVE, *a.* Causing remorse. *Johnson.*

COM-PŪ'PIL, *n.* A fellow-pupil. [*Little used.*] *Walton.*

COM-PUR-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *compurgo*; *con* and *purgo*, to purify.]

In *law*, the act or practice of justifying a man by the oath of others, who swear to their belief of his veracity; wager of law, in which a man, who has given security to make his law, brings into court eleven of his neighbors, and having made oath himself that he does not owe the plaintiff, the eleven neighbors, called *compurgators*, avow on their oaths that they believe in their consciences he has affirmed the truth. *Blackstone.*

COM-PUR-GA'TOR, *n.* One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another. [See COMPURGATION.]

COM-PŪT'A-BLE, *a.* [See COMPUTE.] Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned. *Hale.*

COM-PU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *computatio*, from *computo*. See COMPUTE.]

1. The act of computing, numbering, reckoning, or estimating; the process by which different sums or particulars are numbered, estimated, or compared, with a view to ascertain the amount, aggregate, or other result depending on such sums or particulars. We find by *computation* the quantity of provisions necessary to support an army for a year, and the amount of money to pay them; making the ration and pay of each man the basis of the *computation*. By *computations* of time or years, we ascertain the dates of events.

2. The sum, quantity, or amount ascertained by computing or reckoning

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Addison.*

3. Calculation.

COM-PŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *computo*, *con* and *puto*, to lop or prune; to think, count, reckon; to cast up. The sense is probably to cast or throw together.]

1. To number; to count; to reckon; to cast together several sums or particulars, to ascertain the amount, aggregate, or other result. *Compute* the quantity of water that will fill a vessel of certain dimensions, or that will cover the surface of the earth. *Compute* the expenses of a campaign. *Compute* time by weeks or days.

2. To cast or estimate in the mind; to estimate the amount by known or supposed data.

3. To calculate.

COM-PŪTE', *n.* Computation. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

COM-PŪT'ED, *pp.* Counted; numbered; reckoned; estimated.

COM-PŪT'ER, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator. *Swift.*

COM-PŪT'ING, *ppr.* Counting; numbering; reckoning; estimating.

COM'PU-TIST, *n.* A computer. *Wotton. H. More.*

COM'RADE, *n.* [Fr. *camarade*; It. *camerata*; Sp. *camarada*; Port. *camarada*; from *camara*, *camera*, a *chamber*.]

Literally, one who lodges in the same room. Hence, *in a more general sense*, a fellow, a mate, or companion; an associate in occupation.

COM'RADE-SHIP, *n.* State of being comrades.

COM'RŌGUE, *n.* A fellow-rogue. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

CON, [*with* or *against*.] A Latin inseparable preposition or prefix to other words. Ainsworth remarks that *con* and *cum* have the same signification, but that *cum* is used separately, and *con* in composition. *Con* and *cum* may be radically distinct words. The Irish *comh*, or *coimh*, is equivalent to the Latin *con*; and the Welsh *cym*, convertible into *cyv*, appears to be the same word, denoting, says Owen, a mutual act, quality, or effect. It is precisely equivalent to the Latin *com*, in *comparo*, *compono*; and the Latin *com*, in composition, may be the Celtic *comh* or *cym*. But, generally, it seems to be *con*, changed into *com*. Ainsworth deduces *cum* from the Greek συν; for originally it was written *cyn*. But this is probably a mistake.

Con coincides, in radical letters and in signification, with the Teutonic *gain*, *gen*, *gean*, *igen*, *igien*, in the English *again*, *against*; Sax. *gean*, *ongean*; Sw. *igen*; Dan. *igien*. Whatever may be its origin or affinities, the primary sense of the word is probably from some root that signifies to *meet* or *oppose*, or turn and meet; to approach to, or to be with. This is the radical sense of most prepositions of the like import. [See the English WITH, AGAIN.] So in Irish, *coinne*, a meeting; *os coinne*, opposite.

Con, in compounds, is changed into *l* before *l*, as in *colligo*, to *collect*, and into *m* before a labial, as in *comparo*, to compare. Before a vowel or *h*, the *n* is dropped; as in *coalesco*, to *coalesce*, to *co-operate*; *cohibeo*, to restrain. It denotes union, as in *conjoin*; or opposition, as in *conflict*, *contend*. Qu. W. *gan*, with.

CON, [abbreviated from Latin *contra*, against.] In the phrase *pro* and *con*, for and against, *con* denotes the negative side of a question. As *a noun*, a person who is in the negative; as, the *pros* and *cons*.

CON, *v. t.* [Sax. *cennan*, *connan*, *cunnan*, to know, to be able, to be skillful or wise; and *cennan*, to bear or bring forth, Gr. γενναω; and *cunnian*, to try, to attempt, to prove, L. *conor*; whence *cunning*, skillful, experienced, or skill, experience; the latter word, *cunnian*, coincides in sense with Sax. *anginnan*, *onginnan*, to begin, to try, to attempt, L. *conor*. D. *kennen*, to know, understand, or be acquainted; *kunnen*, to be able, *can*, to know or understand, to hold or contain; the last signification coinciding with the W. *gann*, to contain. G. *kennen*, to know; and *können*, to be able. Dan. *kan*, to be able, pret. *kunde*, whence *kundskab*, knowledge, skill, experience. Sw. *känna*, to know; *kuna*, to be able, to be skilled, to know. The primary sense is, to strain or stretch, which gives the sense of strength, power, as in *can*, and of holding, containing, comprehending; as, *contain*, from *contineo*, *teneo*, Gr. τεινω, L. *tendo*. And this signification connects these words with *gin*, in its compounds, *begin*, Sax. *beginnan*, *anginnan*, &c., to strain, to try, to stretch forward and make an effort; also with the Gr. γενναω, L. *gignor*, to beget, or to bring forth. See Class Gn, No. 29, 36, 40, 42, 45, 58. In the sense of know, *con* signifies to hold or to reach.]

1. To know. [*Obs.*]

Of muses, Hobbinol, I *conne* no skill. *Spenser.*

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"I shall not *conne* answer." I shall not know or be able to answer. *Chaucer.*

2. To make one's self master of; to fix in the mind, or commit to memory; as, to *con* a lesson. *Milton Holder.*

To con thanks; to be pleased or obliged, or to thank. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Shak.*

CON *A-MO'RE*, [It.] With love or pleasure.

CO-NĀ'TUS, *n.* [L.] Effort; attempt. *Paley.*

2. The tendency of a body toward any point, or to pursue its course in the same line of direction. *Paley.*

CON-CAM'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *concamero*, to arch; *con* and *camera*, an arch, arched roof, or *chamber*.]

To arch over; to vault; to lay a concave over; as, a *concamerated* bone. *Grew.*

CON-CAM'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Arched over.

CON-CAM-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* An arching; an arch or vault; an arched chamber. *Glanville.*

CON-CAT'E-NĀTE, *v. t.* [It. *concatenare*, to link together; *concatenato*; Low L. *concatenatus*; *con* and *catena*, a chain; Sp. *concadenar*, and *encadenar*, from *cadena*, Fr. *cadene*, a chain.]

To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other. *Harris.*

CON-CAT'E-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Linked together; united in a series.

CON-CAT'E-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Linking together in a series.

CON-CAT-E-NĀ'TION, *n.* A series of links united; a successive series or order of things connected or depending on each other; as, a *concatenation* of causes.

CON-CAUSE', *n.* Joint cause. [*Not used.*] *Fotherby.*

CON-CĀ-VĀ'TION, *n.* [See CONCAVE.] The act of making concave.

CON'CĀVE, *a.* [L. *concavus*; *con* and *cavus*, hollow. See CAVE.]

1. Hollow, and arched or rounded, as the inner surface of a spherical body; opposed to *convex*; as, a *concave* glass.

2. Hollow, in *a general sense*; as, the *concave* shores of the Tiber. *Shak.*

3. In *botany*, a *concave* leaf is one whose edge stands above the disk. *Martyn.*

CON'CĀVE, *n.* A hollow; an arch, or vault; as, the ethereal *concave.*

CON'CĀVE, *v. t.* To make hollow. *Seward.*

CON'CĀV-ED, *pp.* Made hollow.

CON'CĀVE-NESS, *n.* Hollowness.

CON'CĀV-ING, *ppr.* Making hollow.

CON-CAV'I-TY, *n.* [It. *concavità*; Fr. *concavité*; Sp. *concavidad.*]

Hollowness; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body, or a body of other figure; or the space within such body. *Wotton.*

CON-CĀ'VO-CON'CĀVE, *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces.

CON-CĀ'VO-CON'VEX, *a.* Concave on one side, and convex on the other. [See CONVEX.]

CON-CĀ'VOUS, *a.* [L. *concavus.*] Concave, which see.

CON-CĀ'VOUS-LY, *adv.* With hollowness; in a manner to discover the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

CON-CĒAL', *v. t.* [Low L. *concelo*, *con* and *celo*, to withhold from sight; Sax. *helan*, *hælan*, *gehælan*, *gehelan*, to heal and to conceal; G. *hehlen*, to conceal, and *heilen*, to heal; D. *heelen*, to heal and to conceal; Dan. *hæler*, to conceal; W. *celu*, to hide; Fr. *celer*; It. *celare*; Sp. *callar*, to keep silence, to dissemble, to abate, to grow calm; Port. *calar*, to conceal or keep close, to pull or let down; "cala a boca," hold your peace; also intransitive, to be still or quiet, to keep silence; coinciding in origin with *whole*, *all*, *holy*, *hold*, &c. The primary sense is to strain, hold, stop, restrain, make fast or strong, all from the same root as the Shemitic כלא, כול, כאל, חלל *kalea*, Gr. κωλυω. Class Gl, No. 32, 36.]

1. To keep close or secret; to forbear to disclose; to withhold from utterance or declaration; as, to *conceal* one's thoughts or opinions.

I have not *concealed* the words of the Holy One. — Job vi.

2. To hide; to withdraw from observation; to cover or keep from sight; as, a party of men *concealed* themselves behind a wall; a mask *conceals* the face.

What profit is it if we slay our brother and *conceal* his blood? Gen. xxxvii.

CON-CĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be concealed, hid, or kept close. *Brown.*

CON-CĒAL'ED, (kon-seeld',) *pp.* or *a.* Kept close or secret; hid; withdrawn from sight; covered.

CON-CĒAL'ED-LY, *adv.* So as not to be detected.

CON-CĒAL'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being concealed.

CON-CĒAL'ER, *n.* One who conceals; as, the *concealer* of a crime. *Clarendon.*

CON-CĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Keeping close or secret; forbearing to disclose; hiding; covering.

CON-CĒAL'ING, *n.* A hiding; a withholding from disclosure.

CON-CĒAL'MENT, *n.* Forbearance of disclosure; a keeping close or secret; as, the *concealment* of opinions or passions.

2. The act of hiding, covering, or withdrawing from sight; as, the *concealment* of the face by a mask, or of the person by any cover or shelter.

3. The state of being hid or concealed; privacy; as, a project formed in *concealment.*

4. The place of hiding; a secret place; retreat from observation; cover from sight.

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests. *Thomson.*

CON-CĒDE', *v. t.* [L. *concedo*; *con* and *cedo*, to yield, give way, depart, desist; It. *concedere*, *cedere*; Sp. *conceder*, *ceder*; Fr. *conceder*, *ceder*; Ir. *ceadaighim*; W. *gadael*, and *gadaw*, to quit or leave, to permit. The preterit *cessi* indicates that this word may be from a root in Class Gs. See that Class, No. 67, Samaritan. See also Class Gd, and CEDE and CONGE.]

1. To yield; to admit as true, just, or proper; to grant; to let pass undisputed; as, the advocate *concedes* the point in question; this must not be *conceded* without limitation. *Boyle.*

2. To allow; to admit to be true.

We *concede* that their citizens were those who lived under different forms. *Burke.*

CON-CĒD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Yielded; admitted; granted; as, a question, proposition, fact, or statement, is *conceded.*

CON-CĒD'ING, *ppr.* Yielding; admitting; granting.

CON-CĒIT', (kon-seet',) *n.* [It. *concetto*; Sp. *concepto*; Port. *conceito*; L. *conceptus*, from *concipio*, to *conceive*; *con* and *capio*, to take or seize.]

1. Conception; that which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; idea; thought; image.

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon.*

2. Understanding; power or faculty of conceiving; apprehension; as, a man of quick *conceit.* [*Nearly antiquated.*]

How often did her eyes say to me that they loved! yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sidney.*

3. Opinion; notion; fancy; imagination; fantastic notion; as, a strange or odd *conceit.*

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*? there is more hope of a fool than of him. — Prov. xxvi.

4. Pleasant fancy; gayety of imagination.

On the way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit.* *L'Estrange.*

5. Affected or unnatural conception.

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine. *Pope.*

6. Favorable or self-flattering opinion; a lofty or vain conception of one's own person or accomplishments.

By a little study and a great *conceit* of himself, he has lost his religion. *Bentley.*

Out of conceit with; not having a favorable opinion of; no longer pleased with; as, a man is *out of conceit with* his dress. Hence, to *put one out of conceit with*, is to make him indifferent to a thing, or in a degree displeased with it. *Tillotson. Swift.*

CON-CĒIT', *v. t.* To conceive; to imagine; to think; to fancy.

The strong, by *conceiting* themselves weak, are thereby rendered inactive. *South.*

CON-CĒIT'ED, *pp.* Conceived; imagined; fancied.

2. *part. a.* Endowed with fancy or imagination. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

3. *a.* Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; having a vain or too high conception of one's own person or accomplishments; vain.

If you think me too *conceited*,
Or to passion quickly heated. *Swift.*

Followed by *of* before the object of conceit.

The Athenians were *conceited of* their own wit, science, and politeness. *Bentley.*

CON-CĒIT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a conceited manner; fancifully; whimsically.

Conceitedly dress her. *Donne.*

CON-CĒIT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being conceited; conceit; vanity; an overweening fondness of one's own person or endowments. *Collier.*

CON-CĒIT'LESS, *a.* Of dull conception; stupid; dull of apprehension. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CON-CĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *concevable*; It. *concepibile*; Sp. *conceptible.* See CONCEIVE.]

1. That may be imagined or thought; capable of being framed in the mind by the fancy or imagination.

If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power. *Wilkins.*

2. That may be understood or believed.

It is not *conceivable* that it should be the very person, whose shape and voice is assumed. *Atterbury.*

CON-CĒIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conceivable.

CON-CĒIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

CON-CĒIVE', (kon-seeve',) *v. t.* [Fr. *concevoir*; It. *concepire*; Sp. *concebir*; Port. *conceber*; L. *concipio*; *con* and *capio*, to take.]

1. To receive into the womb, and breed; to begin the formation of the embryo or fetus of an animal.

Then shall she be free and *conceive* seed. — Num. v. Heb. xi.
Elizabeth hath *conceived* a son in her old age. — Luke i.
In sin did my mother *conceive* me. — Ps. li.

2. To form in the mind; to imagine; to devise.

They *conceive* mischief and bring forth vanity. — Job xv.
Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpose against you. — Jer. xlix.

3. To form an idea in the mind; to understand; to comprehend; as, we cannot *conceive* the manner in which spirit operates upon matter.

4. To think; to be of opinion; to have an idea; to imagine.

You can hardly *conceive* this man to have been bred in the same climate. *Swift.*

CON-CĒIVE', *v. i.* To have a fetus formed in the womb; to breed; to become pregnant.

Thou shalt *conceive* and bear a son. — Judges xiii.

2. To think; to have a conception or idea.

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures. *Watts.*

The grieved commons
Hardly *conceive* of me. *Shak.*

3. To understand; to comprehend; to have a complete idea of; as, I can not *conceive* by what means this event has been produced.

CON-CĒIV'ED, (kon-seevd',) *pp.* Formed in the womb; framed in the mind; devised; imagined; understood.

CON-CĒIV'ER, *n.* One that conceives; one that comprehends.

CON-CĒIV'ING, *ppr.* Forming a fetus in the womb; framing in the mind; imagining; devising; thinking; comprehending.

CON-CĒIV'ING, *n.* Apprehension; conception. *Shak.*

CON-CEL'E-BRATE, *v. t.* To celebrate together. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

CON-CENT', *n.* [L. *concentus*, from *concino*, to sing in accordance; *con* and *cano*, to sing.]

1. Concert of voices; concord of sounds; harmony; as, a *concent* of notes. *Bacon.*

2. Consistency; accordance; as, in *concent* to a man's own principles. *Atterbury.*

CON-CENT'ED, *part. a.* Made to accord. *Spenser.*

CON-CEN'TER, } *v. i.* [Fr. *concentrer*; It. *concen-*
CON-CEN'TRE, } *trare*; Sp. and Port. *concentrar*; *con* and L. *centrum*, a *center*; Gr. κεντρον, a goad, a sharp point, a *center*; κεντεω, to prick or goad. The primary sense is a point.]

To come to a point, or to meet in a common center; used of converging lines, or other things that meet in a point.

All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects, that in some way relate to him, and *concenter* in him. *Hale.*

CON-CEN'TER, } *v. t.* To draw or direct to a com-
CON-CEN'TRE, } mon center; to bring to a point, as two or more lines or other things.

The having a part less to animate, will serve to *concenter* the spirits, and make them more active in the rest. *Decay of Piety.*

CON-CEN'TER-ED, } *pp.* Brought to a common cen-
CON-CEN'TRED, } ter; united in a point.
CON-CEN'TER-ING, } *ppr.* Tending to a common
CON-CEN'TRING, } center; bringing to a center.

CON-CENT'FUL, *a.* Harmonious. *Fotherby.*

CON-CEN'TRĀTE, *v. t.* [See CONCENTER.] To bring to a common center, or to a closer union; to cause to approach nearer to a point, or center; to bring nearer to each other; as, to *concentrate* particles of salt by evaporating the water that holds them in solution; to *concentrate* the troops in an army; to *concentrate* rays of light into a focus.

2. To increase the specific gravity of a body.

Note. — The verb *concentrate* is sometimes accented on the first syllable. The reason is, with the primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary accent on the third, the pronunciation of the participles, *concentrating*, *concentrated*, is much facilitated.

CON-CEN'TRĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Brought to a point or center; brought to a closer union; reduced to a narrow compass; collected into a closer body.

CON-CEN'TRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Bringing to a point or to closer union; collecting into a closer body, or narrow compass.

CON-CEN-TRĀ'TION, *n* The act of concentrating; the act of bringing neare together; collection into a central point; compression into a narrow space; the state of being brought to a point.

2. In *chemistry*, the volatilization of part of a liquid, in order to increase the strength of the remainder.

CON-CEN'TRA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, the power or faculty of concentrating the intellectual force.

CON-CEN'TRIC, *a.* [It. *concentrico*; Fr. *concentrique*; L. *concentricus*; *con* and *centrum*, center.]

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Having a common center; as, the *concentric* coats of an onion; the *concentric* orbits of the planets.

CON-CEN'TRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a concentric manner.

CON-CEN-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* State of being concentric.

CON-CENT'U-AL, *a* [from *concent.*] Harmonious; accordant.] *Warton.*

CON-CEP'TA-CLE, *n.* [L. *conceptaculum*; from *concipio.* See CONCEIVE.]

1. That in which any thing is contained; a vessel; a receiver, or receptacle. *Woodward.*

2. In *botany*, a follicle; a pericarp of one valve, opening longitudinally on one side and having the seeds loose in it. The term has also been applied to the cases contining the reproductive organs of such plants as ferns. *Martyn.*

CON-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* [See CONCEIVABLE.] That may be conceived; conceivable; intelligible. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

CON-CEP'TION, *n.* [L. *conceptio*, from *concipio.* (See CONCEIVE.) It. *concezione*; Sp. *concepcion*; Fr. *conception.*]

1. The act of conceiving; the first formation of the embryo or fetus of an animal.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy *conception.* — Gen. iii.

2. The state of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes. *Shak.*

3. In *pneumatology*, apprehension of any thing by the mind; the act of conceiving in the mind; that mental act, or combination of acts, by which an idea or notion is formed of an absent object of perception, or of a sensation formerly felt. When we see an object with our eyes open, we have a *perception* of it; when the same object is presented to the mind with the eyes shut, in idea only, or in memory, we have a *conception* of it. *Kames. Stewart. Encyc.*

4. Conception may be sometimes used for the power of conceiving ideas, as when we say, a thing is not within our *conception.* Some writers have defined conception as a distinct faculty of the mind; but it is considered by others as memory, and perhaps with propriety.

5. Purpose conceived; conception with reference to the performance of an act; as, note his dangerous *conception* in this point. *Shak.*

6. View or opinion; apprehension; knowledge.

And as if beasts conceived what reason were,
And that *conception* should distinctly show. *Davies.*

7. Conceit; affected sentiment or thought. [*Rare.*]

He is too full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms. *Dryden.*

CON-CEP'TIOUS, (kon-sep'shus,) *a.* Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

CON-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Capable of conceiving. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

CON-CEP'TU-AL-IST, *n.* One who maintains that conceptions are the only universals in philosophy; a nominalist. *J. Murdock.*

CON-CERN', *v. t.* [Fr. *concerner*; It. *concernere*; Sp. *concernir*; to concern, to regard, to belong to; Low Latin *concerno*; *con* and *cerno*, to separate, sift, divide; to see. If this is the true origin, as I suppose, the primary sense is, to reach or extend to, or to look to, as we use *regard.*]

1. To relate or belong to.

Preaching the kingdom of God and teaching those things which *concern* the Lord Jesus Christ. — Acts xxviii.

2. To relate or belong to, in an emphatical manner; to affect the interest of; to be of importance to.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison.*
It much *concerns* us to secure the favor and protection of God. *Anon.*

3. To interest or affect the passions; to take an interest in; to engage by feeling or sentiment; as, a good prince *concerns* himself in the happiness of his subjects; a kind parent *concerns* himself in the virtuous education of his children.

They think themselves out of the reach of Providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favor. *Rogers.*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy; as, to be much *concerned* for the safety of a friend. *Derham.*

5. To intermeddle; as, we need not *concern* ourselves with the affairs of our neighbors.

CON-CERN', *n.* That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair; a very general term, expressing whatever occupies the time and attention, or affects the interests of a person.

Intermeddle not in the private *concerns* of a family. Religion is the main *concern* of a rational being. We have no *concern* in the private quarrels of our neighbors. The industrious and prudent occupy their time with their own *concerns.*

2. Interest; importance; moment; that which affects the welfare or happiness; as, to live in peace, is a matter of no small *concern* to a nation.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*,
And weighty truths, solid convincing sense,
Explained by unaffected eloquence. *Roscommon.*

3. Affection; regard; careful regard; solicitude; anxiety; as, why all this *concern* for the poor things of this life?

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*
And gentle wishes follow me to battle. *Addison.*
An impenitent man feels no *concern* for his soul. *Anon.*

4. Persons connected in business, or their affairs in general; as, a debt due to the whole *concern*; a loss affecting the whole *concern.* *Mercantile Usage.*

CON-CERN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Interested; engaged; having a connection with that which may affect the interest, welfare, or happiness; as, all men are *concerned* in the propagation of truth; we are *concerned* in the virtuous education of our children.

2. Interested in business; having connection in business; as, A is *concerned* with B in the East India trade. Of an advocate or counselor we say, he is *concerned* in the cause of A against B.

3. Regarding with care; solicitous; anxious; as, we are *concerned* for the fate of our fleet.

CON-CERN'ED-LY, *adv.* With affection or interest.

CON-CERN'ING, *ppr.* Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to.

The Lord hath spoken good *concerning* Israel. — Num. x.
I have accepted thee *concerning* this thing. — Gen. xix.

This word has been considered as a preposition, but most improperly; *concerning*, when so called, refers to a verb, sentence, or proposition; as, in the first example, the word applies to the preceding affirmation. The Lord hath spoken good, which speaking good is *concerning* Israel. *Concerning*, in this case, refers to the first clause of the sentence.

CON-CERN'MENT, *n.* The thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy *concernments* I desist. *Milton.*
Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments.* *Watts.*
The great *concernment* of men is with men. *Locke.*

2. A particular bearing upon the interest or happiness of one; importance; moment.

Experimental truths are matters of great *concernment* to mankind. *Boyle.*

3. Concern; interposition; meddling; as, the father had no *concernment* in the marriage of his daughter. In this sense, we generally use *concern.*

4. Emotion of mind; solicitude; as, their ambition is manifest in their *concernment.* In this sense, *concern* is generally used.

CON-CERT', *v. t.* [It. *concertare*, to contrive; Sp. *concertar*, to agree, to adjust, to covenant; Port. *id.*; Fr. *concerter*; from L. *concerto*, to strive together; *con* and *certo*, to strive. The primary sense is, to set or act together.]

To contrive and settle by mutual communication of opinions or propositions; to settle or adjust, as a plan or system to be pursued, by conference or agreement of two or more parties; as, to *concert* measures; to *concert* a plan of operations.

CON'CERT, *n.* Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony; as, the allies were frustrated for want of *concert* in their operations; the emperor and the pope acted in *concert.*

2. A number or company of musicians, playing or singing the same piece of music at the same time; or the music of a company of players or singers, or of both united.

3. A singing in company.

4. Accordance; harmony.

CON'CERT-PITCH, *n.* In *music*, the pitch or degree of elevation generally adopted for a given note, and by which the other notes are governed. *P. Cyc.*

CON-CERT-Ā'TION, *n.* Strife; contention. [*Little used.*]

CON-CERT'A-TIVE, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome.

CON-CERT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Mutually contrived or planned.

CON-CERT'ING, *ppr.* Contriving together.

CON-CERT'O, *n.* [It.] A piece of music composed for a particular instrument, which bears the greatest part in it, or in which the performance is partly alone, and partly accompanied by other parts. *Brande.*

CON-CES'SION, (kon-sesh'un,) *n.* [L. *concessio*, from *concedo.* See CONCEDE.]

1. The act of granting or yielding; usually implying a demand, claim, or request, from the party to whom it is made, and thus distinguished from *giving*, which is voluntary or spontaneous.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Hale.*

2. The thing yielded; as, in the treaty of peace, each power made large *concessions.*

3. In *rhetoric*, or *debate*, the yielding, granting, or allowing, to the opposite party, some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to obtain something which can not be denied, or to show that, even admitting the point conceded, the cause is not with the adverse party, but can be maintained by the advocate on other grounds.

4. Acknowledgment by way of apology; confession of a fault.

CON-CES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Yielding by indulgence or allowance.

CON-CES'SION-IST, *n.* One who is in favor of making concessions.

CON-CES'SIVE, *a.* Implying concession; as, a *concessive* conjunction. *Lowth.*

CON-CES'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable. *Brown.*

CON-CES'SO-RY, *a.* Conceding; yielding.

CON-CET'TO, *n.* [It. See CONCEIT.] Affected wit; conceit. [*Not English, nor in use.*] *Shenstone.*

CONCH, (konk,) *n.* [L. *concha*; Gr. κογχη; It. *conca*; Sp. *concha*; Fr. *conque*; probably W. *cocos*, cockles, and perhaps allied to *cogiaw*, to frown, to knit the brows, that is, to wrinkle. See CANCER.]

A marine shell.

Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew. *Dryden.*

CONCH'I-FER, (konk'e-fer,) *n.* [L. *concha*, a shell, and *fero*, to bear.]

An animal that produces or is covered with a shell, as the tortoise; applied *particularly* to bivalve mollusks. *Cuvier. Kirby.*

CONCH-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing or having shells.

CONCH'ITE, (konk'ite,) *n.* A fossil or petrified conch or shell. *Nat. Hist.*

CONCH'OID, (konk'oid,) *n.* [*conch*, supra, and Gr εἰδος, form.]

The name of a curve, given to it by its inventor, Nicomedes.

CONCH-OID'AL, *a.* In *mineralogy*, having curved elevations or depressions, in form like the valve of a bivalve shell; applied only to a surface produced by fracture; the fracture, when of the kind described, is said to be *conchoidal.* *Dana.*

CONCH-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See CONCHOLOGY.] Pertaining to conchology.

CONCH-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of shells; one who studies the nature, properties, and habits, of shells and their included animals.

CONCH-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κογχη, a shell, and λογος, discourse.]

The doctrine or science of shells and the animals that inhabit them.

CONCH-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. κογχη, a shell, and μετρεω, to measure.]

An instrument for measuring shells. *Barnes.*

CONCH-YL-I-Ā'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [from *conch.*] Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell; as, *conchyliaceous* impressions. *Kirwan.*

CONCH-YL-I-OL'O-GIST, } [from L. *conchylium*, a
CONCH-YL-I-OL'O-GY. } shell-fish.] See CONCHOLOGIST and CONCHOLOGY.

CONCH-YL-I-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [L. *conchylium*, and Gr. μετρον.]

The art or science of measuring shells or their curves.

CONCH-YL'I-OUS, *a.* Of the nature or species of shells.

CON'CIĀ-TOR, *n.* In *glass-works*, the person who weighs and proportions the salt on ashes and sand, and who works and tempers them. *Encyc.*

CON-CIERGE', (kon-sārj',) *n.* [Fr.] A keeper, as of a prison, a palace, &c.

CON-CIL'I-Ā-BLE, *n.* [L. *conciliabulum.*]

A small assembly. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

CON-CIL'I-AR, *a.* [from L. *concilium*, a council.]

Pertaining or relating to a council. [*Little used.*]

CON-CIL'I-ĀTE, (kon-sil'e-āte,) *v. t.* [L. *concilio*, to draw or bring together, to unite; a compound of *con* and *calo*, Gr. καλεω, to call; Ch. אכלי in Aph., from כלא, כלי, or כלה, to hold or keep, to trust, to finish, to *call*, to thunder; W. *galw.* The primary sense of the root is, to strain, stretch, drive, or draw. *Calling* is a straining or driving of voice. See Class Gl, No. 32, 36, 48, 49; and see COUNCIL.]

1. To lead or draw to, by moral influence or power; to win, gain, or engage, as the affections, favor, or good-will; as, politeness and hospitality *conciliate* affection.

2. To reconcile, or bring to a state of friendship, as persons at variance. We say, an attempt has been made to *conciliate* the contending parties

CON-CIL'I-Ā-TED, *pp.* Won; gained; engaged by moral influence, as by favor or affection; reconciled.

CON-CIL'I-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Winning; engaging; reconciling.

2. *a.* Winning; having the quality of gaining favor; as, a *conciliating* address.

CON-CIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of winning or gaining, as esteem, favor, or affection; reconciliation.

CON-CIL'I-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles.

CON-CIL'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to conciliate or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific; as, the general made *conciliatory* propositions to the insurgents; the legislature adopted *conciliatory* measures.

CON-CIN'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *concinnitas*, from *concinnus*, fit, *concinno*, to fit or prepare; either from *con* and *cano*, to sound in accord, or the last constituent of the word may be the Heb. and Ch. כנן, to fit or adapt.]

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1. Fitness; suitableness; neatness. [*Little used.*]
2. A jingling of words. *Tyrwhitt.*

CON-CIN'NOUS, *a.* [L. *concinnus.* See CONCINNITY.]
Fit; suitable; agreeable; becoming; pleasant; as, a *concinnous* interval in music; a *concinnous* system. *Encyc.*

CON'CI-O AD CLE'RUM, (kon'she-o,) [L.] A sermon to the clergy.

CON'CIO-NA-TOR, *n.* [Infra.] A preacher. [*Not in use.*]

CON'CIO-NA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *concionatorius*, from *concio*, an assembly.]
Pertaining to preaching or discourses to public assemblies. *Howel.*

CON-CISE', *a.* [L. *concisus*, cut off, brief, from *concido*; *con* and *cædo*, to cut See Class Gd, No. 2, 4, 8, 49, 59.]
Brief; short, applied to language or style; containing few words; comprehensive; comprehending much in few words, or the principal matters only; as, in Genesis we have a *concise* account of the creation.

The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson.*
Where the author is too brief and *concise*, amplify a little. *Watts.*

CON-CISE'LY, *adv.* Briefly; in few words; comprehensively.

CON-CISE'NESS, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing; as, *conciseness* should not be studied at the expense of perspicuity.

CON-CI'SION, (kon-sizh'un,) *n.* [Low L. *concisio*, from *concisum*, *concido*, to cut off; It. *concisione.*]
Literally, a cutting off. Hence,
In *Scripture*, the Jews, or those who adhered to circumcision, which, after our Savior's death, was no longer a seal of the covenant, but a mere cutting of the flesh.

Beware of dogs; beware of the *concision.* — Phil. iii.

CON-CI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *concitatio*, from *concito*, to stir or disturb; *con* and *cito*, to stir.]
The act of stirring up, exciting, or putting in motion.

CON-CITE', *v. t.* [L. *concito.*] [tion.
To excite. [*Not in use.*]

CON-CIT'ED, *pp.* Excited.

CON-CIT'ING, *ppr.* Exciting.

CON-CIT'I-ZEN, *n.* A fellow-citizen.

CON-CLA-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *conclamatio*, from *conclamo*; *con* and *clamo*, to cry out. See CLAIM.]
An outcry or shout of many together. *Dict.*

CON'CLAVE, *n.* [L. *conclave*, an inner room; *con* and *clavis*, a key, or from the same root, to make fast.]
1. A private apartment, particularly the room in which the cardinals of the Roman Catholic church meet in privacy, for the election of a pope. It consists of a range of small cells, or apartments, standing in a line along the galleries and hall of the Vatican. *Encyc.*
2. The assembly or meeting of the cardinals, shut up for the election of a pope. *Encyc.*
3. A private meeting; a close assembly. *Garth.*

CON'CLA-VIST, *n.* An attendant whom a cardinal is allowed to take with him into the conclave for the choice of a pope. *Encyc. Am.*

CON-CLUDE', *v. t.* [L. *concludo*; *con* and *claudo*, or *cludo*, to shut; Gr. κλειδόω, or κλειω, contracted; It. *conchiudere*; Sp. *concluir*; Port. *id.*; Fr. *conclure.* The sense is, to stop, make fast, shut, or rather to thrust together. Hence, in Latin, *claudo* signifies to halt or limp, that is, to stop, as well as to shut. See LID.]
1. To shut.

The very person of Christ — was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* in the grave. *Hooker.*

[*This use of the word is uncommon.*]
2. To include; to comprehend.

For God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief. — Rom. xi.
The Scripture hath *concluded* all under sin. — Gal. iii.

The meaning of the word in the latter passage may be, to declare irrevocably, or to doom.
3. To collect by reasoning; to infer, as from premises; to close an argument by inferring.

Therefore we *conclude*, that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law. — Rom. iii.

4. To decide; to determine; to make a final judgment or determination.

As touching the Gentiles who believe, we have written and *concluded* that they observe no such thing. — Rom. xi.

5. To end; to finish.

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counselor of state. *Bacon.*

6. To stop or restrain, or, as in *law*, to estop from further argument or proceedings; to oblige or bind, as by authority, or by one's own argument or concession; generally in the passive; as, the defendant is *concluded* by his own plea.

If they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it. *Hale.*
I do not consider the decision of that motion, upon affidavits, to amount to a *res judicata*, which ought to *conclude* the present inquiry. *Kent.*

CON-CLUDE', *v. i.* To infer, as a consequence; to determine.

The world will *conclude* I had a guilty conscience. *Arbuthnot.*

But this verb is really transitive. The world will *conclude that I had a guilty conscience* — *that* is here the object, referring to the subsequent clause of the sentence. [See verb transitive, No. 3.]
2. To settle opinion; to form a final judgment.

Can we *conclude* upon Luther's instability, as our author has done? *Atterbury.*

3. To end.

A train of lies,
That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden.*

The old form of expression, *to conclude of*, is no longer in use.

CON-CLU'DED, *pp.* Shut; ended; finished; determined; inferred; comprehended; stopped, or bound.

CON-CLU'DEN-CY, *n.* Inference; logical deduction from premises. *Hale.*

CON-CLU'DENT, *a.* Bringing to a close; decisive. *Bacon.*

CON-CLU'DER, *n.* One who concludes. *Mountagu.*

CON-CLU'DING, *ppr.* Shutting; ending; determining; inferring; comprehending.

2. *a.* Final; ending; closing; as, the *concluding* sentence of an essay.

CON-CLU'DING-LY, *adv.* Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence. [*Little used.*] *Digby.*

CON-CLU'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be concluded or inferred; determinable. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

CON-CLU'SION, (kon-klu'zhun,) *n.* [L. *conclusio.*]
1. End; close; the last part; as, the *conclusion* of an address.
2. The close of an argument, debate, or reasoning; inference that ends the discussion; final result.

Let us hear the *conclusion* of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. — Eccles. xii.

3. Determination; final decision; as, after long debate, the house of commons came to this *conclusion.*
4. Consequence; inference; that which is collected or drawn from premises; particularly deduction from propositions, facts, experience, or reasoning.
5. The event of experiments; experiment.

We practice all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

6. Confinement of the thoughts; silence. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CON-CLU'SION-AL, *a.* Concluding. [*Not used.*]

CON-CLU'SIVE, *a.* [It. *conclusivo.*] [*Hooper.*
1. Final; decisive; as, a *conclusive* answer to a proposition.
2. Decisive; giving a final determination; precluding a further act.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not, by any law or reason, *conclusive* to my judgment. *King Charles.*

3. Decisive; concluding the question; putting an end to debate; as, a *conclusive* argument.
4. Regularly consequential.

Men, not knowing the true forms of syllogisms, can not know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

CON-CLU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Decisively; with final determination; as, the point of law is *conclusively* settled.

CON-CLU'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conclusive, or decisive; the power of determining the opinion, or of settling a question; as, the *conclusiveness* of evidence, or of an argument. *Hale.*

CON-CO-AG'U-LATE, *v. t.* [*con* and *coagulate.*] To curdle or congeal one thing with another. *Boyle.*

CON-CO-AG'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Curdled; concreted.

CON-CO-AG'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Concreting; curdling.

CON-CO-AG-U-LA'TION, *n.* A coagulating together, as different substances, or bodies, in one mass. Crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum. *Coxe.*

[*This word is little used.*]

CON-COCT', *v. t.* [L. *concoquo*, *concoctum*; *con* and *coquo*, to *cook.* See COOK.]
1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to chyle or nutriment.

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is *concocted.* *Cheyne.*

2. To purify or sublime; to refine by separating the gross or extraneous matter; as, *concocted* venom. *Thomson.*
3. To ripen. [*Obs.*]

Fruits and grains are half a year in *concocting.* *Bacon.*

4. *Figuratively*, to form and prepare in the mind; as, to *concoct* a scheme.

CON-COCT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Digested; purified; ripened.

CON-COCT'ER, *n.* A person who concocts.

CON-COCT'ING, *ppr.* Digesting; purifying; ripening.

CON-COC'TION, *n.* [L. *concoctio.*]
1. Digestion or solution in the stomach; the process by which food is turned into chyle, or otherwise prepared to nourish the body; the change which food undergoes in the stomach. *Coxe. Encyc.*
2. Maturation; the process by which morbid matter is separated from the blood or humors, or otherwise changed and prepared to be thrown off. *Coxe.*
3. A ripening; the acceleration of any thing toward perfection. *Johnson.*

CON-COCT'IVE, *a.* Digesting; having the power of digesting or ripening. *Milton.*

CON'COL-OR, (-kul-lur,) *a.* Of one color. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

CON-COM'I-TANCE, } *n.* [L. *con* and *comitor*, to
CON-COM'I-TAN-CY, } accompany, from *comes*, a companion. See COUNT.]
A being together, or in connection with another thing.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other. *Brown.*

CON-COM'I-TANT, *a.* Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects a *concomitant* pleasure. *Locke.*

CON-COM'I-TANT, *n.* A companion; a person or thing that accompanies another, or is collaterally connected. *It is seldom applied to persons*

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hard-heartedness. *South.*
Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness. *Addison.*

CON-COM'I-TANT-LY, *adv.* In company with others. *Pearson.*

CON-COM'I-TATE, *v. t.* To accompany or attend; to be collaterally connected. [*Not used.*] *Harvey.*

CON'CORD, *n.* [Fr. *concorde*; L. *concordia*, from *concors*, of *con* and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart. See ACCORD.]
1. Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; peace; harmony.

What *concord* hath Christ with Belial? — 2 Cor. vi.

2. Agreement between things; suitableness; harmony.

If, nature's *concord* broke,
Among the constellations, war were sprung. *Milton.*

3. In *music*, consent of sounds; harmony; the relation between two or more sounds which are agreeable to the ear. [See CHORD.]

The man that hath not music in himself,
Nor is not moved with *concord* of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons. *Shak.*

4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; treaty. *Davies.*
5. In *law*, an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court. This is an acknowledgment from the deforciants that the land in question is the right of the complainant. *Blackstone.*
6. In *grammar*, agreement of words in construction, as adjectives with nouns in gender, number, and case, or verbs with nouns or pronouns in number and person. Or *concord* may signify the system of rules for construction called *syntax.*
Form of concord, in *ecclesiastical history*, is a book among the Lutherans containing a system of doctrines to be subscribed as a condition of communion, composed at Torgau in 1576. *Encyc.*

CON-CORD'A-BLE, *a.* That may accord; agreeing; harmonious.

CON-CORD'A-BLY, *adv.* With agreement. *Rogers.*

CON-CORD'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *concordance*: It. *concordanza*; L. *concordans*, from *concordo*, to agree. See CONCORD.]
1. Agreement. In this sense ACCORDANCE is generally used.
2. In *grammar*, concord. [*Not used.*]
3. A dictionary or index in which all the principal words used in the Scriptures are arranged alphabetically, and the book, chapter, and verse, in which each word occurs, are noted; designed to assist an inquirer in finding any passage of Scripture, by means of any leading word in a verse which he can recollect.

CON-CORD'AN-CY, *n.* Agreement. *Mountagu.*

CON-CORD'ANT, *a.* Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; harmonious. *Brown.*

CON-CORD'ANT, *n.* That which is accordant. *Mountagu.*

CON-CORD'ANT-LY, *adv.* In conjunction.

CON-CORD'AT, *n.* An agreement made by a temporal sovereign with the pope relative to ecclesiastical matters.
2. In *the canon law*, a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter; as, a resignation, permutation, promotion, and the like.

CON-CORD'IST, *n.* The compiler of a concordance. *Ch. Observer, March*, 1811.

CON-COR'PO-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *concorporo*, of *con* and *corpus*, a body.]
To unite different things in one mass or body; to incorporate. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

CON-COR'PO-RATE, *v. i.* To unite in one mass or body. *Cleaveland.*

CON-COR'PO-RA-TED, *pp.* United in a mass or body.

CON-COR'PO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in a mass or body.

CON-COR-PO-RA'TION, *n.* Union of things in one mass or body.

CON'COURSE, *n.* [Fr. *concours*; Sp. *concurso*; It. *concorso*; L. *concursus*, from *concurro*, to run together; *con* and *curro*, to run.]

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1. A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence; as, a fortuitous *concourse* of atoms; a *concourse* of men.

2. A meeting; an assembly of men; an assemblage of things; a collection formed by a voluntary or spontaneous moving and meeting in one place. *Acts* xix.

3. The place or point of meeting, or a meeting; the point of junction of two bodies.

The drop will begin to move toward the *concourse* of the glasses. *Newton.*

[*This application is unusual.*]

CON-CRE-ATE', *v. t.* [*con* and *create*; It. *concreare.*] To create with, or at the same time.

Dr. Taylor insists that it is inconsistent with the nature of virtue that it should be *concreated* with any person. *Edwards, Orig. Sin.*

CON-CRE-AT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Created at the same time, or in union with.

CON-CRED'IT, *v. t.* To intrust. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

CON-CRE-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *concremo*, to burn together; *con* and *cremo*, to burn.]

The act of burning different things together. [*Little used.*]

CON'CRE-MENT, *n.* [Low L. *concrementum*, from *concresco*, to grow together. See CONCRETE.]

A growing together; the collection or mass formed by concretion, or natural union. *Hale.*

CON-CRES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *concrescentia*, *concresco*. See CONCRETE.]

Growth or increase; the act of growing or increasing by spontaneous union, or the coalescence of separate particles. *Raleigh.*

CON-CRES'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of concreting; that may congeal or be changed from a liquid to a solid state.

They formed a genuine, fixed, *concrescible* oil. *Fourcroy.*

CON'CRETE, *a.* [L. *concretus*, from *concresco*, to grow together; *con* and *cresco*, to grow. See GROW.]

1. *Literally*, united in growth. Hence, formed by coalition of separate particles in one body; consistent in a mass; united in a solid form.

The first concrete state or consistent surface of the chaos. *Burnet.*

2. In *logic*, existing in a subject; not abstract; as, the *white snow*. Here whiteness is considered as existing in the snow, and not as a separate thing.

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also express, or imply, or refer to a subject to which they belong. *Watts.*

3. A *concrete* number expresses or denotes a particular subject; as, three men; but when we use a number without reference to a particular subject, as *three* or *five*, we use the term in the abstract. *Barlow. Bailey.*

4. In *phonology*, a *concrete* sound, or movement of the voice, is one which slides continuously up or down, as distinguished from a *discrete* movement, in which the voice leaps at once from one line of pitch to another. *Rush.*

CON'CRETE, *n.* A compound; a mass formed by concretion, spontaneous union, or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

Gold is a porous *concrete*. *Bentley.*

2. In *philosophy*, a mass or compound body, made up of different ingredients; a mixed body or mass.

Soap is a factitious *concrete*. *Encyc.*

3. In *logic*, a concrete term; a term that includes both the quality and the subject in which it exists; as, *nigrum*, a black thing. *Ainsworth.*

4. In *architecture*, a mass of stone chippings, pebbles, &c., cemented by mortar, laid at the foundation of walls in spongy soils. *Brande.*

CON-CRETE', *v. i.* To unite or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass or solid body, chiefly by spontaneous cohesion, or other natural process; as, saline particles *concrete* into crystals; blood *concretes* in a bowl. Applied to some substances, it is equivalent to *indurate*; as, metallic matter *concretes* into a hard body. Applied to other substances, it is equivalent to *congeal, thicken, inspissate, coagulate*, as in the concretion of blood. *Arbuthnot. Woodward. Newton.*

CON-CRETE', *v. t.* To form a mass by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles. *Hale.*

CON-CRET'ED, *pp.* or *a.* United into a solid mass; congealed, inspissated, clotted.

CON-CRETE'LY, *adv.* In a concrete manner; in a manner to include the subject with the predicate; not abstractly. *Norris.*

CON-CRETE'NESS, *n.* A state of being concrete; coagulation.

CON-CRET'ING, *ppr.* Coalescing or congealing in a mass; becoming thick; making solid.

CON-CRE'TION, (kon-krē'shun,) *n.* The act of concreting; the process by which soft or fluid bodies become thick, consistent, solid, or hard; the act of growing together, or of uniting, by other natural process, the small particles of matter into a mass.

2. The mass or solid matter formed by growing together, by congelation, condensation, coagulation, or induration; a clot; a lump; a solid substance formed in the soft parts or in the cavities of animal bodies.

CON-CRE'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to concretion.

CON-CRE'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or made up of concretions; producing concretions. *Hitchcock.*

CON-CRE'TIVE, *a.* Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles; as, *concretive* juices. *Brown.*

CON-CRE'TURE, *n.* A mass formed by concretion. [*Not used.*]

CON-CREW', (krū',) *v. i.* To grow together. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

CON-CRIM-IN-A'TION, *n.* A joint accusation.

CON-CU'BIN-AGE, *n.* [Fr. See CONCUBINE.] The act or practice of cohabiting, as man and woman, in sexual commerce, without the authority of law or a legal marriage. In *a more general sense*, this word is used to express any criminal or prohibited sexual commerce, including adultery, incest, and fornication.

In some countries, concubinage is marriage of an inferior kind, or performed with less solemnity than a true or formal marriage; or marriage with a woman of inferior condition, to whom the husband does not convey his rank or quality. This is said to be still in use in Germany. *Encyc.*

In *law*, concubinage is used as an exception against her that sueth for dower; in which it is alleged that she was not lawfully married to the man in whose lands she seeks to be endowed, but that she was his concubine. *Cowel.*

CON-CU'BIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to concubinage.

CON-CU'BIN-A-RY, *n.* One who indulges in concubinage.

CON-CU'BIN-A-RY, *a.* Relating to concubinage.

CON-CU'BIN-ATE, *n.* Whoredom; lewdness. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor.*

CON'CU-BINE, (konk'yu-bīne,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *concubina*, from *concumbo*, to lie together; *con* and *cumbo*, or *cubo*, to lie down.]

1. A woman who cohabits with a man without the authority of a legal marriage; a woman kept for lewd purposes; a kept mistress. *Bacon. Shak. Dryden.*

2. A wife of inferior condition; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies, and of inferior condition. Such were Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham; and such concubines were allowed by the Roman laws. *Encyc. Cruden.*

CON-CUL'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *conculco.*] To tread on; to trample under foot. *Mountagu.*

CON-CUL'CA-TED, *pp.* Trampled on.

CON-CUL'CA-TING, *ppr.* Treading on.

CON-CUL-CA'TION, *n.* A trampling under foot. [*Not much used.*]

CON-CU'PIS-CENCE, *n.* [L. *concupiscentia*, from *concupisco*, to covet or lust after; *con* and *cupio*, to desire or covet.]

Lust; unlawful or irregular desire of sexual pleasure. In *a more general sense*, the coveting of carnal things, or an irregular appetite for worldly good; inclination for unlawful enjoyments.

We know even secret *concupiscence* to be sin. *Hooker.*
Sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of *concupiscence*. — Rom. vii.

CON-CU'PIS-CENT, *a.* Desirous of unlawful pleasure; libidinous. *Shak.*

CON-CU-PIS-CEN'TIAL, *a.* Relating to concupiscence.

CON-CU'PIS-CI-BLE, *a.* Exciting or impelling to the enjoyment of carnal pleasure; inclining to the attainment of pleasure or good; as, *concupiscible* appetite. *South.*

CON-CUR', *v. i.* [L. *concurro*, to run together; *con* and *curro*, to run; It. *concorrere*; Sp. *concurrir*; Port. *concorrer*; Fr. *concourir.*]

1. To meet in the same point; to agree.

Reason and sense *concur*. *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join or unite, as in one action or opinion; to meet, mind with mind; as, the two houses of parliament *concur in* the measure.

It has *with* before the person with whom one agrees; as, Mr. Burke *concurred with* Lord Chatham in opinion.

It has *to* before the effect.

Extremes in man *concur to* general use. *Pope.*

3. To unite or be conjoined, with the consequential sense of aiding, or contributing power or influence to a common object; as, various causes may *concur* in the changes of temperature.

CON-CUR'RENCE, *n.* A meeting or coming together; union; conjunction.

We have no other measure but of our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. A meeting of minds; agreement in opinion; union in design; implying joint approbation.

Tarquin the Proud was expelled by the universal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift.*

3. A meeting or conjunction, whether casual or intended; combination of agents, circumstances, or events.

Struck with these great *concurrences* of things. *Crashaw.*

4. Agreement; consent; approbation. See No. 2.

5. Agreement or consent, implying joint aid or contribution of power or influence.

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

6. A meeting, as of claims, or power; joint rights, implying equality in different persons or bodies; as, a *concurrence* of jurisdiction in two different courts.

CON-CUR'REN-CY, *n.* The same as CONCURRENCE.

CON-CUR'RENT, *a.* Meeting; uniting; accompanying; acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Davies.*

All combined,
Your beauty, and my impotence of mind,
And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire. *Dryden.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

3. Joint and equal; existing together and operating on the same objects. The courts of the United States, and those of the States, have, in some cases, *concurrent* jurisdiction.

CON-CUR'RENT, *n.* That which concurs; joint or contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents* — time, industry, and faculties. *Decay of Piety.*

CON-CUR'RENT-LY, *adv.* With concurrence; unitedly.

CON-CUR'RING, *ppr.* or *a.* Meeting in the same point; agreeing; running or acting together; uniting in action; contributing to the same event or effect; consenting.

A *concurring* figure, in *geometry*, is one which, being laid on another, exactly meets every part of it, or one which corresponds with it in all its parts.

CON-CUS-SA'TION, *n.* [See CONCUSSION.] A violent shock or agitation.

CON-CUS'SED, (kon-kust',) *a.* Shaken.

CON-CUS'SION, (kon-kush'un,) *n.* [L. *concussio*, from *concutio*, to *shake*, from *con* and *quatio*, *quasso*, to shake or shatter. From the sense of *discutio* and *percutio*, we may infer that the primary sense is to beat, to strike, or to beat in pieces, to bruise, to beat down, Fr. *casser*, Eng. to *quash*, L. *cædo*, *cudo*. See Class Gd, No. 38, 40, 76, and Class Gs, No. 17.]

1. The act of shaking, particularly and properly by the stroke or impulse of another body.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities, hath dissipated pestilent air, which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being shaken; a shock; as, the *concussion* of the brain by a stroke. It is used also for shaking or agitation in general; as, the *concussion* of the earth. *Woodward.*

CON-CUS'SIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking. *Johnson.*

COND, *v. t.* [Fr. *conduire.*] In *seamen's language*, to conduct a ship; to direct the man at the helm how to steer. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CON-DEMN', (kon-dem',) *v. t.* [L. *condemno*; *con* and *damno*, to condemn, to disapprove, to doom, to devote; It. *condannare*, *dannare*; Port. *condenar*; Sp. *id.*; Fr. *condamner*; Arm. *condanni*; D. *doemen*, *verdoemen*; G. *verdammen*; Sw. *döma*, *fördöma*; Dan. *dömmer*, *fordömmer*; Sax. *deman*, *fordeman*, to *deem*, to *doom*, to judge, to condemn. See DAMN, DEEM, DOOM.]

1. To pronounce to be utterly wrong; to utter a sentence of disapprobation against; to censure; to blame. But the word often expresses more than *censure* or *blame*, and seems to include the idea of utter rejection; as, to *condemn* heretical opinions; to *condemn* one's conduct.

We *condemn* mistakes with asperity, where we pass over sins with gentleness. *Buckminster.*

2. To determine or judge to be wrong, or guilty; to disallow; to disapprove.

Beloved, if our heart *condemn* us not, we have confidence toward God. — 1 John iii.

3. To witness against; to show or prove to be wrong, or guilty, by a contrary practice.

The men of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation, and shall *condemn* it. — Matt. xii.

4. To pronounce to be guilty; to sentence to punishment; to utter sentence against judicially; to doom; opposed to *acquit* or *absolve*; with *to* before the penalty.

The Son of man shall be betrayed unto the chief priests, and unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him *to* death. — Matt. xx.

He that believeth on him is not *condemned*. — John iii.

5. To doom or sentence to pay a fine; to fine.

And the king of Egypt — *condemned* the land in a hundred talents of silver. — 2 Chron. xxxvi.

6. To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use, or service; as, the ship was *condemned* as not seaworthy.

7. To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned.*

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CON-DEM'NA-BLE, *a.* That may be condemned; blamable; culpable. *Brown.*

CON-DEM-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *condemnatio.*] The act of condemning; the judicial act of declaring one guilty, and dooming him to punishment.

For the judgment was by one to *condemnation.* — Rom. v.

2. The state of being condemned.

Dost thou not fear God, seeing thou art in the same *condemnation?* — Luke xxiii.

3. The cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation. *John* iii.

CON-DEM'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure; as, a *condemnatory* sentence or decree.

CON-DEMN'ED, (kon-demd') *pp.* or *a.* Censured; pronounced to be wrong, guilty, worthless, or forfeited; adjudged or sentenced to punishment.

CON-DEM'NER, *n.* One who condemns or censures.

CON-DEM'NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Censuring; disallowing; pronouncing to be wrong, guilty, worthless, or forfeited; sentencing to punishment.

CON-DENS'A-BLE, *a.* [See CONDENSE.] Capable of being condensed; that may be compressed into a smaller compass, and into a more close, compact state; as, vapor is *condensable.*

CON-DENS'ATE, *v. t.* [See CONDENSE.] To condense; to compress into a closer form; to cause to take a more compact state; to make more dense.

CON-DENS'ĀTE, *v. i.* To become more dense, close, or hard.

CON-DENS'ĀTE, *a.* Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact. *Peacham.*

CON-DENS'Ā-TED, *pp.* Condensed; made more compact.

CON-DENS'Ā-TING, *ppr.* Making more close or compact.

CON-DEN-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *condensatio.* See CONDENSE.]

The act of making more dense or compact; or the act of causing the parts that compose a body to approach or unite more closely, either by mechanical pressure or by a natural process; the state of being condensed. Dew and clouds are supposed to be formed by the *condensation* of vapor. It is opposed to *rarefaction* and *expansion.* Condensation is applicable to any compressible matter; and from condensation proceeds increased hardness, solidity, and weight.

CON-DENS'A-TIVE, *a.* Having a power or tendency to condense.

CON-DENSE', (kon-dens',) *v. t.* [L. *condenso; con* and *denso*, to make thick or close; It. *condensare*; Sp. and Port. *condensar*; Fr. *condenser.* See DENSE.]

1. To make more close, thick, or compact; to cause the particles of a body to approach, or to unite more closely, either by their own attraction or affinity, or by mechanical force. Thus vapor is said to be *condensed* into water by the application of cold; and air is *condensed* in a tube by pressure. Hence the word is sometimes equivalent to *compress.*

2. To make thick; to inspissate; *applied to soft, compressible substances.*

3. To compress into a smaller compass, or into a close body; to crowd; *applied to separate individuals.* Thus we say, to *condense* ideas into a smaller compass. *Dryden.*

CON-DENSE', *v. i.* To become close or more compact, as the particles of a body; to approach or unite more closely; to grow thick.

Vapors *condense* and coalesce into small parcels. *Newton.*

CON-DENSE', *a.* Close in texture or composition; compact; firm; dense; condensated. [See DENSE, which is generally used.] *Milton.*

CON-DENS'ED, (kon-denst',) *pp.* or *a.* Made dense, or more close in parts; made or become compact; compressed into a narrower compass.

CON-DENS'ER, *n.* A pneumatic engine or syringe, in which air or other elastic fluids may be compressed. It consists of a cylinder, in which is a movable piston to force the air into a receiver, and a valve to prevent the air from escaping. *Encyc.*

2. A vessel, or part of machinery, in which aqueous or spirituous vapors are reduced to a liquid form. This may be done either by injecting a quantity of cold water into the condenser, as in that of a steam-engine, or by immersing the condenser in another vessel, through which cold water continually flows. *Hebert.*

CON-DENS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making more close or compact.

CON-DENS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being condensed; denseness; density. [*The latter are generally used.*]

CON-D'ER, *n.* [Fr. *conduire*; L. *conduco.* See COND.]

1. A person who stands upon a cliff, or elevated part of the sea-coast, in the time of the herring fishery, to point out to the fishermen, by signs, the course of the shoals of fish. *Cowel.*

2. One who gives directions to a helmsman how to steer the ship. *Encyc.*

CON-DE-SCENCE', *n.* Descent from superiority.

CON-DE-SCEND', *v. i.* [It. *condescendere*; Sp. *condescender*; Fr. *condescendre*; *con* and L. *descendo.* See DESCEND.]

1. To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity, to do some act to an inferior, which strict justice or the ordinary rules of civility do not require. Hence, to submit or yield, as to an inferior, implying an occasional relinquishment of distinction.

Mind not high things, but *condescend* to men of low estate. — Rom. xii.

2. To recede from one's rights in negotiation, or common intercourse, to do some act, which strict justice does not require.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency, does *condescend*,
On these conditions, to become your friend. *Dryden.*

3. To stoop or descend; to yield; to submit; implying a relinquishment of rank, or dignity of character, and sometimes a sinking into debasement.

Can they think me so broken, so debased,
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands? *Milton.*

CON-DE-SCEND'ENCE, *n.* A voluntary yielding or submission to an inferior.

You will observe [in the Turks] an insulting *condescendence*, which bespeaks their contempt of you. *Eton.*

CON-DE-SCEND'ING, *ppr.* Descending from rank or distinction in the intercourse of life; receding from rights or claims; yielding.

2. *a.* Yielding to inferiors; courteous; obliging.

CON-DE-SCEND'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of yielding to inferiors; with voluntary submission; by way of kind concession; courteously. *Atterbury.*

CON-DE-SCEN'SION, *n.* Voluntary descent from rank, dignity, or just claims; relinquishment of strict right; submission to inferiors in granting requests or performing acts which strict justice does not require. Hence, courtesy.

It forbids pride and commands humility, modesty, and *condescension* to others. *Tillotson.*

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shows such a dignity and *condescension* in all his behavior, as are suitable to a superior nature. *Addison.*

CON-DE-SCEN'SIVE, *a.* Condescending; courteous. *Barrow.*

CON-DE-SCENT', *n.* Condescension. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

CON-DIGN', (kon-dīne',) *a.* [L. *condignus; con* and *dignus*, worthy. See DIGNITY.]

1. Deserved; merited; suitable; *applied usually to punishment;* as, the malefactor has suffered *condign* punishment.

2. Worthy; merited; as, *condign* praise.

[*In the latter sense, seldom used.*] [*Spenser. Shak.*

CON-DIG'NI-TY, *n.* Merit; desert. In *school divinity*, the merit of human actions, which claims reward on the score of justice. *Milner.*

CON-DIGN'LY, (kon-dīne'ly,) *adv.* According to merit.

CON-DIGN'NESS, (kon-dīne'ness,) *n.* Agreeableness to deserts; suitableness.

CON'DI-MENT, *n.* [L. *condimentum*, from *condio*, to season, pickle, or preserve.]

Seasoning; sauce; that which is used to give relish to meat or other food, and to gratify the taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon.*

CON-DIS-CI'PLE, *n.* [L. *condiscipulus; con* and *discipulus.* See DISCIPLE.]

A school-fellow; a learner in the same school, or under the same instructor.

CON-DITE', *v. t.* [L. *condio, conditum.*]

To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; to pickle; as, to *condite* pears, plums, quinces, mushrooms, &c. [*Little used.*] *Grew. Taylor.*

CON-DITE'MENT, *n.* A composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

CON-DIT'ING, *ppr.* Preserving. [*Little used.*] *Grew.*

CON-DI''TION, (kon-dish'un,) *n.* [L. *conditio*, from *condo*, to build or make; to ordain; *properly*, to set or fix, or to set together, or in order; *con* and *do*, to give; *properly*, to send.]

1. State; a particular mode of being; *applied to external circumstances, to the body, to the mind, and to things.* We speak of a good *condition*, or a bad *condition*, in reference to wealth and poverty; in reference to health and sickness; in reference to a cheerful or depressed disposition of mind; and with reference to a sound or broken, perishing state of things. The word signifies a setting or fixing, and has a very general and indefinite application, coinciding nearly with *state*, from *sto*, to stand, and denotes that particular frame, form, mode, or disposition, in which a thing exists, at any given time. A man is in a good *condition*, when he is thriving. A nation with an exhausted treasury, and burdened with taxes, is not in a *condition* to make war. A poor man is in a humble *condition.* Religion affords consolation to man in every *condition* of life. Exhortations should be adapted to the *condition* of the mind.

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing;
Bliss is the same in subject or in king. *Pope.*

2. Quality; property; attribute.

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

3. State of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion. [See No. 1.] *Shak.*

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice. *Raleigh. South.*

[*These senses, however, fall within the first definition.*]

5. Rank, that is, state with respect to the orders or grades of society, or to property; as, persons of the best *condition.* *Clarendon.*

6. Terms of a contract or covenant; stipulation; that is, that which is set, fixed, established, or proposed. What are the *conditions* of the treaty?

Make one *conditions* with yon captive king. *Dryden.*
He sendeth and desireth *conditions* of peace. — Luke xiv.

7. A clause in a bond, or other contract, containing terms or a stipulation that it is to be performed, and, in case of failure, the penalty of the bond is to be incurred.

8. Terms given or provided, as the ground of something else; that which is established, or to be done, or to happen, as requisite to another act; as, I will pay a sum of money on *condition* you will engage to refund it.

9. That which must exist, as the ground or necessary adjunct of something else.

CON-DI''TION, (kon-dish'un,) *v. i.* To make terms; to stipulate; as, it is one thing to *condition* for a good office, and another to execute it.

CON-DI''TION, *v. t.* To contract; to stipulate.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children. *Raleigh.*

CON-DI''TION-AL, *a.* Containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms. A *conditional* promise is one which is to be performed when something else stipulated is done or has taken place. A *conditional* fee, in *law*, is one which is granted upon *condition* that, if the donee shall die without such particular heirs as are specified, the estate shall revert to the donor. Hence it is a fee restrained to particular heirs, to the exclusion of others.

2. In *grammar* and *logic*, expressing a condition or supposition; as, a *conditional* word, mode, or tense; a *conditional* syllogism.

CON-DI''TION-AL, *n.* A limitation. *Bacon.*

CON-DI''TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being conditional, or limited; limitation by certain terms.

CON-DI''TION-AL-LY, *adv.* With certain limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

We see large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally*, upon his doing wicked offices. *South.*

CON-DI''TION-A-RY, (-dish'un-,) *a.* Conditional; stipulated. [*Not used.*] *Norris.*

CON-DI''TION-ATE, *a.* Conditional; established on certain terms. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

CON-DI''TION-ĀTE, *v. t.* To qualify; to regulate [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

CON-DI''TION-ED, (kon-dish'und,) *pp.* Stipulated; containing terms to be performed.

2. *a.* Having a certain state or qualities. This word is usually preceded by some qualifying term; as, *good-conditioned, ill-conditioned, best-conditioned.*

CON-DI''TION-ING, *ppr.* Making terms or conditions in stipulations.

CON-DI''TION-LY, *adv.* On certain terms. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

CON'DI-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *conditorium*, from *condo*, to hide.]

A repository for holding things.

CON-DŌ'LA-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing condolence.

CON-DŌLE', *v. i.* [L. *condoleo; con*, with, and *doleo*, to ache, or to grieve.]

To feel pain, or to grieve, at the distress or misfortunes of another.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole* with you.

It is followed by *with* before the person for whom we feel grief.

CON-DŌLE', *v. t.* To lament or bewail with another, or on account of another's misfortune. [*Unusual.*]

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and afterward *condole* her miscarriage? *Dryden. Milton.*

CON-DŌLE'MENT, *n.* Grief; pain of mind at another's loss or misfortune; sorrow; mourning. *Shak.*

CON-DŌ'LENCE, *n.* Pain of mind, or grief excited by the distress or misfortune of another. *Arbuthnot.*

CON-DŌL'ER, *n.* One who condoles.

CON-DŌL'ING, *ppr.* Grieving at another's distress.

CON-DŌL'ING, *n.* Expression of grief for another's loss.

CON'DO-MA, *n.* An animal of the goat kind, as large as a stag, and of a gray color. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

It is a species of antelope, the *A. strepsiceros.*

CON-DO-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *condono.*]

The act of pardoning. [*Little used.*]

CON'DOR, *n.* A large bird, of the genus *Vultur*, found in the most elevated parts of the Andes, in South America. It flies higher than any other bird. The reports of its size have been much exaggerated. *Dana.*

CON-DŪCE', *v. i.* [L. *conduco; con* and *duco*, to lead; Sp. *conducir*; It. *condurre.*]

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To lead or tend; to contribute; followed by *to*.

They may *conduce to* further discoveries for completing the theory of light. *Newton.*

To conduce to, includes the sense of aiding, tending to produce, or furnishing the means; hence it is sometimes equivalent to *promote*, advance, or further. Virtue *conduces to* the welfare of society. Religion *conduces to* temporal happiness. Temperance *conduces to* health and long life.

In the transitive sense, to *conduct*, it is not authorized.

CON-DUCE'MENT, *n.* A leading or tending to; tendency. *Gregory.*

CON-DU'CENT, *a.* Tending or contributing to. *Laud.*

CON-DU'CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *conducibilis.*]

Leading or tending to; having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward.

Our Savior hath enjoined us a reasonable service; all his laws are in themselves *conducible* to the temporal interest of them that observe them. *Bentley.*

[*This word is less used than* CONDUCIVE.]

CON-DU'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of leading or contributing to any end. *More.*

CON-DU'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to promote.

CON-DU'CING, *ppr.* Tending or contributing.

CON-DU'CIVE, *a.* That may conduce or contribute; having a tendency to promote.

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. *Addison.*

CON-DU'CIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of conducing or tending to promote. *Boyle.*

CON'DUCT, *n.* [Sp. *conducta*; It. *condotta*; Fr. *conduite*; from the L. *conductus*, but with a different sense, from *conduco*, to lead; *con* and *duco*. See DUKE.]

1. *Literally*, the act of leading; guidance; command. So Waller has used it.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art.

2. The act of convoying or guarding; guidance, or bringing along under protection. *Shak.*

3. Guard on the way; convoy; escort. *Shak.*

[*These senses are now unusual, though not improper.*]

4. In *a general sense*, personal behavior; course of actions; deportment; *applicable equally to a good or bad course of actions*; as, laudable *conduct*; detestable *conduct*. The word seems originally to have been followed with *life*, *actions*, *affairs*, or other term; as, the *conduct of life*; the *conduct of actions*; that is, the leading along of life or actions.

Young men, in the *conduct* and *manage of actions*, embrace more than they can hold. *Bacon.*
What in the *conduct of our life* appears. *Dryden.*

But, by custom, *conduct* alone is now used to express the idea of behavior, or course of life and manners.

5. Exact behavior; regular life. [*Unusual.*] *Swift.*

6. Management; mode of carrying on.

Christianity has humanized the *conduct* of war. *Paley.*

7. The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College, in England. *Mason.*

CON-DUCT', *v. t.* [Sp. *conducir*; Port. *conduzir*, to conduct, and to conduce; Fr. *conduire*; It. *condurre*; L. *conduco*. But the English verb is from the noun *conduct*, or the Latin participle.]

1. To lead; to bring along; to guide; to accompany and show the way.

And Judah came to Gilgal, *to conduct* the king over Jordan.—2 Sam. xix.

2. To lead; to direct or point out the way; as, the precepts of Christ will *conduct* us to happiness.

3. To lead; to usher in; to introduce; to attend in civility.

Pray, receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our presence. *Shak.*

4. To give a direction to; to manage; *applied to things*; as, the farmer *conducts* his affairs with prudence.

5. To lead, as a commander; to direct; to govern; to command; as, to *conduct* an army or a division of troops.

6. With the reciprocal pronoun, to *conduct one's self*, is to behave. Hence, by a customary omission of the pronoun, to *conduct*, in an intransitive sense, is to behave; to direct personal actions. [See the noun.]

7. To escort; to accompany and protect on the way.

CON-DUCT'ED, *pp.* Led; guided; directed; introduced; commanded; managed.

CON-DUCT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being conducted; as, the *conductibility* of the electric fluid.

CON-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Leading; escorting; introducing; commanding; behaving; managing.

CON-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of training up. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. Transmission through or by means of a conductor. *Henry's Chem.*

CON-DUC-TI'TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *conductitius*, from *conduco*, to hire.]

Hired; employed for wages. *Ayliffe.*

CON-DUCT'IVE, *a.* Directing; leading; managing.

CON-DUCT'OR, *n.* A leader; a guide; one who goes before or accompanies, and shows the way.

2. A chief; a commander; one who leads an army or a people.

3. A director; a manager; a superintendent; as, the *conductor* of a railroad train.

4. In *surgery*, an instrument which serves to direct the knife in cutting for the stone, and in laying up sinuses and fistulas; also, a machine to secure a fractured limb. *Coxe. Encyc.*

5. In *physics*, a substance which forms a medium for the transmission of some other substance or fluid, particularly of heat or electricity. Hence,

6. A metallic rod erected by buildings or in ships, to conduct lightning to the earth or water, and protect the building from its effects.

CON-DUCT'O-RY, *a.* Having the property of conducting.

CON-DUCT'RESS, *n.* A female who leads or directs; a directress.

CON'DUIT, (kon'dit,) *n.* [Fr. *conduit*, the participle of *conduire*, L. *conducere*, to conduct; Sp. *conducto*; It. *condotto*; Port. *conducta*.]

1. In *ancient architecture*, a narrow passage, usually under ground, for the purpose of secret communication between apartments. *Brande.*

2. A canal or pipe for the conveyance of water; an aqueduct. Conduits are made of lead, stone, cast iron, wood, &c., above or below the surface of the earth.

3. A vessel that conveys the blood or other fluid.

The *conduits* of my blood. *Shak.*

4. A conductor.

These organs are the nerves, which are the *conduits* to convey them from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

5. A pipe or cock for drawing off liquor. *Shak.*

6. Any channel that conveys water or fluids; a sink, sewer, or drain.

CON-DU'PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *conduplicatus*, from *conduplico*, to double or fold; *con* and *duplico*. See DOUBLE.]

Doubled or folded over or together, as the leaves of a bud. *Martyn.*

CON-DU'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* To double; to fold together.

CON-DU'PLI-CA-TED, *a.* Doubled; folded together.

CON-DU-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *conduplicatio.*]

A doubling; a duplicate. *Johnson.*

CON'DYLE, (kon'dil,) *n.* [L. *condylus*; Gr. κονδυλος.]

A protuberance on the end of a bone; a knot, or joint; a knuckle. *Coxe.*

CON'DYL-OID, *a.* [Gr. κονδυλος and ειδος, form.]

The condyloid process is the posterior protuberance at the extremities of the under jaw; an oblong rounded head, which is received into the fossa of the temporal bone, forming a movable articulation. The anterior is called the *coronoid process*. *Encyc.*

CON'DYL-OID, *n.* The apophysis of a bone; the projecting soft end, or process of a bone. *Coxe.*

CON'DYL-OPE, } *n.* [Gr. κονδυλος, a joint, and
CON-DYL'O-POD, } πους, foot.]

A general term applied by Cuvier to insects, crustacea, and spiders, in allusion to the fact that they are articulated animals with jointed feet. *Dana.*

CONE, *n.* [Fr. *cone*; It. and Sp. *cono*; from L. *conus*; Gr. κονος; W. *con*, that which shoots to a point, from extending; W. *connyn*, a tail; *conyn*, a stalk; *cono*, a spruce fellow. It coincides in radical sense with the root of *can* and *begin*.]

1. A solid body or figure having a circle for its base, and its top terminated in a point or vertex, like a sugar-loaf.

2. In *botany*, the conical fruit of several evergreen trees, as of the pine, fir, cedar, and cypress. It is composed of woody scales, usually opening, and has a seed at the base of each scale. *Martyn.*

A *cone of rays*, in *optics*, includes all the rays of light which proceed from a radiant point and fall upon a given surface, as of a glass. *Barlow. Brande.*

A *right cone*, is when its axis is perpendicular to the plane of its base, and its sides equal. It is formed by the revolution of a right-angled plane triangle about one of its sides. *Brande.*

An *oblique* or *scalene cone*, is when its axis is inclined to the plane of its base, and its sides unequal.

CO-NE'INE. See CONIINA. [*Bailey. Brande.*

CŌ'NE-PATE, } *n.* The Mexican popular name of an
CŌ'NE-PATL, } animal of the weasel kind in America, resembling the polecat in form and size, and in its fetid stench. It is the Mephitis Americana, commonly called *skunk* in New England.

CŌNE'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Having the form of a cone.

CŌ'NEY. See CONY. [cone,

CON-FAB'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *confabulor*; *con* and *fabulor*, to tell. See FABLE.]

To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle.

If birds *confabulate* or no. [*Little used.*] *Cowper.*

CON-FAB-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *confabulatio.*]

Familiar talk; easy, unrestrained, unceremonious conversation. Familiarly abridged into *confab*. [*Not an elegant word, and little used.*]

CON-FAB'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to familiar talk. [*Little used.*]

CON-FA-MIL'IAR, (-fa-mil'yar,) *a.* Very familiar. [*Not in use.*]

CON-FAR-RE-A'TION, *n.* [L. *confarreatio*; *con* and *farreo*, to join in marriage with a cake, from *far*, corn or meal.]

The solemnization of marriage among the Romans, by a ceremony in which the bridegroom and bride tasted a cake made of flour, with salt and water, called *far* or *panis farreus*, in presence of the high priest and at least ten witnesses. *Ayliffe. Adam.*

CON-FĀT'ED, *a.* Fated together. [*Not in use.*]

CON-FECT', *v. t.* To make sweetmeats. [See COMFIT.]

CON'FECT, *n.* [L. *confectus*, *conficio*. See COMFIT.]

Something prepared with sugar or honey, as fruit, herbs, roots, and the like; a sweetmeat. *Harvey.*

CON-FECT'ED, *pp.* Made into sweetmeats.

CON-FECT'ING, *ppr.* Making into sweetmeats.

CON-FEC'TION, *n.* [L. *confectio*, from *conficio*; *con* and *facio*, to make.]

1. Any thing prepared with sugar, as fruit; a sweetmeat; something preserved. *Bacon. Encyc.*

2. A composition or mixture. *Bacon.*

3. A soft electuary. *Encyc.*

CON-FEC'TION-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, or to sell, sweetmeats, &c. *Boyle. Shak.*

[*Confectionery* in this sense is obsolete.]

CON-FEC'TION-ER-Y, *n.* A place for sweetmeats; a place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold.

2. Sweetmeats in general; things prepared or sold by a confectioner.

CON-FEC'TOR, *n.* [L.] An officer in the Roman games, whose business was to kill any beast that was dangerous. *Milner.*

CON-FEC'TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats. *Beaum.*

CON-FED'ER-A-CY, *n.* [Low L. *confœderatio*; *con* and *fœderatio*, from *fœdus*, a league. See FEDERAL and WED.]

1. A league or covenant; a contract between two or more persons, bodies of men or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise; mutual engagement; federal compact.

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice. *Addison.*
A *confederacy* of princes to check innovation. *Anon.*

2. The persons, states, or nations united by a league.

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him. *Dryden.*

3. In *law*, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act. *Encyc.*

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *a.* [Low L. *confœderatus.*]

United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy.

These were *confederate* with Abram.—Gen. xiv.
Syria is *confederate* with Ephraim.—Is. vii.

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *n.* One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally. *Shak. Dryden.*

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *confederer*; Low L. *confœdero*. But the English verb seems to be directly from the adjective, supra.]

To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant; as, the colonies of America *confederated* in 1776; several states of Europe have sometimes *confederated* for mutual safety.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by these they covenant and *confederate*. *South.*

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To unite in a league; to ally.

With these the Piercies them *confederate*. *Daniel.*

CON-FED'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* United in a league.

CON-FED'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in a league.

CON-FED-ER-A'TION, *n.* [Fr. *confederation*; It. *confederazione*; Low L. *confœderatio*; *con* and *fœderatio*.]

1. The act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance, particularly of princes, nations, or states.

The three princes enter into a strict league and *confederation*. *Bacon.*

2. The United States of America are sometimes called the *confederation*.

CON-FER', *v. i.* [Fr. *conferer*; It. *conferire*; Sp. *conferir*; L. *confero*; *con* and *fero*, to bear, to bring forth, to show, to declare. See BEAR.]

To discourse; to converse; to consult together; implying conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere talk, or light, familiar conversation; followed by *with*.

Adonijah *conferred with* Joab and Abiathar.—1 Kings i.
Festus *conferred with* the council.—Acts xxv.

CON-FER', *v. t.* To give or bestow; followed by *on*.

Coronation *confers on* the king no royal authority. *South.*

This word is particularly used to express the grant of favors, benefits, and privileges, to be enjoyed, or rights which are to be permanent; as, to *confer* on one the privileges of a citizen; to *confer* a title or an honor.

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2. To compare; to examine by comparison; *literally*, to bring together. [See COMPARE.]

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature. *Boyle.*

[*This sense, though genuine, is now obsolete.*]

3. To contribute; to conduce to; that is, to bring to. The closeness of parts *confers* much to the strength of the union; or, *intransitively, confers to* the strength of the union. [*Obs.*] *Glanville.*

CON'FER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr. *conference*; Sp. *conferencia*; It. *conferenza*. See CONFER.]

1. The act of conversing on a serious subject; a discoursing between two or more, for the purpose of instruction, consultation, or deliberation; formal discourse; oral discussion; as, the ministers had a *conference* at Ratisbon.

For they who seemed to be somewhat, in *conference* added nothing to me. — Gal. ii.

2. A meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction.

3. Comparison; examination of things by comparison.

The mutual *conference* of observations. The *conference* of different passages of Scripture. *Hooker.*

[*This sense is, I believe, now obsolete.*]

4. A meeting of the two branches of a legislature, by their committee, to adjust differences respecting bills, &c.

5. A stated meeting of preachers in the Wesleyan Methodist church, for transacting business.

CON-FER'RED, *pp.* Given; imparted; bestowed.

CON-FER'RER, *n.* One who confers; one who converses; one who bestows.

CON-FER'RING, *ppr.* Conversing together; bestow-

CON-FER'RING, *n.* The act of bestowing. [ing.

2. Comparison; examination.

CON-FER-RŪ'MIN-A-TED, *a.* Sodered together. *Hooker.*

CON-FER'VA, *n.*; *pl.* CONFERVÆ. [L.] In *botany*, the name of an extensive section of the *Algæ*, consisting of simple, tubular, jointed water-weeds. *P. Cyc.*

CON-FESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *confesser*; It. *confessare*; Sp. *confesar*; Port. *confessar*; from L. *confiteor, confessum*; *con* and *fateor*, to own or acknowledge; Ir. *faoisdin.*]

1. To own, acknowledge, or avow, as a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest or reputation; as, I *confess* the argument against me is good, and not easily refuted; let us frankly *confess* our sins.

Human faults with human grief *confess*. *Prior.*

"*Confess thee* freely of thy sins," used by Shakspeare, is not legitimate, unless in the sense of Roman Catholics.

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, to acknowledge sins and faults to a priest; to disclose the state of the conscience to a priest, in private, with a view to absolution; sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun.

The beautiful votary *confessed herself* to this celebrated father. *Addison.*

3. To own, avow, or acknowledge; publicly to declare a belief in and adherence to.

Whoever shall *confess* me before men. — Matt. x.

4. To own and acknowledge, as true disciples, friends, or children.

Him will I *confess* before my Father who is in heaven. — Matt. x.

5. To own; to acknowledge; to declare to be true, or to admit or assent to in words; opposed to *deny*.

Then will I *confess* to thee that thy own right hand can save thee. — Job xl.

These — *confessed* that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth. — Heb. xi.

6. To show by the effect; to prove; to attest.

Tall, thriving trees *confessed* the fruitful mold. *Pope.*

7. To hear or receive the confession of another; as, the priest *confessed* the nuns.

CON-FESS', *v. i.* To make confession; to disclose faults, or the state of the conscience; as, this man went to the priest to *confess*.

CON-FESS'ANT, *n.* One who confesses to a priest. *Bacon.*

CON-FESS'A-RY, *n.* One who makes a confession. *Hall.*

[*Not used.*]

CON-FESS'ED, (kon-fest',) *pp.* or *a.* Owned; acknowledged; declared to be true; admitted in words; avowed; admitted to disclose to a priest.

CON-FESS'ED-LY, *adv.* By confession or acknowledgment; avowedly; undeniably. Demosthenes was *confessedly* the greatest orator in Greece.

2. With avowed purpose; as, his object was *confessedly* to secure to himself a benefice.

CON-FESS'ING, *ppr.* Owning; avowing; declaring to be true or real; granting or admitting by assent; receiving disclosure of sins, or the state of the conscience of another.

CON-FES'SION, (kon-fesh'un,) *n.* The acknowledgment of a crime, fault, or something to one's disadvantage; open declaration of guilt, failure, debt, accusation, &c.

With the mouth *confession* is made to salvation. — Rom. x.

2. Avowal; the act of acknowledging; profession.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good confession. — 1 Tim. vi.

3. The act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor; sometimes called *auricular confession*.

4. *Confession*, or *confession of faith*; a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised; a creed to be assented to or signed, as a preliminary to admission into a church.

5. The acknowledgment of a debt, by a debtor, before a justice of the peace, &c., on which judgment is entered and execution issued.

CON-FES'SION-AL, *n.* The seat where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions; a confession-

CON-FES'SION-A-RY, *n.* [Sp. *confesionario*.] [chair. A confession-chair, as above.

CON-FES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to auricular confession.

CON-FES'SION-IST, *n.* One who makes a profession of faith. *Mountagu.*

CON-FESS'OR, *n.* [Fr. *confesseur*; Sp. *confesor*.]

1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges his sins.

2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion. The term was particularly applied, in the early church, to one who confessed the doctrine of Christ before persecuting magistrates, and firmly endured punishment for defending the faith. If such a one died under his torments, he was called a *martyr*. *Hook.* The term was used, also, for such Christians as lived a good life, and died with the reputation of sanctity. *Encyc.*

3. A priest of the Roman Catholic church, who hears the confessions of others, and has power to grant them absolution.

CON-FEST', *pp.* or *a.* [For CONFESSED.] Owned; open; acknowledged; apparent; not disputed.

CON-FEST'LY, *adv.* [For CONFESSEDLY.] Avowedly; indisputably. [*Little used.*]

CON'FI-DANT, *n. m.* } One intrusted with secrets;
CON'FI-DANTE, *n. f.* } a confidential or bosom friend. [This word has been spelt *confident* by Mitford, Coxe, and others, and this spelling would be preferable, as more conformed to the derivation of the word.]

CON-FIDE', *v. t.* [L. *confido*; *con* and *fido*, to trust; It. *confidare*; Sp. Port. *confiar*; Fr. *confier*; Arm. *fizout*. See FAITH.]

To trust; to rely on, with a persuasion of faithfulness or veracity in the person trusted, or of the reality of a fact; to give credit to; to believe in, with assurance; followed by *in*. The prince *confides in* his ministers; the minister *confides in* the strength and resources of the nation; we *confide in* the veracity of the sacred historians; we *confide in* the truth of a report.

CON-FIDE', *v. t.* To intrust; to commit to the charge of, with a belief in the fidelity of the person intrusted; to deliver into possession of another, with assurance of safe keeping, or good management; followed by *to*. We *confide* a secret *to* a friend; the common interests of the United States are *confided to* the congress; the prince *confides* a negotiation *to* his envoy.

They would take the property out of the hands of those to whom it was *confided* by the charter. *Hopkinson.*

Congress may, under the constitution, *confide* to the Circuit Court jurisdiction of all offenses against the United States. *Judge Story.*

CON-FID'ED, *pp.* Intrusted; committed to the care of, for preservation, or for performance or exercise.

CON'FI-DENCE, *n.* [L. *confidentia*; It. *confidenza*; Sp. *confianza*; Fr. *confiance, confidence* See CONFIDE.]

1. A trusting or reliance; an assurance of mind or firm belief in the integrity, stability, or veracity, of another, or in the truth and reality of a fact. Mutual *confidence* is the basis of social happiness. I place *confidence* in a statement, or in an official report.

It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put *confidence* in man. — Ps. cxviii.

I rejoice that I have *confidence* in you in all things. — 2 Cor. vii.

2. Trust; reliance; *applied to one's own abilities or fortune*; belief in one's own competency.

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success. *Bacon.*

3. That in which trust is placed; ground of trust; he or that which supports.

Israel was ashamed of Beth-el their *confidence*. — Jer. xlviii.

Jehovah shall be thy *confidence*. — Prov. iii.

4. Safety, or assurance of safety; security.

They shall build houses and plant vineyards; yea, they shall dwell with *confidence*. — Ezek. xxviii.

5. Boldness; courage.

Preaching the kingdom of God with all *confidence*. — Acts xxviii.

6. Excessive boldness; assurance, proceeding from vanity or a false opinion of one's own abilities or excellencies.

Their *confidence* ariseth from too much credit given to their own wits. *Hooker.*

CON'FI-DENT, *a.* Having full belief; trusting; relying; fully assured; as, the troops rush on, *confident* of success.

I am *confident* that much may be done toward the improvement of philosophy. *Boyle.*

2. Positive; dogmatical; as, a *confident* talker.

3. Trusting; without suspicion.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee. *Shak.*

4. Bold to a vice; having an excess of assurance.

The fool rageth and is *confident*. — Prov. xiv.

CON'FI-DENT, *n.* One intrusted with secrets; a confidential or bosom friend. *Dryden. Coxe. Mitford.*

[*This word has been usually written* CONFIDANT. *The regular English orthography would be* CONFIDENT, *as given by Coxe and Mitford.*]

CON-FI-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Enjoying the confidence of another; trusty; that may be safely trusted; as, a *confidential* friend.

2. That is to be treated or kept in confidence; private; as, a *confidential* matter.

3. Admitted to special confidence.

CON-FI-DEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In confidence; in reliance or secrecy.

CON'FI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively; as, to believe *confidently*; to assert *confidently*.

CON'FI-DENT-NESS, *n.* Confidence; the quality or state of having full reliance.

CON-FID'ER, *n.* One who confides; one who intrusts to another.

CON-FID'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Trusting; reposing confidence.

CON-FIG'Ū-RATE, *v. i.* [L. *configuro*. See CONFIGURE.]

To show like the aspects of the planets toward each other. *Jordan.*

CON-FIG-Ū-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *configuro*.]

1. External f rm, figure, shape; the figure which bounds a body, and gives it its external appearance, constituting one of the principal differences between bodies. *Encyc.*

2 Relative position or aspect of the planets; or the face of the horoscope, according to the relative positions of the planets at any time. *Bailey. Johnson.*

3. Resemblance of one figure to another. *Bailey. Jones.*

CON-FIG'URE, *v. t.* [L. *configuro*; *con* and *figuro*, to form; *figura*, figure.]

To form; to dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape. *Bentley.*

CON-FIG'UR-ED, (kon-fig'yurd,) *pp.* To dispose in a certain form.

CON-FIG'UR-ING, *ppr.* Forming to a figure.

CON-FIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be confined or limited. *Bp. Hall.*

CON'FINE, *n.* [L. *confinis*, at the end or border, adjoining; *confinium*, a limit; *con* and *finis*, end, border, limit; It. *confine, confino*; Sp. *confin*; Fr. and Port. *confins*. See FINE.]

Border; edge; exterior part; the part of any territory which is at or near the end or extremity. It is used generally in the plural, and applied chiefly to countries, territory, cities, rivers, &c. We say, the *confines* of France, or of Scotland; and, *figuratively*, the *confines* of light, of death, or the grave; but never the *confines* of a book, table, or small piece of land.

CON'FINE, *a.* Bordering on; lying on the border; adjacent; having a common boundary. *Johnson.*

CON'FINE, *v. i.* [Fr. *confiner*; Sp. *confinar*; It. *confinare*.]

To border on; to touch the limit; to be adjacent or contiguous, as one territory, kingdom, or state, to another; usually followed by *on*; sometimes by *with*. England *confines on* Scotland. Connecticut *confines on* Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and the Sound.

CON-FINE', *v. t.* [Sp *confinar*; Fr. *confiner*. See supra.]

1. To bound or limit; to restrain within limits; hence, to imprison; to shut up; to restrain from escape by force or insurmountable obstacles, in *a general sense*; as, to *confine* horses or cattle to an inclosure; to *confine* water in a pond, to dam; to *confine* a garrison in a town; to *confine* a criminal in prison.

2. To immure; to keep close, by a voluntary act; to be much at home, or in retirement; as, a man *confines* himself to his studies, or to his house.

3. To limit or restrain voluntarily, in some act or practice; as, a man may *confine* himself to the use of animal food.

4. To tie or bind; to make fast or close; as, to *confine* air in a bladder, or corn in a bag or sack.

5. To restrain by a moral force; as, to *confine* men by laws. The constitution of the United States *confines* the States to the exercise of powers of a local nature.

CON-FIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Restrained within limits; imprisoned; limited; secluded; close.

CON'FINE-LESS, *a.* Boundless; unlimited; without end. *Shak.*

CON-FINE'MENT, *n.* Restraint within limits; im-

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prisonment; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle, or necessity; as, the *confinement* of a debtor or criminal to a prison, or of troops to a besieged town.

2. Voluntary restraint; seclusion; as, the *confinement* of a man to his house, or to his studies.

3. Voluntary restraint in action or practice; as, *confinement* to a particular diet.

4. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, particularly by childbirth.

CON-FIN'ER, *n.* He or that which limits or restrains.

CON'FIN-ER, *n.* A borderer; one who lives on confines, or near the border of a country. *Shak.*

2. He or that which is near the limit; a near neighbor; he or that which is adjacent or contiguous; as, *confiners* in art; *confiners* between plants and animals, as oysters. *Wotton. Bacon.*

CON-FIN'ING, *ppr.* Restraining; limiting; imprisoning.

CON-FIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *confinitas.*] Contiguity; nearness; neighborhood. *Dict.*

CON-FIRM', (kon-furm',) *v. t.* [L. *confirmo; con* and *firmo*, to make firm. See FIRM.]

1. To make firm, or more firm; to add strength to; to strengthen; as, health is *confirmed* by exercise.

2. To fix more firmly; to settle or establish.

Confirming the souls of the disciples. — Acts xiv.
I *confirm* thee in the priesthood. *Maccabees.*
Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. *Shak.*

3. To make firm or certain; to give new assurance of truth or certainty; to put past doubt.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you. — 1 Cor. i.

4. To fix; to radicate; as, the patient has a *confirmed* dropsy.

5. To strengthen; to ratify; as, to *confirm* an agreement, promise, covenant, or title.

6. To make more firm; to strengthen; as, to *confirm* an opinion, a purpose, or resolution.

7. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by the imposition of a bishop's hands. *Johnson.*

8. In *the government of the United States*, to establish, assent to, or ratify; as, the senate *confirms* or rejects the appointments proposed to them by the president of the United States.

CON-FIRM'A-BLE, (kon-furm'a-bl,) *a.* That may be confirmed, established, or ratified; capable of being made more certain. *Brown.*

CON-FIRM-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of confirming or establishing; a fixing, settling, establishing, or making more certain or firm; establishment.

In the defense and *confirmation* of the gospel, ye are all partakers of my grace. — Phil. i.

2. The act of ratifying; as, the *confirmation* of a promise, covenant, or stipulation.

3. The act of giving new strength; as, the *confirmation* of health.

4. The act of giving new evidence; as, the *confirmation* of opinion or report.

5. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony; as, this fact or this argument is a *confirmation* of what was before alleged.

6. In *law*, an assurance of title, by the conveyance of an estate or right in *esse*, from one man to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or unavoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possession made perfect. *Blackstone.*

7. In *church affairs*, the act of ratifying the election of an archbishop or bishop, by the king, or by persons of his appointment. *Blackstone.*

8. The act or ceremony of laying on of hands, in the admission of baptized persons to the enjoyment of Christian privileges. The person to be confirmed brings his godfather and godmother, and takes upon himself the baptismal vows. This is practiced in the Greek, Roman, and Episcopal churches. *Hammond. Encyc.*

CON-FIRM'A-TIVE, (kon-furm'a-tiv,) *a.* Having the power of confirming; tending to establish.

CON-FIRM'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to confirm.

CON-FIRM-Ā'TOR, *n.* He or that which confirms.

CON-FIRM'A-TO-RY, (kon-furm'a-to-ry,) *a.* That serves to confirm; giving additional strength, force, or stability, or additional assurance or evidence.

2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

CON-FIRM'ED, (kon-furmd',) *pp.* or *a.* Made more firm; strengthened; established.

2. Admitted to the full privileges of the church.

CON-FIRM'ED-NESS, (kon-furm'ed-ness,) *n.* A fixed state.

CON-FIRM-EE', *n.* One to whom any thing is confirmed. *Ash.*

CON-FIRM'ER, (kon-furm'er,) *n.* He or that which confirms, establishes, or ratifies; one that produces new evidence; an attester. *Shak.*

CON-FIRM'ING, (kon-furm'ing,) *ppr.* Making firm or more firm; strengthening; ratifying; giving additional evidence or proof; establishing; administering the rite of confirmation.

CON-FIRM'ING-LY, (kon-furm'ing-ly,) *adv.* In a manner to strengthen or make firm. *B. Jonson.*

CON-FIS'CA-BLE, *a.* [See CONFISCATE.] That may be confiscated; liable to forfeiture. *Browne.*

CON-FIS'CATE or CON'FIS-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *confiscu; con* and *fiscus*, a basket, hamper, or bag; hence, revenue, or the emperor's treasure; It. *confiscare*: Fr. *confisquer*; Sp. *confiscar.*]

To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a traitor or other criminal, by way of penalty; or to condemn private forfeited property to public use.

The estate of the rebels was seized and *confiscated.* *Anon.*

CON-FIS'CATE or CON'FIS-CĀTE, *a.* Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

CON-FIS'CĀ-TED or CON'FIS-CĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Adjudged to the public treasury, as forfeited goods or estate.

CON-FIS'CĀ-TING or CON'FIS-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Adjudging to the public use.

CON-FIS-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of condemning as forfeited, and adjudging to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal who has committed a public offense. *Ezra* vii. 26.

CON'FIS-CĀ-TOR, *n.* One who confiscates. *Burke.*

CON-FIS'CA-TO-RY, *a.* Consigning to forfeiture. *Burke.*

CON'FIT, *n.* A sweetmeat. [See CONFECT.]

CON'FI-TENT, *n.* [L. *confitens.* See CONFESS.] One who confesses his sins and faults. [*Not much used.*]

CON'FIT-URE, *n.* [Fr., from *confire, confit*; L. *confectura, conficio; con* and *facio.* This word is corrupted into COMFIT, which is now used.]

A sweetmeat; confection; comfit. *Bacon.*

CON-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *configo, confixum; con* and *figo*, to fix, to thrust to or on. See FIX.]

To fix down; to fasten. *Shak.*

CON-FIX'ED, (-fixt,) *pp.* Fixed down or to; fastened.

CON-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Fixing to or on; fastening.

CON-FIX'URE, *n.* The act of fastening. *Mountagu.*

CON-FLĀ'GRANT, *a.* [L. *conflagrans, conflagro; con* and *flagro*, to burn. See FLAGRANT.]

Burning together in a common flame. *Milton.*

CON-FLA-GRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conflagratio.* See FLAGRANT.]

1. A great fire, or the burning of any great mass of combustibles, as a house, but more especially a city or forest. *Bentley.*

2. The burning of the world at the consummation of things, when "the elements shall melt with fervent heat"

CON-FLĀ'GRA-TIVE, *a.* Causing conflagration.

CON-FLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conflatio*, from *conflo; con* and *flo*, to blow. See BLOW.]

A blowing together, as of many instruments in a concert, or of many fires in melting metals. *Smart.*

CON-FLEX'URE, *n.* A bending. [*Not used.*]

CON'FLICT, *n.* [L. *conflictus*, from *confligo; con* and *fligo*, to strike, Eng. to *flog*, to *lick*; Sp. *conflicto*; It. *conflitto*; Fr. *conflit.*]

1. A striking or dashing against each other, as of two moving bodies in opposition; violent collision of substances; as, a *conflict* of elements or waves; a *conflict* of particles in ebullition.

2. A fighting; combat, as between men, and applicable to individuals or to armies; as, the *conflict* was long and desperate.

3. Contention; strife; contest.

In our last *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shak.*

4. A struggling with difficulties; a striving to oppose or overcome; as, the good man has a perpetual *conflict* with his evil propensities.

5. A struggling of the mind; distress; anxiety. *Col.* ii.

6. The last struggle of life; agony; as, the *conflict* with death. *Thomson.*

7. Opposing operations; countervailing action; collision; opposition.

In exercising the right of freemen, the man of religion experiences no *conflict* between his duty and his inclination. *J. Appleton.*

CON-FLICT', *v. i.* To strike or dash against; to meet and oppose, as bodies driven by violence; as, *conflicting* waves or elements.

2. To drive or strike against, as contending men or armies; to fight; to contend with violence; as, *conflicting* armies

3. To strive or struggle to resist and overcome; as, men *conflicting* with difficulties.

4. To be in opposition, or contradictory.

The laws of the United States and of the individual States may, in some cases, *conflict* with each other. *Wheaton's Rep.*

CON-FLICT'ING, *ppr.* Striking or dashing together; fighting; contending; struggling to resist and overcome.

2. *a.* Being in opposition; contrary; contradictory.

In the absence of all *conflicting* evidence. *Story.*

CON-FLICT'IVE, *a.* Tending to conflict.

CON'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *confluentia*, from *confluo; con* and *fluo*, to flow. See FLOW.]

1. A flowing together; the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water, or other fluid; also, the place of meeting; as, the *confluence* of the Tigris and Euphrates, or of the Ohio and Mississippi.

2. The running together of people; the act of meeting and crowding in a place; a crowd; a concourse; *the latter word is more generally used.* *Temple. Shak.*

3. A collection; meeting; assemblage. *Boyle.*

CON'FLU-ENT, *a.* [L. *confluens.*] Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams; as, *confluent* streams. *Blackmore.*

2. In *medical science*, running together, and spreading over a large surface of the body; as, the *confluent* small-pox. *Encyc.*

3. In *botany*, united at the base; growing in tufts; as, *confluent* leaves; running into each other; as, *confluent* lobes. *Martyn.*

CON'FLUX, *n.* [Low L. *confluxio*, from *confluo.* See CONFLUENCE.]

1. A flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents of a fluid. *Shak.*

2. A collection; a crowd; a multitude collected; as, a general *conflux* of people. *Clarendon.*

CON-FLUX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The tendency of fluids to run together. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

CON-FORM', *a.* [L. *conformis; con* and *forma*, form.] Made to resemble; assuming the same form; like; resembling. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

CON-FORM', *v. t.* [L. *conformo; con* and *formo*, to form, or shape, from *forma*, form.]

1. To make like in external appearance; to reduce to a like shape, or form, with something else; with *to*; as, to *conform* any thing *to* a model.

2. *More generally*, to reduce to a likeness or correspondence in manners, opinions, or moral qualities.

For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be *conformed* to the image of his Son. — Rom. viii.
Be not *conformed* to this world. — Rom. xii.

3. To make agreeable to; to square with a rule or directory.

Demand of them why they *conform* not themselves to the order of the church. *Hooker.*

CON-FORM', *v. i.* To comply with or yield to; to live or act according to; as, to *conform* to the fashion or to custom.

2. To comply with; to obey; as, to *conform* to the laws of the state.

CON-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* Correspondent; having the same or similar external form or shape; like; resembling; as, an edifice *conformable* to a model or draft.

2. Having the same or similar manners, opinions, or moral qualities.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* to the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

3. Agreeable; suitable; consistent; as, Nature is *conformable* to herself. *Newton.*

4. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious; peaceable; disposed to obey.

I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all time to your will *conformable.* *Shak.*

5. In *geology*, when the planes of one set of strata are generally parallel to those of another set lying in contact, they are said to be *conformable.* *Lyell.*

It is generally followed by *to*, but good writers have used *with.* In its etymological sense, *that may be conformed, capable of being conformed*, it seems not to be used.

CON-FORM'A-BLY, *adv.* With or in conformity; suitably; agreeably; as, let us settle in our own minds what rules to pursue, and act *conformably.*

CON-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* The manner in which a body is formed; the particular texture or structure of a body, or disposition of the parts which compose it; form; structure; often with relation to some other body, and with adaptation to some purpose or effect. Light of different colors is reflected from bodies, according to their different *conformation.* Varieties of sound depend on the *conformation* of the organs.

2. The act of conforming; the act of producing suitableness or conformity; with *to*; as, the *conformation* of our hearts and lives *to* the duties of true religion *Watts.*

3. In *medical science*, the particular make or construction of the body peculiar to an individual; as, a good or bad *conformation.* *Encyc.*

CON-FORM'ED, *pp.* Made to resemble; reduced to a likeness of; made agreeable to; suited.

CON-FORM'ER, *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

CON-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a likeness; adapting; complying with.

CON-FORM'IST, *n.* One who conforms or complies; *appropriately*, one who complies with the worship of the Church of England, or of the established church, as distinguished from a *dissenter* or *non-conformist.*

CON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Likeness; correspondence with a model in form or manner; resemblance; agreement; congruity with something else; followed by *to* or *with.* A ship is constructed in *conformity to* a model, or in *conformity with* a model. True happiness consists in *conformity* of life *to* the divine law.

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2. Consistency; agreement.

Many instances prove the *conformity* of the essay *with* the notions of Hippocrates. *Arbuthnot.*

3. In *theology*, correspondence in manners and principles; compliance with established customs.

Live not in *conformity with* the world. *Anon.*

CON-FOR-TA'TION, *n.* [See COMFORT.] The act of comforting or giving strength. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CON-FOUND', *v. t.* [Fr. *confondre*; L. *confundo*; *con* and *fundo*, to pour out; It. *confondere*; Sp. and Port. *confundir*. *Literally*, to pour or throw together.]

1. To mingle and blend different things, so that their forms or natures can not be distinguished; to mix in a mass or crowd, so that individuals can not [be distinguished.

2. To throw into disorder.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language. — Gen. xi.

3. To mix or blend, so as to occasion a mistake of one thing for another; as, men may *confound* ideas with words.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor, because they agree in many things, are wont to be *confounded*. *Boyle.*

4. To perplex; to disturb the apprehension by indistinctness of ideas or words. Men may *confound* each other by unintelligible terms or wrong application of words.

5. To abash; to throw the mind into disorder; to cast down; to make ashamed.

Be thou *confounded*, and bear thy shame. — Ezek. xvi.
Saul *confounded* the Jews at Damascus. — Acts ix.

6. To perplex with terror; to terrify; to dismay; to astonish; to throw into consternation; to stupefy with amazement.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milton.*
The multitude came together, and were *confounded*. — Acts ii.

7. To destroy; to overthrow.

So deep a malice to *confound* the race
Of mankind in one root. *Milton.*

CON-FOUND'ED, *pp.* Mixed or blended in disorder; perplexed; abashed; dismayed; put to shame and silence; astonished.

2. *a.* Very great; enormous; as, a *confounded* tory. [*Vulgar.*]

CON-FOUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Enormously; greatly; shamefully; as, he was *confoundedly* avaricious. [*A low word.*]

CON-FOUND'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being confounded. *Milton.*

CON-FOUND'ER, *n.* One who confounds; one who disturbs the mind, perplexes, refutes, frustrates, and puts to shame or silence; one who terrifies.

CON-FOUND'ING, *ppr.* Mixing and blending; putting into disorder; perplexing; disturbing the mind; abashing, and putting to shame and silence; astonishing.

CON-FRA-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [It. *confraternita*: Fr. *confraternité*; *con* and L. *fraternitas*, fraternity, from *frater*, brother.]

A brotherhood; a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession; as, the *confraternity* of Jesuits.

CON-FRI-CA'TION, *n.* [It. *confricazione*, friction; L. *confrico*; *con* and *frico*, to rub. See FRICTION.]

A rubbing against; friction. *Bacon.*

CON-FRI'ER, *n.* [Fr. *confrere*.]

One of the same religious order. *Weever.*

CON-FRONT', (kon-frunt',) *v. t.* [It. *confrontare*; Sp. and Port. *confrontar*; Fr. *confronter*; *con* and *front*, the forehead, or *front*, L. *frons*.]

1. To stand face to face in full view; to face; to stand in front.

He spoke, and then *confronts* the bull. *Dryden.*

2. To stand in direct opposition; to oppose.

The east and west churches did both *confront* the Jews and concur with them. *Hooker.*

3. To set face to face; to bring into the presence of; as an accused person and a witness, in court, for examination and discovery of the truth; followed by *with*.

The witnesses are *confronted with* the accused, the accused *with* one another, or the witnesses *with* one another.

4. To set together for comparison; to compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands. *Addison.*

CON-FRON-TA'TION, *n.* The act of bringing two persons into the presence of each other for examination and discovery of truth.

CON-FRONT'ED, *pp.* Set face to face, or in opposition; brought into the presence of.

CON-FRONT'ING, *ppr.* Setting or standing face to face, or in opposition, or in presence of.

CON-FRONT'MENT, *n.* Comparison. *Oley.*

CON-FUSE', *a.* Mixed; confounded. *Barret.*

CON-FUSE', *v. t.* [L. *confusus*; Fr. *confus*; from L. *confundo*. See CONFOUND.]

1. To mix or blend things, so that they can not be distinguished.

Stunning sounds and voices all *confused*. *Milton.*
Every battle of the warrior is with *confused* noise. — Is. ix.

2. To disorder, as, a sudden alarm *confused* the troops; a careless book keeper has *confused* the accounts.

3. To perplex; to render indistinct; as, the clamor *confused* his ideas.

4. To throw the mind into disorder; to cast down or abash; to cause to blush; to agitate by surprise or shame; to disconcert. A sarcastic remark *confused* the gentleman, and he could not proceed in his argument.

Confused and sadly she at length replied. *Pope.*

CON-FUS'ED, (kon-fūzd',) *pp.* or *a.* Mixed; blended; so that the things or persons mixed can not be distinguished.

Some cried one thing, and some another; for the assembly was *confused*. — Acts xix.

2. Perplexed by disorder, or want of system; as, a *confused* account.

3. Abashed; put to the blush or to shame; agitated; disconcerted.

CON-FUS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a mixed mass; without order or separation; indistinctly; not clearly; tumultuously; with agitation of mind; without regularity or system.

CON-FUS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being confused; want of order, distinction, or clearness.

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions is want of attention. *Norris.*

CON-FUSE'LY, *ad.* Obscurely. *Barret.*

CON-FUS'ING, *ppr.* Mixing; confounding.

CON-FU'SION, *n.* In *a general sense*, a mixture of several things promiscuously: hence, disorder; irregularity; as, the *confusion* of tongues at Babel.

2. Tumult; want of order in society.

The whole city was filled with *confusion*. — Acts xix.
God is not the author of *confusion*. — 1 Cor. xiv.

3. A blending or confounding; indistinct combination; opposed to *distinctness* or *perspicuity*; as, a *confusion* of ideas.

4. Abashment; shame.

O Lord, let me never be put to *confusion*. — Ps. lxxi.
We lie in shame, and our *confusion* covereth us. — Jer. iii.

5. Astonishment; agitation; perturbation; distraction of mind.

Confusion dwelt in every face. *Spectator.*

6. Overthrow; defeat; ruin.

The makers of idols shall go to *confusion* together. — Is. xlv.

7. A shameful blending of natures; a shocking crime. *Levit.* xviii. 23; xx. 12.

CON-FŪT'A-BLE, *a.* [See CONFUTE.] That may be confuted, disproved, or overthrown; that may be shown to be false, defective, or invalid; as, an argument or a course of reasoning is *confutable*.

CON-FŪ'TANT, *n.* One who confutes or undertakes to confute. *Milton.*

CON-FU-TA'TION, *n.* The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid; refutation; overthrow, as of arguments, opinions, reasoning, theory, or error.

CON-FŪ'TA-TIVE, *a.* Adapted or designed to confute. *Rich. Dict.*

CON-FŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *confuto*; *con* and ant. *futo*; Sp. *confutar*; It. *confutare*. Class Bd.]

1. To disprove; to prove to be false, defective, or invalid; to overthrow; as, to *confute* arguments, reasoning, theory, error.

2. To prove to be wrong; to convict of error, by argument or proof; as, to *confute* an advocate at the bar; to *confute* a writer.

CON-FŪT'ED, *pp.* Disproved; proved to be false, defective, or unsound; overthrown by argument, fact, or proof.

CON-FŪTE'MENT, *n.* Confutation; disproof. *Milton.*

CON-FŪT'ER, *n.* One who disproves or confutes.

CON-FŪT'ING, *ppr.* Disproving; proving to be false, defective, or invalid; overthrowing by argument or proof.

CON'GĒ, (kon'jee,) *n.* [Fr. *congé*, leave, permission, discharge, contracted from *conged*; verb, *congedier*, to dismiss; It. *congedo*, leave, permission; *congedare*, to give leave; Arm. *congea*. The verb is a compound of *con* and *ged*; W. *gadaw*, to *quit*, to leave, to permit; *gad*, leave. *Gadaw* is the Celtic form of the L. *cedo*. *Conged* is therefore *concedo*.]

1. Leave; farewell; parting ceremony. *Spenser.*

2. The act of respect performed at the parting of friends. Hence, the customary act of civility, on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.

The captain salutes you with *conge* profound. *Swift.*

CON'GĒ, *v. i.* To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy.

The preterit, CONGEED, is tolerable in English; but CONGEING will not be admitted, and CONGEEING is an anomaly.

CON'GE D'E-LIRE', (kon'zhū-dā-leer',) [Fr.] In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the king's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop; or to an abbey or priory of his own foundation to choose their abbot or prior. The king of Great Britain, as sovereign patron, had formerly the appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; investing by crosier and ring, and afterward by letters patent. But now the king, on demand, sends his *conge d'elire* to the dean and chapter, with a letter missive, containing the name of the person he would have them elect, and if they delay the election twelve days, the nomination devolves on the king, who may appoint by letters patent. *Encyc. Cowel. Blackstone.*

CON'GĒ, *n.* In *architecture*, a molding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another; such as that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture, called also *apophyge*. Also, a ring or ferrule, formerly used on the extremities of columns to keep them from splitting; afterward imitated in stone-work. *Encyc.*

CON-GĒAL', (kon-jeel',) *v. t.* [L. *congelo*; *con* and *gelo*, to freeze; Fr. *congeler*; It. *congelare*; Sp. *congelar*; Arm. *caledi*. This may be connected with the W. *ceulaw*, to curdle or coagulate, from *caul*, a calf's maw; also, rennet, curd, and *chyle*. The L. *gelo* has the elements of *cool*, but it may be a different word.]

1. To change from a fluid to a solid state, as by cold, or a loss of heat, as water in freezing, liquid metal or wax in cooling, blood in stagnating or cooling, &c.; to harden into ice, or into a substance of less solidity. Cold *congeals* water into ice, or vapor into hoar-frost or snow, and blood into a solid mass, or clot.

2. To bind or fix with cold. Applied to the circulating blood, it does not signify absolutely to *harden*, but to cause a sensation of cold, a shivering, or a receding of the blood from the extremities; as, the frightful scene *congealed* his blood.

CON-GĒAL', *v. i.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick, from loss of heat; to pass from a fluid to a solid state; to concrete into a solid mass. Melted lead *congeals*; water *congeals*; blood *congeals*.

CON-GĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be congealed; capable of being converted from a fluid to a solid state.

CON-GĒAL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into ice, or a solid mass, by the loss of heat, or other process; concreted.

CON-GĒAL'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being congealed.

CON-GĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Changing from a liquid to a solid state; concreting

CON-GĒAL'MENT, *n.* A clot or concretion; that which is formed by congelation. Also, congelation.

CON-GE-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *congelatio*.]

The process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state, by the abstraction of heat; or the state of being congealed; concretion. It differs from *crystallization* in this: in *congelation*, the whole substance of a fluid may become solid; in *crystallization*, when a salt is formed, a portion of liquid is left. But the congelation of water is a real crystallization. *Encyc.*

CON-GEM-I-NA'TION, *n.* Act of doubling. [*Obs.*]

CON'GE-NER, *n.* [L. *congener*; *con* and *gener*, kind, race.]

A thing of the same genus, kind, or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*. *Miller.*

CON'GE-NER, CON-GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* Of the same genus, kind, or nature; allied in origin or cause; as, *congenerous* bodies; *congenerous* diseases. *Brown. Arbuthnot.*

CON-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* Similarity of origin.

CON-GE-NER'IC, *a.* Being of the same kind or nature.

CON-GEN'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being from the same original, or of belonging to the same kind. *Dict.*

CON-GĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *con* and *genus*, whence *genialis*, *genial*. See GENERATE.]

1. Partaking of the same genus, kind, or nature; kindred; cognate; as, *congenial* souls.

2. Belonging to the nature; natural; agreeable to the nature; usually followed by *to*; as, this severity is not *congenial to* him.

3. Natural; agreeable to the nature; adapted; as, a soil *congenial* to a plant.

CON-GE-NI-AL'I-TY, CON-GĒ'NI-AL-NESS, *n.* Participation of the same genus, nature, or original; cognation; natural affinity; suitableness. *Wotton.*

CON-GĒ'NI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make congenial.

CON-GEN'ITE, CON-GEN'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *congenitus*; *con* and *genitus*, born, from *gigno*, to beget, *gignor*, to be born.]

Of the same birth; born with another, connate; begotten together.

Many conclusions, of moral and intellectual truths, seem to be *congenite* with us. *Ha'e.*
Native or *congenial* varieties of animals. *Lawrence.*

CON''GER, CON''GER-EEL, (kong'gur,) *n.* [L. *conger*, or *congrus*; Gr. κογγρος, or γογγρος; It. *gongro*; Fr. *congre*.]

The sea-eel; a large species of eel, of the genus Anguilla, sometimes growing to the length of ten feet, and weighing a hundred pounds. In Cornwall, England, it is an article of commerce, being shipped to Spain and Portugal. *P. Cyc.*

CON-GĒ'RI-ĒS, *n.* [L., from *congero*, to bring together, to amass; *con* and *gero*, to bear.]

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A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate. *Boyle.*

CON-GEST', *v. t.* [L. *congero, congestum; con* and *gero*, to bear.]
To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate. *Raleigh.*

CON-GEST'I-BLE, *a.* That may be collected into a mass.

CON-GES'TION, (kon-jest'yun,) *n.* [L. *congestio.*]
An unnatural accumulation of blood in any part of the body, or any subordinate system of parts. *Tully.*

CON-GEST'IVE, *a.* Indicating or attended by an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.

CON'GI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *congiarium*, from *congius*, a measure; Fr. *congiaire.*]
Properly, a present made, by the Roman emperors, to the people; originally, in corn or wine measured out to them in a *congius*, a vessel holding a gallon or rather more. In *present usage*, a gift or donative represented on a medal. *Encyc. Addison.*

CON-GLA'CIATE, *v. i.* [L. *conglacio; con* and *glacio*, to freeze; *glacies*, ice.]
To turn to ice; to freeze. *Brown.*

CON-GLA-CI-A'TION, *n.* The act of changing into ice, or the state of being converted to ice; a freezing; congelation. *Brown.*

CON-GLO'BATE, *a.* [L. *conglobatus*, from *conglobo; con* and *globo*, to collect, or to make round; *globus*, a ball. See GLOBE.]
Formed or gathered into a ball. A *conglobate* gland is a single or lymphatic gland, a small, smooth body, covered in a fine skin, admitting only an artery and a lymphatic vessel to pass in, and a vein and a lymphatic vessel to pass out. *Parr. Coxe.*

CON-GLO'BATE, *v. t.* To collect or form into a ball, or hard, round substance. *Grew.*

CON-GLO'BA-TED, *pp.* Collected or formed into a ball.

CON-GLO'BATE-LY, *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

CON-GLO-BA'TION, *n.* The act of forming into a ball; a round body.

CON-GLOBE', *v. t.* [L. *conglobo; con* and *globo*, from *globus*, a round body.]
To gather into a ball; to collect into a round mass. *Milton.*

CON-GLOBE', *v. i.* To collect, unite, or coalesce in a round mass. *Milton.*

CON-GLOB'ED, *pp.* Collected into a ball.

CON-GLOB'ING, *ppr.* Gathering into a round mass or ball.

CON-GLOB'U-LATE, *v. i.* To gather into a little round mass, or globule. *Johnson.*

CON-GLOM'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *conglomero; con* and *glomero*, to wind into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball, a clew. See GLOMERATE.]
1. Gathered into a ball or round body. A *conglomerate* gland is composed of many smaller glands, whose excretory ducts unite in a common one, as the liver, kidneys, pancreas, parotids, &c. Each little grandulated portion furnishes a small tube, which unites with other similar ducts, to form the common excretory duct of the gland. *Coxe. Encyc.*
2. In *botany*, *conglomerate* flowers grow on a branching peduncle or footstalk, on short pedicles, closely compacted together without order; opposed to *diffused.* *Martyn.*
3. Conglomerate rocks. See PUDDING-STONE.

CON-GLOM'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass. *Grew.*

CON-GLOM'ER-ATE, *n.* In *geology*, a sort of pudding-stone, or rock, composed of pebbles cemented together by another mineral substance, either calcareous, silicious, or argillaceous. *Brande.*

CON-GLOM'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Gathered into a ball or round mass.

CON-GLOM'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Collecting into a ball.

CON-GLOM-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of gathering into a ball; the state of being thus collected; collection; accumulation.

CON-GLU'TI-NANT, *a.* [See CONGLUTINATE.] Gluing; uniting; healing. *Bacon.*

CON-GLU'TI-NANT, *n.* A medicine that heals wounds.

CON-GLU'TI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *conglutino; con* and *glutino*, from *gluten*, glue. See GLUE.]
1. To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance.
2. To heal; to unite the separated parts of a wound by a tenacious substance.

CON-GLU'TI-NATE, *v. i.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus. *Johnson.*

CON-GLU'TI-NA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Glued together; united by a tenacious substance.

CON-GLU'TI-NA-TING, *ppr.* Gluing together; uniting or closing by a tenacious substance.

CON-GLU-TI-NA'TION, *n.* The act of gluing together; a joining by means of some tenacious substance; a healing by uniting the parts of a wound; union. *Arbuthnot.*

CON-GLU'TI-NA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting by glue or other substance of like nature.

CON-GLU'TI-NA-TOR, *n.* That which has the power of uniting wounds. *Woodward.*

CON''GO, (kong'go,) *n.* A species of black tea.

CON-GRAT'U-LANT, *a.* Rejoicing in participation. *Milton.*

CON-GRAT'U-LATE, (kon-grat'yu-lāte,) *v. t.* [L. *congratulor; con* and *gratulor*, from *gratus*, grateful, pleasing. See GRACE.]
To profess one's pleasure or joy to another on account of an event deemed happy or fortunate, as on the birth of a child, success in an enterprise, victory, escape from danger, &c.; to wish joy to another. We *congratulate* the nation on the restoration of peace.
Formerly this verb was followed by *to*. "The subjects of England may congratulate *to* themselves." *Dryden.* But this use of *to* is entirely obsolete. The use of *with* after this verb, "I congratulate *with* my country," is, perhaps, less objectionable, but is rarely used. The intransitive sense of the verb may therefore be considered as antiquated, and no longer legitimate.

CON-GRAT'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Complimented with expressions of joy at a happy event.

CON-GRAT'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Professing one's joy or satisfaction on account of some happy event, prosperity, or success.

CON-GRAT-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of professing one's joy or good wishes at the success or happiness of another, or on account of an event deemed fortunate to both parties or to the community.

CON-GRAT'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who offers congratulation. *Milton.*

CON-GRAT'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing joy for the good fortune of another, or for an event fortunate for both parties, or for the community.

CON-GREE', *v. i.* To agree. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CON-GREET', *v. t.* To salute mutually. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CON''GRE-GATE, (kong'gre-gāte,) *v. t.* [L. *congrego; con* and *grex*, a herd, W. *gre.* See GREGARIOUS.]
To collect separate persons or things into an assemblage; to assemble; to bring into one place, or into a crowd or united body; as, to *congregate* men or animals; to *congregate* waters or sands. *Hooker. Milton. Shak.*

CON''GRE-GATE, *v. i.* To come together; to assemble; to meet.
Equals with equals often *congregate.* *Denham.*

CON''GRE-GATE, *a.* Collected; compact; close. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

CON''GRE-GA-TED, *pp* or *a.* Collected; assembled in one place.

CON''GRE-GA-TING, *ppr.* Collecting; assembling; coming together.

CON''GRE-GA'TION, (kong-gre-gā'shun,) *n.* The act of bringing together, or assembling.
2. A collection or assemblage of separate things; as, a *congregation* of vapors. *Shak.*
3. *More generally*, an assembly of persons; and *appropriately*, an assembly of persons met for the worship of God, and for religious instruction. *Hooker.*
4. An assembly of rulers. *Num.* XXXV.
5. An assembly of ecclesiastics or cardinals appointed by the pope; as, the *congregation* of the holy office, &c. Also, a company or society forming a subdivision of a monastic order. *Encyc.*
6. At *Oxford and Cambridge*, the assembly of masters and doctors for transacting the ordinary business of conferring degrees. *Brande.*

CON''GRE-GA'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a congregation.
2. Belonging to the system of Congregationalism; appropriately used of such Christians as maintain that each congregation is independent of others, and has the right to choose its own pastor and govern itself; as, a *Congregational* church or mode of worship. *J. Murdock.*

CON''GRE-GA'TION-AL-ISM, *n.* That system of church government which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church, as an independent body. *J. Murdock.*

CON''GRE-GA'TION-AL-IST, *n.* One who belongs to a Congregational church or society; one who holds to the independence of each congregation or church of Christians, and the right of the assembled brethren to elect their pastor, and to determine all ecclesiastical matters. *J. Murdock.*

CON''GRESS, (kong'gress,) *n.* [L. *congressus*, from *congredior*, to come together; *con* and *gradior*, to go or step; *gradus*, a step. See GRADE and DEGREE.]
1. A meeting of individuals; an assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c.; particularly, a meeting of the representatives of several courts, to concert measures for their common good, or to adjust their mutual concerns. *Europe.*
2. The assembly of delegates of the several British colonies in America, which united to resist the claims of Great Britain in 1774, and which, in 1776, declared the colonies independent.
3. The assembly of the delegates of the several United States, after the declaration of independence, and until the adoption of the present constitution, and the organization of the government in 1789. During these periods, the congress consisted of one house only.
4. The assembly of senators and representatives of the United States of America, according to the present constitution, or political compact, by which they are united in a federal republic; the legislature of the United States consisting of two houses, a senate and a house of representatives. Members of the senate are elected for six years, but the members of the house of representatives are chosen for two years only. Hence, the united body of senators and representatives for the two years, during which the representatives hold their seats, is called *one congress.* Thus we say the first or second session of the *sixteenth* congress.
5. A meeting of two or more persons in a contest; an encounter; a conflict. *Dryden.*
6. The meeting of the sexes in sexual commerce.

CON-GRES'SION, *n.* A company. [*Not in use.*]

CON-GRES'SION-AL, (kon-gresh'un-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a congress, or to the congress of the United States; as, *congressional* debates.
The *congressional* institution of Amphictyons in Greece. *Barlow.*

CON-GRES'SIVE, *a.* Meeting, as the sexes. *Brown.*
2. Encountering.

CON'GREVE ROCK'ET, *n.* A very destructive engine of war, invented by Sir William Congreve. It is filled with highly inflammable materials, and impelled forward, like the common sky-rocket, with a continual acceleration. *Brande.*

CON-GRŪE', *v. i.* To agree. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CON''GRU-ENCE, } [L. *congruentia*, from *congruo*,
CON-GRŪ'EN-CY, } to agree, or suit.]
Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency. *More.*

CON''GRU-ENT, *a.* Suitable; agreeing; correspondent. *Davies.*

CON-GRŪ'I-TY, *n.* Suitableness; the relation of agreement between things.
There is no *congruity* between a mean subject and a lofty style; but an obvious *congruity* between an elevated station and dignified deportment.
2. Fitness; pertinence.
A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting a particle. *Sidney.*
3. Reason; consistency; propriety. *Hooker.*
4. In *school divinity*, the good actions which are supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them. The merit of *congruity* is a sort of imperfect qualification for the gift and reception of God's grace. *Milner.*
5. In *geometry*, figures or lines, which, when laid over one another, exactly coincide, are in *congruity.*

CON''GRU-OUS, *a.* [L. *congruus.*] [*Johnson.*
1. Accordant; suitable; consistent; agreeable to. Light, airy music, and a solemn or mournful occasion, are not *congruous.* Obedience to God is *congruous* to the light of reason. *Locke.*
2. Rational; fit.
It is not *congruous* that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CON''GRU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Suitably; pertinently; agreeably; consistently. *Boyle.*

CON'IC, } *a.* [L. *conicus*; Gr. κωνικος. See CONE.]
CON'IC-AL, }
1. Having the form of a cone; round and decreasing to a point; as, a *conic* figure; a *conical* vessel.
2. Pertaining to a cone; as, *conic* sections.
Conic section; a curve line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane. The conic sections are the parabola, hyperbola, and ellipse. *Bailey.*

CON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a cone. *Boyle.*

CON'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being conical.

CON'ICS, *n.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections. *Johnson.*

CŌ'NI-FER, *n.* [L.] A plant bearing cones.

CO-NIF'ER-Æ, [L., infra.] *n. pl.* An order of plants, which, like the fir and pine, bear cones or tops in which the seeds are contained. *Lyell.*

CO-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *conifer, coniferus*; from *conus* and *fero*, to bear.]
Bearing cones; producing hard, dry, scaly seed-vessels, of a conical figure, as the pine, fir, cypress, and beech. *Martyn. Encyc.*

CŌ'NI-FORM, *a.* [*cono* and *form.*] In form of a cone; conical; as, a *coniform* mountain of Potosi.

CO-NI-ROS'TERS, *n. pl.* [L. *conus*, a cone, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A tribe of insessorial birds, including those which have a strong bill of a conical form, as the crows and finches. *Brande.*

CO-NI'I-NA, }
CO-NĒ'I-NA, }
CO-NIC'I-NA, } *n.* [Gr. κωνειον.]
CO-NI'A, } An alkaloid obtained from Conium maculatum, the modern officinal
CO-NI'INE, } hemlock, and its active medicinal
CO-NĒ'INE, } principle.

CO-NI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* Having a thick, conical beak, as crows and finches. *Swainson.*

CO-NIS'TRA, *n.* [Gr.] The pit of a theater.

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CŌ'NITE, *n.* [Gr. κονις, dust.] A variety of magnesian carbonate of lime, occurring massive or in stalactites. It contains three parts of carbonate of magnesia to one of carbonate of lime. *Dana.*

CON-JECT', *v. t.* To throw together, or to throw. [*Not used.*] *Mountagu.*

CON-JECT', *v. i.* To guess. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CON-JECT'OR, *n.* [L. *conjicio*, to cast together; *con* and *jacio*, to throw.] One who guesses or conjectures. [See CONJECTURE.] *Swift.*

CON-JECT'Ū-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be guessed or conjectured.

CON-JECT'Ū-RAL, *a.* Depending on conjecture; done or said by guess; as, a *conjectural* opinion.

CON-JECT'Ū-RAL-LY, *adv.* Without proof or evidence; by conjecture; by guess; as, this opinion was given *conjecturally.*

CON-JECT'URE, (kon-jekt'yur,) *n.* [L. *conjectura*; Fr. *conjecture*; It. *congettura*, or *congbiettura*; Sp. *conjetura*; Port. *conjectura*, or *conjeitura.* See CONJECTOR.]

1. *Literally*, a casting or throwing together of possible or probable events; or a casting of the mind to something future, or something past but unknown; a guess formed on a supposed possibility or probability of a fact, or on slight evidence; preponderance of opinion without proof; surmise. We speak of future or unknown things by *conjecture*, and of probable or unfounded *conjectures.*

2. Idea; notion. *Shak.*

CON-JECT'URE, (kon-jekt'yur,) *v. t.* To guess; to judge by guess, or by the probability or the possibility of a fact, or by very slight evidence; to form an opinion at random. What will be the issue of a war, we may *conjecture*, but can not know. He *conjectured* that some misfortune had happened.

CON-JECT'UR-ED, *pp.* Guessed; surmised.

CON-JECT'UR-ER, *n.* One who guesses; a guesser; one who forms or utters an opinion without proof. *Addison.*

CON-JECT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Guessing; surmising.

CON-JOB'BLE, *v. t.* To settle; to concert. [*Vulgar.*]

CON-JOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *conjoindre*; It. *congiugnere*, or *congiungere*; L. *conjungo*; *con* and *jungo*, to join. See JOIN.]

1. To join together, without any thing intermediate; to unite two or more persons or things in close connection; as, to *conjoin* friends; to *conjoin* man and woman in marriage. *Dryden. Shak.*

2. To associate or connect.

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

CON-JOIN', *v. i.* To unite; to join; to league. *Shak.*

CON-JOIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Joined to or with; united; associated.

CON-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining together; uniting; connecting.

CON-JOINT', *a.* United; connected; associated.

Conjoint degrees; in *music*, two notes which follow each other immediately in the order of the scale; as *ut* and *re.* *Johnson.*

Conjoint tetrachords; two tetrachords or fourths, where the same note is the highest of one and the lowest of the other. *Encyc.*

CON-JOINT'LY, *adv.* Jointly; unitedly; in union; together. *Dryden.*

CON-JOINT'NESS, *n.* State of being joined or united.

CON'JU-GAL, *a.* [L. *conjugalis*, from *conjugium*, marriage; *conjugo*, to yoke or couple; *con* and *jugo*, id. See JOIN and YOKE.]

1. Belonging to marriage; matrimonial; connubial; as, *conjugal* relation; *conjugal* ties.

2. Suitable to the married state; becoming a husband in relation to his consort, or a consort in relation to her husband; as, *conjugal* affection.

CON'JU-GAL-LY, *adv.* Matrimonially; connubially.

CON'JU-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *conjugo*, *conjugatus*, to couple; *con* and *jugo*, to yoke, to marry. See JOIN and YOKE.]

1. To join; to unite in marriage. [*Not now used.*] *Wotton.*

2. In *grammar*, to distribute the parts or inflections of a verb into the several voices, modes, tenses, numbers, and persons, so as to show their connections, distinctions, and modes of formation. *Literally*, to connect all the inflections of a verb, according to their derivation, or all the variations of one verb. In *English*, as the verb undergoes few variations, conjugation consists chiefly in combining the words which unitedly form the several tenses in the several persons.

CON'JU-GATE, *n.* A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in signification.

We have learned, in logic, that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed. *Bramhall.*

CON'JU-GATE, *a.* In *botany*, a *conjugate* leaf is a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets; a *conjugate* raceme has two racemes only, united by a common peduncle. *Martyn.*

Conjugate diameter; in *geometry*, a diameter parallel to a tangent at the vertex of the primitive diameter. *A. D. Stanley.*

CON'JU-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Passed through its various forms, as a verb.

CON'JU-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Passing through its modes of formation.

CON-JU-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conjugatio.*]

1. A couple or pair; as, a *conjugation* of nerves. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

2. The act of uniting or compiling; union; assemblage. *Bentley. Taylor.*

3. In *grammar*, the distribution of the several inflections or variations of a verb, in their different voices, modes, tenses, numbers, and persons; a connected scheme of all the derivative forms of a verb.

CON-JUNCT', *a.* [L. *conjunctus*, from *conjungo.* See CONJOIN.] Conjoined; united; concurrent. *Shak.*

CON-JUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *conjunctio.* See CONJOIN.]

1. Union; connection; association by treaty or otherwise. *Bacon. South.*

2. In *astronomy*, the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac; as, the *conjunction* of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter and Saturn.

Heavenly bodies are said to be in *conjunction* when they are seen in the same part of the heavens, or have the same longitude. The *inferior* conjunction of a planet is its position when in conjunction on the same side of the sun with the earth; the *superior* conjunction is its position when on the side of the sun most distant from the earth. *D. Olmsted.*

3. In *grammar*, a connective or connecting word; an indeclinable word which serves to unite sentences or the clauses of a sentence and words, joining two or more simple sentences into one compound one, and continuing it at the pleasure of the writer or speaker. This book cost one dollar *and* ten cents. Virtue *and* vice are not compatible.

God called the light day, *and* the darkness he called night. — Gen. i.

The hope of the righteous shall be gladness, *but* the expectation of the wicked shall perish. — Prov. x.

4. The copulation of the sexes. *Smith's Tour.*

CON-JUNC'TIVE, *a.* Closely united. *Shak.*

2. Uniting; serving to unite.

3. In *grammar*, the *conjunctive* mode is that which follows a conjunction, or expresses some condition or contingency. It is more generally called *subjunctive.*

CON-JUNC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In conjunction or union; together. *Brown.*

CON-JUNC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of conjoining or uniting.

CON-JUNCT'LY, *adv.* In union; jointly; together.

CON-JUNCT'URE, (kon-junkt'yur,) *n.* [Fr *conjoncture.* See CONJOIN.]

1. A joining; a combination or union, as of causes, events, or circumstances; as, an unhappy *conjuncture* of affairs.

2. An occasion; a critical time, proceeding from a union of circumstances; as, at that *conjuncture*, peace was very desirable. JUNCTURE is used in a like sense.

3. Union; connection; mode of union; as, the *conjunctures* of letters in words. *Holder.*

4. Connection; union; consistency.

I was willing to grant to Presbytery what with reason it can pretend to, in a *conjuncture* with Episcopacy. *King Charles.*

CON-JU-RĀ'TION, (kun-ju-rā'shun,) *n.* [See CONJURE.] The act of using certain words or ceremonies to obtain the aid of a superior being; the act of summoning in a sacred name; the practice of arts to expel evil spirits, allay storms, or perform supernatural or extraordinary acts.

CON-JŪRE', *v. t.* [L. *conjuro*, to swear together, to conspire; *con* and *juro*, to swear; It. *congiurare*; Sp. *conjurar*; Fr. *conjurer.*]

1. To call on or summon by a sacred name, or in a solemn manner; to implore with solemnity. It seems originally to have signified, to bind by an oath.

I *conjure* you! let him know,
Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it. *Addison.*

2. To bind two or more by an oath; to unite in a common design. Hence, intransitively, to conspire. [*Not usual.*] *Milton.*

CON'JURE, (kun'jur,) *v. t.* To affect, in some manner, by magic arts, as by invoking the Supreme Being, or by the use of certain words, characters, or ceremonies, to engage supernatural influence; as, to *conjure up* evil spirits, or to *conjure down* a tempest; to *conjure* the stars.

Note. — It is not easy to define this word, nor any word of like import; as the practices of conjurers are little known, or various and indefinite. The use of this word indicates that an oath or solemn invocation originally formed a part of the ceremonies.

2. To *conjure up*; to raise up or bring into existence without reason, or by unnatural means; as, to *conjure up* a phantom, to *conjure up* a story.

CON'JURE, (kun'jur,) *v. i.* To practice the arts of a conjurer; to use arts to engage the aid of spirits in performing some extraordinary act. *Shak.*

2. In *a vulgar sense*, to behave very strangely; to act like a witch; to play tricks.

CON-JŪR'ED, *pp.* Bound by an oath.

CON-JŪRE'MENT, *n.* Serious injunction; solemn demand. *Milton.*

CON'JU-RER, (kun'jur-er,) *n.* One who practices conjuration; one who pretends to the secret art of performing things supernatural or extraordinary, by the aid of superior powers; an impostor who pretends, by unknown means, to discover stolen goods, &c. Hence, ironically, a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity. *Addison. Prior.*

CON-JŪR'ING, *ppr.* Enjoining or imploring solemnly.

CON-NAS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *con* and *nascor*, to be born.]

1. The common birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together.

2. A being born or produced with another. *Brown.*

3. The act of growing together, or at the same time. *Wiseman.*

CON'NATE, *a.* [L. *con* and *natus*, born, from *nascor.*]

1. Born with another; being of the same birth; as, *connate* notions. *South.*

2. In *botany*, united in origin; growing from one base, or united at their bases; united into one body; as, *connate* leaves or anthers. *Martyn.*

CON-NĀ'TION, *n.* Connection by birth; natural union.

CON-NAT'Ū-RAL, *a.* [*con* and *natural.*]

1. Connected by nature; united in nature; born with another.

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up, so do they. *L'Estrange.*

2. Participating of the same nature.

And mix with our *connatural* dust. *Milton.*

CON-NAT-Ū-RAL'I-TY, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Johnson. Hale.*

CON-NAT'U-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To connect by nature.

CON-NAT'Ū-RAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Connected by nature.

CON-NAT'Ū-RAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Connecting by nature.

CON-NAT'Ū-RAL-LY, *adv.* By the act of nature; originally. *Hale.*

CON-NAT'Ū-RAL-NESS, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Johnson. Pearson.*

CON-NECT', *v. t.* [L. *connecto*; *con* and *necto*; It. *connettere.* See Class Ng, No. 32, 38, 40, 41.]

1. To knit or link together; to tie or fasten together, as by something intervening, or by weaving, winding, or twining. Hence,

2. To join or unite; to conjoin, in almost any manner, either by junction, by any intervening means, or by order and relation. We *connect* letters and words in a sentence; we *connect* ideas in the mind; we *connect* arguments in a discourse. The Strait of Gibraltar *connects* the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. A treaty *connects* two nations The interests of agriculture are *connected* with those of commerce. Families are *connected* by marriage or by friendship.

CON-NECT', *v. i.* To join, unite, or cohere; to have a close relation; as, this line of stage-coaches *connects* with another; this argument *connects* with another. *Burke.*

CON-NECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Linked together; united.

CON-NECT'ED-LY, *adv.* By connection; in a connected manner.

CON-NECT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uniting; conjoining.

CON-NEC'TION, *n.* [L. *connexio*; It. *connessione.* See CONNECT.]

1. The act of joining, or state of being joined; a state of being knit or fastened together; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or relation, or by order in a series; *a word of very general import.* There is a *connection* of links in a chain; a *connection* between all parts of the human body; a *connection* between virtue and happiness, and between this life and the future; a *connection* between parent and child, master and servant, husband and wife; between motives and actions, and between actions and their consequences. In short, the word is applicable to almost every thing that has a dependence on or relation to another thing.

2. A relation by blood or marriage.

3. A religious sect, or united body; as, the Methodist *connection.*

CON-NECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of connecting.

CON-NECT'IVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction. Harris uses the word for conjunctions and prepositions. *Hermes.*

CON-NECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In union or conjunction; jointly. *Swift.*

CON-NEX', *v. t.* [L. *connexum.*] To link together; to join. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

CON-NEX'ION, *n.* Connection. [But for the sake of regular analogy, I have inserted CONNECTION, as the derivative of the English *connect*, and would discard CONNEXION.]

CON-NEX'IVE, *a.* Connective; having the power to connect; uniting; conjunctive; as, *connexive* particles. [*Little used.*] *Watts.*

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CON-NIV'ANCE, *n.* [See CONNIVE.] *Properly*, the act of winking. Hence, *figuratively*, voluntary blindness to an act; intentional forbearance to see a fault or other act, generally implying consent to it.

Every vice interprets a *connivance* to be approbation. *South.*

CON-NIVE', *v. i.* [L. *conniveo*, *connivi* or *connixi*; *con* and the root of *nicto*, to wink. Class Ng.]

1. To wink; to close and open the eyelids rapidly. *Spectator.*

2. In *a figurative sense*, to close the eyes upon a fault or other act; to pretend ignorance or blindness; to forbear to see; to overlook a fault or other act, and suffer it to pass unnoticed, uncensured, or unpunished; as, the father *connives* at the vices of his son.

CON-NIV'EN-CY, *n.* Connivance; which see. *Bacon.*

CON-NIV'ENT, *a.* Shutting the eyes; forbearing to see. *Milton.*

2. In *anatomy*, the *connivent* valves are those wrinkles, cellules, and vascules, which are found on the inside of the intestines. *Encyc.*

3. In *botany*, closely united; converging together.

CON-NIV'ER, *n.* One who connives. [*Eaton.*

CON-NIV'ING, *ppr.* Closing the eyes against faults; permitting faults to pass uncensured.

CON-NOIS-SEUR', (kon-nis-sūr' *or* kon-nis-sāur',) *n.* [Fr., from the verb *connoitre*, from L. *cognosco*, to know.]

A person well versed in any subject; a skillful or knowing person; a critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture.

CON-NOIS-SEUR'SHIP, *n.* The skill of a connoisseur.

CON'NO-TATE, *v. t.* [*con* and *note*, L. *noto*, *notatus*.] To designate with something else; to imply. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

CON'NO-TA-TED, *pp.* Designated.

CON'NO-TA-TING, *ppr.* Designating.

CON-NO-TA'TION, *n.* The act of making known or designating with something; implication of something beside itself; inference. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

CON-NOTE', *v. t.* [L. *con* and *nota*; *noto*, to mark. See NOTE.]

To make known together; to imply; to denote or designate; to include. [*Little used.*] *South.*

CON-NOTED, *pp.* Denoted.

CON-NU'BI-AL, *a.* [L. *connubialis*, from *connubium*; *con* and *nubo*, to marry.]

Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; belonging to the state of husband and wife; as, *connubial* rites; *connubial* love.

CON-NU-MER-A'TION, *n.* A reckoning together. *Person.*

CON'NU-SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *connoissance*, from *connoitre*, to know, L. *cognosco*.]

Knowledge. [See COGNIZANCE.]

CON'NU-SANT, *a.* Knowing; informed; apprised.

A neutral vessel, breaking a blockade, is liable to confiscation, if *connusant* of the blockade. *Browne.*

CON-NU-SOR'. See COGNIZOR.

CON-NU-TRI''TIOUS, *a.* Nourishing together.

CON'NY, *a.* [W. *cono.*] Brave; fine. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

CŌ'NOID, *n.* [Gr. κωνοειδης; κωνος, a cone, and ειδος, form.]

1. In *geometry*, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if an hyperbola, the solid is an hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid. *Edin. Encyc.*

2. In *anatomy*, a gland in the third ventricle of the brain, resembling a cone or pine-apple, and called the *pineal* gland. *Encyc.*

CO-NOID'AL, *a.* Nearly but not exactly conical. *Lindley.*

CO-NOID'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a conoid; having
CO-NOID'IC-AL, } the form of a conoid.

CO-NOM-I-NEE', *n.* One nominated in conjunction with another; a joint nominee. *Kirby.*

CON-QUAD'RATE, *v. t.* To bring into a square.

CON-QUAS'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *conquasso.*] To shake. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

CON-QUAS'SA-TED, *pp.* Shaken.

CON-QUAS'SA-TING, *ppr.* Shaking.

CON'QUER, (konk'er,) *v. t.* [Fr. *conquerir*, from the L. *conquiro*; *con* and *quæro*, to seek, to obtain, to conquer; Arm. *conqeuri*. As *quæro* is written, it belongs to Class Gr, and its preterit to Class Gs. See Ar. قرا *karau* or *qarau*, and Heb. Ch. חקר to seek. Class Gr, No. 51, 55.]

1. To subdue; to reduce, by physical force, till resistance is no longer made; to overcome; to vanquish. Alexander *conquered* Asia. The Romans *conquered* Carthage.

2. To gain by force; to win; to take possession by violent means; to gain dominion or sovereignty over, as the subduing of the power of an enemy generally implies possession of the person or thing subdued by the conqueror. Thus, a king or an army *conquers* a country, or a city, which is afterward restored.

3. To subdue opposition or resistance of the will by moral force; to overcome by argument, persuasion, or other influence.

Anna *conquers* but to save,
And governs but to bless. *Smith.*
He went forth *conquering* and to *conquer*. — Rev. vi.

4. To overcome, as difficulties; to surmount, as obstacles; to subdue whatever opposes; as, to *conquer* the passions; to *conquer* reluctance.

5. To gain or obtain by effort; as, to *conquer* freedom; to *conquer* peace; *a French application of the word.*

CON'QUER, (konk'er,) *v. i.* To overcome; to gain the victory.

The champions resolved to *conquer* or to die. *Waller.*

CON'QUER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be conquered, overcome, or subdued. *South.*

CON'QUER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* A state that admits of being conquered.

CON'QUER-ED, (konk'erd,) *pp.* or *a.* Overcome; subdued; vanquished; gained; won.

CON'QUER-ESS, *n.* A female who conquers; a victorious female. *Fairfax.*

CON'QUER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Overcoming; subduing; vanquishing; obtaining.

CON'QUER-ING-LY, (konk'er-) *adv.* By conquering.

CON'QUER-OR, (konk'er-ur,) *n.* One who conquers; one who gains a victory; one who subdues and brings into subjection or possession, by force or by influence. The man who defeats his antagonist in combat is a *conqueror*, as is the general or admiral who defeats his enemy.

CON'QUEST, (konk'west,) *n.* [Fr. *conquête*; It. *conquista*; Sp. *id.*; L. *conquisitus*, *quæsitus*, *quæstus*, from *quæro*, to seek. The L. *quæsivi*, *quæsitus*, coincides in elements with the W. *ceisiaw*, Eth. ፈለሠ Class Gs, No. 35. The primary sense is to seek, to press or drive toward.]

1. The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force, physical or moral. *Applied to persons, territory, and the like*, it usually implies or includes a taking possession of; as, the *conquest* of Canada by the British troops. So we speak of the *conquest* of the heart, the passions, or the will.

2. Victory; success in arms; the overcoming of opposition.

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath. *Addison.*

3. That which is conquered; possession gained by force, physical or moral; as, Jamaica was a valuable *conquest* for England.

4. In *a feudal sense*, acquest; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community, or by one for all the others. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

5. In *the law of nations*, the acquisition of sovereignty by force of arms.

The right of *conquest* is derived from the laws of war. *Encyc.*

6. The act of gaining or regaining by effort; as, the *conquest* of liberty or peace; *a French phrase.*

CON-SAN-GUIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *consanguineus*, infra.] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor. *Shak.*

CON-SAN-GUIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *consanguinitas*; *con* and *sanguis*, blood.]

The relation of persons by blood; the relation or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from affinity or relation by marriage. It is lineal or collateral. *Blackstone.*

CON-SAR-CIN-A'TION, *n.* The act of patching together.

CON'SCIENCE, (kon'shens,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *conscientia*, from *conscio*, to know, to be privy to; *con* and *scio*, to know; It. *conscienza*, or *coscienza*; Sp. *conciencia*.]

1. Internal or self-knowledge, or judgment of right and wrong; or the faculty, power, or principle within us, which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our own actions and affections, and instantly approves or condemns them.

Conscience is called, by some writers, the *moral sense*, and considered as an original faculty of our nature. Others question the propriety of considering conscience as a distinct faculty or principle. They consider it rather as the general principle of moral approbation or disapprobation, applied to one's own conduct and affections; alleging that our notions of right and wrong are not to be deduced from a single principle or faculty, but from various powers of the understanding and will. *Encyc. Hutcheson. Reid. Edin. Encyc.*

Being convicted by their own *conscience*, they went out one by one. — John viii.

The *conscience* manifests itself in the feeling of obligation we experience, which precedes, attends, and follows our actions. *E. T. Fitch.*

Conscience is first occupied in ascertaining our duty, before we proceed to action; then in judging of our actions when performed. *J. M. Mason.*

2. The estimate or determination of conscience; justice; honesty.

What you require can not, in *conscience*, be deferred. *Milton.*

3. Real sentiment; private thoughts; truth; as, do you in *conscience* believe the story?

4. Consciousness; knowledge of our own actions or thoughts.

The sweetest cordial we receive, at last,
Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past. *Denham.*

[*This primary sense of the word is nearly, perhaps wholly, obsolete.*]

5. Knowledge of the actions of others. *B. Jonson.*

6. In *ludicrous language*, reason or reasonableness.

Half-a-dozen fools are, in all *conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift.*

To make conscience, or *a matter of conscience*, is to act according to the dictates of conscience, or to scruple to act contrary to its dictates. *Locke.*

Court of conscience: in *England*, a court established for the recovery of small debts, in London and other trading cities and districts. *Blackstone.*

CON'SCIENCE-LESS, *a.* Having no conscience. *Hooker.*

CON'SCIENCE-PROOF, *a.* Proof against the compunctions of conscience.

CON'SCIENCE-SMIT'TEN, *a.* Smitten by conscience; stung with remorse. *Allen.*

CON'SCIENC-ED, (kon'shenst,) *a.* Having conscience. *South.*

CON'SCIENT, *a.* Conscious. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS, (kon-she-en'shus,) *a.* Influenced by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong; as, a *conscientious* judge.

2. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience; as, a *conscientious* probity. *L'Estrange.*

CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* According to the direction of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong. A man may err *conscientiously.*

CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; a sense of justice, and strict conformity to its dictates. *Locke.*

All his conduct seemed marked with an exact and unvarying *conscientiousness.* *J. L. Kingsley, Eulogy on Prof. Fisher.*

CON'SCION-A-BLE, *a.* According to conscience; reasonable; just.

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction. *Wotton.*

CON'SCION-A BLE-NESS, *n.* Reasonableness; equity. *Dict.*

CON'SCION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly. *Taylor.*

CON'SCIOUS, (kon'shus,) *a.* [L. *conscius.*]

1. Possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts or mental operations. Thus, man is a *conscious* being.

2. Knowing from memory, or without extraneous information; as, I am not *conscious* of the fact.

The damsel then to Tancred sent,
Who, *conscious* of the occasion, feared the event. *Dryden.*

3. Knowing by consciousness, or internal perception or persuasion; as, I am not *conscious* of having given any offense. Sometimes followed by *to*; as, I am not *conscious to* myself.

Æneas only, *conscious to* the sign,
Presaged the event. *Dryden.*

So we say, *conscious* of innocence, or of ignorance, or of a crime.

CON'SCIOUS-LY, *adv.* With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present. *Locke.*

CON'SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* The knowledge of sensations and mental operations, or of what passes in one's own mind; the act of the mind which makes known an internal object. *Locke. Reid. Encyc.*

Consciousness of our sensations, and *consciousness* of our existence, seem to be simultaneous. *Edin. Encyc.*
Consciousness must be an essential attribute of spirit. *Watts.*

2. Internal sense or knowledge of guilt or innocence. A man may betray his *consciousness* of guilt by his countenance.

3. Certain knowledge from observation or experience. *Gibbon.*

CON'SCRIPT, *a.* [L. *conscriptus*, from *conscribo*, to enroll; *con* and *scribo*, to write.]

Written; enrolled; as, *conscript* fathers, the senators of Rome, so called because their names were written in the register of the senate.

CON'SCRIPT, *n.* One taken by lot from the conscription list, and compelled to serve as a soldier or sailor. [*A word used in France.*]

CON-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *conscriptio.*]

1. An enrolling or registering.

2. A compulsory enrollment of individuals of a certain age, held liable to be drafted for military or naval service; a system which existed among the

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Romans, and was first introduced into France at the time of the revolution. *Brande.*

CON'SE-CRATE, *v. t.* [L. *consecro*; *con* and *sacro*, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred. See SACRED.]

1. To make or declare to be sacred, by certain ceremonies or rites; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote, to the service and worship of God; as, to *consecrate* a church.

Thou shalt *consecrate* Aaron and his sons. — Exod. xxix.
All the silver, and gold, and vessels of brass and iron, are *consecrated* to the Lord. — Josh. vi.

2. To canonize; to exalt to the rank of a saint; to enroll among the gods, as a Roman emperor.

3. To set apart and bless the elements in the eucharist.

4. To render venerable; to make respected; as, rules or principles *consecrated* by time.

CON'SE-CRATE, *a.* Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated.

They were assembled in that *consecrate* place. *Bacon.*

[*This word is now seldom used, unless in poetry.*]

CON'SE-CRĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made sacred by ceremonies or solemn rites; separated from a common to a sacred use; devoted or dedicated to the service and worship of God; made venerable.

CON'SE-CRĀ-TED-NESS, *n.* State of being consecrated.

CON'SE-CRĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making sacred; appropriating to a sacred use; dedicating to the service of God; devoting; rendering venerable.

CON-SE-CRĀ'TION, *n.* The act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities. Consecration does not make a person or thing really *holy* but declares it to be *sacred*, that is, devoted to God, or to divine service; as, the *consecration* of the priests among the Israelites; the *consecration* of the vessels used in the temple; the *consecration* of a bishop.

2. Canonization; the act of publicly enrolling or numbering among the acknowledged saints or gods; the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor. *Hale.*

3. The benediction of the elements in the eucharist; the act of setting apart and blessing the elements in the communion. *Encyc.*

CON'SE-CRĀ-TOR, *n.* One who consecrates; one who performs the rites by which a person or thing is devoted or dedicated to sacred purposes. *Atterbury.*

CON'SE-CRA-TO-RY, *a.* Making sacred. *Bp. Morton.*

CON-SEC-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Following of course. *Gilbert.*

CON'SEC-TA-RY, *a.* [L. *consectarius*, from *consector*, to follow; *con* and *sector*, *sequor*. See SEEK.] Following; consequent; consequential; deducible. *Brown.*

CON'SEC-TA-RY, *n.* That which follows; consequence; deduction from premises; corollary. *Woodward.*

CON-SE-CŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *consecutio*, from *consequor*, to follow; *con* and *sequor*, to follow. See SEEK.]

1. A following or sequel; train of consequences from premises; series of deductions. *Hale.*

2. Succession; series of things that follow each other; as, a *consecution* of colors. *Newton.*

CON-SEC'Ū-TIVE, *a.* [It. *consecutivo*; Fr. *consecutif.* See CONSECUTION.]

1. Following in a train; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; uninterrupted in course or succession; as, fifty *consecutive* years. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Following; consequential; succeeding; as, the actions of men *consecutive* to volition. *Locke.*

3. *Consecutive chords*, in *music*, imply a succession or repetition of the same consonance in similar motion. *Encyc.*

CON-SEC'Ū-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of consequence or succession, in opposition to *antecedently* or *casually*. *Dict.*

CON-SEC'Ū-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being consecutive.

CON-SE-NES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *consenesco*, to grow
CON-SE-NES'CEN-CY, } old.]

A growing old; decay from age; as, the *consenescence* of the world. *Ray.*

CON-SEN'SION, *n.* [L. *consensio*. See CONSENT.] Agreement; accord. [*Little used.*] *Bentley.*

CON-SENT', *n.* [L. *consensus*; It. *consenso*; Fr, *consentement*; Sp. *consentimiento*; from L. *consentio*, to be of one mind, to agree; *con* and *sentio*, to think, feel, or perceive; Sp. *consentir*; Port. Fr. *id.*; It. *consentire.* See SENSE and ASSENT.]

1. Agreement of the mind to what is proposed or stated by another; accord; hence, a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; as, a parent gives his *consent* to the marriage of his daughter.

We generally use this word in cases where power, rights, and claims, are concerned. We give *consent*, when we yield that which we have a right to withhold; but we do not give *consent* to a mere opinion or abstract proposition. In this case, we give our *assent*. But *assent* is also used in conceding what we may withhold. We give our *assent* to the marriage of a daughter. Consequently, *assent* has a more extensive application than *consent*. But the distinction is not always observed. *Consent* often amounts to *permission*.

Defraud ye not one another, except with *consent* for a time. — 1 Cor. vii.

2. Accord of minds; agreement; unity of opinion.

All with one *consent* began to make excuse. — Luke xiv.
The company of priests murder by *consent*. — Hos. vi.

3. Agreement; coherence; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation.

Such is the world's great harmony, that springs
From union, order, full *consent of things*. *Pope.*

4. In *the animal economy*, an agreement, or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. This *consent* is supposed to exist in, or be produced by, the nerves, and the affections to be communicated from one part to another by means of their ramifications and distributions through the body. Thus the stone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibers, will produce spasms and colic in the bowels; a shameful thing seen or heard will produce blushing in the cheeks. *Quincy. Encyc.*

But many facts indicate that other causes than nervous communication produce sympathy.

CON-SENT', *v. i.* [L. *consentio.* See the noun.]

1. *Literally*, to think with another. Hence, to agree or accord. More generally, to agree in mind and will; to yield to what one has the power, the right, or the disposition to withhold, or refuse to grant.

If sinners entice thee, *consent* thou not. — Prov. i.
And Saul was *consenting* to Stephen's death. — Acts viii.
Only let us *consent* to them, and they will dwell with us. — Gen. xxxiv.

2. To agree.

When thou sawest a thief, thou *consentedst* with him. — Ps. l.

3. To assent.

I *consent* to the law, that it is good. — Rom. vii. 1 Tim. vi.

CON-SEN-TA-NĒ'I-TY, *n.* Mutual agreement.

CON-SEN-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *consentaneus.* See CONSENT.] Agreeable; accordant; consistent with; suitable.

The practice of virtue is not *consentaneous* to the unrenewed heart. *Anon.*

CON-SEN-TĀ'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

CON-SEN-TĀ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency. *Dict.*

CON-SENT'ER, *n.* One who consents.

CON-SEN'TIENT, (kon-sen'shent,) *a.* [L. *consentiens*, *consentio.*] Agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

The authority due to the *consentient* judgment of the church. *Pearson.*

CON'SE-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *consequentia*, from *consequor*; *con* and *sequor*, to follow. See SEEK.]

1. That which follows from any act, cause, principle, or series of actions. Hence, an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause

Shun the bitter *consequence*; for know,
The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die. *Milton.*
The *consequences* of intemperance are disgrace, poverty, disease, and premature death.

2. In *logic*, a proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; the conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference; deduction.

Every rational being is accountable to his Maker; man is a rational being; the *consequence* then must be, that man is accountable to his Maker.
From this train of argument, the *consequence* is obvious.

3. Connection of cause and effect; consecution.

I felt
That I must after thee, with this my son;
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three. *Milton.*

4. Influence; tendency, as to effects. The sense of *consequence*, in this use, is modified by the words connected with it; as, "it is of *little consequence*," that is, of little importance, small effects will follow; "it is of *no consequence*," of no moment, no effect of importance will follow; "it is of *great consequence*," of great importance, great effects will follow.

5. Importance; extensive influence; distinction; as, a man of great *consequence* in society.

In consequence; by means of; as the effect of.

CON'SE-QUENT, *a.* [L. *consequens.*]

1. Following as the natural effect; with *to* or *on*.

The right was *consequent to*, and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke.*
His poverty was *consequent on* his vices.

2. Following by necessary inference or rational deduction; as, a proposition *consequent* to other propositions.

CON'SE-QUENT, *n.* Effect; that which follows a cause,

They were ill governed, which is always a *consequent* of ill-payment. *Davies.*

2. That which follows from propositions by rational deduction; that which is deduced from reasoning or argumentation; a conclusion or inference.

CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL, *a.* Following as the effect; produced by the connection of effects with causes; as, a *consequential* evil.

2. Having the consequence justly connected with the premises; conclusive.

These arguments are highly *consequential* and concludent to my purpose. *Hale.*

3. Important.

4. Assuming the air of a person of consequence; pompous; *applied to persons.*

CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas. *Addison.*

2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually. *South.*

3. In a regular series; in the order of cause and effect, *Addison.*

4. With assumed importance; with conceit. *Campbell.*

CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL-NESS, *n.* Regular consecution in discourse. *Dict.*

CON'SE-QUENT-LY, *adv.* By consequence; by necessary connection of effects with their causes; in consequence of something.

CON'SE-QUENT-NESS, *n.* Regular connection of propositions following each other; consecution of discourse. [*Little used.*] *Digby.*

CON-SER'TION, *n.* [L. *consero*, *consertum.*] Junction; adaptation. *Young.*

CON-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* [See CONSERVE.] That may be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

CON-SERV'AN-CY, *n.* [L. *conservans.* See CONSERVE.]

A *court of conservancy* is held by the lord mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames. *Johnson.*

CON-SERV'ANT, *a.* Preserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction.

CON-SER-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conservatio.* See CONSERVE.]

The act of preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state; as, the *conservation* of bodies from perishing; the *conservation* of the peace of society; the *conservation* of privileges.

CON-SERV'A-TISM, *n.* The desire and effort of preserving what is established.

CON-SERV'A-TIVE, *a.* Preservative; having power to preserve in a safe or entire state, or from loss, waste, or injury. *Peacham.*

CON-SERV'A-TIVE, *n.* One who aims to preserve from ruin, innovation, injury, or radical change; one who wishes to maintain an institution, or form of government, in its present state. [*Modern usage.*]

CON-SER-VĀ'TOR, *n.* A preserver; one who preserves from injury or violation. *Appropriately.* an officer who has the charge of preserving the public peace, as judges and sheriffs; also, an officer who has the charge of preserving the rights and privileges of a city, corporation, or community, as in Roman Catholic universities. It is a word of extensive application.

2. In *Connecticut*, a person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, &c., manage their property, and preserve it from waste.

CON-SERV'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

CON-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* A place for preserving any thing in a state desired, as from loss, decay, waste, or injury. Thus, a fish-pond for keeping fish, a granary for corn, an ice-house for ice and other things, a receptacle for water, &c., are called *conservatories.*

2. A greenhouse for exotics, often attached to a dwelling-house as an ornament. In large *conservatories*, properly so called, the plants are reared on the free soil, and not in pots. *Brande.*

3. A society for promoting, or for preserving, music in good taste.

CON-SERVE', (kon-serv',) *v. t.* [L. *conservo*; *con* and *servo*, to hold, keep, or guard; Fr. *conserver*; It. *conservare*; Sp. *conservar.* See Class Sr, No. 34, 38, 39, 40, 45, and Class Dr, No. 32.]

To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; to defend from violation; as, to *conserve* bodies from perishing; to *conserve* the peace of society; to *conserve* fruits, roots, and herbs, with sugar, &c.

CON'SERVE, *n.* A sweetment made of fresh fruits, &c., beat into one uniform mass, with fine sugar, and without boiling. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

2. In *pharmacy*, a similar preparation, designed to preserve the flowers, herbs, roots, or fruits of simples, as nearly as possible, in their natural fresh state. Fresh vegetables and sugar of the consistence of honey. *Encyc. Coxe.*

3. A conservatory. [*Not usual.*] *Evelyn.*

CON-SERV'ED, *pp.* Preserved in a safe and sound state; guarded; kept; maintained; protected; prepared with sugar.

CON-SERV'ER, *n.* One who conserves; one who keeps from loss or injury; one who lays up for preservation; a preparer of conserves. *Hayward. Temple.*

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CON-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Keeping in safety; defending; maintaining; preparing with sugar.

CON-SES'SION, *n.* [L. *consessio.* See SESSION.] A sitting together. [*Little used.*]

CON-SES'SOR, *n.* One that sits with others. [*Little used.*]

CON-SID'ER, *v. t.* [L. *considero*, to consider, to view attentively, from *consido* or *considco*, to sit by; *con* and *sedeo*, to sit. (See SIT.) The literal sense is, to *sit by* or *close*, or to *set the mind* or *the eye to*; hence, to view or examine with attention.]

1. To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care; to ponder; to study; to meditate on.

Know, therefore, this day, and *consider* it in thy heart. — Deut. iv.

Hast thou *considered* my servant Job? — Job i.

Consider the lilies of the field how they grow. — Matt. vi.

2. To view attentively; to observe and examine.

The priest shall *consider* the leprosy. — Lev. xiii.

3. To attend to; to relieve,

Blessed is he that *considereth* the poor. — Ps. xli.

4. To have regard to; to respect.

Let us *consider* one another, to provoke to love and to good works. — Heb. x.

5. To take into view in examination, or into account in estimates; as, in adjusting accounts, services, time, and expense, ought to be *considered*.

6. In the imperative, *consider* is equivalent to, think with care, attend, examine the subject with a view to truth or the consequences of a measure. So we use *see*, *observe*, *think*, *attend*.

7. To requite; to reward; particularly for gratuitous services.

CON-SID'ER, *v. i.* To think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to reflect.

None *considereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge or understanding. — Is. xliv.

In the day of adversity *consider*. — Eccles. vii.

2. To deliberate; to turn in the mind, as in the case of a single person; to deliberate or consult, as numbers; sometimes followed by *of*; as, I will *consider* your case, or *of* your case.

The apostles and elders come together to *consider of* this matter. — Acts xv.

3. To doubt; to hesitate. *Dryden.*

CON-SID'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. See CONSIDER.] That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked, or attended to.

It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning. *Wilkins.*

[*This primary use of the word is obsolescent, or very rarely used.*]

2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration. *Tillotson.*

As that which is worthy of regard is in some measure important; hence,

3. Respectable; deserving of notice; of some distinction; *applied to persons.*

Men *considerable* in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life. *Spratt.*

4. Important; valuable; or moderately large, according to the subject. *Considerable* aid was expected from the allies. A man has a *considerable* estate in Norfolk. A *considerable* sum of money was collected. Formerly it was sometimes followed by *to*. He thought his aid *considerable to* him.

CON-SID'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Some degree of importance, moment, or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice.

The *considerableness* of things is to be estimated by their usefulness, or by their effects on society.

CON-SID'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.

And Europe still *considerably* gains,
Both by their good examples and their pains. *Roscommon.*

CON-SID'ER-ANCE, *n.* Consideration; reflection; sober thought. [*Not used.*] [See CONSIDERATION.] *Shak.*

CON-SID'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *consideratus.* See CONSIDER.]

1. Given to consideration or to sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, serious; circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent.

Æneas is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden.*

2. Having respect to; regardful; as, *considerate* of praise. [*Little used.*]

3. Moderate; not rigorous. *Johnson.*

CON-SID'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* With deliberation; with due consideration; calmly; prudently. *Bacon.*

CON-SID'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Prudence; calm deliberation

CON-SID-ER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *consideratio.* See CONSIDER.]

1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice; as, let us take into *consideration* the consequences of a hasty decision.

2. Mature thought; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*. *Sidney.*

3. Contemplation; meditation.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration* of her virtues. *Sidney.*

4. Some degree of importance; claim to notice, or regard; a moderate degree of respectability.

Lucan is an author of *consideration* among the Latin poets. *Addison.*

5. That which is considered; motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. *Dryden.*

6. Reason; that which induces to a determination; as, he was moved by the *considerations* set before him.

7. In *law*, the reason which moves a contracting party to enter into an agreement; the material cause of a contract; the price or motive of a stipulation. In all contracts, each party gives something in exchange for what he receives.

A contract is an agreement, upon sufficient *consideration*. This consideration is *express* or *implied*; *express*, when the thing to be given or done is specified; *implied*, when no specific consideration is agreed upon, but justice requires it and the law implies it; as, when a man labors for another, without stipulating for wages, the law infers that he shall receive a reasonable *consideration*. A good *consideration* is that of blood, or natural love; a valuable *consideration* is such as money, marriage, &c. Hence, a *consideration* is an equivalent or recompense; that which is *given* as of equal estimated value with that which is *received*.

CON-SID'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Taking into consideration. [*Little used.*]

CON-SID'ER-ED, *pp.* Thought of with care; pondered; viewed attentively; deliberated on; examined.

CON-SID'ER-ER, *n.* A thinker; one who considers; a man of reflection. [CONSIDERATOR is not in use.]

CON-SID'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fixing the mind on; meditating on; pondering; viewing with care and attention; deliberating on.

Note. — We have a peculiar use of this word, which may be a corruption for *considered*, or which may be a deviation from analogy by an insensible change in the structure of the phrase. "It is not possible for us to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature." As a participle, this word must here refer to *us*, or the sentence can not be resolved by any rule of English syntax. It would be correct to say, "It is not possible for us to act otherwise, the weakness of our nature being *considered*;" or, "We, *considering* the weakness of our nature, can not act otherwise." But the latter phrase is better grammar than it is sense. We use other participles in like manner; as, "*Allowing* for tare, the weight could not be more than a hundred pounds." These and similar phrases are anomalous. But *considering* is no more a *kind of conjunction*, in such a phrase, than it is a *noun*.

CON-SID'ER-ING, *n.* The act of deliberating, or carefully attending to; hesitation; as, many mazed *considerings*. *Shak.*

CON-SID'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation. *Whole Duty of Man.*

CON-SIGN', (kon-sīne',) *v. t.* [L. *consigno*, to seal or sign; *con* and *signo*, to seal or stamp; *signum*, a sign, seal, or mark; It. *conseguare*, to deposit, deliver, consign; Sp. *consignar*; Fr. *consigner*. (See SIGN.) The sense is, to *set to*, to *thrust*, or *send*.]

1. To give, send, or set over; to transfer or deliver into the possession of another, or into a different state, with the sense of fixedness in that state, or permanence of possession; as, at death the body is *consigned to* the grave.

At the day of general account, good men are to be *consigned over* to another state. *Atterbury.*

2. To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; to commit; as, to *consign* a youth to the care of a preceptor; to *consign* goods to a factor.

3. To set over or commit, for permanent preservation; as, to *consign* a history to writing. *Addison.*

4. To appropriate. *Dryden.*

CON-SIGN', (kon-sīne',) *v. i.* To submit to the same terms with another; also, to sign; to agree or consent. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CON-SIG-NA'TION, *n.* The act of consigning; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place, or state.

Despair is a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin, *Taylor. Park.*

[*Little used.*] [See CONSIGNMENT.]

CON-SIG'NA-TURE, *n.* Full signature; joint signing or stamping.

CON-SIGN'ED, (kon-sīnd',) *pp.* Delivered; committed for keeping or management; deposited in trust.

CON-SIGN-EE', (kon-se-nee') *n.* The person to whom goods or other things are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendence; a factor.

CON-SIGN'ER, (kon-sīn'er,) } *n.* The person who
CON-SIGN-OR', (kon-se-nor',) } consigns; one who sends, delivers, or commits goods or other things in trust to another for sale, or superintendence.

CON-SIG-NI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [See SIGNIFY.] Joint signification. *Harris.*

CON-SIG-NIF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* [See SIGNIFY.] Having a like signification, or jointly significative. *Vallancey, Gram.* 57.

CON-SIGN'ING, (kon-sīne'-,) *ppr.* Delivering to another in trust; sending or committing, as a possession or charge.

CON-SIGN'MENT, (kon-sīne'-,) *n.* The act of consigning; consignation; the act of sending or committing, as a charge for safe keeping or management; the act of depositing with, as goods for sale.

2. The thing consigned; the goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale; as, A received a large *consignment* of goods from B.

3. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CON-SIM'I-LAR, *a.* Having common resemblance. [*Little used.*]

CON-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* Resemblance. [*Little used.*]

CON-SIST', *v. i.* [L. *consisto*; *con* and *sisto*, to stand; Sp. *consistir*; It. *consistere*; Fr. *consister.*]

1. To stand together; to be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection. Hence, to be; to exist; to subsist; to be supported and maintained.

He was before all things, and by him all things *consist*. — Col. i.

2. To stand or be; to lie; to be contained; followed by *in*; as, the beauty of epistolary writing *consists in* ease and freedom.

3. To be composed; followed by *of*; as, a landscape should *consist of* a variety of scenery.

To consist together; to coexist; to have being concurrently.

Necessity and election can not *consist together* in the same act. *Bramhall.*

To consist with; to agree; to be in accordance with; to be compatible.

Health *consists with* temperance alone. *Pope.*

CON-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* A standing together; a be-
CON-SIST'EN-CY, } ing fixed in union, as the parts of a body; that state of a body, in which its component parts remain fixed.

The *consistency* of bodies is divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, &c. *Bacon.*

2. A degree of density or spissitude, but indefinite.

Let the juices or liquor be boiled into the *consistency* of sirup. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Substance; make; firmness of constitution; as, friendship of a lasting *consistency*; resolutions of durable *consistence*. *South. Hammond.*

4. A standing together, as the parts of a system, or of conduct, &c.; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times; congruity; uniformity; as, the *consistency* of laws, regulations, or judicial decisions; *consistency* of opinions; *consistency* of behavior or of character.

There is harmony and *consistency* in all God's works. *J. Lathrop.*

5. A standing; a state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease remain for a time at a stand. *Chambers.*

CON-SIST'ENT, *a.* [L. *consistens.* See CONSIST.]

1. Fixed; firm; not fluid; as, the *consistent* parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid. *Harvey.*

2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed; as, two opinions or schemes are *consistent*; let a man be *consistent with* himself; the law is *consistent with* justice and policy.

So two *consistent* motions act the soul. *Pope.*

CON-SIST'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a consistent manner; in agreement; agreeably; as, to command confidence a man must act *consistently*.

CON-SIS-TŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* [See CONSISTORY.] Per-
CON-SIST'O-RY, } taining or relating to a *consistory*, or ecclesiastical court of an archbishop or bishop. *Ayliffe.*

Every archbishop and bishop of a diocese hath a *consistory* court. *Encyc.*

CON-SIS-TŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies. *Bp. Bancroft.*

CON-SIST'O-RY, *n.* [L. *consistorium*, from *consisto.* See CONSIST.]

Primarily, a place of meeting; a council-house, or place of justice. Hence,

1. In *the English church*, a place of justice in the spiritual court, or the court itself; the court of every diocesan bishop, held in their cathedral churches, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes arising within the diocese. The bishop's chancellor or his commissary is the judge. *Blackstone.*

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, an assembly of prelates; the college of cardinals at Rome.

Pius was then hearing causes in *consistory*. *Bacon.*

3. A solemn assembly or council. *Milton. Pope.*

4. A place of residence. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. In some churches, as the Dutch, a consistory is

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the lowest tribunal, corresponding to a *church session*, and in others is composed of ministers and elders, corresponding to a presbytery.

CON-SŌ'CIATE, *n.* [L. *consociatus*. See the next word.]

An associate; a partner or confederate; an accomplice. *Hayward.*

CON-SŌ'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *consociatus*, from *consocio*; *con* and *socio*, to unite; *socius*, a companion. See SOCIAL.]

1. To unite; to join; to associate. *Wotton.*
2. To cement or hold in close union. *Burnet.*
3 To unite in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers, or delegates of churches. *Saybrook Platform.*

CON-SŌ'CIATE, *v. i.* To unite; to coalesce. *Bentley.*

2. To unite, or meet in a body; to form a consociation of pastors and messengers. *Saybrook Platform.*

CON-SŌ'CIĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Associated in a body.

CON-SŌ'CIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in a body.

CON-SŌ-CI-Ā'TION, (kon-so-she-ā'shun,) *n.* Intimate union of persons; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union of things. [*The word is less used than* ASSOCIATION.] *Wotton.*

2. An assembly of the pastors and delegates of the Congregational churches within a certain district, forming a court of appeal from the decisions of the churches. *Trumbull's History of Connecticut.*

CON-SO-CI-Ā'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a consociation. *Trumbull.*

CON-SŌL'A-BLE, *a.* [See CONSOLE.] That admits comfort; capable of receiving consolation.

CON'SO-LĀTE, *v. t.* To comfort. [*Obs.*] [See CONSOLE.]

CON-SO-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *consolatio*. See CONSOLE.]

1. Comfort; alleviation of misery, or distress of mind; refreshment of mind or spirits; a comparative degree of happiness in distress or misfortune, springing from any circumstance that abates the evil, or supports and strengthens the mind, as hope, joy, courage, and the like.

Against such cruelties,
With inward *consolations* recompensed. *Milton.*
We have great joy and *consolation* in thy love. — Philem. 7.

2. That which comforts or refreshes the spirits; the cause of comfort; as, the *consolation* of Israel. *Luke* ii.

CON'SO-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who comforts.

CON-SOL'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *consolatorius*.] Tending to give comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief. *Howell.*

CON-SŌL'A-TO-RY, *n.* A speech or writing containing topics of comfort. *Milton.*

CON-SŌLE', *v. t.* [L. *consolor*; It. *consolare*; Sp. *consolar*; Fr. *consoler*. The primary sense is either to set or allay, to give rest or quiet, Ar. سلا *sala*, Heb. שלה; or the sense is to strengthen, in which case it coincides with the root of *solid*. The latter is most probable.]

To comfort; to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to alleviate grief, and give refreshment to the mind or spirits; to give contentment or moderate happiness, by relieving from distress. The promises of the gospel may well *console* the Christian in all the afflictions of life; it is a *consoling* reflection that the evils of life are temporary.

I am much *consoled* by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete. *P. Henry.*

CON'SŌLE, *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, a bracket, or shoulder-piece; or an ornament cut upon the key of an arch, which has a projecture, and, on occasion, serves to support little cornices, figures, busts, and vases. *Encyc.*

CON-SŌL'ED, *pp.* Comforted; cheered.

CON-SŌL'ER, *n.* One that gives comfort.

CON-SOL'I-DANT, *a.* [See CONSOLIDATE.] Having the quality of uniting wounds, or forming new flesh.

CON-SOL'I-DANT, *n.* A medicine that heals or unites the parts of wounded flesh. *Coxe.*

CON-SOL'I-DĀTE, *v. t.* [It. *consolidare*; Fr. *consolider*; Sp. *consolidar*; *con* and L. *solidus*, solid. See SOLID.]

1. To make solid; to unite or press together loose or separate parts, and form a compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm.

He fixed and *consolidated* the earth above the waters. *Burnet.*

2. To unite the parts of a broken bone, or the lips of a wound, by means of applications. *Encyc.*

3. In *a more general sense*, to unite various particulars into one mass or body; as, to *consolidate* the forces of an army; to *consolidate* various funds. Hence, in *parliamentary usage*, to *consolidate* two bills is to unite them into one. In *law*, to *consolidate* benefices is to combine them into one.

CON-SOL'I-DĀTE, *v. i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid; as, moist clay *consolidates* by drying.

In hurts and ulcers of the head, dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*. *Bacon.*

CON-SOL'I-DĀTE, *a.* Formed into a solid mass. *Elyot.*

CON-SOL'I-DĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made solid, hard, or compact; united.

CON-SOL'I-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making solid; uniting.

CON-SOL-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making, or process of becoming, solid; the act of forming into a firm, compact mass, body, or system.

2. The uniting of several particulars into one body; as, a *consolidation* of the funds. Hence,

3. The annexing of one bill to another in parliament or legislation.

4. The combining of two benefices in one. *Cowel.*

5. The uniting of broken bones or wounded flesh.

CON-SOL'I-DA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to consolidate; healing.

CON-SŌL'ING, *ppr.* Comforting; alleviating grief.

CON-SŌL'ING, *a.* Adapted to console or comfort; as, *consoling* news.

CON'SOLS, *n. pl.* In *England*, three per cent. annuities, granted at different times, and at last consolidated into one stock or fund. They constitute nearly half the public debt, and hence their rise or fall is taken as an index of the state of stocks. *Brande.*

CON'SO-NANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *consonantia*, *consonans*, from *consono*, to sound together; *con* and *sono*, to sound. See SOUND and TONE.]

1. Accord or agreement of sounds. In *music*, *consonance* is an accord of sounds, simultaneously produced, which creates an agreeable sensation in the ear as the third, fifth, and eighth. It denotes, also, the according intervals. When the interval of a consonance is invariable, it is called *perfect*; but when it may be either major or minor, it is termed *imperfect*. *Busby.*

2. Agreement; accord; congruity; consistency; agreeableness; suitableness; as, the *consonance* of opinions among judges; the *consonance* of a ritual to the Scriptures.

CON'SO-NANT, *a.* Agreeing; according; congruous; consistent; followed generally by *to*; sometimes by *with*; as, this rule is *consonant* to Scripture and reason.

2. In *music*, composed of consonances; as, *consonant* intervals.

CON'SO-NANT, *n.* A letter, or element of speech, having either no vocality, as *p* and the other mutes, or only an imperfect vocality, as *b*, *l*, &c. For this reason, consonants are ordinarily sounded only in connection with a vowel, and hence the name. The consonants are better called *articulations*, as they are the names given to the several closings or junctions of the organs of speech, which precede and follow the openings of the organs with which the vowels are uttered. These closings are *perfect*, and wholly intercept the voice, as in the syllables *ek*, *ep*, *et*, or *imperfect*, and admitting some slight sound, as in *em*, *en*. Hence, some articulations are called *mutes*, and others *semi-vowels*. The consonants begin or end syllables, and their use is to determine the manner of beginning or ending the vocal sounds. These closings or configurations of the organs, being various, serve to diversify the syllables, as in uttering *ba*, *da*, *pa*, or *ab*, *ad*, *ap*; and, although *b* and *p* may be considered as representing no sounds at all, yet they so modify the utterance of *ab*, *ap*, or *ba*, *pa*, that the slight difference between these articulations may be perceived as far as the human voice can be distinctly heard.

CON'SO-NANT-LY, *adv.* Consistently; in agreement.

CON'SO-NANT-NESS, *n.* Agreeableness; consistency.

CON'SO-NOUS, *a.* [L. *consonus*.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CON-SŌ'PI-ĀTE, *v. t.* To lull asleep. [*Not used.*]

CON-SO-PI-Ā'TION, *n.* A lulling asleep. [*Not used.*]

CON'SO-PITE, *v. t.* [L. *consopio*.] To compose; to lull to sleep. [*Not used.*]

CON'SO-PITE, *a.* Calm; composed. [*Not used.*] *More.*

CON'SORT, *n.* [L. *consors*; *con* and *sors*, sort, state, kind.]

1. A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; *particularly*, a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

He single chose to live, and shunned to wed,
Well pleased to want a *consort* of his bed. *Dryden.*

2. An assembly or association of persons, convened for consultation. *Spenser.*

3. Union; conjunction; concurrence. *Atterbury.*

4. A number of instruments played together; a symphony; a concert. In this sense *concert* is now used.

5. In *navigation*, any vessel keeping company with another.

Queen consort; the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules alone, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

CON-SORT', *v. i.* To associate; to unite in company; to keep company; followed by *with*.

Which of the Grecian chiefs *consorts with* thee? *Dryden.*

CON-SORT', *v. t.* To join; to marry.

With his *consorted* Eve. *Milton.*

2. To unite in company.

He begins to *consort* himself with men. *Locke.*

3. To accompany. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CON-SORT'A-BLE, *a.* Suitable. *Wotton.*

CON-SORT'ED, *pp.* United in marriage. *Milton.*

CON-SORT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in company with; associating.

CON-SOR'TION, *n.* Fellowship. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

CON'SORT-SHIP, *n.* Fellowship; partnership.

CON'SOUND, *n.* The name of several species of plants.

CON-SPEE'TA-BLE, *a.* Easy to be seen.

CON-SPEE'TION, *n.* A beholding. [*Not used.*]

CON-SPEE-TŪ'I-TY, *n.* Sight; view. [*Not used.*]

CON-SPER'SION, *n.* A sprinkling. [*Not used.*]

CON-SPI-CŪ'I-TY, *n.* Conspicuousness; brightness. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CON-SPIC'Ū-OUS, *a.* [L. *conspicuus*, from *conspicio*, to look or see; *con* and *specio*, to see. See SPECIES.]

1. Open to the view; obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest; as, to stand in a *conspicuous* place.

Or come I less *conspicuous*. *Milton.*

2. Obvious to the mental eye; clearly or extensively known, perceived, or understood. Hence, eminent; famous; distinguished; as, a man of *conspicuous* talents: a lady of *conspicuous* virtues.

CON-SPIC'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner; obviously; in a manner to be clearly seen; eminently; remarkably.

CON-SPIC'Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being visible at a distance; as, the *conspicuousness* of a tower.

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity; renown; a state of being extensively known and distinguished; as, the *conspicuousness* of an author.

CON-SPIR'A-CY, *n.* [L. *conspiratio*, from *conspiro*. See CONSPIRE.]

1. A combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement, between two or more persons, to commit some crime in concert; *particularly*, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection, against the government of a state; a plot; as, a *conspiracy* against the life of a king; a *conspiracy* against the government.

More than forty had made this *conspiracy*. — Acts xxiii.

2. In *law*, an agreement between two or more persons, falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony. *Blackstone.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of two or more causes to one event. *Sidney.*

CON-SPIR'ANT, *a.* [L. *conspirans*.] Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a plot to commit a crime. *Shak.*

CON-SPI-RĀ'TION, *n.* Conspiracy; agreement or concurrence of things to one end.

CON-SPIR'A-TOR, *n.* One who conspires; one who engages in a plot to commit a crime, particularly treason.

2. In *law*, one who agrees with another falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony. By the British statute, a conspirator is defined to be one who binds himself by oath, covenant, or other alliance, to assist another falsely and maliciously to indict a person, or falsely to maintain pleas. *Encyc.*

CON-SPIRE', *v. i.* [L. *conspiro*, to plot; *con* and *spiro*, to breathe. But the primary sense is, to throw, to wind; hence *spira*, a fold, circle, wreath, or band; and the sense of the verb is, to breathe together, or, more probably, to wind or band together.]

1. To agree, by oath, covenant, or otherwise, to commit a crime; to plot; to hatch treason.

The servants of Ammon *conspired* against him, and slew the king in his own house. — 2 Kings xxi.
They *conspired* against Joseph to slay him. — Gen. xxxvii.

2. In *law*, to agree falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony.

3. To agree; to concur to one end; as, all things *conspire* to make us prosperous.

The press, the pulpit, and the stage,
Conspire to censure and expose our age. *Roscommon.*

CON-SPIR'ER, *n.* One who conspires or plots; a conspirator. *Shak.*

CON-SPIR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Agreeing to commit a crime; plotting; uniting or concurring to one end.

2. In *mechanics*, *conspiring forces* are forces acting obliquely to each other, but which may be severally resolved into two parts, one of which, in each case, acts in the same direction with the other; co-operating powers. *D. Olmsted.*

CON-SPIR'ING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy. *Milton.*

CON-SPIS-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conspissatus*.] The act of making thick or viscous; thickness. *More.*

CON-SPUR-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conspurco*; *con* and *spurco*, to defile.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

CON'STA-BLE, (kun'sta-bl,) *n.* [Sp. *condestable*; Port. id.; It. *conestabile*; Fr. *connetable*; Sp. *conde*, It. *conte*,

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a count, and L. *stabulum*, a stable; L. *comes stabuli*, count of the stable.]

1. A high officer in the monarchical establishments of the middle ages. *Brande.*

The *lord high constable of England* was the seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace, in deeds of arms and matters of war, being a judge of the court of chivalry, now called the *court of honor*. To this officer, and to the earl marshal, belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry within the realm. The power of this officer was so great, and so improperly used, that it was abridged by the 13th Richard II., and was afterward forfeited in the person of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in 1521. It has never been granted to any person since that time, except *pro hac vice*, or on a particular occasion. *Encyc.*

2. An officer of the peace. In *England*, there are high constables, petty constables, and constables of London. The high constables are chosen at the court leets of the franchise or hundred over which they preside, or, in default of that, by the justices of the quarter sessions, and are removable by the same authority that appoints them. The petty constables are chosen by the jury of the court leet, or, if no court is held, they are appointed by two justices of the peace. In London, a constable is nominated in each precinct by the inhabitants, and confirmed at the court of wardmote. The duty of constables is to keep the peace, and for this purpose they are invested with the power of arresting and imprisoning, and of breaking open houses.

In *the United States*, *constables* are town or city officers of the peace, with powers similar to those possessed by the constables in Great Britain. They are invested also with powers to execute civil as well as criminal process, and to levy executions. In *New England*, they are elected by the inhabitants of towns in legal meeting.

To overrun the constable; to spend more than a man is worth or can pay; *a vulgar phrase.*

CON'STA-BLER-Y, (kun'sta-bler-y.) *n.* The body or jurisdiction of constables.

CON'STA-BLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a constable.

CON'STA-BLE-WICK, *n.* The district to which a constable's power is limited. *Hale.*

CON-STAB'Ų-LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables.

CON'STAN-CY, *n.* [L. *constantia*, from *consto*: *con* and *sto*, to stand.]

1. Fixedness; a standing firm; hence, applied to God or his works, immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state. *Hooker.*

2. Fixedness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; steady, unshaken determination; particularly applicable to firmness of mind under sufferings, to steadiness in attachments, and to perseverance in enterprise. Lasting affection; stability in love or friendship.

3. Certainty; veracity; reality. *Shak. Johnson.*

CON'STANT, *a.* [L. *constans.*]

1. Fixed; firm; opposed to *fluid.*

To turn two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle.*

[*In this sense not used.*]

2. Fixed; not varied; unchanged; permanent; immutable.

The world 's a scene of changes, and to be
Constant, in nature, were inconstancy. *Cowley.*

3. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, affection, or principle; unshaken; unmoved; as, a *constant* friend or lover.

4. Certain; steady; firmly adherent; with *to*; as, a man *constant to* his purpose or *to* his duties.

CON'STANT, *n.* In *physics*, that which remains unchanged or invariable. Thus a quantity, force, law, &c., when it continues unchanged, is called a *constant.* *P. Cyc.*

CON-STAN-TI-NO-POL'I-TAN, *a.* Relating to Constantinople, the metropolis of the empire of Turkey.

CON'STANT-LY, *ad.* Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly.

Rhoda *constantly* affirmed that it was even so. — Acts xii.
These things I will that thou affirm *constantly*. — Tit. iii.

CON'STAT, *n.* [L., it appears.] In *England*, a certificate given by the clerk of the pipe and auditors of the exchequer to a person who intends to plead or move for a discharge of any thing in that court. The effect of it is to show what appears upon the record respecting the matter in question.

2. An exemplification under the great seal of the enrollment of any letters patent. *Encyc.*

CON'STEL-LATE, *v. i.* [Low L. *constellatus*; *con* and *stello*, to shine; *stella*, a star.]

To join luster; to shine with united radiance or one general light. [*Little used.*]

The several things which engage our affections shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle.*

CON'STEL-LATE, *v. t.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendor. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

CON'STEL-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* United in one splendor. *Brown.*

2. Starry; set or adorned with stars or constellations. *J. Barlow.*

CON-STEL-LA'TION, *n.* A cluster, assemblage, or group, of fixed stars; a number of stars which appear as if situated near each other in the heavens, and are considered as forming a particular division. The constellations are reduced mostly to the figures of certain animals or other known things, as the bear, the bull, the ram, the balance, &c.

For the stars of heaven, and the *constellations* thereof, shall not give their light. — Is. xiii.

2. An assemblage of splendors or excellences.

CON-STER-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *consternatio*, from *consterno*; *con* and *sterno*, to throw or strike down.]

Astonishment; amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution; excessive terror, wonder, or surprise. *South.*

CON'STI-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *constipo*; *con* and *stipo*, to crowd, or cram, Eng. to *stuff*, to *stop*. See STUFF and STOP.]

1. To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; to thicken or condense. *Bacon.*

2. To stop, by filling a passage, and preventing motion; as, to *constipate* capillary vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal, and make costive. *Brown.*

CON'STI-PA-TED, *pp.* Made costive.

CON'STI-PA-TING, *ppr.* Making costive.

CON-STI-PA'TION, *n.* The act of crowding any thing into a less compass; a pressing together; condensation; as, a close *constipation* of particles. *Bentley.*

2. *More generally*, a crowding or filling to hardness the intestinal canal, from defective excretion; costiveness; obstipation. *Encyc. Coxe.*

CON-STIT'Ų-EN-CY, *n.* The act of constituting, or, more frequently, the body of constituents. [*Modern usage.*]

CON-STIT'Ų-ENT, *a.* [L. *constituens*, *constituo*; *con* and *statuo*, to set. See STATUE, STATUTE.]

Setting; constituting; *applied to parts of a thing that are essential to it.* Hence,

1. Necessary or essential; elemental; forming, composing, or making, as an essential part; as, oxygen and hydrogen are the *constituent* parts of water.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three *constituent* parts of a man. *Dryden.*

2. Having the power of constituting or appointing.

A question of right arises between the *constituent* and representative body. *Junius.*

CON-STIT'Ų-ENT, *n.* He or that which sets, fixes, or forms; he or that which constitutes or composes.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance. *Hale.*

2. That which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part.

The lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A term applied to those who appoint or elect some one as their representative to an office or employment. *Burke.*

CON'STI-TŪTE, *v. t.* [L. *constituo*; *con* and *statuo*, to set. (See STATUE, STATUTE.) It. *constituire*; Sp. *constituir*; Fr. *constituer.*]

1. To set; to fix; to enact; to establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God. *Taylor.*

2. To form or compose; to give formal existence to; to make a thing what it is. Perspicuity *constitutes* the prime excellence of style.

Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction. *Johnson.*

3. To appoint, depute, or elect, to an office or employment; to make and empower. A sheriff is *constituted* a conservator of the peace; A has *constituted* B his attorney or agent.

CON'STI-TŪTE, *n.* An established law. [*Obs.*]

CON'STI-TŪ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed.

CON'STI-TŪ-TED ĄU-THOR'I-TIES, *n. pl.* The magistrates or governors of a people. *H. More.*

CON'STI-TŪ-TER, *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

CON'STI-TŪ-TING, *ppr.* Setting; establishing; composing; electing; appointing.

CON-STI-TŪ'TION, *n.* The act of constituting, enacting, establishing, or appointing.

2. The state of being; that form of being, or peculiar structure and connection of parts, which makes or characterizes a system or body. Hence, the particular frame or temperament of the human body is called its *constitution*. We speak of a robust or feeble *constitution*; a cold, phlegmatic, sanguine, or irritable *constitution*. We speak of the *constitution* of the air, or other substance; the *constitution* of the solar system; the *constitution* of things.

3. The frame or temper of mind, affections, or passions.

4. The established form of government in a state, kingdom, or country; a system of fundamental rules, principles, and ordinances, for the government of a state or nation. In *free states*, the constitution is paramount to the statutes or laws enacted by the legislature, limiting and controlling its power; and in *the United States*, the legislature is created, and its powers designated, by the constitution.

5. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical; as, the *constitutions* of the churches; the novel *constitutions* of Justinian and his successors.

6. A system of fundamental principles for the government of rational and social beings.

The New Testament is the moral *constitution* of modern society. *Grimke.*

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL, *a.* Bred or inherent in the constitution, or in the natural frame of body or mind; as, a *constitutional* infirmity; *constitutional* ardor or dullness.

2. Consistent with the constitution; authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government; legal.

An act of congress prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States is *constitutional.*

3. Relating to the constitution; as, a *constitutional* doubt. *Paley.*

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL-IST, *n.* An adherent to the constitution of government.

2. An innovator of the old constitution, or a framer or friend of the new constitution, in France. *Burke.*

CON-STI-TŪ-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being constitutional; the state of being inherent in the natural frame; as, the *constitutionality* of disease. *Coxe. Med. Repository.*

2. The state of being consistent with the constitution or frame of government, or of being authorized by its provisions.

The judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have the power of determining the *constitutionality* of laws.

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In consistency with the constitution or frame of government.

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Constitutional. [*Bad.*]

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-IST, *n.* One who adheres to the constitution of the country. *Bolingbroke.*

CON'STI-TŪ-TIVE, *a.* That constitutes, forms, or composes; elemental; essential.

The *constitutive* parts of a schismatic being the esteem of himself and contempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Having power to enact, establish, or create; instituting.

CON'STI-TŪ-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

CON-STRAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *contraindre*; It. *constrignere*, or *costringere*; Sp. *constrenir*; Port. *constringir*; from L. *constringo*; *con* and *stringo*, to strain, to bind See STRAIN.]

In *a general sense*, to strain; to press; to urge; to drive; to exert force, physical or moral, either in urging to action or in restraining it. Hence,

1. To compel or force; to urge with irresistible power, or with a power sufficient to produce the effect.

The spirit within me *constraineth* me. — Job xxxii.
I was *constrained* to appeal to Cesar. — Acts xxviii.
For the love of Christ *constraineth* us. — 2 Cor. v.

2. To confine by force; to restrain from escape or action; to repress.

My sire in caves *constrains* the winds. *Dryden.*

3. To hold by force; to press; to confine

How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain* ! *Gay.*

4. To constringe; to bind.

When winter frosts *constrain* the field with cold. *Dryden.*

5. To tie fast; to bind; to chain; to confine.

He binds in chains
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains*. *Dryden.*

6. To necessitate.

Did fate or we the adulterous act *constrain*? *Pope.*

7. To force; to ravish. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

8. To produce in opposition to nature; as, a *constrained* voice; *constrained* notes. *Waller.*

CON-STRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; liable to constraint, or to restraint. *Hooker.*

CON-STRAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Urged irresistibly or powerfully; compelled; forced; restrained; confined; bound; imprisoned; necessitated.

CON-STRAIN'ED-LY, *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion. *Hooker.*

CON-STRAIN'ER, *n.* One who constrains.

CON-STRAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Urging with irresistible or powerful force; compelling; forcing; repressing; confining; holding by force; pressing; binding.

CON-STRAINT', *n.* [Fr. *contrainte.*]

Irresistible force, or its effect; any force or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action, or which urges so strongly as to produce its effect upon the body or mind; compulsion; restraint; confinement.

Not by *constraint*, but by my choice, I came. *Dryden.*
Feed the flock of God, taking the oversight thereof, not by *constraint*, but willingly. — 1 Pet. v.

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CON-STRAINT'IVE, *a.* Having power to compel. *Carew.*

CON-STRICT', *v. t.* [L. *constringo, constrictum.* See CONSTRAIN.]

To draw together; to bind; to cramp; to draw into a narrow compass; hence, to contract or cause to shrink. *Arbuthnot.*

CON-STRICT'ED, *pp.* Drawn together; bound; contracted.

CON-STRICT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing together; binding; contracting.

CON-STRIC'TION, *n.* A drawing together or contraction, by means of some inherent power, or by spasm, as distinguished from *compression*, or the pressure of extraneous bodies; as, the *constriction* of a muscle or fiber. It may, perhaps, be sometimes used as synonymous with *compression*.

CON-STRICT'OR, *n.* That which draws together or contracts. In *anatomy*, a muscle which draws together or closes an orifice of the body; as, the *constrictor labiorum*, a muscle of the lips. *Encyc.*

2. A term applied to large serpents which crush their prey in their folds, as the *Boa Constrictor*, &c. *Brande.*

CON-STRINGE', (kon-strinj',) *v. t.* [L. *constringo.* See CONSTRAIN.]

To draw together; to strain into a narrow compass; to contract; to force to contract itself.

Strong liquors *constringe*, harden the fibers, and congulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

CON-STRING'ED, *pp.* Contracted; drawn together.

CON-STRING'ENT, *a.* Having the quality of contracting, binding, or compressing. *Bacon. Thomson.*

CON-STRING'ING, *ppr.* Drawing or compressing into a smaller compass; contracting; binding.

CON-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *construo, constructum; con* and *struo*, to lay, dispose, or set in order; Sp. *construir*; Fr. *construire*; It. *id.* See STRUCTURE.]

1. To put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order; to build; to form; as, to *construct* an edifice

2. To devise and compose; as, to *construct* a new system; or simply to frame or form; as, to *construct* a telescope. The word may include the invention, with the formation, or not, at the pleasure of the writer. A man *constructs* a ship according to a model; or a grammar by a new arrangement of principles; or a planetarium of a new form.

3. To interpret or understand. [See CONSTRUE.]

4. *To construct an equation*, in *geometry*, is to form a geometrical figure corresponding to the equation. *Stanley.*

CON-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Built; formed; composed; compiled.

CON-STRUCT'ER, *n.* One who constructs or frames.

CON-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Building; framing; compiling.

CON-STRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *constructio.*]

1. The act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication.

2. The form of building; the manner of putting together the parts of a building, a machine, or a system; structure; conformation. The sailing of a ship and its capacity depend chiefly on its *construction*.

3. In *grammar*, syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence, according to established usages, or the practice of good writers and speakers.

4. Sense; meaning; interpretation; explanation; or the manner of understanding the arrangement of words, or of understanding facts. Let us find the true *construction*; or let us give the author's words a sound, rational, consistent *construction*. What *construction* can be put upon this affair, or upon the conduct of a man?

5. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry. *Johnson.*

The drawing of such lines, such figure, &c., as are previously necessary for making any demonstration appear more plain and undeniable. *Encyc.*

6. The *construction of an equation*, in *geometry*, is the drawing of such lines and figures as are necessary for the solution of a problem or the demonstration of a theorem. *Stanley. Johnson.*

CON-STRUC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to construction; deduced from construction or interpretation. [*Unusual.*] *Waterland.*

CON-STRUC'TION-IST, *n.* One who construes a writing or public instrument.

CON-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* By construction; created or deduced by construction, or mode of interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; as, *constructive* treason. *Blackstone.*

Stipulations, expressed or implied, formal or *constructive*. *Paley.*

CON-STRUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference. *Chauncey. United States.*

A neutral must have notice of a blockade, either actually by a formal information, or *constructively* by notice to his government. *Kent.*

CON-STRUCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, the faculty which leads to the formation of parts into a whole. *Combe.*

CON-STRUCT'URE, (kon-strukt'yur,) *n.* An edifice; pile; fabric. [For this, STRUCTURE is more generally used.] *Blackmore.*

CON'STRUE, *v. t.* [L. *construo.* See CONSTRUCT.]

1. To arrange words in their natural order; to reduce from a transposed to a natural order, so as to discover the sense of a sentence; hence, to interpret, and, when applied to a foreign language, to translate; to render into English; as, to *construe* Greek, Latin, or French.

2. To interpret; to explain; to show or to understand the meaning.

I pray that I may not be so understood or *construed*. *Hooker.*

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words. *Stillingfleet.*

CON'STRU-ED, *pp.* Arranged in natural order; interpreted; understood; translated.

CON'STRU-ING, *ppr.* Arranging in natural order; expounding; interpreting; translating.

CON'STU-PRATE, *v. t.* [L. *constupro; con* and *stupro*, To violate; to debauch; to defile. [to ravish.]

CON'STU-PRA-TED, *pp.* Debauched.

CON'STU-PRA-TING, *ppr.* Violating.

CON-STU-PRA'TION, *n.* The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

CON-SUB-SIST', *v. i.* To subsist together. [See SUBSIST.]

CON-SUB-STAN'TIAL, (-stan'shal,) *a.* [L. *consubstantialis; con* and *substantia.* See SUBSTANCE.]

1. Having the same substance or essence; coessential.

The orthodox believe the Son to be *consubstantial* with the Father. *Encyc.*

2. Of the same kind or nature.

It continueth a body *consubstantial* with ours. *Hooker.*

CON-SUB-STAN'TIAL-IST, *n.* One who believes in consubstantiation. *Barrow.*

CON-SUB-STAN-TI-AL'I-TY, (-stan-she-al'e-ty,) *n.* The existence of more than one in the same substance; as, the coeternity and *consubstantiality* of the Son with the Father. *Hammond.*

2. Participation of the same nature. *Johnson.*

CON-SUB-STAN'TIATE, *v. t.* [L. *con* and *substantia*, substance.]

To unite in one common substance or nature. *Johnson.*

CON-SUB-STAN'TIATE, *v. i* To profess consubstantiation. *Dryden.*

CON-SUB-STAN'TIA-TED, *pp.* United in a common substance.

CON-SUB-STAN'TIA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in a common substance.

CON-SUB-STAN-TI-A'TION, (-she-ā'shun,) *n.* The union of the body of our blessed Savior with the sacramental elements. The Lutherans maintain that, after consecration of the elements, the body and blood of Christ are substantially present with the substance of the bread and wine; which is called *consubstantiation*, or impanation. *Encyc.*

CON'SUE-TUDE, *n.* Custom; usage. *Scott.*

CON-SUE-TU'DIN-AL, *a.* Customary.

CON'SUL, *n.* [L. *consul*, from *consulo*, to *consult.*]

1. The chief magistrate of the ancient Roman republic, invested with regal authority for one year. There were two consuls annually chosen in the Campus Martius. In the first ages of Rome, they were elected from patrician families or noblemen; but, in the year of Rome 388, the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from their own body, and sometimes both were plebeians. *Encyc.*

2. A chief magistrate, among *the French*, during their revolution, in imitation of the Romans. *Brande.*

3. A person commissioned by a king or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the rights, commerce, merchants, and seamen, of the state, and to aid the government in any commercial transactions with such foreign country.

4. An adviser. [*Not well authorized.*] *Bacon.*

CON'SUL-AGE, *n.* A duty laid by the British Levant company on imports and exports for the support of the company's affairs. *Eton.*

CON'SUL-AR, *a.* Pertaining to a consul; as, *consular* power; *consular* dignity, or privileges.

CON'SUL-ATE, *n.* [L. *consulatus.*] The office of a consul. *Addison.*

[*This is applicable to modern consuls, as well as to the Roman.*]

2. The jurisdiction or extent of a consul's authority.

3. The residence of a consul. [*Kent.*

CON'SUL GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A consul, in *the commercial sense*, appointed for several places or over several consuls. *Encyc. Am.*

CON'SUL-SHIP, *n.* The office of a consul; or the term of his office; *applicable only to Roman consuls.*

CON-SULT', *v. i.* [L. *consulto*, from *consulo*, to consult, to ask counsel. The last syllable may be from

the Ar. ﺳﻟ *saala*, Heb. Ch. Sam. Eth. שאל, to ask.]

1. To seek the opinion or advice of another, by a statement of facts and suitable inquiries, for the purpose of directing one's own judgment; followed by *with.*

Rehoboam *consulted with* the old men. — 1 Kings xii.

David *consulted with* the captains of thousands. — 1 Chron. xiii.

2. To take counsel together; to seek opinions and advice by mutual statements, inquiries, and reasonings; to deliberate in common.

The chief priests *consulted* that they might put Lazarus to death. John xii.

3. To consider with deliberation. *Luke* xiv.

CON-SULT', *v. t.* To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of another, as a guide to one's own judgment; as, to *consult* a friend or parent.

2. To seek for information, or facts, in something; as by examining books or papers. Thus, I *consulted* several authors on the subject; I *consulted* the official documents.

3. To regard; to have reference or respect to, in judging or acting; to decide or to act in favor of. We are to *consult* the necessities, rather than the pleasures, of life. We are to *consult* public as well as private interest. He *consulted* his own safety in flight.

Ere fancy you *consult*, *consult* your purse. *Franklin.*

4. To plan, devise, or contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many people. — Hab. ii.

[*This sense is unusual, and not to be countenanced.*]

CON-SULT', *n.* The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination; a council, or deliberating assembly. *Dryden. Bacon.*

This word is, I believe, entirely obsolete, except in poetry. It would be naturally accented on the first syllable, but the poets accent the last.

CON-SULT-A'TION, *n.* The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons, with a view to some decision.

The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and scribes. — Mark xv.

2. A meeting of persons to consult together; a council for deliberation, as of legal *counsel* retained in a cause, or of physicians in a dangerous disease. *Wiseman.*

Writ of consultation; in *law*, a writ awarded by a superior court, to return a cause which had been removed by prohibition from the court Christian to its original jurisdiction; so called, because the judges, on *consultation*, find the prohibition ill founded. *Blackstone.*

CON-SULT'A-TIVE, *a.* Having the privilege of consulting. *Bramhall.*

CON-SULT'ED, *pp.* Asked; inquired of, for opinion or advice; regarded.

CON-SULT'ER, *n.* One who consults, or asks counsel or information; as, a *consulter* with familiar spirits. *Deut.* xviii.

CON-SULT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Asking advice; seeking information; deliberating and inquiring mutually; regarding.

CON-SŪM'A-BLE, *a.* [See CONSUME.] That may be consumed; possible to be destroyed, dissipated, wasted, or spent; as, asbestos is not *consumable* by fire. *Wilkins.*

The importation and exportation of *consumable* commodities. *Locke.*

CON-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *consumo; con* and *sumo*, to take. So, in English, we say, it *takes up* time, that is, it *consumes* time. Sp. *consumir*; It. *consumare*; Fr. *consumer.* Class Sm.]

1. To destroy, by separating the parts of a thing, by decomposition, as by fire, or by eating, devouring, and annihilating the form of a substance. Fire *consumes* wood, coal, stubble; animals *consume* flesh and vegetables.

2. To destroy by dissipating or by use; to expend; to waste; to squander; as, to *consume* an estate.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may *consume* it upon your lusts. — James iv.

3. To spend; to cause to pass away, as time; as, to *consume* the day in idleness.

Their days did he *consume* in vanity. — Ps. lxxviii.

4. To cause to disappear; to waste slowly.

My flesh is *consumed* away. — Job xxxviii.

5. To destroy; to bring to utter ruin; to exterminate.

Let me alone — that I may *consume* them. — Ex. xxxii.

CON-SŪME', *v. i.* To waste away slowly; to be exhausted.

Their flesh — their eyes — their tongue shall *consume* away. — Zech. xiv.

The wicked shall perish — they shall *consume*. — Ps. xxxvii.

CON-SŪM'ED, *pp.* Wasted; burnt up; destroyed; dissipated; squandered; expended.

CON-SŪM'ER, *n.* One who consumes, spends, wastes, or destroys; that which consumes.

CON-SŪM'ING, *ppr.* Burning; wasting; destroying; expending; eating; devouring.

2. *a.* That destroys.

The Lord thy God is a *consuming* fire. — Deut. iv.

CON-SUM'MATE or CON'SUM-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *consummo, consummatus; con* and *summo*, from *summa*, sum; Fr. *consummer*; Sp. *consumar.* See SUM.]

To end; to finish by completing what was in-

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tended; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree.

He had a mind to *consummate* the happiness of the day. *Tatler.*

CON-SUM'MATE, *a.* Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree; as, *consummate* greatness or felicity.

CON-SUM'MA-TED or **CON'SUM-MA-TED,** *pp.* Completed; perfected; ended.

CON-SUM'MATE-LY, *adv.* Completely; perfectly. *Warton.*

CON-SUM'MA-TING or **CON'SUM-MA-TING,** *ppr.* Completing; accomplishing; perfecting.

CON-SUM-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *consummatio.*]

1. Completion; end; perfection of a work, process, or scheme. *Addison.*

2. The end or completion of the present system of things; the end of the world. *Hooker.*

3. Death; the end of life. *Shak.*

Consummation of marriage; the most intimate union of the sexes, which completes the connubial relation.

CON-SUMP'TION, *n.* [L. *consumptio.* See CONSUME.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction by burning, eating, devouring, scattering, dissipation, slow decay, or by passing away, as time; as, the *consumption* of fuel, of food, of commodities or estate, of time, &c.

2. The state of being wasted or diminished.

Etna and Vesuvius have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption.* *Woodward.*

3. In *medicine,* a wasting of flesh; a gradual decay or diminution of the body; *a word of extensive signification.* But *particularly,* the disease called *phthisis pulmonalis,* pulmonic consumption, a disease seated in the lungs, attended with a hectic fever, cough, &c.

CON-SUMP'TIVE, *a.* Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming, or dissipating; as, a long, *consumptive* war. *Addison.*

2. Affected with a consumption or pulmonic disease; as, *consumptive* lungs; or inclined to a consumption; tending to the phthisis pulmonalis; *applied to the incipient state of the disease, or to a constitution predisposed to it.*

CON-SUMP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a way tending to consumption. *Beddoes.*

CON-SUMP'TIVE-NESS, *n.* A state of being consumptive, or a tendency to a consumption.

CON-TAB'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *contabulo; con* and *tabula.*]

To floor with boards. *Gayton.*

CON-TAB'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Floored with boards.

CON-TAB'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Flooring with boards.

CON-TAB-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of laying with boards, or of flooring.

CON'TACT, *n.* [L. *contactus,* from *contingo,* to touch; *con* and *tango,* to touch, originally *tago;* Gr. θιγω. See TOUCH.]

A touching; touch; close union or juncture of bodies. Two bodies come in *contact* when they meet without any sensible intervening space; the parts that touch are called the points of *contact.*

CON-TAC'TION, *n.* The act of touching. *Brown.*

CON-TA'GION, (-tā'jun,) *n.* [L. *contagio,* from the root of *contingo, tango,* primarily, *tago,* to touch.]

1. *Literally,* a touch or touching. Hence, the communication of a disease by contact, or the matter communicated. *More generally,* that subtile matter which proceeds from a diseased person or body, and communicates the disease to another person, as in cases of small-pox, measles, &c., diseases which are communicated without contact. This contagion proceeds from the breath of the diseased, from the perspiration or other excretions.

2. That which communicates evil from one to another; infection; that which propagates mischief; as, the *contagion* of vice or of evil examples. *Milton.*

3. Pestilence; a pestilential disease; venomous exhalations. *Shak.*

CON-TA'GION-ED, (kon-tā'jund,) *a.* Affected by contagion.

CON-TA'GION-IST, *n.* One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases, as the plague, &c.

CON-TA'GIOUS, *a.* Containing or generating contagion; catching; that may be communicated by contact, or by a subtile excreted matter; as, a *contagious* disease.

2. Poisonous; pestilential; containing contagion; as, *contagious* air; *contagious* clothing.

3. Containing mischief that may be propagated; as, *contagious* example.

4. That may be communicated from one to another, or may excite like affections in others.

His genius rendered his courage more *contagious.* *Wirt.*

CON-TA'GIOUS-LY, *adv.* By contagion.

CON-TA'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being contagious.

CON-TAIN', *v. t.* [L. *contineo: con* and *teneo,* to hold; It. *contenere;* Fr. *contenir;* Sp. *contener.* See TENET, TENURE.]

1. To hold, as a vessel; as, the vessel *contains* a gallon. Hence, to have capacity; to be able to hold; *applied to an empty vessel.*

2. To comprehend; to hold within specified limits.

Behold, the heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot *contain* thee. — 1 Kings viii.

3. To comprehend; to comprise. The history of Livy *contains* a hundred and forty books.

4. To hold within limits prescribed; to restrain; to withhold from trespass or disorder.

The king's person *contains* the unruly people from evil occasions. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fear not, my lord; we can *contain* ourselves. *Shak.*

5. To include. This article is not *contained* in the account. This number does not *contain* the article specified.

6. To inclose; as, this cover or envelop *contains* a letter.

CON-TAIN', *v. i.* To live in continence or chastity. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.* 1 *Cor.* vii.

CON-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be contained or comprised. *Boyle.*

CON-TAIN'ED, *pp.* Held; comprehended; comprised; included; inclosed.

CON-TAIN'ER, *n.* That which contains.

CON-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Holding; having capacity to hold; comprehending; comprising; including; inclosing.

CON-TAM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *contamino; con* and ant. *tamino.* Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. נדם to defile. Class Dm, No. 19.]

To corrupt the purity or excellence of; to pollute; as, to *contaminate* the blood. It is employed, usually, in a figurative sense; to sully; to tarnish; to taint. Lewdness *contaminates* character; cowardice *contaminates* honor.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shak.*

CON-TAM'I-NATE, *a.* Polluted; defiled; corrupt.

CON-TAM'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Polluted; defiled; tarnished.

CON-TAM'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Polluting; defiling; tarnishing.

CON-TAM-I-NA'TION, *n.* The act of polluting; pollution; defilement; taint.

CON-TAM'I-NA-TIVE, *a.* Adapted to contaminate.

CON'TECK, *n.* Quarrel; contention. [*Not English.*] *Spenser.*

CON-TEC'TION, *n.* [L. *contego.*]

A covering. [*Not used.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

CON-TEM'ER-A-TED, *a.* Violated; polluted.

CON-TEMN', (-tem,) *v. t.* [L. *contemno; con* and *temno,* to despise; It. *contemnere;* Ar. ذام *dhaama,* to drive away, to despise. Class Dm, No. 1, 4.]

1. To despise; to consider and treat as mean and despicable; to scorn.

In whose eyes a vile person is *contemned.* — Ps. xv.

2. To slight; to neglect as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain.

Wherefore do the wicked *contemn* God? — Ps. x.
They *contemn* the counsel of the Most High. — Ps. cvii.

CON-TEM'NED, (kon-temd',) *pp.* Despised; scorned; slighted; neglected, or rejected with disdain.

CON-TEM'NER, *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

CON-TEM'NING, *ppr.* Despising; slighting as vile or despicable; neglecting or rejecting, as unworthy of regard.

CON-TEM'PER, *v. t.* [Low L. *contempero; con* and *tempero,* to mix or temper. See TEMPER.]

To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixture with opposite or different qualities; to temper.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat. *Ray.*

CON-TEM'PER-A-MENT, *n.* Moderated or qualified degree; a degree of any quality reduced to that of another: temperament. *Derham.*

CON-TEM'PER-ATE, *v. t.* [See CONTEMPER.] To temper; to reduce the quality of, by mixing something opposite or different; to moderate. *Brown. Wiseman.*

CON-TEM-PER-A'TION, *n.* The act of reducing a quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering. *Brown.*

2. Temperament; proportionate mixture; as, the *contemperament* of humors in different bodies. *Hale.*

[Instead of these words, TEMPER and TEMPERAMENT are now generally used.]

CON-TEM'PER-A-TURE, *n.* Like temperature or temperament.

CON-TEM'PLATE or **CON'TEM-PLATE,** *v. t.* [L. *contemplor.* If *m* is radical, see Class Dm, No. 3, 4, 35.]

1. To view or consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate on. This word expresses the attention of the mind, but sometimes in connection with that of the eyes; as, to *contemplate* the heavens. More generally, the act of the mind only is intended; as, to *contemplate* the wonders of redemption; to *contemplate* the state of the nation and its future prospects.

Teach me to *contemplate* thy grace. *Mrs. Delany.*

2. To consider or have in view, in reference to a future act or event; to intend.

A decree of the national assembly of France, June 26, 1792, *contemplates* a supply from the United States of four millions of livres.

There remain some particulars to complete the information *contemplated* by those resolutions. *Hamilton's Report.*

If a treaty contains any stipulations which *contemplate* a state of future war. *Kent's Commentaries.*

CON-TEM'PLATE or **CON'TEM-PLATE,** *v. i.* To think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate; as, he delights to *contemplate* on the works of creation.

CON-TEM'PLA-TED or **CON'TEM-PLA-TED,** *pp.* or *a.* Considered with attention; meditated on; intended.

CON-TEM'PLA-TING or **CON'TEM-PLA-TING,** *ppr.* Considering with continued attention; meditating on; musing.

CON-TEM-PLA'TION, *n.* [L. *contemplatio.*]

1. The act of the mind in considering with attention; meditation; study; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject.

Contemplation is keeping the idea, brought into the mind, some time actually in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; attention to sacred things; *a particular application of the foregoing definition.*

To have in contemplation; to intend or purpose, or to have under consideration.

CON-TEM'PLA-TIST, *n.* One who contemplates.

CON-TEM'PLA-TIVE, *a.* Given to contemplation, or continued application of the mind to a subject; studious; thoughtful; as, a *contemplative* philosopher or mind.

2. Employed in study; as, a *contemplative* life.

3. Having the appearance of study, or a studious habit; as, a *contemplative* look. *Denham.*

4. Having the power of thought or meditation; as, the *contemplative* faculty of man. *Ray.*

CON-TEM'PLA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with deep attention.

CON'TEM-PLA-TOR, *n.* One who contemplates; one employed in study or meditation; an inquirer after knowledge. *Raleigh. Brown.*

CON-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* [See COTEMPORARY.] Living or being at the same time.

CON-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

CON-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being contemporaneous. *Gliddon.*

CON-TEM'PO-RA-RI-NESS, *n.* Existence at the same time. *Howell.*

CON-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *a.* [It. Sp. *contemporaneo;* Fr. *contemporain;* L. *contemporalis; con* and *temporalis, temporarius,* from *tempus,* time. For the sake of easier pronunciation, and a more agreeable sound, this word is often changed to COTEMPORARY; and this is the preferable word.]

Coetaneous; living at the same time, *applied to persons;* being or existing at the same time, *applied to things;* as, *contemporary* kings; *contemporary* events. [See COTEMPORARY, the preferable word.]

CON-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another; as, Socrates and Plato were *contemporaries.*

CON-TEM'PO-RIZE, *v. t.* To make contemporary; to place in the same age or time. [*Obs.*] *Brown.*

CON-TEM'PO-RIZ-ED, *pp.* Placed in the same time or age.

CON-TEM'PO-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Placing in the same time.

CON-TEMPT', (kon-temt',) *n.* [L. *contemptus.* See CONTEMN.]

1. The act of despising; the act of viewing or considering and treating as mean, vile, and worthless; disdain; hatred of what is mean or deemed vile. This word is one of the strongest expressions of a mean opinion which the language affords.

Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the *contempt* of which is great. *Addison.*

2. The state of being despised; whence, in *a scriptural sense,* shame, disgrace.

Some shall awake to everlasting *contempt.* — Dan. xii.

3. In *law,* disobedience of the rules and orders of a court, which is a punishable offense.

CON-TEMPT'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *contemptibilis.*]

1. Worthy of contempt; that deserves scorn or disdain; despicable; mean; vile. Intemperance is a *contemptible* vice. No plant or animal is so *contemptible* as not to exhibit evidence of the wonderful power and wisdom of the Creator. The pride that leads to dueling is a *contemptible* passion.

2. Apt to despise; contemptuous. [*Not legitimate.*] *Shak.*

CON-TEMPT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being contemptible, or of being despised; despicableness; meanness; vileness.

CON-TEMPT'I-BLY, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt.

CON-TEMPT'U-OUS, *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful; as, *contemptuous* language or manner; a *contemptuous* opinion. *Applied to men,* apt to despise; haughty; insolent; as, a nation proud, severe, *contemptuous.* *Milton.*

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CON-TEMPT'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully.

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and treated *contemptuously*. *Taylor.*

CON-TEMPT'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to contempt; act of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; haughtiness.

CON-TEND', *v. i.* [L. *contendo*; *con* and *tendo*, to stretch, from *teneo*, Gr. τείνω. See TEND, TENET.]

1. To strive, or to strive against; to struggle in opposition.

Distress not the Moabites, nor *contend with* them in battle. — Deut. ii.

2. To strive; to use earnest efforts to obtain, or to defend and preserve.

You sit above, and see vain men below
Contend for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*
Ye should earnestly *contend for* the faith once delivered to the saints. — Jude 3.

3. To dispute earnestly; to strive in debate.

They that were of the circumcision *contended with* him. — Acts xi. Job ix.

4. To reprove sharply; to chide; to strive to convince and reclaim.

Then *contended* I with the rulers. — Neh. xiii.

5. To strive in opposition; to punish.

The Lord God called to *contend* by fire. — Amos vii.

6. To quarrel; to dispute fiercely; to wrangle. The parties *contend about* trifles.

To contend for; to strive to obtain; as, two competitors *contend for* the prize.

CON-TEND', *v. t.* To dispute; to contest.

When Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryden.*

This transitive use of *contend* is not strictly legitimate. The phrase is elliptical, *for* being understood after *contend*; but it is admissible in poetry.

CON-TEND'ED, *pp.* Urged in argument or debate; disputed; contested.

CON-TEND'ENT, *n.* An antagonist or opponent. *L'Estrange.*

CON-TEND'ER, *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a champion. *Locke. Watts.*

CON-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Striving; struggling to oppose; debating; urging in argument; quarreling.

2. *a.* Clashing; opposing; rival; as, *contending* claims or interests.

CON-TEN'E-MENT, *n.* [*con* and *tenement.*] Land or freehold contiguous to a tenement. *Blackstone. Norm. Dict.*

CON-TENT', *a.* [L. *contentus*, from *contineor*, to be held; *con* and *teneo*, to hold.]

Literally, held, contained within limits; hence, quiet; not disturbed; having a mind at peace; easy; satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose.

Content with science in the vale of peace. *Pope.*
Having food and raiment, let us be therewith *content*. — 1 Tim. vi.

CON-TENT', *v. t.* To satisfy the mind; to make quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition; to appease; to make easy in any situation; *used chiefly with the reciprocal pronoun.*

Do not *content* yourselves with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be obtained. *Watts.*
Pilate, willing to *content* the people, released Barabbas. — Mark xv.

2. To please or gratify.

It doth much *content* me
To hear him so inclined. *Shak.*

CON-TENT', *n.* Rest or quietness of the mind in the present condition; satisfaction which holds the mind in peace, restraining complaint, opposition, or further desire, and often implying a moderate degree of happiness.

A wise *content* his even soul secured,
By want not shaken, nor by wealth allured. *Smith.*

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction without examination.

The style is excellent;
The sense they humbly take upon *content*. *Pope.*

3. The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits; as, a ship of great *content*. *Bacon.*
[*But in this sense the plural is generally used.*]

4. The term used in the house of lords, in England, to express an assent to a bill or motion.

CON-TENT'-A'TION, *n.* Content; satisfaction. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

CON-TENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Satisfied; quiet; easy in mind; not complaining, opposing, or demanding more. The good man is *contented* with his lot. It is our duty to be *contented* with the dispensations of Providence.

CON-TENT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

CON-TENT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of resting in mind; quiet; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event. *Walton.*

CON-TENT'FUL, *a.* Full of contentment. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

CON-TEN'TION, *n.* [L. *contentio.* See CONTEND.]

1. Strife; struggle; a violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim, or injury; contest; quarrel.

Multitudes lost their lives in a tumult raised by *contention* among the partisans of the several colors. *Adam.*

2. Strife in words or debate; quarrel; angry contest; controversy.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and *contentions*, and strivings about the law. — Tit. iii.
A fool's lips enter into *contention*. — Prov. xviii.

3. Strife or endeavor to excel; emulation. *Shak.*

4. Eagerness; zeal; ardor; vehemence of endeavor. [*Obs.*]

This is an end worthy of our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

CON-TEN'TIOUS, (kon-ten'shus,) *a.* [Fr. *contentieux*; It. *contenzioso.*]

1. Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse.

A continual dropping in a rainy day and a *contentious* woman are alike. — Prov. xxvii.

2. Relating to contention in law; relating to litigation; having power to decide causes between contending parties; as, a court of *contentious* jurisdiction. *Blackstone.*

3. Exciting or adapted to provoke contention or disputes; as, a *contentious* subject. *Milner.*

CON-TEN'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a contentious manner; quarrelsomely; perversely. *Brown.*

CON-TEN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* A disposition to contend; proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness. *Bentley.*

CON-TENT'LESS, *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. *Shak.*

CON-TENT'LY, *adv.* In a contented way. [*Obs.*]

CON-TENT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *contentement.*]

1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence.

Contentment, without external honor, is humility. *Grew.*
Godliness, with *contentment*, is great gain. — 1 Tim. vi.

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince spent a day, to give his mind some *contentment*. *Wotton.*

CON'TENTS or CON-TENTS', *n. pl.* That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or line; as, the *contents* of a cask or bale; of a room or a ship; the *contents* of a book or writing.

2. In *geometry*, the quantity of matter or space included in certain lines. *Barlow.*

3. Heads of what a book contains; an index.

CON-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *con* and *terminus.*] Capable of the same bounds. *Wotton.*

CON-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* Having the same bounds. *B. Jonson.*

CON-TERM'IN-OUS, } *a.* [L. *conterminus*, *con* and
CON-TERM'IN-AL, } *terminus*, a border.]
Bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous; as, a people *conterminous* to the Roman territory.

CON-TER-RA'NE-AN, } *a.* [L. *conterraneus*; *con*
CON-TER-RA'NE-OUS, } and *terra*, country.]
Being of the same country. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

CON-TES-SE-RA'TION, *n.* Assembly; collection.

CON-TEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *contester*, to dispute. The Sp. and Port. *contestar*, and L. *contestor*, have a different sense, being equivalent to the Eng. *attest.* See TEST.]

1. To dispute; to strive earnestly to hold or maintain; to struggle to defend. The troops *contested* every inch of ground.

2. To dispute; to argue in opposition to; to controvert; to litigate; to oppose; to call in question; as, the advocate *contested* every point.

None have *contested* the proportion of these ancient pieces. *Dryden.*

CON-TEST', *v. i.* To strive; to contend; followed by *with.*

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting with* it, when there are hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate.

Of man, who dares in pomp *with* Jove *contest*. *Pope.*

CON'TEST, *n.* Strife; struggle for victory, superiority, or in defense; struggle in arms. All Europe engaged in the *contest* against France. The *contest* was furious.

2. Dispute; debate; violent controversy; strife in argument.

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamors, and brawling language. *Watts.*

CON-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible.

CON-TEST'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility of being contested.

CON-TEST-A'TION, *n.* The act of contesting; strife; dispute.

After years spent in domestic *contestations*, she found means to withdraw. *Clarendon.*

2. Testimony; proof by witnesses. *Barrow.*

CON-TEST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disputed.

CON-TEST'ING, *ppr.* Disputing.

CON-TEST'ING, *n.* The act of contending. *Baxter.*

CON-TEST'ING-LY, *adv.* In a contending manner.

CON-TEST'LESS, *a.* Not to be disputed. *Hill.*

CON-TEX', *v. t.* To weave together. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

CON'TEXT, *n.* [L. *contextus*, from *contexo*; *con* and *texo*, to weave.]

The general series or composition of a discourse; more particularly, the parts of a discourse which precede or follow the sentence quoted; the passages of Scripture which are near the text, either before it or after it. The sense of a passage of Scripture is often illustrated by the *context.*

CON-TEXT', *a.* Knit or woven together; close; firm. *Derham.*

CON-TEXT', *v. t.* To knit together. [*Not used.*]

CON-TEXT'U-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to contexture, or to the human frame. *Smith.*

CON-TEXT'URE, (kon-text'yur,) *n.* The interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing, with respect to each other; composition of parts; constitution; as, a silk of admirable *contexture.*

He was not of any delicate *contexture*; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. *Wotton.*

CON-TEXT'UR-ED, *a.* Woven; formed into texture.

CON-TIG-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *contignatio*; *con* and *tignum*, a beam.]

1. A frame of beams; a story. *Wotton.*

2. The act of framing together, or uniting beams in a fabric. *Burke.*

CON-TI-GU'I-TY, *n.* [See CONTIGUOUS.] Actual contact of bodies; a touching. *Hale.*

CON-TIG'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *contiguus*; *con* and *tango*, *tago*, to touch.]

Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border; as, two *contiguous* bodies or countries.

The houses in ancient Rome were not *contiguous* *Encye.*

This word is sometimes used in a wider sense, though not with strict propriety, for *adjacent*, or *near*, without being absolutely in contact.

Usually followed by *to*. Bacon uses *with*, but he has not been followed.

CON-TIG'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to touch; without intervening space. *Dryden.*

CON-TIG'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders.

CON'TI-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *continentia*, from *contineo*,
CON'TI-NEN-CY, } to hold, or withhold; *con* and *teneo*, to hold. See TENET.]

1. In *a general sense*, the restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions; self-command.

2. *Appropriately*, the restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment; resistance of concupiscence; forbearance of lewd pleasures: hence, chastity. But the term is usually applied to males, as *chastity* is to females. Scipio the younger exhibited the noblest example of *continence* recorded in pagan history; an example surpassed only by that of Joseph in sacred history.

3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.

Content without lawful venery, is *continence*; without unlawful, is chastity. *Grew.*

4. Moderation in the indulgence of sexual enjoyment.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, that of married persons. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course. [*Not now used.*] *Aylife.*

CON'TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *continens.*]

1. Refraining from unlawful sexual commerce, or moderate in the indulgence of lawful pleasure; chaste.

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate.

Have a *continent* forbearance. *Shak.*

3. Opposing; restraining. *Shak.*

4. Continuous; connected; not interrupted; as, a *continent* fever. More generally we now say a *continued* fever

The north-east part of Asia, if not *continent* with America. *Brerewood.*

CON'TI-NENT, *n.* In *geography*, a great extent of land, not disjoined or interrupted by a sea; a connected tract of land of great extent; as, the eastern and western *continent.* It differs from an isle only in extent. New Holland may be denominated a *continent.* Britain is called a *continent*, as opposed to the Isle of Anglesey.

Henry, Hist. Brit. 1, 34.

In *Spenser*, *continent* is used for ground in general.

2. That which contains any thing. [*Not used.*]

CON-TI-NENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a continent; as, the *continental* powers of Europe. In *America*, pertaining to the United States; as, *continental* money, in distinction from what pertains to the separate States; *a word much used during the revolution.*

CON'TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately.

CON-TINGE', *v. i.* To touch; to happen. [*Obs.*]

CON-TIN'GENCE, } *n.* [L. *contingens*; *contingo*, to
CON-TIN'GEN-CY, } fall or happen to; *con* and *tango*, to touch. See TOUCH.]

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1. The quality of being contingent or casual; a happening; or the possibility of coming to pass.

We are not to build certain rules on the *contingency* of human actions. *South.*

2. Casualty; accident; fortuitous event. The success of the attempt will depend on *contingencies.* [See ACCIDENT and CASUALTY.]

CON-TIN'GENT, *a.* Falling or coming by chance, that is, without design or expectation on our part; accidental; casual. On our part, we speak of chance or *contingencies*; but with an infinite being, nothing can be *contingent.*

2. In *law*, depending on an uncertainty; as, a *contingent* remainder. *Blackstone.*

CON-TIN'GENT, *n.* A fortuitous event; that which comes without our design, foresight, or expectation.

2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; a suitable share; proportion. Each prince furnishes his *contingent* of men, money, and munitions.

CON-TIN'GENT-LY, *adv.* Accidentally; without design or foresight.

CON-TIN'GENT-NESS, *n.* The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

CON-TIN'U-A-BLE, *a.* That may be continued. *Jefferson.*

CON-TIN'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *continuel*; L. *continuus.* See CONTINUE.]

1. Proceeding without interruption or cessation; unceasing; not intermitting; used in reference to time.

He that hath a merry heart hath a *continual* feast. — Prov. xv.
I have great heaviness and *continual* sorrow of heart. — Rom. ix.

2. Very frequent; often repeated; as, the charitable man has *continual* applications for alms.

3. *Continual fever*, or *continued fever*; a fever that abates, but never entirely intermits, till it comes to a crisis; thus distinguished from *remitting* and *intermitting* fever.

4. *Continual claim*: in *law*, a claim that is made from time to time, within every year or day, to land or other estate, the possession of which can not be obtained without hazard. *Cowell.*

5. Perpetual.

Continual proportionals; quantities in continued proportion. [See CONTINUED.] *Brande.*

CON-TIN'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Without pause or cessation; unceasingly; *as*, the ocean is *continually* rolling its waves on the shore.

2. Very often; in repeated succession; from time to time.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table *continually.* — 2 Sam. ix.

CON-TIN'U-AL-NESS, *n.* Permanence. *Hales.*

CON-TIN'U-ANCE, *n.* [See CONTINUE.] A holding on or remaining in a particular state, or in a course or series. Applied to time, duration; a state of lasting; as, the *continuance* of rain or fair weather for a day or a week. Sensual pleasure is of short *continuance.*

2. Perseverance; as, no excuse will justify a *continuance* in sin.

By patient *continuance* in well doing. — Rom. ii.

3. Abode; residence; as, during our *continuance* in Paris.

4. Succession uninterrupted; continuation; a prolonging of existence; as, the brute regards the *continuance* of his species. *Addison.*

5. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned. — Ps. cxxxix.

6. In *law*, the deferring of a suit, or the giving of a day for the parties to a suit to appear. After issue or demurrer joined, as well as in some of the previous stages of proceeding, a day is *continually* given, and entered upon record, for the parties to appear on from time to time. The giving of this day is called a *continuance.* *Blackstone.*

7. In *the United States*, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.

8. Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CON-TIN'U-ATE, *v. t.* To join closely together.

CON-TIN'U-ATE, *a.* [L. *continuatus.*] [*Potter.*

1. Immediately united; holding together. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. [*Little used.*] *Peacham.*

CON-TIN'U-A-TED, *pp.* Closely joined.

CON-TIN'U-ATE-LY, *adv.* With continuity; without interruption. [*Little used.*] *Wilkins.*

CON-TIN'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Closely uniting.

CON-TIN-U-A'TION, *n.* [L. *continuatio.*]

1. Extension of existence in a series or line; succession uninterrupted.

These things must be works of Providence, for the *continuation* of the species. *Ray.*

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; as, the *continuation* of a story.

3. Extension in space; production; a carrying on in length; as, the *continuation* of a line in surveying.

CON-TIN'U-A-TIVE, *n.* An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives*; as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz., Rome was, and Rome is. *Watts.*

2. In *grammar*, a word that continues. *Harris.*

CON-TIN'U-A-TOR, *n.* One who continues or keeps up a series or succession.

CON-TIN'UE, (kon-tin'yu,) *v. i.* [Fr. *continuer*; L. *continuo*; *con* and *teneo*, to hold; It. *continuare*; Sp. *continuar.* See TENET.]

1. To remain in a state or place; to abide for any time indefinitely.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. — Matt. xv.

2. To last; to be durable; to endure; to be permanent.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue.* — 1 Sam. xiii.

3. To persevere; to be steadfast or constant in any course.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. — John viii.

CON-TIN'UE, *v. t.* To protract; not to cease from or to terminate.

O, *continue* thy loving-kindness to them that know thee. — Ps. xxxvi.

2. To extend from one thing to another; to produce or draw out in length. *Continue* the line from A to B; let the line be *continued* to the boundary.

3. To persevere in; not to cease to do or use; as, to *continue* the same diet.

4. To hold to or unite. [*Not used.*]

The navel *continues* the infant to its mother. *Brown.*

CON-TIN'UED, (kon-tin'yude,) *pp.* or *a.* Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption.

2. *a.* Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; uninterrupted; unceasing; as, a *continued* fever, which abates, but never entirely intermits; a *continued* base is performed through the whole piece.

Continued proportion, in *arithmetic* and *algebra*, is a proportion composed of two or more equal ratios, in which the consequent of each preceding ratio is the same with the antecedent of the following one; as, 4 : 8 : 8 : 16 : : 16 : 32. *Day.*

CON-TIN'U-ED-LY, *adv.* Without interruption; without ceasing. *Norris.*

CON-TIN'U-ER, *n.* One who continues; one that *has* the power of perseverance. *Shak.*

CON-TIN'U-ING, *ppr.* Remaining fixed or permanent; abiding; lasting; enduring; persevering; protracting; producing in length.

2. *a.* Permanent.

Here we have no *continuing* city. — Heb. xiii.

CON-TI-NU'I-TY, *n.* [L. *continuitas.*]

1. Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture. Philosophers talk of the solution of *continuity.*

2. *Law of continuity*; in *physics*, the principle that nothing passes from one state to another, without passing through all the intermediate states. *Brande.*

CON-TIN'U-O. [It.] In *music*, continued.

CON-TIN'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *continuus.*]

Joined without intervening space; as, *continuous* depth. *Thomson.*

CON-TIN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In continuation without interruption.

CON-TOR-NI-A'TI, *n.* [It. *contorno*, *contornato.*]

In *numismatics*, a species of medals or medallions of bronze, having a curved furrow, (*contorno*,) on each side, and supposed to have been struck in the days of Constantine and his successors. *Encyc. Am.*

CON-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *contorqueo*, *contortus*; *con* and *torqueo*, *tortus.*]

To twist together; to writhe.

CON-TORT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Twisted over each other in oblique directions. A *contorted* corol, in *botany*, has the edge of one petal lying over the next, in an oblique direction. *Martyn.*

CON-TOR'TION, *n.* [Fr. *contorsion*; L. *contortio.*]

1. A twisting; a writhing; a wresting; a twist; wry motion; as, the *contortion* of the muscles of the face. *Swift.*

2. In *medicine*, a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; the iliac passion; partial dislocation; distorted spine; contracted neck. *Encyc. Coxe.*

CON-TOUR', (kon-toor',) *n.* [Fr. *contour*; It. *contorno*; Sp. *id.*; *con* and *tour*, *torno*, a turn.]

The outline; the line that bounds, defines, or terminates, a figure. *Encyc. Johnson.*

CON-TOUR'NI-A-TED, *a.* Having edges appearing as if turned in a lathe. *Encyc.*

CON'TRA; a Latin preposition, signifying *against*, *in opposition*, entering into the composition of some English words.

It appears to be a compound of *con* and *tra*, like *intra*; *tra* for W. *tras.* Fr. *contre.*

CON'TRA-BAND, *a.* [It. *contrabbando*, contrary to proclamation, prohibited; Sp. *contrabando*; Fr. *contrebande.* See BAN.]

Prohibited. Contraband goods are such as are prohibited to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties. In time of war, arms and munitions of war are not permitted by one belligerent to be transported to the other, but are held to be *contraband*, and liable to capture and condemnation.

CON'TRA-BAND, *n.* Prohibition of trading in goods contrary to the laws of a state or of nations.

2. Illegal traffic.

CON'TRA-BAND-IST, *n.* One who traffics illegally.

CON-TRA-BAS'SO. [It.] The largest kind of bass-viol, usually called the *double bass.* *Brande.*

CON'TRA BO'NOS MO'RES. [L.] Against good morals.

CON-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *contraho*, *contractum*; *con* and *traho*, to draw; It. *contrarre*; Sp. *contraer*; Port. *contrahir*; Fr. *contracter.* See DRAW.]

1. To draw together or nearer; to draw into a less compass, either in length or breadth; to shorten; to abridge; to narrow; to lessen; as, to *contract* an inclosure; to *contract* the faculties; to *contract* the period of life; to *contract* the sphere of action.

2. To draw the parts together; to wrinkle; as, to *contract* the brow.

3. To betroth; to affiance. A *contracted* his daughter to B; the lady was *contracted* to a man of merit.

4. To draw to; to bring on; to incur; to gain. We *contract* vicious habits by indulgence; we *contract* debt by extravagance.

5. To shorten by omission of a letter or syllable; as, to *contract* a word.

6. To epitomize; to abridge; as, to *contract* an essay.

CON-TRACT', *v. i.* To shrink; to become shorter or narrower. Many bodies *contract* by the application of cold; a hempen cord *contracts* by moisture.

2. To bargain; to make a mutual agreement, as between two or more persons. We have *contracted for* a load of flour; or we have *contracted with* a farmer *for* a quantity of provisions.

CON-TRACT', [for CONTRACTED,] *pp.* Affianced; betrothed. *Shak.*

CON'TRACT, *n.* An agreement or covenant between two or more persons, in which each party binds himself to do or forbear some act, and each acquires a right to what the other promises; a mutual promise, upon lawful consideration or cause, which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact.

Contracts are executory or executed. *Sup. Court, Cranch's Rep.*

2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed, each to the other. *Shak.*

3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties with the terms and conditions, and which serves as a proof of the obligation.

CON-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn together, or into a shorter or narrower compass; shrunk; betrothed; incurred; bargained.

2. *a.* Drawn together; narrow; mean; selfish; as, a man of a *contracted* soul or mind.

Contracted vein, or *vena contracta*; a term denoting the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from a vessel, at a short distance from the discharging aperture. *Hebert.*

CON-TRACT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a contracted manner. *Bp. Newton.*

CON-TRACT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being contracted.

2. Narrowness; meanness; excessive selfishness.

CON-TRACT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction; as, the *contractibility* and dilatability of air. *Arbuthnot.*

CON-TRACT'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of contraction.

Small air-bladders dilatable and *contractible.* *Arbuthnot.*

CON-TRACT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility. *Dict.*

CON-TRACT'ILE, *a.* Tending to contract; having the power of shortening or of drawing into smaller dimensions; as, the *contractile* force of certain elastic bodies. *Darwin.*

CON-TRACT-IL'I-TY, *n.* The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract. *Beddoes.*

CON-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Shortening or narrowing; drawing together; lessening dimensions; shrinking; making a bargain; betrothing.

2. *a.* Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating; as, the *contracting parties* to a league.

CON-TRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *contractio.*]

1. The act of drawing together, or shrinking; the act of shortening, narrowing, or lessening, extent or dimensions, by causing the parts of a body to approach nearer to each other; the state of being contracted.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary *contractions.* *Arbuthnot.*
The *contraction* of the heart is called systole.
Some things induce a *contraction* of the nerves. *Bacon.*

2. The act of shortening, abridging, or reducing within a narrower compass by any means. A poem may be improved by omissions or *contractions.*

3. In *grammar*, the shortening of a word, by the

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omission of a letter or syllable; as *can't* for *can not*; *burst* for *bursted* or *bursten*; Sw. and Dan. *ord*, a word.

4. A contract; marriage contract. [*Not used.*]

5. Abbreviation. [*Shak.*

CON-TRACT'OR, *n.* One who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain; one who covenants to do any thing for another. *Taylor.*

2. One who contracts or covenants with a government to furnish provisions or other supplies, or to perform any work or service for the public, at a certain price or rate.

CON'TRA-DANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contredanse*; It. *contradanza*; Sp. *contradanza.*]

A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposition, or in opposite lines.

[The word is now more generally spelt and pronounced COUNTRY-DANCE, though in opposition to the meaning and derivation.]

CON TRA-DICT', *v. t.* [L. *contradico*; *contra* and *dico*, to speak.]

1. To oppose by words; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted, or to deny what has been affirmed.

It is not lawful *to contradict* a point of history known to all the world. *Dryden.*

The Jews — spoke against those things which were spoken by Paul, *contradicting* and blaspheming. — Acts xiii.

2. To oppose; to be directly contrary to.

No truth can *contradict* another truth. *Hooker.*

CON-TRA-DICT'ED, *pp.* Opposed in words; opposed; denied.

CON-TRA-DICT'ER, *n.* One who contradicts or denies; an opposer. *Swift.*

CON-TRA-DICT'ING, *ppr.* Affirming the contrary to what has been asserted; denying; opposing.

CON-TRA-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *contradictio.*]

1. An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration.

2. Opposition, whether by words, reproaches, or attempts to defeat.

Consider him that endured such *contradiction* of sinners against himself. — Heb. xii.

3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency with itself; incongruity or contrariety of things, words, thoughts, or propositions. These theorems involve a *contradiction.*

If we perceive truth, we thereby perceive whatever is false in *contradiction* to it. *Grew.*

CON-TRA-DIC'TION-AL, *a.* Inconsistent. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

CON-TRA-DIC'TIOUS, (-dik'shus,) *a.* Filled with contradictions; inconsistent. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny or cavil.

3. Opposite; inconsistent.

CON-TRA-DIC'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Inconsistency; contrariety *to itself.* *Norris.*

2. Disposition to contradict or cavil.

CON-TRA-DICT'IVE, *a.* Containing contradiction.

CON-TRA-DICT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By contradiction.

CON-TRA-DICT'O-RI-LY, *adv.* In a contradictory manner; in a *manner* inconsistent with itself, or opposite to others. *Brown.*

CON-TRA-DICT'O-RI-NESS, *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect. *Baxter.*

CON-TRA-DICT'O-RY, *a.* Affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted; as, *contradictory* assertions.

2. Inconsistent; opposite; contrary; as, *contradictory* schemes.

CON-TRA-DICT'O-RY, *n.* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories.* *Bacon.*

CON-TRA-DIS-TINCT', *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities. *Smith.*

CON-TRA-DIS-TINC'TION, *n.* [*contra* and *distinction.*]

Distinction by opposite qualities.

We speak of sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption. *South.*

CON-TRA-DIS-TINCT'IVE, *a.* Distinguishing by opposites. *Harris.*

CON-TRA-DIS-TIN''GUISH, (-ting'guish,) *v. t.* [*contra* and *distinguish.*]

To distinguish not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities.

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguished.* *Locke.*

CON-TRA-DIS-TIN''GUISH-ED, (-ting'gwisht,) *pp.* Distinguished by opposites.

CON-TRA-DIS-TIN''GUISH-ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by opposites.

CON-TRA-FIS'SURE, (-fish'yur,) *n.* [*contra* and *fissure.*] In *surgery*, a fissure or fracture in the cranium, on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it. *Coxe. Encyc.*

CON-TRA-IN'DI-CANT, *n.* A symptom that forbids to treat a disorder in the usual way. *Burke.*

CON-TRA-IN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [*contra* and *indicate.*] In *medicine*, to indicate some method of cure, contrary to that which the general tenor of the disease requires; or to forbid that to be done which the main scope of the malady points out. *Harvey. Encyc.*

CON-TRA-IN'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Indicating a method contrary to the usual one.

CON-TRA-IN'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Indicating a contrary method of cure.

CON-TRA-IN-DI-CA'TION, *n.* An indication, from some peculiar symptom or fact, that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease requires. *Arbuthnot.*

CON-TRAL'TO, *n.* [It.] In *music*, the part immediately below the treble, called also the *counter tenor.* *Brande.*

CON'TRA-MURE, *n.* An out wall. [See COUNTER-MURE.]

CON-TRA-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* Opposite to nature. [*Little used.*] *Bp. Rust.*

CON-TRA-NI'TEN-CY, *n.* [L. *contra* and *nitor*, to strive.]

Reaction; resistance to force.

CON-TRA-POSE', *v. t.* To set in opposition.

CON-TRA-PO-SI''TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* [*contra* and *position.*] A placing over against; opposite position.

CON-TRA-PUNT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to counterpoint.

CON-TRA-PUNT'IST, *n.* One skilled in counterpoint. *Mason.*

CON-TRA-REG-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [*contra* and *regularity.*]

Contrariety to rule, or to regularity. *Norris.*

CON-TRA'RI-ANT, *a.* [Fr., from *contrarier*, to contradict, or run counter.]

Contradictory; opposite; inconsistent. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

CON'TRA-RIES, (kon'tra-riz,) *n. pl.* [See CONTRARY.] In *logic*, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree*; *no vine is a tree.* These can never be both true together; but they *may* be both false. *Watts.*

CON-TRA-RI'E-TY, *n.* [L. *contrarietas.* See CONTRARY.]

1. Opposition in fact, essence, quality, or principle; repugnance. The expedition failed by means of a *contrariety* of winds. There is a *contrariety* in the nature of virtue and vice; of love and hatred; of truth and falsehood. Among men of the same profession, we find a *contrariety* of opinions.

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shak.*

CON'TRA-RI-LY, *adv.* In an opposite manner; in opposition; on the other side; in opposite ways.

CON'TRA-RI-NESS, *n.* Contrariety; opposition. *Dict.*

CON-TRA'RI-OUS, *a.* Contrary; opposite; repugnant. *Milton.*

CON-TRA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely. *Shak.*

CON'TRA-RI-WISE, *adv.* [*contrary* and *wise*, manner.] On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

Not rendering evil for evil, nor railing for railing; but *contrariwise*, blessing. — 1 Pet. iii.

CON'TRA-RY, *n.* [L. *contrarius*, from *contra*, against; Fr. *contraire*; Sp. and It. *contrario.*]

1. Opposite; adverse; moving against, or in an opposite direction; as, *contrary* winds.

2. Opposite; contradictory; not merely different, but inconsistent or repugnant.

The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh; and these are *contrary*, the one to the other. — Gal. v.

This adjective, in many phrases, is to be treated grammatically as an adverb, or as an adjective referring to a sentence or affirmation; as, this happened *contrary* to my expectations. The word here really belongs to the affirmation or fact declared — *this happened*; for *contrary* does not, like an adverb, express the *manner* of happening, but that the fact itself was contrary to my expectation. *According, agreeable, pursuant, antecedent, prior, anterior*, &c., are often used in the like manner.

CON'TRA-RY, *n.* A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*

2. A proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alleged; as, this is stated to be a fact, but I will endeavor to show the *contrary.*

On the contrary; in opposition; on the other side. *Swift.*

To the contrary; to an opposite purpose or fact; as, he said it was just, but I told him *to the contrary.*

They did it, not for want of instruction *to the contrary.* *Stillingfleet.*

CON'TRA-RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *contrarier.*] To contradict or oppose. [*Obs.*]

CON'TRA-RY-MIND'ED, *a.* Of a different mind or opinion. *Hall.*

CON-TRAST', *v. t.* [Fr. *contraster*, Norm. *id.*, to *contrast*; It. *contrastare*, Sp. and Port. *contrastar*, to resist, withstand, strive, debate, quarrel. The primary sense is, to set against, or to strain, to strive.]

1. To set in opposition different things or qualities, to show the superior excellence of one to advantage.

To *contrast* the *goodness of God* with *our rebellion*, will tend to make us humble and thankful. *Clark, Serm., July 4, 1814.*

2. In *painting* and *sculpture*, to place figures in such opposition or dissimilitude, that the one shall give greater visibility and effect to the other.

The figures of the groups must *contrast* each other. *Dryden.*

CON-TRAST', *v. i.* To stand in contrast or opposition to.

The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars. *Lyell.*

CON'TRAST, *n.* Opposition of things or qualities; or the placing of opposite things in view, to exhibit the superior excellence of one to more advantage. What a *contrast* between modesty and impudence, or between a well-bred man and a clown!

2. In *painting* and *sculpture*, opposition or dissimilitude of figures, &c., by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of the other. *Johnson.*

Contrast, in this sense, is applicable to things of a similar kind. We never speak of a *contrast* between a man and a mountain, or between a dog and a tree; but we observe the *contrast* between an oak and a shrub, and between a palace and a cottage.

CON-TRAST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set in opposition; examined in opposition.

CON-TRAST'ING, *ppr.* Placing in opposition, with a view to discover the difference of figures or other things, and exhibit the advantage or excellence of one beyond that of the other.

CON'TRA-TEN'OR, *n.* In *music*, a middle part between the tenor and treble; contralto; counter.

CON'TRATE-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel, the teeth of which lie *contrary* to those of the other wheels; i. e., parallel to the axis; used chiefly for clock-work.

CON-TRA-VAL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *contra* and *vallo*, to fortify; Fr. *contrevallation.*]

In *fortification*, a trench guarded with a parapet, formed by the besiegers between their camp and the place besieged, to secure themselves and check sallies of the garrison. *Brande.*

CON-TRA-VENE', *v. t.* [L. *contravenio*; *contra* and *venio*, to come.]

Literally, to come against; to meet. Hence, to oppose, but used in a figurative or moral sense; to oppose in principle or effect; to contradict; to obstruct in operation; to defeat; as, a law may *contravene* the provisions of the constitution.

CON-TRA-VENED, *pp.* Opposed; obstructed.

CON-TRA-VEN'ER, *n.* One who opposes.

CON-TRA-VEN'ING, *ppr.* Opposing in principle or effect.

CON-TRA-VEN'TION, *n.* Opposition; obstruction; a defeating of the operation or effect; as, the proceedings of the allies were in direct *contravention* of the treaty.

CON-TRA-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *contra* and *versio*, a turning.]

A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe. *Congreve.*

CON-TRA-YER'VA, *n.* [Sp. *contrayerba*; Port. *contraherva*; *contra* and *yerba*, *herva*, an *herb*, L. *herba*; a *counter herb*, an antidote for poison, or, in general, an antidote.]

The popular name of various plants, as of some species of Dorstenia, Passiflora, &c.

CON-TREC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *contrectatio*, *tracto.*] A touching or handling. *Ferrand.*

CON-TRE-TEMPS', (kon-tr-täng',) *n.* [Fr.] An unexpected accident, which throws every thing into confusion.

CON-TRIB'U-TA-BLE, *a.* That can be contributed.

CON-TRIB'U-TA-RY, *a.* [See CONTRIBUTE.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid to the same chief or principal.

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a *contributary* stream. *D'Anville, An. Geog.*

CON-TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [L. *contribuo*; *con* and *tribuo*, to grant, assign, or impart; It. *contribuire*: Sp. *contribuir*; Fr. *contribuer.* See TRIBE, TRIBUTE.]

1. To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock or for a common purpose; to pay a share. It is the duty of Christians to *contribute* a portion of their substance for the propagation of the gospel.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison.*

2. To impart a portion or share to a common purpose; as, let each man *contribute* his influence to correct public morals.

CON-TRIB'UTE, *v. i.* To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid, or influence; to have a share in any act or effect.

There is not a single beauty in the piece, to which the invention must not *contribute.* *Pope.*

CON-TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Given or advanced to a common fund, stock, or purpose; paid as a share.

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CON-TRIB'Ụ-TING, *ppr.* Giving in common with others to some stock or purpose; imparting a share.

CON-TRI-BŪ'TION, *n.* The act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others; the act of lending a portion of power or influence to a common purpose; the payment of each man's share of some common expense.

2. That which is given to a common stock or purpose, either by an individual or by many. We speak of the *contribution* of one person, or the *contribution* of a society. *Contributions* are *involuntary*, as taxes and imposts; or *voluntary*, as for some undertaking.

3. In *a military sense*, impositions paid by a frontier country, to secure themselves from being plundered by the enemy's army; or impositions upon a country in the power of an enemy, which are levied under various pretenses, and for various purposes, usually for the support of the army.

CON-TRIB'Ụ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; lending aid to promote, in concurrence with others.

This measure is *contributive* to the same end. *Taylor.*

CON-TRIB'Ụ-TOR, *n.* One who contributes; one who gives or pays money to a common stock or fund; one who gives aid to a common purpose, in conjunction with others.

CON-TRIB'Ụ-TO-RY, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

CON-TRIS'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *contristo.*] To make sorrowful. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CON-TRIS-TA'TION, *n.* The act of making sad. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CON'TRITE, *a.* [L. *contritus*, from *contero*, to break or bruise; *con* and *tero*, to bruise, rub, or wear. See TRITE.]

Literally, worn, or bruised. Hence, broken-hearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; humble; penitent; as, a *contrite* sinner.

A broken and a *contrite* heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. — Ps. li.

CON'TRITE-LY, *adv.* In a contrite manner; with penitence. [for sin.

CON'TRITE-NESS, *n.* Deep sorrow and penitence

CON-TRI'TION, (-trish'un,) *n.* [L. *contritio.*]

1. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder. *Newton.*

2. Penitence; deep sorrow for sin; grief of heart for having done wrong, especially towards an infinitely holy and benevolent God. The word is usually understood to mean genuine penitence, accompanied with a deep sense of ingratitude in the sinner, and sincere resolution to live in obedience to the divine law.

Fruits of more pleasing savor, from thy seed
Sown with *contrition* in his heart. *Milton.*

Imperfect repentance is by some divines called *attrition.*

CON-TRIV'A-BLE, *a.* [See CONTRIVE.] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

Perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable.* *Wilkins.*

CON-TRIV'ANCE, *n.* [See CONTRIVE.] The act of inventing, devising, or planning.

There is no work impossible to these *contrivances.* *Wilkins.*

2. The thing invented or planned; a scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes by design.

Our bodies are made according to the most orderly *contrivance.* *Glanville.*

3. Artifice; plot; scheme; as, he has managed his *contrivance* well.

CON-TRIVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *controuver*; *con* and *trouver*, to find; It. *controvare.*]

1. To invent; to devise; to plan.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear out; as, three ages such as mortal men *contrive.* *Spenser.* [*Obs.*]

[This must be from the L. *contero*, *contrivi*, and if the Fr. *controuver*, and Italian *controvare*, are the same word differently applied, the primary sense is, to invent by rubbing, that is, by ruminating; or to strike out, as in *forge.* But the word is probably from *trouver*, to find.]

CON-TRIVE', *v. i.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme; as, how shall we *contrive* to hide our shame?

[*This verb is really transitive, but followed by a verb, in the place of an object or name.*]

CON-TRIV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Invented; planned; devised.

CON-TRIVE'MENT, *n.* Contrivance; invention.

CON-TRIV'ER, *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer. *Swift. Shak.*

CON-TRIV'ING, *ppr.* Planning; forming in design.

CON-TRŌL', *n.* [Fr. *controlle*, a counter register; *contre* and *rolle*, a roll, list, or catalogue; Arm. *counter roll.*]

1. *Primarily*, a book, register, or account, kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter register. Hence, check; restraint; as, to speak or to act without *control.* The wind raged without *control.* Our passions should be under the *control* of reason.

2. Power; authority; government; command. Children should be under the *control* of their parents. The events of life are not always under our *control.*

3. He or that which restrains. *Burke.*

CON-TRŌL', *v. t.* To keep under check by a counter register or double account. The proper officer *controls* the accounts of the treasury.

2. To check; to restrain; to govern.

I feel my virtue struggling in my soul;
But stronger passion does its power *control.* *Dryden.*

3. To overpower; to subject to authority; to counteract; to have under command. The course of events can not be *controlled* by human wisdom or power.

4. To direct or govern in opposition; to have superior force, or authority over.

A recital can not *control* the plain words in the granting part of a deed. *Johnson's Reports.*

CON-TRŌL'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be controlled, checked, or restrained; subject to command.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and not always *controllable* by reason. *South.*

CON-TRŌL'LED, (kon-trōld',) *pp.* Checked; restrained; governed.

CON-TRŌL'LER, *n.* [Norm. *countre-rouler.*]

1. One who controls or restrains; one that has the power or authority to govern or control.

The great *Controller* of our fate
Deigned to be man, and lived in low estate. *Dryden.*

2. An officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts, or to oversee, control, or verify the accounts of other officers; as, in Great Britain, the *controller* of the hanaper, of the household, of the pipe, and of the pells. In the United States, the duty of the *controller* of the treasury is to superintend the adjustment and preservation of the public accounts; to examine all accounts settled by the auditor, and certify to the register the balances due thereon; to countersign all warrants drawn by the secretary of the treasury which shall be warranted by law; to report to the secretary the official forms of all papers to be issued in the different offices for collecting the public revenue, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the persons employed in them, &c.

Stat. of the United States.

CON-TRŌL'LER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a controller.

CON-TRŌL'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Checking; governing.

CON-TRŌL'MENT, *n.* The power or act of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint.

2. Opposition; resistance; counteraction; refutation.

For this word, CONTROL is now generally used.

CON-TRO-VER'SA-RY, *a.* Disputatious. *Bp. Hall.*

CON'TRO-VERSE, *n.* and *v.* Controversy, and to dispute. [*Obs.*]

CON'TRO-VERS-ER, } *n.* A disputant. [*Obs.*]
CON'TRO-VERS-OR, } *Mountagu.*

CON-TRO-VER'SIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [See CONTROVERT, CONTROVERSY.]

Relating to disputes; as, a *controversial* discourse.

CON-TRO-VER'SIAL-IST, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant. [The proper word is CONTROVERTIST, which see.]

CON-TRO-VER'SIAL-LY, *adv.* In a controversial manner.

CON-TRO-VER'SION, *n.* Act of controverting.

CON'TRO-VER-SY, *n.* [L. *controversia.* See CONTROVERT.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. A *dispute* is commonly oral, and a *controversy* in writing. *Johnson.* Dispute is often or generally a debate of short duration, a temporary debate; a *controversy* is often oral, and sometimes continued in books or in law for months or years.

This left no room for *controversy* about the title. *Locke.*
Without *controversy*, great is the mystery of godliness. — 1 Tim. iii.

2. A suit in law; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal.

And by their word shall every *controversy* and every stroke be tried. — Deut. xxi.

3. Dispute; opposition carried on.

The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations. — Jer. xxv.

4. Opposition; resistance.

And stemming it [the torrent] with hearts of *controversy.* *Shak.*

CON'TRO-VERT, *v. t.* [L. *controverto*, *controversor*; *contra* and *verto*, *verso*, to turn. *Literally*, to turn against.]

To dispute; to oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny and attempt to disprove or confute; to agitate contrary opinions; as, to *controvert* opinions or principles; to *controvert* the justness of a conclusion.

CON'TRO-VERT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disputed: opposed in debate.

CON'TRO-VERT-ER, *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer. *B. Jonson.*

CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion; as, this is a *controvertible* point of law.

CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLY, *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

CON'TRO-VERT-ING, *ppr.* Disputing; denying and attempting to refute.

CON'TRO-VERT-IST, *n.* One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation.

How unfriendly is the spirit of the *controvertist* to the discernment of the critic! *Campbell.*

CON-TŪ'BER-NAL, *a.* [L. *contubernalis*, from *contubernium*; *con* and *tuberna.*]

Pertaining to fellowship in a mess or lodging; denoting a species of concubinage.

CON-TU-MA'CIOUS, (kon-tu mā'shus,) *a.* [L. *contumax*, from *con* and *tumeo*, to swell.]

1. *Literally*, swelling against; haughty. Hence, obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible; unyielding; disobedient; as, a *contumacious* child.

2. In *law*, willfully disobedient to the orders of a court. *Blackstone.*

CON-TU-MA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

CON-TU-MA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; contumacy.

CON'TU-MA-CY, *n.* [L. *contumacia.*]

1. Stubbornness; unyielding obstinacy; inflexibility. *Milton.*

2. In *law*, a willful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or order of court; a refusal to appear in court when legally summoned, or disobedience to its rules and orders. *Ayliffe.*

CON-TU-MĒ'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *contumeliosus.* See CONTUMELY.]

1. Haughtily reproachful; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic; as, *contumelious* language. *Swift.*

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to utter reproach, or to insult; insolent; proudly rude; as, a *contumelious* person. *Shak.*

3. Reproachful; shameful; ignominious. *Decay of Piety.*

CON-TU-MĒ'LI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a contumelious manner; with pride and contempt; reproachfully; rudely; insolently.

CON-TU-MĒ'LI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Reproach; rudeness; contempt.

CON'TU-ME-LY, *n.* [L. *contumelia*, from *contumeo*; *con* and *tumeo*, to swell.]

Rudeness or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt; contemptuousness; insolence; contemptuous language.

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely.* *Shak.*

CON-TUND', *v. t.* [L. *contundo.*]

To bent; to bruise by beating. [*Little used.*]

CON-TŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *contusus*, *contundo.*]

To beat; to bruise: to injure the flesh or substance of a living being or other thing without breaking the skin or substance, sometimes with a breach of the skin or substance. *Bacon.*

CON-TŪS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bruised.

CON-TŪS'ING, *ppr.* Bruising.

CON-TŪ'SION, (kon-tū'zhun,) *n.* [L. *contusio*, from *contundo*; *con* and *tundo*, to beat; San. *tud.*]

1. The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised.

2. The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating. *Bacon.*

3. In *surgery*, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body by a blunt instrument, or by a fall, producing no breach or apparent wound.

CO-NUN'DRUM, *n.* A sort of riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike; a quibble; a low jest *Smart.*

CON'Ụ-SA-BLE, *a.* Liable to be tried or judged.

CON'Ụ-SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *connoissance.*]

Cognizance; knowledge; notice. [See CONNUSANCE.]

CON'Ụ-SANT, *a.* Knowing; having notice of.

CON-Ụ-SOR'. See COGNIZOR.

CON-VA-LESCE', (kon-va-less',) *v. i.* To grow better after sickness; to recover health.

CON-VA-LES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *convalesco*, to grow
CON-VA-LES'CEN-CY, } stronger; *con* and *valesco*, to get strength, *valeo*, to be strong, Eng. *well.* See WELL and AVAIL.]

Renewal of health; the insensible recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness or weakness.

CON-VA-LES'CENT, *a.* Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.

CON-VA-LES'CING, *ppr.* Recovering health.

CON-VEC'TION, *n.* [L. *convectio*, from *convecho*, to convey.]

A carrying; the act of carrying or conveying; as, the *convection* of heat. *Prout.*

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CON-VĒN'A-BLE, *a.* [See CONVENE.] That may be convened or assembled. *Panoplist, May,* 1809.

2. Consistent. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

CON-VĒNE', *v. i.* [L. *convenio; con* and *venio*, to come.]

1. To come together; to meet; to unite; as things. [*Unusual.*]

The rays of light converge and *convene* in the eyes. *Newton.*

2. To come together; to meet in the same place; to assemble; as persons. Parliament will *convene* in November. The two houses of the legislature *convened* at twelve o'clock The citizens *convened* in the state house.

CON-VĒNE', *v. t.* To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke. The president has power to *convene* the congress on special occasions.

2. To summon judicially to meet or appear

By the papal canon law, clerks can be *convened* only before an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe.*

CON-VĒN'ED, *pp.* Assembled; convoked.

CON-VĒN'ER, *n.* One who convenes or meets with others. [*Obs.*]

2. One who calls an assembly together. Hence,

3. The chairman of an organized body, as a committee, it being his province to *convene* or call them together. [*Scottish.*]

CON-VĒN'IENCE, } *n.* [L. *convenientia*, from *con-*
CON-VĒN'IEN-CY, } *venio.*]

Literally, a coming together; a meeting. Hence,

1. Fitness; suitableness; propriety; adaptation of one thing to another, or to circumstances. *Hooker.*

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulty.

Every man must want something for the *convenience* of his life. *Calamy.*

There is another *convenience* in this method. *Swift.*

3. That which gives ease; accommodation; that which is suited to wants or necessity. A pair of spectacles is a great *convenience* in old age.

4. Fitness of time or place. *Shak.*

CON-VĒN'IENT, *a.* Fit; suitable; proper; adapted to use or to wants; commodious; followed by *to* or *for*; usually by *for.*

Some arts are peculiarly *convenient to* particular nations. *Tillotson.*

Feed me with food *convenient for* me.—Prov. xxx.

CON-VĒN'IENT-LY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the end or effect. That house is not *conveniently* situated for a tradesman.

2. Commodiously; with ease; without trouble or difficulty. He cannot *conveniently* accept the invitation.

CON-VĒN'ING, *ppr.* Coming together; calling together.

CON-VĒN'ING, *n.* The act of coming together; convention.

CON'VENT, *n.* [L. *conventus*, from *convenio*, to assemble; Fr. *couvent.*]

1. An assembly of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or nuns.

2. A house for persons devoted to religion; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

CON-VENT', *v. t.* [L. *conventus, convenio.*]

To call before a judge or judicature. *Shak.*

CON-VENT', *v. i.* To meet; to concur. [*Not used.*] *Beaum.*

CON-VENT'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus.*]

1. An assembly or meeting; usually applied to a meeting of dissenters from the established church, for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statutes. Hence, an assembly, in contempt. *Atterbury.*

In *the United States*, this word has no appropriate application, and is little used, or not at all.

2. A secret assembly or cabal; a meeting for plots. *Shak.*

CON-VENT'I-CLE, *v. i.* To belong to a conventicle. *South.*

CON-VENT'I-CLER, *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles. *Dryden.*

CON-VEN'TION, *n.* [L. *conventio.* See CONVENE.]

1. The act of coming together; a meeting of several persons or individuals. *Boyle.*

2. Union; coalition.

3. An assembly. In this sense, the word includes any formal meeting or collection of men for civil or ecclesiastical purposes; particularly an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political, or ecclesiastical.

In *Great Britain*, convention is the name given to an extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ; as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne, and that which declared the throne to be abdicated by James II.

In *the United States*, this name is given to the assembly of representatives which forms a constitution of government, or political association; as, the *convention* which formed the constitution of the United States in 1787.

4. An agreement or contract between two parties, as between the commanders of two armies; an agreement previous to, or in the place of, a definitive treaty.

CON-VEN'TION-AL, *a.* [Fr. *conventionnel.*]

1. Stipulated; formed by agreement.

Conventional services reserved by tenures on grants, made out of the crown or knights service. *Hale.*

2. Arising out of custom or tacit agreement; as, a *conventional* use of language.

CON-VEN'TION-AL-ISM, *n.* That which is received or established by convention or agreement.

CON-VEN-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* A conventional mode of living and acting.

CON-VEN'TION-AL-LY, *ad.* In a conventional manner; by tacit agreement.

CON-VEN'TION-A-RY, *a.* Acting under contract; settled by stipulation; conventional; as, *conventionary* tenants. *Carew.*

CON-VEN'TION-ER, *n.* One who belongs to a convention.

CON-VEN'TION-IST, *n.* One who makes a contract.

CON-VENT'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *conventuel.*] [*Sterne.*

Belonging to a convent; monastic; as, *conventual* priors.

CON-VENT'U-AL, *n.* One that lives in a convent; a monk or nun. *Addison.*

CON-VERGE', (kon-verj',) *v. i.* [Low L. *convergo; con* and *vergo*, to incline. See VERGE.]

To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together, as two lines which continually approach each other; opposed to *diverge.* Lines which *converge* in one direction *diverge* in the other.

The mountains *converge* into a single ridge. *Jefferson.*

CON-VERG'ENCE, } *n.* The quality of converging;
CON-VERG'EN-CY, } tendency to one point. *Gregory.*

CON-VERG'ENT, *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other. as they proceed or are extending.

CON-VERG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as lines extended.

Converging rays; in *optics*, those rays of light, which, proceeding from different points of an object, tend toward a single point. At this point they cross, and become diverging rays. *Encyc.*

Converging series, in *mathematics*, is that in which the magnitude of the several terms gradually diminishes. *Barlow.*

CON-VERS'A-BLE, *a.* [It. *conversabile*; Fr. *conversable.* See CONVERSE.]

Qualified for conversation, or rather disposed to converse; ready or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; free in discourse. *Addison.*

CON-VERS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being free in conversation; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability.

CON-VERS'A-BLY, *adv.* In a conversable manner.

CON'VER-SANCE, } *n.* Disposition to associate;
CON'VER-SAN-CY, } habit of familiarity.

CON'VER-SANT, *a.* [It. *conversante.* See CONVERSE.]

1. Keeping company; having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by fellowship or cohabitation; acquainted.

But the men were very good to us—as long as we were *conversant with* them.—1 Sam. xxv.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant with* ease and idleness. *Shak.*

2. Acquainted by familiar use or study. We correct our style, and improve our taste, by being *conversant with* the best classical writers.

In the foregoing applications, this word is most generally followed by *with*, according to present usage. *In* was formerly used; and both *in* and *among* may be used.

3. Concerning; having concern or relation to; having for its object; followed by *about.*

Education is *conversant about* children. *Wotton.*

CON'VER-SANT-LY, *adv.* In a conversant or familiar manner.

CON-VER-SĀ'TION, *n.* General course of manners; behavior; deportment; especially as it respects morals.

Let your *conversation* be as becometh the gospel.—Phil. i.
Be ye holy in all manner of *conversation.*—1 Pet. i.

[*In this sense nearly obsolete.*]

2. A keeping company; familiar intercourse; intimate fellowship or association; commerce in social life. Knowledge of men and manners is best acquired by *conversation* with the best company.

3. Intimate and familiar acquaintance; as, a *conversation* with books or other objects.

4. Familiar discourse; general intercourse of sentiments; chat; unrestrained talk, opposed to a formal conference.

What I mentioned in *conversation* was not a new thought. *Swift.*

[*This is now the most general use of the word.*]

CON-VER-SĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to conversation; done in mutual discourse or talk.

CON-VER-SĀ'TION-AL-IST, *n.* One who excels in conversation.

CON-VER-SĀ'TION-ED, *a.* Acquainted with the manner of acting in life. [*Not used.*] *Beaum. and Fl.*

CON-VERS'A-TIVE, *a.* Relating to an intercourse with men; opposed to *contemplative.*

She chose to endue him with *conversative* qualities of youth. *Wotton.*

CON'VER-SĀZ-I-Ō'NE, (kon'ver-sät-ze-ō'nā,) *n.* [It.] A meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects. *Gray.*

CON-VERSE', *v. i.* [L. *conversor; con* and *versor*, to be turned; Fr. *converser*; It. *conversare*; Sp. *conversar. Literally*, to be turned to or with; to be turned about.]

1. To keep company; to associate; to cohabit; to hold intercourse and be intimately acquainted; followed by *with*

——— for him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there *converse*
With nature. *Thomson.*

2. To have sexual commerce. *Guardian.*

3. To talk familiarly; to have free intercourse in mutual communication of thoughts and opinions; to convey thoughts reciprocally; followed by *with* before the person addressed, and *on* before the subject. *Converse* as friend *with* friend. We have often *conversed with* each other *on* the merit of Milton's poetry.

[*This is now the most general use of the word.*]

CON'VERSE, *n.* Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.

Formed by *thy converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

2. Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; cohabitation; familiarity. In this sense, the word may include discourse, or not; as, to hold *converse* with persons of different sects; or to hold *converse* with terrestrial things.

3. In *logic*, the *converse* of a proposition is that which arises from interchanging the terms; i. e., putting the predicate for the subject, and the subject for the predicate. It should not (as is often done) be confounded with the *contrary* or *opposite* of a proposition, which is formed by introducing the negative *not* or *no.*

4. In *mathematics*, an inverted proposition; thus, after drawing a *conclusion* from something *supposed*, we invert the order, making the conclusion the supposition or premises, and draw from it what was first supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite the sides are equal; and the *converse* is true, i. e., if *these* angles are equal, the two sides are equal. *Barlow. Brande.*

CON'VERSE-LY, *adv.* With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally. *Johnson.*

CON-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *conversio.* See CONVERT.]

1. In *a general sense*, a turning or change from one state to another; with regard to substances, transmutation; as, a *conversion* of water into ice, or of food into chyle or blood.

2. In *military affairs*, a change of front, as when a body of troops is attacked in the flank, and they change their position to face the enemy.

3. In *a theological* or *moral sense*, a change of heart, or dispositions, in which the enmity of the heart to God and his law, and the obstinacy of the will, are subdued, and are succeeded by supreme love to God and his moral government, and a reformation of life.

4. Change from one side or party to another.

That *conversion* will be suspected that apparently concurs with interest. *Johnson.*

5. A change from one religion to another; as, the *conversion* of the Gentiles. *Acts* xv.

6. The act of appropriating to private use; as, in trover and *conversion.*

Conversion of equations; in *algebra*, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation, when the quantity sought, or any member of it, is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.
Encyc. Bailey. Johnson.

Conversion of proportion, in *mathematics*, is when of four proportionals it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second as the third to its excess above the fourth. *Barlow.*

Conversion of propositions, in *logic*, is a changing of the subject into the place of the predicate, and still retaining the quality of the proposition. *Bailey.*

CON-VERS'IVE, *a.* Sociable; conversable.

CON-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *converto; con* and *verto*, to turn; coinciding in elements and signification with *barter*, and probably from the root of *vary, vario, veer*, Sp. *birar*, Port. *virar*, to turn. Class Br.]

1. To change or turn into another substance or form; as, to *convert* gases into water, or water into ice.

2. To change from one state to another; as, to *convert* a barren waste into a fruitful field; to *convert* a wilderness into a garden; to *convert* rude savages into civilized men.

3. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another; as, *to convert* pagans to Christianity; to *convert* royalists into republicans.

4. To turn from a bad life to a good one; to change the heart and moral character, from enmity to God

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and from vicious habits, to love of God and to a holy life.

Repent ye therefore, and be *converted*, that your sins may be blotted out. — Acts iii.
He that *converteth* a sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death. — James v.

5. To turn toward a point.

Crystal will callify into electricity, and *convert* the needle freely placed. [*Unusual.*] *Brown.*

6. To turn from one use or destination to another; as, to *convert* liberty into an engine of oppression.

7. To appropriate or apply to one's own use, or to personal benefit; as, to *convert* public property to our own use.

8. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second; as, all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin. *Hale.*

9. To turn into another language. *B. Jonson.*

CON-VERT', *v. i.* To turn or be changed; to undergo a change.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear;
That fear, to hate. *Shak.*

CON'VERT, *n.* A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; a person who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another; applied particularly to those who change their religious opinions, but applicable to political or philosophical sects.

2. In *a more strict sense*, one who is turned from sin to holiness.

Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her *converts* with righteousness. — Is. i.

3. In *monasteries*, a lay friar or brother, admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir. *Encyc.*

CON-VERT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned or changed, from one substance or state to another; turned from one religion or sect to another; changed from a state of sin to a state of holiness; applied to a particular use; appropriated.

CON-VERT'ER, *n.* One who converts; one who makes converts.

CON-VERT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *convertible.*]

1 The capability of being converted or changed from one substance, form, or state, to another; as, the *convertibility* of land into money. *Burke.*

2. The quality of being changeable from one letter to another; as, the *convertibility* of *m* with *b*, or of *d* into *t*. *As. Researches.*

CON-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from *convertir.*]

1. That may be changed; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable.

Minerals are not *convertible* into another species, though of the same genus. *Harvey.*

2. So much alike that one may be used for another. Usury and interest are not now *convertible* terms, though formerly they were.

3. That may be changed, as one letter for another; as, *b*, *p*, and *f* are *convertible* letters.

CON-VERT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Convertibility.

CON-VERT'I-BLY, *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms. *South.*

CON-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning; changing.

CON-VERT'ING, *a.* Adapted to convert; that converts from a state of nature to a state of grace.

CON'VERT-ITE, *n.* A convert. [*Not in use.*]

CON'VEX, *a.* [L. *convexus*; It. *convesso.*]

Rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or round form; gibbous; opposed to *concave*, which expresses a round form of the interior surface; as, a *convex* mirror or lens.

CON'VEX, *n.* A convex body; as, heaven's *convex.* *Tickel.*

CON'VEX-ED, (kon'vext,) *a.* Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form. *Brown.*

CON-VEX'ED-LY, *adv.* In a convex form. *Brown.*

CON-VEX'I-TY, *n.* [L. *convexitas.*]

The exterior surface of a convex body; a gibbous or globular form; roundness. *Newton. Bentley.*

CON'VEX-LY, *adv.* In a convex form; as, a body *convexly* conical.

CON'VEX-NESS, *n.* Convexity; which see

CON-VEX'O-CON'CAVE, *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other; having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the convex surface.

CON-VEX'O-CON'VEX, *a.* Convex on both sides.

CON-VEY', (kon-vā',) *v. t.* [L. *conveho*; *con* and *veho*, to carry, Sax. *wagan*, *wegan*, Eng. to *weigh*. See WEIGH and WAY.]

1. To carry, bear, or transport, either by land or water, or in air; as, to *convey* a letter or a package; to *convey* goods from England to France.

2. To pass, or cause to pass; to transmit; as, to *convey* a right or an estate from father to son.

3. To transfer; to pass a title to any thing from one person to another, as by deed, assignment, or otherwise; as, to *convey* lands by bargain and sale.

4. To cause to pass; to transmit; to carry, by any medium; as, air *conveys* sound; words *convey* ideas.

5. To manage with privacy. [*Not used.*]

I will *convey* the business as I shall find means. *Shak.*

6. To impart; to communicate.

CON-VEY', (kon-vā',) *v. i.* To play the thief. *Shak.*

CON-VEY'A-BLE, (kon-vā'a-bl,) *a.* That may be conveyed or transferred. *Burke on the Sublime.*

CON-VEY'ANCE, (kon-vā'ans,) *n.* The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, by land or water, or through any medium.

2. The act of transmitting, or transferring, as titles, estates, or claims, from one person to another; transmission; transferrence; assignment.

3. The instrument or means of passing a thing from place to place, or person to person; as, a vehicle is a *conveyance* for persons or goods; a canal or aqueduct is a *conveyance* for water; a deed is a *conveyance* of land.

4. Removal; the act of removing or carrying. *Shak.*

5. Management; artifice; secret practices. [*In this sense, obsolete.*] *Spenser.*

CON-VEY'AN-CER, (kon-vā'an-ser,) *n.* One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, &c.

CON-VEY'AN-CING, *n.* The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another.

CON-VEY'ED, (kon-vāde',) *pp.* Carried; transmitted; transferred.

CON-VEY'ER, (kon-vā'er,) *n.* One who conveys; he or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits, or transfers from one person or place to another.

2. A juggler. *Shak.*

CON-VEY'ING, (kon-vā'ing,) *ppr.* Carrying; transporting; transferring.

CON-VI-CIN'I-TY, *n.* Neighborhood; vicinity. *Warton.*

CON-VICT', *v. t.* [L. *convinco*, *convictum*; *con* and *vinco*, to vanquish or subdue; Sp. *convencer*; It. *convincere*; Fr. *convaincre*. (See CONVINCE.) The verb *vinco* is allied to *vincio*, to bind, the primary sense of which is, to strain, force, make fast; hence, to subdue; and as *n* appears to be casual, the root is Vg or Vc.]

1. To determine the truth of a charge against one; to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to determine or decide to be guilty, as by the verdict of a jury, by confession, or other legal decision. The jury *convicted* the prisoner of felony.

2. To convince of sin; to prove or determine to be guilty, as by the conscience.

They who heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one. — John viii.

3. To confute; to prove or show to be false. [*Obs.*] *Brown.*

4. To show by proof or evidence; as, to *convict* a person of error. *Hooker.*

CON-VICT', *pp.* for CONVICTED. Proved or found guilty. *Shak.*

CON'VICT, *n.* A person proved or found guilty of a crime allegod against him, either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision.

CON-VICT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Proved or determined to be guilty, either by verdict of a jury or by the decision of conscience.

CON-VICT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Proving or finding guilty.

CON-VIC'TION, *n.* The act of proving, finding, or determining to be guilty of an offense charged against a person before a legal tribunal; as by confession, by the verdict of a jury, or by the sentence of other tribunal, as in the summary *convictions* before commissioners of the revenue.

2. The act of convincing, or compelling one to admit the truth of a charge; the act of convincing of sin or sinfulness; the state of being convinced or convicted by conscience; the state of being sensible of guilt; as, the *convictions* of a sinner may be temporary, or lasting and efficacious. By *conviction*, a sinner is brought to repentance. Men often sin against the *conviction* of their own consciences.

3. The act of convincing of error; confutation; the act of compelling one to acknowledge his error, or the truth of what is alleged; as, the *conviction* of a heretic may induce him to abandon his errors.

4. Strong belief on the ground of satisfactory evidence, without any implication of previous error; as, a *conviction* that there is nothing honorable which is not accompanied with innocence. *Steele.*

CON-VICT'IVE, *a.* Having the power to convince or convict.

CON-VICT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a convincing manner. *More.*

CON-VICT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Power of convicting.

CON-VINCE', (kon-vins',) *v. t.* [L. *convinco*; *con* and *vinco*, to vanquish; Sp. *convencer*; It. *convincere*; Fr. *convaincre.*]

1. To persuade or satisfy the mind by evidence; to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth, or to what is alleged, and compel it to yield its assent; as, to *convince* a man of his errors; or to *convince* him of the truth.

For he mightily *convinced* the Jews, showing by the Scriptures that Jesus was the Christ. — Acts xviii.

2. To convict; to prove guilty; to constrain one to admit or acknowledge himself to be guilty.

If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are *convinced* of [by] the law as transgressors. — James ii.
To *convince* all that are ungodly among them of all their ungodly deeds. — Jude xv.

3. To convince; to prove. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. To overpower; to surmount; to vanquish. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CON-VIN'CED, (kon-vinst',) *pp.* or *a.* Persuaded in mind; satisfied with evidence; convicted.

CON-VINCE'MENT, (kon-vins'ment,) *n.* Conviction. [*Little used.*]

CON-VIN'CER, *n.* He or that which convinces; that which makes manifest. *More.*

CON-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of conviction.

2. Capable of being disproved or refuted. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

CON-VIN'CING, *ppr.* Persuading the mind by evidence; convicting.

2. *a.* Persuading the mind by evidence; capable of subduing the opposition of the mind and compelling its assent. We have *convincing* proof of the truth of the Scriptures, and of God's moral government of the world

CON-VIN'CING-LY, *adv.* In a convincing manner; in a manner to leave no room to doubt, or to compel assent. *Clarendon.*

CON-VIN'CING-NESS, *n.* The power of convincing.

CON-VI''TIOUS, (kon-vish'us,) *a.* [L. *convitior.*] Reproachful. [*Obs.*]

CON-VIVE', *v. t.* To entertain; to feast. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CON-VIV'I-AL, *a.* [L. *convivalis*, from *conviva*, a guest, or *convivo*, to live or eat and drink together; *con* and *vivo*, to live. See VICTUALS.]

Relating to a feast or entertainment; festal; social, jovial; as, a *convivial* meeting. *Denham.*

CON-VIV-I-AL'I-TY, *n.* The good humor or mirth indulged at an entertainment.

2. A convivial spirit or disposition.

CON'VO-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *convoco*, to convoke; *con* and *voco*, to call. See VOICE.]

To convoke; to call or summon to meet; to assemble by summons. [See CONVOKE.]

CON-VO-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *convocatio.*]

1. The act of calling or assembling by summons.

2. An assembly.

In the first day there shall be a holy *convocation*. — Ex. xii.

3. In *the Church of England*, an assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. It is summoned to meet at the same time with parliament; but, for more than a century past, it has been prorogued immediately upon its assembling. *Edin. Encyc. Brande.*

4. In *the University of Oxford*, an academical assembly, in which the business of the university is transacted. *Brande.*

CON-VŌKE', *v. t.* [L. *convoco*; Fr. *convoquer.* See VOICE.]

To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons. It is the prerogative of the president of the United States to *convoke* the senate.

CON-VŌK'ED, *pp.* Summoned or assembled by order.

CON-VŌK'ING, *ppr.* Summoning to convene; assembling.

CON'VO-LUTE, } *a.*
CON'VO-LU-TED, } Rolled together, or one part on another; as, the sides or margins of nascent leaves in plants, or as the petals and stigmas in Crocus. *Martyn. Lee.*

CON-VO-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *convolutio.*]

1. The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; the state of being rolled together.

2. A winding or twisting; a winding motion; as, the *convolution* of certain vines; the *convolution* of an eddy. *Thomson.*

CON-VOLVE', *v. t.* [L. *convolvo*; *con* and *volvo*, to roll. See WALLOW.]

To roll or wind together; to roll one part on another.

CON-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Rolled together.

CON-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Rolling or winding together.

CON-VOLV'U-LUS, *n.* [L., from *convolvo.*]

Bindweed, a genus of plants of many species.

CON-VOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *convoyer*; It. *conviare*; Sp. *convoyar*; Port. *comboyar*; *con* and *voie*, *via*, way, or the same root; or more directly from the root of L. *veho*, to carry; Sax. *wagan*, *wegan*, to bear or carry, to bring along.]

To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; as, ships of war *convoyed* the Jamaica fleet; the troops *convoyed* the baggage wagons.

When *persons* are to be protected, the word *escort* is used.

CON'VOY, *n.* A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place, either by sea or land. By sea, a ship or ships of war which accompany merchantmen for protection from an enemy. By land, any body of troops which accompany provisions, ammunition, or other property, for protection.

2. The ship or fleet conducted and protected; that which is conducted by a protecting force; that

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which is convoyed. The word sometimes includes both the protecting and protected fleets. *Admiralty Reports. Anderson. Burchett. Encyc. State Papers.*

3. The act of attending for defense. *Milton.*

4. Conveyance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CON-VOY'ED, (kon-voyd',) *pp.* Attended on a passage by a protecting force.

CON-VOY'ING, *ppr.* Attending on a voyage or passage, for defense from enemies; attending and guarding.

CON-VULSE', *v. t.* [L. *convello, convulsum, convulsus*; *con* and *vello*, to pull or pluck.]

1. To draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by irregular spasms; as, the whole frame may be *convulsed* by agony.

2. To shake; to affect by violent, irregular action.

Convulsing heaven and earth. *Thomson.*

CON-VULS'ED, (kon-vulst',) *pp.* Contracted by spasms; shaken violently.

CON-VULS'ING, *ppr.* Affecting by spasmodic contractions; shaking with violence.

CON-VUL'SION, *n.* [L. *convulsio.*]

1. A preternatural, violent, and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body. *Encyc.*

2. Any violent and irregular motion; tumult; commotion; as, political *convulsions.*

CON-VUL'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to convulsion.

CON-VUL'SIVE, *a.* That produces convulsion; as, *convulsive* rage; *convulsive* sorrow. *Dryden. Prior.*

2. Attended with convulsion or spasms; as, *convulsive* motions; *convulsive* strife. *Dryden. Hale.*

CON-VUL'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With violent shaking or agitation.

CŌ'NY or CŬN'Y, *n.* [D. *konyn*; G. *kanin*; Sw. *kanin*; Dan. *kanine*; Fr. *conin*, or *conil*; L. *cuniculus*; It. *coniglio*; Sp. *conejo*; Ir. *cuinin*; W. *cwning.* The primary sense is, a shoot, or a shooting along.]

A rabbit; a quadruped of the genus Lepus, which has a short tail and naked ears. In a wild state the fur is brown, but the color of the domestic rabbit is various.

CŌ'NY-BUR-RŌW, (kō'ne- *or* kun'ne-,) *n.* A place where rabbits burrow in the earth.

CŌ'NY-CATCH, (kō'ne- *or* kun'ne-,) *v. i.* [*cony* and *catch.*] In *the cant of thieves*, to cheat; to bite; to trick. *Shak.*

CŌ'NY-CATCH-ER, *n.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper. [*Obs.*]

CŌ'NY-CATCH-ING, *n.* Banter. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

COO, *v. i.* [Probably from the sound.]

To cry, or make a low sound, as pigeons or doves. *Thomson.*

COO'ED, (kood,) *pret.* of Coo.

COO'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a low sound, as a dove.

COO'ING, *n.* Invitation, as the note of the dove.

COOK, *v. t.* [Sax. *gecocnian*; Sw. *koka*; Dan. *koger*; D. *kooken*; G. *kochen*; It. *cuocere*; Sp. *cocer*, and *cocinar*; Port. *cozinhar*; L. *coquo.*]

1. To prepare, as victuals for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c. To dress, as meat or vegetables, for eating.

2. To prepare for any purpose. *Shak.*

3. To throw. [*Obs. or local.*] *Grose.*

COOK, *v. i.* To make the noise of the cuckoo.

COOK, *n.* [Sax. *coc*; D. *kok*; D. *koch*; Sw. *kock*; Dan. *kok*; It. *cuoco*; Ir. *coca*; L. *coquus.*]

One whose occupation is to prepare victuals for the table; a man or woman who dresses meat or vegetables for eating.

COOK'ED, (kookt,) *pp.* or *a.* Prepared for the table.

COOK'ER-Y, *n.* The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.

COOK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Preparing victuals for the table.

COOK'-MAID, *n.* [*cook* and *maid.*] A female servant or maid who dresses provisions.

COOK'-ROOM, *n.* [*cook* and *room.*] A room for cookery; a kitchen. On *board of ships*, a galley or caboose.

COOK'Y, *n.* [D. *koek*, *kookje*, a cake.]

A small cake, moderately sweet.

COOL, *a.* [Sax. *col*: D. *koel*; G. *kühl*; Sw. *kall*; Dan. *kold*, cold; *kölder*, to cool; *kulde*, chilliness; *kuler*, to blow strong.]

1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature between hot and cold; as, *cool* air; *cool* water.

2. Not ardent or zealous; not angry; not fond; not excited by passion of any kind; indifferent; as, a *cool* friend; a *cool* temper; a *cool* lover.

3. Not hasty; deliberate; as, a *cool* purpose; a *cool* falsehood or deception. Hence,

4. Impudent in a very high degree, as, when speaking of some trick, pretension, &c., we say, "That is *cool.*"

5. Not retaining heat; light; as, a *cool* dress.

COOL, *n.* A moderate state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold; as, the *cool* of the day; the *cool* of the morning or evening.

COOL, *v. t.* [Sax. *colian, acolian*; D. *koelen*; G. *kühlen*; Dan. *kölder.*]

1. To allay heat; to make cool or cold; to reduce the temperature of a substance; as, ice *cools* water.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and *cool* my tongue. — Luke xvi.

2. To moderate excitement of temper; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm, as anger; to abate, as love; to moderate, as desire, zeal, or ardor; to render indifferent.

COOL, *v. i.* To become less hot; to lose heat. Let tea or coffee *cool* to the temperature of the blood before it be drank.

2. To lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate; to become more moderate. Speak not in a passion; first let your temper *cool.*

COOL'-CUP, *n.* A beverage that is cooling.

COOL'ED, *pp.* Made less hot, or less ardent.

COOL'ER, *n.* That which cools; any substance which abates heat or excitement; as, acids are *coolers* to the body.

2. A vessel in which liquors or others things are cooled.

COOL'-HEAD-ED, (-hed-ed,) *a.* Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion. *Burke.*

COOL'ING, *ppr.* Abating heat or excitement; making or becoming cool.

COOL'ING, *a.* Adapted to cool and refresh; as, a *cooling* drink.

COOL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat cool. *Goldsmith.*

COOL'LY, *adv.* Without heat or sharp cold.

2. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; without passion or ardor. He was *coolly* received at court.

3. Without haste; calmly; deliberately. The design was formed *coolly*, and executed with firmness.

COOL'NESS, *n.* A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat; as, the *coolness* of the summer's evening.

2. A moderate degree, or a want of passion; want of ardor, or zeal; indifference; want of affection; as, they parted with *coolness.*

COOL-TANK'ARD, *n.* An old English beverage of various composition, but usually of ale with a little wine, or wine and water, with an addition of lemon juice, spices, and burrage, or other savory herbs. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

COOL'Y, *n.* An East Indian porter or carrier.

COOM, *n.* [Fr. *cambouis*; Sw. *kim*, soot.]

Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; also, the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage wheels. In *Scotland*, the useless dust which falls from coals.

COOMB, (koom,) } *n.* [Qu. L. *cumulus*, or Gr. κυμ-
CŌMB, (kōm,) } βος.]

A dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter.

COOP, *n.* [D. *kuip*, a tub; *kuiper*, a cooper; G. *kufe*; Fr. *cuve*; L. *cupa*, from bending, hollowness, or containing, holding. Qu. Gr. κυβος. The Latin *cupa seems to be both coop* and *cup.* See Cup.]

1. A box of boards, grated or barred on one side, for keeping fowls in confinement. It is usually applied to long boxes for keeping poultry for fattening or conveyance on board of ships, as *cage* is used for a small box to keep singing-birds in houses. I do not know that it is ever used in America for a *pen* to confine other animals.

2. A pen; an inclosed place for small animals. *Johnson.*

3. A barrel or cask for the preservation of liquors. *Johnson.*

4. A tumbrel, or close cart. *Encyc. Jamieson's Dict.* [*The three last senses not American.*]

COOP, *v. t.* To put in a coop; to confine in a coop. Hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass; usually followed by *up*; to *coop up*; sometimes by *in.*

The Trojans *cooped within* their walls. *Dryden.*

They are *cooped in* close by the laws of the *country.* *Locke.*

COOP'ED, (koopt,) *pp.* Shut up in a coop; confined to narrow limits.

COO-PEE', *n.* A motion in dancing.

COOP'ER, *n.* [from *coop*; D. *kuiper*; G. *küfer.*]

One whose occupation is to make barrels, hogsheads, butts, tubs, and casks of various kinds.

COOP'ER, *v. t.* To do the work of a cooper; to mend or put in order, as a cooper does casks.

COOP'ER-AGE, *n.* The price paid for cooper's work.

2. A place where cooper's work is done. *Jameson.*

3. The work or business of a cooper. *Perry.*

CO-OP'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *con* and *opero*, to work; Fr. *cooperer*; It. *cooperare*; Sp. *cooperar.*]

1. To act or operate jointly with another or others, to the same end; to work or labor with mutual efforts to promote the same object. It has *with* before the agent, and *to* before the end. Russia *co-operated* with Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia, to reduce the power of Bonaparte.

2. To act together; to concur in producing the same effect. Natural and moral events *co-operate* in illustrating the wisdom of the Creator.

CO-OP'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Acting or operating together.

CO-OP-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of working or operating together to one end; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor; as, the *co-operation* of the combined powers; the *co-operation* of the understanding and the will.

CO-OP'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.

CO-OP'ER-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who endeavors jointly with others to promote the same end.

COOP'ER-ING, *ppr.* Making casks, or putting them in order.

COOP'ER-ING, *n.* The occupation of a cooper.

CO-OP'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *coopto.*]

To choose, or choose with another. [*Not used.*]

CO-OP-TĀ'TION, *n.* Adoption; assumption. *Howell.*

CO-OR'DI-NANCE, *n.* Joint ordinance.

CO-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* [L. *con* and *ordinatus*, from *ordino*, to regulate. See Order.]

Being of equal order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate; as, two courts of *co-ordinate* jurisdiction.

CO-OR'DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

CO-OR'DI-NATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being co-ordinate; equality of rank and authority.

CO-OR-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The state of holding equal rank, or of standing in the same relation to something higher or lower.

In the high court of parliament there is a rare *co-ordination* of power. *Howell.*

COOT, *n.* [D. *koet*; W. *cwtiar*, from *cwta*, short, bobtailed.]

A water fowl of the genus *Fulica*, frequenting lakes and other still waters. The common coot has a bald forehead, a black body, and lobated toes, and is about fifteen inches in length. It makes its nest among rushes, with grass and reeds, floating on the water.

COP, *n.* [Sax. *cop*, or *copp*; W. *cop*, *cob*: D. *kop*; G. *kopf*; Fr. *coupeau*; Gr. κυβη.]

1. The head or top of a thing, as in *cob*-castle, for *cop*-castle, a castle on a hill; a tuft on the head of birds. This word is little used in America, unless *cob*, the spike of maize, may be the same word. *Chaucer.*

2. The conical ball of thread formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning-frame.

CO-PĀI'BA, } *n.* [Sp. and Port.] Balsam of copaiba,
CO-PĀI'VA, } or capivi, is a liquid, resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the stem of a tree called *Copaifera officinalis*, growing in Spanish America, in the province of Antioquia. This juice is clear, transparent, of a whitish or pale-yellowish color, an agreeable smell, and a bitterish, pungent taste. It is of the consistence of oil, or a little thicker. As a medicine, it is corroborating and detergent. *Encyc.*

CŌ'PAL, *n.* [Mexican *copalli*, a generic name of resins. *Clavigero.*]

The concrete juice of a tree growing in South America and the East Indies, hard, shining, transparent, citron-colored, and inodorous. It is not strictly a *gum*, nor a *resin*, as it has not the solubility in water common to gums, nor that in spirit of wine common to resins. In these respects it rather resembles amber. It may be dissolved by digestion in linseed oil, with a heat little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil. This solution, diluted with spirit of turpentine, forms a beautiful transparent varnish. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

CO-PAR'CE-NA-RY, *n.* [*co*, or *con*, and Norm. *parcenier*, parcenery. See Coparcener.]

Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession or joint succession to an estate of inheritance.

CO-PAR'CE-NER, *n.* [*con* and *parcener*, from *part*, Fr. *parti*, L. *pars*, or the verb *partir*, to divide.]

A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

All the *coparceners* together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them. *Blackstone.*

Coparceners take by descent; *joint-tenants*, by purchase. *Blackstone.*

CO-PAR'CE-NY, *n.* An equal share of an inheritance.

CO-PART'MENT, *n.* The same as Compartment. [*Not in use.*] *Warton.*

CO-PART'NER, *n.* [*con* and *partner.* See Copartner.]

1. One who has a share in a common stock for transacting business, or who is jointly concerned with one or more persons, in carrying on trade or other business; a partner; an associate, particularly in *trade* or *manufactures.*

2. A sharer; a partaker; as, *copartners* of our loss. *Milton.*

CO-PART'NER-SHIP, *n.* Joint concern in business; a state of having a joint share in a common stock, or a joint interest and concern in business, particularly in *trade* and *manufactures.*

2. The persons who have a joint concern.

CO-PART'NER-Y, *n.* The state of being copartners in any undertaking; not confined, like *copartnership*, to trade or business. *King.*

CŌ'PA-TAIN, *n.* [See Cop.] High-raised; pointed. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CO-PĀ'TRI-OT or CO-PAT'RI-OT, *n.* A joint patriot. *G. Morris.*

CO-PAY'VA. See Copaiba.

CŌPE, *n.* [W. *cōb*; Sax. *cappe*; D. *kap*; Dan. *kappe*, *kaabe*; Sw. *kappa* or *kapa*; Fr. *chape*, whence *chapeau*, a hat; Sp. *capa*; It. *cappa*; Port. *capa.*]

1. A cover for the head.

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2. A sacerdotal cloak worn in sacred ministrations. An ornament worn by chanters and subchanters when they officiate in solemnity. It reaches from the shoulders to the feet.

3. Any thing spread or extended over the head; the arch or concave of the sky; the roof or covering of a house; the arch over a door, &c.

4. An ancient tribute due to the king or lord of the soil, out of the lead mines in some parts of Derbyshire. *Encyc.*

ĊŌPE, *v. t.* To cover as with a cope. *Addison.*

2. To pare the beak or talons of a hawk. *Bailey.*

3. To embrace. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

ĊŌPE, *v. i.* [Dan. *kiv*, contention; *kives*, to strive; *kappes*, to strive, to equal, to envy; Sw. *kif*, strife; *kifwa*, to contend or quarrel; *käppas*, to strive; to emulate; Ar. كفا *kafaa*, to turn back, to drive away, to thrust, to oppose, to equal; كفي *kafai*, to be sufficient, to be equal, to be like, to be a substitute. Class Gb, No. 53, 55.]

1. To strive or contend on equal terms, or with equal strength; to equal in combat; to match; to oppose with success.

Their generals have not been able to *cope* with the troops of Athens. *Addison.*

Till Luther rose, no power could *cope* with the pope. *D. A. Clark.*

He was too open and direct in his conduct, and possessed too little management, to *cope* with so cool and skillful an adversary. *Wirt.*

2. To contend; to strive or struggle; to combat.

Host *coped* with host; dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

3. To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments. *Shak.*

4. To make return; to reward. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. To exchange or barter. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

ĊŌ'PECK. See KOPECK.

ĊŌP'ED, (kōpt,) *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a cope.

ĊŌPE'MAN, *n.* A chapman. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

ĊO-PER'NI-ĊAN, *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus, a Prussian by birth, who taught the world the solar system now received, called the *Copernican* system.

ĊŌPES'MĀTE, *n.* [*cope* and *mate.*] A companion or friend. [*Obs.*] *Hubbard.*

ĊŌPE'STŌNE, *n.* Head or top stone.

ĊO-PHŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Deafness.

ĊOP'I-ED, (kop'id,) *pp.* [See COPY.] Taken off; written or transcribed from an original or form; imitated.

ĊOP'I-ER, } *n.* One who copies; one who writes or
ĊOP'Y-IST, } transcribes from an original or form; a transcriber; an imitator; also, a plagiary. *Addison. Dryden.*

ĊŌP'ING, *ppr.* Striving; contending.

ĊŌP'ING, *n.* [See COPE, *n.*] The top or cover of a wall, usually made sloping to carry off the water. 1 *Kings* vii. 9. A *coping over*, is a projecting work beveling on its under side.

ĊŌ'PI-OŬS, *a.* [Fr. *copieux*; It. *copioso*; Sp. *id.*; L. *copiosus*, from *copia*, abundance, Ir. *coib.* Qu. Ch. נכב to collect, gather, accumulate; Ar. جبا *jabai*, id. Class Gb, No. 2, 5, 55.]

1. Abundant; plentiful; in great quantities; full; ample; furnishing full supplies.

The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its *copious* treasures forth
In various converse. *Thomson.*

2. Furnishing abundant matter; not barren; rich in supplies. The redemption of man is a *copious* subject of contemplation.

Hail, Son of God, Savior of men! thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song. *Milton.*

ĊŌ'PI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Abundantly; plentifully; in large quantities.

2. Largely; fully; amply; diffusely.

The remains of antiquity have been *copiously* described by travelers. *Addison.*

ĊŌ'PI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Abundance; plenty; great quantity; full supply.

2. Diffusiveness of style or manner of treating a subject; as, the *copiousness* of Homer. *Dryden.*

ĊOP'IST, *n.* A copier; *an ill-formed word.*

ĊOP'LAND, *n.* A piece of ground terminating in a cop or acute angle. [*Not used in America.*] *Dict.*

ĊO-PLANT', *v. t.* To plant together [*Not in use.*] *Howel.*

ĊO-PŌR'TION, *n.* Equal share. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

ĊOP'PED, } *a.* [See COP.] Rising to a point, or
ĊOP'PLED, } head.

Copped like a sugar-loaf. *Wiseman.*

ĊOP'PEL. See CUPEL.

ĊOP'PER, *n.* [D. *koper*; G. *kupfer*; Sw. *koppar*; Ir. *copar*; Corn. *cober*; L. *cuprum*; Fr. *cuivre*; Sp. *cobre*; Port. *id.*; Arm. *cuevr*, *coevre*; supposed to be so called from *Cyprus*, an isle in the Mediterranean. This opinion is probable, as the Greeks called it χαλκος κυπριος, *Cyprian* brass, brass of Cyprus. In this case, *copper* was originally an adjective.]

A metal of a pale red color, tinged with yellow. Next to gold, silver, and platinum, it is the most ductile and malleable of the metals, and it is more elastic than any metal except steel, and the most sonorous of all the metals. It is found native in laminæ or fibers, in a gang almost always quartzous; it is also found crystallized, and in grains or superficial laminæ on stones or iron. It is not altered by water, but is tarnished by exposure to the air, and is at last covered with a green carbonated oxyd. Copper in sheets is much used for covering the bottoms of ships, for boilers, and other utensils; mixed with tin and zinc, it is used in enamel-painting, dyeing, &c.; mixed with tin, it forms bell-metal; with a smaller proportion, bronze; and with zinc, it forms brass, pinchbeck, &c. When taken into the body, it operates as a violent emetic, and all its preparations are violent poisons. *Fourcroy. Encyc. Hooper.*

ĊOP'PER, *a.* Consisting of copper. *Cleaveland.*

ĊOP'PER, *n.* A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler.

2. Formerly, a small copper coin.

My friends filled my pocket with *coppers*. *Franklin.*

ĊOP'PER, *v. t.* To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper; as, to *copper* a ship.

ĊOP'PER-AS, *n.* [Fr. *couperose*; D. *koperrood*, that is, red copper, and *koperroest* is copper rust, verdigris; Arm. *couperosa*, or *couperos.*]

Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol; a salt of a peculiar astringent taste, and of various colors, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green. It is much used in dyeing black and in making ink, and in medicine, as a tonic. The copperas of commerce is usually made by the decomposition of iron pyrites. The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and included the green, blue, and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc. *Cleaveland. Fourcroy.*

ĊOP'PER-BEL'LY, *n.* An American serpent, the *Coluber erythrogaster.*

ĊOP'PER-BOT-TOM-ED, *a.* Having a bottom sheathed with copper.

ĊOP'PER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with sheets of copper; sheathed.

ĊOP'PER-FAST-EN-ED, (-fas'snd,) *a.* Fastened with copper bolts.

ĊOP'PER-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [from its color.] A poisonous American serpent, the *Trigonocephalus contortrix*; the Boa contortrix of Linnæus.

ĊOP'PER-ISH, *a.* Containing copper; like copper, or partaking of it.

ĊOP'PER-NŌSE, *n.* A red nose. *Shak.*

ĊOP'PER-PLĀTE, *n.* A plate of polished copper on which concave lines are engraved or corroded, according to some delineated figure or design. This plate, when charged with any colored fluid, imparts an impression of the figure or design to paper or parchment. *Encyc.*

2. A print or impression on paper, &c., from a copperplate.

ĊOP'PER-SMITH, *n.* One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

ĊOP'PER-WŌRK, (-wurk,) *n.* A place where copper is wrought or manufactured. *Woodward.*

ĊOP'PER-WŌRM, (-wurm,) *n.* A little worm in ships; a worm that frets garments; a worm that breeds in one's hand. *Ainsworth.*

ĊOP'PER-Y, *a.* Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper in taste or smell. *Woodward.*

ĊOP'PICE, } *n.* [Norm. *coupiz*, from *couper*, to cut,
ĊOPSE, } Gr. κοπτω.]

A wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; a wood cut at certain times for fuel or other purposes.

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall on the discovery of coal mines. *Locke.*

ĊOP'PLE-ĊROWN, *n.* A tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl. *Holloway.*

ĊOP'PLED, } *a.* [from *cop.*] Rising to a point; con-
ĊOP'PED, } ical. *Woodward.*

ĊOP'PLE-DUST, *n.* Powder used in purifying metals; properly, *cupel* dust.

ĊOP'PLE-STONES, *n. pl.* Lumps and fragments of stone broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of water. *Johnson. Woodward.*

In *New England*, we pronounce this word *cobble*, *cobble-stones*, and if the word is a diminutive of *cob*, *cop*, a head, or *cub*, a heap, we follow the Welsh *cob*, as the English do the same word *cop*, in the Saxon dialect. We apply the word to small round stones, from the size of an inch or two, to five or six inches or more, in diameter, wherever they may be found.

ĊOP'RO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. κυπρος, dung, and λιθος, a stone.]

Petrified dung of carnivorous reptiles. *Buckland.*

ĊO-PROPH'A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on excrements.

ĊOP-RO-LIT'IĊ, *a.* Containing or resembling *coprolites.* *Humble.*

ĊOPSE, *n.* A wood of small growth. [See COPPICE.]

ĊOPSE, *v. t.* To preserve underwoods. *Swift.*

ĊOP'SY, *a.* Having copses. *Dyer.*

ĊOP'TIĊ, *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, called *Copts*, or *Cophti*, as distinct from the Arabians and other inhabitants of modern Egypt. The name is supposed to be taken from *Coptos*, the metropolis of the Thebaid; as *Egypt*, Αιγυπτος, is probably from that name; Sanscrit, *agupta*, inclosed, fortified. So *Misraim* and *Mazor* are from צרר to inclose, to bind, to fortify. Whatever may be the origin of *Copt*, the adjective *Coptic* now refers to the people called *Copts*, who are Christians, and to their language. Hence,

ĊOP'TIĊ, *n.* The language of the *Copts.* [See Class Gb, No. 8, 14.]

ĊOP'U-LA, *n.* [L. See COPULATION and COUPLE.] In *logic*, the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition. Religion *is* indispensable to happiness. Here *is* is the *copula*, joining *religion*, the subject, with *indispensable to happiness*, the predicate.

ĊOP'U-LATE, *a.* Joined. [*Little used.*]

ĊOP'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *copulo*, to *couple*; Sp. *copular*; It. *copulare*; Fr. *coupler.* See COUPLE.]

To unite; to join in pairs. [*Little used.*]

ĊOP'U-LATE, *v. i.* To unite in sexual embrace; *applied to animals in general.*

ĊOP'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Joined in pairs.

ĊOP'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in pairs; embracing.

ĊOP-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *copulatio.*]

The act of coupling; the embrace of the sexes in the act of generation; coition.

ĊOP'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* That unites or couples. In *grammar*, the *copulative* conjunction connects two or more subjects or predicates, in an affirmative or negative proposition; as, riches *and* honors are temptations to pride; the Romans conquered Spain, *and* Gaul, *and* Britain; neither wealth *nor* honors will purchase immortal happiness.

ĊOP'U-LA-TIVE, *n.* A copulative conjunction.

2. Connection. [*Not in use.*]

ĊOP'Y, *n.* [Fr. *copie*; Arm. *copy*; It. *copia*; Sp. and Port. *copia*; Ir. *coib*, *coibeadh.* This word is from the root of *cope*, in the sense of likeness, resemblance, Ar. كغي *kafai*, to be like; or it is from doubling, and the root of *cuff*, Ar. كاف *kaifa.* Class Gb, No. 50. See COPE and CUFF.]

Literally, a likeness or resemblance of any kind. Hence,

1. A writing like another writing; a transcript from an original; or a book printed according to the original; hence,

2. Any single book, or set of books, containing a composition resembling the original work; as, the *copy* of a deed, or of a bond; a *copy* of Addison's works; a *copy* of the laws; a *copy* of the Scriptures.

3. The form of a picture or statue according to the original; the imitation or likeness of any figure, draught, or almost any object.

4. An original work; the autograph; the archetype. Hence, that which is to be imitated in writing or printing. Let the child write according to the *copy*. The *copy* is in the hands of the printer. Hence, a pattern or example for imitation. His virtues are an excellent *copy* for imitation.

5. Abundance. [L. *copia.*] [*Obs.*]

ĊOP'Y, *v. t.* To write, print, or engrave, according to an original; to form a like work or composition by writing, printing, or engraving; to transcribe; often followed by *out*, but the use is not elegant. The men of Hezekiah *copied* certain proverbs of Solomon.

2. To paint or draw according to an original.

3. To form according to a model, as in architecture.

4. To imitate or attempt to resemble; to follow an original, or pattern, in manners or course of life. *Copy* the Savior in his humility and obedience.

ĊOP'Y, *v. i.* To imitate or endeavor to be like; to do any thing in imitation of something else. A painter *copies from* the life. An obedient child *copies after* his parent.

They never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good. *Dryden.*

ĊOP'Y-BOOK, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

ĊOP'Y-ED, (kop'id,) *pp.* Transcribed; imitated; usually written COPIED; but *copyed* is preferable.

ĊOP'Y-ER, *n.* One who copies or transcribes; usually written COPIER; but *copyer* is most regular.

ĊOP'Y-HŌLD, *n.* In *England*, a tenure of estate by copy of court roll; or a tenure for which the tenant hath nothing to show, except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court. *Blackstone.*

ĊOP'Y-HŌLD'ER, *n.* One who is possessed of land in copy-hold.

ĊOP'Y-ING, *ppr.* Transcribing.

ĊOP'Y-ING-PRESS, *n.* A machine for taking an exact copy of any manuscript recently written. *Hebert.*

ĊOP'Y-IST, *n.* A copier; a transcriber.

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COP'Y-RIGHT, (-rīte,) *n.* The sole right which an author has in his own original literary compositions; the exclusive right of an author to print, publish, and vend his own literary works, for his own benefit; the like right in the hands of an assignee.

CO-QUAL'LIN, *n.* A small quadruped, of the squirrel kind, but incapable of climbing trees.
Dict. of Nat. Hist.

COQUE'LI-COT, } (kōke'le-ko,) *n.* [Fr.] Wild pop-
COQUE'LI-CO, } py; hence, the color of wild poppy, viz., a mixture of orange and scarlet.

CO-QUET', (ko-ket',) *v. t.* To attempt to attract notice, admiration, or love, from vanity; to treat with an appearance of tenderness or regard, with a view to deceive and disappoint.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honor. *Swift.*

CO-QUET', *v. i.* To trifle in love; to treat a person with an appearance of favor, but with a design to deceive and disappoint.

CO-QUET'RY, *n.* [Fr. *coquetterie.*]
Attempts to attract admiration, notice, or love, from vanity; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love. *Addison.*

CO-QUETTE', (ko-ket',) *n.* [Fr. *coquet*, a beau, a general lover, a cock-boat; *coquette*, a jilt; from the Welsh or Celtic *coegen*, a vain, saucy wench, a coquette, from *coeg*, vain; Sp. *coqueta*; It. *civetta*, an owl; *civettare*, to play the wag, to trifle, to coquet; *civetteria*, coquetry; *civettino*, a vain young fellow.]
A vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify vanity, and then rejects her lover; a jilt.

The light *coquettes* in sylphs aloft repair,
And sport and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope.*

Note. — In French, *coquet* is masculine, and *coquette* feminine; but, as our language has no such termination for gender, it may be better to write *coquet* for both sexes, and for distinction prefix *male* to the word when applied to a man.

CO-QUET'TED, *pret.* and *pp.* of COQUET, which see.

CO-QUET'TING, *ppr.* Attracting notice to gain admirers, and then rejecting them.

CO-QUET'TISH, (ko-ket'ish,) *a.* Practicing coquetry.

CO-QUET'TISH-LY, (ko-ket'ish-ly,) *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

COR, *n.* The measure of a pottle.

COR'A-CLE, *n.* [W. *corwogle.*]
A boat used, in Wales, by fishermen, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth. A similar boat was used by the ancient Egyptians.
Brande.

COR'A-COID, *n.* [Gr. κοραξ, a crow, and ειδος, form.]
A small, sharp process of the scapula, shaped like a crow's beak. The name has been extended to a bone in birds, &c., near the shoulder-joint. *Brande.*

COR'A-COID, *a.* Shaped like a crow's beak.
Buckland.

COR'AL, *n.* [L. *corallium*; Gr. κοραλλιον, from κορη, damsel, and ἁλς, sea; Fr. *corail*, or *coral*; It. *corallo*; Sp. *coral*; D. *koraal*; G. *koralle*; Dan. *koral.*]
In *zoology*, a substance consisting chiefly of carbonate of lime. It is the solid secretions of zoophytes, produced within the tissues of the polyps, and corresponding to the skeleton in higher animals. *Corals* have often the form of trees, shrubs, or assume hemispherical and nodular shapes. Such are *madrepores*, *astreas*, and *brain-coral*. The surface is usually covered with radiated cells, each of which marks the position of one of the polyps; and, when alive, the animals appear like flowers over every part of the zoophyte. *Dana.*
2. A piece of coral, used by children as a plaything.

COR'AL, *a.* Made of coral; resembling coral.

COR'AL-RAG, *n.* In *geology*, a coralliferous deposit, forming a member of the middle division of oolite.
Humble.

COR'AL-TREE, *n.* A genus of plants, Erythrina, of several species, natives of Africa and America. They are all shrubby, flowering plants, adorned chiefly with trifoliate or three-lobed leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers.

COR'AL-WORT, *n.* The popular name of certain species of plants, Dentaria, called also *tooth-wort*, or *tooth-violet.* *Fam. of Plants.*

COR-AL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.

COR-AL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Containing coral. *Gilbert.*

COR'AL-LI-FORM, *a.* [*coral* and *form.*] Resembling coral; forked and crooked. *Kirwan.*

COR-AL-LIG'EN-OUS, *a.* Producing coral. *Humble.*

COR'AL-LINE, (-lin,) *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.

COR'AL-LINE, *n.* A submarine, semi-calcareous or calcareous plant, consisting of many jointed branches, resembling some species of moss. The term has also been applied to certain minute corals growing in moss-like forms. *Dana.*

COR'AL-LIN-ITE, *n.* A fossil polypier or coralline.
Dict. Nat. Hist.

COR'AL-LITE, *n.* A mineral substance or petrifaction, in the form of coral; or a fossil polypier, larger than a corallinite. *Kirwan. Dict. Nat. Hist.*

COR'AL-LOID, } *a.* [*coral*, and Gr. ειδος, form.]
COR-AL-LOID'AL, } Having the form of coral; branching like coral.
Dict. Nat. Hist.

COR'AL-LOID, *n.* A term formerly applied to a species of minute corals called *Escara*, and also sometimes to the *Gorgonias.* *Encyc.*

CO'RAM JŪ'DI-CE, [L.] Before the judge.

CO'RAM NON JŪ'DI-CE, [L.] Before one not a judge; before one who has not jurisdiction.

CO-RANT', *n.* [Fr. *courant*, running; *courir*, to run; L. *curro.*]
A lofty, sprightly dance. *Johnson. Temple.*

CORB, *n.* [L. *corbis.* See the next word.]
1. A basket used in coaleries.
2. An ornament in a building. *Spenser.*

CORB'AN, *n.* [L. *corbis*; D. *korf*; G. *korb*; Sw. *korg*; Dan. *kurv*; Fr. *corbeille*; Eth. ቀርቦ *karbo*, a wicker basket; Russ. *korban*, a church box or chest, a treasury. But, in Ethiopic, *korban* is an oblation, that which is offered to God, a gift, sacrifice, coinciding with the Heb. קרבן, from קרב, to approach, to cause to approach, to bring or offer.]
1. In *Jewish antiquity*, an offering, sacrifice, or oblation of any kind, presented before God. *Gesenius.*

It is a gift, *corban*, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; that is, I have devoted that to God which you ask of me, and it is no longer mine to give. *Encyc.*

2. An alms-basket; a vessel to receive gifts of charity; a gift; an alms; a treasury of the church, where offerings are deposited. *Calmet.*
3. Among *Mohammedans*, a ceremony performed at the foot of Mount Arafat, in Arabia, near Mecca. It consists in killing a number of sheep, and distributing them among the poor. *Encyc.*

CORBE, *a.* [Fr. *courbe.*] Crooked. [*Not in use.*]
Spenser.

CORB'EIL, (kor'bel,) *n.* [Fr. *corbeille*; It. *corbello.* See CORBAN.]
In *fortification*, a little *basket*, to be filled with earth, and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers. *Johnson.*

CORB'EL, *n.* [See the preceding words.]
1. In *architecture*, the representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of caryatides.
2. The vase or tambor of the Corinthian column; so called from its resemblance to a basket. *Encyc.*

CORB'EL, *n.* A short piece of timber, iron, &c., in a wall, jutting six or eight inches, as occasion requires, in the manner of a shoulder-piece; sometimes placed, for strength, under the semigirder of a platform. The under part is sometimes cut into the form of a boultin, sometimes of an ogee, or of a face, &c.
Encyc. Johnson.
2. A niche or hollow left in walls for images, figures, or statues. *Chambers.*

COR'BY, *n.* A raven. [*Not in use.*]

COR'CULE, } *n.* [L. *corculum*, but in a different
COR'CLE, } sense. It is a diminutive, from *cor*, the heart.]
In *botany*, the heart of the seed, or rudiment of a future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledons. It consists of the plume, or ascending part, and the rostel, or radicle, the simple descending part.
Martyn.

CORD, *n.* [W. *cord*; Fr. *corde*; It. *corda*; Sp. *cuerda*; D. *koord*; L. *chorda*; Gr. χορδη. According to the *Welsh*, this word signifies a twist, from *côr*, the root of *chorus.*]
1. A string, or small rope, composed of several strands twisted together. Rahab let down the spies by a *cord* through the window. *Josh.* ii.
2. A quantity of wood or other material, originally measured with a cord or line. The cord is a pile containing 128 cubic feet; or a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad.
3. In *Scripture*, the *cords of the wicked*, are the snares with which they catch the unwary. *Ps.* cxxix.
The *cords of sin*, are bad habits, or the consequences of sin. *Prov.* v.
The *cords of a man*, are the fair, gentle, or natural means of alluring men to obedience. *Hos.* xi.
The *cords of vanity*, are worldly vanities and pleasures, profit, or preferment; or vain and deceitful arguments and pretenses, which draw men to sin.
Is. v.
To stretch a line or cord about a city, is to level it, or utterly to destroy it. *Lam.* ii.
The *cords of a tent*, denote stability. To *loosen or break the cords*, is to weaken or destroy; to *lengthen the cords*, is to enlarge. *Job* xxx. *Is.* liv. *Jer.* x.

CORD, *v. t.* To bind with a cord or rope; to fasten with cords.
2. To pile wood or other material for measurement and sale by the cord.

CORD'MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes; but in America called *ropemaker.*

CORD'WOOD, *n.* Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in distinction from *long wood*; *properly*, wood cut to the length of four feet; but, in this respect, the practice is not uniform. In *Scotland*, *cordwood* is wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, in opposition to that which is floated. *Encyc.*

CORD'AGE, *n.* [Sp. *cordage*; Fr. *id.*; from *cord.*]
A term applied to all sorts of cords or ropes used in the running rigging of a ship, or kept in reserve, to supply the place of that which may be rendered unserviceable. In *a more general sense*, the word includes all ropes and lines used on board of ships.

CORD'ATE, } *a.* [L. *cordatus*, with a different
CORD'A-TED, } signification, from *cor*, the heart.]
Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped; a term used by naturalists; as, a *cordate* leaf, in *botany*, resembling the longitudinal section of the heart. Hence, *cordate-oblong*, heart-shaped lengthened; *cordate-lanceolate*, heart-shaped, gradually tapering toward each extremity, like the head of a lance; *cordate-sagittate*, heart-shaped, but resembling the head of an arrow. *Martyn.*

CORD'ATE-LY, *adv.* In a cordate form.

CORD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bound or fastened with cords.
2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord.
3. Made of cords; furnished with cords. *Shak.*
4. Striped or furrowed, as by cords.
5. In *heraldry*, a *corded cross* is one wound with cords, or made of two pieces of wood. *Encyc.*

COR-DE-LIER', (kor-de-leer',) *n.* [Fr., from *corde*, a girdle or cord worn by the order.]
A Franciscan friar; one of a religious order founded by St. Francis; a gray friar. The Cordeliers wear a thick gray cloth, a little cowl, a chaperon, and a cloak, with a girdle of rope or cord, tied with three knots. *Encyc.*

COR'DEL-ING, *a.* Twisting.

CORD'I-AL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *cordial*; It. *cordiale*; from L. *cor*, the heart.]
1. Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere; not hypocritical; warm; affectionate; as, we give our friends a *cordial* reception.

With looks of *cordial* love. *Milton.*

2. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; giving strength or spirits; as, *cordial* waters.
Wiseman.

CORD'I-AL, *n.* In *medicine*, that which suddenly excites the system, and increases the action of the heart or circulation when languid; any medicine which increases strength, raises the spirits, and gives life and cheerfulness to a person when weak and depressed.
2. Aromatized and sweetened spirit, employed as a beverage. *Cooley.*
3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates; as, good news is a *cordial* to the mind.

CORD'I-AL-HEART'ED, *a.* Having cordial affection.

CORD-I-AL'I-TY, *n.* Relation to the heart. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*
2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy; sincere affection and kindness; as, our friends were received with *cordiality.*

CORD'I-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To render cordial. *Ec. Rev.*

CORD'I-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered cordial.

CORD'I-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making cordial.

CORD'I-AL-LY, *adv.* Heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection. The Christian *cordially* receives the doctrines of grace.

CORD'I-AL-NESS, *n.* *Cordiality*; hearty good will.

CORD'IE-RITE, *n.* The mineral called otherwise *iolite* and *dichroite.*

CORD'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *cor*, the heart, and *forma*, form.]
Heart-shaped; having the form of the human heart.

CORD'I-NER, *n.* [*Not used.*] See CORDWAINER.

CORD'ING, *ppr.* Binding with cords; piling for measurement.

COR'DON, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *cordon*; It. *cordone*; Port. *cordam.* See CORD.]
1. In *fortification*, a row of stones jutting before the rampart and the basis of the parapet; or a row of stones between the wall of a fortress which lies aslope, and the parapet, which is perpendicular; serving as an ornament, and used only in fortifications of stone-work. *Johnson. Encyc.*
2. In *military language*, a line or series of military posts; as, a *cordon* of troops.
3. *Cordon sanitaire*: a line of troops or military posts on the borders of a district of country infected with disease, to cut off communication, and thus prevent the disease from spreading.

COR'DO-VAN, *n.* Spanish leather.

COR-DU-ROY', *n.* A thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed.

CORD'WĀIN, *n.* [Sp. *cordoban*; Port. *cordovam*; Fr. *cordouan*; from *Cordova*, or *Cordoba*, in Spain.]
Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed.
Spenser. Sp. Dict.

CORD'WĀIN-ER, *n.* [from *cordwain.*] A shoemaker. This word was formerly written *cordiners.* It is evidently from the French *cordouan*, *cordouannier*; *properly*, a worker in cordwain, or cordovan leather.

CORE, *n.* [Fr. *cœur*; Norm. *core*; Sp. *corazon*; Port. *coraçam*; It. *cuore*; from L. *cor*, the heart, Gr. κεαρ. See Class Gr.]
1. The heart or inner part of a thing; *particularly* the central part of fruit, containing the kernels or

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seeds; as, the *core* of an apple or quince. It was formerly applied to place; as, in the *core* of a square. *Raleigh.*

2. The inner part of an ulcer or boil. *Dryden.*

3. In *architecture*, the interior part of any thing; as, the *core* of a column or wall. *Gwilt.*

4. A body. [Fr. *corps.*] [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

5. A disorder of sheep, occasioned by worms in the liver. *Chambers.*

CŌR'ED, (kōrd,) *a.* In *the herring fishery*, rolled in salt, and prepared for drying. *Ash.*

CO-RĒ'GENT, *n.* A joint regent or ruler. *Wraxall.*

CO-RE-LĀ'TION, *n.* Corresponding relation. *Kidd.*

CORF, *n.* A basket for carrying coals and other minerals in a mine. *Gilbert.*

CO-RI-Ā'CEOUS, (ko-re-ā'shus,) *a.* [L. *coriaceus*, from *corium*, leather.]

1. Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; tough; as, *coriaceous* concretions. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In *botany*, stiff, like leather or parchment; *applied to a leaf, a calyx, or capsule.* *Martyn.*

CO-RI-AN'DER, *n.* [L. *coriandrum*; Gr. κοριον, κορταν.]

The popular name of a genus of plants of one species. The seeds of this species have a strong smell, and, in medicine, are considered as stomachic and carminative.

CO-RIN'DON. See CORUNDUM.

COR'INTH, *n.* A city of Greece. Hence,

2. A small fruit, now called CURRANT; which see. *Philips. Broome.*

CO-RINTH'I-AC, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth. *D'Anville.*

CO-RINTH'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece; as, *Corinthian* column; *Corinthian* order; *Corinthian* brass. The *Corinthian* order, in architecture, is the most delicate of all the orders, and enriched with a profusion of ornaments. The capital is usually adorned with olive leaves or acanthus. *Encyc.*

CO-RI'VAL, *n.* [*con* and *rival*; written improperly CORRIVAL.]

A rival, or fellow-rival; a competitor. *Shak.*

CO-RI'VAL, *v. t.* To rival; to pretend to equal. *Shak.*

CO-RI'VAL-RY, } *n.* Joint rivalry.
CO-RI'VAL-SHIP, }

CORK, *n.* [D. *kurk*; G. *kork*; Sw. *korck*; Dan. *kork*; Sp. *corcho*; Russ. *korka*; Fr. *ecorce*; L. *cortex*, bark, rind, shell, crust.]

1. A glandiferous tree, a species of Quercus, growing in Spain and Portugal, having a thick, rough, fungous, cleft bark.

2. The outer bark of the tree, or epidermis, of which stoppples for bottles and casks are made. This outer bark is taken off, and a new epidermis is formed, which, in six or seven years, becomes fit for use. This bark is also burnt to make a kind of light black, called *Spanish black.*

3. A stopple for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork.

CORK, *v. t.* To stop bottles or casks with corks; to confine or make fast with a cork. [See also CALK.]

CORK'ED, (korkt,) *pp.* Stopped with a cork.

CORK'ING, *ppr.* Stopping with corks.

CORK'ING-PIN, *n.* A pin of a large size. *Swift.*

CORK'SCREW, (-skrū,) *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.

CORK'Y, *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork; dry and tough like cork.

Bind fast his *corky* arms. *Shak.*

COR'MO-RANT, *n.* [Fr. *cormoran*; Sp. *corvejon. Cormorant* is supposed to be corrupted from *Corvus marinus*, sea-raven. The Welsh also called the bird *morvran*, sea-crow.]

1. A genus of sea-birds, (*Phalacro corax*,) often called the *sea-raven*, and distinguished for its voracity. The head and neck are black; the coverts of the wings, the scapulars, and the back, are of a deep green, edged with black, and glossed with blue. The base of the lower mandible is covered with a naked, yellow skin, which extends under the chin, and forms a sort of pouch. This bird occupies the cliffs by the sea, feeds on fish, and is extremely voracious. *Encyc.*

2. A glutton.

COR'MUS, *n.* [Gr. κορμος.] In *botany*, the generic name of a stalk or stem of any plant. *D. C. Willdenow.*

2. The dilated base of the stems of monocotyledonous plants, intervening between the root and the first buds, and forming the reproductive portion of such plants, when they are not caulescent. *Lindley.*

CORN, *n.* [Sax. *corn*; D. *koorn*; G. *korn*; Dan. and Sw. *korn.* Not improbably this word is the L. *granum.* Such transpositions are not uncommon. The word signifies not only the hard seeds of certain plants, but hail and shot, L. *grando*, Ir. *gran*, grain, hail, shot. Johnson quotes an old Runic rhyme:

"Hagul er kaldastur *korna*,"

Hail is the coldest *corn.* See GRAIN.]

1. A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. In this sense it has a plural: as, three barley *corns* make an inch. It is generally applied to edible seeds, which, when ripe, are hard.

2. The seeds of certain plants in general, in bulk or quantity; as, *corn* is dear or scarce. In this sense, the word comprehends all the kinds of grain which constitute the food of men and horses. In *Great Britain*, *corn* is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats, and barley. In *the United States*, it has the same general sense, but by custom it is appropriated to maize. We are accustomed to say, the crop of wheat is good, but the *corn* is bad; it is a good year for wheat and rye, but bad for *corn.* In this sense, *corn* has no plural.

3. The plants which produce corn, when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds, after reaping and before thrashing. We say, a field of *corn*, a sheaf or a shock of *corn*, a load of *corn.* The plants or stalks are included in the term *corn*, until the seed is separated from the ears.

4. In *surgery*, a hard excrescence, or induration of the skin, on the toes or some part of the feet, occasioned by the pressure of the shoes; so called from its hardness and resemblance to a corn.

5. A small, hard particle. [See GRAIN.]

CORN, *v. t.* To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt; as, to *corn* beef.

2. To granulate; to form into small grains.

CORN'-BASK-ET, *n.* A large basket for carrying the ears of maize.

CORN'BIND, *n.* Climbing buckwheat. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

CORN'-BLADE, *n.* The leaf of the maize. Corn-blades are collected and preserved as fodder, in some of the Southern States of America.

CORN'BRASH, *n.* A coarse, shelly limestone, forming a soil celebrated, in Wiltshire, England, for the growth of corn. *Brande. Mantell.*

CORN'-BREAD, (-bred,) *n.* A kind of bread or breadcake made of the meal of Indian corn.

CORN'-CHAND-LER, *n.* [*Chandler*, a dealer in candles, is supposed to be from the Fr. *chandelier*; but what has this word to do with *corn* and *ship*, in *corn-chandler* and *ship-chandler*? In these words, *chandler* seems to be a corruption of the Teutonic *handler*, a trader; Sw. *kornhandlare*, a corn-dealer; Dan. *handler*; G. *id.*; D. *handelaar.*]

A dealer in corn.

CORN'-CLAD, *a.* Covered with growing corn. *Barlow.*

CORN'-CRAKE, *n.* The crake or land-rail; the corn-crow; for *kraka*, in Sw., and *krage* in Dan., is our word *crow*, and the name is probably taken from its cry. The Dutch *kraai*, a crow, is contracted from *kraag*, and *kraaijen* is to crow, to vaunt, to tell tales; G. *krähe*, *krähen.*

CORN'-CUT-TER, *n.* [*corn* and *cut.*] One who cuts corns or indurations of the skin.

CORN'FIELD, *n.* A field where corn is growing.

CORN'-FLAG, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Gladiolus, of several species, bearing red or white flowers.

CORN'-FLOOR, *n.* A floor for corn, or for thrashing corn. *Is.* xxi. *Hos.* ix.

CORN'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A flower or plant growing among corn, as the blue-bottle, wild poppy, &c. *Bacon.*

CORN'-HEAP, *n.* A heap of corn. *Hall.*

CORN'-LAND, *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn or grain.

CORN'-LAWS, *n. pl.* In *Great Britain*, laws prohibiting the importation of foreign corn or grain for home consumption, except when the price rises beyond a certain rate. Repealed in 1846. *M'Culloch.*

CORN'-LOFT, *n.* An apartment for corn; a granary. *Sherwood.*

CORN-MAR'Y-GOLD, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Chrysanthemum.

CORN'-MAS-TER, *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CORN'MĒ-TER, *n.* One who measures corn.

CORN'-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding corn, more generally called a *grist-mill.*

CORN'-PARS-LEY, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Sison.

CORN'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. *Johnson.*

CORN'-ROCK-ET, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Bunias.

CORN'-RŌSE, *n.* A species of poppy, or Papaver.

CORN'-SAL-AD, *n.* A plant, a species of Valeriana, whose top leaves are said to be a good salad.

CORN'STALK, (-stawk,) *n.* A stalk of corn, particularly a stalk of the maize. *America.*

CORN'-VI-O-LET, *n.* A species of Campanula. *Tate.*

CORN'-WAIN, *n.* A wagon that carries corn.

CORN'AGE, *n.* [from Fr. *corne*, L. *cornu*, a horn.]

An ancient tenure of lands, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORN'E-A, *n.* [from L. *cornu*, a horn.] [*Blackstone.*

The strong, horny, transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye, through which the rays of light pass; situated in the *sclerotica*, and considered by some as a portion of it.

CORN'ED, (kornd,) *pp.* or *a.* Sprinkled with salt; cured by salting; as, *corned* beef.

2. Drunk. [*Low.*] *Grose.*

COR'NEL, } *n.* [L. *cornus*, from *cornu*, a
COR'NEL-TREE, } horn, or its root, from the
COR-NĒL'IAN-TREE, } hardness of the wood; Sp. *corno*; It. *corniolo*; Fr. *cornouiller.*]

The cornelian cherry or dogwood, the popular name of a species of Cornus. The *Cornus mascula*, or cornelian cherry-tree, has a stem of twenty feet high, branching and forming a large head, garnished with oblong leaves and small umbels of yellowish-green flowers, succeeded by small, red, acid, eatable, cherry-like fruit. *Encyc.*

COR-NĒL'IAN. See CARNELIAN.

CORNE'MŪSE, } *n.* [Fr. *cornemuse*; *corne*, a horn,
CORN'A-MŪTE, } and *muse*; It. *cornamusa.*]

A bagpipe. *Drayton.*

CORN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *corneus*, from *cornu*, a horn. See HORN.]

Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or substance resembling horn; hard. *Brown.*

COR'NER, *n.* [W. *cornel*, from *corn*, a point or projection, a horn; Corn. *kornal*; Arm. *corn*; Ir. *cearna*; Sw. *hörn.* (See HORN and GRAIN.) Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. קרן *karan*, to shoot.]

1. The point where two converging lines meet; *properly*, the external point; an angle; as, we met at the *corner* of the state house, or at the *corner* of two streets.

2. The interior point where two lines meet; an angle.

3. The space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point. Hence,

4. An inclosed place; a secret or retired place.

This thing was not done in a *corner.* — Acts xxvi.

5. *Indefinitely*, any part; a part. They searched every *corner* of the forest; they explored all *corners* of the country.

6. The end, extremity, or limit; as, the *corners* of the head or beard. *Lev.* xix.

Corner teeth of a horse; the fore teeth between the middling teeth and the tushes, two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.*

COR'NER-ED, (kor'nerd,) *a.* Having corners; having three or more angles.

COR'NER-CAP, *n.* The chief embellishment or ornament. *Shak.*

COR'NER-STŌNE, *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal stone, and especially the stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice.

Who laid the *corner-stone* thereof? — Job xxxviii.
Christ himself being the chief *corner-stone.* — Eph. ii.

COR'NER-TEETH, *n.* The four teeth of a horse, between the middle teeth and the tushes.

COR'NER-WISE, *adv.* Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

CORN'ET, *n.* [Fr. *cornet*, *cornette*; It. *cornetta*, *cornetto*; Sp. *corneta*, from L. *cornu*, a horn. See HORN.]

1. An instrument of music, in the nature of a trumpet, sounded by blowing with the mouth. It was of a winding shape, like a horn; used in armies, and on occasions of joy.

David played before the Lord on *cornets.* — 2 Sam. vi.

2. In *modern usage*, an officer of cavalry, who bears the ensign or colors of a troop. He is the third officer in the company. *Encyc.*

3. A company of cavalry; a troop of horse. [*Not used.*] *Clarendon. Bacon.*

4. *The cornet of a horse*, [*coronet*,] is the lowest part of his pastern, that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A little cap of paper in which retailers inclose small wares.

6. A scarf anciently worn by doctors. *Dict.*

7. A head-dress. *Dict.*

COR'NET-A-PIS'TONS, [Fr.] A brass, wind, musical instrument, like the French horn, but capable of much greater inflection, from the valves and *pistons* with which it is furnished. *Brande.*

CORN'ET-CY, *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet. *Chesterfield. Stephens.*

CORN'ET-ER, *n.* One who blows a cornet. *Hakewill.*

COR'NICE, *n.* [It. *cornice*; Fr. *corniche*; Sp. *cornisa*; from L. *coronis*, Gr. κορωνις, κορωνη, a summit, a *crown.*]

1. In *architecture*, the upper grand division of the entablature of a column, or the highest projecture; that which crowns an order. *Brande.*

2. A little projecture in joinery or masonry; as, the *cornice* of a chimney. *Encyc.*

Cornice-ring of a cannon, is the ring next from the muzzle-ring backward. *Encyc.*

CORN'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *corniculum*, from *cornu*, a horn.] A little horn. *Brown.*

COR-NIC'U-LATE, *a.* [from L. *cornu*, a horn.]

1. Horned; having horns. *More.*

2. In *botany*, producing horned pods; bearing a little spur or horn. *Chambers.*

CORN-IF'IC, *a.* Producing horns.

CORN'I-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of a horn.

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COR-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *corniger; cornu*, a horn, and *gero*, to bear.]
Horned; having horns; as, *cornigerous* animals.

COR'NING, *ppr.* Sprinkling with salt. [*Brown.*

COR'NING-HOUSE, *n.* A house or place where powder is granulated.

COR'NISH, *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, in England; and, as a *noun*, the language of Cornwall.

COR'NIST, *n.* A performer on the cornet or horn.

COR'NLESS, *a.* Destitute of corn; as, *cornless* dwelling-places. *Tooke's Russia.*

COR'N-SNAKE, *n.* The Coluber guttatus of the Southern United States.

COR'NU-AM-MO'NIS, *n.* [L.] A fossil shell, like a ram's horn; an ammonite.

COR-NU-CO'PI-A, *n.*; *pl.* CORNUCOPIÆ. [L. *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty.]
1. The horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance of fruits.
2. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, the figure of a horn, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding.

COR-NU'TE', *v. t.* [L. *cornutus*, from *cornu*, a horn.]
To bestow horns; to cuckold. *Burton.*

COR-NU'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.
2. In *botany*, horn-shaped.

COR-NU'TO, *n.* [*It.*] A man that wears the horns; a cuckold.

COR-NU'TOR, *n.* A cuckold-maker. *Jordan.*

COR'NY, *a.* [L. *cornu*, a horn.]
Horny; strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn; resembling horn. *Milton.*

COR'NY, *a.* [from *corn.*] Producing corn; containing corn. *Prior. Dryden.*

COR'O-DY, COR'RO-DY, *n.* [It. *corredo*, provision; *corredare*, to furnish.]
An allowance of meat, drink, or clothing, due to the king from an abbey, or other religious house, for the sustenance of such one of his servants as he thinks good to bestow on it. An allowance for the maintenance of any of the king's servants living in an abbey. *Cowel.*
Corodies are a right of sustenance, or to receive certain allotments of victuals and provision for one's maintenance; in lieu of which, a pension or sum of money is sometimes substituted. *Blackstone.*
The king is entitled to a *corody* out of every bishopric; that is, to send one of his chaplains to be maintained by the bishop, or to have a pension allowed till the bishop promotes him to a benefice. [*This has fallen into disuse.*] *Blackstone.*
According to the *Italian*, the latter word is the correct orthography.

COR'OL, CO-ROL'LA, *n.* [L. *corolla*, a little crown.]
In *botany*, the inner covering of a flower. The corol surrounds the parts of fructification, and is composed of one or more flower leaves, called *petals*. It is distinguished from the perianth by the fineness of its texture and the gayness of its colors; but there are many exceptions. It is sometimes inaccurately called *blossom* and *flower*. *Martyn. Encyc. Darwin.*

COR-OL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to a corol; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.
A *corollaceous* covering. *Lee.*

COR'OL-LA-RY, *n.* [L. *corollarium*, a coronet, from *corolla*, a crown. *Finis coronat opus. Johnson.* Fr. *corollaire.*]
1. An inference from a preceding proposition. *J. Day.*
2. A consequent truth which follows immediately from some preceding truth or demonstration. *Barlow.*
3. A surplus; [because the word originally denoted a gratuity to a person beyond his due.] *Shak.*

COR'OL-LATE, COR'OL-LA-TED, *a.* Like a corolla; having corollas.

COR'OL-LET, COR'OL-LULE, *n.* One of the partial flowers which make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower. *Martyn. Encyc.*

CO-RO'NA, *n.* [L., a crown.] In *architecture*, a large, flat member of a cornice, usually of considerable projection, to carry off the rain that falls on it, and called by workmen the *drip*. *Gwilt.*
2. In *anatomy*, the upper surface of the molar teeth or grinders.
3. In *botany*, the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower. *Encyc.*
An appendage of the corol or petals of a flower, proceeding from the base of the limb. *Lindley.*
Also, the appendage to the top of seeds, which enables them to disperse. *Martyn.*
4. In *optics*, a halo or luminous circle around the sun, moon, or stars. *Encyc.*

COR'O-NAL, *a.* Belonging to the crown or top of the head; as, the *coronal* suture.

COR'O-NAL, *n.* A crown; wreath; garland. *Spenser.*
2. The first suture of the skull. *Encyc.*

COR'O-NA-RY, *a.* Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head, or placed as a crown. *Brown.*
Coronary vessels, and *ligaments*, in *anatomy*, are those which spread round certain viscera, bones, &c. *Brande.*
Coronary arteries; two arteries which spring from the aorta, before it leaves the pericardium, and supply the substance of the heart with blood. *Encyc.*
Coronary vein; a vein diffused over the exterior surface of the heart, receiving the blood from the heart. *Coxe. Encyc.*
Stomachic coronary; a vein inserted into the trunk of the splenic vein, which, by uniting with the mesenteric, forms the vena porta. *Encyc.*

COR'O-NA-TED, *a.* In *conchology*, crowned, or girt toward the apex with a single row of eminences. *Humble.*

COR-O-NA'TION, *n.* [from L. *corona*, a crown.]
1. The act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign; the act of investing a prince with the insignia of royalty, on his succeeding to the sovereignty.
2. The pomp or assembly attending a coronation. *Pope.*
Coronation-oath; the oath taken by a monarch at his coronation.

COR'O-NEL, (kur'nel,) *n.* [Sp. *coronel*; Port. *id.*; Fr. *colonel*; It. *colonello*. We follow the Spanish and Portuguese orthography in our pronunciation.]
The officer who commands a regiment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

COR'O-NER, *n.* [Law L. *coronator*, from *corona*, a crown.]
In *England*, an officer whose office is concerned principally with pleas of the crown. One chief part of his duty is, when a person dies, or is supposed to die, a violent death, to inquire into the manner of his death. This must be done by a jury, on sight of the body, and at the place where the death happened. In England, the coroner is to inquire, also, concerning shipwrecks, and certify whether wrecks or not, and who is in possession of the goods; also, concerning treasure-trove. As a ministerial officer, the *coroner* is the sheriff's substitute; and when an exception can be taken to the sheriff, for suspicion of partiality, process is awarded to the *coroner*. *Blackstone.*
In some of the States in America there is a *coroner*, but his principal or only duty is to inquire into the causes of violent death. In Connecticut there is no such officer, the duty being performed by a constable, or justice of the peace.

COR'O-NET, *n.* [from L. *corona*, a crown.]
1. An inferior crown worn by noblemen. The *coronet* of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only four pearls. *Johnson.*
2. In *poetical language*, an ornamental head-dress.
Coronet of a horse. See CORNET.

COR'O-NET-ED, *a.* Wearing, or entitled to wear, a coronet.

CO-RON'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *corona*, a crown, and *forma*, form.]
Having the form of a crown.

COR'O-NOID, *a.* [Gr. κορωνη, a crow, and εἰδος, form.]
Noting the upper and anterior process of the end of the lower jaw, called the *coronoid* process. *Coxe.*

COR'O-NULE, *n.* [from L. *corona*, a crown.]
A coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds. *Martyn.*

COR'PO-RAL, *n.* [It. *caporale*; Fr. *caporal*; Sp. *caporal*; from L. *caput*, head, or more directly from the Celtic root of *caput*, Sp. *cabo*, It. *capo*, Eng. *cape*. Our orthography is a corruption.]
1. The lowest officer of a company of infantry, next below a serjeant. He has charge over one of the divisions, places and relieves sentinels, &c.
2. The *corporal of a ship of war*, is an officer under the master at arms, employed to teach the sailors the use of small arms; to attend at the gangways on entering ports, and see that no spirituous liquors are brought, except by permission; to extinguish fire and candles, &c.

COR'PO-RAL, *a.* [L. *corporalis*, from *corpus*, body.]
1. Belonging or relating to the body; as, *corporal* pain, opposed to *mental*.
2. Material; not spiritual. [See CORPOREAL.] *Shak.*

COR'PO-RAL, COR-PO-RA'LE, *n.* A fine linen cloth, used to cover the sacred elements in the eucharist, or in which the sacrament is put. *Paley. Chalmers.*
Corporal oath; a solemn oath, so called from the ancient usage of touching the *corporale*, or cloth that covered the consecrated elements. *Paley.*

COR-PO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being a body or embodied; opposed to spirituality.
If this light hath any *corporality*, it is most subtile and pure. *Ralegh.*

COR'PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body; as, to be *corporally* present.

COR'PO-RAL-SHIP, *n.* [from *corporal.*] A corporal's office or command. In the ranks, a corporal does the duty of a private, but his pay is greater.

COR'PO-RAS, *n.* The old name of the corporal or communion-cloth.

COR'PO-RATE, *a.* [L. *corporatus*, from *corporor*, to be shaped into a body, from *corpus*, body.]
1. United in a body, or community, as a number of individuals, who are empowered to transact business as an individual; formed into a body; as, a *corporate* assembly, or society; a *corporate* town. *Swift.*
2. United; general; collectively one.
They answer in a *corporate* voice. *Shak.*

COR'PO-RATE-LY, *adv.* In a corporate capacity.

COR'PO-RATE-NESS, *n.* The state of a corporate body. *Dict.*

COR-PO-RA'TION, *n.* A body politic or corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person; a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual. *Corporations* are *aggregate* or *sole*. *Corporations aggregate* consist of two or more persons united in a society, which is preserved by a succession of members, either forever, or till the corporation is dissolved by the power that formed it, by the death of all its members, by surrender of its charter or franchises, or by forfeiture. Such corporations are the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of a bank or insurance company, &c. A *corporation sole* consists of one person only and his successors, as a king or a bishop. *Blackstone.*

COR'PO-RA-TOR, *n.* The member of a corporation. *Sergeant.*

COR'PO-RA-TURE, *n.* The state of being embodied. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

COR-PO'RE-AL, COR-PO'RE-OUS, *a.* Having a body; consisting of a material body; material; opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial*; as, our *corporeal* frame; *corporeal* substance.

COR-PO'RE-AL-IST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

COR-PO-RE-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being corporeal.

COR-PO'RE-AL-LY, *adv.* In body; in a bodily form or manner. *Richardson.*

COR-PO-RE'I-TY, *n.* The state of having a body, or of being embodied; materiality.
The one attributed *corporeity* to God. *Stillingfleet.*

COR-POR-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of giving body or palpability.

COR-POR'I-FY, *v. t.* To embody; to form into a body. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

COR'PO-SANT, *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo santo*, holy body.]
A name given by seamen to a luminous appearance often beheld, in dark, tempestuous nights, about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mast-heads and yard-arms, supposed to be electrical. *Mar. Dict.*

CORPS, (kōre; *pl.* kōrz,) *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Fr., from L. *corpus*, body. Being pronounced *kore*, it is an ill word in English.]
1. In *military language*, a body of troops; any division of an army; as, a *corps de reserve*.
2. A body, in contempt, as used by Milton and Dryden, but probably pronounced in the English manner, as *corpse*.
3. A carcass; a dead body. [See CORPSE.] *Shak.*
4. In *architecture*, any part that projects beyond a wall, serving as the ground of some decoration. *Gwilt.*

CORPS DIP-LO-MA-TIQUE', (kōre dip-lo-mä-teek',) [Fr.] The body of ministers or diplomatic characters.

CORPSE, (korps,) *n.* [L. *corpus*, a body; Ir. *corp*; W. *corv*; Arm. *corf*; It. *corpo*; Sp. *cuerpo.*]
The dead body of a human being. *Addison.*

COR'PU-LENCE, COR'PU-LEN-CY, *n.* [L. *corpulentia*, from *corpus*, a body.]
1. Fleshiness; excessive fatness; a state of being loaded with flesh, as the body of a human being. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Spissitude; grossness of matter; as, *corpulence* of water. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

COR'PU-LENT, *a.* Fleshy; having a great or excessive quantity of fat or flesh, in proportion to the frame of the body; as, a *corpulent* child.

COR'PU-LENT-LY, *adv.* In a corpulent manner.

COR'PUS CHRIS'TI, (body of Christ.) A festival of the church of Rome, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, in honor of the eucharist. *Encyc.*

COR'PUS JU'RIS CA-NON'I-CI, [L.] The body or code of canon law.

COR'PUS JU'RIS CI-VI'LIS, [L.] Body of civil law.

COR'PUS-CLE, (kor'pus-sl,) *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body.]
A minute particle, or physical atom; *corpuscles* are the very small bodies which compose large bodies, not the elementary principles of matter, but such small particles, simple or compound, as are not dissolved or dissipated by ordinary heat.
It will add much to our satisfaction, if those *corpuscles* can be discovered by microscopes. *Newton.*

COR-PUS'CU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to corpuscles, or small particles, supposed to be the constituent mate

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rials of all large bodies. The *corpuscular* philosophy attempts to account for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c., of the minute particles of matter. *Encyc.*

COR-PUS-CU-LA'RI-AN, *a.* Corpuscular, as above.

COR-PUS-CU-LA'RI-AN, *n.* An advocate for the *corpuscular* philosophy.

COR-PUS'CULE. See CORPUSCLE.

COR-RADE', *v. t.* To rub off.

COR-RAD'ED, *pp.* Rubbed off.

COR-RAD'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing off.

COR-RA-DI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *con* and *radiatio*. See RAY.]

A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon.*

COR-RECT', *a.* [L. *correctus*, from *corrigo*; *con* and *rego*, to set right; *rectus*, right, straight. See RIGHT.]

Literally, set right, or made straight. Hence, right; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety, or conformable to a just standard; not faulty; free from error. A *correct* edition of a book is exactly according to the original copy. *Correct* manners correspond with the rules of morality and received notions of decorum. *Correct* principles coincide with the truth. *Correct* language is agreeable to established usage.

COR-RECT', *v. t.* [L. *correctus*, *corrigo*; *con* and *rego*. See RIGHT.]

1. To make right; to rectify; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; as, to *correct* manners or principles. Hence,

2. To amend; to remove or retrench faults or errors; to set right; as, to *correct* a book; to *correct* a copy for the press; or in printing, to *correct* the press, or errors of the press.

3. To bring back or attempt to bring back to propriety in morals; to punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to chastise; to discipline; as, a child should be *corrected* for lying.

Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest. — Prov. xxix.

4. To obviate or remove whatever is wrong or inconvenient; to reduce or change the qualities of any thing by mixture, or other application; to counteract whatever is injurious; as, to *correct* the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations; to *correct* the relaxing quality of water by boiling it with animal substances. *Arbuthnot.*

COR-RECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set right; freed from errors; amended; punished.

COR-RECT'ING, *ppr.* Bringing to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; amending; chastising.

COR-REC'TION, *n.* [L. *correctio*.]

1. The act of correcting; the act of bringing back, from error or deviation, to a just standard, as to truth, rectitude, justice, or propriety; as, the *correction* of opinions or manners.

All Scripture is profitable for *correction*. — 2 Tim. iii.

2. Retrenchment or emendation of faults or errors; amendment; as, the *correction* of a book, or of the press.

3. That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong; as, the *corrections* of a copy are numerous; set the *corrections* in the margin of a proof-sheet.

4. That which is intended to rectify, or to cure faults; punishment; discipline; chastisement; that which corrects.

Withhold not *correction* from the child. — Prov. xxiii.

5. In *scriptural language*, whatever tends to correct the moral conduct, and bring back from error or sin, as afflictions.

They have refused to receive *correction*. — Jer. v.
My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, nor be weary of his *correction*. — Prov. iii.

6. Critical notice; animadversion. *Brown.*

7. Abatement of noxious qualities; the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects; as, the *correction* of acidity in the stomach.

House of correction; a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.

COR-REC'TION-AL, *a.* Tending to or intended for correction. *Walsh.*

COR-REC'TION-ER, *n.* One that has been in the house of correction. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COR-REC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or obviating what is wrong or injurious; tending to rectify; as, *corrective* penalties.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

COR-REC'TIVE, *n.* That which has the power of correcting; that which has the quality of altering or obviating what is wrong or injurious; as, alkalies are *correctives* of acids; penalties are *correctives* of immoral conduct.

2. Limitation; restriction. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

COR-REC'TLY, *adv.* In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault or error; as, to behave *correctly*; to write, speak, or think *correctly*; to judge *correctly*.

COR-REC'TNESS, *n.* Conformity to truth, justice, or propriety; as, the *correctness* of opinions, of judgment, or of manners.

2. Conformity to settled usages or rules; as, *correctness* in writing or speaking.

3. Conformity to a copy or original; as, the *correctness* of a book.

4. Conformity to established rules of taste or proportion; as, the *correctness* of design in painting, sculpture, or architecture.

COR-REC'TOR, *n.* One who corrects; one who amends faults, retrenches error, and renders conformable to truth or propriety, or to any standard; as, a *corrector* of the press; a *corrector* of abuses.

2. One who punishes for correction; one who amends or reforms by chastisement, reproof, or instruction.

3. That which corrects; that which abates or removes what is noxious or inconvenient; an ingredient in a composition which abates or counteracts the force of another; as, an alkali is a *corrector* of acids.

Turpentine is a *corrector* of quicksilver. *Quincy.*

COR-REG'I-DOR, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish magistrate. *Smollett.*

COR'RE-LATE, *n.* [L. *con* and *relatus*. See RELATE.]

He or that which stands in a reciprocal relation to something else, as father and son. *South.*

COR-RE-LA'TION, *n.* Reciprocal relation. *Paley.*

COR-REL'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *con* and *relativus*. See RELATE and RELATIVE.]

Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a reciprocal state depends on the existence of another; as, father and son, husband and wife, are *correlative* terms. The term *son* is *correlative* to that of *father*.

COR-REL'A-TIVE, *n.* That which is opposed to something else in a certain relation. The son is the *correlative* of his father. Darkness and light are *correlatives*. Rest is the *correlative* of motion.

COR-REL'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a correlative relation.

COR-REL'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being correlative.

COR-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *corripio*.] Chiding; reproof; reprimand. *Hammond.*

COR-RE-SPOND', *v. i.* [It. *corrispondere*; Fr. *correspondre*; Sp. *corresponder*; from L. *con* and *respondeo*, to answer; *re* and *spondeo*, to promise. See SPONSOR.]

1. To suit; to answer; to agree; to fit; to be congruous; to be adapted to. Levity of manners does not *correspond with* the dignity of the clerical character. The length of a room should *correspond with* the breadth. Actions should *correspond with* words.

2. To be equal; to be adequate or proportioned. Let the means of prosecuting a war *correspond with* the magnitude of the contest.

3. To communicate by letters sent and received; to hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters. We delight to *correspond with* those we love and respect.

4. To have direct intercourse or communion. Thus Milton speaks of man as created magnanimous, to *correspond* with Heaven. [*Rare.*]

COR-RE-SPOND'ENCE, } *n.* Relation; fitness; con-
COR-RE-SPOND'EN-CY, } gruity; mutual adaptation of one thing to another. There is no *correspondence* between a polite education and clownish manners.

2. Intercourse between persons at a distance, by means of letters sent and answers received. The ministers of the two courts have had a *correspondence* on the subject of commerce. Hence,

3. The letters which pass between correspondents. The *correspondence* of the ministers is published.

4. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; connection.

Let military persons hold good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. *Bacon.*

COR-RE-SPOND'ENT, *a.* Suitable; fit; congruous; agreeable; answerable; adapted. Let behavior be *correspondent* to profession, and both be *correspondent* to good morals.

COR-RE-SPOND'ENT, *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages. When A is the *correspondent* of B, B is the *correspondent* of A.

COR-RE-SPOND'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

COR-RE-SPOND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Carrying on intercourse by letters; answering; agreeing; suiting. *Corresponding member* of a *society*, one residing at a distance, who is invited to hold intercourse with the society, and aid in carrying out its designs.

COR-RE-SPON'SIVE, *a.* Answerable; adapted. *Shak.*

COR-RE-SPON'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

COR'RI-DOR, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *corredor*, from *correr*; It. *correre*; L. *curro*, to run, to flow. The termination *dor* may, perhaps, be the L. *tor*, as in *curator*, *cursitor*. *Corridor* signifies a runner; hence, a running, flowing, or long line.]

1. In *architecture*, a gallery or open communication round a bunding, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other. *Brande.*

2. In *fortification*, the covered way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place. *Harris.*

COR-RI-GEN'DA, *n. pl.* [L.] Things or words to be corrected.

COR'RI-GI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *corrigo*, to correct.]

1. That may be set right, or amended; as, a *corrigible* defect.

2. That may be reformed; as, the young man may be *corrigible*.

3. Punishable; that may be chastised for correction. He was adjudged *corrigible* for abusive words.

COR'RI-GI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being corrigible.

COR-RI'VAL, *n.* A fellow rival; a competitor. More correctly, CORIVAL, which see.

COR'RI-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *con* and *rivus*.]

To draw water out of several streams into one. [*Little used.*] *Burton.*

COR-RI-VA''TION, *n.* The running of different streams into one. [*Not much used.*] *Burton.*

COR-ROB'O-RANT, *a.* [See CORROBORATE.] Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength; as, a *corroborant* medicine.

COR-ROB'O-RANT, *n.* A medicine that strengthens the human body when weak.

COR-ROB'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *corroboro*; *con* and *roboro*, to strengthen, from *robur*, strength. Class Rb.]

1. To strengthen; to make strong, or to give additional strength to; as, to *corroborate* the nerves; to *corroborate* the judgment, authority, or habits. *Watts. Wotton.*

2. To confirm; to make more certain. The news was doubtful, but is *corroborated* by recent advices.

COR-ROB'O-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Strengthened; confirmed; rendered more certain.

COR-ROB'O-RA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Strengthening; giving firmness or additional assurance.

COR-ROB-O-RA'TION, *n.* The act of strengthening or confirming; addition of strength, assurance, or security; confirmation; as, the *corroboration* of an argument, or of intelligence.

COR-ROB'O-RA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of giving strength, or additional strength; tending to confirm.

COR-ROB'O-RA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

COR-RODE', *v. t.* [L. *corrodo*; *con* and *rodo*, to gnaw, Ar. أرض *aradha*, to eat or gnaw, (qu. *raw* and *crude*;) It. *corrodere*, *rodere*; Fr. *corroder*; Sp. *corroer*; W. *rhwtiaw*, to corrode, to rub or fret.]

1. To eat away by degrees; to wear away, or diminish by gradually separating small particles from a body, in the manner an animal gnaws a substance. Thus nitric acid *corrodes* copper.

2. To wear away by degrees; to prey upon; to impair; to consume or diminish by slow degrees. Jealousy and envy *corrode* the constitution. Substances are *corroded* by time. The anxious man is a victim to *corroding* care.

COR-RŌD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Eaten away gradually; worn; diminished, impaired, by slow degrees.

COR-RŌ'DENT, *a.* Having the power of corroding or wasting by degrees.

COR-RŌ'DENT, *n.* Any substance or medicine that corrodes. *Coxe.*

COR-RŌ'DI-ATE, *v. t.* That eats away by degrees. *Sandys.*

COR-RO-DI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being corrodible.

COR-RŌ'DI-BLE, *a.* That may be corroded. *Brown.*

COR-RŌD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Eating away gradually; impairing; wasting.

COR'RO-DY. [See CORODY.] But CORRODY would be the most correct orthography.

COR-RO-SI-BIL'I-TY. See CORRODIBILITY.

COR-RŌ'SI-BLE. See CORRODIBLE.

COR-RŌ'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being corrosible.

COR-RŌ'SION, (kor-rō'zhun,) *n.* [from *corrode*.] The action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals, by which the substance is gradually changed. This is effected by the affinity of the menstruum with the component parts of the substance, in consequence of which the two substances unite and form new combinations.

COR-RŌ'SIVE, *a.* Eating; wearing away; having the power of gradually wearing, consuming, or impairing; as, *corrosive* sublimate; *corrosive* care; a *corrosive* ulcer.

2. Having the quality of fretting or vexing.

Corrosive sublimate; an acrid poison of great virulence. It is a bi-chlorid of mercury.

COR-RŌ'SIVE, *n.* That which has the quality of eating or wearing gradually.

2. That which has the power of fretting. *Hooker.*

COR-RŌ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion; in a corrosive manner.

COR-RŌ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of corroding, eating away, or wearing; acrimony. *Boyle.*

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COR'RU-GANT, *a.* [See CORRUGATE.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

COR'RU-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *corrugo; con* and *rugo*, to wrinkle, in our vulgar language, to *ruck*, W. *rhyçu*, to furrow.]

To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds; as, to *corrugate* the skin. *Bacon.*

COR'RU-GATE, *a. Wrinkled.* *Young.*

COR'RU-GA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Wrinkled.

COR'RU-GA-TING, *ppr.* Contracting into wrinkles.

COR-RU-GA'TION, *n.* A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles.

COR'RU-GA-TOR, *n.* A muscle which contracts the skin of the forehead into wrinkles. *Coxe.*

COR-RUPT', *v. t.* [L. *corruptus*, from *corrumpo*, *con* and *rumpo*, for *rupo*, to break; Fr. *corrompre*; It. *corrompere*; Sp. *corromper*. Class Rb.]

Literally, to break, separate, or dissolve. Hence,

1. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to separate the component parts of a body, as by a natural process, which is accompanied by a fetid smell.

2. To vitiate or deprave; to change from good to bad.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. — 1 *Cor.* xv.

3. To waste, spoil, or consume.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt*. — Matt. vi.

4. To defile or pollute. *Ex.* xxxii.

5. To entice from good and allure to evil. 2 *Cor.* xi.

6. To pervert; to break, disobey, or make void. *Mal.* ii.

7. To pervert or vitiate *integrity*; *to* bribe; as, to *corrupt* a judge.

8. To debase or render impure, by alterations or innovations; as, to *corrupt* language.

9. *To pervert*; *to* falsify; to infect with errors; as, to *corrupt* the sacred text.

COR-RUPT', *v. i.* To become putrid; to putrefy; to rot. Animal and vegetable substances speedily *corrupt* in a warm and moist air.

2. To become vitiated; to lose purity.

COR-RUPT', *a.* [L. *corruptus*; It. *corrotto.*]

1. Changed from a sound to a putrid state, as by natural decomposition.

2. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated; unsound; as, *corrupt* air or bread. *Knolles.*

3. Depraved; vitiated; tainted with wickedness.

They are *corrupt*; they have done abominable works. — Ps. xiv.

The earth was *corrupt* before God. — Gen. vi.

4. Debased; rendered impure; changed to a worse state; as, *corrupt* language.

5. *Not genuine*; infected with errors or mistakes. The text is *corrupt*.

COR-RUPT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Putrefied; vitiated; depraved; spoiled; marred; bribed; infected with errors.

COR-RUPT'ER, *n.* One who corrupts; one who vitiates or taints; as, a *corrupter* of morals, or of Christianity.

2. One who bribes; that which depraves or destroys integrity.

3. One who introduces errors.

COR-RUPT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The possibility of being corrupted.

COR-RUPT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *corruptible*; It. *corruttibile.*]

1. That may be corrupted; that may become putrid; subject to decay and destruction. Our bodies are *corruptible*.

2. That may be vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of depravation. Manners are *corruptible* by evil example.

COR-RUPT'I-BLE, *n.* That which may decay and perish; the human body.

This *corruptible* must put on incorruption. — 1 Cor. xv.

COR-RUPT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.

COR-RUPT'I-BLY, *adv.* *In such a manner as to be* corrupted or vitiated.

COR-RUPT'ING, *ppr.* Putrefying; depraving; vitiating.

COR-RUPT'ING, *a.* Fitted or tending to deprave or

COR-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *corruptio.*] [vitiate.

1. The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of bodies, by the separation of the component parts, or by disorganization, in the process of putrefaction.

Thou wilt not suffer thy Holy One to see *corruption*. — Ps. xvi.

2. Putrid matter; pus.

3. Putrescence; a foul state occasioned by putrefaction.

4. Depravity; wickedness; perversion or deterioration of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity.

Having escaped the *corruption* that is in the world through lust. — 2 Pet. i.

Corruption in elections is the great enemy of freedom. *J. Adams.*

5. Debasement; taint; or *tendency* to a worse state.

Keep my honor from *corruption*. *Shak.*

6. Impurity; depravation; debasement; as, a *corruption* of language.

7. Bribery. He obtained his suit by *corruption*.

8. In *law*, taint; impurity of blood, in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or *felony*, by which a person is disabled to inherit lands from an ancestor, nor can retain those in his possession, nor transmit them by descent to his heirs.

Corruption of blood can be removed only by act of parliament. *Blackstone.*

COR-RUPT'IVE, *a.* Having the quality of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating.

It should be endued with some *corruptive* quality. *Ray.*

COR-RUPT'LESS, *a.* Not susceptible of corruption or decay. *Dryden.*

COR-RUPT'LY, *adv.* In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; wickedly; without integrity.

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee. — Neh. i.

2. By bribery. A judgment was obtained *corruptly*.

COR-RUPT'NESS, *n.* The state of being corrupt; putrid state or putrescence.

2. A state of moral impurity; as, the *corruptness* of a judge.

3. A vicious state; debasement; *impurity*; as, the *corruptness* of language.

COR-RUPT'RESS, *n.* A female that corrupts others. *Beaum. and Fl.*

COR'SAIR, *n.* [Fr. *corsaire*; Sp. *corsario*, a cruising by a privateer; *corsear*, to cruise; It. *corsare*, a pirate, from *corso*, a course or career; L. *cursus*, from *curro*, to run.]

A term applied, especially in the south of Europe, to a pirate; one who cruises or scours the ocean, with an armed vessel, without a commission from any prince or state, to seize and plunder merchantmen; also, a piratical vessel.

COR'SAK, *n.* A species of fox. *Pennant.*

CORSE or CORSE, *n.* [Fr. *corps*; L. *corpus.*]

A corpse; the dead body of a human being; *a poetical word.* *Addison.*

CORSE'-EN-CUM'BER-ED, *a.* Loaded with dead bodies; as, the *corse-encumbered* plains. *Barlow.*

CORSE'-PRES-ENT, *n.* A mortuary or present paid at the interment of a dead body. *Blackstone.*

CORSE'LET, *n.* [Fr. *corselet*; It. *corsaletto*; from *corse.*]

1. A little cuirass, or an armor to cover the body for protection, worn formerly by pikemen. *Encyc.*

2. That part of a winged insect to which the wings and legs are attached, and which answers to the breast of other animals.

CORSE'LET, *v. t.* To encircle with a corselet. *Beaum.*

CORSE'LET-ED, *pp.* Encircled with a corselet.

CORSE'LET-ING, *ppr.* Encircling with a corselet.

COR'SET, *n.* [Fr., from *corse.*] A bodice; jumps; something worn to give shape to the body; used by ladies and dandies.

COR'SET, *v. t.* To inclose in corsets.

COR'SET-ED, *pp.* Confined in corsets.

COR'SET-ING, *ppr.* Confining in corsets.

COR'SET-ING, *n.* The act or practice of binding with corsets.

CORS'NED, *n.* [Sax. *corsnæde*, comp. of *corse*, curse, and *snæd*, a mouthful, piece, or bit. It is called also *ned-bread*, need-bread, bread of necessity.]

The morsel of execration, or curse; a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism, and to be swallowed by a suspected person, as a trial of his innocence. *If guilty, it was supposed that the bread would produce convulsions and paleness, and find no passage. If innocent, it was believed it would turn to nourishment.* *Blackstone.*

COR'TEGE, (kor'tāzh,) *n.* [Fr., from the It. *corteggio*, from *corte*, court.]

A train of attendants.

COR'TES, (kor'tez,) *n. pl.* [from *corte*, court.] The Spanish and Portuguese name of the states of the kingdom, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities; the assembly of the states, answering, in some measure, to the parliament of Great Britain.

COR'TEX, *n.* [L.] Bark, as of a tree.

COR'TI-CAL, *a.* [from L. *cortex*, bark. See CHART.]

Belonging to bark; consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; external; belonging to the *external covering*; *as, the cortical* part of the brain. *Cheyne.*

A *cortical* bud, in plants, proceeds from the scales of the bark. *Martyn.*

COR'TI-CATE, } *a.* [L. *corticatus*, from *cortex*,
COR'TI-CA-TED, } bark.]

Having or resembling the bark or rind of a tree. *Brown.*

COR-TI-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*cortex* and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing bark, or that which resembles it. *Dict.*

COR-TIC'I-FORM, (kor-tis'e-form,) *a.* [*cortex* and *form.*]

Resembling bark.

COR'TI-COSE, } *a.* Barky; full of bark. *Dict.*
COR'TI-COUS, }

COR'TILE, *n.* [It.] The area or open internal courtyard of a dwelling-house or other building. *Brande.*

CO-RUN'DUM, *n.* A crystallized or massive mineral of extreme hardness, consisting of nearly pure alumina. It is allied to the sapphire, and is sometimes called *adamantine spar.* *Brande.*

CO-RUS'CANT, *a.* [See CORUSCATE.] Flashing; glittering by flashes.

COR'US-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *coruscо*, to flash.]

To flash; to lighten; to glitter. *Barlow.*

COR-US-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *coruscatio.*]

1. A flash; a sudden burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere. *Bacon.*

2. The light produced by the combustion of inflammable gas in the earth. *Newton.*

3. *Figuratively*, intellectual brilliancy; as, the *coruscations* of genius.

Artificial coruscations are produced by phosphorus and sulphuric acid, or by sulphuric acid and iron filings. *Encyc.*

COR-VEE', (kor-vā',) *n.* In *feudal law*, an obligation to perform certain services, as the repair of roads, &c., for the feudal lord or sovereign. *Brande.*

COR-VETTE', *n.* [Fr. *corvette*; Sp. *corveta*, a leap, a curvet, a boat.]

A sloop of war, ranking next below a frigate, and carrying not more than about twenty guns. *Originally*, corvettes and sloops of war were light vessels with only one mast, but they are now frigate-rigged, with three masts, and built for fast sailing. *Lunier.*

COR-VET'TO. See CORVETTE.

COR'VINE, *a.* [from *corvus.*] Pertaining to the

COR'VO-RANT. See CORMORANT. [crow.

COR'VUS, *n.* [L. *corvus*, a raven.]

1. In *astronomy*, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

2. A military engine or galley used by the Romans for boarding ships in war. It was a strong platform of boards at the prow, movable as on a spindle, and thrown over the side of the enemy's vessel when grappled. *Encyc.*

COR-Y-BAN'TIC, *a.* Madly agitated; inflamed like the Corybantes, the frantic priests of Cybele. *Cudworth.*

COR-Y-DAL'IN-A, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from
COR-Y-DA'LIA, } the root of Corydalis tuber-
COR-YD'A-LINE, } osa.

COR'YMB,
CO-RYM'BUS, } *n.* [L. *corymbus*; Gr. κορυμβος.]

Primarily, a top, head, or cluster. In *modern botany*, a species of inflorescence, in which the lesser or partial flower-stalks are produced along the common stalk on both sides, and, though of unequal length, rise to the same height, so as to form an even surface, as in Spiræa opulifolia, scurvy-grass, &c. *Milne. Martyn.*

CO-RYM'BI-A-TED, *a.* Garnished with clusters of berries or blossoms in the form of corymbs.

COR-YM-BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *corymbifer*; *corymbus* and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing corymbs; bearing fruit or berries in clusters, or producing flowers in clusters. *Milne.*

CO-RYM'BOUS, *a.* Consisting of corymbs; in clusters. *Barton. Lee.*

CO-RYM'BU-LOUS, *a.* Having or consisting of little corymbs. *Barton.*

COR'Y-PHENE, *n.* A fish with a sloping, truncated head, and the dorsal fin extending the whole length of the back. *Pennant.*

COR-Y-PHE'US, *n.* [Gr. κορυφαιος.] The chief of a chorus; any chief or leader; as, the *coryphæus* of theologians. *South.*

COS-CIN'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. κοσκινον, a sieve, and μαντεια, divination.]

The art or practice of divination, by suspending a sieve and taking it between two fingers, or by fixing it to the point of a pair of shears, then repeating a formula of words, and the names of persons suspected. If the sieve trembles, shakes, or turns, when any name is repeated, the person is deemed guilty. This divination is mentioned by Theocritus, and is said to be still practiced in some parts of England. The practice and the name are strangers in America.

CO-SE'CANT, *n.* [See SECANT.] In *geometry*, the secant of the complement of an arc or angle.

COS'EN. See COZEN. [*Barlow.*

COS'EN-AGE. See COZENAGE.

CO-SEN'TIENT, (-sen'shent,) *a.* Perceiving together.

CO'SEY, *a.* Snug; comfortable.

2. Chatty or talkative. *Smart.*

CO'SI-LY, *adv.* Snugly; comfortably. *Smart.*

CO'SIER, (kō'zher,) *n.* [Fr. *cousu, coudre.*] A botcher. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COS'IN-AGE, (kuz'in-aje,) *n.* [Fr. *cousinage*, kindred. See COUSIN.]

In *law*, a writ to recover possession of an estate in lands, when a stranger has entered and abated, after the death of the tresail, or the grandfather's grandfather, or other collateral relation. *Blackstone.*

CO'-SINE, *n.* [See SINE.] In *geometry*, the sine of the complement of an arc or angle. *Barlow.*

COS-MET'IC, *a.* [Gr. κοσμητικος, from κοσμος, order, beauty.]

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Beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the skin.

COS-MET'IC, *n.* Any external application that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, and helps to beautify and improve the complexion. *Encyc.*

COS'MIC, *a.* Cosmical; relating to the universe.

COS'MIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. κοσμικος, from κοσμος, order, the world.]

1. Relating to the world, or to the whole system of visible bodies, including the earth and stars.

2. In *ancient astronomy*, rising or setting with the sun; not acronical. *Brande.*

COS'MIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the sun at rising or setting; a star is said to rise or set *cosmically*, when it rises or sets with the sun. *Brande.*

COS-MOG'O-NIST, *n.* [See COSMOGONY.] One who treats of the origin or formation of the universe; one who is versed in cosmogony. *Enfield.*

COS-MOG'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. κοσμογονια; κοσμος, world, γονη, generation.]

The generation, origin, or creation of the world or universe. In *physics*, the science of the origin or formation of the universe. *Enfield. Encyc.*

COS-MOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See COSMOGRAPHY.] One who describes the world or universe, including the heavens and the earth; one who is versed in cosmography.

COS-MO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to the general
COS-MO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } description of the universe; pertaining to cosmography.

COS-MO-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner relating to the science of describing the universe, or corresponding to cosmography.

COS-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. κοσμογραφια; κοσμος, the world, and γραφω, to describe.]

A description of the world or universe; or the science which teaches the constitution of the whole system of worlds, or the figure, disposition, and relation of all its parts, and the manner of representing them on a plane. *Brande.*

COS'MO-LABE, *n.* [Gr. κοσμος, world, and λαμβανω, to take.]

An ancient instrument for measuring distances in the heavens or on earth. *Barlow.*

COS-MOL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. κοσμος, world, and λατρευω, to worship.]

The worship paid to the world or its parts by heathens. *Cudworth.*

COS-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See COSMOLOGY.] Relating to a discourse or treatise of the world, or to the science of the universe; pertaining to cosmology.

COS-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who describes the universe; one who is versed in cosmology.

COS-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κοσμολογια; κοσμος, the universe, and λογος, discourse.]

The science of the world or universe; or a treatise relating to the structure and parts of the system of creation, the elements of bodies, the modifications of material things, the laws of motion, and the order and course of nature. *Encyc. Enfield.*

COS-MO-PLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. κοσμος, world, and πλασσω, to form.]

World-forming; pertaining to the formation of the world. *Hallywell.*

COS-MO-POL'I-TAN, } *n.* [Gr. κοσμος, world, and
COS-MOP'O-LITE, } πολιτης, a citizen.]

A person who has no fixed residence; one who is nowhere a stranger, or who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world. *Howell.*

COS-MO-POL'I-TAN-ISM, *n.* Citizenship of the world.

COS-MOP'O-LIT-ISM, *n.* The state of men, in which all nations form one social community, free from national prejudices and attachments, or in which the common interest of the whole is the object of public measures.

2. Superior regard to the public weal. *Chalmers.*

COS-MO-RA'MA, *n.* [Gr. κοσμος, world, and οραω, to see.]

A picturesque exhibition, consisting of a number of drawings, which are laid horizontally round a semicircular table, reflected by mirrors placed opposite to them diagonally, and viewed through a convex lens placed in front of each mirror. The pictures are illuminated by lamps so situated as not to be seen by the spectator. *Brande.*

COS-MO-RAM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a cosmorama.

COS'MO-SPHERE, *n.* [Gr. κυσμος and σφαιρα.] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth, at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe. *Hebert.*

COSS, *n.* A Hindoo measure of one English mile and a quarter, nearly. *Asiat. Res.*

2. Algebra, when first brought into Europe, was called the *Rule of Coss*, probably from the Italian *Regola di Cosa*, the rule of the thing, the unknown number being called *cosa*. Hence, old writers speak of *cossic* numbers, and the *cossic* art. *Brande.*

COS'SACK, *n.* One of a military people, skillful as horsemen, who inhabit the Ukraine, in the Russian empire.

COS'SAS, *n. pl.* Plain India muslins, of various qualities and breadths.

COS'SET, *n.* [Qu. G. *kossat*, like D. *huisiam*, and from the root of *cot*, or *house*; It. *casiccio*, from *casa*, a house.]

A lamb brought up by hand, or without the aid of the dam. Hence, a pet.

COS'SIC, *a.* Relating to algebra. [See Coss.] *Bp. Hall.*

COST, *n.* [G. D. Sw. and Dan. *kost*; Ir. *cosdas*; W. *cost*, coast and cost; Fr. *coût*; Arm. *coust*. See the verb.]

1. The price, value, or equivalent of a thing purchased; the amount in value paid, charged, or engaged to be paid, for any thing bought or taken in barter. The word is equally applicable to the price in money or commodities; as, the *cost* of a suit of clothes; the *cost* of a house or farm.

2. Expense; amount in value expended or to be expended; charge; that which is given, or to be given, for another thing.

I will not offer burnt-offerings without *cost*. — 1 Chron. xxi.
Have we eaten at all at the king's *cost*? — 2 Sam. xix.
The *cost* of maintaining armies is immense, and often ruinous. *Anon.*

3. In *law*, the sum fixed by law, or allowed by the court, for charges of a suit awarded against the party losing, in favor of the party prevailing, &c. The jury find that the plaintiff recover of the defendant ten dollars with *costs* of suit, or with his *cost*.

4. Loss or expense of any kind; detriment; pain; suffering. The vicious man indulges his propensities at a great *cost*.

5. Sumptuousness; great expense. *Shak.*

COST, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* COST. [G. and D. *kosten*; Dan. *koster*; Sw. *kosta*; Fr. *coûter*, for *couster*; Arm. *cousta, coustein*; W. *costiaw*; It. *costare*; Sp. *costar*; Port. *custar*; Ir. *cosnam*. The noun *cost* coincides in most of these languages with *coast* and L. *costa*, a rib, the exterior part. The primary sense of the verb is, to throw or send out, to *cast*, as we say, to *lay out*. Qu. the Ar. and Pers. قسطاس *kostason*, a balance, or pair of scales, from قسط *kastaa*, to distribute. I call this a transitive verb. In the phrase, a hat *costs* six dollars, the sense is, it expends, lays out, or causes to be laid out, six dollars.]

1. To require *to* be given or expended in barter or purchase; to be bought for; as, this book *cost* a dollar; the army and navy *cost* four millions a year.

2. To require to be laid out, given, bestowed, or employed; as, Johnson's Dictionary *cost* him seven years' labor.

3. To require to be borne or suffered. Our sins *cost* us many pains. A sense of ingratitude to his Maker *costs* the penitent sinner many pangs and sorrows.

COST'AL, *a.* [Fr. *costal*, from L. *costa*, a *coast*, side or rib; Sp. *costa*, cost, and a coast; *costear*, to pay *costs*, to *coast* along. A coast or side is the extreme part, a limit, from extending, throwing or shooting out, Eng. to *cast*.]

Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs; as, *costal* nerves.

COST'ARD, *n.* A head. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. An apple round and bulky, like the head. *Johnson.*

COST'ARD-MŌN''GER, } (-mung'ger,) *n.* An apple-
COST'ER-MŌN''GER, } seller; applied to hawkers and peddlers who sell fruit; a fruiterer. *Brande. Rich. Dict.*

COS'TATE, } *a.* [L. *costa*.]
COS'TA-TED, }

Ribbed; having ribs, or the appearance of ribs. *Brande.*

COS'TIVE, *a.* [Contracted from It. *costipato, costipare*, from the L. *constipo*, to cram, to *stuff*; *con* and *stipo*, to cram.]

1. *Literally*, crowded, stuffed, as the intestines; hence, bound in body; retaining fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements obstructed, or the motion of the bowels too slow.

2. Dry and hard; as, *costive* clay. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

COS'TIVE-LY, *adv.* With costiveness.

COS'TIVE-NESS, *n.* A preternatural detention of the fecal matter of the bowels, with hardness and dryness; an obstruction or preternatural slowness of evacuations from the bowels. *Medicine.*

COST'LESS, *a.* Costing nothing. *Barrow.*

COST'LI-ER, *a. comp.* More costly.

COST'LI-EST, *a. superl.* Most costly.

COST'LI-NESS, *n.* [See COSTLY.] Expensiveness; great cost or expense; sumptuousness. *Rev.* xviii. 19. *Sidney.*

COST'LY, *a.* [from *cost*.] Of a high price; sumptuous; expensive; purchased at a great expense; as, a *costly* habit; *costly* furniture.

Mary took a pound of spikenard, very *costly*. — John xii.

COST'MA-RY, *n.* [Gr. κοστος, L. *costus*, an aromatic plant, and *Maria*. Ar. and Pers. قسط *kost*.]

A species of tansy, or Tanacetum; alecost.

COS'TREL, *n.* A bottle. [*Not in use.*]

COS-TŪME', *n.* [Fr. *costume*, custom.]

1. In *painting*, a rule or precept by which an artist is enjoined to make every person and thing sustain its proper character, observing the scene of action, the country or place, and making the habits, arms, manners, and proportions correspond. Hence, the observance of this rule in execution. *Encyc.*

2. An established mode of dress, particularly that which is appropriate to a given age, place, person, &c.

CO-SUF'FER-ER, *n.* One who suffers with another.

CO-SU-PRĒME', *n.* A partaker of supremacy. *Shak.*

CO-SŪRE'TY, (-shure'te,) *n.* One who is surety with another. *Mass. Rep.*

CŌ'SY. See COSEY, or COZY.

COT, } *n.* [Sax. *cot, cote, cyte*; G. *koth*; D. *kot*; W.
CŌTE, } *cwt.* In Welsh, the word signifies a *cot*, a hovel or stye, an abrupt termination, a rump, a tail, a skirt. *Cwta*, short, abrupt, bob-tailed; *cwtaw*, to shorten. This indicates that *cot* is from cutting off, and hence defending.]

1. A small house; a hut; a mean habitation; also, a shed or inclosure for beasts. 2 *Chron.* xxxii.

2. A leathern cover for a sore finger.

3. An abridgment of *cotquean*.

4. A cade lamb. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

5. A little boat.

COT, }
COTT, } *n.* [Sax. *cot, cote*, a bed. Qu. Gr. κοιτη.]

1. A small bed.

2. On *board of ships*, a bed frame suspended from the beams, for the officers to sleep in, between the decks; a piece of canvas, extended by a frame.

CO-TAN'GENT, *n.* The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle. *Barlow.*

CŌTE, *n.* A sheepfold. [See COT.]

CŌTE, *v. t.* To pass by and turn before; to gain ground in coursing, and give a competitor the turn. [*Little used.*] *Shak Chapman.*

CO-TEM-PO-RĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [Infra.] Living or being at the same time.

CO-TEM-PO-RĀ'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

CO-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *a.* [L. *con, co*, and *tempus*, time.]

Living or being at the same time; as, *cotemporary* authors. Josephus was *cotemporary* with Vespasian. *Locke. Blackstone.*

CO-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

[I consider this word as preferable to *contemporary*, as being more easily pronounced.]

CO-TEN'ANT, *n.* A tenant in common. *Kent.*

CO-TE-RIE', (ko-te-ree',) *n.* [Fr.] A circle of familiar friends; a meeting, for social or literary intercourse. *Brande.*

CO-TERM'IN-OUS, *a.* [See CONTERMINOUS.] Bordering upon; adjacent in territory. *Jefferson.*

CO-THURN'ATE, } *a.* Buskined; relating to trage-
CO-THURN'Ā-TED, } dy. *Cockeram.*

CO-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *coticula*, from *cos*, a whetstone.]

Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones. *Kirwan.*

CO-TIL'LON, } (ko-til'yun,) *n.* [Fr., a petticoat.]
CO-TIL'LION, } A brisk dance, performed by eight persons together; also, a tune which regulates the dance.

COT'LAND, *n.* Land appendant to a cottage.

COT'QUEAN, *n.* A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

CO-TRUS-TEE', *n.* A joint trustee. *Kent.*

COTS'WŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *cote* and *wold*.]

A term applied to sheepcotes in an open country.

COT'TAGE, *n.* [from *cot*.] *Properly*, a cot; a hut; a small habitation for poor persons.

The sea-coast shall be dwellings and *cottages* for shepherds. — Zeph. ii.

The term is also now applied to small but neat and tasteful dwellings.

COT'TA-GED, *a.* Set or covered with cottages.

COT'TA-GER, *n.* One who lives in a hut or cottage.

2. In *law*, one who lives on the common, without paying any rent, or having land of his own.

COT'TER, COT'TAR, or COT'TI-ER, *n.* A cottager.

COT'TON, (kot'n,) *n.* [Fr. *coton*; It. *cotone*; Ir. *cadas*; Sp. *algodon*, the cotton plant, or the wool; *coton*, printed cotton; Port. *algodam*; D. *katoen*; W. *cotwm*, cotton, dag-wool, as if from *cot*, a short tail.

But it seems to be an Arabic word, قطن *kotun*, corresponding with a word in Ethiopic and Syriac, which signifies to be thin or fine. And with a common dialectical variation, it may coincide with the first syllable of *gossypium* and *gossamer*.]

1. A soft, downy substance, resembling fine wool,

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growing in the capsules or pods of Gossypium, the cotton-plant. It is the material of a large proportion of *cloth for apparel* and furniture.

2. Cloth made of cotton.

Lavender-cotton; the popular name of a genus of plants, Santolina, of several species; shrubs cultivated in gardens. One species, the *chamæcyparissus*, or Abrotanum fœmina, female southern-wood, is vulgarly called *brotany*. *Encyc.*

Philosophic cotton; flowers of zinc, which resemble cotton.

Silk-cotton tree; the popular name of a genus of plants, the Bombax, growing to a great size in the Indies, and producing a kind of cotton in capsules. *Encyc.*

COT'TON, (kot'n,) *a.* Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton; consisting of cotton; as, *cotton* cloth; *cotton* stockings.

COT'TON, *v. i.* To rise with a nap. *Johnson.*

2. To agree; to unitely closely with; *a cant word.* *Swift.*

COT'TON-GIN, *n.* A machine to separate the seeds from cotton, invented by that celebrated mechanician, Eli Whitney.

COT'TON-GRASS, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Eriophorum.

COT'TON-GRŌW'ING, *a.* Producing cotton.

COT'TON-MA-CHINE', (kot'n-ma-cheen',) *n.* A machine for carding or spinning cotton.

COT'TON-MILL, *n.* A mill, or building, with machinery for carding, roving, and spinning cotton, by the force of water or steam.

COT'TON-PLANT, } *n.* A plant of the genus Gos-
COT'TON-SHRUB, } sypium, of several species, all growing in warm climates. The principal species are, 1. the herbaceous cotton, with smooth leaves and yellow flowers, succeeded by roundish capsules, full of seeds and cotton; 2. the hairy American cotton, with hairy stalks and leaves, and yellow flowers, succeeded by oval pods; 3. the Barbadoes shrubby cotton has a shrubby stalk, yellow flowers, and oval pods; 4. the arboreum, or tree cotton, with a woody, perennial stalk, bears yellow flowers and large pods. The first three species are annual plants; the last is perennial. *Encyc.*

In *the Southern States of America*, the cotton cultivated is distinguished into three kinds; the *nankeen cotton*, so called from its color; the *green seed cotton*, producing white cotton with green seeds. These grow in the middle and upper country, and are called *short staple cotton*. The *black seed cotton*, cultivated in the lower country, near the sea, and on the isles near the shore, produces cotton of a fine, white, silky appearance, very strong, and of a long staple. The seeds of the long staple cotton are separated by roller-gins. The seeds of the short staple cotton are separated, with more difficulty, by a saw-gin, invented by Eli Whitney. *Ramsay. Drayton.*

COT'TON-PRESS, *n.* A machine for pressing cotton into bales.

COT'TON-THIS-TLE, (kot'n-this-l,) *n.* A plant, the Onopordum. *Muhlenberg.*

COT'TON-WEED, *n.* A plant, the Filago. The name is given also to the Gnaphalium, cudweed, or goldylocks.

COT'TON-WOOD, *n.* A tree of the poplar kind, the Populus Canadensis.

COT'TON-Y, } *a.* Downy; nappy; covered with
COT'TON-OUS, } hairs or pubescence, like cotton.

2. Soft, like cotton. [*Martyn.*

COT'Y-LE, } *n.* [Gr. κοτυλη.]
COT'Y-LA, } The cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation.

CO-TYL-E'DON, *n.* [Gr. κοτυληδων, from κοτυλη, a hollow or cavity.]

1. In *botany*, the perishable lobe of the seeds of plants. It involves and nourishes the embryo plant, and then perishes. Some seeds have two lobes; others one only, and others none. *Martyn. Encyc.*

2. In *anatomy*, a cup-shaped vascular body, adhering to the chorion of some animals. *Brande.*

3. A genus of plants, navel-wort, or kidney-wort, of several species. *Encyc.*

CO-TYL-E'DO-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe.

CO-TYL'I-FORM, *a.* In *physiology*, an epithet applied to such organs as have a rotate figure with an erect limb. *Gilbert.*

COUCH, *v. i.* [Fr. *couche*, a bed; *coucher*, to lie down; Norm. *couche*, a couch, and laid double; Sp. *gacho*, bent down slouching; *agacharse*, to stoop, to crouch; Port. *agacharse*, *acaçaparse*, to stoop, crouch, or squat; Arm. *coacha* and *scoacha*, our vulgar *scooch*; D. *kukken*; G. *hocken*; Dan. *huger*. The primary sense is, to lay or throw down. See Class Cg, Gk, No. 7, 8, 9.]

1. To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose.

2. To *lie* down on the knees; to stoop and recline on the knees, as a beast.

Fierce tigers *couched* around. *Dryden.*

3. To lie down in secret or in ambush; to lie close and *concealed*.

The earl of Angus *couched* in a furrow. *Hayward.*
Judah *couched* as a lion. — Gen. xlix.

4. To lie; to lie in a bed or stratum.

Blessed of the Lord be his land — for the dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. — Deut. xxxiii.

5. To stoop; to bend the body or back; to lower in reverence, or to bend under labor, pain, or a burden.

Issachar is a strong ass, *couching* down between two burdens. — Gen. xlix.
These *couchings*, and these lowly courtesies. *Shak.*

COUCH, *v. t.* To lay down; to place on a bed or place of rest.

Where unbruised youth, with unstuffed brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs. *Shak.*

2. To lay down; to spread on a bed or floor; as, to *couch* malt. *Mortimer.*

3. To lay close, or in a stratum.

The waters *couch* themselves, as close as may be, to the center of the globe. *Burnet.*

4. To hide; to lay close, or in another body.

It is in use, at this day, to *couch* vessels in walls, to gather the wind from the top, and pass it down in spouts into rooms. *Bacon.*

5. To include secretly; to hide; or to express in obscure terms, that imply *what is to be understood*; with *under*.

All this, and more, lies *couched under* this allegory. *L'Estrange.*

Hence,

6. To involve; to include; to comprise; to comprehend or express.

This great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath *couched* in the words read. *Atterbury.*

7. To lie close. *Spenser.*

8. To fix a spear in the rest, in the posture of attack.

They *couched* their spears. *Milton. Dryden.*

9. To depress the condensed crystalline humor or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. *Johnson.*

To remove a cataract, by entering a needle through the coats of the eye, and pushing the lens to the bottom of the vitreous humor, and then downward and outward, so as to leave it in the under and outside of the eye. *Encyc.*

The true phrase is, to *couch* a cataract; but we say, to *couch* the eye, or the patient.

COUCH, *n.* A bed; a place for rest or sleep. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. A seat of repose; a place for rest and ease, on which it is common to lie down undressed. *Milton. Dryden.*

3. A layer or stratum of barley prepared for malting; as, a *couch* of malt. *Brande.*

4. In *painting*, a lay or impression of color, in oil or water, covering the canvas, wall, or other matter to be painted. *Encyc.*

5. Any lay or impression used to make a thing firm or consistent, or to screen it from the weather. *Encyc.*

6. A covering of gold or silver leaf, laid on any substance to be gilded or silvered. *Encyc.*

COUCH'ANT, *a.* [Fr. See COUCH.] Lying down; squatting. In *heraldry*, lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant*, or sleeping; applied to a lion or other beast. *Encyc.*

Levant and *couchant*; in *law*, rising up and lying down; applied to beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land to lie down and rise up to feed, or one night at least. *Blackstone.*

COUCH'ED, (koucht,) *pp.* Laid down; laid on; hid; included or involved; laid close; fixed in the rest, as a spear; depressed or removed, as a cataract.

CŌUCHEE', (koosh'ee,) *n.* [Fr.] Bedtime, or visits received about bedtime; opposed to *levee*. *Dryden.*

COUCH'ER, *n.* One who couches cataracts.

2. In *old English statutes*, a factor; a resident in a country for traffic. *Encyc.*

3. A book in which a religious house register their acts. *Encyc.*

COUCH'-FEL-LŌW, *n.* A bed-fellow; a companion in lodging.

COUCH'-GRASS, *n.* Agropyron or triticum repens, a species of grass, very injurious to other plants.

COUCH'ING, *ppr.* Lying down; laying down; lying close; involving; including; expressing; depressing a cataract.

COUCH'ING, *n.* The act of stooping or bowing. *Shak.*

2. The act of removing a cataract.

3. The spreading of malt to dry.

COUCH'LESS, *a.* Having no couch or bed.

CŌU'GAR, *n.* An American carnivorous quadruped, also called *puma* and *panther*. *Encyc. Am.*

COUGH, (kauf,) *n.* [Qu. D. *kuch*.] The elements are not both of the same organ; but *gh* and *f* are sometimes interchanged, as in *rough*, *ruff*. See Class Cg, No. 29, 36. In Pers. خفتن *chaftah*, and خفه *chafa*, is a cough.]

A violent effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter; a violent, sometimes involuntary and sonorous, expiration, suddenly expelling the air through the glottis. The violent action of the muscles serving for *expiration* gives great force to the air, while the contraction of the glottis produces the sound. The air, forced violently, carries along with it the phlegm, or irritating matter, which causes the effort of the muscles. *Encyc.*

COUGH, (kauf,) *v. i.* To make a violent effort with noise, to expel the air from the lungs, and evacuate any offending matter that irritates the parts, or renders respiration difficult.

COUGH, (kauf,) *v. t.* To expel from the lungs by a violent effort, with noise; to expectorate; followed by *up*; as, to *cough up* phlegm.

COUGH'ER, (kauf'er,) *n.* One that coughs.

COUGH'ING, (kauf-,) *ppr.* Expelling from the lungs by a violent effort, with noise; expectorating.

COUGH'ING, (kauf-,) *n.* A violent effort, with noise, to expel the air from the lungs.

COULD, (kʊʊd.) [The past tense of *can*, according to our customary arrangement in grammar, but, in reality, a distinct word, *can* having no past tense. *Could*, we receive through the Celtic dialects, W. *gallu*, Corn. *gally*, Arm. *gallout*, to be able; Heb. יכל, Ch. כהל, Eth. ሐለ to be able, to prevail; L. *calleo*. Either of the Oriental verbs may be the root, and all *may be of one family*. In the past tense, *could* signifies, was able, had power.]

1. Had sufficient strength or physical power. A sick man *could* not lift his hand; Isaac was old, and *could* not see; Alexander *could* easily conquer the effeminate Asiatics.

2. Had adequate means or instruments. The men *could* defray their own expenses; the country was exhausted, and *could* not support the war.

3. Had adequate moral power. We heard the story, but *could* not believe it; the intemperate man *could* have restrained his appetite for strong drink; he *could* have refrained, if he would.

My mind *could* not be toward this people. — Jer. xv.

4. Had power or capacity by the laws of its nature. The tree *could* not grow for want of water.

5. Had competent legal power; had right, or had the requisite qualifications. Formerly, a citizen *could* not vote for officers of government without the possession of some property; A B *could* not be elected to the office of senator, for want of estate; B C, not being of the blood of the ancestor, *could* not inherit his estate.

6. Had sufficient capacity. The world *could* not contain the books. *John* xxi.

7. Was capable or susceptible, by its nature or constitution, as of some change. He found a substance that *could* not be fused.

8. Had adequate strength or fortitude; as, he *could* not endure the pain or the reproach.

9. Had motives sufficient to overcome objections. He thought, at first, he *could* not comply with the request; but, after consideration, he determined to comply.

10. Had competent knowledge or skill. He *could* solve the most difficult problems.

CŌU'LEUR DE RŌSE, (koo'lāur-de-rōze,) [Fr.] *Literally*, of a rose color; hence, under an aspect of beauty and attractiveness; as, to see every thing *couleur de rose*.

CŌUL'TER. See COLTER.

CŌU'MA-RIN, *n.* A vegetable proximate principle, obtained from the Tonka bean, *Coumarouna odorata*, and from the flowers of the melilot. It is used in medicine; and it gives flavor to the Swiss cheese, called *schabzieger*.

COUN'CIL, *n.* [Fr. *concile*; Sp. *concilio*; It. *conciglio*, *concilio*; from L. *concilium*; *con* and *calo*, to call, Gr. καλεω, W. *galw*, Ch. כלא in Aph., to call. (See HOLD.) Class Gl. This word is often confounded with *counsel*, with which it has no connection. *Council* is a collection or assembly.]

1. An assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, and advice. The kings of England were formerly assisted by a grand *council* of peers.

The chief priests and all the *council* sought false witness. — Matt. xx.

The word is applicable to any body of men, appointed or convened for consultation and advice in important affairs; as, a *council* of divines or clergymen, with their lay delegates; a *council of war*, consisting of the principal officers, to advise the commander-in-chief or admiral; a *council* of physicians, to consult and advise in difficult cases of disease.

2. A body of men specially designated to advise a chief magistrate in the administration of the government, as in Great Britain.

3. In *some of the American States*, a branch of the legislature, corresponding with the senate in other States, and called *legislative council*. *New Jersey.*

4. An assembly of prelates and doctors, convened for regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the church.

5. Act of deliberation; consultation of a council. *Milton.*

Common-council of a city; in *London*, a court consisting of the lord mayor and aldermen in one house,

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and of representatives of the several wards, called *common-councilmen*, in the other. But *more generally*, the common-council is considered as the body of representatives of the citizens, as distinct from the mayor and aldermen. Thus, in *Connecticut*, the cities are incorporated by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen, *Common-Council*, and Freemen, of the City of Hartford, New Haven, &c."

Ecumenical council; in church history, a general council or assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the whole church; as, the *council* of Nice, of Ephesus, and of Chalcedon. *Encyc.*

Privy council; a select council for advising a king in the administration of the government.

Aulic council. See AULIC.

COUN'CIL-BOARD. *n.* Council-table; the table round which a council holds consultation. Hence, the council itself in deliberation or session.

COUN'CIL-OR, *n.* The member of a council. [See COUNSELOR.]

COUN'CIL-TA-BLE, *n.* Council-board.

CO-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *n.* Mutual understanding.

CO-U-NITE', *v. t.* To unite. [*Not used.*] *More.*

COUN'SEL, *n.* [Fr. *conseil*; Arm. *consailh*; It. *consiglio*; Sp. *consejo*; Port. *conselho*; from L. *consilium*, from the root of *consulo*, to *consult*, which is probably the Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. שאל, Ar. سأل *saula*, to ask. Class Sl, No. 16, 42. The radical sense of the verb to ask is, to set upon, urge, or press. Hence the Oriental verb is probably the root of the L. *salio*, *assilio*, or from the same root. See the like analogies in L. *peto*, to ask, to assail.]

1. Advice; opinion, or instruction, given upon request or otherwise, for directing the judgment or conduct of another; opinion given upon deliberation or consultation.

Every purpose is established by *counsel*. — Prov. xx.
Thou hast not hearkened to my *counsel*. — 2 Chron. xxv.

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

We took sweet *counsel* together. — Ps. lv.

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all confess that, in the working of that first cause, *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hooker.*

4. Prudence; deliberate opinion or judgment, or the faculty or habit of judging with caution.

O, how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honor! — Ecclus. xxv.
The law shall perish from the priest, and *counsel* from the ancients. — Ezek. vii.

5. In *a bad sense*, evil advice or designs; art; machination.

The *counsel* of the froward is carried headlong. — Job v.

6. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes. Let a man keep his own *counsel*.

7. In *a scriptural sense*, purpose; design; will; decree.

What thy *counsel* determined before to be done. — Acts iv.
To show the immutability of his *counsel*. — Heb. vi.

8. Directions of God's word.

Thou shalt guide me by thy *counsel*. — Ps. lxxiii.

9. The will of God, or his truth and doctrines concerning the way of salvation.

I have not shunned to declare to you all the *counsel* of God. — Acts xx.

10. Those who give counsel in law; any counselor or advocate, or any number of counselors, barristers, or sergeants; as, the plaintiff's *counsel*, or the defendant's *counsel*. The attorney-general and solicitor-general are the king's *counsel*. In this sense the word has no plural; but, in the singular number, is applicable to one or more persons.

COUN'SEL, *v. t.* [L. *consilior*.]

1. To give advice or deliberate opinion to another for the government of his conduct; to advise.

I *counsel* thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire. — Rev. iii.

2. To exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct. We ought frequently to *counsel* our children against the vices of the age.

They that will not be *counseled* can not be helped. *Franklin.*

3. To advise or recommend; as, to *counsel* a crime. [*Not much used.*] *Dryden.*

COUN'SEL-KEEP'ER, *n.* One who can keep a secret. *Shak.*

COUN'SEL-KEEP'ING, *a.* Keeping secrets. *Shak.*

COUN'SEL-A-BLE, *a.* Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice of others. *Clarendon.*

COUN'SEL-ED, *pp.* Advised; instructed; admonished.

COUN'SEL-ING, *ppr.* Advising; instructing; admonishing.

COUN'SEL-OR, *n.* Any person who gives advice; but properly one who is authorized by natural relationship, or by birth, office, or profession, to advise another in regard to his future conduct and measures. Ahithophel was David's *counselor*. His mother was his *counselor* to do wickedly. 2 *Chron.* xxii. In *Great Britain*, the peers of the realm are hereditary *counselors* of the crown.

2. One of the members of a council; one appointed to advise a king or chief magistrate, in regard to the administration of the government.

3. One who is consulted by a client in a law case; one who gives advice in relation to a question of law; one whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients.

Privy counselor; a member of a privy council.

COUN'SEL-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a counselor, or privy counselor.

COUNT, *v. t.* [Fr. *conter*; It. *contare*; Sp. Port. *contar*; Arm. *counta* or *contein*. Qu. the root. The Fr. has *compter*, also, from the L. *computo*; the Sp. and Port. *computar*; and the It. *computare*. The Eng. *count* is directly from *conter*; and it may be a question whether *conter* and *contar* are from the L. *computo*.]

1. To number; to tell or name one by one, or by small numbers, for ascertaining the whole number of units in a collection; as, to *count* the years, days, and hours of a man's life; to *count* the stars.

Who can count the dust of Jacob? — Num. xxiii.

2. To reckon; to preserve a reckoning; to compute.

Some tribes of rude nations *count* their years by the coming of certain birds among them at certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

3. To reckon; to place to an account; to ascribe or impute; to consider or esteem as belonging.

Abraham believed in God, and he *counted* it to him for righteousness. — Gen. xv.

4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to think, judge, or consider.

I *count* them my enemies. — Ps. cxxxix.
Neither *count* I my life dear to myself. — Acts xx.
I *count* all things loss. — Phil. iii.

5. To impute; to charge. *Rowe.*

COUNT, *v. i.* To *count on* or *upon*; to reckon upon; to found an account or scheme on; to rely on. We can not *count on* the friendship of nations. *Count* not *on* the sincerity of sycophants.

2. To swell the number, or count; as, each additional one *counts*.

COUNT, *n.* [Fr. *conte* and *compte*; Sp. *cuenta* and *cuento*; It. *conto*. The Spanish has also *computo*, and the It. *id.*]

1. Reckoning; the act of numbering; as, this is the number according to my *count*.

2. Number. *Spenser.*

3. In *law*, a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint. There may be different *counts* in the same declaration.

COUNT, *n.* [Fr. *comte*; It. *conte*; Sp. *conde*; Port. *id.*; Arm. *condt*; from L. *comes*, *comitis*, a companion or associate, a fellow-traveler. Qu. *con* and *eo*.]

A title of foreign nobility, equivalent to the English earl, and whose domain is a *county*. An earl; the alderman of a shire, as the Saxons called him. The titles of English nobility, according to their rank, are duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

COUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be numbered. *Spenser.*

COUNT'ED, *pp.* Numbered; told; esteemed; reckoned; imputed.

COUN'TE-NANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contenance*, from *contenant*, containing, from *contenir*, to contain, L. *contineo*; *con* and *teneo*, to hold.]

1. *Literally*, the contents of a body; the outline and extent which constitutes the whole figure or external appearance. *Appropriately*, the human face; the whole form of the face, or system of features; visage.

A merry heart maketh a cheerful *countenance*. — Prov. xv.
Be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad *countenance*. — Matt. vi.

2. Air; look; aspect; appearance of the face; as in the phrase, to change or alter the *countenance*.

3. The face or look of a beast; as, a horse of a good *countenance*.

4. Favor; good-will; kindness.

Thou hast made him glad with thy *countenance*. — Ps. xxi.

Hence, in *scriptural language*, the *light of God's countenance* is his smiles or favorable regards, his favor and grace; and *to hide his face* or *countenance* is to manifest his displeasure, and withdraw his gracious aids. So the *rebuke of his countenance* indicates his anger and frowns. *Ps.* lxxx.

This application of face or *countenance*, which seems to be of high antiquity, proceeded probably from the practice of turning away the face to express anger, displeasure, and refusal — a practice still common, but probably universal among rude nations. The opposite conduct would, of course, express favor. The grant of a petition is accompanied with a look directed to the petitioner; the refusal or denial, with an averted face. Hence,

5. Support; aid; patronage; encouragement; favor in promoting and maintaining a person or cause. Let religion enjoin the *countenance* of the laws. Give no *countenance* to violations of moral duty.

It is the province of the magistrate to give *countenance* to piety and virtue. *Atterbury.*

6. Show; resemblance; superficial appearance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat. *Ascham.*

7. In *law*, credit or estimation. *Cowel.*

To keep the countenance, is to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look, unruffled by passion; to refrain from expressing laughter, joy, anger, or other passion, by an unchanged countenance.

In countenance; in favor; in estimation.

If the profession of religion were *in countenance* among men of distinction, it would have a happy effect on society.

To keep in countenance; to give assurance or courage to; to support; to aid by favor; to prevent from shame or dismay

To put in countenance; to give assurance; to encourage; or to bring into favor; to support.

Out of countenance; confounded; abashed; with the countenance cast down; not bold or assured.

To put out of countenance; to cause the countenance to fall; to abash; to intimidate; to disconcert.

COUN'TE-NANCE, *v. t.* To favor; to encourage by opinion or words.

The design was made known to the minister, but he said nothing to *countenance* it. *Anon.*

2. To aid; to support; to encourage; to abet; to vindicate, by any means.

Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause. — Ex. xxiii.

3. To encourage; to appear in defense.

He *countenanced* the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

4. To make a show of.

Each to these ladies love did *countenance*. *Spenser.*

5. To keep an appearance. *Shak.*

COUN'TE-NANC-ED, (koun'te-nanst,) *pp.* Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUN'TE-NANC-ER, *n.* One who countenances, favors, or supports.

COUN'TE-NANC-ING, *ppr.* Favoring; encouraging; supporting.

COUNT'ER, *n.* [from *count.*] A false piece of money or stamped metal, used as means of reckoning; any thing used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games.

2. Money, in contempt. *Shak.*

3. A table or board on which money is counted; a table on which goods in a shop are laid for examination by purchasers.

In lieu of this, we sometimes see written the French COMPTOIR, from *compter*, *computo*; but *counter* is the genuine orthography.

4. The name of certain prisons in London.

5. One that counts or reckons; also, an auditor.

6. Encounter. [*Not used.*]

7. In *ships*, an arch or vault, whose upper part is terminated by the bottom of the stern. The upper or second counter is above the former, but not vaulted.

8. A telltale; a contrivance in an engine or carriage to tell numbers, as of strokes or revolutions.

9. In *music*, *counter* is the name given to an under part, to serve for contrast to a principal part; as, *counter*-tenor, &c.

Counter of a horse; the breast, or that part of a horse's forehand which lies between the shoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUN'TER, *adv.* [Fr. *contre*; L. *contra*; Sp. and It. *contra*; probably a compound of *con* and *tra*, as in *extra*, *ultra*.]

1. Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction; used chiefly with *run* or *go*; as, to *run counter* to the rules of virtue; he *went counter* to his own interest.

2. The wrong way; contrary to the right course. *Shak.*

3. Contrariwise; in a contrary manner. *Locke.*

4. The face, or at the face. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*

This word is prefixed to many others, chiefly verbs and nouns, expressing *opposition*.

COUN-TER-ACT', *v. t.* [*counter* and *act.*] To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat, or frustrate, by contrary agency. Good precepts will sometimes *counteract* the effects of evil example; but more generally good precepts are *counteracted* by bad examples.

COUN-TER-ACT'ED, *pp.* Hindered; frustrated; defeated by contrary agency.

COUN-TER-ACT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting against; hindering; frustrating.

COUN-TER-AC'TION, *n.* Action in opposition; hinderance.

COUN-TER-ACT'IVE, *n.* One who or that which counteracts.

COUN-TER-ACT'IVE, *a.* Tending to counteract.

COUN-TER-ACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By counteraction.

COUN'TER-AT-TRAC'TION, *n.* [*counter* and *attraction.*] Opposite attraction. *Shenstone.*

COUN'TER-AT-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Attracting in an opposite way.

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COUN-TER-BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* [*counter* and *balance.*] To weigh against; to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect; to countervail. A column of thirty inches of quicksilver, and a column of thirty-two feet of water, *counterbalance* the weight of a like column of the whole atmosphere. The pleasures of sin never *counterbalance* the pain, misery, and shame, which follow the commission of it.

COUN'TER-BAL-ANCE, *n.* Equal weight, power, or agency, acting in opposition to any thing.

Money is the *counterbalance* of all things purchasable. *Locke.*

COUN-TER-BAL'ANC-ED, (-bal'anst,) *pp.* Opposed by equal weight, power, or effect.

COUN-TER-BAL'ANC-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Opposing by equal weight, power, or operation.

COUN'TER-BOND, *n.* [*counter* and *bond.*] A bond to save harmless one who has given bond for another.

COUN-TER-BUFF', *v. t.* [*counter* and *buff*] To strike back or in an opposite direction; to drive back; to stop by a blow or impulse in front. *Dryden.*

COUN'TER-BUFF, *n.* A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil. *Sidney.*

COUN-TER-BUFF'ED, (-buft,) *pp.* Struck with a blow in opposition.

COUN'TER-CAST, *n.* Delusive contrivance; contrary cast. *Spenser.*

COUN'TER-CAST-ER, *n.* [*counter* and *caster.*] A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a book-keeper, in contempt. *Shak.*

COUN'TER-CHANGE, *n.* [*counter* and *change.*] Exchange; reciprocation.

COUN-TER-CHANGE', *v. t.* To give and receive; or to cause to change places.

COUN-TER-CHANG'ED, *pp.* Exchanged. In *heraldry*, intermixed, as the colors of the field and charge.

COUN-TER-CHANG'ING, *ppr.* Exchanging; intermixing.

COUN'TER-CHARGE, *n.* An opposite charge.

COUN'TER-CHARM, *n.* [*counter* and *charm.*] That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm. *Pope.*

COUN-TER-CHARM', *v. t.* To destroy the effect of enchantment.

COUN-TER-CHARM'ED, *pp.* Defeated by contrary charms.

COUN-TER-CHARM'ING, *ppr.* Destroying the effect by opposite charms.

COUN-TER-CHECK', *v. t.* [*counter* and *check.*] To oppose or stop by some obstacle; to check.

COUN'TER-CHECK, *n.* Check; stop; rebuke; or a censure to check a reprover. *Bailey.*

COUN-TER-CHECK'ED, (-chekt,) *pp.* Opposed; stopped.

COUN-TER-CHECK'ING, *ppr.* Checking by hinderance.

COUN'TER-CUR-RENT, *a.* [*counter* and *current.*] Running in an opposite direction. *Kirwan.*

COUN'TER-CUR-RENT, *n.* A current in an opposite direction.

COUN'TER-DIS-TINC'TION, *n.* Contradistinction. *More.*

COUN'TER-DRAIN, *n.* A drain parallel to a canal or embanked water-course, for collecting the soakage water. *Gwilt.*

COUN-TER-DRAW', *v. t.* [*counter* and *draw.*] In *painting*, to copy a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through, they are traced with a pencil. The same is done on glass, and with frames or nets divided into squares with silk or thread, or by means of instruments, as the parallelogram. *Encyc.*

COUN-TER-DRAW'ING, *ppr.* Copying by means of lines drawn on some transparent matter.

COUN-TER-DRAWN', *pp.* Copied from lines drawn on something else.

COUN-TER-EV'I-DENCE, *n.* [*counter* and *evidence.*] Opposite evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence. *Burnet.*

COUN'TER-FEIT, (koun'ter-fit,) *v. t.* [Fr. *contrefaire, contrefait; contre* and *faire*, to make; L. *contra* and *facio*; It. *contraffare, contraffatto*; Sp. *contrahacer, contrahecho.*]

1. To forge; to copy or imitate, without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged for that which is original or genuine; as, to *counterfeit* coin, bank-notes, a seal, a bond, a deed, or other instrument in writing, the handwriting or signature of another, &c. To make a likeness or resemblance of any thing with a view to defraud.

2. To imitate; to copy; to make or put on a resemblance; as, to *counterfeit* the voice of another person; to *counterfeit* piety.

COUN'TER-FEIT, *v. i.* To feign; to dissemble; to carry on a fiction or deception. *Shak.*

COUN'TER-FEIT, *a.* Forged; fictitious; false; fabricated without right; made in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud, by passing the false copy for genuine or original; as, *counterfeit* coin; a *counterfeit* bond or deed; a *counterfeit* bill of exchange.

2. Assuming the appearance of something; false; hypocritical; as, a *counterfeit* friend.

3. Having the resemblance of; false; not genuine; as, *counterfeit* modesty.

COUN'TER-FEIT, (koun'ter-fit,) *n.* A cheat; a deceitful person; one who pretends to be what he is not; one who personates another; an impostor.

2. In *law*, one who obtains money or goods by counterfeit letters or false tokens. *Encyc.*

3. That which is made in imitation of something, but without lawful authority, and with a view to defraud, by passing the false for the true. We say, the note is a *counterfeit.*

COUN'TER-FEIT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Forged; made in imitation of something, with a view to defraud; copied; imitated; feigned.

COUN'TER-FEIT-ER, *n.* One who counterfeits; a forger.

2. One who copies or imitates; one who assumes a false appearance.

3. One who endeavors to set off a thing in false colors.

COUN'TER-FEIT-ING, *n.* The act of forging; the making of a counterfeit resemblance.

COUN'TER-FEIT-ING, *ppr.* Forging; feigning.

COUN'TER-FEIT-LY, *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously.

COUN-TER-FER'MENT, *n.* [*counter* and *ferment.*] Ferment opposed to ferment. *Addison.*

COUN-TER-FE'SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contrefaisance.*] The act of forging; forgery. [*Obs.*]

COUN'TER-FOIL, } *n.* That part of a tally struck
COUN'TER-STOCK, } in the exchequer, which is kept by an officer in that court, the other being delivered to the person who has lent the king money on the account, and is called the *stock.* *Bailey.*

COUN'TER-FORT, *n.* [*counter* and *fort.*] A buttress, spur, or pillar, serving to support a wall or terrace subject to bulge. *Chambers.*

COUN'TER-GAGE, *n.* [*counter* and *gage.*] In *carpentry*, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring, as, for instance, the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Gwilt.*

COUN'TER-GUARD, *n.* [*counter* and *guard.*] In *fortification*, a small rampart, or work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, making a salient angle, to preserve the bastion. It is sometimes of a different shape, or differently situated. *Encyc.*

COUN-TER-IN'FLU-ENCE, *v. t.* To hinder by opposing influence. [*Little used.*] *Scott.*

COUN-TER-IN'FLU-EN-CED, (-in'flu-enst,) *pp.* Hindered by opposing influence.

COUN-TER-IN'FLU-EN-CING, *ppr.* Opposing by opposing influence.

COUN'TER-LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* [*counter* and *light.*] A light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to disadvantage. *Chambers.*

COUN-TER-MAND', *v. t.* [Fr. *contremander*; *contre* and *mander*, L. *mando*, to command.]

1. To revoke a former command; or to give an order contrary to one before given, which annuls a former command, and forbids its execution; as, to *countermand* orders.

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another

3. To prohibit. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

COUN'TER-MAND, *n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command. *Shak.*

COUN-TER-MAND'ED, *pp.* Revoked; annulled, as an order.

COUN-TER-MAND'ING, *ppr.* Revoking a former order; giving directions contrary to a former command.

COUN-TER-MARCH', *v. i.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march back.

COUN'TER-MARCH, *n.* A marching back; a returning. *Collier.*

2. A change of the wings or face of a battalion, so as to bring the right to the left, or the front into the rear. *Cyc.*

3. A change of measures; alteration of conduct. *Burnet.*

COUN-TER-MARCH'ED, (-märcht,) *pp.* Marched back.

COUN-TER-MARCH'ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Marching back.

COUN'TER-MARK, *n.* [*counter* and *mark.*] A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened, but in the presence of all the owners.

2. The mark of the goldsmiths' company, to show the metal to be standard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

4. A mark added to a medal, a long time after it has been struck, by which its several changes of value may be known. *Chambers.*

COUN-TER-MARK', *v. t.* To mark the corner teeth of a horse by an artificial cavity, to disguise his age. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUN'TER-MINE, *n.* [*counter* and *mine.*] In *military affairs*, a well and gallery sunk in the earth, and running under ground, in search of the enemy's mine, or till it meets it, to defeat its effect. *Military Dict.*

2. Means of opposition or counteraction. *Sidney.*

3. A stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance. *L'Estrange.*

COUN-TER-MINE', *v. t.* To sink a well and gallery in the earth, in search of an enemy's mine, to frustrate his designs.

2. To counterwork; to frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

COUN-TER-MIN'ED, *pp.* Counterworked.

COUN-TER-MIN'ING, *ppr.* Sinking a mine to frustrate another mine.

COUN'TER-MO-TION, *n.* [*counter* and *motion.*] An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another. *Digby. Collier.*

COUN-TER-MO'TIVE, *n.* An opposite motive.

COUN-TER-MOVE', *v. t.* or *i.* To move in a contrary direction, or in opposition to another.

COUN'TER-MOVE-MENT, *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

COUN-TER-MOV'ING, *ppr.* Moving in an opposite direction.

COUN'TER-MURE, *n.* [Fr. *contremur; contre* and *mur*, L. *murus*, a wall.]

A wall raised behind another, to supply its place, when a breach is made.

COUN'TER-MURE, *v. t.* To fortify with a wall behind another.

COUN'TER-MUR-ED, *pp.* Fortified by a wall behind another.

COUN'TER-MUR-ING, *ppr.* Fortifying by a wall behind another.

COUN'TER-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* [*counter* and *natural.*] Contrary to nature. *Harvey.*

COUN'TER-NE-GO-TI-A'TION, *n.* [*counter* and *negotiation.*] Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

COUN'TER-NOISE, *n.* [*counter* and *noise.*] A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is overpowered. *Calamy.*

COUN'TER-O'PEN-ING, *n.* [*counter* and *opening.*] An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place. *Sharp.*

COUN'TER-PACE, *n.* [*counter* and *pace.*] A step or measure in opposition to another; contrary measure or attempt. *Swift.*

COUN'TER-PAL-ED, *a.* [*counter* and *pale,*] in *heraldry*, is when the escutcheon is divided into twelve pales parted perfesse, the two colors being counterchanged, so that the upper and lower are of different colors. *Encyc.*

COUN'TER-PANE, *n.* A particular kind of coverlet for a bed. [See COUNTERPOINT.]

2. One part of an indenture. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

COUN'TER-PART, *n.* [*counter* and *part.*] The correspondent part; the part that answers to another, as the two papers of a contract or indentures; a copy; a duplicate. Also, the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher. *Addison. Johnson.*

2. In *music*, the part to be applied to another; as, the base is the *counterpart* to the treble. *Bailey. Encyc.*

COUN-TER-PAS'SANT, *a.* [*counter* and *passant,*] in *heraldry*, is when two lions in a coat of arms are represented as going contrary ways. *Bailey. Encyc.*

COUN'TER-PE-TI''TION, (-pe-tish'un,) *n.* A petition in opposition to another. *Clarendon.*

COUN'TER-PLEA, *n.* [*counter* and *plea.*] In *law*, a replication to a plea, or request. *Cowel.*

COUN-TER-PLOT', *v. t.* [*counter* and *plot.*] To oppose one plot to another; to attempt to frustrate stratagem by stratagem.

COUN'TER-PLOT, *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another. *L'Estrange.*

COUN-TER-PLOT'TING, *n.* A plotting in opposition to a stratagem.

COUN'TER-POINT, *n.* [Fr. *contrepointe*; Arm. *contreppentenn*; It. *contrappunto*; *contre* and *point.*]

1. A coverlet; a cover for a bed, stitched or woven in squares. It has been corrupted into COUNTERPANE.

2. In *music*, *counterpoint* is when the musical characters by which the notes in each part are signified, are placed in such a manner, each with respect to each, as to show how the parts answer one to another. *Encyc. Busby.*

The term is now synonymous with *harmony*, and nearly so with *composition.* *P. Cyc.*

3. An opposite point. *Sandys.*

COUN'TER-POISE, *v. t.* [Fr. *contrepeser*; It. *contrapesare*; Sp. *contrapesar*; *contre, contra*, and *pesar, pesar*, to weigh. See POISE.]

1. To counterbalance; to weigh against with equal weight; to be equiponderant to; to equal in weight.

The force and distance of weights *counterpoising* each other, ought to be reciprocal. *Digby.*

The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins.*

2. To act against with equal power or effect; to balance. The wisdom of the senate may be able to

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counterpoise the rash impetuosity of a democratic house.

COUN'TER-POISE, *n.* [Fr. *contrepoids*; It. *contrappeso*; Sp. *contrapeso*.]

1. Equal weight acting in opposition to something; equiponderance; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale; equal balance. *Milton.*

2. Equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force; equipollence.

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility. *Bacon.*

3. In *the manege*, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other. *Encyc.*

COUN'TER-POIS-ED, *pp.* Balanced by an equivalent opposing weight, or by equal power.

COUN'TER-POIS-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Balancing by equal weight in the opposite scale, or by equal power.

COUN'TER-POI-SON, (-poi'zn,) *n.* [*counter* and *poison*.] One poison that destroys the effect of another; an antidote; a medicine that obviates the effects of poison. *Arbuthnot.*

COUN'TER-PRAC-TICE, *n.* Practice in opposition to another.

COUN'TER-PRESS-URE, *n.* [*counter* and *pressure*.] Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction. *Blackmore.*

COUN'TER-PROJ-ECT, *n.* [*counter* and *project*.] A project, scheme, or proposal, of one party, given in opposition to another, before given by the other party; as in the negotiation of a treaty. *Swift.*

COUN'TER-PROOF, *n.* [*counter* and *proof*.] In *engraving*, a print taken off from another fresh printed, which, by being passed through the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted. *Brande.*

COUN'TER-PROVE, *v. t.* [*counter* and *prove*.] To take off a design in black lead or red chalk, by passing it through a rolling press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chambers.*

COUN'TER-PROV-ED, *pp.* See the verb.

COUN'TER-PROV-ING, *ppr.* See the verb.

COUN-TER-REV-O-LU'TION, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

COUN'TER-REV-O-LU'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

COUN'TER-REV-O-LU'TION-IST, *n.* One engaged in or befriending a counter-revolution.

COUN'TER-ROLL, *n.* [*counter* and *roll*.] In *law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls, relating to appeals, inquests, &c. *Bailey.*

2. As *a verb*, this word is contracted into CONTROL, which see.

COUN-TER-ROL'MENT, *n.* A counter account. [See CONTROL.]

COUN-TER-SA'LI-ENT, *a.* [Fr. *contre* and *saillir*, to leap.]

In *heraldry*, is when two beasts are borne in a coat, leaping from each other. *Bailey.*

COUN'TER-SCARP, *n.* [Fr. *contrescarpe*; It. *contrascarpa*; Sp. *contraescarpa*; *contre* and *escarpe*, *scarpa*, *escarpa*, a slope, from the root of *carve*.]

In *fortification*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way; but it often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis; as when it is said, the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp*. *Harris. Encyc.*

COUN'TER-SCUF-FLE, *n.* Opposite scuffle; contest.

COUN'TER-SEAL, *v. t.* To seal with another. *Shak.*

COUN'TER-SEAL-ED, *pp.* Sealed with another.

COUN'TER-SEAL-ING, *ppr.* Sealing with another.

COUN'TER-SE-CURE', *v. t.* [*counter* and *secure*.] To secure one who has given security.

COUN'TER-SE-CU'RI-TY, *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another. *Bailey.*

COUN'TER-SENSE, *n.* Opposite meaning. *Howell.*

COUN'TER-SIGN, (-sine,) *v. t.* [*counter* and *sign*.] *Literally*, to sign on the opposite side of an instrument or writing; hence, to sign, as secretary or other subordinate officer, a writing signed by a principal or superior, to attest the authenticity of the writing. Thus charters signed by a king are *countersigned* by a secretary. Bank notes, signed by the president, are *countersigned* by the cashier.

COUN'TER-SIGN, *n.* A private signal, word, or phrase, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no man pass unless he first names that sign; a military watchword. Advance, and give the *countersign*.

2. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity.

COUN'TER-SIG-NAL, *n.* A signal to answer or correspond to another; *a naval term*.

COUN'TER-SIG'NA-TURE, *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing.

Below the imperial name is commonly a *counter-signature* of one of the cabinet ministers. *Tooke.*

COUN'TER-SIGN-ED, *pp.* Signed by a secretary or other subordinate officer.

COUN'TER-SIGN-ING, *ppr.* Attesting by the signature of a subordinate officer.

COUN'TER-SINK, *v. t.* To drill a conical depression in wood or metal, as in a hole for a screw.

COUN'TER-SINK, *n.* A drill or bracebit for countersinking.

COUN'TER-SINK-ING, *ppr.* See the verb.

COUN TER-STAT'UTE, *n.* A contrary statute or ordinance. *Milton.*

COUN'TER-STROKE, *n.* A contrary stroke; a stroke returned. *Spenser.*

COUN'TER-SUNK, *pp.* See the verb.

COUN-TER-SURE'TY, *n.* A counter-bond, or a surety to secure one that has given security.

COUN'TER-SWAY, *n.* Contrary sway; opposite influence. *Milton.*

COUN'TER-TAL-LY, *n.* A tally corresponding to another.

COUN'TER-TASTE, *n.* [*counter* and *taste*.] Opposite or false taste. *Shenstone.*

COUN-TER-TEN'OR, } *n.* [*counter* and *tenor*.] In
COUN'TER, } *music*, one of the middle parts, between the tenor and the treble; high tenor.

COUN'TER-TIDE, *n.* [*counter* and *tide*.] Contrary tide. *Dryden.*

COUN'TER-TIME, *n.* [*counter* and *time*.] In *the manege*, the defense or resistance of a horse, that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manege, occasioned by a bad horseman, or the bad temper of the horse. *Encyc.*

2. Resistance; opposition. *Dryden.*

COUN'TER-TURN, *n.* The height of a play which puts an end to expectation. *Dryden.*

COUN-TER-VAIL', *v. t.* [*counter* and L. *valeo*, to avail or be strong.]

To act against with equal force or power; to equal; to act with equivalent effect against any thing; to balance; to compensate; as, the profit will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences.

Although the enemy could not *countervail* the king's damage. — Esth. vii.

COUN'TER-VAIL, *n.* Equal weight or strength; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect; equal weight or value; compensation; requital. *Spenser. South.*

COUN-TER-VAIL'ED, *pp.* Acted against with equal force or power; balanced; compensated.

COUN-TER-VAIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Opposing with equal strength or value; balancing; obviating in effect.

COUN'TER-VIEW, (-vu,) *n.* [*counter* and *view*.] An opposite or opposing view; opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. *Milton.*

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other by opposition. *Swift.*

COUN'TER-VOTE, *v. t.* To vote in opposition; to outvote. *Scott.*

COUN'TER-WEIGH, (-wā,) *v. t.* [See WEIGH.] To weigh against; to counterbalance. *Ascham.*

COUN'TER-WHEEL, *v. t.* To cause to wheel in an opposite direction.

COUN'TER-WHEEL-ING, *ppr.* Causing to move in an opposite direction.

COUN'TER-WIND, *n.* Contrary wind.

COUN-TER-WORK', (-wurk,) *v. t.* [See WORK.] To work in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

That *counterworks* each folly and caprice. *Pope.*

COUN-TER-WORK'ING, *ppr.* Working in opposition; counteracting.

COUN-TER-WROUGHT', (-rawt,) *pp.* Counteracted; opposed by contrary action.

COUNT'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *comtesse*; It. *contessa*; Sp. *condesa*. See COUNT.]

The consort of an earl or count.

COUNT'ING, *ppr.* Numbering; reckoning.

COUNT'ING-HOUSE, } *n.* [See COUNT, the verb.]
COUNT'ING-ROOM, } The house or room appropriated by merchants, traders, and manufacturers, to the business of keeping their books, accounts, letters, and papers.

COUNT'ING, *n.* The act of computing or reckoning.

COUNT'LESS, *a.* [*count* and *less*.] That which can not be counted; not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable; innumerable. The sands of the sea-shore are *countless*.

COUN'TRI-FI-ED, (kun'tre-fīde,) *a.* Rustic; rural; having the appearance and manners of the country. *Todd. Rich. Dict.*

COUN'TRY, (kun'try,) *n.* [The correct orthography would be CONTRY, Fr. *contrée*, It. *contrada*, contracted from L. *conterra*, *con* and *terra*, land adjacent to a city. Hence, the citizens say, "Let us go into the *country*." The Latin has *conterraneus*, a countryman.]

1. *Properly*, the land lying about or near a city; the territory situated in the vicinity of a city. Our friend has a seat in the *country*, a few miles from town. See *Mark* v. *Luke* viii. Hence,

2. The whole territory of a kingdom or state, as opposed to *city*. We say, "The gentleman has a seat in the *country*," at any distance from town indefinitely. Hence,

3. Any tract of land, or inhabited land; any region, as distinguished from other regions; a kingdom, state, or lesser district. We speak of all the *countries* of Europe or Asia.

And they came into the *country* of Moab. — Ruth i.

4. The kingdom, state, or territory, in which one is born; the land of nativity; or the particular district indefinitely in which one is born. America is my *country*, or England is my *country*.

Laban said, It must not be so done in our *country*. — Gen. xxix.

5. The region in which one resides.

He sojourned in the land of promise, as in a foreign *country*. — Heb. xi.

6. Land, as opposed to water; or inhabited territory.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some *country*. — Acts xxvii.

7. The inhabitants of a region.

All the *country* wept with a loud voice. — 2 Sam. xv.

8. A place of residence; a region of permanent habitation.

They declare plainly that they seek a *country*. — Heb. xi.
They desire a better *country*, that is, a heavenly. — Heb. xi.

9. In *law*, a jury or jurors; as, trial by the *country*, per pais.

COUN'TRY, (kun'try,) *a.* Pertaining to the country or territory at a distance from a city; rural; rustic; as, a *country* town; a *country* seat; a *country* squire; a *country* life; the *country* party, as opposed to *city* party.

2. Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country.

He spoke in his *country* language. *Maccabees.*

3. Rude; ignorant. *Dryden.*

COUN'TRY DANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contre danse*.] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines. Originally and properly, CONTRA-DANCE.

COUN'TRY-MAN, *n.* One born in the same country with another. This man is my *countryman*. See 2 *Cor.* xi. 26.

2. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to a *citizen*; a rustic; a farmer or husbandman; a man of plain, unpolished manners.

3. An inhabitant or native of a region. What *countryman* is he?

COUN'TRY SEAT, *n.* A dwelling in the country used as a place of retirement from the city.

COUNT'-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel in a clock which moves round and causes it to strike.

COUN'TY, *n.* [Fr. *comté*; Sp. *condado*; It. *contéa*; L. *comitatus*. See COUNT.]

1. *Originally*, an earldom; the district or territory of a count or earl. *Now*, a circuit or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the administration of justice. It is called also a *shire*. [See SHIRE.] Each county has its sheriff and its court, with other officers employed in the administration of justice, and the execution of the laws. In England there are fifty-two counties, and in each is a lord-lieutenant, who has command of the militia. The several States of America are divided by law into counties, in each of which is a county court of inferior jurisdiction; and in each the supreme court of the State holds stated sessions.

2. A count; an earl or lord. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

County palatine, in *England*, is a county distinguished by particular privileges; so called *a palatio*, the palace, because the owner had originally royal powers, or the same powers, in the administration of justice, as the king had in his palace; but their powers are now abridged. The counties palatine, in England, are Lancaster, Chester, and Durham.

County corporate, is a county invested with particular privileges by charter or royal grant, as London, York, Bristol, &c.

COUN'TY, *a.* Pertaining to a county; as, *county* court.

COUN'TY COURT, *n.* A court whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, and whose powers, in America, depend on statutes. In England, it is incident to the jurisdiction of the sheriff.

COUN'TY TOWN, *n.* That town where the various courts of a county are held. In *the Western States*, it is improperly called a *county seat*.

COUP DE GRÂCE', (koo-de-gräs',) [Fr.] *Literally*, the stroke of mercy by which an executioner ends the sufferings of one on the rack, &c., by death. Hence, a decisive, finishing stroke; a finisher.

COUP DE MAIN', (koo-de-mang',) [Fr.] An instantaneous and unexpected attack or enterprise.

COUP D'ŒIL, (koo-dāle',) [Fr.] Slight view; glance of the eye.

COUP D'E-TAT, (koo-dā-tä',) [Fr.] A sudden, decisive blow, in *politics*; a stroke of policy.

COUP DE SO-LEIL', (koo-de-so-lāle',) [Fr.] A stroke of the sun.

COU-PE', (koo-pā',) *n.* The front apartment of a French diligence

COU-PEE', (koo-pee',) *n.* [Fr. *couper*, to cut.]

A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent, and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forward. *Chambers.*

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COUP'LE, (kup'pl) *n.* [Fr. *couple*; L. *copula*; It. Sp. *id.*; Arm. *couble*; D. *koppel*; G. *kuppel*; Sw. *koppel*; Dan. *kobbel*; Heb. כפל; Ch. *id.*, and קפק, to double or fold; Syr. *id.*; Sam., to shut.]

1. Two of the same species or kind, and near in place, or considered together; as, a *couple* of men; a *couple* of oranges. I have planted a *couple* of cherry-trees. We can not call a horse and an ox *a couple*, unless we add a generic term. Of a horse and ox feeding in a pasture, we should say, *a couple of animals*. Among huntsmen and soldiers, *brace* is used for *couple*; as, a *brace* of ducks; a *brace* of pistols. *Couple* differs from *pair*, which implies, strictly, not only things of the same kind, but likeness, equality, or customary association. A *pair* is a *couple*, but a *couple* may or may not be a *pair*.

2. Two things of any kind connected or linked together.

3. A male and female connected by marriage, betrothed, or allied; as, a married *couple*; a young *couple*.

4. That which links or connects two things together; a chain.

COUP'LE, (kup'pl,) *v. t.* [Fr. *coupler*; L. *copulo*; Sp. *copular*; It. *copulare*.]

1. To link, chain, or connect one thing with another; to sew or fasten together.

Thou shalt *couple* the curtains with hooks. — Ex. xxvi.

2. To marry; to wed; to unite, as husband and wife.

COUP'LE, *v. i.* To embrace, as the sexes. *Dryden.*

COUP'LED, (kup'pld) *pp.* or *a.* United, as two things; linked; married.

Coupled columns; in *architecture*, columns arranged in pairs half a diameter apart.

COUP'LE-BEG-GAR, *n.* One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

COUP'LE-MENT, (kup'pl-ment,) *n.* Union. *Spenser.*

COUP'LET, (kup'let,) *n.* [Fr.] Two verses; a pair of rhymes

2. A division of a hymn or ode, in which an equal number or equal measure of verses is found in each part, called a *strophe*.

3. A pair; as, a *couplet* of doves. [*Not used.*]

COUP'LING, *ppr.* Uniting in couples; fastening or connecting together; embracing.

COUP'LING, *n.* That which couples or connects, as a hook, chain, or bar; as, the *coupling* of a railroad car. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv.

2. The act of coupling.

COUP'LING-BOX, (kup'pling-box,) *n.* In *machinery*, something that permanently connects two shafts; usually, a tube or strong cylinder embracing the end of each shaft, with a pin or bolt passed through each. *Hebert.*

COUP'LING-PIN, *n.* A pin used for coupling or joining together railroad cars and other machinery.

COU-PON', (koo-pong',) *n.* [Fr.] An interest certificate, printed at the bottom of transferable bonds, (state, railroad, &c.,) given for a term of years. There are as many of these certificates as there are payments of interest to be made. At each time of payment one is *cut off*, and presented for payment. Hence its name, *coupon*, or *cut off*.

COUR'AGE, (kur'raj) *n.* [Fr., from *cœur*, L. *cor*, the heart; Arm. *couraich*; Sp. *corage*; Port. *coragem*; It. *coraggio*.]

Bravery; intrepidity; that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits; valor; boldness; resolution. It is a constituent part of *fortitude*; but fortitude implies patience to bear continued suffering.

Courage that grows from constitution often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; *courage* which arises from a sense of duty acts in a uniform manner. *Addison.*

Be strong and of good *courage*. — Deut. xxxi.

COUR-A'GEOUS, (kur-rā'jus,) *a.* Brave; bold; daring; intrepid; hardy to encounter difficulties and dangers; adventurous; enterprising.

Be thou strong and *courageous*. — Josh. i.

COUR-A'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; stoutly.

COUR-A'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Courage; boldness; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; valor.

COU-RANT',
COU-RAN'TO, } *n.* [Fr. *courante*, running.]

1. A piece of music in triple time; also, a kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance, and a coupee. *Encyc.*

2. A title of a newspaper, so called from its rapid circulation.

COU-RAP', *n.* A distemper in the East Indies; a kind of herpes or itch in the armpits, groin, breast, and face. *Encyc.*

COURB, *v. i.* [Fr. *courber*.] To bend. [*Not in use.*]

COURB, *a.* Crooked. [*Not in use.*]

COUR'BA-RIL, *n.* Anime, a resinous substance which flows from the Hymenæa, a tree of South America; used for varnishing. *Fourcroy*

COU'RI-ER, (koo're-er,) *n.* [Fr. *courier*, from *courir*, to run, L. *curro*.]

1. A messenger sent express for conveying letters or dispatches, usually on public business.

2. The name of a newspaper.

COURSE, *n.* [Fr. *course*; Sp. *curso*; It. *corso*; It. *cursa*; from L. *cursus*, from *curro*, to run, W. *gyru*, Eng. *hurry*. See Class Gr, No. 7, 15, 32, 34.]

1. In *its general sense*, a passing; a moving, or motion forward, in a direct or curving line; applicable to any body or substance, solid or fluid.

Applied to animals, a running, or walking; a race; a career; a passing, or passage, with any degree of swiftness indefinitely.

Applied to fluids, a flowing, as in a stream in any direction; as, a straight *course*, or winding *course*. It is applied to water or other liquids, to air or wind, and to light, in the sense of motion or passing.

Applied to solid bodies, it signifies motion or passing; as, the *course* of a rolling stone; the *course* of a carriage; the *course* of the earth in its orbit.

Applied to navigation, it signifies a passing or motion on water, or in balloons in air; a voyage.

2. The direction of motion; line of advancing; point of compass, in which motion is directed; as, what *course* shall the pilot steer? In technical language, the angle contained between the nearest meridian and that point of compass on which a ship sails in any direction. *Mar. Dict.*

3. Ground on which a race is run.

4. A passing or process; the progress of any thing; as, the *course* of an argument, or of a debate; a *course* of thought or reflection.

5. Order of proceeding or of passing from an ancestor to an heir; as, the *course* of descent in inheritance.

6. Order; turn; class; succession of one to another in office or duty.

Solomon appointed the *courses* of the priests. — 2 Chron. viii.

7. Stated and orderly method of proceeding; usual manner. He obtained redress in due *course* of law. Leave Nature to her *course*.

8. Series of successive and methodical procedure; a train of acts or applications; as, a *course* of medicine administered.

9. A methodical series, *applied to the arts or sciences*; a systemized order of principles in arts or sciences, for illustration or instruction. We say, the author has completed a *course* of principles or of lectures in philosophy. Also, the order pursued by a student; as, he has completed a *course* of studies in law or physics.

10. Manner of proceeding; way of life or conduct; deportment; series of actions.

That I might finish my *course* with joy. — Acts xx.
Their *course* is evil. — Jer. xxiii.

11. Line of conduct; manner of proceeding; as, we know not what *course* to pursue.

12. Natural bent; propensity; uncontrolled will. Let not a perverse child take his own *course*.

13. Tilt; act of running in the lists.

14. Orderly structure; system.

The tongue setteth on fire the *course* of nature. — James iii.

15. Any regular series. In *architecture*, a continued range of stones, level or of the same hight throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. A laying of bricks, &c.

16. The dishes set on table at one time; service of meat.

17. Regularity; order; regular succession; as, let the classes follow in *course*.

18. Empty form; as, compliments are often words of *course*.

Of course; by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without special direction or provision. This effect will follow *of course*. If the defendant resides not in the State, the cause is continued *of course*.

COURSE, *v. t.* To hunt; to pursue; to chase.

We *coursed* him at the heels. *Shak.*

2. To cause to run; to force to move with speed. *May.*

3. To run through or over. The blood *courses* the winding arteries. The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain.

COURSE, *v. i.* To run; to move with speed; to run or move about; as, the blood *courses*. *Shak.*

The greyhounds *coursed* through the fields.

COURS'ED, (kōrst,) *pp.* Hunted; chased; pursued; caused to run.

COURS'ER, *n.* A swift horse; a runner; a war horse; *a word used chiefly in poetry. Dryden. Pope.*

2. One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares. *Johnson.*

3. An order of birds which have short wings, and move chiefly by running, as the ostrich, dodo, and cassowary. *Kirby.*

4. A disputant. [*Not in use.*] *Wood.*

COURS'ES, *n. pl.* In a ship, the principal sails, as the main-sail, fore-sail, and mizzen: sometimes the name is given to the stay-sails on the lower masts; also to the main stay-sails of all brigs and schooners. *Mar. Dict.*

2. Catamenia; menstrual flux.

COURS'EY, *n.* Part of the hatches in a galley. *Sherwood.*

COURS'ING, *ppr.* Hunting; chasing; running; flowing; compelling to run.

COURS'ING, *n.* The act or sport of chasing and hunting hares, foxes, or deer.

COURT, *n.* [Sax. *curt*; Fr. *cour*; Arm. *court*; It. *corte*; Sp. *corte*; Port. *corte*; L. *curia*; Ir. *cuirt*. The primary sense and application are not perfectly obvious. Most probably the word is from a verb which signifies to go round, to collect. W. *cwr*, a circle; Ar. كار *kaura*, to go round, to collect, to bind. Hence applied to a *yard* or inclosure. See Class Gr, No. 32, 34. It may possibly be allied to *yard*, Goth. *gards*; or it may be derived from a verb signifying to cut off or separate, and primarily signify the fence that cuts off or excludes access. The former is most probable.]

1. An uncovered area before or behind a house, or in its center, and in the latter case usually surrounded on all sides by the buildings; in popular language, a court-yard. *Gwilt.*

2. A space inclosed by houses, broader than a street; or a space forming a kind of recess from a public street.

3. A palace; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince. *Europe.*

4. The hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered.

St. Paul was brought into the highest *court* in Athens. *Auerbury.*

5. Persons who compose the retinue or council of a king or emperor. *Temple.*

6. The persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, civil, criminal, military, naval, or ecclesiastical; as, a *court* of law; a *court* of chancery; a *court* martial; a *court* of admiralty; an ecclesiastical *court*; *court* baron, &c. Hence,

7. Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical.

8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery; address to gain favor. Hence the phrase, to *make court*, to attempt to please by flattery and address.

9. In *Scripture*, an inclosed part of the entrance into a palace or house. The tabernacle had one *court*; the temple, three. The first was the court of the Gentiles; the second, the court of Israel, in which the people worshiped; the third was the court of the priests, where the priests and Levites exercised their ministry. Hence, places of public worship are called the *courts of the Lord*.

10. In *the United States*, a legislature consisting of two houses; as, the *General Court* of Massachusetts. The original constitution of Connecticut established a General Court in 1639. *B. Trumbull.*

11. A session of the legislature.

COURT, *v. t.* In a general sense, to flatter; to endeavor to please by civilities and address; *a use of the word derived from the manners of a court.*

2. To woo; to solicit for marriage.

A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope.*

3. To attempt to gain by address; to solicit; to seek; as, to *court* commendation or applause.

COURT, *v. i.* To act the courtier; to imitate the manners of the court.

COURT-BAR'ON, *n.* A baron's court; a court incident to a manor. *Blackstone.*

COURT'-BRED, *a.* [See BREED.] Bred at court.

COURT'-BREED-ING, *n.* Education at a court. *Milton.*

COURT'-BUB-BLE, *n.* The trifle of a court. *Beaum.*

COURT'-CHAP'LAIN, *n.* A chaplain to a king or prince.

COURT'-CUP'BOARD, *n.* The sideboard of ancient days. *Shak.*

COURT'-DAY, *n.* A day in which a court sits to administer justice.

COURT'-DRESS, *n.* A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee.

COURT'-DRESS-ER, *n.* A flatterer. *Locke.*

COURT'-FASH-ION, *n.* The fashion of a court. *Fuller.*

COURT-FA'VOR, *n.* A favor or benefit bestowed by a court or prince. *L'Estrange.*

COURT'-HAND, *n.* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shak.*

COURT'-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which established courts are held, or a house appropriated to courts and public meetings. *America.*

COURT'-LA-DY, *n.* A lady who attends or is conversant in court.

COURT'-LEET, *n.* A court of record held once a year, in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet. *Blackstone.*

COURT'-MAR'TIAL, *n.*; *pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL. A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of offenses of a military or naval character.

COURT'-PLAS-TER, *n.* Sticking-plaster made of silk, with some adhesive substance, commonly gum benzoin, on one side. *Ure.*

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CŌURT'-YARD, *n.* A court or inclosure round a house.

CŌURT'ED, *pp.* Flattered; wooed; solicited in marriage; sought.

CŌURT'E-OUS, (kurt'e-us,) *a.* [from *court*; Fr. *courtois*; It. *cortese*; Sp. *cortes*.]

1. Polite; well-bred; being of elegant manners; civil; obliging; condescending; *applied to persons.*

2. Polite; civil; graceful; elegant; complaisant; *applied to manners, &c.*

CŌURT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a courteous manner; with obliging civility and condescension; complaisantly.

CŌURT'E-OUS-NESS, *n.* Civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance.

CŌURT'ER, *n.* One who courts; one who solicits in marriage. *Sherwood.*

CŌURT'E-SAN, (kurt'e-zan,) *n.* [Fr. *courtisane*; Sp. *cortesana*; from *court*,]

A prostitute; a woman who prostitutes herself for hire, especially to men of rank.

CŌURT'E-SY, (kurt'e-sy,) *n.* [Fr. *courtoisie*; Sp. It. *cortesia*; Port. *cortezia*; from Fr. *courtois*, Sp. *cortes*, courteous, from *court*.]

1. Elegance or politeness of manners; especially, politeness connected with kindness; civility; complaisance; as, the gentleman shows great *courtesy* to strangers; he treats his friends with great *courtesy*.

2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness or favor performed with politeness. *Shak. Bacon,*

3. A favor; as, to hold upon *courtesy*, that is, not of right, but by indulgence.

Tenure by courtesy, or *curtesy*, is where a man marries a woman seized of an estate of inheritance, and has by her issue born alive which was capable of inheriting her estate; in this case, on the death of his wife, he holds the lands for his life, as tenant by curtesy. *Blackstone.*

CŌURTE'SY, (kurt'sy,) *n.* The act of civility, respect, or reverence, performed by a woman; a full or inclination of the body, corresponding in design to the bow of a gentleman. *Dryden.*

CŌURTE'SY, (kurt'sy,) *v. i.* To perform an act of civility, respect, or reverence, as a woman.

Note. — This word was formerly applied to the other sex; but is now used only of the acts of reverence or civility performed by women.

CŌURT'E-SY, *v. t.* To treat with civility. [*Not in use.*]

CŌURTE'SY-ING, (kurt'sy-ing,) *ppr.* Making an act of civility or respect, as females.

CŌURT'IER, (kōrt'yur,) *n.* [from *court*.] A man who attends or frequents the courts of princes. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. One who courts or solicits the favor of another; one who flatters to please; one who possesses the art of gaining favor by address and complaisance.

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III. *Suckling.*

CŌURT'IER-Y, *n.* The manners of a courtier. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

CŌURT'ING, *ppr.* Flattering; attempting to gain by address; wooing; soliciting in marriage.

CŌURT'ING, *n.* The act of paying court; the act of soliciting in marriage.

CŌURT'LIKE, *a.* Polite; elegant. *Camden.*

CŌURT'LI-NESS, *n.* [See COURTLY.] Elegance of manner; grace of mien; civility; complaisance with dignity. *Digby.*

CŌURT'LING, *n.* A courtier; a retainer to a court. *B. Jonson.*

CŌURT'LY, *a.* [*court* and *like*.] Relating to a court; elegant; polite with dignity, *applied to men and manners*; flattering, *applied to language.* *Pope.*

CŌURT'LY, *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a flattering manner.

CŌURT'SHIP, *n.* The act of soliciting favor. *Swift.*

2. The act of wooing in love; solicitation of a woman to marriage. *Dryden.*

3. Civility; elegance of manners. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

CŌUS'IN, (kuz'n,) *n.* [Fr. *cousin*. Qu. contracted from L. *consobrinus*, or *consanguineus*, or is it allied to the Persian خويش related, kindred?]

1. In *a general sense*, one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister. But,

2. *Appropriately*, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; the children of brothers and sisters being usually denominated *cousins*, or *cousin-germans*, (from *germanus*, of the same stock.) In the second generation, they are called *second cousins.*

3. A title given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council. *Johnson.*

CŌUS'IN, (kuz'n,) *a.* Allied. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

CŌUS'IN-LY, (kuz'n-ly,) *a.* Like or becoming a cousin.

CŌUS'SI-NET, (koos'si-net,) *n.* [Fr., a cushion.]

In *architecture*, a stone placed on the impost of a pier for receiving the first stone of an arch. Also, that part of the Ionic capital between the abacus and quarter round, which serves to form the volute. *Gwilt.*

CŌU-TEAU', (koo-to',) *n.* [Fr., a knife.] A hanger.

CŌVE, *n.* [Sax. *cof*, *cofe*, an inner room, a den. Qu. Obs. L. *covum*. The Spanish has the word with the Arabic prefix, *alcoba* and *alcove*; Port *alcova*; It. *alcovo*. It may be allied to *cubby*, W. *cwb*, a hollow place, a cote or kennel; or to *cave*, Ar. قب *kabba*, to arch, or قاب *kauba*, to make hollow.]

A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess in the seashore, where vessels and boats may sometimes be sheltered from the winds and waves.

CŌVE, *v. t.* To arch over; as, a *coved* ceiling. *Swinburne.*

CŌV'E-NA-BLE, *a.* [Old Fr.] Fit; suitable. [*Obs.*] *Wickliffe.*

CŌV'E-NANT, (kuv'e-nant,) *n.* [Fr. *convenant*, the participle of *convenir*, to agree; L. *convenio*, *con* and *venio*, to come; Norm. *conevence*, a covenant; It. *convenzione*, from L. *conventio*. *Literally*, a coming together; a meeting or agreement of minds.]

1. A mutual consent or agreement of two or more persons, to do or to forbear some act or thing, a contract; stipulation. A covenant is created by deed in writing, sealed and executed; or it may be implied in the contract. *Encyc. Blackstone.*

2. A writing containing the terms of agreement or contract between parties; or the clause of agreement in a deed containing the covenant.

3. In *theology*, the *covenant of works*, is that implied in the commands, prohibitions, and promises of God; the promise of God to man that man's perfect obedience should entitle him to happiness. *This do, and live: that do, and die.*

The *covenant of redemption*, is the mutual agreement between the Father and Son, respecting the redemption of sinners by Christ.

The *covenant of grace*, is that by which God engages to bestow salvation on man, upon the condition that man shall believe in Christ, and yield obedience to the terms of the gospel. *Cruden. Encyc.*

4. In *church affairs*, a solemn agreement between the members of a church, that they will walk together according to the precepts of the gospel, in brotherly affection.

CŌV'E-NANT, (kuv'e-nant,) *v. i.* To enter into a formal agreement; to stipulate; to bind one's self by contract. A *covenants* with B to convey to him a certain estate. When the terms are expressed, it has *for* before the thing or price.

They *covenanted with* him *for* thirty pieces of silver. — Matt. xxvi.

CŌV'E-NANT, *v. t.* To grant or promise by covenant.

CŌV'E-NANT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pledged or promised by covenant.

CŌV-E-NANT-EE', *n.* The person to whom a covenant is made. *Blackstone.*

CŌV'E-NANT-ER, *n.* He who makes a covenant. *Blackstone.*

2. A subscriber to the Scotch national covenant, in the reign of Charles I. Also, one of the Scotch seceders, who, in 1743, renewed the same covenant. *J. Murdock.*

CŌV'E-NANT-ING, *ppr.* Making a covenant; stipulating.

CŌV'EN-OUS. See COVIN and COVINOUS.

CŌV'ENT, *n.* [Old Fr. *covent*, for *couvent*.]

A convent or monastery. *Bale.*

Hence, *Covent Garden*, in *London*, is supposed to have been the garden of a convent on that spot.

CŌV'ENT-RY, *n.* *To send to Coventry*, denotes, among *military men*, to exclude from the society of the mess, to shut out from all social intercourse, for conduct regarded as mean or ungentlemanly. *Grose.*

[This phrase has been traced to the times of Charles I., though with great doubt as to its origin. The following facts, mentioned by Baxter in the narrative of his life, may, perhaps, furnish an explanation. *Coventry* was a stronghold of the Puritans; and, at the commencement of the troubles, many of this despised sect, in the neighboring country, "that would fain have lived quietly at home, were forced (by the royalists) to be gone, *and to Coventry they came.*" Hence, the phrase *to send to Coventry* may have been handed down by the Cavaliers to military men, and obtained its present application. — *Ed.*]

CŌV'EN-TRY BLUE, *n.* Blue thread of a superior dye, made at Coventry, England, and used for embroidery. *B. Jonson. Tooke.*

CŌV'ER, (kuv'er,) *v. t.* [Fr. *couvrir*; Sp. and Port. *cubrir*; It. *coprire*; Norm. *coverer* and *converer*; from L. *cooperio*.]

1. To overspread the surface of a thing with another substance; to lay or set over; as, to *cover* a table with a cloth, or a floor with a carpet.

The valleys are *covered* with corn. — Ps. lxv.
The locusts shall *cover* the face of the earth. — Ex. x.

2. To hide; to conceal by something overspread.

If I say, Surely the darkness shall *cover* me. — Ps. cxxxix.

3. To conceal by some intervening object; as, the enemy was *covered* from our sight by a forest.

4. To clothe; as, to *cover* with a robe or mantle; to *cover* nakedness. 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 14. *Ex.* xxviii. 42.

5. To overwhelm.

The waters *covered* the chariots and horsemen. — Ex. xiv.
Let them be *covered* with reproach. — Ps. lxxi.

6. To conceal from notice or punishment.

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins. — 1 Pet. iv.

7. To conceal; to refrain from disclosing or confessing.

He that *covereth* his sin shall not prosper. — Prov. xxviii.

8. To pardon or remit.

Blessed is he whose sin is *covered*. — Ps. xxxii.

9. To vail, *applied to women.* 1 *Cor.* xi.

To wear a hat, *applied to men.* Be *covered*, sir.

10. To wrap, infold, or envelop; as, to *cover* a package of goods.

11. To shelter; to protect; to defend. A squadron of horse *covered* the troops on the retreat.

And the soft wings of peace *cover* him around. *Cowley.*

12. To brood; to incubate; as, a hen *covering* her eggs. *Addison.*

13. To copulate with a female.

14. To equal, or be of equal extent; to be equivalent to; as, the receipts do not *cover* the expenses; *a mercantile use of the word.*

15. To disguise; to conceal hypocritically.

16. To include, embrace, or comprehend. This land was *covered* by a mortgage. *Johnson's Rep.*

CŌV'ER, (kuv'er,) *n.* Any thing which is laid, set, or spread over another thing; as, the *cover* of a vessel; the *cover* of a bed,

2. Any thing which vails or conceals; a screen; disguise; superficial appearance. Affected gravity may serve as a *cover* for a deceitful heart.

3. Shelter; defense; protection. The troops fought under *cover* of the batteries.

4. Concealment and protection. The army advanced under *cover* of the night.

5. The woods, underbrush, &c., which shelter and conceal game; shelter; retreat.

6. A plate set on the table.

CŌV'ER-CHIEF, *n.* A covering for the head. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

CŌV'ER-CLE, *n.* [Fr.] A small cover; a lid.

CŌV'ER-ED, (kuv'erd,) *pp.* or *a.* Spread over; hid; concealed; clothed; vailed; having a hat on; wrapped; inclosed; sheltered; protected; disguised.

CŌV'ER-ER, *n.* He or that which covers.

CŌV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Spreading over; laying over; concealing; vailing; clothing; wrapping; inclosing; protecting; disguising.

CŌV'ER-ING, *n.* That which covers; any thing spread or laid over another, whether for security or concealment.

Noah removed the *covering* of the ark. — Gen. viii.
He spread a cloud for a *covering*. — Ps. cv.
Destruction hath no *covering*. — Job xxvi.

2. A cover; a lid.

Every open vessel that hath no *covering*. — Num. xix.

3. Clothing; raiment; garments; dress.

They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no *covering* in the cold. — Job xxiv.

CŌV'ER-LET, *n.* [*cover*, and Fr. *lit*, a bed.] The cover of a bed; a piece of furniture designed to be spread over all the other covering of a bed. *Dryden.*

CŌV'ER-SHAME, *n.* Something used to conceal infamy. *Dryden.*

CŌV'ER-SLUT, *n.* Something to hide sluttishness. *Burke.*

CŌV'ERT, (kuv'ert,) *a.* [Fr. *couvert*, participle of *couvrir*, to cover.]

1. Covered; hid; private; secret; concealed.

Whether of open war, or *covert* guile, *Milton.*

2. Disguised; insidious.

3. Sheltered; not open or exposed; as, a *covert* alley or place. *Bacon. Pope.*

4. Under cover, authority, or protection; as, a *feme-covert*, a married woman who is considered as being under the influence and protection of her husband.

CŌV'ERT, *n.* A covering, or covering place; a place which covers and shelters; a shelter; a defense.

A tabernacle — for a *covert* from storm and rain. — Is. iv.
I will trust in the *covert* of thy wings. — Ps. lxi.

2. A thicket; a shady place, or a hiding-place. 1 *Sam.* xxv. *Job* xxxviii.

3. A term applied to feathers of different sizes on or under the wings of birds. *Brande.*

CŌV'ERT-LY, *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

Among the poets, Persius *covertly* strikes at Nero. *Dryden.*

CŌV'ERT-NESS, *n.* Secrecy; privacy.

CŌV'ERT-URE, (kuv'ert-yūr,) *n.* Covering; shelter; defense. *Milton. Bacon.*

2. In *law*, the state of a married woman, who is considered as under *cover*, or the power of her husband, and therefore called a *feme-covert* or *femme-*

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couvert. The coverture of a woman disables her from making contracts to the prejudice of herself or husband, without his allowance or confirmation.

COV'ERT-WAY, *n.* In *fortification*, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works, toward the country. It has a parapet raised on a level, together with its banquets and glacis. It is called, also, the *corridor*, and sometimes the *counterscarp*, because it is on the edge of the scarp. *Harris. Encyc.*

COV'ET, (kuv'et,) *v. t.* [Fr. *convoiter*, to covet; Norm. *coveitant*, covetous; *covetise*, greediness; W. *cybyz*, a covetous man; *cybyzu*, to covet. The Welsh word is pronounced *cybythu*; and *cy* has the power of *coa*, and may be a contraction of it. The last constituent part of the word coincides in elements with the Latin *peto*, and more nearly with the Gr. πιθεω, to desire.]

1. To desire, or wish for, with eagerness; to desire earnestly; to obtain or possess; *in a good sense.*

Covet earnestly the best gifts. — 1 Cor. xii.

2. To desire inordinately; to desire that which it is lawful to obtain or possess; *in a bad sense.*

Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbor's house — wife — or servant. — Ex. xx.

COV'ET, *v. i.* To have an earnest desire. 1 *Tim.* vi.

COV'ET-A-BLE, *a.* That may be coveted.

COV'ET-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Earnestly desired; greatly wished or longed for.

COV'ET-ER, (kuv'et-er,) *n.* One who covets.

COV'ET-ING, *ppr.* Earnestly desiring or wishing for; desiring inordinately to obtain or possess.

COV'ET-ING, *n.* Inordinate desire. *Shak.*

COV'ET-ING-LY, *adv.* With eager desire to possess.

COV'ET-ISE, (-is,) *n.* Avarice. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

COV'ET-OUS, (kuv'et-us,) *a.* [Fr. *convoiteux.*]

1. Very desirous; eager to obtain; *in a good sense*; as, *covetous* of wisdom, virtue, or learning. *Taylor. Shak.*

2. Inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; *directed to money or goods*, avaricious.

A bishop, then, must not be *covetous*. — 1 Tim. iii.

COV'ET-OUS-LY, *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

COV'ET-OUS-NESS, *n.* A strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some supposed good; *usually in a bad sense, and applied to an inordinate desire of wealth, or avarice.*

Out of the heart proceedeth *covetousness*. — Mark vii.
Mortify your members — and *covetousness*, which is idolatry. — Col. iii.

2. Strong desire; eagerness. *Shak.*

COV'EY, (kuv'y,) *n.* [Fr. *couvée*, a brood; *couver*, to sit on or brood, to lurk or lie hid; It. *covare*; Sp. *cobijar*, to brood, to cover; L. *cubo*, *incubo*. See Class Gb, No. 14, 25, 31, 36, 88.]

1. A brood or hatch of birds; an old bird with her brood of young. Hence, a small flock or number of birds together; *applied to game*; as, a *covey* of partridges. *Addison.*

2. A company; a set.

COV'IN, (kuv'in,) *n.* [Qu. Ar. غبن *gabana*, to defraud. More probably this word belongs to some verb in Gb, signifying to conceal, or to agree. In Norm. Fr. *covyne* is a secret place or meeting.]

In *law*, a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more persons to prejudice a third. *Cowel.*

COV'ING, *n.* [See COVE.] The projection of the upper stories of houses over the lower ones; formerly a prevalent style of building. *Gwilt.*

COV'IN-OUS, *a.* Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent.

COW, *n.*; *pl.* COWS; *old pl.* KINE. [Sax. *cu*; D. *koe*; G. *kuh*; Sw. *ko*; Dan. *koe*; L. *ceva*; Hindoo *gaj* or *gou*; Pers. *koh*; Pahlavi *gao*; Sans. *go*, a cow, and *gau*, an ox, *godama*, a cowherd; Heb. נעה, to low.]

The female of the bovine genus of animals; a quadruped with cloven hoofs, whose milk furnishes an abundance of food and profit to the farmer.

Sea-cow; the Manatee, a cetaceous herbivorous mammal. [See SEA-COW.]

COW, *v. t.* [Qu. Ice. *kufwa*, or *kuga*, to depress.] To depress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage; to oppress with habitual timidity. *Shak.*

COW'-BANE, *n.* [*cow* and *bane.*] A popular name of the *Cicuta*, a genus of poisonous aquatic plants, often destructive to cattle. *Farm. Encyc.*

COW'HAGE, } *n.* [In Bengalee, *al kooshee.*] A legu-
COW'-ITCH, } minous plant, the *Mucuna pruriens*, a native of warm climates. It has a fibrous root and an herbaceous, climbing stalk, with red papilionaceous flowers, and leguminous, coriaceous pods, crooked, and covered with sharp hairs, which penetrate the skin, and cause an itching. A sirup made from these pods has been used as a vermifuge.

COW'HERD, *n.* [See HERD.] One whose occupation it is to attend cows.

COW'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled. *Mortimer.*

COW'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One whose business is to keep cows. *Broome.*

COW'-LEECH, *n.* [See LEECH.] One who professes to heal the diseases of cows.

COW'-LEECH-ING, *n.* The act or art of healing the distempers of cows. *Mortimer.*

COW'LICK, *n.* A tuft of hair turned up over the forehead, as if licked by a cow. *Forby.*

COW'-PARS-NEP, *n.* A plant of the genus Heracleum; the wild parsnep.

COW'-PEN, *n.* A pen for cows.

COW'-POX, *n.* The vaccine disease.

COW'-QUAKES, *n.* Quaking grass, the Briza, a genus of plants.

COW'SLIP, } *n.* A plant of the genus Primula, or
COW'S'-LIP, } primrose, of several varieties. The American cowslip belongs to the genus Dodecatheon; the Jerusalem and mountain cowslip, to the genus Pulmonaria.

COW'S'-LUNG'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus

COW'-TREE, *n.* [Sp. *palo de vaca.*] [Verbascum. A tree of South America which produces milk, a nourishing fluid; the Galactodendron utile. *Humboldt.*

COW'-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Chærophyllum, or chervil.

COW'-WHEAT, *n.* A plant of the genus Melampyrum.

COW'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *couard*; Arm. *coubard*; Sp. and Port. *cobarde.* The original French orthography was *culvert*, and it has been supposed to be from *culum vertere*, to turn the tail. This suggestion receives countenance from the corresponding word in Italian, *codardo*, *codardia*, which would seem to be from *coda*, the tail; and it derives confirmation from the use of the word in heraldry. In Welsh, it is *cagan*, *cagi*, from the same root as L. *caco.*]

1. A person who wants courage to meet danger; a poltroon; a timid or pusillanimous man.

A *coward* does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes loses his life. *South.*

2. In *heraldry*, a term given to a lion borne in the escutcheon with his tail doubled between his legs. *Encyc.*

COW'ARD, *a.* Destitute of courage; timid; base; as, a *coward* wretch.

2. Proceeding from or expressive of fear or timidity; as, *coward* cry; *coward* joy. *Shak. Prior.*

COW'ARD, *v. t.* To make timorous.

COW'ARD-ED, *pp.* Made cowardly.

COW'ARD-ICE, (-is,) *n.* [Fr. *couardise*; Sp. *cobardia.*] Want of courage to face danger; timidity; pusillanimity; fear of exposing one's person to danger.

Cowardice alone is loss of fame. *Dryden.*
Did *cowardice*, did injustice, ever save a sinking state? *Ames.*

COW'ARD-ING, *ppr.* Making cowardly.

COW'ARD-IZE, *v. t.* To render cowardly.

COW'ARD-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered cowardly.

COW'ARD-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering cowardly.

COW'ARD-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a coward; mean.

COW'ARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Want of courage; timidity cowardice.

COW'ARD-LY, *a.* Wanting courage to face danger; timid; timorous; fearful; pusillanimous. *Bacon.*

2. Mean; base; befitting a coward; as, a *cowardly* action.

3. Proceeding from fear of danger; as, *cowardly* silence. *South.*

COW'ARD-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; basely. *Knolles.*

COW'ARD-OUS, *a.* Cowardly. [*Not used.*] *Barret.*

COW'ARD-SHIP, *n.* Cowardice. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COW'ED, (kowd,) *pp.* Depressed with fear.

COW'ER, *v. i.* [W. *cwrian*, to squat or cower; *cwr*, a circle; G. *kauern.* See Class Gr, No. 32, 34, 37.]

To sink by bending the knees; to crouch; to squat; to bend down through fear.

Our dame sits *cowering* o'er a kitchen fire. *Dryden.*

COW'ER, *v. t.* To cherish with care. [*Not used.*]

COW'ER-ED, *pp.* Cherished with care. [*Spenser.*

COW'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending down; crouching; timorous.

COW'HIDE, *n.* The hide of a cow made, or to be made, into leather.

2. A coarse riding-whip made of cow's hide.

COW'HIDE, *v. t.* To beat or whip with a cowhide. *America.*

COW'HID-ING, *n.* A beating with a cowhide. *Am.*

COW'ING, *ppr.* Depressing with fear.

COW'ISH, *a.* Timorous; fearful; cowardly. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

COWL, *n.* [Contracted from Sax. *cugle*, *cugele*; L. *cucullus*; It. *cochal*; Sp. *cogulla*; Port. *cogula*, *cucula.*]

1. A monk's hood, or habit, worn by the Bernardines and Benedictines. It is either white or black.

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl*? *Pope.*

2. A vessel to be carried on a pole betwixt two persons, for the conveyance of water. *Johnson.*

COWL'-STAFF, *n.* A staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons. *Suckling.*

COWL'ED, *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded; in shape of a cowl; as, a *cowled* leaf.

COW-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cow. *Pope.*

CO-WORK'ER, (-wurk'er,) *n.* One that works with another; a co-operator.

COW'RY, *n.* A small shell, the *Cypræa moneta*, used for money in Africa and the East Indies. Malcom states that 8000 are equivalent to a dollar at Calcutta, and 10,000 at Bankok; but the value varies at different places.

COX'COMB, (-kōm,) *n.* [*cock's comb.*] The top of the head. *Shak.*

2. A strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; also, the cap itself. *Shak.*

3. A fop; a vain, showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments. *Dryden.*

4. A kind of red flower; a name given to a species of Celosia, and some other plants.

COX'COMB-LY, (-kom-) *a.* Like a coxcomb. [*Not used.*] *Beaum. and Fl.*

COX'COMB-RY, (kox'kōm-ry,) *n.* The manners of a coxcomb. *Ec. Rev.*

COX-COM'IC-AL, *a.* Foppish; vain; conceited; *a low word.*

COY, *a.* [Fr. *coi*, or *coy*, quiet, still; contracted, probably, from the L. *quietus*, or its root, or from *cautus.*]

Modest; silent; reserved; not accessible; shy; not easily condescending to familiarity.

Like Daphne she, as lovely and as *coy*. *Waller.*

COY, *v. i.* To behave with reserve; to be silent or distant; to refrain from speech or free intercourse. *Dryden.*

2. To make difficulty; to be backward or unwilling; not freely to condescend. *Shak.*

3. To smooth or stroke. *Shak.*

COY, for DECOY, to allure. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

COY'ISH, *a.* Somewhat coy or reserved.

COY'LY, *adv.* With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity. *Chapman.*

COY'NESS, *n.* Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar; disposition to avoid free intercourse, by silence or retirement.

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

COYS'TREL, *n.* A species of degenerate hawk. *Dryden.*

COZ, (kuz.) A contraction of COUSIN. *Shak.*

COZ'EN, (kuz'n,) *v. t.* [Qu. Arm. *couçzein*, *couchein*, *concheza*, to cheat, or to waste and fritter away. In Russ. *kosnodei* is a cheat. Qu. *chouse* and *cheat.*]

1. To cheat; to defraud.

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness and neglect, does the same thing with him that corruptly sets himself to *cozen* it. *L'Estrange.*

2. To deceive; to beguile.

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters. *Locke.*

COZ'EN-AGE, (kuz'n-aj,) *n.* Cheat; trick; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating. *Dryden. Swift.*

COZ'EN-ED, (kuz'nd,) *pp.* Cheated; defrauded; beguiled.

COZ'EN-ER, *n.* One who cheats or defrauds.

COZ'EN-ING, *ppr.* Cheating; defrauding; beguiling.

CO'ZI-LY, *ad.* Snugly; comfortably. *W. Irving.*

CO'ZY, *a.* Snug; comfortable. *W. Irving.*

2. Chatty; talkative. *Smart.*

CRAB, *n.* [Sax. *crabba* and *hrefen*; Sw. *krabba*; Dan. *krabbe*, *krabs*; D. *krab*, *krecft*; G. *krabbe*, *krebs*; Fr. *ecrevisse*; W. *crav*, claws; *cravanc*, a crab; *cravu*, to scratch; Gr. καραβος; L. *carabus.* It may be allied to the Ch. כרם *kerabh*, to plow, Eng. to *grave*, *engrave*, L. *scribo*, Gr. γραφω, literally, to *scrape* or scratch. See Class Rb, No. 30, 18, &c.]

1. An animal of the class Crustacea, having the whole body covered by a crust-like shell called the *carapax*; it has ten legs, the front pair of which terminate in claws. Crabs differ from lobsters and shrimps in having the tail very small, and concealed at all times under the body. There are several genera, among which the Cancer and Lupa afford the most common edible species.

2. A wild apple, or the tree producing it; so named from its rough taste.

3. A peevish, morose person. *Johnson.*

4. A species of crane much used by masons for raising large stones. *Qwilt.*

5. A wooden engine, with three claws, for launching ships and heaving them into the dock. *Philips.*

6. A pillar used sometimes for the same purpose as a capstan. *Mar. Dict.*

7. Cancer, a sign in the zodiac.

Crab's claw; in *the materia medica*, the tips of the claws of the common crab; used as absorbents. *Encyc.*

Crab's eyes; in *pharmacy*, concretions formed in the stomach of the cray-fish. They are rounded on one side, and depressed and sinuated on the other, considerably heavy, moderately hard, and without smell. They are absorbent, discussive, and diuretic. *Encyc.*

Crab-lice; small insects that stick fast to the skin.

CRAB, *a.* Sour; rough; austere. [Qu. *crab*, supra, or L. *acerbus.*]

CRAB'-AP-PLE, *n.* A wild apple. [See CRAB, No. 2.]

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CRAB'-GRASS, *n.* A genus of plants, the Digitaria.
CRAB'-TREE, *n.* The tree that bears crab-apples.
CRAB'-YAWS, *n.* The name of a disease in the West Indies, being a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with hard, callous lips. *Encyc.*
CRAB'BED, *a.* [from *crab.*] Rough; harsh; austere; sour; peevish; morose; cynical; *applied to the temper.* *Shak.*
2. Rough; harsh; *applied to things.*
3. Difficult; perplexing; as, a *crabbed* author or subject. *Dryden.*
CRAB'BED-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; roughly; morosely; with perplexity. *Johnson.*
CRAB'BED-NESS, *n.* Roughness; harshness.
2. Sourness; peevishness; asperity.
3. Difficulty; perplexity.
CRAB'BY, *a.* Difficult. *Moxon.*
CRA'BER, *n.* The water-rat. *Walton.*
CRAB'S'-EYES, (-Ize,) *n. pl.* Concretions formed in the stomach of craw-fish, and used in medicine.
CRACK, *v. t.* [Fr. *craquer*; D. *kraaken*; G. *krachen*; Dan. *krakker*; It. *croccare*; W. *rhecain*; Sp. *rajar*; Port. *rachar*; probably from the root of *break, wreck,* and coinciding with the Gr. ερεικω, ῥηγνυω; also with Eng. *creak, croak.* The W. has also *crig,* a crack, from *rhig,* a notch. *Owen.* See Class Rg, No. 34.]
1. To rend, break, or burst into chinks; to break partially; to divide the parts a little from each other; as, to *crack* a board or a rock; or to break without an entire severance of the parts; as, to *crack* glass or ice.
2. To break or rend asunder with a sharp, abrupt sound; as, to *crack* nuts.
3. To break with grief; to affect deeply; to pain; to torture; as, to *crack* the heart. We now use *break* or *rend.* *Shak.*
4. To open and drink; as, to *crack* a bottle of wine. [*Low.*]
5. To thrust out, or cast with smartness; as, to *crack* a joke.
6. To produce a sharp, abrupt sound, like that of rending; to snap; as, to *crack* a whip.
7. To break or destroy.
8. To impair the regular exercise of the intellectual faculties; to disorder; to make crazy; as, to *crack* the brain.
CRACK, *v. i.* To burst; to open in chinks; as, the earth *cracks* by frost; or to be marred without an opening; as, glass *cracks* by a sudden application of heat.
2. To fall to ruin, or to be impaired.
The credit of the exchequer *cracks* when little comes in and much goes out. [*Not elegant.*] *Dryden.*
3. To utter a loud or sharp, sudden sound; as, the clouds *crack*; the whip *cracks.* *Shak.*
4. To boast; to brag; that is, to utter vain, pompous, blustering words; with *of.*
The Ethiops *of* their sweet complexion *crack.* [*Not elegant.*] *Shak.*
CRACK, *n.* [Gr. ῥαγας.]
1. A disruption; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening; as, a *crack* in timber, in a wall, or in glass.
2. A burst of sound; a sharp or loud sound, uttered suddenly or with vehemence; the sound of any thing suddenly rent; a violent report; as, the *crack* of a falling house; the *crack* of a whip.
3. Change of voice in puberty. *Shak.*
4. Craziness of intellect; or a crazy person.
5. A boast, or boaster. [*Low.*] [*Addison.*
6. Breach of chastity; and a prostitute. [*Low.*]
7. A lad; an instant. [*Not used.*]
CRACK, *a.* Of superior excellence, having qualities to be boasted of. [*Familiar, or low.*] *Holloway.*
CRACK'-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Having intellects impaired; crazy.
CRACK'ED, (krakt,) *pp.* or *a.* Burst or split; rent; broken; partially severed.
2. Impaired; crazy.
CRACK'ER, *n.* A noisy, boasting fellow. *Shak.*
2. A firework; a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to explode with noise.
3. A hard biscuit. *Smart.*
4. That which cracks any thing.
CRACK'-HEMP, } *n.* A wretch fated to the gallows;
CRACK'-ROPE, } one who deserves to be hanged. *Shak.*
CRACK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Breaking or dividing partially; opening; impairing; snapping; uttering a sudden, sharp or loud sound; boasting; casting jokes.
CRACK'ING, *n.* A breaking or dividing; a sharp, abrupt sound.
CRACK'LE, (krak'l,) *v. i.* [dim. of *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to make small, abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to decrepitate; as, burning thorns *crackle.*
CRACK'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making slight cracks, or abrupt noises.
CRACK'LING, *n.* The making of small, abrupt cracks or reports, frequently repeated.
The *crackling* of thorns under a pot. — Eccles. vii.
2. The rind of roasted pork. *Perry.*

CRACK'NEL, *n.* A hard, brittle cake or biscuit. 1 *Kings* xiv. 3.
CRA'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *cradel*; W. *cryd,* a rocking or shaking, a cradle; *crydu,* to shake or tremble; *crydian, crydiaw,* id.; from *rhyd,* a moving; It. *creatham,* to shake; Gr. κραδαω, id., and to swing; Heb. רוד to tremble or shake, to palpitate; Syr. in Ethp., to rub or scrape. Without the first letter, W. *rhyd,* Heb. Ch. Eth. רעד to tremble, to shake. In Ar. رعد *raada,* to thunder, to impress terror, to tremble; and رد *rada,* to run hither and thither, to move one way and the other, to tremble or shake. The Arabic رعد to thunder, coincides with the Latin *rudo,* to roar, and the W. *grydiaw,* to utter a rough sound, to shout, whoop, or scream, *grydwst,* a murmur, from *gryd,* a shout or whoop, and this from *rhyd*; so that *crydiaw,* and *grydiaw* are from the same root, and from this we have *cry,* and *cry* implies roughness, coinciding with the Syriac, supra, to scrape, whence *grate, gride,* &c. See Owen's *Welsh Dictionary,* and Castell's *Heptaglot.*]
1. A movable machine of various constructions, placed on curved pieces of board, for rocking children or infirm persons to sleep, for alleviating pain, or giving moderate exercise.
Me let the tender office long engage
To rock the *cradle* of reposing age. *Pope.*
2. Infancy. *From the cradle,* is from the state of infancy; *in the cradle,* in a state of infancy.
3. That part of the stock of a cross-bow, where the bullet is put. *Encyc.*
4. In *surgery,* a case in which a broken leg is laid, after being set. *Encyc.*
5. In *ship-building,* a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching. It supports the ship, and slides down the timbers or passage called the *ways.* *Hebert.*
6. A standing bedstead for wounded seamen. *Mar. Dict.*
7. In *engraving,* an instrument formed of steel, and resembling a chisel, with one sloping side, used in scraping mezzotintos, and preparing the plate. *Encyc.*
8. In *husbandry,* a frame of wood, with long, bending teeth, to which is fastened a scythe, for cutting and laying oats and other grain in a swath.
CRA'DLE, *v. t.* To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle; to compose or quiet.
It *cradles* their fears to sleep. *D. A. Clark.*
2. To nurse in infancy. *D. Webster.*
3. To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.
CRA'DLE, *v. i.* To lie or lodge in a cradle. *Shak.*
CRA'DLE-CLOTHES, *n. pl.* The clothes used for covering one in a cradle.
CRA'DLED, *pp.* Laid or rocked in a cradle; cut and laid with a cradle, as grain.
CRA'DLE-SCYTHE, (krā'dl-sīthe,) *n.* A scythe used in a cradle for cutting grain.
CRA'DLING, *ppr.* Laying or rocking in a cradle; cutting and laying with a cradle, as grain.
CRA'DLING, *n.* The act of using a cradle.
2. In *architecture,* a term applied to the timber, ribs, and pieces in arched ceilings, to which the laths are nailed. *Gwilt.*
CRAFT, *n.* [Sax. *craft,* art, cunning, power, force; G. Sw. and Dan. *kraft,* power, faculty; W. *crev, cryv,* strong; *crevu,* to cry, to scream, to *crave*; *crynau,* to strengthen, to wax strong; *craf,* a clasp; *crafu,* to hold, to comprehend, to perceive; *crafus,* of quick perception. The primary sense is, to strain or stretch. Hence strength, skill, a crying out, holding, &c.]
1. Art; ability; dexterity; skill.
Poesy is the poet's skill or *craft* of making. *B. Jonson.*
2. Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense, or applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; skill or dexterity employed to effect purposes by deceit.
The chief priests and scribes sought how they might take him by *craft,* and put him to death. — Mark xiv.
3. Art; skill; dexterity in a particular manual occupation; hence, the occupation or employment itself; manual art; trade.
Ye know that by this *craft* we have our wealth. — Acts xix.
4. A term applied to all sorts of vessels. *Totten.*
Small craft, is a term given to small vessels of all kinds, as sloops, schooners, cutters, &c.
CRAFT, *v. i.* To play tricks. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
CRAFT'I-LY, *adv.* [See CRAFTY.] With craft, cunning, or guile; artfully; cunningly; with more art than honesty.
CRAFT'I-NESS, *n.* Artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.
He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness.* — Job v.
Not walking in *craftiness,* nor handling the word of God deceitfully. — 2 Cor. iv.

CRAFTS'MAN, *n.* An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.
CRAFTS'MAS-TER, *n.* One skilled in his craft or trade.
CRAFT'Y, *a.* Cunning; artful; skillful in devising and pursuing a scheme, by deceiving others, or by taking advantage of their ignorance; wily; sly; fraudulent.
He disappointeth the devices of the *crafty.* — Job v.
2. Artful; cunning; in a good sense, or in a laudable pursuit.
Being *crafty,* I caught you with guile. — 2 Cor. xii.
CRAG, *n.* [W. Scot. and Ir. *craig*; Gaelic, *creag*; Corn. *karak*; Arm. *gurreeq*; probably Gr. ῥαχια, ῥαχις, from the root of ῥηγνυω, to break, like *rupes,* in Latin, from the root of *rumpo, rupi,* and *crepido,* from *crepo.* (See CRACK.) The name is taken from *breaking,* L. *frango,* for *frago*; and *fragosus* and *craggy* are the same word with different prefixes; Eng. *ragged.* The Κοαγος in Cilicia, mentioned by Strabo and Pliny, retains the Celtic orthography.]
1. A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken rock, or point of a rock.
2. In *geology,* a tertiary deposit of gravel mixed with shells. *Lyell.*
CRAG, *n.* [Sax. *hracca,* the neck; Scot. *crag* or *craig*; Gr. ῥαχις. The same word probably as the preceding, from its roughness, or break. We now call it *rack.*]
The neck, formerly applied to the neck of a human being, as in Spenser. We now apply it to the neck or neck-piece of mutton, and call it a *rack* of mutton.
CRAG'-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Built with crags. *Irving.*
CRAG'GED, *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with prominences, points, and inequalities.
CRAG'GED-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks.
CRAG'GI-NESS, *n.* The state of being craggy.
CRAG'GY, *a.* Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rocks; as, the *craggy* side of a mountain; a *craggy* cliff.
CRAKE, *n.* A boast. [See CRACK.] *Spenser.*
CRAKE, *n.* [Qu. Gr. κρεξ, from κρεκω.]
The corn-crake, a migratory fowl, is a species of the rail, *Rallus,* found among grass, corn, broom, or furze. Its cry is very singular, *crek, crek,* and is imitated by rubbing the blade of a knife on an indented bone, by which it may be decoyed into a net. *Encyc.*
CRAKE'-BER-RY, *n.* A species of Empetrum or berry-bearing heath.
CRAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *crammian*; Sw. *krama*; coinciding in sense, and probably in origin, with *ram.*]
1. To press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity; as, to *cram* any thing into a basket or bag; to *cram* a room with people; to *cram* victuals down the throat.
2. To fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff.
Children would be more free from diseases, if they were not *crammed* so much by fond mothers. *Locke.*
3. To thrust in by force; to crowd.
Fate has *crammed* us all into one lease. *Dryden.*
CRAM, *v. i.* To eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff. *Pope.*
CRAM'BO, *n.* A play in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. *Swift.*
CRAM'MED, (kramd,) *pp.* Stuffed; crowded; thrust in; filled with food.
CRAM'MING, *ppr.* Driving in; stuffing; crowding; eating beyond satiety or sufficiency.
CRAM'MING, *n.* A cant term, in *the British universities,* for the act of preparing a student to pass an examination, by going over the topics with him beforehand, and furnishing him with the requisite answers.
CRAMP, *n.* [Sax. *hramma*; D. *kramp*; G. Dan. and Sw. *krampe*; It. *rampone,* a cramp-iron. Qu. Ir. *crampa,* a knot. If *m* is radical, this word may accord with the Celtic *crom,* G. *krumm,* crooked, from shrinking, contracting. But if *p* is radical, this word accords with the W. *craf,* a clasp, a cramp-iron, *crafu,* to secure hold of, to comprehend, Ir. *crapaidh,* to shrink or contract. The sense is, to strain or stretch.]
1. The spasmodic and involuntary contraction of a limb, or some muscle of the body, attended with pain, and sometimes with convulsions, or numbness.
2. Restraint; confinement; that which hinders from motion or expansion.
A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind. *L'Estrange.*
3. A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.; a cramp-iron. [Fr. *crampon*; It. *rampone.*]
4. An iron instrument, having a screw at one end and a movable shoulder at the other, used for closely compressing the joints of framework. *Gwilt. Hebert.*
CRAMP, *v. t.* To pain or affect with spasms.
2. To confine; to restrain; to hinder from ac-

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tion or expansion; as, to *cramp* the exertions of a nation; to *cramp* the genius.

3. To fasten, confine, or hold with a cramp or cramp-iron.

CRAMP, *a.* Difficult; knotty. [*Little used.*]

CRAMP'ED, (kramt,) *pp.* or *a.* Affected with spasm; convulsed; confined; restrained.

CRAMP'-FISH, *n.* The torpedo, or electric ray, the touch of which affects a person like electricity, causing a slight shock, and producing numbness, tremor, and sickness of the stomach.

CRAMP'ING, *ppr.* Affecting with cramp; confining.

CRAMP'-I-RON, (-ī-urn,) *n.* An iron used for fastening things together; a cramp, which see.

CRAM-POONS', *n. pl.* Hooked pieces of iron something like double calipers, for raising stones, lumber, and other heavy materials. *Gilbert.*

CRĀ'NAGE, *n.* [from *crane.* Low L. *cranagium.*]

The liberty of using a crane at a wharf for raising wares from a vessel; also, the money or price paid for the use of a crane. *Cowel. Encyc.*

CRAN'BER-RY, *n.* [*crane* and *berry.*] The fruit of a species of Oxycoccus, (sour berry,) a berry that grows on a slender, bending stalk. It is also called *moss-berry*, or *moor-berry*, as it grows only on peat-bogs, or swampy land. The berry, when ripe, is red, and of the size of a small cherry, or of the hawthorn berry. These berries form a sauce of exquisite flavor, and are used for tarts. The cranberry of the United States is the *O. macrocarpus*, that of Europe is *O. palustris.* [The common pronunciation, *cram-berry*, is erroneous.]

CRANCH. See CRAUNCH.

CRĀNE, *n.* [Sax. *cran*; G. *krahn*; D. *kraan*; Sw. *kran*, or *trana*; Dan. *krane*, or *trane*: W. *garan*: Corn. *krana*; Arm. *garan*: Gr. γερανος, whence *geranium*, the plant, crane's-bill. The word in Welsh signifies a shank or shaft, a *crane* or *heron.* This fowl, then, may be named from its long legs. [Qu. קרן, to shoot.]

1. A migratory bird of the genus *Grus*, belonging to the grallic order. The bill is straight, sharp, and long, with a furrow from the nostrils toward the point; the nostrils are linear, and the feet have four toes. These birds have long legs, and a long neck, being destined to wade and seek their food among grass and reeds in marshy grounds. The common crane is about four feet in length, of a slender body.

2. A machine for raising great weights, and moving them to a distance. It consists of a horizontal arm, or piece of timber, projecting from a post, and furnished with a tackle or pulley.

3. A siphon, or crooked pipe, for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRĀNE'-FLY, *n.* An insect of the genus Tipula, of many species. The mouth is a prolongation of the head; the upper jaw is arched; the palpi are two, curved, and longer than the head; the proboscis is short. *Encyc.*

CRĀNE'S'-BILL, *n.* The plant *geranium*, of many species; so named from an appendage of the seed-vessel, which resembles the beak of a crane or stork. Some of the species have beautiful flowers and a fragrant scent, and several of them are valued for their astringent properties. [See CRANE.] *Encyc.*

2. A pair of pincers used by surgeons.

CRĀ-NI-OG'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον, L. *cranium*, the skull, and Gr. γνωμων, index.]

The doctrine or science of determining the properties or characteristics of the mind by the conformation of the skull. *Good.*

CRĀ-NI-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to craniology.

CRĀ-NI-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of craniology, or one who is versed in the science of the cranium.

CRĀ-NI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον, the skull, and λογος, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on the cranium or skull; or the science which investigates the structure and uses of the skulls in various animals, particularly in relation to their specific character and intellectual powers. *Ed. Encyc.*

CRĀ-NI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον, the skull, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.

CRĀ-NI-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to craniometry.

CRĀ-NI-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring the cranium, or skulls, of animals, for discovering their specific differences.

CRĀ-NI-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον, supra, and σκοπεω, to view.]

The science of the eminences produced in the cranium by the brain, intended to discover the particular part of the brain in which reside the organs which influence particular passions or faculties. *Ed. Encyc.*

CRĀ'NI-UM, *n.* [L.; from Gr. κρανιον.]

The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain.

CRANK, *n.* [This word probably belongs to the root of *cringe*, *krinkle*, to bend. D. *krinkel*, a curl; *kronkel*, a bend or winding; and *krank*, weak, is probably from bending; Ir. *freang*, to make crooked. Qu. קרע, or the root of *crook.*]

1. *Literally*, a bend or turn. Hence, an iron axis with a part bent like an elbow, for producing a horizontal or perpendicular motion by means of a rotary motion or the contrary. Thus the saw in a saw-mill is made to rise and fall at every turn of the axis.

2. Any bend, turn, or winding. *Shak.*

3. A twisting or turning in speech; a conceit which consists in a change of the form or meaning of a word.

Quips, and *cranks*, and wanton wiles. *Milton.*

4. An iron brace for various purposes. *Mar. Dict.*

CRANK, *a.* [D. *krank*; G. *id.*, weak; Sw. *krancka*, to afflict; Dan. *krænker*, id., or *krænger*, to careen a ship.]

1. In *seamen's language*, liable to be overset, as a ship when she is too narrow, or has not sufficient ballast, or is loaded too high, to carry full sail.

2. Stout; bold; erect; as, a cock crowing *crank.* *Spenser.*

CRANK, } *v. i.* [See CRANK, *n.*, and CRINKLE.]
CRANK'LE, } To run in a winding course; to bend, wind, and turn.

See how this river comes me *crankling* in! *Shak.*

CRANK'LE, (krank'l) *v. t.* To break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle.

Old Vaga's stream —
Crankling her banks. *Philips.*

CRANK'LE, *n.* A bend or turn; a crinkle.

CRANK'LED, *pp.* Broken into unequal surfaces.

CRANK'LES, (krank'lz,) *n. pl.* Angular prominences.

CRANK'LING, *ppr.* Breaking into bends, turns, or angles.

CRANK'NESS, *n* Liability to be overset, as a ship.

2. Stoutness; erectness.

CRANK'Y. See CRANK, *a.*

CRAN'NI-ED, (kran'nid,) *a.* [See CRANNY.] Having rents, chinks, or fissures; as, a *crannied* wall. *Brown. Shak.*

CRAN'NY, *n.* [Fr. *cran*; Arm. *cran*, a notch; L. *crena*; from the root of *rend*, Sax. *hrendan*, or *rendan*; Arm. *ranna*, to split; *crenna*, to cut off; W. *rhanu*, to divide; *rhan*, a piece; Ir. *roinnim*, or *ruinnim*, to divide; Gr. κριτω; L. *cerno.* See Class Rn, No. 4, 13, 16.]

1. *Properly*, a rent; but *commonly*, any small, narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall, or other substance.

In a firm building, the cavities ought to be filled with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies.* *Dryden.*

2. A hole; a secret, retired place.

He peeped into every *cranny.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. In *glass-making*, an iron instrument for forming the necks of glasses. *Encyc.*

CRAN'NY, *a.* Pleasant; praiseworthy. *Bailey.*

CRAN'NY-ING, *a.* Making crannies.

CRANTS, *n. pl.* [G. *kranz.*]

Garlands carried before the bier of a maiden, and hung over her grave. *Shak.*

CRĀPE, *n.* [Fr. *crêpe* and *crêper*, to curl, to *crisp*, to frizzle; Arm. *crep*; Sp. *crespon*, crape; *crespo*, crisp, curled; *crespar*, to crisp or curl; Port. *crespam. Crape* is contracted from *cresp*, *crisp.* D. *krip*, G. *krepp*, Dan. *krep.* See CRISP.]

A thin, transparent stuff, usually black, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill, woven without crossing, and much used in mourning. Crape is also used for gowns and the dress of the clergy.

A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn. *Pope.*

CRĀPE, *v. t.* To curl; to form into ringlets; as, to *crape* the hair.

CRĀP'ED, (krāpt,) *pp.* Curled; formed into ringlets.

CRĀP'ING, *ppr.* Curling; forming into ringlets.

CRAP'LE, *n.* [W. *crav.*]

A claw. *Spenser.*

CRAP'NEL, *n.* A hook or drag. [Qu. *grapnel.*]

CRAP'Ū-LA, *n.* [L.] A surfeit.

CRAP'Ū-LENCE, *n.* [L. *crapula*, a surfeit. See CROP.]

Cropsickness; drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness occasioned by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRAP'Ū-LENT, } *a.* Drunk; surcharged with liquor;
CRAP'Ū-LOUS, } sick by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRĀRE, *n.* An unwieldy trading *vessel.* [*Obs.*] *Shak. Tooke.*

CRASH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ecraser*, to crush. *Crash* seems to be allied to *crush* and to *rush*, Sax. *hreosan.*]

To break; to bruise. *Shak.*

CRASH, *v. i.* To make the loud, clattering, multifarious sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

When convulsions cleave the laboring earth,
Before the dismal yawn appears, the ground
Trembles and heavos, the nodding houses *crash.* *Smith.*

CRASH, *n.* The loud, mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once; as, the sound of a large tree falling and its branches breaking, or the sound of a falling house.

2. [L. *crassus.*] Coarse hempen cloth.

CRASH'ED, (krasht,) *pp.* Broken or bruised.

CRASH'ING, *ppr* or *a.* Making or denoting a loud, clattering noise.

CRASH'ING, *n.* The sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills. — Zeph. i.

CRĀ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. κρασις, from κεραννυμι, or κεραω, to mix, to temper.]

1. The temper or healthy constitution of the blood in an animal body; the temperament which forms a particular constitution of the blood. *Coxe.*

2. In *grammar*, a figure by which two different letters are contracted into one long letter, or into a diphthong; as, αληθεα into αληθη; τυχεος into τυχους. *Brown.*

CRASS'A-MENT, *n.* The thick, red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum, or aqueous part; the clot.

CRASS'I-MENT, *n.* Thickness. *Smart.*

CRASS'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *crassitudo.*]

Grossness; coarseness; thickness; *applied to liquids or solids.* *Bacon. Woodward.*

CRASS'NESS, *n.* Grossness. *Glanville.*

CRATCH, *n.* [Fr. *creche.*]

A manger or open frame for hay. *Spenser.*

The childish amusement called *making cratch-cradle* is an intended representation of the figure of the cratch. *Toone.*

CRATCH. See SCRATCH.

CRATCH'ES, *n. pl.* [G. *krätze*, the itch, cratches; *kratzen*, to scratch.]

In *the manege*, a swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof of a horse.

CRĀTE, *n.* [L. *crates.*]

A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-work, used for the transportation of china, crockery, and similar wares.

CRĀ'TER, *n.* [L. *crater*, Gr. κρατηρ, a great cup.]

1. The aperture or mouth of a volcano.

2. A constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing 31 stars.

CRA-TER'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a crater. *Mantell.*

CRAUNCH, (krânch,) *v. t.* [D. *schranssen*; vulgar *scraunch.*]

To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.

CRAUNCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crushing with the teeth with violence.

CRA-VAT', *n.* [Fr. *cravate*: It. *cravatta*; Sp. *corbata*; Port. *caravata.* In Dan., *krage*, and *krave*, is a collar, a cape, the neck of a shirt, &c.]

A neckcloth; a piece of fine muslin, or other cloth, worn by men about the neck.

CRĀVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *crafian*, to crave, ask, implore; W. *crevu*, to cry, to cry for, to crave; *crev*, a cry, a scream; Sw. *kräfia*; Dan. *kræver*: Ice. *krefa.* (See Class Rb, No. 2, 4, Syr.) So also D. *roepen*: Sax. *hreopen*, Goth. *hropyan*, to cry out, as our vulgar phrase is, to *rip out.* The primary sense is, to cry out, or call.]

1. To ask with earnestness or importunity; to beseech; *to implore*; to ask with submission or humility, as a dependent; to beg; to entreat.

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons. *Shak.*
Joseph — went in boldly to Pilate, and *craved* the body of Jesus. — Mark xv.

2. To call for, as a gratification; to long for; *to require* or demand, as a passion or appetite; as, the stomach or appetite *craves* food.

3. Sometimes *intransitively*, with *for* before the thing sought; as, I *crave for* mercy.

CRĀV'ED, *pp.* Asked for with earnestness; implored; entreated; longed for; required.

CRĀ'VEN, }
CRĀ'VENT, } *n.* [Qu. from *crave*, that is, one who
CRĀ'VANT, } begs for his life when vanquished.]

1. A word of obloquy, used, formerly, by one vanquished in trial by battle, and yielding to the conqueror. Hence, a recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow. *Shak.*

2. A vanquished, dispirited cock. *Shak.*

CRĀ'VEN. (krā'vn,) *v. t.* To make recreant, weak, or cowardly. *Shak.*

CRĀ'VEN-ED, (krā'vnd,) *pp.* Made recreant or cowardly.

CRĀ'VEN-ING, *ppr.* Making cowardly. [ardly.

CRĀV'ER, *n.* One who craves or begs.

CRĀV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Asking with importunity; urging for earnestly; begging; entreating.

2. Calling for with urgency; requiring; demanding gratification; as, an appetite *craving* food.

CRĀV'ING, *n.* Vehement or urgent desire, or calling for; a longing for.

CRĀV'ING-LY, *adv.* In an earnest or craving manner.

CRĀV'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of craving.

CRAW, *n.* [Dan. *kroe*; Sw. *kräfva.* This word coincides in elements with *crop*; W. *cropa*; Sax. *crop*; D. *krop*; G. *kropf.* The Danish *kroe* signifies the *craw*, and a victualing-house, tavern, or ale-house. It seems to be named from gathering.]

The crop or first stomach of fowls. *Ray.*

CRAW'-FISH, } *n.* [*Craw* is contracted from *crab*,
CRĀY'-FISH, } or from the Welsh *crag*, a shell;

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pugod cragen, shell-fish. (See CRAB.) Qu. is not *fish*, in these words, from the last syllable of the French *ecrevisse*?]

A species of *Crustacea* of the same genus with the lobster, (*Astacus*,) but smaller, and found in fresh-water streams. It is esteemed very delicate food.

CRAWL, *v. i.* [D. *krielen*: Scot. *crowl*; Dan. *kravler*, to crawl up, to climb; Sw. *krala*, to crawl, to swarm; D. *grielen*, to swarm; *grillen*, to shiver or shudder; Fr. *grouiller*, to stir about, to crawl with insects; It. *grillare*, to simmer. Qu. Dan. *kriller*, to itch.]

1. To creep; to move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; or to move slowly on the hands and knees or feet, as a human being. A worm *crawls* on the earth; a boy *crawls* into a cavern, or up a tree.

2. To move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To creep; to advance slowly and slyly; to insinuate one's self; as, to *crawl* into favor. [*This use is vulgar.*]

4. To move about; to move in any direction; *used in contempt.*

Absurd opinions *crawl* about the world. *South.*

5. To have the sensation of insects creeping about the body; as, the flesh *crawls*.

CRAWL, *n.* [Qu. D. *kraal.*] A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast for containing fish. *Mar. Dict.*

CRAWL'ER, *n.* He or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.

CRAWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Creeping; moving slowly along the ground, or other substance; moving or walking slowly, weakly, or timorously; insinuating.

CRAWL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a crawling manner.

CRAY, } *n.* A small sea vessel. [*Not in use.*]
CRAY'ER, }

CRAY'-FISH, *n.* The river lobster. [See CRAW-FISH.]

CRAY'ON, *n.* [Fr., from *craie*, chalk, from L. *creta*, Sp. *greda.*]

1. A general name for all colored stones, earths, or other minerals and substances, used in drawing. *Encyc.*

2. A kind of pencil, or colored cylinder, to draw lines with. It is usually made of pipe-clay, colored with some pigment. *Dryden.*

3. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon. *Johnson.*

CRAY'ON, *v. t.* To sketch with a crayon. Hence,

2. To sketch; to plan; to commit to paper one's first thoughts. *Bolingbroke.*

CRAY'ON-ED, *pp.* Sketched with a crayon.

CRAY'ON-ING, *ppr.* Sketching or planning with a crayon.

CRAY'ON-PAINT-ING, *n.* The act or art of drawing with crayons.

CRAZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ecraser*; Sw. *krossa*; to break or bruise, to *crush*. See CRUSH.]

1. To break; to weaken; to break or impair the natural force or energy of.

Till length of years,
And sedentary numbness, *craze* my limbs. *Milton.*

2. To crush in pieces; to grind to powder; as, to *craze* tin.

3. To crack the brain; to shatter; to impair the intellect; as, to be *crazed* with love or grief. *Shak.*

CRAZ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Broken; bruised; crushed; impaired; deranged in intellect; decrepit.

CRAZ'ED-NESS, *n.* A broken state; decrepitude; an impaired state of the intellect. *Hooker.*

CRAZE'-MILL, } *n.* A mill resembling a grist
CRAZ'ING-MILL, } mill, used for grinding tin. *Encyc.*

CRA'ZI-LY, *adv.* [See CRAZY.] In a broken or crazy manner.

CRA'ZI-NESS, *n.* [See CRAZY.] The state of being broken or weakened; as, the *craziness* of a ship, or of the limbs.

2. The state of being broken in mind; imbecility or weakness of intellect; derangement.

CRAZ'ING, *ppr.* Breaking; crushing; making crazy.

CRA'ZY, *a.* [Fr. *ecrasé.*]

1. Broken; decrepit; weak; feeble; *applied to the body, or constitution, or any structure*; as, a *crazy* body; a *crazy* constitution; a *crazy* ship.

2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind. We say, the man is *crazy*.

CREAGHT, *n.* [Irish.] Herds of cattle. [*Not used.*] *Davies.*

CREAGHT, *v. i.* To gaze on lands. [*Not used.*] *Davies.*

CREAK, *v. i.* [W. *crecian*, to scream, to crash; *crec*, a scream, a shriek; connected with *creg*, *cryg*, rough, hoarse, harsh, from *rhyg*, Eng. *rye*, but the sense of which is *rough*, *rugged*. Indeed, this is radically the same word as *rough*, L. *raucus*. The L. *rugio* is probably from the same root, and perhaps *rugo*. The Sax. *cearcian*, to creak, may be the same word, the letters transposed; as may the Sp. *cruzir*, to rustle, Gr. κρεκω, to comb, scrape, *rake*, and Russ. *crik*, a cry, *krichu*, to cry. On this word are formed *shriek* and *screech*.]

To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound, of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances. Thus, the hinge of a door *creaks* in turning; a tight, firm shoe *creaks* in walking, by the friction of the leather.

CREAK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a harsh, grating sound; as, *creaking* hinges or shoes.

CREAK'ING, *n.* A harsh, grating sound.

CREAM, *n.* [Fr. *crême*; L. *cremor*; G. *rahm*; Sax. *ream*; Ice. *riome*; D. *room*; Sp. *crema.* Class Rm.]

1. In *a general sense*, any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises and collects on the surface. More *particularly*, the oily part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms a scum on the surface, as it is specifically lighter than the other part of the liquor. This, by agitation, forms butter.

2. The best part of a thing; as, the *cream* of a jest or story.

Cream of lime; the scum of lime-water; or that part of lime which, after being dissolved in its caustic state, separates from the water in the mild state of chalk or limestone. *Encyc.*

Cream of tartar; purified tartar or argal, being the bi-tartrate of potassa; so called, because it rises like cream to the surface of the liquor in which it is purified. *Ure. Coxe.*

CREAM, *v. t.* To skim; to take off cream by skimming.

2. To take off the quintessence or best part of a thing.

CREAM, *v. i.* To gather cream; to flower or mantle.

2. To grow stiff or formal. *Shak.*

CREAM'-BOWL, *n.* A bowl for holding cream.

CREAM'-CHEESE, *n.* Cream dried by exposure to the air till it forms a solid mass. It is not properly cheese, not being formed into curd. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

CREAM'ED, *pp.* Skimmed off from milk, as the best part.

CREAM'-FAC-ED, (krēme'fāste,) *a.* White; pale; having a coward look. *Shak.*

CREAM'-NUT, *n.* The fruit of the Bertholletia excelsa, of South America; more commonly called *Brazil* nut. *Halderman.*

CREAM'-POT, *n.* A vessel for holding cream.

CREAM'Y, *a.* Full of cream; like cream; having the nature of cream; luscious.

CRE'ANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *credo*, *credens.*]

In *falconry*, a fine, small line, fastened to a hawk's leash, when she is first lured. *Bailey.*

CREASE, *n.* [Qu. G. *krausen*, Sw. *krusa*, Dan. *kruser*, Scot. *creis*, to curl, to crisp. Class Rd, No. 73, 83; or Fr. *creuser*, to make hollow, from *creux*, hollow. Class Rg. See CRISP.]

A line or mark made by folding or doubling any thing; a hollow streak, like a groove.

CREASE, *v. t.* To make a crease or mark in a thing by folding or doubling.

CREAS'ED, (kreest,) *pp.* Marked by doubling.

CREAS'ING, *ppr.* Making creases by folding.

CRE'A-SOTE. See CREOSOTE.

CRE'AT, *n.* [Fr.] In *the manege*, an usher to a riding-master. *Encyc.*

CRE-ATE', *v. t.* [Fr. *creer*; It. *creare*; Sp. and Port. *criar*; L. *creo*; Arm. *croui*; Corn. *gurei*. In W. *crëu* signifies to *create*, and *creu*, to cry, to crave, to caw, to beg. W. *crete* and *crez*, constitution, temper; also, a trembling or shivering with cold. Ir. *croth* or *cruth*, form, shape; *cruthaighim*, to create, to prove, assert, maintain. From the Celtic, then, it appears that the L. *creo* is contracted by the loss of a *d* or *th*. The Welsh has also *cri*, a cry, and *criaw*, to cry, both deduced by Owen from *cre*; but *cre* is a contraction of *creou*, to cry, or of *gryd*, a crying or whooping, or *cryd*, a shaking. In Welsh, also, *cri* signifies rough, *raw*, *crude*; all which unite in the root of *cry*, *cradle*, L. *rudo*, to bray. The primary sense of *create* and of *cry* is the same, to throw or drive out, to produce, to bring forth, precisely as in the Shemitic נזד. But the Welsh *crëu* and *creu* may, perhaps, be from different roots, both, however, with the same primary sense.]

1. To produce; to bring into being from nothing; to cause to exist.

In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and the earth. — Gen. i.

2. To make or form, by investing with a new character; as, to *create* one a peer or baron; to *create* a manor.

I *create* you
Companions to our person. *Shak.*

3. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of. Long abstinence *creates* uneasiness in the stomach; confusion is *created* by hurry.

Your eye, in Scotland,
Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight. *Shak.*

4. To beget; to generate; to bring forth.

The people, which shall be *created*, shall praise the Lord. — Ps. cii.

5. To make or produce, by new combinations of matter already created, and by investing these combinations with new forms, constitutions, and qualities; to shape and organize.

God *created* man in his own image. — Gen. i.

6. To form anew; to change the state or character; to renew.

Create in me a clean heart. — Ps. li.
We are his workmanship, *created* in Christ Jesus. — Eph. ii.

CRE-ATE', *a.* Begotten; composed; created. *Shak.*

CRE-AT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed from nothing; caused to exist; produced; generated; invested with a new character; formed into new combinations, with a peculiar shape, constitution, and properties; renewed.

CRE-AT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Forming from nothing; originating; producing; giving a new character; constituting new beings from matter by shaping, organizing, and investing with new properties; forming anew.

CRE-A'TION, *n.* The act of creating; the act of causing to exist; and especially, the act of bringing this world into existence. *Rom.* i.

2. The act of making, by new combinations of matter, invested with new forms and properties, and of subjecting to different laws; the act of shaping and organizing; as, the *creation* of man and other animals, of plants, minerals, &c.

3. The act of investing with a new character; as, the *creation* of peers in England.

4. The act of producing.

5. The things created; creatures; the world; the universe.

As subjects then the whole *creation* came. *Denham.*

6. Any part of the things created.

Before the low *creation* swarmed with men. *Parnell.*

7. Any thing produced or caused to exist.

A false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain. *Shak.*

CRE-A'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to creation.

CRE-A'TIVE, *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation; as, *creative* fancy; *creative* power.

CRE-A'TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being creative.

CRE-A'TOR, *n.* [L.] The being or person that creates.

Remember thy *Creator* in the days of thy youth. — Eccles. xii.

2. The thing that creates, produces, or causes.

CRE-A'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The state or condition of a creator.

CRE-A'TRESS, *n.* A female that creates any thing

CRE'AT-URE-AL, (krēt'yur-al,) *a.* Belonging to a creature; having the qualities of a creature.

CRE'AT-URE, (krēt'yur,) *n.* [Fr.] That which is created; every being besides the Creator, or every thing not self-existent. The sun, moon, and stars; the earth, animals, plants, light, darkness, air, water, &c., are the *creatures* of God.

2. In *a restricted sense*, an animal of any kind; a living being; a beast. In *a more restricted sense*, man. Thus we say, he was in trouble, and no *creature* was present to aid him.

3. A human being, in contempt; as, an idle *creature*; a poor *creature*; what a *creature!*

4. With words of endearment, it denotes a human being beloved; as, a pretty *creature*: a sweet *creature.*

5. That which is produced, formed, or imagined; as, a *creature* of the imagination.

6. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is made to be what he is.

Great princes thus, when favorites they raise,
To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise. *Dryden.*

7. A dependent; a person who is subject to the will or influence of another.

CRE'AT-URE-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature. [*Little used.*] *Cheyne.*

CRE'AT-URE-SHIP, *n.* The state of a creature. [*Rare.*]

CRE'BROUS, *a.* Frequent.

CRE'DENCE, *n.* [It. *credenza*; Fr. *creance*; from L. *credens*, from *credo*, to believe. See CREED.]

1. Belief; credit; reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others. We give *credence* to an historian of unsuspected integrity, or to a story which is related by a man of known veracity.

2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence; as, a *letter of credence*, which is intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of a third person. [See PROTHESIS.]

CRE'DENCE, *v. t.* To give credence to; to believe.

CRE-DEN'DÆ, *n. pl.* [L. See CREED.] In *theology*, things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished from *agenda*, or practical duties. *Johnson.*

CRE'DENT, *a.* Believing; giving credit; easy of belief. *Shak.*

2. Having credit; not to be questioned. *Shak.*

[*This word is rarely used, and in the latter sense is improper.*]

CRE-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Giving a title to credit.

CRE-DEN'TIALS, (-shalz,) *n. pl.* [*Rarely or never used in the singular.*]

That which gives credit; that which gives a title

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or claim to confidence; the warrant on which belief, credit, or authority, is claimed, among strangers; as the letters of commendation and power given by a government to an embassador or envoy, which give him credit at a foreign court. So the power of working miracles given to the apostles may be considered as their *credentials*, authorizing them to propagate the gospel, and entitling them to credit.

CRED-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *credibilité*, from L. *credibilis.*]

Credibleness; the quality or state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed, or which admits belief, on rational principles; the quality or state of a thing which involves no contradiction or absurdity. *Credibility* is less than *certainty*, and greater than *possibility*; indeed, it is less than *probability*, but is nearly allied to it. [See CREDIBLE.]

CRED'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *credibilis.*]

1. That may be believed; worthy of credit. A thing is *credible*, when it is known to be possible, or when it involves no contradiction or absurdity; it is *more credible*, when it is known to come within the ordinary laws or operations of nature. With regard to the divine Being and his operations, every thing is *credible* which is consistent with his perfections, and supported by evidence or unimpeachable testimony, for his power is unlimited. With regard to human affairs, we do not apply the word to things barely *possible*, but to things which come within the usual course of human conduct, and the general rules of evidence.

2. Worthy of belief; having a claim to credit; *applied to persons.* A *credible* person is one of known veracity and integrity, or whose veracity may be fairly deduced from circumstances. We believe the history of Aristides and Themistocles, on the authority of *credible* historians.

CRED'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Credibility; worthiness of belief, just claim to credit. [See CREDIBILITY.]

CRED'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief; with good authority to support belief.

CRED'IT, *n.* [Fr. *credit*; It. *credito*; Sp. *id.*; L. *creditum.* See CREED.]

1. Belief; faith; a reliance or resting of the mind on the truth of something said or done. We give *credit* to a man's declaration, when the mind rests on the truth of it, without doubt or suspicion, which is attended with wavering. We give *credit* to testimony or to a report, when we rely on its truth and certainty.

2. Reputation derived from the confidence of others; esteem; estimation; good opinion founded on a belief of a man's veracity, integrity, abilities, and virtue; as, a physician in high *credit* with his brethren. Hence,

3. Honor; reputation; estimation; *applied to men or things.* A man gains no *credit* by profaneness; and a poem may lose no *credit* by criticism. The *credit* of a man depends on his virtues; the *credit* of his writings, on their worth.

4. That which procures or is entitled to belief; testimony; authority derived from one's character, or from the confidence of others. We believe a story on the *credit* of the narrator. We believe in miracles on the *credit* of inspired men. We trust to the *credit* of an assertion made by a man of known veracity.

5. Influence derived from the reputation of veracity or integrity, or from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; power derived from weight of character, from friendship, fidelity, or other cause. A minister may have great *credit* with a prince. He may employ his *credit* to good or evil purposes. A man uses his *credit* with a friend; a servant, with his master.

6. In *commerce*, trust; transfer of goods in confidence of future payment. When the merchant gives a *credit*, he sells his wares on an expressed or implied promise that the purchaser will pay for them at a future time. The seller *believes* in the solvability and probity of the purchaser, and delivers his goods on that belief or trust; or he delivers them on the *credit* or reputation of the purchaser. The purchaser takes what is sold, on *credit*. In like manner, money is loaned on the *credit* of the borrower.

7. The capacity of being trusted; or the reputation of solvency and probity which entitles a man to be trusted. A customer has good *credit* or no *credit* with a merchant.

8. In *book-keeping*, the side of an account in which payment is entered; opposed to *debit*. This article is carried to one's *credit*, and that to his *debit*. We speak of the *credit* side of an account.

9. *Public credit*; the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation, to make good its engagements with its creditors; or the estimation in which individuals hold the public promises of payment, whether such promises are expressed or implied. The term is also applied to the general credit of individuals in a nation; when merchants and others are wealthy, and punctual in fulfilling engagements; or when they transact business with honor and fidelity; or when transfers of property are made with ease for ready payment. So we speak of the *credit* of a bank, when general confidence is placed in its ability to redeem its notes; and the *credit* of a mercantile house rests on its supposed ability and probity, which induce men to trust to its engagements. When the *public credit* is questionable, it raises the premium on loans.

Cherish *public credit.* *Washington.*

10. The notes or bills which are issued by the public, or by corporations or individuals, which circulate on the confidence of men in the ability and disposition in those who issue them, to redeem them. They are sometimes called *bills of credit.*

11. The time given for payment for lands or goods sold on trust; as, a long *credit*, or a short *credit.*

12. A sum of money due to any person; any thing valuable standing on the creditor side of an account. A has a *credit* on the books of B. The *credits* are more than balanced by the debits.

[*In this sense, the word has the plural number.*]

CRED'IT, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To believe; to confide in the truth of; as, to *credit* a report, or the man who tells it.

2. To trust; to sell or loan in confidence of future payment; as, *to credit* goods or money.

3. To procure credit or honor; to do credit; to give reputation or honor.

May here her monument stand so,
To *credit* this rude age. *Waller.*

4. To enter upon the credit side of an account; as, to *credit* the amount paid.

5. To set to the credit of; as, *to credit* to a man the interest paid on a bond.

CRED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Reputable; that may be enjoyed or exercised with reputation or esteem; estimable. A man pursues a *creditable* occupation, or way of living. *Arbuthnot.*

CRED'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Reputation; estimation. *Johnson.*

CRED'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.

CRED'IT-ED, *pp.* Believed; trusted; passed to the credit, or entered on the credit side of an account.

CRED'IT-ING, *ppr.* Believing; trusting; entering to the credit in account.

CRED'IT-OR, *n.* [L. See CREED.] A person to whom a sum of money or other thing is due, by obligation, promise, or in law; *properly*, one who gives credit in commerce; but in *a general sense*, one who has a just claim for money; correlative to *debtor.* In *a figurative sense*, one who has a just claim for services. *Addison.*

Creditors have better memories than debtors. *Franklin.*

2. One who believes. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CRED'I-TRIX, *n.* A female creditor.

CRE-DŪ'LI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *credulité*, L. *credulitas*, from *credo*, to believe. See CREED and CREDULOUS.]

Easiness of belief; a weakness of mind by which a person is disposed to believe, or yield his assent to a declaration or proposition, without sufficient evidence of the truth of what is said or proposed; a disposition to believe on slight evidence or no evidence at all.

CRED'Ū-LOUS, *a.* [L. *credulus*, from *credo.* See CREED.]

Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

CRED'Ū-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With credulity.

CRED'Ū-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Credulity; easiness of belief; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence.

Beyond all credulity is the *credulousness* of atheists, who believe that chance could make the world, when it can not build a house. *S. Clarke.*

CREED, *n.* [W. *credo*; Sax. *creda*; It. and Sp. *credo.* This word seems to have been introduced by the use of the Latin *credo, I believe*, at the beginning of the Apostles' Creed, or brief system of Christian faith. L. *credo*; W. *credu*; Corn. *credzhi*; Arm. *cridi*; Ir. *creidim*; It. *credere*; Sp. *creer*; Port. *crer*; Fr. *croire*; Norm. *crere, cruer.* The primary sense is probably to throw, or throw on; or to set, to rest on. See CREED. Class Rd.]

1. A brief summary of the articles of Christian faith; a symbol; as, the Apostolic *creed.*

2. That which is believed; any system of principles which are believed or professed; as, a political *creed.*

CREEK, *v. t.* To make a harsh, sharp noise. [See CREAK.] *Shak.*

CREEK, (kreek,) *n.* [Sax. *crecca*; D. *kreek*; Fr. *crique*; W. *crig*, a crack; *crigyll*, a creek; *rhig*, a notch or groove. See CRACK.]

1. A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river.

They discovered a certain *creek* with a shore. — Acts xxvii.

2. Any turn or winding. *Shak.*

3. A prominence or jut in a winding coast. *Davies.*

[*This sense is probably not legitimate.*]

4. In some of *the American States*, a small river. This is contrary to English usage, and is not justified by etymology; but as streams often enter into creeks and small bays, or form them, the name has been extended to small streams in general.

CREEK'Y, (kreek'y,) *a.* Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding. *Spenser.*

CREEL, *n.* An osier basket, such as anglers use. *Brocket.*

CREEP, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* CREPT. [Sax. *creopan, crypan*; W. *crepian, cropian*; D. *kruipen*; Sw. *krypa*, to creep; Dan. *kryben*, a creeping; Ir. *dreapam*; Sp. and Port. *trepar*; L. *repo*; Gr. ερπω. The sense is, to catch, to grapple; and the latter is from the same root, Welsh, *crapiaw*, allied to L. *rapio*, and to W. *cripian*, to scrape or scratch. Class Rb.]

1. To move with the belly on the ground, or the surface of any other body, as a worm or serpent without legs, or as many insects with feet and very short legs; to crawl.

2. To move along the ground, or on the surface of any other body, in growth, as a vine; to grow along.

3. To move slowly, feebly, or timorously; as, an old or infirm man, who *creeps* about his chamber.

4. To move slowly and insensibly, as time.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day. *Shak.*

5. To move secretly; to move so as to escape detection, or prevent suspicion.

Of this sort are they who *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women. — 2 Tim. iii.

6. To steal in; to move forward unheard and unseen; to come or enter unexpectedly or unobserved; as, some error has *crept* into the copy of a history.

7. To move or behave with servility; to fawn. *Shak.*

CREEP'ER, *n.* One who creeps; that which creeps; a reptile; also, a creeping plant, which moves along the surface of the earth or attaches itself to some other body, as ivy.

2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens. *Johnson.*

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women. *Johnson.*

4. *Creeper or Creepers*; an instrument of iron with hooks or claws, for drawing up things from the bottom of a well, river, or harbor. *Forby.*

5. A small bird of the genus *Certhia*, of many species, allied to the woodpeckers and wrens. These birds run along the body or branch of a tree, and when they observe a person near, they run to the side opposite, so as to keep out of sight. *Encyc.*

CREEP'-HŌLE, *n.* A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger; also, a subterfuge; an excuse. *Johnson.*

CREEP'ING, *n.* Act of creeping. *Dwight.*

CREEP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving on the belly, or close to the surface of the earth or other body; moving slowly, secretly, or silently; moving insensibly; stealing along.

CREEP'ING-LY, *adv.* By creeping; slowly; in the manner of a reptile. *Sidney.*

CREEP'LE. [*Not used.*] See CRIPPLE.

CREESE, *n.* A Malay dagger.

CRE-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *crematio*, from *cremo*, to burn.]

A burning; particularly, the burning of the dead, according to the custom of many ancient nations. *Encyc.*

CRE-MŌ'NA, *n.* A superior kind of violin, made or invented at Cremona, in Italy.

2. A name erroneously given to a stop in the organ. [See CROMORNA.] *Brande.*

CRĒ'MOR, *n.* [L. See CREAM.] Cream; any expressed juice of grain; yeast; scum; a substance resembling cream. *Coxe.*

CRĒ'NATE, } *a.* [L. *crena*, a notch, whence *cre-*
CRĒ'NA-TED, } *natus*, notched. See CRANNY.]

Notched; indented; scolloped. In *botany*, a *crenate* leaf has its edge, as it were, cut with circular incisures, not inclining toward either extremity. When the scallops are segments of small circles, it is said to be *obtusely crenated*; when the larger segments have smaller ones upon them, a leaf is said to be *doubly crenate.* *Martyn.*

CREN'A-TURE, *n.* A scallop, like a notch, in a leaf, or in the style of a plant. *Bigelow.*

CRENK'LE, } See CRINGLE.
CRENG'LE. }

CREN'Ū-LATE, *a.* [dim., used by Linnæus.] Having the edge, as it were, cut into very small scallops. *Martyn.*

CRĒ'OLE, *n.* A native of Spanish America or the West Indies, descended from European ancestors.

CRĒ'O-SOTE, *n.* [Gr. κρεως, gen. of κρεας, flesh, and σωτηρ, preserver.]

An antiseptic principle, often called *flesh-preserver*, the product of the decomposition of wood in a certain manner; an oily, colorless liquid, having the smell of smoke. It is obtained from the pyroligneous acid and the tarry matter which distills over from wood. It is a powerful irritant. *Knight. Ure.*

CRĒ'PANCE, }
CRĒ'PANE, } *n.* [L. *crepo*, to burst.]

A chop or cratch in a horse's leg, caused by the shoe of one hind foot crossing and striking the other hind foot. It sometimes degenerates into an ulcer. *Encyc.*

CREP'I-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *crepito*, to crackle, from

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crepo, to crack, to burst with a sharp sound; It. *crepitare*, *crepare*; Fr. *crever*; Sax. *hreopan*; Goth. *hropyan*; D. *roepen*; allied to Eng. *rip*, and probably from the root of *rumpo*, *rupi*, &c. See חרם and خرق *kharafa*. Class Rb, No. 27, and No. 18, 26, 30.]

To crackle; to snap; to burst with a small, sharp, abrupt sound, rapidly repeated, as salt in fire, or during calcination. It differs from *detonate*, which signifies, to burst with a single loud report.

CREP'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Crackling; snapping.

CREP-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of bursting with a frequent repetition of sharp sounds; the noise of some salts in calcination; crackling. *Coxe. Encyc.*

2. The noise of fractured bones, when moved by a surgeon to ascertain a fracture. *Encyc.*

CREPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of CREEP.

CRE-PUS'CLE, (-sl,) } *n.* [L. *crepusculum*, from *crepo*,
CRE-PUS'CULE, } or its root, a little burst or break of light, or broken light. *Creperus* is from the same root.]

Twilight; the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness. It is occasioned by the refraction of the sun's rays.

CRE-PUS'CU-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to twilight;
CRE-PUS'CU-LOUS, } glimmering; noting the imperfect light of the morning and evening; hence, imperfectly clear or luminous. *Brown. Glanville.*

CRE-PUS'CU-LINE, *a.* Crepuscular. [*Not used.*]

CRES-CEN'DO, [It.] in *music*, denotes with an increasing volume of voice.

CRES'CENT, *a.* [L. *crescens*, from *cresco*, to grow; Fr. *croissant*. See GROW.]

Increasing; growing; as, *crescent* horns. *Milton.*

CRES'CENT, *n.* The increasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light, terminating in points or horns. It is applied to the old or decreasing moon, in a like state, but less properly. *Dryden.*

2. The figure or likeness of the new moon, as that borne in the Turkish flag or national standard. The standard itself, and *figuratively*, the Turkish power. *Gibbon.*

3. In *heraldry*, a bearing in the form of a half moon.

4. The name of a military order, instituted by Renatus of Anjou, king of Sicily; so called from its symbol or badge, a crescent of gold enameled. *Encyc.*

CRES'CENT, *v. t.* To form into a crescent. *Seward.*

CRES'CENT-ED, *a.* Adorned with a crescent. *Keats.*

CRES'CENT-FORM-ED, *a.* Formed like a crescent. *Scott.*

CRES'CENT-SHAP-ED, (-shăpt,) *a.* In *botany*, lunate; lunated; shaped like a crescent; as a leaf. *Martyn.*

CRES'CIVE, *a.* [L. *cresco*, to grow.]

Increasing; growing. *Shak.*

CRESS, *n.* [Fr. *cresson*; It. *crescione*; Arm. *creçzon*; D. *kers*; G. *kresse*; Sax. *cærse* or *cressen*. Qu. its alliance to *grass*, or to L. *cresco*.]

The name of several species of plants, most of them of the class *Tetradynamia*. Water-cresses, of the genus Sisymbrium, are used as a salad, and are valued in medicine for their antiscorbutic qualities. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste. They grow on the brinks of rivulets and in other moist grounds. The word is generally used in the plural.

CRESS'ET, *n.* [Fr. *croisette*, dim. of *croix*, cross, because beacons formerly had crosses on their tops. See CROSS.]

1. A great light set on a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower. *Johnson. Shak.*

2. A lamp or torch. *Milton. Holinshed.*

CREST, *n.* [Fr. *crête*; L. *crista*; It. *cresta*; Sp. *creston*. This is, probably, a growing or shooting up, from the root of *cresco*, Fr. *croître*; Norm. *crest*, it rises, it accrues; Russ. *rastu* or *rostu*, to grow; *rost*, growth, size, tallness.]

1. The plume of feathers or other material on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet itself. *Shak.*

2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry. *Encyc.*

3. The comb of a cock; also, a tuft of feathers on the head of other fowls.

4. Any tuft or ornament worn on the head. *Dryden.*

5. Loftiness; pride; courage; spirit; a lofty mien. *Shak.*

CREST, *v. t.* To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for. *Shak*

2. To mark with long streaks.

CREST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [from *crest*.] Wearing a crest; adorned with a crest or plume; having a comb; as, a *crested* helmet; a *crested* cock.

2. In *natural history*, having a tuft like a crest.

CREST'-FALL-EN, (-fawl-n,) *a.* Dejected; sunk; bowed; dispirited; heartless; spiritless. *Shak. Howell.*

2. Having the upper part of the neck hanging on one side, as a horse. *Encyc.*

CREST'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a crest.

CREST'LESS, *a.* Without a crest; not dignified with coat-armor; not of an eminent family; of low birth. *Shak.*

CREST-MA-RINE', (-ma-reen',) *n.* Rock samphire.

CRE-TA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk. Sp. It. *id.*; Fr. *craie*; D. *kryt*; G. *kreide*; Sw. *krita*.]

Chalky; having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; abounding with chalk.

CRE'TA-TED, *a.* Rubbed with chalk.

CRE'TIC, *n.* [Gr. κρητικος.]

A poetic foot of three syllables, one short between two long syllables. *Bentley.*

CRE'TIN, *n.* A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the valleys of the Alps.

CRE'TIN-ISM, *n.* The state of a cretin. *Kidd.*

CRE'TISM, *n.* A falsehood; a Cretan practice; from the reputation of the Cretans as liars and deceivers.

CRE'TOSE, *a.* Chalky.

CRE-VASSE', *n.* [Fr.] A deep crevice; a breach. This term is applied on the Mississippi to a breach in the levee or embankment of the river.

CREV'ICE, *n.* [Fr. *crevasse*, from *crever*, to burst, to crack; It. *crepatura*; L. *crepo*, to burst. See CREPITATE and RIP.]

A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent; an opening; as, a *crevice* in a wall. *Addison.*

CREV'ICE, *v. t.* To crack; to flaw. *Wotton.*

CREV'IS, *n.* The craw-fish. [*Little used.*]

CREW, (krū,) *n.* [Contracted from Sax. *cread*, or *cruth*, a *crowd*; D. *rot*; G. *rotte*; Sw. *rote*; Eng. *rout*, an assembly, a collection, from gathering or pressing. Class Rd.]

1. A company of people associated; as, a noble *crew*; a gallant *crew*. *Spenser. Chevy Chase.*

2. A company, *in a low or bad sense, which is now most usual*; a herd; as, a rebel *crew*. *Milton.*

So we say a miserable *crew*.

3. The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the company belonging to a vessel. Also, the company or gang of a carpenter, gunner, boatswain, &c. It is appropriated to the common sailors.

CREW, *pret.* of CROW; but the regular preterit and participle, *crowed*, is now most commonly used.

CREW'EL, *n.* [Qu. D. *klewel*.]

Two-threaded worsted yarn slackly twisted. *Johnson. Bailey.*

CREW'ET. See CRUET.

CRIB, *n.* [Sax. *crybb*; D. *krib*; Sw. *krubba*; Dan. *krybbe*; Ir. *grib*. Qu. the root of *grapple*, to catch.]

1. The manger of a stable, in which oxen and cows feed. In *America*, it is distinguished from a rack.

Where no oxen are, the *crib* is clean.—Prov. xiv.

The manger for other beasts.

The ass knoweth his master's *crib*.—Is. i.

2. A small habitation or cottage. *Shak.*

3. A stall for oxen.

4. A case or box in salt-works. *Encyc.*

5. A small building, raised on posts, for storing Indian corn. *U. States.*

6. A small frame for a child to sleep in.

CRIB, *v. t.* To shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage. *Shak.*

CRIB'BAGE, *n.* A game at cards, in which the dealer makes up a third hand for himself, partly out of the hand of his opponent. *Smart.*

CRIB'BED, (kribd,) *pp.* Shut up; confined; caged.

CRIB'BING, *ppr.* Shutting in a crib; confining.

CRIB'BLE, *n.* [L. *cribellum*, from *cribrum*, and this from *cribro*, to sift; Sp. *criba*, *cribar*; Port. *crivo*; It. *cribro*, *cribrare*, and *crivello*, *crivellare*; Fr. *cribler*, *cribler*; W. *cribaw*, to comb or card; Arm. *kribat*; Ir. *riobhar*, a sieve; allied to Eng. *garble*. See Ch. כרבל, Ar. غربل *garbala*; Ch. רבל, to sift or riddle, Class Rb, No. 30, 34, 46.]

1. A coarse sieve or screen. *Brande.*

2. Coarse flour or meal. [*Not used in the United States.*]

CRIB'BLE, *v. t.* To sift; to cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.

CRIB'BLED, *pp.* Sifted.

CRIB'BLING, *ppr.* Sifting.

CRI-BRA'TION, *n.* [See CRIBBLE.] The act of sifting or riddling; used in pharmacy.

CRIB'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *cribrum*, a sieve, and *forma*, form.]

Resembling a sieve or riddle; a term applied to the lamina of the ethmoid bone, through which the fibers of the olfactory nerve pass to the nose. *Anat.*

CRICH'TON-ITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from Dr. Crichton, physician to the emperor of Russia. It has a velvet-black color, and crystallizes in very acute, small rhomboids. It occurs in primitive rocks, with octahedrite. *Ure.*

CRICK, *n.* [See CREAK.] The creaking of a door. [*Not used.*]

2. A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back, rendering it difficult to move the part affected; local spasm or cramp.

CRICK'ET, *n.* [D. *krekel*, from the root of *creak*; W. *cricell*, cricket, and *cricellu*, to chirp or chatter; *crig*, a *crack*.]

An insect of the genus Gryllus, belonging to the order Hemiptera. There are several species, so named, probably, on account of their *creaking* or chirping voice.

The *cricket* chirping in the hearth. *Goldsmith.*

CRICK'ET, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *cricc*, a stick.]

1. A play or exercise with bats and ball. *Pope.*

2. A low stool. [British *kriget*, a little elevation. *Whitaker.* Qu. Sw. *krycka*, stilts or crutches.]

CRICK'ET-ER, *n.* One who plays at cricket. *Duncombe.*

CRICK'ET-MATCH, *n.* A match at cricket.

CRI'ED, *pret.* and *part.* of CRY. [*Duncombe.*

CRI'ER, *n.* [See CRY.] One who cries; one who makes proclamation. The crier of a court is an officer whose duty is to proclaim the orders or commands of the court, to open or adjourn the court, keep silence, &c. A crier is also employed to give notice of auctions, and for other purposes.

CRIM. CON. Criminal conversation; unlawful intercourse with a married woman.

CRIME, *n.* [L. *crimen*; Gr. κριμα; It. *crime*; Port. *id.*; Sp. *crimen*; Fr. *crime*; Arm. *crim*; Norm. *crisme*. This word is from the root of Gr. κρινω, L. *cerno*, to separate, to judge, to decree, to condemn. But this verb seems to be composed of two distinct roots; for, in Latin, the *pret.* is *crevi*, which can not be formed from *cerno*; and in Greek, the derivatives, κριθω, κριτις, κριτης, can not be regularly formed from κρινω. The Gr. κριμα is undoubtedly a contraction; for in Norman the word is *crisme*. The root, then, of these derivatives is the same as of the Ir. *criathar*, a sieve, W. *rhidyll*, Eng. *riddle*; W. *rhidiaw*, to secrete, to separate. We have *screen*, a riddle, from the root of κρινω, and *riddle*, from the Celtic root of κριτις, κριτης. To judge is to decide, to separate, or cut off, hence to condemn; a *crime* is that which is condemned.]

1. An act which violates a law, divine or human; an act which violates a rule of moral duty; an offense against the laws of right, prescribed by God or man, or against any rule of duty plainly implied in those laws. A crime may consist in *omission* or neglect, as well as in *commission*, or positive transgression. The commander of a fortress, who suffers the enemy to take possession by neglect, is as really criminal as one who voluntarily opens the gates without resistance.

But, *in a more common or restricted sense*, a crime denotes an offense, or violation of public law, of a deeper and more atrocious nature; a public wrong; or a violation of the commands of God, and the offenses against the laws made to preserve the public rights; as treason, murder, robbery, theft, arson, &c. The minor wrongs, committed against individuals or private rights, are denominated *trespasses*; and the minor wrongs against public rights are called *misdemeanors*. Crimes and misdemeanors are punishable by indictment, information, or public prosecution; trespasses or private injuries, at the suit of the individuals injured. But, in many cases, an act is considered both as a public offense and a trespass, and is punishable both by the public and the individual injured.

2. Any great wickedness; iniquity; wrong.

No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love. *Pope.*

Capital crime; a crime punishable with death.

CRIME'FUL, *a.* Criminal; wicked; partaking of wrong; contrary to law, right, or duty. *Shak.*

CRIME'LESS, *a.* Free from crime; innocent. *Shak.*

CRIM'IN-AL, *a.* Guilty of a crime; *applied to persons.*

2. Partaking of a crime; involving a crime; that violates public law, divine or human; as, theft is a *criminal* act.

3. That violates moral obligation; wicked.

4. Relating to crimes; opposed to *civil*; as, a *criminal* code; *criminal* law.

CRIM'IN-AL, *n.* A person who has committed an offense against public law; a violator of law, divine or human. *More particularly*, a person indicted or charged with a public offense, and one who is found guilty, by verdict, confession, or proof.

CRIM-IN-AL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being crimi-
CRIM'IN-AL-NESS, } nal, or a violation of law; guiltiness; the quality of being guilty of a crime.

This is by no means the only criterion of *criminality*. *Blackstone*, iv, ch. 17. *Panoplist. Encyc.*

CRIM'IN-AL-LY, *adv.* In violation of public law; in violation of divine law; wickedly; in a wrong or iniquitous manner.

CRIM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *criminor*, *criminatus*.]

To accuse; to charge with a crime; to allege to be guilty of a crime, offense, or wrong.

Our municipal laws do not require the offender to plead guilty or *criminate* himself. *Scott on Lev.* vi. *Belos's Herod.*

CRIM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Accused; charged with a crime.

CRIM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Accusing; alleging to be guilty.

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CRIM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *criminatio.*]
The act of accusing; accusation; charge of having been guilty of a criminal act, offense, or wrong. *Johnson.*

CRIM'IN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to accusation; accusing.

CRIM'IN-OUS, *a.* Very wicked; heinous; involving great crime. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

CRIM'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* Criminally; heinously; enormously. [*Not used.*]

CRIM'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wickedness; guilt; criminality. [*Not used.*] *King Charles.*

CRIM'O-SIN. See CRIMSON.

CRIMP, *a.* [Sax. *acrymman*, to crumble; D. *kruim*, a crum; *kruimelen*, to crumble. See CRUMBLE.]
1. Easily crumbled; friable; brittle. [*Little used.*]
The fowler — treads the *crimp* earth. *Philips.*
2. Not consistent. [Qu. Dan. *krum*, crooked, or supra, easily broken.] [*Not used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

CRIMP, *v. t.* [W. *crimpiaw*, to pinch, to form into a ridge or *rim.*]
To catch; to seize; to pinch and hold. [See CRIMPLE.]

CRIMP, *v. t.* [Sax. *gecrympt.*]
1. To pinch up in ridges, as a ruffle or the hair.
2. In *cookery*, to crimple or cause to contract, as the flesh of a live fish, by gashing it with a knife, to give it greater hardness, and make it more crisp. *Smart.*
This is evidently the same word as the foregoing.

CRIMP, *n.* In *England*, an agent for coal merchants, and for persons concerned in shipping. *Bailey.*
2. One who decoys another into the naval or military service.
3. One who decoys sailors in any way, for the sake of getting them in his power.
4. A game at cards. [*Obs.*]

CRIMP'AGE, } *n.* The act of crimping.
CRIMP'ING, }

CRIMP'ING-MA-CHYNE', (-ma-sheen',) *n.* A machine consisting of two fluted rollers, for crimping ruffles. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

CRIMP'LE, (krimp'l,) *v. t.* [D. *krimpen*; G. *id.*; Sw. *krimpa*; Dan. *krymper*; Scot. *crimp*; W. *crimpiaw*, to shrink, to pinch; *crwm*, *crom*, curving, bending, shrinking; *crymu*, to bend. See CRUMPLE and RUMPLE, from the same root, W. *rhimp*, *rim*, a rim.]
To contract or draw together; to shrink; to cause to shrink; to curl. *Wiseman.*

CRIMP'LED, *pp.* Contracted; shrunk; curled.

CRIMP'LING, *ppr.* Contracting; shrinking, curling; hobbling. *Ash.*

CRIM'SON, (krim'zn,) *n.* [It. *cremisi*, *cremisino*; Fr. *cramoisi*; Sp. *carmesi*; Arm. *carmoasy*; D. *karmozyn*; G. *karmosin*; Sw. *karmesin*; Dan. *karmesie*; from Ar. ق ر م ز

قِرمِز *kirmizon*, *kermes*, the cochineal insect or berry.]
A deep-red color; a red tinged with blue; also, a red color in general; as, the virgin *crimson* of modesty. *Shak.*
He made the vail of blue, and purple, and *crimson*. — 2 Chron. iii.

CRIM'SON, *a.* Of a beautiful deep red; as, the *crimson* blush of modesty; a *crimson* stream of blood.

CRIM'SON, *v. t.* To dye with crimson; to dye of a deep-red color; to make red.

CRIM'SON, *v. i.* To become of a deep-red color; to be tinged with red; to blush. Her cheeks *crimsoned* at the entrance of her lover.

CRIM'SON-ED, (krim'znd,) *pp.* Dyed or tinged with a deep red.

CRIM'SON-HŪ-ED, (krim'zn-hūde,) *a.* Of a crimson color.

CRIM'SON-ING, *ppr.* Dyeing or tinging with a deep red.

CRIM'SON-WARM, *a.* Warm to redness.

CRI'NAL, *a.* [L. *crinis*, hair.]
Belonging to hair.

CRINE'UM, *n.* A cramp; a contraction; a turn or bend; a whimsy. [*A vulgar word.*] *Hudibras.*

CRINGE, (krinj,) *v. t.* [Probably from the root of *crank*, *crinkle*, Heb. and Ch. כרע; or from the root of *crook*, with a nasal sound of the last consonant; G. *kriechen*; W. *cryçu*, to curl.]
Properly, to shrink; to contract; to draw together; a popular use of the word. [Vulgarly, *scringe.*]
You see him *cringe* his face. *Shak.*

CRINGE, (krinj,) *v. i.* To bow; to bend with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances.
Flatterers are always bowing and *cringing*. *Arbuthnot.*

CRINGE, (krinj,) *n.* A bow; servile civility. *Philips.*

CRINGE'LING, *n.* One who cringes meanly.

CRING'ER, *n.* One who cringes, or bows, and flatters with servility.

CRING'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shrinking; bowing servilely.

CRIN''GLE, (kring'gl,) *n.* [D. *kring*, *krinkel*, *kronkel*, a bend, turn, *ring*, or twist. See CRANK and CRINGE.]
1. A withe for fastening a gate. [*Local.*]
2. In *marine language*, a hole in the bolt-rope of a sail, formed by intertwisting the division of a rope, called a *strand*, alternately round itself, and through the strand of the bolt-rope, till it becomes threefold, and takes the shape of a ring. Its use is to receive the ends of the ropes by which the sail is drawn up to its yard, or to extend the leech by the bow-line-bridles.
Iron cringles, or *hanks*, are open rings running on the stays, to which the heads of the stay-sails are made fast. *Mar. Dict.*

CRIN-I-CUL'TUR-AL, *a.* Relating to the growth of hair.

CRI-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *criniger*; *crinis*, hair, and *gero*, to wear.]
Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Dict.*

CRI'NITE, *a.* [L. *crinitus*, from *crinis*, hair. Qu. W. *crinaw*, to parch, to frizzle.]
Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

CRINK'LE, (krink'l,) *v. i.* [D. *krinkelen*, to wind or twist. Qu. *crank* and *ring*, Sax. *kring.*]
To turn or wind; to bend; to wrinkle; to run in and out in little or short bends or turns; as, the lightning *crinkles.*

CRINK'LE, *v. t.* To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mold into inequalities.

CRINK'LE, *n.* A wrinkle; a winding or turn; sinuosity.

CRINK'LED, *pp.* Formed into short turns.

CRINK'LING, *pp.* Bending in short turns.

CRI-NOID'E-AN, *n.* } [Gr. κρινον, a lily, and εἰδος,
CRI-NOID'E-A, *n. pl.* } likeness.]
In *geology*, terms applied to extinct, fossil, radiated animals, related to some of the star-fish and asterias, but growing on a long, jointed stalk. The name includes the *encrinites*, to which the term *stone-lily* has often been applied. *Dana.*

CRI-NOID'AL, *a.* Containing the fossil remains of crinoideans. *Humble.*

CRI'NOSE, *a.* Hairy. [See CRINITE.] [*Little used.*]

CRI-NOS'I-TY, *n.* Hairiness. [*Little used.*]

CRIP'PLE, (krip'l,) *n.* [D. *kreupel*; G. *krüppel*; Dan. *krypling*, *kröppel*, and *kröbling*, from *kröb*, a creeping animal; Icel. *crypen*, to move crooked. It would seem that this is from the root of *creep.*]
A lame person; primarily, one who creeps, halts, or limps; one who has lost, or never enjoyed, the use of his limbs. *Acts* xiv.
The word may signify one who is partially or totally disabled from using his limbs.
See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing. *Pope.*

CRIP'PLE, *a.* Lame. *Shak.*

CRIP'PLE, *v. t.* To lame; to deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet.
2. To disable; to deprive of the power of exertion.
We say, a fleet was *crippled* in the engagement.

CRIP'PLED, (krip'pld,) *pp.* or *a.* Lamed; rendered impotent in the limbs; disabled.

CRIP'PLE-NESS, *n.* Lameness.

CRIP'PLING, *ppr.* Laming; depriving of the use of the limbs; disabling.

CRIP'PLINGS, *n. pl.* Spars or timbers set up as supports, (crutches,) against the side of a building. *Smart.*

CRI'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* CRISES. [Gr. κρισις, L. *crisis*, from the root of κρινω, to separate, to determine, to decide. See CRIME.]
1. In *medical science*, the change of a disease which indicates its event; that change which indicates recovery or death. It is sometimes used to designate the excretion of something noxious from the body, or of the noxious fluids in a fever. *Encyc. Parr.*
2. The decisive state of things, or the point of time when an affair is arrived at its hight, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change.
This hour 's the very *crisis* of your fate. *Dryden.*

CRISP, *a.* [L. *crispus*; It. *crespo*; G. *kraus.* See the verb.]
1. Curled; formed into curls or ringlets.
2. Indented; winding; as, *crisp* channels. *Shak.*
3. Brittle; friable; easily broken or crumbled. *Bacon.*

CRISP, *v. t.* [L. *crispo*; It. *crespare*; Sp. *crespar*; Fr. *crêper*; Dan. *kruser*; Sw. *krusa*; W. *cris*, a crust; *crisb*, a crisp coating; *crisbin*, crisp, friable; from *rhis*, broken into points, mince; allied to *cresu*, *crasu*, to roast or parch. From the Gothic dialects, we observe that *p* is not radical. Class Rd, No. 20, 73, Ar.]
1. To curl; to twist; to contract or form into ringlets, as the hair; to wreathe or interweave, as the branches of trees. *B. Jonson. Milton.*
2. To indent. *Johnson.* To twist or eddy. *Mason.*
But the sense is, to curl; to wrinkle in little undulations, as a fretted surface.
From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton.*

CRISP'ATE, } *a.* Having a crisped appearance.
CRISP'Ā-TED, }

CRISP-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of curling, or state of being curled. *Bacon.*

CRISP'A-TURE, *n.* A curling; the state of being curled. *Lee. Botany.*

CRISP'ED, (krispt,) *pp.* or *a.* Curled; twisted; frizzled.

CRIS'PIN, *n.* An appellation given familiarly to shoemakers, from their patron saint, *Crispinus.*

CRISP'ING, *ppr.* Curling; frizzling.

CRISP'ING-PIN, *n.* A curling-iron. *Isaiah.*

CRIS-PI-SUL'CANT, *a.* Wavy or undulating, as lightning is represented.

CRISP'LY, *adv.* With crispness; in a crisp manner.

CRISP'NESS, *n.* A state of being curled; also, brittleness.

CRISP'Y, *a.* Curled; formed into ringlets; as, *crispy* locks. *Shak.*
2. Brittle; dried so as to break short; as, a *crispy* cake.

CRIST'ATE, } *a.* [L. *cristatus*, from *crista*, a
CRIST'Ā-TED, } crest.]
In *botany*, crested; tufted; having an appendage like a crest or tuft, as some anthers and flowers. *Martyn.*

CRI-TE'RI-ON, *n.*; *pl.* CRITERIA. [Gr. κριτηριον, from the root of κρινω, to judge. See CRIME.]
A standard of judging; any established law, rule, principle, or fact, by which facts, propositions, and opinions are compared, in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

CRITH'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. κριθη, barley, and μαντεια, divination.]
A kind of divination by means of the dough of cakes, and the meal strewed over the victims in ancient sacrifices. *Encyc.*

CRIT'IC, *n.* [Gr. κριτικος, from κριτης, a judge or discerner, from the root of κρινω, to judge, to separate to distinguish. See CRIME.]
1. A person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works; one who is able to discern and distinguish the beauties and faults of writing. In *a more general sense*, a person skilled in judging with propriety of any combination of objects, or of any work of art; and particularly of what are denominated the *fine arts.* A *critic* is one who, from experience, knowledge, habit, or taste, can perceive the difference between propriety and impropriety, in objects or works presented to his view; between the natural and unnatural; the high and the low, or lofty and mean; the congruous and incongruous; the correct and incorrect, according to the established rules of the art.
2. An examiner; a judge.
And make each day a *critic* on the last. *Pope.*
3. One who judges with severity; one who censures or finds fault. *Pope. Watts. Swift.*

CRIT'IC, *a.* Critical; relating to criticism, or the art of judging of the merit of a literary performance, or discourse, or of any work in the fine arts. [See CRITICAL.]

CRIT'IC, *v. i.* To criticise; to play the critic. [*Little used.*] *Temple.*

CRIT'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *criticus*; Gr. κριτικος. See CRITIC.]
1. Relating to criticism; nicely exact; as, a *critical* dissertation on Homer.
2. Having the skill or power nicely to distinguish beauties from blemishes; as, a *critical* judge; a *critical* auditor; a *critical* ear; *critical* taste.
3. Making nice distinctions; accurate; as, *critical* rules.
4. Capable of judging with accuracy; discerning beauties and faults; nicely judicious in matters of literature and the fine arts; as, Virgil was a *critical* poet.
5. Capable of judging with accuracy; conforming to exact rules of propriety; exact; particular; as, to be *critical* in rites and ceremonies, or in the selection of books.
6. Inclined to find fault, or to judge with severity
7. [See CRISIS.] Pertaining to a crisis; marking the time or state of a disease which indicates its termination in the death or recovery of the patient; as, *critical* days, or *critical* symptoms.
8. Producing a crisis or change in a disease; indicating a crisis; as, a *critical* sweat.
9. Decisive; noting a time or state on which the issue of things depends; important, as regards the consequences; as, a *critical* time or moment; a *critical* juncture.
10. Formed or situated to determine or decide, or having the crisis at command; important or essential for determining; as, a *critical* post. *Mitford.*
11. Respecting criticism.

CRIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a critical manner; with nice discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety: with nice scrutiny; accurately; exactly; as, to examine evidence *critically*; to observe
2. At the crisis; at the exact time. [*critically.*
3. In a critical situation, place, or condition, so as to command the crisis; as, a town *critically* situated. *Mitford.*

CRIT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being critical; incidence at a particular point of time.

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2. Exactness; accuracy; nicety; minute care in examination.

CRIT'I-CISE, *v. i.* To examine and judge critically; to judge with attention to beauties and faults; as, to *criticise* on a literary work, on an argument or discourse.

2. To write remarks on the merit of a performance; to notice beauties and faults.

Cavil you may, but never *criticise*. *Pope.*

3. To animadvert upon as faulty; to utter censure; as, to *criticise* on a man's manners, or his expenses. *Locke.*

CRIT'I-CISE, *v. t.* To notice beauties and blemishes, or faults, in; to utter or write remarks on the merit of a performance; as, to *criticise* the writings of Milton.

2. To pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame; as, to *criticise* an author; to *criticise* the conduct.

CRIT'I-CIS-ED, (krit'e-sīzd,) *pp.* Examined and judged with respect to beauties and faults.

CRIT'I-CIS-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Examining and judging with regard to beauties and faults; remarking on; animadverting on.

CRIT'I-CISM, *n.* The art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of any production in the fine arts; as, the rules of *criticism*.

2. The act of judging on the merit of a performance; animadversion; remark on beauties and faults; critical observation, verbal or written. We say, the author's *criticisms* are candid, or they are severe.

CRI-TIQUE', (kre-teek',) *n.* [Fr. *critique*.] A critical examination of the merits of a performance; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults. Addison wrote a *critique* on Paradise Lost.

2. Science of criticism; standard or rules of judging of the merit of performances. [Often spelt CRITIC.]

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critic*. *Locke.*

CRIZ'ZEL, } *n.* [See CRISP.] A kind of rough-
CRIZ'ZEL-ING, } ness on the surface of glass, which clouds its transparency. *Encyc.*

CROAK, *v. i.* [Sax. *cracettan*; Goth. *hrukyan*; L. *crocio*, *crocito*; Sp. *croazar*: It. *crocciare*; Fr. *croasser*; Arm. *croial*; G. *krachzen*; D. *kraaijen*, to crow, and *kruchgen*, to groan; Ir. *grag*, *gragam*; coinciding in elements with W. *creg*, *cryg*, hoarse, *crygu*, to make *rough* or hoarse; Sax. *hreog*, rough, and *hreowian*, to rue; Gr. κρωζω, κρωγμος, and κραζω, κραγεις. These all appear to be of one family, and from the root of *rough* and *creak*, W. *rhyg*. See CROW.]

1. To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or other animal.

2. To caw; to cry as a raven or crow.

3. To make any low, muttering sound, resembling that of a frog or raven; as their bellies *croak*. *Locke.*

4. *Figuratively*, to complain; to forebode evil; to grumble. *Rich. Dict.*

5. In *contempt*, to speak with a low, hollow voice.

CROAK, *n.* The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound.

CROAK'ER, *n.* One that croaks, murmurs, or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably.

CROAK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a low, harsh sound from the throat, or other similar sound; foreboding evil; grumbling.

CROAK'ING, *n.* A low, harsh sound, as of a frog, or the bowels.

2. The act of foreboding evil; grumbling.

CRO'ATS, *n. pl.* Troops, natives of Croatia.

CROC'AL-ITE, *n.* [from *crocus*, saffron.] A variety of the mineral natrolite, one of the zeolites. It has an orange or brick-red color, and occurs in reniform or globular masses, having a radiated structure.

CRO'CEOUS, (krō'shus,) *a.* [L. *croceus*, from *crocus*, saffron.]

Like saffron; yellow; consisting of saffron.

CRO'CHES, *n. pl.* Little buds or knobs about the tops of a deer's horn. *Bailey.*

CROC-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *crocito*.]

A croaking.

CROCK, *n.* [Sax. *cruce*, *crocca*; D. *kruik*; G. *krug*; D. *krukke*; Sw. *kruka*; Fr. *cruche*; W. *cregen*, an earthen vessel; *crocan*, a pot.]

An earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher; a cup.

CROCK, *n.* [Qu. from *crock*, supra, or from Ch. חרך

Ar. حرق *charaka*, to burn.]

Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles, or in a chimney. *Ray.*

CROCK, *v. t.* or *i.* To black with soot, or other matter collected from combustion; or to black with the coloring matter of cloth. *Forby. New England.*

CROCK'ER-Y, *n.* [W. *crocan*, a boiler or pot; *crocenu*, to make earthen vessels; *crocenyz*, a potter. See CROCK.]

Earthen ware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked. The term is applied to the coarser kinds of ware, the finer kinds being usually called *china* or *porcelain*.

CROCK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *croc*, *crochet*.] In *Gothic architecture*, a term applied to curved and bent foliage, used to ornament canopies, spires, and pinnacles. *Elmes.*

CROCK'Y, *a.* Smutty. *Forby.*

CROC'O-DILE, *n.* [Fr. κροκοδειλος; (qu. κρουκος, saffron, and δειλος, fearing;) L. *crocodilus*; It. *coccodrillo*; Sp. *cocodrilo*.]

1. An amphibious animal of the genus Crocodilus. It has a naked body, with four feet and a tail; it has five toes on the fore feet, and four on the hind feet. It grows to the length of sixteen or eighteen feet, runs swiftly on land, but does not easily turn itself. It inhabits the large rivers in Africa and Asia, and lays its eggs, resembling those of a goose, in the sand, to be hatched by the heat of the sun. [See ALLIGATOR.] *Encyc.*

2. In *rhetoric*, a captious and sophistical argument, contrived to draw one into a snare.

CROC'O-DILE, *a.* Pertaining to or like a crocodile; as, *crocodile* tears, that is, false or affected tears, hypocritical sorrow; alluding to the fictions of old travelers, that crocodiles shed tears over those they devour.

CROC-O-DIL'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the crocodile. *Buckland.*

CROC-O-DIL'I-TY, *n.* In *logic*, a captious or sophistical mode of arguing.

CRŌ'CUS, *n.* [Gr. κροκος, from the Shemitic קרח, and its yellow color.]

1. Saffron, a genus of plants.

2. In *chemistry*, a yellow powder; any metal calcined to a red or deep yellow color. *Encyc.*

CROFT, *n.* [Sax. *croft*; allied, probably, to L. *crypta*, Gr. κρυπτω, to conceal.]

A small field adjoining or near to a dwelling-house, and used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes. *Brande.*

CROI-SADE', *n.* [Fr., from *croix*, a cross.] A holy war; an expedition of Christians against the infidels, for the conquest of Palestine. [See the more common word, CRUSADE.]

CROIS'ES, *n. pl.* [See CROSS.] Soldiers engaged in a croisade, and wearing the badge of it. *Burke.*

2. Pilgrims wearing the same badge, and accompanying the military expedition. *J. Murdock.*

CRŌ'KER, *n.* A water fowl that inhabits the Chesapeak and the large rivers in Virginia; sometimes of three feet in length. *Pennant.*

CROM'LECH, (krom'lek,) *n.* [W. *cromleç*; *crom*, bent, concave, and *llec*, a flat stone.]

A term applied to huge flat stones, resting on other stones, set on end for that purpose; supposed to be the remains of druidical altars. *Rowland, Mon. Antiq.*

CRO-MOR'NA, *n.* [Fr. *cromorne*; Ger. *krummhorn*, crooked horn.]

The name of a reed stop in the organ, voiced like the oboe, but of a different quality, bearing the same relation to the oboe as the stopped diapason to the open. Corruptly written CREMONA.

CROM-WEL'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Cromwell.

CRŌNE, *n.* [Ir. *criona*, old; *crion*, withered; *crionaim*, to wither, fade, decay; W. *crinaw*, to wither, to become brittle; Gr. γερων, old.]

1. An old woman. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. An old ewe. *Tusser.*

CRŌ'NET, *n.* [*coronet*.] The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof. *Johnson.*

2. The iron at the end of a tilting spade. *Bailey.*

CRON'IC-AL, **CRON'YC-AL**. See ACRONICAL.

CRŌ'NY, *n.* [See CRONE. But this word seems to carry the sense of *fellowship*, and is precisely the Ar.

قرن *karana*, to join, to associate; whence its derivative, an associate.]

An intimate companion; an associate; a familiar friend.

To oblige your *crony*, Swift,
Bring our dame a new year's gift. *Swift.*

Hence, an *old crony* is an intimate friend of long standing.

CROOK, *n.* [Sw. *krok*; Dan. *krog*; Fr. *croc*, *crochet*; Arm. *crocg*; Ir. *cruca*; W. *crwg*, *crwca*, *croca*; Goth. *hrugg*, a shepherd's *crook*, which in Italian is *rocco*; W. *crug*, a heap, a *rick*; Sax. *kric*; Eng. a *ridge*; G. *rücken*, the back or ridge of an animal. These words appear to be connected with L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, Russ. *kryg*, *okrug*, a circle. Wrinkling forms roughness, and this is the radical sense of hoarseness, It. *roco*, hoarse, L. *raucus*, Eng. *rough*, W. *cryg*, rough, hoarse. The radical sense of *crook* is, to strain or draw; hence, to bend.]

1. Any bend, turn, or curve; or a bent or curving instrument. We speak of a *crook* in a stick of timber, or in a river; and any hook is a *crook*.

2. A shepherd's staff, curving at the end; a pastoral staff. When used by a bishop or abbot, it is called a *crosier*

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks. *Prior.*

3. A gibbet.

4. An artifice; a trick. *Cranmer.*

CROOK, *v. t.* [Fr. *crocher*; Sw. *kröka*; Dan. *kröger*; W. *crwcan*, *crocan*.]

1. To bend; to turn from a straight line; to make a curve or hook.

2. To turn from rectitude; to pervert. *Bacon.*

3. To thwart. [*Little used.*]

CROOK, *v. i.* To bend or be bent; to be turned from a right line; to curve; to wind. *Camden.*

CROOK'-BACK, *n.* A crooked back; one who has a crooked back or round shoulders. *Shak.*

CROOK'-BACK-ED, (-bakt,) *a.* Having a round back, or shoulders. *Dryden.*

CROOK'ED, (*part.* krookt, *adj.* krook'ed,) *pp.* or *a.* Bent; curved; curving; winding.

2. Winding in moral conduct; devious; froward; perverse; going out of the path of rectitude; given to obliquity, or wandering from duty.

They are a perverse and *crooked* generation. — Deut. xxxii.

CROOK'ED-LY, *adv.* In a winding manner.

2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

CROOK'ED-NESS, *n.* A winding, bending, or turning; curvity; curvature; inflection. *Hooker.*

2. Perverseness; untowardness; deviation from rectitude; iniquity; obliquity of conduct.

3. Deformity of a gibbous body. *Johnson. Taylor.*

CROOK'EN, *v. t.* To make crooked. [*Not in use.*]

CROOK'ING, *ppr.* Bending; winding.

CROOK'-KNEED, *a.* Having crooked knees. *Shak.*

CROOK'-SHOUL-DER-ED, *a.* Having bent shoulders.

CROP, *n.* [Sax. *crop*, *cropp*, the crop of a fowl, a cluster, ears of corn, grapes, grains of corn; D. *krop*; G. *kropf*; W. *crop*, the crop or craw; *cropiad*, a gathering into a heap, a *creeping*; *cropian*, to creep. Here we see that *crop* is a gathering, and that it is connected with *creep*, whose radical sense is to catch or take hold. Hence *crop* coincides with L. *carpo*, *carpus*, and perhaps with *reap*, *rapio*, as it does with *grapple*. Hence we see how the *crop* of a fowl, and a *crop* of grain or hay, are consistently the same word.]

1. The first stomach of a fowl; the *craw*.

2. The top or highest part of a thing; the end [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

3. That which is gathered; the corn or fruits of the earth collected; harvest. The word includes every species of fruit or produce, gathered for man or beast.

4. Corn and other cultivated plants while growing; *a popular use of the word.*

5. Any thing cut off or gathered.

6. Hair cut close or short.

CROP, *v. t.* To cut off the ends of any thing; to eat off; to pull off; to pluck; to mow; to reap; as, to *crop* flowers, trees, or grass. Man *crops* trees or plants with an instrument, or with his fingers; a beast *crops* with his teeth.

2. To cut off prematurely; to gather before it falls.

While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops*. *Denham.*

3. To cause to bear a crop; as, to *crop* a field.

CROP, *v. i.* To yield harvest. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CROP'-EAR, *n.* [*crop* and *ear*.] A horse whose ears are cropped. *Shak.*

CROP'-EAR-ED, *a.* Having the ears cropped. *B. Jonson.*

CROP'FUL, *a.* Having a full crop or belly; satiated *Milton.*

CROP'-OUT, *v. i.* To ripen to a full crop.

2. When an inclined stratum, as of coal, appears on the surface, it is said to *crop out*. *Lyell.*

CROP'PED, } *pp.* or *a.* Cut off; plucked; eaten off;
CROPT, } reaped or mowed.

CROP'PER, *n.* A pigeon with a large crop. *Johnson. Walton.*

CROP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off; pulling off; eating off; reaping or mowing.

CROP'PING, *n.* The act of cutting off.

2. The raising of crops.

CROP'-SICK, *a.* Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach; sick with excess in eating or drinking. *Tate.*

CROP'-SICK-NESS, *n.* Sickness from repletion of the stomach. [L. *crapula*.]

CRŌ'SIER, (krō'zhur,) *n.* [Fr. *crosse*, a *crosier*, a bat or gaff-stick; *crosser*, to play at cricket; Arm. *croçz*; from the root of *cross*.]

1. A bishop's crook or pastoral staff, a symbol of pastoral authority and care. It consists of a gold or silver staff, crooked at the top, and is carried occasionally before bishops and abbots, and held in the hand when they give solemn benedictions. The use of crosiers is ancient. *Originally*, a crosier was a staff with a cross on the top, in form of a crutch or T. *Encyc.*

2. A term sometimes applied to four stars in the southern hemisphere, in the form of a cross; the Southern Cross. *Encyc.*

CROS'LET, *n.* [See CROSS.] A small cross. In *heraldry*, a cross crossed at a small distance from the ends. *Encyc.*

CROSS, *n.* [W. *croes*; Arm. *croaz*; G. *kreuz*; Sw. *kors*; Dan. *kryds* and *kors*; Russ. *krest*. Class

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Rd. But the English *cross* would seem to be from the L. *crux*, through the Fr. *croix*, *crosier*; It. *croce*; Sp. *cruz*; W. *crôg*, coinciding with the Ir. *regh*, *riagh*. Qu. the identity of these words. The Irish has *cros*, a cross; *crosadh*, *crosaim*, to cross, to hinder. If the last radical is *g* or *c*, this word belongs to the root of *crook*. Chaucer uses *crouche* for *cross*.]

1. A gibbet consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of a T or of an X. That on which our Savior suffered, is represented, on coins and other monuments, to have been of the former kind. *Encyc.*

2. The ensign of the Christian religion; and hence, *figuratively*, the religion itself. *Rowe.*

3. A monument with a cross upon it, to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places. *Johnson. Shak.*

4. Any thing in the form of a cross or gibbet.

5. A line drawn through another. *Johnson.*

6. Any thing that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hinderance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience.

Heaven prepares good men with *crosses*. *B. Jonson.*

7. A mixing of breeds in producing animals.

8. Money or coin stamped with the figure of a cross. *Dryden.*

9. The right side or face of a coin, stamped with a cross. *Encyc.*

10. The mark of a cross, instead of a signature, on a deed, formerly impressed by those who could not write. *Encyc.*

11. Church lands in Ireland. *Davies.*

12. In *theology*, the sufferings of Christ by crucifixion.

That he might reconcile both to God in one body by the *cross*. — Eph. ii.

13. The doctrine of Christ's sufferings and of the atonement, or of salvation by Christ.

The preaching of the *cross* is to them that perish foolishness. — 1 Cor. i. Gal. v.

To take up the cross, is to submit to troubles and afflictions from love to Christ.

14. In *mining*, two nicks cut in the surface of the earth, thus, +.

Cross and pile; a play with money, at which it is put to chance whether a coin shall fall with that side up which bears the cross, or the other, which is called *pile*, (*pilæ*,) or reverse.

CROSS, *a.* Transverse; oblique; passing from side to side; falling athwart; as, a *cross* beam.

The *cross* refraction of a second prism. *Newton.*

2. Adverse; opposite; obstructing; sometimes with *to*; as, an event *cross* to our inclinations.

3. Perverse; untractable; as, the *cross* circumstances of a man's temper. *South.*

4. Peevish; fretful; ill-humored; *applied to persons or things*; as, a *cross* woman or husband; a *cross* answer.

5. Contrary; contradictory; *perplexing.*

Contradictions that seem to lie *cross* and uncouth. *South.*

6. Adverse; unfortunate.

Behold the *cross* and unlucky issue of my design. *Glanville.*

7. Interchanged; as, a *cross* marriage, when a brother and sister intermarry with two persons who have the same relation to each other. *Bailey.*

8. Noting what belongs to an adverse party; as, a *cross* interrogatory. *Kent.*

CROSS, *prep.* Athwart; transversely; over; from side to side; so as to intersect.

And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way. *Dryden.*

This is admissible in poetry, as an abbreviation of ACROSS.

CROSS, *v. t.* To draw or run a line, or lay a body across another; as, to *cross* a word in writing; to *cross* the arms.

2. To erase; to cancel; as, to *cross* an account.

3. To make the sign of the cross, as Roman Catholics in devotion.

4. To pass from side to side; to pass or move over; as, to *cross* a road; to *cross* a river or the ocean. I *crossed* the English Channel, from Dieppe to Brighton, in a steamboat, Sept. 18, 1824. *N. W.*

5. To thwart; to obstruct; to hinder; to embarrass; as, to *cross* a purpose or design.

6. To counteract; to clash or interfere with; to be inconsistent with; as, natural appetites may *cross* our principles.

7. To counteract or contravene; to hinder by authority; to stop. [See No. 5.]

8. To contradict. *Bacon. Hooker.*

9. To debar or preclude. *Shak.*

To cross the breed of an animal, is to produce young from different varieties of the species.

CROSS, *v. i.* To lie or be athwart.

2. To move or pass laterally, or from one side toward the other, or from place to place, either at right angles or obliquely; as, to *cross* from Nantucket to New Bedford.

3. To be inconsistent; as, men's actions do not always *cross* with reason. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

CROSS'-ARM-ED, *a.* With arms across. In *botany*, brachiate; decussated; having branches in pairs, each at right angles with the next. *Martyn.*

CROSS'-BAR-RED, (-bärd,) *a.* Secured by transverse bars. *Milton.*

CROSS'-BAR-BOW, *n.* An arrow of a cross-bow.

CROSS'-BAR-SHOT, *n.* A bullet with an iron bar passing through it, and standing out a few inches on each side; used in naval actions for cutting the enemy's rigging. *Encyc.*

CROSS'-BEAR-ER, *n.* In *the Roman Catholic church*, the chaplain of an archbishop or primate, who bears a cross before him on solemn occasions. Also, a certain officer in the Inquisition, who makes a vow before the inquisitors to defend the Roman Catholic faith, though with the loss of fortune and life. *Encyc.*

CROSS'-BILL, *n.* In *chancery*, an original bill by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff. *Blackstone.*

CROSS'-BILL, *n.* A species of bird, the *Loxia curvirostra*, the mandibles of whose bill curve opposite ways and cross each other. *Encyc.*

CROSS'-BITE, *n.* A deception; a cheat. *L'Estrange.*

CROSS'-BITE, *v. t.* To thwart or contravene by deception. *Collier.*

CROSS'-BIT-ING, *ppr.* Thwarting or contravening by deception.

CROSS'-BIT-TEN, *pp.* Contravened by deception.

CROSS'-BOW, *n.* In *archery*, a weapon used for shooting, and formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. *Bailey.*

CROSS'-BOW-ER, *n.* One who shoots with a cross-bow. *Ralegh.*

CROSS'-BREED, *n.* A breed produced from the male and female of different breeds.

CROSS'-BUN, *n.* A bun or cake with a cross marked on it.

CROSS'CUT, *v. t.* To cut across.

CROSS'CUT-SAW, *n.* A saw managed by two men, one at each end.

CROSS'ED, (krost,) *pp.* Having a line drawn over; canceled; erased; passed over; thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted.

CROSS-ETTE', *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, a term applied to the small, projecting pieces in arch stones, which hang upon the adjacent stones. *Brande.*

CROSS'-EX-AM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness, called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

CROSS-EX-AM'INE, *v. t.* To examine a witness by the opposite party or his counsel, as the witness for the plaintiff by the defendant, and vice versa.

The opportunity to *cross-examine* the witnesses has been expressly waived. *Kent.*

CROSS-EX-AM'IN-ED, *pp.* Examined or interrogated by the opposite party.

CROSS-EX-AM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Examining or interrogating by the opposite party.

CROSS'-EY-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having that kind of squint by which both the eyes turn toward the nose, so that the rays, in passing to each eye, cross the other. *Forby.*

CROSS'-FLŌW, *v. i.* To flow across. *Milton.*

CROSS'-GRAIN-ED, *a.* Having the grain or fibers across or irregular, and hence difficult to work; as in timber, where a branch shoots from the trunk, there is a curling of the grain.

2. *Figuratively*, perverse; untractable; not condescending.

CROSS'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; running or passing a line over; erasing; canceling; thwarting; opposing; counteracting; passing over.

CROSS'ING, *n.* A thwarting; impediment; vexation.

2. A passing across.

3. The place of passing; as, the *crossings* of the streets.

CROSS'-JACK, (kro'jak,) *n.* A sail extended on the lower yard of the mizzen-mast, but seldom used. *Encyc.*

CROSS'-LEG-GED, (-legd,) *a.* Having the legs across.

CROSS'-LIKE, *a.* Having the form of a cross.

CROSS'LY, *adv.* Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

2. Adversely; in opposition; unfortunately.

3. Peevishly; fretfully.

CROSS'NESS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness; ill-humor; perverseness.

CROSS'-PATCH, *n.* An ill-natured person. [*Still heard in New England.*] *Mem. of H. More.*

CROSS'-PIECE, *n.* A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship, furnished with pins with which to fasten the rigging, as occasion requires. *Encyc.*

CROSS'-PUR-POSE, *n.* A contrary purpose; contradictory system; also, a conversation in which one person does or pretends to misunderstand another's meaning. An enigma; a riddle. *Mason.*

CROSS-QUES'TION, *v. t.* To cross-examine. *Killingbeck.*

CROSS-QUES'TION-ING, *ppr.* Cross-examining.

CROSS'-RĒAD-ING, *n.* The reading of the lines of a newspaper directly *across* the page, through the adjoining columns, thus confounding the sense, and often producing a ludicrous combination of ideas.

CROSS'-RŌW, (-rō,) *n.* The alphabet, so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety. *Johnson. Shak.*

2. A row that crosses others.

CROSS'-SĒA, *n.* Waves running across others; a swell running in different directions.

CROSS'-STAFF, *n.* An instrument to take the altitude of the sun or stars.

CROSS'-STŌNE, *n.* See HARMOTOME and STAUROLITE.

CROSS'-TIN-ING, *n.* In *husbandry*, a harrowing by drawing the harrow or drag back and forth on the same ground. *Encyc.*

CROSS'-TREES, *n. pl.* In *ships*, certain pieces of timber, supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees, at the upper ends of the lower masts, to sustain the frame of the top, and on the topmasts, to extend the top-gallant shrouds. *Mar. Dict.*

CROSS'-WAY, } *n.*
CROSS'-RŌAD, } A way or road that crosses another road or the chief road; an obscure path intersecting the main road. *Shak.*

CROSS'-WIND, *n.* A side wind; an unfavorable wind. *Boyle.*

CROSS'WISE, *adv.* Across; in the form of a cross.

CROSS'-WŌRT, *n.* A plant of the genus Valantia.

CROTCH, *n.* [Fr. *croc*, a hook. See CROOK and CRUTCH.]

1. A fork or forking; the parting of two legs or branches; as, the *crotch* of a tree. *Bacon. Forby.*

2. In *ships*, a crooked timber placed on the keel, in the fore and aft parts of a ship.

3. A piece of wood or iron, opening on the top and extending two horns or arms, like a half moon, used for supporting a boom, a spare topmast, yards, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

CROTCH'ED, (krotcht,) *a.* Having a crotch; forked.

CROTCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *crochet*, *croche*, from *croc*. See CROOK.]

1. In *printing*, a term applied to brackets or hooks including words, a sentence, or a passage, distinguished from the rest, thus [].

2. In *music*, a note or character, equal in time to half a minim, and the double of a quaver, thus, ♩.

3. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building.

4. A peculiar turn of the mind; a whim, or fancy; a perverse conceit.

All the devices and *crotchets* of new inventions. *Howell.*

CROTCH'ET-ED, *a.* Marked with crotchets.

CROTCH'ET-Y, *a.* Having perverse conceits, or crotchets of the brain.

CRŌ'TON OIL, *n.* Oil from the *Croton tiglium*, a plant of the East. It is a violent cathartic, and causes small pustules when rubbed on the skin. *Brande.*

CROUCH, *v. i.* [G. *kriechen*, *kroch*, *kröche*, to creep, to stoop, to cringe, probably allied to *crook*, Fr. *crochu*, as *cringe* to *crank*. Class Rg. Vulgarly, *crooch*, *scrooch*.]

1. To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground; as an animal. A dog *crouches* to his master; a lion *crouches* in the thicket.

2. To bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to cringe.

Every one that is left in thy house shall come and *crouch* to him, for a piece of bread. — 1 Sam. ii.

CROUCH, *v. t.* [See Cross.] To sign with the cross; to bless. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

CROUCH'ED-FRI-ARS, *n. pl.* An order of friars, so called from the cross which they wore.

CROUCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending; stooping; cringing.

CROUP, (kroop,) *n.* [Fr. *croupe*, a ridge, top, buttocks; Sp. *grupa*; Port. *garupa*; It. *groppa*; W. *crib*; Russ. *krivei*, crooked; *krivlyu*, to bend.]

The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse or extremity of the reins above the hips.

CROUP, (kroop,) *n.* [Scot. *croup*, *crope*, *crupe*, *croup*, to croak, to cry or speak with a hoarse voice; Goth. *hropyan*; Sax. *hreopan*, to call out.]

The disease called technically *cynanche trachealis*, an inflammatory affection of the trachea, accompanied with a hoarse cough and difficult respiration. It is vulgarly called *rattles*.

CROUP-PADE', *n.* [from *croup*, or its root.] In *the manege*, a leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them up to his belly. *Encyc.*

CROUP'IER, (kroo'pe-er,) *n.* [Fr.] He who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming-table

2. One who, at a public dinner party, sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman. *Smart.*

CROUT, }
KROUT, } *n.* [G. *kraut*, cabbage, an herb; D. *kruid*.]

Sour crout is made by laying minced or chopped cabbage in layers in a barrel, with a handful of salt and caraway seeds between the layers; then ramming down the whole, covering it, pressing it with a heavy weight, and suffering it to stand, till it has gone through fermentation. It is an efficacious preservative against scurvy in long voyages. *Encyc.*

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CRŌW, (krō,) *n.* [Sax. *crawe*; Dan. *krage*; Sw. *kråka*; D *kraai*; G. *krähe*; so named from its cry, G. *krähen*, D. *kraaijen*, Goth. *hruk*, a *croaking*, *hrukyan*, to *croak* or *crow*, L. *crocio*, Gr. κραζω, κραξω, κεκραγα. It has no connection with L. *corvus*, but *rook* is of the same family.]

1. A large black bird, of the genus Corvus; the beak is convex and cultrated, the nostrils are covered with bristly feathers, the tongue is forked and cartilaginous. This is a voracious bird, feeding on carrion and grain, particularly maize, which it pulls up, just after it appears above ground.

To pluck or *pull a crow*, is to be industrious or contentious about a trifle, or thing of no value. *Johnson.*

2. A bar of iron with a beak, crook, or two claws, used in raising and moving heavy weights, drawing spikes, &c. *Moxon.*

3. The voice of the cock. [See the verb.]

4. The mesentery or ruffle of a beast, *so called by butchers.*

CRŌW, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* CROWED; formerly *pret.* CREW. [Sax. *crawan*; D. *kraaijen*; G. *krähen*; Gr. κραζω. See the noun.]

1. To cry or make a noise as a cock, in joy, gayety, or defiance.

2. To boast in triumph; to vaunt; to vapor; to swagger. [*A popular, but not an elegant use of the word.*] *Grandison.*

CRŌW'-BAR, *n.* A bar of iron sharpened at one end, used as a lever for raising heavy bodies.

CRŌW'-BER-RY, *n.* A plant of the genus Empetrum, or berry-bearing heath. One species bears the crowcrake berries. *Encyc.*

CRŌW'S'-BILL, *n.* In *surgery*, a kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds. *Encyc.*

CRŌW'S'-FEET, *n. pl.* The wrinkles under the eyes, which are the effects of age. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

CRŌW'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A kind of campion.

CRŌW'-FOOT, *n.* On *board of ships*, a complication of small cords spreading out from a long block; used to suspend the awnings, or to keep the top-sails from striking and fretting against the tops. *Encyc.*

2. In *botany*, the Ranunculus, a genus of plants.

CRŌW'S'-FOOT, *n.* In *the military art*, a machine of iron, with four points, so formed that in whatever way it falls, there is one point upward, and intended to stop or embarrass the approach or march of the enemy's cavalry; a caltrop. *Encyc.*

CRŌW'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a particular voice, as a cock; boasting in triumph; vaunting; bragging.

CRŌW'-KEEP-ER, *n.* A boy employed to scare off crows from new-sown land. This was formerly sometimes done by shooting at them with a bow; and hence Lear says, that fellow handles his bow like a *crow-keeper*, i. e. awkwardly, as one not trained to its use. *Forby.*

CRŌW'-NET, *n.* In England, a net for catching wild fowls; the net used in New England for catching wild pigeons.

CRŌW'-SILK, *n.* A plant, the Conferva rivalis. *Fam. of Plants.*

CRŌW'-TOE, (krō'tō,) *n.* A plant; as, the tufted *crow-toe.* *Milton.*

CROWD, } *n.* [Ir. *cruit*; W. *crwth*, a swelling or
CROWTH, } bulging, a musical instrument.]

An instrument of music with six strings; a kind of violin.

CROWD, *n.* [Sax. *cruth*, *cread.* See CREW.]

1. *Properly*, a collection; a number of things collected, or closely pressed together.

2. A number of persons congregated and pressed together or collected into a close body without order; a throng. Hence,

3. A multitude; a great number collected.

4. A number of things near together; a number promiscuously assembled or lying near each other; as, a *crowd* of isles in the Egean Sea.

5. The lower orders of people; the populace; the vulgar. *Dryden.*

CROWD, *v. t.* To press; to urge; to drive together.

2. To fill by pressing numbers together without order; as, to *crowd* a room with people; to *crowd* the memory with ideas.

3. To fill to excess. Volumes of reports *crowd* a lawyer's library.

4. To encumber by multitudes. *Shak.*

5. To urge; to press by solicitation; to dun.

6. In *seamanship*, to *crowd sail*, is to carry an extraordinary force of sail, with a view to accelerate the course of a ship, as in chasing or escaping from an enemy; to carry a press of sail.

CROWD, *v. i.* To press in numbers; as, the multitude *crowded* through the gate or into the room.

2. To press; to urge forward; as, the man *crowded* into the room.

3. To swarm or be numerous.

CROWD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected and pressed; pressed together; urged; driven; filled by a promiscuous multitude.

CROWD'ER, *n.* A fiddler; one who plays on a *crowd.*

CROWD'ING, *ppr.* Pressing together; pushing; thrusting; driving; assembling in a promiscuous multitude; filling; urging.

CROWD'ING, *n.* The act of crowding; the state of being crowded.

CROWN, *n.* [Fr. *couronne*; Arm. *curun*; W. *coron*; D. *kroon*; G. *krone*; Sw. *krona*; Dan. *krone*; Ir. *coroin*; L. *corona*; Sp. and It. *id.*; Gr. κορωνη. The radical letters appear to be Cr, as *corolla*, without *n*, indicates. Qu. a top or roundness. See CHORUS.]

1. An ornament worn on the head by kings and sovereign princes, as a badge of imperial or regal power and dignity. *Figuratively*, regal power; royalty; kingly government, or executive authority.

2. A wreath or garland.

3. Honorary distinction; reward

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*; we, an incorruptible. — 1 Cor. ix.

4. Honor; splendor; dignity.

The *crown* has fallen from our heads. — Lam. v. Phil. iv.
A virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband. — Prov. xii.

5. The top of the head; the top of a mountain or other elevated object. The end of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed.

6. The part of a hat which covers the top of the head.

7. A coin anciently stamped with the figure of a crown. The English crown is five shillings sterling. The French crown is a hundred and nine cents. Other coins bear the same name.

8. Completion; accomplishment.

9. Clerical tonsure in a circular form; a little circle shaved on the top of the head, as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction.

10. Among *jewelers*, the upper work of a rose diamond.

11. In *botany*, an appendage to the top of a seed, which serves to bear it in the wind.

12. In *architecture*, the uppermost member of the cornice, called also the *corona* or *larmier.*

CROWN, *v. t.* To invest with a crown or regal ornament. Hence, to invest with regal dignity and power.

2. To cover, as with a crown; to cover the top.

And peaceful olives *crowned* his hoary head. *Dryden.*

3. To honor; to dignify; to adorn.

Thou hast *crowned* him with glory and honor. — Ps. viii.

4. To reward; to bestow an honorary reward or distinction on; as, the victor *crowned* with laurel.

5. To reward; to recompense.

She'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame. *Roscommon.*

6. To terminate or finish; to complete; to perfect.

7. To terminate and reward; as, our efforts were *crowned* with success.

CROWN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Invested with a crown, or with regal power and dignity; honored; dignified; rewarded with a crown, wreath, garland, or distinction; recompensed; terminated; completed; perfected.

CROWN'ER, *n.* He or that which crowns or completes.

CROWN'ET, *n.* A coronet, which see. Shakspeare has used it for chief end or last purpose; but this sense is singular.

CROWN'-GLASS, *n.* The finest sort of English window-glass.

CROWN-IM PĒ'RI-AL, *n* A plant of the genus Fritillaria, having a beautiful flower.

CROWN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Invested with a crown, or with royalty or supreme power; honoring with a wreath or with distinction; adorning; rewarding; finishing; perfecting.

CROWN'ING, *n.* In *architecture*, the upper termination or finish of a member or any ornamental work.

2. In *marine language*, the finishing part of a knot, or interweaving of the strands at the end of a rope.

CROWN'LESS, *a.* Without a crown. *Byron.*

CROWN'-OF'FICE, *n.* In *England*, an office belonging to the Court of King's Bench, of which the king's coroner or attorney is commonly master, and in which the attorney-general and clerk exhibit informations for crimes and misdemeanors.

CROWN'-PŌST, *n.* In *building*, a post which stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters. *Bailey.*

CROWN'-SCAB, *n.* A scab formed round the corners of a horse's hoof, a cancerous and painful sore. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROWN'-THIS-TLE, (-this-sl) *n.* A flower.

CROWN'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs set at right angles with its plane.

2. In *a watch*, the upper wheel next the balance, which drives the balance, and in royal pendulums, is called the *swing-wheel.*

CROWN'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* In *fortification*, an outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions at the extremes, and an entire bastion in the middle, with curtains. It is designed to gain some hill or advantageous post, and cover the other works.

CROYL'STONE, *n.* Crystallized cawk, in which the crystals are small. *Woodward. Johnson.*

CRŌZE, *n.* A cooper's tool.

CRŪ'CIAL, (krū'shal,) *a.* [Fr. *cruciale*, from L. *crux*, a cross.]

In *surgery*, transverse; passing across; intersecting; in form of a cross; as, *crucial* incision. *Sharp.*

2. Severe; trying; searching, as if bringing to the cross; as, a *crucial* experiment.

CRŪ'CIAN, *n.* A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep yellow color *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CRŪ'CIATE, (krū'shāte,) *v. t.* [L. *crucio*, to torture, from *crux*, a cross.]

To torture; to torment; to afflict with extreme pain or distress; *but the verb is seldom used.* [See EXCRUCIATE.]

CRŪ'CIATE, *a.* Tormented. [*Little used.*]

2. In *botany*, having the form of a cross.

CRU-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of torturing; torment. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

CRŪ'CI-BLE, *n.* [It. *crogiuolo*, and *crociuolo*; Sp. *crisol*; Port. *chrysol* or *crisol*; Fr. *creuset*; D. *kroes*, *smelt-kroes.* It is from *crux*, a cross, as Lunier supposes, from the figure of the cross formerly attached to it. But qu.]

1. A chemical vessel or melting-pot, usually made of earth, and so tempered and baked as to endure extreme heat without melting. It is used for melting ores, metals, &c.

2. In *metallurgy*, a hollow place at the bottom of a furnace to receive the melted metal. *Fourcroy.*

CRU-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *crucifer*; *crux*, a cross, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing the cross. *Dict.*

2. In *botany*, a term applied to the Cruciferæ, a family of plants having the four petals of the flower in the form of a cross. *Partington.*

CRŪ'CI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Put to death on the cross.

CRŪ'CI-FI-ER, *n.* [See CRUCIFY.] A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.

CRŪ'CI-FIX, *n.* [L. *crucifixus*, from *crucifigo*, to fix to a cross; *crux* and *figo*, to fix.]

1. A cross on which the body of Christ is fastened in effigy. *Encyc.*

2. A representation, in painting or statuary, of our Lord fastened to the cross. *Johnson.*

3. *Figuratively*, the religion of Christ. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

CRU-CI-FIX'ION, (kru-se-fix'yun,) *n.* [See CRUCIFIX.] The nailing or fastening of a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death; the act or punishment of putting a criminal to death by nailing him to a cross. *Addison.*

CRŪ'CI-FORM, *a.* [L. *crux*, a cross, and *forma*, form.]

1. Cross-shaped.

2. In *botany*, consisting of four equal petals, disposed in the form of a cross. *Martyn.*

The *cruciform plants*, or *Cruciferæ*, comprehend nearly all culinary plants, except spinach, as the cabbage, turnip, raddish, mustard, &c. *Farm. Encyc.*

CRŪ'CI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *crucifigo*; *crux*, cross, and *figo*, to fix; Fr. *crucifier*; It. *crocifiggere*; Sp. *crucificar.*]

1. To nail to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross or gibbet, sometimes, anciently, by fastening a criminal to a tree with cords.

But they cried, *Crucify* him, *crucify* him. — Luke xxiii.

2. In *scriptural language*, to subdue; to mortify; to destroy the power or ruling influence of.

They that are Christ's have *crucified* the flesh, with the affections and lusts. — Gal. v.

3. To reject and despise.

They *crucify* to themselves the Son of God afresh. — Heb. vi.

To be crucified with Christ, is to become dead to the law and to sin, and to have indwelling corruption subdued. *Gal.* ii. and vi.

4. To vex or torment. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

CRŪ'CI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Putting to death on a cross or gibbet; subduing; destroying the life and power of.

CRU-CIG'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing the cross.

CRUD, *n.* Curd. [See CURD, the usual orthography.]

CRUD'DLE, *v. i.* To curdle; also, to stoop. *Brocket.*

CRŪDE, *a.* [L. *crudus*; Fr. *crud*, *cru*; Sp. and It. *crudo*; Port. *cru*; Arm. *criz*; W. *cri*; D. *raauw*; Sax. *hreaw*; G. *roh*; Eng. *raw*; either from the root of *cry*, from roughness, (W. *cri*, a cry, and crude,) or from the Ar. ارض *aradha*, to eat, to corrode, to rankle, to become raw, L. *rodo*, *rosi.* Class Rd, No. 35.]

1. Raw; not cooked or prepared by fire or heat; in its natural state; undressed; as, *crude* flesh, *crude* ment. In this sense, *raw* is more generally used.

2. Not changed from its natural state; not altered or prepared by any artificial process; as, *crude* salt, *crude* alum.

3. Rough; harsh; unripe; not mellowed by air or other means; as, *crude* juice.

4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach. *Bacon.*

5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature; as, the *crude* materials of the earth. *Milton.*

6. Having indigested notions. *Milton.*

7. Indigested; not matured; not well formed, arranged, or prepared in the intellect; as, *crude* notions; a *crude* plan; a *crude* theory. *Milton.*

8. In *painting*, a term applied to a picture when the colors are rudely laid on, and do not blend or harmonize. *Brande.*

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CRŪDE'LY, *adv.* Without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.

CRŪDE'NESS, *n.* Rawness; unripeness; an undigested or unprepared state; as, the *crudeness* of flesh or plants, or of any body in its natural state.

2. A state of being unformed or indigested; immaturity; as, the *crudeness* of a theory.

CRŪ'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *cruditas.*]

Rawness; crudeness; something in a crude state. Among *physicians*, a term applied to undigested substances in the stomach, or unconcocted humors not well prepared for expulsion; excrements.

Coxe. Encyc.

CRŪ'DLE, *v. t.* To coagulate. But this word is generally written CURDLE; which see.

CRŪ'DY, *a.* Concreted; coagulated. [*Not in use.*] [See CURD.] *Spenser.*

2. Raw; chill. [*Not used.*] [See CRUDE.] *Shak.*

CRŪ'EL, *a.* [Fr. *cruel*; L. *crudelis*; It. *crudele.* See CRUDE and RUDE.]

1. Disposed to give pain to others, in body or mind; willing or pleased to torment, vex, or afflict; inhuman; destitute of pity, compassion, or kindness; fierce; ferocious; savage; barbarous; hard-hearted; *applied to persons or their dispositions.*

They are *cruel*, and have no mercy. — Jer. vi.

2. Inhuman; barbarous; savage; causing pain, grief, or distress, exerted in tormenting, vexing, or afflicting.

Cursed be their wrath, for it was *cruel.* — Gen. xlix.
The tender mercies of the wicked are *cruel.* — Prov. xii.
Others had trials of *cruel* mockings. — Heb. xi.

CRŪ'EL-LY, *adv.* In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; barbarously.

Because he *cruelly* oppressed, he shall die in his iniquity. — Ezek. xviii.

2. Painfully; with severe pain or torture; as, an instrument may cut the flesh most *cruelly.*

CRŪ'EL-NESS, *n.* Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenser.*

CRŪ'EL-TY, *n.* [L. *crudelitas*; Fr. *cruauté.*]

1. Inhumanity; a savage or barbarous disposition or temper, which is gratified in giving unnecessary pain or distress to others; barbarity; *applied to persons*; as, the *cruelty* of savages; the *cruelty* and envy of the people. *Shak.*

2. Barbarous deed; any act of a human being which inflicts unnecessary pain; any act intended to torment, vex, or afflict, or which actually torments or afflicts, without necessity; wrong; injustice; oppression.

With force and with *cruelty* have ye ruled them. — Ezek. xxxiv.

CRŪ'EN-TĀTE, *a.* [L. *cruentatus.*]

Smeared with blood. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*

CRU-ENT'OUS, *a.* Bloody; cruentate.

CRŪ'ET, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *creux*, hollow, or *cruchette*, from *cruche.* See CRUSE.]

A vial or small glass bottle, for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

CRŪISE, *n.* See CRUSE.

CRŪISE, (krūze,) *v. i.* [D. *kruissen*, from *kruis*, a cross; G. *kreuzen*: D. *kruysen*; Fr. *croiser.* See CROSS.]

To sail back and forth, or to rove on the ocean in search of an enemy's ships for capture, or for protecting commerce; or to rove for plunder, as a pirate. The admiral *cruised* between the Bahama Isles and Cuba. We *cruised* off Cape Finisterre. A pirate was *cruising* in the Gulf of Mexico.

CRŪISE, *n.* A voyage made in *crossing* courses; a sailing to and fro in search of an enemy's ships, or by a pirate in search of plunder.

CRŪIS'ER, (krūz'er,) *n.* A person or a ship that cruises; usually an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, for protecting the commerce of the country, or for plunder.

CRŪIS'ING, *ppr.* Sailing for the capture of an enemy's ships, or for protecting commerce, or for plunder, as a pirate.

CRUL'LER, *n.* A kind of crisped cake boiled in fat. [See KRULLER.]

CRUMB, } *n.* [Sax. *cruma*; D. *kruim*; G. *krume*; Heb.
CRUM, } Ch. גרם to gnaw, or break. Class Rm, No. 14, 16, 19, 25, 26.]

A small fragment or piece; usually, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off; the soft part of bread.

Lazarus, desiring to be fed with the *crumbs* which fell from the rich man's table. — Luke xvi.

CRUMB, } *v. t.* To break into small pieces with the
CRUM, } fingers; as, to *crumb* bread into milk.

CRUM'BLE, *v. t.* [D. *kruimelen*; G. *krümeln.*]

To break into small pieces; to divide into minute parts.

CRUM'BLE, *v. i.* To fall into small pieces; to break or part into small fragments.

If a stone is brittle, it will *crumble* into gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To fall to decay; to perish; as, our flesh will *crumble* into dust.

CRUM'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Broken or parted into small pieces.

CRUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Breaking into small fragments; falling into small pieces; decaying.

CRUMB'-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to be laid under a table to receive falling fragments, and keep the carpet or floor clean.

CRŪ'ME-NAL, *n.* [L. *crumena.*] A purse. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

CRUM'MA-BLE, *a.* That may be broken into small pieces by the fingers.

CRUM'MY, *a.* Full of crumbs; soft.

CRUMP, *a.* [Sax. *crump*; D. *krom*; G. *krumm*; Dan. *krum*; W. *crom*, *crwm*, crooked; Ir. *crom*, whence *cromalm*, to bend, *croman*, the hip-bone, the *rump. Crump*, *rump*, *rumple*, *crumple*, *crimple*, are doubtless of one family.]

Crooked; as, *crump*-shouldered.

CRUMP'ET, *n.* A soft cake baked upon an iron plate.

CRUM'PLE, *v. i.* [from *crump.* See RUMPLE, the same word without a prefix.]

To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple or crook. *Addison.*

CRUM'PLE, *v. i.* To contract; to shrink. *Smith.*

CRUM'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn or pressed into wrinkles.

CRUM'PLING, *ppr.* Drawing or pressing into wrinkles.

CRUM'PLING, *n.* A small, degenerate apple. [kles. *Johnson.*

CRUNK, } *v. i.* To cry like a crane. [*Not used.*]
CRUNK'LE, }

CRŪ'OR, *n.* [L.] Gore; coagulated blood. *Greenhill.*

CRUP, } *n.* The buttocks.
CROUP, }

CRUP, *a.* Short; brittle. [*Not in use.*]

CRUP'PER, (krupp'er,) *n.* [Fr. *croupiere*; It. *groppiera*; Sp. *grupera*; from *croupe*, *groppa*, *grupa*, a ridge, the buttocks of a horse. See CROUP.]

1. In *the manege*, the buttocks of a horse; the rump.

2. A strap of leather which is buckled to a saddle, and, passing under a horse's tail, prevents the saddle from being cast forward on to the horse's neck.

CRUP'PER, *v. t.* To put a crupper on; as, to *crupper* a horse.

CRŪ'RAL, *a.* [L. *cruralis*, from *crus*, *cruris*, the leg.]

1. Belonging to the leg; as, the *crural* arteries, which convey blood to the legs, and the *crural* veins, which return it. *Quincy. Coxe.*

2. Shaped like a leg or root. *Brande.*

CRU-SADE', *n.* [Fr. *croisade*; It. *crociata*; Sp. *cruzada*; from L. *crux*, Fr. *croix*, Sp. *cruz*, It. *croce*, a cross. Class Rg.]

A military expedition undertaken by authority of the Roman Catholic church, for the recovery of the Holy Land, the scene of our Savior's life and sufferings, from the power of infidels or Mohammedans. Several of these expeditions were carried on from Europe, under the banner of the *cross.* The soldiers had crosses of different colored cloth sewed upon their outer garments, and were hence called *crusaders.* The term has also been applied to military expeditions against the Waldenses and others who dissented from the church of Rome.

CRU-SADE', *n.* A Portuguese coin, stamped with a cross.

CRU-SĀD'ER, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade. *Robertson.*

CRŪSE, *n.* [D. *kroes.* See CRUCIBLE.] A small cup.

Take with thee a *cruse* of honey. — 1 Kings xiv.

In *New England*, it is used chiefly or wholly for a small bottle or vial for vinegar, called a *vinegar-cruse.*

CRŪ'SET, *n.* [Fr. *creuset*, formerly *croiset.* See CRUCIBLE.]

A goldsmith's crucible or melting pot. *Philips.*

CRUSH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ecraser*; Ir. *scriosam.* In Sw. *krossa*, in Dan. *kryster* signifies, to squeeze. In It. *croscio* is a crushing; and *crosciare*, to throw, strike, pour, or rain hard. There are many words in the Shemitic languages which coincide with *crush* in elements and signification. Ch. Heb. Syr. גרם, to break in pieces; Ar. جرس *garasa*, id.; Eth. ሐሬጸ *charats*, to grind, whence *grist*; Heb. and Ch. חרץ, and Ch. Syr. Heb. רצץ, to break, to crush; Ar. رض the same. See *crash*, in English, and Fr. *briser*, Arm. *freusa*, to bruise. See Class Rd, No. 16, 20, 22, 41, 48, and Syr. No. 36. See RUSH.]

1. To press and bruise between two hard bodies; to squeeze, so as to force a thing out of its natural shape; to bruise by pressure.

The ass — *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall. — Num. xxii.

To *crush* grapes or apples, is to squeeze them till *bruised* and broken, so that the juice escapes. Hence, to *crush out*, is to force out by pressure.

2. To press with violence; to force together into a mass.

3. To overwhelm by pressure; to bent or force down by an incumbent weight, with breaking or bruising; as, the man was *crushed* by the fall of a tree.

To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*
Who are *crushed* before the moth. — Job iv.

4. To overwhelm by power; to subdue; to conquer beyond resistance; as, to *crush* one's enemies; to *crush* a rebellion.

5. To oppress grievously.

Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* always. — Deut. xxviii.

6. To bruise and break into fine particles by beating or grinding; to comminute.

To crush a cup of wine; to master or drink it. *Shak.*

CRUSH, *v. i.* To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force.

CRUSH, *n.* A violent collision, or rushing together, which breaks or bruises the bodies; or a fall that breaks or bruises into a confused mass; as, the *crush* of a large tree, or of a building.

The wreck of matter and the *crush* of worlds. *Addison.*

CRUSH'ED, (krusht,) *pp.* or *a.* Pressed or squeezed so as to break or bruise; overwhelmed or subdued by power; broken or bruised by a fall; grievously oppressed; broken or bruised to powder; comminuted.

CRUSH'ER, *n.* One who crushes.

CRUSH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pressing or squeezing into a mass, or until broken or bruised; overwhelming; subduing by force; oppressing; comminuting.

CRUST, *n.* [L. *crusta*; Fr. *croûte*; It. *crosta*; D. *korst*; G. *kruste*; W. *crest*, from *cresu*, to parch or scorch, *cres*, a hardening by heat. But the primary sense is probably to shrink, contract, harden, whether by cold or heat, and it is probably allied to *crystal*, *freeze*, *crisp*, &c. See Class Rd, No. 19, 33, 73, 76, 83, 85, 88.]

1. An external coat or covering of a thing, which is hard or harder than the internal substance; as, the *crust* of bread; the *crust* of snow; the *crust* of dross; the *crust* of a pie.

2. A deposit from wine as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, &c., and consisting of tartar and coloring matter. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

3. A piece of crust; a waste piece of bread. *Dryden. L'Estrange.*

4. A shell, as the hard covering of a crab and

5. A scab. [some other animals.

6. The superficial substances of the earth are, in *geology*, called its *crust.*

CRUST, *v. t.* To cover with a hard case or coat; to spread over the surface a substance harder than the matter covered; to incrust; as, to *crust* a thing with clay; to *crust* cake with sugar; *crusted* with bark. *Addison.*

2. To cover with concretions. *Swift.*

CRUST, *v. i.* To gather or contract into a hard covering; to concrete or freeze, as superficial matter.

CRUS-TĀ'CE-A, (-she-a,) *n. pl.* One of the classes of the *Articulata*, or articulated animals, including lobsters, shrimps, and crabs; so called from the crust-like shell with which the body and legs are covered. *Dana.*

CRUS-TĀ'CEAN, *n.* or *a.* See CRUSTACEA.

CRUS-TĀ-CE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *crustacea*, and Gr. λογος.] The science which treats of the *crustacea.*

CRUS-TĀ-CE-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to crustaceology.

CRUS-TĀ-CE-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in crustaceology.

CRUS-TĀ'CEOUS, (krus-tā'shus,) *a.* [Fr. *crustacée*, from L. *crusta.*]

Pertaining to or of the nature of crust or shell; belonging to the *Crustacea*, which see. *Ed. Encyc.*

CRUS-TĀ'CEOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of having a soft and jointed shell.

CRUST'Ā-TED, *a.* Covered with a crust; as, *crustated* basalt. *Encyc.*

CRUST-Ā'TION, *n.* An adherent crust; incrustation.

CRUST'ED, *pp.* Covered with a crust.

CRUST'I-LY, *adv.* [from *crusty.*] Peevishly; harshly; moroscly.

CRUST'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of crust; hardness.

2. Peevishness; moroseness; surliness.

CRUST'ING, *ppr.* Covering with crust.

CRUST'Y, *a.* Like crust; of the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering; hard; as, a *crusty* coat; a *crusty* surface or substance.

2. Peevish; snappish; morose; surly; *a word used in familiar discourse, but not deemed elegant.* [In the old writers CRUST is used.]

CRUT, *n.* The rough, shaggy part of oak bark.

CRUTCH, *n.* [It. *croccia*, or *gruccia*; D. *kruk*; G. *krücke*; Sax. *krycka*; Dan. *krykke*; radically the same as *crotch* and *crook.*]

1. A staff with a curving cross-piece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder, to support the lame in walking. *Shak.*

2. *Figuratively*, old age.

CRUTCH, *v. t.* To support on crutches; to prop or sustain, with miserable helps, that which is feeble.

Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden.*

CRUTCH'ED, *pp.* or *a.* (*part.* pro. krutcht, and *adj.* krutch'ed.) Supported with crutches.

CRUTCH'ED FRI'ARS. See CROUCHED FRIARS.

CRUX, *n.* [L. *crux*, a cross.]

Any thing that puzzles, vexes, or tries, in the highest degree. [*Little used.*] *Dr. Sheridan.*

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CRŪ'YS-HAGE, *n.* A fish of the shark kind, having a triangular head and mouth. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CRY, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* CRIED. It ought to be CRYED. [Fr. *crier.* The Welsh has *cri*, a cry, and rough, raw, *criaw*, to cry, clamor, or weep; and *crevu*, to cry, to *crave*; both deduced by Owen from *cro*, a combining cause, a principle, beginning, or first motion; also, what pervades or penetrates, a *cry.* This is the root of *create*, or from the same root. *Cre*, Owen deduces from *rhe*, with the prefix *cy*; and *rhe*, he renders a run or swift motion. This is certainly contracted from *rhed*, a race, the root of *ride*; Owen to the contrary notwithstanding. All the senses of these words unite in that of shooting forth, driving forward, or producing. There is a class of words a little different from the foregoing, which exactly give the sense of *cry.* It. *gridare*; Sp. and Port. *gritar*; Sax. *grædan*; Sw. *grata*; Dan. *græder*; D *krytten*; W. *grydiaw*, to utter a rough sound, from *rhyd*, the Welsh root of *crydu*, to shake or tremble, whence *cradle.* (W. *creth*, a trembling or shivering with cold, from *cre*; also, constitution, disposition.) The latter root, *rhyd*, *crydu*, would give *cri*, rough, raw, *crude.* *Cry* is a contracted word; but whether from the former or latter class of roots may be less obvious — possibly, all are from one source. If not, I think *cry* is from the French *crier*, and this from *gridare*, *gritar.*]

1. To utter a loud voice; to speak, call, or exclaim with vehemence; *in a very general sense.*

2. To call importunately; to utter a loud voice, by way of earnest request or prayer.

The people *cried* to Pharaoh for bread. — Gen. xli.
The people *cried* to Moses, and he prayed. — Num. xi.

3. To utter a loud voice in weeping; to utter the voice of sorrow; to lament.

But ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart. — Is. lxv.
Esau *cried* with a great and bitter cry. — Gen. xxvii.

Also, to weep or shed tears in silence; *a popular use of the word.*

4. To utter a loud sound in distress; as, Heshbon shall *cry.* *Is.* xv.

He giveth food to the young ravens which *cry.* — Ps. cxlvii.

5. To exclaim; to utter a loud voice; with *out.*

And, lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly *crieth out.* — Luke ix.

6. To proclaim; to utter a loud voice, in giving public notice.

Go, and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. — Jer. ii.
The voice of him that *crieth* in the wilderness. — Is. xl.

7. To bawl; to squall; as a child.

8. To yelp, as a dog. It may be used for the uttering of a loud voice by other animals.

To cry against; to exclaim, or utter a loud voice by way of reproof, threatening, or censure.

Arise, go to Nineveh, and *cry against* it. — Jonah i.

To cry out; to exclaim; to vociferate; to scream; to clamor.

2. To complain loudly.

To cry out against; to complain loudly, with a view to censure; to blame; to utter censure.

To cry to; to call on in prayer; to implore.

CRY, *v. t.* To proclaim; to name loudly and publicly for giving notice; as, to *cry* goods; to *cry* a lost child.

To cry down; to decry; to depreciate by words or in writing; to dispraise; to condemn.

Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson.*

2. To overbear.

Cry down this fellow's insolence. *Shak.*

To cry up; to praise; to applaud; to extol; as, to *cry up* a man's talents or patriotism, or a woman's beauty; to *cry up* the administration.

2. To raise the price by proclamation; as, to *cry up* certain coins. [*Not in use.*] *Temple.*

To cry off; in *the vulgar dialect*, is to publish intentions of marriage.

CRY, *n.*; *pl.* CRIES. In *a general sense*, a loud sound uttered by the mouth of an animal; applicable to the voice of man or beast, and articulate or inarticulate.

2. A loud or vehement sound, uttered in weeping, or lamentation; it may be a shriek or scream.

And there shall be a great *cry* in all the land of Egypt. — Ex. xi.

3. Clamor; outcry; as, war, war, is the public *cry.*

And there arose a great *cry*. — Acts xxiii.

4. Exclamation of triumph, of wonder, or of other passion.

5. Proclamation; public notice.

At midnight there was a *cry* made. — Matt. xxv.

6. The notices of hawkers of wares to be sold in the street are called *cries*: as, the *cries* of London.

7. Acclamation; expression of popular favor.

The *cry* went once for thee. *Shak.*

8. A loud voice in distress, prayer, or request; importunate call.

He forgetteth not the *cry* of the humble. — Ps. lx.
There was a great *cry* in Egypt. — Ex. xii.

9. Public reports or complaints; noise; fame.

Because the *cry* of Sodom and Gomorrah is great — I will go down, and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it. — Gen. xviii.

10. Bitter complaints of oppression and injustice.

He looked for righteousness, and behold a *cry*. — Is. v.

11. The sound or voice of irrational animals; expression of joy, fright, alarm, or want; as, the *cries* of fowls, the yell or yelping of dogs, &c.

12. A pack of dogs. *Shak.*

CRY'AL, *n.* [W. *cregyr*, a screamer.] The heron. *Ainsworth.*

CRY'ER, *n.* See CRIER.

CRY'ER, *n.* A kind of hawk, called the *falcon gentle*, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift. *Ainsworth.*

CRY'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a loud voice; proclaiming, &c.

CRY'ING, *a.* Notorious; common; great; as, a *crying* sin or abuse. *Addison.*

CRY'ING, *n.* Importunate call; clamor; outcry.

CRY'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. κρυος, cold, and λιθος, stone, ice-stone.]

A fluorid of sodium and aluminum, found in Greenland, of a pale, grayish-white, snow-white, or yellowish-brown. It occurs in masses of a foliated structure. It has a glistening, vitreous luster. *Dane.*

CRY-OPH'O-RUS, *n.* [Gr. κρυος, frost, and φορεω, to bear.]

Frost-bearer; an instrument contrived by Dr. Wollaston for freezing water by its own evaporation.

CRYPT, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτω, to hide.] [*Brande.*

A subterranean cell or cave, especially under a church, for the interment of persons; also, a subterranean chapel, or oratory, and the grave of a martyr.

CRYP'TIC, } *a.* [Supra.] Hidden; secret; occult. *Watts.*
CRYP'TIC-AL, }

CRYP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Secretly.

CRYP-TO-GA'MI-A, } *n.* [Gr. κρυπτος, concealed,
CRYP-TOG'A-MY, } and γαμος, marriage.]

Concealed fructification. In *botany*, a class of plants whose stamens and pistils are not distinctly visible. *Linnæus. Ed. Encyc.*

CRYP-TO-GA'MI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to plants of the
CRYP-TO-GAM'IC, } class *Cryptogamia*, including ferns, mosses, seaweeds, mushrooms, &c.
CRYP-TOG'A-MOUS, }

CRYP-TOG'A-MIST, *n.* One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany; one who favors the system of cryptogamy in plants. *Lindley.*

CRYP-TOG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who writes in secret characters.

CRYP-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Written in secret characters or in cipher, or with sympathetic ink.

CRYP-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτος, hidden, and γραφω, to write.]

The act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters or cipher.

CRYP-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτος, secret, and λογος, discourse.]

Secret or enigmatical language.

CRYS'TAL, *n.* [L. *crystallus*; Gr. κρυσταλλος; Fr. *cristal*; Sp. *cristal*; It. *cristallo*; D. *kristal*; G. *krystall*; W. *crisial*, from *cris*, it is said, a hard *crust.* It is from the same root as *crisp*, and W. *cresu*, to parch, *crest*, a crust, *crasu*, to roast. The Greek, from which we have the word, is composed of the root of κρυος, frost, a contracted word, probably from the root of the Welsh words, supra, and στελλω, to set. The primary sense of the Welsh words is to shrink, draw, contract; a sense equally applicable to the effects of heat and cold. Qu. Ar. قرس *karasa*, Ch. קרש *kerash*, to congeal. Class Rd, No. 83, 85.]

1. In *chemistry* and *mineralogy*, an inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces. *Cleaveland.*

2. A factitious body, cast in glass-houses, called *crystal glass*; a species of glass, more perfect in its composition and manufacture, than common glass. The best kind is the Venice crystal. It is called also *factitious crystal* or *paste.* *Encyc. Nicholson.*

3. A substance of any kind having the form of a

4. The glass of a watch-case. [crystal.

Rock crystal, or *mountain crystal*; a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz.

Iceland crystal; a variety of calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime, brought from Iceland. It occurs in laminated masses, easily divisible into rhombs, and is remarkable for its double refraction. *Cleaveland.*

CRYS'TAL, *a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.

By *crystal* streams that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

CRYS'TAL-FORM, *a.* Having the form of crystal. *Encyc.*

CRYS-TAL'LI-NA, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from Indigofera tinctoria, the Indigo plant.

CRYS'TAL-LINE, *a.* [L. *crystallinus*; Gr. κρυσταλλινος.]

1. Consisting of crystal; as, a *crystalline* palace. *Shak.*

2. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid; as, a *crystalline* sky. *Milton.*

Crystalline heavens; in *ancient astronomy*, two spheres imagined between the primum mobile and the firmament, in the Ptolemaic system, which supposed the heavens to be solid and only susceptible of a single motion. *Barlow.*

Crystalline humor, } a lentiform, pellucid body, com-
Crystalline lens; } posed of a very white, transparent, firm substance, inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in a depression in the anterior part of the vitreous humor of the eye. It is somewhat convex, and serves to transmit and refract the rays of light to the vitreous humor. *Encyc. Hooper.*

CRYS'TAL-LITE, *n.* A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion. *Hall. Thomson.*

CRYS'TAL-LIZ-A-BLE, *a.* [from *crystallize.*] That may be crystallized; that may form or be formed into crystals. *Clavigero. Lavoisier.*

CRYS-TAL-LI-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *crystallize.*] The act or process by which the parts of a solid body, separated by the intervention of a fluid or by fusion, again coalesce or unite, and form a solid body. If the process is slow and undisturbed, the particles assume a regular arrangement, each substance taking a determinate and regular form, according to its natural laws; but if the process is rapid or disturbed, the substance takes an irregular form. This process is the effect of refrigeration or evaporation. *Lavoisier. Kirwan.*

2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystallizing. *Woodward.*

CRYS'TAL-LIZE, *v. t.* To cause to form crystals. Common salt is *crystallized* by the evaporation of sea water.

CRYS'TAL-LIZE, *v. i.* To be converted into a crystal, to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.

Each species of salt *crystallizes* in a peculiar form. *Lavoisier.*

CRYS'TAL-LIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed into crystals.

CRYS'TAL-LIZ-ING, *ppr.* Causing to crystallize; forming or uniting in crystals.

CRYS-TAL-LOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Infra.] One who describes crystals, or the manner of their formation.

CRYS-TAL-LO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
CRYS-TAL-LO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } crystallography.

CRYS-TAL-LO-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of crystallography.

CRYS-TAL-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*crystal*, as above, and γραφη, description.]

1. The doctrine or science of crystallization, teaching the principles of the process, and the forms and structure of crystals.

2. A discourse or treatise on crystallization.

CTE-NOID'I-ANS, (te-noid'-) *n. pl.* [Gr. κτεις, comb, and ειδος, form.] The third order of fishes, established by Agassiz, characterized thus: skin covered with jagged, pectinated, unenameled scales.

CUB, *n.* [Allied perhaps to Ir. *caobh*, a branch, a shoot. But the origin of the word is uncertain.]

1. The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the bear and the fox; a puppy; a whelp. Waller uses the word for the young of the whale.

2. A young boy or girl, in *contempt.* *Shak.*

CUB, *n.* A stall for cattle. [*Not in use.*]

CUB, *v. t.* To bring forth a cub, or cubs. In *contempt*, to bring forth young, as a woman. *Dryden.*

CUB, *v. t.* To shut up or confine. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

CU-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *cubatio*, from *cubo*, to lie down.] The act of lying down; a reclining. *Dict.*

CU'BA-TO-RY, *a.* Lying down; reclining; incumbent. *Dict.*

CU'BA-TURE, *n.* [from *cube.*] The finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body. *Brande.*

CUB'BED, (kubd,) *pp.* Brought forth; shut up; confined. [*Used of beasts.*]

CUB'BING, *ppr.* Bringing forth, as beasts; shutting up in a stall.

CUB'-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn or sucked by cubs, applied by Shakspeare to the bear.

CUBE, *n.* [Gr. κυβος; L. *cubus*, a die or cube; Fr. *cube*; It. *cubo*; Sp. *cubo*; Port. *cubo.* In the two latter languages, it signifies also a pail or tub, and in Port. the nave of a wheel. W. *cub*, a bundle, *heap*, or aggregate, a *cube*; Ch. עקב, קובא, the game of dice, Gr. κυβεια. It seems to be allied to L. *cubo*, to set or throw down, and to signify that which is set or laid, a solid mass.]

1. In *geometry*, a regular solid body, with six equal square sides, and containing equal angles.

2. In *arithmetic*, the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into the same number; or it is formed by multiplying any number twice by itself; as $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4.

The law of the planets is, that the squares of the times of their revolutions are in proportion to the *cubes* of their mean distances.

Cube root, is the number or quantity, which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces

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the cube; or which, twice multiplied into itself, produces the number of which it is the root; thus, 3 is the cube root or side of 27, for $3 \times 3 = 9$, and $3 \times 9 = 27$.

CŪBE, *v. t.* To raise to the third power, by multiplying a number into itself twice.

CŪBE'-ŌRE, *n.* An ore of a green color, consisting of arsenic acid and iron.

CŪ'BEB, *n.* [Ar. كبابة *kababan*; Indian *kebaba*. Class Gb, No. 45. Sp. *cubeba*.]

The small, spicy berry of the *Piper cubeba*, from Java, and the other East India isles. It was formerly called, from its short stems, *Piper caudatum*, or tailed pepper. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer. In aromatic warmth and pungency, it is far inferior to pepper. *Coxe. Encyc.*

CŪ'BIC, **CŪ'BIC-AL**, *a.* [L. *cubicus*, from *cubus*. See CUBE.]

Having the form or properties of a cube; that may be or is contained within a cube. A *cubic* foot of water is the water that may be contained within six equal sides, each a foot square.

Cubic equation; in *algebra*, an equation in which the highest or only power of the unknown quantity is a cube. *Barlow.*

Cubic number, is a number produced by multiplying a number into itself, and that product by the same number; or it is the number arising from the multiplication of a square number by its root. [See CUBE.]

CŪ'BIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a cubical method.

CŪ'BIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being cubical.

CU-BIC'Ū-LAR, *a.* [L. *cubiculum*.] Belonging to a chamber.

CU-BIC'Ū-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *cubiculum*, a bedroom.] Fitted for the posture of lying down. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

CŪ'BI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a cube. *Coxe.*

CŪ'BIT, *n.* [L. *cubitus*, the elbow; Gr. κυβιτον; probably allied to L. *cubo*, and signifying a turn or corner.]

1. In *anatomy*, the fore arm; the ulna, a bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist. *Coxe. Encyc.*

2. In *mensuration*, the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. The cubit, among the ancients, was of a different length among different nations. Dr. Arbuthnot states the Roman cubit at seventeen inches and four tenths; the cubit of the Scriptures at a little less than twenty-two inches; and the English cubit at eighteen inches. *Encyc.*

CŪ'BIT-AL, *a.* Of the length or measure of a cubit. *Brown.*

2. Pertaining to the cubit or ulna; as, the *cubital* nerve; *cubital* artery; *cubital* muscle. *Hooper. Coxe.*

CŪ'BIT-ED, *a.* Having the measure of a cubit.

CUB'LESS, *a.* Having no cubs. [*Sheldon.*

CŪ'BO-DO-DEC-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron. *Cleaveland.*

CŪ'BOID, *a.* Having nearly the form of a cube.

CU-BOID'AL, *a.* [Gr. κυβος, cube, and ειδος, form.] Nearly in the shape of a cube; as, the *cuboidal* bone of the foot. *Walsh.*

CŪ'BO-OC-TA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [*cube* and *octahedral*.] Presenting a combination of the two forms, a cube and an octahedron. *Cleaveland.*

CUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* [Qu. from *choke*.] A ducking-stool; an engine for punishing scolds and refractory women; also brewers and bakers; called, also, a *tumbrel* and a *trebuchet*. The culprit was seated on the stool, and thus immersed in water. *Old Eng. Law.*

CUCK'OLD, *n.* [Chaucer, *cokewold*. The first syllable is Fr. *cocu*, which seems to be the first syllable of *coucou*, cuckoo; W. *cog*; Sw. *gök*; Dan. *giög*. The Dutch call a cuckold *hoorndraager*, a *horn-wearer*; and the Germans, *hahnrei*, from *hahn*, a *cock*; the Spaniards and Portuguese, *cornudo*, Ital. *cornuto*, horned; Fr. *cornard*, (obs.) See Spelman's *Glossary*, voc. *Arga*.]

A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress. *Swift.*

CUCK'OLD, *v. t.* To make a man a cuckold by criminal conversation with his wife; *applied to the seducer.* *Shak.*

2. To make a husband a cuckold by criminal conversation with another man; *applied to the wife.* *Dryden.*

CUCK'OLD-ED, *pp.* Made a cuckold by criminal conversation.

CUCK'OL-DŌM, *n.* The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold. *Johnson. Dryden.*

CUCK'OLD-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; mean; sneaking. *Shak.*

CUCK'OLD-MĀK-ER, *n.* One who has criminal conversation with another man's wife; one who makes a cuckold. *Dryden.*

CUCK'OO, (kǫǫk'oo,) *n.* [L. *cuculus*; Gr. κοκκυξ; Fr. *coucou*; Arm. *coucouq*; Sax. *geac*; Dan. *giög*; Sw. *gök*; W. *cog*; D. *koekoek*; G. *kuckuck*; Sp. *cuco* or *cuclillo*; It. *cuculo*. See GAWK.]

A bird of the genus Cuculus, whose name is supposed to be called from its note. The note is a call to love, and continued only during the amorous season. It is said the cuckoo lays its eggs in a nest formed by another bird, by which they are hatched.

CUCK'OO-BUD, *n.* The plant crowfoot or buttercup. *Shak.*

CUCK'OO-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant, a species of Cardamine or Lady's Smock.

CUCK'OO-LIKE, (kǫǫk'oo-) *a.* Like the cuckoo.

CUCK'OO-PINT, *n.* A plant, of the genus Arum.

CUCK'OO-SPIT, **CUCK'OO-SPIT-TLE**, *n.* A dew or exudation found on plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary. *Brown.*

Or a froth or spume found on the leaves of certain plants, as on white field-lychnis or catchfly, called, sometimes, *spatling-poppy.* *Encyc.*

CUC'QUEAN, *n.* [Fr. *coquine*.] A vile, lewd woman. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

CŪ'CUL-LATE, **CŪ'CUL-TED**, *a.* [L. *cucullatus*, from *cucullus*, a hood, a *cowl*.]

1. Hooded; cowled; covered as with a hood.

2. Having the shape or resemblance of a hood; or wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in shape of a conical roll of paper; as, a *cucullate* leaf.

CŪ'CUM-BER, *n.* [Fr. *coucombre*, or *concombre*, from L. *cucumer* or *cucumis*; Sp. *cohombro*; D. *kommommer*; Ir. *cucamhar*.]

The name of a plant and its fruit, of the genus *Cucumis*. The flower is yellow and bell-shaped; and the stalks are long, slender, and trailing on the ground, or climbing by their claspers.

CŪ'CUR-BIT, **CŪ'CUR-BITE**, *n.* [L. *cucurbita*, a gourd; It. *id.*; Fr. *cucurbite*; from L. *curvitas*.]

A chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd; but some of them are shallow, with a wide mouth. It may be made of copper, glass, tin, or stone ware, and is used in distillation. This vessel, with its head or cover, constitutes the alembic.

CU-CUR-BI-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Resembling a gourd; as, *cucurbitaceous* plants, such as the melon and pumpkin or pompion. *Milne. Martyn.*

CU-CUR'BI-TIVE, *a.* A word applied to small worms shaped like the seeds of a gourd.

CUD, *n.* [As this word is often vulgarly pronounced *quid*, I suspect it to be a corruption of the D. *kaauwd*, *gekaauwd*, chewed, from *kaauwen*, to chew, Arm. *chaguein*, Sax. *ceowan*. See CHEW and JAW.]

1. The food which ruminating animals chew at leisure, when not grazing or eating; or that portion of it which is brought from the first stomach and chewed at once.

2. A portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed.

3. The inside of the mouth or throat of a beast that chews the cud. *Encyc.*

CUD'BEAR, *n.* [A corruption of *Cuthbert*, with a French pronunciation, so called after a man of this name, who first brought it into notice.]

A plant, the *Lecanora Tatarea*, of the order of Lichens, much employed in dyeing. It gives a purple color.

CUD'DEN, *n.* A clown; a low rustic; a dolt. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

CUD'DLE, *v. i.* [Arm. *cuddyo*; W. *cuziaw*, to hide, to lurk, to cover or keep out of sight; Sax. *cudele*, the *cuttle-fish*. Qu. *hide* and *cheat*. See Class Gd, No. 26, 30, 31, 38.]

To retire from sight; to lie close or snug; to squat. *Prior.*

CUD'DLE, *v. t.* To hug; to fondle. *Forby. Holloway.*

CUD'DY, *n.* A small cabin in the fore part of a lighter or boat. *Totten.* Hence,

2. A very small apartment.

3. The cole-fish.

CUD'GEL, *n.* [W. *cogel*; from *cōg*, a mass, lump, or short piece of wood. The Scot. *cud*, Teut. *kodde*, *kudse*, is a different word; *dg* in English being generally from *g*, as in *pledge*, *bridge*, &c.]

A short, thick stick of wood, such as may be used by the hand in beating. It differs strictly from a club, which is larger at one end than the other. It is shorter than a pole, and thicker than a rod. *Dryden. Locke.*

To cross the cudgels; to forbear the contest; a phrase borrowed from the practice of cudgel-players, who lay one cudgel over another. *Johnson.*

CUD'GEL, *v. t.* To beat with a cudgel or thick stick. *Swift.*

2. To beat in general. *Shak.*

CUD'GEL-ED, *pp.* Beaten with a cudgel.

CUD'GEL-ER, *n.* One who beats with a cudgel.

CUD'GEL-ING, *ppr.* Beating with a cudgel.

CUD'GEL-PROOF, *a.* Able to resist a cudgel; not to be hurt by beating. *Hudibras.*

CUD'LE, (kud'l,) *n.* [Qu. Scot. *cuddie*.] A small sea-fish. *Carew.*

CUD'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Gnaphalium; called, also, *everlasting*, *goldylocks*, or *eternal flower*, of many species. The flowers are remarkable for retaining their beauty for years, if gathered in dry weather. *Encyc.*

CUE, (ku,) *n.* [Fr. *queue*; L. *cauda*; It. and Sp. *coda*.]

1. The tail; the end of a thing; as the long curl of a wig, or a long roll of hair.

2. The last words of a speech, which a player, who is to answer, catches and regards as an intimation to begin. A hint given to an actor on the stage, what or when to speak. *Johnson. Encyc.*

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Were it my *cue* to fight. *Shak.*

5. Humor; turn or temper of mind. [*Vulgar.*]

6. A farthing, or farthing's worth. *Beaum.*

7. The straight rod, used in playing billiards.

CUER'PO, (kwer'po,) *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo*, L. *corpus*, body.] *To be in cuerpo*, or *to walk in cuerpo*, are Spanish phrases for being without a cloak or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed. *Encyc.*

Hence, *to be in cuerpo*, also denotes to be naked or unprotected; as, exposed *in cuerpo* to their rage. *Hudibras.*

CUFF, *n.* [Pers. قفا *kafa*, a blow; Ch. קפּ, id.; Ar. نقف *nakafa*, to strike; Heb. קפח, to strike off, to sever by striking, to kill. The French *coup* coincides with *cuff* in elements, but it is supposed to be contracted from It. *colpo*, L. *colaphus*. *Cuff*, however, agrees with the Gr. κοπτω.]

1. A blow with the fist; a stroke; a box.

2. It is used of fowls that fight with their talons.

To be at fisty-cuffs; to fight with blows of the fist.

CUFF, *v. t.* To strike with the fist, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl. *Congreve. Dryden.*

CUFF, *v. i.* To fight; to scuffle. *Dryden.*

CUFF, *n.* [This word probably signifies a fold or doubling; Ar. كاف *kaufa*, to double the border and sew together; Ch. כוף, to bend; Heb. כפף; Gr. κυπτω; Low L. *cippus*. Class Gb, No. 65, 68, 75.]

The fold at the end of a sleeve; the part of a sleeve turned back from the hand. *Arbuthnot.*

CUFF'ED, (kuft,) *pp.* Struck with the fist.

CUFF'ING, *ppr.* Striking with the fist.

CŪ'FIC, *a.* An epithet applied to the older characters of the Arabic language, used at the time of Mohammed, and about three centuries after, when those now in use were invented. *Encyc. Am.*

CUI BŌ'NO, (kī-bō'no,) [L.] For whose benefit, (*cui est bono?*)

CUIN'AGE, (kwin'aje,) *n.* The stamping of pigs of tin, by the proper officer, with the arms of the duchy of Cornwall; corrupted from *coinage*. *McCulloch.*

CUI-RASS', (kwe-ras',) *n.* [Fr. *cuirasse*; It. *corazza*; Sp. *coraza*; Port. *couraça*; W. *curas*. Qu. from *cor*, the heart; or from Fr. *cuir*, L. *corium*, leather.]

A breastplate; a piece of defensive armor, made of iron plate, well hammered, and covering the body from the neck to the girdle. *Encyc.*

CUI-RAS-SIER', (kwē-ras-seer',) *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass, or breastplate. *Milton.*

CUISH, (kwis,) *n.* [Fr. *cuisse*, the thigh or leg; W. *coes*; Ir. *cos*.]

Defensive armor for the thighs. *Shak. Dryden.*

CUI-SINE', (kwe-zeen',) *n.* [Fr.] The cooking department; cookery.

CUL'DEE, *n.* [L. *cultores Dei*, worshipers of God.]

A monkish priest, remarkable for religious duties. The Culdees formerly inhabited Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. *Encyc*

CUL-DE-SAC, [Fr.] *Literally*, the bottom of a bag, and *figuratively*, a street which is not open at both ends. *Bouvier.*

CUL'ER-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *cul*.]

Another name of the Arse-smart.

CU-LIC'I-FORM, (ku-lis'e-form,) *a.* [L. *culex*, a gnat or flea, and *forma*, form.]

Of the form or shape of a flea; resembling a flea.

CŪ'LI-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *culinarius*, from *culina*, a kitchen, W. *cyl*. See KILN.]

Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens; as, a *culinary* fire; a *culinary* vessel; *culinary* herbs. *Newton.*

CULL, *v. t.* [Qu. Fr. *cueillir*, It. *cogliere*, to gather; Norm. *culhir*; It. *scegliere*. To *cull* is rather to separate, or to take.]

To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many; as, to *cull* flowers; to *cull* hoops and staves for market. *Pope. Prior. Laws of Conn.*

CULL'ED, *pp.* Picked out; selected from many.

CUL'LEN-DER, *n.* A strainer. This, which is the more regular spelling, is now used in some standard English works. [See COLANDER.]

CULL'ER, *n.* One who picks or chooses from many.

2. An inspector who selects merchantable hoops and staves for market. *Laws of Mass. and Conn.*

CUL'LET, *n.* Broken glass, to be melted over. *Brande.*

CUL-LI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *cully*.] Credulity; easiness of being gulled. [*Not elegant.*] *Swift.*

CULL'ING, *ppr.* Selecting; choosing from many.

CULL'ING, *n.* Any thing separated or selected from a mass; refuse. *Drayton.*

CULL'ION, (kul'yun,) *n.* [It. *coglione*.]

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1. A mean wretch. If from *cully*, one easily deceived; a dupe. *Dryden.*

2. A round or bulbous root; Orchis. [L. *coleus.*]

CUL'LION-LY, *a.* Mean; base. [*A bad word, and not used.*] *Shak.*

CUL'LIS, *n.* [Fr. *coulis*, from *couler*, to strain.]

1. Broth of boiled meat strained. *Beaum. and Fl.*

2. A kind of jelly. *Marston.*

CUL'LY, *n.* [See the verb.] A person who is meanly deceived, tricked, or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe. *Hudibras.*

CUL'LY, *v. t.* [D. *kullen*, to cheat, to *gull.*]

To deceive; to trick, cheat, or impose on; to jilt.

CUL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; tricking.

CUL'LY-ISM, *n.* The state of a cully.

[*Cully* and its derivatives are not elegant words.]

CULM, *n.* [L. *culmus*; Ir. *colbh*; W. *colov*, a stalk or stem; L. *caulis*; D. *kool.* See QUILL and HAULM.]

1. In *botany*, the stalk or stem of corn and grasses, usually jointed and hollow, and supporting the leaves and fructification. *Martyn.*

2. The straw or dry stalks of corn and grasses.

3. Anthracite coal; a species of fossil coal, found in small masses, not adhering when heated, difficult to be ignited, and burning with little flame, but yielding a disagreeable smell. *Nicholson. Journ. of Science.*

4. Comminuted anthracite coal. *Gilbert.*

CUL'MEN, *n.* [L.] Top; summit.

CUL-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *culmus*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear.]

1. Bearing culms. *Culmiferous* plants have a smooth, jointed stalk, usually hollow, and wrapped about at each joint with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds contained in chaffy husks, as wheat, rye, oats, and barley. *Milne. Quincy.*

2. Abounding in culm or glance coal. *Sedgwick.*

3. Containing culm.

CUL'MIN-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *culmen*, a top or ridge.]

To be vertical; to come or be in the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude; as a planet. *Milton.*

CUL'MIN-ATE, *a.* Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth; a term applied by Dana to the growth of corals.

CUL'MIN-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Being at the meridian; having its highest elevation.

CUL-MIN-A'TION, *n.* The transit of a heavenly body over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day. *Barlow.*

2. Top; crown.

CUL-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See CULPABLE.] Blamableness; culpableness.

CUL'PA-BLE, *a.* [Low L. *culpabilis*; Fr. *coupable*; It. *colpabile*; from L. *culpa*, a fault; W. *cwl*, a fault, a flagging, a drooping, like *fault*, from *fail.*]

1. Blamable; deserving censure, as the person who has done wrong, or the act, conduct, or negligence of the person. We say, the man is *culpable*, or voluntary ignorance is *culpable.*

2. Sinful; criminal; immoral; faulty. But generally, *culpable* is applied to acts less atrocious than crimes.

3. Guilty of; as, *culpable* of a crime. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

CUL'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness; guilt; the quality of deserving blame.

CUL'PA-BLY, *adv.* Blamably; in a faulty manner; in a manner to merit censure.

CUL'PRIT, *n.* [Supposed to be formed from *cul*, for *culpable*, and *prit*, ready; certain abbreviations used by the clerks in noting the arraignment of criminals; the prisoner is guilty, and the king is ready to prove him so.] *Blackstone.*

1. A person arraigned in court for a crime. *Dryden.*

2. Any person convicted of a crime; a criminal.

CUL'TER, *n.* [L.] A colter; which see.

CUL-TI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *culter*, a colter, and *rostrum*, a beak.]

Having a bill shaped like the colter of a plow, or like a knife, as the heron. *Partington.*

CUL'TI-VA-BLE, *a.* [See CULTIVATE.] Capable of being tilled or cultivated. *Med. Repos. Edwards's W. Ind.*

CUL-TI-VĀ'TA-BLE, *a.* Cultivable. *Edwards.*

CUL'TI-VATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *cultiver*; Sp. and Port. *cultivar*; It. *cultivare*; from L. *colo*, *cultus*, to till, to dwell.]

1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plow, dress, sow, and reap; to labor or manage and improve in husbandry; as, to *cultivate* land; to *cultivate* a farm. *Sinclair.*

2. To improve by labor or study; to advance the growth of; to refine and improve by correction of faults, and enlargement of powers or good qualities; as, to *cultivate* talents; to *cultivate* a taste for poetry.

3. To study; to labor to improve or advance; as, to *cultivate* philosophy; to *cultivate* the mind.

4. To cherish; to foster; to labor to promote and increase; as, to *cultivate* the love of excellence; to *cultivate* gracious affections.

5. To improve; to meliorate, or to labor to make better; to correct; to civilize; as, to *cultivate* the wild savage.

6. To raise or produce by tillage; as, to *cultivate* corn or grass. *Sinclair.*

CUL'TI-VĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Tilled; improved in excellence or condition; corrected and enlarged; cherished; meliorated; civilized; produced by tillage.

CUL'TI-VĀ-TING, *ppr.* Tilling; preparing for crops; improving in worth or good qualities; meliorating; enlarging; correcting; fostering; civilizing; producing by tillage.

CUL-TI-VĀ'TION, *n.* The art or practice of tilling and preparing for crops; husbandry; the management of land. Land is often made better by *cultivation.* Ten acres under good *cultivation* will produce more than twenty when badly tilled.

2. Study, care, and practice directed to improvement, correction, enlargement, or increase; the application of the means of improvement; as, men may grow wiser by the *cultivation* of talents; they may grow better by the *cultivation* of the mind, of virtue, and of piety.

3. The producing by tillage; as, the *cultivation* of corn or grass.

CUL'TI-VĀ-TOR, *n.* One who tills, or prepares land for crops; one who manages a farm, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist.

2. One who studies or labors to improve, to promote, and advance in good qualities, or in growth.

3. A kind of harrow.

CUL'TRATE, } *a.* [L. *cultratus*, from *culter*, a
CUL'TRĀ-TED, } knife.]

Sharp-edged and pointed; shaped like a pruning-knife; as, the beak of a bird is convex and *cultrated.* *Encyc.* art. *Corvus. Loudon.*

CUL'TURE, (kulʹyur,) *n.* [L. *cultura*, from *colo*. See CULTIVATE.]

1. The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; cultivation; the application of labor or other means of improvement.

We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil. *Pope.*

2. The application of labor, or other means, to improve good qualities in, or growth; as, the *culture* of the mind; the *culture* of virtue.

3. The application of labor, or other means, in producing; as, the *culture* of corn or grass.

4. Any labor or means employed for improvement, correction, or growth.

CUL'TURE, *v. t.* To cultivate. *Thomson.*

CUL'TUR-ED, *pp.* Cultivated.

CUL'TURE-LESS, *a.* Having no culture.

CUL'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Cultivating.

CUL'TUR-IST, *n.* A cultivator.

CUL'VER, *n.* [Sax. *culfer*, *culfra*; Arm. *colm*; L. *columba.*]

A pigeon, or wood-pigeon. *Thomson. Harmar.*

CUL'VER-HOUSE, *n.* A dove-cote.

CUL'VER-IN, *n.* [Fr. *couleuvrine*; It. *colubrina*; Sp. *culebrina*; from L. *colubrinus*, from *coluber*, a serpent.]

A long, slender piece of ordnance or artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance. *Encyc.*

CUL'VER-KĒY, (-kē,) *n.* A plant, or flower. *Walton.*

CUL'VERT, *n.* A passage under a road or canal, covered with a bridge; an arched drain for the passage of water. *Cyc.*

CUL'VER-TAIL, *n.* [*culver* and *tail.*] Dovetail, in joinery and carpentry.

CUL'VER-TAIL-ED, (-tāld,) *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dovetailed joint; *a term used by shipwrights.* *Encyc.*

CUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *cumbo.*]

Lying down.

CUM'BER, *v. t.* [Dan. *kummer*, distress, encumbrance, grief; D. *kommeren*; G. *kümmern*, to arrest, to concern, to trouble, to grieve; Fr. *encombrer*, to encumber.]

1. To load, or crowd.

A variety of frivolous arguments *cumbers* the memory to no purpose. *Locke.*

2. To check, stop, or retard, as by a load or weight; to make motion difficult; to obstruct.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight? *Dryden.*

3. To perplex or embarrass; to distract or trouble.

Martha was *cumbered* about much serving.—Luke x.

4. To trouble; to be troublesome to; to cause trouble or obstruction in, as any thing useless. Thus, brambles *cumber* a garden or field. [See ENCUMBER, which is more generally used.]

CUM'BER, *n.* Hinderance; obstruction; burdensomeness; embarrassment; disturbance; distress.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring. *Spenser.*

[*This word is now scarcely used.*]

CUM'BER-ED, *pp.* Loaded; crowded.

CUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Loading; crowding; obstructing.

CUM'BER-SOME, *a.* Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious; as, *cumbersome* obedience. *Sidney.*

2. Unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed; as, a *cumbersome* load; a *cumbersome* machine.

CUM'BER-SOME-LY, *adv.* In a manner to encumber. *Sherwood.*

CUM'BER-SOME-NESS, *n.* Burdensomeness; the quality of being cumbersome and troublesome.

CUM'BRANCE, *n.* That which obstructs, retards, or renders motion or action difficult and toilsome; burden; encumbrance; hinderance; oppressive load; embarrassment. *Milton.*

CUM'BROUS, *a.* Burdensome; troublesome; rendering action difficult or toilsome; oppressive; as, a *cumbrous* weight or charge. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Giving trouble; vexatious; as, a cloud of *cumbrous* gnats. *Spenser.*

3. Confused; jumbled; obstructing each other; as, the *cumbrous* elements. *Milton.*

CUM'BROUS-LY, *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

CUM'BROUS-NESS, *n.* State of being cumbrous.

CUM'FREY, (kumʹfry,) *n.* A genus of plants, the Symphytum; sometimes written COMFREY, COMFRY, and COMPHRY.

CUM'IN, *n.* [L. *cuminum*; Gr. κυμινον; Orientl כמן, *kamon.* The verb with which this word seems to be connected, signifies, in Ar. Ch. Syr. and Sam., to retire from sight, to lie concealed.]

An annual plant whose seeds have a bitterish, warm taste, with an aromatic flavor; Cuminum cyminum.

CUM'MING-TON-ITE, *n.* A new mineral discovered by Dr. J. Porter, in *Cummington* and Plainfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and named by Prof. Dewey. It is massive, the composition thin, columnar, scapiform, stellular, rather incoherent, fibers somewhat curved, luster silky, color ash-gray, translucent to opaque, brittle. *Porter. Shepard.*

CŪ'MU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *cumulo*; Russ. *kom*, a mass or lump; L. *cumulus*, a heap; Fr. *combler*, *cumuler*; Sp. *cumular*; It. *cumulare.*]

To gather or throw into a heap; to form a heap; to heap together. *Woodward.*

[ACCUMULATE is more generally used.]

CU-MU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of heaping together; a heap. [See ACCUMULATION.]

CŪ'MU-LA-TIVE, *a.* Composed of parts in a heap; forming a mass. *Bacon.*

2. That augments by addition; that is added to something else. In *law*, that augments, as evidence, facts, or arguments, of the same kind.

CŪ'MU-LŌSE, *a.* Full of heaps.

CŪ'MU-LO-STRĀ'TUS, *n.* [L. *cumulus* and *stratus.*]

In *meteorology*, a name given to a cloud having, in its main body, the characters of the *stratus*, but in its margin, small tufts like the *cumulus.* *D. Olmsted.*

CŪ'MU-LUS, *n.* [L., a heap.] In *meteorology*, a name given to one of the four fundamental clouds, from its structure in convex masses piled one upon another. *D. Olmsted.*

CUN, *v. t.* To know. [*Not used.*] [See CON.]

2. To direct the course of a ship. [See COND, the true orthography.]

CUNC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *cunctor*, to delay.]

Delay. [*Not much used.*] *Hammond.*

CUNC-TĀ'TOR, *n.* One who delays or lingers. [*Little used.*]

CUND, *v. t.* To give notice. [See COND.]

CŪ'NE-AL, *a.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge. See COIN.]

Having the form of a wedge.

CŪ'NE-ATE, }
CŪ'NE-Ā-TED, } *a.* Wedge-shaped.
CU-NĒ'I-FORM, } *a.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*,
CŪ'NI-FORM, } form.]

Having the shape or form of a wedge.

CUN'NER, *n.* A vulgar local name for the limpet or patella. *Gilbert.*

CUN'NING, *a.* [Sax. *cunnan*, *connan*; Goth. *kunnan*, to know; Sw. *kunna*, to be able, to know; *kunnig*, known; also, knowing, skillful, *cunning*; D. *kunnen*, can, to be able, to hold, contain, understand, or know; G. *können.* See CAN.]

1. Knowing; skillful; experienced; well-instructed. It is applied to all kinds of knowledge, but generally and appropriately, to the skill and dexterity of artificers, or the knowledge acquired by experience.

Esau was a *cunning* hunter.—Gen. xxiii.
I will take away the *cunning* artificer.—Is. iii.
A *cunning* workman.—Ex. xxxviii.

2. Wrought with skill; curious; ingenious.

With cherubs of *cunning* work shalt thou make them.—Ex. xxvi.

[*The foregoing senses occur frequently in our version of the Scriptures, but are nearly or quite obsolete.*]

3. Artful; shrewd; sly; crafty; astute; designing; as, a *cunning* fellow.

They are resolved to be *cunning*; let others run the hazard of being sincere. *South.*

In this sense, the purpose or final end of the person may not be illaudable; but *cunning* implies the use of artifice to accomplish the purpose, rather than open, candid, or direct means. Hence,

4. Deceitful; trickish; employing stratagems for a bad purpose.

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5. Assumed with subtilty; artful.

Accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sidney.*

CUN'NING, *n.* Knowledge; art; skill; dexterity. [*Obs.*]

Let my right hand forget her *cunning*. — Ps. cxxxvii.

2. Art; artifice; artfulness; craft; shrewdness; the faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose. Hence, in *a bad sense*, deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity.

Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom. *Locke.*

CUN'NING-LY, *adv.* Artfully; craftily; with subtilty; with fraudulent contrivance.

We have not followed *cunningly* devised fables. — 2 Pet. i.

CUN'NING-MAN, *n.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods. *Butler.*

CUN'NING-NESS, *n.* Cunning; craft; deceitfulness.

CUP, *n.* [Sax. *cop* or *cupp*; D. *kop*; Dan. *id.*; Sw. *kopp*; Fr. *coupe*; Arm. *coupen*; It. *coppa*; Sp. *copa*; Ir. *capa*, or *capan*; W. *cwb*, *cwpan*; L. *cupa*, *cuppa*, whence

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cupella, a *cupel*, a little cup; Ch. כּוּב *kub*; Ar كوب *kubon*. Class Gb, No. 48. See also No 6. The primary sense may be, hollow, bending, Russ. *kopayu*, or containing; most probably the latter, and allied to L. *capio*. See No. 50, 52, 68, and Coop.]

1. A small vessel of capacity, used commonly to drink out of. It is usually made of metal; as, a silver *cup*; a tin *cup*. But the name is also given to vessels of like shape, used for other purposes. It is usually more deep than wide; but tea-cups and coffee-cups are often exceptions.

2. The contents of a cup; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain; as, a *cup* of beer. See 1 *Cor.* xi.

3. In *a scriptural sense*, sufferings and afflictions; that which is to be received or endured.

O my Father, if it be possible, let this *cup* pass from me. — Matt. xxvi.

4. Good received; blessings and favors.

My *cup* runneth over. — Ps. xxiii.

Take the cup of salvation; that is, receive the blessings of deliverance and redemption with joy and thanksgiving. *Cruden. Brown.*

5. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the *cup* of an acorn. The bell of a flower, and a calyx, is called a *flower-cup*.

6. A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarification.

Cup and can; familiar companions; the *can* being the large vessel out of which the *cup* is filled, and thus the two being constantly associated. *Swift.*

Cups, in *the plural*; social entertainment in drinking; merry bout.

Thence from *cups* to civil broils. *Milton.*

CUP, *v. i.* In *surgery*, to apply a cupping-glass to procure a discharge of blood from a scarified part of the body. *Encyc.*

2. To supply with cups. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

CUP'-BEAR-ER, *n.* An attendant of a prince or at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests; an officer of the king's household. *Neh.* i.

CUP'BOARD, (kub'burd,) *n.* [*cup* and *board*.] *Originally*, a board or shelf for cups to stand on. In *modern houses*, a small case or inclosure in a room, with shelves destined to receive cups, plates, dishes, and the like. *Bacon. Dryden.*

CUP'BOARD, *v. t.* To collect into a cupboard; to hoard. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CUP'BOARD-ED, *pp.* Deposited in a cupboard.

CU'PEL, *n.* [L. *cupella*, a little cup.] A small cup or vessel used in refining precious metals. It retains them while in a metallic state, but when changed by fire into a fluid scoria, it absorbs them. Thus when a mixture of lead with gold or silver is heated in a strong fire, the lead is oxydated, and sinks into the substance of the cupel, while the gold or silver remains pure. This kind of vessel is made usually of phosphate of lime, or the residue of burnt bones, rammed into a mold, which gives it its figure. *Encyc. Lavoisier. Nicholson.*

CU'PEL-DUST, *n.* Powder used in purifying metals. *Smart.*

CU-PEL-LA'TION, *n.* The refining of gold, silver, and some other metals, in a cupel, or by scorification. *Lavoisier. Nicholson. Encyc.*

CUP'-GALL, *n.* A singular kind of gall found on the leaves of oak, &c. It contains the worm of a small fly. *Encyc.*

CU'PID, *n.* [L. *cupido*.] In *mythology*, the god of love.

CU-PID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *cupiditas*, from *cupidus*, from *cupio*, to desire, to covet. See Class Gb, No. 22, 24.] An eager desire to possess something; an ardent wishing or longing; inordinate or unlawful desire of wealth or power. It is not used, I believe, for the animal appetite, like lust or concupiscence, but for desire of the mind.

No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the *cupidity* of indigent power. *Burke.*

CUP'-MOSS, *n.* A vague term for a sort of moss, or some plant called a moss, whether correctly or not is uncertain.

CU'PO-LA, *n.* [It. *cupola*; Sp. *cupula*; from the root of *cup*, or rather from W. *cop*, a top or summit.]

1. In *architecture*, a spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome.

2. The round top of a structure; as, the *cupola* of a furnace. *Encyc.*

CU'PO-LAED, *a.* Having a cupola. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

CUP'PED, (kupt,) *pp.* Bled by means of cupping-glasses.

CUP'PER, *n.* [from *cup*.] One who applies a cupping-glass; a scarifier.

CUP'PING, *ppr.* or *n.* Applying a cupping-glass, with scarification; a drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

CUP'PING-GLASS, *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, before and after scarification, for drawing blood.

CU'PRE-OUS, *a.* [L. *cupreus*, from *cuprum*, copper.] Coppery; consisting of copper; resembling copper, or partaking of its qualities. *Encyc. Boyle.*

CU-PRIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cuprum*, copper, and *fero*, to bear.] Containing or affording copper; as, *cupriferous* silver. *Tooke. Russ.*

CUP'-ROSE, *n.* The poppy.

CUP'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Shaped like a cup.

CU'PU-LA, } *n.* [L. *cupula*.] In *botany*, the cup of

CU'PULE, } the acorn, husk of the filbert, chestnut, &c.; a peculiar combination of bracts. *P. Cyc.*

CU-PU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing cupules.

CUR, *n.* [Qu. Lapponic *coira*; Basque *chaurra*; Ir. *gyr*, *guier*, a dog.] A degenerate dog; and, in reproach, a worthless man. *Addison. Shak. Dryden.*

CUR'A-BLE, *a.* [See Cure.] That may be healed or cured; admitting a remedy; as, a *curable* wound or disease; a *curable* evil. *Dryden.*

CUR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility of being cured, healed, or remedied.

CU-RA-CŌA', (ku-ra-sō',) *n.* A liqueur or cordial, flavored with orange peel, cinnamon, and mace, and deriving its name from the Island of Curacoa, where it is best made. *Brande.*

CŪ'RA-CY, } *n.* [See Cure and Curate.] The

CŪ'RATE-SHIP, } office or employment of a curate; the employment of a clergyman who represents the incumbent or beneficiary of a church, parson, or vicar, and officiates in his stead. *Swift.*

2. A benefice held by license from the bishop.

CU-RAR'I-NA, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the Lasiostoma Curare, or the Woorara-tree of South America.

CŪ'RATE, *n.* [L. *curator*, or *curatus*, from *cura*, care. See Cure.]

1. A clergyman in the Church of England, who is employed to perform divine service in the place of the incumbent, parson, or vicar. *Encyc.*

There are two kinds; *stipendiary* being one who is hired by the rector or vicar to serve for him, and *perpetual* being one who is not dependent on the rector, but is supported by a part of the tithes or otherwise. *Brande.*

2. One employed to perform the duties of another. *Dryden.*

CŪ'RA-TIVE, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure. *Arbuthnot.*

CU-RĀ'TOR, *n.* [L. See Cure.] One who has the care and superintendence of any thing. *Swift.*

2. A guardian appointed by law. *Ayliffe.*

3. Among *the Romans*, a trustee of the affairs and interests of a person emancipated or interdicted. Also, one appointed to regulate the price of merchandise in the cities, and to superintend the customs and tributes. *Encyc.*

4. In *the United Provinces*, or *Holland*, the curator of a university superintends the affairs of the institution, the administration of the revenues, the conduct of the professors, &c. *Encyc.*

CU-RĀ'TRIX, *n.* She that cures or heals. *Cudworth.*

CURB, *n.* [Fr. *courber*, to bend; Russ. *koroblyu*, to bend, to draw in, to straiten.]

1. In *the manege*, a chain of iron made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the *eye*, and running over the beard of the horse. It consists of three parts; the hook, fixed to the eye of the branch; the chain or links; and the two rings or mails. *Encyc.*

2. Restraint; check; hinderance. Religion should operate as an effectual *curb* to the passions.

3. A frame or a wall round the mouth of a well.

4. [Fr. *courbe*; It. *corba*, a disease and a basket.] A hard and callous swelling on the hind part of the hock of a horse's leg, attended with stiffness, and sometimes pain and lameness. *Encyc.*

CURB, *v. t.* To restrain; to guide and manage, as a horse. *Milton.*

2. To restrain; to check; to hold back; to confine; to keep in subjection; as, to *curb* the passions.

And wisely learn to *curb* thy sorrows wild. *Milton.*

3. To furnish or surround with a curb, as a well.

4. To bend. [*Not used.*]

CURB'ED, *pp.* Restrained; checked; kept in subjection; furnished with a curb.

CURB'ING, *ppr.* Holding back; checking; restraining.

CURB'ING, *n.* A check. [ing.

CURB'LESS, *a.* Having no curb or restraint.

CURB'-ROOF, *n.* A roof having a double slope on each side; a gambrel roof.

CURB'-STONE, *n.* A stone placed at the edge of a pavement, to hold the work together. It is written sometimes Kerb or Kirb.

CUR CŪ'LI-O, *n.* [L.] A general name, in *the United States*, for the coleopterous insects which devour fruits, or the larvæ of which do so. *Gardner.*

CURD, *n.* [Ir. *cruth*; Scot. *cruds*. Sometimes, in English, Crud. The primary sense is, to congeal or coagulate. See Crystal.]

The congulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese, or, in some countries, eaten as common food. The word may sometimes, perhaps, be used for the coagulated part of any liquor. *Bacon.*

CURD, *v. t.* To cause to coagulate; to turn to curd.

CURD'ED, *pp.* Coagulated. [*Shak.*

CURD'LE, (kurd l,) *v. i.* [Sometimes written Crudle. See Curd.]

1. To coagulate or concrete; to thicken, or change into curd. Milk *curdles* by a mixture of runnet.

2. To thicken; to congeal; as, the blood *curdles* in the veins.

CURD'LE, *v. t.* To change into curd; to cause to thicken, to coagulate, or concrete. Runnet or brandy *curdles* milk.

At Florence they *curdle* their milk with artichoke flowers. *Encyc.*

2. To congeal or thicken. The recital *curdled* my blood.

CURD'LED, *pp.* or *a.* Coagulated; congealed.

CURD'LING, *ppr.* Concreting; coagulating.

CURD'Y, *a.* Like curd; full of curd; coagulated. *Arbuthnot.*

CURE, *n.* [L. *cura*; Fr. *cure*; L. *curo*, to *cure*. to take *care*, to prepare; W. *cŵr*, care, a blaw or stroke, affliction; *curaw*, to beat, throb, strike; *curiaw*, to trouble, to vex, to pine or waste away; Fr. *curer*, to cleanse; "*se curer les dents*," to pick the teeth; It. *cura*, care, diligence; *curare*, to cure, attend, protect; also, to value or esteem; Sp. *cura*, cure, remedy, guardianship; *curar*, to administer medicines; to salt, as meat; to season, as timber; to bleach thread or linen; to take care; to recover from sickness; *curioso*, curious, neat, clean, handsome, fine, careful. The radical sense of this word is, to strain, stretch, extend, which gives the sense of healing, that is, making strong, and of *care*, superintendence. But the Welsh has the sense of *dricing*, a modified application of extending, and this gives the sense of separation and purification. In its application to hay, timber, provisions, &c., the sense may be, to *make right*, as in other cases; but of this I am not confident.]

1. A healing; the act of healing; restoration to health from disease, and to soundness from a wound. We say, a medicine will effect a *cure*.

2. Remedy for disease; restorative; that which heals.

Colds, hunger, prisons, ills without a *cure*. *Dryden.*

3. The employment of a curate; the *care* of souls; spiritual charge.

CURE, *v. t.* [L. *curo*. See the noun.]

1. To heal, as a person diseased, or a wounded limb; to restore to health, as the body, or to soundness, as a limb.

The child was *cured* from that very hour. — Matt. xvii.

2. To subdue, remove, destroy, or put an end to; to heal, as a disease.

Christ gave his disciples power to *cure* diseases. — Luke ix.

When the person and the disease are both mentioned, *cure* is followed by *of* before the disease. The physician *cured* the man *of* his fever.

3. To remedy; to remove an evil, and restore to a good state. Patience will alleviate calamities which it can not *cure*.

4. To dry; to prepare for preservation; as, to *cure* hay; or to prepare by salt, or in any manner, so as to prevent speedy putrefaction; as, to *cure* fish or beef.

CŪR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Healed; restored to health or soundness; removed, as a disease; remedied; dried, smoked, or otherwise prepared for preservation.

CŪRE'LESS, *a.* That can not be cured or healed; incurable; not admitting of a remedy; as, a *cureless* disorder; a *cureless* ill. *Dryden.*

CŪR'ER, *n.* A healer; a physician; one who heals. *Harvey.*

CUR'FEW, (kur'fu,) *n.* [Fr. *couvre-feu*, cover-fire.]

1. The ringing of a bell or bells at night, as a signal to the inhabitants to rake up their fires and retire to rest. This practice originated in England, from an order of William the Conqueror, who directed that,

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at the ringing of the bell at eight o'clock, every one should put out his light and go to bed. This word is not used in America; although the practice of ringing a bell at nine o'clock continues in many places, and is considered, in New England, as a signal for people to retire from company to their own abodes; and, in general, the signal is obeyed.

2. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CU-RI-A-LIS'TIC, *a.* [L. *curialis.*] Pertaining to a court.

CU-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *curialis*, from *curia*, a court.] The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue, of a court. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CŪR'ING, *ppr.* Healing; restoring to health or soundness; removing, as an evil; preparing for preservation.

CŪR'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which sugar is drained and dried. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

CU-RI-O-LOG'IC, *a.* [Gr. κυριολογια, propriety of speaking.] Designating a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which a thing is represented by its picture. *Warburton.*

CU-RI-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *curiositas.* See CURIOUS.]

1. A strong desire to see something novel, or to discover something unknown, either by research or inquiry; a desire to gratify the senses with a sight of what is new or unusual, or to gratify the mind with new discoveries; inquisitiveness. A man's *curiosity* leads him to view the ruins of Balbec, to investigate the origin of Homer, to discover the component parts of a mineral, or the motives of another's actions.

2. Nicety; delicacy. *Shak.*

3. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance; curiousness; as, the *curiosity* of workmanship. *Ray.*

4. A nice experiment; a thing unusual or worthy of curiosity.

There hath been practiced a *curiosity*, to set a tree on the north side of a wall, and at a little hight, to draw it through the wall, &c. *Bacon.*

5. An object of curiosity; that which excites a desire of seeing, or deserves to be seen, as novel and extraordinary.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Addison.*

[*The first and the last senses are chiefly used.*]

CU-RI-Ō'SO, *n.* [It.] A curious person; a virtuoso.

CŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *curiosus*, from *cura*, care. See CURE.]

1. Strongly desirous to see what is novel, or to discover what is unknown; solicitous to see or to know; inquisitive.

Be not *curious* in unnecessary matters, nor to pry into the concerns of your neighbors. *Anon.*

2. Habitually inquisitive; addicted to research or inquiry; as, a man of a *curious* turn of mind; sometimes followed by *after*, and sometimes by *of*. *Curious after* things elegant and beautiful; *curious of* antiquities. *Woodward. Dryden.*

3. Accurate; careful not to mistake; solicitous to be correct.

Men were not *curious* what syllables or particles they used. *Hooker.*

4. Careful; nice; solicitous in selection; difficult to please.

A temperate man is not *curious* of delicacies. *Taylor.*

5. Nice; exact; subtile; made with care.

Both these senses embrace their objects — with a more *curious* discrimination. *Holder.*

6. Artful; nicely diligent.

Each ornament about her seemly lies,
By *curious* chance, or careless art, composed. *Fairfax.*

7. Wrought with care and art; elegant; neat; finished; as, a *curious* girdle; *curious* work. *Ex.* xxviii. xxx.

8. Requiring care and nicety; as, *curious* arts. *Acts* xix.

9. Rigid; severe; particular. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

10. Rare; singular; what was hardly to be expected; as, a *curious* fact. *Hume. Burke. Southey.*

CŪ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With nice inspection; inquisitively; attentively.

I saw nothing at first, but observing it more *curiously*, the spots appeared. *Newton.*

2. With nice care and art; exactly; neatly; elegantly. *Ps.* cxxxix.

3. In a singular manner; unusually.

CŪ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fitness to excite curiosity; exactness of workmanship.

2. Singularity of contrivance.

3. Curiosity.

CURL, *v. t.* [D. *krullen*; Dan. *kröller*, to *curl*, to crisp; Corn. *krillia.*]

1. To turn, bend, or form into ringlets; to crisp; as the hair.

2. To writhe; to twist; to coil; as a serpent.

3. To dress with curls.

The sneaky locks
That *curled* Megæra. *Milton.*

4. To raise in waves or undulations; to ripple.

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden.*

CURL, *v. i.* To bend in contraction; to shrink into ringlets. *Boyle.*

2. To rise in waves or undulations; to ripple; and *particularly*, to roll over at the summit; as, a *curling* wave.

3. To rise in a winding current, and to roll over at the ends; as, *curling* smoke.

4. To writhe; to twist itself.

Then round her slender waist he *curled*. *Dryden.*

5. To shrink; to shrink back; to bend and sink. He *curled* down into a corner.

6. To play at the game called *curling*. [*Scottish.*]

CURL, *n.* A ringlet of hair, or any thing of a like form.

2. Undulation; a waving; sinuosity; flexure. *Newton.*

3. A winding in the grain of wood.

4. A disease in potatoes, in which the leaves, at their first appearance, seem *curled*, and shrunk up. *Braude.*

CURL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned or formed into ringlets; crisped; twisted; undulated.

CURL'ER, *n.* One that curls.

2. One that plays at the game called *curling*. [*Scottish.*]

CUR'LEW, (kur'lu,) *n.* [Fr. *courlis*, or *corlieu.*] An aquatic bird, of the genus Numenius, and the grallic order. It has a long bill; its color is diversified with ash and black; and the largest species spread more than three feet of wing. It frequents the sea-shore in winter, and in summer retires to the mountains. This bird is of the same family with the woodcock and sandpiper, and is much prized for food. Its various species are widely scattered on both continents.

CURL'I-NESS, *n.* A state of being curly.

CURL'ING, *n.* A winter game among the Scotch, which consists in launching from the hand a heavy weight, (as a large stone or mass of iron,) along the surface of the ice, so as to strike another heavy weight and propel it in a given direction, thus resembling billiards. *Jamieson's Scottish Dict.*

CURL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending; twisting; forming into ringlets; playing at the game of *curling.*

CURL'ING-I-RONS, } *n. pl.* An instrument for curl-
CURL'ING-TONGS, } ing the hair.

CURL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a waving manner.

CURL'Y, *a.* Having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples.

CURL'Y-HEAD-ED, } *a.* Having curling hair.
CURL'Y-PĀ-TED, }

CUR-MUD'GEON, (kur-mud'jun,) *n.* [Fr. *cœur*, heart, and *mechant*, evil. *Nares.* Qu.] An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl. *Hudibras.*

CUR-MUD'GEON-LY, *a.* Avaricious; covetous; niggardly; churlish. *L'Estrange.*

CUR'RANT, *n.* [from *Corinth.*] The fruit of a well-known shrub belonging to the genus Ribes, of which Grossularia is now considered a species; the gooseberry or gooseberry and the currant falling under the same genus. Currants are of various species and varieties; as, the common red and white currants, and the black currant.

2. A small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia; used in cookery. *M'Culloch.*

CUR'REN-CY, *n.* [See CURRENT.] *Literally*, a flowing, running, or passing: a continued or uninterrupted course like that of a stream; as, the *currency* of time. *Aylife.*

2. A continued course in public opinion, belief, or reception; a passing from person to person, or from age to age; as, a report has had a long or general *currency.* *Johnson.*

3. A continual passing from hand to hand, as coin or bills of credit; circulation; as, the *currency* of cents, or of English crowns; the *currency* of bank bills, or of treasury notes.

4. Fluency; readiness of utterance; but in this sense we generally use *fluency.*

5. General estimation; the rate at which any thing is generally valued.

He takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. That which is current or in circulation, as a medium of trade. The word may be applied to coins, or to bills issued by authority. It is often applied to bank notes, and to notes issued by government. *Crawford.*

CUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *currens*, from *curro*, to flow or run; Fr. *courir*, whence *courier*, and *discourir*, to *discourse*, *concourir*, to *concur*, &c.; It. *correre*; Sp. and Port. *correr*, to run; W. *gyru*, to drive or run; Eng. *hurry.* It seems to be connected with the root of *car*, *cart*, *chariot*, like *currus.* See Ar. كَرَ *karua*, and جَرَى *garai.* Class Gr, No. 7, 32, 15.]

1. *Literally*, flowing, running, passing. Hence, passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; as, *current* opinions; *current* coin. Hence, common, general, or fashionable; generally received; popular; as, the *current* notions of the day or age; *current* folly. *Watts. Swift. Pope.*

2. Established by common estimation; generally received; as, the *current* value of coin.

3. Passable; that may be allowed or admitted. *Shak.*

4. Now passing; present in its course; as, the *current* month or year.

CUR'RENT, *n.* A flowing or passing; a stream; *applied to fluids*; as, a *current* of water, or of air.

2. A progressive motion of the water of the sea, a lake, and at a certain place. The Gulf Stream is a remarkable *current*, in the Atlantic. A *current* sets into the Mediterranean.

3. Course; progressive motion or movement; continuation; as, the *current* of time.

4. A connected series; successive course; as, the *current* of events.

5. General or main course; as, the *current* of opinion.

CUR-REN'TE CAL'A-MO, [L.] The pen running; with the pen running.

CUR'RENT-LY, *adv.* In constant motion; with continued progression. Hence, commonly; generally; popularly; with general reception; as, the story is *currently* reported and believed.

CUR'RENT-NESS, *n.* Currency; circulation; general reception.

2. Fluency; easiness of pronunciation. [*Not much used.*]

CUR'RI-CLE, *n.* [L. *curriculum*, from *curro*, to run.]

1. A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

2. A chariot. [*Not in use.*]

3. A course. [*Not in use.*]

CUR-RIC'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] A race-course; a place for running; a chariot, &c. Hence,

2. A course, in general; applied particularly to the course of study in a university, &c.

CUR'RI-ED, (kur'rid,) *pp.* or *a.* [See CURRY.] Dressed by currying; dressed as leather; cleaned; prepared.

CUR'RI-ER, *n.* [L. *coriarius*; Fr. *corroyeur.* See CURRY.] A man who dresses and colors leather, after it is tanned.

CUR'RISH, *a.* [See CUR.] Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; brutal; malignant; snappish; snarling; churlish; intractable; quarrelsome. *Sidney. Fairfax. Shak.*

CUR'RISH-LY, *adv.* Like a cur; in a brutal manner.

CUR'RISH-NESS, *n.* Moroseness; churlishness. *Feltham.*

CUR'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *corroyer*; Arm. *courreza*; Sp. *curtir*; Port. *cortir.* The French and Armoric word seems to be compounded of L. *corium*, a hide, and the root of *rado*, to scrape, or of a word of like signification. The Sp. and Port. word seems to be allied to *cortex*, bark, from stripping; or to L. *curtus*, short, from cutting. But the L. *corium* is probably from a root signifying to scrape, or to peel. See Class Gr, Nos. 5 and 8.]

1. To dress leather after it is tanned; to soak, pare, or scrape, cleanse, beat, and color tanned hides, and prepare them for use.

2. To rub and clean with a comb; as, to *curry* a horse.

3. To scratch or claw; to tear, in quarrels.

By setting brother against brother,
To claw and *curry* one another. *Butler.*

4. To rub or stroke; to make smooth; to tickle by flattery; to humor. But generally used in the phrase,

To curry favor; to seek or gain favor by flattery, caresses, kindness, or officious civilities. [*Not elegant.*] *Hooker.*

CŪR'RY, *n.* A kind of sauce much used in India, containing red pepper and other strong spices. It is poured on the food, which is hence spoken of as *curried* rice, fowl, &c.

2. A stew of fowl, fish, &c., cooked with curry-sauce. *Spalding.*

CUR'RY-CŌMB, *n.* [See COMB.] An iron instrument or comb, for rubbing and cleaning horses.

CUR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Scraping and dressing; cleaning; scratching.

2. Rubbing down, as a horse.

CUR'RY-ING, *n.* Rubbing down a horse.

2. The art of dressing skins after they are tanned, or of giving them the necessary smoothness, luster, color, and suppleness. *Ure.*

CURSE, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* CURSED or CURST. [Sax. *cursian*, *corsian*; Arm. *argarzi.* Qu. Ar. كَرِثَ *karatha.*]

1. To utter a wish of evil against one; to imprecate evil upon; to call for mischief or injury to fall upon; to execrate.

Thou shalt not *curse* the ruler of thy people. — Ex. xxii.
Bless, and *curse* not. — Rom. xii.
Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me. — Num. xxii.

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2. To injure; to subject to evil; to vex, harass, or torment with great calamities.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those. *Pope.*

3. To devote to evil.

CURSE, *v. i.* To utter imprecations; to affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance.

Then began he *to curse* and to swear. — Matt. xxvi.

CURSE, *n.* Malediction; the expression of a wish of evil to another.

Shimei — who *cursed* me with a grievous *curse*. — 1 Kings ii.

2. Imprecation of evil.

They entered into a *curse*, and into an oath. — Neh. x.

3. Affliction; torment; great vexation.

I will make this city a *curse* to all nations. — Jer. xxvi.

4. Condemnation; sentence of divine vengeance on sinners.

Christ hath redeemed us from the *curse* of the law. — Gal. iii.

5. Denunciation of evil.

The priest shall write all these *curses* in a book. — Num. v.

CURS'ED, (kurst,) *pp.* Execrated; afflicted; vexed; tormented; blasted by a curse.

2. Devoted to destruction.

Thou art *cursed* from the earth. — Gen. iv.

CURS'ED, *a.* Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable.

2. Vexatious; as, a *cursed* quarrel; *cursed* thorns. *Dryden. Prior.*

CURS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a cursed manner; enormously; miserably; in a manner to be cursed or detested. [*A low word.*]

CURS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.

CURS'ER, *n.* One who curses, or utters a curse.

CUR'SHIP, *n.* [See CUR.] Dogship; meanness; ill-nature. *Hudibras.*

CURS'ING, *ppr.* Execrating; imprecating evil on; denouncing evil; dooming to evil, misery, or vexation.

CURS'ING, *n.* Execration; the uttering of a curse; a dooming to vexation or misery.

CUR'SI-TOR, *n.* [from the L. *curso, cursito*, to run.] In *England*, a clerk in the Court of Chancery, whose business is to make out original *writs*. In the statute 18 Edward III., the cursitors are called *clerks of course*. They are twenty-four in number, and are a corporation among themselves. To each are assigned certain counties, to which he issues writs. *Encyc.*

CUR'SIVE, *a.* [It. *corsivo*, running. See COURSE and CURRENT.]

Running; flowing. *Cursive hand*, is a running hand. *Fry.*

CUR'SO-RA-RY, *a.* Cursory; hasty. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CUR'SO-RI-LY, *adv.* [See CURSORY.] In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without attention; as, I read the paper *cursorily*.

CUR'SO-RI-NESS, *n.* Slight view or attention.

CUR'SO-RY, *a.* [L. *cursorius*, from *cursus*. See COURSE.]

1. Running; hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not with close attention; as, a *cursory* reading; a *cursory* view.

2. Running about; not stationary.

CURST, *pp.* of CURSE. [See CURSED.]

CURST, *a.* Hateful; detestable; froward; tormenting; vexatious; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling; a word, however, which can be hardly said to *have* a definite signification. It is applied to any thing vexatious. In some of its applications in old authors, it appears to be the Dutch *korst*, crust, and to signify *crusty*, crabbed, surly.

CURST'NESS, *n.* Peevishness; malignity; frowardness; crabbedness; surliness.

CURT, *a.* [L. *curtus*.]

Short. [*Rarely used, and not elegant.*] *Brown.*

CUR-TAIL', *v. t.* [Composed of L. *curtus*, Fr. *court*, short, and *tailler*, to cut; *taille*, edge.]

To shorten; to cut off the end or a part; as, to *curtail* words. Hence, in *a more general sense*, to shorten in any manner; to abridge; to diminish; as, to *curtail* our privileges. It is followed by *of* before the thing shortened. His name was *curtailed of* three letters; we are *curtailed of* our rights.

CUR'TAIL-DOG, *n.* A dog whose tail is cut off, according to the forest laws, and therefore hindered from coursing. *Shak.*

CUR'TAIL-STEP, *n.* The lowest step in a flight of stairs, ending, at its outer extremity, in a scroll. *Brande.*

CUR-TAIL'ED, *pp.* Cut short or shorter; abridged.

CUR-TAIL'ER, *n.* One who cuts off any thing.

CUR-TAIL'ING, *ppr.* Cutting short or shorter; abridging.

CUR-TAIL'ING, *n.* Abridgment; abbreviation.

CUR'TAIN, (kur'tin,) *n.* [It. *cortina*; Low L. Sp. and Port. *id.*; D. *gordyn*; Fr. *courtine*, in fortification. This word may be from the root of *court*, and from the sense of separating. I think it is not a contraction of the It. *copertina*.]

1. A cloth hanging round a bed, or at a window, which may be contracted, spread, or drawn aside, at pleasure; intended for ornament, or for use. Also, the hangings about the ark, among the Israelites.

2. A cloth-hanging used in theaters, to conceal the stage from the spectators. This is raised or let down by cords. Hence the phrases, to *drop the curtain*, to close the scene, to end; to *raise the curtain*, or *the curtain will rise*, to denote the opening of the play. And to *draw the curtain*, is to close it, to shut out the light, or to conceal an object; or to open it, and disclose the object. *Behind the curtain*; in concealment; in secret.

3. In *fortification*, that part of the rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions, bordered with a parapet five feet high, behind which the soldiers stand to fire on the covered way, and into the moat. *Encyc.*

4. In *Scripture*, tents; dwellings. *Hab.* iii. 7.

CUR'TAIN, *v. t.* To inclose with curtains; to furnish with curtains. *Shak.*

CUR'TAIN-ED, *pp.* Inclosed with curtains.

CUR'TAIN-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or surrounding with curtains.

CUR'TAIN-LEC-TURE, *n.* Reproof given in bed by a wife to her husband. *Addison.*

CUR'TAIN-LESS, *a.* Having no curtain.

CURT'AL, *n.* A horse, and also a dog, with a docked tail. *B. Jonson.*

CURT'AL, *a.* Curt; brief. *Milton.*

2. Belonging to the *court* gate; as, the *curtal* friar, who was porter of the monastery. *Smart.*

CUR'TATE, *a.* [L. *curtatus*, from *curto*, to shorten.]

The *curtate distance*, in *astronomy*, is the distance of a planet from the sun, reduced to the plane of the ecliptic; i. e. to that point where a perpendicular, let fall from the planet, meets with the ecliptic. *Encyc.*

Or the interval between the sun or earth, and that point where a perpendicular, let fall from the planet, meets the ecliptic. *Barlow.*

CUR-TA'TION, *n.* [See CURTATE.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the *curtate* distance. *Barlow.*

CUR'TI-LAGE, *n.* In *law*, a yard, garden, inclosure, or field, near and belonging to a messuage. [This is probably from *court*, or the same radix.]

CURT'LY, *adv.* Briefly. [*Not in use.*]

CURT'NESS, *n.* Shortness.

CU'RULE, *a.* [L. *curulis*, from *currus*, a chariot.]

Belonging to a chariot. The *curule* chair or seat, among the Romans, was a stool without a back, covered with leather, and so made as to be folded. It was conveyed in a chariot, and used by public officers. *Smith's Dict.*

CURT'SY. See COURTESY.

CURV'A-TED, *a.* [See CURVE.] Curved; bent in a regular form.

CURV-A'TION, *n.* The act of bending or crooking.

CURV'A-TURE, *n.* [L. *curvatura*. See CURVE.]

The continual flexure or bending of a line from a rectilinear direction. *Encyc.*

CURVE, (kurv,) *a.* [L. *curvus*, bent, crooked; *curvo*, to bend, turn, or wind; Fr. *courbe, courber*; It. *curvo, curvare*; Sp. *curvo, corvar*. If *b* is not radical, this word belongs to Class Gr, W. *côr*, a circle; but qu.; for in Russ. it is *krivei*.]

Bending; crooked; inflected in a regular form, and forming part of a circle; as, a *curve* line, which may be cut by a right line in more points than one. *Encyc.*

A *curve* line is that which is neither a straight line nor composed of straight lines. *Cyc.*

CURVE, *n.* A bending without angles; that which is bent; a flexure. In *geometry*, a line of which no three consecutive points are in the same direction or straight line. *Brande.*

CURVE, *v. t.* [L. *curvo*; Fr. *courber*; Russ. *krivlyu*.]

To bend; to crook; to inflect.

CURV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bent; regularly inflected.

CURV'ET, *n.* [It. *corvetta*; Fr. *courbette*; Sp. *corveta*. See CURVE.]

1. In *the manege*, a particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and, as his fore legs are falling, he raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are raised at once. *Encyc.*

2. A prank; a frolic.

CURV'ET, *v. i.* [It. *corvettare*; Fr. *courbetter*; Sp. *corvetear*.]

1. To leap; to bound; to spring and form a curvet.

2. To leap and frisk.

CURV'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a curve.

CUR-VI-LIN'E-AR, } *a.* [L. *curvus*, bent, and *linea*,
CUR-VI-LIN'E-AL, } a line.]

Consisting of curve lines; bounded by curve lines; as, a *curvilinear* figure.

CUR-VI-LIN-E-AR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting in curve lines. *Guth. Quinctilian, Pref.*

CUR-VI-LIN'E-AR-LY, *adv.* In a curvilinear manner.

CURV'ING, *n.* A curve; a winding form.

CURV'ING, *ppr.* Bending in a regular form; crooked.

CURV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *curvitas.*]

A bending in a regular form; crookedness. *Holder.*

CUSH'AT, (kŏŏsh'at,) *n.* The ring-dove or wood-pigeon. *Scott.*

CUSH'ION, (kŏŏsh'un,) *n.* [Fr. *coussin*; It. *cuscino*; D. *kussen*; G. *kussen*; Sp. *cozin*; Port. *cozim*; Arm. *couçzin*. Qu. Ar. كساء *kisaian*; Ch. כסא *keesi*, a little cushion for the elbow.]

1. A pillow for a seat; a soft pad to be placed on a chair; a bag, stuffed with wool, hair, or other soft material.

2. A bag of leather filled with sand, used by engravers to support the plate.

3. In *gilding*, a stuffing of fine tow or wool, covered by leather, on a board; used for receiving the leaves of gold from the paper, in order to its being cut into proper sizes and figures. *Encyc.*

Lady's cushion; a plant, a species of Saxifraga. *Lee.*

Sea-cushion; sea-pink, or thrift, a species of Statice.

CUSH'ION, *v. t.* To seat on a cushion. [*Lee.*

2. To furnish with cushions; as, to *cushion* a chaise.

CUSH'ION-ED, (kŏŏsh'und,) *pp.* or *a.* Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions; furnished with cushions. *Johnson.*

CUSH'ION-ET, *n.* A little cushion. *Beaum. and Fl.*

CUSK, *n.* A salt water fish, *Brosmius vulgaris*, highly esteemed for food. *D. H. Storer.*

CUSK'IN, *n.* A kind of ivory cup. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

CUSP, *n.* [L. *cuspis*, a point.]

1. The point or horn of the moon or other luminary. *Encyc.*

2. In *architecture*, a projecting point in the foliations of Gothic tracery, arches, panels, &c.; and also a projecting point, forming a pendent of a pointed arch, &c. *Brande.*

CUSP'Ā-TED, *a.* [L. *cuspis*, a point.]

Pointed; ending in a point.

CUSP'I-DAL, *a.* Ending in a point. *More.*

CUSP'I-DĀTE, } *a.* [L. *cuspidatus*, from *cuspis*, a
CUSP'I-DĀ-TED, } point.]

Having a sharp end, like the point of a spear; terminating in a bristly point; as, a *cuspidate* leaf. *Martyn.*

CUS'PIS, *n.* [L.] A point.

CUS'TARD, *n.* [Cymbric *cwstard*. *Junius.* I suspect the first syllable to be W. *caws*, curd, cheese.]

A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled, forming an agreeable kind of food.

Custard-coffin; a cant term used by Shakspeare for a piece of raised pastry, or upper crust, which covers or *coffins* a custard. *Todd.*

CUS'TARD-AP'PLE, *n.* A plant, a species of Anona, growing in the West Indies, whose fruit is of the size of a tennis ball, of an orange color, containing a yellowish pulp, of the consistence of custard. *Encyc.*

CUS'TODE, *n.* See CUSTODIAN.

CUS-TŌ'DI-AL, *a.* [from *custody*.] Relating to custody or guardianship.

CUS-TŌ'DI-AN, *n.* One who has the care or custody of some public building, &c. *W. Irving.*

CUS'TO-DY, *n.* [L. *custodia*; It. and Sp. *id.*; from L. *custos*, a watchman, a keeper. This word has the elements of *castle*, W. *cas*, the primary sense of which is, to separate, to drive off; hence, to defend, to hold. See CHASTE.]

1. A keeping; a guarding; care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation, or security. The prisoner was committed to the *custody* of the sheriff.

Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari shall be the boards of the tabernacle. — Num. iii.

Hence,

2. Imprisonment; confinement; restraint of liberty.

3. Defense from a foe; preservation; security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Bacon.*

CUS'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *coutume*, from *coustume*; It. *costuma, costume*; Sp. *costumbre*; Port. *costume*; Arm. *custum*. Qu. L. *consuetus*.]

1. Frequent or common use, or practice; a frequent repetition of the same act; hence, way; established manner; habitual practice.

The priest's *custom* with the people was. — 1 Sam. ii.
We have no such *custom*. — 1 Cor. xi.
The *customs* of the people are vain. — Jer. x.

2. A buying of goods; practice of frequenting a shop, and purchasing or procuring to be done. The shopkeeper has extensive *custom*, or a good run of *custom*. A mill or a manufacturer has extensive *custom*, or little *custom*.

Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

3. In *law*, long-established practice, or usage, which constitutes the unwritten law, and long consent to which gives it authority. *Customs* are *general*, which extend over a state or kingdom, and *particular*, which are limited to a city or district. *Encyc.*

CUS'TOM, *v. t.* To make familiar. [See ACCUSTOM, which is the word used.]

2. To give custom to. *Bacon.*

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CUS'TOM, *v. i.* To accustom. *Spenser.*

CUS'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *coutume*, from *coûter*, for *couster*, to cost.]

Tribute, toll, or tax; that is, *cost* or charge paid to the public.

Render *custom* to whom *custom* is due. — Rom. xiii.

Customs, in the *plural*; the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported. *In Great Britain and the United States, this word is limited to these species of duties.*

CUS'TOM-A-BLE, *a.* Common; habitual; frequent. *Johnson.*

2. Subject to the payment of the duties called *customs.* *Law of Massachusetts.*

CUS'TOM-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Frequency; conformity to custom. [*Little used.*]

CUS'TOM-A-BLY, *adv.* According to custom; in a customary manner. *Hayward.*

CUS'TOM-A-RI-LY, *adv.* [See CUSTOMARY.] Habitually; commonly. *Ray.*

CUS'TOM-A-RI-NESS, *n.* Frequency; commonness; habitual use or practice.

CUS'TOM-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *coutumier.*]

1. According to custom, or to established or common usage; as, a *customary* dress; *customary* compliments.

2. Habitual; in common practice; as, *customary* vices.

3. Holding by custom; as, *customary* tenants, who are copy-holders.

4. Held by custom; as, a *customary* freehold.

CUS'TOM-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *coutumier, coustumier.*]

A book containing laws and usages, or customs; as, the *customary* of the Normans. *Cowel.*

CUS'TOM-ED, (kus'tumd,) *a.* Usual; common; to which we are accustomed. [See ACCUSTOMED.]

2. Furnished with customers. *Bacon.*

CUS'TOM-ER, *n.* One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing goods; one who purchases goods or wares.

2. One who frequents or visits any place for procuring what he wants. We say a mill has many *customers.* Hence, a person who receives supplies is called a *customer*; the smith, the shoemaker, and the tailor, have their *customers*; and the coffee-house has its *customers.* Hence, perhaps, the phrase an *ugly customer*, meaning one who is difficult to deal with [or manage.

3. A toll-gatherer. [*Obs.*]

4. A common or lewd woman. *Shak.*

CUS'TOM-HOUSE, *n.* The house where vessels enter and clear, and where the customs are paid, or secured to be paid.

CUS'TOM-SHRUNK, *a.* Having a diminished number of customers. *Shak.*

CUS'TOS, *n.* [L.] A keeper; as, *custos bre'vium*, the principal clerk of the common pleas; *custos rotulo'rum*, the principal justice of the peace in a county, who is keeper of the rolls and records of the sessions of the peace. *England.*

CUS'TREL, *n.* [Qu. Old Fr. *coustillier*, from L. *scutum.*]

A buckler-bearer. Also, a vessel for holding wine. [*Not in use.*]

CUS'TU-MA-RY, *n.* A book of laws and customs.

CUT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* CUT. [Norm. *cotu*, cut. This word coincides in elements with the W. *cat*, a piece, *cateia*, to cut, *cwta*, short, *cwtau*, to shorten, and with *ysgythru*, to cut off, to lop, to shred, to carve, which Owen deduces from *ysgwth*, a push, from *gwth*, a push or thrust, *gwthiaw*, to push, thrust, press. Whether *cut* is derived to us from the Welsh or not, may be a question; but I have not found the word in any of the Gothic or Teutonic languages. It is obviously from a common root with the L. *cædo* and *cudo*, and the primary sense is, to thrust, to drive, to strike; and to *cut off* is primarily to *strike off.* We have proof of this in our own language; for a stroke with a whip is called a *cut*, and our common people, when they urge a person to ride or run with haste, cry out, *Cut on, cut on.* The fact is the same with many other words which now signify to separate with an edged tool. See Class Gd, No. 2, 4, 8, 43, 49, 56, 59, and, in a different dialect, Class Gs, No. 5, 6, 28, 32, 40, 41, 42, 67.]

1. To separate the parts of any body by an edged instrument, either by striking, as with an ax, or by sawing or rubbing; to make a gash, incision, or notch, which separates the external part of a body; as, to *cut* the flesh. It signifies, also, to cut into pieces; to sever or divide; as, to *cut* timber in the forest. But when an entire separation of the body is intended, it is usually followed by *off, down, asunder, in two, in pieces*, or other word denoting such severance. "Ye shall not *cut* yourselves," that is, Ye shall not gash your flesh *Deut.* xiv.

2. To hew.

Thy servants can skill *to cut* timber. — 2 Chron. ii.

3. To carve, as meat; to carve or engrave in sculpture *Addison.*

4. To divide; to cleave, by passing through; as, a ship *cuts* the briny deep.

5. To penetrate; to pierce; to affect deeply; as, a sarcasm *cuts* to the quick.

6. To divide, as a pack of cards; as, to *cut* and shuffle.

7. To intersect; to cross. One line *cuts* another at right angles. The ecliptic *cuts* the equator.

8. To castrate.

To cut across; to pass by a shorter course, so as to cut off an angle or distance.

To cut asunder; to cut into pieces; to divide; to sever.

He hath *cut asunder* the cords of the wicked. — Ps. cxxix.

To cut down; to fell; to cause to fall by severing.

Ye shall *cut down* their groves. — Ex. xxxiv.

Hence, to depress; to abash; to humble; to shame; to silence; as, his eloquence *cuts down* the finest orator. *Addison.*

[*This phrase is not elegant, but is in popular use.*]

To cut off; to separate one part from another; as, to *cut off* a finger, or an arm; to *cut off* the right hand figure; to *cut off* a letter or syllable.

2. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

Jezebel *cut off* the prophets of the Lord. — 1 Kings xviii.
Evil-doers shall be *cut off.* — Ps. xxxvii.

3. To separate; to remove to a distance, or to prevent all intercourse. A man in another country, or in prison, is *cut off* from his country or his friends.

4. To interrupt; as, to *cut off* communication.

5. To separate; to remove; to take away; as, to *cut off* ten years of life.

6. To intercept; to hinder from return, or union. The troops were *cut off* from the ships.

7. To end; to finish; as, to *cut off* all controversy.

8. To prevent or preclude; as, to *cut off* all occasion of blame.

9. To preclude or shut out. The sinner *cuts* himself *off* from the benefits of Christianity.

10. To stop, interrupt, or silence.

The judge *cut off* the counsel very short. *Bacon.*

To cut on; to hasten; to run or ride with the utmost speed; *a vulgar phrase.*

2. To urge or drive in striking; to quicken blows; to hasten.

To cut out; to remove a part by cutting or carving; as, to *cut out* a piece from a board; to *cut out* the tongue. Hence,

2. To shape or form by cutting; as, to *cut out* a garment; to *cut out* an image; to *cut out* a wood into walks. Hence,

3. To scheme; to contrive; to prepare; as, to *cut out* work for another day. So we say, to *strike out.*

4. *To shape;* to adapt. He is not *cut out* for an author. [*Not elegant.*]

5. To debar. [*Not common.*] *Pope.*

6. To take the preference or precedence of; as, to *cut out* a prior judgment creditor. *Kent.*

7. To step in and take the place of, as in courting and dancing. [*A vulgar phrase.*]

8. To interfere as a horse, when the shoe of one foot beats off the skin of the pastern joint of another.

To cut out a ship, is to enter a harbor, and seize and carry off a ship by sudden attack.

To cut short; to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Achilles *cut* him *short.* *Dryden.*

2. *To* shorten; to abridge; as, to *cut short* of provisions or pay; to *cut* the matter *short.*

To cut up; to cut in pieces; as, to *cut up* beef.

2. To eradicate; to cut off; as, to *cut up* shrubs.

To cut acquaintance with any one, or to *cut one's acquaintance*, is to meet him in the street or elsewhere, and pretend not to see or recognize him.

CUT, *v. i.* To pass into or through and sever; to enter and divide the parts; as, an instrument *cuts* well.

2. To be severed by a cutting instrument; as, this

3. To divide by passing. [fruit *cuts* easy or smooth.

The teeth are ready to *cut.* *Arbuthnot.*

4. To perform a surgical operation by cutting, especially in lithotomy.

He saved lives by *cutting* for the stone. *Pope.*

5. To interfere, as a horse.

To cut in; to divide, or turn a card, for determining who are to play.

CUT, *pp.* or *a.* Gashed; divided; hewn; carved; intersected; pierced; deeply affected; castrated.

Cut and dried; prepared for use; *a metaphor from hewn timber.*

CUT, *n.* The action of an edged instrument; a stroke or blow, as with an ax or sword.

2. A cleft; a gash; a notch; a wound; the opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a point.

3. A stroke or blow with a whip. [ed instrument.

4. A channel made by cutting or digging; a ditch; a groove; a furrow; a canal.

5. A part cut off from the rest; as, a good *cut* of beef; a *cut* of timber. Also, any small piece or shred.

6. A near passage, by which an angle is cut off; as, a *shorter cut.*

7. A picture cut or carved on wood or metal, and impressed from it. *Brown.*

8. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed.

9. The act of dividing a pack of cards. Also, the right to divide; as, whose *cut* is it?

10. Manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion; as, the *cut* of a garment; the *cut* of his beard. *Stillingfleet.*

11. A fool; a cully; a gelding. [*Not in use.*]

To draw cuts, is to draw lots, as of paper, &c., *cut* of unequal lengths. *Rich. Dict.*

Cut and long tail; men of all kinds; *a proverbial expression borrowed from dogs.*

CU-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [See CUTICLE.] Belonging to the skin, or cutis; existing on, or affecting the skin; as, a *cutaneous* disease; *cutaneous* eruption.

CUTE, *a.* [*acute.*] Clever; sharp. [*Vulg.*] *Ash.*

CUTH, in Saxon, signifies *known*, or *famous.* Hence, *Cuthwin*, a famous conqueror; *Cuthred*, a famous or knowing counselor; *Cuthbert*, known bright, or famous for skill. *Gibson.*

CU'TI-CLE, *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin, the same as *hide*, which see.]

1. The scarf-skin; the thin, exterior coat of the skin, which rises in a blister; a thin pellucid membrane covering the true skin.

2. The thin, external covering of the bark of a plant. It serves to prevent too rapid perspiration, and is furnished with respiratory openings called *stomata.* *Brande.*

3. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor. *Newton.*

CU-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.

CUT'LASS, *n.* [Fr. *coutelas;* Arm. *contelaçzen;* It. *coltellaccio;* Port. *cutelo.* This word seems to be from the L. *cultellus*, at least the Italian and French are so; and *n* in the Armoric is casual, as in other words in that dialect. The *curteleaze* or *curtelax* of some authors, and *curtax*, seem to be corrupted, or they are from Sp. *cortar*, L. *curto*, to cut. CUTLAS would, from the etymology, be a more correct orthography.]

A broad, curving sword; a hanger; used by soldiers in the cavalry, by seamen, &c.

CUT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *coutelier;* Norm. *coteller;* Arm. *conteller* or *coutellour;* Port. *cutileiro;* It. *coltellinaio;* from L. *culter*, a knife.]

One whose occupation is to make knives and other cutting instruments.

CUT'LER-Y, *n.* The business of making knives; or, *more generally*, knives and other edged instruments in general.

CUT'LET, *n.* [Fr. *côtellette*, a little side or rib; *côté*, side.]

A small piece of meat for cooking; as, a veal *cutlet.*

CUT'PURSE, *n.* [*cut* and *purse.*] One who cuts purses for stealing them or their contents; a practice said to have been common when men wore purses at their girdles. One who steals from the person; a thief; a robber. *Shak. Bentley.*

CUT'TER, *n.* One who cuts or hews.

2. An instrument that cuts; as, a *straw-cutter.*

3. A fore tooth, that cuts meat, as distinguished from a grinder.

4. A small boat used by ships of war. Also, a vessel with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which may be run in upon deck; rigged nearly like a sloop. *Mar. Dict.*

5. A small one-horse sleigh. *America.*

6. An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies.

7. A ruffian; a bravo; a destroyer. [*Obs.*]

CUT'-THROAT, *n.* A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian. *South. Dryden.*

CUT'-THROAT, *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous. *Carew.*

CUT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* [See CUT.] Dividing by an edged instrument; cleaving by the stroke or motion of an edged instrument, as by a knife, ax, or saw; hewing; carving; intersecting; piercing.

2. *a.* Piercing the heart; wounding the feelings; deeply affecting with shame or remorse; pungent; piquant; satirical; as, a *cutting* reflection.

CUT'TING, *n.* A separation or division.

2. A piece cut off; a twig or cion cut off for the purpose of grafting; as, the *cuttings* of vines.

3. An excavation through a hill in constructing a railroad, canal, &c.

4. The operation of removing a stone from the bladder.

CUT'TING-LY, *adv.* In a cutting manner.

CUT'TLE, } *n.* [Sax. *cudele*, from the sense of
CUT'TLE-FISH, } withdrawing or *hiding*, allied to *cuddle*, W. *cuziaw*, to hide, Arm. *cutaff*, or *cuddyo*, to hide.]

1. A genus of molluscous animals, of the order *Cephalopoda* and genus *Sepia.* They have small arms, with serrated cups, by which they lay fast hold of any thing. They have also two tentacula longer than the arms; the mouth is in the centre of the arms, and is horny, and hooked like the bill of a hawk. They feed on sprats, lobsters, and other shell-fish. They have a little bladder under the throat, [near the liver, *Cuvier*,] from which, when pursued, they throw out a black liquor that darkens

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the water, by which means they escape. Hence, *cuttle* is used for a foul-mouthed fellow; one who blackens the character of another. *Encyc. Shak.*

2. A knife. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CUT'TY-STOOL, *n.* A small raised seat or gallery in old Scottish churches, where female offenders against chastity were formerly seated during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister. *Walter Scott. Jamieson.*

CUT'-WA-TER, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow, or knee of the head, which cuts the water. Also, a water-fowl, a species of gull; or rather, the Rhyncops, or razor-bill.

CUT'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Embroidery. [*Not in use.*]

CUT'-WORM, *n.* A name given to any caterpillar dwelling on the earth, which eats or cuts away the young plants of cabbage, corn, beans, &c. *Gardner.*

CWT.; an abbreviation of *hundred weight.*

CY'AN-ATE, *n.* A saline compound of cyanic acid with a base. *Ure.*

CY-AN'IC AC'ID, *n.* A compound of cyanogen and oxygen.

CY'AN-ID, *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen with some other element or compound.

CY'A-NITE. See KYANITE.

CY-AN'O-GEN, *n.* [Gr. κυανος, blue, and γενναω, to beget.]

A compound acidifying and basifying principle, composed of one equivalent of nitrogen and two of carbon. It is an essential ingredient in prussian blue, and is a gas which has an odor like that of crushed peach leaves, and burns with a rich purple flame.

CY-AN-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. κυανος and μετρεω.]

An instrument to ascertain degrees of blueness, or the azure color of the ocean or sky. *Humboldt.*

CY-AN'U-RET, *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen and some other element or compound. More correctly, CYANID.

CY-AN-U'RIC AC'ID, *n.* A crystallizable acid obtained by decomposing urea by heat. *Brande.*

CY-ATH'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *cyathus*, a cup; Gr. κυαθ ος.]

In the form of a cup, or drinking-glass, a little widened at the top. *Lee.*

CY-CAD'DE-A, *n.* A natural order of plants, holding an intermediate place between palms, ferns, and the pine-tribe or *coniferæ*, but approaching nearer to the last. They are natives of tropical climates. *Partington.*

CYC'LA-DES, *n. pl.* [Gr. κυκλος, a circle.]

A number of isles arranged round the Isle of Delos, in the Grecian Sea, in the form of a circle.

CYC'LA-MEN, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, sow-bread.

CY'CLE, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, L. *cyclus*, an orb or circle; Ir. *ciogal.* Qu. Eng. *gig*; Ch. Heb. תוג. Class Gk, No. 13, 16.]

1. In *chronology*, a period or series of numbers, which regularly proceed from first to last, and then return to the first, in a perpetual circle. Hence,

2. The *cycle of the moon*, or golden number, or metonic cycle, so called from its inventor, Meton, is a period of nineteen years, which being completed, the new and full moons return on the same days of the month.

3. The *cycle of the sun*, or *solar cycle*, is a period of twenty-eight years, which having elapsed, the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place, and proceed in the former order, according to the Julian calendar.

4. *Cycle of indiction*, a period of fifteen years, at the end of which the Roman emperors imposed an extraordinary tax, to pay the soldiers, who were obliged to serve in the army for that period and no longer.

5. A round of years, or period of time, in which the same course begins again; a periodical space of time. *Holder.*

6. An imaginary orb or circle in the heavens. *Milton.*

CYC'LIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a cycle.
CYC'LIC-AL, }

Cyclic poets; a term applied to certain epic poets who followed Homer, and wrote merely on the Trojan war, keeping within the *circle* of a single subject. *Brande.*

Cyclic chorus; the chorus which performed the songs and dances of the Dithyrambic odes at Athens, dancing round the altar of Bacchus in a *circle.* *Brande.*

CYC'LO-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, circle, and γραφω, to describe.]

An instrument for describing the arcs of circles, where compasses can not be conveniently employed. It is chiefly used in drawing flat segments, or curvatures which approach nearly to straight lines. *Gwilt.*

CY'CLOID, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, circle, and ειδος, form.]

A geometrical curve on which depends the doctrine of pendulums.

The genesis of a cycloid may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel; the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid. *Johnson.*

CY-CLOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a cycloid; as, the *cycloidal* space is the space contained between a cycloid and its base. *Chambers.*

CY-CLOID'I-ANS, *n. pl.* The fourth order of fishes, according to the arrangement of Agassiz, having smooth scales, as the herring and salmon.

CYC'LO-LITE, *n.* A name given to Madrepores. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

CY-CLOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, circle, and μετρεω, to measure.]

The art of measuring cycles or circles. *Wallis.*

CY-CLO-PE'AN, *a.* [from *Cyclops.*] Pertaining to the Cyclops, fabulous giants of antiquity; vast; terrific. *Hall.*

The term is also applied to the remains of a rude and very massive kind of architecture, of the earliest ages, demanding an enormous exertion of physical force. *Fosbrooke.*

CY-CLO-PE'DI-A, } *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, circle, and παι-
CY-CLO-PÆ'DI-A, } δεια, discipline, erudition.]

The circle or compass of the arts and sciences; circle of human knowledge. Hence, the book or books that contain treatises on every branch of the arts and sciences, arranged under proper heads, in alphabetical order. [See ENCYCLOPEDIA.]

CY-CLOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; savage. *Bryant.*

CY'CLOPS, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Gr. κυκλωψ; κυκλος, a circle, and ωψ, an eye.]

1. In *fabulous history*, a class of giants, the sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, who had but one circular eye in the midst of the forehead. They inhabited Sicily, and assisted Vulcan in making thunderbolts for Jupiter. *Lempriere.*

2. A family of minute crustacea, found both in fresh and salt water. They are so abundant in some parts of the ocean as to afford food for the whalebone whale, and give a reddish tint to the waters. These animals were so named because the two eyes form a single minute spot on the center of the head, and till lately they were supposed to have but one eye. *Dana.*

CY-CLOS'TO-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. κυκλος and στομα.]

Having a circular mouth or aperture, as certain molluscous animals. *Kirby.*

CY'DER. See CIDER.

CYG'NET, *n.* [L. *cygnus*, *cycnus*, a swan; Gr. κυκνος.]

A young swan. *Shak.*

CYL'IN-DER, *n.* [Gr. κυλινδος, from κυλινδω, to roll, from κυλιω, id.; L. *cylindrus*; Sp. *cilindro*; It. *id.*; Fr. *cylindre*; Heb. Ch. גלל, Ar. جال *gaula*, to roll.]

In *geometry*, a solid body supposed to be generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides; or a long, circular body, of uniform diameter, and its extremities forming equal parallel circles. *Encyc. Bailey.*

CYL-IN-DRA'CEOUS, *a.* Cylindrical. [*Little used.*] *Lee. Bot.*

CYL-IN'DRIC, } *a.* Having the form of a cylin-
CYL-IN'DRIC-AL, } der, or partaking of its properties.

CYL-IN'DRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a cylinder.

CYL-IN-DRIC'I-TY, *n.* A cylindrical form.

CYL-IN'DRI-FORM, *a.* [*cylinder* and *form.*] Having the form of a cylinder.

CYL'IN-DROID, *n.* [*cylinder* and ειδος, form.] A solid body, approaching to the figure of a cylinder, but having the bases or ends elliptical, but parallel and equal. *Brande.*

CYL-IN-DRO-MET'RIC, *a.* Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders. *Ash.*

CY'MA, *n.* [Gr. κυμα, a wave.]

In *architecture*, a member or molding of the cornice, the profile of which is waving, that is, concave at the top and convex at the bottom.

There is also another form, called *cyma reversa*, which is concave at the bottom and convex at the top, called also *ogee.* [See, also, CYME.] *Brande.*

CY-MAR', *n.* A slight covering; a scarf; properly, SIMAR.

CY-MA'TIUM, *n.* [L.; Gr. κυματιον, a little wave.]

A top molding to certain parts of the orders in classic architecture.

CYM'BAL, *n.* [L. *cymbalum*; Gr. κυμβαλον; It. *cembalo.*]

1. A musical instrument of brass, in a circular form, like a dish, producing, when two are struck together, a sharp, ringing sound.

2. A mean instrument used by gypsies and vagrants, made of a steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are passed five rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the left hand, while it is supported in the right by a ring, to give it free motion. *Encyc.*

CYM'BI-FORM, *a.* [L. *cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, form.]

Shaped like a boat. *Martyn.*

CY'ME, } *n.* [Gr. κυμα, fetus, from κυω, to swell.]
CY'MA, }

1. *Literally*, a sprout, particularly of the cabbage. *Technically*, an aggregate of flowers composed of several florets sitting on a receptacle, producing all the primary peduncles from the same point, but having the partial peduncles scattered and irregular; all fastigiate, or forming a flat surface at the top. It is naked or with bracts *Martyn.*

2. A panicle, the elongation of all the ramifications of which is arrested, so that it has the appearance of an umbel. *Lindley.*

CYM'LING, *n.* A sort of squash. *Virginia.*

CY'MOID, *a.* Having the form of a cyme.

CYM'O-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. κυμα, a wave, and φαινω, to appear.]

A mineral, called also *chrysoberyl.* Its color is green, of different shades; its fracture conchoidal or undulated, and in hardness it ranks next to the sapphire. *Haüy. Cleaveland.*

CY-MOPH'A-NOUS, *a.* Having a wavy, floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

CY'MOSE, } *a.* Containing a cyme; in the form of a
CY'MOUS, } cyme. *Martyn.*

CY-NAN'CHE, (se-nan'ke,) *n.* [Gr. κυναγχη, a dog-collar, angina; κυων, a dog, and αγχω, to press or bind; to suffocate.]

A disease of the throat or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing. It is of several kinds, and comprehends the quinsy, croup, and malignant sore throat.

CY-NAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. κυων, a dog, and ανθρωπος, man.]

A kind of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs. *Chalmers.*

CY-NAP'I-NA, }
CY-NA'PI-A, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from Æthusa Cynapium, or fools'-parsley.
CYN'A-PINE, }

CYN-ARC-TOM'A-CHY, *n.* [Gr. κυων, a dog, αρκτος, a bear, and μαχη, a fight.]

Bear-baiting with a dog. [*A barbarous word.*] *Hudibras.*

CYN-E-GET'ICS, *n.* The art of hunting with dogs.

CYN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the dog-star. The year determined by the heliacal rising of the dog-star, (365 days, 6 hours,) was called the Sothic, *Cynic*, or Canicular year; that of 365 days, (the civil year,) was called the *vague* year, from its continually changing in relation to the seasons: the period from one coincidence of the Sothic and civil years to another, (1460 Sothic and 1461 civil years,) was called the *Sothic period* and the *cynic cycle.*

CYN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. κυνικος, canine, from κυων, a
CYN'IC-AL, } dog.]

Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; captious; surly; currish; austere.

Cynic spasm; a kind of convulsion, in which the patient imitates the howling of dogs. *Encyc.*

CYN'IC, *n.* A man of a canine temper; a surly or snarling man or philosopher; a misanthrope. [See CYNICS.] *Shak.*

CYN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a snarling, captious, or morose manner. *Bacon.*

CYN'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Moroseness; contempt of riches and amusements.

CYN'I-CISM, *n.* The practice of a cynic; a morose contempt of the pleasures and arts of life. *Prof. Emerson.*

CYN'ICS, *n. pl.* [Gr. κυνες, dogs.]

In *ancient history*, a sect of snarling philosophers, who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences, and amusements. Diogenes belonged to this sect. They are said to owe their origin to Antisthenes of Athens. *Encyc.*

CYN'O-SURE, (sin'o-shure *or* si'no-shure,) *n.* [Gr. κυνοσουρα, the tail of the dog.]

A name given to the constellation of the Lesser Bear, to which, as containing the polar star, the eyes of mariners and travelers were formerly directed. Hence, the term has been used by poets to describe any thing to which attention is strongly turned; as in the lines of *Milton*:

> Where perhaps some beauty lies,
> The *cynosure* of neighboring eyes.
> *Brande.*

CY'ON. See CION.

CY'PHER. See CIPHER.

CYPH'ON-ISM, *n.* [Gr. κυφον.]

A species of punishment frequently used by the ancients, consisting in the besmearing of the criminal with honey, and exposing him to insects.

CY'PRESS, *n.* [L. *cupressus*; Gr. κυπαρισσος.]

1. The popular name of a genus of plants or trees. The most remarkable are the sempervirens, or common cypress, the evergreen American cypress, or white cedar, and the disticha, or deciduous American cypress. The wood of these trees is remarkable for its durability. The coffins in which the Athenian heroes and the mummies of Egypt were deposited, are said to have been made of the first species. *Encyc.*

2. The emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branches having been anciently used at funerals.

> Had success attended the Americans, the death of Warren would have been sufficient to damp the joys of victory, and the *cypress* would have been united with the laurel. *Eliot's Biog.*

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CYP'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to the Island of Cyprus.
2. A term applied to a lewd woman.

CYP'RIN, *a.* Pertaining to the fish of the genus Cyprinus.

CYP'RI-OT, *n.* An inhabitant of Cyprus.

CY'PRIS, *n.*; *pl.* CYPRIDES. A species of fresh-water Crustacea, which swim by means of cilia; they swarm in stagnant water. *Mantell.*

CY'PRUS, *n.* A thin, transparent, black stuff. *Shak.*

CYR-E-NA'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Cyrene.

CYR-I-O-LOG'IC, *a.* [Gr. κυριος, chief, and λογος, discourse.]
Relating or pertaining to capital letters. *Encyc.*

CYST, } *n.* [Gr. κυστις, a bladder.]
CYS'TIS, }
A bag or tunic which includes morbid matter in animal bodies. *Encyc.*

CYST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a cyst, or contained in a cyst. The *cystic* duct is the membranous canal that conveys the bile from the hepatic duct into the gall-bladder. The *cystic* artery is a branch of the hepatic. *Hooper.*

CYST'INE, *n.* A kind of calculus formed in the human bladder. It was formerly called *cystic oxyd.*

CYS-TI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the bladder. *Brande.*

CYS'TO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. κυστις, a bladder, and κηλη, a tumor.]
A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder. *Hooper.*

CYST'OSE, *a.* Containing cysts.

CYS-TOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. κυστις, a bladder, and τεμνω, to cut.]
The act or practice of opening cysts; particularly, the operation of cutting into the bladder for the extraction of a stone or other extraneous matter. *Brande.*

CYTH-E-RE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the goddess Venus.

CYT'I-SIN, *n.* A vegetable proximate principle found in the Cytisus laburnum, and other plants. It is an active medicine.

CYT'I-SUS, *n.* A shrub or tree; also, a genus of trees; tree-trefoil.

CZAR, *n.* A king; a chief; a title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced *tzar*, and so written by good authors.

CZA-RI'NA, (za-rē'na,) *n.* A title of the empress of Russia.

CZAR'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the czar of Russia.

CZAR'O-WITZ, *n.* The title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia.

D.

D, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter and the third articulation. It holds the same place in the English as in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan, Greek, and Latin alphabets. In the Arabic, it is the eighth; in the Russian, the fifth; and in the Ethiopic, the nineteenth letter.

D is a dental articulation, formed by placing the end of the tongue against the gum just above the upper teeth. It is nearly allied to T, but is not so close a letter, or rather it does not interrupt the voice so suddenly as T, and in forming the articulation, there is a lingual and nasal sound, which has induced some writers to rank D among the lingual letters. It has but one sound, as in *do, din, bad*; and is never quiescent in English words, except in a rapid utterance of such words as *handkerchief.*

As a numeral, D represents *five hundred*, and when a dash or stroke is placed over it, thus, $\overline{D}$, it denotes *five thousand.*

As an abbreviation, D. stands for *Doctor*; as, M. D. *Doctor of Medicine*; D. T. *Doctor of Theology*, or S. T. D. *Doctor of Sacred Theology*; D. D. *Doctor of Divinity*, or *dono dedit*: D. D. D. *dat, dicat, dedicat*; and D. D. D. D. *dignum Deo donum dedit.*

DAB, *v. t.* [Fr. *dauber*, or from the same root. It has the elements of *dip, dub*, and *tap*, Gr. τυπτω, and of *daub.* Class Db, No. 3, 21, 28, 53.]
1. To strike gently with the hand; to slap; to box. *Bailey.*
2. To strike gently with some soft or moist substance; as, to *dab* a sore with lint. *Sharp.*

DAB, *n.* A gentle blow with the hand.
2. A small lump or mass of any thing soft or moist.
3. Something moist or slimy thrown on one.
4. In *sportive language*, an expert man; as, a *dab* at making an index. *Goldsmith.*
5. A small, flat fish, allied to the flounder, of the genus *Platissa*, of a dark brown color.

DAB'BED, (dabd,) *pp.* Struck with something moist.

DAB'BING, *ppr.* Striking gently with something moist.

DAB'BLE, *v. t.* [Heb. טבל *tabal*, or from the root of *dip*, Goth. *daupyan*, Belgic *dabben* or *dabbelen.* See DIP.]
Literally, to dip a little or often; hence, to wet; to moisten; to spatter; to wet by little dips or strokes; to sprinkle. *Swift. Wiseman.*

DAB'BLE, *v. i.* To play in water; to dip the hands, throw water, and splash about; to play in mud and water.
2. To do any thing in a slight or superficial manner; to tamper; to touch here and there.
You have, I think, been *dabbling* with the text. *Atterbury.*
3. To meddle; to dip into a concern.

DAB'BLER, *n.* One who plays in water or mud.
2. One who dips slightly into any thing; one who meddles without going to the bottom; a superficial meddler; as, a *dabbler* in politics.

DAB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Dipping superficially or often; playing in water, or in mud; meddling.

DAB'BLING, *n.* The act of dipping superficially into, or meddling with any thing.

DAB'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a dabbling manner.

DAB'CHICK, *n.* [*dab*, or *dip*, and *chick.*] A water-fowl, a species of grebe. *Jardine.*

DAB'STER, *n.* [Qu. from *adept*, with *ster*, Sax. *steoran*, to steer.]
One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business. [*Not an elegant word.*] [See DAPPER.]

DA CA'PO, (dä-kä'po,) [It.] In *music*, a direction to return to, and end with, the first strain.

DACE, *n.* [D. *daas.* Qu. Fr. *vendoise.*]
A fish, the *Cyprinus leuciscus*; a small river fish of a bright silvery color. *Walton.*

DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος, a finger; L. *dactylus*; probably a shoot. See DIGIT.]
A poetical foot, consisting of three syllables, the first long, and the others short, like the joints of a finger; as, *tĕgmĭnĕ, cărmĭnĕ.*

DAC'TYL-AR, *a.* Pertaining to a dactyl; reducing from three to two syllables. *Scott's Essays.*

DAC'TYL-ET, *n.* A dactyl. *Bp. Hall.*

DAC-TYL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls; as, *dactylic* verses; a *dactylic* flute, a flute consisting of unequal intervals. *Encyc.*

DAC-TYL'IC, *n.* A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.

DAC'TYL-IST, *n.* [from *dactyl.*] One who writes flowing verse. *Warton.*

DAC-TYL'O-GLYPH, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος, finger, and γλυφω, to engrave.]
The inscription of the name of the artist on a finger ring or gem. *Brande.*

DAC-TYL-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος and γραφω, to write.]
The science or art of gem engraving. *Brande.*

DAC-TYL-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος, finger, and λογος, discourse.]
1. The act or the art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers. Deaf and dumb persons acquire a wonderful dexterity in this art.
2. The science which treats of the history and qualities of finger rings. *Elmes.*

DAC-TYL'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος and μαντικη, divination.]
Divination by finger rings. *Elmes.*

DAD, } *n.* [W. *tad*; Ir. *taid*; Arm. *tad*; Corn.
DAD'DY, } *tad* or *taz*; ancient L. *tata*; Port. *taita*; Gypsy, *dad, dada*; Sans. *tada*; Hindoo, *dada*; Russ. *tiatia*; Finn. *taat.*]
Father; *a word used by infants*, from whom it is taken. The first articulations of infants or young children are *dental* or *labial*; dental, in *tad, dad*, and labial, in *mamma, papa.*

DAD'DLE, *v. i.* To do any thing slowly; to walk with tottering, like a child or an old man. [*Little used.*]

DADE, *v. t.* To hold up by leading-strings. [*Little used.*] *Drayton.*

DA'DO, *n.* [Ital., a die.] The die or square part of a pedestal; the cubical base of a column. *Thomson.*

DAD'DOCK, *n.* The rotten body of a tree.

DÆ'DAL, *a.* [L. *Dædalus*, Gr. Δαιδαλος, an ingenious artist, who made the Cretan labyrinth.]
1. Various; variegated. *Spenser.*
2. Skillful.

DÆ-DA'LI-AN, *a.* [See DÆDAL.] Formed with art; intricate; maze-like.

DÆD'A-LOUS, *a.* [from *Dædalus.*] Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture; *a term applied to the leaves of plants.* *Martyn. Lee.*

DAFF, } *n.* [Ice. *dauf*, allied to *deaf.*]
DAFFE, }
A stupid, blockish fellow. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

DAFF, *v. t.* To daunt. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

DAFF, *v. t.* To toss aside; to put off. [See DOFF.] *Shak.*

DAF'FO-DIL, *n.* [D. *affodille*; G. *doppelte narcisse*, double narcissus; It. *asfodillo*; Fr. *asphodele*; L. *asphodelus*; Gr. ασφοδελος.]
A plant of the genus Narcissus, of several species. These have a bulbous root, and beautiful flowers of a deep yellow hue. *Encyc.*

DAFT, *a.* Insane; foolish; thoughtless; giddy. [*Scottish.*]

DAG, *n.* [Fr. *dague*, from thrusting.]
A dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

DAG, *n.* Dew. [*Not in use.*]

DAG, *n.* [Sax. *dag.*]
1. A loose end, as of locks of wool; called also *dag-locks.* *Bailey.*
2. A leathern latchet.

DAG, *v. t.* To daggle. [*Not in use.*]
2. To cut into slips. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

DAG'GER, *n.* [Fr. *dague*; D. *dagge*; Arm. *dager*; Sp. *daga*; Port. *adaga*; It. *daga*; Ir. *daigear.* In G. and D. *degen* is a sword.]
1. A short sword; a poniard. *Sidney.*
2. In *fencing schools*, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defense.
3. With *printers*, an obelisk, or obelus, a mark of reference in the form of a dagger; thus (†).

DAG'GER, *v. t.* To pierce with a dagger; to stab.

DAG'GERS-DRAW-ING, *n.* The act of drawing daggers; approach to open attack or to violence; a quarrel. *Swift.*

DAG'GLE, (dag'gl,) *v. t.* [Probably from *dag*, dew, or its root.]
To trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul; to dirty, as the lower end of a garment.

DAG'GLE, *v. i.* To run through mud and water.

DAG'GLED, *pp.* Dipped or trailed in mud or foul water; befouled.

DAG'GLE-TAIL, *a.* Having the lower ends of garments defiled with mud.

DAG'GLING, *ppr.* Drawing along in mud or foul water.

DAG'-LOCK, *n.* [*dag*, dew, and *lock.*] A lock of wool on a sheep that hangs and drags in the wet. [Often pronounced *tag-lock.*] *Grose.*

DAG'-SWAIN, *n.* [*dag*, a shred.] A kind of carpet.

DAG'-TAIL-ED, *a.* The same as *daggle-tail*; trailed in mud.

DA-GUERRE'I-AN, (da-ger're-an,) *a.* Pertaining to *Daguerre*, or to his invention of the daguerreotype.

DA-GUERRE'O-TYPE, (da-ger'ro-tīpe,) *n.* [from *Daguerre*, the discoverer.] A method of fixing images of objects by the camera obscura. A copper sheet, plated with silver, well cleaned with diluted nitric acid, or polished, is exposed to the vapor of iodine, which forms a very thin coating. This sheet is placed in the camera obscura, in which it remains a very short time; it is then taken out and exposed to the vapor of mercury; then heated to 167° Fahrenheit, and the images appear as by enchantment.

DAH'LIA, *n.* [from *Dahl*, the name of a Swedish botanist.]
A South American plant, introduced into Europe by the Spaniards in 1789. It bears a large, beautiful, compound flower, of every variety of hue. *Partington.*
[This name originally belonged to a shrub growing at the Cape of Good Hope, with flowers of but little beauty.]

DAH'LINE, *n.* Inulin, the fecula obtained from elecampane, resembling starch. *Ure.*

DAI'LI-NESS, *n.* Daily occurrence. *Taylor.*

DAI'LY, *a.* [Sax. *dæglic*, from *dag*, day.]
Happening or being every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day; as, *daily* labor; a *daily* allowance.
Give us this day our *daily* bread. *Lord's Prayer.*

DAI'LY, *adv.* Every day; day by day; as, a thing happens *daily.*

DAINT, *n.* Something of exquisite taste; a dainty.

DAINT'I-LY, *adv.* [from *dainty.*] Nicely; elegantly; as, a hat *daintily* made. [*Not legitimate, nor in use.*] *Bacon.*
2. Nicely; fastidiously; with nice regard to what is well tasted; as, to eat *daintily.*
3. Deliciously; as, to fare *daintily.*
4. Ceremoniously; scrupulously.

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DĀINT'I-NESS, *n.* Delicacy; softness; elegance; nicety; as, the *daintiness* of the limbs. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. Delicacy; deliciousness; *applied to food*; as, the *daintiness* of provisions.

3. Nicety in taste; squeamishness; fastidiousness; as, the *daintiness* of the taste. *Wotton.*

4. Ceremoniousness; scrupulousness; nice attention to manners. [*Obs.*]

DĀINT'REL, *n.* A delicacy. [*Not in use.*]

DĀINT'Y, *a.* [W. *deintiaiz*; Scot. *dainty*; from *dant, daint*, the teeth, L. *dens*, Gr. *ὀδους*, Sans. *danta.*]

1. Nice; pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious; as, *dainty* food.

His soul abhorreth *dainty* meat. — Job xxxiii.

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice in selecting what is tender and good; squeamish; soft; luxurious; as, a *dainty* taste or palate; a *dainty* people.

3. Scrupulous in manners; ceremonious. *Shak.*

4. Elegant; tender; soft; pure; neat; effeminately beautiful; as, *dainty* hands or limbs. *Shak.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine; as, a *dainty* speaker. *Prior.*

DĀINT'Y, *n.* Something nice and delicate to the taste; that which is exquisitely delicious; a delicacy.

Be not desirous of *dainties*, for they are deceitful meat. — Prov. xxiii.

2. A term of fondness. [*Not much used.*]

Why, that's my *dainty*. *Shak.*

DĀI'RY, *n.* [This word I have not found in any other language. In Russ. *doyu* signifies *to milk*, and Junius mentions *dey*, an old word for milk, and Icelandic *deggia*, to milk. It may be, and probably is, a contracted word.]

1. Milk, and all that concerns it, on a farm; or the business of managing milk, and of making butter and cheese. The whole establishment respecting milk, in a family, or on a farm.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of English butter. *Temple.*

2. The place, room, or house, where milk is set for cream, managed, and converted into butter or cheese. *Dryden.*

3. A milk farm or pasture land. *Bacon.*

DĀI'RY-HOUSE, } *n.* A house or room appropriated
DĀI'RY-ROOM, } to the management of milk.

DĀI'RY-MAID, *n.* A female servant whose business is to manage milk. *Addison.*

DĀI'RY-ING, *n.* The business of conducting a dairy. *P. Cyc.*

DĀIS, (dā'is *or* dase,) *n.* A raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall, where the high table stood. *W. Scott.*

Also, a canopy with its seat at the high table.

DĀI'SI-ED, (dā'zid,) *a.* [See DAISY.] Full of daisies; adorned with daisies. *Shak.*

DĀI'SY, *n.* [Sax. *dæges-ege*, day's eye.]

A plant of the genus Bellis, of several varieties. The blue daisy belongs to the genus Globularia, as does the globe daisy; the greater or ox-eye daisy belongs to the genus Chrysanthemum; and the middle daisy, to the Doronicum. *Fam. of Plants.*

DĀ'KER, *n.* A dicker; the number of ten.

DĀ'KER-HEN, *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail, a bird of the grallic order of Linnæus. *Ed. Encyc.*

DĀ'KIR, *n.* In *English statutes*, ten hides, or the twentieth part of a last of hides. *Encyc.*

DĀLE, *n.* [Goth. *dalei*; Dan. and Sw. *dal*; G. *thal*; D. *dal*; W. *dôl*; Russ. *dol*, *udol*, and *doline*; allied, perhaps, to *dell*. The Welsh *dôl* signifies a winding, bend, or meander, and a *dale* through which a river runs; a band, a ring, &c. In D. *daalen* signifies to descend, to sink.]

A low place between hills; a vale or valley; *a poetic word.*

DAL'LI-ANCE, *n.* [See DALLY.] *Literally*, delay; a lingering; *appropriately*, acts of fondness; interchange of caresses; toying, as males and females; as, *youthful dalliance.* *Milton.*

2. Conjugal embraces; commerce of the sexes. *Milton.*

3. Delay. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

DAL'LI-ED, (dal'lid,) *pp.* Delayed; deferred.

DAL'LI-ER, *n.* One who fondles; a trifler; *as*, a *dallier* with pleasant words. *Ascham.*

DAL'LY, *v. i.* [W. *dâl* or *dala*, to hold, bear, keep, stop; Arm. *dalea*, to stop or retard; Ir. *dail*, delay; Russ. *dlyu.* The sense of holding is often connected with that of extending, drawing out in time; Ar. ظال *taula*, to prolong, to delay. Class Dl, No. 20. See, also, No. 24, 29.]

1. *Literally*, to delay; to linger; to wait. Hence,

2. To trifle; to lose time in idleness and trifles; to amuse one's self with idle play.

It is madness to *dally* any longer. *Calamy.*

3. To toy and wanton, as man and woman; to interchange caresses; to fondle. *Shak.*

4. To sport; to play.

She *dallies* with the wind. *Shak.*

DAL'LY, *v. t.* To delay; to defer; to put *off*; to amuse till a proper opportunity; as, to *dally* off the time. [*Not much used.*] *Knolles.*

DAL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Delaying; procrastinating; trifling; wasting time in idle amusement; toying; fondling.

DAL-MAT'I-CA, *n.* A long white gown with sleeves, worn by deacons in the Roman Catholic church.

DAM, *n.* [Supposed to be from *dame*, which see.]

1. A female parent; used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds.

2. A human mother, *in* contempt. *Shak.*

3. [Fr. *dame*, the queen; Sp. *dama.*] A crowned man in the game of draughts.

DAM, *n.* [D. *dam*; G. *damm*; Sw. *id.*; Dan. *dam*, a pond. See the verb.]

A mole, bank, or mound of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, raised to obstruct a current of water, and to raise it, for the purpose of driving mill-wheels, or for other purposes. Any work that stops and confines water in a pond or basin, or causes it to rise.

DAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *demman*; G. *dämmen*; D. *dammen*; Dan. *dæmmer*; Ch. סום to stop, to shut; Heb. and Ch. אטם, Ar. أطم *atama*, to stop or shut. Qu. Ch. סמם, Ar. سطم *satama*, id. This is the root of *dumb.* See Class Dm, No. 17, 18, 23, 39.]

1. To make a dam, or to stop a stream of water by a bank of earth, or by any other work; to confine or shut in water. It is common to use, after the verb, *in*, *up*, or *out*; as, to *dam in*, or to *dam up*, the water, and to *dam out* is to prevent water from entering.

2. To confine or restrain from escaping; *to shut in*; *used by Shakspeare of fire, and by Milton of light.*

DAM'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *dommage*; Arm. *doumaich*; Norm. *domage*; Sax. *dem*; L. *damnum*; Sp. *dano*; Port. *dano*; It. *danno*; Ir. *damaiste.* This word seems to be allied to the Greek ζημια, a fine or mulct, Ch. זמה or זמם, to impose a fine. But qu. See DAMN.]

1. Any hurt, injury, or harm, to one's estate; any loss of property sustained; any hinderance to the increase of property; or any obstruction to the success of an enterprise. A man suffers *damage* by the destruction of his corn, by the burning of his house, by the detention of a ship which defeats a profitable voyage, or by the failure of a profitable undertaking. *Damage*, then, is any actual loss, or the prevention of profit. It is usually and properly applied to property, but sometimes to reputation and other things which are valuable. But, in the latter case, *injury* is more correctly used.

2. The value of what is lost.

3. *Damages*; in *law*, the estimated reparation in money for detriment or injury sustained; that which is given or adjudged to repair a loss. It is the province of a jury to assess *damages* in trespass.

DAM'AGE, *v. t.* [It. *danneggiare*; but Norm. *damager* is to oppress.]

To hurt or harm; to injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of. Rain may *damage* corn or hay; a storm may *damage* a ship; a house is often *damaged* by fire when it is not destroyed; heavy rains *damage* roads.

DAM'AGE, *v. i.* To receive harm; to be injured or impaired in soundness or value; as, green corn will *damage* in a mow or stack.

DAM'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage; as, *damageable* goods.

2. Hurtful; pernicious. [*Rare.*]

DAM'AG-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hurt; impaired; injured.

DAM'AGE-FEAS'ANT, (dam'aj-fāz'ant,) *a.* [Fr. *faisant*, from *faire.*]

Doing injury; trespassing, as cattle. *Blackstone.*

DAM'AG-ING, *ppr.* Injuring; impairing.

DAM'AR. See DAMMAR.

DAM'AS-CENE, *n.* [L. *damascenus*, from *Damascus.*]

1. A particular kind of plum, now pronounced DAMSON; which see.

2. It may be locally applied to other species of plums.

DAM'ASK, *n.* [It. *dommasco*; Fr. *damas*; Sp. *damasco*; from *Damascus*, in Syria.]

1. A silk stuff, having some parts raised above the ground, representing flowers and other figures, originally from Damascus.

2. A kind of wrought linen, made in Flanders, in imitation of damask silks.

3. Red color, from the damask-rose. *Fairfax.*

Damask-steel is a fine steel from the Levant, chiefly from Damascus, used for sword and cutlass blades.

DAM'ASK, *v. t.* To form flowers on stuffs; also, to variegate; to diversify; as, a bank *damasked* with flowers. *Milton.*

2. To adorn steel-work with figures. [See DAMASKEEN.]

DAM'ASK-ED, (dam'askt,) *pp.* Variegated with flowers.

DAM'ASK-EN, } *v. t.* [Fr. *damasquiner.* See DAM-
DAM-ASK-EEN', } ASK.]

To make incisions *in* iron, steel, &c., and fill them with gold or silver wire for ornament; used chiefly for adorning sword-blades, guards, locks of pistols, &c. *Chambers.*

DAM-ASK-EEN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut into figures and inlaid with gold or silver wire.

DAM-ASK-EEN'ING, *ppr.* Engraving and adorning with gold or silver wire inlaid.

DAM-ASK-EEN'ING, *n.* The act or art of beautifying iron or steel, by engraving and inlaying it with gold or silver wire.

DAM'ASK-IN, *n.* A saber, so called from the manufacture of Damascus.

DAM'ASK-ING, *ppr.* Variegating with flowers.

DAM'ASK-PLUM, *n.* A small, black plum.

DAM'ASK-RŌSE, *n.* A species of rose which is red, and another which is white.

DAM'AS-SIN, *n.* A kind of damask with gold and silver flowers woven in the warp and woof. *Ure.*

DAME, *n.* [Fr. *dame*; Sp. Port. It. *dama*: from L. *domina*, a mistress or governess, from *domo*, Gr. δαμαω, to subdue, Eng. to *tame.* Class Dm, No. 3, 4, 23, 24.]

Literally, a mistress; hence, a lady; a title of honor to a woman. It is now generally applied to the mistress of a family in the common ranks of life; as is its compound, *madam.* *In poetry*, it is applied to a woman of rank. In short, it is applied with propriety to any woman who is or has been the mistress of a family, and it sometimes *comprehends* women in general.

DĀME'S-VI'O-LET, } *n.* A plant of the genus Hes-
DĀME'WORT, } peris; called *also queen's-gilly-flower*, or *rocket.* It is remarkable for its fragrant odor, and ladies are fond of having it in their apartments.

DĀ'MI-AN-ISTS, *n. pl.* In *church history*, the followers of Damianus, patriarch of Alexandria, in the fourth century, who concentered all the personal attributes of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in the one God; and therefore was accused of teaching Sabellianism.

DAM'MAR, *n.* A name applied to a resinous substance obtained in the East Indies from a species of *Agathis or Dammara*, a tree allied to the pine.

DAM'MED, *pp.* Confined or shut in by means of a dam.

DAM'MING, *ppr.* Confining water by means of a dam.

DAMN, (dam,) *v. t.* [L. *damno*; Fr. *damner*; Arm. *dauna*; It. *dannare*; Sp. *danar*; Port. *danar.* The Portuguese word is rendered to hurt, to damnify, to corrupt or spoil, to undo or ruin, to bend, to crook, to make mad. The latter sense would seem to be from the L. *demens*, and *damnum* is by Varro referred to *demendo*, *demo*, which is supposed to be a compound of *de* and *emo.* But qu., for *damno* and *condemno* coincide with the Eng. *doom.*]

1. To sentence to eternal torments in a future state; to punish in hell.

He that believeth not shall be *damned.* — Mark xvi.

2. To *condemn*; to decide to be wrong or worthy of punishment; to censure; to reprobate.

He that doubteth is *damned* if he eat. — Rom. xiv.

3. To condemn; to explode; to decide to be bad, mean, or displeasing, by hissing or any mark of disapprobation; as, to *damn* a play, or a mean author.

4. A word used in profaneness; a term of execration.

DAM'NA-BLE, *a.* That may be *damned* or condemned; deserving damnation; worthy of eternal punishment. More generally, that which subjects or renders liable to damnation; as, *damnable* heresies. 2 *Pet.* ii.

2. In *a low* or *ludicrous sense*, odious, detestable, or pernicious. *Shak.*

DAM'NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of deserving damnation.

DAM'NA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to incur eternal punishment, or so as to exclude mercy. *South.*

2. In *a low sense*, odiously; detestably; sometimes excessively.

DAM-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *damnatio.*]

1. Sentence or condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state; or the state of eternal torments.

How can ye escape the *damnation* of hell? — Matt. xxiii.

2. Condemnation. *Taylor.*

DAM'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation. *Waterland.*

DAM'NED, (damd, adj. in *serious discourse*, dam'ned,) *pp.* or *a.* Sentenced to everlasting punishment in a future state; condemned.

2. *a.* Hateful; detestable; abominable; *a word chiefly used in profaneness by persons of vulgar manners.*

DAM-NIF'IC, *a.* [See DAMNIFY.] Procuring loss; mischievous.

DAM'NI-FI-ED, *pp.* [See DAMNIFY.] Injured; endamaged.

DAM'NI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *damnifico*; *damnum* and *facio*; It. *dannificare.*]

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1. To cause loss or damage to; to hurt in estate or interest; to injure; to endamage; as, to *damnify* a man in his goods or estate.

2. To hurt; to injure; to impair; *applied to the person.* *Spenser.*

DAM'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring; impairing.

DAM'NING, *ppr.* Dooming to endless punishment; a condemning.

2. *a.* That condemns or exposes to damnation; as, a *damning* sin.

DAM'NING-NESS, *n.* Tendency to bring damnation. *Hammond.*

DAM'NUM ABS'QUE IN-JŪ'RI-A, [L.] Loss without any injury of the which the law can take cognizance.

DAMP, *a.* [G. *dampf*; D. *damp*; Sw. *damb*; Dan. *damp*, steam, vapor, fog, smoke; perhaps *steam* is from the same root, from wasting; Sans. *dhuma.* See Class Dm, No. 33.]

1. Moist; humid; being in a state between dry and wet; as, a *damp* cloth; *damp* air; sometimes foggy; as, the atmosphere is *damp*; but it may be *damp* without visible vapor.

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed; chilled. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

DAMP, *n.* Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog. *Milton.*

2. Dejection; depression of spirits; chill. We say, to strike a *damp*, or to cast a *damp*, on the spirits. *Milton.*

3. *Damps, pl.*; noxious exhalations, or rather gases, issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life. These are often known to exist in wells which continue long covered and not used, and in mines and coal-pits; and sometimes they issue from the old lavas of volcanoes. These damps are usually the carbonic acid gas, vulgarly called *choke-damp*, which instantly suffocates; or carbureted hydrogen, called *fire-damp.*

DAMP, *v. t.* To moisten; to make humid, or moderately wet.

2. To chill; to deaden; to depress or deject; to abate; as, to *damp* the spirits; to *damp* the ardor of passion. *Swift.*

3. To weaken; to make dull; as, to *damp* sound. *Bacon.*

4. To check or restrain, as action or vigor; to make languid; to discourage; as, to *damp* industry. *Bacon.*

DAMP'ED, (dampt,) *pp.* Chilled; depressed; abated; weakened; checked; discouraged.

DAMP'EN, (damp'n,) *v. t.* To make damp or moist.

DAMP'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making damp. *Judge Johnson.*

DAMP'ER, *n.* That which damps or checks.

2. A valve or sliding plate in a furnace to stop or lessen the quantity of air admitted, and thus to regulate the heat or extinguish the fire. *Edwards, W. Ind. Rumford.*

3. A part of a piano-forte, by which the sound is deadened.

DAMP'ING, *ppr.* Chilling; deadening; dejecting; abating; checking; weakening.

DAMP'ISH, *a.* Moderately damp, or moist.

DAMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a dampish manner.

DAMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* A moderate degree of dampness, or moistness; slight humidity.

DAMP'NESS, *n.* Moisture; fogginess; moistness; moderate humidity; as, the *dampness* of the air, of the ground, or of a cloth.

DAMPS, *n. pl.* See DAMP.

DAMP'Y, *a.* Dejected; gloomy. [*Little used.*] *Hayward.*

DAM'SEL, *n.* [Fr. *damoiselle* and *demoiselle*, a gentlewoman, and *damoiseau*, a spark or beau; Norm. *damoisells*, or *demicelles*, nobles, sons of kings, princes, knights, lords, ladies of quality, and *damoyseles*, damsels, female infants; Sp. *damisela*, a young gentlewoman, any girl not of the lower class. The Arm. *ma-mesell*, *va-mesell*, or *man-mesell*, a woman or madam, seems to indicate that the first syllable is a prefix, and *mesell*, Eng. *miss*, a distinct word. But *damaiselle*, Norm. *demicelle*, from which we have *damsel*, is doubtless from the Italian *damigella*, a diminutive, formed from *dama*, like the L. *domicilium*, from *domus*, and *penicillus*, from the root of *penna.* The Italian *damigello*, in the masculine gender, shows the propriety of the ancient application of *damsel* to males.]

A young woman. Formerly, a young man or woman of noble or genteel extraction; as, *Damsel* Pepin; *Damsel* Richard, prince of Wales. It is now used only of young women, and is applied to any class of young unmarried women, unless to the most vulgar, and sometimes to country girls.

With her train of *damsels* she was gone. *Dryden.*
Then Boaz said, Whose *damsel* is this? — Ruth ii.

This word is rarely used in conversation, or even in prose writings of the present day; but it occurs frequently in the Scriptures, and in poetry.

DAM'SON, (dam'zn,) *n.* [Contracted from *damascene*, the Damascus plum.]

The fruit of a variety of the Prunus domestica; a small black plum.

DAN, *n.* [Sp. *don.* Qu. from *dominus*, or Ar. دأن *dauna*, to be chief, to judge, Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. דין. Class Dn, No. 2, 4.]

A title of honor equivalent to *master*; used by Shakspeare, Prior, &c., but now obsolete.

DANCE, *v. i.* [Fr. *danser*; Sp. *danzar*; Port. *dançar*; Arm. *dançzal*; It. *danzare*; G. *tanzen*; Sw. *dansa*; Dan. *dandser*; D. *danssen*; Basque, *duntza*; Russ. *tantzyu.* Qu. the radical letters, and the Oriental רוץ, with a casual *n.*]

1. *Primarily*, to leap or spring; hence, to leap or move with measured steps, regulated by a tune, sung or played on a musical instrument; to leap or step with graceful motions of the body, corresponding with the sound of the voice or of an instrument.

There is a time to mourn, and a time to *dance.* — Eccles. iii.

2. To leap and frisk about; to move nimbly or up and down.

To dance attendance; to wait with obsequiousness; to strive to please and gain favor by assiduous attentions and officious civilities; as, to *dance attendance* at court.

DANCE, *v. t.* To make to dance; to move up and down, or back and forth; to dandle; as, to *dance* a child on the knee. *Bacon.*

DANCE, *n.* In *a general sense*, a leaping and frisking about. *Appropriately*, a leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune, particularly by two or more in concert. A lively, brisk exercise or amusement, in which the movements of the persons are regulated by art, in figure, and by the sound of instruments, in measure.

2. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillon, &c.

DANCED, (dänst,) *pp.* Moved up and down, backward or forward, in measured steps.

DAN'CER, *n.* One who practices dancing, or is skillful in the performance.

DAN'CING, *ppr.* or *a.* Leaping and stepping to the sound of the voice or of an instrument; moving in measured steps; frisking about.

DAN'CING, *n.* The act of moving in measured step; frisking.

DAN'CING-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of dancing.

DAN'CING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the art of dancing is taught.

DAN'DE-LI-ON, *n.* [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth.]

A well-known plant of the genus Leontodon, having a naked stalk, with one large flower.

DAN'DER, *v. i.* To wander about; to talk incoherently.

DAN'DI-PRAT, *n.* [Fr. *dandin*, a ninny; It. *dondolone*, a loiterer; *dondolo*, any thing swinging; *dondolare*, to swing, to loiter. The Sp. and Port. *tonto*, a dolt, may be of the same family. Qu. *prat.*]

A little fellow; an urchin; *a word of fondness or contempt.* *Johnson.*

DAN'DLE, *v. t.* [G. *tändeln*, to toy, to trifle, to lounge, to dandle; Fr. *dandiner*, to jog; It. *dondolare*, to swing, to loiter; Sp. and Port. *tontear*, to dote, to talk nonsense; Scot. *dandill*, *dander.* These words seem to be allied.]

1. To shake or jolt on the knee, as an infant; to move up and down in the hand; literally, to amuse by play.

Ye shall be *dandled* on her knees — Is. lxvi.

2. To fondle; to amuse; to treat as a child; to toy with.

I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus. *Addison.*

3. To delay; to protract by trifles. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DAN'DLED, *pp.* Danced on the knee, or in the arms; fondled; amused by trifles or play.

DAN'DLER, *n.* One who dandles or fondles children.

DAN'DLING, *ppr.* Shaking and jolting on the knee; moving about in play or for amusement, as an infant.

DAN'DLING, *n.* Act of fondling, or jolting on the knee.

DAN'DRUFF, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *tan*, a scab, tetter, and *drof*, sordid; or Fr. *teigne*, Arm. *tign*, or *taign.*]

A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

DAN'DY, *n.* [Fr. *dandin*, a ninny, a silly fellow.]

A fop; a coxcomb; one who dresses himself like a doll, and who carries his character on his back.

DAN'DY-ISH, *a.* Like a dandy.

DAN'DY-ISM, *n.* The manners and dress of a dandy.

DANE, *n.* A native of Denmark.

DANE'GELT, *n.* [*Dane* and *gelt*, *geld*, money.]

In *England*, an annual tax formerly laid on the English nation, for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace. It was at first one shilling, afterward two, and at last seven, for every hide of land, except such as belonged to the church. *Encyc.*

At a subsequent period, when the Danes became masters, the *danegelt* was a tax levied by the Danish princes on every hide of land owned by the Anglo-Saxons. *P. Cyc.*

DANE'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Sambucus; a species of elder, called *dwarf-elder* or *wall-wort.*

DAN'GER, *n.* [Fr. Arm. Scot. *danger*; Norm. *daungerous*, dubious. This word in Scottish, according to Jamieson, signifies peril, power, or dominion, doubt, hesitation. In Chaucer, it signifies peril, and coyness, sparingness, or custody. In old English laws, it denotes a payment in money by forest tenants, to their lord, for permission to plow and sow in the time of pannage or mast-feeding. The primary sense is not obvious. Spenser has the following couplet: —

Valiant he should be as fire,
Showing *danger* more than ire.]

Peril; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil. It is easy to boast of despising death when there is no *danger.*

Our craft is in *danger* to be set at naught. — Acts xix.

DAN'GER, *v. t.* To put in hazard; to expose to loss or injury. *Shak.* But rarely used. [See ENDANGER, which is generally used.]

DAN'GER-LESS, *a.* Free from danger; without risk. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

DAN'GER-OUS, *a.* Perilous; hazardous; exposing to loss; unsafe; full of risk; as, a *dangerous* voyage; a *dangerous* experiment.

2. Creating danger; causing risk of evil; as, a *dangerous* man; a *dangerous* conspiracy.

DAN'GER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With danger; with risk of evil; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously; perilously; as, to be *dangerously* sick; *dangerously* situated.

DAN'GER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Danger; hazard; peril; a state of being exposed to evil; as, the *dangerousness* of condition, or disease.

DAN'GLE, (dang'gl,) *v. i.* [Dan. *dingler*, to swing to and fro. Qu. *dandle*, or Ch. Syr. תקל.]

1. To hang loose, flowing, shaking, or waving; to hang and swing.

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle.* *Hudibras.*

2. To hang on any one; to be a humble, officious follower; with *after* or *about*; as, to *dangle about* a woman; to *dangle after* a minister for favors.

DAN'GLER, *n.* One who dangles; *applied particularly to men who hang about women.*

DAN'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hanging loosely; busily or officiously adhering to.

DAN'ISH, *a.* Belonging to the Danes or Denmark.

DAN'ISH, *n.* The language of the Danes.

DANK, *a.* [Qu. G. *tunken*, to dip.]

Damp; moist; humid; wet.

DANK, *n.* Moisture; humidity. *Milton. Shak.*

DANK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat damp.

DANK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Dampness; humidity.

DA-NŪ'BI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Danube.

DA'ŌU-RITE, *n.* A mineral, called *rubellite*, resembling shorl, but differing from it in chemical characters. Its color is red, of various shades. *Cleaveland.*

DAP or DAPE, *v. i.* [Goth. *daupyan*, to dip.]

To drop or let fall the bait gently into the water; to raise or sink it; *a word used by anglers.* *Walton.*

DA-PAT'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *dapes.*]

Sumptuous in cheer. [*Not in use.*]

DAPH'NE, *n.* A nymph of Diana.

DAPH'NIN, *n.* The bitter principle of the Daphne Mezereum, discovered by Vauquelin. It is obtained in small crystals, hard, transparent, of a grayish color, and a bitter taste.

DAP'I-FER, *n.* [L. *dapes*, feast, and *fero*, to bear.]

One who brings meat to the table. Formerly, the title or office of the grand-master of a king's household. It still subsists in Germany. *Encyc.*

DAP'PER, *a.* [D. *dapper*, brave, valiant; Sw. and Dan. *tapper*; G. *tapfer.* See Class Db, No. 13, 28.]

Active; nimble; brisk; or little and active; neat; lively; as, a *dapper* fellow; a *dapper* spark.

DAP'PER-LING, *n.* A dwarf; a dandiprat.

DAP'PLE, *a.* [Most probably allied to *tabby*, and from dipping, or to W. *dafnu*, to drop. The word signifies *spotted*, and spots are often from dropping or sprinkling.]

Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color; as, a *dapple-bay* or *dapple-gray*; applied to a horse or other beast. It may sometimes express *streaked*, but this is not its true signification.

DAP'PLE, *v. t.* To spot; to variegate with spots.

The gentle day
Dapples the drowsy east with *spots* of gray. *Shak.*
The *dappled* pink and blushing rose. *Prior.*

DAP'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color.

DAP'PLING, *ppr.* Variegating with spots.

DAR, DARR, } *n.* A fish found in the Severn. *Bailey.*

DARD, *n.* [Fr. *dard.*] What is thrown out, or is cast forward, as a dart is thrown.

DARE, *v. i.*; *pret.* DURST. [Sax. *dearran*, *durran*; D. *darren*, *durven*; G. *dürfen*; Sw. *dierf*, bold; *dierfvas*, to dare, and *törfas*, to dare; Dan. *tör*, to dare, and *tör*, dry, torrid, L. *torreo*; Dan. *törked*, dryness, barrenness; *törstig*, thirsty. The German *dürfen*, compounded, *bedürfen*, signifies to want, to need, to lack, and this, in Dutch, is *derven.* The Sw. *dåre*, rash, mad, sottish, *dåra*, to infatuate, Dan. *daarer*, may be of the same family. The Gr. θαρρεω, and

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Russ. *derzayu*, to dare, are evidently the same word.

Ar. ذار *dhaura*, to be bold, audacious; to be angry, or averse; to be terrified, to flee. So in Sw. *darra*, to tremble. The sense of boldness, daring, is sometimes from the sense of advancing; but some of the senses of these words indicate the sense of receding.]

To have courage for any purpose; to have strength of mind or hardihood to undertake any thing; to be bold enough; not to be afraid, to venture; to be adventurous.

I *dare* do all that may become a man. *Shak.*
Dare any of you go to law before the unjust? — 1 Cor. vi.
None of his disciples *durst* ask him, Who art thou? — John xxi.

In this intransitive sense, *dare* is not generally followed by the sign *to* before another verb in the infinitive; though *to* may be used with propriety. In German, the verb is numbered among the auxiliaries. In the transitive form, it is regular, thus:

DARE, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* DARED. To challenge; to provoke; to defy; as, to *dare* a man to fight.

Time, I *dare* thee to discover
Such a youth, and such a lover. *Dryden.*

To dare larks; to catch them by means of a looking-glass, or by keeping a bird of prey hovering aloft, which keeps them in amaze till caught by a net thrown over them; to terrify or amaze. *Johnson. Dryden.*

DARE, *n.* Defiance; challenge. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DARE, *n.* A small fish, the same as the *dace*. *Encyc. Johnson.*

DAR'ED, *pp.* Challenged; defied.

DARE'FUL, *a.* Full of defiance. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DAR'ER, *n.* One who dares or defies.

DAR'IC, *n.* A gold coin of Darius the Mede, value about 556 cents.

DAR'ING, *n.* A bold act; a hazardous attempt. *Southey.*

DAR'ING, *ppr.* Having courage sufficient for a purpose; challenging; defying.

2. *a.* Bold; courageous; intrepid; fearless; adventurous; brave; stout.

Grieve not, O *daring* prince, that noble heart. *Pope.*

3. Audacious; impudently bold and defying, as in *heaven-daring*, defying almighty power.

DAR'ING-LY, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently.

The principles of our holy religion are *daringly* attacked from the press. *Anon.*

DAR'ING-NESS, *n.* Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.

DARK, *a.* [Sax. *deorc*; Ir. *dorcha*; Pers. تيره *tirah*, dark; تاريك *tarik*, dark, darkness. See Class Dr, No. 15.]

1. Destitute of light; obscure. A *dark* atmosphere is one which prevents vision.

2. Wholly or partially black; having the quality opposite to white; as, a *dark* color or substance.

3. Gloomy; disheartening; having unfavorable prospects; as, a dark time in political affairs.

There is, in every true woman's heart, a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the *dark* hour of adversity. *Irving.*

4. Obscure; not easily understood or explained; as, a *dark* passage in an author; a *dark* saying.

5. Mysterious; as, the ways of Providence are often *dark* to human reason.

6. Not enlightened with knowledge; destitute of learning and science; rude; ignorant; as, a *dark* age.

7. Not vivid; partially black. *Lev.* xiii.

8. Blind. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

9. Gloomy; not cheerful; as, a *dark* temper. *Addison.*

10. Obscure; concealed; secret; not understood; as, a *dark* design.

11. Unclean; foul. *Milton.*

12. Opaque. But *dark* and *opaque* are not synonymous. Chalk is *opaque*, but not *dark*.

13. Keeping designs concealed.

The *dark*, unrelenting Tiberius. *Gibbon.*

DARK, *n.* [Sans. *tarcki*.] Darkness; obscurity; the absence of light. We say, we can hear in the *dark*.

Shall thy wonders be known in the *dark*? — Ps. lxxxviii.

2. Obscurity; secrecy; a state unknown; as, things done in the *dark*.

3. Obscurity; a state of ignorance; as, we are all in the *dark*.

DARK, *v. t.* To darken; to obscure. [*Obs.*]

DARK'-BROW-ED, *a.* Stern of aspect; frowning; as, *dark-browed* Hotspur. *Percy's Masque.*

DARK'-CŎL-OR-ED, (-kul'lurd,) *a.* Having a dark hue. *Smith.*

DARK'EN, (därk'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *adeorcian*.]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light; as, close the shutters and *darken* the room.

2. To obscure; to cloud.

His confidence seldom *darkened* his foresight. *Bacon.*

3. To make black.

The locusts *darkened* the land. — Ex. x.

4. To make dim; to deprive of vision.

Let their eyes be *darkened*. — Rom. xi.

5. To render gloomy; as, all joy is *darkened*. *Is.* xxiv.

6. To deprive of intellectual vision; to render ignorant or stupid.

Their foolish heart was *darkened*. — Rom. i.
Having the understanding *darkened*. — Eph. iv.

7. To obscure; to perplex; to render less clear or intelligible.

Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge? Job xxxviii.

8. To render less white or clear; to tan; as, a burning sun *darkens* the complexion.

9. To sully; to make foul. *Tillotson.*

DARK'EN, *v. i.* To grow dark or darker; also, to grow less white or clear.

DARK'EN-ED, (därk'nd,) *pp.* Deprived of light; obscured; rendered dim; made black; made ignorant.

DARK'EN-ER, *n.* That which darkens.

DARK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of light; obscuring; making black, or less white or clear; clouding.

DARK'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having dark eyes.

DARK'-HOUSE, *n.* An old word for a mad-house.

DARK'ISH, *a.* Dusky; somewhat dark. [*Shak.*

DARK'LING, *a.* Being in the dark, or without light; *a poetical word.* *Milton. Shak.*

DARK'LY, *adv.* Obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly; with imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge.

They learn only what tradition has *darkly* conveyed to them. *Anon.*

DARK'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a dark, close, or revengeful mind. *Baxter.*

DARK'NESS, *n.* Absence of light.

And *darkness* was on the face of the deep. — Gen. i.

2. Obscurity; want of clearness or perspicuity; that quality or state which renders any thing difficult to be understood; as, the *darkness* of counsels.

3. A state of being intellectually clouded; ignorance.

Men love *darkness* rather than light. — John iii.

4. A private place; secrecy; privacy.

What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light. — Matt. x.

5. Infernal gloom; hell; as, utter *darkness*. *Matt.* xxii.

6. Great trouble and distress; calamities; perplexities.

A day of clouds and thick *darkness*. — Joel ii. Is. viii.

7. Empire of Satan.

Who hath delivered us from the power of *darkness*. — Col. i.

8. Opaqueness.

Land of darkness; the grave. *Job* x.

DARK'SŌME, (därk'sum,) *a.* Dark; gloomy; obscure; as, a *darksome* house; a *darksome* cloud. *Milton. Dryden.*

DARK'-SŌUL-ED, *a.* Having a dark soul.

DARK'-WŎRK-ING, (-wurk'ing,) *a.* Working in darkness, or in secrecy. *Shak.*

DAR'LING, *a.* [Sax. *deorling*; *deor*, dear, and *ling*, which primarily denotes likeness, and, in some words, is a diminutive. So in G. *liebling*, loveling, D. *lieveling*. See DEAR.]

Dearly beloved; favorite; regarded with great kindness and tenderness; as, a *darling* child; a *darling* science. *Watts.*

DAR'LING, *n.* One much beloved; a favorite; as, that son was the darling of his father.

DARN, *v. t.* [W. *darn*; Arm. *darn*; Fr. *darne*; a piece or patch.]

To mend a rent or hole, by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle; to sew together with yarn or thread. It is used particularly of stockings. *Gay. Swift.*

DARN, *n.* A place mended by darning.

DARN'ED, *pp.* Mended by imitating the texture of the cloth.

DAR'NEL, *n.* A plant of the genus Lolium, a kind of grass; the most remarkable species are the *red darnel*, or rye-grass, and the *white darnel*.

DARN'ER, *n.* One who mends by darning.

DARN'ING, *ppr.* Mending in imitation of the original texture; sewing together, as a torn stocking, or cloth.

DARN'ING, *n.* The act of mending, as a hole in a garment.

DAR'RAIN, *v. t.* [Norm. *dareigner*, *derener*, *dereigner*, *deraigner*, to prove, to testify, to clear himself, to institute; noun, *darrein*, or *derene*, or *d'reigne*, proof; also, *derreiner*, to endeavor. In Chaucer, the word is interpreted to *contest*.

But for thou art a worthy gentil knight,
And wilnest to *darraine* hire by bataille.

The word is probably compound. But neither the origin nor the signification is obvious.]

To prepare, or to order; or to try; to endeavor; to prove; to apply to the contest. [*Obs.*] *Carew. Spenser. Shak.*

DAR'REIN, *a.* [Corrupted from Fr. *dernier*.] Last; as, *darrein* continuance, the last continuance. *Bourier.*

DART, *n.* [Fr. *dard*; Arm. *dared* or *dard*; It. Sp. and Port. *dardo*; Russ. *drot*. In Sw. *dart* is a dagger. The word is from some verb signifying to throw or thrust. In Gr. δουρ is a spear or lance.]

1. A pointed, missile weapon, to be thrown by the hand; a short lance. *Dryden.*

2. Any missile weapon; that which pierces and wounds.

And from about her shot *darts* of desire.

DART, *v. t.* To throw a pointed instrument with a sudden thrust; as, to *dart* a javelin. *Dryden.*

2. To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send; to emit; to shoot; *applied to small objects which pass with velocity*; as, the sun *darts* his beams on the earth.

Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. *Pope.*

DART, *v. i.* To fly or shoot, as a dart; to fly rapidly.

2. To spring and run with velocity; to start suddenly and run; as, the deer *darted* from the thicket.

DAR'TARS, *n.* A scab or ulceration under the chins of lambs. *Farm. Encyc.*

DART'ED, *pp.* Thrown or hurled, as a pointed instrument; sent with velocity.

DART'ER, *n.* One who throws a dart.

2. A Brazilian bird, of the Pelican family, which darts into the water after its prey. *Partington.*

DART'ING, *ppr.* Throwing, as a dart; hurling darts; flying rapidly.

DART'ING-LY, *adv.* Rapidly; like a dart.

DAR'TROUS, *a.* [Fr. *dartre*, tetter.]

A vague term relating to a kind of cutaneous disease of no definite character.

DASH, *v. t.* [In Dan. *dask* signifies a blow; in Sw. *daska*, to strike; in Scot. *dusch*, to rush. In Persian, تاز *taz* or *tauz*, is an assault *on* an enemy. See Class Ds, No. 3, 4, 5, 14, 22, 30, 31, 40.]

1. To strike suddenly or violently, whether throwing or falling; as, to *dash* one stone against another. *Bacon.*

Lest thou *dash* thy foot against a stone. — Matt. iv.

2. To strike and bruise or break; to break by collision; but usually with the words *in pieces*.

Thou shalt *dash* them *in pieces*, as a potter's vessel. — Ps. ii.

3. To throw water suddenly, in separate portions; as, to *dash* water on the head.

4. To bespatter; to sprinkle; as, to *dash* a garment. *Shak.*

5. To strike and break or disperse.

At once the brushing oars and brazen prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depth below. *Dryden.*

6. To mix and reduce or adulterate by throwing in another substance; as, to *dash* wine with water; the story is *dashed* with fables.

7. To form or sketch out in haste, carelessly. *Pope.*

8. To erase at a stroke; to strike out; to blot out or obliterate; as, to *dash* out a line or word. *Pope.*

9. To break; to destroy; to frustrate; as, to *dash* all their schemes and hopes.

10. To confound; to confuse; to put to shame; to abash; to depress by shame or fear; as, he was *dashed* at the appearance of the judge.

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car. *Pope.*

DASH, *v. i.* To strike, break, scatter, and fly off; as, agitate water and it will *dash* over the sides of a vessel; the waves *dashed* over the side of the ship.

2. To rush, strike and break, or scatter; as, the waters *dash* down the precipice.

3. To rush with violence, and break through; as, he *dashed* into the enemy's ranks; or, he *dashed* through thick and thin.

DASH, *n.* Collision; a violent striking of two bodies; as, the *dash* of clouds. *Thomson.*

2. Infusion; admixture; something thrown into another substance; as, the wine has a *dash* of water.

Innocence with a *dash* of folly. *Addison.*

3. Admixture; as, red with a *dash* of purple.

4. A rushing, or onset, with violence; as, to make a *dash* upon the enemy.

5. A sudden stroke; a blow; an act.

She takes upon her bravely at first *dash*. *Shak.*

6. A flourish; blustering parade; as, the young fop made a *dash* [*Vulgar.*]

7. A mark or line, in writing or printing, noting a break or stop in the sentence; as in Virgil, *quos ego*—; or a pause; or the division of the sentence.

8. In *music*, a small mark [thus ❙] denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be performed in a short, distinct manner. *Brande.*

DASH'-BŌARD, *n.* A board placed on the fore part of a chaise, sleigh, or other vehicle, to prevent water,

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mud, or snow, from being thrown upon those in the vehicle by the heels of the horses.

DASH'ED, (dăsht,) *pp.* Struck violently; driven against; bruised, broken, or scattered, by collision; besprinkled; mixed or adulterated; erased; blotted out; broken; cast down; confounded; abashed.

DASH'ING, *ppr.* Driving and striking against; striking suddenly or violently; breaking or scattering by collision; infusing; mixing; confounding; blotting out; rushing.

2. *a.* Rushing; driving; blustering; making a *dash*; as, a *dashing* fellow.

3. *a.* Precipitate; rushing carelessly on. *Burke.*

DAS'TARD, *n.* [In Sax. *adastrigan* is to frighten, to deter.]

A coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger. *Dryden.*

DAS'TARD, *a.* Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger.

Curse on their *dastard* souls. *Addison.*

DAS'TARD, *v. t.* To make cowardly; to intimidate; to dispirit. *Dryden.*

DAS'TARD-IZE, *v. t.* To make cowardly. *Howell.*

DAS'TARD-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made cowardly.

DAS'TARD-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making cowardly.

DAS'TARD-LI-NESS, *n.* [from *dastardly.*] Cowardliness. *Barrett.*

DAS'TARD-LY, *a.* Cowardly; meanly timid; base; sneaking. *Herbert.*

DAS'TARD-NESS, *n.* Cowardliness; mean timorousness.

DAS'TARD-Y, *n.* Cowardliness; base timidity.

DAS'Y-URE, *n.* [Gr. δασυς and ουρα.] A quadruped of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, allied to the opossum.

DĀ'TA, *n. pl.* [L. *data*, given.]

Things given, or admitted; quantities, principles, or facts given, known, or admitted, by which to find things or results unknown.

DA-TĀ'RI-A, *n.* The papal chancery at Rome, from which all bulls are issued, so called from the subscription, *Datum apud Sanctum Petrum*, i. e., in the Vatican. *Encyc. Am.*

DĀ'TA-RY, *n.* A high officer of the chancery of Rome, who affixes the *datum Romæ* to the pope's bulls.

2. The employment of a datary.

DĀTE, *n.* [Fr. *date*; It. and Sp. *data*; L. *datum*, given, from *do*, to give; Sans. *da*, *datu*.]

1. That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month, and day, when it was given or executed. In letters, it notes the time when they are written or sent; in deeds, contracts, wills, and other papers, it specifies the time of execution, and, usually, the time from which they are to take effect and operate on the rights of person. To the date is usually added the name of the place where a writing is executed, and this is sometimes included in the term *date*.

2. The time when any event happened, when any thing was transacted, or when any thing is to be done; as, the *date* of a battle; the *date* of Cesar's arrival in Britain.

3. End; conclusion. [*Unusual.*]

What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*. *Pope.*

4. Duration; continuance; as, ages of endless *date*. *Milton.*

DĀTE, *v. t.* To write or note the time when a letter is written, or a writing executed; to express, in an instrument, the year, month, and day, of its execution, and, usually, the place; as, to *date* a letter, a bond, a deed, or a charter.

2. To note or fix the time of an event or transaction. Historians *date* the fulfillment of a prophecy at different periods.

3. To note the time when something begins; as, to *date* a disease, or a calamity, from a certain cause.

DĀTE, *v. i.* To reckon.

2. To begin; to have origin.

The Batavian republic *dates* from the successes of the French arms. *E. Everett.*

DĀTE, *n.* [Fr. *datte*, for *dacte*; It. *dattero*; Sp. *datil*; L. *dactylus*; Gr. δακτυλος.]

The fruit of the great palm-tree, or date-tree, the *Phœnix dactylifera*. This fruit is somewhat in the shape of an acorn, composed of a thin, light, glossy membrane, somewhat pellucid and yellowish, containing a soft, pulpy fruit, firm and sweet, esculent and wholesome, and in this is inclosed a hard kernel.

DĀTE'-TREE, *n.* The tree that bears dates; the great palm-tree.

DĀT'ED, *pp.* Having the time of writing or execution specified; having the time of happening noted.

DĀTE'LESS, *a.* Having no date; having no fixed term.

DĀT'ER, *n.* One that dates. [*Shak.*

DĀT'ING, *ppr.* Expressing the time of writing, or of executing, a paper or instrument; noting the time of happening, or originating.

DĀ'TIVE, *a.* or *n.* [L. *dativus*, from *do*, to give.]

In *grammar*, a term applied to the case of nouns which usually follows verbs that express giving, or some act directed *to* an object. Thus, *datur tibi*, it is given *to* you; *missa a est illi*, it was sent *to* him; *fecit mihi*, he made, or did, *to*, or *for*, me; *loquebatur illis*, he spoke *to* them. It also follows other words expressing something to be given to a person, or for his benefit; as, *utilis vobis*, useful *to* you. In English, this relation is expressed by *to* or *for*.

Dative executor: in *law*, one appointed by the judge of probate; an administrator.

DAT'O-LITE, } *n.* A mineral, occurring in small,
DATH'O-LITE, } complex, glassy crystals, usually colorless, or a little yellowish. It consists of silica, boracic acid, and lime, with five per cent. of water. A variety presenting botryoidal or mammillary forms is called *botryolite*. *Dana.*

DĀ'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* DATA. [L.] Something given or admitted. [See DATA.]

DĀ'TUM-LINE, *n.* In *civil engineering*, the horizontal or base line, from which the surface-points are reckoned, or measured, in the plan of a railway, &c. *Gilbert.*

DA-TŪ'RA STRA-MŌ'NI-UM, *n.* The thorn-apple, a plant yielding seed of a medicinal quality.

DA-TŪ'RI-NA, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from *Datu-*
DA-TŪ'RI-A, } *ra stramonium*, now supposed to be
DA-TŪ'RINE, } identical with Atropina.

DAUB, *v. t.* [W. *dwbiaw*, to daub; *dwb*, mortar; Ir. *dobhaimh*, to daub; *doib*, plaster; allied probably to Fr. *dauber*, to strike, that is, to throw or put on, and the root of this word probably occurs, contracted, in the L. *induo*.]

1. To smear with soft, adhesive matter; to plaster; to cover with mud, slime, or other soft substance.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch. — Ex. ii.

I will break down the wall ye have *daubed* with untempered mortar. — Ezek. xiii.

2. To paint coarsely.

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright colors, the vulgar admire it. *Watts.*

3. To cover with something gross or specious; to disguise with an artificial covering.

So smooth he *daubed* his vice with show of virtue. *Shak.*

4. To lay or put on without taste; to deck awkwardly or ostentatiously, or to load with affected finery.

Let him be *daubed* with lace. *Dryden.*

5. To flatter grossly.

Conscience will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

DAUB, *v. i.* To practice gross flattery; to play the hypocrite. *Shak.*

DAUB'ED, (dawbd,) *pp.* Smeared with soft, adhesive matter; plastered; painted coarsely; disguised; loaded with ill-chosen finery.

DAUB'ER, *n.* One who daubs; a coarse painter; a low and gross flatterer.

DAUB'ER-Y, } *n.* A daubing; any thing artful.
DAUB'RY, } *Shak.*

DAUB'ING, *ppr.* Plastering; painting coarsely; disguising clumsily; decking ostentatiously; flattering grossly.

DAUB'ING, *n.* Plastering; coarse painting; gross flattery.

DAUB'Y, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive. *Dryden.*

DAUGH'TER, (daw'ter,) *n.* [Sax. *dohter*; D. *dogter*; G. *tochter*; Sw. and Dan. *dotter*; Gr. θυγατηρ; Goth. *dauhtar*; Russ. *doch*; Pers. دختر *dookhtar*, a daughter; also, دخت *dookht*, daughter, and a virgin; also, strength, power; Sans. *dugida*, or *duhita*. The latter words coincide with the Sax. *dugan*, to avail, to be good; *dugoth*, strength, grace, L. *decus*. See DECENCY.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman; a female child of any age.

2. A daughter-in-law; a son's wife. *Ruth* iii.

3. A woman; *pl.* female inhabitants.

Dinah went out to see the *daughters* of the land. — *Gen.* xxxiv.

4. A female descendant; lineage of females. *Luke* i.

5. The female penitent of a confessor. *Shak.*

This word is used, in Scripture, for the inhabitants of a city or country, male and female. *Is.* xvi. 2. *Matt.* xxi. Also, a term of affection or kindness.

Daughter, be of good comfort. — Matt. ix.

DAUGH'TER-LI-NESS, *n.* The state of a daughter. *More.*

2. The conduct becoming a daughter.

DAUGH'TER-LY, *a.* Becoming a daughter; dutiful.

DAUK. See DAWK. [*Cavendish.*

DAUNT, *v. t.* [In Scot. *dant*, *danton*, signify to subdue. In Dan. *daaner*, Sw. *dana*, signifies to faint or swoon. Qu. L. *domito*, Fr. *dompter*, contracted.]

To repress or subdue courage; to intimidate; to dishearten; to check by fear of danger. It expresses less than *fright* and *terrify*.

Some presences *daunt* and discourage us. *Glanville.*

DAUNT'ED, *pp.* Checked by fear; intimidated.

DAUNT'ING, *ppr.* Repressing courage; intimidating; disheartening.

DAUNT'LESS, *a.* Bold; fearless; not timid; not discouraged; as, a *dauntless* hero; a *dauntless* spirit.

DAUNT'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a bold, fearless manner.

DAUNT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

DAU'PHIN, *n.* [Fr. *dauphin*, a dolphin; L. *delphin*, *delphinus*; Gr. δελφιν; It. *delfino*; Sp. *delfin*.]

The eldest son of the king of France, and presumptive heir of the crown. Since the dethronement of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, in 1830, the title has been discontinued. *P. Cyc.*

DAU'PHIN-ESS, *n.* The wife or lady of the dauphin.

DĀ'VID-ISTS, } *n. pl.* The followers of
DĀ'VID GEOR'GI-ANS, } David George; a sect of quiet mystics in the 16th century, who were accused of very erroneous sentiments.

DA-VY'NA, *n.* A new Vesuvian mineral, of a hexahedral form and laminar texture; so called in honor of Sir H. Davy. It is the same with *nepheline*, which see.

DAV'IT, *n.* A beam used on board of ships, as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the top of the bow, without injuring the sides of the ship; an operation called *fishing the anchor*.

2. The term is also applied to pieces of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by; these are called *boat davits*. *Totten.*

DAW, *n.* A word that is found in the compound names of many species of birds; as, the *jackdaw*; the *blue daw*; the *purple daw*.

DAW, *v. i.* To dawn. [*Not in use.*] [See DAWN.]

DAW'DLE, *v. i.* To waste time; to trifle. [*Obs.*]

DAW'DLER, *n.* A trifler. [*Obs.*]

DAW'ISH, *adv.* Like a daw.

DAWK, *n.* A hollow, rupture, or incision in timber. [*Local.*] *Mozon.*

2. [Hindoo *dâk*.] The mail post in India.

DAWK, *v. t.* To cut or mark with an incision.

[*I know not that this word is used in America.*]

DAWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *dagian*; G. *tagen*; D. *daagen*; Sw. *dagas*; from the root of *day*, which see. The primary sense is, to shoot, as rays; hence, to open or expand, to shine. We observe in this word the *n* of the Saxon infinitive is retained.]

1. To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light; as, the day *dawns*; the morning *dawns*.

It began to *dawn* toward the first day of the week. — Matt. xxviii.

2. To begin to open or expand; to begin to show intellectual light, or knowledge; as, the genius of the youth begins to *dawn*.

When life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

3. To glimmer obscurely. *Locke.*

4. To begin to open or appear. *Dryden.*

DAWN, *n.* The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning.

They arose about the *dawn* of day. — Josh. vi.

The word may express the whole time from the first appearance of light to sunrise.

2. First opening or expansion; first appearance of intellectual light; as, the *dawn* of genius, intellect, or mental powers.

3. Beginning; rise; first appearance; as, the *dawn* of time. *Shak.*

4. A feeble or incipient light; first beams.

These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*

DAWN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Growing light; first appearing luminous; opening; as, the *dawning* day.

2. Opening; expanding; beginning to show intellectual light; beginning.

DAWN'ING, *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning.

2. The first opening or appearance of the intellectual powers; beginning; as, the first *dawning* of notions in the understanding. *Locke.*

DĀY, *n.* [Sax. *dæg*, *deg*, *dag*; Goth. *dags*; D. *dag*; G. *tag*; Sw. *dag*; Dan. *dag*; Sans. *dyu*; Celtic *di*, *dia*; W. *dydh*; Lat. *dies*. See DAWN.]

1. That part of the time of the earth's revolution on its axis, in which its surface is presented to the sun; the part of the twenty-four hours when it is light; or the space of time between the rising and setting of the sun; called the *artificial* day.

And God called the light *day*. — Gen. i.

2. The whole time or period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or twenty-four hours; called the *natural* day.

And the evening and the morning were the first *day*. — Gen. i.

In this sense, the day may commence at any period of the revolution. The Babylonians began the day at sunrising; the Jews, at sunsetting; the Egyptians, at midnight, as do several nations in modern times, the British, French, Spanish, American, &c. This day, in reference to civil transactions, is called the *civil* day. Thus with us the day when a legal instrument is dated, begins and ends at midnight.

The *sidereal day*, is the period in which the earth makes one complete revolution on its axis, and is about four minutes shorter than the mean solar day, owing to the motion of the sun in its orbit. *Barlow.*

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3. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*. — Rom. xiii.

4. Time specified; any period of time distinguished from other time; age; time with reference to the existence of a person or thing. He was a useful man in his *day*.

In the *day* thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die. — Gen. ii.

In this sense, the plural is often used; as, from the *days* of the judges; in the *days* of our fathers. In this sense, also, the word is often equivalent to life, or earthly existence.

5. The contest of a day; battle; or day of combat. The *day* is his own. He won the *day*; that is, he gained the victory.

6. An appointed or fixed time.

If my debtors do not keep their *day*. *Dryden.*

7. Time of commemorating an event; anniversary; the same day of the month, in any future year. We celebrate the *day* of our Savior's birth.

Day by day; daily; every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.

Day by day we magnify thee. *Common Prayer.*

But or *only from day to day*; without certainty of continuance; temporarily. *Shak.*

To-day, *adv.* [Sax. *to-dæg*.] On the present day; this day; or at the present time.

Day of grace; in *theology*, the time when mercy is offered to sinners.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. — Ps. xcv.

Days of grace; in *law*, are days granted by the court for delay, at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant. *Encyc.*

Three days, beyond the day named in the writ, in which the person summoned may appear and answer. *Blackstone.*

Days of grace; in *commerce*, a customary number of days, in Great Britain and America *three*, allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after it becomes due. A note *due* on the *seventh* of the month is *payable* on the *tenth*.

The days of grace are different in different countries. In France, they are *ten*; at Naples, *eight*; at Venice, Amsterdam, and Antwerp, *six*; at Hamburg, *twelve*; in Spain, *fourteen*; in Genoa, *thirty*. *Encyc.*

Day in court, is a day for the appearance of parties in a suit.

Days in bank; in *England*, days of appearance in the Court of Common Bench. Days in court are generally at the distance of about a week from each other, and have reference to some festival of the church. On some one of these days in bank, all original writs must be made returnable. *Blackstone.*

DĀY'-BĒAM, *n.* The light of the day. *Bowring.*

DĀY'-BED, *n.* A bed used for idleness, indulgence, or rest, during the day. *Shak.*

DĀY'-BOOK, *n.* A journal of accounts; a book in which are recorded the debts and credits or accounts of the day.

DĀY'-BREĀK, *n.* The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.

DĀY'-CŌAL, *n.* A name given by miners to the upper stratum of coal. *Encyc.*

DĀY'-DRĒAM, *n.* A vision to the waking senses. *Mason.*

DĀY'-FLOW-ER, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Commelina. *Muhlenberg.*

DĀY'-FLŸ, *n.* One of a genus of insects that live one day only, or a very short time, called *Ephemera*. The species are numerous, some of which live scarcely an hour, others several days. *Encyc.*

DĀY'-FLŸ-ER, *n.* An animal that flies in the day-time.

DĀY'-LĀ-BOR, *n.* Labor hired or performed by the day.

DĀY-LĀ'BOR-ER, *n.* One who works by the day.

DĀY'LĪGHT, (-līte,) *n.* The light of the day; the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon or of a lamp or candle.

DĀY'-LIL-Y, *n.* The same with asphodel. *Johnson.* A species of Hemerocallis. *Botany.*

DĀY'LŸ, *a.* The more regular orthography of DAILY.

DĀY'-MĀID, *n.* A dairy maid. *Shak.*

DĀYS'MAN, *n.* An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us. — Job ix.

DĀY'-SPRING, *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.

Whereby the *dayspring* from on high hath visited us. — Luke i.

DĀY'-STĀR, *n.* The morning star, Lucifer, Venus; the star which precedes the morning light. *Milton.*

DĀY'-TIME, *n.* The time of the sun's light on the earth; opposed to *night*.

DĀY'-WĒA-RI-ED, (dā'wē-rid,) *a.* Wearied with the labor of the day. *Shak.*

DĀY'-WŌM-AN, *n.* A dairy maid.

DĀY'-WŌRK, (-wurk,) *n.* Work by the day; day-labor.

DĀY'S'-WŌRK, *n.* The work of one day. Among *seamen*, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon. *Encyc.*

DĀZE, *v. t.* [Qu. Sax. *dwæs*, *dysi*, *dysig*, Eng. *dizzy*. See DAZZLE.]

To overpower with light; to dim or blind by too strong a light, or to render the sight unsteady.

[*Not now used, unless in poetry.*] *Dryden.*

DĀZE, *n.* Among *miners*, a glittering stone.

DAZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [In Sax. *dwæs* is dull, stupid, foolish; *dwæscan*, to extinguish; *dysi* or *dysig*, dizzy.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder distinct vision by intense light; or to cause to shake; to render unsteady, as the sight. We say, the brightness of the sun *dazzles* the eyes or the sight.

2. To strike or surprise with a bright or intense light; to dim or blind by a glare of light, or by splendor, in a literal or figurative sense; as, to be *dazzled* by resplendent glory, or by a brilliant expression.

DAZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To be overpowered by light; to shake or be unsteady; to waver, as the sight.

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprise. *Dryden.*

DAZ'ZLED, *pp.* or *a.* Made wavering, as the sight; overpowered or dimmed by a too strong light.

DAZ'ZLE-MENT, *n.* The act or power of dazzling. [*Not used.*] *Donne.*

DAZ'ZLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering unsteady or wavering, as the sight; overpowering by a strong light; striking with splendor.

DAZ'ZLING-LY, *adv.* In a dazzling manner.

DE, a Latin prefix, denotes a moving from, separation; as in *debark*, *decline*, *decease*, *deduct*, *decamp*. Hence, it often expresses a negative, as in *derange*. Sometimes it augments the sense, as in *deprave*, *despoil*. It coincides nearly in sense with the French *des* and L. *dis*.

The Latin phrase *de jure* denotes by right; *de facto* in fact, or actually existing.

DĒA'ĊON, (dē'kn,) *n.* [L. *diaconus*, from Gr διακονος, a minister or servant; δια, by, and κονεω, to serve; Fr. *diacre*; Arm. *diagon*; It. and Sp. *diacono*; D. *diaken*.]

1. A person in the lowest degree of holy orders. The office of deacon was instituted by the apostles, *Acts* vi., and seven persons were chosen, at first, to serve at the feasts of Christians, and distribute bread and wine to the communicants, and to minister to the wants of the poor.

In *the Roman Catholic church*, the office of the deacons is to incense the officiating priest; to lay the corporal on the altar; to receive the cup from the subdeacon, and present it to the person officiating; to incense the choir; to receive the pax from the officiating prelate, and carry it to the subdeacon; and at the pontifical mass, to put the miter on the bishop's head. *Encyc.*

In *the church of England*, the office of deacons is declared to be to assist the priest in administering the holy communion; and their office in Presbyterian and Independent churches is to distribute the bread and wine to the communicants. In the latter, they are elected by the members of the church.

2. In *Scotland*, an overseer of the poor, and the master of an incorporated company.

DĒA'ĊON-ESS, (dē'kn-ess,) *n.* A female deacon in the primitive church. *Encyc.*

DĒA'ĊON-RY, } *n.* The office, dignity, or minis-
DĒA'ĊON-SHIP, } try of a deacon or deaconess. *Encyc.*

DEAD, (ded,) *a.* [Sax. *dead*, probably contracted from *deged*; D. *dood*; G. *todt*; Sw. *död*; Dan. *död*. See DIE.]

1. Deprived or destitute of life; that state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which the organs of motion and life have ceased to perform their functions, and have become incapable of performing them, or of being restored to a state of activity.

The men are *dead* who sought thy life. — Ex. iv.

It is sometimes followed by *of* before the cause of death; as, *dead of* hunger, or *of* a fever.

2. Having never had life, or having been deprived of vital action before birth; as, the child was born *dead*.

3. Without life; inanimate. [*dead.*

All, all but truth, drops *dead*-born from the press. *Pope.*

4. Without vegetable life; as, a *dead* tree.

5. Imitating death; deep or sound; as, a *dead* sleep.

6. Perfectly still; motionless as death; as, a *dead* calm; a *dead* weight.

7. Empty; vacant; not enlivened by variety; as, a *dead* void space; a *dead* plain. *Dryden.*

We say, also, a *dead* level, for a perfectly level surface.

8. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable. A man's faculties may lie *dead*, or his goods remain *dead* on his hands. So *dead* capital or stock is that which produces no profit.

9. Dull; inactive; as, a *dead* sale of commodities.

10. Dull; gloomy; still; not enlivened; as, a *dead* winter; a *dead* season. *Addison.*

11. Still; deep; obscure; as, the *dead* darkness of the night.

12. Dull; not lively; not resembling life; as, the *dead* coloring of a piece; a *dead* eye.

13. Dull; heavy; as, a *dead* sound. *Boyle.*

14. Dull; frigid; lifeless; cold; not animated; not affecting; *used of prayer*. *Addison.*

15. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless; *used of liquors*.

16. Uninhabited; as, *dead* walls. *Arbuthnot.*

17. Dull; without natural force or efficacy; not lively or brisk; as, a *dead* fire.

18. In a state of spiritual death; void of grace; lying under the power of sin.

19. Impotent; unable to procreate. *Rom.* iv.

20. Decayed in grace.

Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art *dead*. — Rev. iii.

21. Not proceeding from spiritual life; not producing good works; as, faith without works is *dead*. *James* ii.

22. Proceeding from corrupt nature, not from spiritual life or a gracious principle; as, *dead* works. *Heb.* ix. 14.

23. Perfect or complete; as, a *dead* level, a *dead* certainty; so, also, a *dead* shot, i. e., a perfect or unerring marksman.

24. In *law*, cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property; as, one banished or becoming a monk is civilly *dead*. *Blackstone.*

Dead language; a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and known only in writings, as the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.

Dead rising, or *rising line*; the parts of a ship's floor or bottom throughout her length, where the floor timber is terminated on the lower futtock. *Mar. Dict.*

Dead set. See SET.

DEAD, (ded,) *n.* *The dead* signifies dead men.

Ye shall not make cuttings for the *dead*. — Lev. xix.

2. The state of the dead; or death.

This is John the Baptist; he is risen from *the dead*. — Mat. xiv.

This may be understood thus — he is risen from among the *dead*.

DEAD, (ded,) *n.* The time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; depth, as the midst of winter or of night. The *dead* of winter, the *dead* of night, are familiar expressions.

DEAD, (ded,) *v. i.* To lose life or force. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

DEAD, (ded,) *v. t.* To deprive of life, force, or vigor. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

DĒAD-CŌL'OR-ING, (ded-kul'lur-ing,) *n.* In *painting*, the first layer of colors, usually some shade of gray, on which are superinduced the finishing colors which give life and beauty to the picture. *Brown.*

DEAD'-DŌ-ING, *a.* Destructive; killing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DEAD'-DRUNK, *a.* So drunk as to be incapable of helping one's self.

DEAD'EN, (ded'n,) *v. t.* [D. *dooden*; G. *tödten*.]

1. To deprive of a portion of vigor, force, or sensation; to abate vigor or action; as, to *deaden* the force of a ball; to *deaden* the natural powers or feelings.

2. To blunt; to render less susceptible of feeling; as, to *deaden* the senses.

3. To retard; to lessen velocity or motion; as, to *deaden* the motion of a ship, or of the wind.

4. To diminish spirit; to make vapid or spiritless; as, to *deaden* wine or beer.

5. To deprive of gloss or brilliancy; as, to *deaden* gilding by a coat of size.

DEAD'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of force or sensation; made vapid; to give a dead appearance.

DEAD'EN-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of force, velocity, or sensation.

DEAD'-EYE, (ded'ī,) *n.* [*dead-man's eye*.] Among *seamen*, a round, flattish, wooden block, encircled by a rope, or an iron band, and pierced with three holes, to receive the laniard, used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes.

DEAD'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having a dull, faint heart. *Hall.*

DEAD'-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* Pusillanimity.

DEAD'-LET-TER, *n.* A letter which lies for a certain period uncalled for at the post-office, and is then sent to the general post-office to be opened.

DEAD'-LIFT, *n.* The lifting of a thing at the utmost disadvantage, as of a dead body; hence, an extreme exigency. *Hudibras.*

DEAD'-LIGHT, (ded'līte,) *n.* A strong wooden shutter, made to suit a cabin window, in which it is fixed, to prevent the water from entering a ship in a storm.

DEAD'LI-HQQD, *n.* The state of the dead. *Pearson.*

DEAD'LI-NESS, (ded'li-ness,) *n.* The quality of being deadly.

DEAD'LY, (ded'ly,) *a.* That may occasion death; mortal; fatal; destructive; as, a *deadly* blow or wound.

2. Mortal; implacable; aiming to kill or destroy; as, a *deadly* enemy; *deadly* malice; a *deadly* feud.

DEAD'LY, (ded'ly,) *adv.* In a manner resembling death; as, *deadly* pale or wan. *Shak.*

2. Mortally.

With groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. — Ezek. xxx.

3. Implacably; destructively.

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4. In a *vulgar or ludicrous sense*. very; extremely; as, a *deadly* cunning man. *Arbuthnot.*

DEAD'LY-CAR-ROT, *n.* A plant of the genus Thapsia.

DEAD'LY-NIGHT'SHADE, *n.* A poisonous plant of the genus Atropa, the belladona.

DEAD'MARCH, *n.* A piece of solemn music, played at the interment of the dead.

DEAD'NESS, (ded'ness,) *n.* Want of natural life or vital power in an animal or plant; as, the *deadness* of a limb, of a body, or of a tree.

2. Want of animation; dullness; languor; as, the *deadness* of the eye.

3. Want of warmth or ardor; coldness; frigidity; as, the *deadness* of the affections.

4. Vapidness; want of spirit; as, the *deadness* of liquors.

5. State of being incapable of conception, according to the ordinary laws of nature. *Rom.* iv. 19.

6. Indifference; mortification of the natural desires; alienation of heart from temporal pleasures; as, *deadness* to the world.

DEAD'-NET-TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Lamium, and another of the genus Galeopsis.

DEAD'-PLEDGE, *n.* A mortgage or pawning of things, or thing pawned. *Bailey.*

DEAD'-RECK-*ON*-ING, (ded'rek-ning,) *n.* In *navigation*, the judgment or estimation of the place of a ship, without any observation of the heavenly bodies; or an account of the distance she has run by the log, and of the course steered by the compass, and this rectified by due allowances for drift, leeway, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

DEAD'-STRUCK, *a.* Confounded; struck with horror.

DEAD'-WA-TER, *n.* The eddy water closing in with a ship's stern, as she passes through the water.

DEAD'-WEIGHT, (ded'wāt,) *n.* A heavy or oppressive burden.

2. A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to the government, on account of half-pay and pensions to retired officers of the army or navy. *Gilbert.*

DEAD'-WOOD, *n.* Blocks of timber laid on the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities.

DEAD'WORKS, *n. pl.* The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is laden.

DEAF, (def *in England, more commonly* deef *in America.*) *a.* [Sax. *deaf*; Ice. *dauf*; D. *doof*; G. *taub*; Dan. *döv*; Sw. *döf*; D. *dooven*; to quench or stifle; Dan. *döver*, to deafen; coinciding with Ch. נדב to extinguish, L. *stupo*, Fr. *etouffer*, to *stuff*. Hence we say, *thick of hearing*. The true English pronunciation of this word is *deef*, as appears from the poetry of Chaucer, who uniformly makes it rhyme with *leaf*; and this proof is confirmed by poetry in the works of Sir W. Temple. Such was the pronunciation which our ancestors brought from England. The word is in analogy with *leaf, sheaf*, and the long sound of the vowels naturally precedes the semi-vowel *f*. *Def*, from the Danish and Swedish pronunciation, is an anomaly in English of a singular kind, there being not another word like it in the language. See Chaucer's "Wife of Bath's Prologue."]

1. Not perceiving sounds; not receiving impressions from sonorous bodies through the air; as, a *deaf* ear.

2. Wanting the sense of hearing; having organs which do not perceive sounds; as, a *deaf* man. It is followed by *to* before that which ought to be heard; as, *deaf to* the voice of the orator.

Blind are their eyes, their ears are *deaf*,
Nor hear when mortals pray;
Mortals that wait for their relief,
Are blind and *deaf* as they. *Watts, Ps.* 135.

3. In *a metaphorical sense*, not listening; not regarding; not moved, persuaded, or convinced; rejecting; as, *deaf* to reason or arguments. Men are *deaf* to the calls of the gospel.

4. Without the ability or will to regard spiritual things; unconcerned; as, hear, ye *deaf*. *Is.* xlii.

5. Deprived of the power of hearing; deafened; as, *deaf* with clamor.

6. Stifled; imperfect; obscurely heard; as, a *deaf* noise or murmur. *Dryden.*

DEAF, *v. t.*, to deafen, is used by Dryden, but is obsolete, unless, perhaps, in poetry.

DEAF'EN, (deef'n *or* def'n,) *v. t.* To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to impair the organs of hearing, so as to render them unimpressible to sounds.

2. To stun; to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly; as, *deafened* with clamor or tumult.

3. In *architecture*, to *deafen* a floor, is to render it impervious to sound, by filling the space beneath it with mortar and other substances. *Gwilt.*

DEAF'EN-ED, (deef'nd *or* def'nd,) *pp.* Made deaf; stunned.

DEAF'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making deaf; rendering impervious to sound.

DEAF'LY, (deef le *or* def'le,) *adv.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.

DEAF'NESS, (deef'ness *or* def'ness,) *n.* Incapacity of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing; as, the *deafness* of the ears; hence, *applied to persons*, want of the sense of hearing.

2. Unwillingness to hear and regard; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear and to the understanding. *King Charles.*

DEAF'-MUTE, *n.* A deaf and dumb person. *Gallaudet.*

DĒAL, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* DEALT, (delt.) [Sax. *dælan, bedælan, gedælan*; Goth. *dailyan*; Sw. *dela*; Dan. *deeler*; G. *theilen*; D. *deelen*; *bedeelen*; Russ. *delyu*; W. *dydoli*, to separate; *dy* and *tawl*, separation, a throwing off, *tawlu*, to throw off, to separate; Ir. and Gael. *dailim*, to give; *dail*, a part, Eng. *dole*; Heb. and Ch. ברל to separate or divide; Ar. بدل *badala*, to exchange, or give in exchange; بذل *badhala*, to give, to yield. (Qu. W. *gozoli*, to endow.) There is a remarkable coincidence between the Shemitic word and the Sax. and Dutch, *bedælan, bedeelen*. The Welsh *tawlu* gives the true original sense.]

1. To divide; to part; to separate; hence, to divide in portions; to distribute; often followed by *out*.

Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry. — Is. lviii.
And Rome *deals out* her blessings and her gold. *Tickel.*

2. To scatter; to throw about; as, to *deal* out feathered deaths. *Dryden.*

3. To throw out in succession; to give one after another; as, to *deal* out blows, to *deal* out cards, to *deal* out curses.

DĒAL, *v. i.* To traffic; to trade; to negotiate.

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic. *South.*

2. To act between man and man; to intervene; to transact or negotiate between men.

He that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both. *Bacon.*

3. To behave well or ill; to act; to conduct one's self in relation to others.

Thou shalt not steal, nor *deal* falsely, nor lie. — Lev. xix.

4. To distribute cards.

To deal by; to treat, either well or ill; as, to *deal* well *by* domestics.

Such one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind. *Locke.*

To deal in; to have to do with; to be engaged in; to practice. They *deal in* political matters; they *deal in* low humor.

2. To trade in; as, to *deal* in silks, or in cutlery.

To deal with; to treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Now will we *deal* worse *with* thee. — Gen. xix.
Return — and I will *deal* well *with* thee. — Gen. xxxii.

2. To contend with; to treat with, by way of opposition, check, or correction; as, he has turbulent passions to *deal with*.

3. To treat with, by way of discipline, in ecclesiastical affairs; to admonish.

DĒAL, *n.* [Sax. *del, dal, gedal*; Ir. *dal*; D. *deel*; G. *theil*; Dan. *deel*; Sw. *del*; Russ. *dolia*. See the verb.]

1. *Literally*, a division; a part or portion; hence, an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; as, a *deal* of time and trouble; a *deal* of cold; a *deal* of space. Formerly it was limited by *some*; as, *some deal*; but this is now obsolete or vulgar. In general, we now qualify the word with *great*; as, a *great deal* of labor; a *great deal* of time and pains; a *great deal* of land. In the phrases, it is a *great deal* better or worse, the words *great deal* serve as modifiers of the sense of better and worse. The true construction is, it is, *by* a great deal, better; it is better *by* a great deal, that is, by a great part or difference.

2. The division or distribution of cards; the art or practice of dealing cards.

The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

3. The division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a pine board or plank; *a sense much more used in England than in the United States.*

DE-AL'BATE, *v. t.* [L. *dealbo*; *de* and *albus*, white.] To whiten. [*Little used.*]

DE-AL-BA'TION, *n.* The act of bleaching; a whitening. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

DĒAL'ED, *pp.* Divided; thrown out.

DĒAL'ER, *n.* One who deals; one who has to do with any thing, or has concern with; as, a *dealer* in wit and learning. *Swift.*

2. A trader; a trafficker; a shopkeeper; a broker; a merchant; *a word of very extensive use*; as, a *dealer* in dry goods; a *dealer* in hardware; a *dealer* in stocks; a *dealer* in leather; a *dealer* in lumber; a *dealer* in linens or woolens; a small *dealer* in groceries; a money-*dealer*.

3. One who distributes cards to the players.

DĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Dividing; distributing; throwing out.

2. Trading; trafficking; negotiating. [ening.

3. Treating; behaving.

DĒAL'ING, *n.* Practice; action; conduct; behavior; as, observe the *dealings* of the men who administer the government. But it is now more generally used of the actions of men in private life.

DEALT, (delt,) *pret.* and *pp.* Scattered; given in succession; traded; conducted

2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment; as, the *dealings* of a father with his children. God's *dealings* with men are the dispensations of his providence or moral government.

3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffic; business; negotiation. American merchants have extensive *dealings* with the merchants of Liverpool.

4. Intercourse of business or friendship; concern.

The Jews have no *dealings* with the Samaritans. — John iv.

DE-AM'BU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *deambulo.*] To walk abroad. [*Not used.*]

DE-AM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of walking abroad. *Elyot.*

DE-AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to walks.

DE-AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* A place to walk in.

DĒAN, *n.* [Fr. *doyen*, the eldest of a corporation; Arm. *dean*; Sp. *dean, decano*; Port. *deam, decano*; It. *decano*; from L. *decanus*, the leader of a file ten deep, the head of a college, from *decem*, Gr. δέκα, W. *deg*, ten; so named because originally he was set over ten canons or prebendaries. *Ayliffe.*]

1. In *England*, an ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches, and the head of a chapter; the second dignitary of a diocese. Ancient deans are elected by the chapter in virtue of a *congé d'elire* from the king and letters missive of recommendation; but in the chapters founded by Henry VIII. out of the spoils of dissolved monasteries, the deanery is donative, and the installation merely by the king's letters patent. *Encyc.*

2. An officer in each college of the universities in England. *Warton.*

3. In *the United States*, a registrar of the faculty in some colleges, and especially in medical institutions.

Rural dean, or arch-presbyter, had originally jurisdiction over ten churches; but afterward he became only the bishop's substitute, with no absolute judicial power in himself, but the ordering of ecclesiastical affairs within his deanery, by the direction of the bishop or archdeacon. *Gilbert.*

Dean of a monastery; a superior established under the abbot, to ease him in taking care of ten monks. Hence his name. *Encyc.*

Dean and chapter, are the bishop's council, to aid him with their advice in affairs of religion, and in the temporal concerns of his see. *Encyc.*

DĒAN'ER-Y, *n.* The office or the revenue of a dean. *Clarendon. Swift.*

2. The house of a dean. *Shak.*

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

Each archdeaconry is divided into rural *deaneries*, and each *deanery* is divided into parishes. *Blackstone.*

DĒAN'SHIP, *n.* The office of a dean.

DĒAR, *a.* [Sax. *deor*; G. *theuer*, dear, rare; *theure* or *theurung*, dearness, scarcity, dearth; D. *duur*, dear; *duurte*, dearth; Sw. *dyr*, dear; *dyrhet*, dearth; Dan. *dyre, dyrtid*, id. It seems that the primary sense is, scarce, rare, or close, narrow; this is obvious from *dearth*. So in L. *carus, caritas*. Class Dr, No. 7, 8, 19, and Class Sr, No. 4, 34, 47.]

1. Scarce; not plentiful; as, a *dear* year. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Bearing a high price in comparison of the usual price; more costly than usual; of a higher price than the customary one. Wheat is *dear* at a dollar a bushel, when the usual price is seventy-five cents. This sense results from the former, as *dearness* is the effect of scarcity and demand.

3. Of a high value in estimation; greatly valued; beloved; precious.

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*
Be ye followers of God, as *dear* children. — Eph. v.

DĒAR, *a.* [Sax. *derian*, to hurt; Scot. *dere* or *deir*, to annoy, and *dere*, to fear.]

Hurtful; grievous; hateful. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

DĒAR, *v. t.* To make dear. [*Not used.*] *Shelton.*

DĒAR, *n.* A darling; a word denoting tender affection or endearment; as, my *dear*.

DĒAR'BORN, *n.* A light four-wheel carriage.

DĒAR'-BOUGHT, (-bawt,) *a.* [See BOUGHT.] Purchased at a high price; as, *dear-bought* experience; *dear-bought* blessings.

DĒAR'EST, *a. superl.* Bearing the highest price; of the greatest value.

DĒAR'EST, *n.* Darling; a term denoting the tenderest

DĒAR'LING. See DARLING. [affection.

DĒAR'-LŌV-ED, (-luvd,) *a.* Greatly beloved. *Shak.*

DĒAR'LY, *adv.* At a high price; as, he pays *dearly* for his rashness.

2. With great fondness; as, we love our children

DĒARN, *a.* [Sax. *deorn.*] [*dearly; dearly* beloved. Lonely; solitary; melancholy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

DĒARN'LY, *adv.* Secretly; privately; mournfully. [*Obs.*] [See DERNLY.]

DĒARTH, (derth,) *n.* [See DEAR.] Scarcity; as, a *dearth* of corn.

2. Want; need; famine. *Shak.*

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3. Barrenness; sterility; as, a *dearth* of plot. *Dryden.*

DE-AR-TIC'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* To disjoint. [*Not used.*]

DEATH, (deth,) *n.* [Sax. *death*; D. *dood*; G. *tod*; Sw. *död*; Dan. *död*. See DIE and DEAD.]

1. That state of a being, animal or vegetable, but more particularly of an animal, in which there is total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, when the organs have not only ceased to act, but have lost the susceptibility of renewed action. Thus the cessation of respiration and circulation in an animal may not be death; for during hybernation, some animals become entirely torpid, and some animals and vegetables may be subjected to a fixed state by frost, but being capable of revived activity, they are not dead.

2. The state of the dead; as, the gates of *death*.

3. The manner of dying. [*Job* xxxviii.

Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. — Ezek. xxviii.
Let me die the *death* of the righteous. — Num. xxiii.

4. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton; as, a *death's* head. *Shak.*

5. Murder; as, a man of *death*. *Bacon.*

6. Cause of death. We say, he caught his *death*.

O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot. — 2 Kings iv.

7. Destroyer or agent of death; as, he will be the *death* of his poor father.

8. In *poetry*, the means or instrument of death; as, an arrow is called the feathered *death*; a ball, a leaden *death*.

Deaths invisible come winged with fire. *Dryden.*

9. In *theology*, perpetual separation from God, and eternal torments; called the *second death*. *Rev.* ii.

10. Separation or alienation of the soul from God; a being under the dominion of sin, and destitute of grace or divine life; called *spiritual death*.

We know that we have passed from *death* to life, because we love the brethren. — 1 John iii. Luke i.

Civil death, is the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights; as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, &c. *Blackstone.*

DEATH'-BED, (deth'bed,) *n.* The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness.

DEATH'-BŌD-ING, *a.* Portending death. *Shak.*

DEATH'-DART-ING, *a.* Darting or inflicting death. *Shak.*

DEATH'-DŌ-ING, *a.* Inflicting death.

DEATH'-DOOM-ED, *a.* Doomed to death. *Coleridge.*

DEATH'FUL, *a.* Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene. *Pope.*

DEATH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Appearance of death. *Taylor.*

DEATH'LESS, *a.* Immortal; not subject to death, destruction, or extinction; as, *deathless* beings; *deathless* fame.

DEATH'LIKE, *a.* Resembling death; gloomy; still; calm; quiet; peaceful; motionless; like death in horror or in stillness; as, *deathlike* slumbers.

2. Resembling death; cadaverous.

DEATH'-RAT-TLE, (deth'rat-tl,) *n.* A rattling in the throat of a dying person.

DEATH'-SHAD-ŌW-ED, *a.* Surrounded by the shades of death. *More.*

DEATH'-STROKE, *n.* The stroke of death

DEATH'S'-DOOR, (deths'dōr,) *n.* A near approach to death; the gates of death. *Taylor.*

DEATH'S'-MAN, *n.* An executioner; a hangman. *Shak.*

DEATH'-TŌ-KEN, *n.* That which indicates approaching death. *Shak.*

DEATH'WARD, *adv.* Toward death. *Beaum. and Fl.*

DEATH'-WATCH, *n.* A small kind of beetle, whose ticking, which is really the call of the male for its mate, has been weakly supposed, by superstitious and ignorant people, to prognosticate death. *Gay.*

DE-AU'RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *deauro.*]

To gild. [*Little used.*]

DE-AU'RATE, *a.* Gilded.

DE-BAC'CHATE, *v. i.* To rave and bluster, as a bac-

DE-BAC-CHA'TION, *n.* A raving. [chanal.

DE-BAC'LE, (de-bak'l,) *n.* [Fr.] A breaking or bursting forth. *Buckland.*

A violent rush of waters, having so great force as to have conveyed the fragments of rocks, and the remains of animals and vegetables, to a distance from their native localities. *Ed. Encyc.*

DE-BAR', *v. t.* [*de* and *bar*.] To cut off from entrance; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude; as, we are not *debarred* from any rational enjoyment; religion *debars* us from no real pleasure.

DE-BARK', *v. t.* [Fr. *debarquer*; *de* and *barque*, a boat or vessel.]

To land from a ship or boat; to remove from on board any water-craft and place on land; to disembark; as, to *debark* artillery. [It is less used, especially in a transitive sense, than DISEMBARK.]

DE-BARK', *v. i.* To leave a ship or boat and pass to the land; as, the troops *debarked* at four o'clock.

DE-BARK-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of disembarking.

DE-BARK'ED, (de-bärkt',) *pp.* Removed to land from on board a ship or boat.

DE-BARK'ING, *ppr.* Removing from a ship to the land; going from on board a vessel.

DE-BAR'RED, (de-bärd',) *pp.* [from *debar*.] Hindered from approach, entrance, or possession.

DE-BAR'RING, *ppr.* Preventing from approach, entrance, or enjoyment.

DE-BAR'RING, *n.* Hinderance from approach.

DE-BĀSE', *v. t.* [*de* and *base*.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state in quality or respectability. The drunkard *debases* himself and his character. Intemperance and debauchery *debase* men almost to a level with beasts.

2. To reduce or lower in quality, purity, or value; to adulterate; as, to *debase* gold or silver by alloy.

3. To lower or degrade; to make mean or despicable. Religion should not be *debased* by frivolous disputes. Vicious habits *debase* the mind as well as the character.

4. To sink in purity or elegance; to vitiate by meanness; as, to *debase* style by the use of vulgar words.

DE-BĀS'ED, (de-bāste',) *pp.* or *a.* Reduced in estimated value; lowered in estimation; reduced in purity, fineness, quality, or value; adulterated; degraded; rendered mean.

DE-BĀSE'MENT, *n.* The act of debasing; degradation; reduction of purity, fineness, quality, or value; adulteration; a state of being debased; as, *debasement* of character, of our faculties, of the coin, of style, &c.

DE-BĀS'ER, *n.* One who debases or lowers in estimation or in value; one who degrades or renders mean; that which debases.

DE-BĀS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reducing in estimation or worth; adulterating; reducing in purity or elegance; degrading; rendering mean.

2. *a.* Lowering; tending to debase or degrade; as, *debasing* vices.

DE-BĀS'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to debase.

DE-BĀT'A-BLE, *a.* [See DEBATE.] That may be debated; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; as, a *debatable* question.

DE-BATE', *n.* [Fr. *debat*; Sp. *debate*; Port. *id.*; *de* and *battre*, to *beat*.]

1. Contention in words or arguments; discussion for elucidating truth; strife in argument or reasoning, between persons of different opinions, each endeavoring to prove his own opinion right, and that of his opposer wrong; dispute; controversy; as, the *debates* in parliament or in congress.

2. Strife; contention

Behold, ye fast for strife and *debate*. — Is. lviii.

3. The power of being disputed; as, this question is settled beyond *debate*; the story is true beyond *debate*.

4. *Debate* or *debates*; the published report of arguments for and against a measure; as, the *debates* in the convention are printed.

DE-BATE', *v. t.* [Fr. *debattre*; Sp. *debatir*; Port. *debater*. See BEAT and ABATE.]

To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute; to discuss; to argue; to contest, as opposing parties; as, the question was *debated* till a late hour.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbor himself. — Prov. xxv.

DE-BATE', *v. i.* To *debate on* or *in*; to deliberate; to discuss or examine different arguments in the mind. *Shak.*

2. To dispute. *Tatler.*

3. To engage in combat. [*Not in use.*]

DE-BAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disputed; argued; discussed.

DE-BATE'FUL, *a.* Of *things*, contested; occasioning contention. *Spenser.*

2. Of *persons*, quarrelsome; contentious. [*Little used.*]

DE-BATE'FUL-LY, *adv* With contention. *Sherwood.*

DE-BATE'MENT, *n.* Controversy; deliberation. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

DE-BAT'ER, *n.* One who debates; a disputant; a controvertist.

DE-BAT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Disputing; discussing; contending by arguments.

DE-BAT'ING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a debate.

DE-BAT'ING-SO-CI'E-TY, *n.* A society for the purpose of debate and improvement in extemporaneous speaking.

DE-BAUCH', *v. t.* [Fr. *debaucher*; Arm. *dibaucha*. This is said by Lunier to be compounded of *de* and an old French word, signifying a shop, (*bauche*,) and that its primary sense is to draw or entice one from his shop or work; and in this sense it is still used. Hence, *embaucher* is to help a journeyman to employment, and to enlist as a soldier. The general sense, then, of *debauch*, in English, is to lead astray, like *seduce*.]

1. To corrupt or vitiate; as, to *debauch* a prince or youth; to *debauch* good principles.

2. To corrupt with lewdness; as, to *debauch* a woman.

3. To seduce from duty or allegiance; as, to *debauch* an army.

DE-BAUCH', *n.* [Fr. *debauche*; Arm. *dibauch*.]

Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.

DE-BAUCH'ED, (de-baucht',) *pp.* or *a.* Corrupted; vitiated in morals or purity of character.

DE-BAUCH'ED-LY, *adv.* In a profligate manner. *Cowley.*

DE-BAUCH'ED-NESS, *n.* Intemperance. *Bp. Hall.*

DEB-AU-CHEE', (deb-o-shee',) *n.* A man given to intemperance or bacchanalian excesses. But, chiefly, a man habitually lewd.

DE-BAUCH'ER, *n.* One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness, or to any dereliction of duty.

DE-BAUCH'ER-Y, *n.* Excess in the pleasures of the table; gluttony; intemperance. But, chiefly, habitual lewdness; excessive unlawful indulgence of lust.

2. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

The republic of Paris will endeavor to complete the *debauchery* of the army. *Burke.*

DE-BAUCH'MENT, *n.* The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty.

DE-BEL'LATE, *v. t.* [L. *debello*.] [*Taylor.*

To subdue. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DE-BEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of conquering or subduing. [*Not used.*] *More.*

DE BE'NE ES'SE, [L.] Well being, or conditional allowance. In *law*, to take an order or testimony *de bene esse*, is, to take or allow it for the present, but subject to be suppressed or disallowed on a further or full examination. *Cowel.*

DE-BENT'URE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *debeo*, to owe. Class Db.]

1. A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer, as evidence of a debt due to some person. This paper, given by an officer of the customs, entitles a merchant, exporting goods, to the receipt of a bounty, or a drawback of duties. When issued by a treasurer, it entitles the holder to a sum of money from the state.

2. In *the customs*, a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government, on the exportation of specified goods, the duties on which had been paid.

DE-BENT'UR-ED, *a.* *Debentured* goods are those for which a debenture has been given, as being entitled to drawback.

DEB'ILE, *a.* [L. *debilis*; Fr. *debile*; It. *debile*; Sp. *debil*. See Class Db, No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 15, 47, 51.]

Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength. *Shak.*

DE-BIL'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *debilito*, from *debilis*.]

To weaken; to impair the strength of; to enfeeble; to make faint or languid. Intemperance *debilitates* the organs of digestion. Excessive indulgence *debilitates* the system.

DE-BIL'I-TA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Weakened; enfeebled; relaxed.

DE-BIL'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Weakening; enfeebling; impairing strength.

DE-BIL'I-TA-TING, *a.* Tending or adapted to weaken.

DE-BIL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of weakening; relaxation.

DE-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *debilitas*, from *debilis*.]

Relaxation of the solids; weakness; feebleness; languor of body; faintness; imbecility; as, morbid swents induce *debility*. [*It may be applied to the mind, but this is less common.*]

DEB'IT, *n.* [L. *debitum*, from *debeo*, to owe, Fr. *devoir*, Sp. *deber*, It. *dovere*. (See DUTY.) The sense is probably to press or bind; Gr. δεω.]

Debt. It is usually written DEBT. But it is used in mercantile language; as, the *debit* side of an account.

DEB'IT, *v. t.* To charge with debt; as, to *debit* a purchaser the amount of goods sold.

We *debit* congress with this whole sum. *Jefferson.*

2. To enter an account on the debtor side of a book; as, to *debit* the sum or amount of goods sold.

DEB'IT-ED, *pp.* Charged in debt; made debtor on account.

2. Charged to one's debt, as money or goods.

DEB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Making debtor on account, as a person.

2. Charging to the debt of a person, as goods.

DEB'IT-OR, *n.* A debtor. *Shak.*

DE-BI-TU-MIN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of depriving of bitumen.

DE-BI-TŪ'MIN-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of bitumen. *Lyell.*

DE-BI-TŪ'MIN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of bitumen.

DEB-O-NAIR', *a.* [Fr.] Civil; gentle; complaisant; elegant. *Milton.*

DEB-O-NAIR'LY, *adv.* In a meek and gentle manner.

DEB-O-NAIR'NESS, *n.* Gentleness; meekness; kindness

DE-BOUCH', (de-boosh',) *v. i.* [Fr. *deboucher*; *de* and *bouche*, mouth.]

To issue or march out of a confined place, or from defiles, as troops.

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DE-BRĪS', (dā-bree',) *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, ruins or fragments. In *geology*, masses of rock and other substances detached from the summit and sides of a mountain, and piled up below. *Brande.*

DEBT, (det,) *n.* [L. *debitum*, contracted; Fr. *dette*; Sp. and It. *debito*. See DEBIT.]

1. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which one person is bound to pay or perform to another; as, the *debts* of a bankrupt; the *debts* of a nobleman. It is a common misfortune or vice to be in *debt*.

When you run in *debt*, you give to another power over your liberty. *Franklin.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or to suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*. *Shak.*

Hence death is called the *debt of nature*.

3. In *law*, an action to recover a debt. This is a customary ellipsis. He brought *debt*, instead of an action of *debt*.

4. In *Scripture*, sin; trespass; guilt; crime; that which renders liable to punishment.

Forgive us our *debts*. *Lord's Prayer.*

DEBT'ED, (det'ted,) *pp.* Indebted; obliged to. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DEBT-EE', (det-tee',) *n.* A creditor; one to whom a debt is due. *Blackstone.*

DEBT'LESS, (det'less,) *a.* Free from debt. *Chaucer.*

DEBT'OR, (det'tor,) *n.* [L. *debitor*.]

1. The person who owes another either money, goods, or services.

In Athens an insolvent *debtor* became slave to his creditor. *Mitford.*

2. One who is under obligation to do something.

I am a *debtor* to the Greeks and barbarians. — Rom. i.
He is a *debtor* to do the whole law. — Gal. v.

3. The side of an account in which debts are charged. [See DEBIT.]

DEB-UL-LI''TION, *n.* A bubbling or seething over.

DE-BUT', (da-bū',) *n.* [Fr.]

Beginning; a first appearance before the public, as of an actor or public speaker, &c.; the beginning of an enterprise. *Brande.*

DEB-U-TANT', (deb-u-tăng',) *n.* A person who makes his first appearance before the public.

DEC'A-CHORD, } *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *χορδη*,
DEC-A-CHORD'ON, } string.]

1. A musical instrument of ten strings.

2. Something consisting of ten parts. *Watson.*

DEC'A-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of tens.

DEC'ADE, *n.* [L. *decas*, *decadis*; Fr. *decade*; Sp. *decada*; from Gr. *δεκα*, ten. See TEN.]

The sum or number of ten; an aggregate consisting of ten; as, a *decade* of years; the *decades* of Livy.

DE-CA'DENCE, } *n.* Decay. [See DECAY.]
DE-CA'DEN-CY, }

DEC'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *γωνια*, a corner.]

In *geometry*, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles.

DEC'A-GRAM, } *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *gram*, a
DEC'A-GRAMME, } weight.]

A French weight of 10 grams, or 154 grains, 44 decimals, equal to 6 pennyweights, 10 grains, 44 decimals, equal to 5 drams, 65 hundredths, avoirdupois.

DEC-A-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *γυνη*, a female.]

In *botany*, a class of plants having ten styles. *Linnæus.*

DEC-A-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having ten styles.
DE-CAG'YN-OUS, }

DEC-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* Having ten sides.

DEC-A-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *εδρα*, a base.]

In *geometry*, a solid figure or body having ten sides.

DE-CAL'I-TER, } *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *litre*.]
DEC'A-LI-TRE, }

A French measure of capacity, containing 10 litres, or 610.28 cubic inches, equal to 2 gallons and 64.44231 cubic inches.

DE-CAL'O-GIST, *n.* [See DECALOGUE.] One who explains the decalogue. *Gregory.*

DEC'A-LOGUE, (dek'a-log,) *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *λογος*, speech.]

The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses at Mount Sinai, and originally written on two tables of stone.

DE-CAM'ER-ON, *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *μερος*, part.]

A volume consisting of ten books; applied particularly to the celebrated collection of tales by Boccaccio.

DE-CAM'E-TER, } *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *μετρον*,
DEC'A-ME-TER, } measure.]

A French measure of length, consisting of ten metres, and equal to 393 English inches, and 71 decimals.

DE-CAMP', *v. i.* [Fr. *decamper*; Sp. *decampar*; *de* and *camp*.]

1. To remove or depart from a camp; to march off; as, the army *decamped* at six o'clock. Hence,

2. In *a wider sense*, to depart; to take one's self off; as he *decamped* hastily.

DE-CAMP'MENT, *n.* Departure from a camp; a marching off.

DE-CA'NAL, *a.* [See DEAN.] Pertaining to a deanery.

DE-CAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *ανηρ*, a male.]

In *botany*, a class of plants having ten stamens. *Linnæus.*

DE-CAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Having ten stamens.
DE-CAN'DROUS, }

DEC-AN''GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *angular*.]

Having ten angles. *Lee.*

DE-CANT', *v. t.* [L. *decanto*; *de* and *canto*, to sing; literally, to throw; Fr. *decanter*, to pour off; Sp. *decantar*; It. *decantare*. See CANT.]

To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; or to pour from one vessel into another; as, to *decant* wine.

DE-CANT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of pouring off a clear, supernatant fluid gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

DE-CANT'ED, *pp.* Poured off, or from one vessel into another.

DE-CANT'ER, *n.* A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors. A glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors, for filling the drinking-glasses.

2. One who decants liquors.

DE-CANT'ING, *ppr.* Pouring off, as liquor from its lees, or from one vessel to another.

DE-CAPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *φυλλον*, a leaf.]

Having ten leaves. *Martyn.*

DE-CAP'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *decapito*; *de* and *caput*, head.]

To behead; to cut off the head.

DE-CAP'I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Beheaded.

DE-CAP'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Beheading.

DE-CAP-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of beheading.

DEC'A-POD, *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *πους*, foot.]

An animal with ten feet or legs. *Kirby.*

DE-CAR'BON-ATE, *v. t.* To deprive a carbonate of its acid.

DE-CAR-BON-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The action or process of depriving a substance of carbon. *Bell.*

DE-CAR'BON-IZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *carbonize*.] To deprive of carbon; as, to *decarbonize* steel. *Chemistry.*

DE-CAR'BON-IZ-ED, *pp.* Deprived of carbon.

DE-CAR'BON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of carbon.

DE-CAR'DIN-AL-IZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *cardinal*.] To remove from the rank of a cardinal. *Howell.*

DEC'A-STICH, (dek'a-stik,) *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *στιχος*, a verse.]

A poem consisting of ten lines.

DEC'A-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *δεκα*, ten, and *στυλος*, a column.]

A portico with ten columns in front. *Encyc.*

DEC-A-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* Consisting of ten syllables.

DE-CAY', *v. i.* [Fr. *dechoir*, from L. *de* and *cado*, to fall, or *decedo*; It. *scadere*; Sp. *decaer*; Port. *descahir*.]

1. To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to a less perfect state, or toward destruction; to fail; to decline; to be gradually impaired. Our bodies *decay* in old age; a tree *decays*; buildings *decay*; fortunes *decay*.

2. To become weaker; to fail; as, our strength *decays*, or hopes *decay*.

DE-CAY', *v. t.* To cause to fail; to impair; to bring to a worse state.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make better the fool. *Shak.*

[The transitive sense of the verb is now rarely used.]

DE-CAY', *n.* Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any species of excellence or perfection; decline to a worse or less perfect state; tendency toward dissolution or extinction; a state of depravation or diminution. Old men feel the *decay* of the body. We perceive the *decay* of the faculties in age. We lament the *decay* of virtue and patriotism in the state. The northern nations invaded the Roman empire when in a state of *decay*.

2. Declension from prosperity; decline of fortune.

If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen into *decay*. — Lev. xxv.

3. Cause of decay. [*Not usual.*]

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers, is the *decay* of the whole age. *Bacon.*

DE-CAY'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having fallen from a good or sound state; impaired; weakened; diminished.

DE-CAY'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being impaired; decayed state.

DE-CAY'ER, *n.* That which causes decay. *Shak.*

DE-CAY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Failing; declining; passing from a good, prosperous, or sound state, to a worse condition; perishing.

DE-CAY'ING, *n.* Decay; decline.

DE-CEASE', *n.* [L. *decessus*, from *decedo*, to depart; *de* and *cedo*, to withdraw; Fr. *decès*.]

Literally, departure; hence, departure from this life; death; *applied to human beings only.*

Moses and Elias, who appeared in glory, and spoke of his *decease*, which he should accomplish at Jerusalem. — Luke ix.

DE-CEASE', *v. i.* To depart from this life; to die. General Washington *deceased*, December 14, 1799, in the 68th year of his age.

DE-CEAS'ED, (de-seest',) *pp.* or *a.* Departed from life. This is used as a passive participle. He *is* deceased, for he *has* deceased; he *was* deceased, for he *had* deceased. This use of the participle of an intransitive verb is not infrequent, but the word omitted is really *has*. He *has* deceased. It is properly an adjective, like *dead*.

DE-CEAS'ING, *ppr.* Departing from life; dying.

DE-CE'DENT, *n.* [L. *decedens*.]

A deceased person. *Laws of Penn.*

DE-CEIT', (de-seet',) *n.* [Norm. *deceut*, contracted from L. *deceptio*. See DECEIVE.]

1. *Literally*, a catching or insnaring; hence, the misleading of a person; the leading of another person to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true, and thus to insnare him; fraud; fallacy; cheat; any declaration, artifice, or practice, which misleads another, or causes him to believe what is false.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. — Job xxvii.

2. Stratagem; artifice; device intended to mislead.

They imagine *deceits* all the day long. — Ps. xxxviii.

3. In *Scripture*, that which is obtained by guile, fraud, or oppression.

Their houses are full of *deceit*. — Jer. v. Zeph. i.

4. In *law*, any trick, device, craft, collusion, shift, covin, or underhand practice, used to defraud another. *Cowel.*

DE-CEIT'FUL, *a.* Tending to mislead, deceive, or insnare; as, *deceitful* words; *deceitful* practices.

Favor is *deceitful*. — Prov. xxxi.

2. Full of deceit; trickish; fraudulent; cheating; as, a *deceitful* man.

DE-CEIT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.

The sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Hamor his father *deceitfully*. — Gen. xxxiv.

DE-CEIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Tendency to mislead or deceive; as, the *deceitfulness* of sin.

2. The quality of being fraudulent; as, the *deceitfulness* of a man's practices.

3. The disposition to deceive; as, a man's *deceitfulness* may be habitual.

DE-CEIT'LESS, *a.* Free from deceit. *Hall.*

DE-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* [See DECEIVE.] Subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture; as, young persons are very *deceivable*.

2. Subject or apt to produce error or deception; deceitful.

Fair promises often prove *deceivable*. *Milton. Hayward.*

[*The latter use of the word is incorrect, and, I believe, not now prevalent.*]

DE-CEIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to be deceived.

2. Liableness to deceive.

With all *deceivableness* of unrighteousness. — 2 Thess. ii.

DE-CEIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a deceivable manner.

DE-CEIVE', (de-sēve',) *v. t.* [L. *decipio*, to take aside, to insnare; *de* and *capio*; Fr. *decevoir*; Arm. *decevi*. See CAPABLE.]

1. To mislead the mind; to cause to err; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to impose on; to delude.

Take heed that no man *deceive* you. — Matt. xxiv.
If we say we have no sin, we *deceive* ourselves. — 1 John i.

2. To beguile; to cheat.

Your father hath *deceived* me, and changed my wages ten times. — Gen. xxxi.

3. To cut off from expectation; to frustrate or disappoint; as, his hopes were *deceived*. *Dryden.*

4. To take from; to rob.

Plant fruit-trees in large borders, and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. [*The literal sense, but not now used.*] *Bacon.*

DE-CEIV'ED, (de-seevd',) *pp.* or *a.* Misled; led into error; beguiled; cheated; deluded.

DE-CEIV'ER, *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

I shall seem to my father as a *deceiver*. — Gen. xxvii.

DE-CEIV'ING, *ppr.* Misleading; insnaring; beguiling; cheating.

DE-CEM'BER, *n.* [L. *December*, from *decem*, ten; this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March.]

The last month in the year, in which the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and makes the winter solstice.

DE-CEM-DEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *dentatus*, toothed.]

Having ten points or teeth.

DE-CEM'FID, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *fido*, to divide.]

Ten-cleft; divided into ten parts; having ten divisions. *Martyn.*

DE-CEM-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *loculus*, a little bag or cell.]

Having ten cells for seeds. *Martyn.*

DE-CEM'PE-DAL, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *pes*, a foot.]

Ten feet in length.

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DE-CEM'VIR, *n.*; *pl.* DECEMVIRI or DECEMVIRS.] [L. *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.]

One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome.

DE-CEM'VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs in Rome. *Encyc.*

DE-CEM'VI-RATE, *n.* [L. *decemviratus*. See DECEMVIR.]

1. The office or term of office of the decemvirs, or ten magistrates, in Rome, who had absolute authority for two years.

2. A body of ten men in authority.

DE'CEN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *decence*; L. *decentia*, from *decens*, *deceo*, to be fit or becoming; Sp. *decencia*; It. *decenza*. The L. *deceo* coincides in elements with the G. *taugen*, to be good, or fit for; D. *deugen*, to be good or virtuous; Sax. *dugan*, to avail, to be strong, to be worth; *duguth*, virtue, valor; *dohtig*, doughty; *dohter*, daughter; W. *tygiaw*, to prosper; to befit; to succeed. The Teutonic and Welsh words have, for their radical sense, to advance or proceed, to stretch forward. In Welsh, also, *têg* signifies clear, fair, smooth, beautiful; *tegu*, to make smooth, fair, beautiful, which would seem to be allied to *deceo*, whence *decus*, *decoro*. See Class Dg, No. 18, 25.]

1. That which is fit, suitable, or becoming, in words or behavior; propriety of form in social intercourse, in actions, or discourse; proper formality; becoming ceremony. It has a special reference to behavior; as, *decency* of conduct; *decency* of worship. But it is used, also, in reference to speech; as, he discoursed with *decency*.

> Those thousand *decencies*, that daily flow
> From all her words and actions. *Milton.*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.

3. Propriety in speech; modesty; opposed to ribaldry, or obscenity.

> Want of *decency* is want of sense. *Pope.*

It may be also used for propriety of speech, opposed to rudeness, or disrespectful language; and for propriety in dress, opposed to raggedness, exposure of nakedness, filthiness, &c.

DE-CEN'NA-RY, *n.* [L. *decennis*, *decennium*, from *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.]

1. A period of ten years.

2. A tithing consisting of ten freeholders and their families. *Blackstone.*

DE-CEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *decennalis*, as above.]

Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years; or happening every ten years; as, a *decennial* period; *decennial* games.

DE-CEN'NO-VAL, } *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *novem*,
DE-CEN'NO-VA-RY, } nine.]

Pertaining to the number nineteen; designating a period or circle of nineteen years. [*Little used.*] *Holder.*

DE'CENT, *a.* [L. *decens*; Fr. *decent*. See DECENCY.]

1. Becoming; fit; suitable, in words, behavior, dress, and ceremony; as, *decent* language; *decent* conduct or actions; *decent* ornaments or dress.

2. Comely; not gaudy or ostentatious.

> A sable stole of Cyprus lawn,
> O'er the decent shoulders drawn. *Milton.*

3. Not immodest.

4. In *popular language*, moderate, but competent; not large; as, a *decent* fortune. So a *decent* person is one not highly accomplished nor offensively rude.

DE'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech.

2. Without immodesty.

> Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
> Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

DE'CENT-NESS, *n.* Decency.

DE-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being capable or liable to be deceived. *Glanville.*

DE-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be deceived. *Brown.*

DE-CEP'TION, (de-sep'shun,) *n.* [L. *deceptio*, from *decipio*. See DECEIVE.]

1. The act of deceiving or misleading.

> All *deception* is a misapplication of the established signs used to communicate thoughts. *Anon.*

2. The state of being deceived or misled. Incautious and inexperienced youth is peculiarly exposed to *deception*.

3. Artifice practiced; cheat; as, a scheme is all a *deception*.

DE-CEP'TIOUS, (de-sep'shus,) *a.* Tending to deceive; deceitful. *Shak.*

DE-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress false opinions; as, a *deceptive* countenance or appearance.

DE-CEP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to deceive.

DE-CEP'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of deceiving; the tendency or aptness to deceive.

DE-CEP'TO-RY, *a.* Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead.

DE-CERN', *v. t.* [L. *decerno*.]

To judge. [*Not in use.*]

DE-CERN'ED, *pp.* Judged; estimated.

DE-CERN'ING, *ppr.* Judging; estimating.

DE-CERPT', *a.* [L. *decerptus*.]

Cropped. [*Not used.*]

DE-CERP'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be plucked or taken off.

DE-CERP'TION, *n.* [L. *decerpo*, to pluck off; *de* and *carpo*.]

A pulling or plucking off; a cropping. *Glanville.*

DE-CER-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *decertatio*; *de* and *certo*, to strive.]

Strife; contest for mastery. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

DE-CES'SION, (de-sesh'un,) *n.* [L. *decessio*; *de* and *cedo*, to pass.]

Departure. [*Little used.*]

DE-CHARM', *v. t.* [Fr. *decharmer*. See CHARM.]

To remove a spell or enchantment; to disenchant.

DE-CHARM'ED, *pp.* Disenchanted. [*Harvey.*

DE-CHARM'ING, *ppr.* Removing a spell.

DE-CHRIS'TIAN-IZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *Christianize*.]

To turn from Christianity; to banish Christian belief and principles from. *J. P. Smith.*

DE-CHRIS'TIAN-IZ-ED, (-krist'yan-izd,) *pp.* Turned from Christianity.

DE-CHRIS'TIAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Turning from Christianity.

DE-CID'A-BLE, *a.* That may be decided. *Jones.*

DE-CIDE', *v. t.* [L. *decido*; *de* and *cædo*, to strike, to cut.]

Literally, to cut off, and thus to end. Hence,

1. To end; to determine, as a controversy, by verdict of a jury, or by a judgment of court. We say, the court or the jury *decided* the cause in favor of the plaintiff, or of the defendant.

2. To end or determine, as a dispute or quarrel.

3. To end or determine a combat or battle; as, a body of reserve, brought to the charge, *decided* the contest.

4. To determine; to fix the event of. The fate of the bill is *decided*.

5. In *general*, to end; to terminate.

DE-CIDE', *v. i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion. We can not *decide* how far resistance is lawful or practicable. The court *decided* in favor of the defendant.

DE-CID'ED, *pp.* Determined; ended; concluded.

DE-CID'ED, *a.* That implies decision; clear; unequivocal; that puts an end to doubt.

> I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived so long, and have given no *decided* and public proofs of my being a Christian. *P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.*

2. Resolute; determined.

DE-CID'ED-LY, *adv.* In a decided or determined manner: clearly; indisputably; in a manner to preclude doubt.

DE-CI'DENCE, *n.* [L. *decidens*.]

A falling off. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

DE-CID'ER, *n.* One who determines a cause or contest.

DE-CID'ING, *ppr.* Determining; ending; concluding.

DE-CID'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *deciduus*, *decido*; *de* and *cado*, to fall.]

Falling; having but a temporary existence, as in animals, certain kinds of hair, horns, and teeth, are *deciduous*; not perennial or permanent. In *botany*, a *deciduous* leaf is one which falls in autumn; a *deciduous* calyx is that which falls along with the corol and stamens; distinguished from *permanent*. *Martyn.*

DE-CID'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of falling once a year.

DEC'I-GRAM, } *n.* A French weight of one tenth
DEC'I-GRAMME, } of a *gramme*.

DE'CIL, *n.* An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac. [*Obsolete.*] *Encyc.*

DE-CIL'I-TER, } *n.* A French measure of capacity
DEC'I-LI-TRE, } equal to one tenth of a *litre*.

DE-CILL'ION, (de-sil'yun,) *n.* According to the *English notation*, a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed; according to the *French notation*, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, or a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed.

DE-CILL'IONTH, *a.* Pertaining to a decillion.

DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten; Gr. δεκα; Goth. *tig*, ten, Sax. a *tic*.]

1. Numbered by ten; as, *decimal* progression. *Locke.*

2. Increasing or diminishing by tens; as, *decimal* numbers; *decimal* fractions.

3. Tenth; as, a *decimal* part.

Decimal arithmetic, is that in which we count tens.

DEC'I-MAL, *n.* A tenth; a fraction having some power of ten for its denominator.

DEC'I-MAL-LY, *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

DEC'I-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *decimo*, from *decem*, ten.]

1. To tithe; to take the tenth part.

2. To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man; a practice in armies for punishing mutinous or unfaithful troops.

3. To take every tenth. *Milford.*

DEC'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Tithed; taken by lots.

DEC-I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Tithing; selecting every tenth.

DEC-I-MA'TION, *n* A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot.

2. The selecting by lot for punishment every tenth man in a company or regiment, &c.

DEC'I-MA-TOR, *n.* One who selects every tenth man for punishment. *South.*

DE-CIM'E-TER, } *n.* A French measure of length
DEC'I-ME-TRE, } equal to the tenth part of a meter, or 3 inches and 93710 decimals.

DEC'IM-O-SEX'TO, *n.* [L.] A book is in *decimo-sexto*, when a sheet is folded into sixteen leaves. *Taylor.*

DE-CI'PHER, (-sī'fer,) *v. t.* [Fr. *dechiffrer*; *de* and *chiffre*, a *cipher*; It. *deciferare*; Sp. *descifrar*; Port. *decifrar*. See CIPHER.]

1. To find the alphabet of a cipher; to explain what is written in ciphers, by finding what letter each character or mark represents; as, to *decipher* a letter written in ciphers.

2. To unfold; to unravel what is intricate; to explain what is obscure or difficult to be understood; as, to *decipher* an ambiguous speech, or an ancient manuscript or inscription.

3. To write out; to mark down in characters. *Locke.*

[*This use is now uncommon, and perhaps improper.*]

4. To stamp; to mark; to characterize. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

DE-CI'PHER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be deciphered, or interpreted.

DE-CI'PHER-ED, *pp.* Explained; unraveled; marked.

DE-CI'PHER-ER, *n.* One who explains what is written in ciphers.

DE-CI'PHER-ING, *ppr.* Explaining; detecting the letters represented by ciphers; unfolding; marking.

2. *n.* The act of explaining or unfolding.

DE-CIS'ION, (de-sizh'un,) *n.* [L. *decisio*. See DECIDE.]

1. Determination, as of a question or doubt; final judgment or opinion, in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion; as, the *decision* of the Supreme Court. He has considered the circumstances of the case and come to a *decision*.

2. Determination of a contest or event; end of a struggle; as, the *decision* of a battle by arms.

3. In *Scotland*, a narrative or report of the proceedings of the Court of Sessions. *Johnson.*

4. Report of the opinions and determinations of any tribunal. We say, read the *decisions* of the Court of King's Bench.

5. Act of separation; division. [*Not used.*]

6. Unwavering firmness.

DE-CI'SIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, or any subject of deliberation; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy; as, the opinion of the court is *decisive* of the question.

2. Having the power of determining a contest or event; as, the victory of the allies was *decisive*.

DE-CI'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a conclusive manner: in a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt, or contest. *Chesterfield.*

DE-CI'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of an argument or of evidence to terminate a difference or doubt; conclusiveness.

2. The power of an event to put an end to a contest.

DE-CI'SO-RY, *a.* Able to decide or determine. *Sherwood.*

DECK, *v. t.* [D. *dekken*; G. *decken*; Sw. *tarkia*; Dan. *tækker*; Sax. *gedecan*, and *thecan*, and *theccan*; L. *tego*, to cover, whence *tectum*, a roof; Fr. *toit*. The Gr. has τεγος, a roof, but the verb has a prefix, στεγω, to cover. Hence, L. *tegula*, a *tile*. The Ir. *teach*, a house, contracted in Welsh to *ty*, may be of the same family. In Ger. *dach* is a roof, and *thatch* may be also of this family. Class Dg, No. 2, 3, 10. The primary sense is, to put on, to throw over, or to press and make close.]

1. *Primarily*, to cover; to overspread; to put on. Hence,

2. To clothe; to dress the person; but usually, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance; to array; to adorn; to embellish.

> The dew with spangles *decked* the ground. *Dryden.*

3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

DECK, *n.* The covering of a ship, which constitutes a floor, made of timbers and planks. Small vessels have only one deck; larger ships have two or three decks. A *flush deck* is a continued floor from stem to stern, on one line.

2. A pack of cards piled regularly on each other. *Grew.*

DECK'ED, (dekt,) *pp.* Covered; adorned; furnished with a deck.

DECK'ER, *n.* One who decks or adorns; a coverer; as, a *table-decker*.

2. Of a ship, we say, she is a *two-decker* or a *three-decker*; that is, she has two decks or three decks.

DECK'ING, *ppr.* Covering; arraying; adorning.

DECK'ING, *n.* Ornament; embellishment. *Homilies.*

DE-CLAIM', *v. i.* [L. *declamo*; *de* and *clamo*, to cry out. See CLAIM and CLAMOR.]

1. To speak a set oration in public; to speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech or oration; as, the students *declaim* twice a week.

2. To harangue; to speak loudly or earnestly, to a public body or assembly, with a view to convince their minds or move their passions.

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DE-CLAIM', *v. t.* To speak in public.

2. To speak in favor of; to advocate. [*Not in use.*]

DE-CLAIM'ANT, } *n.* One who declaims; a speaker
DE-CLAIM'ER, } in public; one who attempts to convince by an harangue.

2. One who speaks clamorously.

DE-CLAIM'ING, *ppr.* Speaking rhetorically; haranguing.

DE-CLAIM'ING, *n.* The act of speaking in public.

2. An harangue. *Bp. Taylor.*

DEC-LA-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *declamatio.*]

1. A speech made in public, in the tone and manner of an oration; a discourse addressed to the passions; a set speech; an harangue. The word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is applied also to public speaking in the legislature and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, *mere declamation; empty declamation.*

2. A piece spoken in public, or intended for the public.

DEC'LA-MA-TOR, *n.* A declaimer. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

DE-CLAM'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *declamatorius.*]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; as, a *declamatory* theme. *Wotton.*

2. Appealing to the passions; noisy; rhetorical without solid sense or argument; as, a *declamatory* way or style.

DE-CLAR'A-BLE, *a.* [See DECLARE.] That may be declared or proved.

DE-CLAR'ANT, *n.* One who declares.

DEC-LA-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *declaratio.*]

1. An affirmation; an open expression of facts or opinions; verbal utterance; as, he declared his sentiments, and I rely on his *declaration.*

2. Expression of facts, opinions, promises, predictions, &c., in writings; records or reports of what has been declared or uttered. The Scriptures abound in *declarations* of mercy to penitent sinners.

3. Publication; manifestation; as, the *declaration* of the greatness of Mordecai. *Esth.* x.

4. A public annunciation; proclamation; as, the *declaration* of independence, July 4, 1776.

5. In *law*, that part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth at large his cause of complaint; the narration or count.

DE-CLAR'A-TIVE, *a.* Making declaration; explanatory; making show or manifestation; as, the name of a thing may be *declarative* of its form or nature.

2. Making proclamation, or publication. [*Grew.*

DE-CLAR'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* By declaration or exhibition.

DE-CLAR'A-TO-RY, *a.* Making declaration, clear manifestation, or exhibition; expressive; as, this clause is *declaratory* of the will of the legislature. The *declaratory* part of a law, is that which sets forth and defines what is right and what is wrong. A *declaratory* act, is an act or statute which sets forth more clearly and explains the intention of the legislature in a former act.

DE-CLARE', *v. t.* [L. *declaro; de* and *claro*, to make *clear;* Ir. *gluair*, or *gleair;* W. *eglur*, clear, bright; *egluraw*, to make clear or plain, to manifest, to explain; Fr. *declarer:* Sp. *declarar;* It. *dichiarare.* (See CLEAR and GLORY.) The sense is to open, to separate, or to spread.]

1. To clear; to free from obscurity; to make plain. *Boyle.*

[*In this literal sense, the word is no longer in use.*]

2. To make known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others by words.

I will *declare* what he hath done for my soul. — Ps. lxvi.

3. To make known; to show to the eye or to the understanding; to exhibit; to manifest by other means than words.

The heavens *declare* the glory of God. — Ps. xix.

4. To publish; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathen. — 1 Chron. xvi.
Declaring the conversion of the Gentiles. — Acts xv.

5. To assert; to affirm; as, he *declares* the story to be false.

To declare one's self; to throw off reserve and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.

DE-CLARE', *v. i.* To make a declaration; to proclaim or avow some opinion or resolution in favor or in opposition; to make known explicitly some determination; with *for* or *against;* as, the prince *declared for* the allies; the allied powers *declared against* France.

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;
And then come smiling, and *declare for* fate. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, to recite the causes of complaint against the defendant; as, the plaintiff *declares* in debt or trespass.

3. To show or manifest the issue or event; to decide in favor of; as, victory had not *declared* for either party.

DE-CLAR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made known; told explicitly; avowed; exhibited; manifested; published; proclaimed; recited.

DE-CLAR'ED-LY, *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.

DE-CLAR'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being declared.

DE-CLARE'MENT, *n.* Declaration.

DE-CLAR'ER, *n.* One who makes known or publishes; that which exhibits.

DE-CLAR'ING, *ppr.* Making known by words or by other means; manifesting; publishing; affirming; reciting the cause of complaint.

DE-CLAR'ING, *n.* Declaration; proclamation

DE-CLEN'SION, *n.* [L. *declinatio*, from *declino.* See DECLINE.]

1. *Literally*, a leaning back or down; hence, a falling or declining toward a worse state; a tendency toward a less degree of excellence or perfection. The *declension* of a state is manifested by corruption of morals. We speak of the *declension* of virtue, of manners, of taste, of the sciences, of the fine arts, and sometimes of life or years; but in the latter application, *decline* is more generally used.

2. Declination; a declining; descent; slope; as, the *declension* of the shore toward the sea. *Burnet.*

3. In *grammar*, inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns; the declining, deviation, or leaning of the termination of a word from the termination of the nominative case; change of termination to form the oblique cases. Thus from *rex* in the nominative case, are formed *regis* in the genitive, *regi* in the dative, *regem* in the accusative, and *rege* in the ablative.

DE-CLIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be declined; changing its termination in the oblique cases; as, a *declinable* noun.

DEC'LI-NATE, *a.* [L. *declinatus.*] [*ble* noun.

In *botany*, bending or bent downward, in a curve; declining. *Martyn.*

DEC-LI-NA'TION, *n.* A leaning; the act of bending down, as, a *declination* of the head.

2. A declining or falling into a worse state; change from a better to a worse condition; decay; deterioration; gradual failure or diminution of strength, soundness, vigor, or excellence.

3. A deviation from a right line, in a literal sense; oblique motion; as, the *declination* of a descending body. *Bentley.*

4. Deviation from rectitude in behavior or morals; obliquity of conduct; as, a *declination* from the path of integrity.

5. In *astronomy*, the distance of any object from the celestial equator, either northward or southward. *D. Olmsted.*

6. *Declination of the compass*, or *needle*, is the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place. *Barlow.*

7. In *diuling*, the declination of a wall or plane, is an arch of the horizon, contained between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from the east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if you reckon from the north or south. *Burlow.*

8. In *grammar*, declension; or the inflection of a noun through its various terminations. *Johnson.*

DEC-LI-NA'TOR, *n.* An instrument for taking the declination, or inclination of a reclining plane; an instrument in dialing. *Barlow.*

DE-CLIN'A-TO-RY, *a. Declinatory plea;* in *law*, a plea before trial or conviction, intended to show that the party was not liable to the penalty of the law, or was specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the court. The plea of benefit of clergy is a *declinatory* plea. *Blackstone.*

DE-CLIN'A-TURE, *n.* A declining. [*Rare.*] *G. Combe.*

DE-CLINE', *v. t.* [L. *declino; de* and *clino*, to *lean.* See LEAN.]

1. To lean downward; as, the head *declines* toward the earth.

2. To lean from a right line; to deviate; *in a literal sense.*

3. To lean or deviate from rectitude, *in a moral sense;* to leave the path of truth or justice, or the course prescribed.

Yet do I not *decline* from thy testimonies. — Ps. cxix. 157.

4. To fail; to tend or draw toward the close; as, the day *declines.*

5. To avoid or shun; to refuse; not to comply; not to do; as, he *declined* to take any part in the concern.

6. To fail; to fail; to sink; to decay; to be impaired; to tend to a less perfect state; as, the vigor of youth *declines* in age; health *declines;* virtue *declines;* religion *declines;* national credit and prosperity *decline* under a corrupt administration.

7. To sink; to diminish; to fall in value; as, the prices of land and goods *decline* at the close of a war.

DE-CLINE', *v. t.* To bend downward; to bring down.

In melancholy deep, with head *declined.* *Thomson.*

2. To bend to one side; to move from a fixed point or right line.

3. To shun or avoid; to refuse; not to engage in; to be cautious not to do or interfere; not to accept or comply with; as, he *declined* the contest; he *declined* the offer; he *declined* the business or pursuit.

4. To inflect; to change the termination of a word for forming the oblique cases; as, *Dominus, Domini, Domino, Dominum, Domine.*

DE-CLINE', *n. Literally*, a leaning from; hence, a falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration; as, the *decline* of life; the *decline* of strength; the *decline* of virtue and religion; the *decline* of revenues; the *decline* of agriculture, commerce, or manufactures; the *decline* of learning.

2. A gradual decay of health; consumption.

DE-CLIN'ED, *pp.* Bent downward or from; inflected.

DE-CLIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Leaning; deviating; falling; failing; decaying; tending to a worse state; avoiding; refusing; inflecting.

DEC-LI-NOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle. *Journ. of Science.*

DE-CLIN'OUS, *a.* In *botany*, declinate; bent downward.

DE-CLIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *declivitas*, from *declivis*, sloping; *de* and *clivus.* See CLIFF.]

Declination from a horizontal line; descent of land; inclination downward; a slope; a gradual descent of the earth, of a rock or other thing; chiefly used of the earth, and opposed to *acclivity*, or ascent; the same slope, considered as *descending*, being a *declivity*, and considered as *ascending*, an *acclivity.*

DE-CLI'VOUS, } *a.* Gradually descending; not
DE-CLIV'I-TOUS, } precipitous; sloping.

DE-COCT', *v. t.* [L. *decoquo, decoctum; de* and *coquo*, to *cook*, to boil.]

1. To prepare by boiling; to digest in hot or boiling water. *Bacon.*

2. To digest by the heat of the stomach; to prepare as food for nourishing the body. *Davies.*

3. To boil in water, for extracting the principles or virtues of a substance. *Bacon.*

4. To boil up to a consistence; to invigorate. *Shak.*

[*This verb is little used, and, in its last sense, is hardly proper.*]

DE-COCT'ED, *pp.* Prepared by boiling.

DE-COCT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be boiled or digested.

DE-COC'TION, (de-kok'shun,) *n.* [Fr. *decoction;* It. *decozione.* See DECOCT.]

1. The act of boiling a substance in water, for extracting its virtues.

2. The liquor in which a substance has been boiled; water impregnated with the principles of any animal or vegetable substance boiled in it; as, a weak or a strong *decoction* of Peruvian bark.

DE-COCT'IVE, *a.* That may be easily decocted.

DE-COCT'URE, *n.* A substance drawn by decoction.

DE-COL'LATE, *v. t.* [L. *decollo.*] To behead. *Burke.*

DE-COL'LA-TED, *pp.* Beheaded.

DE-COL'LA-TING, *ppr.* Beheading.

DE-COL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *decollatio*, from *decollo*, to behead; *de* and *collum*, the neck.]

The act of beheading; the act of cutting off the neck of an animal, and severing the head from the body. It is especially used of St. John the Baptist, and of a painting which represents his beheading.

DE-COL'OR, (-kul'lur,) *v. t.* To deprive of color; to bleach. *Ure.*

DE-COL'OR-ANT, *n.* A substance which removes color, or bleaches.

DE-COL-O-RA'TION, (-kul-lur-ā'shun,) *n.* [L. *decoloratio.*]

The removal or absence of color. *Ferrand.*

DE-COL'OR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of color.

DE-COL'OR-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of color.

DE'COM-PLEX, *a.* [*de* and *complex.*] Compounded of complex ideas. *Gregory. Locke.*

DE-COM-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* [See DECOMPOSE.] That may be decomposed; capable of being resolved into its constituent elements. *Davy.*

DE-COM-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *decomposer; de* and *composer*, to *compose*, from L. *compono, compositus.*]

To separate the constituent parts of a body or substance; to disunite elementary particles combined by affinity or chemical attraction; to resolve into original elements.

DE-COM-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated or resolved into the constituent parts.

DE-COM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Separating into constituent parts.

DE-COM-POS'ITE, (de-kom-poz'it,) *a.* [L. *de* and *compositus.* See COMPOSE.]

Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite. *Bacon.*

DE-COM-PO-SI''TION, *n.* Analysis; the act of separating the constituent parts of a compound body or substance. Decomposition differs from mechanical division, as the latter effects no change in the properties of the body divided, whereas the parts decomposed have properties very different from those of the substance itself.

2. A second composition. [*In this sense, not now used.*] *Boyle.*

Decomposition of forces; the same as *resolution of forces;* which see.

DE-COM-POUND', *v. t.* [*de* and *compound.*] To compound a second; to compound or mix with that

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wh ch is already compound; to form by a second composition. *Boyle. Locke. Newton.*

2. To reduce to simple parts by mechanical division; to decompose. [*Little used, or not at all.*]

DE-COM-POUND', *a.* Compound of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time. *Boyle.*

2. A *decompound leaf*, in *botany*, is when the primary petiole is so divided that each part forms a compound leaf. A *decompound flower*, is formed of compound flowers, or containing, within a common calyx, smaller calyxes, common to several flowers. *Martyn.*

DE-COM-POUND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be decompounded.

DE-COM-POUND'ED, *pp.* Compounded a second time; composed of things already compounded.

DE-COM-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Compounding a second time.

DEC'O-RA-MENT, *n.* Ornament. [*Not used.*]

DEC'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *decoro*, from *decus*, *decor*, comeliness, grace. See DECENCY.]

1. To adorn; to beautify; to embellish; used of external ornaments or apparel; as, to *decorate* the person; to *decorate* an edifice; to *decorate* a lawn with flowers.

2. To adorn with internal grace or beauty; to render lovely; as, to *decorate* the mind with virtue.

3. To adorn or beautify with any thing agreeable; to embellish; as, to *decorate* a hero with honors, or a lady with accomplishments.

DEC'O-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Adorned; beautified; embellished.

DEC'O-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Adorning; embellishing; rendering beautiful to the eye, or lovely to the mind.

DEC-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* Ornament; embellishment; any thing added which renders more agreeable to the eye or to the intellectual view.

2. In *architecture*, any thing which adorns and enriches an edifice, as vases, paintings, figures, festoons, &c.

3. In *theaters*, the scenes, which are changed as occasion requires.

DEC'O-RA-TIVE, *a.* Adorning; suited to embellish.

DEC'O-RA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being decorative.

DEC'O-RĀ-TOR, *n.* One who adorns or embellishes.

DE-CŌ'ROUS or DEC'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *decorus*. See DECENCY.] Decent; suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; proper; befitting; as, a *decorous* speech; *decorous* behavior; a *decorous* dress for a judge.

DE-CŌ'ROUS-LY or DEC'O-ROUS-LY, *adv.* In a becoming manner.

DE-CŌ'ROUS-NESS or DEC'O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* Decency or propriety of behavior.

DE-COR'TI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *decortico*; *de* and *cortex*, bark.]

To strip off bark; to peel; to husk; to take off the exterior coat; as, to *decorticate* barley. *Arbuthnot.*

DE-COR'TI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Stripped of bark; peeled; husked.

DE-COR'TI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Stripping off bark or the external coat; peeling.

DE-COR-TI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of stripping off bark or husk.

DE-CŌ'RUM, *n.* [L. from *deceo*, to become. See DECENCY.]

1. Propriety of speech or behavior; grace arising from suitableness of speech and behavior, to one's own character, and to the characters present, or to the place and occasion; seemliness; decency; opposed to rudeness, licentiousness, or levity. To speak and behave with *decorum* is essential to good breeding.

2. In *architecture*, the suitableness of a building, and of its parts and ornaments, to its place and uses.

DE-COY', *v. t.* [D. *kooi*, a cabin, berth, bed, fold, cage, decoy; *kooijen*, to lie, to bed.]

To lead or lure by artifice into a snare, with a view to catch; to draw into any situation to be taken by a foe; to entrap by any means which deceive. The fowler *decoys* ducks into a net. Troops may be *decoyed* into an ambush. One ship *decoys* another within reach of her shot.

DE-COY', *n.* Any thing intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives and misleads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy.

2. A place for catching wild fowls.

DE-COY'-DUCK, *n.* A duck employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken.

DE-COY'ED, *pp.* Lured or drawn into a snare or net; allured into danger by deception.

DE-COY'ING, *ppr.* Luring into a snare or net by deception; leading into evil or danger.

DE-COY'-MAN, *n.* A man employed in decoying and catching fowls.

DE-CREASE', *v. i.* [L. *decresco*; *de* and *cresco*, to grow; Fr. *decroître*; It. *decrescere*; Sp. *decrecer*; Arm. *digrisgi*. See GROW.]

To become less; to be diminished gradually, in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, quality, or excellence; as, the days *decrease* in length from June to December.

He must increase, but I must *decrease*. — John iii.

DE-CREASE', *v. t.* To lessen; to make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality, or excellence, &c.; to diminish gradually or by small deductions; as, extravagance *decreases* the means of charity; every payment *decreases* a debt; intemperance *decreases* the strength and powers of life.

DE-CREASE', *n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay; as, a *decrease* of revenue; a *decrease* of strength.

2. The wane of the moon; the gradual diminution of the visible face of the moon from the full to the change.

DE-CREAS'ED, *pp.* Lessened; diminished.

DE-CREAS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming less; diminishing; waning.

DE-CREAS'ING-LY, *adv.* By diminishing.

DE-CREE', *n.* [L. *decretum*, from *decerno*, to judge; *de* and *cerno*, to judge, to divide; Fr. *decret*; It. and Sp. *decreto*.]

1. Judicial decision, or determination of a litigated cause; as, a *decree* of the Court of Chancery. The decision of a court of equity is called a *decree*; that of a court of law, a *judgment*.

2. In *the civil law*, a determination or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties. *Encyc.*

3. An edict or law made by a council for regulating any business within their jurisdiction; as, the *decrees* of ecclesiastical councils. *Encyc.*

4. In *general*, an order, edict, or law, made by a superior, as a rule to govern inferiors.

There went a *decree* from Cesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. — Luke ii.

5. Established law, or rule.

He made a *decree* for the rain. — Job xxviii.

6. In *theology*, predetermined purpose of God; the purpose or determination of an immutable Being, whose plan of operations is, like himself, unchangeable.

DE-CREE', *v. t.* To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence; as, the court *decreed* that the property should be restored; or, they *decreed* a restoration of the property.

2. To determine or resolve legislatively; to fix or appoint; to set or constitute by edict or in purpose.

Thou shalt *decree* a thing, and it shall be established. — Job xxii.

Let us not be solicitous to know what God has *decreed* concerning us. *Anon.*

DE-CREED', *pp.* Determined judicially; resolved; appointed; established in purpose.

DE-CREE'ING, *ppr.* Determining; resolving; appointing; ordering.

DEC'RE-MENT, *n.* [L. *decrementum*, from *decresco*. See DECREASE.]

1. Decrease; waste; the state of becoming gradually less.

Rocks and mountains suffer a continual *decrement*. *Woodward.*

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; opposed to *increment*.

3. In *heraldry*, the wane of the moon.

4. In *crystalography*, a successive diminution of the lamens of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are supposed to be produced. *Haüy.*

DE-CREP'IT, *a.* [L. *decrepitus*, from *de* and *crepo*, to break.]

Broken down with age; wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay; weakened by age. *Milton. Pope.*

This word is sometimes erroneously written and pronounced DECREPID.

DE-CREP'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *decrepo*, to break or burst, to crackle; *de* and *crepo*.]

To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual bursting or crackling of the substance; as, to *decrepitate* salt.

DE-CREP'I-TATE, *v. i.* To crackle, as salts when roasting.

DE-CREP'I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Roasted with a crackling noise.

DE-CREP'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Crackling; roasting with a crackling noise; suddenly bursting when exposed to heat.

DE-CREP-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of roasting with a continual crackling; or the separation of parts with a crackling noise, occasioned by heat.

DE-CREP'IT-NESS, } *n.* [See DECREPIT.] The bro-
DE-CREP'IT-UDE, } ken, crazy state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age.

DE-CRES'CENT, *a.* [L. *decrescens*. See DECREASE.] Decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution; as, a *decrescent* moon.

DE-CRĒ'TAL, *a.* [See DECREE.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree; as, a *decretal* epistle.

DE-CRĒ'TAL, *n.* An authoritative order or decree.

2. A letter of the pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law. The *decretals* form the second part of the canon law. *Encyc.*

3. A collection of the pope's decrees. *Howell.*

DE-CRĒ'TION, (de-krē'shun,) *n.* [See DECREASE.] A decreasing. [*Not used.*] *Pearson.*

DE-CRĒ'TIST, *n.* One who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals.

DE-CRĒ'TIVE, *a.* Having the force of a decree. *Rich. Dict.*

DEC'RE-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a definitive manner. *Goodman.*

DEC'RE-TO-RY, *a.* Judicial; definitive; established by a decree.

The *decretory* rigors of a condemning sentence. *South.*

2. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event; as, critical or *decretory* days. *Brown.*

DE-CREW', *v. i.* To decrease. [*Not in use.*]

DE-CRI'AL, *n.* [See DECRY.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

DE-CRI'ED, (de-krīde',) *pp.* Cried down; discredited; brought into disrepute.

DE-CRI'ER, *n.* One who decries or clamorously censures.

[It would be better to write DECRYAL, DECRYED, DECRYER.]

DE-CROWN', *v. t.* [*de* and *crown*.] To deprive of a crown. [*Little used.*] *Overbury.*

DE-CRUST-Ā'TION, *n.* The removal of a crust from.

DE-CRY', *v. t.* [Fr. *decrier*; *de* and *crier*, to cry.]

1. To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to clamor against; to discredit by finding fault; as, to *decry* a poem.

2. To cry down, as improper or unnecessary; to rail or clamor against; to bring into disrepute; as, to *decry* the measures of administration.

DE-CRY'ING, *ppr.* Crying down.

DEC'U-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *decumbo*.]

The act of lying down. *Evelyn.*

DE-CUM'BENCE, } *n.* [L. *decumbens*, from *decumbo*,
DE-CUM'BEN-CY, } *to* lie down; *de* and *cumbo*, to lie down.]

The act of lying down; the posture of lying down. *Brown.*

DE-CUM'BENT, *a.* In *botany*, declined, or bending down; having the stamens and pistils bending down to the lower side; as, a *decumbent* flower. *Martyn.*

DE-CUM'BENT-LY, *adv.* In a decumbent posture.

DE-CUM'BI-TURE, *n.* The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease.

2. In *astrology*, the scheme or aspect of the heavens, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

DEC'U-PLE, (dek'yu-pl,) *a.* [L. *decuplus*; Gr. δεκαπλους, from δεκα, ten.]

Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

DEC'U-PLE, *n.* A number ten times repeated.

DEC'U-PLE, *v. t.* To make tenfold.

DEC'U-PLED, *ppr.* Made tenfold. *Coleridge.*

DE-CŪ'RI-ON, *n.* [L. *decurio*, from *decem*, Gr. δεκα, ten.]

An officer in the Roman army, who commanded a *decuria*, or ten soldiers, which was a third part of the *turma*, and a thirtieth of the *legion* of cavalry. *Encyc. Temple.*

DE-CŪ'RI-ON-ATE, *n.* The state or office of a decurion.

DE-CUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *decurrens*, from *decurro*, to run down; *de* and *curro*, to run.]

Extending downward. A *decurrent* leaf, is a sessile leaf, having its base extending downward along the stem. *Lindley.*

DE-CUR'RENT-LY, *adv.* In a decurrent manner.

DE-CUR'SION, *n.* [L. *decursio*, from *decurro*; *de* and *curro*, to run.]

The act of running down, as a stream. *Hale.*

DE-CUR'SIVE, *a.* Running down.

Decursively pinnate; in *botany*, applied to a leaf having the leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole.

DE-CURT', *v. t.* [L. *decurto*.]

To shorten by cutting off. [*Not in use.*]

DE-CURT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *decurto*, to shorten; *de* and *curto*.]

The act of shortening or cutting short.

DEC'U-RY, *n.* [L. *decuria*, from *decem*, Gr. δεκα, ten.]

A set of ten men under an officer called *decurio*.

DE-CUS'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *decusso*, to cut or strike across.]

In *general*, to intersect; to cross, as lines, rays, or nerves in the body; *usually*, to intersect at acute angles, or in the form of an X. *Brown. Encyc.*

DE-CUS'SATE, } *a.* Crossed; intersected. In *bot-*
DE-CUS'SĀ-TED, } *any*, *decussated* leaves and branches, are such as grow in pairs which alternately cross each other at right angles, or in a regular manner. *Martyn. Lee.*

In *rhetoric*, a *decussated* period is one that consists of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other. For example, "If impudence could effect as much in courts of justice, as insolence sometimes does in the country, Cæsina would now yield to the impudence of Ebutius, as he then yielded to his insolent assault." *John Q. Adams, Lect.*

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DE-CUS'SATE-LY, *adv.* In a decussate manner.

DE-CUS'SA-TING, *ppr.* Crossing; intersecting at acute angles.

DE-CUS-SA'TION, *n.* The act of crossing; the crossing of two lines, rays, or nerves, which meet in a point, and then proceed and diverge. *Hutton.*

2. A crossing in the form of an X.

DE-CUS'SA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Crosswise; in the form of an X. *Brown.*

DE-DA'LI-AN, *a.* See DÆDALIAN.

DED'A-LOUS, *a.* See DÆDALOUS.

DE-DEC'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *dedecoro.*] To disgrace. [*N. t used.*]

DE-DEC-O-RA'TION, *n.* A disgracing. [*Not used.*]

DE-DEC'O-ROUS, *a.* Disgraceful; unbecoming.

DE-DEN-TI''TION, (-den-tish'un,) *n.* [*de* and *dentition.*] The shedding of teeth. *Brown.*

DED'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *dedico; de* and *dico, dicare,* to vow, promise, devote, dedicate. See Class Dg, No. 12, 15, 45. The sense is, to send, to throw; hence, to set, to appoint.]

1. To set apart and consecrate to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; to devote to a sacred use, by a solemn act, or by religious ceremonies; as, to *dedicate* vessels, treasures, a temple, an altar, or a church, to God or to a religious use.

Vessels of silver, of gold, and of brass, which King David did *dedicate* to the Lord. — 2 Sam. viii.

2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to give wholly or chiefly to. The ministers of the gospel *dedicate* themselves, their time, and their studies, to the service of Christ. A soldier *dedicates* himself to the profession of arms.

3. To inscribe or address to a patron; as, to *dedicate* a book.

DED'I-CATE, *a.* Consecrated; devoted; appropriated. *Shak.*

DED'I-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Devoted to a divine Being, or to a sacred use; consecrated; appropriated; given wholly to.

DED-I-CA-TEE', *n.* One to whom a thing is dedicated. *Ed. Rev.*

DED'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Devoting to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; consecrating; appropriating; giving wholly to.

DED-I-CA'TION, *n.* The act of consecrating to a divine Being, or to a sacred use, often with religious solemnities; solemn appropriation; as, the *dedication* of Solomon's temple.

2. The act of devoting or giving to.

3. An address to a patron, prefixed to a book, testifying respect, and recommending the work to his protection and favor. *Pope.*

DED'I-CA-TOR, *n.* One who dedicates; one who inscribes a book to the favor of a patron. *Pope.*

DED'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Composing a dedication; as, an epistle *dedicatory.*

DED'I-MUS, n. [L.] A writ to commission private persons to do some act in place of a judge, as to examine a witness, &c. *Bouvier.*

DE-DI''TION, (de-dish'un,) *n.* [L. *deditio,* from *dedo,* to yield.]

The act of yielding any thing; surrendry. *Hale.*

DED'O-LENT, *a.* [L. *dedoleo.*] Feeling no compunction. [*Not used.*]

DE-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *deduco; de* and *duco,* to lead, bring, or draw. The L. *duco* is the Sax. *teogan, teon,* Eng. to *tug,* to *tow,* G. *ziehen;* hence L. *dux,* Eng. *duke.* (See DUKE.) Class Dg, No. 5, 12, 15, 37, 62, 64.]

1. To draw from; to bring from.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes
From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

2. To draw from, in reasoning; to gather a truth, opinion, or proposition, from premises; to infer something from what precedes.

Reasoning is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To deduct. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

4. To transplant. [*Not in use.*] *Selden.*

DE-DUCE'D, (de-düste',) *pp.* Drawn from; inferred; as a consequence from principles or premises.

DE-DUCE'MENT, *n.* The thing drawn from or deduced; inference; that which is collected from premises. *Dryden.*

DE-DUC'I-BLE, *a.* That may be deduced; inferable; collectible by reason from premises; consequential.

The properties of a triangle are *deducible* from the complex idea of three lines including a space. *Locke.*

DE-DUC'ING, *ppr.* Drawing from; inferring; collecting from principles or facts already established or known.

DE-DU'CIVE, *a.* Performing the act of deduction. [*Little used.*]

DE-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *deduco, deductum.* See DEDUCE.] To take from; to subtract; to separate or remove, in numbering, estimating, or calculating. Thus we say, from the sum of two numbers *deduct* the lesser number; from the amount of profits *deduct* the charges of freight.

DE-DUCT'ED, *pp.* Taken from; subtracted.

DE-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* Taking from; subtracting.

DE-DUC'TION, (de-duk'shun,) *n.* [L. *deductio.*]

1. The act of deducting.

2. That which is deducted; sum or amount taken from another; defalcation; abatement; as, this sum is a *deduction* from the yearly rent

3. That which is drawn from premises; fact, opinion, or hypothesis, collected from principles or facts stated, or established data; inference; consequence drawn; conclusion; as, this opinion is a fair *deduction* from the principles you have advanced.

DE-DUCT'IVE, *a.* Deducible; that is or may be deduced from premises.

All knowledge is *deductive.* *Glanville.*

DE-DUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By regular deduction; by way of inference; by consequence. *Brown.*

DEED, *n.* [Sax. *dæd:* D. *daad:* G. *that:* Dan. *daad;* the participle of Sax. *don,* Goth. *tauyan,* G. *thun,* D. *doen,* to do; probably a contracted word.]

1. That which is done, acted, or effected; an act; a fact; a word of extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.

And Joseph said to them, What *deed* is this which ye have done? — Gen. xliv.

We receive the due reward of our *deeds.* — Luke xxv.

2. Exploit; achievement; illustrious act.

Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden.*

3. Power of action; agency.

With will and *deed* created free. *Milton.*

4. A writing containing some contract or agreement, and the evidence of its execution; particularly, an instrument on paper or parchment, conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee. This instrument must be executed, and the execution attested, in the manner prescribed by law.

Indeed; in fact; in reality. These words are united, and called an adverb. But sometimes they are separated by *very, in very deed;* a more emphatical expression. *Ex.* ix.

DEED, *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed; *a popular use of the word in America;* as, he *deeded* all his estate to his eldest son.

DEED'-A-CHIEV-ING, *a.* That accomplishes great deeds.

DEED'LESS, *a.* Inactive; not performing or having performed deeds or exploits. *Pope.*

DEED'-PŌLL, *n.* A deed not indented, that is, shaved or even, made by one party only. *Blackstone.*

DEED'Y, *a.* Industrious; active.

DEEM, *v. t.* [Sax. *deman;* D. *doemen;* Sw. *döma;* Dan. *dömmer;* whence *doom.* Russ. *dumayu,* to think, reflect, reckon, believe; *duma,* a thought or idea, a privy council; *dumnoi,* a privy counselor. See Class Dm, No. 5, 36, 39, and Class Sm, No. 5.]

1. To think; to judge; to be of opinion; to conclude on consideration; as, he *deems* it prudent to be silent.

For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryden.*
The shipmen *deemed* that they drew near to some country. — Acts xxvii.

2. To estimate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DEEM, *n.* Opinion; judgment; surmise. [*Obs.*]

DEEM, *v i.* To judge; to think; to estimate.

DEEM'ED, *pp.* Thought; judged; supposed.

DEEM'ING, *ppr.* Thinking; judging; believing.

DEEM'STER, *n.* [*deem* and *ster.* See STEER.] A judge in the Isle of Man and in Jersey. *Johnson.*

DEEP, *a.* [Sax. *deop, dypa;* D. *diep;* G. *tief;* Sw. *djup,* Dan. *dyb.* It seems to be allied to *dip* and *dive,* whose radical sense is, to thrust or plunge. Qu. W. *dwvyn.*]

1. Extending or being far below the surface; descending far downward; profound; opposed to *shallow;* as, *deep* water; a *deep* pit or well.

2. Low in situation; being or descending far below the adjacent land; as, a *deep* valley.

3. Entering far; piercing a great way. A tree in a good soil takes *deep* root. A spear struck *deep* into the flesh.

4. Far from the outer part; secreted.

A spider *deep* ambushed in her den. *Dryden.*

So *deep,* when applied to soldiers drawn up in rank and file, means distance from the front; as, drawn up three *deep.*

5. Not superficial or obvious; hidden; secret.

He discovereth *deep* things out of darkness. — Job xii.

6. Remote from comprehension.

O Lord, thy thoughts are very *deep.* — Ps. xcii.

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject; as, a man of *deep* thought; a *deep* divine.

8. Artful; contriving; concealing artifice; insidious; designing; as, a friend, *deep,* hollow, treacherous.

9. Grave in sound; low; as, the *deep* tones of an organ.

10. Very still; solemn; profound; as, *deep* silence.

11. Thick; black; not to be penetrated by the sight.

Now *deeper* darkness brooded on the ground. *Hoole.*

12. Still; sound; not easily broken or disturbed.

The Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall on Adam. — Gen. ii.

13. Depressed; sunk low, *metaphorically;* as, *deep* poverty.

14. Dark; interse; strongly colored; as, a *deep* brown; a *deep* crimson; a *deep* blue

15. Unknown; unintelligible.

A people of *deeper* speech than thou canst perceive. — Is. xxxiii.

16. Heartfelt; penetrating; affecting; as, a *deep* sense of guilt.

17. Intricate; not easily understood or unraveled; as, a *deep* plot or intrigue.

This word often qualifies a verb, like an adverb.

Drink *deep,* or taste not the Pierian spring. *Pope.*

DEEP, *n.* The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean.

He maketh the *deep* to boil like a pot. — Job xli.

2. A lake; a great collection of water.

Launch out into the *deep,* and let down your nets. — Luke v.

3. That which is profound; not easily fathomed, or incomprehensible.

Thy judgments are a great *deep.* — Ps. xxxvi.

4. The most still or solemn part; the midst; as, in *deep* of night. *Shak. Philips.*

DEEP'-DRAW-ING, *a.* Sinking deep into the water. *Shak.*

DEEP'-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn from a depth.

DEEP'EN, (dee'pn,) *v. t.* To make deep or deeper; to sink lower; as, to *deepen* the channel of a river or harbor; to *deepen* a well.

2. To make dark or darker; to make more thick or gloomy; as, to *deepen* the shades of night; to *deepen* gloom.

3. To give a darker hue, or a stronger color; as, to *deepen* a color; to *deepen* a red, blue, or crimson color.

4. To make more poignant or absorbing; as, to *deepen* grief or sorrow.

5. To make more frightful; as, to *deepen* the horrors of the scene.

6. To make more sad or gloomy; as, to *deepen* the murmurs of the flood.

7. To make more grave; as, to *deepen* the tones of an organ.

DEEP'EN, *v. i.* To become more deep; as, the water *deepens* at every cast of the lead.

DEEP'EN-ED, (deep'nd,) *pp.* Made more deep.

DEEP'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Sinking lower; making more deep; growing deeper.

DEEP'ER, *a. comp.* More deep.

DEEP'EST, *a. superl.* Most deep.

DEEP'-LAID, *a.* Laid deep; formed with cunning and sagacity.

DEEP'LY, *adv.* At or to a great depth; far below the surface; as, a passion *deeply* rooted in our nature; precepts *deeply* engraven on the heart.

2. Profoundly; thoroughly; as, *deeply* skilled in ethics or anatomy.

3. To or from the inmost recesses of the heart; with great sorrow; most feelingly.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. — Mark viii.
He was *deeply* affected at the sight. *Anon.*

4. To a great degree; as, he has *deeply* offended.

They have *deeply* corrupted themselves. — Hos. ix.

5. With a dark hue, or strong color; as, a *deeply*-red liquor; *deeply* colored.

6. Gravely; as, a *deeply*-toned instrument.

7. With profound skill; with art or intricacy; as, a *deeply*-laid plot or intrigue.

This word can not easily be defined in all its various applications. In general, it gives emphasis or intensity to the word which it qualifies.

DEEP'-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Having a hoarse, loud, hollow voice; as, a *deep-mouthed* dog. *Shak.*

DEEP'-MŪS-ING, *a.* Contemplative; thinking closely or profoundly. *Pope.*

DEEP'NESS, *n.* Depth; remoteness from the surface in a descending line; interior distance from the surface; profundity.

And forthwith they sprung up, because they had no *deepness* of earth. — Matt. xiii.

2. Craft; insidiousness. [*Unusual.*] *L'Estrange.*

DEEP'-READ, (-red,) *a.* Having fully read; profoundly versed.

DEEP'-RE-VOLV'ING, *a.* Profoundly revolving or meditating. *Shak.*

DEEP'-SCAR-RED, (-skärd,) *a.* Having deep scars.

DEEP'-SEAT-ED, *a.* Seated deeply.

DEEP'-SOUND-ING, *a.* Having a low sound.

DEEP'-THINK-ING, *a.* Thinking profoundly.

DEEP'-THRŌAT-ED, *a.* Having a deep throat or voice. *Milton.*

DEEP'-TŌN-ED, *a.* Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP'-VAULT-ED, *a.* Formed like a deep vault or arch. *Milton.*

DEEP'-WAIST-ED, *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter-deck and forecastle are raised from four to six feet above the level of the main deck. *Mar. Dict.*

DEEP'-WŌRN, *a.* Worn to a great depth. *Hopkinson.*

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DEER, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Sax. *deor*; D. *dier*; G. *thier*; Sw. *diur*; Dan. *dyr*; Polish *zwiers*; Gr. Ϟηρ, a wild beast. The primary sense is simply roving, wild, untamed; hence, a wild beast.]

A quadruped of the genus *Cervus*, of several species, as the stag, the fallow-deer, the roe-buck, the rane or reindeer, &c. These animals are wild, and hunted in the forest, or kept in parks. Their flesh, called *venison*, is deemed excellent food.

DEER'-NECK, *n.* In *horsemanship*, a thin, ill-formed neck. *Farm Encyc.*

DEER'-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a deer, of which a very supple leather is made.

DEER'STALK-ER, (-stawk-er,) *n.* One who practices deerstalking. *Booth.*

DEER'STALK-ING, (-stawk-ing,) *n.* The lying in wait to shoot deer, or pursuing them as much as possible under cover.

DEER'STEAL-ER, *n.* One who steals deer.

DEER'STEAL-ING, *n.* The act or crime of stealing deer.

DE'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *deesse.*] A goddess. [*Not in use.*] *Croft.*

DE-FACE', *v. t.* [Arm. *difaçza*; *de* and L. *facio*; Fr. *defaire*, to undo or unmake.]

1. To destroy or mar the face or surface of a thing; to injure the superficies or beauty; to disfigure; as, to *deface* a monument; to *deface* an edifice.

2. To injure any thing; to destroy, spoil, or mar; to erase or obliterate; as, to *deface* letters or writing; to *deface* a note, deed, or bond; to *deface* a record.

3. To injure the appearance; to disfigure.

DE-FACED, (de-fāste',) *pp.* or *a.* Injured on the surface; disfigured; marred; erased.

DE-FACE'MENT, *n.* Injury to the surface or beauty; rasure; obliteration; that which mars beauty, or disfigures.

DE-FAC'ER, *n.* He or that which defaces; one who injures, mars, or disfigures.

DE-FAC'ING, *ppr.* Injuring the face or surface; marring; disfiguring; erasing.

DE-FAC'ING-LY, *adv.* In a defacing manner.

DE FAC'TO, [L.] Actually; in fact; in reality; existing; as, a king *de facto*, distinguished from a king *de jure*, or by right.

DE-FAIL'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. See FAIL.] Failure; miscarriage. [*Obs.*] *Taylor.*

DE-FAL'CATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *defalquer*; It. *defalcare*; Sp. *desfalcar*; Port. *desfalcar*; from L. *defalco*; *de* and *falco*, from *falx*, a sickle.]

Literally, to cut off; hence, to take away or deduct a part; used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, &c.

DE-FAL'CA-TED, *pp.* Taken away; deducted, as a part.

DE-FAL'CA-TING, *ppr.* Deducting from a money account, rents, &c.

DE-FAL-CA'TION, *n.* That which is cut off; as, this loss is a *defalcation* from the revenue.

Literally, a cutting off, and hence, a diminution, deficit, or withdrawment. [*In recent usage.*]

DE-FALK', *v. t.* To defalcate. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

DEF-A-MA'TION, *n.* [See DEFAME.] The uttering of slanderous words, with a view to injure another's reputation; the malicious uttering of falsehood respecting another, which tends to destroy or impair his good name, character, or occupation; slander; calumny. To constitute defamation, in *law*, the words must be false, and spoken maliciously. Defamatory words, written and published, are called a *libel*. *Blackstone.*

DE-FAM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Calumnious; slanderous; containing defamation; false and injurious to reputation; as, *defamatory* words; *defamatory* reports or writings.

DE-FAME', *v. t.* [Fr. *diffamer*; It. *diffamare*; Sp. *disfamar*; from L. *diffamo*; *de*, or *dis*, and *fama*, fame.]

1. To slander; falsely and maliciously to utter words respecting another which tend to injure his reputation or occupation; as to say, a judge is corrupt; a man is perjured; a trader is a knave.

2. To speak evil of; to dishonor by false reports; to calumniate; to libel; to impair reputation by acts or words.

Being *defamed*, we entreat. — 1 Cor. iv.

DE-FAM'ED, *pp.* Slandered; dishonored or injured by evil reports.

DE-FAM'ER, *n.* A slanderer; a detractor; a calumniator.

DE-FAM'ING, *ppr.* Slandering; injuring the character by false reports.

DE-FAM'ING, *n.* Defamation; slander. *Jeremiah.*

DE-FAM'ING-LY, *adv.* In a defaming manner.

DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Liable to be wearied. [*Not much used.*] *Glanville.*

DE-FAT'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *defatigo*; *de* and *fatigo*, to tire. See FATIGUE.]

To weary or tire. [*Little used.*] *Herbert.*

DE-FAT-I-GA'TION, *n.* Weariness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

DE-FAULT', *n.* [Fr. *defaut*, for *default*, from *defaillir*, to fail; *de* and *faillir*, to fail. See FAIL and FAULT.]

1. A failing, or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty or law requires; as, this evil has happened through the governor's *default*. A *default*, or *fault*, may be a crime, a vice, or a mere defect, according to the nature of the duty omitted.

2. Defect; want; failure.

Cooks could make artificial birds, in *default* of real ones. *Arbuthnot.*

3. In *law*, a failure of appearance in court at a day assigned, particularly of the defendant in a suit when called to make answer. It may be applied to jurors, witnesses, &c.; but a plaintiff's failing to appear by himself or attorney is usually called a *non-appearance*.

To suffer a default, is to permit an action to be called without appearing or answering; *applied to a defendant.*

DE-FAULT', *v. i.* To fail in performing a contract or agreement. *Johnson.*

DE-FAULT', *v. t.* In *law*, to call out a defendant, [according to the common expression.] To call a defendant officially to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer, to declare him in default, and enter judgment against him; as, let the defendant be *defaulted*.

No costs are to be awarded for such town, if *defaulted*. *Mass. Laws.*

2. To call out a cause, in which the defendant does not appear, and enter judgment on the default; as, the cause was *defaulted*.

3. To fail in performance. *Milton.*

DE-FAULT', *v. t.* To offend. [*Obs.*]

DE-FAULT'ED, *pp.* Called out of court, as a defendant or his cause.

2. *a.* Having defect.

DE-FAULT'ER, *n.* One who makes default; one who fails to appear in court when called.

2. One who fails to perform a public duty; particularly, one who fails to account for public money intrusted to his care; a delinquent.

DE-FAULT'ING, *ppr.* Failing to fulfill a contract; delinquent.

2. Failing to perform a duty or legal requirement; as, a *defaulting* creditor. *Walsh.*

3. Calling out of court, and entering judgment against for non-appearance, as a defendant.

DE-FEAS'ANCE, (de-fēz'ans,) *n.* [Norm. *defesance*; Fr. *defesant*, from *defaire*, to undo; *de* and *faire*, L. *facio*.]

1. *Literally*, a defeating; a rendering null; the preventing of the operation of an instrument.

2. In *law*, a condition, relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing conditions, on the performance of which the estate then created may be *defeated*. A *defeasance*, on a bond, or a recognizance, or a judgment recovered, is a condition which, when performed, *defeats* it. A *defeasance* differs from the common condition of a bond, in being a separate deed, whereas a common condition is inserted in the bond itself. *Blackstone.*

3. The writing containing a defeasance.

4. Defeat. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DE-FEAS'I-BLE, (de-fēz'e-bl,) *a.* That may be defeated, or annulled; as, a *defeasible* title; a *defeasible* estate.

DE-FEAS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being defensible.

DE-FEAT', *n.* [Fr. *defaite*, from *defaire*, to undo; *de* and *faire*.]

1. Overthrow; loss of battle; the check, rout, or destruction of an army by the victory of an enemy

2. Successful resistance; as, the *defeat* of an attack.

3. Frustration; a rendering null and void; as, the *defeat* of a title.

4. Frustration; prevention of success; as, the *defeat* of a plan or design.

DE-FEAT', *v. t.* To overcome or vanquish, as an army; to check, disperse, or ruin by victory; to overthrow; *applied to an army, or a divison of troops; to a fleet, or to a commander.* The English army *defeated* the French on the Plains of Abraham. General Wolf *defeated* Montcalm. The French *defeated* the Austrians at Marengo.

2. To frustrate; to prevent the success of; to disappoint. We say, our dearest hopes are often *defeated*.

Then mayest thou for me *defeat* the counsel of Ahithophel. — 2 Sam. xv. and xvii.

3. To render null and void; as, to *defeat* a title or an estate.

4. To resist with success; as, to *defeat* an attempt or assault.

DE-FEAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Vanquished; effectually resisted; overthrown; frustrated; disappointed; rendered null or inoperative.

DE-FEAT'ING, *ppr.* Vanquishing; subduing; opposing successfully; overthrowing; frustrating; disappointing; rendering null and void.

DE-FEAT'URE, (-fēt'yur,) *n.* Change of feature. *Shak.*

2. Overthrow; defeat. [*Obs.*] *Beaum.*

DEF'E-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *defæco*; *de* and *fex*, dregs.]

1. To purify; to refine; to clear from dregs or impurities; to clarify; as, to *defecate* liquor.

2. To purify from admixture; to clear; to purge of extraneous matter.

DEF'E-CA-TED, *pp.* Purified; clarified; refined.

DEF'E-CA-TING, *ppr.* Purifying; purging of lees or impurities.

DEF-E-CA'TION, *n.* The act of separating from lees or dregs; purification from impurities or foreign matter.

DE-FECT', *n.* [L. *defectus*; It. *difetto*; Sp. *defetto*; from L. *deficio*, to fail; *de* and *facio*, to make or do.]

1. Want or absence of something necessary or useful toward perfection; fault, imperfection. We say, there are numerous *defects* in the plan, or in the work, or in the execution.

Errors have been corrected, and *defects* supplied. *Davies.*

2. Failing; fault; mistake; imperfection in moral conduct, or in judgment. A deep conviction of the *defects* of our lives tends to make us humble.

Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know,
Make use of every friend and every foe. *Pope.*

3. Any want, or imperfection, in natural objects; the absence of any thing necessary to perfection; any thing unnatural or misplaced; blemish; deformity. We speak of a *defect* in the organs of seeing or hearing, or in a limb; a *defect* in timber; a *defect* in an instrument, &c.

DE-FECT', *v. i.* To be deficient. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

DE-FECT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Deficiency; imperfection. [*Little used.*] *Digby. Hale.*

DE-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* Imperfect; deficient; wanting. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

DE-FEC'TION, (de-fek'shun,) *n.* [L. *defectio.* See DEFECT.]

1. Want or failure of duty; particularly, a falling away; apostasy; the act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself. Our *defection* from God is proof of our depravity. The cause of the king was rendered desperate by the *defection* of the nobles.

2. Revolt; *used of nations or states.*

DE-FECT'IVE, *a.* [L. *defectivus.* See DEFECT.]

1. Wanting either in substance, quantity, or quality, or in any thing necessary; imperfect; as, a *defective* limb; *defective* timber; a *defective* copy or book; a *defective* account. *Defective* articulation, in speaking, renders utterance indistinct.

2. Wanting in moral qualities; faulty; blamable; not conforming to rectitude or rule; as, a *defective* character.

3. In *grammar*, a *defective* noun is one which wants a whole number or a particular case; an indeclinable noun.

4. A *defective* verb, is one which wants some of the tenses.

DE-FECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

DE-FECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

DE-FECT-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* Defectiveness; faultiness. [*Not used.*] *Montagu.*

DE-FECT'U-OUS, *a.* Full of defects. [*Little used.*] *Worthington.*

DEF-E-DA'TION, *n.* Pollution. [*Not in use.*] *Bentley.*

DE-FENCE', *n.* Protection against injury; vindication when attacked.

2. The art or science of defending against enemies; skill in fencing, &c.

3. In *law*, the defendant's answer or plea.

[For remarks on the spelling of the word, see DEFENSE.]

DE-FENCE'LESS, *a.* Without defense. [See DEFENSELESS.]

DE-FEND', *v. t.* [L. *defendo*; *de* and obs. *fendo*: Fr. *defendre*; It. *difendere*; Sp. *defender*; Port. *id.*; Arm. *difenn*, or *divenn*: W. *difyn*; Norm. *fendu*, struck; *defender*, to oppose, to prohibit. The primary sense is, to strike, thrust, or drive off; to repel.]

1. To drive from; to thrust back; hence, to deny; to repel a demand, charge, or accusation; to oppose; to resist; the effect of which is to maintain one's own claims.

2. To forbid; to prohibit; that is, to drive from, or back. Milton calls the forbidden fruit the *defended* fruit.

The use of wine in some places is *defended* by customs or laws. *Temple.*

[*This application is nearly obsolete.*]

3. To drive back a foe or danger; to repel from any thing that which assails or annoys; to protect by opposition or resistance; to support or maintain; to prevent from being injured or destroyed.

There arose, to *defend* Israel, Tola, the son of Puah. — Judges x.

4. To vindicate; to assert; to uphold; to maintain uninjured, by force or by argument; as, to *defend* our cause; to *defend* rights and privileges; to *defend* reputation.

5. To secure against attacks or evil; to fortify against danger or violence; to set obstacles to the approach of any thing that can annoy. A garden

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may be *defended* by a grove; a camp may be *defended* by a wall, a hill, or a river.

DE-FEND', *v. i.* To make opposition; as, the party comes into court, *defends*, and says.

DE-FEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be defended.

DE-FEND'ANT, *a.* [Fr. participle of *defendre.*]

1. Defensive; proper for defense. *Shak.*

2. Making defense; being in the character of a defendant. *Wheaton's Rep.*

DE-FEND'ANT, *n.* He that defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger.

2. In *law*, the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge; he that is summoned into court, and *defends*, denies, or opposes, the demand or charge, and maintains his own right. It is applied to any party of whom a demand is made in court, whether the party denies and *defends*, or admits the claim and suffers a default.

DE-FEND'ED, *pp.* Opposed; denied; prohibited; maintained by resistance; vindicated; preserved uninjured; secured.

DE-FEND'ER, *n.* One who defends by opposition; one who maintains, supports, protects, or vindicates; an assertor; a vindicator, either by arms or by arguments; a champion or an advocate.

DE-FEND'ING, *ppr.* Denying; opposing; resisting; forbidding; maintaining uninjured by force or by reason; securing from evil.

DE-FENS'A-TIVE, *n.* Guard; defense; a bandage, plaster, or the like, to secure a wound from external injury. *Johnson.*

DE-FENSE', (de-fens',) *n.* [L. *defensio.*]

1. Any thing that opposes attack, violence, danger, or injury; any thing that secures the person, the rights, or the possessions, of men; fortification; guard; protection; security. A wall, a parapet, a ditch, or a garrison, is the *defense* of a city or fortress. The Almighty is the *defense* of the righteous. *Ps.* lix.

2. Vindication; justification; apology; that which repels or disproves a charge or accusation.

Men, brethren, fathers, hear ye my *defense.* — Acts xxii.

3. In *law*, the defendant's reply to the plaintiff's declaration, demands, or charges.

4. Prohibition. [*Obs.*] *Temple.*

5. Resistance; opposition. *Shak.*

6. The science of defending against enemies; skill in fencing, &c.

7. In *fortification*, a work that flanks another.

[This word, like *expense*, has, till of late, been spelled with a *c*, though Bailey gave it with *s*. It ought to undergo the same change with *expense*, the reason being the same, viz., that *s* must be used in *defensive* as in *expensive*. *Defense* was the original spelling in the French, and *defensio* in the Latin. It is therefore desirable, on every ground, to exchange the *c* for *s*.]

DE-FENSE', (de-fens',) *v. t.* To defend by fortification. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

DE-FENS'ED, (de-fenst',) *pp.* Fortified.

DE-FENSE'LESS, (de-fens'less,) *a.* Being without defense, or without means of repelling assault or injury; *applied to a town*, it denotes unfortified or ungarrisoned; open to an enemy; *applied to a person*, it denotes naked; unarmed; unprotected; unprepared to resist attack; weak; unable to oppose; uncovered; unsheltered.

DE-FENSE'LESS-NESS, (de-fens'less-ness,) *n.* The state of being unguarded or unprotected.

DE-FENS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be defended; as, a *defensible* city.

2. That may be vindicated, maintained, or justified; as, a *defensible* cause.

DE-FENS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *defensif.*]

1. That serves to defend; proper for defense; as, *defensive* armor, which repels attacks or blows, opposed to *offensive* arms, which are used in attack.

2. Carried on in resisting attack or aggression; as, *defensive* war, in distinction from *offensive* war, which is aggressive.

3. In a state or posture to defend. *Milton.*

DE-FENS'IVE, *n.* Safeguard; that which defends.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives.* *Bacon.*

To be on the defensive, or *to stand on the defensive*, is to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

DE-FENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defense.

DE-FER', *v. t.* [L. *differo*; *dis*, from, and *fero*, to bear.]

1. To delay; to put off; to postpone to a future time; as, to *defer* the execution of a design.

When thou vowest a vow, *defer* not to pay it. — Eccles. v.
Hope *deferred* maketh the heart sick. — Prov. xiii.

2. To refer; to leave to another's judgment and determination. *Bacon.*

[In this sense, REFER is now used.]

DE-FER', *v. i.* To yield to another's opinion; to submit in opinion; as, he *defers* to the opinion of his father.

DEF'ER-ENCE, *n.* A yielding in opinion; submission of judgment to the opinion or judgment of another. Hence, regard; respect. We often decline acting in opposition to those for whose wisdom we have a great *deference.*

2. Complaisance; condescension. *Locke.*

3. Submission. *Addison.*

DEF'ER-ENT, *a.* Bearing; carrying; conveying. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

DEF'ER-ENT, *n.* That which carries or conveys.

2. A vessel in the human body for the conveyance of fluids. *Chambers.*

3. In *the Ptolemaic astronomy*, a circle surrounding the earth, in whose periphery the center of the epicycle moves round. *D. Olmsted.*

DEF-ER-EN'TIAL, (-en'shal,) *a.* Expressing deference.

DEF-ER-EN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* With deference.

DE-FER'MENT, *n.* Delay. *Suckling.*

DE-FER'RED, *pp.* Delayed; postponed.

DE-FER'RER, *n.* One who delays or puts off. *B. Jonson.*

DE-FER'RING, *ppr.* Delaying; postponing.

DE-FI'ANCE, *n.* [French, in a different sense. See DEFY.]

1. A daring; a challenge to fight; invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to encounter, if he dare. Goliath bid *defiance* to the army of Israel.

2. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point.

3. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies the contempt of an adversary or of any opposing power. Men often transgress the law, and act in *defiance* of authority.

DE-FI'A-TO-RY, *a.* Bidding or bearing defiance. *Shelford.*

DE-FI''CIEN-CY, } *n.* [L. *deficiens*, from *deficio*, to fail,
DE-FI''CIENCE, } *de* and *facio*, to do.]

1. A failing; a falling short; imperfection; as, a *deficiency* in moral duties.

2. Want; defect; something less than is necessary; as, a *deficiency* of means; a *deficiency* of revenue; a *deficiency* of blood.

DE-FI''CIENT, (de-fish'ent,) *a.* Wanting; defective; imperfect; not sufficient or adequate; as, *deficient* estate; *deficient* strength.

2. Wanting; not having a full or adequate supply; as, the country may be *deficient* in the means of carrying on war.

Deficient numbers, in *arithmetic*, are those numbers whose aliquot parts, added together, make less than the integer whose parts they are. *Brande.*

DE-FI''CIENT-LY, *adv.* In a defective manner.

DEF'I-CIT, *n.* [L.] Want; deficiency; as, a *deficit* in the taxes or revenue.

DE-FI'ED, (de-fide') *pp.* Challenged; dared to combat.

DE-FI'ER, *n.* [See DEFY.] A challenger; one who dares to combat or encounter; one who braves; one who acts in contempt of opposition, law, or authority; as, a *defier* of the laws. [Better written DEFYER.]

DE-FIG-U-RA'TION, *n.* A disfiguring. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

DE-FIG'URE, (-fig'yur,) *v. t.* To delineate. [*Not in use.*] *Weever.*

DE-FIL'AD-ING, *n.* In *fortification*, the raising of the exposed side of a fortress, so as to shelter the interior works, when they are in danger of being commanded by the enemy from some higher point.

DE-FILE', *v. t.* [Sax. *afylan*, *befylan*, *gefylan*, *afulan*, from *ful*, *fula*, *foul*. (See FOUL.) The Syr. ܐܦܠ *tefal*, is almost precisely the English word. Cast. 1553.]

1. To make unclean; to render foul or dirty; *in a general sense.*

2. To make impure; to render turbid; as, the water or liquor is *defiled.*

3. To soil or sully; to tarnish; as reputation, &c.

He is among the greatest prelates of the age, however his character may be *defiled* by dirty hands. *Swift.*
They shall *defile* thy brightness. — Ez. xxviii.

4. To pollute; to make ceremonially unclean.

That which dieth of itself, he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith. — Lev. xxii.

5. To corrupt chastity; to debauch; to violate; to tarnish the purity of character by lewdness.

Shechem *defiled* Dinah. — Gen. xxxiv.

6. To taint, in *a moral sense*; to corrupt; to vitiate; to render impure with sin.

Defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt. — Ezek. xx.
He hath *defiled* the sanctuary of the Lord. — Num. xix.

DE-FILE', *v. i.* [Fr. *defiler*; *de* and *file*, a row or line, from L. *filum*, a thrend.]

To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off. *Roscoe.*

DE-FILE', *n.* [Fr. *defilé*, from *fil*, *file*, a thread, a line.]

A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long, narrow pass, as between hills, &c.

DE-FIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made dirty or foul; polluted; soiled; corrupted; violated; vitiated.

DE-FIL'ED, *pret.* Marched off in a line.

DE-FILE'MENT, *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness.

2. Corruption of morals, principles, or character; impurity; pollution by sin.

The chaste can not rake into such filth without danger of *defilement.* *Addison.*

DE-FIL'ER, *n.* One who defiles; one who corrupts or violates; that which pollutes.

DE-FIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Polluting; making impure.

2. Marching in a file, or with a narrow front.

DE-FIN'A-BLE, *a.* [See DEFINE.] *Literally*, that may be limited, or have its limits ascertained; hence, capable of having its extent ascertained with precision; capable of being fixed and determined. The extent of the Russian empire is hardly *definable*; the limits are hardly *definable.*

2. That may be defined or described; capable of having its signification rendered certain, or expressed with certainty or precision; as, *definable* words.

3. That may be fixed, determined, or ascertained; as, the time or period is not *definable.*

DE-FIN'A-BLY, *adv.* In a definable manner.

DE-FINE', *v. t.* [L. *definio*; *de* and *finio*, to end, to limit, from *finis*, end; Fr. *definir*; Sp. *definir*; It. *definire.*]

1. To determine or describe the end or limit; as, to *define* the extent of a kingdom or country.

2. To determine with precision; to ascertain; as, to *define* the limits of a kingdom.

3. To mark the limit; to circumscribe; to bound.

4. To determine or ascertain the extent of the meaning of a word; to ascertain the signification of a term; to explain what a word is understood to express; as, to *define* the words *virtue*, *courage*, *belief*, or *charity.*

5. To describe; to ascertain or explain the distinctive properties or circumstances of a thing; as, to *define* a line or an angle.

DE-FINE', *v. i.* To determine; to decide. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DE-FIN'ED, (de-find,) *pp.* Determined; having the extent ascertained; having the signification determined.

2. Having the precise limit marked, or having a determinate limit; as, the shadow of a body is well *defined.*

DE-FIN'ER, *n.* He who defines; he who ascertains or marks the limits; he who determines or explains the signification of a word, or describes the distinctive properties of a thing.

DE-FIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Determining the limits; ascertaining the extent; explaining the meaning; describing the properties

DEF'IN-ITE, *a.* [L. *definitus.*]

1. Having certain limits; bounded with precision; determinate; as, a *definite* extent of land; *definite* dimensions; *definite* measure.

2. Having certain limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise; as, a *definite* word, term, or expression.

3. Fixed; determinate; exact; precise; as, a *definite* time or period.

4. Defining; limiting; determining the extent; as, a *definite* word.

DEF'IN-ITE, *n.* Thing defined. *Ayliffe.*

DEF'IN-ITE-LY, *adv.* In a definite manner.

DEF'IN-ITE-NESS, *n.* Certainty of extent; certainty of signification; determinateness.

DEF-IN-I''TION, (def-e-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *definitio.* See DEFINE.]

1. A brief description of a thing by its properties; as, a *definition* of wit, or of a circle.

2. In *logic*, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

3. In *lexicography*, an explanation of the signification of a word or term, or of what a word is understood to express.

DE-FIN'I-TIVE, *a.* [L. *definitivus.*]

1. Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express; as, a *definitive* term.

2. Limiting; ending; determining; final; opposed to *conditional*, *provisional*, or *interlocutory*; as, a *definitive* sentence or decree.

DE-FIN'I-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, an adjective used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an apellative or common noun. Such are the Greek ὁ, ἡ, τὸ; the Latin *hic*, *ille*, *ipse*; *the*, *this*, and *that*, in English; *le*, *la*, *les*, in French; *il*, *la*, *lo*, in Italian. Thus, *tree* is an appellative or common noun; *the* tree, *this* tree, *that* tree, designate a particular tree, determinate or known. *Homo* signifies man; *hic* homo, *ille* homo, a particular man, &c. But, in some languages, the definitives have lost their original use, in a great degree; as in the Greek and French. Thus, "La force de la vertu" must be rendered, in English, *the force of virtue*, not the force of *the* virtue. The first *la* is a definitive; the last has no definitive effect.

DE-FIN'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Determinately; positively; expressly.

2. Finally; conclusively; unconditionally; as, the points between the parties are *definitively* settled.

DE-FIN'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.

DE-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *defigo.*]

To fix; to fasten. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

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DEF-LA-GRA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See DEFLAGRATE.] The quality of burning with a sudden and sparkling combustion, as a metallic wire; *a chemical term.* *Boyle.*

DE-FLĀ'GRA-BLE, *a.* Having the quality of burning with a sudden and sparkling combustion, as alcohol, oils, &c. *Boyle.*

DEF'LA-GRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *deflagro; de* and *flagro*, to burn]

To burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion; as, to *deflagrate* oil or spirit.

DEF'LA-GRĀ-TED, *pp.* Burned; consumed.

DEF'LA GRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Burning; consuming.

DEF-LA-GRĀ'TION, *n.* A sudden and sparkling combustion.

The strength of spirit is proved by *deflagration.* *Encyc.*

A rapid combustion of a mixture, attended with much evolution of flame and vapor, as of niter and charcoal. *Cyc.*

This term is also applied to the rapid combustion of metals by galvanism.

DEF'LA-GRĀ-TOR, *n.* A galvanic instrument for producing rapid and powerful combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances. *Hare.*

DE-FLECT', *v. i.* [L. *deflecto; de* and *flecto*, to turn or bend.]

To turn from or aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.

The needle *deflects* from the meridian. *Brown.*

DE-FLECT', *v. t.* To turn aside; to turn or bend from a right line or regular course.

DE-FLECT'ED, *pp.* Turned aside, or from a direct line or course. In *botany*, bending downward archwise.

DE-FLECT'ING, *ppr.* Turning aside; turning from a right line or regular course.

DE-FLEC'TION, *n.* Deviation; the act of turning aside; a turning from a true line or the regular course.

2. The departure of a ship from its true course.

3. A deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body; inflection. *Hooke.*

DE-FLEX'URE, (de-flek'shur,) *n.* A bending down; a turning aside; deviation.

DE-FLŌ'RĀTE, *a.* [L. *defloratus*, from *defloro*, to deflour; *de* and *floreo, flos.* See FLOWER.]

In *botany*, having cast its farina, pollen, or fecundating dust. *Martyn.*

DEF-LŌ-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. See DEFLOUR.]

1. The act of deflouring; the act of depriving of the flower or prime beauties; particularly the act of taking away a woman's virginity.

2. A selection of the flower, or of that which is most valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws. *Hale.*

DE-FLOUR', *v. t.* [L. *defloro; de* and *floreo*, or *flos*, a flower; Fr. *deflorer*; It. *deflorare*, or *defiorare*; Sp. *desflorar.* See FLOWER.]

1. To deprive a woman of her virginity, either by force or with consent. When by force, it may be equivalent to *ravish* or *violate.*

2. To take away the prime beauty and grace of any thing.

The sweetness of his soul was *defloured.* *Taylor.*

3. To deprive of flowers. *Montagu.*

DE-FLOUR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of maidenhood; ravished; robbed of prime beauty.

DE-FLOUR'ER, *n.* One who deprives a woman of her virginity.

DE-FLOUR'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of virginity or maidenhood; robbing of prime beauties.

DE-FLŌW', *v. i.* [L. *defluo.*]

To flow down. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

DEF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *defluus; de* and *fluo*, to flow.]

Flowing down; falling off. [*Little used.*]

DE-FLUX', *n.* [L. *defluxus; de* and *fluo, fluxus.* See FLOW.]

A flowing down; a running downward; as, a *defluz* of humors. [See DEFLUXION.] *Bacon.*

DE-FLUX'ION, (de-fluk'shun,) *n.* [L. *defluxio*, from *defluo*, to flow down; *de* and *fluo*, to flow. See FLOW.]

1. A flowing, running, or falling of humors or fluid matter, from a superior to an inferior part of the body; properly, an inflammation of a part, attended with incresed secretion.

2. A discharge or flowing off of humors; as, a *defluxion* from the nose or head in catarrh.

DEF'LY, *adv.* Dextrously; skillfully. [*Obs.*] [See DEFT.] *Spenser.*

DEF-Œ-DĀ'TION, (def-e-dā'shun,) *n.* The act of making filthy.

DE-FO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *de* and *foliatio*, foliage, from *folium*, a leaf or *folior.* See FOLIO.]

Literally, the fall of the leaf, or shedding of leaves; but *technically*, the time or season of shedding leaves in autumn; *applied to trees and shrubs.* *Linnæus.*

DE-FŌRCE', *v. t.* [*de* and *force.*] To disseize and keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to withhold the possession of an estate from the rightful owner; applied to any possessor whose entry was originally lawful, but whose detainer is become unlawful. *Blackstone.*

DE-FŌRC'ED, *pp.* Kept out of lawful possession.

DE-FŌRCE'MENT, *n.* The holding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right; a general term, including abatement, intrusion, disseisin, discontinuance, or any other species of wrong, by which he that hath a right to the freehold is kept out of possession. *Blackstone.*

2. In *Scotland*, a resisting of an officer in the execution of law.

DE-FŌR'CIANT, *n.* He that keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate; *he* against whom a fictitious action is brought in fine and recovery. *Blackstone.*

DE-FŌRC'ING, *ppr.* Keeping out of lawful possession.

DE-FORM', *v. t.* [L. *deformo; de* and *forma*, form; Sp. *desformar*; It. *deformare.*]

1. To mar or injure the form; to alter that form or disposition of parts which is natural and esteemed beautiful, and thus to render it displeasing to the eye; to disfigure; as, a hump on the back *deforms* the body.

2. To render ugly or displeasing, by exterior applications or appendages; as, to *deform* the face by paint, or the person by unbecoming dress.

3. To render displeasing.

Wintry blasts *deform* the year. *Thomson.*

4. To injure and render displeasing or disgusting; to disgrace; to disfigure moral beauty; as, all vices *deform* the character of rational beings.

5. To dishonor; to make ungraceful. *Dryden.*

DE-FORM', *a.* [L. *deformis.*]

Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye. *Spenser.*

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton.*

DEF-ORM-Ā'TION, *n.* A disfiguring or defacing. *Baxter.*

DE-FORM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Injured in the form; disfigured; distorted; ugly; wanting natural beauty or symmetry.

2. Base; disgraceful. *B. Jonson.*

DE-FORM'ED-LY, *adv.* In an ugly manner.

DE-FORM'ED-NESS, *n.* Ugliness; a disagreeable or unnatural form.

DE-FORM'ER, *n.* One who deforms.

DE-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Marring the natural form or figure; rendering ugly or displeasing; destroying

DE-FORM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *deformitas.*] [beauty.

1. Any unnatural state of the shape or form; want of that uniformity or symmetry which constitutes beauty; distortion; irregularity of shape or features; disproportion of limbs; defect, crookedness, &c. Hence, ugliness; as, bodily *deformity.*

2. Any thing that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from order, or the established laws of propriety. Thus we speak of *deformity* in an edifice, or *deformity* of character.

DE-FŌRS'ER, *n.* [from *force.*] One that casts out by force. *Blount.*

[*Ill formed, and not in use.*]

DE-FOUL', *v. t.* To defile.

DE-FOUL'ED, *pp.* Defiled; made dirty.

DE-FOUL'ING, *ppr.* Rendering vile.

DE-FRAUD', *v. t.* [L. *defraudo; de* and *fraudo*, to cheat; *fraus*, fraud; It. *defraudare*; Sp. *defraudar.*]

1. To deprive of right, either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongfully without the knowledge or consent of the owner; to cheat; to cozen; followed by *of* before the thing taken; as, to *defraud* a man *of* his right. The agent who embezzles public property *defrauds* the state. The man who by deception obtains a price for a commodity above its value, *defrauds* the purchaser.

We have corrupted no man, we have *defrauded* no man.—2 Cor. vii.

2. To withhold wrongfully from another what is due to him. *Defraud* not the hireling *of* his wages.

3. To prevent one wrongfully from obtaining what he may justly claim.

A man of fortune who permits his son to consume the season of education in hunting, shooting, or in frequenting horse-races, assemblies, &c., *defrauds* the community of a benefactor, and bequeaths them a nuisance. *Paley.*

4. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.

By the duties deserted—by the claims *defrauded.* *Paley.*

DE-FRAUD-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of defrauding.

DE-FRAUD'ED, *pp.* Deprived of property or right by trick, artifice, or deception; injured by the withholding of what is due.

DE-FRAUD'ER, *n.* One who defrauds; one who takes from another his right by deception, or withholds what is his due; a cheat; a cozener; an embezzler; a peculator.

DE-FRAUD'ING, *ppr.* Depriving another of his property or right by deception or artifice; injuring by withholding wrongfully what is due.

DE-FRAUD'MENT, *n.* The act of defrauding. *Milton.*

DE-FRAY', (de-frā',) *v. t.* [Fr. *defrayer; de* and *frais, fraiz*, expense; Arm. *defraei.*]

1. To pay; to discharge, as cost or expense; to bear, as charge, cost, or expense. It is followed chiefly by *expense, charge*, or *cost.* The acquisitions of war seldom *defray* the expenses. The profits of a voyage will not always *defray* the charges, or even the cost of the first outfits.

2. To satisfy; as, to *defray* anger. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To fill; as, to *defray* a bottle. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DE-FRAY'ED, *pp.* Paid; discharged, as expense, or cost.

DE-FRAY'ER, *n.* One who pays or discharges ex-

DE-FRAY'ING, *ppr.* Paying; discharging. [penses.

DE-FRAY'MENT, *n.* Payment. *Shelton.*

DEFT, *a.* [Sax. *dæft.*]

Neat; handsome; spruce; ready; dextrous; fit; convenient. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Dryden.*

DEFT'LY, *adv.* Neatly; dextrously; in a skillful manner. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Gray.*

DEFT'NESS, *n.* Neatness; beauty. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

DE-FUNCT', *a.* [L. *defunctus*, from *defungor*; to perform and discharge; *de* and *fungor*, id.]

Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. *Shak.*

DE-FUNCT', *n.* A dead person; one deceased. *Shak.*

DE-FUNC'TION, *n.* Death. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DE-FŸ', *v. t.* [Fr. *defier; de, des*, from, and *fier*, to trust; It. *sfidare*; Sp. *desafiar*; *des* and *fiar*; *Port.* id.; Arm. *difyal*; Low L. *diffidare*, and *diffiduciare*, from *fido*, to trust. (See FAITH.) The word *diffidare* seems originally to have signified, to dissolve the bond of allegiance, as between the lord and his vassal; opposed to *affidare.* Spelman, *ad voc.* Hence it came to be used for the denunciation of enmity and of war. Hence, to challenge. If we understand *defier* to signify to *distrust*, then to *defy* is to call in question the courage of another, according to the popular phrase, "You dare not fight me."]

1. To dare; to provoke to combat or strife, by appealing to the courage of another; to invite one to contest; to challenge; as, Goliath *defied* the armies of Israel.

2. To dare; to brave; to offer to hazard a conflict by manifesting a contempt of opposition, attack, or hostile force; as, to *defy* the arguments of an opponent; to *defy* the power of the magistrate.

Were we to abolish the common law, it would rise triumphant above its own ruins, deriding and *defying* its impotent enemies. *Duponceau.*

3. To challenge to say or do any thing. *Dryden.*

DE-FŸ', *n.* A challenge. [*Not used.*]

DE-FŸ'ER, *n.* One who defies. [See DEFIER.]

DE-FŸ'ING, *ppr.* Challenging; daring to combat.

DEG, *v. t.* [Sax. *deagan.*] To sprinkle. *Grose.*

DE-GAR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *degarnir; de* and *garnir*, to furnish. [See GARNISH.]

1. To unfurnish; to strip of furniture, ornaments, or apparatus.

2. To deprive of a garrison, or troops necessary for defense; as, to *degarnish* a city or fort. *Washington's Letter, Nov.* 11, 1788.

DE-GAR'NISH-ED, (de-gär'nisht,) *pp.* Stripped of furniture or apparatus, deprived of troops for defense.

DE-GAR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Stripping of furniture, dress, apparatus, or a garrison.

DE-GAR'NISH-MENT, *n.* The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus, or a garrison.

DE-GEN'DER, *v. i.* To degenerate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DE-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* [See DEGENERATE, the verb.]

1. A growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities; or a state of being less valuable; as, the *degeneracy* of a plant.

2. In *morals*, decay of virtue; a growing worse; departure from the virtues of ancestors; desertion of that which is good. We speak of the *degeneracy* of men in modern times, or of the *degeneracy* of manners, of the age, of virtue, &c., sometimes without reason.

3. Poorness; meanness; as, a *degeneracy* of spirit.

DE-GEN'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *degenero*, from *degener*, grown worse, ignoble, base; *de* and *gener, genus*; Fr. *degenerer*; Sp. *degenerar.*]

To become worse; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad or worse state; to lose or suffer a diminution of valuable qualities, either in the natural or moral world. In the natural world, plants and animals *degenerate* when they grow to a less size than usual, or lose a part of the valuable qualities which belong to the species. In the moral world, men *degenerate* when they decline in virtue, or other good qualities. Manners *degenerate* when they become corrupt. Wit may *degenerate* into indecency or impiety.

DE-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* Having fallen from a perfect or good state into a less excellent or worse state; having lost something of the good qualities possessed; having declined in natural or moral worth.

The *degenerate* plant of a strange vine.—Jer. ii.

2. Low; base; mean; corrupt; fallen from primitive or natural excellence; having lost the good qualities of the species. Man is considered a *degenerate* being. A coward is a man of *degenerate* spirit.

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DE-GEN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Grown worse.
DE-GEN'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a degenerate or base manner. *Milton.*
DE-GEN'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* A degenerate state; a state in which the natural good qualities of the species are decayed or lost.
DE-GEN'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Decaying in good qualities.
DE-GEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* A growing worse, or losing of good qualities; a decline from the virtue and worth of ancestors; a decay of the natural good qualities of the species; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth, either in the natural or moral world.

2. The thing degenerated. *Brown.*

DE-GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* Degenerated; fallen from a state of excellence, or from the virtue and merit of ancestors. Hence,

2. Low; base; mean; unworthy; as, a *degenerous* passion. *Dryden.*

DE-GEN'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a degenerous manner; basely; meanly.
DE-GLŪ'TIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *deglutino; de* and *glutino*, to glue. See GLUE.]

To unglue; to loosen or separate substances glued together. *Scott.*

DE-GLŪ'TIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Unglued; loosened or separated; as of substances glued together.
DEG-LŪ-TI'TION, (deg-lu-tish'un,) *n.* [L. *deglutio*, to swallow; *de* and *glutio*. See GLUTTON.]

1. The act of swallowing; as, *deglutition* is difficult.

2. The power of swallowing; as, *deglutition* is lost.

DEG-RA-DĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. See DEGRADE.]

1. A reducing in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honor, of dignity, or of rank; also, deposition; removal or dismission from office; as, the *degradation* of a peer, of a knight, or of a bishop, in England.

2. The state of being reduced from an elevated or more honorable station, to one that is low in fact or in estimation; baseness; degeneracy.

Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature. *South.*

3. Diminution or reduction of strength, efficacy, or value.

4. In *painting*, a lessening and obscuring of the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, that they may appear as they would do to an eye placed at a distance. *Johnson. Encyc.*

5. In *geology*, diminution; reduction of altitude or magnitude; as, the *degradation of rocks.* *Journ. of Science.*

DE-GRĀDE', *v. t.* [Fr. *degrader*; Sp. and Port. *degradar*: It. *degradare*; L. *de* and *gradus*, a step, a degree. See GRADE.]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive one of any office or dignity, by which he loses rank in society; to strip of honors; as, to *degrade* a nobleman, an archbishop, or a general officer.

2. To reduce in estimation; to lessen the value of; to lower; to sink. Vice *degrades* a man in the view of others; often in his own view. Drunkenness *degrades* a man to the level of a beast.

3. In *geology*, to reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains.

Although the ridge is still there, the ridge itself has been *degraded.* *Journ. of Science.*

DE-GRĀD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or dignity; lowered; sunk; reduced in estimation or value; reduced in hight.
DE-GRĀDE'MENT, *n.* Deprivation of rank or office. *Milton.*
DE-GRĀD'ING, *ppr.* Reducing in rank; depriving of honors or offices; reducing in value, estimation, or altitude.

2. *a.* Dishonoring; disgracing the character; as, *degrading* obsequiousness.

The inordinate love of money and of fame are base and *degrading* passions. *Wirt.*

DE-GRĀD'ING-LY, *adv.* In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate.
DEG-RA-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *degravo*; *de* and *gravis*, heavy.]

The act of making heavy. [*Not in use.*]

DE GREE', *n.* [Fr. *degré*: Norm. *degret*; from L. *gradus*, Sp. and It. *grado*, W. *rhaz*, Syr. ⟨ʃ⟩ *radah*, to go. See GRADE and DEGRADE.]

1. A step; a distinct portion of space of indefinite extent; a space in progression; as, the army gained the hill by *degrees*; a balloon rises or descends by slow *degrees*; and figuratively, we advance in knowledge by slow *degrees*. Men are yet in the first *degree* of improvement. It should be their aim to attain to the furthest *degree*, or the highest *degree*. There are *degrees* of vice and virtue.

2. A step or portion of progression, in elevation, quality, dignity, or rank; as, a man of great *degree.* *Spenser.*

We speak of men of high *degree*, or of low *degree*; of superior or inferior *degree*. It is supposed there are different *degrees* or orders of angels.

They purchase to themselves a good *degree.* — 1 Tim. iii.

3. In *genealogy*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood; as, a relation in the third or fourth *degree*.

4. Measure; extent. The light is intense to a *degree* that is intolerable. We suffer an extreme *degree* of heat or cold.

5. In *geometry*, a division of a circle, including a three hundred and sixtieth part of its circumference. Hence, a *degree of latitude* is the 360th part of the earth's surface north or south of the equator, and a *degree of longitude*, the same part of the surface east or west of any given meridian.

6. In *algebra*, a term applied to equations, to denote the highest power of the unknown quantity. *Brande.*

7. In *music*, an interval of sound, marked by a line on the scale. *Rousseau. Busby.*

8. In *arithmetic*, a degree consists of three figures; thus, 270, 360, compose two degrees.

9. A division, space, or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument, as on a thermometer or barometer.

10. In *colleges* and *universities*, a mark of distinction conferred on students, as a testimony of their proficiency in arts and sciences; giving them a kind of rank, and entitling them to certain privileges. This is usually evidenced by a diploma. Degrees are conferred *pro meritis* on the alumni of a college; or they are honorary tokens of respect, conferred on strangers of distinguished reputation. The *first degree* is that of *bachelor of arts*; the *second*, that of *master of arts*. Honorary degrees are those of *doctor of divinity, doctor of laws*, &c. Physicians also receive the degree of *doctor of medicine*.

By degrees; step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances. Frequent drinking forms *by degrees* a confirmed habit of intemperance.

DE-GUST', *v. t.* [L. *degusto.*]

To taste. [*Not used.*]

DEG-US-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *degusto.*]

A tasting. *Bp. Hall.*

DE-GUST'ED, *pp.* Tasted.
DE-GUST'ING, *ppr.* Tasting.
DE-HISCE', (de-his',) *v. i.* [Infra.] To gape; in *botany*, to open, as the capsules of plants. *Lindley.*
DE-HIS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *dehiscens, dehisco*, to gape; *de* and *hisco*, id.]

A gaping. In *botany*, the opening of capsules in plants, and of the cells of anthers for emitting pollen, &c.; the season when capsules open. *Martyn.*

DE-HIS'CENT, *a.* Opening, as the capsule of a plant.
DE-HO-NES'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *dehonesto.*] [*Eaton.*

To disgrace.

DE-HON-EST-Ā'TION, *n.* A disgracing; dishonoring.
DE-HORS', (de-hôrz,) [Fr.] Out of; without; foreign; irrelevant; chiefly used in law language.
DE-HORT', *v. t.* [L. *dehortor*, to dissuade; *de* and *hortor*, to advise.]

To dissuade; to advise to the contrary; to counsel not to do nor to undertake. *Wilkins. Ward.*

DE-HORT-Ā'TION, *n.* Dissuasion; advice or counsel against something.
DE-HORT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion.
DE-HORT'ED, *pp.* Dissuaded.
DE-HORT'ER, *n.* A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.
DE-HORT'ING, *ppr.* Dissuading.
DĒ'I-CIDE, *n.* [It. *deicidio*; L. *Deus*, God, and *cædo*, to slay.]

1. The act of putting to death Jesus Christ, our Savior. *Prior.*

2. One concerned in putting Christ to death.

DE-IF'IC, } *a.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *facio*, to
DE-IF'IC-AL, } make.]

1. Divine; pertaining to the gods.

2. Making divine. [*Trans. of Pausanias.*

DE-IF-IC-Ā'TION, *n.* [See DEIFY.] The act of deifying; the act of exalting to the rank of, or enrolling among the heathen deities.
DĒ'I-FI-ED, (dē'e-fīde,) *pp.* or *a.* Exalted or ranked among the gods; regarded or praised as divine.
DĒ'I-FI-ER, } *n.* One that deifies.
DĒ'I-FY-ER, }
DĒ'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *forma*, form.]

Like a god; of a godlike form.

These souls exhibit a *deiform* power. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

DE-I-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Resemblance of deity
DĒ'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make a god; to exalt to the rank of a heathen deity; to enroll among the deities; as, Julius Cæsar was *deified*.

2. To exalt into an object of worship; to treat as an object of supreme regard; as, a covetous man *deifies* his trensures. *Prior.*

3. To exalt to a deity in estimation; to reverence or praise as a deity. The pope was formerly extolled and *deified* by his votaries.

DĒ'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Exalting to the rank of a deity; treating as divine.
DEIGN, (dāne,) *v. i.* [Fr. *daigner*; It. *degnare*; Sp. *dignarse*; Port. *id.*; L. *dignor*, from *dignus*, worthy.]

To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend.

O, *deign* to visit our forsaken seats. *Pope.*

DEIGN, (dāne,) *v. t.* To grant or allow; to condescend to give to.

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men. *Shak.*

DEIGN'ED, (dānd,) *pp.* Granted; condescended.
DEIGN'ING, (dān'ing,) *ppr.* Vouchsafing; thinking worthy.
DEI GRĀ'TI-Ă, (dē'i-grā'she-ă,) [L.] By the grace of God — words used in the ceremonial discipline of the title of a sovereign. *Brande.*
DEI-NO-THE'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr δεινος, terrible, and θηριον, a wild beast.]

A name given to the fossil remains of gigantic Pachydermata, remarkable for enormous tusks projecting from the lower jaw. *Dana.*

DE-IN'TE-GRATE, *v. t.* To disintegrate. [*Not used.*] [See DISINTEGRATE.]
DE-IP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *deiparus.*]

Bearing or bringing forth a god; *an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary.*

DEIP-NOS'O-PHIST, (dīpe-nos'o-fist,) *n.* [Gr. δειπνον, a feast, and σοφιστης, a sophist.]

One of an ancient sect of philosophers, who were famous for their learned conversation at meals. *Ash. Observer.*

DĒ'ISM, n. [Fr. *deisme*; Sp. *deismo*; It. *id.*; from L. *Deus*, God.]

The doctrine or creed of a deist; the belief or system of religious opinions of those who acknowledge the existence of one God, but deny revelation; or deism is the belief in natural religion only, or those truths, in doctrine and practice, which man is to discover by the light of reason, independent and exclusive of any revelation from God. Hence deism implies infidelity, or a disbelief in the divine origin of the Scriptures.

The view which the rising greatness of our country presents to my eyes, is greatly tarnished by the general prevalence of *deism*, which, with me, is but another name for vice and depravity. *P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.*

DĒ'IST, *n.* [Fr. *deiste*; It. *deista.*]

One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; one who professes no form of religion, but follows the light of nature and reason, as his only guides in doctrine and practice; a freethinker.

DE-IST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to deism or to deists;
DE-IST'IC-AL, } embracing deism; as, a *deistical* writer; or containing deism; as, a *deistical* book.
DE-IST'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* After the manner of deists. *Ash.*
DĒ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *déité*; It. *deità*; Sp. *deidad*; L. *deitas*, from *deus*, Gr. θεος, God; W. *duw*: Ir. *dia*; Arm. *doue*; Fr. *dieu*; It. *dio, iddio*; Sp. *dios*; Port. *deos*: Gipsy, *dewo, dewel*: Sans. *deva.* The latter orthography coincides with the Gr. διος, ζευς, Jupiter, and L. *divus*, a god, and *dium*, the open air, or light. So in W. *dyw*, is day; Hindoo, *dio*; Gipsy, *dives*, day. Qu. Chinese *Ti.* The word is probably contracted from *dg*, and may coincide with *day*, Sax. *dæg*, the primary sense of which is, to open, expand, or to shoot forth, as the morning light. But the precise primary meaning is not certain.]

1. Godhead; divinity; the nature and essence of the Supreme Being; as, the *deity* of the Supreme Being is manifest in his works.

2. God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit.

3. A fabulous god or goddess; a superior being, supposed, by heathen nations, to exist, and to preside over particular departments of nature; as, *Jupiter, Juno, Apollo, Diana*, &c.

4. The supposed divinity or divine qualities of a pagan god. *Spenser. Ralegh.*

DE-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *dejicio*: *de* and *jacio*, to throw.]

1. To cast down; usually, to cast down the countenance; to cause to fall with grief; to make to look sad or grieved, or to express discouragement.

But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face. *Dryden.*

2. To depress the spirits; to sink; to dispirit; to discourage; to dishearten.

Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind. *Pope.*

DE-JECT', *a.* [L. *dejectus*, from *dejicio.*]

Cast down; low-spirited. *Shak.*

DE-JECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cast down; depressed; grieved; discouraged.
DE-JECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily. *Bacon.*
DE-JECT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being cast down; lowness of spirits.
DE-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Casting down; depressing; dispiriting.
DE-JEC'TION, *n.* A casting down; depression of mind; melancholy; lowness of spirits, occasioned by grief or misfortune. *Milton.*

2. Weakness; as, *dejection* of appetite. [*Unusual.*] *Arbuthnot.*

3. The act of voiding the excrements; or the matter ejected. *Ray.*

DE-JECT'LY, *adv.* In a downcast manner.
DE-JECT'O-RY, *a.* Having power or tending to cast down, or to promote evacuations by stool. *Ferrand.*
DE-JECT'URE, *n.* That which is ejected; excrements. *Arbuthnot.*

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DE-JEU-NER', } (dā-zhu-nā',) } *n.* [Fr.] Breakfast.
DE-JEU-NE', } Also, used of late in the fashionable world for *lunch*. *Gilbert.*

DE JURE, [L.] Of right. [See DE FACTO.]

DE-LAC-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *delacero.*]
A tearing in pieces. [*Not used.*]

DE-LAC-RY-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *delacrymatio*; *de* and *lacrymatio*, a weeping.]
A preternatural discharge of watery humors from the eyes; waterishness of the eyes. *Dict.*

DEL-AC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *delactatio.*]
A weaning. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

DEL-AP-SĀ'TION, *n.* A falling down. *Ray.*

DE-LAPSE', (de-laps',) *v. i.* [L. *delabor, delapsus*; *de* and *labor*, to slide.]
To fall or slide down.

DE-LAPS'ED, (de-lapst',) *pp.* Fallen down.

DE-LAP'SION, *n.* A falling down of the uterus, anus, &c.

DE-LĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *delatus*; *de* and *latus*, part. of *fero*, to bear.]
1. To carry; to convey. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
2. To accuse; to inform against; that is, to bear a charge against. *B. Jonson.*

DE-LĀ'TION, *n.* Carriage; conveyance; as, the *delation* of sound. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
2. Accusation; act of charging with a crime; *a term of the civil law.*

DE-LĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] An accuser; an informer. *Sandys.*

DE-LAY', (de-lā',) *v. t.* [Fr. *delai*, delay; Sp. *dilatar*; Port. *id.*, to delay; It. *dilata*, delay; *dilatare*, to dilate, to spread; from L. *dilatus, differo*. We see that delay is from spreading, extending. See DILATE.]
1. To prolong the time of acting, or proceeding; to put off; to defer.

My lord *delayeth* his coming. — Matt. xxiv.

2. To retard; to stop, detain, or hinder for a time; to restrain motion, or render it slow; as, the mail is *delayed* by bad roads.

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft *delayed*
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milton.*

3. To allay. [*Not in use, nor proper.*] *Spenser.*

DE-LAY', *v. i.* To linger; to move slow; or to stop for a time.

There are certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

DE-LAY', *n.* A lingering; stay; stop.
2. A putting off or deferring; procrastination; as, the *delay* of trial is not to be imputed to the plaintiff.
3. Hinderance for a time.

DE-LAY'ED, (de-lāde',) *pp.* Deferred; detained; hindered for a time; retarded.

DE-LAY'ER, *n.* One who defers; one who lingers.

DE-LAY'ING, *ppr.* Putting off; deferring; procrastinating; retarding; detaining.

DE-LAY'MENT, *n.* Hinderance. *Gower.*

DEL CRED'ER-E, *n.* [It.] A guaranty given by factors, binding them to warrant the solvency of the purchasers of goods which they sell on credit. This is done for a premium.
A *del credere* commission is one under which an agent, on selling goods, in consideration of an additional premium, insures to his principal not only the ultimate solvency of the debtor, but the punctual discharge of the debt. *Bouvier.*

DĒ'LE, *v. t.* [L. imperative of *deleo.*]
Blot out; erase.

DEL'E-BLE, *a.* [L. *delebilis.*]
That can be blotted out. *More.*

DE-LEC'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *delectabilis*, from *delector*, to delight. See DELIGHT.]
Delightful; highly pleasing; that gives great joy or pleasure; as, a *delectable* garden. *Milton.*

DE-LEC'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Delightfulness. *Barret.*

DE-LEC'TA-BLY, *adv.* Delightfully.

DE-LEC-TĀ'TION, *n.* Great pleasure; delight. *More.*

DEL'E-GA-CY, *n.* A number of persons delegated.
[We now use DELEGATION.] *Laud.*

DEL'E-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *delego*; *de* and *lego*, to send. See LEGATE.]
1. To send away; appropriately, to send on an embassy; to send with power to transact business, as a representative. The president *delegated* three commissioners to the court of St. Cloud.
2. To intrust; to commit; to deliver to another's care and exercise; as, to *delegate* authority or power to an envoy, representative, or judge.

DEL'E-GATE, *n.* A person appointed and sent by another with powers to transact business as his representative; a deputy; a commissioner; a vicar. In *the United States*, a person elected or appointed to represent a state or a district, in the congress, or in a convention for forming or altering a constitution.
2. In *Great Britain*, a commissioner appointed by the king, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical court. Hence the *Court of Delegates*, is the great court of appeal in all ecclesiastical causes. It is used also for the court of appeals from that of the Admiralty. *Blackstone.*
3. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council.

DEL'E-GATE, *a.* Deputed; sent to act for or represent another; as, a *delegate* judge. *Taylor.*

DEL'E-GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Deputed; sent with a trust or commission to act for another; appointed a judge; committed, as authority.

DEL'E-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Deputing; sending with a commission to act for another; appointing; committing; intrusting.

DEL-E-GĀ'TION, *n.* A sending away; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate.

The duties of religion can not be performed by *delegation*. *S. Miller.*

2. The person deputed to act for another, or for others. Thus, the representatives of Massachusetts in congress are called the *delegation*, or *whole delegation.*
3. In *the civil law*, the assignment of a debt to another, as when a debtor transfers to another person the obligation to pay, or a creditor makes over to a third person the right to receive payment.

DE-LENDA EST CAR-THAGO. [L.] Carthage must be annihilated — our rival must be destroyed.

DEL-E-NIF'IC-AL, *a.* Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.

DE-LĒTE', *v. t.* [L. *delco.*]
To blot out. [*Not used.*] *Fuller.*

DEL-E-TĒ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *deleterius*, from *deleo*, to blot out or destroy; W. *dileaw, dileu*. Qu. Ir. *dallaim*, to blind.]
1. Having the quality of destroying, or extinguishing life; destructive; poisonous; as a *deleterious* plant or quality.
2. Injurious; pernicious.

DEL'E-TER-Y, *a.* Destructive; poisonous. *Hudibras.*

DE-LĒ'TION, *n.* [L. *deletio*, from *deleo*, to blot out.]
1. The act of blotting out or erasing.
2. Destruction. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

DEL'E-TO-RY, *n.* That which blots out. *Taylor.*

DELF, *n.* [Sax. *delfan*, to delve, to dig.]
1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug. [*Rarely used.*]
2. Earthen ware, covered with enamel or white glazing, in imitation of China ware or porcelain, made at *Delft*, in Holland; properly, *Delft-ware.*

DĒ'LI-AC, *n.* [from *Delos.*] In *the arts*, a kind of sculptured vase; also, beautiful *bronze* and silver. *Elmes.*

DEL'I-BĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *delibo*; *de* and *libo*, to taste.]
To taste; to take a sip. [*Little used.*]

DEL-I-BĀ'TION, *n.* A taste; an essay. [*Little used.*] *Berkeley.*

DE-LIB'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *delibero*; *de* and *libro*, to weigh; It. *librare*. See LIBRATE.]
To weigh in the mind; to consider and examine the reasons for and against a measure; to estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of a measure, in order to a choice or decision; to pause and consider. A wise prince will *deliberate* before he wages war.

The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

DE-LIB'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider. *Laud.*

DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *a.* Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; circumspect; slow in determining; *applied to persons*; as, a *deliberate* judge or counselor.
2. Formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not sudden or rash; as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* measure, or result.
3. Slow; as, a *deliberate* death or echo. [*Hardly legitimate.*] *Bacon.*

DE-LIB'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Balanced in the mind; considered.

DE-LIB'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* With careful consideration, or deliberation; circumspectly; not hastily or rashly; slowly. This purpose was *deliberately* formed. *Dryden. Goldsmith.*

DE-LIB'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Calm consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against a measure; caution. *K. Charles.*

DE-LIB'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Balancing in the mind; weighing; considering.

DE-LIB-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *deliberatio.*]
1. The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure; consideration. We say, a measure has been taken with *deliberation.*
2. Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure; as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or council.

DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by mutual discussion and examination; as, the legislature is a *deliberative* body.
2. Having a right or power to deliberate or discuss.

In councils, the bishops have a *deliberative* voice. *Encyc.*

3. Apt or disposed to consider. *Bp. Barlow.*

DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE, *n.* A discourse in which a question is discussed, or weighed and examined. A kind of rhetoric employed in proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it. *Encyc.*

DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By deliberation. *Burke.*

DEL'I-CA-CY, *n.* [Fr. *delicatesse*; Sp. *delicadeza*; It. *delicatezza*; but more directly from *delicate*, which see.]
In *a general sense*, that which delights or pleases. Hence,
1. Fineness of texture; smoothness; softness; tenderness; as, the *delicacy* of the skin; and nearly in the same sense, applicable to food; as, the *delicacy* of flesh, meat, or vegetables. Hence,
2. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste.
3. Elegant or feminine beauty; as, *delicacy* of form.
4. Nicety; minute accuracy; as, the *delicacy* of coloring in painting.
5. Neatness in dress; elegance, proceeding from a nice selection and adjustment of the several parts of dress. *Spectator.*
6. Softness of manners; civility or politeness, proceeding from a nice observance of propriety, and a desire to please; as, *delicacy* of behavior.
7. Indulgence; gentle treatment; as, *delicacy* of education.
8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; the quality manifested in nice attention to right, and care to avoid wrong, or offense. *Bp. Taylor.*
9. Acute or nice perception of what is pleasing to the sense of tasting. Hence, *figuratively*, a nice perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such nice perception.

Delicacy of taste tends to invigorate the social affections, and moderate those that are selfish. *Kames.*

10. That which delights the senses, particularly the taste, *applied to eatables*; as, the peach is a great *delicacy.*
11. Tenderness of constitution; weakness; that quality or state of the animal body which renders it very impressible to injury; as, *delicacy* of constitution or frame.
12. Smallness; *fineness*: slenderness; tenuity; as, the *delicacy* of a thread or fiber.
13. Tenderness; nice susceptibility of impression; as, *delicacy* of feeling.

DEL'I-CATE, *a.* [Fr. *delicat*: Sp. *delicado*; It. *delicato*; L. *delicatus*, connected with *deliciæ*, delight, *delecto*, to delight; probably a compound of *de* with the root of *like*. See DELIGHT and LIKE.]
1. Of a fine texture; fine; soft; smooth; clear, or fair; as, a *delicate* skin.
2. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavor; as, *delicate* food; a *delicate* dish.
3. Nice in perception of what is agreeable; dainty; as, a *delicate* taste; and, *figuratively*, nice and discriminating in beauty and deformity.
4. Nice; accurate; fine; soft to the eye; as, a *delicate* color.
5. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by condescension and attention to the wishes and feelings of others; as, *delicate* behavior or manners; a *delicate* address.
6. Pleasing to the senses; as, a *delicate* flavor.
7. Fine; slender; minute; as, a *delicate* thread.
8. That can not be handled without injury or danger; that must be touched with care; as, a *delicate* point or topic; a *delicate* question.
9. Composed of fine threads, or nicely interwoven; as, *delicate* texture; hence, soft and smooth to the touch; as, *delicate* silk.
10. Tender; effeminate; not able to endure hardship; very impressible to injury; as, a *delicate* frame or constitution.
11. Feeble; not sound or robust; as, *delicate* health.

DEL'I-CATE, *n.* Any thing nice; a nicety. [*Obs.*] *Jer.* li. 34. *Dryden.*

DEL'I-CATE-LY, *adv.* In a delicate manner; with nice regard to propriety and the feelings of others.
2. Daintily; luxuriously.

They that live *delicately* are in kings' courts. — Luke vii.

3. With soft elegance; as, an expression *delicately* turned.
4. Tenderly; with indulgence in ease, elegance, and luxury. *Prov.* xxix.

DEL'I-CATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy. *Deut.* xxviii.

DE-LI''CIOUS, (de-lish'us,) *a.* [Fr. *delicieux*; L. *delicatus, deliciæ*; Sp. *delicioso*; It. *delizioso.*]
1. Highly pleasing to the taste; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure; as, a *delicious* viand; *delicious* fruit or wine.
2. Most pleasing to the mind; very grateful; yielding exquisite delight; as, this poem affords a *delicious* entertainment.

DE-LI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully; as, to feed *deliciously*; to be *deliciously* entertained.

DE-LI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being delicious, or very grateful to the taste or mind; as, the *deliciousness* of a repast.
2. Delight; great pleasure.

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DEL-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *deligatio, deligo; de* and *ligo*, to bind.]
In *surgery*, a binding up; a bandaging.

DE-LIGHT', (de-līte',) *n.* [Fr. *delice*; Sp. *delicia*; It. *delizia*; L. *deliciæ*, connected with *delector*; probably allied to Eng. *like*.]
1. A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction of mind; joy.
His *delight* is in the law of the Lord. — Ps. i.
2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords delight.
Titus was the *delight* of human kind. *Dryden.*
I was daily his *delight*. — Prov. viii.
Delight is a more permanent pleasure than *joy*, and not dependent on sudden excitement.

DE-LIGHT', (de-līte',) *v. t.* [Sp. *dcleytar*; Port. *deleitar*; L. *delector*; Fr. *delecter*. See DELIGHT and LIKE.]
1. To affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction or joy; as, a beautiful landscape *delights* the eye; harmony *delights* the ear; the good conduct of children, and especially their piety, *delights* their parents.
I will *delight* myself in thy statutes. — Ps. cxix.
2. To receive great pleasure in.
I *delight* to do thy will. — Ps. xl.

DE-LIGHT', *v. i.* To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced; followed by *in*.
I *delight* in the law of God after the inward man. — Rom. vii.

DE-LIGHT'ED, *pp.* Greatly pleased; rejoiced; followed by *with*.
That ye may be *delighted with* the abundance of her glory. — Is. lxvi.
2. *a.* Full of delight. *Shak.*

DE-LIGHT'ER, *n.* One who takes delight. *Barrow.*

DE-LIGHT'FUL, (de-līte'ful,) *a.* Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction; as, a *delightful* thought; a *delightful* prospect.

DE-LIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner to receive great pleasure; very agreeably; as, we were *delightfully* employed or entertained.
2. In a delightful manner; charmingly; in a manner to afford great pleasure; as, the lady sings and plays *delightfully*.

DE-LIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure; as, the *delightfulness* of a prospect, or of scenery.
2. Great pleasure; delight. [*Less proper.*]

DE-LIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Giving great pleasure; rejoicing.

DE-LIGHT'LESS, *a.* Affording no pleasure or delight. *Thomson.*

DE-LIGHT'SŌME, (de-līt'sum,) *a.* Very pleasing; delightful. *Grew.*

DE-LIGHT'SŌME-LY, *adv.* Very pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DE-LIGHT'SŌME-NESS, *n.* Delightfulness; pleasantness in a high degree.

DE-LIN'E-A-MENT, *n.* [Infra.] Representation by delineation. *Selden.*

DE-LIN'E-ĀTE, *v. t.* [*delineo*; *de* and *lineo*, from *linea*, a line.]
1. To draw the lines which exhibit the form of a thing; to mark out with lines; to make a draught; to sketch or design; as, to *delineate* the form of the earth, or a diagram.
2. To paint; to represent in a picture; to draw a likeness of; as, to *delineate* Nestor like Adonis, or Time with Absalom's head. *Brown.*
3. *Figuratively*, to describe; to represent to the mind or understanding; to exhibit a likeness in words; as, to *delineate* the character of Newton, or the virtue of Aristides.

DE-LIN'E-Ā-TED, *pp.* Drawn; marked with lines exhibiting the form or figure; sketched; designed; painted; described.

DE-LIN'E-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Drawing the form; sketching; painting; describing.

DE-LIN-E-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *delineatio.*]
1. First draught of a thing; outline; representation of a form or figure by lines; sketch; design.
2. Representation in words; description; as, the *delineation* of a character.

DE-LIN'E-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who delineates.

DE-LIN'E-A-TO-RY, *a.* Describing; drawing the outline. *Scott's Essays.*

DE-LIN'E-A-TURE, *n.* Delineation. [*Not in use.*]

DE-LIN'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *delinimentum.*]
Mitigation. [*Not used.*]

DE-LIN'QUEN-CY, (de-link'wen-sy,) *n.* [L. *delinquo*, to fail or omit duty; *de* and *linquo*, to leave.]
Failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; and positively, an offense; a crime. It is particularly, but not exclusively, applied to neglect of duty in officers of public trust.

DE-LIN'QUENT, (de-link'went,) *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.

DE-LIN'QUENT, *n.* One who fails to perform his duty, particularly a public officer who neglects his duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime.
A *delinquent* ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the *delinquency* was committed. *Ayliffe.*

DE-LIN'QUENT-LY, *adv.* So as to fail in duty.

DEL'I-QUĀTE, *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *deliqueo*, to melt.]
To melt or be dissolved. [See DELIQUESCE and DELIQUIATE.]

DEL'I-QUĀ-TED, *pp.* Melted; dissolved.

DEL-I-QUĀ'TION, *n.* A melting. [See DELIQUESCENCE and DELIQUIATION.]

DEL-I-QUESCE', (del-e-kwes',) *v. i.* [L. *deliquesco*, to melt; *de* and *liquesco*, from *liqueo*, to melt or become soft. See LIQUID.]
To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids, and alkalies.

DEL-I-QUES'CENCE, (del-e-kwes'sens,) *n.* Spontaneous liquefaction in the air; a gradual melting or becoming liquid by absorption of water from the atmosphere. *Fourcroy.*

DEL-I-QUES'CENT, *a.* Liquefying in the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere and becoming liquid; as, *deliquescent* salts. *Fourcroy.*

DE-LIQ'UI-ĀTE, (de-lik'we-āte,) *v. i.* [See DELIQUATE.] To melt and become liquid by imbibing water from the air. [See DELIQUESCE.] *Fourcroy.*

DE-LIQ-UI-Ā'TION, *n.* A melting by attracting water from the air.

DE-LIQ'UI-UM, (de-lik'we-um,) *n.* [L.] In *chemistry*, a melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place. *Encyc.*
2. A liquid state; as, a salt falls into a *deliquium*. *Fourcroy.*
3. In *medicine*, a swooning or fainting; called also *syncope*. *Encyc. Coxe.*

DE-LI'RA-CY, *n.* Delirium. *Sancroft.*

DE-LIR'A-MENT, *n.* A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy. [*Little used.*]

DE-LI'RĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *deliro.*]
To rave, as a madman. [*Not in use.*]

DEL-I-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *delirratio.*]
A wandering of mind; delirium. *Ed. Rev.*

DE-LIR'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *delirus.* See DELIRIUM.]
Roving in mind; light-headed; disordered in intellect; having ideas that are wild, irregular, and unconnected.

DE-LIR'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a delirious manner.

DE-LIR'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium. *Johnson.*

DE-LIR'I-UM, *n.* [L., from *deliro*, to wander in mind, to rave; *de* and *liro*, to make balks in plowing, that is, to err, wander, miss.]
A state in which the ideas of a person are wild, irregular, and unconnected, or do not correspond with the truth or with external objects; a roving or wandering of the mind; disorder of the intellect. Fevers often produce *delirium*.
An alienation of mind connected with fever. *Cyc.* Symptomatic derangement, or that which is dependent on some other disease, in distinction from idiopathic derangement, or *mania*.

DE-LIR'I-UM TRE'MENS, *n.* A disease of the brain, induced by the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicating liquors.

DEL-I-TES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *delitescentia*; *de* and *lateo.*]
Retirement; obscurity. *Johnson.*

DE-LIT'I-GĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *delitigo.*]
To chide, or contend in words. [*Not in use.*]

DE-LIT-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* A chiding; a brawl. [*Not in use.*]

DE-LIV'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *delivrer*; *de* and *livrer*, to deliver; Sp. *librar*; Port. *livrar*; L. *liber*, free, disengaged; *delibro*, to free, to peel; Arm. *delivra*. See LIBERAL, LIBRARY, LIBRATE.]
1. To free; to release, as from restraint; to set at liberty; as, to *deliver* one from captivity.
2. To rescue, or save.
Deliver me, O my God, from the hand of the wicked. — Ps. lxxi.
3. To give or transfer; to put into another's hand or power; to commit; to pass from one to another.
Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand. — Gen. xl.
So we say, to *deliver* goods to a carrier; to *deliver* a letter; to *deliver* possession of an estate.
4. To surrender; to yield; to give up; to resign; as, to *deliver* a fortress to an enemy. It is often followed by *up*; as, to *deliver up* the city; to *deliver up* stolen goods.
Th' exalted mind
All sense of woe *delivers* to the wind. *Pope.*
5. To disburden of a child.
6. To utter; to pronounce; to speak; to send forth in words; as, to *deliver* a sermon, an address, or an oration.
7. To give forth in action; as, the ship *delivered* a broadside; the troops *delivered* their fire; to *deliver* a blow. *Alison.*
To deliver to the wind; to cast away; to reject.
To deliver over; to transfer; to give or pass from one to another; as, to *deliver over* goods to another.
2. To surrender or resign; to put into another's power; to commit to the discretion of; to abandon to.
Deliver me not *over* to the will of my enemies. — Ps. xxvii.
To deliver up; to give up; to surrender.

DE-LIV'ER, *a.* [L. *liber.*]
Free; nimble. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

DE-LIV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be, or is to be, delivered.
A bill of lading may state that the goods are *deliverable* to a particular person therein named. [*Mercantile usage.*] *Amer. Review.*

DE-LIV'ER-ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *delivrance.*]
1. Release from captivity, slavery, oppression, or any restraint.
He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives. — Luke iv.
2. Rescue from danger or any evil.
God sent me to save your lives by a great *deliverance*. — Gen. xlv.
3. The act of bringing forth children. *Bacon.*
4. The act of giving or transferring from one to another.
5. The act of speaking or pronouncing; utterance. [In the three last senses, DELIVERY is now used.]
6. Acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.
God send you a good *deliverance*.

DE-LIV'ER-ED, *pp.* Freed; released; transferred or transmitted; passed from one to another; committed; yielded; surrendered; rescued; uttered; pronounced.

DE-LIV'ER-ER, *n.* One who delivers; one who releases or rescues; a preserver.
The Lord raised up a *deliverer* to Israel. — Judges iii.
2. One who relates or communicates. *Boyle.*

DE-LIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Releasing; setting free; rescuing; saving; surrendering; giving over; yielding; resigning.

DE-LIV'ER-NESS, *n.* Nimbleness; agility.

DE-LIV'ER-Y, *n.* The act of delivering.
2. Release; rescue, as from slavery, restraint, oppression, or danger.
3. Surrender; a giving up.
4. A giving or passing from one to another; as, the *delivery* of goods, or of a deed.
5. Utterance, pronunciation, or manner of speaking. He has a good *delivery*. I was charmed with his graceful *delivery*.
6. Childbirth. *Is.* xxvi.
7. Free motion or use of the limbs. [*Obs.*] *Sidney. Wotton.*

DELL, *n.* [Qu. *dale*, or W. *dell*, a cleft or rift; or is it contracted from Sax. *degle*?]
A hollow place; a small, narrow valley between two hills. *Gilbert.*

DELPH. See DELF, No. 2.

DEL'PHI-AN, DEL'PHIC, *a.* [from *Delphi*, a town of Phocis, in Greece.]
Relating to Delphi, and to the celebrated oracle of that place.

DEL'PHIN, *a.* Pertaining to the dauphin of France; applied particularly to an edition of the Latin classics, prepared under Louis XIV., *in usum Delphini*, for the dauphin's use. *Brande.*

DEL'PHINE, *a.* [L. *delphinus.*]
Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes.

DEL-PHIN'I-A, DEL-PHI'NA, DEL'PHI-A, DEL'PHINE, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid discovered in the Delphinium staphysagria. Its taste is bitter and acrid. When heated it melts, but on cooling becomes hard and brittle like resin. *Ure. Brande.*

DEL'PHIN-ITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *pistacite* and *epidote*. *Ure.*

DEL SEGN'O, (del sān'yō.) [It.] In *music*, a direction to repeat from the sign.

DEL'TA, *n.* The Greek letter Δ. A tract of alluvial land in the form of that letter, or triangular. It is particularly applied to such a tract of land in Egypt, formed by two main branches of the Nile, and the Mediterranean Sea; but the word is applied to any tract of land of a similar figure and formation.

DEL'TOID, *a.* [Gr. δελτα, the letter Δ, and ειδος, form.]
1. Resembling the Greek Δ, (delta;) triangular; an epithet applied to a muscle of the shoulder; which moves the arm forward, upward, and backward. *Coxe.*
2. In *botany*, shaped somewhat like a delta or rhomb, having four angles, of which the lateral ones are less distant from the base than the others; as, a *deltoid* leaf. *Linnæus. Martyn.*
Trowel-shaped, having three angles, of which the terminal one is much further from the base than the lateral ones. *Smith.*

DE-LŪD'A-BLE, *a* [See DELUDE.] That may be deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed on.

DE-LŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *deludo*; *de* and *ludo*, to play, to mock; Ch. and Heb. ילל. Class Ls, No. 3, 5, 30, 46.]
1. To deceive; to impose on; to lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment; to beguile. *Cheat* is generally applied to deception in bargains; *delude*, to deception in opinion. An artful man *deludes* his followers. We are often *deluded* by false appearances.
2. To frustrate or disappoint.

DE-LŪD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deceived; misled; led into error.

DE-LŪD'ER, *n.* One who deceives; a deceiver; an impostor; one who holds out false pretenses.

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DE-LŪD'ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; leading astray; misleading the opinion or judgment.

DE-LŪD'ING, *n.* The act of deceiving; falsehood. *Prideaux.*

DEL'UGE, (del'ūje.) *n.* [Fr. *deluge*; Arm. *diluich*; Sp. *diluvio*; It. *id.*; L. *diluvies, diluvium*, from *diluo, diluvio*; *di* and *luo, lavo*, to wash. If *deluge* and *diluvium* are the same word, of which there can be little doubt, the fact proves that *luo, lavo*, is contracted or changed from *lugo*, and that the primitive word was *lugo*; and it is certain that the radix of *fluo* is *flugo*. See FLOW.]

1. Any overflowing of water; an inundation; a flood; a swell of water over the natural banks of a river or shore of the ocean, spreading over the adjacent land. But *appropriately*, the great flood or overflowing of the earth by water, in the days of Noah; according to the common chronology, Anno Mundi 1656. *Gen.* vi.

2. A sweeping or overwhelming calamity.

DEL'UGE, *v. t.* To overflow with water; to inundate; to drown. The waters *deluged* the earth, and destroyed the old world.

2. To overwhelm; to cover with any flowing or moving, spreading body. The northern nations *deluged* the Roman empire with their armies.

3. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity; as, the land is *deluged* with corruption.

DEL'UG-ED, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed.

DEL'UG-ING, *ppr.* Overflowing; inundating; overwhelming.

DE-LŪ'SION, (de-lū'zhun,) *n.* [L. *delusio.* See DELUDE.]

1. The act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind. We are all liable to the *delusions* of artifice.

2. False representation; illusion; error or mistake proceeding from false views.

And fondly mourned the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior.*

DE-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Apt to deceive; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling; as, *delusive* arts; *delusive* appearances.

DE-LŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a delusive manner.

DE-LŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

DE-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Apt to deceive; deceptive. *Glanville.*

DELVE, (delv,) *v. t.* [Sax. *delfan*; D. *delven*; Russ. *dolblyu*; to dig. Qu. Arm. *toulla*, to dig or make a hole, W. *twll*, a hole, and L. *talpa*, a mole, perhaps the *delver*.]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing-floor. *Dryden.*

2. To fathom; to sound; to penetrate.

I can not *delve* him to the root. *Shak.*

DELVE, (delv,) *n.* A place dug; a pit; a pitfall; a ditch; a den; a cave. [*Not now used.*] *Spenser.*

Delve of coals; a quantity of fossil coals dug. [*Not used, or local.*]

DELV'ED, *pp.* Dug; fathomed.

DELV'ER, *n.* One who digs, as with a spade.

DELV'ING, *ppr.* Digging.

DE-MAG-NET-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of depriving one of magnetic influence.

DE-MAG'NET-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of magnetic influence; to restore from a sleep-waking state.

DEM'A-GOG-ISM, *n.* The practices of a demagogue.

DEM'A-GOGUE, (dem'a-gog,) *n.* [Gr. δημαγωγος, from δημος, the populace, and αγω, to lead.]

1. A leader of the people; an orator who pleases the populace, and influences them to adhere to him.

2. Any leader of the populace; any factious man who has great influence with the great body of people in a city or community.

DE-MAIN', } *n.* [Norm. *demainer.* This
DE-MĒSNE', (de-mēne,) } might be from L. *dominium*, Fr. *domaine.* In *old law books*, it is written *demesne*, as if derived from *meisan, maison*, house. In *Norman*, it is written also *demaygne, demeigne*, as well as *demeine.*]

1. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord keeps in his own hands or immediate occupation, for the use of his family, as distinguished from his tenemental lands, distributed among his tenants, called *book-land*, or *charter-land*, and *folk-land*, or estates held in villenage, from which sprung copyhold estates. *Blackstone.*

2. Estate in lands. *Shak.*

DE-MAND', *v. t.* [Fr. *demander*; Sp. and Port. *demandar*; It. *domandare* or *dimandare*; Arm. *mennat*; *de* and L. *mando*, to command. The L. *mando* signifies to send; hence, to commit or intrust. To *ask* is to *press* or *urge*. Sw. *mana*; Dan. *maner*; to put in mind, to urge, press, dun; to admonish, L. *moneo* It appears that *mando, moneo*, and *mens, mind*, are all of one family; as also Ir. *muinim*, to teach; W. *mynu*, to will, to seek or procure, to insist, to obtain or have; Sax. *manian*; G. *mahnen.* See Class Mn, No. 7, 9.]

1. To ask or call for, as one who has a claim or right to receive what is sought; to claim or seek as due by right. The creditor *demands* principal and interest of his debt. Here the claim is derived from law or justice.

2. To ask by authority; to require; to seek or claim an answer by virtue of a right or supposed right in the interrogator, derived from his office, station, power, or authority.

The officers of the children of Israel — were beaten, and *demanded*, Wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task in making brick? — EX. v.

3. To require as necessary or useful; as, the execution of this work *demands* great industry and care.

4. To ask; to question; to inquire. [*Little used.*]

The soldiers also *demanded* of him, saying, What shall we do? — Luke iii.

5. To ask or require, as a seller of goods; as, what price do you *demand*?

6. To sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process; as, the plaintiff, in his action, *demands* unreasonable damages.

In *French*, *demander* generally signifies simply to ask, request, or petition, when the answer or thing asked for is a matter of grace or courtesy. But in *English*, *demand* is now seldom used in that sense; and rarely indeed can the French *demander* be rendered correctly in English by *demand*, except in the case of the seller of goods, who *demands* [asks, requires] a certain price for his wares. The common expression, "a king sent to *demand* another king's daughter in marriage," is improper.

DE-MAND', *n.* An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an asking with authority; a challenging as due; as, the *demand* of the creditor was reasonable; the note is payable on *demand*.

He that has confidence to turn his wishes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. The asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale; as, I can not agree to his *demand*.

3. That which is or may be claimed as due; debt; as, what are your *demands* on the estate?

4. The calling for in order to purchase; desire to possess; as, the *demand* for the Bible has been great and extensive; copies are in great *demand*.

5. A desire or a seeking to obtain. We say, the company of a gentleman is in great *demand*; the lady is in great *demand* or request.

6. In *law*, the asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due, either expressly by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands.

DE-MAND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required; as, *payment* is *demandable* at the expiration of the credit.

DE-MAND'ANT, *n.* One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

DE-MAND'ED, *pp.* Called for; claimed; challenged as due; requested; required; interrogated.

DE-MAND'ER, *n.* One who demands; one who requires with authority; one who claims as due; one who asks; one who seeks to obtain.

DE-MAND'ING, *ppr.* Claiming or calling for as due, or by authority; requiring; asking; pursuing a claim by legal process; interrogating.

DE-MAND'RESS, *n.* A female demandant.

DE-MARC-Ā'TION. See DEMARKATION.

DE-MARCH', *n.* [Fr. *demarche.*]

March; walk; gait. [*Obs.*]

DE-MARK-Ā'TION, *n.* [Sp. *demarcacion*, from *demarcar*; *de* and *marcar*, to mark; *marca*, a mark; Port. *demarcar.* See MARK.]

1. The act of marking, or of ascertaining and setting a limit.

2. A limit or bound ascertained and fixed; line of separation marked or determined.

The speculative line of *demarkation*, where obedience ought to end and resistance begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. *Burke.*

DE-MĒAN', *v. t.* [Fr. *demener*; Norm. *demesner, demener*, to lead, to manage, to govern, to stir; It. *menare*; Sp. *menear.*]

1. To behave; to carry; to conduct; *with the reciprocal pronoun*; as, it is our duty to *demean ourselves* with humility.

2. To treat. *Spenser.*

DE-MĒAN', *v. t.* [*de* and *mean.*] To debase; to undervalue. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DE-MĒAN', *n.* Behavior; carriage; demeanor. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Mien. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DE-MĒAN'ED, *pp.* Behaved well; *in a good sense.* Lessened; debased; *in a bad sense.*

DE-MĒAN'ING, *ppr.* Behaving; also, debasing one's self.

DE-MĒAN'OR, *n.* Behavior; carriage; deportment; as, decent *demeanor*; sad *demeanor.* *Milton.*

DE-MĒAN-URE, *n.* Behavior. [*Not in use.*]

DE ME-DI-E-TĀ'TE, [L.] A *jury de medietate* is one composed of half natives and half foreigners—used in actions in which a foreigner is a party, or half of common jurors and half of men of the class to which one of the parties belongs. *Blackstone.*

DĒ'MEN-CY, *n.* [L. *dementia.*]

Madness. [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*

DE-MEN'TATE, *a.* Mad; infatuated. *Hammond.*

DE-MEN'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *dementio*; *de* and *mens.*]

To make mad. *Burton.*

DE-MEN'TĀ-TED, *pp.* Rendered mad.

DE-MEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making frantic. *Whitlock.*

DE-MENT'ED, *a.* Crazy; infatuated. *Quart. Rev.*

DE-MEPH-I-TI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [See DEMEPHITIZE.]

The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air. *Med. Repository.*

DE-MEPH'I-TIZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *mephitis*, foul air, or ill smell.]

To purify from foul, unwholesome air.

DE-MEPH'I-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Purified; freed from foul air.

DE-MEPH'I-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Purifying from foul air.

DE-MER'IT, *n.* [Fr. *demerite*; *de* and *merite*, merit, L. *meritum*, from *merco*, to earn or deserve. The Latin *demerco* is used in a good sense. See MERIT.]

1. That which deserves punishment, the opposite of *merit*; an ill-deserving; that which is blamable or punishable in moral conduct; vice or crime.

Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden.*

2. *Anciently*, merit; desert; *in a good sense. Shak.*

DE-MER'IT, *v. t.* To deserve blame or punishment. [*I believe not in use.*]

DE-MERS'ED, (de-merst',) *a.* [L. *demersus.*]

Plunged; situated or growing under water.

DE-MER'SION, (de-mer'shun,) *n.* [L. *demersio*, from *demergo*, to plunge or drown.]

1. A plunging into a fluid; a drowning. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

2. The state of being overwhelmed in water or earth. *Ray.*

3. The putting of a medicine in a dissolving liquor. *Dict.*

DE-MES'MER-IZE, *v. t.* [from *Mesmer.*] To excite or relieve from mesmeric influence. [See MESMERIZE.]

DE-MĒSNE', (de-meen'.) See DEMAIN.

DE-MĒSN'I-AL, (de-mē'ni-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a demesne. *Maunder.*

DEM'I, a prefix, [Fr. *demi*, from the L. *dimidium*,] signifies *half*. It is used only in composition. [See also DEMY.]

DEM'I-BATH, } *n.* A bath in which only the lower
DEM'I-BĀIN, } half of the body is immersed.

DEM'I-BRI-GADE', *n.* A half brigade. [*Gilbert.*

DEM'I-CĀ'DENCE, *n.* In *music*, an imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key-note. *Busby.*

DEM'I-CAN'NON, *n.* The obsolete name of a kind of ordnance carrying a ball of from 30 to 36 pounds in weight.

DEM'I-CUL'VER-IN, *n.* The obsolete name of a kind of ordnance carrying a ball of 9 or 10 pounds in weight. *Johnson. Encyc.*

DEM-I-DĒ'I-FY, *v. t.* To deify in part. *Cowper.*

DEM'I-DEV-IL, (-dev'l,) *n.* Half a devil. *Shak.*

DEM'I-DIS'TANCE, *n.* In *fortification*, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEM'I-DI'TONE, *n.* In *music*, a minor third. *Busby.*

DEM'I-GOD, *n.* Half a god; one partaking of the divine nature; a fabulous hero, produced by the cohabitation of a deity with a mortal. *Milton. Pope.*

DEM'I-GOD'DESS, *n.* A female demi-god. *Campbell.*

DEM'I-GORGE, *n.* In *fortification*, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. It is half of the vacant space or entrance into a bastion. *Encyc.*

DEM'I-GROAT, (grawt,) *n.* A half-groat. *Shenstone.*

DEM'I-JOHN, (dem'i-jon,) *n.* [Fr. *dame-jeanne.*]

A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker-work.

DEM'I-LANCE, *n.* A light lance; a short spear; a half-pike. *Dryden.*

DEM'I-LŪNE, *n.* A work constructed beyond the main ditch of a fortress, and in front of the curtain between two bastions; its object is to defend the curtain. *P. Cyc.*

DEM'I-MAN, *n.* Half a man; *a term of reproach. Knowles.*

DEM'I-NĀ-TUR-ED, *a.* Having half the nature of another animal. *Shak.*

DEM'I-OF-FI''CIAL, (-of-fish'al,) *a.* Partly official or authorized. *G. Morris.*

DEM'I-PREM'I-SES, *n. pl.* Half premises. *Hooker.*

DEM'I-QUĀ-VER, *n.* A note, in music, of half the length of the quaver.

DEM'I-RE-LIE'VO, *n.* [It.] In *sculpture*, half relief, or the standing out of a figure from the background by half its thickness.

DEM'I-REP, *n.* A woman of suspicious chastity. [*Demi-reputation.*]

DEM'I-SEM'I-QUĀ-VER, *n.* A short note in music, two of which are equal to a semi-quaver.

DEM'I-TINT', *n.* [*Demi* and *tint.*] In *painting*, a gradation of color between positive light and positive shade. *Elmes.*

DEM'I-TŌNE, *n.* In *music*, an interval of half a tone; a semi-tone.

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DEM'I-VILL, *n.* A half vill, consisting of five freemen or frankpledges. *Spelman. Blackstone.*

DEM'I-VOLT, *n.* [*demi* and *volt*, *vault*.] One of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a particular manner.

DEM'I-WOLF, *n.* Half a wolf; a mongrel dog, between a dog and a wolf; lycisca. *Shak.*

DEM'I-;RATE, *v. i.* [L. *demigro*.]

To migrate, which see.

DEM-I-GRA'TION, *n.* Emigration, which see.

DE-MIS'A-BLE, *a.* [See DEMISE.] That may be leased; as an estate *demisable* by copy of court roll.

DE-MISE', *n.* [Fr. *demis*, *demise*, from *demettre*, L. *demitto*, *demissio*; *de* and *mitto*, Fr. *mettre*. *Literally*, a laying down, or sending from; a removing.]

1. In *England*, a laying down or removal, applied to the crown or royal authority. The *demise* of the crown is a transfer of the crown, royal authority, or kingdom, to a successor. Thus, when Edward IV. was driven from his throne for a few months by the house of Lancaster, this temporary transfer of his dignity was called a *demise*. Thus the natural death of a king or queen came to be denominated a *demise*, as by that event the crown is transferred to a successor. *Blackstone.*

2. In *later usage*, the death of any distinguished individual; as, the *demise* of Mr. Pitt. *Trotter.*

3. A conveyance or transfer of an estate, by lease or will.

Demise and redemise; a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land, or something out of it. *Encyc.*

DE-MISE', *v. t.* To transfer or convey; to lease.

2. To bequeath; to grant by will. *Swift.*

DE-MIS'ED, *pp.* Granted or left by will.

DE-MIS'ING, *ppr.* Bequeathing; granting by will.

DE-MIS'SION, (de-mish'un,) *n.* A lowering; degradation; depression. *L'Estrange.*

DE-MISS'IVE, } *a.* Humble. [*Little used.*]
DE-MISS', } *Shenstone.*

DE-MISS'LY, *adv.* In a humble manner. [*Not used.*]

DE-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *demitto.*]

To let fall, to depress; to submit. [*Not used.*]

DEM'I-URGE, *n.* [Gr. δημιουργος; δημος, a public servant, and εργον, work.]

In *the mythology of Eastern philosophers*, a subordinate deity or eon, employed in the creation of the world; a subordinate workman. *Encyc.*

DEM-I-URG'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a demiurge. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

DE-MOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. δημοκρατια; δημος, people, and κρατεω, to possess, to govern.]

Government by the people; a form of government, in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively, or in which the people exercise the powers of legislation. Such was the government of Athens.

DEM'O-CRAT, *n.* One who adheres to a government by the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men.

DEM-O-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Popular; pertaining to
DEM-O-CRAT'IC-AL, } democracy, or government by the people; as, a *democratical* form of government.

DEM-O-CRAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a democratical manner. *Sidney.*

DE-MOC'RA-TIST, *n.* The same as DEMOCRAT.

DE-MOC'RA-TY, *n.* Democracy.

DE-MO-GOR'GON, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων, divinity, and γοργος, dreadful.]

Literally, terrible deity; a mysterious divinity among the ancients, mentioned by Milton. *Brande.*

DE-MOL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *demolir*, *demolissant*; Sp. *demoler*; It. *demolire*; L. *demolior*; *de* and *molior*, to build. Class Ml, No. 12, 15.]

To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy, as a heap or structure; to separate any collected mass, or the connected parts of a thing; to ruin; as, to *demolish* an edifice, or a mound; to *demolish* a wall or fortification.

DE-MOL'ISH-ED, (de-mol'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Pulled down; thrown down; razed; destroyed, as a fabric or structure.

DE-MOL'ISH-ER, *n.* One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste; as, a *demolisher* of towns.

DE-MOL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Pulling or throwing down; destroying.

DE-MOL'ISH-MENT, *n.* Ruin; overthrow. *Beaum.*

DEM-O-LI''TION, (dem-o-lish'un,) *n.* The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction; as, the *demolition* of a house, or of military works.

DE'MON, *n* [L. *dæmon*; Gr. δαιμων; Sp. It. *demonio*; Fr. *demon*; Ir. *deamal*, or *deamon*. The origin and primary sense of this word I have not been able to ascertain. Qu. Ar. دهم *dahima*, *daima*, to fall suddenly, to rush, to overwhelm, to obscure, to blacken; whence misfortune, black, blackness, evil, a monster. Or is it a compound of *dea*, *dia*, *deus*, and *mon*, a word signifying evil, from the Persian? I place little confidence in these conjectures.]

A spirit, or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the pagans. The ancients believed that there were good and evil demons, which had influence over the minds of men, and that these beings carried on an intercourse between men and gods, conveying the addresses of men to the gods, and divine benefits to men. Hence demons became the objects of worship. It was supposed, also, that human spirits, after their departure from the body, became demons, and that the souls of virtuous men, if highly purified, were exalted from demons into gods. In *the Scriptures*, the Greek δαιμων is rendered *devil*, and sometimes, at least, improperly; for nothing is more certain than that different beings are intended by διαβολος and δαιμων. The demons of the New Testament were supposed to be spiritual beings which vexed and tormented men. And, in general, the word, in modern use, signifies an evil spirit or genius, which influences the conduct or directs the fortunes of mankind. [See Campbell's *Dissert.*]

DE'MON-ESS, *n.* A female demon. *Mede.*

DE-MO'NI-AC, }
DEM-O-NI'AC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to demons or evil
DE-MO'NI-AN, } spirits.

From thy *demoniac* holds. *Milton.*

2. Influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits.

Demoniac phrensy. *Milton.*

DE-MO'NI-AC, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon; one whose volition and other mental faculties are overpowered, restrained, or disturbed, in their regular operation, by an evil spirit, or by a created spiritual being of superior power. *Encyc.*

DEM-O-NI'AC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a demoniacal manner.

DE-MO-NI'A-CISM, *n.* The state of being demoniac; or the practice of demoniacs. *Milman.*

DE-MO'NI-ACS, *n. pl.* In *church history*, a branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet was, that, at the end of the world, the devil will be saved. *Encyc.*

DE-MO'NI-AN-ISM, *n.* The state of being possessed by a demon. *Warburton.*

DE'MON-ISM, *n.* The belief in demons or false gods. *Jefferson.*

DE'MON-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a demon; to infuse the principles or fury of a demon.

DE-MON-OC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων, demon, and κρατεω, to hold.]

The power or government of demons.

DE-MON-OL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων, demon, and λατρεια, worship.]

The worship of demons, or of evil spirits. *Campbell.*

DE-MON-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to demonol-
DE-MON-O-LOG'IC-AL, } ogy

DE-MON-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who writes on demonology.

DE-MON-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων, demon, and λογος, discourse.]

A discourse on demons; a treatise on evil spirits. So King James entitled his book concerning witches.

DE-MON'O-MIST, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων, demon, and νομος, law.]

One that lives in subjection to the devil, or to evil spirits. *Herbert.*

DE-MON'O-MY, *n.* [Supra.] The dominion of demons, or evil spirits. *Herbert.*

DE'MON-RY, *n.* Demoniacal influence. *Miss J. Baillie.*

DE'MON-SHIP, *n.* The state of a demon. *Mede.*

DE-MON'STRA-BLE, *a.* [See DEMONSTRATE.] That may be demonstrated; that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of being shown by certain evidence, or by evidence that admits of no doubt; as, the principles of geometry are *demonstrable*.

DE-MON'STRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

DE-MON'STRA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude doubt; beyond the possibility of contradiction.

DE-MON'STRATE or DEM'ON-STRATE, *v. t.* [L. *demonstro*; *de* and *monstro*, to show; Fr. *demontrer*; Sp. and Port. *demostrar*; It. *dimostrare*. See MUSTER.]

1. To show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to prove in such a manner as to reduce the contrary position to evident absurdity. We *demonstrate* a problem in geometry, or a proposition in ethics, by showing that the contrary is absurd or impossible.

2. In *anatomy*, to exhibit the parts when dissected.

DE-MON'STRA-TED or DEM'ON-STRA-TED, *pp.* Proved beyond the possibility of doubt; rendered certain to the mind.

DE-MON'STRA-TING or DEM'ON-STRA-TING, *ppr.* Proving to be certain; evincing beyond the possibility of doubt.

DEM-ON-STRA'TION, *n.* *Literally*, a showing forth or exhibition, commonly in the plural; as, *demonstrations* of joy. *Mitford.*

2. The act of demonstrating, or of exhibiting certain proof.

3. The highest degree of evidence; certain proof exhibited, or such proof as establishes a fact or proposition beyond a possibility of doubt, or as shows the contrary position to be absurd or impossible.

4. Indubitable evidence of the senses, or of reason; evidence which satisfies the mind of the certainty of a fact or proposition. Thus, we hold that the works of nature exhibit *demonstration* of the existence of a God.

5. In *logic*, a series of syllogisms, all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established. *Encyc.*

6. In *anatomy*, the exhibition of parts dissected

7. In *military affairs*, a movement of troops toward a given point, as if to make an attack. Hence,

8. Any movement against or attempt upon; as, Napoleon made his first *demonstration* on Holland. *Alison's Europe.*

DE-MON'STRA-TIVE, *a.* Showing or proving by certain evidence; having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; as, a *demonstrative* argument, or *demonstrative* reasoning.

2. Having the power of showing with clearness and certainty; as, a *demonstrative* figure in painting. *Dryden.*

3. Among *the Latin rhetoricians*, that lays open or explains with clearness, force, and beauty; as, *demonstrative* eloquence. *Blair.*

DE-MON'STRA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With certain evidence; with proof which can not be questioned; certainly; clearly; convincingly.

DE-MON'STRA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being demonstrative.

DEM'ON-STRA-TOR, *n.* One who demonstrates; one who proves any thing with certainty, or with indubitable evidence.

2. In *anatomy*, one who exhibits the parts when dissected.

DE-MON'STRA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to demonstrate; having a tendency to prove beyond a possibility of doubt.

DE-MOR-AL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [See DEMORALIZE.] The act of subverting or corrupting morals; destruction of moral principles.

DE-MOR'AL-IZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *moralize* or *moral*.]

To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals.

The effect would be to *demoralize* mankind. *Grattan, on Catholic Petition.*

The native vigor of the soul must wholly disappear, under the steady influence and the *demoralizing* example of profligate power and prosperous crime. *Walsh, Letters on France.*

DE-MOR'AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Corrupted in morals.

DE-MOR'AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Corrupting or destroying morals or moral principles.

2. *a.* Tending to destroy morals or moral principles.

DEM-OS-THEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Demosthenes, the Grecian orator.

DE-MOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. δημοτικος, from δημος, people.]

Popular; common; pertaining to the people. *Russell.*

Demotic characters, among the ancient Egyptians, were a conversion of hieroglyphics into a kind of current hand, for popular use, approaching very nearly to alphabetical writing. *Brande.*

DE-MULCE', (de-muls',) *v. t.* [L. *demulceo*.]

To soothe; to soften or pacify. [*Not used.*]

DE-MUL'CENT, *a.* [L. *demulcens*, *demulceo*; *de* and *mulceo*, to stroke, to soften; allied, perhaps, to *mollis*, *mellow*.]

Softening; mollifying; lenient; as, oil is *demulcent*.

DE-MUL'CENT, *n.* Any medicine which lessens the effects of irritation on the solids; that which softens or mollifies; as gums, roots of marsh-mallows, and other mucilaginous substances.

DE-MUR', *v. i.* [Fr. *demeurer*; Sp. *demorar*; Port. *demorar*; It. *dimorare*; L. *demoror*: *de* and *moror*, to stay or delay, *mora*, delay; Arm. *miret*, to hold; Sax. *merran*, *myrran*, to hinder; allied to L. *miror*, and Eng. to *moor*, Sp. *amarrar*.]

1. To stop; to pause; to hesitate; to suspend proceeding; to delay determination or conclusion. On receiving this information, the minister *demurred*, till he could obtain further instructions.

2. In *law*, to stop at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide on that point in law for a decision of the cause. Thus the defendant may *demur* to the plaintiff's declaration, alleging it to be insufficient in law; the plaintiff may *demur* to the defendant's plea for a like reason.

DE-MUR', *v. t.* To doubt of. [*Not legitimate.*] *Milton.*

DE-MUR', *n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense of proceeding or decision.

All my *demurs* but double his attacks. *Pope.*

DE-MURE', *a.* [Perhaps from *demur*, that is, set, fixed, stayed, silent.]

Sober; grave; modest; downcast; as, a *demure* countenance; a *demure* abasing of the eye. *Bacon.*

DE-MURE', *v. i.* To look with a grave countenance. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

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DE-MŪRE'LY, *adv.* With a grave, solemn countenance; with a fixed look; with a solemn gravity.
Esop's damsel sat *demurely* at the board's end. *Bacon.*

DE-MŪRE'NESS, *n.* Gravity of countenance; soberness; a modest look. *Sidney.*

DE-MUR'RAGE, *n.* [See DEMUR.] An allowance, made to the owner of a trading vessel, for delay or detention in port beyond the appointed time of departure. This expense is paid by the merchant who causes the detention.

DE-MUR'RED, (de-murd',) *pp.* Stopped; objected to.

DE-MUR'RER, *n.* One who demurs.
2. In *law*, a stop at some point in the pleadings, and a resting of the decision of the cause on that point; an issue on matter of law. A demurrer confesses the fact or facts to be true, but denies the sufficiency of the facts in point of law to support the claim or defense. A demurrer may be tendered to the declaration, to the plea, to the replication, to the rejoinder, &c. *Blackstone.*

DE-MUR'RING, *ppr.* Stopping; pausing; suspending proceedings or decision; resting or abiding on a point in law.

DE-MY', *n.* [Fr. *demi*, half.]
1. A particular size of paper; a kind of paper of small size.
2. A half fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford.

DEN, *n.* [Sax. *den*, *dene*, *denn*, a valley; It. *tana*; Fr. *taniere*; Ir. *tuinneadhe*.]
1. A cave or hollow place in the earth; usually applied to a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security; as, a lion's *den*; a *den* of robbers or thieves.
The beasts go into *dens*. — Job xxxvii.
The children of Israel made themselves *dens*. — Judges vi.
2. As a termination, in names of places, it denotes the place to be in a valley or near a wood.

DEN, *v. i.* To dwell as in a den.

DE-NAR'COT-IZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *narcotic*.] To deprive of narcotine; as, to *denarcotize* opium. *Journ. of Science.*

DE-NĀ'RI-US, *n.*; *pl.* DENARII. [L., from *deni*, ten.] A Roman coin of the value of about sixteen or seventeen cents; so called from the letter X upon it. In *law-books*, it is used for an English penny.

DEN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *denarius*.] Containing ten.

DEN'A-RY, *n.* The number ten. *Digby.*

DE-NĀ'TION-AL-IZE, (-nā'shun- *or* -nash'un-,) *v. t.* [*de* and *nation*.] To divest of national character or rights, by transference to the service of another nation. A ship built and registered in the United States, is *denationalized* by being employed in the service of another nation and bearing its flag. *French Decrees. Dec. of the Prince Regent.*

DE-NĀ'TION-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Deprived of national rights.

DE-NĀ'TION-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of national rights.

DE-NAT'UR-AL-IZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *naturalize*.] To render unnatural, to alienate from nature.

DE-NAT'UR-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made unnatural. *Ed. Rev.*
2. Deprived of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

DE-NAT'UR-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making unnatural.
2. Depriving of acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

DE-NĀY', *n.* Denial; refusal. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

DE-NĀY', *v. t.* To deny. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DEN'DRA-CHATE, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον, a tree, and αχατης, agate.] Arborescent agate; agate containing the figures of shrubs or parts of plants. *Encyc.*

DEN'DRI-FORM, *a.* Having the appearance of a tree. *Gilbert.*

DEN'DRITE, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον, a tree, and λιθος, a stone, a contraction of *dendrolite*.] A stone or mineral, on or in which are the figures of shrubs or trees; an arborescent mineral. *Fourcroy.*

DEN-DRIT'IC, } *a.* Containing the figures of
DEN-DRIT'IC-AL, } shrubs or trees, as stones, &c.

DEN'DROID, *a.* [Gr. δενδρον, a tree, and ειδος, form.] Resembling a shrub.

DEN'DROIT, *n.* A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

DEN'DRO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον, a tree, and λιθος, a stone.] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

DEN-DROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον, a tree, and λογος, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees. *Dict.*

DEN-DROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον, a tree, and μετρεω, to measure.] An instrument to measure the hight and diameter of trees. *Encyc.*

DEN'E-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *denego*.] To deny. [*Not used.*]

DEN-E-GĀ'TION, *n.* Denial. [*Not in use.*]

DEN''GUE, (deng'gā,) *n.* A peculiar sort of fugitive and erratic epidemic rheumatism.
[This disease, when it first appeared in the British West India islands, was called the *dandy* fever, from the stiffness and constraint which it gave to the limbs and body. The Spaniards of the neighboring islands mistook the term for their word *dengue*, denoting prudery, which might also well express stiffness, and hence the term *dengue* became, at last, the name of the disease. *Tully.*]

DE-NI'A-BLE, *a.* [See DENY.] That may be denied or contradicted. *Brown.*

DE-NI'AL, *n.* [See DENY.] An affirmation to the contrary; an assertion that a declaration or fact stated is not true; negation; contradiction. It is often expressed by *no* or *not*, simply.
2. Refusal to grant; the negation of a request or petition; the contrary to *grant*, *allowance*, or *concession*; as, his request or application met with a direct *denial*.
3. A rejection, or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning; as, a *denial* of God; or a refusing to receive or embrace; as, a *denial* of the faith or the truth.
4. A *denial of one's self*, is a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities.

DE-NI'ER, *n.* One who denies or contradicts; one who refuses or rejects; a disowner; one who does not own, avow, or acknowledge; as, a *denier* of a fact, or of the faith, or of Christ.
[It would be better written DENYER.]

DE-NIER', (de-neer',) *n.* [Fr., from L. *denarius*; It. *danaio*, *danaro*; Sp. *dinero*.] A small denomination of French money, the twelfth part of a sol; a small copper coin.

DEN'I-GRATE, *v. t.* [L. *denigro*; *de* and *nigro*, from *niger*, black.] To blacken; to make black. *Boyle.*

DEN-I GRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making black; a blacking.

DEN-I-TRĀ'TION, *n.* A disengaging of nitric acid. [*Obs.*]

DEN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [See DENIZEN.] The act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen. This, in England, is done by the king's letters patent.

DEN'I-ZEN, (den'e-zn,) *n.* [In W. *dinasior* is a citizen, from *dinas*, *din*, a fortress or fortified town, a city. But in *denizen*, the last syllable seems to be the same as in *citizen*.]
1. In *England*, an alien who is made a subject by the king's letters patent, holding a middle state between an alien and a natural born subject. He may take land by purchase or devise, which an alien can not; but he can not take by inheritance. *Encyc.*
2. A stranger admitted to residence in a foreign country.
Ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes. *Dryden.*
3. A dweller; as, the *denizens* of air. *Pope.*

DEN'I-ZEN, *v. t.* To make a denizen; to admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; to infranchise.

DEN'I-ZEN-ED, (den'e-znd,) *pp.* Infranchised.

DEN'I-ZEN-SHIP, *n.* State of being a denizen.

DEN'MARK SAT'IN, *n.* A kind of lasting; a stout worsted stuff, woven with a satin twill, used for ladies' shoes.

DE-NOM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [See DENOMINATE.] That may be denominated or named. *Brown.*

DE-NOM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *denomino*: *de* and *nomino*, to name. See NAME.]
To name; to give a name or epithet to; as, a race of intelligent beings *denominated* MAN. Actions are *denominated* virtuous or vicious, according to their character.

DE-NOM'IN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Named; called.

DE-NOM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Naming.

DE-NOM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of naming.
2. A name or appellation; a vocal sound, customarily used to express a thing or a quality, in discourse; as, all men fall under the *denomination* of sinners; actions fall under the *denomination* of good or bad.
3. A society or collection of individuals, called by the same name; a sect; as, a *denomination* of Christians.

DE-NOM-IN-Ā'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a denomination, or a number of individuals called by the same name.

DE-NOM-IN-Ā'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By denomination or sect.

DE-NOM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* That gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.

DE-NOM'IN-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By denomination. *Baxter.*

DE-NOM'IN-Ā-TOR, *n.* He that gives a name.
2. In *arithmetic*, that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into how many parts the integer is divided. Thus, in $\frac{3}{5}$, 5 is the *denominator*, showing that the integer is divided into five parts; and the numerator, 3, shows how many parts are taken, that is, *three fifths*.

DE-NŌT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be denoted or marked. *Brown.*

DEN-O-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *denotatio*. See DENOTE.] The act of denoting. *Hammond.*

DE-NŌT'A-TIVE, *a.* Having power to denote.

DE-NŌTE', *v. t.* [L. *denoto*; *de* and *noto*, to note or mark; Fr. *denoter*; Sp. *denotar*; It. *denotare*.]
1. To mark; to signify by a visible sign; to indicate; to express. The character × *denotes* multiplication. *Day's Algebra.*
2. To show; to betoken; to indicate; as, a quick pulse *denotes* fever.

DE-NŌT'ED, *pp.* Marked; signified; indicated.

DE-NŌTE'MENT, *n.* Sign; indication. *Shak.*

DE-NŌT'ING, *ppr.* Marking; expressing; indicating.

DE-NOUE'MENT, (de-noo'mang,) *n.* [Fr., from *denouer*, to untie; *de* and *nouer*, to tie, L. *nodo*.]
The unravelling or discovery of a plot. *Warton.*

DE-NOUNCE', (de-nouns',) *v. t.* [Fr. *denoncer*; Sp. *denunciar*; It. *denunziare*; L. *denuncio*; *de* and *nuncio*, to tell, or declare, from *nomen*, or its root.]
1. To declare solemnly; to proclaim in a threatening manner; to announce or declare, as a threat.
I *denounce* to you, this day, that ye shall surely perish. — Deut. xxx.
So we say, to *denounce* war; to *denounce* wrath.
2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.
His look *denounced* revenge. *Milton.*
3. To inform against; to accuse; as, to *denounce* one for neglect of duty.

DE-NOUNC'ED, (de-nounst',) *pp.* Threatened by open declaration; as, punishment is *denounced* against the ungodly.
2. Accused; proclaimed; as, he was *denounced* as an enemy.

DE-NOUNCE'MENT, *n.* The declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation. *Brown.*

DE-NOUNC'ER, *n.* One who denounces, or declares a menace.
Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate. *Dryden.*

DE-NOUNC'ING, *ppr.* Declaring, as a threat; threatening; accusing.

DE NO'VO, [L.] Anew; again.

DENSE, (dens,) *a.* [L. *densus*; Fr. *dense*; Sp. and It. *denso*. Qu. Gr. δασυς, *n* being casual.]
1. Close; compact; having its constituent parts closely united; *applied to solids or fluids*; as, a *dense* body; *dense* air.
2. Thick; as, a *dense* cloud or fog.

DENSE'LY, *adv.* In a close, compact manner. *Lever.*

DENSE'NESS, (dens'ness,) *n.* The same as DENSITY.

DENS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *densitas*.]
1. Closeness of constituent parts; compactness. *Density* is opposed to *rarity*: and, in philosophy, the *density* of a body indicates the quantity of matter contained in it under a given bulk. If a body of equal bulk with another is of double the density, it contains double the quantity of matter.
2. Thickness; as, the *density* of fog.

DENT, *n.* [Arm. *danta*, to gap or notch. It seems to be from *dant*, a tooth; Fr. *dent*; L. *dens*; Gr. οδους; W. *dant*; It. *dente*; Sp. *diente*, whence *dentar*, *endentar*, to tooth; Port. *dente*; Pers. دندان *dandan*; Gipsy and Hindoo, *dant*, *danda*. Hence Fr. *denteler*, to dent or indent, to jag or notch.]
1. *Literally*, a tooth or projecting point. But it is used to express a gap or notch, or rather a depression or small hollow in a solid body; a hollow made by the pressure of a harder body on a softer; indentation. In this sense, it is in customary use in the United States.
2. A stroke. *Spenser.*

DENT, *v. t.* To make a dent or small hollow. [See INDENT.]

DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *dentalis*.]
Pertaining to the teeth; as, *dental* surgery. In *grammar*, formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue; as, *d* and *t* are *dental* letters.

DENT'AL, *n.* An articulation or letter formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or against the gum that covers the root of the upper teeth; as *d*, *t*, and *th*.
2. A genus of shell fish, Dentalium, of several species. The shell consists of one tubulous straight valve, open at both ends. *Encyc.*

DENT'AL-ITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus Dentalium.

DENT'ATE, } *a.* [L. *dentatus*, from *dens*.]
DENT'Ā-TED, } Toothed; having sharp teeth, with concave edges. *Lindley.*
A *dentated root*, is a fleshy, branched root, having tooth-like prolongations. *D. C. Willd.*

DENT'ATE-SIN'U-ATE, *a.* A term denoting a form intermediate between dentate and sinuate.

DENT'ED, *a.* Indented; impressed with little hollows.

DEN-TEL'LI, (-tel'le,) *n. pl.* [It. *dentello*. See DENTIL.] Modillions. *Spectator.*

DENT'I-CLE, (dent'e-kl,) *n.* [L. *denticulus*.] A small tooth or projecting point. *Lee.*

DEN-TIC'U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *denticulatus*, from *dens*,
DEN-TIC'U-LĀ-TED, } a tooth.]
Having small teeth; as, a *denticulate* leaf, calyx, or seed. *Botany.*

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DEN-TIC'U-LATE-LY, *adv.* In a denticulate manner

DEN-TIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* The state of being set with small teeth. *Grew.*

DENT'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *dens*, a tooth, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a tooth. *Kirwan.*

DENT'I-FRICE, (-fris,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *dens*, a tooth, and *frico*, to rub.] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth. Burnt shells and charcoal pulverized make an excellent *dentifrice.*

DENT'IL, *n.* [L. *dens*, a tooth.] In *architecture*, an ornament in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth; used particularly in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite order.

DENT'ING. See INDENTING.

DEN-TI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *dens*, a tooth, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a toothed bill; applied to a group of insessorial birds, having the bill conspicuously notched, and feeding chiefly on insects, as the shrikes and thrushes. *Swainson.*

DENT'IST, *n.* One whose occupation is to clean and extract teeth, or repair them when diseased.

DENT'IST-RY, *n.* The art or practice of a dentist.

DEN-TI'TION, (-tish'un,) *n.* [L. *dentitio*, from *dentio*, to breed teeth, from *dens*.]
1. The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy.
2. The time of breeding teeth.

DENT'IZE, *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *dens*, a tooth.] To renew the teeth, or have them renewed. *Bacon.*

DENT'IZ-ED, *pp.* Having the teeth renewed.

DENT'IZ-ING, *ppr.* Renewing the teeth.

DE-NŪD'ATE, } *v. t.* [L. *denudo*; *de* and *nudo*, to make
DE-NŪDE', } bare; *nudus*, naked.] To strip; to divest of all covering; to make bare or naked. *Ray. Sharp.*

DE-NU-DA'TION, *n.* The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.
2. In *geology*, the laying bare of rocks by the action of running water, removing earth, &c., from above; strata exposed. *Buckland.*

DE-NŪD'ED, *pp.* Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.

DE-NŪD'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of covering; making

DE-NUN'CIATE, (-shāte,) *v. t.* [L. *denuncio.*] [bare.
To denounce; which see.

DE-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *denunciatio*, from *denuncio.* See DENOUNCE.] Solemn or formal declaration, accompanied with a menace; or the declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace; as, a *denunciation* of war or of wrath.

DE-NUN'CI-Ā-TOR, *n.* He that denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens.
2. An accuser; one who informs against another. *Ayliffe.*

DE-NUN'CI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a public threat; minatory. *Johnson.*

DE-NŸ', *v. t.* [Fr. *denier*; L. *denego*; *de* and *nego*, to deny, Sw. *neka*, W. *nacu.* Hence, *nay*, Dan. *nej.* The sense is, to thrust from.]
1. To contradict; to gainsay; to declare a statement or position not to be true. We *deny* what another says, or we *deny* a proposition. We *deny* the truth of an assertion, or the assertion itself. The sense of this verb is often expressed by *no* or *nay.*
2. To refuse to grant; as, we asked for bread, and the man *denied* us.
3. Not to afford; to withhold.

Who finds not Providence all good and wise,
Alike in what he gives, and what *denies*? *Pope.*

4. To disown; to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess.

He that *denieth* me before men shall be *denied* before the angels of God. — Luke xii.

5. To reject; to disown; not to receive or embrace.

He hath *denied* the faith, and is worse than an infidel. — 1 Tim. v.

Denying ungodliness and worldly lusts. — Tit. ii.

6. Not to afford or yield. *Kirwan.*

To deny one's self, is to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to refrain from; to abstain. The temperate man *denies himself* the free use of spirituous liquors. I *denied myself* the pleasure of your company. "God can not *deny himself.*" He can not act in contradiction to his character and promises. He can not be unfaithful. 2 *Tim.* ii.

DE-NŸ'ING, *ppr.* Contradicting; gainsaying; disowning; refusing.

DE-OB-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *de* and *obstruo*, to stop; *ob* and *struo*, to pile.] To remove obstructions or impediments to a passage; to clear from any thing that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body; as, to *deobstruct* the pores or lacteals.

DE-OB-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Cleared of obstructions; opened.

DE-OB-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Removing impediments to a passage.

DE-OB'STRU-ENT, *a.* Removing obstructions; having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body, resolving viscidities; aperient. *Coxe. Encyc.*

DE-OB'STRU-ENT, *n.* Any medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body, as the pores and lacteal vessels; an aperient. Calomel is a powerful *deobstruent.*

DĒ'O-DAND, *n.* [L. *Deo dandus*, to be given to God.]
1. In *England*, a personal chattel which is the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason, *given to God*; that is, forfeited to the king, to be applied to pious uses, and distributed in alms by his high almoner. Thus, if a cart runs over a man and kills him, the cart is forfeited as a *deodand.* *Blackstone. Eng. Law.*
2. In *popular usage*, a fine imposed by way of commutation for the thing thus forfeited. *England.*

DE-ON'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *deonero*; *de* and *onus.*] To unload. [*Not used.*]

DE-ON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ὀϲον and λογος.] The science of duty. *T. Chalmers.*

DE-OP'PI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *oppilo.*] To free from obstructions; to clear a passage. [*Little used.*]

DE-OP-PI-LĀ'TION, *n.* The removal of obstructions. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

DE-OP'PI-LA-TIVE, *a.* Deobstruent; aperient. *Harvey.*

DE-OR-DI-NĀ'TION, *a.* [L. *de* and *ordinatio.*] Disorder. [*Not in use.*] *Rawley.*

DE-OS'CU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *deosculor.*] To kiss. [*Not in use.*]

DE-OS-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* A kissing. [*Not in use.*] *Stillingfleet.*

DE-OX'Y-DATE, *v. t.* [*de* and *oxydate*, from Gr. ὀξυϲ, acid.] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxyd. *Chemistry.*

DE-OX'Y-DĀ-TED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of an oxyd.

DE-OX'Y-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reducing from the state of an oxyd.

DE-OX-Y-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxyd.

DE-OX-Y-DI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Deoxydation.

DE-OX'Y-DIZE, *v. t.* To deoxydate.

DE-OX'Y-DIZ-ED, *pp.* Deoxydated.

DE-OX'Y-DIZ-ING, *ppr.* Deoxydating.
Note. — *Deoxydate* and *deoxydize* are synonymous; but the former is preferable, on account of the length of the word *deoxydization.*

DE-OX'Y-GEN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [*de* and *oxygenate.*] To deprive of oxygen. *Davy. Med. Rep.*

DE-OX'Y-GEN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Deprived of oxygen.

DE-OX'Y-GEN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of oxygen.

DE-OX-Y-GEN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.

DE-PAINT', *v. t.* [Fr. *depeindre*, *depeint*; *de* and *peindre*, L. *pingo*, to paint.]
1. To paint; to picture; to represent in colors, as by painting the resemblance of. *Spenser.*
2. To describe in words. *Gay.*

DE-PAINT'ED, *pp.* Painted; represented in colors; described.

DE-PAINT'ER, *n.* A painter. *Douglas.*

DE-PAINT'ING, *ppr.* Painting; representing in colors; describing.

DE-PART', *v. i.* [Fr. *departir*; *de* and *partir*, to separate; Sp. *departir.* See PART.]
1. To go or move from.

Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire. — Matt. xxv.

It is followed by *from*, or *from* is implied before the place left. "I will *depart* to my own land;" that is, I will depart *from* this place *to* my own land. *Num.* x.
2. To go from; to leave; to desist, as from a practice. Jehu *departed* not from the sins of Jeroboam. Jehoshaphat *departed* not from the way of Asa his father.
3. To leave; to deviate from; to forsake; not to adhere to or follow; as, we can not *depart* from our rules.
I have not *departed* from thy judgments. — Ps. cxix.
4. To desist; to leave; to abandon; as, he would not *depart* from his purpose, resolution, or demand.
5. To be lost; to perish; to vanish; as, his glory has *departed.*
6. To die; to decease; to leave this world.
Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. — Luke ii.

To depart this life, is elliptical, *from* being understood.
7. To leave; to forsake; to abandon; as, to *depart*
8. To cease. [from evil.
The prey *departeth* not. — Nah. iii.
9. To deviate; to vary from.
If the plan of the convention be found to *depart* from republican principles. *Madison.*
10. To vary; to deviate from the title or defense in pleading. *Blackstone.*
11. To part with. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
To depart from God, is to forsake his service and live in sin; to apostatize; to revolt; to desert his government and laws.
God departs from men, when he abandons them to their own sinful inclinations, or ceases to bestow on them his favor. *Hosea* ix.

DE-PART', *v. t.* To divide or separate; to part. [*Not used.*] *Shak. Spenser.*

DE-PART', *n.* The act of going away; death. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
2. Division; separation. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DE-PART'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Gone from; vanished; dead.

DE-PART'ER, *n.* One who refines metals by separation. [*Not used.*]

DE-PART'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Going from; leaving; desisting; forsaking; vanishing; dying.

DE-PART'ING, *n.* A going away; separation. *Shak.*

DE-PART'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *departement*; Sp. *departimiento.*]
1. *Literally*, a separation or division; hence, a separate part, or portion; a division of territory; as, the *departments* of France.
2. A separate allotment or part of business; a distinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person; as, the *department* of state, assigned to the secretary of state; the treasury *department*; the *department* of war.
3. A separate station; as, the admirals had their respective *departments.* Nearly in this sense, during war, were used, in America, the terms Northern and Southern *departments.*
4. In *France*, the largest territorial division, of which there are 86 in the kingdom.

DE-PART-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a department or division.

DE-PART'URE, (de-pärt'yur,) *n.* The act of going away; a moving from or leaving a place; as, a *departure* from London.
2. Death; decease; removal from the present life.
The time of my *departure* is at hand. — 2 Tim. iv.
3. A forsaking; abandonment; as, a *departure* from evil.
4. A desisting; as, a *departure* from a purpose.
5. Ruin; destruction. *Ezek.* xxvi.
6. A deviation from the title or defense in pleading.
7. In *navigation*, the distance a ship has gone to the east or west of the meridian from which he departed. *Brande.*

DE-PAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *depascens*, *depascor*; *de* and *pascor*, to feed.] Feeding.

DE-PAS'TURE, (de-pas'tyur,) *v. t.* [L. *depascor.*] To eat up; to consume. *Spenser.*

DE-PAS'TURE, *v. i.* To feed; to graze.
If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and *depasture* in his grounds, which the law calls agistment. *Blackstone.*

DE-PAS'TUR-ED, *pp.* Eaten up; consumed by grazing upon.

DE-PAS'TUR-ING, *ppr* Feeding; grazing; eating up.

DE-PAU'PER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *depaupero*: *de* and *paupero*, to beggar, from *pauper*, poor; Sp. *empobrecer.*] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to *depauperate* the soil or the blood. *Mortimer. Arbuthnot.*

DE-PAU'PER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Impoverished; made poor.

DE-PAU'PER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Impoverishing; making

DE-PEC'TI-BLE, *a.* [L. *depecto*, to comb.] [poor.
Tough; thick. [*Not used.*]

DE-PEC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *depeculatio.*] A robbing of the commonwealth. *Cockeram.*

DE-PEINCT', (de-pānt',) *v. t.* [L. *depingo.*] To paint. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DE-PEND', *v. i.* [L. *dependeo*; *de* and *pendeo*, to hang; Sp *depender*; It. *dipendere*; Fr. *dependre*; Arm. *depanta.*]
1. To hang; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above; followed by *from.*

From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend.* *Dryden.*

2. To be connected with any thing, as the cause of its existence or of its operation and effects; to rely on; to have such connection with any thing as a cause, that, without it, the effect would not be produced; followed by *on* or *upon.* We *depend on* God for existence; we *depend on* air for respiration; vegetation *depends on* heat and moisture; the infant *depends on* its parents for support; the peace of society *depends on* good laws and a faithful administration.
3. To adhere; to hold to; to be retained. [See DEPENDENT.] *Shak.*
4. To be in suspense; to be undetermined; as, the cause still *depends.* But the verb is seldom used in this sense. We use the participle; as, the suit is still *depending* in court. [See PENDING.]
5. To rely; to rest with confidence; to trust; to confide; to have full confidence or belief. We *depend on* the word or assurance of our friends. We *depend on* the arrival of the mail at the usual hour. *Depend on* it, the knave will deceive us.
To depend on, or *upon*; to rely; to trust in with confidence.

DE-PEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be depended on; as, *dependable* friendships. [*Not in use.*] *Pope.*

DE-PEND'ENCE, } *n.* A state of hanging down
DE-PEND'EN-CY, } from a supporter.

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2. Any thing hanging down; a series of things hanging to another

And made a long *dependence* from the bough. *Dryden.*

3. Concatenation; connection by which one thing is sustained by another in its place, operations, or effects, or is affected by it.

But of this frame the bearings and the ties,
The strong connections, nice *dependencies*. *Pope.*

4. A state of being at the disposal of another; a state of being subject to the will of an intelligent cause, or to the power and operation of any other cause; inability to sustain itself without the aid of. We ought to feel our *dependence* on God for life and support. The child should be sensible of his *dependence* on his parents. In the natural and moral world, we observe the *dependence* of one thing on another.

5. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on; as, we may have a firm *dependence* on the promises of God.

6. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which pertains to something else; as, *modes* which are considered as *dependencies* or affections of substances. *Locke.*

7. That which is attached to, but subordinate to something else; as, this earth and its *dependencies*. *Burnet.*

8. A *dependency*; a territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion, as distant isles or countries. Great Britain has its *dependencies* in Asia, Africa, and America.

DE-PEND'ENT, *a.* Hanging down; as, a *dependent* leaf.

The furs in the tails were *dependent*. *Peacham.*

2. Subject to the power of; at the disposal of; not able to exist or sustain itself without the will or power of. Thus, we are *dependent* on God and his providence; an effect may be *dependent* on some unknown cause.

3. Relying on for support or favor; unable to subsist or to perform any thing, without the aid of. Children are *dependent* on their parents for food and clothing. The pupil is *dependent* on his preceptor for instruction.

DE-PEND'ENT, *n.* One who is at the disposal of another; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favor; a retainer; as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of *dependents*.

DE-PEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a dependent manner.

DE-PEND'ER, *n.* One who depends; a dependent. *Shak.*

DE-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Hanging down; relying.

2. *a.* Pending; undecided; as a suit or question.

DE-PER'DIT, *a.* [L. *deperditus.*] That which is lost or destroyed. *Paley.*

DEP-ER-DI''TION, (-dish'un,) *n.* Loss; destruction. [See PERDITION.] *Brown.*

DE-PHLEG'MATE, *v. t.* [*de* and Gr. φλεγμα, phlegm, from φλεγω, to burn.] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation, used of spirits and acids; to clear spirit or acids of aqueous matter; to rectify. [DEPHLEGM is used by Boyle.] [*Coxe. Encyc.*

DE-PHLEG'MĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Freed from mixture; concentrated. *Burke.*

DE-PHLEG-MĀ'TION, *n.* The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation; called also *concentration*, particularly when acids are the subject. *Encyc.*

DE-PHLEGM'ED-NESS, (de-flem'ed-ness,) *n.* A state of being freed from water. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

DE-PHLO-GIS'TI-CATE, *v. t.* [*de* and Gr. φλογιστος, burnt, inflammable, from φλογιζω, to burn. See PHLOGISTON.] To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability. *Priestley.*

DE-PHLO-GIS'TI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of phlogiston. *Dephlogisticated air*, is an elastic fluid capable of supporting animal life and flame much longer than common air. It is now called *oxygen*, *oxygen gas*, or *vital air*. Oxygen was first called by Priestley *dephlogisticated air*.

DE-PHLO-GIS'TI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of phlogiston.

DE-PICT', *v. t.* [L. *depingo*, *depictum*; *de* and *pingo*, to paint.] 1. To paint; to portray; to form a likeness in colors; as, to *depict* a lion on a shield. *Taylor.*

2. To describe; to represent in words; as, the poet *depicts* the virtues of his hero in glowing language.

DE-PICT'ED, *pp.* Painted; represented in colors; described.

DE-PICT'ING, *ppr.* Painting; representing in colors, or in words.

DE-PIC'TION, *n.* A painting or depicting.

DE-PIC'TURE, *v. t.* [*de* and *picture.*] To paint; to picture; to represent in colors. [See DEPICT.] *Weever.*

DE-PIC'TUR-ED, *pp.* Painted; represented in colors.

DEP'IL-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *depilo*; *de* and *pilus*, hair.] To strip of hair

DEP'IL-Ā-TED, *pp.* Deprived of hair.

DEP'IL-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of hair.

DEP-IL-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of pulling off the hair. *Dryden.*

DE-PIL'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality or power to take off hair and make bald.

DE-PIL'A-TO-RY, *n.* Any application which is used to take off the hair of an animal body; such as lime and orpiment. *Encyc.*

DEP'IL-OUS, *a.* Without hair. *Brown.*

DE-PLANT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *deplanto.*] The act of taking up plants from beds.

DE-PLĒ'TION, *n.* [L. *deplco*; *de* and *pleo*, to fill.] The act of emptying; particularly, in *the medical art*, the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; bloodletting.

DE-PLĒ'TO-RY, *a.* Calculated to obviate fullness of habit.

DEP-LI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *de* and *plico*, to fold.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting. *Montague.*

DE-PLŌR'A-BLE, *a.* [See DEPLORE.] That may be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched; as, the evils of life are *deplorable*; the pagan world is in a *deplorable* condi-

[DEPLORATE, in a like sense, is not used.] [tion.

2. In *popular use*, low; contemptible; pitiable; as, *deplorable* stupidity.

DE-PLŌR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

DE-PLŌR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably; as, manners are *deplorably* corrupt.

DEP-LO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of lamenting. In *music*, a dirge or mournful strain.

DE-PLŌRE', *v. t.* [L. *deploro*; *de* and *ploro*, to howl, to wail; Fr. *deplorer*; It. *deplorare*; Sp. *deplorar*, *llorar.*] To lament; to bewail; to mourn; to feel or express deep and poignant grief for. We *deplored* the death of Washington.

DE-PLŌR'ED, *pp.* Lamented; bewailed; deeply regretted.

DE-PLŌR'ED-LY, *adv.* Lamentably [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

DE-PLŌR'ER, *n.* One who deplores, or deeply laments; a deep mourner

DE PLŌR'ING, *ppr.* Bewailing; deeply lamenting.

DE-PLŌR'ING, *n.* Act of deploring.

DE-PLŌR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a deploring manner.

DE-PLOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *deployer*; *de* and *ployer*, or *plier*, to fold; L. *plico*; Gr. πλεκω; Arm. *plega*; Sp. *plegar*; It. *piegare*; W. *plygu*. Hence, Sp. *desplegar*, to *display*; It. *spiegare*. *Deploy* is only a different orthography of *deplier*, Sp. *desplegar*, to *display.*] To display; to open; to extend; *a military term.*

DE-PLOY', *v. i.* To open; to extend. Thus a column is said to *deploy* when the front spreads out on each side, as is commonly done in making an attack.

DE-PLOY'ED, *pp.* Opened; displayed; extended.

DE-PLOY'ING, *ppr.* Opening; extending; displaying.

DEP-LU-MĀ'TION, *n.* [See DEPLUME.] The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers.

2. A tumor of the eyelids with loss of hair. *Coxe.*

DE-PLŪME', *v. t.* [L. *deplumo*; *de* and *pluma*, a feather; Sp. *desplumar*; It. *spiumare.*] To strip or pluck off feathers; to deprive of plumage. *Hayward.*

DE'PLŪM'ED, *pp.* Stripped of feathers or plumes.

DE-PLŪM'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off plumes or feathers.

DE-PŌ-LAR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of depriving of polarity, as the rays of light. *Francis.*

DE-PŌ'LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of polarity. [See POLARITY.] *Ure.*

DE-PŌNE', *v. t.* [L. *depono.*] 1. To lay down as a pledge; to wage. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

2. To testify under oath. *State trials.* In *Scotland*, the word is used in this sense. DEPOSE is used in *England.* *Rich. Dict.*

DE-PŌ'NENT, *a.* [L. *deponens*, *depono*: *de* and *pono*, to lay.] 1. Laying down

2. A *deponent verb*, in the Latin grammar, is a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification, and wants one of the passive participles; as, *loquor*, to speak.

DE-PŌ'NENT, *n.* One who deposes, or gives a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice. With us in New England, this word is never used, I believe, for a witness who gives oral testimony in court. In *England*, a *deponent* is one who gives answers under oath to interrogatories exhibited in

2. A deponent verb. [chancery.

DE-POP'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *depopulor*; *de* and *populor*, to ravage or lay waste, from *populus*, people; Sp. *despoblar*; It. *spopolare*; Fr. *depeupler.*] To dispeople; to unpeople; to deprive of inhabitants, whether by death, or by expulsion. It is not synonymous with laying waste or destroying, being limited to the loss of inhabitants; as, an army or a famine may *depopulate* a country. It rarely expresses an entire loss of inhabitants, but often a great diminution of their numbers. The deluge nearly *depopulated* the earth.

DE-POP'U-LĀTE, *v. i.* To become dispeopled.

DE-POP'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Dispeopled; deprived of inhabitants.

DE-POP'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Dispeopling; depriving of inhabitants.

DE-POP-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of dispeopling; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

DE-POP'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who depopulates; one who destroys or expels the inhabitants of a city, town, or country; a dispeopler.

DE-PŌRT', *v. t.* [Fr. *deporter*; Sp. *deportar*; L. *deporto*, *de* and *porto*, to carry.] 1. With *the reciprocal pronoun*, to carry; to demean; to behave.

Let an embassador *deport himself* in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

2. To transport; to carry away, or from one country to another.

He told us, he had been *deported* to Spain, with a hundred others like himself. *Walsh.*

DE-PŌRT', *n.* Behavior; carriage; demeanor; deportment; as, goddess-like *deport.* [*A poetic word.*]

DEP-OR-TĀ'TION, *n.* A carrying away; a removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment. In *France*, a punishment corresponding to transportation in England. *Ayliffe.*

DE-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* Carried away; transported; banished.

DE-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* Carrying away; removing to a distant place or country; transporting; banishing.

DE-PŌRT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *deportement.*] Carriage; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life; behavior; demeanor; conduct; management. *Swift.*

DE-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be deposed or deprived of office. *Howell.*

DE-PŌS'AL, *n.* The act of deposing, or divesting of office. *Fox.*

DE-PŌSE', (de-pōze',) *v. t.* [Fr. *deposer*; L. *depono*, *depositum*; *de* and *pono*, to lay or *put*; Sp. *deponer*; It. *deporre.*] 1. To lay down; to throw; to let fall; [*obs.*, DEPOSIT being now used;] as, the flood *deposed* fine particles of earth on the bank of the river. In this sense, we now use DEPOSIT. *Woodward.*

2. To reduce from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to degrade; to divest of office; as, to *depose* a king or a pope.

3. To put under oath, as an evidence. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. To lay aside. *Barrow.*

5. To take away; to strip; to divest. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

6. To examine on oath. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DE-PŌSE', *v. i.* To bear witness. *Sidney.*

DE-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dethroned; degraded; testified.

DE-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who deposes or degrades from office.

DE-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Dethroning; degrading; bearing witness.

DE-PŌS'ING, *n.* The act of dethroning. *Selden.*

DE-POS'IT, *v. t.* [L. *depositum*, from *depono.*] 1. To lay down; to lay; to throw down. A crocodile *deposits* her eggs in the sand. A bird *deposits* eggs in a nest. An inundation *deposits* particles of earth on a meadow.

2. To lay up; to lay in a place for preservation. We *deposit* the produce of the earth in barns, cellars, or storehouses. We *deposit* goods in a warehouse, and books in a library.

3. To lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose; to commit to the care of; to intrust; to commit to one as a pledge. We say, the bond is *deposited* in the hands of an attorney; money is *deposited* as a pledge, or security.

4. To lay aside. [*Little used.*]

DE-POS'IT, *n.* That which is laid or thrown down; any matter laid or thrown down, or lodged.

The *deposit* already formed affording to the succeeding portions of the charged fluid a basis. *Kirwan.*

2. Any thing intrusted to the care of another; a pledge; a pawn; a thing given as security, or for preservation; as, these papers are committed to you as a sacred *deposit*; he has a *deposit* of money in his hands.

3. A place where things are deposited; a depository.

4. A city or town where goods are lodged for safekeeping or for reshipment. [Fr. *depôt.*]

In deposit, in a state of pledge, or for safe-keeping.

DE-POS'IT-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *depositaire*; Low L. *depositarius.*] 1. A person with whom any thing is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safekeeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian. The Jews were the *depositaries* of the sacred writings.

2. In *law*, one to whom goods are bailed, to be kept for the bailor without a recompense. *Kent.*

DE-POS'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid down; put away; intrusted.

DE-POS'IT-ING, *ppr.* Laying down; pledging; repositing.

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DEP-O-SI''TION, (dep-o-zish'un,) *n.* [L. *depositio.*]

1. The act of laying or throwing down; as, soil is formed by the *deposition* of fine particles, during a flood.

2. That which is thrown down; that which is lodged; as, banks are sometimes *depositions* of alluvial matter.

3. The act of giving written testimony under oath.

4. The attested written testimony of a witness; an affidavit.

5. The act of dethroning a king, or the degrading of a person from an office or station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office and dignity; a depriving of clerical orders. A *deposition* differs from *abdication*; an abdication being *voluntary*, and a deposition *compulsory.*

DE-POS'IT-OR, *n.* One who makes a deposit.

DE-POS'IT-O-RY, *n.* A place where any thing is lodged for safe-keeping. A warehouse is a *depository* for goods; a clerk's office for records.

DE-POS'IT-UM, *n.* A deposit. [*Not English, nor in use.*]

DE-PŌT', (de-pō',) *n.* [Fr.] A place of deposit. Hence, in *military affairs*, a place where stores and provisions are kept, and where recruits are trained.

2. A building for the occupation of passengers, &c., at the termination, or at a way station of a railroad.

DEP-RA-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *depravatio.* See DEPRAVE.]

1. The act of making bad or worse; the act of corrupting.

2. The state of being made bad or worse; degeneracy; a state in which good qualities are lost or impaired. We speak of the *depravation* of morals, manners, or government; of the heart, or mind; of nature, taste, &c.

3. Censure; defamation. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DE-PRĀVE', *v. t.* [L. *depravo; de* and *pravus*, crooked, perverse, wicked.]

1. To make bad or worse; to impair good qualities; to make bad qualities worse; to vitiate; to corrupt; as, to *deprave* manners, morals, government, laws; to *deprave* the heart, mind, will, understanding, taste, principles, &c.

2. To defame; to vilify. [*Not now used.*] *Shak. Spenser.*

DE-PRĀV'ED, *pp.* Made bad or worse; vitiated; tainted; corrupted.

2. *a.* Corrupt; wicked; destitute of holiness or good principles.

DE-PRĀV'ED-LY, *adv.* In a corrupt manner.

DE-PRĀV'ED-NESS, *n.* Corruption; taint; a vitiated state. *Hammond.*

DE-PRĀVE'MENT, *n.* A vitiated state. *Brown.*

DE-PRĀV'ER, *n.* A corrupter; he who vitiates; a vilifier.

DE-PRĀV'ING, *ppr.* Making bad; corrupting.

DE-PRĀV'ING, *n.* A corrupting or traducing. [*Obs.*]

DE-PRĀV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a depraving manner

DE-PRAV'I-TY, *n.* Corruption; a vitiated state; as, the *depravity* of manners and morals. *Burke.*

2. A vitiated state of the heart; wickedness; corruption of moral principles; destitution of holiness or good principles.

DEP'RE-CA-BLE, *a.* That is to be deprecated.

DEP'RE-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *deprecor; de* and *precor*, to pray. See PRAY and PREACH.]

1. To pray against; to pray or entreat that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted. We should all *deprecate* the return of war.

The judgments we would *deprecate* are not removed. *Smalridge.*

2. *More generally*, to regret; to have or to express deep sorrow at a present evil, or at one that may occur. This word is seldom used to express actual prayer; but it expresses deep regret that an evil exists or may exist, which implies a strong desire that it may be removed or averted.

3. To implore mercy of. [*Improper.*] *Prior.*

DEP'RE-CA-TED, *pp.* Prayed against; deeply regretted.

DEP'RE-CA-TING, *ppr.* Praying against; regretting.

DEP'RE-CA-TING-LY, *adv.* By deprecation. *Marryatt.*

DEP-RE-CA'TION, *n.* A praying against; a praying that an evil may be removed, or prevented. *Milton.*

2. Entreaty; petitioning; an excusing; a begging pardon for. *Johnson.*

DEP'RE-CA-TOR, *n.* One who deprecates.

DEP'RE-CA-TO-RY, *a.* That serves to deprecate; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer; as, *deprecatory* letters. *Bacon.*

2. Having the form of prayer.

DE-PRE'CIATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *depretio; de* and *pretium*, price; Fr. *depriser.* See PRICE.]

1. To lessen the price of a thing; to cry down the price or value.

2. To undervalue; to represent as of little value or merit, or of less value than is commonly supposed; as, one author is apt to *depreciate* the works of another, or to *depreciate* their worth.

3. To lower value. The issue of a superabundance of notes *depreciates* them, or *depreciates* their value.

DE-PRE'CIATE, *v. i.* To fall in value; to become of less worth. A paper currency will *depreciate*, unless it is convertible into specie. Estates are apt to *depreciate* in the hands of tenants on short leases. Continental bills of credit, issued by the congress, during the revolution, *depreciated* to the one hundredth part of their nominal value.

DE-PRE'CIA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Lessened in value or price; undervalued.

DE-PRE'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Lessening the price or worth; undervaluing.

2. Falling in value.

DE-PRE-CI-Ā'TION, (de-prē-she-ā'shun,) *n.* The act of lessening or crying down price or value.

2. The falling of value; reduction of worth; as, the *depreciation* of bills of credit.

DE-PRE'CIA-TIVE, *a.* Undervaluing.

DEP'RE-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *deprædor; de* and *prædor*, to plunder, *præda*, prey.]

1. To plunder; to rob; to pillage; to take the property of an enemy, or of a foreign country, by force; as, the army *depredated* the enemy's country.

That kind of war which *depredates* and distresses individuals. *Marshall.*

2. To prey upon; to waste; to spoil. *Bacon.*

3. To devour; to destroy by eating; as, wild animals *depredate* the corn.

DEP'RE-DATE, *v. i.* To take plunder or prey; to commit waste; as, the troops *depredated* on the country.

DEP'RE-DA-TED, *pp.* Spoiled; plundered; wasted; pillaged.

DEP'RE-DA-TING, *ppr.* Plundering; robbing; pillaging.

DEP-RE-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging.

2. Waste; consumption; a taking away by any act of violence. The sea often makes *depredations* on the land. Intemperance commits *depredations* on the constitution.

DEP'RE-DA-TOR, *n.* One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

DEP'RE-DA-TO-RY, *a.* Plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging. *Encyc.*

DEP-RE-HEND', *v. t.* [L. *deprehendo; de* and *prehendo*, to take or seize.]

1. To catch; to take unawares or by surprise; to seize, as a person committing an unlawful act. *More. Hooker.*

2. To detect; to discover; to obtain the knowledge of. *Bacon.*

DEP-RE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Taken by surprise; caught; seized; discovered.

DEP-RE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Taking unawares; catching; seizing; discovering.

DEP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be caught or discovered.

DEP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capableness of being caught or discovered.

DEP-RE-HEN'SION, *n.* A catching or seizing; a discovery.

[DEPREHEND and its derivatives are little used.]

DE-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *depressus, deprimo; de* and *pressus, premo*, to press.]

1. To press down; to press to a lower state or position; as, to *depress* the end of a tube or the muzzle of a gun.

2. To let fall; to bring down; as, to *depress* the eye.

3. To render dull or languid; to limit or diminish; as, to *depress* commerce.

4. To sink; to lower; to deject; to make sad; as, to *depress* the spirits or the mind.

5. To humble; to abase; as, to *depress* pride.

6. To sink in altitude; to cause to appear lower or nearer the horizon; as, a man sailing toward the equator *depresses* the pole.

7. To impoverish; to lower in temporal estate; as, misfortunes and losses have *depressed* the merchants.

8. To lower in value; as, to *depress* the price of stock.

DE-PRESS'ED, (de-prest',) *pp.* or *a.* Pressed or forced down; lowered; dejected; dispirited; sad; humbled; sunk; rendered languid.

2. In *botany*, a *depressed* leaf is hollow in the middle, or having the disk more depressed than the sides; *used of succulent leaves, and opposed to* CONVEX. *Martyn.*

DE-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pressing down; lowering in place; letting fall; sinking; dejecting; abashing; impoverishing; rendering languid.

DE-PRESS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a depressing manner.

DE-PRES'SION, (de-presh'un,) *n.* The act of pressing down, or the state of being pressed down; a low state.

2. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; or a forcing inward; as, roughness consisting in little protuberances and *depressions*; the *depression* of the skull.

3. The act of humbling; abasement; as, the *depression* of pride; the *depression* of the nobility.

4. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation; as, *depression* of the mind.

5. A low state of strength; a state of body succeeding debility in the formation of disease. *Coxe.*

6. A low state of business or of property.

7. In *astronomy*, the angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon. The *depression of the pole*, is its angular approach to the horizon as the spectator recedes from the pole toward the equator. *D. Olmsted.*

8. In *algebra*, the *depression of an equation*, is the reduction of the equation to one of lower dimensions. *Barlow.*

DE-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Able or tending to depress or cast down.

DE-PRESS'OR, *n.* He that presses down; an oppressor.

2. In *anatomy*, a muscle that *depresses* or draws down the part to which it is attached; as, the *depressor* of the lower jaw or of the eyeball. It is called also *depriment* or *deprimens.*

DEP'RI-MENT, *n.* [L. *deprimo*, to depress.]

Depression. *Deprimens* is the epithet given to a muscle which depresses, as that which depresses the globe of the eye.

DE-PRIV'A-BLE, *a.* [See DEPRIVE.] That may be deprived.

A chaplain shall be *deprivable* by the founder, not by the bishop. [See DEPRIVE, No. 4.]

DEP-RI-VĀ'TION, *n.* [See DEPRIVE.] The act of depriving; a taking away.

2. A state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement by loss of friends or of goods.

3. In *law*, the act of divesting a bishop or other clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deposition. This is of two kinds; *a beneficio*, and *ab officio*. The former is the deprivation of a minister of his living or preferment; the latter of his order, and otherwise called *deposition* or *degradation.* *Encyc.*

DE-PRIVE', *v. t.* [L. *de* and *privo*, to take away; Sp. *privar*; It. *privare*; Fr. *priver.* See PRIVATE.]

1. To take from; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed; followed by *of*; as, to *deprive* a man *of* sight; to *deprive* one *of* strength, *of* reason, or *of* property. This has a general signification, applicable to a lawful or unlawful taking.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom. — Job XXXIX.

2. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; to debar.

From his face I shall be hid, *deprived*
Of his blessed countenance. *Milton.*

[*This use of the word is not legitimate, but common.*]

3. To free or release from. *Spenser.*

4. To divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity, or office; to divest of orders, as a bishop, prebend, or vicar.

DE-PRIV'ED, *pp.* Bereft; divested; hindered; stripped of office or dignity; deposed; degraded.

DE-PRIVE'MENT, *n.* The state of losing or being deprived.

DE-PRIV'ER, *n.* He or that which deprives or bereaves.

DE-PRIV'ING, *ppr.* Bereaving; taking away what is possessed; divesting; hindering from enjoying; deposing.

DEPTH, *n.* [from *deep.*] Deepness; the distance or measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom, or to the extreme part downward or inward. The *depth* of a river may be ten feet. The *depth* of the ocean is unfathomable. The *depth* of a wound may be an inch. In a vertical direction, *depth* is opposed to *height.*

2. A deep place.

3. The sea; the ocean.

The *depth* closed me round about. — Jonah ii.

4. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity.

When he set a compass on the face of the *depth*. — Prov. viii.

5. The middle of a season; as, the *depth* of winter; or the middle, the darkest or stillest part; as, the *depth* of night; or the inner part, a part remote from the border; as, the *depth* of a wood of forest.

6. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored; as, the *depth* of a science.

7. Unsearchableness; infinity.

O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! — Rom. xi.

8. The *breadth* and *depth* of the love of Christ, are its vast extent.

9. Profoundness; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating; as, *depth* of understanding; *depth* of skill.

10. The *depth* of a squadron or battalion, is the number of men in a file, which forms the extent from the front to the rear; as, a *depth* of three men or six men.

11. *Depth of a sail*, the extent of the square sails from the head-rope to the foot-rope, or the length of the after-leech of a stay-sail or boom-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

DEPTH'LESS, *a.* Having no depth. *Coleridge.*

DE-PŪ'CE-LATE, *v. t.* To deflour; to bereave of virginity.

DE-PULSE', *v. t.* To drive away. *Cockeram.*

DE-PULS'ED, (de-pulst',) *pp.* Driven away.

DE-PUL'SION, *n.* [L. *depulsio; de* and *pello*, to drive.]

A driving or thrusting away. [See REPULSION.]

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DE-PUL'SO-RY, *a.* Driving or thrusting away; averting.

DEP'U-RATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *depurer*; It. *depurare*; Sp. *depurar*; from *de* and *pus, puris.*]

To purify; to free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence; *a chemical term.*

DEP'U-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Purified from heterogeneous matter, or from impurities. *Burke.*

DEP'U-RA-TING, *ppr.* Purifying; freeing from impurities.

DEP-U-RA'TION, *n.* The act of purifying or freeing fluids from heterogeneous matter. This is done by decantation, when the feculent matter is deposited on the bottom of the vessel; or by despumation, effected by boiling or fermentation, and skimming; or by filtration; or by fining or clarification. *Parr.*

2. The cleansing of a wound from impure matter.

DEP'U-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; or tending to purify. A *depuratory* fever, is a fever that expels morbid matter by a free perspiration.

DE-PURE', *v. t.* To depurate. [*Not used.*]

DEP-U-RI''TION, (dep-yu-rish'un,) *n.* The removal of impurities in the humors of the body; the clarification of a liquid. *Gilbert.*

DEP-U-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *deputazione*; Sp. *diputacion.* See DEPUTE.]

1. The act of appointing a substitute or representative to act for another; the act of appointing and sending a deputy or substitute to transact business for another, as his agent, either with a special commission and authority, or with general powers. This word may be used for the election of representatives to a legislature; but more generally it is employed to express the appointment of a special agent or commissioner, by an individual or public body, to transact a particular business.

2. A special commission or authority to act as the substitute of another; as, this man acts by *deputation* from the sheriff.

3. The person deputed; the person or persons authorized and sent to transact business for another; as, the general sent a *deputation* to the enemy to offer terms of peace.

DE-PUTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *deputer*; It. *deputare*; Port. *deputar*; Sp. *diputar*; L. *deputo*, but differently applied; *de* and *puto.* The primary sense of *puto* is to thrust, throw, send; but it has various applications. See Class Bd, No. 13, 19.]

To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to transact business in another's name. The sheriff *deputes* a man to serve a writ.

There is no man *deputed* by the king to hear. — 2 Sam. xv.
The bishop may *depute* a priest to administer the sacrament. *Ayliffe.*

DE-PUT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Appointed as a substitute; appointed and sent with special authority to act for another.

DE-PUT'ING, *ppr.* Appointing as a substitute; appointing and sending with a special commission to transact business for another.

DEP'U-TIZE, *v. t.* To appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff. [*Not used in Eng., and very little in the U. S.*]

DEP'U-TY, *n.* [Fr. *depute.*]

1. A person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission to act in the place of another; a lieutenant; a viceroy. A prince sends a *deputy* to a diet or council, to represent him and his dominions. A sheriff appoints a *deputy* to execute the duties of his office. The towns in New England send *deputies* to the legislature. In the latter sense, a *deputy* has general powers, and it is more common to use the word *representative.*

2. In *law*, one that exercises an office in another's right, and the forfeiture or misdemeanor of such deputy shall cause the person he represents to lose his office. *Philips.*

DEP'U-TY-COL-LECT'OR, *n.* A person appointed to perform the duties of a collector of the customs in place of the collector.

DEP'U-TY-MAR'SHAL, *n.* One appointed to act in the place of the marshal.

DEP'U-TY-POST'MAS-TER, *n.* A person who is appointed to act as postmaster, in subordination to the postmaster-general.

DEP'U-TY-SHER'IFF, *n.* A person deputed or authorized to perform the duties of the sheriff, as his substitute. In like manner, we use *deputy-commissary, deputy-paymaster*, &c.

DE-QUAN'TI-TATE, *v. t.* To diminish the quantity of. [*Not in use.*]

DER, prefixed to names of places, may be from Sax. *deor*, a wild beast, or from *dur*, water.

DE-RAC'I-NATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *deraciner*; *de* and *racine*, a root.]

To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

DE-RAC'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; extirpated.

DE-RAC'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; extirpating.

DE-RAC-I-NA'TION, *n.* The act of pulling up by the roots. *Maunder.*

DE-RAIGN', } (de-rane',) } *v. t.* [Norm. *derener, de-*
DE-RAIN', } *reigner, deraigner*, or *de-*
rainer.]

To prove; to justify; to vindicate, as an assertion; to clear one's self. [*An old law term, now disused.*]

DE-RAIGN'MENT, } *n.* The act of deraining; proof;
DE-RAIN'MENT, } justification.

A like word was formerly used in the sense of disordering, derangement, a discharge from a profession, or departure from a religious order. [Fr. *deranger*; *de* and *ranger.*]

DE-RANGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *deranger*; *de* and *ranger*, to set in order, from *rang*, rank; Arm. *direncqa.*]

1. To put out of order; to disturb the regular order; to throw into confusion; as, to *derange* the plans of a commander, or the affairs of a nation.

I had long supposed that nothing could *derange* or interrupt the course of putrefaction. *Lavoisier, Tran.*

2. To embarrass; to disorder; as, his private affairs are *deranged.*

3. To disorder the intellect; to disturb the regular operations of reason.

4. To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer. Thus, when a general officer resigns or is removed from office, the personal staff, appointed by himself, are said to be *deranged.* *W. H. Sumner.*

DE-RANG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Put out of order; disturbed; embarrassed; confused; disordered in mind; delirious; distracted.

DE-RANGE'MENT, *n.* A putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; embarrassment. *Washington.*

2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; delirium; insanity; as, a *derangement* of the mental organs. *Paley.*

DE-RANG'ING, *ppr.* Putting out of order; disturbing regularity or regular course; embarrassment; confusion. *Hamilton.*

2. Disordering the rational powers.

DE-RAY', *v. t.* [from the French.] Tumult; disorder; merriment. [*Not in use.*] *Douglas.*

DER'BY-SHIRE-SPAR, *n.* Fluor spar, or fluorid of calcium, a beautiful mineral, found in Derbyshire, England, and wrought into vases and other ornamental work. *Brande.*

DERE, *v. t.* [Sax. *derian.*]

To hurt. [*Obs.*]

DER'E-LICT, *a.* [L. *derelictus, derelinquo*; *de* and *relinquo*, to leave, *re* and *linquo*, id. Class Lg.]

Left; abandoned.

DER'E-LICT, *n.* In *law*, an article of goods, or any commodity, thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner.

2. A tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use.

DER-E-LIC'TION, *n.* [L. *derelictio.*]

1. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; an utter forsaking; abandonment.

2. The state of being left, or abandoned. *Hooker.*

3. A leaving or receding from; as, the *dereliction* of the sea. *Blackstone.*

DE-RIDE', *v. t.* [L. *derideo*; *de* and *rideo*, to laugh; It. *deridere.* In Fr. *derider* is to unwrinkle; from *ride*, a wrinkle. Probably the primary sense of L. *rideo* is, to wrinkle, to grin.]

To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to mock; to treat with scorn by laughter.

The Pharisees also — *derided* him. — Luke xvi.
Some, who adore Newton for his fluxions, *deride* him for his religion. *Berkeley.*

DE-RID'ED, *pp.* Laughed at in contempt; mocked; ridiculed.

DE-RID'ER, *n.* One who laughs at another in contempt; a mocker; a scoffer. *Hooker.*

2. A droll or buffoon.

DE-RID'ING, *ppr.* Laughing at with contempt; mocking; ridiculing.

DE-RID'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

DER'ING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring. [*Not used.*]

DE-RI'SION, (de-rizh'un,) *n.* [L. *derisio.* See DERIDE.]

1. The act of laughing at in contempt.

2. Contempt manifested by laughter; scorn.

I am in *derision* daily. — Jer. xx.

3. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.

I was a *derision* to all my people. — Lam. iii.

DE-RI'SIVE, *a.* Containing derision; mocking; ridiculing.

Derisive taunts. *Pope.*

DE-RI'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With mockery or contempt.

DE-RI'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being derisive.

DE-RI'SO-RY, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing. *Shaftesbury.*

DE-RIV'A-BLE, *a.* [See DERIVE.] That may be derived; that may be drawn, or received, as from a source. Income is *derivable* from land, money, or stocks.

2. That may be received from ancestors; as, an estate *derivable* from an ancestor.

3. That may be drawn, as from premises; deducible; as, an argument *derivable* from facts or preceding propositions.

4. That may be drawn from a radical word; as, a word *derivable* from an Oriental root.

DE-RIV'A-BLY, *adv.* By derivation.

DER'I-VATE, *n.* [L. *derivatus.*]

A word derived from another. *Stuart.*

DER'I-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *derivo.*]

To derive.

DER'I-VA-TED, *pp.* Derived.

DER'I-VA-TING, *ppr.* Deriving.

DER-I-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *derivatio.*]

1. The act of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source; as, the *derivation* of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital, or of truth or facts from antiquity.

2. In *grammar*, the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or original; as, *derivation* is from the L. *derivo*, and the latter from *rivus*, a stream.

3. A drawing from, or turning aside from, a natural course or channel; as, the *derivation* of water from its channel by lateral drains.

4. A drawing of humors from one part of the body to another; as, the *derivation* of humors from the eye, by a blister on the neck.

5. The thing derived or deduced. *Glanville.*

DE-RIV'A-TIVE, *a.* Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary; as, a *derivative* perfection; a *derivative* conveyance, as a release. *Blackstone.*

2. A *derivative* chord, in music, is one derived from a fundamental chord.

DE-RIV'A-TIVE, *n.* That which is derived; a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it. Thus, *depravity* is a *derivative* from the L. *depravo*, and *acknowledge*, from *knowledge*, and this from *know*, the primitive word.

2. In *music*, a chord not fundamental.

DE-RIV'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.

DE-RIV'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being derivative.

DE-RIVE', *v. t.* [L. *derivo*; *de* and *rivus*, a stream; Fr. *deriver*; Sp. *derivar*; It. *derivare.*]

1. To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source by a regular conveyance. The heir *derives* an estate from his ancestors. We *derive* from Adam mortal bodies and natures prone to sin.

2. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin. We *derive* ideas from the senses, and instruction from good books.

3. To deduce or draw, as from a root, or primitive word. A hundred words are often *derived* from a single monosyllabic root, and sometimes a much greater number.

4. To turn from its natural course; to divert; as, to *derive* water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.

5. To communicate from one to another by descent.

An excellent disposition is *derived* to your lordship from your parents. *Felton.*

6. To spread in various directions; to cause to flow.

The streams of justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies.*

DE-RIVE', *v. i.* To come or proceed from. [*Not common.*]

Power from heaven *derives.* *Prior.*

DE-RIV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn, as from a source; deduced; received; regularly conveyed; descended; communicated; transmitted.

DE-RIV'ER, *n.* One who derives, or draws from a source. *South.*

DE-RIV'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; receiving; deducing; communicating; diverting or turning into another channel.

DERM, *n.* [Gr. δερμα, skin.]

The organized tegument, or natural covering of an animal.

DERM'AL, *a.* [Gr. δερμα, skin.]

Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin. *Fleming.*

DERM-AT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the skin.
DERM'A-TINE, }

DERM'A-TOID, *a.* [Gr. δερμα, skin, and ειδος, form.]

Like the skin, without being skin.

DERM-A-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who discourses on the skin and its diseases.

DERM-A-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δερμα, skin, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise or history of the skin and its diseases.

DERM'OID, *a.* Resembling skin; dermatoid.

DERM-SKEL'E-TON, *n.* [Gr. δερμα and σκελετον, skin-skeleton.] A term applied to the outward case or covering of numerous classes of animals, as the lobster, &c. This covering not only protects the soft parts of the body from injury, but acts as a fixed point of attachment for the moving powers, as the internal skeleton does in other animals. *Brande.*

DERN, *a.* [Sax. *dearn.*]

Solitary; sad; cruel. [*Obs.*] *More.*

DERN'FUL, *a.* Sad; mournful. [*Obs.*]

DER'NI-ER, (der'ni-er *or* dern-yär',) *a.* [Fr.] Last; final; ultimate; as, the *dernier* resort. [*I know not that it is used in any other phrase.*]

DERN'LY, *adv.* Sadly; mournfully. [*Obs.*] *More.*

DER'O-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *derogo*; *de* and *rogo*, to ask,

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to propose. In ancient Rome, *rogo* was used in proposing new laws, and *derogo*, in repealing some section of a law. Hence the sense is, to take from or annul a part. Class Rg.]

1. To repeal, annul, or destroy the force and effect of some part of a law or established rule; to lessen the extent of a law; distinguished from *abrogate*.

By several contrary customs, many of the civil and canon laws are controlled and *derogated*. *Hale.*

2. To lessen the worth of a person or thing; to disparage.

[*In the foregoing senses, the word is now seldom used.*]

DER'O-GATE, *v. i.* To take away; to detract; to lessen by taking away a part; as, say nothing to *derogate* from the merit or reputation of a brave man. [*The word is generally used in this sense.*]

2. To act beneath one's rank, place, or birth. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

DER'O-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Diminished in value; degraded; damaged. [Shakspeare uses DEROGATE in this sense.]

DER'O-GATE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to lessen or take from. *Shak.*

DER'O-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Annulling a part; lessening by taking from.

DER-O-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of annulling or revoking a law, or some part of it. *More generally*, the act of taking away or destroying the value or effect of any thing, or of limiting its extent, or of restraining its operation; as, an act of parliament is passed in *derogation* of the king's prerogative; we can not do any thing in *derogation* of the moral law.

2. The act of taking something from merit, reputation, or honor; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement; with *from* or *of*; as, I say not this in *derogation of* Virgil; let nothing be said in *derogation from* his merit.

DE-ROG'A-TIVE, *a.* Derogatory. [*The latter is mostly used.*]

DE-ROG'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

DE-ROG'A-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being derogatory.

DE-ROG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens the extent, effect, or value; with *to*. Let us entertain no opinions *derogatory to* the honor of God, or his moral government. Let us say nothing *derogatory* to the merit of our neighbor.

2. A *derogatory* clause, in a testament, is a sentence or secret character inserted by the testator, of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will he may make hereafter shall be valid, unless this clause is inserted word for word; a precaution to guard against later wills extorted by violence, or obtained by suggestion. *Encyc.*

DER'RICK, *n.* An instrument or contrivance for raising heavy weights by means of a pulley. It is differently constructed, according to circumstances. *Brande.*

DER'RING, *a.* Daring. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DER'VIS, } DER'VISE, } *n.* [Persian.] A Turkish or Persian monk, who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life. *Encyc.*

DES'CANT, *n.* [Sp. *discante*, *discantar*; *dis* and L. *canto*, to sing. (See CANT.) The Fr. *dechanter* has a different sense.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts.

2. A song or tune with various modulations.

The wakeful nightingale
All night long her amorous *descant* sung. *Milton.*

3. A discourse; discussion; disputation; animadversion, comment, or a series of comments.

4. The art of composing music in several parts. *Descant* is *plain*, *figurative*, and *double*.

Plain descant, is the groundwork of musical compositions, consisting in the orderly disposition of concords, answering to simple counterpoint.

Figurative or *florid descant*, is that part of an air in which some discords are concerned.

Double descant, is when the parts are so contrived, that the treble may be made the base, and the base the treble. *Bailey. Encyc.*

DES-CANT', *v. i.* To run a division or variety with the voice, on a musical ground in true measure; to sing. *Bailey. Johnson.*

2. To discourse; to comment; to make a variety of remarks; to animadvert freely.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting* on his actions. *Addison.*

DES-CANT'ER, *n.* One who descants.

DES-CANT'ING, *ppr.* Singing in parts or with various modulations; discoursing freely; commenting.

DES-CANT'ING, *n.* Remark; conjecture. *Burnet.*

DE-SCEND', (de-send',) *v. i.* [L. *descendo*; *de* and *scando*, to climb; W. *discynu*, from *cynu*, to rise, *cwn*, top; It. *discendere*; Fr. *descendre*; Sp. *descender*; Arm. *disgenn*. The root *cwn* is from extending, shooting, thrusting, as *gin* in *begin*.]

1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; to move, come, or go downward; to fall; to sink; to run or flow down; *applicable to any kind of motion or of body*. We *descend* on the feet, on wheels, or by falling. A torrent *descends* from a mountain.

The rains *descended*, and the floods came. — Matt. vii.

2. To go down, or to enter.

He shall *descend* into battle and perish. — 1 Sam. xxvi.

3. To come suddenly; to fall violently.

And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend*. *Pope.*

4. To go in; to enter.

He, with honest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended*. *Milton.*

5. To rush; to invade, as an enemy.

The Grecian fleet *descending* on the town. *Dryden.*

6. To proceed from a source or original; to be derived. The beggar may *descend* from a prince, and a prince from a beggar.

7. To proceed, as from father to son; to pass from a preceding possessor, in the order of lineage, or according to the laws of succession or inheritance. Thus, an inheritance *descends* to the son or next of kin; a crown *descends* to the heir.

8. To pass from general to particular considerations; as, having explained the general subject, we will *descend* to particulars.

9. To come down from an elevated or honorable station; *in a figurative sense*. Flavius is an honorable man; he can not *descend* to acts of meanness.

10. In *music*, to fall in sound; to pass from any note to another less acute or shrill, or from sharp to flat. *Rousseau.*

DE-SCEND', *v. t.* To walk, move, or pass downward on a declivity; as, to *descend* a hill; to *descend* an inclined plain. [But this may be considered as elliptical, *on* or *along* being understood.]

DE-SCEND'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *descendant*; L. *descendens*.] Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, in the line of generation, *ad infinitum*. We are all the *descendants* of Adam and Eve.

DE-SCEND'ED, *pp.* Moved downward from a hight; proceeded from a source, as a son from a father.

DE-SCEND'ENT, *a.* Descending; falling; sinking.

2. Proceeding from an original or ancestor. *Pope.*

DE-SCEND-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors; as, the *descendibility* of an estate or of a crown. *Blackstone.*

DE-SCEND'I-BLE, *a.* That may be descended or passed down; as, the hill is *descendible*.

2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir; as, a *descendible* estate.

DE-SCEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving downward; proceeding from an ancestor.

DE-SCEN'SION, (de-sen'shun,) *n.* [L. *descensio*.]

1. The act of going downward; descent; a falling or sinking; declension; degradation.

2. In *astronomy*, *right descension* is the arc of the equator which descends, with the sign or star, below the horizon of a right sphere. *Barlow.*

Oblique descension, is the arc of the equator which descends, with the sign or star, below the horizon of an oblique sphere. *Barlow.*

DE-SCEN'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to descent.

DE-SCEN'SIVE, *a.* Descending; tending downward; having power to descend. *Sherwood.*

DE-SCEN-SO'RI-UM, *n.* A chemical furnace.

DE-SCENT', (de-sent',) *n.* [Fr. *descente*; L. *descensus*.]

1. The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place, by any form of motion, as by walking, riding, rolling, sliding, sinking, or falling.

2. Inclination downward; obliquity; slope; declivity; as, the *descent* of a hill, or a roof.

3. Progress downward; as, the *descent* from higher to lower orders of beings. *Locke.*

4. Fall from a higher to a lower state or station. *Milton.*

5. A landing from ships; invasion of troops from the sea; as, to make a *descent* on Cuba.

6. A passing from an ancestor to an heir; transmission by succession or inheritance; as, the *descent* of an estate or a title from the father to the son. Descent is *lineal*, when it proceeds directly from the father to the son, and from the son to the grandson; *collateral*, when it proceeds from a man to his brother, nephew, or other collateral representative.

7. A proceeding from an original or progenitor. The Jews boast of their *descent* from Abraham. Hence,

8. Birth; extraction; lineage; as, a noble *descent*.

9. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; distance from the common ancestor.

No man is a thousand *descents* from Adam. *Hooker.*

10. Offspring; issue; descendants.

The care of our *descent* perplexes most. *Milton.*

11. A rank in the scale of subordination. *Milton.*

12. Lowest place. *Shak.*

13. In *music*, a passing from a note or sound to one more grave or less acute.

DE-SCRIB'A-BLE, *a.* That may be described; capable of description.

DE-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *describo*; *de* and *scribo*, to write; Sp. *describir*; It. *descrivere*; Fr. *decrire*; Arm. *discriva*. See SCRIBE.]

1. To delineate or mark the form or figure; as, to *describe* a circle by the compasses.

2. To make or exhibit a figure by motion; as, a star *describes* a circle or an ellipsis in the heavens.

3. To show or represent to others in words; to communicate an idea of a thing, by naming its nature, form, or properties. The poet *describes* the Trojan horse; the historian *describes* the battle of Pharsalia; the moralist *describes* the effects of corrupt manners; the geographer *describes* countries and cities.

4. To represent by signs. A deaf and dumb man may *describe* a distant object; our passions may be *described* by external motions.

5. To draw a plan; to represent by lines and other marks on paper, or other material; as, to *describe* the surface of the earth by a map or chart.

6. To give a clear and vivid exhibition in language; as, Milton *describes* with uncommon force and beauty.

7. To define laxly. *Gray.*

DE-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* Represented in form by marks or figures; delineated; represented by words or signs.

DE-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One who describes by marks, words, or signs.

DE-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Representing the form or figure of, by lines or marks; communicating a view of, by words or signs, or by naming the nature and properties.

DE-SCRI'ED, *pp.* [See DESCRY.] Espied; discovered; seen.

DE-SCRI'ER, *n.* [See DESCRY.] One who espies or discovers; a discoverer; a detecter. *Crashaw.*

DE-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *descriptio*.]

1. The act of delineating, or representing the figure of any thing by a plan, to be presented to the eye.

2. The figure or appearance of any thing delineated, or represented by visible lines, marks, colors, &c.; as, the *description* of a country, or of Solomon's temple.

3. The act of representing a thing by words or by signs, or the passage containing such representation; a representation of names, nature, or properties, that gives to another a view of the thing. Homer abounds with beautiful and striking *descriptions*. Hence,

4. A definition. All definitions must be less perfect *descriptions* of a material thing, than a visible figure or delineation.

5. The qualities expressed in a representation; as, a man of this *description*. *Burke.*

Hence,

6. The persons having the qualities expressed; a class of persons to whom a description is applicable, or who are in a similar condition.

The secretary proceeds to examine, whether a difference ought to be permitted to remain between them and another *description* of public creditors. *Hamilton.*

Persons of different *descriptions*. *Scott.*

DE-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Containing description; tending to describe; having the quality of representing; as, a *descriptive* figure; a *descriptive* narration; a story *descriptive* of the age.

Descriptive geometry, consists in the application of geometrical rules to the representation of the figures and various relations of the forms of bodies according to certain conventional methods. *Brande.*

DE-SCRIP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By description.

DE-SCRIP'TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being descriptive.

DE-SCRY', *v. t.* [Norm. *descrier* or *discriver*, and *discever*, to discover.]

1. To espy; to explore; to examine by observation.

The house of Joseph sent to *descry* Bethel. — Judges i.

2. To detect; to find out; to discover any thing concealed.

3. To see; to behold; to have a sight of from a distance; as, the seamen *descried* land.

4. To give notice of something suddenly discovered. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

DE-SCRY', *n.* The thing descried, as an army seen at a distance. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

DE-SCRY'ING, *ppr.* Discovering; espying.

DES'E-CRATE, *v. t.* [L. *desecro*; *de* and *sacro*, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred.]

1. To divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; opposed to *consecrate*; as, to *desecrate* a donation to a church.

2. To divest of a sacred character or office.

The clergy can not suffer corporal punishment, without being previously *desecrated*. *Tooke's Russia.*

DES'E-CRĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Diverted from a sacred purpose or appropriation, divested of a sacred character or office.

DES'E-CRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Diverting from a purpose to which a thing is consecrated; divesting of a sacred character or office.

DES-E-CRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of diverting from a sacred purpose or use to which a thing had been devoted; the act of diverting from a sacred character or office.

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DES'ERT, *a.* [L. *desertus*, *descro*; *de* and *sero*, to sow, plant, or scatter; Fr. *desert*; Sp. *desierto*.]

1. *Literally*, forsaken; hence, uninhabited; as, a *desert* isle. Hence, wild; untilled; waste; uncultivated; as, a *desert* land or country.

2. Void; empty; unoccupied.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the *desert* air. *Gray.*

DES'ERT, *n.* [L. *desertum*.]

An uninhabited tract of land; a region in its natural state; a wilderness; a solitude; *particularly*, a vast sandy plain, as the *deserts* of Arabia and Africa. But the word may be applied to an uninhabited country covered with wood.

DE-SERT', *v. t.* [Fr. *deserter*, from the adjective, and this from the L. *desertus*, *desero*, to forsake.]

1. To forsake; to leave utterly; to abandon; to quit with a view not to return to; as, to *desert* a friend; to *desert* our country; to *desert* a cause.

2. To leave, without permission, a military band, or a ship, in which one is enlisted; to forsake the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty; as, to *desert* the army; to *desert* one's colors; to *desert* a ship.

DE-SERT', *v. i.* To run away; to quit a service without permission; as, to *desert* from the army.

DE-SERT', *n.* [from *deserve*.] A deserving; that which gives a right to reward or demands, or which renders liable to punishment; merit or demerit; that which entitles to a recompense of equal value, or demands a punishment equal to the offense; good conferred, or evil done, which merits an equivalent return. A wise legislature will reward or punish men according to their *deserts*.

2. That which is deserved; reward or punishment merited. In a future life, every man will receive his *desert*.

DE-SERT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wholly forsaken; abandoned; left.

DE-SERT'ER, *n.* A person who forsakes his cause, his post, or his party or friend; *particularly*, a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, and in violation of his engagement.

DE-SERT'FUL, *a.* High in desert; meritorious. *Beaum. & Fl.*

DE-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Forsaking utterly; abandoning.

DE-SER'TION, *n.* The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a country, an army, or military band, or a ship; the act of quitting with an intention not to return.

2. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency.

The agonies of a soul under *desertion*. *South.*

DE-SERT'LESS, *a.* Without merit or claim to favor or reward. *Dryden.*

DE-SERT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Undeservedly. *Beaum. & Fl.*

DE-SERT'RICE, **DE-SERT'RIX**, *n.* A female who deserts. *Milton.*

DE-SERVE', (de-zerv',) *v. t.* [L. *deservio*; *de* and *servio*, to serve. The Fr. *desservir* is not used.]

1. To merit; to be worthy of; *applied to good or evil.*

2. To merit by labor or services; to have a just claim to an equivalent for good conferred. The laborer *deserves* his wages; he *deserves* the value of his services.

3. To merit by good actions or qualities in general; to be worthy of, on account of excellence. The virtuous man *deserves* esteem and commendation. A work of value *deserves* praise.

4. To be worthy of, *in a bad sense*; to merit by an evil act; as, to *deserve* blame or punishment.

God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity *deserveth*. — Job xi.

DE-SERVE', (de-zerv',) *v. i.* To merit; to be worthy of or deserving; as, he *deserves* well or ill of his neighbor.

DE-SERV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Merited; worthy of.

DE-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil. A man may be *deservedly* praised, blamed, or punished.

DE-SERV'ER, *n.* He who deserves or merits; one who is worthy of; *used generally in a good sense.* *Dryden.*

DE-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Meriting; having a just claim to reward; justly meriting punishment.

2. *a.* Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation; as, a *deserving* officer.

DE-SERV'ING, *n.* The act of meriting; desert; merit.

If ye have done to him according to the *deserving* of his hands. — Judges ix.

DE-SERV'ING-LY, *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

DES-HA-BILLE', (des-a-bil',) *n.* [Fr., from *de* and *habiller*, to clothe. I have restored the true orthography.]

An undress; a loose morning dress; hence, any home dress; as, the lady is in *deshabille*.

DE-SIC'CANT, *a.* [See DESICCATE.] Drying.

DE-SIC'CANT, *n.* A medicine or application that dries a sore. *Wiseman.*

DE-SIC'CATE or **DES'IC-CATE**, *v. t.* [L. *desicco*; *de* and *sicco*, to dry.]

To dry; to exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from.

DE-SIC'CATE or **DES'IC-CATE**, *v. i.* To become dry. *Bacon. Hale.*

DE-SIC'CA-TED, *pp.* Dried.

DE-SIC'CA-TING, *ppr.* Drying; exhausting moisture.

DES-IC-CA'TION, *n.* The act of making dry; the state of being dried. *Bacon.*

DE-SIC'CA-TIVE, *n.* An application which tends to dry up secretions.

DE-SIC'CA-TIVE, *a.* Drying; tending to dry; that has the power to dry.

DE-SID'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [from the L.] To want; to miss. *Brougham.*

DE-SID'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Denoting desire; as, *desiderative* verbs.

DE-SID-ER-A'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* DESIDERATA. [L. *desideratus*, *-um*, from *desidero*, to desire.]

That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but which is desirable; any perfection or improvement which is wanted. The longitude is a *desideratum* in navigation. A tribunal to settle national disputes without war is a great *desideratum*.

DE-SID'I-OSE, *a.* Idle; lazy.

DE-SIGN', (de-sīne' *or* de-zīne',) *v. t.* [L. *designo*; *de* and *signo*, to seal or stamp, that is, to set or throw; Sp. *designar*, *disenar*; It. *designare*, *disegnare*; Fr. *designer*, *dessiner*.]

1. To delineate a form or figure by drawing the outline; to sketch; as in painting and other works of art.

2. To plan; to form an outline or representation of any thing. Hence,

3. To project; to form an idea, as a scheme. Hence,

4. To purpose or intend; as, a man *designs* to write an essay, or to study law.

5. To mark out by tokens. [*Not used.*] *Locke.*

6. To intend to apply or appropriate; with *for*; as, we *design* this ground *for* a garden, and that *for* a park. The word *design* may include an adapting or planning a thing for a purpose, or mere intention or scheme of the mind, which implies a plan. The father *designs* his son *for* the profession of the law, or *for* the ministry. It was formerly followed by *to*, but this use is now uncommon.

DE-SIGN', (de-sīne' *or* de-zīne',) *n.* [Fr. *dessein*.]

1. A plan or representation of a thing by an outline; sketch; general view; first idea represented by visible lines, as in painting or architecture.

2. A scheme or plan in the mind. A wise man is distinguished by the judiciousness of *his designs*.

3. Purpose; intention; aim; implying a scheme or plan in the mind. It is my *design* to educate my son for the bar.

4. The idea or scheme intended to be expressed by an artist; as, the *designs* of medals. *Addison.*

5. In *manufactories*, the figures with which workmen enrich their stuffs, copied from painting or draughts. *Encyc.*

6. In *music*, the invention and conduct of the subject; the disposition of every part, and the general order of the whole. *Rousseau.*

DE-SIGN'A-BLE, (de-sīn'a-bl *or* de-zīn'a-bl,) *a.* Capable of being designed or marked out.

2. Distinguishable. *Digby.*

DES'IG-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *designo*, *designatum*.]

1. To mark out or show, so as to make known; to indicate by visible lines, marks, description, or something known and determinate; as, to *designate* the limits of a country; the limits are *designated* on the map; *designate* the spot where a star appears in the heavens; *designate* the place where our ancestors first landed.

2. To point out; to distinguish from others by indication; as, to be able to *designate* every individual who was concerned in a riot.

3. To appoint; to select or distinguish for a particular purpose; to assign; with *for*; as, to *designate* an officer *for* the command of a station; or with *to*; as, this captain was *designated to* that station.

DES'IG-NATE, *a.* Appointed; marked out. [*Little used.*]

DES'IG-NA-TED, *pp.* Marked out; indicated; shown; pointed out; appointed.

DES'IG-NA-TING, *ppr.* Marking out; indicating; pointing out; appointing.

DES-IG-NA'TION, *n.* The act of pointing or marking out by signs or objects; as, the *designation* of an estate by boundaries.

2. Indication; a showing or pointing; a distinguishing from others.

3. Appointment; direction; as, a claim to a throne grounded on the *designation* of a predecessor.

4. Appointment; a selecting and appointing; assignment; as, the *designation* of an officer to a par-

5. Import; distinct application. [ticular command.

Finite and infinite are primarily attributed in their first *designation* to things which have parts. *Locke.*

DES'IG-NA-TIVE, *a.* Serving to designate or indicate. *Pritchard.*

DES'IG-NA-TOR, *n.* A Roman officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

DES'IG-NA-TO-RY, *a.* That which designates.

DE-SIGN'ED, (de-sīnd' *or* de-zīnd',) *pp.* or *a.* Marked out; delineated; planned; intended.

DE-SIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally; opposed to *accidentally*, *ignorantly*, or *inadvertently*.

DE-SIGN'ER, (de-sīn'er *or* de-zīn'er,) *n.* One who designs, marks out, or plans; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.

2. One who plots; one who lays a scheme; *in an ill sense*.

DE-SIGN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Abundance of design. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

DE-SIGN'ING, (de-sīn'ing *or* de-zīn'ing,) *ppr.* Forming a design; planning; delineating the outline; drawing figures on a plane.

2. *a.* In *an ill sense*, artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes of mischief; hence, deceitful. *Designing* men are always liable to suspicion.

DE-SIGN'ING, *n.* The art of delineating objects. *Berkeley.*

DE-SIGN'LESS, *a.* Without design or intention; inadvertent.

DE-SIGN'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without design; inadvertently; ignorantly.

DE-SIGN'MENT, *n.* Design; sketch; delineation. *Dryden.*

2. Design; purpose; aim; intent; scheme. [*This word is now little used.*] [*Glanville. Shak.*

DES'I-NENCE, *n.* [L. *desino*.]

End; close. *Bp. Hall.*

DES'I-NENT, *a.* Ending; extreme; lowermost.

DE-SIP'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *desipiens*, *desipio*, to dote; *de* and *sapio*, to be wise.]

Trifling; foolish; playful.

DE-SIR'A-BLE, *a.* [See DESIRE.] Worthy of desire; that is to be wished for with sincerity or earnestness. An easy address is a *desirable* accomplishment; real virtue is still more *desirable*.

2. Pleasing; agreeable.

All of them *desirable* young men. — Ezek. xxiii.

DE-SIR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being desirable. *Goodman.*

DE-SIR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a desirable manner.

DE-SIRE', *n.* [Fr. *desir*; It. *desio*; Sp. *desco*; Port. *desejo*; Arm. *desir*. Qu. W. *dais*.]

1. An emotion or excitement of the mind, directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; a passion excited by the love of an object, or uneasiness at the want of it, and directed to its attainment or possession. *Desire* is a wish to possess some gratification or source of happiness which is supposed to be *obtainable*. A *wish* may exist for something that is or is not *obtainable*. Desire, when directed solely to sensual enjoyment, differs little from appetite. In other languages, desire is expressed by *longing* or reaching toward, [Gr. ὀρέγω, L. *appeto*,] and when it is ardent or intense, it approaches to longing; but the word in English usually expresses less than *longing*.

We endeavored — to see your face with great *desire*. — 1 Thess. ii.

Thou satisfiest the *desires* of every living thing. — Ps. cxlv.

Desire is that internal act, which, by influencing the will, makes us proceed to action. *Ed. of Criticism.*

2. A prayer or request to obtain.

He will fulfill the *desire* of them that fear him. — Ps. cxlv.

3. The object of desire; that which is desired.

The *desire* of all nations shall come. — Hag. ii.

4. Love; affection.

His *desire* is toward me. — Cant. vii.

5. Appetite; lust.

Fulfilling the *desires* of the flesh. — Eph. ii.

DE-SIRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *desirer*; Arm. *desira*; It. *desiare*, or *desirare*; Sp. *descar*; Port. *desejar*; supposed to be contracted from L. *desidero*, from *desido*, to sink or settle, to want. The latter seems to be the primary sense.]

1. To wish for the possession and enjoyment of, with a greater or less degree of earnestness; to covet. It expresses less strength of affection than *longing*.

Neither shall any man *desire* thy land. — Ex. xxxiv.

Follow after charity, and *desire* spiritual gifts. — 1 Cor. xiv.

2. To express a wish to obtain; to ask; to request; to petition.

Then she said, Did I *desire* a son of my Lord? — 2 Kings iv.

3. To require. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DE-SIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wished for; coveted; requested; entreated.

DE-SIRE'LESS, *a.* Free from desire. *Donne.*

DE-SIR'ER, *n.* One who desires or asks; one who wishes.

DE-SIR'ING, *ppr.* Wishing for; coveting; asking; expressing a wish; soliciting.

DE-SIR'OUS, *a.* Wishing for; wishing to obtain; coveting; solicitous to possess and enjoy.

Be not *desirous* of his dainties. — Prov. xxiii.

Jesus knew they were *desirous* to ask him. — John xvi.

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DE-SIR'OUS-LY, *adv.* With desire; with earnest wishes.

DE-SIR'OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or affection of being desirous.

DE-SIST', *v. i.* [L. *desisto*; *de* and *sisto*, to stand.] To stop; to cease to act or proceed; to forbear; with *from*; as, he *desisted from* his purpose; let us *desist*.

DE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* A ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping. *Boyle.*

DE-SIST'ING, *ppr.* Ceasing to act or proceed.

DE-SI''TION, (de-sish'un,) *n.* [L. *desitus*.] End.

DES'I-TIVE, } *a.* [L. *desitus*,]
DE-SIST'IVE, } Final; conclusive. [*Obs.*] *Watts.*

DESK, *n.* [D. *disch*, a table, a dish; Sax. *disc*; G. *tisch*; Dan. and Sw. *disk*; Russ. *doska*; L. *discus*; Gr. δισκος. See DISH.]

1. An inclining table for the use of writers and readers; usually made with a box or drawer underneath, and sometimes with a book-case above. *Pope.*

2. The pulpit in a church, and *figuratively*, the clerical profession. The man appears well in the *desk*. He intends one son for the bar, and another for the *desk*.

DESK, *v. t.* To shut up in a desk; to treasure. *J. Hall.*

DESK'ED, (deskt,) *pp.* Shut up in a desk.

DESK'ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a desk.

DES'MINE, *n.* A mineral that crystallizes in little silken tufts, which accompany spinellane in the lava of extinct volcanoes on the banks of the Rhine.

DES'O-LATE, *a.* [L. *desolatus*. See the verb.]

1. Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; desert; uninhabited; denoting either stripped of inhabitants or never having been inhabited; as, a *desolate* isle; a *desolate* wilderness.

I will make the cities of Judah *desolate*, without an inhabitant. —Jer. ix.

2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected; destroyed; as, *desolate* altars; *desolate* towers. *Ezek. Zeph.*

3. Solitary; without a companion; afflicted.

Tamar remained *desolate* in Absalom's house. —2 Sam. xiii.
Have mercy on me, for I am *desolate*. — Ps. xxv.

4. Deserted by God; deprived of comfort.

My heart within me is *desolate*. — Ps. cxliii.

DES'O-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *desolo*, *desolatus*; *de* and *solo*, to lay waste, *solus*, alone; Sp. *desolar*; Fr. *desoler*; It. *desolare*.]

1. To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert. The earth was nearly *desolated* by the flood.

2. To lay waste; to ruin; to ravage; to destroy improvements or works of art. An inundation *desolates* fields. Whole countries have been *desolated* by armies.

DES'O-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of inhabitants; wasted; ruined.

DES'O-LATE-LY, *adv.* In a desolate manner.

DES'O-LATE-NESS, *n.* A state of being desolate.

DES'O-LA-TER, *n.* One who lays waste or desolates; that which desolates.

DES'O-LA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of inhabitants; wasting; ravaging.

DES-O-LA'TION, *n.* The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; destruction; ruin; waste.

Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to *desolation*. — Matt. xii.

2. A place deprived of inhabitants, or otherwise wasted, ravaged, and ruined.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations! — Jer. l.

3. A desolate state; gloominess; sadness; destitution. *Shak. Thomson.*

The abomination of desolation; Roman armies which ravaged and destroyed Jerusalem. *Matt.* xxiv.

DES'O-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Causing desolation.

DE-SPAIR', *n.* [Fr. *descespoir*. See the verb.]

1. Hopelessness; a hopeless state; a destitution of hope or expectation.

We are perplexed, but not in *despair*. — 2 Cor. iv.
All safety in *despair* of safety placed. *Denham.*

2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.

The mere *despair* of surgery he cures. *Shak.*

3. Loss of hope in the mercy of God. *Sprat.*

DE-SPAIR', *v. i.* [Fr. *desesperer*; *des* and *esperer*, to hope; It. *disperare*; Sp. *desesperar*; Arm. *disesperi*; from L. *despero*; *de* and *spero*, to hope.]

To be without hope; to give up all hope or expectation; followed by *of*.

We *despaired* even *of* life. — 2 Cor. i.
Never *despair of* God's blessings here, or *of* his reward hereafter. *Wake.*

DE-SPAIR'ER, *n.* One without hope. *Dryden.*

DE-SPAIR'FUL, *a.* Hopeless. *Sidney.*

DE-SPAIR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving up all hope or expectation.

DE-SPAIR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a despairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness; as, he speaks *despairingly* of the sick man's recovery.

DE-SPAIR'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being despairing.

DES-PATCH'. See DISPATCH.

DE-SPEC'TION, *n.* [L. *despectio*.] A looking down; a despising. [*Little used.*]

DES-PE-RA'DO, *n.* [from *desperate*.] A desperate fellow; a furious man; a madman; a person urged by furious passions; one fearless or regardless of safety.

DES'PE-RATE, *a.* [L. *desperatus*, from *despero*, to despair.]

1. Without hope.

I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shak.*

2. Without regard to danger or safety; as, a *desperate* effort. Hence,

3. Abandoned to despair; furious; as, he has become *desperate*.

4. Hopeless; despaired of; lost beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; irrecoverable; forlorn. We speak of a *desperate* case of disease, *desperate* fortunes, a *desperate* situation or condition.

5. In *a popular sense*, great in the extreme; as, a *desperate* sot or fool. *Pope.*

DES'PE-RATE-LY, *adv.* In a desperate manner, as in despair; hence, furiously; with rage; madly; without regard to danger or safety; as, the troops fought *desperately*.

2. In *a popular sense*, greatly; extremely; violently.

She fell *desperately* in love with him. *Addison.*

DES'PE-RATE-NESS, *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance.

DES-PE-RA'TION, *n.* A despairing; a giving up of hope; as, *desperation* of success. *Hammond.*

2. Hopelessness; despair; as, the men were in a state of *desperation*. Hence,

3. Fury; rage; disregard of safety or danger; as, the men fought with *desperation*; they were urged to *desperation*.

DES'PI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Low L. *despicabilis*, from *despicio*, to look down, to despise; *de* and *specio*, to look.]

That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; mean; vile; worthless; *applicable equally to persons and things*; as, a *despicable* man; *despicable* company; a *despicable* gift.

DES'PI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being despicable; meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

DES'PI-CA-BLY, *adv.* Meanly; vilely; contemptibly; as, *despicably* poor.

DES-PI''CIEN-CY, (des-pish'en-se,) *n.* [L. *despicio*.] A looking down; a despising. [*Little used.*] *Med.*

DE-SPIS'A-BLE, *a.* Despicable; contemptible.

DE-SPIS'AL, *n.* Contempt. [*Obs.*]

DE-SPISE', (de-spīze',) *v. t.* [I doubt whether this word is formed from the L. *despicio*. In Sp. and Port. *pisar* is to tread down, and to *despise*. It appears to be of different origin from *despite*, and to be formed on the root of the Spanish word. We probably see its affinities in Sp. *pison*, a rammer, and the L. *piso*, to stamp, whence *pistillum*, Eng. *pestle*, *piston*, &c. The primary sense, then, is, to thrust, drive, and hence to cast off or tread down, to despise.]

1. To contemn; to scorn; to disdain; to have the lowest opinion of.

Fools *despise* wisdom and instruction. — Prov. i.

2. To abhor. *Shak.*

DE-SPIS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Contemned; disdained; abhorred.

DE-SPIS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being despised.

DE-SPIS'ER, *n.* A contemner; a scorner.

DE-SPIS'ING, *ppr.* Contemning; scorning; disdaining.

DE-SPIS'ING, *n.* Contempt.

DE-SPIS'ING-LY, *adv.* With contempt.

DE-SPITE', *n.* [Fr. *depit*; Norm. *despite*; Arm. *desped*; It. *despetto*, spite, malice. Qu. from L. *despectus*, *despicio*. See SPITE.]

1. Extreme malice; violent hatred; malignity; malice irritated or enraged; active malignity; angry hatred.

With all thy *despite* against the land of Israel. — Ezek. xxv.
Thou wretch! *despite* o'erwhelm thee. *Shak.*

2. Defiance with contempt, or triumph over opposition. He will rise to fame in *despite* of his enemies. [See SPITE.]

3. An act of malice or contempt; as, a *despite* to the Most High. *Milton.*

DE-SPITE', *v. t.* To vex; to offend; to tease. *Ralegh.*

DE-SPIT'ED, *pp.* Vexed; offended.

DE-SPITE'FUL, *a.* Full of spite; malicious; malignant; as, a *despiteful* enemy. *King Charles.*

Haters of God, *despiteful*, proud, boasters. — Rom. i.

DE-SPITE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With despite; maliciously; contemptuously.

Pray for them that *despitefully* use you. — Matt. v.

DE-SPITE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Malice; extreme hatred; malignity.

DES-PIT'E-OUS, *a.* Malicious. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

DES-PIT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* Furiously. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DE-SPIT'ING, *ppr.* Offending; teasing.

DE-SPOIL', *v. t.* [L. *despolio*; *de* and *spolio*, to spoil; Fr. *depouiller*; It. *spogliare*; Sp. *despojar*; Port. *id.* See SPOIL.]

1. To strip; to take from by force; to rob; to deprive; followed by *of*; as, to *despoil* one *of* arms; to *despoil of* honors; to *despoil of* innocence.

2. To strip or divest by any means. *Woodward.*

DE-SPOIL'ED, *pp.* Stripped; robbed; bereaved; deprived.

DE-SPOIL'ER, *n.* One who strips by force; a plunderer.

DE-SPOIL'ING, *ppr.* Depriving; stripping; robbing.

DE-SPOIL'MENT, *n.* Act of despoiling; a plundering.

DE-SPO-LI-A'TION, *n.* The act of despoiling; a stripping.

DE-SPOND', *v. i.* [L. *despondeo*; *de* and *spondeo*, to promise: *literally*, to throw to or forward.]

1. To be cast down; to be depressed or dejected in mind; to fail in spirits.

I should despair, or at least *despond*. *Scott's Letters.*

2. To lose all courage, spirit, or resolution; to sink by loss of hope.

Others depress their own minds, and *despond* at the first difficulty. *Locke.*

Note. — The distinction between *despair* and *despond* is well marked in the foregoing passage from Scott. But although *despair* implies a total loss of hope, which *despond* does not, at least in every case, yet *despondency* is followed by the abandonment of effort, or cessation of action, and *despair* sometimes impels to violent action, even to rage.

DE-SPOND', *n.* Despondency; as in the phrase, the Slough of *Despond*. *Bunyan.*

DE-SPOND'EN-CY, *n.* A sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage at the failure of hope, or in deep affliction, or at the prospect of insurmountable difficulties.

DE-SPOND'ENT, *a.* Losing courage, at the loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive in despair. *Bentley. Thomson.*

DE-SPOND'ENT-LY, *adv.* Without hope. *Barrow.*

DE-SPOND'ER, *n.* One destitute of hope.

DE-SPOND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Losing courage to act, in consequence of loss of hope, or of deep calamity, or of difficulties deemed insurmountable; sinking into dejection; depressed in spirit.

DE-SPOND'ING-LY, *adv.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits; despairingly.

DE-SPON'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *desponso*.] To betroth. [*Not in use.*]

DES-PON-SA'TION, *n.* A betrothing. [*Not in use.*]

DES'POT, *n.* [Gr. δεσποτης, a master or lord; It. *despoto*; Fr. *despote*; Sp. *despoto*.]

An emperor, king, or prince, invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution, or laws. Hence, in *a general sense*, a tyrant. *Burke.*

DES-POT'IC, } *a.* Absolute in power; inde-
DES-POT'IC-AL, } pendent of control from men, constitution, or laws; arbitrary in the exercise of power; as, a *despotic* prince.

2. Unlimited or unrestrained by constitution, laws, or men; absolute; arbitrary; as, *despotic* authority or power. *Addison. Swift.*

3. Tyrannical.

DES-POT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic manner. *Blackstone.*

DES-POT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Absolute or arbitrary authority.

DES'POT-ISM, *n.* [Sp. *despotismo*; Fr. *despotisme*.]

1. Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by men, constitution, or laws, and depending alone on the will of the prince; as, the *despotism* of a Turkish sultan.

2. An arbitrary government, as that of Turkey and Persia.

DES'PU-MATE, *v. i.* [L. *despumo*; *de* and *spuma*, froth or scum.]

To foam; to froth; to form froth or scum.

DES-PU-MA'TION, *n.* The act of throwing off excrementitious matter and forming a froth or scum on the surface of liquor; clarification; scumming. *Coxe.*

DES-QUA-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *desquamo*; *de* and *squama*, a scale.]

A scaling or exfoliation of bone; the separation of the cuticle in small scales. *Coxe.*

DESS, for DESK. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

DES-SERT', (dez-zert',) *n.* [Fr. *dessert*, from *desservir*, to clear the table; *de* and *servir*, to serve.]

A service of fruits and sweetmeats, at the close of an entertainment; the last course at the table, after the meat is removed. *Dryden.*

DES-TEM'PER, } *n.* [Fr. *detrempe*.]
DIS-TEM'PER, }

In *painting*, a sort of painting with opaque colors, ground and diluted with water, glue, eggs, &c. *Elmes.*

DES'TI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *destino*, *destinatus*.] To design or appoint. [*Seldom used.*] [See DESTINE.]

DES'TI-NATE, *a.* Appointed; destined; determined. *Morton.*

DES'TI-NA-TING, *ppr.* Designing; appointing.

DES-TI-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *destinatio*.]

1. The act of destining or appointing.

2. The purpose for which any thing is intended or

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appointed; end or ultimate design. Every animal is fitted for its *destination*.

3. The place to which a thing is appointed, as, the ship left for her *destination*; but it is more usual to say, for the place of her *destination*.

DES'TINE, *v. t.* [L. *destino*; probably *de* and *stino*, or *stano*. There seems to have been a root of this orthography, different from L. *sto*, which we find in *obstinate*, *obstino*, *præstino*, and in Russ. *stanovlyu* is to set or place, *stan* is stature, and we have *stanchion*, and *stone*, Sax. *stan*, perhaps from the same root. The words beginning with *st*, as *stable*, *steady*, *stage*, *stand*, signify to *set*, but the difference of final articulation seems to indicate a difference of roots, *stab*, *stad*, *stag*, *stan*.]

1. To set, ordain, or appoint to a use, purpose, state, or place. We *destine* a son *to* the ministerial office; a house *for* a place of worship; a ship *for* the London trade, or *to* Lisbon; and we are all *destined* to a future state of happiness or misery.

2. To fix unalterably, as by a divine decree; as, the *destined* hour of death.

3. To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably. *Prior.*

DES'TIN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Ordained; appointed by previous determination; devoted; fixed unalterably.

DES'TIN-ING, *ppr.* Ordaining; appointing.

DES'TIN-IST, *n.* A believer in destiny.

DES'TI-NY, *n.* [Fr. *destin*; It. *destino*; Sp. *id.*]

1. State or condition appointed or predetermined; ultimate fate; as, men are solicitous to know their future *destiny*, which is, however, happily concealed from them.

2. Invincible necessity; fate; a necessity or fixed order of things established by a divine decree, or by an indissoluble connection of causes and effects.

But who can turn the stream of *destiny*? *Spenser.*

Destinies; the fates, or supposed powers which preside over human life, spin it out, and determine it; called by the Latins *Parcæ*.

DES'TI-TUTE, *a.* [L. *destitutus*, *destituo*; *de* and *statuo*, to set. *Literally*, set from or away.]

1. Not having or possessing; wanting; as, *destitute* of virtue, or of piety; *destitute* of food and clothing. It differs from *deprived*, as it does not necessarily imply previous possession.

2. Needy; abject; comfortless; friendless.

He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*. — Ps. cii.

DES'TI-TUTE, *n.* One who is without friends or comfort.

DES'TI-TUTE, *v. t.* To forsake. [*Not used.*] *Fotherby.*

2. To deprive. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DES-TI-TŪ'TION, *n.* Want; absence of a thing; a state in which something is wanted, or not possessed; poverty. *Hooker. Taylor.*

DE-STROY', *v. t.* [L. *destruo*; *de* and *struo*, to pile, to build; Fr. *detruire*; It. *distruggere*; Sp. and Port. *destruir*. See STRUCTURE.]

1. To demolish; to pull down; to separate the parts of an edifice, the union of which is necessary to constitute the thing; as, to *destroy* a house or temple; to *destroy* a fortification.

2. To ruin; to annihilate a thing by demolishing or by burning; as, to *destroy* a city.

3. To ruin; to bring to naught; to annihilate; as, to *destroy* a theory or scheme; to *destroy* a government; to *destroy* influence.

4. To lay waste; to make desolate.

Go up against this land, and *destroy* it. — Is. xxxvi.

5. To kill; to slay, to extirpate; *applied to men or other animals.*

Ye shall *destroy* all this people. — Num. xxxii.
All the wicked will he *destroy*. — Ps. cxiv.

6. To take away; to cause to cease; to put an end to; as, pain *destroys* happiness.

That the body of sin might be *destroyed*. — Rom. vi.

7. To kill; to eat; to devour; to consume. Birds *destroy* insects. Hawks *destroy* chickens.

8. In *general*, to put an end to; to annihilate a thing, or the form in which it exists. An army is *destroyed* by slaughter, capture, or dispersion; a forest, by the ax, or by fire; towns, by fire, or inundation, &c.

9. In *chemistry*, to resolve a body into its parts or elements.

DE-STROY'A-BLE, *a.* That may be destroyed.

Plants scarcely *destroyable* by the weather. *Derham.*

[*Little used.*]

DE-STROY'ED, *pp.* Demolished; pulled down; ruined; annihilated; devoured; swept away, &c.

DE-STROY'ER, *n.* One who destroys, or lays waste; one who kills a man, or an animal, or who ruins a country, cities, &c.

DE-STROY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Demolishing; laying waste; killing; annihilating; putting an end to.

DE-STROY'ING, *n.* Destruction. *Milton.*

DE-STRUCT', for DESTROY, is not used.

DE-STRUCT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of destruction.

DE-STRUCT'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *destruo*, *destructum*.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

DE-STRUCT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being destructible.

DE-STRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *destructio*. See DESTROY.]

1. The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down; subversion; ruin, by whatever means; as, the *destruction* of buildings, or of towns. Destruction consists in the annihilation of the form of any thing, that form of parts which constitutes it what it is; as, the *destruction* of grass or herbage by eating; of a forest, by cutting down the trees; or it denotes a total annihilation; as, the *destruction* of a particular government; the *destruction* of happiness.

2. Death; murder; slaughter; massacre.

There was a deadly *destruction* throughout all the city. — 1 Sam. v.

3. Ruin.

Destruction and misery are in their ways. — Rom. iii.

4. Eternal death.

Broad is the way that leadeth to *destruction*. — Matt. vii.

5. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague; a destroyer.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noonday. — Ps. xci.

DE-STRUC'TION-IST, *n.* One in favor of destroying.

DE-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious; with *of* or *to*; as, a *destructive* fire or famine. Intemperance is *destructive of* health; evil examples are *destructive to* the morals of youth.

Destructive distillation. See DISTILLATION.

DE-STRUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With destruction; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy; as, *destructively* lewd or intemperate.

DE-STRUCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of destroying or ruining.

DE-STRUCT'OR, *n.* [L.] A destroyer; a consumer. [*Obs.*]

DES-U-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *desudo*; *de* and *sudo*, to sweat.]

A sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating, succeeded by an eruption of pustules, called *heat-pimples*. *Coxe. Encyc.*

DES'UE-TUDE, (des'we-tude,) *n.* [L. *desuetudo*, from *desuesco*; *de* and *suesco*, to accustom one's self.]

The cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion. Habit is contracted by practice, and lost by *desuetude*; words in every language are lost by *desuetude*.

DE-SUL'PHU-RATE, *v. t.* [*de* and *sulphurate*, or *sulphur*.]

To deprive of sulphur. *Chemistry.*

DE-SUL'PHU-RA-TED, *pp.* Deprived of sulphur.

DE-SUL'PHU-RA-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of sulphur.

DE-SUL-PHU-RA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of depriving of sulphur.

DES'UL-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* [See DESULTORY.] In a desultory manner; without method; loosely.

DES'UL-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* A desultory manner; unconnectedness; a passing from one thing to another without order or method.

DES-UL-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Desultory. *Barrow.*

DES'UL-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *desultorius*, from *desilio*; *de* and *salio*, to leap.]

1. Leaping; passing from one thing or subject to another, without order or natural connection; unconnected; immethodical; as, a *desultory* conversation.

2. Coming suddenly; started at the moment; not proceeding from natural order or connection with what precedes; as, a *desultory* thought.

DE-SUME', *v. t.* [L. *desumo*.]

To take from; to borrow. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

DE-TACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *detacher*; Arm. *distaga*; Sp. and Port. *destacar*; It. *staccare*; *de* and the root of Eng. *tack*. See ATTACH.]

1. To separate or disunite; to disengage; to part from; as, to *detach* the coats of a bulbous root from each other; to *detach* a man from the interest of the minister, or from a party.

2. To separate men from their companies or regiments; to draw from companies or regiments, as a party of men, and send them on a particular service.

3. To select ships from a fleet, and send them on a separate service.

DE-TACH'ED, (de-tacht',) *pp.* Separated; parted from; disunited; drawn and sent on a separate service.

2. *a.* Separate; as, *detached* parcels or portions.

DE-TACH'ING, *ppr.* Separating; parting from; drawing and sending on a separate employment.

DE-TACH'MENT, *n.* The act of detaching or separating.

2. A body of troops, selected or taken from the main army, and employed on some special service or expedition.

3. A number of ships, taken from a fleet, and sent on a separate service.

DE-TAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *detailler*, to cut in pieces; *de* and *tailler*, to cut, Sp. *tallar*, It. *tagliare*.]

1. To relate, report, or narrate, in particulars; to recite the particulars of; to particularize; to relate minutely and distinctly; as, he *detailed* all the facts in due order.

2. To select, as an officer or soldier from a division, brigade, regiment, or battalion. *Law of Massachusetts.*

DE-TAIL', *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, a cutting off into parts or portions, and hence the parts or portions themselves; as, the *details* of a scheme; the *details* of a work in the fine arts, as distinguished from the whole mass.

2. In *military affairs*, a selecting of certain individuals or bodies of men for a particular service.

3. A minute and particular narration, dwelling on the distinct parts of a subject.

DE-TAIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Related in particulars, minutely recited; selected.

DE-TAIL'ER, *n.* One who details.

DE-TAIL'ING, *ppr.* Relating minutely; telling the

2. Selecting soldiers for some service. [particulars.

DE-TAIN', *v. t.* [L. *detineo*: *de* and *teneo*, to hold; Fr. *detenir*; Sp. *detener*. See TENANT.]

1. To keep back or from; to withhold; to keep what belongs to another. *Detain* not the wages of the hireling. *Taylor.*

2. To keep or restrain from proceeding, either going or coming; to stay or stop. We were *detained* by the rain.

Let us *detain* thee, till we have made ready a kid. — Judges xiii.

3. To hold in custody *Blackstone.*

DE-TAIN'DER, *n.* A writ. [See DETINUE.]

DE-TAIN'ED, *pp.* Withheld; kept back; prevented from going or coming; held; restrained.

DE-TAIN'ER, *n.* One who withholds what belongs to another; one who detains, stops, or prevents from going.

2. In *law*, a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful. *Blackstone.*

DE-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Withholding what belongs to another; holding back; restraining from going or coming; holding in custody.

DE-TAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of detaining; detention. *Blackstone.*

DE-TECT', *v. t.* [L. *detego*, *detectus*; *de* and *tego*, to cover, W. *toi*, Eng. to *deck*, which see.]

Literally, to uncover; hence, to discover; to find out: to bring to light; as, to *detect* the ramifications and inosculations of the fine vessels. But this word is especially applied to the discovery of secret crimes and artifices; we *detect* a thief, or the crime of stealing; we *detect* the artifices of the man, or the man himself; we *detect* what is concealed, especially what is concealed by design.

DE-TECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Discovered; found out; laid open; brought to light.

DE-TECT'ER, *n.* A discoverer; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal.

DE-TECT'ING, *ppr.* Discovering; finding out.

DE-TEC'TION, *n.* The act of detecting; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed; as, the detection of a thief or burglarian; the *detection* of fraud or forgery; the *detection* of artifice, device, or a plot.

2. Discovery of any thing before hidden or unknown.

The sea and rivers are instrumental to the *detection* of amber and other fossils, by washing away the earth that concealed them. *Woodward.*

DE-TEN'E-BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *tenebræ*.] To remove darkness [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

DE-TENT', *n.* [L. *detentus*; Fr. *detente*.]

A stop in a clock, which, by being lifted up or let down, locks and unlocks the clock in striking. *Encyc.*

DE-TEN'TION, *n.* [See DETAIN.] The act of detaining; a withholding from another his right; a keeping what belongs to another, and ought to be restored. *Blackstone.*

2. Confinement; restraint; as, *detention* in custody.

3. Delay from necessity; a detaining; as, the *detention* of the mail by bad roads.

DE-TER', *v. t.* [L. *deterreo*; *de* and *terreo*, to frighten.]

1. To discourage and stop by fear; to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding, by danger, difficulty, or other consideration, which disheartens or countervails the motive for an act. We are often *deterred* from our duty by trivial difficulties; the state of the road or a cloudy sky may *deter* a man from undertaking a journey.

A million of frustrated hopes will not *deter* us from new experiments. *J. M. Mason.*

2. To prevent by prohibition or danger. *Mitford.*

DE-TERGE', (de-terj',) *v. t.* [L. *detergo*; *de* and *tergo*, to wipe or scour.]

To cleanse; to purge away foul or offending matter from the body, or from an ulcer. *Wiseman.*

DE-TERG'ED, *pp.* Cleansed; purged.

DE-TERG'ENT, *a.* Cleansing; purging.

DE-TERG'ENT, *n.* A medicine that has the power of cleansing the vessels or skin from offending matter.

DE-TERG'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing; carrying off obstructions or foul matter.

2. *a.* Having the quality of cleansing.

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DE-TĒ'RI-O-RĀTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *deteriorer;* It. *deteriorare;* Sp. *deteriorar,* from *deterior,* worse, L. *deterior.*]
To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate; opposed to *meliorate.*

DE-TĒ'RI-O-RĀTE, *v. t.* To make worse; to reduce in quality; as, to *deteriorate* a race of men, or their condition. *Hayley. Paley.*

DE-TĒ'RI-O-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Made worse; impaired in quality.

DE-TĒ'RI-O-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Becoming worse or inferior in quality

DE-TE-RI-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.

DE-TE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* Worse state or quality; as, *deteriority* of diet. *Ray.*

DE-TER'MENT, *n.* [See DETER.] The act of deterring; the cause of deterring; that which deters.

DE-TĒRM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [See DETERMINE.] [*Boyle.*
1. That may be decided with certainty. *Boyle.*
2. That may end or be determined.

DE-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *determinatus.*]
1. Limited; fixed; definite; as, a *determinate* quantity of matter.
2. Established; settled; positive; as, a *determinate* rule or order.

The *determinate* counsel of God. — Acts ii.

3. Decisive; conclusive; as, a *determinate* resolution or judgment.
4. Resolved on. *Shak.*
5. Fixed; resolute. *Sidney.*

DE-TERM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To limit. [*Not used.*] [See DETERMINE.]

DE-TER'MIN-ATE-LY, *adv.* With certainty.

The principles of religion are *determinately* true or false. *Tillotson.*

2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve. *Sidney.*

DE-TERM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being determinate, certain, or precise.

DE-TERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of determining or deciding.
2. Decision of a question in the mind; firm resolution; settled purpose; as, they have acquainted me with their *determination.*
3. Judicial decision, the ending of a controversy.
4. Strong direction to a given point; as, a *determination* of blood to the head.
5. Absolute direction to a certain end.

Remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of the will to the greatest apparent good. *Locke.*

6. An ending; a putting an end to; as, the *determination* of a will. *Blackstone.*
7. In *physical science,* the referring of minerals, plants, &c., to the species to which they belong; as, I am indebted to a friend for the *determination* of the greater part of these shells. *Lyell.*

DE-TERM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* That uncontrollably directs to a certain end.

The *determinative* power of a just cause. *Bramhall.*

2. Limiting; that limits or bounds; as, a word may be *determinative,* and limit the subject. *Watts.*
3. That is employed in determining; as, *determinative tables* in the natural sciences, i. e., tables arranged for determining the specific character of minerals, plants, &c., and assigning them their names. *Dana.*

DE-TERM'IN-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who determines.

DE-TERM'INE, *v. t.* [L. *determino; de* and *termino,* to bound; *terminus,* a boundary or limit; W. *teryn,* an extremity or limit; *tero,* outward, extreme; *teryna,* to fix a bound, to limit, to determine; *term,* a term, extreme point; *termiaw,* to limit; Ir. *teora,* a border or limit; Gr. τερμα, τερμων. See TERM.]
1. To end; particularly, to end by the decision or conclusion of a cause, or of a doubtful or controverted point; applicable to the decisions of the mind, or to judicial decisions. We say, I had *determined* this question in my own mind; the court has *determined* the cause.
2. To end and fix; to settle ultimately; as, this event *determined* his fate.
3. To fix on; to settle or establish; as, to *determine* the proper season for planting seeds.

God — hath *determined* the times before appointed. — Acts xvii.

4. To end; to limit; to bound; to confine. Yonder hill *determines* our view. Knowledge is *determined* by the sight. *Bacon.*
5. To give a direction to; to influence the choice; that is, to limit to a particular purpose or direction; as, this circumstance *determined* him to the study of law. Also, to give a direction to material bodies in their course; as, impulse may *determine* a moving body to this or that point.
6. To resolve; that is, to end or settle a point in the mind, as in definition first.

I *determined* this with myself. — 2 Cor. ii.
Paul had *determined* to sail by Ephesus. — Acts xx.

7. To destroy. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
8. To put an end to; as, to *determine* a will. *Blackstone.*
9. To settle or ascertain, as something uncertain.

The character of the soul is *determined* by the character of its God. *J. Edwards.*

DE-TERM'INE, *v. i.* To resolve; to conclude; to come to a decision.

He shall pay as the judges *determine.* — Ex. xxi.
It is indifferent how the learned shall *determine* concerning this matter. *Anon.*

2. To come to an end; to terminate. The danger *determined* by the death of the conspirators. Revolutions often *determine* in setting up tyranny at home, or in conquest from abroad.

Some estates may *determine* on future contingencies. *Blackstone.*

DE-TERM'IN-ED, *pp.* Ended; concluded; decided; limited; fixed; settled; resolved; directed.
2. *a.* Having a firm or fixed purpose, as a *determined* man; or manifesting a firm resolution, as a *determined* countenance.

DE-TERM'IN-ED-LY, *adv.* In a determined manner.

DE-TERM'IN-ER, *n.* One who decides or determines.

DE-TERM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Ending; deciding; fixing; settling; resolving; limiting; directing.

DE-TER-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *de* and *terra,* earth.]
The uncovering of any thing which is buried or covered with earth; a taking from out of the earth. *Woodward.*

DE-TER'RED, *pp.* [See DETER.] Discouraged or prevented from proceeding or acting, by fear, difficulty, or danger.

DE-TER'RING, *ppr.* Discouraging or influencing not to proceed or act, by fear, difficulty, danger, or prospect of evil.
2. *a.* Discouraging; frightening. *Ash.*

DE-TER'SION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *detersus, detergo.* See DETERGE.]
The act of cleansing, as a sore. *Wiseman.*

DE-TER'SIVE, *a.* [It. *detersivo;* Fr. *detersif.* See DETERGE.]
Cleansing; having power to cleanse from offending matter.

DE-TER'SIVE, *n.* A medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers, or carrying off foul matter.

DE-TEST', *v. t.* [L. *detestor; de* and *testor,* to affirm or bear witness; It. *detestare;* Sp. *detestar;* Fr. *detester.* The primary sense of *testor* is to set, throw, or thrust. To *detest* is to thrust away.]
To abhor; to abominate; to hate extremely; as, to *detest* crimes or meanness.

DE-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* Extremely hateful; abominable; very odious; deserving abhorrence.

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy *detestable* things. — Ezek. v.

DE-TEST'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extreme hatefulness.

DE-TEST'A-BLY, *adv.* Very hatefully; abominably.

DET-ES-TĀ'TION, *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence; with *of.* The good man entertains uniformly a *detestation of* sin.

DE-TEST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hated extremely; abhorred.

DE-TEST'ER, *n.* One who abhors.

DE-TEST'ING, *ppr.* Hating extremely; abhorring; abominating.

DE-THRŌNE', *v. t.* [Fr. *detrôner;* Sp. *destronar;* It. *stronare; de* and *throne,* L. *thronus.*]
1. To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority and dignity.
2. To divest of rule or power, or of supreme power.

The Protector was *dethroned.* *Hume.*

DE-THRŌN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Removed from a throne; deposed.

DE-THRŌNE'MENT, *n.* Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, emperor, or prince.

DE-THRŌN'ER, *n.* One who dethrones.

DE-THRŌN'ING, *ppr.* Driving from a throne; depriving of regal power.

DE-THRŌN'IZE, *v. t.* To unthrone. *Colgrave.*

DET'I-NUE, *n.* [Fr. *detenu,* detained; *detenir,* to detain.]
Literally, a person or thing detained.
In *law,* a writ of *detinue* is one that lies against him who wrongfully *detains* goods or chattels delivered to him, or in his possession. This writ lies for a thing certain and valuable, as for a horse, cow, sheep, plate, cloth, &c., to recover the thing itself, or damages for the detainer. *Blackstone.*

DET'O-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *detono; de* and *tono,* to thunder.]
In *chemistry,* to cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report.

DET'O-NĀTE, *v. i.* To explode; to burn with a sudden report. Niter *detonates* with sulphur.

DET'O-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Exploded; burnt with explosion.

DET'O-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exploding; inflaming with a sudden report.

DET-O-NĀ'TION, *n.* An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold. *Detonation* is not *decrepitation.*

DET-O-NI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.

DET'O-NIZE, *v. t.* [See DETONATE.] To cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to calcine with detonation.

DET'O-NIZE, *v. i.* To explode; to burn with a sudden report.

This precipitate — *detonizes* with a considerable noise. *Fourcroy.*

DET'O-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Exploded, as a combustible body.

DET'O-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Exploding with a sudden report.

DE-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *detortus,* of *detorqueo; de* and *torqueo,* to twist.]
To twist; to wrest; to pervert; to turn from the original or plain meaning. *Dryden.*

DE-TORT'ED, *pp.* Twisted; wrested; perverted.

DE-TORT'ING, *ppr.* Wresting; perverting.

DE-TOR'TION, *n.* A turning or wresting; perversion.

DE-TOUR', (dā-toor',) *n.* [Fr.] A turning; a circuitous way.

DE-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *detractum; detracto; detraho; de* and *traho,* to draw; Sp. *detractar;* It. *detrarre;* Fr. *detracter.* See DRAW and DRAG.]
1. *Literally,* to draw from. Hence, to take away from reputation or merit, through envy, malice, or other motive; hence, to *detract from,* is to lessen or depreciate reputation or worth; to derogate from.

Never circulate reports that *detract from* the reputation or honor of your neighbor, without obvious necessity to justify the act. *Anon.*

2. To take away; to withdraw, *in a literal sense.* *Wotton. Boyle.*

DE-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Taking away; derogating.

DE-TRACT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

DE-TRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *detractio.*]
The act of taking something from the reputation or worth of another, with the view to lessen him in estimation; censure; a lessening of worth; the act of depreciating another, from envy or malice. Detraction may consist in representing merit as less than it really is; or in the imputation of faults, vices, or crimes, which impair reputation; and if such imputation is false, it is slander, or defamation.

DE-TRAC'TIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Containing detraction; lessening reputation. [*Not in use.*]

DE-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation.

DE-TRACT'OR, *n.* One who takes away or impairs the reputation of another injuriously; one who attempts to lessen the worth or honor of another.

DE-TRACT'O-RY, *a.* Derogatory; defamatory by denial of desert; with *from.* *Johnson. Boyle.*

DE-TRACT'RESS, *n.* A female detractor; a censorious woman.

DE-TRECT', *v. t.* [L. *detrecto.*] To refuse. [*Not in use.*] *Fotherby.*

DET'RI-MENT, *n.* [L. *detrimentum.* Qu. *deter,* worse, or *detero, detritum,* worn off.]
Loss; damage; injury; mischief; harm; diminution. We speak of *detriment* to interest, property, religion, morals, reputation, and to land or buildings. *It is a word of very general application.*

DET-RI-MENT'AL, *a.* Injurious; hurtful; causing loss or damage.

A spirit of speculation may be *detrimental* to regular commerce. *Anon.*

DET'RI-MENT-ED, *a.* Injured; made worse.

DE-TRI'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of detritus.

DE-TRI''TION, (de-trish'un,) *n.* [L. *detero.*]
A wearing off. *Stevens.*

DE-TRI'TUS, *n.* [L. *detritus,* worn; *detero,* to wear.]
In *geology,* a mass of substances worn off from solid bodies by attrition, and reduced to small portions; as, diluvial *detritus.* When the portions are large, the word *debris* is used. *Buckland.*

DE-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *detrudo; de* and *trudo,* to thrust.]
To thrust down; to push down with force. *Locke. Thomson*

DE-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* Thrust or forced down.

DE-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting or forcing down.

DE-TRUNC'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *detrunco; de* and *trunco,* to cut shorter; *truncus,* cut short; Fr. *trancher;* Arm. *troucha,* or *traincha.* See TRENCH.]
To cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting.

DE-TRUNC'A-TED, *pp.* Cut off; shortened.

DE-TRUNC'A-TING, *ppr.* Cutting or lopping off.

DET-RUN-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of cutting off.

DE-TRŪ'SION, (de-trū'zhun,) *n.* [See DETRUDE.]
The act of thrusting or driving down.

DE-TUR'PATE, *v. t.* [L. *deturpo.*]
To defile. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

DEUCE, (dūse,) *n.* [Fr. *deux,* two.]
Two; a card with two spots; a die with two spots; *a term used in gaming.*

DEUCE, } *n.* [*Dusius,* the name of a kind of evil
DEUSE, } spirits. See DUSE.]
An evil spirit; a demon. [*Vulgar.*]

DEU-TER-OG'A-MIST, *n.* [Infra.] One who marries the second time. *Goldsmith.*

DEU-TER-OG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. δευτερος, second, and γαμος, marriage.]
A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife. *Goldsmith.*

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DEU-TER-ON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. δευτερος, second, and νομος, law.]
The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses; the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch.

DEU-TER-O-PA'THI-A, } *n.* [Gr. δευτερος, second,
DEU-TER-OP'A-THY, } and παθος.]
A sympathetic affection of any part of the body, as headache from an overloaded stomach.

DEU-TER-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. δευτερος, second, and σκοπεω, to see.]
The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense.

DEUT-HY-DROG'U-RET, } *n.* In *chemistry*, a
DEU-TO-HY-DROG'U-RET, } compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element.

DEU-TOX'YD, *n.* [Gr. δευτερος, second, and *oxyd*; strictly, DEUTEROXYD.]
A compound of two equivalents of oxygen with one of a base.

DE-VAP-O-RA'TION, *n.* [*de* and L. *vaporatio.*]
The change of vapor into water, as in the generation of rain. *Darwin.*

DE-VAST', *v. t.* [L. *devasto.*]
To lay waste; to plunder. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

DEV'AS-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *devasto*; *de* and *vasto*, to waste; Fr. *devaster*; Sp. *devastar*; It. *devastare.* See WASTE.]
To lay waste; to waste; to ravage; to desolate; to destroy improvements.

DEV'AS-TA-TED, *pp.* Laid waste; ravaged.

DEV'AS-TA-TING, *ppr.* Laying waste; desolating.

DEV-AS-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *devastatio.*]
1. Waste; ravage; desolation; destruction of works of art and natural productions which are necessary or useful to man; havock; as by armies, fire, flood, &c.
2. In *law*, waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator. *Blackstone.*

DE-VEL'OP, *v. t.* [Fr. *developper*; It. *sviluppare*, to unfold, to display; *viluppo*, a packet or bundle, intricacy.]
1. To uncover; to unfold, to lay open; to disclose or make known something concealed or withheld from notice. The general began to *develop* the plan of his operations.
These serve to *develop* its tenets. *Milner.*
2. To unravel; to unfold what is intricate; as, to *develop* a plot.

DE-VEL'OP-ED, (de-vel'opt,) *pp.* Unfolded; laid open; unraveled.

DE-VEL'OP-ER, *n.* One who develops or unfolds.

DE-VEL'OP-ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; disclosing; unraveling.

DE-VEL'OP-MENT, *n.* An unfolding; the discovering of something secret or withheld from the knowledge of others; disclosure; full exhibition.
2. The unraveling of a plot.

DEV-E-NUS'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *venustas*, beauty.]
To deprive of beauty or grace.

DE-VERG'EN-CY. See DIVERGENCE.

DE-VEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *devêtir*; *de* and *vêtir*, to clothe, L. *vestio*, id., *vestis*, a vest, a garment. Generally written DIVEST.]
1. To strip; to deprive of clothing or arms; to take off. *Denham.*
2. To deprive; to take away; as, to *devest* a man or nation of rights. [See DIVEST.]
3. To free from; to disengage.
4. In *law*, to alienate, as title or right.

DE-VEST', *v. i.* In *law*, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.
[This word is generally written DIVEST, except in the latter and legal sense.]

DE-VEST'ED, *pp.* Stripped of clothes; deprived; freed from; alienated or lost, as title.

DE-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of clothes; depriving; freeing from; alienating.

DE-VEX', *a.* [L. *devexus.*]
Bending down. [*Not in use.*]

DE-VEX'I-TY, *n.* [L. *devexitas*, from *de* and *vcho*, to carry.]
A bending downward; a sloping; incurvation downward. *Davies.*

DE'VI-ATE, *v. i.* [It. *deviare*; Sp. *desviarse*; L. *devius*; *de*, from, and *via*, way.]
1. To turn aside or wander from the common or right way, course, or line, either in a literal or figurative sense; as, to *deviate* from the common track or path, or from a true course.
There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will. *Pope.*
2. To stray from the path of duty; to wander, in a moral sense; *to err*; *to sin.*

DE-VI-A'TION, *n.* A wandering or turning aside from the right way, course, or line.
2. Variation from a common or established rule, or from analogy.
3. A wandering from the path of duty; want of conformity to the rules prescribed by God; error; sin; obliquity of conduct.
4. In *commerce*, the voluntary departure of a ship, without necessity, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. This discharges the underwriters from their responsibility. *Park.*

DE-VICE', *n.* [Fr. *devis*, *devise*; It. *divisa*; from L. *divisus*, *divido.*]
1. That which is formed by design, or invented; scheme; artificial contrivance; stratagem; project; *sometimes in a good sense; more generally in a bad sense, as artifices are usually employed for bad purposes.*
In *a good sense:*
His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. — Jer. li.
In *a bad sense:*
He disappointeth the *devices* of the crafty. — Job v.
They imagined a mischievous *device.* — Ps. xxi.
2. An emblem intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto; used in painting, sculpture, and heraldry. It consists in a metaphorical similitude between the things representing and represented, as the figure of a plow representing agriculture.
Knights-errant used to distinguish themselves by *devices* on their shields. *Addison.*
3. Invention; genius; faculty of devising; as, a man of noble *device.* *Shak.*
4. A spectacle or show. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

DE-VICE'FUL, *a.* Full of devices; inventive. *Spenser.*

DE-VICE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner curiously contrived. *Donne.*

DEV'IL, (dev'vl,) *n.* [Sax. *diafol*; D. *duivel*; G. *teufel*; Sw. *djefwul*; Dan. *djævel*; Russ. *diavol*; Tartar, *diof*; L. *diabolus*; Gr. διαβολος, said to be from διαβαλλω, to calumniate; Fr. *diable*; Sp. *diablo*; Port. *diabo*; It. *diavolo.* The Armoric is *diaul*; W. *diawl*, which Owen supposes to be compounded of *di*, a negative, and *awl*, light — one without light, (prince of darkness.) The Irish is *diabhail*, which, according to O'Brien, is composed of *dia*, deity, and *bhal*, air, (god of the air.) If these Celtic words are justly explained, they are not connected with *diabolus*, or the latter is erroneously deduced.]
1. In *the Christian theology*, an evil spirit or being; a fallen angel, expelled from heaven for rebellion against God; the chief of the apostate angels; the implacable enemy and tempter of the human race. In the New Testament, the word is frequently and erroneously used for *demon.*
2. A very wicked person, and in *ludicrous language*, any great evil. In *profane language*, it is an expletive expressing wonder, vexation, &c.
3. An idol, or false god. *Lev.* xvii. 2 *Chron.* xi.
4. A machine for cutting up rags and old cloth for manufacturing purposes.
5. A printer's errand-boy. [*Law.*]

DEV'IL, *v. a.* To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a *devil.*
2. To pepper excessively. *Smart.*

DEV'IL-ING, *n.* A young devil. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum.*

DEV'IL-ISH, (dev'vl-ish,) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; very evil and mischievous; malicious; as, a *devilish* scheme; *devilish* wickedness. *Sidney.*
2. Having communication with the devil; pertaining to the devil. *Shak.*
3. Excessive; enormous; *in a vulgar and ludicrous sense*; as, a *devilish* cheat. *Addison.*

DEV'IL-ISH-LY, *adv.* In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically; wickedly. *South.*
2. Greatly; excessively; *in a vulgar sense.*

DEV'IL-ISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities of the devil.

DEV'IL-ISM, *n.* The state of devils. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

DEV'IL-IZE, *v. t.* To place among devils. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

DEV'IL-KIN, (dev'vl-kin,) *n.* A little devil. *Clarissa.*

DEV'IL-SHIP, *n.* The character of a devil.

DEV'IL-TRY, *n.* Diabolical conduct. [*Low.*]

DE'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *devius*; *de* and *via*, way.]
1. Out of the common way or track; as, a *devious* course.
2. Wandering; roving; rambling.
To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomson.*
3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.
One *devious* step at first may lead into a course of habitual vice. *Anon.*

DE'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a devious manner. *Reynolds.*

DE'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Departure from a regular course; wandering.

DE-VIR'GIN-ATE, (-vur'gin-) *v. t.* [Low L. *devirgino.*] To deflour. *Sandys.*

DE-VIR'GIN-A-TED, *pp.* Deprived of virginity.

DE-VIS'A-BLE, (de-viz'a-bl,) *a.* See the verb.
1. That may be bequeathed or given by will. *Blackstone.*
2. That can be invented or contrived. *Sadler.*

DE-VISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *deviser*, to talk or interchange thoughts; It. *divisare*, to think, divide, or share; from L. *divisus*, *divido.*]
1. To invent; to contrive; to form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to excogitate; to strike out by thought; to plan; to scheme; to project; as, to *devise* an engine or machine; to *devise* a new mode of writing; to *devise* a plan of defense; to *devise* arguments.
To *devise* curious works in gold and silver. — Ex. xxxv.
In *a bad sense:*
Devise not evil against thy neighbor. — Prov. iii.
2. To give or bequeath by will, as land or other real estate. *Blackstone.*

DE-VISE', *v. i.* To consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme.
Devise how you will use him when he comes. *Shak.*
Formerly followed by *of*; as, let us *devise of* ease. *Spenser.*

DE-VISE', *n. Primarily*, a dividing or division; hence, the act of giving or distributing real estate by a testator. The term is also sometimes applied, though improperly, to bequest of personal estate. *Blackstone. Bouvier.*
2. A will or testament.
3. A share of estate bequeathed.

DE-VISE', *n.* Contrivance; scheme invented. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

DE-VIS'ED, *pp.* Given by will; bequeathed; contrived.

DEV-I-SEE', *n.* The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

DE-VIS'ER, *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor. *Grew.*

DE-VIS'ING, *ppr.* Contriving; inventing; forming a scheme or plan.
2. Giving by will; bequeathing.

DE-VIS'OR, *n.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths lands or tenements. *Blackstone.*

DEV'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Avoidable. [*Not in use.*]

DEV-I-TA'TION, *n.* An escaping. [*Not in use.*]

DE-VIT-RI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of depriving glass of its transparency, and converting it into a gray, opaque substance. *Ure. Bigelow.*

DEV-O-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *devocatio.*]
A calling away; seduction. [*Not in use.*] *Hallywell.*

DE-VOID', *a.* [*de* and *void*, Fr. *vuide*, *vide.* See VOID.]
1. Void; empty; vacant; *applied to place.* *Spenser.*
2. Destitute; not possessing; as, *devoid* of understanding.
3. Free from; as, *devoid* of fear or shame.

DE-VOIR', (dev-wor') *n.* [Fr. *devoir*; It. *dovere*; from L. *debeo*, to owe.]
Primarily, service, or duty. Hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another; as, we paid our *devoirs* to the queen, or to the ladies.

DEV-O-LU'TION, *n.* [L. *devolutio.*]
1. The act of rolling down; as, the *devolution* of earth into a valley. *Woodward.*
2. Removal from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor. *Hale.*

DE-VOLVE', (de-volv',) *v. t.* [L. *devolvo*; *de* and *volvo*, to roll, Eng. to *wallow.*]
1. To roll down; to pour or flow with windings.
Through splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his maze. *Thomson.*
2. To move from one person to another; to deliver over, or from one possessor to a successor.
The king *devolved* the care and disposition of affairs on the duke of Ormond. *Temple. Gibbon.*

DE-VOLVE', (de-volv',) *v. i. Literally*, to roll down; hence, to pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor. In the absence of the commander-in-chief, the command *devolved* on the next officer in rank. On the death of the prince, the crown *devolved* on his eldest son.

DE-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Rolled down; passed over to another.

DE-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Rolling down; falling to a successor.

DE-VOLVE'MENT, *n.* The act of devolving.

DEV-O-RA'TION, *n.* The act of devouring.

DE-VO'TA-RY, *n.* A votary. [*Not in use.*] *Gregory.*

DE-VOTE', *v. t.* [L. *devoveo*, *devotus*; *de* and *voveo*, to vow; Fr. *devouer.*]
1. To appropriate by vow; *to set apart or dedicate* by a solemn act; to consecrate.
No devoted thing that a man shall *devote* to the Lord, shall be sold or redeemed. Every *devoted* thing is most holy to the Lord. — Lev. xxvii.
2. To give up wholly; to addict; to direct the attention wholly or chiefly; *to attach*; as, to *devote* one's self to science; to *devote* ourselves to our friends, or to their interest or pleasure.
3. To give up; to resign; as, aliens were *devoted* to rapine; the city was *devoted* to the flames.
4. To doom; to consign over; as, to *devote* one to destruction
5. To execrate; to doom to evil. *Rowe.*

DE-VOTE', *a.* Devoted. *Milton.*

DE-VOTE', *n.* A devotee. *Sandys.*

DE-VOT'ED, *pp.* Appropriated by vow; solemnly set apart or dedicated; consecrated; addicted; given up; doomed; consigned.
2. *a.* Ardent; zealous; strongly attached.

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DE-VŌT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being devoted or given; addictedness; as, *devotedness* to religion.

DEV-O-TEE', *n.* [Fr. *devot.*] [*Greu. Milner.*

One who is wholly devoted; *particularly*, one given wholly to religion; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot.

DE-VŌTE'MENT, *n.* Devotedness; devotion. *Mem. of Buchanan.*

2. Vowed dedication. *Mason.*

DE-VŌT'ER, *n.* One that devotes; also, a worshiper.

DE-VŌT'ING, *ppr.* Giving or appropriating by vow; solemnly setting apart or dedicating; consecrating; giving wholly; addicting; dooming; consigning.

DE-VŌ'TION, *n.* The state of being dedicated, consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose.

2. A solemn attention to the Supreme Being in worship; a yielding of the heart and affections to God, with reverence, faith, and piety, in religious duties, particularly in prayer and meditation; devoutness.

3. External worship; acts of religion; performance of religious duties.

As I passed by and beheld your *devotions*. — Acts xvii.

4. Prayer to the Supreme Being. A Christian will be regular in his morning and evening *devotions*.

5. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony. *Shak.*

6. Ardent love or affection; attachment manifested by constant attention; as, the duke was distinguished by his *devotion* to the king, and to the interest of the nation. *Clarendon.*

7. Earnestness; ardor; eagerness.

He seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him. *Shak.*

8. Disposal; power of disposing of; state of dependence.

Arundel Castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion*. *Clarendon.*

DE-VŌ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion; as, a *devotional* posture; *devotional* exercises.

2. Suited to devotion; as, a *devotional* frame of mind.

DE-VŌ'TION-AL-IST, } *n.* A person given to devo-
DE-VŌ'TION-IST, } tion; or one superstitiously or formally devout. *Spectator.*

DE-VŌ'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In a devout manner.

DE-VŌ'TO, *n.* [It.] A devotee. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DE-VŌ'TOR, *n.* One who reverences or worships. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

DE-VOUR', *v. t.* [L. *devoro*; *de* and *voro*, to eat; It. *vorare*, *divorare*; Sp. *devorar*; Fr. *devorer*; Arm. *devori*; W. *pori*, to feed; Gr. βορα, pasture; Heb. Ch. אכל, to consume. Class Br, No. 6.]

1. To eat up; to eat with greediness; to eat ravenously, as a beast of prey, or as a hungry man.

We will say, Some evil beast hath *devoured* him. — Gen. xxxvii.
In the morning he shall *devour* the prey. — Gen. xlix.

2. To destroy; to consume with rapidity and violence.

I will send a fire into the house of Hazael, which shall *devour* the palaces of Ben-hadad. — Amos i.
Famine and pestilence shall *devour* him. — Ez. vii.

3. To enter upon and pursue with great eagerness.

He seemed in swiftness to *devour* the way. *Shak.*

4. To waste; to consume; to spend in dissipation and riot.

As soon as this thy son had come, who hath *devoured* thy living with harlots. — Luke xv.

5. To consume wealth and substance by fraud, oppression, or illegal exactions.

Ye *devour* widows' houses. — Matt. xxiii.

6. To destroy spiritually; to ruin the soul.

Your adversary, the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may *devour*. — 1 Pet. v.

7. To slay.

The sword shall *devour* the young lions. — Nah. ii.

8. To enjoy with avidity.

Longing they look, and graping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight. *Dryden.*

DE-VOUR'ED, *pp.* Eaten; swallowed with greediness; consumed; destroyed; wasted; slain.

DE-VOUR'ER, *n.* One who devours; he or that which eats, consumes, or destroys; he that preys on.

DE-VOUR'ING, *ppr.* or *a* Eating greedily; consuming; wasting; destroying; annihilating.

DE-VOUR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a devouring manner.

DE-VOUT', *a.* [It. *devoto*; Fr. *devot*; L. *devotus*. See DEVOTE.]

1. Yielding a solemn and reverential attention to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer.

We must be constant and *devout* in the worship of God. *Rogers.*

2. Pious; devoted to religion: religious.

Simeon was a just man and *devout*. — Luke ii.
Devout men carried Stephen to his burial. — Acts viii.

3. Expressing devotion or piety; as, with eyes *devout*. *Milton.*

4. Expressing a lively interest; sincere; solemn; earnest; as, you have my *devout* wishes for your safety.

DE-VOUT', *n.* A devotee. [*Not used.*] *Sheldon.*

DE-VOUT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of devotion.

DE-VOUT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without devotion.

DE-VOUT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of devotion. *Bp. of Chichester.*

DE-VOUT'LY, *adv.* With solemn attention and reverence to God; with ardent devotion.

He was *devoutly* engaged in prayer. *Anon.*

2. Piously; religiously; with pious thoughts; as, he viewed the cross *devoutly*.

3. Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly; as, a consummation *devoutly* to be wished.

DE-VOUT'NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being devout. *Glanville.*

DE-VOW', *v. t.* To give up. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

DEW, (dū,) *n.* [Sax. *deaw*; D. *dauw*; G. *thau*; Sw. *dagg*; Dan. *dugg*. See Class Dg, No. 24, 60, 62, 63. It is probably from the same primary root as *thaw*; G. *thau*, dew, *thauen*, to thaw.]

Moisture precipitated from the atmosphere on the surfaces of bodies. It is thus distinguished from fog, which is moisture precipitated within the atmosphere. *D. Olmsted.*

DEW, *v. t.* To wet with dew; to moisten. *Dryden.*

DEW'-BENT, *a.* Bent by the dew. *Thomson.*

DEW'-BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of a species of brier or bramble; the low-vined blackberry, that creeps along the ground, of the genus Rubus.

DEW-BE-SPAN'GLED, (dū-be-spang'gld,) *a.* Spangled with dew-drops. *Gray.*

DEW-BE-SPRENT', *a.* Sprinkled with dew. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

DEW-BE-SPRINK'LED, (dū-be-sprink'ld,) *a.* Sprinkled with dew. *Shenstone.*

DEW'-DRENCH-ED, (dū'drensht,) *a.* Drenched with dew.

DEW'-DROP, *n.* A drop of dew, which sparkles at sunrise; a spangle of dew. *Milton.*

DEW'-DROP-PING, *a.* Wetting as with dew. *Thomson.*

DEW'ED, (dūde,) *pp.* Moistened with dew.

DEW-IM-PEARL'ED, *a.* [See PEARL.] Covered with dew-drops, like pearls. *Drayton.*

DEW'I-NESS, *n.* State of being dewy.

DEW'ING, *ppr.* Wetting or moistening with dew.

DEW'-LAP, *n.* [*dew* and *lap*, to lick.] The flesh that hangs from the throat of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing. *Addison.*

2. In *Shakspeare*, a lip flaccid with age.

DEW'-LAPT, *a.* Furnished with a dew-lap.

DEW'LESS, *a.* Having no dew.

DEW'-POINT, *n.* The temperature or point of the thermometer, at which dew begins to form. It varies according to the humidity of the atmosphere. *Brande.*

DEW'-WŌRM, (du'wurm,) *n.* A worm, called otherwise *earth-worm*, a species of Lumbricus, which lives just under the surface of the ground.

DEW'Y, (dū'e,) *a.* Partaking of dew; like dew; as, *dewy* mist.

2. Moist with dew; as, *dewy* fields.

His *dewy* locks distilled
Ambrosia. *Milton.*

DEX'TER, *a.* [L. *dexter*; Gr. δεξιος; Ir *deas*.]

Right, as opposed to left; a term used in heraldry, to denote the right side of a shield or coat of arms; as, *bend-dexter*; *dexter-point*. *Encyc.*

DEX-TER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *dexteritas*, from *dexter*, right, fit, prompt.]

1. Readiness of limbs; adroitness; activity; expertness; skill; that readiness in performing an action, which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quick motion. We say, a man handles an instrument, or eludes a thrust, with *dexterity*.

2. Readiness of mind or mental faculties, as in contrivance, or inventing means to accomplish a purpose; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations. We say, a negotiation is conducted with *dexterity*. *Gibbon.*

DEX'TRAL, *a.* Right, as opposed to left. *Brown.*

DEX-TRAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being on the right side.

DEX'TRINE, *n.* A substance of a gummy appearance, into which the interior molecules of starch are converted by diastase or acids; used in cookery. It is named from its turning the plane of polarization to the right hand. *Ure.*

DEX-TROR'SAL, *a.* [*dexter* and *versus*, *versus*, from *verto*, to turn.]

Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix. *Henry.*

DEX'TROUS, } *a.* Ready and expert in the use of
DEX'TER-OUS, } the body and limbs; skillful and active in manual employment; adroit; as, a *dextrous* hand; a *dextrous* workman.

2. Ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; expert; quick at inventing expedients; as, a *dextrous* manager.

Dextrous the craving, fawning crowd to quit. *Pope.*

3. Skillful; artful; done with dexterity; as, *dextrous* management.

DEX'TROUS-LY, } *adv.* With dexterity; expertly;
DEX'TER-OUS-LY, } skillfully; artfully; adroitly; promptly.

DEX'TROUS-NESS, } *n.* Dexterity; adroitness.
DEX'TER-OUS-NESS, }

DEY, (dā,) *n.* A Turkish title of dignity given to the governor of Algiers before the French conquest.

DI, a prefix, [a contraction of *dis*,] denotes *from*, *separation*, or *negation*, or *two*.

DI'A, [Greek,] a prefix, denotes *through*.

DI'A-BASE, *n.* Another name of greenstone.

DI-AB-A-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* [Gr. διαβατηρ.]

Border-passing. *Mitford.*

DI-A-BĒ'TĒS, *n.* [Gr. διαβητης, from διαβαινω, to pass through; δια and βαινω, to go or pass.]

An excessive and morbid discharge of saccharine urine.

DI-A-BET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.

DI-AB'LE-RY, *n.* [Fr. *diableric*.]

Deviltry.

DI-A-BOL'IC, } *a.* [L. *diabolus*, the devil.]
DI-A-BOL'IC-AL, }

Devilish; pertaining to the devil; hence, extremely malicious; impious; atrocious; nefarious; outrageously wicked; partaking of any quality ascribed to the devil; as, a *diabolical* temper; a *diabolical* scheme or action.

DI-A-BOL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; nefariously.

DI-A-BOL'I-FY, *v. t.* To ascribe diabolical qualities to.

DI-A-BOL'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The qualities of the devil.

DI-AB'O-LISM, *n.* The actions of the devil.

2. Possession by the devil. *Warburton.*

DI-A-CAUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διακαιω, to burn or inflame.]

Belonging to curves formed by refraction. *Bailey*

DI-ACH'Y-LUM, } *n.* [Gr. δια and χυλος.]
DI-ACH'Y-LON, }

A plaster, originally composed of the juices of several plants, (whence its name,) but now made of an oxyd of lead and oil. *Brande.*

DI-A-CŌ'DI-UM, *n.* The sirup of poppies.

DI-AC'O-NAL, *a.* [L. *diaconus*.]

Pertaining to a deacon.

DI-AC'O-NATE, *n.* The office of a deacon.

DI-A-COUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διακουω, to hear; δια and ακουω, to hear.]

Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

DI-A-COUS'TICS, *n.* That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums; called also *diaphonics*.

DI-A-CRIT'IC-AL, } *a.* [Gr. διακριτικος; διακρινω,
DI-A-CRIT'IC, } to separate; δια and κριυω, to separate.]

That separates or distinguishes; distinctive; as, a *diacritical* point or mark.

The short vowel is never signified by any *diacritical* mark.

DI-A-DELPH'I-A, *n.* [Gr. δις, δι, twice, and αδελφος, a brother.]

In *botany*, a class of plants whose stamens are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments. *Linnæus.*

DI-A-DELPH'I-AN, } *a.* Having stamens united in
DI-A-DELPH'OUS, } two bodies by their filaments.

DI'A-DEM, *n.* [Gr. διαδημα, from διαδεω, to gird; δια and δεω, to bind; L. *diadema*.]

1. *Anciently*, a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty. It was made of silk, linen, or wool, and tied round the temples and forehead, the ends being tied behind and let fall on the neck. It was usually white and plain; sometimes embroidered with gold, or set with pearls and precious stones.

2. In *modern usage*, the mark or badge of royalty, worn on the head; a crown; and, *figuratively*, empire; supreme power. *Gibbon.*

3. A distinguished or principal ornament.

A *diadem* of beauty. — Is. xxviii.

DI'A-DEM-ED, *a.* Adorned with a diadem; crowned; ornamented. *Pope.*

DI'A-DROM, *n.* [Gr. διαδρομη, a running about; διαδρομεω; δια and τρεχω, to run.]

A course or passing; a vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

DI-ÆR'E-SIS, } *n.* [Gr. διαιρησις.]
DI-ER'E-SIS, }

The dissolving of a diphthong; the mark ", denoting that the vowels are to be pronounced as distinct letters.

DI-AG-NŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. διαγνωσις.]

The distinctive or discriminating knowledge of any thing, but especially of a disease.

DI-AG-NOS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διαγνοστικος; διαγινωσκω; δια and γινωσκω, to know.]

Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease.

DI-AG-NOS'TIC, *n.* The sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others. *Di-*

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agnostics are of two kinds; the *adjunct*, or such as are common to several diseases, and the *pathognomonic*, which always attend the disease, and distinguish it from all others. *Encyc.*

DI-AG'O-NAL, *a.* [Gr. *διαγωνιος*; *δια* and *γωνια*, a corner.]

1. In *geometry*, extending from one angle to another of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts.

2. Being in an angular direction.

DI-AG'O-NAL, *n.* A right line drawn from angle to angle of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts. It is sometimes called the *diameter*, and sometimes the *diametral*. *Barlow.*

DI-AG'O-NAL-LY, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

DI-AG'O-NOUS, *a.* In *botany*, having four corners.

DI'A-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *διαγραμμα*; *δια* and *γραφω*.]

In *geometry*, a figure, draught, or scheme, delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c.

Anciently, a musical scale.

DI'A-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *γραφω*.]

A recently-invented instrument used in perspective.

DI-A-GRAPH'IC, **DI-A-GRAPH'IC-AL**, *a.* [Gr. *δια* and *γραφω*, to describe.]

Descriptive.

DI-A-GRYD'I-ATES, *n. pl.* Strong purgatives made with diagrydium; a preparation of scammony and quince juice.

DI'AL, *n.* [Ir. *diail*; probably from *day*, *dies*.]

An instrument for measuring time by the shadow of the sun. It is a surface, on which lines are drawn in such a manner that the shadow of a wire, or of the upper edge of a plane, erected perpendicularly on that surface, may show the true time of the day. The wire, or edge of the plane, which shows the time, is called the *style* or *gnomon*; and this must be parallel to the axis of the earth. The line on which this style or gnomon is erected is called the *substyle*; and the angle included between the *substyle* and *style* is called the *elevation* or *light of the style*.

DI'AL-PLATE, *n.* The plate of a dial, and also of a clock or watch, on which the lines are drawn to show the hour or time of the day. *Gilbert.*

DI'A-LECT, *n.* [Gr. *διαλεκτος*; *δια* and *λεγω*, to speak; It. *dialetto*; Fr. *dialecte*; Sp. *dialecto*.]

1. The form or idiom of a language peculiar to a province, or to a kingdom or state, consisting chiefly in differences of orthography or pronunciation. The Greek language is remarkable for four dialects; the Attic, Ionic, Doric, and Eolic. A dialect is the branch of a parent language, with such local alterations as time, accident, and revolutions may have introduced among descendants of the same stock or family, living in separate or remote situations. But, in regard to a large portion of words, many languages, which are considered as distinct, are really dialects of one common language.

2. Language; speech, or manner of speaking or expression. *South.*

DI-A-LECT'IC, **DI-A-LECT'IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to a dialect or dialects; not radical.

2. Pertaining to logic; logical; argumental. *Boyle.*

DI-A-LECT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a dialect.

DI-A-LEC-TI'CIAN, *n.* A logician; a reasoner.

DI-A-LECT'ICS, *n.* That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning. *Encyc.*

DI-A-LECT'OR, *n.* One learned in dialectics.

DI'AL-ING, *n.* The science which unfolds the principles of measuring time by dials; or the art of constructing dials. *D. Olmsted.*

DI'AL-IST, *n.* A constructer of dials; one skilled in dialing.

DI-AL'LA-GE, *n.* [Gr. *διαλλαγη*, difference.]

A rhetorical figure by which arguments are placed in *various* points of view, and then turned to *one* point. *Smart.*

DI'AL-LAGE, *n.* [Gr. *διαλλαγη*, difference, alluding to the difference of luster between its natural joints.]

A dark green or bronze-colored laminate mineral, considered a variety of hornblende or augite. *Dana.*

DI-AL'O-GISM, *n.* A feigned speech between two or more. *Fulke.*

DI-AL'O-GIST, *n.* [See DIALOGUE.] A speaker in a dialogue; also, a writer of dialogues. *Johnson.*

DI-AL-O-GIST'IC, *a.* Having the form of a dialogue.

DI-AL-O-GIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of dialogue.

DI-AL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* [See DIALOGUE.] To discourse in dialogue. *Fotherby.*

DI'A-LOGUE, (dī'a-log,) *n.* [Fr. *dialogue*; It. *dialogo*; Sp. *id.*; from Gr. *διαλογος*, from *διαλεγομαι*, to dispute; *δια* and *λεγω*, to speak.]

1. A conversation or conference between two or more persons; particularly, a formal conversation in theatrical performances; also, an exercise in colleges and schools, in which two or more persons carry on a discourse.

2. A written conversation, or a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic; as, the *Dialogues* of Cicero de Oratore, and de Natura Deorum.

DI'A-LOGUE, *v. i.* To discourse together; to confer. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DI'A-LOGUE-WRIT'ER, *n.* A writer of dialogues or feigned conversations.

DI-AL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαλυσις*; *διαλυω*, to dissolve; *δια* and *λυω*, to dissolve.]

1. A mark in writing or printing, consisting of two points placed over one of two vowels, to dissolve a diphthong, or to show that the two vowels are to be separated in pronunciation; as, *aër*, *mosaïc*.

2. In *medicine*, debility; also, a solution of continuity.

DI-A-MAG-NET'IC, *n.* or *a.* [Gr. *δια*, through or across, and *μαγνης*, a magnet.]

A term applied to a class of substances which, under the influence of magnetism, take a position, when freely suspended, at *right angles* to the magnetic meridian, that is, point east and west.

DI-A-MAN'TINE, for ADAMANTINE. [*Not in use.*]

DI-AM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *διαμετρος*; *δια* and *μετρον*, measure through.]

1. A right line passing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the curve, and dividing the figure symmetrically into two equal parts.

2. A right line passing through the center of a piece of timber, a rock, or other object, from one side to the other; as, the *diameter* of a tree, or of a stone.

DI-AM'E-TRAL, *a.* Diametrical, which see.

DI-AM'E-TRAL-LY, *adv.* Diametrically.

DI-A-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Describing a diameter.

2. Observing the direction of a diameter; direct; as, *diametrical* opposition.

DI-A-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly; as, *diametrically* opposite.

DI'A-MOND, (dī'a-mond *or* dī'mond,) *n.* [Fr. *diamant*; It. and Sp. *diamante*; G. and D. *diamant*; L. *adamas*; Gr. *αδαμας*, *αδαμαντος*, whence *adamant*, from the Celtic; W. *ehedvaen*, moving stone; *ehed*, to fly or move, and *maen*, stone; a name first given to the *lode-stone*. See ADAMANT.]

1. A mineral, gem, or precious stone, of the most valuable kind, remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals. When pure, the diamond is usually clear and transparent, but it is sometimes colored. In its rough state, it is commonly in the form of a roundish pebble, or of octahedral crystals. It consists of pure carbon, and when heated to 14° Wedgwood, and exposed to a current of air, it is gradually, but completely, combustible. *Diamonds* are said to be of the *first water*, when very transparent; and of the *second* or *third water*, as the transparency decreases. *Encyc. Kirwan. Cleaveland.*

2. A very small printing letter, the smallest used in English printing.

3. A figure, otherwise called a *rhombus*.

DI'A-MOND, *a.* Resembling a diamond; as, a *diamond* color; or consisting of diamonds; as, a *diamond* chain.

DI'A-MOND-ED, **DI'A-MOND-SHAP-ED**, *a.* Having the figure of an oblique-angled parallelogram, or rhombus. *Fuller.*

DI'A-MOND-HILT-ED, *a.* Having a hilt with diamonds.

DI'A-MOND-MINE, *n.* A mine in which diamonds are found.

DI-AN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. *δις*, *δι*, twice, and *ανηρ*, a male.]

In *botany*, a class of plants having two stamens.

DI-AN'DRI-AN, **DI-AN'DROUS**, *a.* Having two stamens.

DI'A-PASM, *n.* [Gr. *διαπασσω*, to sprinkle.]

A powder or perfume. [*Obs.*] *B Jonson.*

DI-A-PA'SON, **DI'A-PASE**, *n.* [Gr. *δια πασων*, through all.]

1. In *music*, the octave or interval which includes all the tones.

2. Among *musical instrument-makers*, a rule or scale, by which they adjust the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c., in due proportion for expressing the several tones and semitones. *Busby.*

Diapason-diapente; a compound consonance in a triple ratio, as 3 to 9, consisting of 9 tones and a semitone, or 19 semitones; a twelfth. *Encyc. Busby.*

Diapason-diatessaron; a compound concord, founded on the proportion of 8 to 3, consisting of eight tones and a semitone.

Diapason-ditone; a compound concord, whose terms are as 10 to 4, or 5 to 2.

Diapason-semiditone; a compound concord, whose terms are in the proportion of 12 to 5. *Encyc.*

DI-A-PEN'TE, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *πεντε*, five.]

1. In *music*, an ancient term denoting a fifth; an interval making the second of the concords, and, with the diatessaron, an octave. *Encyc.*

2. In *medicine*, a composition of five ingredients.

DI'A-PER, *n.* [Fr. *diapré*, diapered; said to be from *Ypres*, in the Netherlands. *Anderson.*]

Figured linen cloth; a cloth wove in flowers or figures, much used for towels or napkins. Hence, a towel or napkin.

DI'A-PER, *v. t.* To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; to flower. *Spenser. Howel.*

DI'A-PER, *v. i.* To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

If you *diaper* on folds. *Peacham.*

DI'A-PER-ED, *pp.* Flowered.

DI'A-PHAN-ED, (dī'a-fand,) *a.* Transparent. [*Little used.*]

DI-A-PHA-NĒ'I-TY, *n.* [Gr *διαφανεια*; *διαφαινω*, to shine through; *δια* and *φαινω*, to shine.]

The power of transmitting light; transparency; pellucidness. *Ray.*

DI-A-PHAN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *διαφανης*. See supra.]

Having power to transmit light; transparent. *Ralegh.*

DI-APH'A-NOUS, *a.* [See supra.] Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

DI-A-PHON'ICS, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *φωνη*, sound.]

The doctrine of refracted sound. *Brande.*

DI-A-PHO-RĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαφορησις*; *διαφορεω*, to carry through; *δια* and *φορεω*, to carry.]

Augmented perspiration or sweat; or an elimination of the humors of the body through the pores of the skin. *Coxe. Encyc.*

DI-A-PHO-RET'IC, *a.* [Supra.] Having the power to increase perspiration; sudorific; sweating.

DI-A-PHO-RĒT'IC, *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific. *Coxe. Encyc.*

Diaphoretics differ from *sudorifics*; the former only increase the insensible perspiration, the latter excite the sensible discharge called *sweat*. *Parr.*

DI'A-PHRAGM, (dī'a-fram,) *n.* [Gr. *διαφραγμα*; *δια* and *φρασσω*, to break off, to defend.]

1. In *anatomy*, the midriff, a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or lower belly. *Coxe. Encyc.*

2. A partition or dividing substance, commonly with an opening through it. *Woodward.*

3. In *astronomy*, a circular ring, used, in optical instruments, to cut off marginal portions of a beam of light. *D. Olmsted.*

DI-A-PHRAG-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the diaphragm.

DI-A-PO-RĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαπορησις*; *διαπορεω*, to doubt.]

In *rhetoric*, doubt; hesitation. *Bailey.*

DI-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* [See DIARY.] Pertaining to a diary; daily.

DI'A-RIST, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

DI-AR-RHĒ'A, (dī-ar-rē'a,) *n.* [Gr. *διαρροια*; *διαρρεω*, to flow through; *δια* and *ρεω*, to flow.]

A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines; a lax.

DI-AR-RHET'IC, *a.* Producing diarrhea or lax.

DI-AR-THRŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The movable connection of bones.

DI'A-RY, *n.* [L. *diarium*, from *dies*, a day.]

An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; a register of daily occurrences or observations; as, a *diary* of the weather.

A *diary fever*, is a fever of one day.

DI-A-SCHIS'MA, (-skiz'ma,) *n.* [Gr. *διασχισμα*, a piece cut off; *διασχιζω*; *δια* and *σχιζω*, to cut off.]

In *music*, the difference between the comma and enharmonic diesis, commonly called the *lesser comma*. *Encyc.*

DI'AS-PORE, *n.* [Gr. *διασπειρω*, to disperse.]

A rare mineral, occurring in lamellar masses, and in oblique prisms, with a brilliant cleavage, having a grayish, greenish, or brownish color, and characterized by decrepitating with violence (as the name implies) before the blowpipe. It consists of alumina and water. *Dana.*

DI-AS-TAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *διαστολτικος*, dilating.]

Dilated; noble; bold; an epithet given by the Greeks to certain intervals in music, as the major third, major sixth, and major seventh. *Busby.*

DI'AS-TASE, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *ιστημι*.]

A peculiar substance generated during the germination of grain for the brewery, tending to accelerate the formation of sugar during the fermentation of worts. *Ure.*

DI'AS-TEM, *n.* [Gr. *διαστημα*.]

In *music*, a simple interval.

DI-AS'TO-LE, *n.* [Gr. *διαστολη*, *διαστελλω*; *δια* and *στελλω*, to set, or send from.]

1. Among *physicians*, a dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries; opposed to *systole* or contraction. *Encyc.*

2. In *grammar*, the extension of a syllable; or a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

DI'A-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *στυλος*.]

An edifice in which three diameters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations. *Harris.*

DI-A-TES'SA-RON, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *τεσσαρα*, four.]

1. Among *musicians*, a concord or harmonic interval, composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and one greater semitone. Its proportion is as 4 to 3, and it is called a *perfect fourth*. *Harris.*

2. In *Biblical literature*, a harmony of the four Gospels.

DI-A-THER'MAL, *a.* Possessing free permeability to heat.

DI-A-THER'MA-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *δια*, through, and *θερμαινω*, to heat.]

Possessing free permeability to heat.

DI-ATH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Particular disposition or habit of body, good or bad. *Core.*

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DI-AT'OM-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *δια*, through, and *τεμνω*, to cleave.]
In *mineralogy*, a term applied to crystals with one distinct, diagonal cleavage. *Mohs.*

DI-A-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. *δια*, by or through, and *τονος*, sound.]
In *music*, a term applied to the natural scale, which, proceeding by degrees, includes both tones and semitones. *Brande.*

DI-A-TON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

DI'A-TRIBE, *n.* [Gr. *διατριβη*.]
A continued discourse or disputation. *Bailey.*

DI-AT'RIB-IST, *n.* One who prolongs his discourse or discussion. *Hammond.*

DI-A-ZEU'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *διαζευγνυμι*, to disjoin.]
A *diazeutic* tone, in ancient Greek music, disjoined two fourths, one on each side of it, and which, being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our music, from F to G. *Edin. Encyc. Brande.*

DIB'BLE, *n.* [Probably from the root of *top*, *tip*, a point, and denoting a little sharp point; or allied to *dip*, to thrust in.]
A pointed instrument, used in gardening and agriculture, to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

DIB'BLE, *v. t.* To plant with a dibble; or to make holes for planting seeds, &c. *Hammond.*

DIB'BLE, *v. i.* To dibble or dip; *a term in angling.*

DIB'BLER, *n.* One who makes holes in the ground to receive seed.

DIB'STONE, *n.* A little stone which children throw at another stone. *Locke.*

DI-CA'CIOUS, (de-ka'shus,) *a.* Talkative. *Maunder.*

DI-CAC'I-TY, (de-kas'e-te,) *n.* [L. *dicacitas.*]
Pertness. [*Little used.*] *Graves.*

DI'CAST, *n.* [Gr. *δικαστης*, from *δικαζω*, to judge, from *δικη*, justice.]
In *ancient Greece*, an officer answering nearly to our juryman. *Mitford.*

DICE, *n*; *pl.* of DIE; also, a game with dice.

DICE, *v. i.* To play with dice. *Shak.*

DICE'-BOX, *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming. *Addison.*

DICE'-MAK-ER, *n.* A maker of dice.

DI-CEPH'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *δις*, and *κεφαλη*, head.]
Having two heads on one body. *Lindley.*

DIC'ER, *n.* A player at dice.

DICH; a corruption for *do it*; as, "much good *dich* thy heart." *Shak.*

DI-CHAST'A-SIS, *n.* [See DICHASTIC.] Spontaneous subdivision. *Dana.*

DI-CHAST'IC, *a.* [Gr. *διχαζω*, to subdivide spontaneously.] Capable of subdividing spontaneously. *Dana.*

DI-CHLAM-YD'E-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *δις*, and *χλαμυς*, a garment.]
In *botany*, having two coverings, a calyx and a corol. *Lindley.*

DI-CHOT'O-MIZE, (di-kot'o-mize,) *v. t.* [See the next word.] To cut into two parts; to divide into pairs.

DI-CHOT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *διχα*, doubly, by pairs, and *τεμνω*, to cut.]
In *botany*, regularly dividing by pairs, from top to bottom; as, a *dichotomous* stem. *Martyn.*

DI-CHOT'O-MOUS-COR'YMB-ED, (di-kot'o-mus-kor'imd,) *a.* Composed of corymbs, in which the pedicles divide and subdivide by pairs. *Martyn.*

DI-CHOT'O-MOUS-LY, *adv.* In a dichotomous manner.

DI-CHOT'O-MY, (di-kot'o-me,) *n.* [Gr. *διχοτομια*, a division into two parts; *διχα* and *τεμνω*, to cut.]
1. Division or distribution of things by pairs. [*Little used.*] *Watts.*
2. In *astronomy*, that phase of the moon in which it appears bisected, or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures. *Encyc.*

DI'CHRO-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *δις*, twice, and *χροα*, color.]
The property observed in some crystals of presenting different colors when viewed in two different directions. *Dana.*

DI'CHRO-ITE. See IOLITE.

DI-CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *δις* and *χρωμα*.] Having or producing two colors. *Gilbert.*

DIC'ING, *n.* The practice of playing at dice. *Rich. Dict.*

DIC'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where dice is played; a gaming-house. [*Little used.*]

DICK'ENS; a vulgar exclamation in old writers for the devil. *Shak.*

DICK'ER, *n.* [Probably from Gr. *δεκα*, ten, W. *deg*, L. *decem.*]
In *old authors*, the number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins; but applied to other things, as a *dicker* of gloves, &c. [*I believe not used in America.*]

DICK''Y, *n.* A seat behind a carriage, for servants, &c.
2. A sham bosom of a shirt. *Grose.*

DIC'LI-NATE, *a.* [Gr. *δις*, twofold, and *κλινω*, to incline.]
In *mineralogy*, an epithet applied to crystals, in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined, as in the oblique rectangular prism. *Dana.*

DI-COC'COUS, *a.* [Gr. *δις* and *κοκκος*, L. *coccus*, a grain.]
Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each; as, a *dicoccous* capsule. *Martyn.*

DI-CO-TYL-E'DON, *n.* [Gr. *δις*, twice, and *κοτυληδων*, a cavity.]
A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating. *Martyn.*

DI-CO-TYL-E'DON-OUS, *a.* Having two lobes. A *dicotyledonous* plant is one whose seeds have two lobes, and consequently rise with two seminal leaves.

DIC'RO-TOS, *n.* [Gr. *δις* and *κροτος*.] [*Milne.*
A double or rebounding pulse.

DIC'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *dicto*, from *dico*, to speak; Sp. *dictar*; It. *dettare*; Fr. *dicter*; Ir. *deachtaim.* Class Dg.]
1. To tell with authority; to deliver, as an order, command, or direction; as, what God has *dictated*, it is our duty to believe.
2. To order or instruct what is to be said or written; as, a general *dictates* orders to his troops.
3. To suggest; to admonish; to direct by impulse on the mind. We say, the Spirit of God *dictated* the messages of the prophets to Israel; conscience often *dictates* to men the rules by which they are to govern their conduct.

DIC'TATE, *n.* An order delivered; a command.
2. A rule, maxim, or precept, delivered with authority.
I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say. *Prior.*
3. Suggestion; rule or direction suggested to the mind; as, the *dictates* of reason or conscience.

DIC'TA-TED, *pp.* Delivered with authority; ordered; directed; suggested.

DIC'TA-TING *ppr.* Uttering or delivering with authority; instructing what to say or write; ordering; suggesting to the mind.

DIC-TA'TION, *n.* The act of dictating; the act or practice of prescribing.
It affords security against the *dictation* of laws. *Paley.*

DIC-TA'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who dictates; one who prescribes rules and maxims for the direction of others.
2. One invested with absolute authority. In *ancient Rome*, a magistrate, created in times of exigence and distress, and invested with unlimited power. He remained in office six months.

DIC-TA-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited; uncontrollable.
2. Imperious; dogmatical; overbearing; as, the officer assumed a *dictatorial* tone.

DIC-TA-TO'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In an imperious, dogmatical manner.

DIC-TA'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.
2. Authority; imperiousness; dogmatism. *Dryden.*

DIC'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical. *Milton.*

DIC-TA'TRIX, *n.* [L.] A female who dictates or commands.

DIC'TA-TURE, *n.* The office of a dictator; dictatorship.
2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates. *Tooke.*

DIC'TION, (dik'shun,) *n.* [L. *dictio*, from *dico*, to speak. Class Dg.]
Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression. *Dryden.*

DIC'TION-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *dictionnaire*; It. *dizionario*; Sp. *diccionario*; from L. *dictio*, a word, or a speaking.]
A book containing the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meanings; a lexicon. *Johnson.*

DIC'TUM, n.; *pl.* DICTA. [L.] An authoritative saying or assertion.

DID, *pret.* of Do, contracted from *doed.* I did, thou didst, he did; we did, you or ye did, they did.
Have ye not read what David *did* when he was hungry?—Matt. xii.
The proper signification is, made, executed, performed; but it is used, also, to express the state of health.
And Mordecai walked every day before the court of the women's house, to know how Esther *did.*—Esth. ii.
Did is used as the sign of the past tense of verbs, particularly in interrogative and negative sentences; as, *did* he command you to go? He *did* not command me. It is also used to express emphasis; as, I *did* love him beyond measure.

DI-DAC'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *διδακτικος*, from *διδασκω*,
DI-DAC'TIC-AL, } to teach.]
Adapted to teach; preceptive; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; intended to instruct; as, a *didactic* poem or essay.

DI-DAC'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a didactic manner; in a form to teach.

DI-DAC'TYL, *n.* An animal having two toes.

DI-DAC'TYL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *δι*, *δις*, and *δακτυλος*.]
Having two toes.

DI'DAP-PER, *n.* [from *dip.*] A bird that dives into the water, a species of grebe, *Podiceps minor.*

DI-DAS-CAL'IC, *a.* [Gr. *διδασκαλικος*, from *διδασκω*, to teach.]
Didactic; preceptive; giving precepts. [*Little used.*] *Prior.*

DID'DER, *v. i.* [Teut. *diddern*; qu. *titter*, *totter.*]
To shiver with cold. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

DID'DLE, *v. t.* To cheat or overreach. *Halloway.*

DID'DLE, *v. i.* To totter, as a child in walking.

DI-DEC-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [*di* and *decahedral.*] In *crystallography*, having the form of a decahedral prism, with pentahedral summits. *Cleaveland.*

DI-DEL'PHYC, *a.* Relating to animals of the genus Didelphys, to which the opossum belongs.

DI-DEL'PHYS, *n.* [Gr. *δις*, twice, and *δελφυς*, uterus.]
A genus of marsupial animals including the opossum.

DI-DO-DEC-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [*di* and *dodecahedral.*] In *crystallography*, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral summits. *Cleaveland.*

DI-DRACH'MA, (di-drak'ma,) *n.* [Gr.] A piece of money, the fourth of an ounce of silver.

DIDST. The second person of the preterit of *do.*

DI-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *diductio*; *di* and *duco*, to draw.]
Separation by withdrawing one part from the other. *Boyle.*

DI-DYM'I-UM, *n.* A metal recently discovered by M. Mosander, in the ores of Cerium. *Ure. Dr. Bridges.*

DID'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *διδυμος*.] *P. Cyc.*
In *botany*, growing in pairs or twins.

DID-Y-NA'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. *δι*, *δις*, and *δυναμις*, power.]
In *botany*, the name of a class of plants of four stamens, disposed in two pairs, one being shorter than the other.

DID-Y-NA'MI-AN, } *a.* Containing four stamens, dis-
DI-DYN'A-MOUS, } posed in pairs, one shorter than the other.

DIE, *v. i.* [Sw. *dö*; Dan. *döer.* This appears to be a contracted word, and the radical letter lost is not obvious. The word *dye*, to tinge, is contracted from Dg, and the Arabic root signifies not only to *tinge*, but to *perish*; which circumstance would lead one to infer that they are radically one word, and that the primary sense is, to plunge, fall, or sink. The Saxon *deadian* is evidently a derivative of the participle *dead.* See DYE.]
1. To be deprived of respiration, of the circulation of blood, and other bodily functions, and rendered incapable of resuscitation, as animals, either by natural decay, by disease, or by violence; to cease to live; to expire; to decease; to perish; and, with respect to man, to depart from this world.
All the first-born in the land of Egypt shall *die.*—Ex. xi.
The fish that is in the river shall *die.*—Ex. vii.
This word is followed by *of* or *by.* Men *die of* disease; *of* a fever; *of* sickness; *of* a fall; *of* grief. They *die by* the sword; *by famine*; *by* pestilence; *by* violence; *by* sickness; *by* disease. In some cases, custom has established the use of the one, to the exclusion of the other; but, in many cases, either *by* or *of* may be used at the pleasure of the writer or speaker. The use of *for*, he died *for* thirst, is not elegant nor common.
2. To be punished with death; *to* lose life for a crime, or for the sake of another. I will relieve my master, if I *die* for it.
Christ *died* for the ungodly.—Rom. v.
Christ *died* for our sins.—1 Cor. xv.
3. To come to an end; to cease; to be lost; to perish or come to nothing; as, let the secret *die* in your own breast.
4. To sink; to faint.
His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone.—1 Sam. xxv.
5. To languish with pleasure or tenderness; followed by *away.*
To sounds of heavenly harp she *dies away.* *Pope.*
6. To languish with affection.
The young men acknowledged that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler.*
7. To recede, as sound, and become less distinct; to become less and less; or to vanish from the sight, or disappear gradually. Sound or color *dies away.*
8. To lose vegetable life; to wither; to perish; as plants or seeds. Plants *die* for want of water; some plants *die* annually.
9. To become vapid or spiritless, as liquors; mostly used in the participle; as, the cider or beer is *dead.*
10. In *theology*, to perish everlastingly; to suffer divine wrath and punishment in the future world.
11. To become indifferent to, or to cease to be under the power of; as, to *die* to sin.
12. To endure great danger and distress.
I *die* daily.—I Cor. xv.
To die away; to decrease gradually; to cease to blow; as, the wind *dies away.*

DIE, *n.*; *pl.* DICE. [Fr. *dé*; It. *dado*; Sp. and Port. *id.*; Arm. *diçz*; Ir. *disle.*]
1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming, by being thrown from a box.
He ventured his all on the cast of a *die.*
2. Any cubic body; a flat tablet. *Watts.*
3. In *architecture*, the cubical part of the pedestal, between its base and cornice
4. Hazard; chance.
Such is the *die* of war. *Spenser.*

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DIE, *n.*; *pl.* DIES. A stamp used in coining money, in founderies, &c.

DI-Ē'CIAN and DI-Ē'CIOUS. See DIŒCIAN and DIŒCIOUS.

DI'ER. See DYER.

DI-ER'E-SIS, *n.* See DIÆRESIS.

DI'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. διεσις, a division.]

In *music*, the division of a tone, less than a semitone; or an interval consisting of a less or imperfect semitone. *Encyc.*

DI'ES NON, [L. *dies non juridicus.*] A day on which courts are not held, as the Sabbath, &c. *Wood's Inst.*

DI'ET, *n.* [L. *dieta*; Gr. διαιτα, manner of living, mode of life prescribed by a physician, food, a room, parlor, or bedroom; Sp. *dieta*; Fr. *diète*; It. *dieta.* In the middle ages, this word was used to denote the provision or food for one day, and for a journey of one day. *Spelman.* Hence it seems to be from *dies*, day, or its root; and hence the word may have come to signify a meal or supper, and the room occupied for eating.]

1. Food or victuals; as, milk is a wholesome *diet*; flesh is a nourishing *diet.*

2. Food regulated by a physician, or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind or quantity. I restrained myself to a regular *diet* of flesh once a day.

3. Allowance of provision.

For his diet there was a continual *diet* given him by the king. — Jer. lii.

4. Board, or boarding; as, to pay a certain sum for *diet*, washing, and lodging.

DI'ET, *n.* [D. *ryksdag*; G. *reichstag*; Sw. *riksdag*; Dan. *rigsdag*; empire's day, imperial diet. These words prove that *diet* is from *dies*, day. So in Scots law, *diet* of appearance.]

An assembly of the states or circles of the empire of Germany and of Poland; a convention of princes, electors, ecclesiastical dignitaries, and representatives of free cities, to deliberate on the affairs of the empire. There are also diets of states and cantons. *Encyc.*

DI'ET, *v. t.* To feed; to board; to furnish provisions for; as, the master *diets* his apprentice.

2. To take food by rules prescribed; as, an invalid should carefully *diet* himself.

3. To feed; to furnish aliment; as, to *diet* revenge. *Shak.*

DI'ET, *v. i.* To eat according to rules prescribed.

2. To eat sparingly. *Shak.*

3. To eat; to feed; as, the students *diet* in commons.

DI'ET-A-RY, *n.* Rule of diet; allowance of food, especially for the poor in alms-houses and prisons. *Brande.*

DI'ET-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.

DI'ET-DRINK, *n.* Medicated liquors; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

DI'ET-ED, *pp.* Fed; boarded; fed by prescribed rules.

DI'ET-ER, *n.* One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by rules.

DI-E-TET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. διαιτητικη.]
DI-E-TET'IC-AL, }

Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

DI-E-TET'ICS, *n.* That part of medicine which relates to diet or food.

DI'ET-INE, *n.* A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.

DI'ET-ING, *ppr.* Taking food; prescribing rules for eating; taking food according to prescribed rules.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, (de-ū'ā-mon-drwä,) [Fr.] God and my right.

DIF-FAR-RĒ-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *dis* and *farreatio.*]

The parting of a cake; a ceremony among the Romans, at the divorce of man and wife. *Encyc.*

DIF'FER, *v. i.* [L. *differo*, *dis* and *fero*, to bear or move apart; It. *differire*; Fr. *differer.* See BEAR.]

1. *Literally*, to be separate. Hence, to be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various, in nature, condition, form, or qualities; followed by *from.* Men *differ from* brutes; a statue *differs from* a picture; wisdom *differs from* folly.

One star *differeth* from another star in glory. — 1 Cor. xv.

2. To disagree; not to accord; to be of a contrary opinion. We are all free to *differ* in opinion, and sometimes our sentiments *differ* less than we at first suppose.

3. To contend; to be at variance; to strive or debate in words; to dispute; to quarrel.

We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

DIF'FER, *v. t.* To cause to be different or various. A different dialect and pronunciation *differs* persons of divers countries. *Derham.*

[*This transitive use of the verb is not common, nor to be commended.*]

DIF'FER-ED, *pp.* Made different; disagreed.

DIF'FER-ENCE, *n.* The state of being unlike or distinct; distinction; disagreement; want of sameness; variation; dissimilarity. *Difference* may be total or partial, and exist in the nature and essence of things, in the form, the qualities, or degrees. There is a *difference* in nature between animals and plants; a *difference* in form between the genera and species of animals; a *difference* of quality in paper; and a *difference* in degrees of heat, or of light.

2. The quality which distinguishes one thing from another.

3. Dispute; debate; contention; quarrel; controversy.

What was the *difference*? It was a contention in public. *Shak.*

4. The point in dispute; ground of controversy.

5. A logical distinction. [*Shak*

6. Evidences or marks of distinction.

The marks and *differences* of sovereignty. *Davies.*

7. Distinction.

There is no *difference* between the Jew and the Greek. — Rom. x.

8. In *mathematics*, the remainder of a sum or quantity, after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted.

9. In *logic*, an essential attribute, belonging to some species, and not found in the genus; being the idea that defines the species. *Encyc.*

10. In *heraldry*, a certain figure added to a coat of arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch.

DIF'FER-ENCE, *v. t.* To cause a difference or distinction. A regular administration of justice according to fixed laws, *differences* a civilized from a savage state.

DIF'FER-ENC-ED, (dif'fer-enst,) *pp.* Caused to differ; separated.

DIF'FER-ENC-ING, *ppr.* Causing a difference; making different.

DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* Distinct; separate; not the same; as, we belong to *different* churches or nations.

2. Various or contrary; of various or contrary natures, forms, or qualities; unlike; dissimilar; as, *different* kinds of food or drink; *different* states of health; *different* shapes; *different* degrees of excellence.

DIF-FER-EN'TIAL, (dif-fer-en'shal,) *a.*

1. In *commerce*, creating a difference; as, *differential* duties. *England.*

2. In *mathematics*, an epithet used in fluxions, or the doctrine of infinitesimals; as, the *differential* calculus, (see CALCULUS,) a *differential* quantity, (see the noun DIFFERENTIAL.)

DIF-FER-EN'TIAL, *n.* In the *differential* and *integral calculus*, if two or more quantities are dependent on each other, and subject to varintions of value, their *differentials* are any other quantities whose ratios to each other are the limits to which the ratios of the variations approximate, as these varintions are reduced nearer and nearer to zero. *A. D. Stanley.*

DIF-FER-EN'TIAL THER-MOM'E-TER, *n.* A thermometer for measuring very small differences of temperature. *Brande.*

DIF'FER-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a different manner; variously. Men are *differently* affected with the same eloquence.

DIF'FER-ING, *ppr.* Being unlike or distinct; disagreeing; contending.

DIF'FER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a different manner.

DIF'FI-CILE, (dif'fe-sil,) *a.* [L. *difficilis.*]

Difficult; hard; scrupulous. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DIF'FI-CILE-NESS, *n.* Difficulty to be persuaded. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DIF'FI-CULT, *a.* [L. *difficilis*; *dis* and *facilis*, easy to be made or done, from *facio*, to make or do; Sp. *dificultoso*: It. *difficoltoso.*]

1. Hard to be made, done, or performed; not easy; attended with labor and pains; as, our task is *difficult.* It is *difficult* to persuade men to abandon vice. It is *difficult* to ascend a steep hill, or travel a bad road

2. Hard to be pleased; not easily wrought upon; not readily yielding; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere; not easily managed or persuaded; as, a *difficult* man; a person of a *difficult* temper.

3. Hard to be ascended, as a hill; traveled, as a road; or crossed, as a river, &c. We say, a *difficult* ascent; a *difficult* road; a *difficult* river to cross, &c.

DIF'FI-CULT-LY, *ad.* With difficulty.

DIF'FI-CUL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *difficulté*; It. *difficoltà*; Sp. *dificultad*; L. *difficultas.*]

1. Hardness to be done or accomplished; the state of any thing which renders its performance laborious or perplexing; opposed to *easiness* or *facility*; as, the *difficulty* of a task or enterprise; a work of labor and *difficulty.*

2. That which is hard to be performed or surmounted. We often mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities. To overcome *difficulties*, is an evidence of a great mind.

3. Perplexity; embarrassment of affairs; trouble; whatever renders progress or execution of designs laborious. We lie under many *difficulties*, by reason of bad markets, or a low state of trade.

4. Objection; obstacle to belief; that which can not be easily understood, explained, or believed. Men often raise *difficulties* concerning miracles and mysteries in religion, which candid research will remove.

5 In *a popular sense*, bodily complaints; indisposition.

DIF'FIDE, *v. i.* [L. *diffido*; *dis* and *fido*, to trust.]

To distrust; to have no confidence in. [*Rare.*]

DIF'FI-DENCE, *n.* [It. *diffidanza*; Sp. *dificencia*; from L. *diffidens*, *diffido*; *dis* and *fido*, to trust. See FAITH.]

1. Distrust; want of confidence; any doubt of the power, ability, or disposition of others. It is said there was a general *diffidence* of the strength and resources of the nation, and of the sincerity of the king.

2. More generally, distrust of one's self; want of confidence in our own power, competency, correctness, or wisdom; a doubt respecting some personal qualification We speak or write with *diffidence*, when we doubt our ability to speak or write correctly, or to the satisfaction of others. The effect of diffidence is some degree of reserve, modesty, timidity, or bashfulness. Hence,

3. Modest reserve; a moderate degree of timidity or bashfulness; as, he addressed the audience or the prince with *diffidence.*

DIF'FI-DENT, *a.* Distrustful; wanting confidence; doubting another's power, disposition, sincerity, or intention.

Be not *diffident* of wisdom. *Milton.*

2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; doubtful of one's own power or competency

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident.* *Clarissa.*

3. Reserved; modest; timid; as, a *diffident* youth.

DIF'FI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With distrust; in a distrusting manner; modestly.

DIF-FIND' *v. t.* [L. *diffindo.*] To split.

DIF-FIN'I-TIVE, *a.* Determinate; difinitive.

DIF-FLĀ'TION, *n.* The act of scattering by a gust of wind.

DIF'FLU-ENCE, } *n.* [L. *diffluo.*]
DIF'FLU-EN-CY, }

A flowing or falling away on all sides. *Brown.*

DIF'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing away on all sides; not fixed.

DIF'FORM, *a.* [L. *dis* and *forma.* But it appears to have been adopted from the French or Italian *difforme*, which we write *deform.*]

1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; as, a *difform* flower or corol, the parts of which do not correspond in size or proportion; so, *difform* leaves.

2. Unlike; dissimilar. [*Martyn.*

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays. *Newton.*

DIF-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Irregularity of form; want of uniformity. *Brown.*

DIF-FRACT', *v. t.* [L. *diffractum*, *diffringo.*]

To break or separate into parts, as light.

DIF-FRACT'ED, *pp.* Broken or separated into parts

DIF-FRAC'TION, *n.* [from L. *diffringo*, *diffractum*, to break in pieces.]

In *optics*, a change which light undergoes, when, by passing very near the borders of an opaque body, it forms parallel bands or fringes. *D. Olmsted.*

DIF-FRAN'CHISE, }
DIF-FRAN'CHISE-MENT, } See DISFRANCHISE, which is the word in use.

DIF-FŪSE', (dif-fuze',) *v. t.* [L. *diffusus*; *diffundo*; *dis* and *fundo*, to pour, to spread. If *n* is casual, as it probably is, the root belongs to Class Bd or Bs.]

1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow and spread. The river rose and *diffused* its waters over the adjacent plain.

2. To spread; to send out or extend in all directions. Flowers *diffuse* their odors. The fame of Washington is *diffused* over Europe. The knowledge of the true God will be *diffused* over the earth.

DIF-FŪSE', *a.* Widely spread; dispersed.

2. Copious; prolix; using many words; giving full descriptions; as, Livy is a *diffuse* writer.

3. Copious; verbose; containing full or particular accounts; not concise; as, a *diffuse* style.

DIF-FŪS'ED, (dif-fūzd',) *pp.* Spread; dispersed.

2. Loose; flowing; wild. *Shak.*

DIF-FŪS'ED-LY, (dif-fūz'ed-ly,) *adv.* In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.

DIF-FŪS'ED-NESS, (dif-fūz'ed-ness,) *n.* The state of being widely spread. *Sherwood.*

DIF-FŪSE'LY, *adv.* Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; with many words; fully.

DIF-FŪS'ER, *n.* One who diffuses.

DIF-FU-SI-BIL'I-TY, (dif-fū-zi-bil'i-ty,) *n.* The quality of being diffusible, or capable of being spread; as, the *diffusibility* of clay in water. *Kirwan.*

DIF-FŪ'SI-BLE, (dif fu'ze-ble,) *a.* That may flow or be spread in all directions; that may be dispersed; as, *diffusible* stimuli. *Brown.*

DIF-FŪ'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Diffusibility.

DIF-FŪS'ING, *ppr.* Spreading; extending.

DIF-FŪ'SION, (dif-fū'zhun,) *n.* A spreading or flowing of a liquid substance or fluid, in a lateral as well as a lineal direction; as, the *diffusion* of water; the *diffusion* of air or light.

2. A spreading or scattering; dispersion; as, a *diffusion* of dust or of seeds.

3. A spreading; extension; propagation; as, the *diffusion* of knowledge, or of good principles.

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4. Copiousness, exuberance, as of style. [*Little used.*]

DIF-FŪ'SIVE, *a.* Having the quality of diffusing, or spreading by flowing, as liquid substances or fluids; or of dispersing, as minute particles. Water, air, and light, dust, smoke, and odors, are *diffusive* substances.

2. Extended; spread widely; extending in all directions; extensive; as, *diffusive* charity or benevolence.

DIF-FŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv* Widely; extensively; every way.

DIF-FŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of diffusing, or state of being diffused; dispersion.

2. Extension, or extensiveness; as, the *diffusiveness* of benevolence.

3. The quality or state of being diffuse, as, an author or his style; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression. *Addison.*

DIG, *v. t. pret.* DIGGED or DUG; *pp.* DIGGED or DUG. [Sw. *dika*; Dun. *diger*, to dig, to *ditch*; Sw. *dike*, a ditch, Dan. *dige*; D. *dyk*, a *dyke*; G. *deich*, Sax. *dic*, id.; Sax. *dician*, to ditch; Eth. ደኀየ *dachi*. Class Dg, No. 14. The Irish *tochlaim*, *tachlaim*, to dig, may be from the same root.]

1. To open and break, or turn up the earth, with a spade or other sharp instrument.

Be first to *dig* the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To excavate; to form an opening in the earth by digging and removing the loose earth; as, to *dig* a well, a pit, or a mine.

3. To pierce or open with a snout or by other means, as swine or moles.

4. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to thrust in.

Still for the growing liver *digged* his breast. *Dryden.*

To dig down, is to undermine and cause to fall by digging; as, to *dig down* a wall.

To dig out, or *to dig from*, is to obtain by digging; as, to *dig* coals *from* a mine; to *dig out* fossils. But the preposition is often omitted, and it is said, the men are *digging* coals, or *digging* iron ore. In such phrases, some word is understood: They are *digging out* ore, or *digging for* coals, or *digging* ore *from* the earth.

To dig up, is to obtain something from the earth by opening it, or uncovering the thing with a spade or other instrument, or to force out from the earth by a bar; as, to *dig up* a stone.

DIG, *v. i.* To work with a spade or other piercing instrument; to do servile work.

I can not *dig*; I am ashamed to beg. — Luke xvi.

2 To work in search of; to search.

They *dig* for it more than for hid treasures. — Job iii.

To dig in, is to pierce with a spade or other pointed instrument.

Son of man, *dig* now in the wall. — Ezek. viii.

To dig through; to open a passage through; to make an opening from one side to the other.

DI-GAM'MA, *n.* [Gr. δις and γαμμα, double gamma.] The name of a letter in the early language of Greece, which gradually fell into disuse, except among the Eolics. It has very nearly the sound of the English f, and was called *digamma* from its resemblance to two *gammas*, one placed above the other.

DIG'A-MY, *n.* Second marriage. [*Not in use.*] *Herbert.*

DI-GAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. δις and γαστηρ, belly.] Having a double belly; an epithet given to a muscle of the lower jaw. *Bailey.*

DIG'ER-ENT, *a.* [L. *digerens.*] Digesting. [*Not in use.*]

DI'GEST, *n.* [L. *digestus*, put in order.]

1. A collection or body of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the emperor Justinian. A pandect.

2. Any collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws, disposed under proper heads or titles; as, the *Digest* of Comyn.

DI-GEST', *v. t.* [L. *digestum*, from *digero*, to distribute, or to dissolve; *di*, or *dis*, and *gero*, to bear, carry, or wear; Fr. *digerer*; It. *digerire*; Sp. *digerir.*]

1. To distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles; to arrange in convenient order; to dispose in due method; as, to *digest* the Roman laws or the common law.

2. To arrange methodically in the mind; to form with due arrangement of parts; as, to *digest* a plan or scheme.

3. To separate or dissolve in the stomach, as food; to reduce to minute parts fit to enter the lacteals and circulate; to concoct; to convert into chyme. *Coxe. Encyc.*

4. In *chemistry*, to soften and prepare by heat; to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for chemical operations.

5. To bear with patience; to brook; to receive without resentment; not to reject; as, say what you will, he will *digest* it. *Shak.*

6. To prepare in the mind; to dispose in a manner that shall improve the understanding and heart; to prepare for nourishing practical duties; as, to *digest* a discourse or sermon.

7. To dispose an ulcer or wound to suppurate.

8. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.

DI-GEST', *v. i.* To be prepared by heat.

2. To suppurate; to generate laudable pus; as an ulcer or wound.

3. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

DI-GEST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to method; arranged in due order; concocted or prepared in the stomach or by a gentle heat; received without rejection; borne; disposed for use.

DI-GEST'ED-LY, *adv.* In a well arranged manner.

DI-GEST'ER, *n.* He that digests or disposes in order.

2. One who digests his food.

3. A medicine or article of food that aids digestion, or strengthens the digestive power of the stomach.

4. A strong vessel, contrived by Papin, in which to boil bony substances with a strong heat, and reduce them to a fluid state; or, in general, to increase the solvent power of water.

DI-GEST'I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being digestible.

DI-GEST'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being digested. *Bacon.*

DI-GEST'ING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order, or under proper heads; dissolving and preparing for circulation in the stomach; softening and preparing by heat; disposing for practice; disposing to generate pus; brooking; reducing by heat to a fluid state.

DI-GES'TION, (de-jest'yun,) *n.* [L. *digestio.*]

1. The conversion of food into chyme, or the process of decomposing aliment in the stomach and recomposing it in a new form, and thus preparing it for circulation and nourishment. A good *digestion* is essential to health.

2. In *chemistry*, the operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat, to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance.

3. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; the maturing of a design. *Temple.*

4. The process of maturing an ulcer or wound, and disposing it to generate pus; or the generation of matter.

5. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

DI-GEST'IVE, *a.* Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach; as, a *digestive* preparation of medicine.

2. Capable of softening and preparing by heat.

3. Methodizing; reducing to order; as, *digestive* thought. *Dryden.*

4. Causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.

5. Dissolving.

DI-GEST'IVE, *n.* In *medicine*, any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach, and aids digestion; a stomachic; a corroborant.

2. In *surgery*, an application which ripens an ulcer or wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

Digestive-salt, the muriate of potash.

DI-GEST'URE, *n.* Concoction; digestion. [*Rare.*]

DIG'GA-BLE, *a.* That may be digged.

DIG'GED, (digd,) *pret.* and *pp.* of DIG.

DIG'GER, *n.* One who digs; one who opens, throws up, and breaks the earth; one who opens a well, pit, trench, or ditch.

DIG'GING, *ppr.* Opening or turning the earth with a spade.

DIGHT, (dite,) *v. t.* [Sax. *dihtan*, to set, establish, prepare, instruct, dictate. This seems to be from the same source as the L. *dico*, *dicto.*]

To prepare; to put in order: hence, to dress, or put on; to array; to adorn. [*Obsolete, or used only in poetry.* *Milton.*

DIG'IT, *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger, that is, a shoot; Gr. δακτυλος.]

1. The measure of a finger's breadth, or three fourths of an inch. *Boyle.*

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a term used to express the quantity of an eclipse; as, an eclipse of six *digits* is one which hides one half of the disk.

3. In *arithmetic*, any integer under 10; so called from counting on the fingers. Thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are called digits.

DIG'IT-AL, *a.* [L. *digitalis.*] Pertaining to the fingers, or to digits.

DIG-I-TĀ'LI-A, } *n.* A supposed alkaloid obtained
DI-GI-TĀ'LINE, } from the foxglove or *Digitalis purpurea.* It has not been obtained in a perfectly pure state.

DIG-I-TĀ'LIS, *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger.] The plant called *foxglove*; the name of a genus of plants.

DIG'IT-ATE, *v. t.* To point out as with the finger.

DIG'IT-ATE, } *a.* In *botany*, a *digitate* leaf is one
DIG'IT-Ā-TED, } which branches into several distinct leaflets, like fingers; or when a simple, undivided petiole connects several leaflets at the end of it. *Martyn.*

DIG'IT-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a digitate manner.

DIG-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L.] A division into finger-like processes. *Gilbert.*

DIG'IT-I-GRADE, *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger or toe, and *gradior*, to walk.]

An animal that walks or steps on his toes, as the lion, wolf, &c. *Bell.*

DIG'IT-I-GRADE, *a.* Walking on the toes, as the cat and dog.

DI-GLĀ'DI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *digladior.*] To fence; to quarrel. [*Little used.*]

DI-GLĀ-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* A combat with swords; a quarrel. *B. Jonson.*

DI'GLYPH, *n.* [Gr. δις, twice, and γλυφω, to carve.] In *architecture*, a projecting face having two panels or channels sunk in. The triglyph has three. *Gwilt.*

DIG-NI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [See DIGNIFY.] The act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion. *Walton.*

DIG'NI-FI-ED, (dig'ni-fide,) *pp.* [See DIGNIFY.] Exalted; honored; invested with dignity; as, the *dignified* clergy.

2. *a.* Marked with dignity; noble; as, *dignified* conduct or manner.

To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet *dignified.* *Buckminster.*

DIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [Sp. *dignificar*; L. *dignus*, worthy, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To invest with honor or dignity; to exalt in rank; to promote; to elevate to a high office.

2. To honor; to make illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or that which gives celebrity.

Your worth will *dignify* our feast. *B. Jonson.*

DIG'NI-TA-RY, *n.* An ecclesiastic who holds a dignity, or a benefice which gives him some pre-eminence over mere priests and canons, as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, &c. *Encyc. Swift.*

DIG'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *dignitas*, from *dignus*, worthy; Sp. *digno*; It. *degno*; Fr. *digne*; Arm. *dign* or *din.* Qu. its relation to Sax. *dugan*, to be good, to avail, to be worth, to be profitable. It is probable that *g* and *n* are not both radical, but it is uncertain which.]

1. True honor; nobleness or elevation of mind, consisting in a high sense of propriety, truth, and justice, with an abhorrence of mean and sinful actions; opposed to *meanness.* In this sense, we speak of the *dignity* of mind, and *dignity* of sentiments. This *dignity* is based on moral rectitude; all vice is incompatible with true *dignity* of mind. The man who deliberately injures another, whether male or female, has no true *dignity* of soul.

2. Elevation; honorable place or rank of elevation; degree of excellence, either in estimation, or in the order of nature. Man is superior in *dignity* to brutes.

3. Elevation of aspect; grandeur of mien; as, a man of native *dignity.*

4. Elevation of deportment; as, *dignity* of manners or behavior.

5. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical, giving a high rank in society; advancement; preferment, or the rank attached to it. We say, a man enjoys his *dignity* with moderation, or without haughtiness. Among ecclesiastics, *dignity* is office or preferment joined with power or jurisdiction. *Bailey. Johnson.*

6. The rank or title of a nobleman. *Encyc.*

7. In *oratory*, one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures. *Encyc.*

8. In *astrology*, an advantage which a planet has on account of its being in some particular place of the zodiac, or in a particular station in respect to other planets. *Bailey.*

9. A general maxim or principle. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

DIG-NŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *dignosco.*] Distinguishing mark; distinction. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

DIG'O-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and γωνια, an angle.] In *botany*, having two angles, as a stem. *Lee.*

DI'GRAPH, (di'graf,) *n.* [Gr. δις and γραφω, to write.] A union of two vowels, of which one only is pronounced, as in *head*, *breath.* *Sheridan.*

DI-GRESS', *v. i.* [L. *digressus*, *digredior*; *di*, or *dis*, and *gradior*, to step. See GRADE.]

1. *Literally*, to step or go from the way or road; hence, to depart or wander from the main subject, design, or tenor of a discourse, argument, or narration; *used only of speaking or writing.*

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

2. To go out of the right way or common track; to deviate; *in a literal sense.* [*Not now in use.*] *Shak.*

DI-GRESS'ING, *ppr.* Departing from the main subject.

DI-GRES'SION, (de-gresh'un,) *n.* [L. *digressio.*]

1. The act of digressing; a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing.

2. The part or passage of a discourse, argument, or

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narration, which deviates from the main subject, tenor, or design, but which may have some relation to it, or be of use to it.

3. Deviation from a regular course; as, the *digression* of the sun is not equal. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

DI-GRES'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject. *Warton. Adams, Lect.*

DI-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression. *J. Q. Adams.*

DI-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By way of digression.

DI-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. δις, twice, and γυνη, a female.] In *botany*, an order of plants having two styles. *Linnæus.*

DI-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having two styles.
DIG'YN-OUS, }

DI-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. δις, twice, and ἑδρα, a seat or face.] Having two sides, as a figure.

DI-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Supra.] A figure with two sides or surfaces.

DI-HEX-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [*di* and *hexahedral.*] In *crystallography*, having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits. *Cleaveland.*

DI-I-AM'BUS, *n.* In *prosody*, a double iambus; a foot consisting of two iambuses.

DI-JŪ'DI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dijudico.*] To judge or determine by censure. *Hales.*

DI-JŪ'DI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Judged or determined by censure.

DI-JŪ'DI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Judging or determining by censure.

DI-JŪ-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A judging between; judicial distinction.

DIKE, *n.* [Sax. *dic*; Sw. *dike*; Dan. *dige*; D. *dyk*; G. *deich*; Ir. *diog*; Scot. *dike, dyk*; Fr. *digue*; Sp. *dique*; from *digging.* (See Dig.) It is radically the same word as *ditch*, and this is its primary sense; but by an easy transition, it came to signify also the bank formed by digging and throwing up earth. *Intrenchment* is sometimes used both for a ditch and a rampart.]

1. A ditch; an excavation made in the earth by digging, of greater length than breadth, intended as a reservoir of water, a drain, or for other purpose. *Dryden. Pope.*

2. A mound of earth, of stones, or of other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river. The low countries of Holland are thus defended by *dikes.*

3. A vein of basalt, greenstone, or other stony substance; or an intrusion of melted matter into rents or fissures of rocks. *Cleaveland. Mantell.*

DIKE, *v. t.* To surround or protect with a dike; to secure by a bank.

DIKE, *v. i.* To dig. [*Not in use.*]

DIK'ED, (dīkt,) *pp.* Surrounded with a dike.

DIK'ING, *n.* The act of diking, or surrounding with dikes.

DIK'ING, *ppr.* Surrounding with a dike; making a dike.

DI-LAC'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dilacero*; *di* and *lacero*, to tear.] To tear; to rend asunder; to separate by force. *Brown.*

DI-LAC'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Torn; rent asunder.

DI-LAC'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Tearing; rending in two.

DI-LAC-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of rending asunder; a tearing, or rending. [In lieu of these words, Lacerate, Laceration, are generally used.]

DI-LĀ'NI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dilanio*; *di* and *lanio*, to rend in pieces.] To tear; to rend in pieces; to mangle. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

DI-LĀ-NI-Ā'TION, *n.* A tearing in pieces.

DI-LAP'I-DĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *dilapido*; *di* and *lapido*, to stone, from *lapis*, a stone. It seems originally to have signified to pull down stone-work, or to suffer such work to fall to pieces.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

DI-LAP'I-DĀTE, *v. t.* To pull down; to waste or destroy; to suffer to go to ruin.

If the bishop, parson, or vicar, &c., *dilapidates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church. *Blackstone.*

2. To waste; to squander.

DI-LAP'I-DĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Wasted; ruined; pulled down; suffered to go to ruin.

DI-LAP'I-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* Wasting; pulling down; suffering to go to ruin.

DI-LAP-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* Ecclesiastical waste; a voluntary wasting or suffering to go to decay any building in possession of an incumbent. Dilapidation is *voluntary*, or active, when an incumbent pulls down a building; *permissive*, or passive, when he suffers it to decay and neglects to repair it. Dilapidation extends to the waste or destruction of wood, and other property of the church. *Blackstone.*

2. Destruction; demolition; decay; ruin. *Bryant.*

3. Peculation. *Stephens.*

DI-LAP'I-DĀ-TOR, *n.* One who causes dilapidation.

DI-LĀ-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See Dilate.] The quality of admitting expansion by the elastic force of the body itself, or of another elastic substance acting upon it; opposed to *contractibility.*

DI-LĀT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic. A bladder is *dilatable* by the force of air; air is *dilatable* by heat. It is opposed to *contractible.*

DIL-A-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of expanding; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded; opposed to *contraction.* *Dilatation* differs from *extension*, as the latter is applied to lines and surfaces; the former to bodies that spread, open, or enlarge in all directions. A line or a plain is *extended*; a bladder, an artery, a balloon, is *dilated.*

2. The expanding of a body into greater bulk by its own elastic power.

DI-LĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *dilato*; *di* and *latus*, wide; Fr. *dilater*; It. *dilatare*; Sp. *dilatar.* See Delay.]

1. To expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend in all directions; opposed to *contract.* The air *dilates* the lungs; air is *dilated* by rarefaction.

2. To enlarge; to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely; as, to *dilate* upon the policy of a measure. In this sense, it is generally used intransitively. Spenser and Shakspeare have used it in a transitive sense; as, to *dilate* a theme.

DI-LĀTE', *v. i.* To widen; to expand; to swell or extend in all directions.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

2. To speak largely and copiously; to dwell on in narration. An advocate may weaken his argument by *dilating* on trivial circumstances.

DI-LĀTE', *a.* Expanded; expansive.

DI-LĀT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Expanded; distended; enlarged so as to occupy a greater space.

DI-LĀT'ER, *n.* One who enlarges; that which expands.

DI-LĀT'ING, *ppr.* Expanding; enlarging; speaking largely.

DI-LĀ'TION, *n.* Delay.

DI-LĀT'OR, *n.* That which widens or expands; a muscle that dilates.

DIL'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* With delay; tardily.

DIL'A-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* [from *dilatory.*] The quality of being dilatory or late; lateness; slowness in motion; delay in proceeding; tardiness.

DIL'A-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *dilatoire*; It. *dilatorio*; Low L. *dilatorius*, from *differo*, *dilatus.* See Delay and Dilate.]

1. *Literally*, drawing out or extending in time; hence, slow; late; tardy; *applied to things*; as, *dilatory* councils or measures.

2. Given to procrastination; not proceeding with diligence; making delay; slow; late; *applied to persons*; as, a *dilatory* messenger. A man is *dilatory* when he delays attendance, or performance of business, beyond the proper time.

3. In *law*, intended to make delay; tending to delay; as, a *dilatory* plea, which is designed, or which tends, to delay, the trial of a cause. *Blackstone.*

DI-LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *dilectio.*] A loving. *Martin.*

DI-LEM'MA, *n.* [Gr. διλημμα, a syllogism which strikes on each side; δις and λημμα, an assumption, from λαμβανω, to take.]

1. In *logic*, an argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses. A young rhetorician said to an old sophist, "Instruct me in pleading, and I will pay you when I gain a cause." The master sued for the reward, and the scholar endeavored to elude the claim by a *dilemma.* "If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the award of the judge will be against you. If I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause." The master replied, "If you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it." *Johnson.*

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.

A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

DIL-ET-TAN'TE, (dil-et-tan'tā,) *n*; *pl*, Dilettanti. [It.] An admirer or lover of the fine arts; one who delights in promoting science or the fine arts. *Burke.*

DIL-ET-TAN'TE-ISM, *n.* The pursuits and feelings of a *dilettante.*

DIL'I-GENCE, *n.* [L. *diligentia*, from *diligo*, to love earnestly; *di* and *lego*, to choose.]

1. Steady application in business of any kind; constant effort to accomplish what is undertaken; exertion of body or mind, without unnecessary delay or sloth; due attention; industry; assiduity. *Diligence* is the philosopher's stone, that turns every thing to gold.

Brethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election sure, —2 Pet. i.

2. Care; heed; heedfulness.

Keep thy heart with all *diligence.* — Prov. iv.

DIL'I-GENCE, (dil-e-zhänse,) *n.* The name of a kind of stage-coach used in France.

DIL'I-GENT, *a.* [L. *diligens.*]

1. Steady in application to business; constant in effort or exertion to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduous; attentive; industrious; not idle or negligent; *applied to persons.*

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? He shall stand before kings. — Prov. xxii.

2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort; careful; assiduous; as, make *diligent* search.

The judges shall make *diligent* inquisition. — Judges xix.

DIL'I-GENT-LY, *adv.* With steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

Ye shall *diligently* keep the commandments of the Lord your God. — Deut. vi.

DILL, *n.* [Sax. *dil, dile*; Sw. *dill*; Dan. *dild*; D. *dille*; G. *dill.*] An annual plant of the Anethum graveolens, the seeds of which are moderately warming, pungent, and aromatic.

DI-LŪ'CID, *a.* [L. *dilucidus.*] Clear. [*Not in use.*]

DI-LŪ'CID-ĀTE, *v. t.* To make clear. [*Not in use.*] [See Elucidate.]

DI-LU-CID-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of making clear.

DI-LŪ'CID-LY, *adv.* Clearly.

DIL'Ū-ENT, *a.* [L. *diluens.* See Dilute.]

1. Making liquid or more fluid; making thin; attenuating.

2. Weakening the strength of, by mixture with water.

DIL'Ū-ENT, *n.* That which thins or attenuates; that which makes more liquid.

2. That which weakens the strength of, as water, which, mixed with wine or spirit, reduces the strength of it.

DI-LŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *diluo, dilutus*; *di, dis*, and *lavo, luo*, to wash, contracted from *lago* or *lugo.* See Deluge.]

1. *Literally*, to wash; but *appropriately*, to render liquid, or more liquid; to make thin, or more fluid. Thus sirup or molasses is made thin or more liquid by an admixture with water; and the water is said to *dilute* it. Hence,

2. To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated. Thus, we *dilute* spirit, wine, or a decoction, by adding to it water.

3. To make weak or weaker, as color, by mixture. *Newton.*

4. To weaken; to reduce the strength or standard of; as, to *dilute* virtue. *Milner.*

DI-LŪTE', *a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color. *Newton.*

DI-LŪT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made liquid; rendered more fluid; weakened; made thin, as liquids.

DI-LŪT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a diluted form.

DI-LŪT'ER, *n.* That which makes thin, or more liquid.

DI-LŪT'ING, *ppr.* Making thin or more liquid; weakening.

DI-LŪ'TION, *n.* The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid. Opposite to *dilution* is *coagulation* or *thickening.* *Arbuthnot.*

DI-LŪ'VI-AL, } *a.* [L. *diluvium*, a deluge, from *diluo.*
DI-LŪ'VI-AN, } See Dilute.]

1. Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days.

2. Effected or produced by a deluge, particularly by the great flood in the days of Noah. *Buckland.*

DI-LŪ'VI-AL-IST, *n.* One who explains geological phenomena by the deluge. *Lyell.*

DI-LŪ'VI-ĀTE, *v. i.* To run as a flood. [*Not much used.*] *Sandys.*

DI-LŪ'VI-UM, *n.* [L.] In *geology*, a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c., caused by the deluge, or ancient currents of water. *Buckland.*

DIM, *a.* [Sax. *dim*; Dan. *dum*, dark, obscure, dim, and dumb; *dummer*, to dim; *dummes*, to grow dim or dull, to stupefy, Eng. *dumps, dumpish*; Sw. *dimba*, fog, mist, a cloud; Ir. *deimhe*, darkness; Russ. *tuman*, fog; *temnei*, dark, obscure; Sans. *tama*, black, Finn. *tumma.* It seems to be allied to *damp*, vapor, Russ. *dim* or *deim.* (See Damp.) If *dim* and *dumb* are of the same family, the sense is *close, thick.*]

1. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct.

When Isaac was old, and his eyes were *dim.* — Gen. xxvii.

2. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly seen or discovered; as, a *dim* prospect.

3. Somewhat dark; dusky; not luminous; as, a *dim* shade. *Spenser.*

4. Dull of apprehension; having obscure conceptions.

The understanding is *dim.* *Rogers.*

5. Having its luster obscured; sullied; tarnished.

How is the gold become *dim!* — Lam. iv.

DIM, *v. t.* To cloud; to impair the powers of vision; as, to *dim* the eyes.

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2. To obscure; as, to *dim* the sight; to *dim* the prospect.
3. To render dull the powers of conception.
4. To make less bright; to obscure.

Each passion *dimmed* his face. *Milton.*

5. To render less bright; to tarnish or sully; as, to *dim* gold.

DIM'BLE, *n.* A bower; a cell or retreat. [*Not in use.*] *B Jonson.*

DIME, *n.* [Fr.; contracted from *dixieme* or *disme*, Norm. *dieme*, tenth.]
A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar.

DI-MEN'SION, (de-men'shun,) *n.* [L. *dimensio*, from *dimetior*, to measure; *di*, or *dis*, and *metior*, to *mete*; Gr. μετρεω. See METE and MEASURE.]
1. In *geometry*, the extent of a body, or length, breadth, and thickness or depth. A line has one dimension or length; a superficies has two dimensions, length and breadth; and a solid has three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness or depth. The word is generally used in the plural, and denotes the whole space occupied by a body, or its capacity, size, measure; as, the *dimensions* of a room, or of a ship; the *dimensions* of a farm, of a kingdom, &c.
2. *Dimension* of an equation, in *algebra*, a term used to denote the highest power of the unknown quantity contained in an equation; the same as *degree*. *Barlow.*

DI-MEN'SION-LESS, *a.* Without any definite measure or extent; boundless. *Milton.*

DI-MEN'SI-TY, *n.* Extent; capacity. *Howell.*

DI-MEN'SIVE, *a.* That marks the boundaries or outlines.

Who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines? *Davies.*

DIM'E-TER, *a.* [L.] Having two poetical measures.

DIM'E-TER, *n.* A verse of two measures. [*Tyrwhitt.*

DI-MET'RIC, *a.* [Gr. δις, twofold, and μετρον, measure.]
In *mineralogy*, an epithet applied to crystals with the axes of two kinds, the vertical being unequal to the lateral, as the square prism and square octahedron. *Dana.*

DIM-I-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *dimicatio.*]
A battle or fight; contest.

DI-MID'I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *dimidio.*]
To divide into two equal parts.

DI-MID'I-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* [L. *dimidiatus*; *di* and *medius*, middle.]
Divided into two equal parts; halved.

DI-MID'I-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts; halving.

DI-MID-I-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of halving; division into two equal parts.

DI-MIN'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *diminuo*; *di* and *minuo*, to lessen; *minor*, less; It. *diminuire*; Fr. *diminuer*; Sp. *disminuir*; Ir. *min*, fine; *mion*, small; W. *main*, *meinw*, small, slender; Russ. *menshe*, less; *umen-*



shayu, to diminish; Ar. مَنَّ *manna*, to cut off, to weaken, to diminish. Class Mn, No. 5.]
1. To lessen; to make less or smaller, by any means; opposed to *increase* and *augment*; as, to *diminish* the size of a thing by contraction, or by cutting off a part; to *diminish* a number by subtraction; to *diminish* the revenue by limiting commerce, or reducing the customs; to *diminish* strength or safety; to *diminish* the heat of a room. It is particularly applied to bulk and quantity, as *shorten* is to length.
2. To lessen; to impair; to degrade.

I will *diminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. — Ezek. xxix.

3. In *music*, to take from a note by a sharp, flat, or natural.
To diminish from; to take away something. [*Obs.*]

Neither shall you *diminish* aught *from* it. — Deut. iv.

DI-MIN'ISH, *v. i.* To lessen; to become or appear less or smaller. The apparent size of an object *diminishes*, as we recede from it.

DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being reduced in size or quality.

DI-MIN'ISH-ED, (de-min'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Lessened; made smaller; reduced in size; contracted; degraded.

DI-MIN'ISH-ER, *n.* He who, or that which diminishes.

DI-MIN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Lessening; contracting; degrading.

DI-MIN'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to lessen reputation. *Locke.*

DI-MIN-U-EN'DO, or *DIM.*, in *music*, directs to a decreasing volume of sound.

DI-MIN'U-ENT, *a.* Lessening. [*Little used.*] *Sanderson.*

DIM'I-NŌTE, *a.* Small. [*Not in use.*] *Gorges.*

DIM-I-NU'TION, *n.* [L. *diminutio.*]
1. The act of lessening; a making smaller; opposed to *augmentation*; as, the *diminution* of size, of wealth, of power, of safety.
2. The state of becoming or appearing less; opposed to *increase*; as, the *diminution* of the apparent diameter of a receding body.
3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation. *Philips.*
4. Deprivation of dignity; a lessening of estimation. *Addison.*
5. In *architecture*, the contraction of the upper part of a column, by which its diameter is made less than that of the lower part.
6. In *music*, the imitation of or reply to a subject in notes of half the length or value of those of the subject itself. *Busby.*

DI-MIN'U-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *diminutif*; It. *diminuitivo*; Sp. *diminutivo.*]
Small; little; narrow; contracted; as, a *diminutive* race of men or other animals; a *diminutive* thought.

DI-MIN'U-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind; as, in Latin, *lapillus*, a little stone, from *lapis*; *cellula*, a little cell, from *cella*, a cell; in French *maisonnette*, a little house, from *maison*, a house; in English, *manikin*, a little man, from *man.*

DI-MIN'U-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen; as, to speak *diminutively* of another.

DI-MIN'U-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

DIM'ISH, *a.* [from *dim.*] Somewhat dim, or obscure.

DI-MIS'SION, (de-mish'un,) *n.* Leave to depart.

DIM'IS-SO-RY, *a.* [L. *dimissorius.* See DISMISS.]
1. Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. A *letter dimissory*, is one given by a bishop dismissing a person who is removing into another diocese, and recommending him for reception there. *Hook.*
2. Granting leave to depart. *Prideaux.*

DI-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *dimitto.*]
To permit to go; to grant to farm; to let. [*Not in use.*]

DIM'I-TY, *n.* [D. *diemit.*]
A kind of white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

DIM'LY, *adv.* [See DIM.] In a dim or obscure manner; with imperfect sight.
2. Not brightly, or clearly; with a faint light.

DIM'MED, (dimd,) *pp.* Clouded; obscured; rendered dull.

DIM'MING, *ppr.* Clouding; obscuring the sight or conception.

DIM'MING, *n.* Obscurity. *Shak.*

DIM'NESS, *n.* Dullness of sight; as, the *dimness* of the eyes.
2. Obscurity of vision; imperfect sight; as, the *dimness* of a view.
3. Faintness; imperfection; as, the *dimness* of a color.
4. Want of brightness; as, the *dimness* of gold or silver.
5. Want of clear apprehension; stupidity; as, the *dimness* of perception.

DI-MORPH'ISM, *n.* [Gr. δις, twice, and μορφη, form.]
The property of crystallizing in two distinct forms not derivable from one another. Sulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature. *Dana.*

DI-MORPH'OUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and μορφη.] A term applied to a substance whose crystals belong to different systems, or, if they are of the same system, are so different that they can not be referred to the same primary form. *Dana.*

DIM'PLE, *n.* [Qu. G. *taumeln*, to reel, to indent.]
A small natural cavity or depression in the cheek or other part of the face. *Prior.*

DIM'PLE, *v. i.* To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.

And smiling eddies *dimpled* on the main. *Dryden.*

DIM'PLED, *a.* Set with dimples; as, a *dimpled* cheek.

DIM'PLY, *a.* Full of dimples, or small depressions; as, the *dimply* flood. *Warton.*

DIM'-SIGHT-ED, (-sīt-ed,) *a.* Having dim or obscure vision. *Addison.*

DIM'-TWINK-LING, *a.* Twinkling dimly. *More.*

DIN, *n.* [Sax. *dyn*, noise; *dyna*, to sound; Ice. *dyna*, to thunder; L. *tinnio*, *tonus*, *tono.* This word probably belongs to the root of *tone* and *thunder*, and denotes a rumbling or rattling noise. Sax. *eorth-dyne*, an earthquake.]
Noise; a loud sound; particularly, a rattling, clattering, or rumbling sound, long continued; as, the *din* of arms, the *din* of war.

DIN, *v. t.* To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamor; as, to *din* the ears with cries; to *din* with clamor.

DIN'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. δις and αρχη.]
A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.

DINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dynan*, to dine. The Fr. *diner*, is supposed to be contracted from It. *desinare*, to dine, L. *desino*, to cease; in which case *dinner* must have been so named from the intermission of business. The Saxon and the French, in this case, are probably from different sources. The Gr. has δειπνεω, and δοινεω, to feast.]
To eat the chief meal of the day. This meal seems originally to have been taken about the middle of the day, at least in northern climates, as it still is by laboring people. Among people in the higher walks of life, and in commercial towns, the time of dining is from two to five or six o'clock in the afternoon.

DYNE, *v. t.* To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord *dined* a hundred men.

DIN'ED, (dind,) *pp.* Having eaten a dinner, or entertained with a dinner.

DI-NET'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. δινητικος.]
Whirling round. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

DING, *v. t.*; *pret.* DUNG or DINGED. [Sax. *dengan*, to beat; Scot. *ding*, to drive or strike.]
To thrust or dash with violence. [*Little used.*] *Nash. Marston.*

DING, *v. i.* To bluster, to bounce. [*A low word.*] *Arbuthnot.*

DING'-DONG. A term used to express the sound of bells. *Shak.*

DIN'GI-NESS, *n.* [See DINGY.] A dusky or dark hue; brownness.

DIN''GLE, (ding'gl) *n.* A narrow dale or valley between hills. *Milton.*

DIN''GLE-DAN''GLE, (ding'gl-dang'gl.) Hanging loosely, or something dangling. *Warton.*

DIN'GY, *a.* Soiled; sullied; of a dark color; brown; dusky; dun.

DIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Eating the principal meal in the day; giving a dinner; pertaining to dinner.

DIN'ING-HALL, *n.* A hall for a company to dine in.

DIN'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room for a family or for company to dine in; a room for entertainments

DIN'ING-TA'BLE, *n.* A table used for the purpose of dining.

DIN'NED, *pp.* Stunned with a loud noise.

DIN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *diner*; Ir. *dinner.* See DINE.]
1. The meal taken about the middle of the day; or the principal meal of the day, eaten between noon and evening.
2. An entertainment; a feast.

Behold, I have prepared my *dinner*. — Matt. xxii.

DIN'NER-LESS, *a.* Having no dinner. *Fuller.*

DIN'NER-TA'BLE, *n.* A table at which dinner is taken.

DIN'NER-TIME, *n.* The usual time of dining. *Pope.*

DI-NO-THE'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. δεινος, terrible, and θηριον, beast.]
A gigantic, herbivorous, aquatic animal, fifteen or eighteen feet long; now extinct. [See DEINOTHERIUM.] *Buckland.*

DINT, *n.* [Sax. *dynt*, a blow or striking. It may be connected with *din* and *ding.*]
1. A blow; a stroke. *Milton.*
2. Force; violence; power exerted; as, to win by *dint* of arms, by *dint* of war, by *dint* of argument or importunity.
3. The mark made by a blow; a cavity or impression made by a blow or by pressure on a substance; often pronounced *dent.*

His hands had made a *dint*. *Dryden.*

DINT, *v. t.* To make a mark or cavity on a substance by a blow or by pressure. [See INDENT.] *Donne.*

DINT'ED, *pp.* Marked by a blow or by pressure; as, *deep-dinted* furrows. *Spenser.*

DINT'ING, *ppr.* Impressing marks or cavities.

DI-NU-MER-A'TION, *n.* The act of numbering singly. [*Little used.*]

DI'O-CE-SAN, *a.* [See DIOCESE. The accent on the first and on the third syllable is nearly equal. The accent on the antepenult given to this word in most of the English books is wrong, almost to ridiculousness.] Pertaining to a diocese.

DI'O-CE-SAN, *n.* A bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

DI'O-CESE, *n.* [Gr. διοικησις, administration, a province or jurisdiction; δια and οικησις, residence; οικεω, to dwell; οικος, a house. This word is often spelt *diocess*; but this orthography is opposed to the derivation, and is not sanctioned by the best English authority.]
The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to the authority of a bishop. In *England*, there are two provinces or circuits of archbishops' jurisdiction, Canterbury and York. The province of Canterbury contains twenty-one *dioceses*, and that of York three, besides the Isle of Man. Every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, of which there are sixty; and each archdeaconry into rural deaneries; and every deanery, into parishes. *Blackstone.*
A diocese was originally a division of the Roman empire for the purpose of civil government, a prefecture; but the term is now exclusively appropriated to ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Encyc.*

DI-OC-TA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [*dis* and *octahedral.*] In *crystallography*, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits. *Cleaveland.*

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DI'O-DON, *n.* The globe-fish; a genus of plectognathic fishes, with undivided jaws, each with a single and continuous dental plate. *Brande. Partington.*

DI-Œ'CI-A, *n.* [Gr. δις and οικος.] A class of plants having the stamens on one plant, and the pistils on the other. *P. Cyc.*

DI-Œ'CIAN, } *a.* In *botany*, belonging to the class
DI-Œ'CIOUS, } *Dioecia*; having the stamens on one plant, and the pistils on another.

DI-OP'SIDE, *n.* [Gr. διαψις.]
A foliated variety of augite, of a clear grayish-green color. *Dana.*

DI-OP'TASE, *n.* A rare ore of copper, consisting of silica and copper, with twelve per cent. water. It occurs in rich, emerald-green crystals, having the form of six-sided prisms, terminated at each end by a three-sided prism. *Dana.*

DI-OP'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. διοπτρικος, from διοπτομαι,
DI-OP'TRIC-AL, } to see through; δια and οπτομαι, to see. Sometimes written *Dioptic* and *Dioptical.*]
1. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects; as, a *dioptric* glass.
2. Pertaining to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light.

DI-OP'TRICS, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water, or glass. *Harris.*

DI-O-RA'MA, *n* [Gr. δια and ορωμαι, from ορασω.]
A contrivance for giving a high degree of optical illusion to paintings exhibited in a building prepared for the purpose. This is done chiefly by a peculiar distribution of light. By means of folds and shutters concealed in the roof, the intensity of the illumination may be increased or diminished at pleasure, and the picture may thus be made to change its appearance from bright sunshine to cloudy weather, or the obscurity of twilight. Some parts of the painting, also, are transparent, and through these places increased light is at times admitted with surpassing effect, giving to the diorama a character of nature and reality beyond that of any other mode of painting. *Brande.*
2. A building used for the purpose above described.

DI-O-RAM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to diorama.

DI'O-RISM, *n.* [Gr. διορισμα.]
Definition. [*Rarely used.*] *More.*

DI-O-RIS'TIC, *a.* Distinguishing; defining. [*Rarely used.*]

DI-O-RIS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a distinguishing manner. [*Rarely used.*]

DI'O-RITE, *n.* A variety of trap rock.

DI-OR-THŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A surgical operation, by which crooked or distorted limbs are restored to their proper shape.

DI-OS-POL'I-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to Diospolis, a city in Egypt, called also *Thebes.* *Gliddon.*

DI-Ō'TA, *n.* [L. and Gr.] In *ancient sculpture*, a sort of vase with two handles, used for wine. *Elmes.*

DI-OX'Y-LITE, *n.* [Gr. δις, two, οξυς, acid, (in allusion to its containing two acids,) and λιθος, stone.]
A native salt of lead, of a pale greenish or yellowish color, consisting of the carbonate and sulphate of lead. *Dana.*

DIP, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* DIPPED or DIPT. [Sax. *dippan*; Goth. *daupyan*; D. *doopen*: G. *tupfen*: Sw. *döpa*, *doppa*; Dan. *dypper*; It. *tuffare*; Russ. *toplyu*; Gr. δυπτω; allied, probably, to *dive*, Heb. Ch. טבע. The primary sense is to thrust or drive, for the same word, in Syr. and Ar., signifies to stamp or impress a mark, Gr. τυπτω, whence *type*; and τυπτω, to strike, Eng. *tap*, seems to be of the same family. Class Db, No. 28.]
1. To plunge or immerse, for a moment or short time, in water or other liquid substance; to put into a fluid and withdraw.

> The priest shall *dip* his finger in the blood. — Lev. iv.
> Let him *dip* his foot in oil. — Deut. xxxiii.
> One *dip* the pencil, and one string the lyre. *Pope.*

2. To take with a ladle, or other vessel, by immersing it in a fluid; as, to *dip* water from a boiler; often with *out*; as, to *dip out* water.
3. To engage; to take concern; *used intransitively, but the passive participle is used.*

> He was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden.*

4. To engage as a pledge; to mortgage. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*
5. To moisten; to wet. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*
6. To baptize by immersion.

DIP, *v. i* To sink; to immerge in a liquid. *L'Estrange.*
2. To enter; to pierce. *Granville.*
3. To engage; to take a concern; as, to *dip* into the funds.
4. To enter slightly; to look cursorily, or here and there; as, to *dip* into a volume of history. *Pope.*
5. To choose by chance; to thrust and take.
6. To incline downward; as, the magnetic needle *dips.* [See DIPPING.]

DIP, *n.* Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression; as, the *dip* of the needle
The *dip of a stratum*, in *geology*, is its greatest inclination to the horizon, or that on a line perpendicular to its direction or course; called, also, the *pitch.*

DIP'-CHICK, *n.* A smal. bird that dives.

DI-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and πεταλον, a leaf or *petal.*]
Having two flower-leaves or petals; two-petaled. *Martyn.*

DIPH'THONG, (dif'thong,) *n.* [Gr. διφθογγος; δις and φθογγος, sound; L. *diphthongus.*]
A coalition or union of two vowels, pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a diphthong, both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so blended as to be considered as forming one syllable, as in *joy, noise, bound, out.* [The pronunciation *dip'thong* is vulgar.]

DIPH-THON''GAL, (dif-thong'gal,) *a.* Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds, pronounced in one syllable.

DIPH-THON''GAL-LY, (dif-thong'gal-ly,) *adv.* In a diphthongal manner.

DIPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and φυλλον, a leaf.]
In *botany*, having two leaves, as a calyx, &c.

DIP'LO-E, *n.* [Gr. διπλους, double.]
The soft meditullium, medullary substance, or porous part between the plates of the skull.
Cuxe. Encye.

DI-PLŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. διπλωμα, from διπλοω, to *double* or fold. *Anciently*, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment, and folded; *afterward*, any letter, literary monument, or public document.]
A letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege, or honor. Diplomas are given to graduates of colleges on their receiving the usual degrees; to clergymen who are licensed to exercise the ministerial functions; to physicians who are licensed to practice their profession; and to agents who are authorized to transact business for their principals. A diploma, then, is a writing or instrument, usually under seal, and signed by the proper person or officer, conferring merely honor, as in the case of graduates, or authority, as in the case of physicians, agents, &c.

DI-PLŌ'MA-CY, *n.* [This word, like *supremacy*, retains the accent of its original.]
1. The customs, rules, and privileges of embassadors, envoys, and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts; forms of negotiation.
2. A diplomatic body; the whole body of ministers at a foreign court.
3. The agency or management of ministers at a foreign court. *Cevallos.*
4. Dexterity or skill in managing negotiations, &c.

DIP'LO-MATE, *n.* One skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

DIP'LO-MĀ-TED, *a.* Made by diplomas. *Kennet.*

DIP-LO-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to diplomas; privileged.
2. Furnished with a diploma; authorized by letters or credentials to transact business for a sovereign at a foreign court. Ministers at a court are denominated a *diplomatic* body.
3. Pertaining to or consisting of ministers at a foreign court, or men authorized by diploma; as, a *diplomatic* character; the *diplomatic* corps; *diplomatic* management.

DIP-LO-MAT'IC, *n.* A minister, official agent, or envoy to a foreign court.

DIP-LO-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules of diplomacy.

DIP-LO-MAT'ICS, *n.* The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, &c., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, &c.
Encye. Lunier.

DI-PLŌ'MA-TIST, *n.* A person skilled in diplomacy.

DIP'PED, (dipt,) *pp.* Plunged; immersed.

DIP'PER, *n.* One that dips; he or that which dips.
2. A vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle.
3. One of a genus of birds, of the thrush family, which delight in water; the *Cinclus.*
4. *The dipper*; a name popularly applied to seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; otherwise called *Charles's Wain.*

DIP'PING, *ppr.* Plunging or immersing into a liquid and speedily withdrawing; as, to ascertain the temperature of water by *dipping* the finger in it; baptizing by immersion.
2. Engaging or taking a concern in.
3. Looking into, here and there; examining in a cursory, slight, or hasty manner.
4. Inclining downward, as the magnetic needle.
5. Breaking; inclining; as a vein of ore.

DIP'PING, *n.* The act of plunging or immersing.
2. The act of inclining toward the earth; inclination downward; as, the *dipping* of the needle.
3. The interruption of a vein of ore, or stratum of a fossil, in a mine; or a sloping downward.
4. The act of baptizing by the immersion of the whole body in water.

DIP'PING-NEE-DLE, *n.* An instrument which shows the inclination of the magnetic needle to the horizon at any given place. It is found by observation, that when a magnetic needle is balanced on its centre of gravity, it usually does not maintain a horizontal position, but *dips* or inclines to the horizon in a certain angle. In certain places in the equatorial regions, however, points are found where the needle becomes horizontal, and the line connecting these points is called the *magnetic equator*; and a certain point within the polar circle, where the needle becomes perpendicular, is called the *magnetic pole.* The *pole of the dipping-needle*, is the elevated point in the heavens toward which the upper end of the dipping-needle is directed. *D. Olmsted.*

DI-PRIS-MAT'IC, *a.* [*di* and *prismatic.*] Doubly prismatic. *Jameson.*
2. Having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and at the same time, to a horizontal prism. *Mohs.*

DIP'SAS, *n.* [Gr. διψας, dry, thirsty; διψαω, to thirst.]
A serpent whose bite produces a mortal thirst. See *Deut.* viii.

DIP'TER-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. δις and πτερον, a wing.]
The *diptera* are an order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the house-fly.
Encye.

DIP'TER-AL, *a.* Having two wings only; belonging to the order of Diptera.

DIP'TER-AL, *a.* or *n.* In *ancient architecture*, a term denoting one of the seven orders of sacred buildings, viz., a temple which had a double row of columns on each of its flanks, as well as in front and rear.
Brande.

DIP'TER-OUS, *a.* Having two wings; belonging to the order of insects called *diptera.* *Gilbert.*

DIP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr.; from δις and πιπτω, to fall.]
In *grammar*, a noun which has only two cases; as, *suppetiæ, suppetias.* *Encye.*

DIP'TYCH, } *n.* [Gr. διπτυχος; δις and πτυσσω,
DIP'TY-CHUM, } πτυξω, to fold.]
In *ancient history*, a sort of book or tablet, so called because it consisted of two leaves folded, but it sometimes contained three or more leaves. The term was applied particularly to a public register of the names of consuls, and other magistrates among pagans; and of bishops, martyrs, and others, among Christians. The sacred diptych was a double catalogue, in one of which were registered the names of the living, and in the other the names of the dead, which were to be rehearsed during the office.
Elmes. Encye.

DI-PYRE', *n.* A mineral occurring in minute prisms, either single or adhering to each other in fascicular groups. Before the blowpipe, it melts with ebullition or intumescence, and its powder on hot coals phosphoresces with a feeble light. Its name, from Gr. δυο, two, and πυρ, fire, indicates the double effect of fire, in producing fusion and phosphorescence. It has been considered a variety of *scapolite.*
Cleaveland.

DI-RĀ-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *diradiatio.*]
The rays of light emitted and diffused from a luminous body.

DIRE, *a.* [L. *dirus.* If the primary sense is terrible, this word may belong to the root of *terreo.* But it may be great, wonderful, Syr. ʾתר *ther*, to wonder; or it may be raging, furious, as in L. *diræ.*]
Dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

> *Dire* was the tossing, deep the groans. *Milton.*

DI-RECT', *a.* [L. *directus*, from *dirigo*; *di* and *rego*, *rectus*, to make straight. See RIGHT.]
1. Straight; right; as, to pass in a *direct* line from one body or place to another. It is opposed to *crooked, winding, oblique.* It is also opposed to *refracted*; as, a *direct* ray of light.
2. In *astronomy*, appearing to move forward in the order of the signs, i. e., from west to east; opposed to *retrograde*; as, the motion of a planet is *direct.*
3. In the line of father and son; opposed to *collateral*; as, a descendant in the *direct* line.
4. Leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; not circuitous. Thus we speak of *direct* means to effect an object; a *direct* course; a *direct* way.
5 Open; not ambiguous or doubtful. *Bacon.*
6. Plain; express; not ambiguous; as, he said this in *direct* words; he made a *direct* acknowledgment.
7. In *music*, a *direct* interval is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it; as the fifth, major third, and octave. *Rousseau.*
Direct tax, is a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands.

DI-RECT', *v. t.* [L. *directum, directus*, from *dirigo.*]
1. To point or aim in a straight line, toward a place or object; as, to *direct* an arrow or a piece of ordnance; to *direct* the eye; to *direct* a course or flight.
2. To point; to show the right road or course; as, he *directed* me to the left-hand road.
3. To regulate; to guide or lead; to govern; to cause to proceed in a particular manner; as, to *direct* the affairs of a nation.

> Wisdom is profitable to *direct.* — Eccles. x.

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4. To prescribe a course; to mark out a way. *Job* xxxvii.

5. To order; to instruct; to point out a course of proceeding, with authority; to command. But *direct* is a softer term than *command*.

DI-RECT′, *n.* In *music*, a character placed at the end of a staff to direct the performer to the first note of the next staff. *Busby.*

DI-RECT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Aimed; pointed; guided; regulated; governed; ordered; instructed.

DI-RECT′ER, *n.* A director, which see.

DI-RECT′ING, *ppr.* Aiming; pointing; guiding; regulating; governing; ordering.

DI-REC′TION, *n.* [*L. directio.*]

1. Aim at a certain point; a pointing toward, in a straight line or course; as, the *direction* of good works to a good end. *Smalridge.*

2. The line in which a body moves by impulse; course. Matter or body can not alter the *direction* of its own motion.

3. A straight line or course. A star appeared in the *direction* of a certain tower. The ship sailed in a south-easterly *direction*.

4. The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence; as, the *direction* of public affairs; *direction* of domestic concerns; the *direction* of a bank.

5. Regularity; adjustment.

All chance, *direction*, which thou canst not see. *Pope.*

6. Order; prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed. The employer gives *directions* to his workmen; the physician, to his patient.

7. The superscription of a letter, including the name, title, and place of abode of the person for whom it is intended.

8. A body or board of directors.

DI-REC′TI-TUDE, *n.* A word put by Shakspeare into the mouth of a servant, as a blunder for *discredit*. *Mulone.*

DI-REC′TIVE, *a.* Having the power of direction; as, a *directive* rule. *Hooker.*

2. Informing; instructing; showing the way.

DI-REC′TLY, *adv.* In a straight line or course; rectilineally; not in a winding course. Aim *directly* to the object. Gravity tends *directly* to the center of the earth. As a direct line is the shortest course; hence,

2. Immediately; soon; without delay; as, he will be with us *directly*.

3. Openly; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity; or without a train of inferences.

No man hath been so impious, as *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*

DI-REC′TNESS, *n.* Straightness; a straight course; nearness of way. *Bentley.*

DI-REC′TOR, *n.* One who directs; one who superintends, governs, or manages; one who prescribes to others, by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counselor.

2. That which directs; a rule; an ordinance.

3. One appointed to transact the affairs of a company; as, the *director* of a bank, or of the India Company.

4. That which directs or controls by influence.

Safety from external danger is the most powerful *director* of national conduct. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

5. In *surgery*, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulæ; a guide for an incision-knife. *Encyc. Coxe.*

DI-REC-TO′RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to directors or direction; containing direction or command.

DI-REC′TOR-SHIP, *n.* The condition or office of director.

DI-REC′TO-RY, *a.* Containing directions; enjoining; instructing.

DI-REC′TO-RY, *n.* A guide; a rule to direct; *particularly*, a book containing directions for public worship, or religious services. The Bible is our best *directory* in faith and practice.

2. A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, with their places of abode.

3. The supreme executive council of France, in 4. A board of directors. [the revolution.

DI-REC′TRESS, *n.* A female who directs or manages.

DI-REC′TRIX, *n.* A female who governs or directs.

2. In *geometry*, a certain straight line perpendicular to the axis of a conic section. [See also DIRIGENT.]

DIRE′FUL, *a.* [See DIRE.] Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; as, *direful* fiend; a *direful* misfortune. *Spenser. Dryden. Pope.*

DIRE′FUL-LY, *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; wofully.

DIRE′FUL-NESS, *n.* Calamitousness.

DIRE′-LOOK-ING, *a.* Looking direfully.

DI-REMP′TION, *n.* [*L. diremptio.*]

A separation. *Bp. Hall.*

DIRE′NESS, *n.* Terribleness; horror; dismalness.

DI-REP′TION, *n.* [*L. direptio.*] [*Shak.*

The act of plundering.

DIRGE, (durj,) *n.* [Usually supposed to be a contraction of *L. dirige*, a word used in the funeral service. In Sw. *dyrka*, Dan. *dyrker*, signifies to worship, honor, reverence.]

A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow, and mourning; as, a funeral *dirge*.

DIR′I-GENT, } *n.* [See DIRECT.] In *geometry*, the
DI-REC′TRIX, } line or plane along which another line or plane is supposed to move in the generation of a surface or solid. *Barlow.*

DIR′I-GENT, *a.* Directing. *Baxter.*

DIRK, (durk,) *n.* [Scot. *durk.*]

A kind of dagger or poniard.

DIRK, (durk,) *a.* Dark. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DIRK, (durk,) *v. t.* To darken. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To poniard; to stab.

DIRK′ED, (durkt,) *pp.* Stabbed.

DIRK′ING, *ppr.* Stabbing.

DIRT, (durt,) *n.* [Sax. *gedritan*; D. *dryten*; Ice. *drit*, cacare.]

1. Any foul or filthy substance; excrement; earth; mud; mire; dust; whatever, adhering to any thing, renders it foul or unclean.

The fat closed, and the *dirt* came out. — Judges iii.
Whose waters cast up mire and *dirt*. — Is. lvii.

2. Meanness; sordidness. [*Not in use.*]

DIRT, (durt,) *v. t.* To make foul or filthy; to soil; to bedaub; to pollute; to defile. *Swift.*

DIRT′I-ED, (durt′id,) *pp.* Made filthy.

DIRT′I-LY, (durt′i-ly,) *adv.* [from *dirty*.] In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily.

2. Meanly; sordidly; by low means.

DIRT′I-NESS, (durt′i-ness,) *n.* Filthiness; foulness; nastiness.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DIRT′Y, (durt′y,) *a.* Foul; nasty; filthy; not clean; as, *dirty* hands.

2. Not clean; not pure; turbid; as, *dirty* water.

3. Cloudy; dark; dusky; as, a *dirty* white.

4. Mean; base; low; despicable; groveling; as, a *dirty* fellow; a *dirty* employment.

DIRT′Y, (durt′y,) *v. t.* To foul; to make filthy; to soil; as, to *dirty* the clothes or hands.

2. To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize; *applied to reputation*.

DIRT′Y-ING, *ppr.* Making filthy; soiling.

DI-RUP′TION, *n.* [*L. diruptio; dirumpo*, to burst.]

A bursting or rending asunder. [See DISRUPTION.]

DIS; a prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin, whence Fr. *des*, Sp. *dis*, and *de*, may in some instances be the same word contracted. *Dis* denotes separation, a parting from; hence it has the force of a privative and negative, as in *disarm*, *disoblige*, *disagree*. In some cases, it still signifies separation, as in *distribute*, *disconnect*.

DIS-A-BIL′I-TY, *n.* [from *disable*.] Want of competent natural or bodily power, strength, or ability; weakness; impotence; as, *disability* arising from infirmity or broken limbs.

2. Want of competent intellectual power, or strength of mind; incapacity; as, the *disability* of a deranged person to reason or to make contracts.

3. Want of competent means or instruments.

[In this sense, INABILITY is generally used.]

4. Want of legal qualifications; incapacity; as, a *disability* to inherit an estate, when the ancestor has been attainted. [*In this sense, it has a plural.*] *Blackstone.*

Disability differs from *inability*, in denoting *deprivation* of ability; whereas *inability* denotes *destitution* of ability, either by deprivation or otherwise.

DIS-A′BLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *able*.] To render unable; to deprive of competent natural strength or power. A man is *disabled* to walk, by a broken or paralytic leg, by sickness, &c.

2. To deprive of mental power, as by destroying or weakening the understanding.

3. To deprive of adequate means, instruments, or resources. A nation may be *disabled* to carry on war by want of money. The loss of a ship may *disable* a man to prosecute commerce, or to pay his debts.

4. To destroy the strength; or to weaken and impair so as to render incapable of action, service, or resistance. A fleet is *disabled* by a storm, or by a battle. A ship is *disabled* by the loss of her masts or spars.

5. To destroy or impair and weaken the means which render any thing active, efficacious, or useful; to destroy or diminish any competent means.

6. To deprive of legal qualifications, or competent power; to incapacitate; to render incapable.

An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood, and *disables* his children to inherit. *Eng. Law.*

DIS-A′BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of competent power, corporeal or intellectual; rendered incapable; deprived of means.

DIS-A′BLE-MENT, *n.* Weakness; disability; legal impediment. *Bacon.*

DIS-A′BLING, *ppr.* Rendering unable or incapable; depriving of adequate power or capacity, or of legal qualifications.

DIS-A′BLING, *a.* That disables or disqualifies; depriving of moral power or right; as, a *disabling* statute.

DIS-A-BUSE′, (dis-a-buze′,) *v. t.* [Fr. *desabuser*. See ABUSE.]

To free from mistake; to undeceive; to disengage from fallacy or deception; to set right. It is our duty to *disabuse* ourselves of false notions and prejudices.

If men are now sufficiently enlightened to *disabuse* themselves of artifice, hypocrisy, and superstition, they will consider this event as an era in their history. *J. Adams.*

DIS-A-BUS′ED, (dis-a-būzd′,) *pp.* Undeceived.

DIS-A-BUS′ING, (dis-a-būz′ing,) *ppr.* Undeceiving.

DIS-AC-COM′MO-DATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *accommodate*.] To put to inconvenience.

DIS-AC-COM′MO-DA-TED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience.

DIS-AC-COM′MO-DA-TING, *ppr.* Putting to inconvenience.

DIS-AC-COM-MO-DA′TION, *n.* [*dis* and *accommodation*.]

A state of being unaccommodated; a state of being unprepared. *Hale.*

DIS-AC-CORD′, *v. i.* [*dis* and *accord*.] To refuse assent. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-AC-CUS′TOM, *v. t.* [*dis* and *accustom*.] To neglect familiar or customary practice; to destroy the force of habit by disuse.

DIS-AC-CUS′TOM-ED, *pp.* Disused; having neglected practice or familiar use. *Tooke.*

DIS-AC-CUS′TOM-ING, *ppr.* Disusing; neglecting familiar or customary practice.

DIS-AC-KNOWL′EDGE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *acknowledge*.] To deny; to disown. *South.*

DIS-AC-KNOWL′EDG-ED, *pp.* Denied; disowned.

DIS-AC-KNOWL′EDG-ING, *ppr.* Denying; disowning.

DIS-AC-QUAINT′, *v. t.* [See ACQUAINT.] To dissolve acquaintance. [*Little used.*]

DIS-AC-QUAINT′ANCE, *n.* Neglect or disuse of familiarity, or familiar knowledge of. *South.*

DIS-A-DORN′, *v. t.* To deprive of ornaments. *Congreve.*

DIS-A-DORN′ED, *pp.* Deprived of ornaments.

DIS-A-DORN′ING, *ppr.* Depriving of ornaments.

DIS-AD-VANCE′, *v. t.* or *i.* To check; to halt. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-AD-VAN′TAGE, *n.* [Fr. *desavantage*.]

1. That which prevents success, or renders it difficult; a state not favorable to successful operation. The army commenced an attack on the enemy, notwithstanding the *disadvantage* of its position.

2. Any unfavorable state; a state in which some loss or injury may be sustained. Hence,

3. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good; as, to sell goods to *disadvantage*.

DIS-AD-VAN′TAGE, *v. t.* To injure an interest; to prejudice.

DIS-AD-VAN′TAGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not advantageous. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

DIS-AD-VAN′TA-GED, *pp.* Injured in interest.

DIS-AD-VAN-TA′GEOUS, *a.* Unfavorable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good; as, the situation of an army is *disadvantageous* for attack or defense. We are apt to view characters in the most *disadvantageous* lights.

DIS-AD-VAN-TA′GEOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner not favorable to success, or to interest, profit, or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.

DIS-AD-VAN-TA′GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Unfavorableness to success; inconvenience; loss.

DIS-AD-VEN′TURE, *n.* Misfortune. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*

DIS-AD-VEN′TUR-OUS, *a.* Unprosperous. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-AF-FECT′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *affect*.] To alienate affection; to make less friendly to; to make less faithful to a person, party, or cause, or less zealous to support it; to make discontented or unfriendly; as, an attempt was made to *disaffect* the army.

2. To disdain, or dislike. *Hall.*

3. To throw into disorder. *Hammond.*

DIS-AF-FECT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly; followed by *with* or *to*; as, these men are *disaffected with* the government, or *disaffected to* the king, or *to* the administration.

DIS-AF-FECT′ED-LY, *adv.* In a disaffected manner.

DIS-AF-FECT′ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being disaffected.

DIS-AF-FECT′ING, *ppr.* Alienating the affections; making less friendly.

DIS-AF-FEC′TION, *n.* Alienation of affection, attachment, or good will; want of affection; or, more generally, positive enmity, dislike, or unfriendliness; disloyalty. It generally signifies more than indifference; as, the *disaffection* of people to their prince or government; the *disaffection* of allies; *disaffection* to religion.

2. Disorder; bad constitution; *in a physical sense.* [*Little used.*] *Wiseman.*

DIS-AF-FEC′TION-ATE, *a.* Not well disposed; not friendly. *Blount.*

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DIS-AF-FIRM′, (dis-af-urm′,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *affirm.*] To deny; to contradict. *Davies.*

2. To overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

DIS-AF-FIRM′ANCE, *n.* Denial; negation; disproof; confutation. *Hale.*

2. Overthrow or annulment, by the decision of a superior tribunal; as, *disaffirmance* of judgment.

DIS-AF-FIRM′ED, *pp.* Denied; contradicted; overthrown.

DIS-AF-FIRM′ING, *ppr.* Denying; contradicting; annulling.

DIS-AF-FOR′EST, *v. t.* [*dis* and *afforest.*] To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges.

By charter 9 Hen. III. many forests were *disafforested.* *Blackstone.*

DIS-AF-FOR′EST-ED, *pp.* Stripped of forest privileges.

DIS-AF-FOR′EST-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of forest privileges.

DIS-AG′GRE-GĀTE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *aggregate.*] To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

DIS-AG′GRE-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Separated, as an aggregate mass.

DIS-AG′GRE-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Separating, as the parts of an aggregate body.

DIS-AG-GRE-GĀ′TION, *n.* The act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.

DIS-A-GREE′, *v. i.* [*dis* and *agree.*] To differ; to be not accordant or coincident; to be not the same; to be not exactly similar. Two ideas *disagree*, when they are not the same, or when they are not exactly alike. The histories of the same fact often *disagree.*

2. To differ, as in opinion; as, the best judges sometimes *disagree.*

Who shall decide when doctors *disagree?* *Pope.*

3. To be unsuitable. Medicine sometimes *disagrees with* the patient; food often *disagrees with* the stomach or the taste.

4. To differ; to be in opposition.

Men often reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it *disagrees* with their reason or preconceived opinions. *Anon.*

It is usually followed by *with.* But we say, I *disagree to* your proposal. The use of *from* after *disagree* is not common.

DIS-A-GREE′A-BLE, *a.* Contrary; unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [*Little used.*]

This conduct was *disagreeable* to her natural sincerity. *Broome.*

2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind, or to the senses; but expressing less than *disgusting* and *odious.* Behavior may be *disagreeable* to our minds; food may be *disagreeable* to the taste; many things are *disagreeable* to the sight; sounds may be *disagreeable* to the ear, and odors to the smell. Whatever is *disagreeable* gives some pain or uneasiness.

DIS-A-GREE′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness; contrariety.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind, or to the senses; as, the *disagreeableness* of another's manners; the *disagreeableness* of a taste, sound, or smell.

DIS-A-GREE′A-BLY, *adv.* Unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

DIS-A-GREED′, *pret.* and *pp.* of DISAGREE.

DIS-A-GREE′ING, *ppr.* Differing; not according or coinciding.

DIS-A-GREE′MENT, *n.* Difference, either in form or essence; dissimilitude; diversity; as, the *disagreement* of two ideas, of two pictures, of two stories or narrations.

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments. *Hooker.*

3. Unsuitableness.

DIS-AL-LI′ED, (-al-līde′,) *pp.* Improperly allied.

2. *a.* Separated from alliance.

DIS-AL-LIĒGE′, *v. t.* To alienate from allegiance. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

DIS-AL-LOW′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *allow.*] To refuse permission, or not to permit; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful; not to authorize; to disprove. God *disallows* that Christians should conform to the immoral practices of the world. A good man *disallows* every kind of profaneness.

2. To testify dislike or disapprobation; to refuse assent.

But if her father shall *disallow* her in the day that he heareth, not any of her vows or her bonds shall stand. — Num. xxx.

3. Not to approve; not to receive; to reject.

To whom coming, as to a living stone, *disallowed* indeed by men, but chosen by God, and precious. — 1 Pet. ii.

4. Not to allow or admit as just; to reject; as, to *disallow* an account or charge.

DIS-AL-LOW′, *v. i.* To refuse permission; not to grant.

DIS-AL-LOW′A-BLE, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DIS-AL-LOW′ANCE, *n.* Disapprobation; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; rejection.

DIS-AL-LOW′ED, *pp.* Not granted, permitted, or admitted; disapproved; rejected.

DIS-AL-LOW′ING, *ppr.* Not permitting; not admitting; disapproving; rejecting.

DIS-AL-LY′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *ally.*] To form an improper alliance. *Milton.*

DIS-AL-LY′ING, *ppr.* Forming a disadvantageous alliance.

DIS-ANCH′OR, *v. t.* [*dis* and *anchor.*] To force from its anchors, as a ship.

DIS-ANCH′OR-ED, *pp.* Forced from its anchors.

DIS-ANCH′OR-ING, *ppr.* Forcing a ship from its anchors.

DIS-AN-GEL′IC-AL, *a.* Not angelical. [*Not used.*] *Coventry.*

DIS-AN′I-MATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *animate.*] To deprive of life. [*Not used.*]

2. To deprive of spirit or courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject. *Boyle.*

DIS-AN′I-MĀ-TED, *pp.* Discouraged; dispirited.

DIS-AN′I-MĀ-TING, *ppr.* Discouraging; disheartening.

DIS-AN-I-MĀ′TION, *n.* The act of discouraging; depression of spirits.

2. Privation of life. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

DIS-AN-NEX′, *v. t.* To disunite; to separate that which has been annexed.

DIS-AN-NUL′. *An improper word.* [See ANNUL.]

DIS-AN-NUL′MENT. See ANNULMENT.

DIS-A-NOINT′, *v. t.* To render consecration invalid. *Milton.*

DIS-AP-PAR′EL, *v. t.* To disrobe; to strip of raiment. *Junius.*

DIS-AP-PAR′EL-ED, *pp.* Disrobed; stripped of garments.

DIS-AP-PAR′EL-ING, *ppr.* Disrobing.

DIS-AP-PĒAR′, *v. i.* [*dis* and *appear.*] To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view; to become invisible by vanishing or departing, or by being enveloped in any thing that conceals, or by the interposition of an object. Darkness *disappears* at the access of light, and light *disappears* at the approach of darkness. A ship *disappears* by departure to a distance; the sun *disappears* in a fog, or behind a cloud, or in setting.

2. To cease; as, the epidemic has *disappeared.*

3. To withdraw from observation; the debtor *disappears* when he absconds.

DIS-AP-PĒAR′ANCE, *n.* Cessation of appearance; a removal from sight.

DIS-AP-PĒAR′ED, *pp.* Removed from sight; vanished; become invisible.

DIS-AP-PĒAR′ING, *ppr.* Vanishing; receding from the sight; becoming invisible.

DIS-AP-PĒAR′ING, *n.* A vanishing or removal from sight.

DIS-AP-POINT′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *appoint;* properly, to unfix or unsettle.]

1. To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire, or intention; to frustrate; to balk; to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was intended, desired, hoped, or expected. We say, a man is *disappointed of* his hopes or expectations, or his hopes, desires, intentions, or expectations, are *disappointed.* A bad season *disappoints* the farmer *of* his crops; a defeat *disappoints* an enemy *of* his spoil. The man promised me a visit, but he *disappointed* me.

Without counsel purposes are *disappointed.* — Prov. xv.

2. To frustrate; to prevent an effect intended.

The retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow. *Addison.*

DIS-AP-POINT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Defeated of expectation, hope, desire, or design; frustrated.

Disappointed is used by Shakspeare, in *Hamlet*, act i. scene 5, for *unprepared*, corresponding to *well-appointed*, which means well-furnished or prepared.

DIS-AP-POINT′ING, *ppr.* Defeating of expectation, hope, desire, or purpose; frustrating.

DIS-AP-POINT′MENT, *n.* Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention; miscarriage of design or plan.

We are apt to complain of the *disappointment* of our hopes and schemes; but *disappointments* often prove blessings, and save us from calamity or ruin. *Anon.*

DIS-AP-PRĒ′CIĀTE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *appreciate.*] To undervalue; not to esteem.

DIS-AP-PRĒ′CIĀ-TED, *pp.* Undervalued.

DIS-AP-PRĒ′CIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Undervaluing.

DIS-AP-PRO-BĀ′TION, *n.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] A disapproving; dislike; the act of the mind which condemns what is supposed to be wrong, whether the act is expressed or not. We often *disapprove* when we do not express *disapprobation.*

DIS-AP′PRO-BA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.

DIS-AP-PRŌ′PRI-ĀTE, *a.* [*dis* and *appropriate.*] Not appropriated, or not having appropriated church property; a *disappropriate* church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes, are severed.

The appropriation may be severed and the church become *disappropriate*, two ways. *Blackstone.*

DIS-AP-PRŌ′PRI-ĀTE, *v. t.* To sever or separate, as an appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use.

The appropriations of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, *disappropriated.* *Blackstone.*

2. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church.

DIS-AP-PRŌV′AL, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.

DIS-AP-PRŌVE′, (-ap-proov′,) *v. t.* [Fr. *desapprouver; dis* and *approve.*]

1. To dislike; to condemn *in* opinion or judgment; to censure as wrong. We often *disapprove* the conduct of others, or public measures, whether we express an opinion or not. It is often followed by *of*; as, to *disapprove of* behavior. But modern usage inclines to omit *of.*

2. To manifest dislike or disapprobation; to reject, as disliked, what is proposed for sanction. The sentence of the court-martial was *disapproved* by the commander-in-chief.

DIS-AP-PRŌV′ED, *pp.* Disliked; condemned; rejected.

DIS-AP-PRŌV′ING, *ppr.* Disliking; condemning; rejecting from dislike.

DIS-AP-PRŌV′ING-LY, *adv.* By disapprobation.

DIS′ARD, *n.* [Sax. *dysig*, foolish.]
A prattler; a boasting talker. [*Obs.*]

DIS-ĀRM′, (diz-ärm′,) *v. t.* [Fr. *desarmer;* Sp. and Port. *desarmar; dis* and *arm.*]

1. To deprive of arms; to take the arms or weapons from, usually by force or authority; as, he *disarmed* his foes; the prince gave orders to *disarm* his subjects. With *of* before the thing taken away; as, to disarm one *of* his weapons.

2. To deprive of *means* of attack or defense; as, to *disarm* a venomous serpent.

3. To deprive of force, strength, or means of annoyance; to render harmless; to quell; as, to *disarm* rage or passion.

4. To strip; to divest of any thing injurious or threatening; as, piety *disarms* death *of its terrors.*

DIS-ĀRM′A-MENT, *n.* Act of disarming.

DIS-ĀRM′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of arms; stripped of the means of defense or annoyance; rendered harmless; subdued.

DIS-ĀRM′ING, *ppr.* Stripping of arms or weapons; subduing; rendering harmless.

2. *n.* The act of depriving of arms.

DIS-AR-RĀNGE′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *arrange.*] To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of parts. *Warton.*
[See DERANGE, which is more generally used.]

DIS-AR-RĀNG′ED, *pp.* Put out of order; disturbing.

DIS-AR-RĀNGE′MENT, *n.* The act of disturbing order or method; disorder. *Baxter.*

DIS-AR-RĀNG′ING, *ppr.* Putting out of order; disturbing the arrangement of.

DIS-AR-RĀY′, (-ar-rā′,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *array.*] To undress; to divest of clothes. *Spenser.*

2. To throw into disorder; to rout; as troops. *Milton.*

DIS-AR-RĀY′, *n.* Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order. *Dryden.*

2. Undress. *Spenser.*

DIS-AR-RĀY′ED, (-ar-rāde′,) *pp.* Divested of clothes or array; disordered.

DIS-AR-RĀY′ING, *ppr.* Divesting of clothes; throwing into disorder.

DIS-AS-SI-DŪ′I-TY, *n.* Want of assiduity or care. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

DIS-AS-SŌ′CIĀTE, *v. t.* To disunite; to disconnect things associated.

DIS-AS-SŌ′CIĀ-TED, *pp.* Disunited.

DIS-AS-SŌ′CIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Disuniting.

DIS-AS′TER, (diz-as′ter,) *n.* [Fr. *desastre;* Sp. and Port. *id.*; It. *disastro; dis* and *astre*, Gr. ἀστηρ, a star; a word of astrological origin.]

1. A blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Misfortune; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event, especially a sudden misfortune; as, we met with many *disasters* on the road.

DIS-AS′TER, *v. t.* To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet; also, to injure; to afflict.
Shak. Thomson.

DIS-AS′TER-ED, *pp.* Blasted; injured; afflicted.

DIS-AS′TROUS, *a.* Unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning loss or injury; as, the day was *disastrous*; the battle proved *disastrous*; their fate was *disastrous.*

Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love. *Dryden.*

2. Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.

The moon,
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds. *Milton.*

DIS-AS′TROUS-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately; in a dismal manner.

DIS-AS′TROUS-NESS, *n.* Unfortunateness; calamitousness.

DIS-AU′THOR-IZE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *authorize.*] To deprive of credit or authority. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

DIS-A-VOUCH′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *avouch.* See Vow.] To retract profession; to deny; to disown. [*Little used.*] *Davies.*

DIS-A-VOW′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *avow.* See Vow.] To

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deny; to disown; to deny to be true, as a fact or charge respecting one's self; as, he was charged with embezzlement, but he *disavows* the fact. A man may *disavow* his name or signature; he may *disavow* a knowledge of a fact, or his concern in a transaction. Opposed to *own* or *acknowledge*.

2. To deny; to disown; to reject.

3. To dissent from; not to admit as true or justifiable; not to vindicate. The envoy *disavowed* some parts of the president's proclamation.

DIS-A-VOW'AL, *n.* Denial; a disowning.

A disavowal of fear often proceeds from fear. *Clarissa.*

2. Rejection; a declining to vindicate.

DIS-A-VOW'ED, *pp.* Denied; disowned.

DIS-A-VOW'ING, *ppr.* Denying; disowning; rejecting as something not to be maintained or vindicated.

DIS-A-VOW'MENT, *n.* Denial; a disowning. *Wotton.*

DIS-BAND', *v. t.* [*dis* and *band*; Fr. *debander*.]

1. To dismiss from military service; to break up a band, or body of men enlisted; as, to *disband* an army or a regiment; to *disband* troops.

2. To scatter; to disperse. *Woodward.*

DIS-BAND', *v. i.* To retire from military service; to separate; to break up; as, the army, at the close of the war, *disbands*.

2. To separate; to dissolve connection.

Human society may *disband*. [*Improper.*] *Tillotson.*

3. To be dissolved. [*Not used.*]

When both rocks and all things shall *disband*. *Herbert.*

DIS-BAND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dismissed from military service; separated.

DIS-BAND'ING, *ppr.* Dismissing from military service; separating; dissolving connection.

DIS-BARK', *v. t.* [Fr. *debarquer*, or *dis* and *bark*; a word not well formed, and little used. We now use DEBARK and DISEMBARK.]

To land from a ship; to put on shore. *Pope.*

DIS-BE-LIEF', *n.* [*dis* and *belief*.] Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson.*

DIS-BE-LIEVE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *believe*.] Not to believe; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit. Some men *disbelieve* the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the immortality of the soul.

DIS-BE-LIEV'ED, *pp.* Not believed; discredited.

DIS-BE-LIEV'ER, *n.* One who refuses belief; one who denies a thing to be true or real. *Watts.*

DIS-BE-LIEV'ING, *ppr.* Withholding belief; discrediting.

DIS-BENCH', *v. t.* [*dis* and *bench*.] To drive from a bench or seat. *Shak.*

DIS-BLAME', *v. t.* To clear from blame. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

DIS-BOD'I-ED, (-bod'id,) *a.* Disembodied, *which is the word now used.*

DIS-BOW'EL, *v. t.* [*dis* and *bowel*.] To take out the intestines. *Spenser.*

DIS-BOW'EL-ED, *pp.* Eviscerated; deprived of intestines.

DIS-BOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking out the intestines.

DIS-BRANCH', *v. t.* [*dis* and *branch*.] To cut off or separate, as the branch of a tree. [*Little used.*]

2. To deprive of branches. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*

DIS-BUD', *v. t.* To deprive of buds or shoots. *Gardeners.*

DIS-BUR'DEN, (-bur'dn,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *burden*. See BURDEN.] To remove a burden from; to unload; to discharge. *Milton.*

2. To throw off a burden; to disencumber; to clear of any thing weighty, troublesome, or cumbersome; as, to *disburden* one's self of grief or care; to *disburden* of superfluous ornaments.

DIS-BUR'DEN, *v. i.* To ease the mind; to be relieved. *Milton.*

DIS-BUR'DEN-ED, (-bur'dnd,) *pp.* Eased of a burden; unloaded; disencumbered.

DIS-BUR'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Unloading; discharging; throwing off a burden; disencumbering.

DIS-BURSE', (dis-burs',) *v. t.* [Fr. *debourser*; *de*, or *dis*, and *bourse*, a purse.]

To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out; *primarily*, to pay money from a public chest or treasury, but applicable to a private purse.

DIS-BURS'ED, (dis-burst',) *pp.* Paid out; expended.

DIS-BURSE'MENT, (dis-burs'ment,) *n.* [Fr. *deboursement*.]

1. The act of paying out, as money from a public or private chest.

2. The money or sum paid out; as, the annual *disbursements* exceed the income.

DIS-BURS'ER, *n.* One who pays out or disburses money.

DIS-BURS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Paying out or expending.

DISC, *n.* [L. *discus*. See DISK.] The face or visible projection of a celestial body.

DIS-CAL'CE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *discalceatus*; *dis* and *calceus*, a shoe.]

To pull off the shoes or sandals.

DIS-CAL'CE-A-TED, *pp.* Stripped of shoes.

DIS-CAL-CE-A'TION, *n.* The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals. *Brown.*

DIS-CAN'DY, *v. i.* [*dis* and *candy*.] To melt; to dissolve. *Shak.*

DIS-CARD', *v. t.* [Sp. *descartar*; Port. *id.*; *dis* and *card*.]

1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.

2. To dismiss from service or employment, or from society; to cast off; as, to *discard* spies and informers; to *discard* an old servant; to *discard* an associate.

3. To thrust away; to reject; as, to *discard* prejudices.

DIS-CARD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown out; dismissed from service; rejected.

DIS-CARD'ING, *ppr.* Throwing out; dismissing from employment; rejecting.

DIS-CARN'ATE, *a.* [*dis* and L. *caro*, flesh.] Stripped of flesh. *Glanville.*

DIS-CASE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *case*.] To take off a covering from; to strip; to undress. *Shak.*

DIS-CEP-TA'TION, *n.* Controversy.

DIS-CEP-TA'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who arbitrates or decides. [*Not used.*]

DIS-CERN', (diz-zern',) *v. t.* [L. *discerno*; *dis* and *cerno*, to separate, or distinguish, Gr. κρινω; It. *discernere*; Sp. *discernir*; Fr. *discerner*; Eng. *screen*. The sense is, to separate.]

1. To separate by the eye, or by the understanding. Hence,

2. To distinguish; to see the difference between two or more things; to discriminate; as, to *discern* the blossom-buds from the leaf-buds of plants. *Boyle.*

Discern thou what is thine. — Gen. xxxi.

3. To make the difference. [*Obs.*]

For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or the vice. *B. Jonson.*

4. To discover; to see; to distinguish by the eye.

I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. — Prov. vii.

5. To discover by the intellect; to distinguish; hence, to have knowledge of; to judge.

So is my lord the king to *discern* good and bad. — 2 Sam. xiv.
A wise man's heart *discerneth* time and judgment. — Eccles. viii.

DIS-CERN', (diz-zern',) *v. i.* To see or understand the difference; to make distinction; as, to *discern* between good and evil, truth and falsehood.

2. To have judicial cognizance. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

DIS-CERN'ED, (diz-zernd',) *pp.* Distinguished; seen; discovered.

DIS-CERN'ER, (diz-zern'er,) *n.* One who sees, discovers, or distinguishes; an observer.

2. One who knows and judges; one who has the power of distinguishing.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humors. *Clarendon.*

3. That which distinguishes; or that which causes to understand.

The word of God is quick and powerful — a *discerner* of the thoughts and intents of the heart. — Heb. iv.

DIS-CERN'I-BLE, (diz-zern'e-bl,) *a.* That may be seen distinctly; discoverable by the eye or the understanding; distinguishable. A star is *discernible* by the eye; the identity or difference of ideas is *discernible* by the understanding.

DIS-CERN'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Visibleness.

DIS-CERN'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be discerned, seen, or discovered; visibly. *Hammond.*

DIS-CERN'ING, (diz-zern'ing,) *ppr.* Distinguishing; seeing; discovering; knowing; judging.

2. *a.* Having power to discern; capable of seeing, discriminating, knowing, and judging; sharp-sighted; penetrating; acute; as, a *discerning* man or mind.

DIS-CERN'ING, *n.* The act of discerning; discernment. *Spectator.*

DIS-CERN'ING-LY, *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skillfully. *Garth.*

DIS-CERN'MENT, *n.* The act of discerning; also, the power or faculty of the mind, by which it distinguishes one thing from another, as truth from falsehood, virtue from vice; acuteness of judgment; power of perceiving differences of things or ideas, and their relations and tendencies. The errors of youth often proceed from the want of *discernment*.

DIS-CERP', *v. t.* [L. *discerpo*.]

To tear in pieces; to separate. [*Not used.*]

DIS-CERP-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability or liableness to be torn asunder or disunited.

DIS-CERP'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *discerpo*; *dis* and *carpo*, to seize, to tear. In some dictionaries it is written *discerptible*, on the authority of Glanville and More; an error indeed, but of little consequence, as the word is rarely or never used.]

That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disunited by violence.

DIS-CERP'TION, (dis-serp'shun,) *n.* The act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts.

DIS-CES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* [L. *discessio*.] Departure. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

DIS-CHARGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *decharger*; Sp. *descargar*; It. *scaricare*; *dis* and *charge*, or *cargo*, from *car*, a cart or vehicle.]

1. To unload, as a ship; to take out, as a cargo; *applied both to the ship and the loading*. We say, to *discharge* a ship; but more generally, to *discharge* a cargo or the lading of the ship.

2. To free from any load or burden; to throw off or exonerate; as, *discharged* of business. *Dryden.*

3. To throw off a load or charge; to let fly; to shoot; *applied to fire-arms*; as, to *discharge* a pistol or a cannon; or to *discharge* a ball or grape-shot.

4. To pay; as, to *discharge* a debt, a bond, a note.

5. To send away, as a creditor by payment of what is due to him. He *discharged* his creditors.

6. To free from claim or demand; to give an acquittance to, or a receipt in full, as to a debtor. The creditor *discharged* his debtor.

7. To free from an obligation; as, to *discharge* a man from further duty or service; to *discharge* a surety.

8. To clear from an accusation or crime; to acquit; to absolve; to set free; with *of*; as, to *discharge* a man *of* all blame. *Hooker.*

9. To throw off or out; to let fly; to give vent to; as, to *discharge* a horrible oath; to *discharge* fury or vengeance. *Shak. Pope.*

10. To perform or execute, as a duty or office considered as a charge. One man *discharges* the office of a sheriff; another that of a priest. We are all bound to *discharge* the duties of piety, of benevolence, and charity.

11. To divest of an office or employment, to dismiss from service; as, to *discharge* a steward or a servant; to *discharge* a soldier or seaman; to *discharge* a jury.

12. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.

Discharge your powers to their several counties. *Shak.*

13. To emit or send out; as, an ulcer *discharges* pus; a pipe *discharges* water.

14. To release; to liberate from confinement; as, to *discharge* a prisoner.

15. To put away; to remove; to clear from; to destroy. In *general*, to throw off any load or encumbrance; to free or clear.

DIS-CHARGE', *v. i.* To break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*. *Bacon.*

DIS-CHARGE', *n.* An unloading, as of a ship; as, the *discharge* of a cargo.

2. A throwing out; vent; emission; *applied to a fluid*, a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out; as, the *discharge* of water from a spring, or from a spout; *applied to fire-arms*, an explosion; as, a *discharge* of cannon.

3. That which is thrown out; matter emitted; as, a thin, serous *discharge*; a purulent *discharge*.

4. Dismission from office or service; or the writing which evidences the dismission. The general, the soldier, obtains a *discharge*.

5. Release from obligation, debt, or penalty; or the writing which is evidence of it; an acquittance; as, the debtor has a *discharge*.

6. Absolution from a crime or accusation; acquittance. *South.*

7. Ransom; liberation; price paid for deliverance. *Milton.*

8. Performance; execution; *applied to an office, trust, or duty*. A good man is faithful in the *discharge* of his duties, public and private.

9. Liberation; release from imprisonment or other confinement.

10. Exemption; escape.

There is no *discharge* in that war. — Eccles. viii.

11. Payment, as of a debt.

12. In *architecture*, to relieve or distribute a weight to be borne. Thus, *discharging* arches are placed in a wall over a lintel, to discharge the lintel of too great a pressure from above. *Brande.*

DIS-CHARG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Unloaded; left off; shot; thrown out; dismissed from service; paid; released; acquitted; freed from debt or penalty; liberated; performed; executed.

DIS-CHARG'ER, *n.* He that discharges in any manner.

2. One who fires a gun.

3. In *electricity*, an instrument for discharging a Leyden phial, jar, &c., by opening a communication between the two surfaces. *Cyc.*

DIS-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Unlading; letting fly; shooting; throwing out; emitting; dismissing from service; paying; releasing from debt, obligation, or claim; acquitting; liberating; performing; executing.

DIS-CHARG'ING ARCH, *n.* An arch over a door, window, &c., to distribute or relieve the pressure. *Brande.*

DIS-CHARG'ING ROD, *n.* In *electricity*, a bent wire, armed at both ends with knobs, and insulated by a glass handle. It is employed for discharging a Leyden jar or an electrical battery. *D. Olmsted.*

DIS-CHURCH', *v. t.* To deprive of the rank of a church. *Hall.*

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DIS-CHURCH'ED, (dis-churcht',) *pp.* Deprived of the rank of a church.

DIS-CIDE', *v. t.* To divide; to cut in pieces. [*Not used.*]

DIS'CI-FORM, *a.* [L. *discus*, a disk, and *forma.*] Having the form of a disk, or circular plate.

DIS-CINCT', *a.* Ungirded.

DIS-CIND', *v. t.* To cut in two. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

DIS-CI'PLE, *n.* [L. *discipulus*, from *disco*, to learn.]

1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives, or professes to receive, instruction from another; as, the *disciples* of Plato.

2. A follower; an adherent to the doctrines of another. Hence, the constant attendants of Christ were called his *disciples*; and hence all Christians are called his *disciples*, as they profess to learn and receive his doctrines and precepts.

DIS-CI'PLE, *v. t.* To teach; to train, or bring up. *Shak.*

2. To make disciples of; to convert to doctrines or principles.

This authority he employed in sending missionaries to *disciple* all nations. *E. D. Griffin.*

3. To punish; to discipline. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-CI'PLED, *pp.* Taught; trained; brought up; made a disciple.

DIS-CI'PLE-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a disciple. *Milton.*

DIS-CI'PLE-SHIP, *n.* The state of a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts. *Hammond.*

DIS'CI-PLIN-A-BLE, *a.* [See DISCIPLINE.]

1. Capable of instruction, and improvement in learning.

2. That may be subjected to discipline; as, a *disciplinable* offense, in church government.

3. Subject or liable to discipline, as the member of a church.

DIS'CI-PLIN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of receiving instruction by education. *Hale.*

2. The state of being subject to discipline.

DIS'CI-PLIN-ANT, *n.* One of a religious order, so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or other rigid discipline. *Smollett.*

DIS-CI-PLIN-Ā'RI-AN, *a* Pertaining to discipline. *Glanville.*

DIS-CI-PLIN-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* One who disciplines; one versed in rules, principles, and practice, and who teaches them with precision; *particularly*, one who instructs in military and naval tactics and manœuvers. It is chiefly used in the latter sense, and especially for one who is well versed in, or teaches with exactness, military exercises and evolutions.

2. A Puritan or Presbyterian; so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline. *Sanderson.* [*I believe not now used.*]

DIS'CI-PLIN-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline or government; promoting discipline; as, certain canons of the church are *disciplinary.*

2. Relating to a regular course of education; intended for instruction. *Milton.*

The evils of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dangers, and disappointments, are *disciplinary* and remedial. *Buckminster.*

DIS'CI-PLINE, *n.* [L. *disciplina*, from *disco*, to learn.]

1. Education; instruction; cultivation and improvement, comprehending instruction in arts, sciences, correct sentiments, morals, and manners, and due subordination to authority.

2. Instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; as, military *discipline*, which includes instruction in manual exercise, evolutions, and subordination.

3. Rule of government; method of regulating principles and practice; as, the *discipline* prescribed for the church.

4. Subjection to laws, rules, order, precepts, or regulations; as, the troops are under excellent *discipline*; the passions should be kept under strict *discipline.*

5. Correction; chastisement; punishment intended to correct crimes or errors; as, the *discipline* of the strap. *Addison.*

6. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the execution of the laws by which the church is governed, and infliction of the penalties enjoined against offenders, who profess the religion of Jesus Christ. *Encyc.*

7. Chastisement or bodily punishment inflicted on a delinquent in the Roman Catholic church; or that chastisement or external mortification which a religious person inflicts on himself. *Taylor. Encyc.*

DIS'CI-PLINE, *v. t.* To instruct or educate; to inform the mind; to prepare by instructing in correct principles and habits; as, to *discipline* youth for a profession, or for future usefulness.

2. To instruct and govern; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; as, to *discipline* troops or an army.

3. To correct; to chastise; to punish.

4. To execute the laws of the church on offenders, with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life.

5. To advance and prepare by instruction. *Milton.*

DIS'CI-PLIN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Instructed; educated; subjected to rules and regulations; corrected; chastised; punished; admonished.

DIS'CI-PLIN-ER, *n.* One who disciplines or teaches.

DIS'CI-PLIN-ING, *ppr.* Instructing; educating; subjecting to order and subordination; correcting; chastising; admonishing; punishing.

DIS-CLAIM', *v. t.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To disown; to disavow; to deny the possession of; to reject as not belonging to one's self. A man *disclaims* all knowledge of a particular transaction; he *disclaims* every pretension to eloquence; he *disclaims* any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbor; he *disclaims* all pretension to military skill. It is opposed to *claim* or *challenge.*

2. To renounce; to reject; as, to *disclaim* the authority of the pope.

3. To deny all claim. A tenant may *disclaim* to hold of his lord. *Eng. Law.*

DIS-CLAIM', *v. i.* To disavow all part or share. [*Unusual.*]

Nature *disclaims* in thee. *Shak.*

DIS-CLAIM'ED, *pp.* Disowned; disavowed; rejected; denied.

DIS-CLAIM'ER, *n.* A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

2. In *law*, an express or implied denial or renunciation of certain things in question. Hence,

3. A public disavowal, as of pretensions, &c.

DIS-CLAIM'ING, *ppr.* Disowning; disavowing; denying; renouncing.

DIS-CLA-MĀ'TION, *n.* The act of disclaiming; a disavowing. [*Not used.*] *Scott.*

DIS-CLŌSE', (dis-klōze',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *close*; Fr. *declorre, declos*; L. *discludo.* See CLOSE.]

1. To uncover; to open; to remove a cover from, and lay open to the view.

The shells being broken, the stone included in them is *disclosed.* *Woodward.*

2. To cause to appear; to lay open to the view; to bring to light. Events have *disclosed* the designs of the ministry.

3. To reveal by words; to tell; to utter; as, to *disclose* the secret thoughts of the heart.

4. To make known; to show in any manner. A blush may *disclose* a secret passion in the breast.

5. To open; to hatch. [*Not used.*]

The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*

DIS-CLŌSE', *n.* An uncovering. *Young.*

DIS-CLŌS'ED, *pp.* Uncovered; opened to view; made known; revealed; told; uttered.

DIS-CLŌS'ER, *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

DIS-CLŌS'ING, *ppr.* Uncovering; opening to view; revealing; making known; telling.

DIS-CLŌS'URE, (dis-klō'zhur,) *n.* The act of disclosing; an uncovering and opening to view. *Bacon.*

2. The act of revealing; utterance of what was secret; a telling.

3. The act of making known what was concealed.

4. That which is disclosed or made known.

DIS-CLU'SION, (dis-klū'zhun,) *n.* [L. *disclusus, discludo*; *dis* and *claudo.*]

An emission; a throwing out. [*Little used.*] *More.*

DIS-CŌAST', *v. i.* To depart from; to quit the coast. [*Not used.*]

DIS-CO-HER'ENT, *a.* Incoherent. [*The latter is generally used.*]

DIS'COID, *n.* [L. *discus*, and Gr. εἶδος.] Something in form of a discus or disk.

DIS'COID, } *a.* Having the form of a disk. The
DIS-COID'AL, } term *discoid* is particularly applied to those univalve shells which have the air-whorls disposed vertically on the same plane, so as to form a disk, as the pearly nautilus.

Discoid, or *discous*, *flowers* are compound flowers, not radiated, but the florets all tubular, as the tansy, southernwood, &c. *Cyc. Smith.*

DIS-CŌL'OR, (dis-kul'lur,) *v. t.* [L. *discoloro*; *dis* and *coloro*, from color.]

1. To alter the natural hue or color of; to stain; to tinge. A drop of wine will *discolor* a glass of water; silver is *discolored* by sea-water.

2. To change any color, natural or artificial; to alter a color partially. It differs from *color* and *dye*, in denoting a partial alteration, rather than an entire change, of color.

3. *Figuratively*, to alter the complexion; to change the appearance; as, to *discolor* ideas. *Watts.*

DIS-CŌL-OR-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of altering the color; a staining.

2. Alteration of color; stain; as, spots and *discolorations* of the skin.

3. Alteration of complexion or appearance.

DIS-CŌL'OR-ED, (-kul'lurd,) *pp.* Altered in color; stained.

2. *a.* Variegated; being of divers colors. *Spenser.*

DIS-CŌL'OR-ING, *ppr.* Altering the color or hue; staining; changing the complexion.

DIS-CŌL'OR-ING, (-kul'lur-) *n.* The act of altering color for the worse.

DIS-CŌM'FIT, (dis-kum'fit,) *v. t.* [Fr. *deconfire, deconfit*; It. *sconfiggere, sconfitta*; from *dis* and the L. *configo*, to fasten, to nail; *con* and *figo*, to fix.]

To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to cause to flee; to vanquish.

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. — Ex. xvii.

He, fugitive, declined superior strength,
Discomfited, pursued. *Philips.*

DIS-CŌM'FIT, *n.* Rout; dispersion; defeat; overthrow

DIS-CŌM'FIT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Routed; defeated; overthrown.

DIS-CŌM'FIT-ING, *ppr.* Routing; defeating.

DIS-CŌM'FIT-URE, (dis-kum'fit-yur,) *n.* Rout; defeat in battle; dispersion; overthrow.

Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture.* — 1 Sam. xiv.

2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

DIS-CŌM'FORT, (dis-kum'furt,) *n.* [*dis* and *comfort.*] Uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; inquietude. *Shak. South.*

DIS-CŌM'FORT, *v. t.* To disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to sadden; to deject. *Sidney.*

DIS-CŌM'FORT-A-BLE, *a.* Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

2. Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

[Instead of this word, UNCOMFORTABLE is used.]

DIS-CŌM'FORT-ED, *pp.* Made uneasy; disturbed; pained; grieved.

DIS-CŌM'FORT-ING, *ppr.* Disturbing peace and happiness; making uneasy; grieving.

DIS-COM-MEND', *v. t.* [*dis* and *commend.*] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

I do not *discommend* the lofty style in tragedy. *Dryden.*

DIS-COM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation. *Aylife.*

DIS-COM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation.

DIS-COM-MEND-Ā'TION, *n.* Blame; censure; reproach. *Aylife.*

DIS-COM-MEND'ER, *n.* One who discommends; a dispraiser. *Johnson.*

DIS-COM-MEND'ING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

DIS-COM'MO-DATE, *v. t.* To incommode. [*Not used.*]

DIS-COM-MŌDE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *commode*, Fr.] To put to inconvenience; to incommode; to molest; to trouble.

DIS-COM-MŌD'ED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience; molested; incommoded.

DIS-COM-MŌD'ING, *ppr.* Putting to inconvenience; giving trouble to.

DIS-COM-MŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome. *Spenser.*

DIS-COM-MŌ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a discommodious manner.

DIS-COM-MOD'I-TY, *n.* Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage. *Bacon.*

DIS-COM'MON, *v. t.* [*dis* and *common.*] To appropriate common land; to separate and inclose common. *Cowel.*

2. To deprive of the privileges of a place. *Warton.*

DIS-COM'MON-ED, *pp.* Appropriated, as land.

DIS-COM'MON-ING, *ppr.* Appropriating; separating or inclosing common land.

DIS-COM-PLEX'ION, (-kom-plex'yun,) *v. t.* To change the complexion or color. [*Not used.*] *Beaum.*

DIS-COM-PŌSE', (dis-kom-pōze',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *compose.*]

1. To unsettle; to disorder; to disturb; *applied to things.*

2. To disturb peace and quietness; to agitate; to ruffle; *applied to the temper or mind*; expressing less agitation than *fret* and *vex*, or expressing vexation with decorum. *Swift.*

3. To displace; to discard. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

DIS-COM-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Unsettled; disordered; ruffled; agitated; disturbed.

DIS-COM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Unsettling; putting out of order; ruffling; agitating; disturbing tranquillity.

DIS-COM-PO-SI'TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* Inconsistency. [*Not used.*]

DIS-COM-PŌS'URE, (dis-kom-pō'zhur,) *n.* Disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation; as, *discomposure* of mind. *Clarendon.*

DIS-CON-CERT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *concert.*] To break or interrupt any order, plan, or harmonious scheme; to defeat; to frustrate. The emperor *disconcerted* the plans of his enemy. Their schemes were *disconcerted.*

2. To unsettle the mind: to discompose: to disturb; to confuse. An unexpected question may *disconcert* the ablest advocate in his argument.

DIS-CON-CERT'ED, *pp.* Broken; interrupted; disordered; defeated; unsettled; discomposed; confused.

DIS-CON-CERT'ING, *ppr.* Disordering; defeating; discomposing; disturbing.

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DIS-CON-CER'TION, *n.* The act of disconcerting. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

DIS-CON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* [*dis* and *conformity.*] Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency. *Hakewill.*

DIS-CON-GRŪ'I-TY, *n.* [*dis* and *congruity.*] Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency. *Hale.*

DIS-CON-NECT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *connect.*] To separate; to disunite; to dissolve connection.

The commonwealth would, in a few generations, crumble away, be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of individuality. *Burke.*

This restriction *disconnects* bank paper and the precious metals. *Walsh.*

DIS-CON-NECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated; disunited. This word is not synonymous with *unconnected*, though often confounded with it. *Disconnected* implies a previous connection; *unconnected* does not necessarily imply any previous union.

DIS-CON-NECT'ING, *ppr.* Separating; disuniting.

DIS-CON-NEC'TION, *n.* The act of separating, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union.

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members, but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion. *Burke.*

DIS-CON-SENT', *v. i.* [*dis* and *consent.*] To differ; to disagree; not to consent. *Milton.*

DIS-CON'SO-LANCE, *n.* Disconsolateness.

DIS-CON'SO-LATE, *a.* [*dis* and L. *consolatus.* See CONSOLE.]

1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless, or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy; as, a parent, bereaved of an only child, and *disconsolate.*

2. Not affording comfort; cheerless; as, the *disconsolate* darkness of a winter's night. *Ray.*

DIS-CON'SO-LATE-LY, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

DIS-CON'SO-LATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

DIS-CON-SO-LĀ'TION, *n.* Want of comfort. *Jackson.*

DIS-CON-TENT', *n.* [*dis* and *content.*] Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction at any present state of things.

DIS-CON-TENT', *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied. *Hayward.*

DIS-CON-TENT', *v. t.* To make uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy.

DIS-CON-TENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet; as, *discontented* citizens make bad subjects.

DIS-CON-TENT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood.

DIS-CON-TENT'ED-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction. *Addison.*

DIS-CON-TENT'FUL, *a.* Full of discontent.

DIS-CON-TENT'ING, *a.* Giving uneasiness.

DIS-CON-TENT'MENT, *n.* The state of being uneasy in mind; uneasiness; inquietude; discontent. *Hooker. Bacon.*

DIS-CON-TIN'Ū-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discontinued.

DIS-CON-TIN'Ū-ANCE, *n.* [See DISCONTINUE.] Want of continuance; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance; as, a *discontinuance* of conversation or intercourse. *Atterbury.*

2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union; disruption. *Bacon.*

3. In *law*, a breaking off or interruption of possession, as where a tenant in tail makes a feoffment in fee-simple, or for the life of the feoffee, or in tail, which he has not power to do; in this case, the entry of the feoffee is lawful during the life of the feoffor; but if he retains possession after the death of the feoffor, it is an injury which is termed a *discontinuance*, the legal estate of the heir in tail being *discontinued*, till a recovery can be had in law. *Blackstone.*

4. *Discontinuance of a suit*, is when a plaintiff leaves a chasm in the proceedings in his cause, as by not continuing the process regularly from day to day; in which case the defendant is not bound to attend. Formerly, the demise of the king caused a *discontinuance* of all suits; but this is remedied by statute 1 Edw. VI. *Blackstone.*

DIS-CON-TIN-Ū-A'TION, *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series. *Newton.*

DIS-CON-TIN'UE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *continue.*] To leave off; to cause to cease, as a practice or habit; to stop; to put an end to; as, to *discontinue* the intemperate use of spirits. Inveterate customs are not *discontinued* without inconvenience.

The depredations on our commerce were not to be *discontinued*. *T. Pickering.*

2. To break off; to interrupt.

3. To cease to take or receive; as, to *discontinue* a daily paper.

DIS-CON-TIN'UE, *v. i.* To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long-enjoyed right.

Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage. — Jer. xvii.

2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

DIS-CON-TIN'Ū-ED, *pp.* Left off; interrupted; broken off.

DIS-CON-TIN'Ū-ER, *n.* One who discontinues a rule or practice.

DIS-CON-TIN'Ū-ING, *ppr.* Ceasing; interrupting; breaking off.

DIS-CON-TI-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* Disunion of parts; want of cohesion. *Newton.*

DIS-CON-TIN'Ū-OUS, *a.* Broken off; interrupted.

2. Separated; wide; gaping. *Milton.*

DIS-CON-VĒN'IENCE, (-vēn'yens,) *n.* [*dis* and *convenience.*] Incongruity; disagreement. [*Little used.*] *Bramhall.*

DIS-CON-VĒN'IENT, *a.* Incongruous. *Reynolds.*

DIS'CORD, *n.* [L. *discordia*; Fr. *discorde*; from L. *discors*; *dis* and *cor.*]

1. Disagreement among persons or things. Between persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces angry passions, contests, disputes, litigation, or war. *Discord* may exist between families, parties, and nations.

2. Disagreement; want of order; a clashing.

All *discord*, harmony not understood. *Pope.*

3. In *music*, disagreement of sounds; dissonance; a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating, and disagreeable to the ear; or an interval whose extremes do not coalesce. Thus the second and the seventh, when sounded together, make a *discord.* The term *discord* is applied to each of the two sounds which form the dissonance, and to the interval; but more properly to the mixed sound of dissonant tones. It is opposed to *concord* and *harmony.*

DIS-CORD', *v. i.* To disagree; to jar; to clash; not to suit; not to be coincident. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

DIS-CORD'ANCE, } *n.* [L. *discordans.*]
DIS-CORD'AN-CY, }

Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency; as, a *discordance* of opinions, or of sounds.

DIS-CORD'ANT, *a.* [L. *discordans.*]

1. Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance; as, *discordant* opinions; *discordant* rules or principles.

2. Opposite; contrarious; not coincident; as, the *discordant* attractions of comets, or of different planets. *Cheyne.*

3. Dissonant; not in unison; not harmonious; not accordant; harsh; jarring; as, *discordant* notes or sounds.

DIS-CORD'ANT-LY, *adv.* Dissonantly; in a discordant manner; inconsistently; in a manner to jar or clash; in disagreement with another, or with itself.

DIS-CORD'FUL, *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious. *Spenser.*

DIS-COUN'SEL, *v. t.* To dissuade. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DIS'COUNT, *n.* [Fr. *deconte* or *decompte*; *de*, or *dis*, and *compte*; It. *sconto*; Sp. *descuento*; Arm. *discount* or *digont.* (See COUNT.) *Literally*, a counting back or from.]

1. A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment; an allowance or deduction from a sum due, or from a credit; a certain rate per cent. deducted from the credit price of goods sold, on account of prompt payment; or any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due, or to be due, at a future time. Thus the merchant who gives a credit of three months, will deduct a certain rate per cent. for payment in hand, and the holder of a note or bill of exchange will deduct a certain rate per cent. of the amount of the note or bill for advanced payment, which deduction is called a *discount.*

2. Among *bankers*, the deduction of a sum for advanced payment; particularly, the deduction of the interest on a sum lent, at the time of lending. The discounts at banking institutions are usually the amount of legal interest paid by the borrower, and deducted from the sum borrowed, at the commencement of the credit. *Hamilton's Report.*

3. The sum deducted or refunded; as, the *discount* was five per cent.

4. The act of discounting. A note is lodged in the bank for *discount.* The banks have suspended *discounts.*

DIS'COUNT or DIS-COUNT', *v. t.* [Sp. *descontar*; Port. *id.*; Fr. *decompter*; Arm. *discounta*, *digontein*; It. *scontare.* In *British books*, the accent is laid on the last syllable. But in *America*, the accent is usually, or always, on the first.]

1. To deduct a certain sum or rate per cent. from the principal sum. Merchants *discount* five or six per cent. for prompt or for advanced payment.

2. To lend or advance the amount of, deducting the interest or other rate per cent. from the principal, at the time of the loan or advance. The banks *discount* notes and bills of exchange, on good security.

The first rule — to *discount* only unexceptionable paper. *Walsh.*

DIS'COUNT, *v. i.* To lend or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan. The banks *discount* for sixty or ninety days, sometimes for longer terms.

DIS-COUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be discounted. Certain forms are necessary to render notes *discountable* at a bank. A bill may be *discountable* for more than sixty days.

DIS'COUNT-DAY, *n.* The day of the week on which a bank discounts notes and bills.

DIS'COUNT-ED, *pp.* Deducted from a principal sum; paid back; refunded or allowed; as, the sum of five per cent. was *discounted.*

2. Having the amount lent on discount or deduction of a sum in advance; as, the bill was *discounted* for sixty days.

DIS-COUN'TE-NANCE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *countenance.*] To abash; to ruffle or discompose the countenance; to put to shame; to put out of countenance. [*Not used.*]

How would one look from his majestic brow
Discountenance her despised! *Milton.*

2. To discourage; to check; to restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment. The good citizen will *discountenance* vice by every lawful means.

DIS-COUN'TE-NANCE, *n.* Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

He thought a little *discountenance* on those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

DIS-COUN'TE-NANC-ED, (-nanst,) *pp.* Abashed; discouraged; checked; frowned on.

DIS-COUN'TE-NAN-CER, *n.* One who discourages by cold treatment, frowns, censure, or expression of disapprobation; one who checks or depresses by unfriendly regards.

DIS-COUN'TE-NAN-CING, *ppr.* Abashing; discouraging; checking by disapprobation or unfriendly regards.

DIS'COUNT-ER, *n.* One who advances money on discounts. *Burke.*

DIS'COUNT-ING, *ppr.* Deducting a sum for prompt or advanced payment.

2. Lending on discount.

DIS'COUNT-ING, *n.* The act or practice of lending money on discounts.

The profitable business of a bank consists in *discounting*. *Hamilton.*

DIS-CŎUR'AGE, (dis-kur'aje,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *courage*: Fr. *decourager*; Arm. *digouragi*; It. *scoraggiare.* The Italian is from *ex* and *coraggio.* See COURAGE.]

1. To extinguish the courage of; to dishearten; to depress the spirits; to deject; to deprive of confidence.

Fathers, provoke not your children, lest they be *discouraged*. — Col. iii.

2. To deter from any thing; with *from.*

Why *discourage* ye the hearts of the children of Israel *from* going over into the land which the Lord hath given them? Num. xxxii.

3. To attempt to repress or prevent; to dissuade from; as, to *discourage* an effort.

DIS-CŎUR'AG-ED, (dis-kur'ajd,) *pp.* or *a.* Disheartened; deprived of courage or confidence; depressed in spirits; dejected; checked.

DIS-CŎUR'AGE-MENT, (dis-kur'aje-ment,) *n.* The act of disheartening, or depriving of courage; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking; the act of depressing confidence.

2. That which destroys or abates courage; that which depresses confidence or hope; that which deters, or tends to deter, from an undertaking, or from the prosecution of any thing. Evil examples are great *discouragements* to virtue. The revolution was commenced under every possible *discouragement.*

DIS-CŎUR'AG-ER, (dis-kur'aj-er,) *n.* One who discourages; one who disheartens, or depresses the courage; one who impresses diffidence or fear of success; one who dissuades from an undertaking.

DIS-CŎUR'AG-ING, (dis-kur'aj-ing,) *ppr.* Disheartening; depressing courage.

2. *a.* Tending to dishearten, or to depress the courage; as, *discouraging* prospects.

DIS-CŎUR'AG-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to discourage.

DIS-CŎURSE', (dis-kōrs',) *n.* [Fr. *discours*; L. *discursus*, from *discurro*, to ramble; *dis* and *curro*, to run; It. *discorso.*]

1. The act of the understanding by which it goes forth into the field of thought; the act which connects propositions, and deduces conclusions from them. *Johnson.*

Sure he that made us with such large *discourse*,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To rust in us unused. *Shak.*

[*This sense is now obsolete.*]

2. *Literally*, a running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words, either to individuals, to companies, or to public assemblies. *Discourse* to an individual, or to a small company, is called *conversation*, or *talk*; mutual interchange of thoughts; mutual intercourse of language. It is applied to the familiar communication of thoughts by an individual, or to the mutual com-

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munication of two or more. We say, I was pleased with *his discourse*, and he heard *our discourse*.

The vanquished party with the victors joined,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind.
Dryden.

3 Effusion of language; speech. *Locke.*

4. A written treatise; a formal dissertation; as, the *discourse* of Plutarch on garrulity; of Cicero on old age.

5. A sermon, uttered or written. We say, an extemporaneous *discourse*, or a written *discourse*.

DIS-CŌURSE', *v. i.* To talk; to converse; but it expresses rather more formality than *talk*. He *discoursed* with us an hour on the events of the war. We *discoursed* together on our mutual concerns.

2. To communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal manner; to treat upon in a solemn, set manner; as, to *discourse* on the properties of the circle; the preacher *discoursed* on the nature and effect of faith.

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences. *Davies.*

DIS-CŌURSE', *v. t.* To treat of; to talk over. [*Not used.*]

Let us *discourse* our fortunes. *Shak.*

2. To utter or give forth; as, to *discourse* excellent music.

DIS-CŌURS'ED, (dis-kōrst',) *pp.* Discussed at length; treated of.

DIS-CŌURS'ER, *n.* One who discourses; a speaker; a haranguer.

2. The writer of a treatise or dissertation. *Swift.*

DIS-CŌURS'ING, *ppr.* Talking; conversing; preaching; discussing; treating at some length, or in a formal manner.

DIS-CŌURS'IVE, *a.* Reasoning; passing from premises to consequences. *Milton.*

2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

The epic is interlaced with dialogue or *discoursive* scenes.
Dryden.

DIS-CŌURT'E-OUS, (-kurt'e-us,) *a.* [*dis* and *courteous.*] Uncivil; rude; uncomplaisant; wanting in good manners; as, *discourteous* knight.

DIS-CŌURT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

DIS-CŌURT'E-SY, (-kurt'e-sy,) *n.* [*dis* and *courtesy.*] Incivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners; act of disrespect.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *Herbert.*

DIS-CŌURT'SHIP, *n.* Want of respect. [*Obs.*]
B. Jonson.

DISC'OUS, *a.* [from L. *discus.*] Broad; flat; wide; used of the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers. *Quincy.*

DIS-CŌV'E-NANT, *v. t.* To dissolve covenant with.

DIS-CŌV'ER, (dis-kuv'er,) *v. t.* [Fr. *decouvrir*; *de*, for *des*, or *dis*, and *couvrir*, to cover; Sp. *descubrir*; Port. *descobrir*; It. *scoprire*. See COVER.]

1. *Literally*, to uncover; to remove a covering. *Is.* xvii.

2. To lay open to view; to disclose; to show; to make visible; to expose to view something before unseen or concealed.

Go, draw aside the curtains, and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shak.*
He *discovereth* deep things out of darkness. — Job xii.
Law can *discover* sin, but not remove. *Milton.*

[In these passages, the word should be UNCOVER.]

3. To reveal; to make known.

We will *discover* ourselves to them. — 1 Sam. xiv.
Discover not a secret to another. — Prov. xxv.

4. To espy; to have the first sight of; as, a man at mast-head *discovered* land.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. — Acts xxi.

5. To find out; to obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of something sought or before unknown. Columbus *discovered* the variation of the magnetic needle. We often *discover* our mistakes, when too late to prevent their evil effects.

6. To detect; as, we *discovered* the artifice; the thief, finding himself *discovered*, attempted to escape.

Discover differs from *invent*. We *discover* what before existed, though to us unknown; we *invent* what did not before exist.

DIS-CŌV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discovered; that may be brought to light, or exposed to view.

2. That may be seen; as, many minute animals are *discoverable* only by the help of the microscope.

3. That may be found out, or made known; as, the Scriptures reveal many things not *discoverable* by the light of reason.

4. Apparent; visible; exposed to view

Nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered.
Bentley.

DIS-CŌV'ER-ED, (-kuv'erd,) *pp.* Uncovered; disclosed to view; laid open; revealed; espied or first seen; found out; detected.

DIS-CŌV'ER-ER, *n.* One who discovers; one who first sees or espies; one who finds out, or first comes to the knowledge of something.

2. A scout; an explorer. *Shak.*

DIS-CŌV'ER ING, *ppr.* Uncovering; disclosing to view; laying open; revealing; making known; espying; finding out; detecting.

DIS-CŌV'ERT-URE, *n.* [Fr. *decouvert*, uncovered.] A state of being released from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

DIS-CŌV'ER-Y, *n.* The action of disclosing to view, or bringing to light; as, by the *discovery* of a plot, the public peace is preserved.

2. Disclosure; a making known; as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his estate and effects.

3. The action of finding something hidden; as, the *discovery* of lead or silver in the earth.

4. The act of finding out, or coming to the knowledge of; as, the *discovery* of truth; the *discovery* of magnetism.

5. The act of espying; first sight of; as, the *discovery* of America by Columbus, or of the continent by Cabot.

6. That which is discovered, found out, or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known. The properties of the magnet were an important *discovery*. Redemption from sin was a *discovery* beyond the power of human philosophy.

7. In *dramatic poetry*, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or fable of a comedy or tragedy.

DIS-CRED'IT, *n.* [Fr. *discredit*; Sp. *discredito*; It. *scredito*. See the verb.]

1. Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem; *applied to persons or things*. Frauds in manufactures bring them into *discredit*.

It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

2. Want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief; as, later accounts have brought the story into *discredit*.

DIS-CRED'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *decrediter*; *de*, *des*, *dis*, and *credit.*]

1. To disbelieve; to give no credit to; not to credit or believe; as, the report is *discredited*.

2. To deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honorable; to bring into disesteem; to bring into some degree of disgrace, or into disrepute.

He least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went. *Wotton.*
Our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers.*

3. To deprive of credibility. *Shak.*

DIS-CRED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable. *Blair.*

DIS-CRED'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

DIS-CRED'IT-ED, *pp.* Disbelieved; brought into disrepute; disgraced.

DIS-CRED'IT-ING, *ppr.* Disbelieving; not trusting to; depriving of credit; disgracing.

DIS-CREET', *a.* [Fr. *discret*; Sp. *discreto*; It. *id.*; L. *discretus*, the participle assigned to *discerno*, *dis* and *cerno*, but probably from the root of *riddle*, W. *rhidyll*, from *rhidiaw*, to secrete, as *screen* is from the root of *secerno*, or *excerno*, Gr. κρινω, L. *cerno*; Gr. διακρισις. Class Rd. It is sometimes written *discrete*; the distinction between *discreet* and *discrete* is arbitrary, but perhaps not entirely useless. The literal sense is, separate, reserved, wary; hence, discerning.]

Prudent; wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. *Addison.*
Let Pharaoh look out a man *discreet* and wise. — Gen. xli.

DIS-CREET'LY, *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

DIS-CREET'NESS, *n.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

DIS-CREP'ANCE, } *n.* [L. *discrepantia*, *discrepans*,
DIS-CREP'AN-CY, } from *discrepo*, to give a different sound, to vary, to jar; *dis* and *crepo*, to creak. See CREPITATE.]

Difference; disagreement; contrariety; *applicable to facts or opinions.*

There is no real *discrepancy* between these two genealogies.
Faber.

DIS-CREP'ANT, *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.

DIS-CRETE', *a.* [L. *discretus.* See DISCREET.]

1. Separate; distinct; disjunct. In *phonology*, a *discrete movement*, is a *leap* of the voice from one line of pitch to another, as distinguished from a *concrete* movement, or *slide*, in which the voice passes through all the intermediate parts of the musical scale. *Rush.* *Discrete proportion*, is when the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers; as, 3 : 6 :: 8 : 16, 3 bearing the same proportion to 6 as 8 does to 16. But 3 is not to 6 as 6 to 8. It is thus opposed to continued or continual proportion; as, 3 : 6 :: 12 : 24. *Barlow.*

2. Disjunctive; as, I resign my life, but not my honor, is a *discrete* proposition. *Johnson.*

DIS-CRETE', *v. t.* To separate; to discontinue. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

DIS-CRE''TION, (dis-kresh'un,) *n.* [Fr. *discretion*; It. *discrezione*; Sp. *discrecion*; from the L. *discretio*, a separating; *discretus*, *discerno*. See DISCREET.]

1. Prudence, or knowledge and prudence; that discernment which enables a person to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct.

A good man — will guide his affairs with *discretion*. — Ps. cxii.
My son, keep sound wisdom and *discretion*. — Prov. iii.

2. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; as, the management of affairs was left to the *discretion* of the prince; he is left to his own *discretion*. Hence,

To surrender at discretion, is to surrender without stipulation or terms, and commit one's self entirely to the power of the conqueror.

3. Disjunction; separation. [*Not much used.*] *Mede.*

DIS-CRE''TION-A-RY, } (dis-kresh'un-,) *a.* Left to
DIS-CRE''TION-AL, } discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment; that is to be directed or managed by discretion only. Thus, the president of the United States is, in certain cases, invested with *discretionary* powers, to act according to circumstances.

DIS-CRE''TION-A-RI-LY, } *adv.* At discretion; ac-
DIS-CRE''TION-AL-LY, } cording to discretion.

DIS-CRE'TIVE, *a.* [See DISCREET and DISCRETE.] Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition. In *logic*, a *discretive* proposition expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c.; as, travelers change their climate, *but* not their temper; Job was patient, *though* his grief was great.

2. In *grammar*, *discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition or difference; as, not a man, *but* a beast. *Johnson.*

2. Separate; distinct.

DIS-CRE'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a discretive manner.

DIS-CRIM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discriminated.

DIS-CRIM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *discrimino*, from *discrimen*, difference, distinction; *dis* and *crimen*, differently applied; coinciding with the sense of Gr. διακρινω, κοινω, L. *cerno.*]

1. To distinguish; to observe the difference between; as, we may usually *discriminate* true from false modesty.

2. To separate; to select from others; to make a distinction between; as, in the last judgment, the righteous will be *discriminated* from the wicked.

3. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by some note or mark. We *discriminate* animals by names, as nature has *discriminated* them by different shapes and habits.

DIS-CRIM'IN-ĀTE, *v. i.* To make a difference or distinction; as, in the application of law, and the punishment of crimes, the judge should *discriminate* between degrees of guilt.

2. To observe or note a difference; to distinguish; as, in judging of evidence, we should be careful to *discriminate* between probability and slight presumption.

DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE, *a.* Distinguished; having the difference marked. *Bacon.*

DIS-CRIM'IN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Separated; distinguished.

DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE-LY, *adv.* Distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly. *Johnson.*

DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Distinctness; marked difference. *Dict.*

DIS-CRIM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Separating; distinguishing; marking with notes of difference.

2. *a.* Distinguishing; peculiar; characterized by peculiar differences; as, the *discriminating* doctrines of the gospel.

3. *a.* That discriminates; able to make nice distinctions; as, a *discriminating* mind.
Journ. of Science.

DIS-CRIM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of distinguishing; the act of making or observing a difference, distinction; as, the *discrimination* between right and wrong.

2. The state of being distinguished. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Mark of distinction. *K. Charles.*

DIS-CRIM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* That makes the mark of distinction; that constitutes the mark of difference; characteristic; as, the *discriminative* features of men.

2. That observes distinction; as, *discriminative* providence. *More.*

DIS-CRIM'IN-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With discrimination or distinction. *Foster.*

DIS-CRIM'IN-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who discriminates.

DIS-CRIM'IN-OUS, *a.* Hazardous. [*Not used.*]
Harvey.

DIS-CROWN', *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.

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DIS-CROWN'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a crown.
DIS-CROWN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a crown. *Campbell.*
DIS-CŪ'BI-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *discubitorius; discumbo; dis* and *cubo*, to lie down or lean.] Leaning; inclining; or fitted to a leaning posture. *Brown.*
DIS-CUL'PATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *disculper*; Sp. *disculpar*; *dis* and L. *culpa*, a fault.] To free from blame or fault; to exculpate; to excuse.

Neither does this effect of the independence of nations *disculpate* the author of an unjust war. *Trans. of Vattel.*

DIS-CUL'PA-TED, *pp.* Cleared from blame; exculpated.
DIS-CUL'PA-TING, *ppr.* Freeing from blame; excusing.
DIS-CUL-PA'TION, *n.* Exculpation.
DIS-CUL'PA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to exculpate.
DIS-CUM'BEN-CY, *n.* [L. *discumbens.* See DISCUBITORY.] The act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients. *Brown.*
DIS-CUM'BER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *cumber.*] To unburden; to throw off any thing cumbersome; to disengage from any troublesome weight, or impediment; to disencumber. [*The latter is generally used.*] *Pope.*
DIS-CŪRE', *v. t.* To discover; to reveal. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
DIS-CUR'RENT, *a.* Not current. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*
DIS-CUR'SION, *n.* [L. *discurro*; *dis* and *curro*, to run.] A running or rambling about. *Bailey.*
DIS-CUR'SIST, *n.* [See DISCOURSE.] A disputer. [*Not in use.*] *L. Addison.*
DIS-CUR'SIVE, *a.* [Sp. *discursivo*, from L. *discurro*, supra.]
1. Moving or roving about; desultory. *Bacon.*
2. Argumentative; reasoning; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences; sometimes written DISCOURSIVE. Whether brutes have a kind of *discursive* faculty. *Hale.*
DIS-CUR'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a discursive manner; argumentatively. *Hale.*
DIS-CUR'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being discursive. *Barrow.*
DIS-CUR'SO-RY, *a.* Argumental; rational. *Johnson.*
DISC'US, *n.* [L. See Eng. DISH and DISK.]
1. A quoit; a piece of iron, copper, or stone, to be thrown in play; *used by the ancients.*
2. In *botany*, the middle, plain part of a radiated compound flower, genefully consisting of small florets, with a hollow, regular petal, as in the marigold and daisy. *Bailey. Encyc.*
3. The face or surface of the sun or moon. [See DISK.]
DIS-CUSS', *v. t.* [L. *discutio, discussum; dis* and *quatio*; Fr. *discuter*; Sp. *discutir. Quatio* may be allied to *quasso*, and to *cudo* and *cædo*, to strike. See Class Gs, No. 17, 28, 68, 79, and Class Gd, No. 38, 40, 76.]
Literally, to drive; to beat or to shake in pieces; to separate into parts.
1. To disperse; to scatter; to dissolve; to repel; as, to *discuss* a tumor; *a medical use of the word.*
2. To debate; to agitate by argument; to clear of objections and difficulties, with a view to find or illustrate truth; to sift; to examine by disputation; to ventilate; to reason on, for the purpose of separating truth from falsehood. We *discuss* a subject, a point, a problem, a question, the propriety, expedience, or justice, of a measure, &c.
3. To break in pieces. *Brown.*
4. To shake off. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
5. The primary sense of the word is heard in the colloquial phrases, to *discuss a fowl*, to *discuss a bottle of wine.*
DIS-CUSS'ED, (dis-kust',) *pp.* Dispersed; dissipated; debated; agitated; argued.
DIS-CUSS'ER, *n.* One who discusses; one who sifts or examines.
DIS-CUSS'ING, *ppr.* Dispersing; resolving; scattering; debating; agitating; examining by argument.
DIS-CUSS'ING, *n.* Discussion; examination.
DIS-CUS'SION, (dis-kush'un,) *n.* In *surgery*, resolution; the dispersion of a tumor or any coagulated matter. *Coze. Wiseman.*
2. Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth; the treating of a subject by argument, to clear it of difficulties, and separate truth from falsehood.
DIS-CUSS'IVE, *a.* Having the power to discuss, resolve, or disperse, tumors or coagulated matter.
DIS-CUSS'IVE, *n.* A medicine that discusses; a discutient.
DIS-CŪ'TIENT, (dis-kū'shent,) *a.* [L. *discutiens.*] Discussing; dispersing morbid matter.
DIS-CŪ'TIENT, *n.* A medicine or application which disperses a tumor or any coagulated fluid in the body; sometimes it is equivalent to *carminative.* *Coze.*
DIS-DAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *dedaigner*; Sp. *desdeñar*; It. *sdegnare*; Port. *desdenhar*; L. *dedignor*; *de*, *dis*, and *dignor*, to think worthy; *dignus*, worthy. See DIGNITY.]
To think unworthy; to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of one's character; to scorn; to contemn. The man of elevated mind *disdains* a mean action; he *disdains* the society of profligate, worthless men; he *disdains* to corrupt the innocent, or insult the weak; Goliath *disdained* David.

Whose fathers I would have *disdained* to set with the dogs of my flock. — Job xxx.

DIS-DAIN', *n.* Contempt; scorn; a passion excited in noble minds by the hatred or detestation of what is mean and dishonorable, and implying a consciousness of superiority of mind, or a supposed superiority. In *ignoble minds*, *disdain* may spring from unwarrantable pride or haughtiness, and be directed toward objects of worth. It implies hatred, and sometimes anger.

How my soul is moved with just *disdain!* *Pope.*

DIS-DAIN'ED, *pp.* Despised; contemned; scorned.
DIS-DAIN'FUL, *a.* Full of disdain; as, *disdainful* soul.
2. Expressing disdain; as, a *disdainful* look.
3. Contemptuous; scornful; haughty; indignant. *Hooker. Dryden.*
DIS-DAIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner. *South.*
DIS-DAIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn. *Sidney.*
DIS-DAIN'ING, *ppr.* Contemning; scorning.
DIS-DAIN'ING, *n.* Contempt; scorn.
DIS-DI-A-PA'SON, } *n.* [See DIAPASON.] In *music*,
BIS-DI-A-PA'SON, } a scale of two octaves, or a fifteenth. *Brande.*
DIS-ĒASE', (diz-ēze',) *n.* [*dis* and *ease.*] In *its primary sense*, pain, uneasiness, distress, and so used by Spenser; but in this sense, obsolete.
2. Any deviation from health in function or structure; the cause of pain or uneasiness; distemper; malady; sickness; disorder; any state of a living body in which the natural functions of the organs are interrupted or disturbed, either by defective or preternatural action, without a disrupture of parts by violence, which is called a *wound.* The first effect of disease is uneasiness or pain, and the ultimate effect is death. A disease may affect the whole body, or a particular limb or part of the body. We say, a *diseased* limb; a *disease* in the head or stomach; and such partial affection of the body is called a *local* or *topical disease.* The word is also applied to the disorders of other animals, as well as to those of man; and to any derangement of the vegetative functions of plants.

The shafts of *disease* shoot across our path in such a variety of courses, that the atmosphere of human life is darkened by their number, and the escape of an individual becomes almost miraculous. *Buckminster.*

3. A disordered state of the mind or intellect, by which the reason is impaired.
4. In *society*, vice; corrupt state of morals. Vices are called *moral diseases.*

A wise man converses with the wicked, as a physician with the sick, not to catch the *disease*, but to cure it. *Maxim of Antisthenes.*

5. Political or civil disorder, or vices in a state; any practice which tends to disturb the peace of society, or impede or prevent the regular administration of government.

The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public councils have, in truth, been the mortal *diseases* under which popular governments have every where perished. *Federalist, Madison.*

DIS-ĒASE', (diz-ēze') *v. t.* To interrupt or impair any or all the natural and regular functions of the several organs of a living body; to afflict with pain or sickness; to make morbid; used chiefly in the passive participle; as, a *diseased* body, a *diseased* stomach; but *diseased* may here be considered as an adjective.
2. To interrupt or render imperfect the regular functions of the brain, or of the intellect; to disorder; to derange. [gion.
3. To infect; to communicate disease to by conta-
4. To pain; to make uneasy. *Locke.*
DIS-ĒAS'ED, (diz-ēzd',) *pp.* or *a.* Disordered; distempered; sick.
DIS-ĒAS'ED-NESS, (diz-ēz'ed-ness,) *n.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness. *Burnet.*
DIS-ĒASE'FUL, (diz-ēze'ful,) *a.* Abounding with disease; producing diseases; as, a *diseaseful* climate.
2. Occasioning uneasiness.
DIS-ĒASE'MENT, (diz-ēze'ment,) *n.* Uneasiness; inconvenience. *Bacon.*
DIS-ĒAS'ING, *ppr.* Disordering; infecting.
DIS-EDG'ED, *a.* [*dis* and *edge.*] Blunted; made dull. *Shak.*
DIS-EM-BARK', *v. t.* [*dis* and *embark*; Fr. *desembarquer.*]
To land; to debark; to remove from on board a ship to the land; to put on shore; *applied particularly to the landing of troops and military apparatus*; as, the general *disembarked* the troops at sunrise.
DIS-EM-BARK', *v. i.* To land; to debark; to quit a ship for residence or action on shore; as, the light infantry and cavalry *disembarked*, and marched to meet the enemy.
DIS-EM-BARK-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of disembarking.
DIS-EM-BARK'ED, (-em-bārkt',) *pp.* Landed; put on shore.
DIS-EM-BARK'ING, *ppr.* Landing; removing from on board a ship to land.
DIS-EM-BAR'RASS, *v. t.* [*dis* and *embarrass.*] To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate. *Mason.*
DIS-EM-BAR'RASS-ED, (dis-em-bar'rast,) *pp.* Freed from embarrassment; extricated from difficulty.
DIS-EM-BAR'RASS-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from embarrassment or perplexity; extricating.
DIS-EM-BAR'RASS-MENT, *n.* The act of extricating from perplexity.
DIS-EM-BĀY', *v. t.* To clear from a bay. *Sherburne.*
DIS-EM-BĀY'ED, *pp.* Cleared from a bay.
DIS-EM-BĀY'ING, *ppr.* Clearing from a bay.
DIS-EM-BEL'LISH, *v. t.* To deprive of embellishment.
DIS-EM-BEL'LISH-ED, (-em-bel'lisht,) *pp.* Deprived of embellishment.
DIS-EM-BIT'TER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *embitter.*] To free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; to render sweet or pleasant. *Addison.*
DIS-EM-BIT'TER-ED, *pp.* Freed from bitterness.
DIS-EM-BOD'I-ED, (-em-bod'id,) *a.* [*dis* and *embodied.*] Divested of the body; as, *disembodied* spirits or souls.
2. Separated; discharged from keeping in a body. *Militia Act, Geo. III.*
DIS-EM-BOD'Y, *v. t.* To divest of body; to free from flesh.
2. To discharge from military array.
DIS-EM-BOD'Y-ING, *ppr.* Divesting of body.
DIS-EM-BŌGUE', (dis-em-bōg',) *v. t.* [*dis* and the root of Fr. *bouche*, mouth. The French has *emboucher* and *debouquer.* Sp. *boca*, mouth, Port. *id.*, It. *bocca.* See VOICE.]
To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; to discharge into the ocean or a lake.

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves. *Addison.*

DIS-EM-BŌGUE', *v. i.* To flow out at the mouth, as a river; to discharge waters into the ocean or into a lake. Innumerable rivers *disembogue* into the ocean.
2. To pass out of a gulf or bay.
DIS-EM-BŌGU'ED, (-em-bōgd',) *pp.* Discharged at the mouth of a river.
DIS-EM-BŌGUE'MENT, *n.* Discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake. *Mease.*
DIS-EM-BŌ'SOM, *v. t.* To separate from the bosom. *Young.*
DIS-EM-BŌ'SOM-ED, *pp.* Separated from the bosom.
DIS-EM-BOW'EL, *v. t.* [*dis* and *embowel.*] To take out the bowels; to take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider.
DIS-EM-BOW'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken or drawn from the bowels. *Disemboweled* web. *Philips.*
DIS-EM-BOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking or drawing from the bowels.
DIS-EM-BOW'ER-ED, *a.* Removed from a bower, or deprived of a bower. *Bryant.*
DIS-EM-BRAN''GLE, (-em-brang'gl,) *v. t.* To free from litigation. [*Not used.*]
DIS-EM-BROIL', *v. t.* [*dis* and *embroil.*] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion. *Dryden. Addison.*
DIS-EM-BROIL'ED, *pp.* Disentangled; cleared from perplexity or confusion.
DIS-EM-BROIL'ING, *ppr.* Disentangling; freeing from confusion.
DIS-EM-PLOY'ED, *a.* Thrown out of employment.
DIS-EN-Ā'BLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *enable.*] To deprive of power, natural or moral; to disable; to deprive of ability or means. A man may be *disenabled* to walk by lameness; and by poverty he is *disenabled* to support his family.
DIS-EN-Ā'BLED, *pp.* Deprived of power, ability, or means.
DIS-EN-Ā'BLING, *ppr.* Depriving of power, ability, or means
DIS-EN-CHANT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *enchant.*] To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove. *Dryden.*

DIS-EN-CHANT'ED, *pp.* Delivered from enchantment or the power of charms.
DIS-EN-CHANT'ER, *n.* He or that which disenchants.
DIS-EN-CHANT'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from enchantment or the influence of charms.
DIS-EN-CHANT'MENT, *n.* Act of disenchanting.
DIS-EN-CUM'BER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *encumber.*] To free from encumbrance; to deliver from clogs and impediments; to disburden; as, to *disencumber* troops of their baggage; to *disencumber* the soul of its body of clay; to *disencumber* the mind of its cares and griefs.
2. To free from any obstruction; to free from any

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thing heavy or unnecessary; as, a *disencumbered* building. *Addison.*

DIS-EN-CUM'BER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Freed from encumbrance.

DIS-EN-CUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from encumbrance.

DIS-EN-CUM'BRANCE, *n.* Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, or any thing burdensome or troublesome. *Spectator.*

DIS-EN-GĀGE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *engage.*] To separate, as a substance from any thing with which it is in union; to free; to loose; to liberate; as, to *disengage* a metal from extraneous substances.

Caloric and light must be *disengaged* during the process. *Lavoisier.*

2. To separate from that to which one adheres, or is attached; as, to *disengage* a man from a party.

3. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear from impediments, difficulties, or perplexities; as, to *disengage* one from broils or controversies.

4. To detach; to withdraw; to wean; as, to *disengage* the heart or affections from earthly pursuits.

5. To free from any thing that commands the mind or employs the attention; as, to *disengage* the mind from study; to *disengage* one's self from business.

6. To release or liberate from a promise or obligation; to set free by dissolving an engagement; as, the men who were enlisted are now *disengaged*; the lady who had promised to give her hand in marriage is *disengaged*.

Let it be observed, that *disengaged* properly implies previous engagement, and is not to be confounded with *unengaged*, which does not always imply prior engagement. This distinction is sometimes carelessly overlooked.

DIS-EN-GĀGʹED, *pp.* Separated; detached; set free; released; disjoined; disentangled.

2. *a.* Vacant; being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object. [*This word is thus used by mistake for* UNENGAGED, *not engaged.*]

DIS-EN-GĀGʹED-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being disengaged; freedom from connection; dis-

2. Vacuity of attention. [junction.

DIS-EN-GĀGE'MENT, *n.* A setting free; separation; extrication.

It is easy to render this *disengagement* of caloric and light evident to the senses. *Lavoisier.*

2. The act of separating or detaching.

3. Liberation or release from obligation.

4. Freedom from attention; vacancy; leisure.

DIS-EN-GĀGʹING, *ppr.* Separating; loosing; setting free; detaching; liberating; releasing from obliga-

Disengaging machinery. See ENGAGING. [tion.

DIS-EN-NŌBLE, *v. t.* To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles. *Guardian.*

DIS-EN-NŌʹBLED, *pp.* Deprived of title, or of that which ennobles.

DIS-EN-RŌLL', *v. t.* To erase from a roll or list.

DIS-EN-RŌLLʹED, *pp.* Erased from a roll. [*Donne.*

DIS-EN-RŌLLʹING, *ppr.* Erasing from a roll or list.

DIS-EN-SLĀVE', *v. t.* To free from bondage. *South.*

DIS-EN-TAN''GLE, (-en-tang'gl,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *entangle.*] To unravel; to unfold; to untwist; to loose, separate, or disconnect things which are interwoven, or united without order; as, to *disentangle* network; to *disentangle* a skein of yarn.

2. To free; to extricate from perplexity; to disengage from complicated concerns; to set free from impediments or difficulties; as, to *disentangle* one's self from business, from political affairs, or from the cares and temptations of life.

3. To disengage; to separate.

DIS-EN-TAN''GLED, (-en-tang'gld,) *pp.* Freed from entanglement; extricated.

DIS-EN-TAN''GLE-MENT, *n.* The act of disentangling. *Warton.*

DIS-EN-TAN''GLING, *ppr.* Freeing from entanglement; extricating.

DIS-EN-TER'. See DISINTER.

DIS-EN-THRALL'. See DISINTHRALL.

DIS-EN-THRŌNE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *enthrone.*] To dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority; as, to *disenthrone* a king. *Milton.*

DIS-EN-THRŌNʹED, *pp.* Deposed; deprived of sovereign power.

DIS-EN-THRŌNʹING, *ppr.* Deposing; depriving of royal authority.

DIS-EN-TI'TLE, *v. t.* To deprive of title. *South.*

DIS-EN-TI'TLED, *pp.* Deprived of title.

DIS-EN-TRANCE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *entrance.*] To awaken from a trance, or from deep sleep; to arouse from a revery. *Hudibras.*

from a trance, sleep, or revery.

DIS-EN-TRANCʹED, (-en-trănst',) *pp.* Awakened

DIS-EN-TRANCʹING, *ppr.* Arousing from a trance, sleep, or revery.

DIS-ERT', *a.* [L. *disertus.*] Eloquent.

DIS-ES-POUSE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *espouse.*] To separate after espousal or plighted faith; to divorce. *Milton.*

DIS-ES-POUSʹED, *pp.* Separated after espousal; released from obligation to marry.

DIS-ES-POUSʹING, *ppr.* Separating after plighted faith.

DIS-ES-TAB'LISH, *v. t.* To remove from establishment.

DIS-ES-TEEM', *n.* [*dis* and *esteem.*] Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard. It expresses less than *hatred* or *contempt.* *Locke.*

DIS-ES-TEEM', *v. t.* To dislike in a moderate degree; to consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; to slight.

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem.* *Denham.*

DIS-ES-TEEMʹED, *pp.* Disliked; slighted.

DIS-ES-TEEMʹING, *ppr.* Disliking; slighting.

DIS-ES-TI-MĀ'TION, *n.* Disesteem; bad repute.

DIS-EX'ER-CISE, *v. t.* To deprive of exercise. [*A bad word.*] *Milton.*

DIS-FAN'CY, *v. t.* To dislike. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

DIS-FĀ'VOR, *n.* [*dis* and *favor.*] Dislike; slight displeasure; discountenance; unfavorable regard; disesteem; as, the conduct of the minister incurred the *disfavor* of his sovereign.

2. A state of unacceptableness; a state in which one is not esteemed or favored, or not patronized, promoted, or befriended; as, to be in *disfavor* at court.

3. An ill or disobliging act; as, no generous man will do a *disfavor* to the meanest of his species.

DIS-FĀ'VOR, *v. t.* To discountenance; to withdraw or withhold from one, kindness, friendship, or support; to check or oppose by disapprobation; as, let the man be countenanced or *disfavored*, according to his merits.

DIS-FĀ'VOR-ED, *pp.* Discountenanced; not favored.

DIS-FĀ'VOR-ER, *n.* One who discountenances.

DIS-FĀ'VOR-ING, *ppr.* Discountenancing. [*Bacon.*

DIS-FEA'TURE, (-feet'yur,) *v. t.* To deprive of features; to disfigure.

DIS-FIG-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* [See DISFIGURE.] The act of disfiguring, or marring external form.

2. The state of being disfigured; some degree of deformity.

DIS-FIG'URE, (-fig'yur,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *figure.*] To change to a worse form; to mar external figure; to impair shape or form, and render it less perfect and beautiful; as, the loss of a limb *disfigures* the body.

2. To mar; to impair; to injure beauty, symmetry, or excellence.

DIS-FIG'URED, (dis-fig'yurd,) *pp.* or *a.* Changed to a worse form; impaired in form or appearance.

DIS-FIG'URE-MENT, *n.* Change of external form to the worse; defacement of beauty. *Milton. Suckling.*

DIS-FIG'URER, (-fig'yur-er,) *n.* One who disfigures.

DIS-FIG'URING, *ppr.* Injuring the form or shape; impairing the beauty of form.

DIS-FOR'EST. See DISAFFOREST.

DIS-FRAN'CHISE, (-chiz,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *franchise.*] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of chartered rights and immunities; to deprive of any franchise, as of the right of voting in elections, &c. *Blackstone.*

DIS-FRAN'CHISED, (dis-fran'chizd,) *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of the rights and privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular franchise.

DIS-FRAN'CHISE-MENT, (dis-fran'chiz-ment,) *n.* The act of disfranchising, or depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

DIS-FRAN'CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

DIS-FRI'AR, *v. t.* [*dis* and *friar.*] To deprive of the state of a friar. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*

DIS-FUR'NISH, *v. t.* [*dis* and *furnish.*] To deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, habiliments, or equipage. *Shak. Knolles.*

DIS-FUR'NISHED, (-fur'nisht,) *pp.* Deprived of furniture; stripped of apparatus.

DIS-FUR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of furniture or apparatus.

DIS-GAL'LANT, *v. t.* To deprive of gallantry. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

DIS-GAR'NISH, *v. t.* [*dis* and *garnish.*] To divest of garniture or ornaments.

2. To deprive of a garrison, guns, and military apparatus; to degarnish.

DIS-GAR'RI-SON, *v. t.* To deprive of a garrison. *Hewyt.*

DIS-GAR'RI-SONED, *pp.* Deprived of a garrison.

DIS-GAR'RI-SON-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a garrison.

DIS-GAV'EL, *v. t.* [See GAVELKIND.] To take away the tenure of gavelkind. *Blackstone.*

DIS-GAV'ELED, *pp.* Deprived of the tenure by gavelkind.

DIS-GAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking away tenure by gavelkind. *Blackstone.*

DIS-GLŌ'RI-FY, *v. t.* [*dis* and *glorify.*] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. The participle *disglorified* is used by Milton; but the word is little used.

DIS-GORGE', (dis-gorj',) *v. t.* [Fr. *degorger*; *de*, *dis*, and *gorge*, the throat.]

1. To eject or discharge from the stomach, throat, or mouth; to vomit.

2. To throw out with violence; to discharge violently or in great quantities from a confined place. Thus, volcanoes are said to *disgorge* streams of burning lava, ashes, and stones. Milton's infernal rivers *disgorge* their streams into a burning lake.

3. *Fig.* To yield up or give back what had been seized upon as one's own; as, to *disgorge* his ill-gotten gains.

DIS-GORGʹED, *pp.* Ejected; discharged from the stomach or mouth; thrown out with violence and in great quantities.

DIS-GORGE'MENT, (dis-gorj'ment,) *n.* The act of disgorging; a vomiting. *Hall*

DIS-GORGʹING, *ppr.* Discharging from the throat or mouth; vomiting; ejecting with violence and in great quantities.

DIS-GOS'PEL, *v. i.* [*dis* and *gospel.*] To differ from the precepts of the gospel. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

DIS-GRĀCE', *n.* [*dis* and *grace.*] A state of being out of favor; disfavor; disesteem; as, the minister retired from court in *disgrace*.

2. State of ignominy; dishonor, shame.

3. Cause of shame; as, to turn the back to the enemy is a foul *disgrace*; every vice is a *disgrace* to a rational being.

4. Act of unkindness. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

DIS-GRĀCE', *v. t.* To put out of favor; as, the minister was *disgraced*.

2. To bring a reproach on; to dishonor; as *an agent.* Men are apt to take pleasure in *disgracing* an enemy and his performances.

3. To bring to shame; to dishonor; to sink in estimation; as *a cause*; as, men often boast of actions which *disgrace* them.

DIS-GRĀCʹED, (dis-grāst',) *pp.* or *a.* Put out of favor; brought under reproach; dishonored.

DIS-GRĀCE'FUL, *a.* Shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; procuring shame; sinking reputation. Cowardice is *disgraceful* to a soldier. Intemperance and profaneness are *disgraceful* to a man, but more *disgraceful* to a woman.

DIS-GRĀCE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With disgrace.

The senate have cast you forth *disgracefully.* *B. Jonson.*

2. Shamefully; reproachfully; ignominiously; in a disgraceful manner; as, the troops fled *disgracefully.*

DIS-GRĀCE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Ignominy; shamefulness.

DIS-GRĀ'CER, *n.* One who disgraces; one who exposes to disgrace; one who brings into disgrace, shame, or contempt.

DIS-GRĀ'CING, *ppr.* Bringing reproach on; dishonoring.

DIS-GRĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Ungracious; unpleasing. *Shak.*

DIS-GRĀDE', *v. t.* Our old word for DEGRADE.

DIS'GRE-GĀTE, *v. t.* To separate; to disperse. [*Little used.*] *More.*

DIS-GUISE', (dis-gīze',) *v. t.* [Fr. *deguiser*; *de*, *dis*, and *guise*, manner.]

1. To conceal by an unusual habit or mask. Men sometimes *disguise* themselves for the purpose of committing crimes without danger of detection. They *disguise* their faces in a masquerade.

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show, by false language, or an artificial manner; as, to *disguise* anger, sentiments, or intentions.

3. To disfigure; to alter the form, and exhibit an unusual appearance.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *disguised* in death. *Dryden.*

4. To disfigure or deform by liquor; to intoxicate.

DIS-GUISE', *n.* A counterfeit habit; a dress intended to conceal the person who wears it. By the laws of England, persons doing unlawful acts in *disguise*, are subjected to heavy penalties, and, in some cases, declared felons.

2. A false appearance; a counterfeit show; an artificial or assumed appearance intended to deceive the beholder. A treacherous design is often concealed under the *disguise* of great candor.

3. Change of manner by drink; intoxication.

DIS-GUISʹED, (dis-gīzd',) *pp.* or *a.* Concealed by a counterfeit habit or appearance; intoxicated.

DIS-GUISE'MENT, *n.* Dress of concealment; false appearance.

DIS-GUISʹER, (dis-gīz'er,) *n.* One who disguises himself or another.

2. He or that which disfigures.

DIS-GUISʹING, *ppr.* Concealing by a counterfeit dress, or by a false show; intoxicating.

DIS-GUISʹING, *n.* The act of giving a false appearance.

2. Theatrical mummery, or masking.

DIS-GUST', *n.* [Fr. *degoût*; *de*, *dis*, and *goût*, taste, L. *gustus.*]

1. Disrelish; distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; an unpleasant sensation excited in the or-

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gans of taste by something disagreeable, and, when extreme, producing loathing or nausea.

2. Dislike; aversion; an unpleasant sensation in the mind, excited by something offensive in the manners, conduct, language, or opinions of others. Thus, obscenity in language, and clownishness in behavior, excite *disgust*.

DIS-GUST', *v. t.* To excite aversion in the stomach; to offend the taste.

2. To displease; to offend the mind or moral taste; with *at* or *with*; as, to be *disgusted at* foppery, or *with* vulgar manners. To *disgust from* is unusual and hardly legitimate.

DIS-GUST'ED, *pp.* Displeased; offended.

DIS-GUST'FUL, *a.* Offensive to the taste; nauseous; exciting aversion in the natural or moral taste.

DIS-GUST'ING, *ppr.* Provoking aversion; offending the taste.

2. *a.* Provoking dislike; odious; hateful; as, *disgusting* servility.

DIS-GUST'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give disgust. *Swinburne.*

DISH, *n.* [Sax. *disc*, a dish, and *dizas*, dishes; L. *discus*; Gr. δισκος; Fr. *disque*; Arm. *disg*; W. *disgyl*; Sp. It. *disco*. It is the same word as *disk* and *desk*, and seems to signify something flat, plain, or extended.]

1. A broad, open vessel, made of various materials, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at the table. It is sometimes used for a deep, hollow vessel for liquors. *Addison. Milton.*

2. The meat or provisions served in a dish. Hence, any particular kind of food.

I have here a *dish* of doves. *Shak.*

We say, a *dish* of veal or venison; a cold *dish*; a warm *dish*; a delicious *dish*.

3. Among *miners*, a trough in which ore is measured, about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide. *Encyc.*

DISH, *v. t.* To put in a dish; as, the meat is all *dished*, and ready for the table.

DISH'-CLOTH, } *n.* A cloth used for washing and
DISH'-CLOUT, } wiping dishes. *Swift.*

DISH'-WASH-ER, (-wosh'er,) *n.* The name of a bird, the mergus. *Johnson.*

DISH'-WA-TER, *n.* Water in which dishes are washed.

DIS-HA-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* To disqualify.

DIS-HA-BILLE', (dis-a-bil',) *n.* [Fr. *deshabillé*; *des* and *habiller*, to dress. See HABIT.]

An undress; a loose, negligent dress for the morning. But see DESHABILLE, the French and more correct orthography.

Dryden uses the word as a participle, "Queens are not to be too negligently dressed or *dishabille*." In this use he is not followed.

DIS-HAB'IT, *v. t.* To drive from a habitation. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DIS-HAR-MO'NI-OUS, *a.* Incongruous. [See UNHARMONIOUS.] *Hallywell.*

DIS-HAR'MO-NY, *n.* [*dis* and *harmony*.] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity. [*Not used.*]

DIS-HEART'EN, (dis-härt'n,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *heart*.]

To discourage; to deprive of courage; to depress the spirits; to deject; to impress with fear; as, it is weakness to be *disheartened* by small obstacles.

DIS-HEART'EN-ED, (dis-härt'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits; cast down.

DIS-HEART'EN-ING, (dis-härt'n-ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Discouraging; depressing the spirits.

DISH'ED, (disht,) *pp.* Put in a dish or dishes.

DIS-HEIR', (diz-ãre',) *v. t.* To debar from inheriting. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

DIS-HER'I-SON, *n.* [See DISHERIT.] The act of disinheriting, or cutting off from inheritance. *Bp. Hall.*

DIS-HER'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *desheriter*; *des*, *dis*, and *heriter*; Arm. *diserita*; It. *diseredare*; Sp. *desheredar*. See HEIR.]

To disinherit; to cut off from the possession or enjoyment of an inheritance. [See DISINHERIT, which is more generally used.]

DIS-HER'IT-ANCE, *n.* The state of disheriting, or of being disinherited. *Beaum.*

DIS-HER'IT-ED, *pp.* Cut off from an inheritance or hereditary succession.

DIS-HER'IT-ING, *ppr.* Cutting off from an inheritance. *Spenser.*

DI-SHEV'EL, (de-shev'l,) *v. t.* [Fr. *decheveler*; *de*, *dis*, and *cheveu*, hair, *chevelu*, hairy, L. *capillus*. Class Gb.]

To spread the hair loosely; to suffer the hair of the head to hang negligently, and to flow without confinement; *used chiefly in the passive participle.*

DI-SHEV'EL, *v. i.* To spread in disorder. *Herbert.*

DI-SHEV'EL-ED, (de-shev'ld,) *pp.* or *a.* Hanging loosely and negligently without confinement; flowing in disorder; as, *dishevel*ed locks.

DI-SHEV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Spreading loosely.

DISH'ING, *ppr.* [See DISH.] Putting in a dish or dishes.

2. *a.* Concave; having the hollow form of a dish. *Mortimer.*

DIS-HON'EST, (diz-on'est,) *a.* [*dis* and *honest*.] Void of honesty; destitute of probity, integrity, or good faith; faithless; fraudulent; knavish, having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, and defraud; *applied to persons*; as, a *dishonest* man.

2. Proceeding from fraud, or marked by it; fraudulent; knavish; as, a *dishonest* transaction.

3. Disgraced; dishonored; *from the sense in Latin.*

Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears. *Dryden.*

4. Disgraceful; ignominious; *from the Latin sense.*

Inglorious triumphs and *dishonest* scars. *Pope.*

5. Unchaste; lewd. *Shak.*

DIS-HON'EST-LY, (diz-on'est-ly,) *adv.* In a dishonest manner; without good faith, probity, or integrity; with fraudulent views; knavishly. *Shak.*

2. Lewdly; unchastely. *Ecclesiasticus.*

DIS-HON'ES-TY, (diz-on'es-ty,) *n.* Want of probity, or integrity in principle; faithlessness; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray; *applied to persons.*

2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity; *applied to acts.*

3. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness. *Shak.*

4. Deceit; wickedness; shame. 2 *Cor.* iv.

DIS-HON'OR, (diz-on'or,) *n.* [*dis* and *honor*.] Reproach; disgrace; ignominy; shame; whatever constitutes a stain or blemish on the reputation.

It was not meet for us to see the king's *dishonor*. — Ezra iv.

It may express less than *ignominy* and *infamy*.

DIS-HON'OR, *v. t.* To disgrace; to bring reproach or shame on; to stain the character of; to lessen reputation. The duelist *dishonors* himself to maintain his honor. The impunity of the crimes of great men *dishonors* the administration of the laws.

2. To treat with indignity. *Dryden.*

3. To violate the chastity of; to debauch. *Dryden.*

4. To refuse or decline to accept or pay; as, to *dishonor* a bill of exchange.

DIS-HON'OR-A-BLE, (diz-on'or-a-bl,) *a.* Shameful; reproachful; base; vile; bringing shame on; staining the character, and lessening reputation. Every act of meanness and every vice is *dishonorable*.

2. Destitute of honor; as, a *dishonorable* man.

3. In a state of neglect or disesteem.

He that is *dishonorable* in riches, how much more in poverty! — *Ecclesiasticus.*

DIS-HON'OR-A-BLY, *adv.* Reproachfully; in a dishonorable manner.

DIS-HON'OR-A-RY, (diz-on'or-a-ry,) *a.* Bringing dishonor on; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation. *Holmes.*

DIS-HON'OR-ED, *pp.* Disgraced; brought into disrepute.

DIS-HON'OR-ER, *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity. *Milton.*

DIS-HON'OR-ING, *ppr.* Disgracing; bringing into disrepute; treating with indignity.

DIS-HORN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *horn*.] To deprive of horns. *Shak.*

DIS-HORN'ED, (-hornd,) *pp.* Stripped of horns.

DIS-HORN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of horns.

DIS-HU'MOR, *n.* [*dis* and *humor*.] Peevishness; ill humor. *Spectator.*

DIS-IM-PARK', *v. t.* [*dis*, *in*, and *park*.] To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion. [*Little used.*] *Spectator.*

DIS-IM-PROVE'MENT, *n.* [*dis* and *improvement*.] Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to *improvement* or *melioration*; as, the *disimprovement* of the earth. [*Little used.*] *Norris. Swift.*

DIS-IN-CAR'CER-ATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *incarcerate*.] To liberate from prison; to set free from confinement. [*Not much used.*] *Harvey.*

DIS-IN-CLIN-A'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *inclination*.] Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire, or affection; slight dislike; aversion; expressing less than *hate*.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex. *Arbuthnot.*

DIS-IN-CLINE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *incline*.] To excite dislike or slight aversion; to make disaffected; to alienate from. His timidity *disinclined* him from such an arduous enterprise.

DIS-IN-CLIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Not inclined; averse.

DIS-IN-CLIN'ING, *ppr.* Exciting dislike or slight aversion.

DIS-IN-CLOSE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *inclose*.] To open an inclosure; to throw open what has been inclosed; to dispark.

DIS-IN-COR'PO-RATE, *v. t.* To deprive of corporate powers; to disunite a corporate body, or an established society. *Hume.*

2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society. *Bacon.*

DIS-IN-COR'PO-RA-TED, *pp.* Deprived of corporate powers.

DIS-IN-COR'PO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of corporate powers.

DIS-IN-COR-PO-RA'TION, *n.* Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation. *Warton.*

DIS-IN-FECT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *infect*.] To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.

DIS-IN-FECT'ANT, *n.* An agent for removing the causes of infection, as chlorine. *Cooley.*

DIS-IN-FECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cleansed from infection.

DIS-IN-FECT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Purifying from infection.

DIS-IN-FEC'TION, (-in-fek'shun,) *n.* Purification from infecting matter. *Med. Repos.*

DIS-IN-GE-NU'I-TY, *n.* [*dis* and *ingenuity*.] Meanness of artifice; unfairness; disingenuousness; want of candor. *Clarendon.*

[This word is little used, or not at all, in the sense here explained. See INGENUITY. We now use, in lieu of it, DISINGENUOUSNESS.]

DIS-IN-GEN'U-OUS, *a.* [*dis* and *ingenuous*.] Unfair; not open, frank, and candid; meanly artful; illiberal; *applied to persons.*

2. Unfair; meanly artful; unbecoming true honor and dignity; as, *disingenuous* conduct; *disingenuous* schemes.

DIS-IN-GEN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; unfairly; not openly and candidly; with secret management.

DIS-IN-GEN'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Unfairness; want of candor; low craft; as, the *disingenuousness* of a man, or of his mind.

2. Characterized by unfairness, as conduct or practices.

DIS-IN-HAB'IT-ED, *pp.* Deprived of inhabitants.

DIS-IN-HER'I-SON, *n.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting. *Bacon. Clarendon.*

2. The state of being disinherited. *Taylor.*

DIS-IN-HER'IT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance; to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right, which, by law or custom, would devolve on him in the course of descent. A father sometimes *disinherits* his children by will. In *England*, the crown is descendible to the eldest son, who can not be *disinherited* by the will of his father.

DIS-IN-HER'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut off from an inheritance.

DIS-IN-HER'IT-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of an hereditary estate or right.

DIS-IN-HUME', *v. t.* To disinter.

DIS-IN'TE-GRA-BLE, *a.* [*dis* and *integer*.] That may be separated into integrant parts; capable of disintegration.

Argillo-calcite is readily *disintegrable* by exposure to the atmosphere. *Kirwan.*

DIS-IN'TE-GRATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *integer*.] To separate the integrant parts of.

Marlites are not *disintegrated* by exposure to the atmosphere, at least in six years. *Kirwan.*

DIS-IN'TE-GRA-TED, *pp.* Separated into integrant parts without chemical action.

DIS-IN'TE-GRA-TING, *ppr.* Separating into integrant parts.

DIS-IN-TE-GRA'TION, *n.* The act of separating *integrant* parts of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition, or the separation of *constituent* parts. *Kirwan.*

DIS-IN-TER', *v. t.* [*dis* and *inter*.] To take out of a grave, or out of the earth; as, to *disinter* a dead body that is buried.

2. To take out, as from a grave; to bring from obscurity into view.

The philosopher — may be concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*. [*Unusual.*] *Addison.*

DIS-IN'TER-ESS-ED, }
DIS-IN'TER-ESS-MENT, } See DISINTERESTED, &c.

DIS-IN'TER-EST, *n.* [*dis* and *interest*.] What is contrary to the interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury. [*Little used, or not at all.*] *Glanville.*

2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage. *Johnson.*

DIS-IN'TER-EST, *v. t.* To disengage from private interest or personal advantage. [*Little used.*] *Feltham.*

DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED, *a.* Uninterested; indifferent; free from self-interest; having no separate personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair. It is important that a judge should be perfectly *disinterested*.

2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage; as, a *disinterested* decision.

[This word is more generally used than UNINTERESTED.]

DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED-LY, *adv* In a disinterested manner.

DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of having no separate personal interest or private advantage in a question or event; freedom from bias or prejudice, on account of private interest; indifference. *Brown.*

DIS-IN'TER-EST-ING, *a.* Uninteresting.

[*The latter is the word now used.*]

DIS-IN-TER'MENT, *n.* The act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth.

DIS-IN-TER'RED, (dis-in-turd',) *pp.* Taken out of the earth or grave.

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DIS-IN-TER'RING, *ppr.* Taking out of the earth, or out of a grave.

DIS-IN-THRALL', (dis-in-thrawl',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *inthrall.*] To liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression. *South.*

DIS-IN-THRALL'ED, *pp.* Set free from bondage.

DIS-IN-THRALL'ING, *ppr.* Delivering from slavery or servitude.

DIS-IN-THRALL'MENT, *n.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation from slavery. *E. Nott.*

DIS-IN-URE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *inure.*] To deprive of familiarity or custom. *Milton.*

DIS-IN-URED', *pp.* Deprived of familiar custom.

DIS-IN-VAL-ID'I-TY, *n.* Want of validity.

DIS-IN-VITE', *v. t.* To recall an invitation. *Finett.*

DIS-IN-VIT'ING, *ppr.* Retracting an invitation.

DIS-IN-VOLVE', (dis-in-volv',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *involve.*] To uncover; to unfold or unroll; to disentangle. *More.*

DIS-IN-VOLVED', *pp.* Unfolded; disentangled.

DIS-IN-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from entanglement.

DIS-JEC'TION, *n.* Act of overthrowing or dissipating.

DIS-JOIN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *join.*] To part; to disunite; to separate; to sunder.

DIS-JOIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disunited; separated.

DIS-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Disuniting; severing.

DIS-JOINT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *joint.*] To separate a joint; to separate parts united by joints; as, to *disjoint* the limbs; to *disjoint* bones; to *disjoint* a fowl in carving.

2. To put out of joint; to force out of its socket; to dislocate.

3. To separate at junctures; to break at the part where things are united by cement; as, *disjointed* columns.

4. To break in pieces; to separate united parts; as, to *disjoint* an edifice; the *disjointed* parts of a ship.

5. To break the natural order and relations of a thing; to make incoherent; as, a *disjointed* speech.

DIS-JOINT', *v. i.* To fall in pieces. *Shak.*

DIS-JOINT', *a.* Disjointed. *Shak.*

DIS-JOINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated at the joints; parted limb from limb; carved; put out of joint; not coherent.

DIS-JOINT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being disjointed.

DIS-JOINT'ING, *ppr.* Separating joints; disjoining limb from limb; breaking at the seams or junctures; rendering incoherent.

DIS-JOINT'LY, *adv.* In a divided state. *Sandys.*

DIS-JU-DI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *dijudicatio.*]

Judgment; determination. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

DIS-JUNCT', *a.* [L. *disjunctus, disjungo; dis* and *jungo*, to join.]

Disjoined; separated.

DIS-JUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *disjunctio.*]

The act of disjoining; disunion; separation; a parting; as, the *disjunction* of soul and body.

DIS-JUNCT'IVE, *a.* Separating; disjoining.

2. Incapable of union. [*Unusual.*] *Grew.*

3. In *grammar*, a *disjunctive* conjunction or connective is a word which unites sentences or the parts of discourse in construction, but *disjoins* the sense, noting an alternative or opposition; as, I love him, *or* I fear him; I neither love him, *nor* fear him.

4. In *logic*, a *disjunctive proposition*, is one in which the parts are opposed to each other, by means of disjunctives; as, *it is either day or night.*

A *disjunctive syllogism*, is when the major proposition is *disjunctive*; as, *the earth moves in a circle, or an ellipsis*; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis. *Watts.*

DIS-JUNCT'IVE, *n.* A word that disjoins; as *or, nor, neither.*

DIS-JUNCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; separately.

DISK, *n.* [L. *discus.* See DISH and DESK.]

1. The face or visible projection of a celestial body, usually predicated of the sun, moon, or planets; but the stars have also apparent *disks.* *D. Olmsted.*

2. A quoit; a piece of stone, iron, or copper, inclining to an oval figure, which the ancients hurled by the help of a leathern thong tied round the person's hand, and put through a hole in the middle.

Some whirl the *disk* and some the javelin dart. *Pope.*

3. In *botany*, the whole surface of a leaf; the central part of a radiate compound flower. *Martyn.*

A term applied to certain bodies or projections situated between the base of the stamens and the base of the ovary, but forming part with neither. *Lindley.*

DIS-KIND'NESS, *n.* [*dis* and *kindness.*] Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection.

2. Ill turn; injury; detriment. *Woodward.*

DIS-LIKE', *n.* [*dis* and *like.*] Disapprobation; dislinclination; displeasure; aversion; a moderate degree of hatred. A man shows his *dislike* to measures which he disapproves, to a proposal which he is disinclined to accept, and to food which he does not relish. All wise and good men manifest their *dislike* to folly.

2. Discord; disagreement. [*Not in use.*] *Fairfax.*

DIS-LIKE', *v. t.* To disapprove; to regard with some aversion or displeasure. We *dislike* proceedings which we deem wrong; we *dislike* persons of evil habits; we *dislike* whatever gives us pain.

2. To disrelish; to regard with some disgust; as, to *dislike* particular kinds of food.

DIS-LIK'ED, (dis-likt',) *pp.* Disapproved; disrelished.

DIS-LIKE'FUL, *a.* Disliking; disaffected. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-LIK'EN, (dis-lik'n,) *v. t.* To make unlike. *Shak.*

DIS-LIK'EN-ED, *pp.* Made unlike.

DIS-LIKE'NESS, *n.* [*dis* and *likeness.*] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude. *Locke.*

DIS-LIK'ER, *n.* One who disapproves or disrelishes.

DIS-LIK'ING, *ppr.* Disapproving; disrelishing.

DIS-LIMB', (dis-lim',) *v. t.* To tear the limbs from. *Dict.*

DIS-LIMB'ED, (-limd',) *pp.* Torn limb from limb.

DIS-LIMN', (dis-lim',) *v. t.* To strike out of a picture. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DIS'LO-CATE, *a.* Dislocated. *Montgomery.*

DIS'LO-CATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *locate*, L. *locus*, place; Fr. *disloquer*; It. *dislocare.*]

To displace; to put out of its proper place; *particularly*, to put out of joint; to disjoint; to move a bone from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.

DIS'LO-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Removed from its proper place; put out of joint.

DIS'LO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Putting out of its proper place, or out of joint.

DIS-LO-CA'TION, *n.* The act of moving from its proper place; *particularly*, the act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket; luxation. *Encyc.*

2. The state of being displaced. *Burnet.*

3. A joint displaced.

4. In *geology*, the displacement of parts of rocks, or portions of strata, from the situations which they originally occupied. *Cyc.*

DIS-LODGE', (dis-lodj',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *lodge.*] To remove or drive from a lodge or place of rest; to drive from the place where a thing naturally rests or inhabits. Shells, resting in the sea at a considerable depth, are not *dislodged* by storms.

2. To drive from a place of retirement or retreat; as, to *dislodge* a coney or a deer.

3. To drive from any place of rest or habitation, or from any station; as, to *dislodge* the enemy from their quarters, from a hill or wall.

4. To remove an army to other quarters. *Shak.*

DIS-LODGE', *v. i.* To go from a place of rest. *Milton.*

DIS-LODG'ED, *pp.* Driven from a lodge or place of rest; removed from a place of habitation, or from any station.

DIS-LODG'ING, *ppr.* Driving from a lodge, from a place of rest or retreat, or from any station.

DIS-LOY'AL, *a.* [*dis* and *loyal*; Fr. *deloyal*; Sp. *desleal.*]

1. Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign; faithless; as, a *disloyal* subject.

2. False; perfidious; treacherous; as, a *disloyal* knave. *Shak.*

3. Not true to the marriage bed. *Shak.*

4. False in love; not constant. *Johnson.*

DIS-LOY'AL-LY, *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign; faithlessly; perfidiously.

DIS-LOY'AL-TY, *n.* Want of fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance or duty to a prince or sovereign authority.

2. Want of fidelity in love. *Shak.*

DIS'MAL, *a.* [I am not satisfied with the etymologies of this word which I have seen.]

1. Dark; gloomy; as, a *dismal* shade.

2. Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; calamitous; unfortunate; as, a *dismal* accident; *dismal* effects. *Milton.*

3. Frightful; horrible; as, a *dismal* scream.

DIS'MAL-LY, *adv.* Gloomily; horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DIS'MAL-NESS, *n.* Gloominess; horror.

DIS-MAN'TLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *mantle*; Fr. *demanteler.*]

1. To deprive of dress; to strip; to divest. *South.*

2. To loose; to throw open. *Shak.*

3. *More generally*, to deprive or strip of apparatus, or furniture; to unrig; as, to *dismantle* a ship.

4. To deprive or strip of military furniture; as, to *dismantle* a fortress.

5. To deprive of outworks or forts; as, to *dismantle* a town.

6. To break down; as, his nose *dismantled.* *Dryden.*

DIS-MAN'TLED, *pp.* or *a.* Divested; stripped of furniture; unrigged.

DIS-MAN'TLING, *ppr.* Stripping of dress; depriving of apparatus or furniture.

DIS-MASK', *v. t.* [*dis* and *mask*; Fr. *demasquer.*]

To strip off a mask; to uncover; to remove that which conceals. *Shak. Wotton.*

DIS-MASK'ED, (dis-maskt',) *pp.* Divested of a mask; stripped of covering or disguise; uncovered.

DIS-MASK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of a mask or covering.

DIS-MAST', *v. t.* [*dis* and *mast*; Fr. *demâter.*]

To deprive of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from; as, a storm *dismasted* the ship.

DIS-MAST'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a mast or masts.

DIS-MAST'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of masts.

DIS-MAST'MENT, *n.* The act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted. *Marshall.*

DIS-MAY', *v. t.* [Sp. *desmaiar*; Port. *desmaiar*; probably formed by *des* and the Teutonic *magan*, to be strong or able. The sense, then, is, to deprive of strength. Sp. *desmayarse*, to faint; It. *smagarsi*, to despond.]

To deprive of that strength or firmness of mind which constitutes courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to sink or depress the spirits or resolution; hence, to affright or terrify.

Be strong, and of good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou *dismayed.* — Josh. i.

DIS-MAY', *n.* [Sp. *desmayo*; Port. *desmaio*, a swoon or fainting fit.]

Full or loss of courage; a sinking of the spirits; depression; dejection; a yielding to fear; that loss of firmness which is effected by fear or terror; fear impressed; terror felt.

And each
In other's countenance read his own *dismay.* *Milton.*

DIS-MAY'ED, (dis-mād',) *pp.* or *a.* Disheartened; deprived of courage.

DIS-MAY'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness. [*A useless word, and not used.*] *Sidney.*

DIS-MAY'FUL, *a.* Full of dismay. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-MAY'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of courage.

DISME, } (deem) *n.* [Fr.] A tenth part; a tithe.
DIME, } *Ayliffe.*

DIS-MEM'BER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *member.*] To divide limb from limb; to separate a member from the body; to tear or cut in pieces; to dilacerate; to mutilate.

Fowls obscene *dismembered* his remains. *Pope.*

2. To separate a part from the main body; to divide; to sever; as, to *dismember* an empire, kingdom, or republic. Poland was *dismembered* by the neighboring powers.

DIS-MEM'BER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Divided member from member; torn or cut in pieces; divided by the separation of a part from the main body.

DIS-MEM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Separating a limb or limbs from the body; dividing by taking a part or parts from the body.

DIS-MEM'BER-ING, *n.* Mutilation. *Blackstone.*

DIS-MEM'BER-MENT, *n.* The act of severing a limb or limbs from the body; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; mutilation; the act of severing a part from the main body; division; separation.

He pointed out the danger of a *dismemberment* of the republic. *Hist. of Poland. Encyc.*

DIS-MET'TLED, *a.* Destitute of fire or spirit. [*Not much used.*] *Llewellyn.*

DIS-MISS', *v. t.* [L. *dismissus, dimitto; di, dis,* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *demettre.*]

1. To send away; *properly*, to give leave of departure; to permit to depart; implying authority in a person to retain or keep. The town clerk *dismissed* the assembly. *Acts* xix.

2. To discard; to remove from office, service, or employment. The king *dismisses* his ministers; the master *dismisses* his servant; and the employer his workmen. Officers are *dismissed* from service, and students from college.

3. To send; to dispatch.

He *dismissed* embassadors from Pekin to Tooshoo Loomboo. [*Improper.*] *Encyc.*

4. To send or remove from a docket; to discontinue; as, to *dismiss* a bill in chancery.

DIS MISS', *n.* Discharge; dismission. [*Not used.*]

DIS-MISS'AL, *n.* Dismission.

DIS-MISS'ED, (dis-mist',) *pp.* or *a.* Sent away; permitted to depart; removed from office or employment.

DIS-MISS'ING, *ppr.* Sending away; giving leave to depart; removing from office or service.

DIS-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *dimissio.*]

1. The act of sending away; leave to depart; as, the *dismission* of the grand jury.

2. Removal from office or employment; discharge, either with honor or disgrace.

3. An act requiring departure. [*Not usual.*] *Shak.*

4. Removal of a suit in equity.

DIS-MISS'IVE, *a.* Giving dismission.

DIS-MORT'GAGE, (dis-mor'gaje,) *v. t.* To redeem from mortgage. *Howell.*

DIS-MORT'GAG-ED, *pp.* Redeemed from mortgage.

DIS-MORT'GAG-ING, *ppr.* Redeeming from mortgage.

DIS-MOUNT', *v. i.* [*dis* and *mount*; Fr. *demonter*; Sp. *desmontar*; It. *smontare.*]

1. To alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast; as, the officer ordered his troops to *dismount.*

2. To descend from an elevation. *Spenser.*

DIS-MOUNT', *v. t.* To throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse; as, the soldier *dismounted* his adversary.

2. To throw or bring down from any elevation. *Sackville.*

3. To throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages; or to break the carriages or wheels, and render guns useless.

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DIS-MOUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown from a horse, or from an elevation; unhorsed, or removed from horses by order; as, *dismounted* troops. Applied to horses, it signifies unfit for service.

2. Thrown or removed from carriages.

DIS-MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing from a horse; unhorsing; removing from an elevation; throwing or removing from carriages.

DIS-NAT'U-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DIS-NAT'U-RAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Deprived of the privileges of birth.

DIS-NA'TUR-ED, *a.* Deprived or destitute of natural feelings; unnatural. *Shak.*

DIS-O-BE'DI-ENCE, *n.* [*dis* and *obedience.*] Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid; breach of duty prescribed by authority.

By one man's *disobedience* many were made sinners. — Rom. v.

2. Non-compliance.

This *disobedience* of the moon. *Blackmore.*

DIS-O-BE'DI-ENT, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority; as, children *disobedient* to parents; citizens *disobedient* to the laws.

I was not *disobedient* to the heavenly vision. — Acts xxvi.

2. Not yielding to exciting force or power.

Medicines used unnecessarily contribute to shorten life, by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the system *disobedient* to stimuli. *Darwin.*

DIS-O-BE'DI-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

DIS-O-BEY', (dis-o-bā',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *obey.*] To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do what is forbid; to transgress or violate an order or injunction. Refractory children *disobey* their parents; men *disobey* their Maker and the laws; and we all *disobey* the precepts of the gospel. [*The word is applicable both to the command and to the person commanding.*]

DIS-O-BEY'ED, (-bāde,) *pp.* Not obeyed; neglected; transgressed.

DIS-O-BEY'ING, *ppr.* Omitting or refusing to obey; violating; transgressing, as authority or law.

DIS-OB-LI-GA'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *obligation.*] The act of disobliging; an offense; cause of disgust. *Clarendon.*

DIS-OB'LI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Releasing obligation. *K. Charles.*

DIS-O-BLIGE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *oblige.*] To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree; *a term by which offense is tenderly expressed.*

My plan has given offense to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige.* *Addison.*

2. To release from obligation. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

DIS-O-BLIG'ED, *pp.* Offended; slightly injured.

DIS-O-BLIGE'MENT, *n.* The act of disobliging.

DIS-O-BLIG'ER, *n.* One who disobliges. [*Milton.*

DIS-O-BLIG'ING, *ppr.* Offending; contravening the wishes of; injuring slightly.

2. *a.* Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; not disposed to please; unkind; offensive; unpleasing; unaccommodating; as, a *disobliging* coachman.

DIS-O-BLIG'ING-LY, *adv.* In a disobliging manner; offensively.

DIS-O-BLIG'ING-NESS, *n.* Offensiveness, disposition to displease, or want of readiness to please.

DIS-O-PIN'ION, (-o-pin'yun,) *n.* Difference of opinion. [*A bad word, and not used.*] *Bp. Reynolds.*

DIS-ORB'ED, *a.* [*dis* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit; as, a star *disorbed.* *Shak.*

DIS-OR'DER, *n.* [*dis* and *order*; Fr. *desordre*; Sp. *desorden*; It. *disordine.*]

1. Want of order or regular disposition; irregularity; immethodical distribution; confusion; *a word of general application*; as, the troops were thrown into *disorder*: the papers are in *disorder.*

2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; as, the city is sometimes troubled with the *disorders* of its citizens.

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope.*

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing rules, or institutions.

5. Irregularity, disturbance or interruption of the functions of the animal economy; disease; distemper; sickness. [See DISEASE.] *Disorder*, however, is more frequently used to express a slight disease.

6. Discomposure of the mind; turbulence of passions.

7. Irregularity in the functions of the brain; derangement of the intellect or reason.

DIS-OR'DER, *v. t.* To break order; to derange; to disturb any regular disposition or arrangement of things; to put out of method; to throw into confusion; to confuse; *applicable to every thing susceptible of order.*

2. To disturb or interrupt the natural functions of the animal economy; to produce sickness or indisposition; as, to *disorder* the head or stomach.

3. To discompose or disturb the mind; to ruffle.

4. To disturb the regular operations of reason; to derange; as, the man's reason is *disordered.*

5. To depose from holy orders. [*Unusual.*]

DIS-OR'DER-ED, *pp.* Put out of order; deranged; disturbed; discomposed; confused; sick; indisposed.

DIS-OR'DER-ED, *a.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behavior. *Shak.*

DIS-OR'DER-ED-NESS, *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion.

DIS-OR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Putting out of order; disturbing the arrangement of; discomposing.

DIS-OR'DER-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being disorderly.

DIS-OR'DER-LY, *a.* Confused; immethodical; irregular; being without proper order or disposition; as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state.

2. Tumultuous; irregular; as, the *disorderly* motions of the spirits.

3. Lawless; contrary to law; violating or disposed to violate law and good order; as, *disorderly* people; *disorderly* assemblies.

4. Inclined to break loose from restraint; unruly; as, *disorderly* cattle.

DIS-OR'DER-LY, *adv.* Without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disorderly manner.

Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Raleigh.*

2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.

Withdraw from every brother that walketh *disorderly.* — 2 Thess. iii.

DIS-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* Disorderly; living irregularly.

DIS-OR'DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Inordinately; irregularly; viciously.

DIS-OR-GAN-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [See DISORGANIZE.] The act of disorganizing; the act of destroying organic structure, or connected system; the act of destroying order.

2. The state of being disorganized. We speak of the *disorganization* of the body, or of government, or of society, or of an army.

DIS-OR'GAN-IZE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *organize.* See ORGAN.]

To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regular system or union of parts; as, to *disorganize* a government or society; to *disorganize* an army.

Every account of the settlement of Plymouth mentions the conduct of Lyford, who attempted to *disorganize* the church. *Eliot's Biog. Dict.*

DIS-OR'GAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to disorder; being in a confused state.

DIS-OR'GAN-IZ-ER, *n.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys or attempts to interrupt regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

DIS-OR'GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Destroying regular and connected system; throwing into confusion.

2. *a.* Disposed or tending to disorganize; as, a *disorganizing* spirit.

DIS-O'RI-ENT-A-TED, *a.* Turned from the east; turned from the right direction.

DIS-OWN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *own.*] To deny; not to own; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self. A parent can hardly *disown* his child. An author will sometimes *disown* his writings.

2. To deny; not to allow.

To *disown* a brother's better claim. *Dryden.*

DIS-OWN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Not owned; not acknowledged as one's own; denied; disallowed.

DIS-OWN'ING, *ppr.* Not owning; denying; disallowing.

DIS-OWN'MENT, *n.* Act of disowning.

DIS-OX'Y-DATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *oxydate.*] To reduce from oxydation; to reduce from the state of an oxyd, by disengaging oxygen from a substance; as, to *disoxydate* iron or copper.

DIS-OX'Y-DA-TED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of an oxyd.

DIS-OX'Y-DA-TING, *ppr.* Reducing from the state of an oxyd.

DIS-OX-Y-DA'TION, *n.* The act or process of freeing from oxygen and reducing from the state of an oxyd. *Med. Repos.*

[*This word seems to be preferable to* DEOXYDATE.]

DIS-OX'Y-GEN-ATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *oxygenate.*] To deprive of oxygen.

DIS-OX'Y-GEN-A-TED, *pp.* Freed from oxygen.

DIS-OX'Y-GEN-A-TING, *ppr.* Freeing from oxygen.

DIS-OX-Y-GEN-A'TION, *n.* The act or process of separating oxygen from any substance containing it.

DIS-PACE', *v. i.* [*dis* and *spatior*, L.] To range about. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-PAIR', *v. t.* [*dis* and *pair.*] To separate a pair or couple. *Beaum. & Fl.*

DIS-PAIR'ED, *pp.* Parted; separated.

DIS-PAIR'ING, *ppr.* Parting a couple or pair.

DIS-PAND', *v. t.* [L. *dispando.*] To display. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

DIS-PAN'SION, (-shun,) *n.* The act of spreading or displaying. [*Not in use.*]

DIS-PAR'A-DIS-ED, (-par'a-dīst,) *a.* [*dis* and *paradise.*] Removed from paradise.

DIS-PAR'AGE, *v. t.* [Norm. *desperager*; *des*, *dis*, and *parage*, from *peer*, *par*, equal.]

1. To marry one to another of inferior condition or rank; to dishonor by an unequal match or marriage, against the rules of decency.

2. To match unequally; to injure or dishonor by union with something of inferior excellence. *Johnson.*

3. To injure or dishonor by a comparison with something of less value or excellence.

4. To treat with contempt; to undervalue; to lower in rank or estimation; to vilify; to bring reproach on; to reproach; to debase by words or actions; to dishonor.

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms. *Milton.*

DIS-PAR'AG-ED, *pp.* Married to one beneath his or her condition; unequally matched; dishonored or injured by comparison with something inferior; undervalued; vilified; debased; reproached.

DIS-PAR'AGE-MENT, *n.* The matching of a man or woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency. *Encyc. Cowel.*

2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. *Johnson.*

3. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonor; followed by *to.*

It ought to be no *disparagement to* a star that it is not the sun. *South.*

To be a humble Christian is no *disparagement to* a prince, or a nobleman. *Anon.*

DIS-PAR'AG-ER, *n.* One who disparages or dishonors; one who vilifies or disgraces.

DIS-PAR'AG-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Marrying one to another of inferior condition; depreciating in the estimation of others; vilifying; dishonoring.

DIS-PAR'AG-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonor.

DIS'PAR-ATE, *a.* [L. *disparata*, things unlike; *dispar*; *dis* and *par*, equal.]

Unequal; unlike; dissimilar. *Robinson.*

DIS'PAR-ATES, *n. pl.* Things so unequal or unlike that they can not be compared with each other. *Johnson.*

DIS-PAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *disparité*; Sp. *disparidad*; It. *disparità*; from L. *dispar*, unequal; *dis* and *par*, equal.]

1. Irregularity; difference in degree, in age, rank, condition, or excellence; as, a *disparity* of years or of age; *disparity* of condition or circumstances; followed by *of* or *in.* We say, *disparity in* or *of* years.

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

DIS-PARK', *v. t.* [*dis* and *park.*] To throw open a park; to lay open. *Shak.*

2. To set at large; to release from inclosure or confinement. *Waller.*

DIS-PARK'ED, (dis-pärkt',) *pp.* Disinclosed; set at large.

DIS-PARK'ING, *n.* Act of throwing open a park.

DIS-PART', *v. t.* [*dis* and *part*; Fr. *departir*; L. *dispartior.* (See PART.) *Dis* and *part* both imply *separation.*]

To part asunder; to divide; to separate; to sever; to burst; to rend; to rive or split; as, *disparted* air; *disparted* towers; *disparted* chaos. [*An elegant poetic word.*] *Milton.*

DIS-PART', *v. i.* To separate; to open; to cleave.

DIS-PART', *n.* In *gunnery*, the difference between the thickness of the metal of a piece of ordnance at the mouth and at the breech. *Bailey.*

DIS-PART', *v. t.* In *gunnery*, to set a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle, may be parallel to the axis of the bore or hollow cylinder. *Encyc.*

DIS-PART'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Divided; separated; parted; rent asunder.

DIS-PART'ING, *ppr.* Severing; dividing; bursting; cleaving.

DIS-PAS'SION, (-pash'un,) *n.* [*dis* and *passion.*] Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy. *Temple.*

DIS-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; moderate; temperate; unmoved by feelings; *applied to persons*; as, *dispassionate* men or judges.

2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial; *applied to things*; as, *dispassionate* proceedings.

DIS-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

DIS-PAS'SION-ED, (dis-pash'und,) *a.* Free from passion.

DIS-PATCH', *v. t.* [Fr. *depêcher*; Sp. *despachar*; Port. *id.*; It. *dispacciare*; Arm. *dibech*, *disbachat.* In It. *spacciare* signifies to sell, put off, speed, dispatch; *spaccio*, sale, vent, dispatch, expedition. This word belongs to Class Bg, and the primary sense is to send, throw, thrust, drive, and this is the sense of

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pack, L. *pango*, *pactus*. Hence our vulgar phrases, *to pack off*, and *to budge*. The same word occurs in *impeach*.]

1. To send, or send away; particularly applied to the sending of messengers, agents, and letters on special business, and often implying haste. The king *dispatched* an envoy to the court of Madrid. He *dispatched* a messenger to his envoy in France. He *dispatched* orders or letters to the commander of the forces in Spain. The president *dispatched* a special envoy to the court of St. James in 1794.

2. To send out of the world; to put to death.

The company shall stone them with stones, and *dispatch* them with their swords. — Ezek. xxiii.

3. To perform; to execute speedily; to finish; as, the business was *dispatched* in due time.

DIS-PATCH', *v. i.* To conclude an affair with another; to transact and finish. [*Not now used.*]

They have *dispatched* with Pompey. *Shak.*

DIS-PATCH', *n.* Speedy performance; execution or transaction of business with due diligence. *Bacon.*

2. Speed; haste; expedition; due diligence; as, the business was done with *dispatch*; go, but make *dispatch*.

3. Conduct; management. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. A letter sent, or to be sent, with expedition, by a messenger express; or a letter on some affair of state, or of public concern; or a packet of letters, sent by some public officer, on public business. It is often used in the plural. A vessel or a messenger has arrived with *dispatches* for the American minister. A *dispatch* was immediately sent to the admiral. The secretary was preparing his *dispatches*.

DIS-PATCH'ED, (dis-patcht',) *pp.* Sent with haste, or by a courier express; sent out of the world; put to death; performed; finished.

DIS-PATCH'ER, *n.* One that dispatches; one that

2. One that sends on a special errand. [kills.

DIS-PATCH'FUL, *a.* Bent on haste; indicating haste; intent on speedy execution of business; as, *dispatchful* looks. *Milton.*

DIS-PATCH'ING, *ppr.* Sending away in haste; putting to death; executing; finishing.

DIS'PA-THY, *n.* [Gr. δις and παθος.] Want of passion.

DIS-PAU'PER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *pauper*.] To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support, or of the capacity of suing *in forma pauperis*; to reduce back from the state of a pauper.

A man is *dispaupered*, when he has lands fallen to him or property given him. *Encyc.*

DIS-PAU'PER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* Brought from the state of a pauper.

DIS-PAU'PER-ING, *ppr.* Bringing from the condition of a pauper.

DIS-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *dispello*; *dis* and *pello*, to drive; Gr. βαλλω. See Appeal, Peal, Pulse, and Bawl.] To scatter by driving or force; to disperse; to dissipate; to banish; as, to *dispel* vapors; to *dispel* darkness or gloom; to *dispel* fears; to *dispel* cares or sorrows; to *dispel* doubts.

DIS-PEL'LED, *pp.* Driven away; scattered; dissipated.

DIS-PEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving away; dispersing; scattering.

DIS-PEND', *v. t.* [L. *dispendo*; *dis* and *pendo*, to weigh.] To spend; to lay out; to consume. *Spenser.* [See Expend, which is generally used.]

DIS-PEND'ER, *n.* One that distributes.

DIS-PENS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be dispensed with. *More.*

DIS-PENS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The capability of being dispensed with. *Hammond.*

DIS-PENS'A-RY, *n.* A house, place, or shop, in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given, gratis.

DIS-PEN-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *dispensatio*. See Dispense.]

1. Distribution; the act of dealing out to different persons or places; as, the *dispensation* of water indifferently to all parts of the earth. *Woodward.*

2. The dealing of God to his creatures; the distribution of good and evil, natural or moral, in the divine government.

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man. *Rogers.*

3. The granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded; that is, the dispensing with a law or canon, or the exemption of a particular person from the obligation to comply with its injunctions. The pope has power to dispense with the canons of the church, but has no right to grant *dispensations* to the injury of a third person.

A *dispensation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry. *Ward.*

4. That which is dispensed or bestowed; a system of principles and rites enjoined; as, the *Mosaic dispensation*; the *gospel dispensation*: including, the former, the Levitical law and rites; the latter, the scheme of redemption by Christ.

DIS-PENS'A-TIVE, *a.* Granting dispensation.

DIS-PENS'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By dispensation. *Wotton.*

DIS-PEN-SA'TOR, *a.* [L.] One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a distributor; a dispenser; *the latter word is generally used.*

DIS-PENS'A-TO-RY, *n.* Having power to grant dispensations.

DIS-PENS'A-TO-RY, *n.* A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

DIS-PENSE', (dis-pens',) *v. t.* [Fr. *dispenser*; Sp. *dispensar*; It. *dispensare*; from L. *dispenso*; *dis* and *penso*, from *pendo*, to weigh, *primarily* to move; and perhaps the original idea of expending, was to weigh off, or to distribute by weight.]

1. To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute. The steward *dispenses* provisions to every man, according to his directions. The society *dispenses* medicines to the poor gratuitously, or at first cost. God *dispenses* his favors according to his good pleasure.

2. To administer; to apply, as laws to particular cases; to distribute justice.

While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state. *Dryden.*

To dispense with; to permit not to take effect; to neglect or pass by; to suspend the operation or application of something required, established, or customary; as, to *dispense with* the law, in favor of a friend; I can not *dispense with* the conditions of the covenant. So we say, to *dispense with* oaths; to *dispense with* forms and ceremonies.

2. To excuse from; to give leave not to do or observe what is required or commanded. The court will *dispense with* your attendance, or *with* your compliance.

3. To permit the want of a thing which is useful or convenient; or, in the vulgar phrase, to do without. I can *dispense with* your services. I can *dispense with* my cloak. In this application, the phrase has an allusion to the requisitions of law or necessity; the thing dispensed with being supposed, in some degree, necessary or required.

I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Cayrea. [*Not to be imitated.*] *Addison.*
Canst thou *dispense with* Heaven for such an oath? [*Not legitimate.*] *Shak.*

DIS-PENSE', (dis-pens',) *n.* Dispensation. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

2. Expense; profusion. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-PENS'ED, (dis-penst',) *pp.* Distributed; administered.

DIS-PENS'ER, *n.* One who dispenses; one who distributes; one who administers; as, a *dispenser* of favors, or of the laws.

DIS-PENS'ING, *ppr.* Distributing; administering.

2. *a.* That may dispense with; granting dispensation; that may grant license to omit what is required by law, or to do what the law forbids; as, a *dispensing* power.

DIS-PEO'PLE, (dis-pee'pl,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *people*.] To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion, or other means. *Milton. Pope.*

DIS-PEO'PLED, (dis-pee'pld,) *pp.* Depopulated; deprived of inhabitants.

DIS-PEO'PLER, *n.* One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.

DIS-PEO'PLING, (dis-pee'pling,) *ppr.* Depopulating.

DIS-PERGE', (dis-perj',) *v. t.* [L. *dispergo*.] To sprinkle. [*Not in use.*]

DI-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. δι, δις, and σπερμα, seed.] In *botany*, two-seeded; containing two seeds only; as, umbellate and stellate plants are *dispermous*.

DIS-PERSE', (dis-pers',) *v. t.* [L. *dispersus*, from *dispergo*; *di*, *dis*, and *spargo*, to scatter; Fr. *disperser*.]

1. To scatter; to drive asunder; to cause to separate into different parts; as, the Jews are *dispersed* among all nations.

2. To diffuse; to spread.

The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge. — Prov. xv.

[It should be Diffuse.]

3. To dissipate; as, the fog or the cloud is *dispersed*.

4. To distribute. *Bacon.*

DIS-PERSE', (dis-pers',) *v. i.* To be scattered; to separate; to go or move into different parts; as, the company *dispersed* at ten o'clock.

2. To be scattered; to vanish; as fog or vapors.

DIS-PERS'ED, (dis-perst',) *pp.* or *a.* Scattered; driven apart; diffused; dissipated.

DIS-PERS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. *Hooker.*

DIS-PERS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered.

DIS-PERSE'NESS, (dis-pers'ness,) *n.* Thinness; a scattered state. [*Little used.*] *Brerewood.*

DIS-PERS'ER, *n.* One who disperses; as, the *disperser* of libels. *Spectator.*

DIS-PERS'ING, *ppr.* Scattering; dissipating.

DIS-PER'SION, (-shun,) *n.* The act of scattering.

2. The state of being scattered, or separated into remote parts; as, the Jews, in their *dispersion*, retain their rites and ceremonies.

3. *By way of eminence*, the scattering or separation of the human family, at the building of Babel.

4. In *optics*, the separation of light into its different colored rays. This arises from their different refrangibilities.

5. In *medicine* and *surgery*, the removing of inflammation from a part, and restoring it to its natural state.

DIS-PERS'IVE, *a.* Tending to scatter or dissipate. *Green.*

DIS-PIR'IT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *spirit*.] To depress the spirits; to deprive of courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject; to cast down. We may be *dispirited* by afflictions, by obstacles to success, by poverty, and by fear. When fear is the cause, *dispirit* is nearly equivalent to *intimidate* or *terrify*.

2. To exhaust the spirits or vigor of the body. [*Not usual.*] *Collier.*

DIS-PIR'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits; dejected; intimidated.

DIS-PIR'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* Dejectedly.

DIS-PIR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Want of courage; depression of spirits.

DIS-PIR'IT-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Discouraging; disheartening; dejecting; intimidating.

DIS-PIT'E-OUS, *a.* Having no pity; cruel; furious. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-PLACE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *place*; Fr. *deplacer*; Arm. *diblaçza*.]

1. To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place; as, the books in the library are all *displaced*.

2. To remove from any state, condition, office, or dignity; as, to *displace* an officer of the revenue.

3. To disorder.

You have *displaced* the mirth. *Shak.*

DIS-PLACED, (-plāst',) *pp.* Removed from the proper place; deranged; disordered; removed from an office or state.

DIS-PLACE'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *deplacement*.] The act of displacing; the act of removing from the usual or proper place, or from a state, condition, or office.

The *displacement* of the centers of the circles. *Asiat. Researches*, v. 265.
Unnecessary *displacement* of funds. *Hamilton's Rep.* ii.

DIS-PLA'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *displicentia*, from *displiceo*, to displease; *dis* and *placeo*, to please.] Incivility; that which displeases or disobliges. *Decay of Piety.*

DIS-PLAC'ING, *ppr.* Putting out of the usual or proper place; removing from an office, state, or condition.

DIS-PLANT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *plant*.] To pluck up, or to remove a plant.

2. To drive away, or remove from the usual place of residence; as, to *displant* the people of a country. *Bacon.*

3. To strip of inhabitants; as, to *displant* a country. *Spenser.*

DIS-PLANT-A'TION, *n.* The removal of a plant.

2. The removal of inhabitants or resident people. *Raleigh.*

DIS-PLANT'ED, *pp.* Removed from the place where it grew, as a plant.

2. Removed from the place of residence; *applied to persons.*

3. Deprived of inhabitants; *applied to a country.*

DIS-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Removing, as a plant.

DIS-PLANT'ING, *n.* Removal from a fixed place.

DIS-PLAT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *plat*.] To untwist; to uncurl. *Hakewill.*

DIS-PLAY', *v. t.* [Fr. *deployer*, and *deploy* is the same word. It is a different orthography of *deplier*, to unfold; Arm. *displega*; Sp. *desplegar*; It. *spiegare*; *dis* and Fr. *plier*, Sp. *plegar*, It. *piegare*, to fold; L. *plico*, W. *plygu*, Gr. πλεκω; and απλοος, απλοω, to unfold, may be from the same root.]

1. *Literally*, to unfold: hence, to open; to spread wide; to expand.

The northern wind his wings did broad *display*. *Spenser.*

2. To spread before the view; to show; to exhibit to the eyes, or to the mind; to make manifest. The works of nature *display* the power and wisdom of the Supreme Being. Christian charity *displays* the effects of true piety. A dress, simple and elegant, *displays* female taste and beauty to advantage.

3. To carve; to dissect and open.

He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator.*

4. To set to view ostentatiously. *Shak.*

5. To discover. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

6. To open; to unlock. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

DIS-PLAY', *v. i.* To talk without restraint; to make a great show of words. *Shak.*

DIS-PLAY', *n.* An opening or unfolding; an exhibition of any thing to the view.

2. Show; exhibition; as, they make a great *display* of troops; a great *display* of magnificence.

DIS-PLAY'ED, (dis-plāde',) *pp.* Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; exhibited to view; manifested.

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DIS-PLAY'ER, *n.* He or that which displays.
DIS-PLAY'ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; spreading; exhibiting; manifesting.
DIS-PLEAS'ANCE, (dis-plez'ans,) *n.* [Fr. *deplaisance.*] Anger; discontent. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
DIS-PLEAS'ANT, (dis-plez'ant,) *a* [See DISPLEASE.] Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant. [*The latter word is generally used.*]
DIS-PLEASE', (dis-pleeze',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *please.*]
1. To offend; to make angry, sometimes in a slight degree. It usually expresses less than *to anger, vex, irritate,* and *provoke.* Applied to the Almighty, in Scripture, it may be considered as equivalent to *anger.*

God was *displeased* with this thing; therefore he smote Israel. — 1 Chron. xxi.

2. To disgust; to excite aversion in; as, acrid and rancid substances *displease* the taste.
3. To offend; to be disagreeable to. A distorted figure *displeases* the eye.
DIS-PLEASE', *v. i.* To disgust; to raise aversion.
DIS-PLEAS'ED, *pp.* Offended; disgusted.
DIS-PLEAS'ED-NESS, *n.* Displeasure; uneasiness.
DIS-PLEAS'ING, *ppr.* Giving offense. [*Montague.*
DIS-PLEAS'ING, *a.* Offensive to the eye, to the mind, to the smell, or to the taste; disgusting; disagreeable.
DIS-PLEAS'ING-NESS, *n.* Offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of disgust.
DIS-PLEAS'URE, (dis-plezh'ur,) *n.* Some irritation or uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by any thing that counteracts desire or command, or which opposes justice and a sense of propriety. A man incurs the *displeasure* of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the *displeasure* of his master by neglect or disobedience; we experience *displeasure* at any violation of right or decorum. *Displeasure* is anger, but it may be slight anger. It implies disapprobation or hatred, and usually expresses less than *vexation* and *indignation.* Thus, slighter offenses give *displeasure,* although they may not excite a violent passion.
2. Offense; cause of irritation.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeasure.* — Judges xv.

3. State of disgrace or disfavor.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Peacham.*

DIS-PLEAS'URE, *v. t.* To displease. [*An unnecessary word, and not used.*] *Bacon.*
DIS'PLI-CENCE, *n.* [L. *displicentia.*] Dislike. [*Not in use.*] *Mountagu.*
DIS-PLŌDE', *v. t.* [L. *displodo; dis* and *plaudo,* to break forth.]
To vent, discharge, or burst with a violent sound.

In posture to *displode* their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton.*

DIS-PLŌDE', *v. i.* To burst with a loud report; to explode; as, a meteor *disploded* with a tremendous sound.
DIS-PLŌD'ED, *pp.* Discharged with a loud report.
DIS-PLŌD'ING, *ppr.* Discharging or bursting with a loud report.
DIS-PLŌ'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* The act of disploding; a sudden bursting with a loud report; an explosion.
DIS-PLŌ'SIVE, *a.* Noting displosion.
DIS-PLŪME', *v. t.* [*dis* and *plume.*] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; to strip of badges of honor. *Burke.*
DIS-PLŪM'ED, *pp.* Stripped of plumes.
DIS-PLŪM'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of plumes.
DI-SPON'DEE, *n.* In *Greek* and *Latin poetry,* a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables. *Encyc.*
DIS-PŌRT', *n.* [*dis* and *sport.*] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment. *Milton. Hayward.*
DIS-PŌRT', *v. i.* To play; to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gayety; as, lambs *disporting* on the mead.

Where light *disports* in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*

DIS-PŌRT', *v. t.* To divert or amuse; as, he *disports* himself. *Shak.*
DIS-PŌRT', *v. t.* To remove from a port. *Chalmers.*
DIS-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* Played; moved lightly and without restraint.
DIS-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* Playing; wantoning.
DIS-PŌRT'MENT, *n.* Act of disporting; play. *More.*
DIS-PŌS'A-BLE, (-pōz'a-bl,) *a.* [See DISPOSE.] Subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free to be used or employed as occasion may require. The whole *disposable* force consisted in a regiment of light infantry and a troop of cavalry.
DIS-PŌS'AL, (dis-pōz'al,) *n.* [See DISPOSE.] The act of disposing; a setting or arranging. This object was effected by the *disposal* of the troops in two lines.
2. Regulation, order, or arrangement of things, in the moral government of God; dispensation.

Tax not divine *disposal.* *Milton.*

3. Power of ordering, arranging, or distributing; government; management; as, an agent is appointed, and every thing is left to his *disposal.* The effects in my hands are entirely at my *disposal.*
4. Power or right of bestowing. Certain offices are at the *disposal* of the president. The father has the *disposal* of his daughter in marriage.
5. The passing into a new state or into new hands.
DIS-PŌSE', (dis-pōz',) *v. t.* [Fr. *disposer; dis* and *poser,* to place; Arm. *disposi*; L. *dispositus, dispono.*]
1. To set; to place or distribute; to arrange; *used with reference to order.* The ships were *disposed* in the form of a crescent. The general *disposed* his troops in three lines. The trees are *disposed* in the form of a quincunx.
2. To regulate; to adjust; to set in right order. *Job* xxxiv. and xxxvii.

The knightly forms of combat to *dispose.* *Dryden.*

3. To apply to a particular purpose; to give; to place; to bestow; as, you have *disposed* much in works of public piety. In this sense, *to dispose of* is more generally used.
4. To set, place, or turn, to a particular end or consequence.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*
To future good our past and present woes. *Dryden.*

5. To adapt; to form for any purpose.

Then must thou thee *dispose* another way. *Hubbard's Tale.*

6. To set the mind in a particular frame; to incline. Avarice *disposes* men to fraud and oppression.

Suspicions *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy. *Bacon.*
He was *disposed* to pass into Achaia. — Acts xviii. 1 Cor. x. 27.

To dispose of; to part with; to sell; to alienate; as, the man has *disposed of* his house, and removed.
2. To part with to another; to put into another's hand or power; to bestow; as, the father has *disposed of* his daughter to a man of great worth.
3. To give away or transfer by authority.

A rural judge *disposed* of beauty's prize. *Waller.*

4. To direct the course of a thing. *Prov.* xvi.
5. To place in any condition; as, how will you *dispose of* your son?
6. To direct what to do, or what course to pursue; as, they know not how to *dispose of* themselves.
7. To use or employ; as, they know not how to *dispose of* their time.
8. To put away; the stream supplies more water than can be *disposed of.*
DIS-PŌSE', *v. i.* To bargain; to make terms. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
DIS-PŌSE', *n.* Disposal; power of disposing; management. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
2. Dispensation; act of government. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*
3. Disposition; cast of behavior. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
DIS-PŌS'ED, *pp.* Set in order; arranged; placed; adjusted; applied; bestowed; inclined.
DIS-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who disposes; a distributor; a bestower; as, a *disposer* of gifts.
2. A director; a regulator. The Supreme Being is the rightful *disposer* of all events and of all creatures.
3. That which disposes. *Prior.*
DIS-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Setting in order; arranging; distributing; bestowing; regulating; adjusting; governing.
DIS-PŌS'ING, *n.* The act of arranging; regulation; direction. *Prov.* xvi. 33.
DIS-PO-SI''TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* [L. *dispositio.*]
1. The act of disposing, or state of being disposed.
2. Manner in which things, or the parts of a complex body, are placed or arranged; order; method; distribution; arrangement. We speak of the *disposition* of the infantry and cavalry of an army; the *disposition* of the trees in an orchard; the *disposition* of the several parts of an edifice, of the parts of a discourse, or of the figures in painting.
3. Natural fitness or tendency. The refrangibility of the rays of light is their *disposition* to be refracted. So we say, a *disposition* in plants to grow in a direction upward; a *disposition* in bodies to putrefaction.
4. Temper or natural constitution of the mind; as, an amiable or an irritable *disposition.*
5. Inclination; propensity; the temper or frame of mind, as directed to particular objects. We speak of the *disposition* of a person to undertake a particular work; the *dispositions* of men toward each other; a *disposition* friendly to any design.
6. Disposal; alienation; distribution; a giving away, or giving over to another; as, he has made *disposition* of his effects; he has satisfied his friends by the judicious *disposition* of his property.
DIS-PO-SI''TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to disposition.
DIS-PŌS'I-TIVE, *a.* That implies disposal. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*
DIS-PŌS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a dispositive manner; distributively. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*
DIS-PŌS'I-TŌR, *n.* A disposer; in *astrology,* the planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is. [*Not used.*]
DIS-POS-SESS', *v. t.* [*dis* and *possess.*] To put out of possession by any means: to deprive of the actual occupancy of a thing, particularly of land or real estate; to disseize.

Ye shall *dispossess* the inhabitants of the land, and dwell therein. — Num. xxxiii.

Usually followed by *of,* before the thing taken away; as, to *dispossess* a king *of* his crown.
DIS-POS-SESS'ED, (-pos-sest',) *pp.* Deprived of possession or occupancy.
DIS-POS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of possession; disseizing.
DIS-POS-SES'SION, (-pos-sesh'un,) *n.* The act of putting out of possession. *Hall.*
DIS-PŌS'URE, (dis-pō'zhur,) *n.* [See DISPOSE.] Disposal; the power of disposing; management; direction. *Sandys.*
[*The use of this word is superseded by that of* DISPOSAL.]
2. State; posture; disposition. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*
DIS-PRAISE', (dis-prāz',) *n.* [*dis* and *praise.*] Blame; censure. Be cautious not to speak in *dispraise* of a
2. Reproach; dishonor. [competitor.

The general has seen Moors with as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's. *Drylen.*

DIS-PRAISE', *v. t.* To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation, or some degree of reproach.

I *dispraised* him before the wicked. *Shak.*

DIS-PRAIS'ED, *pp.* Blamed; censured.
DIS-PRAIS'ER, *n.* One who blames or dispraises.
DIS-PRAIS'ING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.
DIS-PRAIS'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of dispraise; with blame or some degree of reproach.
DIS-PREAD', (dis-pred',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *spread.* See SPREAD.]
To spread in different ways; to extend or flow in different directions. *Spenser. Pope.*
DIS-PREAD', *v. i.* To expand or be extended. *Thomson.*
DIS-PREAD'ER, *n.* A publisher; a divulger. *Milton.*
DIS-PRIS'ON, (-priz'n,) *v. t.* To let loose from prison; to set at liberty. *Bulwer.*
DIS-PRIV'I-LEGE, *v. t.* To deprive of a privilege.
DIS-PRIZE', *v. t.* To undervalue. *Cotton.*
DIS-PRO-FESS', *v. i.* To renounce the profession of.
DIS-PROF'IT, *n.* [*dis* and *profit.*] Loss; detriment; damage. [*Little used.*]
DIS-PROOF', *n.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous; as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of a fact, argument, principle, or allegation.
DIS-PROP'ER-TY, *v. t.* To deprive of property; to dispossess. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *proportion.*]
1. Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry. We speak of the *disproportion* of a man's arms to his body; of the *disproportion* of the length of an edifice to its hight.
2. Want of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed; as, the *disproportion* of the ingredients in a compound.
3. Want of suitableness or adequacy; disparity; inequality; unsuitableness; as, the *disproportion* of strength or means to an object.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* To make unsuitable in form, size, length, or quantity; to violate symmetry in; to mismatch; to join unfitly.

To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To *disproportion* me in every part. *Shak.*

DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Disproportional; not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size, or quantity, to something else; inadequate.
Note. — The sense in which this word is used is generally anomalous. In its true sense, *that may be made disproportional,* it is rarely or never used. The regular word, which ought to be used, is DISPROPORTIONAL, as used by Locke.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitableness to something else.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably to something else. *Tillotson.*
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-AL, *a.* Not having due proportion to something else; not having proportion or symmetry of parts; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate. *A disproportional* limb constitutes deformity in the body. The studies of youth should not be *disproportional* to their capacities.
[This is the word which ought to be used for DISPROPORTIONABLE.]
DIS-PRO-PŌR-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being disproportional.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably with respect to form, quantity, or value; inadequately; unequally.
DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE, *a.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else, in bulk, form, or value; inadequate. In a perfect form of the body, none of the limbs are *disproportionate.* It is

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wisdom not to undertake a work with *disproportionate* means.

DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.

DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness in form, bulk, or value; inadequacy.

DIS-PRO-PŌR'TION-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Not proportioned; out of proportion; disproportionate.

DIS-PRŌ'PRI-ĀTE, *v. t.* To destroy appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use. *Anderson.*

[See DISAPPROPRIATE, which is more regularly formed, and more generally used.]

DIS-PRŌV'A-BLE, (-proov'a-bl,) *a.* Capable of being disproved or refuted. *Boyle.*

DIS-PRŌVE', (-proove,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *prove.*] To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; as, to *disprove* an assertion, a statement, an argument, a proposition.

2. To convict of the practice of error. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

3. To disallow or disapprove. [*Not in use.*]

DIS-PRŌV'ED, *pp.* Proved to be false or erroneous; refuted.

DIS-PRŌV'ER, *n.* One that disproves or confutes.

DIS-PRŌV'ING, *ppr.* Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting; refuting.

DIS-PUNGE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *spunge.*] To expunge; to erase; also, to discharge as from a sponge. [*Ill formed, and little used.*] *Wotton. Shak.*

DIS-PUN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* [*dis* and *punishable.*] Without penal restraint; not punishable. *Swift.*

DIS-PURSE', for DISBURSE. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DIS-PUR-VEY', (-vā,) *v. t.* To unprovide. [*Not in use.*]

DIS-PUR-VEY'ANCE, *n.* Want of provisions. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DIS'PU-TA-BLE, *a.* [See DISPUTE.] That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; controvertible; of doubtful certainty. We speak of *disputable* opinions, statements, propositions, arguments, points, cases, questions, &c.

DIS-PU-TAC'I-TY, *n.* Proneness to dispute.

DIS'PU-TANT, *n.* One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a reasoner in opposition.

DIS'PU-TANT, *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.

DIS-PU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *disputatio.*] *Milton.*

1. The act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; verbal contest, respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition, or argument.

2. An exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other, on some question proposed.

DIS-PU-TĀ'TIOUS, (-tā'shus,) *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert; as, a *disputatious* person or temper.

The Christian doctrine of a future life was no recommendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that *disputatious* period. *Buckminster.*

DIS-PU-TĀ'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Inclination to dispute.

DIS-PU'TA-TIVE, *a.* Disposed to dispute; inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition; as, a *disputative* temper. *Watts.*

DIS-PŪTE', *v. i.* [L. *disputo; dis* and *puto.* The primary sense of *puto* is to throw, cast, strike, or drive, as we see by *impute*, to impute, to throw on, to charge, to ascribe. *Amputo*, to prune, is to strike off, to throw off from all sides; *computo*, to *compute*, is to throw together, to cast. *Dispute*, then, is radically very similar to *debate* and *discuss*, both of which are from beating, driving, agitation.]

1. To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercate; and to *dispute violently* is to wrangle. Paul *disputed* with the Jews in the synagogue. The disciples of Christ *disputed* among themselves who should be the greatest. Men often *dispute* about trifles.

2. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; as, we *disputed* for the prize.

DIS-PŪTE', *v. t.* To attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to prove to be false, unfounded, or erroneous; to controvert; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning. We *dispute* assertions, opinions, arguments, or statements, when we endeavor to prove them false or unfounded. We *dispute* the validity of a title or claim. Hence, to *dispute* a cause or case with another, is to endeavor to maintain one's own opinions or claims, and to overthrow those of his opponent.

2. To strive or contend for, either by words or actions; as, to *dispute* the honor of the day; to *dispute* a prize. But this phrase is elliptical, being used for *dispute for*, and primarily the verb is intransitive. [See the intransitive verb, No. 2.]

3. To call in question, the propriety of; to oppose by reasoning. An officer is never to *dispute* the orders of his superior.

4. To strive to maintain; as, to *dispute* every inch of ground.

DIS-PŪTE', *n.* Strife or contest in words, or by arguments; an attempt to prove and maintain one's own opinions or claims, by arguments or statements, in opposition to the opinions, arguments, or claims of another; controversy in words. They had a *dispute* on the lawfulness of slavery; a subject which, one would think, could admit of no *dispute*.

Dispute is usually applied to verbal contest; *controversy* may be in words or writing. *Dispute* is between individuals; *debate* and *dissussion* is applicable to public bodies.

2. The possibility of being controverted; as in the phrase, this is a fact, *beyond all dispute.*

DIS-PŪT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Contested; opposed by words or arguments; litigated.

DIS-PŪTE'LESS, *a.* Admitting no dispute; incontrovertible.

DIS-PŪT'ER, *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputes; a controvertist.

Where is the *disputer* of this world? — 1 Cor. i.

DIS-PŪT'ING, *ppr.* Contending by words or arguments; controverting.

DIS-PŪT'ING, *n.* The act of contending by words or arguments; controversy; altercation

Do all things without murmurings or *disputings.* — Phil. ii.

DIS-QUAL-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [See DISQUALIFY.] The act of disqualifying; or that which disqualifies; that which renders unfit, unsuitable, or inadequate; as, sickness is a *disqualification* for labor or study.

2. The act of depriving of legal power or capacity; that which renders incapable; that which incapacitates in law; disability. Conviction of a crime is a *disqualification* for office.

3. Want of qualification. It is used in this sense, though improperly. In strictness, *disqualification* implies a previous qualification; but careless writers use it for the want of qualification, where no previous qualification is supposed. Thus, I must still retain the consciousness of those *disqualifications*, which you have been pleased to overlook.

Sir John Shore, Asiat. Res 4, 175.

DIS-QUAL'I-FI-ED, (-kwol'e-fīde,) *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of qualifications; rendered unfit.

DIS-QUAL'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [*dis* and *qualify.*] To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose; with *for.* Indisposition *disqualifies* the body *for* labor, and the mind *for* study. Piety does not *disqualify* a person *for* any lawful employment.

2. To deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to disable. A conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man for a witness. A direct interest in a suit *disqualifies* a person to be a juror in the cause.

DIS-QUAL'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering unfit; disabling.

DIS-QUAN'TI-TY, *v. t.* To diminish. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DIS-QUI'ET, *a.* [*dis* and *quiet.*] Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [*Seldom used.*] *Shak.*

DIS-QUI'ET, *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity in body or mind; disturbance; anxiety. *Swift. Tillotson.*

DIS-QUI'ET, *v. t.* To disturb; to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless; to harass the body; to fret or vex the mind.

That he may *disquiet* the inhabitants of Babylon. — Jer. l.
Why hast thou *disquieted* me? — 1 Sam. xxviii.
O my soul, why art thou *disquieted* within me? — Ps. xlii.

DIS-QUI'ET-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made uneasy or restless; disturbed; harassed.

DIS-QUI'ET-ER, *n.* One who disquiets; he or that which makes uneasy.

DIS-QUI'ET-FUL, *a.* Producing inquietude. *Barrow.*

DIS-QUI'ET-ING, *ppr.* Disturbing; making uneasy; depriving of rest or peace.

2. *a.* Tending to disturb the mind; as, *disquieting* apprehensions.

DIS-QUI'ET-IVE, *a.* Tending to disquiet.

DIS-QUI'ET-LY, *adv.* Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously; as, he rested *disquietly* that night. [*Unusual.*] *Wiseman.*

DIS-QUI'ET-MENT, *n.* Act of disquieting.

DIS-QUI'ET-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance of peace in body or mind. *Hooker.*

DIS-QUI'ET-OUS, *a.* Causing uneasiness. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

DIS-QUI'E-TUDE, *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety. It is, I believe, most frequently used of the mind. Religion is our best security from the *disquietudes* that imbitter life.

DIS-QUI-SI''TION, (dis-kwe-zish'un,) *n.* [L. *disquisitio; disquiro; dis* and *quæro*, to seek.]

A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth; as, a *disquisition* on government or morals; a *disquisition* concerning the antediluvian earth. *Woodward.*

[*It is usually applied to a written treatise.*]

DIS-QUI-SI''TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to disquisition.

DIS-RANK', *v. t.* To degrade from rank. [*Not used.*]

2. To throw out of rank or into confusion. *Decker.*

DIS-RE-GARD', *n.* [*dis* and *regard.*] Neglect; omission of notice; slight; implying indifference or some degree of contempt; as, to pass one with *disregard.*

DIS-RE-GARD', *v. t.* To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice. We are never to *disregard* the wants of the poor, nor the admonitions of conscience.

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame. *Blackmore.*

DIS-RE-GARD'ED, *pp.* Neglected; slighted; unnoticed.

DIS-RE-GARD'ER, *n.* One who neglects.

DIS-RE-GARD'FUL, *a.* Neglectful; negligent; heedless.

DIS-RE-GARD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Negligently; heedlessly.

DIS-RE-GARD'ING, *ppr.* Neglecting, overlooking; omitting to notice.

DIS-REL'ISH, *n.* [*dis* and *relish.*] Distaste; dislike of the palate; some degree of disgust. Men generally have a *disrelish* for tobacco, till the taste is reconciled to it by custom.

2. Bad taste; nauseousness. *Milton.*

3. Distaste or dislike, in *a figurative sense*; dislike of the mind, or of the faculty by which beauty and excellence are perceived.

DIS-REL'ISH, *v. t.* To dislike the taste of; as, to *disrelish* a particular kind of food.

2. To make nauseous or disgusting; to infect with a bad taste. *Milton.*

[*In this sense, I believe, the word is little used.*]

3. To dislike; to feel some disgust at; as, to *disrelish* vulgar jests.

DIS-REL'ISH-ED, (-rel'isht,) *pp.* Not relished; disliked; made nauseous.

DIS-REL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Disliking the taste of; experiencing disgust at; rendering nauseous.

DIS-RE-MEM'BER, *v. t.* To forget. [*Unauthorized.*]

DIS-RE-PAIR', *n.* [*dis* and *repair.*] A state of being not in repair or good condition, and wanting reparation. *Chalmers.*

DIS-REP'Ū-TA-BLE, *a.* [*dis* and *reputable.*] Not reputable; not in esteem; not honorable; low; mean; as, *disreputable* company.

2. Dishonorable; disgracing the reputation; tending to impair the good name, and bring into disesteem. It is *disreputable* to associate familiarly with the mean, the lewd, and the profane.

DIS-REP'Ū-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a disreputable manner.

DIS-REP-Ū-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *reputation.*] Loss or want of reputation or good name; disrepute; disesteem; dishonor; disgrace; discredit. Ill success often brings an enterprising man, as well as his project, into *disreputation.*

DIS-RE-PŪTE', *n.* [*dis* and *repute.*] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor. The alchemist and his books have sunk into *disrepute.*

DIS-RE-PŪTE', *v. t.* To bring into disreputation.

DIS-RE-PŪT'ED, *pp.* Brought into disreputation.

DIS-RE-PŪT'ING, *ppr.* Bringing into disreputation.

DIS-RE-SPECT', *n.* [*dis* and *respect.*] Want of respect or reverence; disesteem. *Disrespect* often leads a man to treat another with neglect or a degree of contempt.

2. *As an act*, incivility; irreverence; rudeness.

DIS-RE-SPECT', *v. t.* To show disrespect to.

DIS-RE-SPECT'ED, *pp.* Treated with disrespect.

DIS-RE-SPECT'FUL, *a.* Wanting in respect; as, a *disrespectful* thought or opinion.

2. Manifesting disesteem or want of respect; uncivil; as, *disrespectful* behavior.

DIS-RE-SPECT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

DIS-RE-SPECT'ING, *ppr.* Showing disrespect to.

DIS-RŌBE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *robe.*] To divest of a robe; to divest of garments; to undress.

2. To strip of covering; to divest of any surrounding appendage. Autumn *disrobes* the fields of verdure.

These two peers were *disrobed* of their glory. *Wotton.*

DIS-RŌB'ED, *pp.* Divested of clothing; stripped of covering.

DIS-RŌB'ER, *n.* One that strips of robes or clothing.

DIS-RŌB'ING, *ppr.* Divesting of garments; stripping of any kind of covering.

DIS-ROOT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *root.*] To tear up the roots, or by the roots.

2. To tear from a foundation; to loosen or undermine.

A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterraneous inundations. *Goldsmith.*

DIS-ROOT'ED, *pp.* Torn up by the roots; undermined.

DIS-ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; undermining.

DIS-RUPT', *a.* [L. *disruptus; dis* and *rumpo*, to burst.] Rent from; torn asunder; severed by rending or breaking.

DIS-RUPT'ED, *a.* Rent asunder. *Dr. Thompson.*

DIS-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *disruptio*, from *disrumpo.*]

1. The act of rending asunder; the act of bursting and separating.

2. Breach; rent; dilaceration; as, the *disruption* of rocks in an earthquake; the *disruption* of a stratum of earth; *disruption* of the flesh.

DIS-SAT-IS-FAC'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *satisfaction.*] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; uneasi-

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ness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations.

The ambitious man is subject to uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*. *Addison.*

DIS-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

DIS-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* Unable to give content. Rather, giving discontent; displeasing.

To have reduced the different qualifications in the different States to one uniform rule, would probably have been as *dissatisfactory* to some of the States, as difficult for the convention. *Hamilton. Milford.*

DIS-SAT'IS-FI-ED, (-sat'is-fide,) *pp.* Made discontented; displeased.

2. *a.* Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended. *Locke.*

DIS-SAT'IS-FY, *v. t.* To render discontented; to displease; to excite uneasiness by frustrating wishes or expectations.

DIS-SAT-IS'FY-ING, *ppr.* Exciting uneasiness or discontent.

DIS-SEAT', *v. t.* To remove from a seat. *Shak.*

DIS-SECT', *v. t.* [L. *disseco, dissectus; dis* and *seco*, to cut; Fr. *disequer.*]

1. To cut in pieces; to divide an animal body, with a cutting instrument, by separating the joints; as, to *dissect* a fowl. Hence, *appropriately*,

2. To cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several parts; to anatomize. Also, to open any part of a body to observe its morbid appearances, or to ascertain the cause of death or the seat of a disease.

3. To divide into its constituent parts, for the purpose of examination; as, *dissect* your mind; *dissect* a paragraph. *Roscommon. Pope.*

DIS-SECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut in pieces; separated by parting the joints; divided into its constituent parts; opened and examined.

DIS-SECT'ING, *ppr.* Cutting in pieces; dividing the parts; separating constituent parts for minute examination.

2. *a.* Used in dissection; as, a *dissecting* knife.

DIS-SEC'TION, (-sek'shun,) *n.* [L *dissectio.*]

1. The act of cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and uses of its parts; anatomy.

Dissection was held sacrilege till the time of Francis I. *Encyc.*

2. The act of separating into constituent parts, for the purpose of critical examination.

DIS-SECT'OR, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

DIS-SEIZE', (dis-seeze',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *seize*; Fr. *dessaisir.*]

In *law*, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of actual seizin or possession; followed by *of*; as, to *dissize* a tenant *of* his freehold.

A man may suppose himself *disseized*, when he is not so. *Blackstone.*

DIS-SEIZ'ED, (dis-seezd',) *pp.* Put out of possession wrongfully or by force; deprived of actual possession.

DIS-SEI-ZEE', (dis-see-zee',) *n.* A person put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.

DIS-SEIZ'IN, *n.* The act of disseizing; an unlawful dispossessing of a person of his lands, tenements, or incorporeal hereditaments; a deprivation of actual seizin. *Blackstone.*

DIS-SEIZ'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of actual seizin or possession; putting out of possession.

DIS-SEIZ'OR, *n.* One who puts another out of possession wrongfully; he that dispossesses another. *Blackstone.*

DIS-SEM'BLANCE, *n.* [*dis* and *semblance.*] Want of resemblance. [*Little used.*] *Osborne.*

DIS-SEM'BLE, *v. t.* [L. *dissimulo; dis* and *simulo*, from *similis*, like; Fr. *dissimuler*; It. *dissimulare*; Sp. *disimular*; Arm. *diziumala.*]

1. To hide under a false appearance; to conceal; to disguise; to pretend that not to be which really is; as, I will not *dissemble* the truth; I can not *dissemble* my real sentiments. [*This is the proper sense of this word.*]

2. To pretend that to be which is not; to make a false appearance of. This is the sense of *simulate.*

Your son Lucentio
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections. *Shak.*

DIS-SEM'BLE, *v. i.* To be hypocritical; to assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments, under some pretense.

Ye have stolen, and *dissembled* also.—Josh. vii.
He that hateth, *dissembleth* with his lips.—Prov. xxvi.

DIS-SEM'BLED, *pp.* Concealed under a false appearance; disguised.

DIS-SEM'BLER, *n.* One who dissembles; a hypocrite; one who conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false appearance.

DIS-SEM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hiding under a false appearance; acting the hypocrite.

DIS-SEM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With dissimulation; hypocritically; falsely. *Knolles.*

DIS-SEM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *dissemino; dis* and *semino*, to sow, from *semen*, seed.]

1. *Literally*, to sow; to scatter seed; but seldom or never used in its literal sense. But, hence,

2. To scatter for growth and propagation, like seed; to spread. Thus, principles, opinions, and errors are *disseminated*, when they are spread and propagated. To *disseminate* truth, or the gospel, is highly laudable.

3. To spread; to diffuse.

A uniform heat *disseminated* through the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

4. To spread; to disperse.

The Jews are *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addison.*

[The second is the most proper application of the word, as it should always include the idea of growth or taking root. The fourth is hardly vindicable.]

DIS-SEM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Scattered, as seed; propagated; spread.

2. In *mineralogy*, occurring in portions less than a hazel-nut; being scattered.

DIS-SEM'IN-A-TING, *pp.* Scattering and propagating; spreading.

DIS-SEM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The act of scattering and propagating, like seed; the act of spreading for growth and permanence. We trust the world is to be reformed by the *dissemination* of evangelical doctrines.

DIS-SEM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* One who disseminates; one who spreads and propagates.

DIS-SEN'SION, (shun,) *n.* [L. *dissensio; dis* and *sentio*, to think; Fr. *dissension.*]

Disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement which is violent, producing warm debates or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship and union.

Debate, *dissensions*, uproars are thy joy. *Dryden.*
Paul and Barnabas had no small *dissension* with them.—Acts xv.

We see *dissensions* in church and state, in towns, parishes, and families; and the word is sometimes applied to differences which produce war; as, the *dissensions* between the houses of York and Lancaster in England.

DIS-SEN'SIOUS, (dis-sen'shus,) *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; contentious; factious. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Ascham.*

DIS-SENT', *v. i.* [L. *dissensio; dis* and *sentio*, to think.]

1. To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner; with *from*. There are many opinions in which men *dissent from* us, as they *dissent from* each other.

2. To differ from an established church, in regard to doctrines, rites, or government.

3. To differ; to be of a contrary nature. [*Less proper.*] *Hooker.*

DIS-SENT', *n.* Difference of opinion; disagreement.

2. Declaration of disagreement in opinion; as, they entered their *dissent* on the journals of the house.

3. Separation from an established church, especially that of England.

4. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality. [*Rare.*]

DIS-SENT-A'NE-OUS, *a.* Disagreeable; contrary.

DIS'SENT-A-NY, *a.* Dissentaneous; inconsistent. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

DIS-SENT-A'TION, *n.* Act of dissenting.

DIS-SENT'ER, *n.* One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement.

2. One who separates from the service and worship of any established church. The word is in England particularly applied to those who separate from, or who do not unite with, the Church of England.

DIS-SEN'TIENT, *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent.

DIS-SEN'TIENT, (dis-sen'shent,) *n.* One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

DIS-SENT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Disagreeing in opinion; separating from the communion of an established church. It is used as an adjective; as, a *dissenting* minister or congregation.

DIS-SEN'TIOUS, (dis-sen'shus,) *a.* Disposed to disagreement or discord.

DIS-SEP'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *dissepimentum; dissepio*, to separate; *dis* and *sepio*, to inclose or guard.]

In *botany*, a term applied to the partitions that are formed in ovaries, by the united sides of cohering carpels, and which separate the inside into cells. *Lindley.*

DIS-SERT', *v. i.* [L. *dissero, diserto.*]

To discourse or dispute. [*Little in use.*]

DIS'SER-TATE, *v. i.* To deal in dissertation; to write dissertations. *J. Foster.*

DIS-SERT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *dissertatio*, from *disserto*, to discourse, from *dissero*, id.; *dis* and *sero*, to sow, that is, to throw. *Dissero* is to throw out, to cast abroad.]

1. A discourse, or rather a formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject.

2. A written essay, treatise, or disquisition; as, Plutarch's *dissertation* on the poets; Newton's *dissertations* on the prophecies.

DIS'SERT-A-TOR, *n.* One who writes a dissertation; one who debates. *Boyle.*

DIS-SERVE', (dis-serv',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *serve.*] To injure; to hurt; to harm; to do injury or mischief to.

He took the first opportunity to *disserve* him. *Clarendon.*
Too much zeal often *disserves* a good cause. *Anon.*

DIS-SERV'ED, (dis-servd',) *pp.* Injured.

DIS-SERV'ICE, *n.* Injury; harm; mischief; as, violent remedies often do a *disservice.*

DIS-SERV'ICE-A-BLE, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.

DIS-SERV'ICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious; tendency to harm. *Norris.*

DIS-SERV'ICE-A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be injurious.

DIS-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Injuring.

DIS-SET'TLE, *v. t.* To unsettle. [*Not used.*] *More.*

DIS-SEV'ER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *sever.* In this word, *dis*, as in *dispart*, can have no effect, unless to augment the signification, as *dis* and *sever* both denote separation.]

To dispart; to part in two, to divide asunder; to separate; to disunite, either by violence or not. When with *force*, it is equivalent to *rend* and *burst.* It may denote either to *cut* or to *tear* asunder. In beheading, the head is *dissevered* from the body; the lightning may *dissever* a branch from the stem of a tree. Jealousy *dissevers* the bonds of friendship. The reformation *dissevered* the catholic church; it *dissevered* Protestants from Roman Catholics.

DIS-SEV'ER-ANCE, *n.* The act of dissevering; separation.

DIS-SEV-ER-A'TION, *n.* Act of dissevering.

DIS-SEV'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disparted; disjoined; separated.

DIS-SEV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Dividing asunder; separating; tearing or cutting asunder.

DIS-SEV'ER-ING, *n.* The act of separating; separation.

DIS'SI-DENCE, *n.* [Infra.] Discord.

DIS'SI-DENT, *a.* [L. *dissideo*, to disagree; *dis* and *sedeo*, to sit.] Not agreeing.

DIS'SI-DENT, *n.* A dissenter; one who separates from the established religion; a word applied to the members of the Lutheran, Calvinistic, and Greek churches in Poland. *Encyc.*

DIS-SIL'I-ENCE, *n.* [L. *dissilio; dis* and *salio*, to leap.]

The act of leaping or starting asunder.

DIS-SIL'I-ENT, *a.* Starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force, as the dry pod or capsule of a plant; as, a *dissilient* pericarp. *Martyn.*

DIS-SI-LI''TION, (dis-se-lish'un,) *n.* The act of bursting open; the act of starting or springing different ways. *Boyle.*

DIS-SIM'I-LAR, *a.* [*dis* and *similar.*] Unlike, either in nature, properties, or external form; not similar; not having the resemblance of; heterogeneous. Newton denominates *dissimilar* the rays of light of different refrangibility. The tempers of men are as *dissimilar* as their features.

DIS-SIM-I-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude; as, the *dissimilarity* of human faces and forms.

DIS-SIM'I-LE, (dis-sim'i-ly,) *n.* Comparison or illustration by contraries. [*Little used.*]

DIS-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *dissimilitudo.*]

Unlikeness; want of resemblance; as, a *dissimilitude* of form or character.

DIS-SIM-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *dissimulatio; dis* and *simulatio*, from *simulo*, to make like, *similis*, like.]

The act of dissembling; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy. Dissimulation may be simply concealment of the opinions, sentiments, or purpose; but it includes, also, the assuming of a false or counterfeit appearance, which conceals the real opinions or purpose. *Dissimulation*, among statesmen, is sometimes regarded as a necessary vice, or as no vice at all.

Let love be without *dissimulation*.—Rom. xii.

DIS-SIM'U-LE, *v. t.* To dissemble. [*Not in use.*]

DIS'SI-PA-BLE, *a.* [See DISSIPATE.] Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed.

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*. *Bacon.*

DIS'SI-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *dissipatus, dissipo: dis* and an obsolete verb, *sipo*, to throw. We perhaps see its derivatives in *siphon*, *prosapia*, and *sept*; and *sepio*, to inclose, may be primarily to repel, and thus to guard.]

1. To scatter; to disperse; to drive asunder. Wind *dissipates* fog; the heat of the sun *dissipates* vapor; mirth *dissipates* care and anxiety; the cares of life tend to *dissipate* serious reflections.

Scatter, disperse, and *dissipate*, are in many cases synonymous; but *dissipate* is used appropriately to denote the dispersion of things that vanish, or are not afterward collected; as, to *dissipate* fog, vapor, or clouds. We say, an army is *scattered* or *dispersed*, but not *dissipated.* Trees are *scattered* or *dispersed* over a field, but not *dissipated.*

2. To expend; to squander; to scatter property in wasteful extravagance; to waste; to consume; as, a man has *dissipated* his fortune in the pursuit of pleasure.

3. To scatter the attention.

DIS'SI-PATE, *v. i.* To scatter; to disperse, to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish. A fog or cloud gradually *dissipates*, before

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the rays or heat of the sun. The heat of a body *dissipates*; the fluids *dissipate*.

DIS'SI-PĀ-TED, *pp.* Scattered; dispersed; wasted; consumed; squandered.

2. *a.* Loose; irregular; given to extravagance in the expenditure of property; devoted to pleasure and vice; as, a *dissipated* man; a *dissipated* life.

DIS'SI-PĀ-TING, *ppr.* Scattering; dispersing; wasting; consuming; squandering; vanishing.

DIS-SI-PĀ'TION, *n.* The act of scattering; dispersion; the state of being dispersed; as, the *dissipation* of vapor or heat.

2. In *physics*, the insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body, which fly off, by which means the body is diminished or consumed.

3. Scattered attention; or that which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject. *Swift.*

4. A dissolute, irregular course of life; a wandering from object to object in pursuit of pleasure; a course of life usually attended with careless and exorbitant expenditures of money, and indulgence in vices, which impair or ruin both health and fortune.

What *I* is it proposed, then, to reclaim the spendthrift from his *dissipation* and extravagance, by filling his pockets with money? *P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.*

DIS-SŌ-CIA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of sociability.

DIS-SŌ'CIA-BLE, (-sō'sha-bl,) *a.* [See DISSOCIATE.] Not well associated, united, or assorted.

They came in two and two, though matched in the most *dissociable* manner. *Spectator*, No. 4.

2. Incongruous; *not* reconcilable with. *Warburton.*

DIS-SŌ'CIAL, (-sō'shal,) *a.* [*dis* and *social*.] Unfriendly to society; contracted; selfish; as, a *dissocial* passion.

DIS-SŌ'CIĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dissociatus*, *dissocio*; *dis* and *socio*, to unite, *socius*, a companion.]

To separate; to disunite; to part; as, to *dissociate* the particles of a concrete substance. *Boyle.*

DIS-SŌ'CIĀ-TED, *pp.* Separated; disunited.

DIS-SŌ'CIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Separating; disuniting.

DIS-SO-CI-Ā''TION, *n.* The act of disuniting; a state of separation; disunion.

It will add to the *dissociation*, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics. *Burke.*

DIS-SO-LU-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid.

DIS'SO-LU-BLE, *a.* [L. *dissolubilis*. See DISSOLVE.]

1. Capable of being dissolved; that may be melted; having its parts separable by heat or moisture; *convertible into* a fluid. *Woodward.*

2. That may be disunited.

DIS'SO-LUTE, *a.* [L. *dissolutus*, from *dissolvo*.]

1. Loose in behavior and morals; given to vice and dissipation; wanton; lewd; luxurious; debauched; not under the restraints of law; as, a *dissolute* man; *dissolute* company.

2. Vicious; wanton; devoted to pleasure and dissipation; as, a *dissolute* life.

DIS'SO-LUTE-LY, *adv.* *Loosely*; *wantonly*; *in* dissipation or debauchery; without restraint; as, to live *dissolutely*.

DIS'SO-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgences in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation; as, *dissoluteness* of life or manners.

DIS-SO-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *dissolutio*, from *dissolvo*.]

In *a general sense*, the separation of the parts of a body which, in the natural structure, are united; or the reduction of concrete bodies into their smallest parts, without regard to solidity or fluidity. Thus we speak of the *dissolution* of salts in water, of metals *in* nitro-muriatic acid, and of ice or butter by heat; in which cases, the dissolution is effected by a menstruum or particular agent. We speak, also, of the *dissolution* of flesh or animal bodies, when the parts separate by putrefaction. Dissolution then is,

1. The act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; a melting; a thawing; as, the *dissolution* of snow and ice, which converts them into water.

2. The reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts, by a dissolvent or menstruum, as of a metal by nitro-muriatic acid, or of salts in water.

3. The separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, or the analysis of the natural structure of mixed bodies, as of animal or vegetable substances; decomposition.

4. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum. [This is now called a *solution*.] *Bacon.*

5. Death; the separation of the soul and body. *Milton.*

6. Destruction; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system, or body; as, the *dissolution* of the world, or of nature; the *dissolution* of government.

7. The breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence.

Dissolution is the civil death of parliament. *Blackstone.*

8. Looseness of manners; dissipation. *Taylor. South.*

[*In* this latter sense the word is obsolete, DISSOLUTENESS being substituted.]

9. *Dissolution of the blood*; in *medicine*, that state of the blood, in which it does not readily congulate, on its cooling out of the body, as in malignant fevers. *Cyc.*

DIS-SOLV'A-BLE, (diz-zolv'a-bl,) *a.* [See DISSOLVE.] That may be dissolved; capable of being melted; that may be converted into a fluid. Sugar and ice are *dissolvable* bodies.

DIS-SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being dissolvable.

DIS-SOLVE', (diz-zolv',) *v. t.* [L. *dissolvo*; *dis* and *solvo*, to loose, to free.]

1. To melt; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state, by means of heat or moisture.

To dissolve by heat, is to loosen the parts of a solid body and render them fluid or easily movable. Thus, ice is converted into water by dissolution.

To dissolve in a liquid, is to separate the parts of a solid substance, and cause them to mix with the fluid; or to reduce a solid substance into minute parts which may be sustained in that fluid. Thus, water *dissolves* salt and sugar.

2. To disunite; to break; to separate.

Seeing, then, that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? — 2 Pet. iii.

3. To loose; to disunite.

Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolved*. *Fairfax.*

4. To loose the ties or bonds of any thing; to destroy any connected system; as, to *dissolve* a government; to *dissolve* a corporation.

5. To loose; to break; as, to *dissolve* a league; to *dissolve* the bonds of friendship.

6. To break up; to cause to separate; to put an end to; as, to *dissolve* the parliament; to *dissolve* an assembly.

7. To clear; to solve; to remove; to dissipate, or to explain; as, to *dissolve* doubts. We usually say, to *solve* doubts and difficulties.

8. To break; to destroy; as, to *dissolve* a charm, spell, or enchantment. *Milton.*

9. To loosen or relax; to make languid; as, *dissolved* in pleasure.

10. To waste away; to consume; to cause to vanish or perish

Thou *dissolvest* my substance. — Job xxx.

11. To annul; to rescind; as, to *dissolve* an injunction. *Johnson's Rep.*

DIS-SOLVE', (diz-zolv',) *v. i.* To be melted; to be converted from a solid to a fluid state; as, sugar *dissolves* in water.

2. To sink away; to lose strength and firmness. *Shak.*

3. To melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid.

4. To fall asunder; to crumble; to be broken. A government may *dissolve* by its own weight or extent.

5. To waste away; to perish; to be decomposed. Flesh *dissolves* by putrefaction.

6. To come to an end by a separation of parts.

DIS-SOLV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Melted; liquefied; disunited; parted; loosed; relaxed; wasted away; ended. *Dissolved blood*, is that which does not readily coagulate.

DIS-SOLV'ENT, *a.* Having power to melt or dissolve; as, the *dissolvent* juices of the stomach. *Ray.*

DIS-SOLV'ENT, *n.* Any thing which has the power or quality of melting, or converting a solid substance into a fluid, or of separating the parts of a fixed body so that they mix with a liquid; as, water is a *dissolvent* of salts and earths. It is otherwise called a *menstruum*.

2. In *medicine*, a remedy supposed capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, &c. *Parr.*

DIS-SOLV'ER, *n.* That which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving. Heat is the most powerful *dissolver* of substances.

DIS-SOLV'ING, *ppr.* Melting; making or becoming liquid.

DIS'SO-NANCE, *n.* [Fr. *dissonance*, from L. *dissonans*, *dissono*, to be discordant; *dis* and *sono*, to sound.]

1. Discord; a mixture or union of harsh, unharmonious sounds, which are grating or unpleasing to the ear; as, the *dissonance* of notes, sounds, or

2. Disagreement. [numbers.

DIS'SO-NANT, *a.* Discordant; harsh; jarring; unharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; as, *dissonant* notes or intervals.

2. Disagreeing; incongruous; usually with *from*; as, he advanced propositions very *dissonant from* truth.

DIS-SUĀDE', *v. t.* [L. *dissuadeo*; *dis* and *suadeo*, to advise or incite to any thing.]

1. To advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure, by reason or offering motives to; as, the minister *dissuaded* the prince from adopting the measure; he *dissuaded* him from his purpose.

2. To represent as unfit, improper, or dangerous.

War therefore, open or concealed, alike
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton.*

This phraseology is probably elliptical, and merely poetical; *from* being understood.

DIS-SUĀD'ED, *pp.* Advised against; counseled or induced by advice not to do something; diverted from a purpose.

DIS-SUĀD'ER, *n.* He that dissuades; a dehorter.

DIS-SUĀD'ING, *ppr.* Exhorting against; attempting, by advice, to divert from a purpose.

DIS-SUĀ'SION, (dis-swā'zhun,) *n.* Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; the act of attempting, by reason or motives offered, to divert from a purpose or measure; dehortation. *Boyle.*

DIS-SUĀ'SIVE, *a.* Tending to dissuade, or divert from a measure or purpose; dehortatory.

DIS-SUĀ'SIVE, *n.* Reason, argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is used or which tends to divert the mind from any purpose or pursuit. The consequences of intemperance are powerful *dissuasives* from indulging in that vice.

DIS-SUĀ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a dissuasive manner.

DIS-SUN'DER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *sunder*.] To separate; to rend. *Chapman.*

DIS-SUN'DER-ED, *pp.* Separated; rent.

DIS-SUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Separating; rending.

DIS-SWEET'EN, (-sweet'n,) *v. t.* To deprive of sweetness. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Richardson.*

DIS-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only; as, a *dissyllabic* foot in poetry.

DIS'SYL'LA-BLE or DIS'SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. *δισσυλλαβος*; *δις*, two or twice, and *συλλαβος*, a syllable.]

A word consisting of two syllables only; as, *paper*, *whiteness*, *virtue*.

DIS'TAFF, *n.* [The English books refer this word to the Saxon *distæf*; but I have not found the word in the Saxon Dictionary.]

1. The staff of a spinning-wheel, to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn.

She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the *distaff*. — Prov. xxxi.

2. *Figuratively*, a woman, or the female sex.

His crown usurped, a *distaff* on the throne. *Dryden.*

DIS'TAFF-THIS'TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* The popular name of certain species of Atractylis and Carthamus.

DIS-TAIN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *stain*. This seems to be from the French *detcindre*, from the L. *tingo*; but see STAIN.]

1. To stain; to tinge with any different color from the natural or proper one; to discolor. We speak of a sword *distained* with blood; a garment *distained* with gore. It has precisely the signification of *stain*, but is used chiefly or appropriately in poetry and the higher kinds of prose.

2. To blot; to sully; to defile; to tarnish.

She *distained* her honorable blood. *Spenser.*
The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth. *Shak.*

DIS-TAIN'ED, (dis-tānd',) *pp.* Stained; tinged; discolored; blotted; sullied.

DIS-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Staining; discoloring; blotting; tarnishing.

DIS'TANCE, *n.* [Fr. *distance*; Sp. *distancia*; It. *distanza*; L. *distantia*, from *disto*, to stand apart; *dis* and *sto*, to stand.]

1. An interval or space between two objects; the length of the shortest line which intervenes between two things that are separate; as, a great or small *distance*. *Distance* may be a line, an inch, a mile, or any indefinite length; as, the *distance* between the sun and Saturn.

2. Preceded by *at*, remoteness of place.

He waits *at distance* till he hears from Cato. *Addison.*

3. Preceded by *thy*, *his*, *your*, *her*, *their*, a suitable space, or such remoteness as is common or becoming; as, let him keep *his distance*; keep *your distance*. [See No. 8.]

4. A space marked on the course where horses run.

This horse ran the whole field out of *distance*. *L'Estrange.*

5. Space of time; any indefinite length of time, past or future, intervening between two periods or events; as, the *distance* of an hour, of a year, of an

6. Ideal space or separation. [nge.

Qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no *distance* between them. *Locke.*

7. Contrariety; opposition.

Banquo was your enemy;
So is he mine, and in such bloody *distance*. *Shak.*

8. The remoteness which respect requires; hence, respect.

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*
'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld. *Atterbury.*

[See No. 3.]

9. Reserve; coldness; alienation of heart.

On the part of Heaven,
Now alienated, *distance* and distaste. *Milton.*

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10. Remoteness in succession or relation; as, the *distance* between a descendant and his ancestor.

11. In *music*, the interval between two notes; as, the *distance* of a fourth or seventh.

DIS'TANCE, *v. t.* To place remote; to throw off from the view. *Dryden.*

2. To leave behind in a race; to win the race by a great superiority.

3. To leave at a great distance behind.

He *distanced* the most skillful of his cotemporaries. *Milner.*

DIS'TANC-ED, (dis'tanst,) *pp.* Left far behind; cast out of the race.

DIS'TANC-ING, *ppr.* Leaving far behind.

DIS'TANT, *a.* [L. *distans*, standing apart.]

1. Separate; having an intervening space of any indefinite extent. One point may be less than a line or a hair's breadth *distant* from another. Saturn is supposed to be nearly nine hundred million miles *distant* from the sun.

2. Remote in place; as, a *distant* object appears under a small angle.

3. Remote in time, past or future; as, a *distant* age or period of the world.

4. Remote in the line of succession or descent, indefinitely; as, a *distant* descendant; a *distant* ancestor; *distant* posterity.

5. Remote in natural connection or consanguinity; as, a *distant* relation; *distant* kindred; a *distant* collateral line.

6. Remote in nature; not allied; not agreeing with or in conformity to; as, practice very *distant* from principles or profession.

7. Remote in view; slight; faint; not very likely to be realized; as, we have a *distant* hope or prospect of seeing better times.

8. Remote in connection; slight; faint; indirect; not easily seen or understood; as, a *distant* hint or allusion to a person or subject. So, also, we say, a *distant* idea; a *distant* thought; a *distant* resemblance.

9. Reserved; shy; implying haughtiness, coldness of affection, indifference, or disrespect; as, the manners of a person are *distant*.

DIS'TANT-LY, *adv.* Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.

DIS-TASTE', *n.* [*dis* and *taste*.] Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degree of it. *Distaste* for a particular kind of food may be constitutional, or the effect of a dis-

2. Dislike; uneasiness. [eased stomach.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and adversity is not without comfort and hopes. *Bacon.*

3. Dislike; displeasure; alienation of affection. *Milton. Pope.*

DIS-TASTE', *v. t.* To disrelish; to dislike; to loathe; as, to *distaste* drugs or poisons.

2. To offend; to disgust.

He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish, but sought to please them. *Davies.*

3. To vex; to displease; to sour. *Pope.*

[*The two latter significations are rare.*]

DIS-TAST'ED, *pp.* Disrelished; disliked; offended; displeased.

DIS-TASTE'FUL, *a.* Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste.

2. Offensive; displeasing; as, a *distasteful* truth. *Dryden.*

3. Malevolent; as, *distasteful* looks. *Shak.*

DIS-TASTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a displeasing or offensive manner.

DIS-TASTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Disagreeableness; dislike. *Whitlock.*

DIS-TAST'ING, *ppr.* Disrelishing; disliking; offending; displeasing.

DIS-TAST'IVE, *n.* That which gives disrelish or aversion. *Whitlock.*

DIS-TEM'PER, *n.* [*dis* and *temper*.] *Literally*, an undue or unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts. Hence,

2. Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body, or of any part of it; a state in which the animal economy is deranged, or imperfectly carried on. [See DISEASE.] It is used of the slighter diseases, but not exclusively. In general, it is synonymous with *disease*, and is particularly applied to the diseases of brutes.

3. Want of due temperature, *applied to climate; the literal sense of the word, but not now used.*

Countries under the tropic of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Ralegh.*

4. Bad constitution of the mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite. *Shak.*

5. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles; as, the temper and *distemper* of an empire consist of contraries. [*Not now used.*] *Bacon.*

6. Ill humor of mind; depravity of inclination. [*Not used.*] *King Charles.*

7. Political disorder; tumult. *Waller.*

8. Uneasiness; ill humor, or bad temper

There is a sickness,
Which puts some of us in *distemper*. *Shak.*

9. In *painting*, the mixing of colors with something besides oil and water. When colors are mixed with size, whites of eggs, or other unctuous or glutinous matter, and not with oil, it is said to be done in *distemper*.

DIS-TEM'PER, *v. t.* To disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind. *Shak.*

2. To disturb; to ruffle. *Dryden.*

3. To deprive of temper or moderation. *Dryden.*

4. To make disaffected, ill-humored, or malignant. *Shak.*

[*This verb is seldom used, except in the participles.*]

DIS-TEM'PER-ANCE, *n.* Distemperature.

DIS-TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* Immoderate. [*Little used.*] *Ralegh.*

DIS-TEM'PER-A-TURE, *n.* Bad temperature; intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; a noxious state; as, the *distemperature* of the air or *climate*.

2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness. *Johnson.*

3. Perturbation of mind. *Shak.*

4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder. *Shak.*

5. Slight illness; indisposition. *Brewer.*

DIS-TEM'PER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Diseased in body, or disordered in mind. We speak of a *distempered* body, a *distempered* limb, a *distempered* head or brain.

2. Disturbed; ruffled; as, *distempered* passions.

3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate; as, *distempered* zeal. *Dryden.*

4. Disordered; biased; prejudiced; perverted; as, minds *distempered* by interest or passion.

The imagination, when completely *distempered*, is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. *Buckminster.*

5. Disaffected; made malevolent.

Distempered lords. *Shak.*

DIS-TEM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Affecting with disease or disorder; disturbing; depriving of moderation.

DIS-TEM'PER-ING, *n.* The painting of walls in distemper.

DIS-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *distendo*; *dis* and *tendo*, to tend, to stretch, from the root of *teneo*, to hold, Gr. τεινω, to stretch. Class Dn.]

1. To stretch or spread in all directions; to dilate; to enlarge; to expand; to swell; as, to *distend* a bladder; to *distend* the bowels; to *distend* the lungs. [*This is the appropriate sense of the word.*]

2. To spread apart, to divaricate; as, to *distend* the legs. We seldom say, to *distend* a plate of metal, and never, I believe, to *distend* a line; *extend* being used in both cases. We use *distend* chiefly to denote the stretching, spreading, or expansion, of any thing, by means of a substance inclosed within it, or by the elastic force of something inclosed. In this case, the body distended swells or spreads in all directions, and usually in a spherical form. A bladder is *distended* by inflation, or by the expansion of rarefied air within it. The skin is *distended* in boils and abscesses by matter generated within them. This appropriation of the word has not always been observed.

DIS-TEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Spread; expanded; dilated by an inclosed substance or force.

DIS-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Stretching in all directions; dilating; expanding.

DIS-TEN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or capacity of being distensible.

DIS-TEN'SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated.

DIS-TEN'SION, (dis-ten'shun,) *n.* The act of stretching. [See DISTENTION.]

DIS-TENT', *a.* Spread. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-TENT', *n.* Breadth. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

DIS-TEN'TION, (dis-ten'shun,) *n.* [L. *distentio*.]

1. The act of distending; the act of stretching in breadth or in all directions; the state of being distended; as, the *distention* of the lungs or bowels.

2. Breadth; extent or space occupied by the thing distended.

3. An opening, spreading, or divarication; as, the *distention* of the legs.

DIS-TER', *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *terra*.]

To banish from a country. [*Not used.*]

DIS-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *disterminatus*.]

Separated by bounds. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

DIS-TERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* Separation. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

DIS'THENE, *n.* [Gr. δις, twice, and σθενος, force.]

A mineral, so called by Haüy, because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively. It is the sappare of Saussure, and the kyanite of Werner. *Lunier. Cleaveland.*

DIS-THRON'IZE, *v. t.* To dethrone. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DIS'TICH, (dis'tik,) *n.* [L. *distichon*; Gr. δις and στιχος, a verse.]

A couplet; a couple of verses, or poetic lines, making complete sense; an epigram of two verses. *Johnson. Encyc.*

DIS'TICH-OUS, } *a.* Having two rows, or disposed in
DIS'TICH, } two rows. *Lee.*

A *distichous* spike has all the flowers pointing two ways. *Martyn.*

DIS-TILL', *v. i.* [L. *distillo*; *dis* and *stillo*, to drop; *stilla*, a drop; Fr. *distiller*; It. *distillare*; Sp. *destilar*; Gr. σταλαω.]

1. To drop; to fall in drops.

Soft showers *distilled*, and suns grew warm in vain. *Pope.*

2. To flow gently, or in a small stream.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia. *Ralegh.*

3. To use a still; to practice distillation. *Shak.*

DIS-TILL', *v. t.* To let fall in drops; to throw down in drops. The clouds *distill* water on the earth.

The dew which on the tender grass
The evening had *distilled*. *Drayton.*

2. To extract by heat; to separate spirit or essential oils from liquor by heat or evaporation, and convert that vapor into a liquid by condensation in a refrigeratory; to separate the volatile parts of a substance by heat; to rectify; as, to *distill* brandy from wine, or spirit from molasses.

3. To extract spirit from, by evaporation and condensation; as, to *distill* cider or molasses; to *distill* wine.

4. To extract the pure part of a fluid; as, to *distill* water.

5. To dissolve or melt. [*Unusual.*]

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distilled*. *Addison.*

DIS-TILL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be distilled; fit for distillation. *Sherwood.*

DIS-TILL-A'TION, *n.* The act of falling in drops, or the act of pouring or throwing down in drops.

2. The vaporization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, or still and refrigeratory, or of a retort and receiver; the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification.

3. The substance extracted by distilling. *Shak.*

4. That which falls in drops. *Johnson.*

Dry distillation, is a term applied to the distillation of substances *per se*, or without the addition of water *Destructive distillation*, is the distillation of substances at very high temperatures, so that the ultimate elements are separated or evolved in new combinations.

DIS-TILL'A-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to distillation; used for distilling; as, *distillatory* vessels. *Hooper.*

DIS-TILL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Let fall or thrown down in drops; subjected to the process of distillation; extracted by evaporation.

DIS-TILL'ER, *n.* One who distills; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by evaporation and condensation.

DIS-TILL'ER-Y, *n.* The building and works where distilling is carried on.

DIS-TILL'ING, *ppr.* Dropping; letting fall in drops; extracting by distillation.

DIS-TILL'ING, *n.* The act or practice of extracting spirit by distillation.

DIS-TILL'MENT, *n.* That which distills or drops. *Shak.*

DIS-TINCT', *a.* [L. *distinctus*, from *distinguo*. See DISTINGUISH.]

1. *Literally*, having the difference marked; separated by a visible sign, or by a note or mark; as, a place *distinct* by name. *Milton.*

2. Different; separate; not the same in number or kind; as, he holds two *distinct* offices; he is known by *distinct* titles.

3. Separate in place; not conjunct; as, the two regiments marched together, but had *distinct* encampments.

4. So separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; clear; not confused. To reason correctly we must have *distinct* ideas. We have a *distinct* or indistinct view of a prospect.

5. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell
His arrows from the fourfold-visaged four,
Distinct with eyes. *Milton.*

DIS-TINCT', *v. t.* To distinguish. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

DIS-TINC'TION, *n.* [L. *distinctio.*]

1. The act of separating or distinguishing.

2. A note or mark of difference. [*Seldom used.*]

3. Difference made; a separation or disagreement in kind or qualities, by which one thing is known from another. We observe a *distinction* between matter and spirit; a *distinction* between the animal and vegetable kingdoms; a *distinction* between good and evil, right and wrong; between sound reasoning and sophistry.

4. Difference regarded; separation; preference; as in the phrase *without distinction*, which denotes, promiscuously, all together, alike.

Maids, women, wives, *without distinction*, fall. *Dryden.*

5. Separation; division; as, the *distinction* of tragedy into acts. *Dryden.*

[*In this sense*, DIVISION *would be preferable.*]

6. Notation of difference; discrimination; as, a *distinction* between real and apparent good.

In classing the qualities of actions, it is necessary to make accurate *distinctions*. *Anon.*

7. Eminence; superiority; elevation of rank in so-

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ciety, or elevation of character; honorable estimation. Men who hold a high rank by birth or office, and men who are eminent for their talents, services, or worth, are called men of *distinction*, as being raised above others by positive institutions, or by reputation. So we say, a man of *note*.

8. That which confers eminence or superiority, office, rank, or public favor.

9. Discernment: judgment. *Johnson.*

DIS-TINCT'IVE, *a.* That marks distinction or difference; as, *distinctive* names or titles.

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern. [*Less proper.*] *Brown.*

DIS-TINCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With distinction; plainly.

DIS-TINCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being distinctive.

DIS-TINCT'LY, *adv.* Separately; with distinctness; not confusedly; without the blending of one part or thing with another; as, a proposition *distinctly* understood; a figure *distinctly* defined. Hence,

2. Clearly; plainly; as, to view an object *distinctly*.

DIS-TINCT'NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being distinct; a separation or difference that prevents confusion of parts or things; as, the *distinctness* of two ideas, or of distant objects.

2. Nice discrimination; whence, clearness; precision; as, he stated his arguments with great *distinctness*.

DIS-TIN''GUISH, (dis-ting'gwish,) *v. t.* [L. *distinguo*; *dis* and *stinguo*, or *stinguo*, *n* not radical. This seems to be Gr. στιζω, στιξω, for the second future is στιγω, and the derivatives prove the primary elements to be *stig*, as in στιγμα, στιγμης. Hence also L. *stigo*, whence *instigo*, to *instigate*. The primary sense is, to prick, to pierce with a sharp point, to thrust in or on; and we retain the precise word in the verb *to stick*; which see. The practice of making marks by puncturing, or sticking, gave rise to the applications of this word, as such marks were used to note and ascertain different things, to *distinguish* them. See EXTINGUISH, and Class Dg, No. 31.]

1. To ascertain and indicate difference by some external mark. The farmer *distinguishes* his sheep by marking their ears. The manufacturer *distinguishes* pieces of cloth by some mark or impression.

2. To separate one thing from another by some mark or quality; to know or ascertain difference.

First, by sight; as, to *distinguish* one's own children from others by their features.

Secondly, by feeling. A blind man *distinguishes* an egg from an orange, but rarely *distinguishes* colors.

Thirdly, by smell; as, it is easy to *distinguish* the smell of a peach from that of an apple.

Fourthly, by taste; as, to *distinguish* a plum from a pear.

Fifthly, by hearing; as, to *distinguish* the sound of a drum from that of a violin.

Sixthly, by the understanding; as, to *distinguish* vice from virtue, truth from falsehood.

3. To separate or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference. We *distinguish* sounds into high and low, soft and harsh, lively and grave. We *distinguish* causes into direct and indirect, immediate and mediate.

4. To discern critically; to judge.

> Nor more can you *distinguish* of a man,
> Than of his outward show. *Shak.*

5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference. Homer and Virgil are *distinguished* as poets; Demosthenes and Cicero as orators.

6. To make eminent or known. *Johnson.*

DIS-TIN''GUISH, (dis-ting'gwish,) *v. i.* To make a distinction; to find or show the difference. It is the province of a judge to *distinguish* between cases apparently similar, but differing in principle.

DIS-TIN''GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being distinguished; that may be separated, known, or made known, by notes of diversity, or by any difference. A tree at a distance is *distinguishable* from a shrub. A simple idea is not *distinguishable* into different ideas.

2. Worthy of note or special regard. *Swift.*

DIS-TIN''GUISH-ED, (dis-ting'gwisht,) *pp.* Separated or known by a mark of difference, or by different qualities.

2 *a.* Separated from others by superior or extraordinary qualities; whence, eminent; extraordinary; transcendent; noted; famous; celebrated. Thus, we admire *distinguished* men, *distinguished* talents or virtues, and *distinguished* services.

DIS-TIN''GUISH-ER, *n.* He or that which distinguishes, or that separates one thing from another by marks of diversity. *Brown.*

2. One who discerns accurately the difference of things; a nice or judicious observer. *Dryden.*

DIS-TIN''GUISH-ING, *ppr.* Separating from others by a note of diversity; ascertaining difference by a mark.

2. Ascertaining, knowing, or perceiving a difference.

3. *a.* Constituting difference, or distinction from every thing else; peculiar; as, the *distinguishing* doctrines of Christianity.

DIS-TIN''GUISH-ING-LY, *adv.* With distinction; with some mark of preference. *Pope.*

DIS-TIN''GUISH-MENT, (dis-ting'guish-ment,) *n.* Distinction; observation of difference. *Grauut.*

DIS-TI'TLE, *v. t.* To deprive of right. *B. Jonson.*

DIS-TI'TLED, *pp.* Deprived of right.

DIS-TI'TLING, *ppr.* Depriving of right.

DIS-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *distortus*, *distorqueo*; *dis* and *torqueo*, to twist, Fr. *tordre*, Sp. *torcer*.]

1. To twist out of natural or regular shape; as, to *distort* the neck, the limbs, or the body; to *distort* the features.

2. To force or put out of the true posture or direction.

> Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, *distort* the understanding. *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning; to pervert; as, to *distort* passages of Scripture, or their meaning.

DIS-TORT', *a.* Distorted. *Spenser.*

DIS-TORT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Twisted out of natural or regular shape; wrested: perverted.

DIS-TORT'ING, *ppr.* Twisting out of shape; wresting; perverting.

DIS-TOR'TION, *n.* [L. *disturtio.*]

1. The act of distorting or wresting; a twisting out of regular shape; a twisting or writhing motion; as, the *distortions* of the face or body.

2. The state of being twisted out of shape; deviation from natural shape or position; crookedness; grimace.

3. A perversion of the true meaning of words.

DIS-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *distractus*, *distraho*; *dis* and *traho*, to draw. (See DRAW and DRAG.) The old participle, *distraught*, is obsolete.]

1. *Literally*, to draw apart; to pull in different directions, and separate. Hence, to divide; to separate; and hence, to throw into confusion. Sometimes in a literal sense. Contradictory or mistaken orders may *distract* an army.

2. To turn or draw from any object; to divert from any point, toward another point, or toward various other objects; as, to *distract* the eye or the attention.

> If he can not avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South.*

3. To draw toward different objects; to fill with *different* considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass; as, to *distract* the mind with cares; you *distract me with your* clamor.

> While I suffer thy terrors, I am *distracted.* — Ps. lxxxviii.

4. To disorder the reason; to derange the regular operations of intellect; to render raving or furious; *most frequently used in the participle distracted.*

DIS-TRACT', *a.* Mad. [*Not in use.*]

DIS-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn apart; drawn in different directions; diverted from its object; perplexed; harassed; confounded.

2. *a.* Deranged; disordered in intellect; raving; furious; mad; frantic. *Locke.*

DIS-TRACT'ED-LY, *adv.* Madly; furiously; wildly. *Shak.*

DIS-TRACT'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being mad; madness. *Bp. Hall.*

DIS-TRACT'ER, *n.* One who distracts. *More.*

DIS-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Drawing apart; separating; diverting from an object; perplexing; harassing; disordering the intellect.

DIS-TRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *distractio.*]

1. The act of distracting; a drawing apart; separation.

2. Confusion from multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind and calling the attention different ways; perturbation of mind; perplexity; as, the family was in a state of *distraction.* [See *1 Cor.* vii.]

3. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder; as, political *distractions.*

> Never was known a night of such *distraction.* *Dryden.*

4. Madness; a state of disordered reason; frantic-ness; furiousness. [*We usually apply this word to a state of derangement which produces raving and violence in the patient.*]

5. Folly in the extreme, or amounting to insanity.

> On the supposition of the truth of the birth, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, irreligion is nothing better than *distraction.* *Buckminster.*

DIS-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Causing perplexity; as, *distractive* cares. *Dryden.*

DIS-TRAIN', *v. t.* [L. *distringo*; *dis* and *stringo*. See STRAIN. Blackstone writes *distrein.*]

1. To seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from the possession of a wrong-doer into the possession of the injured party, to satisfy a demand, or compel the performance of a duty; as, to *distrain* goods for rent, or for an amercement.

2. To rend; to tear. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DIS-TRAIN', *v. t.* To make seizure of goods.

> On whom I can not *distrain* for debt. *Camden.*
> For neglecting to do suit to the lord's court, or other personal service, the lord may *distrain* of common right. *Blackstone.*

[In this phrase, however, some word seems to be understood; as, to *distrain goods.*]

DIS-TRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That is liable to be taken for distress. *Blackstone.*

DIS-TRAIN'ED, *pp.* Seized for debt, or to compel the performance of duty.

DIS-TRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Seizing for debt, or for neglect of suit and service.

DIS-TRAIN'OR, *n.* He who seizes goods for debt or service. *Blackstone.*

DIS-TRAUGHT', (dis-trawt'.) [*Obs.*] See DISTRACT.

DIS-TREAM', *v. i.* [*dis* and *stream.*] To spread or flow over.

> Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distreams* a tear. *Shenstone.*

DIS-TRESS', *n.* [Fr. *detresse*; Norm. *id.*; from the Celtic, W. *trais*, violence, *treisiaw*, to strain or force. See STRESS.]

1. The act of distraining; the taking of any personal chattel from a wrong-doer, to answer a demand, or procure satisfaction for a wrong committed. *Blackstone.*

2. The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.

> A *distress* of household goods shall be impounded under cover. If the lessor does not find sufficient *distress* on the premises &c. *Blackstone.*

3. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; as, to suffer great *distress* from the gout, or from the loss of

4. Affliction; calamity; misery. [near friends.

> On earth *distress* of nations. — Luke xxi.

5. A state of danger; as, a ship in *distress*, from leaking, loss of spars, or want of provisions or water, &c.

DIS-TRESS', *v. t.* To pain; to afflict with pain or anguish; *applied to the body or the mind. Literally*, to press or strain.

2. To afflict greatly; to harass; to oppress with calamity; to make miserable.

> *Distress* not the Moabites. — Deut. ii.
> We are troubled on every side, but not *distressed.* — 2 Cor. iv.

3. To compel by pain or suffering.

> There are men who can neither be *distressed* nor won into a sacrifice of duty. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

DIS-TRESS'ED, (dis-trest',) *pp.* or *a.* Suffering great pain or torture; severely afflicted; harassed; oppressed with calamity or misfortune.

DIS-TRESS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being greatly pained. *Scott.*

DIS-TRESS'FUL, *a.* Inflicting or bringing distress; as, a *distressful* stroke. *Shak.*

2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish; as, *distressful* cries. *Pope.*

3. Calamitous; as, a *distressful* event. *Watts.*

4. Attended with poverty; as, *distressful* bread. *Shak.*

DIS-TRESS'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a painful manner.

DIS-TRESS'ING, *ppr.* Giving severe pain; oppressing with affliction.

2. *a.* Very afflicting; affecting with severe pain; as, a *distressing* sickness.

DIS-TRESS'ING-LY, *adv.* With extreme pain.

DIS-TRIB'U-TA-BLE, *a.* [See DISTRIBUTE.] That may be *distributed*; that may be assigned in portions. *Ramsay.*

DIS-TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [L. *distribuo*; *dis* and *tribuo*, to give or divide.]

1. To divide among two or more; to deal; to give or bestow in parts or portions. Moses *distributed* lands to the tribes of Israel. Christ *distributed* the loaves to his disciples.

2. To dispense; to administer; as, to *distribute* justice.

3. To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds, or species.

4. To give in charity.

> *Distributing* to the necessities of the saints. — Rom. xii.

5. In *printing*, to separate types, and place them in their proper cells in the cases.

DIS-TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Divided among a number; dealt out; assigned in portions; separated; bestowed.

DIS-TRIB'U-TER, *n.* One who divides or deals out in parts; one who bestows in portions; a dispenser.

DIS-TRIB'U-TING, *ppr.* Dividing among a number; dealing out; dispensing.

DIS-TRI-BU'TION, *n.* [L. *distributio.*]

1. The act of dividing among a number; a dealing in parts or portions; as, the *distribution* of an estate among heirs or children.

2. The act of giving in charity; a bestowing in parts. *Bacon. Atterbury.*

3. Dispensation; administration to numbers; a rendering to individuals; as, the *distribution* of justice.

4. The act of separating into distinct parts or classes; as, the *distribution* of plants into genera and species.

5. In *architecture*, the dividing and disposing of the several parts of the building, according to some plan, or to the rules of the art.

6. In *rhetoric*, a division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject.

7. In *general*, the division and disposition of the parts of any thing.

8. In *printing*, the taking a form apart; the separating of the types, and placing each letter in its proper cell in the cases.

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DIS-TRIB'Ụ-TIVE, *a.* That distributes; that divides and assigns in portions; that deals to each his proper share; as, *distributive* justice.

2. That assigns the various species of a general term.

3. That separates or divides; as, a *distributive* adjective.

DIS-TRIB'Ụ-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that divides or distributes, as *each* and *every*, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate.

DIS-TRIB'Ụ-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively. *Hooker. Watts.*

DIS-TRIB'Ụ-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Desire of distributing. [*Little used.*] *Fell.*

DIS'TRICT, *n.* [L. *districtus*, from *distringo*, to press hard, to bind; It. *distretto*. See Distrain.]

1. *Properly*, a limited extent of country; a circuit within which power, right, or authority, may be exercised, and to which it is restrained; a word applicable to any portion of land or country, or to any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement. A governor, a prefect, or a judge, may have his *district*. Some of the states are divided into *districts* for the choice of senators, representatives, or electors. Cities and towns are divided into *districts* for various purposes, as for schools, &c. The United States are divided into *districts* for the collection of the revenue.

2. A region; a territory within given lines; as, the *district* of the earth which lies between the tropics, or that which is north of a polar circle.

3. A region; a country; a portion of territory without very definite limits; as, the *districts* of Russia covered by forest.

DIS'TRICT, *v. t.* To divide into districts or limited portions of territory. Legislatures *district* states for the choice of senators. In *New England*, towns are *districted* for the purpose of establishing and managing schools.

DIS'TRICT-CŌURT, *n.* A court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law. The district-courts of the United States are courts of subordinate jurisdiction.

DIS'TRICT-JUDGE, *n.* The judge of a district-court. *United States.*

DIS'TRICT-SCHOOL, *n.* A school within a certain district of a town. *New England, &c.*

DIS'TRICT-ED, *pp.* Divided into districts or definite portions.

DIS'TRICT-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into limited or definite portions.

DIS-TRIC'TION, *n.* Sudden display. [*Unusual.*] *Collier.*

DIS-TRIN''GAS, *n.* In *law*, a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person for debt, or for his appearance at a certain day.

DIS-TRUST', *v. t.* [*dis* and *trust*. The Danes have *mistrōster*; the Swedes, *mistrōsta*. See Mistrust.]

1. To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness, or sincerity of; not to confide in or rely on. We *distrust* a man, when we question his veracity, &c.; we may often *distrust* our own firmness.

2. To doubt; to suspect not to be real, true, sincere, or firm. We *distrust* a man's courage, friendship, veracity, declarations, intentions, or promises, when we question their reality or sincerity; we can not *distrust* the declarations of God; we often have reason to *distrust* our own resolutions.

DIS-TRUST', *n.* Doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity; want of confidence, faith, or reliance Sycophants should be heard with *distrust*; *distrust* mars the pleasures of friendship and social intercourse.

2. Discredit; loss of confidence. *Milton.*

DIS-TRUST'ED, *pp.* Doubted; suspected.

DIS-TRUST'ER, *n.* A person who distrusts.

DIS-TRUST'FUL, *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious. *Boyle.*

2. Not confident; diffident; as, *distrustful* of ourselves.

3. Diffident; modest. *Pope.*

DIS-TRUST'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion. *Milton.*

DIS-TRUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

DIS-TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Doubting the reality or sincerity of; suspecting; not relying on or confiding in.

DIS-TRUST'ING-LY, *adv.* Suspiciously; with distrust.

DIS-TRUST'LESS, *a.* Free from distrust or suspicion. *Shenstone.*

DIS-TŌNE', *v. t.* To put out of tune. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

DIS-TURB', *v. t.* [Sp. *disturbar*; It. *disturbare*; L. *disturbo*; *dis* and *turbo*, to trouble, disorder, discompose; *turba*, a crowd, a tumult; Gr. τυρβη or συμβη, a tumult; Σορυβος, id. The primary sense seems to be, to stir, or to turn or whirl round. The word *trouble* is probably from the L. *turbo*, by transposition. If *tr* are the primary elements, as I suppose, the word coincides in origin with *tour* and *turn*. If *t* is a prefix, the word belongs to Class Rb, coinciding with the Swedish *rubba*, to remove, to trouble. See Class Rb, No. 3, 4, 34, and Class Dr, No. 3, 25, 27.]

1. To stir; to move; to discompose; to excite from a state of rest or tranquillity. We say, the man is asleep, do not *disturb* him; let the vessel stand, do not move the liquor, you will *disturb* the sediment; *disturb* not the public peace.

2. To move or agitate; to disquiet; to excite uneasiness or a slight degree of anger in the mind: to move the passions; to ruffle. The mind may be *disturbed* by an offense given by misfortune, surprise, contention, discord, jealousy, envy, &c.

3. To move from any regular course or operation; to interrupt regular order; to make irregular. It has been supposed that the approach of a comet may *disturb* the motions of the planets in their orbits; an unexpected cause may *disturb* a chemical operation, or the operation of medicine.

4. To interrupt; to hinder; to incommode. Care *disturbs* study; let no person *disturb* my franchise.

5. To turn off from any direction; with *from*. [*Unusual.*]

And *disturb*
His inmost counsels *from* their destined aim. *Milton.*

DIS-TURB', *n.* Confusion; disorder. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

DIS-TURB'ANCE, *n.* A stirring or excitement; any disquiet or interruption of peace; as, to enter the church without making *disturbance*.

2. Interruption of a settled state of things; disorder; tumult. We have read much, at times, of *disturbances* in Spain, England, and Ireland.

3. Emotion of the mind; agitation; excitement of passion; perturbation. The merchant received the news of his losses without apparent *disturbance*.

4. Disorder of thoughts; confusion.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas, without fatigue or *disturbance*. *Watts.*

5. In *law*, the hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right; as, the *disturbance* of a franchise, of common, of ways, of tenure, of patronage. *Blackstone.*

DIS-TURB'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stirred; moved; excited; discomposed; disquieted; agitated; uneasy.

In *geology*, thrown out by violence from some original place or position; as, *disturbed* strata. *Lyell.*

DIS-TURB'ER, *n.* One who disturbs or disquiets; a violater of peace; one who causes tumults or disorders.

2. He or that which excites passion or agitation; he or that which causes perturbation. *Shak.*

3. In *law*, one that interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right.

DIS-TURB'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving; exciting; rendering uneasy; making a tumult; interrupting peace; incommoding the quiet enjoyment of.

DIS-TURN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *turn*.] To turn aside. [*Not in use.*] *Daniel.*

DI-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* [Gr. δις, twice, and *sulphuret*.] In *chemistry*, a sulphuret containing two equivalents of sulphur to one of the base. *Silliman.*

DIS-Ụ'NI-FORM, (dis-yu'ne-form,) *a.* Not uniform. [*Not in use.*] *Coventry.*

DIS-ỤN'ION, (dis-yūn'yun,) *n.* [*dis* and *union*.] Separation; disjunction; or a state of not being united. It sometimes denotes a breach of concord, and its effect, contention.

DIS-ỤN'ION-IST, *n.* An advocate of disunion.

DIS-Ụ-NITE', (dis-yu-nite',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *unite*.] To separate; to disjoin; to part; as, to *disunite* two allied countries; to *disunite* particles of matter; to *disunite* friends.

DIS-Ụ-NITE', *v. i.* To part; to fall asunder; to become separate. Particles of matter may spontaneously *disunite*.

DIS-Ụ-NIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated; disjoined.

DIS-Ụ-NIT'ER, *n.* He or that which disjoins.

DIS-Ụ-NIT'ING, *ppr.* Separating; parting.

DIS-Ụ'NI-TY, (dis-yū'ne-ty,) *n.* A state of separation. *More.*

DIS-Ụ'SAGE, (dis-yū'zaje,) *n.* [*dis* and *usage*.] Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise, or practice. We lose words by *disusage*.

DIS-ỤSE', (dis-yūse',) *n.* [*dis* and *use*.] Cessation of use, practice, or exercise; as, the limbs lose their strength and pliability by *disuse*; language is altered by the *disuse* of words.

2. Cessation of custom; desuetude.

DIS-ỤSE', (dis-yūze',) *v. t.* [*dis* and *use*.] To cease to use; to neglect or omit to practice.

2. To disaccustom; with *from*, *in*, or *to*; as, *disused to* toils; *disused from* pain.

DIS-ỤS'ED, (dis-yūzd',) *pp.* or *a.* No longer used; obsolete, as words, &c.

Priam in arms *disused*. *Dryden.*

2. Disaccustomed.

DIS-ỤS'ING, (dis-yū'zing,) *ppr.* Ceasing to use; disaccustoming.

DIS-VAL-Ụ-Ā'TION, *n.* [See Disvalue.] Discsteem; disreputation.

DIS-VAL'ỤE, (dis-val'yu,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *value*.] To undervalue; to disesteem. *Shak.*

DIS-VA'LỤE, *n.* Disesteem; disregard. *B. Jonson.*

DIS-VEL'OP, *v. t.* To develop. [*Not used.*]

DIS-VOUCH', *v. t.* [*dis* and *vouch*.] To discredit; to contradict. *Shak.*

DIS-WARN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *warn*.] To dissuade from by previous warning.

DIS-WIT'TED, *a.* Deprived of wits or understanding. *Drayton.*

DIS-WŌNT', (-wunt,) *v. t.* [*dis* and *wont*.] To wean; to deprive of wonted usage. *Bp. Hall.*

DIS-WŌR'SHIP, (-wur-ship,) *n.* [*dis* and *worship*.] Cause of disgrace. *Barret.*

DIT, *n.* A ditty. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *dyttan*.] To close up. [*Not used.*] *More.*

DI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ditatus*.] The act of making rich. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

DITCH, *n.* [Sax. *dic*, a *ditch*; D. *dyk*, a *dike*; G. *deich*, a *dike*: *deicher*, a *ditcher*; D. *dige*, a *ditch*, a *dike*; Sw. *dike*; Fr. *digue*; Eth. ደቀሀ *dachi*, to dig. Class Dg, No. 14. The *primary sense* is a digging or place dug. After the practice of embanking commenced, the word was used for the bank made by digging, the *dike*.]

1. A trench in the earth made by digging, particularly a trench for draining wet land, or for making a fence to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or fortress. In *the latter sense*, it is called also a *fosse* or *moat*, and is dug round the rampart or wall between the scarp and counterscarp. *Encyc.*

2. Any long, hollow receptacle of water.

DITCH, *v. i.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.

DITCH, *v. t.* To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch; as, to *ditch* moist land.

2. To surround with a ditch. *Barret.*

DITCH-DE-LIV'ER-ED, *a.* Brought forth in a ditch.

DITCH'ER, *n.* One who digs ditches. [*Shak.*

DITCH'ING, *ppr.* Digging ditches; also, draining by a ditch or ditches; as, *ditching* a swamp.

DI-TET-RA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [*dis* and *tetrahedral*.] In *crystallography*, having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits. *Cleaveland.*

DI'THE-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of those who maintain the existence of two gods. *Rich. Dict.*

DI-THE-IST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to ditheism.
DI-THE-IST'IC-AL, } *Rich. Dict.*

DITH'Y-RAMB, } *n.* [Gr. διθυραμβος, a title of
DITH-Y-RAM'BUS, } Bacchus, the signification of which is not settled. See Heder. Lex. and Bochart De Phœn. Col. lib. 1, ca. 18.]

In *ancient poetry*, a hymn in honor of Bacchus, full of transport and poetical rage. Of this species of writing we have no remains. *Encyc.*

DITH-Y-RAM'BIC, *n.* A song in honor of Bacchus, in which the wildness of intoxication is imitated. *Johnson.*

2. Any poem written in wild, enthusiastic strains. *Walsh.*

DITH-Y-RAM'BIC, *a.* Wild; enthusiastic. *Cowley.*

DI'TION, (dish'un,) *n.* [L. *ditio*.] Rule; power; government; dominion. *Evelyn.*

DI'TŌNE, *n.* [Gr. δις and τονος, tone.] In *music*, an interval comprehending two tones. The proportion of the sounds that form the ditone is 4:5, and that of the semitone, 5:6. *Encyc.*

DI-TRIG'LYPH, *n.* [Gr. δις, τρεις, and γλυφω.] An arrangement of intercolumniations, in the Doric order, by which two triglyphs are obtained in the frieze between the triglyphs that stand over the columns. *Gwilt.*

DI-TRŌ'CHEE, *n.* In *prosody*, a double trochee; a foot made up of two trochees.

DIT-TAN'DER, *n.* Pepper-wort, the popular name of a species of Lepidium. The common dittander has a hot, biting taste, and is sometimes used in lieu of pepper.

DIT'TA-NY, *n.* [L. *dictamnus*; Gr. δικταμνος, or δικταμον.]

The *white* and the *red dittany*, are plants of the genus Dictamnus. Their leaves are covered with a white down; in smell, they resemble lemon-thyme, but are more aromatic. When fresh, they yield an essential oil.

The *dittany of Crete* is a species of Origanum, and the *bastard dittany* is a species of Marrubium. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

DIT'TI-ED, (dit'tid,) *a.* [See Ditty.] Sung; adapted to music.

He, with his soft pipe, and smooth, *dittied* song. *Milton.*

DIT'TO, contracted into *Do.* in books of accounts, is the Italian *detto*, from L. *dictum*, *dictus*, said. It denotes said, aforesaid, or the same thing; an abbreviation used to save repetition.

DIT'TY, *n.* [Supposed to be from the D. *dicht*, a poem, Sax. *diht*, *dihtan*. If so, it coincides in origin with the L. *dico*, *dictum*.]

A song; a sonnet; or a little poem to be sung.

And to the warbling lute soft *ditties* sing. *Sandys.*

DIT'TY, *v. i.* To sing; to warble a little tune.

DI-Ụ-RĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Excretion of urine. [*Herbert.*

DI-Ụ-RET'IC, *a.* [Gr. διουρητικος, from διουρεω, δια, and ουρεω, urinam reddo, ουρον, urine.]

Having the power to provoke urine; tending to produce discharges of urine. *Coxe.*

DI-Ụ-RET'IC, *n.* A medicine that provokes urine, or increases its discharges.

DI-URN'AL, *a.* [L. *diurnus*, daily; W. *diwrnod*, a

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day. The word is a compound of *diw*, *dies*, day, and a word which I do not understand.]

1. Relating to a day; pertaining to the daytime; as, *diurnal* heat; *diurnal* hours.

2. Daily; happening every day; performed in a day; as, a *diurnal* task.

3. Performed in 24 hours; as, the *diurnal* revolution of the earth.

4. In *medicine*, an epithet of diseases whose exacerbations are in the daytime; as, a *diurnal* fever. *Parr.*

DI-URN'AL, *n.* A day-book; a journal. [See JOURNAL, which is mostly used.]

DI-URN'AL-IST, *n.* A journalist. [*Not in use.*]

DI-URN'AL-LY, *adv.* Daily; every day. [*Hall.*

DI-U-TURN'AL, *a.* Lasting; being of long continuance. *Milton.*

DI-U-TURN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *diuturnitas*, from *diuturnus*, of long continuance, from *diu*, *dies*.]

Length of time; long duration. *Brown.*

DI-VA-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *divagor*.]

A going astray. [*Not used.*]

DI-VAN', *n.* [Ar. Pers. ديوان *diwan*. The Arabic verb دان *dauna*, is rendered, to be low, mean, vile, contemptible, (qu. *down*,) and also, to write on a white table. Hence, *divan* is a register or table of names or accounts, and hence it came to signify a court or council assembled, as we use *board* and *exchequer*.]

1. Among the *Turks and other Orientals*, a council of state; the great council of the Turkish empire.

2. An audience chamber; a saloon for receiving company, and especially a raised seat against the walls, furnished with cushions. Hence, in *Europe*, the term *divan* has been applied to a *sofa*.

3. *Figuratively*, any council assembled for deliberation. *Milton.*

DI-VAR'I-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *divaricatus*, *divarico*; *di*, *dis*, and *varico*, to straddle.]

To open; to fork; to part into two branches. *Woodward.*

DI-VAR'I-CATE, *v. t.* To divide into two branches. *Grew.*

DI-VAR'I-CATE, *a.* In *botany*, turning off from any thing irregularly, and almost at a right angle. *Lindley.*

Turning off so as to form an obtuse angle above, and an acute angle below. *D. C. Willd.*

DI-VAR'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Parted into two branches.

DI-VAR'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* *Parting into two branches.*

DI-VAR-I-CA'TION, *n.* A parting; a forking; a separation into two branches.

2. A crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles. *Coxe.*

DIVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dyfan*, *ge-dufon*: Gr. δυπτω; It. *tuffare*; coinciding with *dip*, Heb. Ch. טבל. The same word in Syr. and Ar. signifies to stamp, strike, print, impress. Class Db, No. 28. The sense, then, is, to thrust or drive.]

1. To descend or plunge into water, as an animal, head first; to thrust the body into water or other liquor, or, if already in water, to plunge deeper. In the pearl fishery, men are employed to *dive* for shells.

2. To go deep into any subject; as, to *dive* into the nature of things, into arts or science. *Dryden.*

3. To plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it. *Shak.*

4. To sink; to penetrate.

Dive, thoughts, down into my soul. *Shak.*

DIVE, *v. t.* To explore by diving. [*Rare.*]

The Curtii bravely *dived* the gulf of fame. *Denham.*

DI-VEL'LENT, *a.* [L. *divellens*, *divello*; *dis* and *vello*, to pull.]

Drawing asunder; separating.

DI-VEL'LI-CATE, *v. t.* To pull in pieces.

DIV'ER, *n.* One who dives; one who plunges head first into water; one who sinks by effort; as, a *diver* in the pearl fishery.

2. One who goes deep into a subject, or enters deep into study.

3. The common name of certain swimming birds, as the loon, closely allied to the grebus; so called from their diving. *Jardine. P. Cyc.*

DI'VERB, *n.* A proverb. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

DI-VERB-ER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *diverbero*, to beat through.]

A sounding through.

DI-VERGE', (de-verj',) *v. i.* [L. *divergo*; *di*, *dis*, and *vergo*, to incline.]

To tend from one point and recede from each other; to shoot, extend, or proceed from a point in different directions, or not in parallel lines. Rays of light proceed from the sun and continually *diverge*. It is opposed to *converge*.

DI-VERGE'MENT, *n.* Act of diverging.

DI VERG'ENCE, *n.* A receding from each other; a going farther apart; as, the *divergence* of lines, or the angle of *divergence*. *Gregory.*

DI-VERG'ENT, *a.* Departing or receding from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point; opposed to *convergent*.

DI-VERG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Receding from each other, as they proceed.

DI-VERG'ING-LY, *adv.* In a diverging manner.

DI'VERS, *a.* [Fr. *divers*; L. *diversus*, from *diverto*; *di*, *dis*, and *verto*, to turn.]

1. Different; various.

Thou shalt not sow thy fields with *divers* seeds. — Deut. xxii.
Nor let thy cattle gender with *divers* kinds. — Lev. xix.

[This is now generally written DIVERSE.]

2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number. We have *divers* examples of this kind.

[This word is not obsolete even in common discourse, and is much used in law proceedings.]

DI'VERS-COL'OR-ED, (-kul'lurd,) *a.* Having various colors. *Shak.*

DI'VERSE, *a.* [L. *diversus*.]

1. Different; differing.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another. — Dan. vii.

2. Different from itself; various; multiform.

Eloquence is a *diverse* thing. *B. Jonson.*

3. In different directions.

And with tendrils creep *diverse*. *Philips.*

DI-VERSE', (de-vers',) *v. i.* To turn aside. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DI'VERSE-LY, *adv.* [from *diverse*.] In different ways; differently; variously; as, a passage of Scripture *diversely* interpreted or understood.

2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vast ocean *diversely* we sail. *Pope.*

DI-VERS-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [See DIVERSIFY.] The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various. *Boyle.*

2. Variation; variegation.

3. Variety of forms. *Hale.*

4. Change; alteration.

DI-VERS'I-FI-ED, (de-ver'se-fide,) *pp.* Made various in form or qualities; variegated; altered.

2. *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects; as, *diversified* scenery; a *diversified* landscape.

DI-VERS'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *diversus* and *forma*.]

Of a different form; of various forms. *Dict.*

DI-VERS'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *diversifier*; Sp. *diversificar*; L. *diversus* and *facio*.]

1. To make different or various in form or qualities; to give variety to; to variegate; as, to *diversify* the colors of a robe; to *diversify* a landscape with mountains, plains, trees, and lakes.

2. To give diversity to; to distinguish by different things; as, a council *diversified* by different characters.

3. In *oratory*, to vary a subject, by enlarging on what has been briefly stated, by brief recapitulation, by adding new ideas, by transposing words or periods, &c.

DI-VERS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making various in form or qualities; giving variety to; variegating.

DI-VERS-IL'O-QUENT, *a.* [L. *diversus* and *eloquor*.]

Speaking in different ways.

DI-VER'SION, *n.* [Fr.; from L. *diverto*, to *divert*.]

1. The act of turning aside from any course, as the *diversion* of a stream from its usual channel; the *diversion* of a purpose to another object; the *diversion* of the mind from business, or study.

2. That which diverts; that which turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; sport; play; pastime; whatever unbends the mind; as, the *diversions* of youth. Works of wit and humor furnish an agreeable *diversion* to the studious.

3. In *war*, the act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, as by an attack or alarm on one wing of an army, when the other wing or center is intended for the principal attack. The enemy, if deceived, is thus induced to withdraw a part of his force from the part where his foe intends to make the main impression.

DI-VERS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *diversitas*; Fr. *diversité*; from L. *diversus*, *diverto*.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. There may be *diversity* without contrariety. There is a great *diversity* in human constitutions.

2. Variety; as, a *diversity* of ceremonies in churches.

3. Distinct being, as opposed to *identity*. *Locke.*

4. Variegation.

Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. *Pope.*

DI-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *diverto*; *di*, *dis*, and *verto*, to turn; Fr. *divertir*; Sp. *id.*; It. *divertire*.]

1. To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn aside; as, to *divert* a river from its usual channel; to *divert* commerce from its usual course; to *divert* appropriated money to other objects; to *divert* a man from his purpose.

2. To turn the mind from business or study; hence, to please; to amuse; to entertain; to exhilarate. Children are *diverted* with sports; men are *diverted* with works of wit and humor, low minds are *diverted* with buffoonery in stage-playing.

3. To draw the forces of an enemy to a different point. *Davies.*

4. To subvert. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DI-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned aside; turned or drawn from any course or from the usual or intended direction; pleased; amused; entertained.

DI-VERT'ER, *n.* He or that which diverts, turns off, or pleases.

DI-VERT'I-CLE, (de-vert'e-kl,) *n.* [L. *diverticulum*.]

A turning; a by-way. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

DI-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning off from any course: pleasing; entertaining.

2. *a.* Pleasing; amusing; entertaining; as, a *diverting* scene or sport.

DI-VERT'ING-LY, *adv.* In an amusing or entertaining manner.

DI-VERT'ISE *v. t.* [Fr. *divertir*, *divertissant*.]

To divert; to please. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

DI-VERT'ISE-MENT, *n.* Diversion. [*Little used.*]

2. A short ballet or other entertainment between the acts of longer pieces. (*pro.* de-vert'iz-mang.) *Smart.*

DI-VERT'IVE, *a.* Tending to divert; amusing. *Rogers.*

DI-VEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *devêtir*; *de* and *vêtir*, to clothe, L. *vestio*. It is the same word as *devest*, but the latter is appropriately used as a technical term in law.]

1. To strip of clothes, arms, or equipage; opposed to *invest*.

2. To deprive; as, to *divest* one of his rights or privileges; to *divest* one of title or property.

3. To deprive or strip of any thing that covers, surrounds, or attends; as, to *divest* one of his glory; to *divest* a subject of deceptive appearances, or false ornaments.

DI-VEST'ED, *pp.* Stripped; undressed; deprived.

DI-VEST'I-BLE, *a.* That can be divested. *Boyle.*

DI-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Stripping; putting off; depriving.

DI-VEST'I-TURE, } *n.* The act of stripping, putting
DI-VEST'URE, } off, or depriving. *Boyle. Encyc.*

DI-VID'A-BLE, *a.* [See DIVIDE.] That may be divided.

2. Separate; parted. [*Not used, nor proper.*] *Shak.*

DI-VID'ANT, *a.* Different; separate. *Shak.*

DI-VIDE', *v. t.* [L. *divido*; *di*, or *dis*, and *iduo*, that is, *viduo*, to part. The Greek ἰδιος, ἰδιωτης, ἰδιωτης, are from the same root, as is the L. *individuus*, *viduus*, *vidua*, Eng. *widow*, and *wide* and *void*. See the latter words.]

1. To part or separate an entire thing; to part a thing into two or more pieces.

Divide the living child in two. — 1 Kings iii.

2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition, or by an imaginary line or limit. A wall *divides* two houses. The equator *divides* the earth into two hemispheres.

Let the firmament *divide* the waters from the waters. — Gen. i.

3. To make partition of, among a number.

Ye shall *divide* the land by lot. — Num. xxxiii.

4. To open; to cleave.

Thou didst *divide* the sea. — Neh. ix.

5. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant.

There shall be five in one house *divided*, three against two. — Luke xii.

6. To distribute; to separate and bestow in parts or shares.

And he *divided* to them his living. — Luke xv.

7. To make dividends; to apportion the interest or profits of stock among proprietors; as, the bank *divides* six per cent.

8. To separate into two parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure; as, to *divide* a legislative house in voting.

DI-VIDE', *v. i.* To part, to open; to cleave.

2. To break friendship; as, brothers *divide*. *Shak.*

3. To vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts.

The emperors sat, voted, and *divided* with their equals. *Gibbon.*

DI-VID'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Parted; disunited; distributed.

DI-VID'ED-LY, *adv.* Separately. *Knatchbull.*

DIV'I-DEND, *n.* A part or share; *particularly*, the share of the interest or profit of stock in trade or other employment, which belongs to each proprietor according to his proportion of the stock or capital.

2. In *arithmetic*, the number to be divided into equal parts.

DI-VID'ER, *n.* He or that which divides; that which separates into parts.

2. A distributor; one who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you? — Luke xii.

3. He or that which disunites. *Swift.*

DI-VID'ERS, *n. pl.* A kind of compasses.

DI-VID'ING, *ppr.* Parting; separating; distributing; disuniting; apportioning to each his share.

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2. *a.* That indicates separation or difference; as, a *dividing* line.

DI-VID'ING, *n.* Separation.

DI-VID'ING-LY, *adv.* By division.

DI-VID'U-AL, *a.* [L. *dividuus*, from *divido*.] Divided, shared, or participated in common with others. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

DI-VID'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By dividing.

DIV-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *divinatio*, from *divino*, to foretell, from *divinus*. See DIVINE.]

1. The act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by other than human means. The ancient heathen philosophers divided divination into two kinds, *natural* and *artificial*. *Natural* divination was supposed to be effected by a kind of inspiration or divine afflatus; *artificial* divination was effected by certain rites, experiments, or observations, as by sacrifices, cakes, flour, wine, observation of entrails, flight of birds, lots, verses, omens, position of the stars, &c. *Encyc.*

2. Conjectural presage; prediction. *Shak.*

DIV'IN-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who pretends to divination.

DI VIN'Ā-TO-RY, *a.* Professing divination.

DI-VINE', *a.* [L. *divinus*, from *divus*, a god, coinciding in origin with *deus*, θεος.]

1. Pertaining to the true God; as, the *divine* nature; *divine* perfections.

2. Pertaining to a heathen deity, or to false gods.

3. Partaking of the nature of God.

Half human, half *divine*. *Dryden.*

4. Proceeding from God; as, *divine* judgments.

5. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human. In this application, the word admits of comparison; as, a *divine* invention; a *divine* genius; the *divinest* mind. *Davies.*

A *divine* sentence is in the lips of the king. — Prov. xvi.

6. Presageful; foreboding; prescient. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

7. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; as, *divine* service; *divine* songs; *divine* worship.

DI-VINE', *n.* A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. *Swift.*

The first *divines* of New England were surpassed by none in extensive erudition, personal sanctity, and diligence in the pastoral office. *J. Woodbridge.*

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian; as, a great *divine*.

DI-VINE', *v. t.* [L. *divino*.]

1. To foreknow; to foretell; to presage.

Dar'st thou *divine* his downfall? *Shak.*

2. To deify. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DI-VINE', *v. i.* To use or practice divination.

2. To utter presages or prognostications.

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. — Micah iii.

3. To have presages or forebodings.

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts. *Shak.*

4. To guess or conjecture.

Could you *divine* what lovers bear. *Granville.*

DI-VINE'LY, *adv.* In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling Deity.

2. By the agency or influence of God; as, a prophet *divinely* inspired; *divinely* taught.

3. Excellently; in the supreme degree; as, *divinely* fair; *divinely* brave.

DI-VINE'NESS, *n.* Divinity; participation of the divine nature; as, the *divineness* of the Scriptures. [*Little used.*]

2. Excellence in the supreme degree. *Shak.*

DI-VIN'ER, *n.* One who professes divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by the aid of superior beings, or of supernatural means.

These nations hearkened to *diviners*. — Deut. xviii.

2. One who guesses; a conjecturer. *Locke.*

DI-VIN'ER-ESS, *n.* A female diviner; a woman professing divination. *Dryden.*

DIV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [See DIVE.] Plunging or sinking into water or other liquid; *applied to animals only.*

2. Going deep into a subject.

DIV'ING-BELL, *n.* A hollow vessel in form of a truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller base close, and the larger one open, in which a person may descend into deep water, and remain till the inclosed air censes to be respirable.

DIV'ING-STŌNE, *n.* A species of jasper.

DI-VIN'ING-ROD, *n.* A rod, commonly of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover water or metals under ground.

DI-VIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *divinitas*; Fr. *divinité*; It. *divinità*; Sp. *divinidad*; from *divinus*, *divus*.]

1. The state of being divine; Deity; Godhead; the nature or essence of God. Christians ascribe *divinity* to one Supreme Being only.

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being.

'Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us. *Addison.*

3. A false god; a pretended deity of pagans.

Beastly *divinities*, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

4. A celestial being, inferior to the Supreme God, but superior to man. Many nations believe in these inferior *divinities*.

5. Something supernatural.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers. *Shak.*

6. The science of divine things; the science which unfolds the character of God, his laws, and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology; as, the study of *divinity*; a system of *divinity*.

DI-VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *divisibilité*; from L. *divisibilis*. See DIVIDE.]

The quality of being divisible; the property of bodies by which their parts, or component particles, are capable of separation. *Locke.*

DI-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *divisibilis*, from *divido*. See DIVIDE.]

Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable. Matter is *divisible* indefinitely.

DI-VIS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Divisibility; capacity of being separated.

DI-VI''SION, (de-vizh'un,) *n.* [L. *divisio*, from *divido*, *divisi*. See DIVIDE.]

1. The act of dividing or separating into parts any

2. The state of being divided. [entire body.

3. That which divides or separates; that which keeps apart; partition.

4. The part separated from the rest by a partition or line, real or imaginary; as, the *divisions* of a field.

5. A separate body of men; as, communities and *divisions* of men. *Addison.*

6. A part or distinct portion; as, the *divisions* of a discourse.

7. A part of an army or militia; a body consisting of a certain number of brigades, usually two, and commanded by a major-general. But the term is often applied to other bodies or portions of an army, as to a brigade, a squadron, or platoon.

8. A part of a fleet, or a select number of ships under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag or pendant.

9. Disunion; discord; variance; difference.

There was a *division* among the people. — John vii.

10. Space between the notes of music, or the dividing of the tones. *Johnson. Bailey.*

11. Distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. — Ex. viii.

12. The separation of voters in a legislative house.

13. In *arithmetic*, the dividing of a number or quantity into any parts assigned; or the rule by which is found how many times one number or quantity is contained in another.

DI-VI''SION-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to division; noting
DI-VI''SION-A-RY, } or making division; as, a *divisional* line.

DI-VI''SION-ER, (de-vizh'un-er,) *n.* One who divides. [*Not used.*] *Sheldon.*

DI-VI'SIVE, *a.* Forming division or distribution. *Mede.*

2. Creating division or discord. *Burnet.*

DI-VI'SOR, *n.* In *arithmetic*, the number by which the d vidend is divided.

DI-VŌRCE', *n.* [Fr. *divorce*: Sp. *divorcio*; It. *divorzio*; L. *divortium*, from *divorto*, a different orthography of *diverto*, to turn away. See DIVERT.]

1. A legal dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, or the separation of husband and wife by a judicial sentence. This is properly a divorce, and called, technically, *divorce a vinculo matrimonii*, from the bands of matrimony.

2. The separation of a married women from the bed and board of her husband, *a mensa et toro*, from board and bed.

3. Separation; disunion of things closely united.

4. The sentence or writing by which marriage is

5. The cause of any penal separation. [dissolved.

The long *divorce* of steel falls on me. *Shak.*

DI-VŌRCE', *v. t.* To dissolve the marriage contract, and thus to separate husband and wife.

2. To separate, as a married woman from the bed and board of her husband.

3. To separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder. *Hooker. Shak.*

4. To take away; to put away. *Blackmore.*

DI-VŌRCE'A-BLE, *a.* That can be divorced.

DI-VŌRC'ED, (di-vorst',) *pp.* or *a.* Separated by a dissolution of the marriage contract; separated from bed and board; parted; forced asunder.

DI-VŌRCE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of divorce; that can not be divorced.

DI-VŌRCE'MENT, *n.* Divorce; dissolution of the marriage tie.

Let him write her a bill of *divorcement*. — Deut. xxiv.

DI-VŌRC'ER, *n.* The person or cause that produces divorce. *Drummond.*

2. One of a sect called *divorcers*, said to have sprung from Milton.

DI-VŌRC'ING, *ppr.* Dissolving the marriage contract; separating from bed and board; disuniting.

DI-VŌRC'IVE, *a.* Having power to divorce. *Milton.*

DI-VŌ'TO, [It.] in *music*, directs to sing in a devout manner.

DI-VUL'GATE, *a.* Published. [*Little used.*]

DI-VUL-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of divulging or publishing.

DI-VULGE', (de-vulj',) *v. t.* [L. *divulgo*; *di*, or *dis*, and *vulgo*, to make public, from *vulgus*, the common people, as *publish*, *public*, from L. *populus*, people.]

1. To make public; to tell or make known something before private or secret; to reveal; to disclose; as, to *divulge* the secret sentiments of a friend; to *divulge* the proceedings of the cabinet. *Divulge* is more generally applied to verbal disclosures, and *publish* to printed accounts. But they may be used synonymously. We may *publish* by words, and *divulge* by the press.

2. To declare by a public act; to proclaim. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

DI-VULG'ED, *pp.* Made public; revealed; disclosed; published.

DI-VULG'ER, *n.* One who divulges or reveals.

DI-VULG'ING, *ppr.* Disclosing; publishing; revealing.

DI-VUL'SION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *divulsio*, from *divellor*; *di*, *dis*, and *vello*, to pull.]

The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

And dire *divulsions* shook the changing world. *J. Barlow.*

DI-VUL'SIVE, *a.* That pulls asunder; that rends. *Kirwan.*

DIZ'EN, (diz'n,) *v. t.* To dress gayly; to deck. *Swift.*

[This word is not esteemed elegant, and is nearly obsolete. Its compound, BEDIZEN, is used in burlesque.]

DIZZ, *v. t.* [See DIZZY.] To astonish; to puzzle; to make dizzy. [*Not used.*] *Gayton.*

DIZ'ZARD, *n.* [See DIZZY.] A blockhead. [*Not used.*]

DIZ'ZI-ED, (diz'zid,) *pp.* Whirled round; made dizzy.

DIZ'ZI-NESS, *n.* [See DIZZY.] Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

DIZ'ZY, *a.* [Sax. *dysi* or *dysig*, foolish; *dysignesse*, folly; *dysian*, to be foolish; *gedisigan*, to err; G. *dusel*, dizziness; *duselig*, dizzy; D. *deuzig*, stupid; *dyzig*, misty, hazy; Dan. *taasse*, a foolish person; qu. *döser*, to make sleepy.]

1. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability, or proneness to fall; vertiginous.

2. Causing giddiness; as, a *dizzy* hight.

3. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless; as, the *dizzy* multitude. *Milton.*

DIZ'ZY, *v. t.* To whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse. *Shak.*

DIZ'ZY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Whirling round; confusing; making dizzy.

DJER'RID, *n.* A blunt, Turkish javelin. *Maunder.*

DŌ, *n.* In *modern solfeggio*, the name of the first of the musical syllables.

DŌ, *v. t.* or *auxiliary*; *pret.* DID; *pp.* DONE, (dun.) This verb, when transitive, is formed in the indicative, present tense; thus, I *do*, thou *doest*, he *does* or *doth*; when auxiliary, the second person is, thou *dost*. [Sax. *don*; D. *doen*; G. *thun*; Goth. *tauyan*; Russ. *deyu* or *dayu*. This is probably a contracted word, for in Saxon *dohte* signifies *made* or *did*, as if the pret. of this verb. If the elements are *dg*, it coincides in elements with Sax. *dugan*, to be able, and with *teagan*, to taw, as leather.]

1. To perform; to execute; to carry into effect; to exert labor or power for bringing any thing to the state desired, or to completion; or to bring any thing to pass. We say, this man *does* his work well; he *does* more in one day than some men will *do* in two days.

In six days thou shalt *do* all thy work. — Ex. xx.
I will teach you what ye shall *do*. — Ex. iv.
I the Lord *do* all these things. — Is. xlv.

2. To practice; to perform; as, to *do* good or evil.

3. To perform for the benefit or injury of another; with *for* or *to*; *for*, when the thing is beneficial; *to*, in either case.

Till I know what God will *do for* me. — 1 Sam. xxii.

Do to him neither good nor evil. But *to* is more generally omitted. *Do* him neither good nor harm.

4. To execute; to discharge; to convey; as, *do* a message to the king.

5. To perform; to practice; to observe.

We lie and *do* not the truth. — 1 John i.

6. To exert.

Do thy diligence to come shortly to me. — 2 Tim. iv.

7. To transact; as, to *do* business with another.

8. To finish; to execute or transact and bring to a conclusion. The sense of completion is often implied in this verb; as, we will *do* the business, and adjourn; we *did* the business, and dined.

9. To perform in an exigency; to have recourse to, as a consequential or last effort; to take a step or measure; as, in this crisis we know not what to *do*.

What will ye *do* in the day of visitation? — Is. x.

10. To make or cause.

Nothing but death can *do* me to respire. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

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11. To put. [*Obs.*]

Who should *do* the duke to death? *Shak.*

12. To answer the purpose.

I'll make the songs of Durfey *do*.

To have to do; to have concern with.

What *have I to do* with you? — 2 Sam. xvi.
What *have I to do* any more with idols? — Hos. xiv.

To do with; to dispose of; to make use of; to employ. Commerce is dull; we know not what to *do with* our ships. Idle men know not what to *do with* their time or *with* themselves.

Also, to gain; to effect by influence.

A jest with a sad brow will *do with* a fellow who never had the ache in his shoulders. *Shak.*
I can *do* nothing *with* this obstinate fellow. *Anon.*

Also, to have concern with; to have business; to deal. [See No. 12.]

To do away; to remove; to destroy; as, to *do away* imperfections; to *do away* prejudices.

DŌ, *v. i.* To act or behave, in any manner, well or ill; to conduct one's self.

They fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after the law and commandment. — 2 Kings xvii.

2. To fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health. We asked him how he *did*. How do you *do*, or how *do* you?

How *dost thou*? *Shak.*

3. To succeed; to accomplish a purpose. We shall *do* without him. Will this plan *do*? *Addison.*

Also, to fit; to be adapted; to answer the design; with *for*; as, this piece of timber will *do for* the corner post; this tenon will *do for* the mortise; the road is repaired, and will *do for* the present.

To have to do with; to have concern or business with; to deal with. *Have* little to *do with* jealous men.

Also, to have carnal commerce with.

Do is used for a verb to save the repetition of it. I shall probably come, but if I *do not*, you must not wait; that is, if I *do* not *come*, if I *come* not.

Do is also used in the imperative, to express an urgent request or command; as, *do* come; help me, *do*: make haste, *do*. In this case, *do* is uttered with emphasis.

As an auxiliary, *do* is used in asking questions. *Do* you intend to go? *Does* he wish me to come?

Do is also used to express emphasis. She is coquetish, but still I *do love* her.

Do is sometimes a mere expletive.

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite. *Dryden.*
Expletives their feeble aid *do* join. *Pope.*

[The latter use of *do* is nearly obsolete.]

Do is sometimes used by way of opposition; as, I *did* love him, but he has lost my affections.

DŌAT. See Dote.

DOC-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* Teachableness; docility;
DŌ'CI-BLE-NESS, } readiness to learn. *Walton.*

DŌ'CI-BLE, (dō'se-bl *or* dos'se-bl,) *a.* [See Docile.] Teachable; docile; tractable; easily taught or managed. *Milton.*

DŌ'CILE, (dō'sil *or* dos'sil.) *a.* [L. *docilis*, from *docco*, to teach. *Docco* and *teach* are the same word. See Teach.]

Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable; easily managed. Some children are far more *docile* than others. Dogs are more *docile* than many other animals.

DO-CIL'I-TY, *n.* Teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness to be taught. The *docility* of elephants is remarkable.

DOC'I-MA-CY, *n.* [Gr. δοκιμασια. See the next word.]

The art or practice of assaying ores or metals; metallurgy. *Med. Repos.*

DOC-I-MAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. δοκιμαστικος, from δοκιμαζω, to try, essay, examine, from δοκιμος, proved, from δοκεω, to prove. Ch. רוּק. Class Dg, No. 9.]

Properly, essaying, proving by experiments, or relating to the assaying of ores or metals. The docimastic art is otherwise called *metallurgy*. It is the art of assaying metals, or the art of separating them from foreign matters, and determining the nature and quantity of metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral. *Lavoisier.*

DOCK, *n.* [Sax. *docce*; L. *daucus*; Gr. δαυκος; from Ar. Syr. Class Dg, No. 9.]

The popular name of certain large-leafed species of Rumex.

DOCK, *v. t.* [W. *tociaw*, and *twciaw*, to clip, to cut off; whence *docket* and *ticket*. Class Dg, No. 19, 47.]

1. To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; as, to *dock* the tail of a horse.

2. To cut off a part; to shorten; to deduct from; as, to *dock* an account.

3. To cut off, destroy, or defeat; to bar; as, to *dock* an entail.

4. To bring, draw, or place a ship in a dock.

DOCK, *n.* The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of the tail.

2. A case of leather to cover a horse's dock. *Encyc.*

DOCK, *n.* A broad, deep trench on the side of a harbor, or bank of a river, in which ships are built or repaired. A *dry dock* has flood-gates to admit the tide, and to prevent the influx, as occasion may require. *Wet docks* have no flood-gates, but ships may be repaired in them during the recess of the tide. *Wet docks* are also constructed with gates to keep the water in at ebb tide, so that vessels may lie constantly afloat in them. *Mar. Dict. Cyc.*

In *America*, the spaces between wharves are called *docks*.

2. The place where a criminal stands in court.

DOCK'-MAS-TER, *n.* One who has the superintendence of docks.

DOCK'-YARD, *n.* A yard or magazine near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber.

DOCK'ED, (dockt,) *pp.* Clipped; cut off, as the end of a thing.

DOCK'ET, *n.* [W. *tociaw*, to cut off, to clip, to *dock*; hence *docket* is a piece.]

1. A small piece of paper or parchment, containing the heads of a writing. Also, a subscription at the foot of letters patent, by the clerk of the dockets. *Bailey.*

2. A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner, or the place to which they are to be sent. [See Ticket.] *Bailey.*

3. An alphabetical list of cases in a court, or a catalogue of the names of the parties who have suits depending in a court. In some of the States, this is the principal or only use of the word.

To strike a docket, in *England*, is said of a creditor who gives a bond to the lord chancellor, engaging to prove his debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a commission of bankruptcy is out against the debtor. *Smart.*

DOCK'ET, *v. t.* To make an abstract or summary of the heads of a writing or writings; to abstract and enter in a book; as, judgments regularly *docketed*. *Blackstone.*

2. To enter in a docket; to mark the contents of papers on the back of them.

3. To mark with a docket. *Chesterfield.*

DOCK'ET-ED, *pp.* Abstracted and entered in a book. [See Docket.]

DOCK'ING, *ppr.* Clipping; cutting off the end; placing in a dock.

DOCK'ING, *n.* The act of drawing, as a ship, into a dock. *Mar. Dict.*

DOC'TOR, *n.* [L., from *docco*, to teach.]

1. A teacher.

There stood up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of the law. — Acts v.

2. One who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is empowered to practice and teach it; as, a *doctor* in divinity, in physic, in law; or, according to modern usage, a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty. The degree of *doctor* is conferred by universities and colleges, as an honorary mark of literary distinction. It is also conferred on physicians as a professional degree.

3. A learned man; a man skilled in a profession; a man of erudition. *Dryden. Digby.*

4. A physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases.

5. The title *doctor* is given to certain fathers of the church whose opinions are received as authorities, and in the Greek church, it is given to a particular officer who interprets the Scriptures. *Encyc.*

Doctors' Commons; the college of civilians in London. It is here that wills are proved, and administration is taken out, under the direction of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

DOC'TOR, *v. t.* To apply medicines for the cure of diseases. [*A popular use of this word, but not elegant.*]

DOC'TOR, *v. i.* To practice physic. [*Not elegant.*]

DOC'TOR-AL, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor. *Johnson.*

DOC'TOR-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.*

DOC'TOR-ATE, *n.* The degree of a doctor. *Encyc.*

DOC'TOR-ĀTE, *v. t.* To make a doctor by conferring a degree. *Wartun.*

DOC'TOR-ED, *pp.* Administered to by a physician; cured.

DOC'TOR-ING, *ppr.* Applying medicines; curing.

DOC'TOR-LY, *a.* Like a learned man. *Bp. Hall.*

DOC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The degree or rank of a doctor. [Doctorate is now generally used.] [*Clarendon.*

DOC'TRESS, } *n.* A female physician.
DOC'TOR-ESS, }

DOC'TRIN-AIRE', *n.* A cant term, in the politics of France, denoting one who is desirous of giving to the king more power than is admitted by the ultra-liberals, and less than is demanded by the ultra-royalists.

DOC'TRIN-AL, *a.* [See Doctrine.] Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine or something taught; as, a *doctrinal* observation; a *doctrinal* proposition.

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

The word of God serveth no otherwise than in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker.*

DOC'TRIN-AL, *n.* Something that is a part of doctrine. *South.*

DOC'TRIN-AL-LY, *adv* In the form of doctrine or instruction; by way of teaching or positive direction. *Ray.*

DOC'TRINE, *n.* [L. *doctrina*, from *docco*, to teach.]

1. *In a general sense*, whatever is taught. Hence, a principle or position in any science; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master. The *doctrines* of the gospel are the principles or truths taught by Christ and his apostles. The *doctrines* of Plato are the principles which he taught. Hence a *doctrine* may be true or false; it may be a mere tenet or opinion.

2. The act of teaching.

He taught them many things by parables, and said to them in his *doctrine*. — Mark iv.

3. Learning; knowledge.

Whom shall he make to understand *doctrine*? — Is. xxviii.

4. The truths of the gospel in general.

That they may adorn the *doctrine* of God our Savior in all things. — Tit. ii.

5. Instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel. 2 *Tim.* iii.

DOC'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *documentum*, from *doceo*, to teach.]

1. Precept; instruction; direction. *Bacon. Watts.*

2. Dogmatical precept; authoritative dogma.

3. *More generally, in present usage*, written instruction, evidence, or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information and the establishment of facts. Thus, the president laid before congress the report of the secretary, accompanied with all the *documents*.

DOC'U-MENT, *v. t.* To furnish with documents; to furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts. A ship should be *documented* according to the directions of law.

2. To teach; to instruct; to direct. *Dryden.*

DOC-U-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to instruction or to documents; consisting in or derived from documents; as, *documental* testimony. *Court Martial on Gen. Wilkinson.*

DOC-U-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.

DOC'U-MENT-ED, *pp.* Furnished with papers and documents necessary to establish facts.

DOD'DER, *n.* [G. *dotter*.]

A plant of the genus Cuscuta, one species of which is called *hell-weed*. It is almost destitute of leaves, parasitical, creeping, and fixing itself to some other plant, as to hops, flax, and particularly to the nettle. It decays at the root, and is nourished by the plant that supports it, by means of little vesicles or papillæ, which attach themselves to the stalk. *Hill. Encyc.*

DOD'DER-ED, *a.* Overgrown with dodder; covered with supercrescent plants. *Johnson. Dryden.*

DO-DEC'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα, twelve, and γωνια, an angle.]

A regular figure or polygon consisting of twelve equal sides and angles. *Encyc.*

DO-DEC-A-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα, twelve, and γυνη, a female.]

In *botany*, the name of an order of plants having twelve styles. *Linnæus.*

DO-DEC-A-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having twelve
DO-DE-CAG'YN-OUS, } styles.

DO-DEC-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Infra.] Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.

DO-DEC-A-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα, twelve, and εδρα, a base.]

A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases. *Chambers.*

DO-DE-CAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα, twelve, and ανηρ, a male.]

In *botany*, the name of a class of plants having twelve stamens; but this class includes all plants that have any number of stamens, from twelve to nineteen inclusive. *Linnæus.*

DO-DE-CAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the plants,
DO-DE-CAN'DROUS, } or class of plants, that have twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen. *Lee.*

DO-DEC-A-TE-MŌ'RI-ON, *n.* [Gr., composed of δωδεκατος, twelfth, and μοριον, part.]

A twelfth part. [*Little used.*] *Creech.*

DO-DEC-A-TEM'O-RY, *n.* A denomination sometimes given to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Burton.*

DODGE, (doj,) *v. i.* [From some root signifying to shoot, dart, or start, and not improbably from the same root as *dog*, as *d* is not radical.]

1. To start suddenly aside; to shift place by a sudden start. *Milton.*

2. To play tricks; to be evasive; to use tergiversation; to play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them; to quibble. *Hale. Addison.*

DODGE, *v. t.* To evade by a sudden shift of place: to escape by starting aside; as, to *dodge* a blow aimed; to *dodge* a cannon ball.

[*This is a common word, very expressive and useful, but not admissible in solemn discourse or elegant composition.*]

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DODG'ED, *pp.* Evaded by a sudden shift of place.
DODG'ER, *n.* One who dodges or evades.
DODG'ING, *ppr.* Starting aside; evading.
DOD'KIN, *n.* [*doit*, D. *duit*, and *kin.*]
A little doit; a small coin.
DOD'MAN, *n.* A fish that casts its shell like the lobster and crab; also called *hodmandod.* *Bacon.*
DŌ'DO, *n.* The Didus, a genus of large birds, generally supposed to be extinct. They are said to have inhabited Madagascar and some other parts of the East, but their very existence has been doubted.
P. Cyc. Partington.
DŌE, (dō,) *n.* [Sax. *da*; Dan. *daa.*]
A she-deer; the female of the fallow-deer. The male is called a *buck.*
DŌE, (doo,) *n.* A feat. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*
DŌE'SKIN, *n.* The skin of a doe.
2. A compact twilled cloth, for pantaloons.
DŌ'ER, *n.* [from *do.*] One who does; one who performs or executes; an actor; an agent.
2. One who performs what is required; one who observes, keeps, or obeys, in practice.
The *doers* of the law shall be justified. — Rom. ii.
DŌES, (duz.) The third person of the verb *do*, indicative mode, present tense; contracted from *doeth.*
DOFF, *v. t.* [Qu. *do-off.* Rather D. *doffen*, to push, to thrust. Class Db, No. 17, 18.]
1. To put off, as dress.
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace. *Shak.*
2. To strip or divest; as, he *doffs* himself.
Crashaw.
3. To put or thrust away; to get rid of.
To *doff* their dire distresses. *Shak.*
4. To put off; to shift off; with a view to delay.
Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device. *Shak.*
[*This word is, I believe, entirely obsolete in discourse, at least in the United States, but is retained in poetry.*]
DOFF'ED, (doft,) *pp.* Put off; stripped; thrust away.
DOF'FER, *n.* A revolving cylinder, in a carding machine, which *doffs*, or strips off, the cotton from the cards. *Ure.*
DOG, *n.* [Fr. *dogue*, a bull-dog or mastiff; *se doguer*, to butt; Arm. *dog* or *dogues*; D. *dog*; probably, the runner or starter.]
1. A species of quadrupeds, belonging to the genus Canis, of many varieties, as the mastiff, the hound, the spaniel, the shepherd's dog, the terrier, the harrier, the bloodhound, &c.
2. It is used for *male*, when applied to several other animals; as, a *dog-fox*; a *dog-otter*; *dog-ape.* *Dryden.*
It is prefixed to other words, denoting what is mean, degenerate, or worthless; as, *dog-rose.*
Johnson.
3. An andiron, so named from the figure of a dog's head on the top. [Russ. *tagan.*]
4. A term of reproach or contempt, given to a man.
5. A constellation called Sirius or Canicula. [See DOGDAY.]
6. An iron hook or bar with a sharp fang, which can be driven into a stick of timber to draw it in water by a rope. *Mar. Dict.*
7. An iron used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber in a saw-pit.
8. A gay young man; a buck. [*Not in use.*]
Johnson.
To give or *throw to the dogs*, is to throw away, as useless.
To go to the dogs, is to be ruined.
DOG, *v. t.* To hunt; to follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to urge; to worry with importunity.
I have been pursued, *dogged*, and waylaid. *Pope.*
DŌ'GAL, *a.* [See DOGE.] Belonging to or pertaining to a doge. *Lady Bulwer.*
DŌ'GATE, *n.* [See DOGE.] The office or dignity of a doge. *Encyc.*
DOG'BANE, *n.* A plant.
DOG'BER-RY, *n.* The berry of the dogwood, a species of Cornus.
DOG'BER-RY-TREE, *n.* The dogwood, a species of Cornus.
DOG'BRI-ER, *n.* The brier that bears the hip; the Rosa canina.
DOG'-CAB-BAGE, *n.* A plant growing in the south of Europe, a species of Theligonum. *Encyc.*
DOG'-CHEAP, (-cheep,) *a.* Cheap as dog's meat, or offal; very cheap. *Johnson.*
DOG'DAY, *n.* One of the days when Sirius or the dogstar rises and sets with the sun. The dogdays commence the latter part of July, and end the beginning of September.
DOG'DRAW, *n.* A manifest deprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after the deer by the scent of a hound led by the hand. *Eng. Law. Cowel.*
DŌGE, *n.* [It.; L. *dux*; Eng. *duke*; from L. *duco*, to lead; Sax. *toga*, *teoche.*]
The chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.
DOG'-FAN'CI-ER, *n.* One who has a taste for dogs, and who keeps them for sale.
DOG'-FIGHT, (-fite,) *n.* A battle between two dogs.
DOG'FISH, *n.* A name given to several species of shark, as the spotted shark or greater *dogfish*, the piked *dogfish*, &c. *Encyc. Cyc.*
DOG'FLY, *n.* A voracious, biting fly. *Chapman.*
DOG'GED, (dogd,) *pp.* Pursued closely; urged frequently and importunately.
DOG'GED, *a.* Sullen; sour; morose; surly; severe. *Shak. Hudibras.*
DOG'GED-LY, *adv.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely; severely; with obstinate resolution.
DOG'GED-NESS, *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.
DOG'GER, *n.* A Dutch fishing-vessel, used in the German Ocean, particularly in the herring fishery. It is equipped with two masts, a main-mast and a mizzen-mast, somewhat resembling a ketch. *Encyc.*
DOG'GER-EL, *a.* An epithet given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of Hudibras; as, *doggerel* verse or rhyme.
Dryden. Addison.
DOG'GER-EL, *n.* A loose, irregular kind of poetry; *used in burlesque.* *Dryden. Swift.*
DOG'GER-MAN, *n.* A sailor belonging to a dogger.
DOG'GERS, *n.* In *English alum-works*, a sort of stone, found in the mines with the true alum-rock, containing some alum. *Encyc.*
DOG'GING, *ppr.* [from *dog.*] Hunting; pursuing incessantly or importunately.
DOG'GISH, *a.* Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish; brutal.
DOG'GISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being doggish.
DOG'-GRASS, *n.* Couch-grass. *Loudon.*
DOG'-HEART-ED, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; malicious. *Shak.*
DOG'-HOLE, *n.* A place fit only for dogs; a vile, mean habitation. *Dryden. Pope.*
DOG'-HOUSE, *n.* A kennel for dogs. *Overbury.*
DOG'-KEN-NEL, *n.* A kennel or hut for dogs.
DOG'-LAT'IN, *n.* Barbarous Latin. [*Dryden.*
DOG'-LEACH, *n.* A dog-doctor. *Beaum. & Fl.*
DOG'-LOUSE, *n.* An insect that is found on dogs.
DOG'LY, *a.* Like a dog. [*Not in use.*]
DOG'MA, *n.* [Gr. δογμα, from δ κεω, to think; L. *dogma.*]
A settled opinion; a principle, maxim, or tenet; a doctrinal notion, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy, as, the *dogmas* of the church; the *dogmas* of Plato.
Compliment *my dogma*, and I will compliment *yours.*
J. M. Mason.
DOG'-MAD, *a.* Mad as a dog.
DOG-MAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a dogma, or to
DOG-MAT'IC-AL, } settled opinion.
2. Positive; magisterial; asserting or disposed to assert with authority or with overbearing and arrogance; *applied to persons*; as, a *dogmatic* schoolman or philosopher. *Boyle.*
3. Positive; asserted with authority; authoritative; as, a *dogmatical* opinion.
4. Arrogant; overbearing in asserting and maintaining opinions.
DOG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Positively; in a magisterial manner; arrogantly.
DOG-MAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.
DOG-MAT'ICS, *n.* Doctrinal theology; a term used by German writers. *Murdock.*
DOG'MA-TISM, *n.* Positive assertion; arrogance; positiveness in opinion.
DOG'MA-TIST, *n.* A positive assertor; a magisterial teacher; a bold or arrogant advancer of principles. *Watts.*
DOG'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with arrogance.
Men often *dogmatize* most, when they are least supported by reason. *Anon.*
DOG'MA-TIZ-ER, *n.* One who dogmatizes; a bold assertor; a magisterial teacher. *Hammond.*
DOG'MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Asserting with excess of confidence.
DOG'RŌSE, *a.* The flower of the hip; the Rosa canina.
DOG'S'-BANE, *n.* [Gr. αποκυνον.]
The popular name of certain species of Apocynum, and also of Asclepias.
DOG'S'-EAR, *n.* The corner of a leaf, in a book, turned down like the ear of a dog. *Gray.*
DOG'-SICK, *a.* Sick as a dog.
DOG'SKIN, *a.* Made of the skin of a dog. *Tatler.*
DOG'-SLEEP, *n.* Pretended sleep. *Addison.*
DOG'S'-MEAT, *n.* Refuse; offal; meat for dogs. *Dryden.*
DOG'S'-RUE, *n.* A plant, a species of Scrophularia.
DOG'STAR, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gives name to the dogdays.
DOG'STONES, *n.* A plant, fool-stones, a species of Orchis
DOG'-TOOTH, *n.*; *pl.* DOG-TEETH. A sharp-pointed human tooth, growing between the fore teeth and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth. It is called also an *eye-tooth.*
DOG'-TOOTH-VI'O-LET, *n.* A plant, a species of Erythronium.
DOG'-TRICK, *n.* A currish trick; brutal treatment. *Dryden.*
DOG'-TROT, *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.
DOG'VANE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a small vane composed of thread, cork, and feathers, fastened to a half-pike, and placed on the weather gunwale, to assist in steering a ship on the wind. *Mar. Dict.*
DOG'-WATCH, (-wotch,) *n.* Among *seamen*, a watch of two hours. The *dog-watches* are two reliefs between 4 and 8 o'clock, P. M.
DOG'-WEA-RY, *a.* Quite tired; much fatigued.
DOG'WOOD, *n.* A common name of different species of the Cornus or cornelian cherry.
DOG'WOOD-TREE, *n.* The Piscidia erythrina, a tree growing in Jamaica. *Encyc.*
DOI'LY, *n.* *Formerly*, a species of woolen stuff, said to be so called from the first maker. *Congreve.*
2. A small napkin, generally colored, used with fruit and wine. *Smart.*
DŌ'ING, *ppr.* [See DO.] Performing; executing.
DŌ'INGS, *n. pl.* Things done; transactions; feats; actions, good or bad.
2. Behavior; conduct.
3. Stir; bustle.
DOIT, *n.* [D. *duit*; G. *deut.* Qu. Fr. *doigt*, a finger, a point; L. *digitus.*]
1. A small Dutch coin, worth about half a farthing; also, a similar small coin once used in Scotland. *Pope.*
2. A trifle. Hence our vulgar phrase, I care not a *doit.* It is used adverbially, and commonly pronounced *dite.*
DO-LAB'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *dolabra*, an ax, and *forma*, form.]
Having the form of an ax or hatchet. *Martyn.*
DOL'CE, (dol'chā,) } [It.] In *music*,
DOL-CE MEN'TE, (dol-cha-men'tā,) } a direction to sing with a soft sound.
DŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *dal*; Russ. *dolia*, a part or portion; Ir. *dail*; from the root of *deal.* See DEAL.]
1. The act of dealing or distributing; as, the power of *dole* and donative. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*
2. That which is dealt or distributed; a part, share, or portion. *Shak.*
3. That which is given in charity; gratuity. *Dryden.*
4. Blows dealt out. *Milton.*
5. Boundary. [*Not in use.*]
6. A void space left in tillage. [*Local.*]
DŌLE, *n.* [L. *dolor*, pain, grief.]
Grief; sorrow. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*
DŌLE, *v. t.* To deal; to distribute. [*Not used.*]
DŌLE'FUL, *a.* [*dole* and *full.*] Sorrowful; expressing grief; as, a *doleful* whine; a *doleful* cry.
2. Melancholy; sad; afflicted; as, a *doleful* sire. *Sidney.*
3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; gloomy; as, *doleful* shades. *Milton.*
DŌLE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.
DŌLE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Sorrow; melancholy; querulousness; gloominess; dismalness.
DŌ'LENT, *a.* [L. *dolens.*]
Sorrowful. [*Not in use.*]
DOL'E-RITE, *n.* A variety of trap-rock, composed of augite and labradorite.
DŌLE'SŌME, (-sum,) *a.* Gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.
The *dolesome* passage to the infernal sky. *Pope.*
DŌLE'SŌME-NESS, *n.* Gloom; dismalness.
DOLL, *n.* [W. *delw*, form, image, resemblance, an idol, a false god, *dull*, form, figure; Arm. *dailh*, or *tailh*, which seems to be the L. *talis.* Also Ir. *dealbh*, an image. But qu. Gr. ειδωλον, an *idol*, from ειδω, to see.]
A puppet or baby for a child; a small image in the human form, for the amusement of little girls.
DOL'LAR, *n.* [G. *thaler*; D. *daalder*; Dan. and Sw. *daler*; Sp. *dalera*; Russ. *taler.* Said to be from *Dale*, the town where it was first coined.]
A silver coin of Spain and of the United States, of the value of one hundred cents, or about four shillings and fourpence sterling. The dollar seems to have been originally a German coin; and, in different parts of Germany, the name is given to coins of different values.
DOLL'MAN, *n.* A long cassock worn by the Turks.
DOL'O-MITE, *n.* A granular magnesian carbonate of lime, often forming extensive beds. Much of the common white marble is dolomite. It is so called from the French geologist Dolomieu. *Cyc.*
DOL-O-MIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to dolomite; of the nature of dolomite.
DŌ'LOR, *n.* [L.] Pain; grief; lamentation. *Sidney. Shak.*
DOL-OR-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *dolor*, pain, and *fero*, to produce.]
Producing pain. *Whitaker.*
DOL-OR-IF'IC, *a.* [L. *dolorificus*; *dolor* and *facio.*]
1. That causes pain or grief.
2. Expressing pain or grief.

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DOL-O-RO'SO, [It.] In *music*, pathetic.

DOL'OR-OUS, *a.* [L. *dolor*, pain, grief.]

1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; inpressing sorrow or grief; as, a *dolorous* object; a *dolorous* region. *Hooker. Milton.*

2. Painful; giving pain.

Their dispatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear. *More.*

3. Expressing pain or grief; as, *dolorous* sighs.

DOL'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; in a manner to express pain.

DOL'PHIN, *n.* [L. *delphin*, or *delphinus*; Gr. δελφιν; Ir. *deilf*; Fr. *dauphin*; Sp. *delfin*; It. *delfino*; Arm. *daufin*, *dolfin*; W. *dolfyn*, from *dolf*, a curve or winding.]

A popular name given to two widely different inhabitants of the deep.

1. The *real dolphin*, is a cetaceous mammal, about ten feet in length. It is the dolphin of the ancients, so celebrated in the story of Arion.

2. The *dolphin of poets and navigators*, the *Coryphæna hippuris*, is celebrated for its surprising changes of color, when expiring in death. It is a fish of about five feet in length. *Encyc. Amer.*

3. In *ancient Greece*, a machine suspended over the sea, to be dropped on any vessel passing under it. *Mitford.*

DOL'PHIN-ET, *n.* A female dolphin. *Spenser.*

DŌLT, *n.* [G. *tölpel*; Sax. *dol*; W. *dol*. Qu. *dull*. The Gothic has *dwala*, foolish, stupid; Sax. *dwolian*, to wander. The Sw. has *dvala*, to sleep or be drowsy; Dan. *dvale*, sound sleep; D. *doolen*, and *dwaalen*, to wander.]

A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickskull. *Sidney. Swift.*

DŌLT, *v. i.* To waste time foolishly; to behave foolishly.

DŌLT'ISH, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; blockish; as, a *doltish* clown. *Sidney.*

DŌLT'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a doltish manner.

DŌLT'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity.

DOM, used as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction; *primarily*, *doom*, judgment; as in *kingdom*, *earldom*. Hence it is used to denote state, condition, or quality, as in *wisdom*, *freedom*.

DOM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be tamed.

DO-MAIN', *n.* [Fr. *domaine*; Arm. *domany*. This would seem to be from L. *dominium*. Qu. Is it the same word as DEMAIN, which is from the Old French *demesne*? The latter can not be regularly deduced from *dominium*, *domino*. The Norman French has *demesner*, to rule, to *demean*; and the phrase, "de son demainer," in his demain, would seem to be from a different source. *Mainor*, in Norman, is tenancy or occupation, from *main*, the hand. *Domain* seems to be the L. *dominium*, and to have been confounded with *demain*, *demesne*.]

1. Dominion; empire; territory governed, or under the government of a sovereign; as, the vast *domains* of the Russian emperor; the *domains* of the British king.

2. Possession; estate; as, the portion of the king's *domains*. *Dryden.*

3. The land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy. In this sense, the word coincides with DEMAIN, DEMESNE. *Shenstone.*

DŌ'MAL, *a.* [L. *domus*.]

Pertaining to house, in *astrology*. *Addison.*

DŌME, *n.* [Fr. *dôme*: Arm. *dom*: L. *domus*; Gr. δομος; Ir. *dom*; Russ. *dom*; supposed to be from δεμω, to build. The Greek has also δομα, a house, a plain roof. Qu. Sax. *timbrian*, Goth. *timbryan*, to build.]

1. A building; a house; a fabric; *used in poetry*. *Pope.*

2. A cathedral. *Burnet.*

3. In *architecture*, a spherical roof, raised over the middle of a building; a *cupola*. *Encyc.*

4. In *chemistry*, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome. This form serves to reflect or reverberate a part of the flame; hence these furnaces are called *reverberating* furnaces. *Encyc.*

DŌM'ED, (dōmd,) *a.* Furnished with a dome.

DŌMES'DĀY, (doomz'dā.) See DOOMSDAY.

DŌME'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Shaped like a dome.

DŌMES'MAN, (doomz'man,) *n.* [See DOOM.] A judge; an umpire. [*Obs.*]

DO-MES'TIC, *a.* [L. *domesticus*, from *domus*, a house.]

1. Belonging to the house or home; pertaining to one's place of residence, and to the family; as, *domestic* concerns; *domestic* life; *domestic* duties; *domestic* affairs; *domestic* contentions; *domestic* happiness; *domestic* worship.

2. Remaining much at home; living in retirement; as, a *domestic* man or woman.

3. Living near the habitations of man; tame; not wild; as, *domestic* animals.

4. Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; intestine; not foreign; as, *domestic* troubles; *domestic* dissensions.

5. Made in one's own house, nation, or country; as, *domestic* manufactures.

DO-MES'TIC, *n.* One who lives in the family of another, as a chaplain or secretary. Also, a servant or hired laborer, residing with a family.

DO-MES'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In relation to domestic affairs.

DO-MES'TIC-ANT, *a.* Forming part of the same family.

DO-MES'TIC-ĀTE, *v. t.* To make domestic; to retire from the public; to accustom to remain much at home; as, to *domesticate* one's self.

2. To make familiar, as if at home. *Chesterfield.*

3. To accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame; as, to *domesticate* wild animals.

DO-MES'TIC-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made domestic; accustomed to remain at home.

DO-MES'TIC-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Making domestic.

DO-MES-TIC-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of withdrawing from the public notice, and living much at home.

2. The act of taming or reclaiming wild animals.

DO-MES-TIC'I-TY, *n.* State of being domestic.

DOM'I-CILE, *n.* [L. *domicilium*, a mansion.]

An abode or mansion; a place of permanent residence, either of an individual or family; a residence, *animo manendi*. *Story. Hopkinson.*

DOM'I-CILE, } *v. t.* To establish a fixed resi-
DOM-I-CIL'I-ĀTE, } dence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy. *Kent.*

DOM'I-CIL-ED, } *pp.* Having gained a perma-
DOM-I-CIL'I-Ā-TED, } nent residence or inhabitancy.

DOM-I-CIL'I-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or family. A *domiciliary* visit, is a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it, under authority.

DOM-I-CIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* Permanent residence; inhabitancy.

DOM'I-CIL-ING, } *ppr.* Gaining or taking a
DOM-I-CIL'I-Ā-TING, } permanent residence.

DOM'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *domus*, a house, and *facio*, to make.]

1. In *astrology*, to divide the heavens into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope, by means of six great circles, called *circles of position*. [*Obs.*] *Encyc.*

2. To tame. [*Not in use, and improper.*]

DOM'IN-ANT, *a.* [L. *dominans*, from *dominor*, to rule; *dominus*, lord, master; either from *domus*, a house, or from *domo*, δαμαω, to overcome, to *tame*, to subdue, W. *dovi*. Both roots unite in the sense, to set, to press, to fix. See Class Dm, No. 1, 3.]

1. Ruling; prevailing; governing; predominant; as, the *dominant* party or faction. *Reid. Tooke.*

2. In *music*, the *dominant* or sensible chord is that which is practiced on the dominant of the tone, and which introduces a perfect cadence. Every perfect major chord becomes a dominant chord, as soon as the seventh minor is added to it. *Rousseau. Encyc.*

DOM'IN-ANT, *n.* In *music*, of the three notes essential to the tone, the *dominant* is that which is a fifth from the tonic. *Ib.*

DOM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dominatus*, *dominor*. See DOMINANT.]

To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate over.

We every where meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or *dominated*. *Tooke, Russ.*

DOM'IN-ĀTE, *v. i.* To predominate. [*Little used.*]

DOM'IN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Ruled; governed.

DOM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Ruling; prevailing; predominating.

DOM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *dominatio*.]

1. The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government. *Shak.*

2. Arbitrary authority; tyranny.

3. One *highly* exalted in power; or the fourth order of angelic beings.

Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, powers. *Milton.*

DOM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Governing; also, imperious. *Sandys.*

DOM'IN-Ā-TOR, *n.* A ruler or ruling power; the presiding or predominant power.

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this north-west part of the world. *Camden.*

2. An absolute governor.

DOM'I-NE, *n.* A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [*Scottish.*]

2. A title given, by the Dutch, to a clergyman.

DOM-IN-EER', *v. i.* [L. *dominor*; Fr. *dominer*; Sp. *dominar*; It. *dominare*. See DOMINANT.]

1. To rule over with insolence or arbitrary sway.

To *domineer* over subjects or servants is evidence of a low mind. *Anon.*

2. To bluster; to hector; to swell with conscious superiority or haughtiness.

Go to the feast, revel and *domineer*. *Shak.*

DOM-IN-EER'ED, *pp.* Ruled over with insolence.

DOM-IN-EER'ING, *ppr.* Ruling over with insolence; blustering; manifesting haughty superiority.

2. *a* Overbearing.

DO-MIN'IC-AL, *a.* [Low L. *dominicalis*, from *dominicus*, from *dominus*, lord.]

1. That notes the Lord's day, or Sabbath. The *Dominical letter*, is the letter which, in almanacs, denotes the Sabbath, or *dies Domini*, the Lord's day. The first seven letters of the alphabet are used for this purpose.

2. Noting the prayer of our Lord. *Howell.*

DO-MIN'IC-AL, *n.* [Supra.] The Lord's day.

DO-MIN'IC-AN, *a.* or *n.* [from *Dominic*, the founder.]

The *Dominicans*, or *Dominican Friars*, are an order of monks, called, in England, *Black Friars*, and *Jacobins* in France.

DOM'I-NI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *dominus* and *cædo*.]

One who kills his master.

DOM'I-NIE, *n.* A pedagogue. [*Scottish.*]

2. A title sometimes given to clergymen.

DO-MIN'ION, (do-min'yun,) *n.* [L. *dominium*. See DOMINANT.]

1. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling.

The *dominion* of the Most High is an everlasting *dominion*.—Dan. iv.

2. Power to direct, control, use, and dispose of at pleasure; right of possession and use without being accountable; as, the private *dominion* of individuals.

3. Territory under a government; region; country; district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state; as, the British *dominions*.

4. Government; right of governing. Jamaica is under the *dominion* of Great Britain.

5. Predominance; ascendant. *Dryden.*

6. An order of angels.

Whether they be thrones, or *dominions*, or principalities, or powers.—Col. i.

7. Persons governed.

Judah was his sanctuary; Israel his *dominion*.—Ps. cxiv.

DOM'I-NO, *n.* A long, loose cloak, of black silk, with a hood removable at pleasure, used as a general disguise at masquerades.

2. A kind of play.

DON; a title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes. It is commonly supposed to be contracted from *dominus*, *dom*; and the Portuguese *dono*, the master or owner of any thing, gives some countenance to the opinion. It coincides nearly with the Heb. דין, and אדון, a judge, ruler, or lord. It was formerly used in England, and written by Chaucer DAN. [See *Spelman*.] *Dona*, or *duena*, the feminine of *don*, is the title of a lady in Spain and Portugal.

2. A sportive appellation for one who feels self-important from the possession of wealth or dignity.

DŌN, *v. t.* [To *do on*; opposed to *doff*.] To put on; to invest with. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Fairfax.*

DŌ'NA-BLE, *a.* That may be given.

DŌ'NA-CITE, *n.* A petrified shell, of the genus Donax. *Jameson.*

DŌ'NA-RY, *n.* [L. *donarium*, from *dono*, to give.]

A thing given to a sacred use. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

DO-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *donatio*, from *dono*, to give; Fr. *donner*.]

1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.

That right we hold by his *donation*. *Milton.*

2. In *law*, the act or contract by which a thing, or the use of it, is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift. To be valid, a *donation* supposes capacity both in the donor to give, and donee to take, and requires consent, delivery, and acceptance.

3. That which is given or bestowed; that which is transferred to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration; a gift; a grant. *Donation* is usually applied to things of more value than *present*. Mr. Boudinot made a *donation* of ten thousand dollars to the American Bible Society.

DON'A-TISM, *n.* The principles embraced by those African schismatics, of the 4th century, who were called *Donatists*, from *Donatus*, their leader. They were so strenuous for church order, that they considered theirs as the only true church, and the ordinances administered in other churches as invalid.

DON'A-TIST, *n.* An adherent of the schism of Donatus.

DON-A-TIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Donatism.

DON'A-TIVE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *donativo*; L. *donativum*, from *dono*, to give.]

1. A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.

The Romans were entertained with shows and *donatives*. *Dryden.*

2. In *the canon law*, a benefice given and collated to a person, by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary. *Encyc.*

DON'A-TIVE, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation; as, a *donative* advowson. *Blackstone.*

DŌNE, (dun,) *pp.* [See Do.] Performed; executed; finished.

2. A word by which agreement to a proposal is expressed; as, in laying a wager, an offer being made, the person accepting or agreeing says, *Done*; that is, it is agreed, I agree, I accept.

To have done with a person or thing, is to *cease to* have concern or business with; to withdraw one's self from.

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DO-NEE′, *n.* [from L. *dono*, to give.]
1. The person to whom a gift or a donation is made.
2. The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted; as, a *donee* in fee-simple, or fee-tail. *Blackstone.*

DO-NIF′ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing gifts.

DŎN′JON, (dun′jun,) *n.* [See DUNGEON.] The central building, or keep, of an ancient castle, to which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity.

DONK′EY, *n.* An ass, or mule, for the saddle.

DON′NA; the English orthography of *dona*, the title of a lady in Spain and Portugal.

DON′NED, (dond,) *pp.* Put on; invested with.

DON′NISM, *n.* A cant term, in the English universities, for self-importance, or distance and loftiness of carriage. *Huber.*

DŌ′NOR, *n.* [from L. *dono*, to give.]
1. One who gives or bestows; one who confers any thing gratuitously; a benefactor.
2. One who grants an estate; as, a conditional fee may revert to the *donor*, if the *donee* has no heirs of his body.

DON′SHIP, *n.* [See DON.] The quality or rank of a gentleman or knight. *Hudibras.*

DŎN′ZEL, *n.* [It.] A young attendant; a page. *Butler.*

DOOB or DŌUB′GRASS, *n.* A perennial, creeping grass, the *Cynodon dactylon*, highly prized, in Hindostan, as food for cattle, and acclimated in the southern part of the United States.

DOO′DLE, (doo′dl,) *n.* [Qu. *dote*; Fr. *radoter*; Port. *doudo*, mad, foolish.]
A trifler; a simple fellow.

DOOLE. See DOLE.

DOOM, *v. t.* [Sax. *dom*, judgment; *deman*, to *deem*; *gedeman*, to judge; D. *doemen*, to *doom*, to *condemn*; Dan. *dömmer*; Sw. *döma*. *Doom* is from the root of *deem*, which seems to coincide also with L. *estimo*, to *esteem*, and perhaps with the root of *condemn*. See DEEM.]
1. To judge. [*Unusual.*]
Thou didst not *doom* so strictly. *Milton.*
2. To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a decree or sentence; as, the criminal is *doomed* to chains.
3. To pronounce sentence or judgment on.
Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls. *Dryden.*
4. To command authoritatively.
Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death? *Shak.*
5. To destine; to fix irrevocably the fate or direction of; as, we are *doomed* to suffer for our sins and errors.
6. To condemn, or to punish by a penalty.

DOOM, *n.* [Sax. *dom*; D. *doom*; Dan. and Sw. *dom*.]
1. Judgment; judicial sentence.
To Satan, first in sin, his *doom* applied. *Milton.*
Hence, the *final doom*, is the last judgment.
2. Condemnation; sentence; decree; determination affecting the fate or future state of another; usually a determination to inflict evil, sometimes otherwise.
Revoke that *doom* of mercy. *Shak.*
3. The state to which one is doomed or destined. To suffer misery is the *doom* of sinners. To toil for subsistence is the *doom* of most men.
4. Ruin; destruction.
From the same foes, at last, both felt their *doom*. *Pope.*
5. Discrimination. [*Not used.*]

DOOM′AGE, *n.* A penalty or fine for neglect. *N. Hampshire.*

DOOM′ED, *pp.* Adjudged; sentenced; condemned; destined; fated.

DOOM′FUL, *a.* Full of destruction. *Drayton.*

DOOM′ING, *ppr.* Judging; sentencing; condemning; destining.

DOOMS′DAY, *n.* [*doom* and *day*.] The day of the final judgment; the great day when all men are to be judged and consigned to endless happiness or misery. *Shak. Dryden.*
2. The day of sentence or condemnation. *Shak.*

DOOMS′DAY-BOOK, } *n.*
DOMES′DAY-BOOK, } A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England. It consists of two volumes; a large folio, and a quarto. The folio contains 382 double pages of vellum, written in a small, but plain, character. The quarto contains 450 double pages of vellum, written in a large, fair character. *Encyc.*

DOOR, *n.* Sax.] *dora*, *dur*, *dure*; G. *thür*; D. *deur*; Sw. *dör*; Dan. *dör*; Gr. θύρα; W. *dôr*; Ir. *doras*; Arm. *dor*; Basque, *dorrea*; Russ. *dver*; Persic, دَر *dar*; Sans. *dura*; Armenian *turu*; Ch. תּרע or תּרעא; Syr. ܬܪܥܐ; Ar. تَرْعَة *tar'ahon*. It is also in the Slavonic languages, Polish, Bohemian, Carinthian, &c.

The verb תרע, ܬܪܥ *taro*, in Ch. and Syr., signifies to *tear* or cut open, to open, or break open; in Syr. also to pray, to supplicate, to burst, to crack; in Ar. to rush headlong, to drive, to crowd, to fill. In Dutch, *door* is *through*, G. *durch*. In Tartar, *thurne* is a door. Class Dr, No. 42. The Hebrew שער, a gate, seems to be the same word dialectically varied, and the verb coincides in sense with the Arabic, supra, to rush. The primary sense of the verb is, to pass, to drive, to rush. Hence, a door is a passage, or break.]
1. An opening or passage into a house, or other building, or into any room, apartment, or closet, by which persons enter. Such a passage is seldom or never called a *gate*.
2. The frame of boards, or any piece of board or plank that shuts the opening of a house, or closes the entrance into an apartment or any inclosure, and usually turning on hinges.
3. In *familiar language*, a house; often in the plural, *doors*. My house is the first *door* from the corner. We have also the phrases, *within doors*, in the house, *without doors*, out of the house, abroad.
4. Entrance; as, the *door* of life. *Dryden.*
5. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access. An unforgiving temper shuts the *door* against reconciliation, or the *door* of reconciliation.
I am the *door*; by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved. — John x.
A *door* was opened to me by the Lord. —2 Cor. ii.
To lie at the door, in *a figurative sense*, is to be imputable or chargeable to one. If the thing is wrong, the fault *lies at my door*.
Next door to; near to; bordering on.
A riot unpunished, is but *next door* to a tumult. *L'Estrange.*
Out of door or *doors*; quite gone; no more to be found. [*Not now used.*] *Dryden.*
In doors; within the house; at home.

DŌOR′-CASE, *n.* The frame which incloses a door.

DŌOR′ING, *n.* A doorcase. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

DŌOR′-KEEP-ER, *n.* A porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.

DŌOR′-NAIL, *n.* The nail on which the knocker formerly struck.

DŌOR′-PŌST, *n.* The post of a door

DŌOR′-SILL, *n.* The sill of a door.

DŌOR′-STEAD, *n.* Entrance or place of a door.

DŌOR′-STŌNE, *n.* Step stone. [*Warburton.*

DŌOR′-WAY, *n.* The passage of a door.

DOQ′UET, (dok′et,) *n.* A warrant; a paper granting license. [See DOCKET.] *Bacon.*

DOR, } *n.* [Qu. Ir. *dord*, humming, buzzing, also
DORR, } rough.]
The name of the black-beetle, or the hedge-chafer, a species of Scarabæus. We usually say, the *dor-beetle*.

DO-RĀ′DO, *n.* [Sp. *dorado*, gilt, from *dorar*, to gild.]
1. A southern constellation, containing six stars, called also *Xiphias*; not visible in our latitude. *Encyc.*
2. A large fish, resembling the dolphin. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

DO-REE′, *n.* The French popular name of the fish Zeus Faber, of Linnæus. The popular name in English is *John-Dorée*, well known to be a corruption of *Jaune-dorée*, i. e., golden-yellow.

DŌ′RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Doris, in Greece. [See DORIC.]

DOR′IC, *a.* [from *Doris*, in Greece.] In *general*, pertaining to Doris, or the Dorians, in Greece, who dwelt near Parnassus.
In *architecture*, noting the second order of columns, between the Tuscan and Ionic. The Doric order is distinguished for simplicity and strength. It is used in the gates of cities and citadels, on the outside of churches, &c.
The *Doric* dialect of the Greek language was the dialect of the Dorians, and little different from that of Lacedemon. *Encyc.*
The *Doric mode*, in *music*, was the first of the authentic modes of the ancients. Its character is to be severe, tempered with gravity and joy. *Encyc.*

DOR′I-CISM, } *n.* A phrase of the Doric dialect
DŌ′RISM, }

DOR′MAN-CY, *n.* [Infra.] Quiescence. *Horsley.*

DOR′MANT, *a.* [Fr., from *dormir*, L. *dormio*, to sleep.]
1. Sleeping; hence, at rest; not in action; as, *dormant* passions.
2. Being in a sleeping posture; as, the lion *dormant*, in *heraldry*.
3. Neglected; not used; as, a *dormant* title; *dormant* privileges.
4. Concealed; not divulged; private. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*
5. Leaning; inclining; not perpendicular; as, a *dormant* window, supposed to be so called from a beam of that name. This is now written DORMER or DORMAN.
Dormant partner; in *commerce* and *manufactories*, a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but is entitled to a share of the profits, and subject to a share in losses. He is called also *sleeping partner*.

DOR′MANT, *n.* A beam; a sleeper.

DOR′MER, *n.* A beam; a sleeper.

DOR′MER, } *n.* A window pierced
DOR′MER-WIN-DŌW, } through a sloping roof, and placed in a small gable which rises on the side of the roof; also written DORMAR. *Gloss. of Architect.*

DOR′MI-TIVE, *n.* [L. *dormio*, to sleep.]
A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate. *Arbuthnot.*

DOR′MI-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *dormitorium*, from *dormio*, to sleep.]
1. A place, building, or room, to sleep in.
2. A gallery in convents divided into several cells, where the religious sleep. *Encyc.*
3. A burial-place. *Ayliffe.*

DOR′MOUSE, *n.*; *pl.* DORMICE. [L. *dormio*, to sleep, and *mouse*.]
The popular name of the several species of Myoxus, a genus of Mammalia of the order Rodentia.

DORN, *n.* [G. *dorn*, a thorn.]
A fish; perhaps the thorn back, one of the Ray family. *Carew.*

DOR′NIC, *n.* A species of linen cloth.

DOR′NOCK, *n.* A species of figured linen, made in Dornock, in Scotland. *Ure.*

DŌ′RON, *n.* [Gr. δωρον, a gift; δωρεω, Russ. *dariyu*, to give.]
1. A gift; a present. [*Not in use.*]
2. A measure of three inches. *Ash.*

DORP, *n.* [G. *dorf*; D. *dorp*; Sw. and Dan. *torp*; W. *trev*. See TRIBE.]
A small village.

DORR. See DOR.

DORR, *v. t.* To deafen with noise. [*Not in use.*]

DOR′RER, *n.* A drone. [*Not in use.*]

DOR′SAL, *a.* [from L. *dorsum*, the back.]
Pertaining to the back; as, the *dorsal* fin of a fish; *dorsal* awn, in botany.

DORSE, *n.* A canopy. *Sutton.*

DOR′SEL. See DOSSER.

DOR-SI-BRANCH′I-ATE, *a.* Having the branchiæ equally distributed along the body, as an order of annelidans.

DOR-SIF′ER-OUS, } *a.* [L. *dorsum*, the back, and
DOR-SIP′AR-OUS, } *fero*, or *pario*, to bear.]
In *botany*, bearing or producing seeds on the back of their leaves; an epithet given to ferns or plants of the capillary kind, without stalks. *Encyc.*

DOR′SUM, *n.* [L.] The ridge of a hill. *Walton.*

DOR′TURE, *n.* [Contraction of *dormiture*.] A dormitory. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

DŌSE, *n.* [Fr. *dose*; It. *dosa*; Gr. δοσις, that which is given, from διδωμι, to give; W. *dodi*, to give.]
1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time. *Quincy.*
2. Any thing given to be swallowed; any thing nauseous that one is obliged to take. *South.*
3. A quantity; a portion. *Granville.*
4. As much as a man can swallow. *Johnson.*

DŌSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *doser*.]
1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease; to form into suitable doses. *Derham.*
2. To give in doses; to give medicine or physic.
3. To give any thing nauseous.

DŌS′ED, (dōst,) *pp.* Given in doses; formed into suitable doses; physicked.

DŌS′ING, *ppr.* Forming into doses; physicking.

DOS′SER, *n.* [Fr. *dos*, the back; *dossier*, a bundle.]
A pannier, or basket, to be carried on the shoulders of men. *Encyc.*

DOS′SIL, *n.* In *surgery*, a pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindric form, or the shape of a date.

DŌST, (dust;) the second person of Do, used in the solemn style; thou *dost*.

DOT, *n.* [I know not the origin and affinities of this word. It would be naturally deduced from a verb signifying to set, or to prick, like *punctum*, *point*. It coincides in elements with *tatoo*, and W. *dodi*, to give, that is, to thrust, or cause to pass.]
A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck, used in marking a writing or other thing.

DOT, *v. t.* To mark with dots.
2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects; as, a landscape *dotted* with cottages, or clumps [of trees.

DŌT, *v. i.* To make dots or spots.

DŌ′TAGE, *n.* [from *dote*.] Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; childishness of old age; as, a venerable man, now in his *dotage*.
2. A doting; excessive fondness. *Dryden.*
3. Deliriousness. [See the verb to DOTE.]

DŌ′TAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *dotalis*, from *dos*, dower.]
Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it; as, a *dotal* town *Garth.*

DŌ′TANT, *n.* A dotard. *Shak.*

DŌ′TARD, *n.* [*dote* and *ard*, kind.] A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood.
The sickly *dotard* wants a wife. *Prior.*
2. A doting fellow; one foolishly fond.

DŌ′TARD-LY, *a.* Like a dotard; weak. *More.*

DO-TA′TION, *n.* [L. *dotatio*, from *dos*, dower, *doto*, to endow.]
1. The act of endowing, or bestowing a marriage portion on a woman.

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2. Endowment; establishment of funds for support; as, of a hospital or eleemosynary corporation. *Blackstone.*

DŌTE, *v. i.* [D. *dutten*, to dote, to doze; W. *dotiaw*, to put out, to cause to mistake, to err, to dote; *dotian*, to be confused; Fr. *radoter*, to rave, to talk idly or extravagantly. The French word is rendered in Armoric, *rambreal*, which seems to be our *ramble*.]

1. To be delirious; to have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be silly or insane.

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagined in your lonely cell. *Dryden.*

2. To be excessively in love; usually with *on* or *upon*; to *dote on*, is to love to excess or extravagance.

What dust we *dote* on, when 'tis man we love! *Pope.*
Aholah *doted* on her lovers, the Assyrians. — Ezek. xxiii.

3. To decay; to wither; to impair. *Howson.*

DŌT'ED, *pp.* Regarded with excessive fondness.

2. *a.* Stupid.

DŌT'ER, *n.* One who dotes; a man whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard. *Burton.*

2. One who is excessively fond, or weakly in love.

DŌTES, *n. pl.* Gifts or endowments. *Ben Jonson.*

DŌTH, (duth.) The third person irregular of *do*, used in the solemn style.

DŌT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Regarding with excessive fondness.

DŌT'ING-LY, *adv.* By excessive fondness. *Dryden.*

DOT'TARD, *n.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon.*

DOT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with dots or small spots; diversified with small, detached objects.

2. In *botany*, sprinkled with hollow dots or points. *Martyn.*

DOT'TER-EL, } *n.* The popular name of Charadrius
DOT'TREL, } Morinellus of Linnæus, a fowl of his order Grallæ. *Sea Dottrel* is the popular name of Tringa Interpres of Linnæus; likewise of his order Grallæ. Most of the species of Charadrius are called popularly *Plovers*.

It is said to be a silly bird, which imitates the action of the fowler, and is easily taken by stratagem. Hence the frequent allusions to this bird in the old writers. *Toone.*

DOT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with dots or spots; diversifying with small, detached objects.

DOU-A-NIĒR', (doo-a-neer',) *n.* [Fr.] An officer of the French customs. *Gray.*

DOU'AY-BĬ'BLE, (doo'ā,) *n.* [from *Douay*, a town in France.] An English translation of the Scriptures, sanctioned by the Roman Catholic church.

DOUB'LE, (dub'l,) *a.* [Fr. *double*; Arm. *doubl*; Sp. *doble*; Port. *dobre*; It. *doppio*; W. *dyblyg*; D. *dubbel*; G. *doppelt*; Dan. *dobbelt*; Sw. *dubbel*: L. *duplus*, *duplex*; Gr. *διπλοος*; compounded of *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold, *plexus*, a fold. See Two.]

1. Two of a sort together; one corresponding to the other; being in pairs; as, *double* chickens in the same egg; *double* leaves connected by one petiole.

2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity or length repeated.

Take *double* money in your hand. — Gen. xliii.
Let a *double* portion of thy spirit be on me. — 2 Kings ii.

With *to*; as, the amount is *double to* what I expected.

3. Having one added to another; as, a *double* chin.

4. Twofold; also, of two kinds.

Darkness and tempest make a *double* night. *Dryden.*

5. Two in number; as, *double* sight or sound. [See No. 1.] *Davies.*

6. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

And with a *double* heart do they speak. — Ps. xii.

DOUB'LE, (dub'l,) *adv.* Twice.

I was *double* their age. *Swift.*

DOUB'LE, in composition, denotes two ways, or twice the number or quantity.

DOUB'LE-BANK-ED, (dub'l-bankt,) *a.* In *seamanship*, having two opposite oars managed by rowers on the same bench, or having two men to the same oar. *Mar. Dict.*

DOU'BLE-BAR'REL-ED, *a.* Having two barrels, as a gun.

DOUB'LE-BASE, *n.* The lowest toned instrument of music, in form of a violin.

DOUB'LE-BIT'ING, *a.* Biting or cutting on either side; as, a *double-biting* ax. *Dryden.*

DOUB'LE-BUT'TON-ED, (dub'l-but'nd,) *a.* Having two rows of buttons. *Gay.*

DOUB'LE-CHARGE, *v. t.* To charge or intrust with a double portion. *Shak.*

DOUB'LE-CHARG'ED, *pp.* Charged or intrusted with a double portion.

DOUB'LE-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Charging or intrusting with a double portion.

DOUB'LE-DĒAL'ER, *n.* One who acts two different parts in the same business, or at the same time; a deceitful, trickish person; one who says one thing and thinks or intends another; one guilty of duplicity *L'Estrange.*

DOUB'LE-DĒAL'ING, *n.* Artifice; duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another. *Shak. Broome.*

DOUB'LE-DYE, *v. t.* To dye twice over. *Dryden.*

DOUB'LE-EDG-ED, *a.* Having two edges.

DOUB'LE-EN-TEN'DRE, (doob'l-än-tän'dr,) *n.* [Fr.] Double meaning of a word or expression.

DOUB'LE-EY-ED, (dub'l-ide,) *a.* Having a deceitful countenance. *Spenser.*

DOUB'LE-EN'TRY, *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction in different forms and in different books, in order that the one may check the other.

DOUB'LE-FĀCE, *n.* Duplicity; the acting of different parts in the same concern.

DOUB'LE-FĀC-ED, (dub'l-fāste,) *a.* Deceitful; hypocritical; showing two faces. *Milton.*

DOUB'LE-FORM-ED, *a.* Of a mixed form. *Milton.*

DOUB'LE-FOR'TI-FI-ED, (dub'l-for'te-fide,) *a.* Twice fortified; doubly strengthened.

DOUB'LE-FOUNT-ED, *a.* Having two sources. *Milton.*

DOUB'LE-FRONT'ED, (dub'l-frunt'ed,) *a.* Having a double front.

DOUB'LE-GILD, *v. t.* To gild with double coloring. *Shak.*

DOUB'LE-GILD'ED, *pp.* Gilt with double coloring.

DOUB'LE-HAND'ED, *a.* Having two hands; deceitful. *Glanville.*

DOUB'LE-HEAD'ED, *a.* Having two heads.

2. Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer.*

DOUB'LE-HEART'ED, (dub'l-härt'ed,) *a.* Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous.

DOUB'LE-LOCK, *v. t.* To shoot the bolt twice; to fasten with double security. *Tatler.*

DOUB'LE-LOCK'ED, (dub'l-lokt,) *pp.* Twice locked.

DOUB'LE-LOCK'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with double security.

DOUB'LE-MAN-NED, *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

DOUB'LE-MĒAN'ING, *a.* Having two meanings.

DOUB'LE-MIND-ED, *a.* Having different minds at different times; unsettled; wavering; unstable; undetermined.

DOUB'LE-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Having two mouths. *Milton.*

DOUB'LE-NĀ'TUR-ED, *a.* Having a twofold nature. *Young.*

DOUB'LE-OC-TAVE, *n.* In *music*, an interval composed of two octaves or fifteen notes in diatonic progression; a fifteenth. *Encyc.*

DOUB'LE-PLEA, *n.* In *law*, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action. *Cowel.*

DOUB'LE-QUAR-REL, *n.* A complaint of the clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice. *Cowel.*

DOUB'LE-SHĀDE, *v. t.* To double the natural darkness of a place. *Milton.*

DOUB'LE-SHĀD'ED, *pp.* Made doubly dark.

DOUB'LE-SHĀD'ING, *ppr.* Doubling the natural darkness of a place.

DOUB'LE-SHIN'ING, *a.* Shining with double luster. *Sidney.*

DOUB'LE-STAR, *n.* A star which usually appears single, but in the telescope is resolved into two stars. *D. Olmsted.*

DOUB'LE-THREAD'ED, (dub'l-thred'ed,) *a.* Consisting of two threads twisted together.

DOUB'LE-TONGU-ED, (dub'l-tungd,) *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

The deacons must be grave, not *double-tongued*. — 1 Tim. iii.

DOUB'LE, (dub'l,) *v. t.* [Fr. *doubler*; Arm. *doubla*; Sp. *doblar*; Port. *dobrar*; It. *doppiare*; D. *dubbelen*; G. *doppeln*; Dan. *doblerer*; Sw. *dublera*; Ir. *dublaighim*; W. *dyblygu*; L. *duplico*; Gr. *διπλοω*.]

1. To fold; as, to *double* the leaf of a book; to *double* down a corner. *Prior.*

2. To increase or extend by adding an equal sum, value, quantity, or length; as, to *double* a sum of money; to *double* the amount; to *double* the quantity or size of a thing; to *double* the length; to *double* dishonor.

3. To contain twice the sum, quantity, or length, or twice as much; as, the enemy *doubles* our army in numbers.

4. To repeat; to add; as, to *double* blow on blow. *Dryden*

5. To add one to another in the same order.

Thou shalt *double* the sixth curtain in the fore front of the tabernacle. — Ex. xxvi.

6. In *navigation*, to *double* a cape or point, is to sail round it, so that the cape or point shall be between the ship and her former situation. *Mar. Dict.*

7. In *military affairs*, to unite two ranks or files in one.

To double and twist, is to add one thread to another and twist them together.

To double upon, in tactics, is to inclose between two fires.

DOUB'LE, *n. i.* To increase to twice the sum, number, value, quantity, or length; to increase or grow to twice as much. A sum of money *doubles* by compound interest in a little more than eleven years. The inhabitants of the United States *double* in about twenty-five years.

2. To enlarge a wager to twice the sum laid.

I am resolved to *double* till I win. *Dryden.*

3. To turn back or wind in running.

Doubling and turning like a hunted hare. *Dryden.*

4. To play tricks; to use sleights. *Johnson.*

5. Among *parties*, to set up the same word or words, unintentionally, a second time.

DOUB'LE, *n.* Twice as much; twice the number, sum, value, quantity, or length.

If the thief be found, let him pay *double*. — Ex. xxii.

2. A turn in running to escape pursuers. *Blackmore.*

3. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive. *Addison.*

DOUB'LED, (doub'ld,) *pp.* Folded; increased by adding an equal quantity, sum, or value; repeated; turned or passed round.

DOUB'LE-NESS, *n.* The state of being doubled.

2. Duplicity. [*Shak.*

DOUB'LER, *n.* He that doubles.

2. An instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer. *Cyc.*

DOUB'LET, (dub'let,) *n.* [It. *duiblead*; Fr. *doublet*.]

1. The inner garment of a man; a waistcoat or vest.

2. Two; a pair. *Grew.*

3. A word or phrase unintentionally *doubled*, or set up the second time, by printers.

4. Among *lapidaries*, a counterfeit stone composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them, so that they have the same appearance as if the whole substance of the crystal were colored. *Encyc.*

DOUB'LETS, *n.* A game on dice within tables.

2. The same number on both dice. *Encyc.*

3. A double meaning. *Mason.*

DOUB'LING, *ppr.* Making twice the sum, number, or quantity; repeating; passing round; turning to escape.

DOUB'LING, *n.* The act of making double; also, a fold; a plait; also, an artifice; a shift.

DOUB-LOON', (dub-loon',) *n.* [Fr. *doublon*; Sp. *doblon*; It. *dob blone*.]

A Spanish and Portuguese coin, being double the value of the pistole. *Encyc.*

DOUB'LY, (dub'ly,) *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree; as, *doubly* wise or good; to be *doubly* sensible of an obligation. *Dryden.*

DOUBT, (dout,) *v. i.* [Fr. *douter*; L. *dubito*; It. *dubitare*; Sp. *dudar*; Arm. *doueti*. According to Ainsworth, this is composed of *duo* and *bito*, to go. It is evidently from the root of *dubius*, and of *two*; but the manner of formation is not clear. So D. *twyffelen*, to doubt, G. *zweifeln*, Sw. *tvifla*, D. *twivler*, are from *two*.]

1. To waver or fluctuate in opinion; to hesitate; to be in suspense; to be in uncertainty respecting the truth or fact; to be undetermined.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgment. *Hooker.*

So we say, I *doubt* whether it is proper; I *doubt* whether I shall go; sometimes with *of*, as we *doubt of* a fact.

2. To fear; to be apprehensive; to suspect.

I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind. *Otway.*

DOUBT, (dout,) *v. t.* To question or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; as, I have heard the story, but I *doubt* the truth of it.

2. To fear; to suspect.

If they turn not back perverse;
But that I *doubt*. *Milton.*

3. To distrust; to withhold confidence from; as, to *doubt* our ability to execute an office.

To admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own. *Pope.*

4. To fill with fear. [*Obs.*] *Beaum.*

DOUBT, (dout,) *n.* A fluctuation of mind respecting truth or propriety, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of mind; suspense; unsettled state of opinion; as, to have *doubts* respecting the theory of the tides.

Joseph is without *doubt* rent in pieces. — Gen. xxxvii.

2. Uncertainty of condition.

Thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee. — Deut. xxviii.

3. Suspicion; fear; apprehension.

I stand in *doubt* of you. — Gal. iv.

4. Difficulty objected.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same. *Blackmore.*

5. Dread; horror and danger. [*Obs.*]

DOUBT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be doubted. *Sherwood.*

DOUBT'ED, (dout'ed,) *pp.* Scrupled; questioned; not certain or settled.

DOUBT'ER, *n.* One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled; one who scruples.

DOUBT'FUL, *a.* Dubious; not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; hesitating; *applied to per-*

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sons; as, we are *doubtful* of a fact, or of the propriety of a measure.

2. Dubious; ambiguous; not clear in its meaning; as, a *doubtful* expression.

3. Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable; not decided; as, a *doubtful* case; a *doubtful* proposition; it is *doubtful* what will be the event of the war.

4. Of uncertain issue.

We have sustained one day in *doubtful* fight. *Milton.*

5. Not secure; suspicious; as, we cast a *doubtful* eye. *Hooker.*

6. Not confident; not without fear; indicating doubt.

With *doubtful* feet, and wavering resolution. *Milton.*

7. Not certain or defined; as, a *doubtful* hue. *Milton.*

DOUBT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a doubtful manner; dubiously. *Spenser.*

2. With doubt; irresolutely.

3. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.

Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare. *Dryden.*

4. In a state of dread. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DOUBT'FUL-NESS, *n.* A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion. *Watts.*

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. *Locke.*

3. Uncertainty of event or issue; uncertainty of condition. *Johnson.*

DOUBT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wavering in mind; calling in question; hesitating.

DOUBT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

DOUBT'LESS, *a.* Free from fear of danger; secure. [*Obs.*]

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure. *Shak.*

DOUBT'LESS, *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably. The histories of Christ by the evangelists are *doubtless* authentic.

DOUBT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Unquestionably. *Beaum.*

DOU'CED, (doost,) *n.* [from Fr. *douce.*]

A musical instrument. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

DOU'CET, *n.* [Fr. A custard.] [*Not in use.*]

DOU'CEUR, (doo'sūr,) *n.* [Fr., from *doux*, sweet, L. *dulcis.*]

A present or gift; a bribe.

DOUCHE, (doosh,) *n.* A jet or current of water, directed with considerable force on to some diseased part of the body with a view to strengthen it.

DOU'CINE, (doo'seen,) *n.* [Fr.] A molding, concave above and convex below, serving as a cymatium to a delicate cornice; a cymagola. *Encyc.*

DOUCK'ER, *n.* [See Duck.] A bird that dips or dives in water; a diver. *Ray.*

DOUGH, (dō,) *n.* [Sax. *dah*; D. *deeg*; Sw. *deg*; Dan. *dej*; G. *teig.* Probably a soft mass, and perhaps allied to *thick.* See Class Dg, No. 8, 17, 21, 22, 36.]

Paste of bread; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked.

My cake is dough; that is, my undertaking is not come to maturity. *Shak.*

DOUGH'-BAK-ED, (dō'bākt,) *a.* Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft. *Donne.*

DOUGH'-KNEAD-ED, *a.* Soft; like dough. *Milton.*

DOUGH'NUT, *n.* [*dough* and *nut.*] A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and boiled in lard.

DOUGH'TI-LY, (dow'te-le,) *ad.* With doughtiness.

DOUGH'TI-NESS, (dou'ti-ness,) *n.* [See Doughty.] Valor; bravery.

DOUGH'TY, (dou'ty,) *a.* [Sax. *dohtig*, brave, noble; Dan. *dygtig*, able, fit; Sax. *dugan*, to be able or strong, to be good; D. *deugen*; G. *taugen*; Sw. *duga*; Dan. *duer*; hence, Sax. *dugoth*, valor, strength, or virtue; Ir. *deagh*, *diagh*, good; allied, probably, to L. *deceo.* See Decent.]

Brave; valiant; eminent; noble; illustrious; as, a *doughty* hero. *Pope.*

It is now seldom used, except in irony or burlesque.

DOUGH'Y, (dō'e,) *a.* Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure; pale. *Shak.*

DOUSE, *v. t.* [This word seems to accord with *douse*, or rather with the Gr. δυω, δυσις.]

1. To thrust or plunge into water.

2. In *seamen's language*, to strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly. *Douse* the topsail.

3. To extinguish.

DOUSE, *v. i.* To fall suddenly into water. *Hudibras.*

DOUS'ED, (doust,) *pp.* Plunged into water.

DOUS'ING, *ppr.* Plunging into water.

DOUT, *v. t.* [Qu. *do out.*] To put out; to extinguish. *Shak.*

DOUT'ER, *n.* An extinguisher for candles.

DOU'ZEAVE, (doo'zeeve,) *n.* [Fr. *douze*, twelve.]

In *music*, a scale of twelve degrees. *A. M. Fisher.*

DOVE, (duv,) *n.* [Sax. *duua*; Goth. *dubo*; D. *duif*; G. *taube*; Dan. *due*; Sw. *dufva*; Ice. *dufa*; Gypsy, *tovadei*; Hindoo, *tubbeter*; Scot. *dow*; probably from cooing, Heb. דבב, to murmur, or Ar. هَتَفَ *hatafa*, to coo, as a dove.]

1. The popular name of several species of Columba, of Linnæus, a genus of birds of his order Passeres, most of which are called *pigeons.* The different species, which are popularly called *doves*, are distinguished by some additional term prefixed.

A word of endearment, or an emblem of innocence. — *Cant.* ii. 14.

DOVE'-COT, (duv'-kot,) *n.* A small building or box, raised to a considerable hight above the ground, in which domestic pigeons breed.

DOVE'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shelter for doves.

DOVE'LET, *n.* A young or small dove. *Booth.*

DOVE'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a dove. *Milton.*

DO'VER'S POW'DER, *n.* A compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash; an excellent sedative and sudorific.

DOVE'S'-FOOT, *n.* A plant, the popular name of a species of Geranium.

DOVE'SHIP, *n.* The qualities of a dove. *Hall.*

DOVE'TAIL, *n.* In *carpentry*, the manner of fastening boards and timbers together by letting one piece into another in the form of a dove's tail spread, or wedge reversed, so that it can not be drawn out. This is the strongest of all the fastenings or jointings.

DOVE'TAIL, *v. t.* To unite by a tenon in form of a pigeon's tail spread, let into a board or timber.

DOVE'TAIL-ED, (duv'tāld,) *pp.* or *a.* United by a tenon in the form of a dove's tail.

DOVE'TAIL-ING, *ppr.* Uniting by a dovetail.

DOVE'TAIL-ING, *n.* The act of joining by dovetails; the junction thus made.

DO'VISH, *a.* Like a dove; innocent. [*Not in use.*]

DOW'A-BLE, (dou'a-bl,) *a.* [See Dower.] That may be endowed; entitled to dower. *Blackstone.*

DOW'A-GER, *n.* [Fr. *douairiere*, from *douaire*, dower.]

A widow with a jointure; a title particularly given to the widows of princes and persons of rank. The widow of a king is called *queen dowager.*

DOW'CETS, *n. pl.* The testicles of a hart or stag. *B. Jonson.*

DOW'DY, *n.* [Scot. *dawdie*, perhaps from *daw*, a sluggard, or its root. *Jamieson.*]

An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman. *Shak. Dryden.*

DOW'DY, *a.* Awkward; ill-dressed; vulgar-looking.

DOW'DY-ISH, *a.* Like a dowdy. [*Gay.*

DOWEL, *v. t.* To fasten two boards together by pins inserted in the edges; as, a cooper *dowels* pieces for the head of a cask. [Qu. its alliance to *double.*]

DOW'EL-ED, *pp.* Fastened by pins in the edges.

DOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Fastening together by dowel-pins.

DOW'EL-PIN, *n.* A pin inserted in the edges of boards to fasten them together.

DOW'ER, *n.* [*W. dawd*, a gift; *dawni*, to endow; Fr. *douaire*, from *douer*, to endow. Supposed to be from L. *dos, dotis, dotatio*; Gr. δως, a gift, from διδωμι, to give, *W. dodi*, L. *do.* It is written in the Latin of the middle ages, *dodarium, dotarium, douarium. Spelman.* In Ir. *diobhadth* is dower.]

1. That portion of the lands or tenements of a man which his widow enjoys during her life, after the death of her husband. *Blackstone.*

[*This is the usual present signification of the word.*]

2. The property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage. *Dryden.*

3. The gift of a husband for a wife.

Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift. — Gen. xxxiv.

4. Endowment; gift.

How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dower!* *Davies.*

DOW'ER-ED, (dow'erd,) *a.* Furnished with dower, or a portion. *Shak.*

DOW'ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune. *Shak.*

DOW'ER-Y, } A different spelling of Dower, but less
DOW'RY, } used, and they may well be neglected.

DOW'LAS, *n.* A kind of coarse linen cloth. *Shak.*

DOWLE, *n.* A feather. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DOWN, *n.* [Sw. *dun*; D. *dons*; Dan. *dunn*; Ice. *id.* In Sw. *dyna* is a feather-bed, or cushion; Dan. *dyne*, Arm. *dun*, down. Qu. Class Dn, No. 25. But the primitive orthography and signification are uncertain.]

1. The fine, soft feathers of fowls, particularly of the duck kind. The eider duck yields the best kind. Also, fine hair; as, the *down* of the chin.

2. The pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance.

3. The pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants; a fine feathery or hairy substance by which seeds are conveyed to a distance by the wind; as, in dandelion and thistle.

4. Any thing that soothes or mollifies

Thou bosom softness, *down* of all my cares. *Southern.*

DOWN, *n.* [Sax. *dun*; D. *duin*, a sandy hill; G. *düne*; Fr. *dune*, pl. *dunes*; Arm. *dunenn*, or *tunenn.* In *French*, *dunette* is the highest part of the poop of a ship, and as this appears to be a diminutive of *dune*, it proves that the primary sense is a hill or elevation.]

1. A bank or elevation of sand thrown up by the sea. *Encyc.*

2. A term applied in England to a tract of poor, naked, hilly land, used only for pasturing sheep. *Brande.*

3. *The Downs*; a well-known road for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal.

DOWN, *prep.* [Sax. *dun*, *adun.* In W. *dwvyn* is deep, Corn. *down*, Arm. *doun*, Ir. *domhain*; and in Welsh, *dan* is under, beneath. In Russ. *tonu* is to sink.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher to a lower place; as, to run *down* a hill; to fall *down* a precipice; to go *down* the stairs.

2. Toward the mouth of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake. We sail or swim *down* a stream; we sail *down* the Sound from New York to New London. Hence, *figuratively*, we pass *down* the current of life or of time.

Down the sound; in the direction of the ebb-tide toward the sea.

Down the country; toward the sea, or toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean.

DOWN, *adv.* In a descending direction; tending from a higher to a lower place; as, he is going *down.*

2. On the ground, or at the bottom; as, he is *down*; hold him *down.*

3. Below the horizon; as, the sun is *down.*

4. In the direction from a higher to a lower condition; as, his reputation is going *down.*

5. Into disrepute or disgrace. A man may sometimes preach *down* error; he may write *down* himself or his character, or run *down* his rival; but he can neither preach nor write *down* folly, vice, or fashion.

6. Into subjection; into a due consistence; as, to boil *down*, in decoctions and culinary processes.

7. At length; extended or prostrate, on the ground or on any flat surface; as, to lie *down*; he is lying *down.*

Up and down; here and there; in a rambling course.

It is sometimes used without a verb, as *down*, *down*; in which cases, the sense is known by the construction.

Down with a building, is a command to pull it down, to demolish it.

Down with him, signifies, throw or take him down.

Down, down, may signify, come down, or go down, or take down, lower.

It is often used by seamen, *down* with the foresail, &c.

Locke uses it for *go down*, or be received; as, any kind of food will *down*; but the use is not elegant, nor legitimate.

Sidney uses it as a verb, "To *down* proud hearts," to subdue or conquer them; but the use is not legitimate.

DOWN, *a.* Downcast; plain; dejected.

DOWN'-BEAR, (-bāre,) *v. t.* To bear down; to depress.

DOWN'-BEAR-ING, *ppr.* Bearing down.

DOWN'-BEAR-ING, *n.* Act of bearing down.

DOWN'-BED, *n.* A bed of down.

DOWN'CAST, *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground; as, a *downcast* eye or look, indicating bashfulness, modesty, or dejection of mind.

DOWN'CAST, *n.* Sadness; melancholy look. [*Obs.*] *Beaum.*

DOWN'CAST-ING, *a.* Casting down; dejecting.

DOWN'ED, *a.* Covered or stuffed with down. *Young.*

DOWN'FALL, *n.* A falling, or body of things falling; as, the *downfall* of a flood. *Dryden.*

2. Ruin; destruction; a sudden fall, or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension; as, the *downfall* of the Roman empire, occasioned by the conquests of the northern nations; the *downfall* of a city.

3. The sudden fall, depression, or ruin, of reputation or estate. We speak of the *downfall* of pride or glory, and of distinguished characters.

DOWN'FALL-EN, (-fawl'n,) *a.* Fallen; ruined. *Carew.*

DOWN'GYV-ED, (-jīvd,) *a.* Hanging down like the loose cincture of fetters. *Stevens.*

DOWN'-HAUL, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a rope passing along a stay, through the cringles of the stay-sail or jib, and made fast to the upper corner of the sail, to haul it down. *Mar. Dict.*

DOWN'HEART-ED, *a.* Dejected in spirits.

DOWN'HILL, *n.* Declivity; descent; slope.

And though 'tis *downhill* all. *Dryden.*

DOWN'HILL, *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping.

A *downhill* greenward. *Congreve.*

DOWN'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being downy.

DOWN'LOOK-ED, (-lookt,) *a.* Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen; as, jealousy *downlooked.* *Dryden.*

DOWN'LY-ING, *n.* The time of retiring to rest; time of repose. *Cavendish.*

DOWN'LY-ING, *a.* About to lie down or be in travail of child-birth. *Johnson.*

DOWN'RIGHT, (-rīte,) *adv.* Right down; straight down; perpendicularly.

A giant cleft *downright.* *Hudibras.*

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2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution.

We shall chide *downright.* *Shak.*

3. Completely; without stopping short; as, she fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot.*

DOWN'RIGHT, *a.* Directly to the point; plain; open; artless; undisguised; as, *downright* madness; *downright* nonsense; *downright* wisdom; *downright* falsehood; *downright* atheism.

2. Plain; artless; unceremonious; blunt; as, he spoke in his *downright* way.

DOWN'RIGHT-LY, *adv.* Plainly; in plain terms; bluntly. *Barrow.*

DOWN'RIGHT-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being downright, or direct and plain.

DOWN'-SIT-TING, *n.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

Thou knowest my *down-sitting* and my up-rising. — Ps. cxxxix.

DOWN'TROD, } *a.* Trodden down; trampled
DOWN'TROD-DEN, } down. *Shak.*

DOWN'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *duneweard.* See WARD.]

1. From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course, whether directly toward the center of the earth, or not; as, to tend *downward;* to move or roll *downward;* to look *downward;* to take root *downward.*

2. In a course or direction from a head, spring, origin, or source. Water flows *downward* toward the sea; we sailed *downward* on the stream.

3. In a course of lineal descent from an ancestor, considered as a head; as, to trace successive generations *downward* from Adam or Abraham.

4. In the course of falling or descending from elevation or distinction.

DOWN'WARD, *a.* Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place, as on a slope or declivity, or in the open air; tending toward the earth or its center; as, a *downward* course; he took his way with *downward* force. *Dryden.*

2. Declivous; bending; as, the *downward* heaven.

3. Descending from a head, origin, or source.

4. Tending to a lower condition or state; depressed; dejected; as, *downward* thoughts. *Sidney.*

DOWN'WEED, *n.* Cottonweed, a downy plant. *Barret.*

DOWN'Y, *a.* [See DOWN.] Covered with down or nap; as, a *downy* feather; *downy* wings.

2. Covered with pubescence or soft hairs, as a plant.

3. Made of down or soft feathers; as, a *downy* pillow.

4. Soft; calm; soothing; as, *downy* sleep.

5. Resembling down.

DOW'RESS, *n.* A woman entitled to dower. *Bouvier.*

DOW'RY, *n.* [See DOWER. This word differs not from DOWER. It is the same word differently written; and the distinction made between them is arbitrary.]

1. The money, goods, or estate, which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. The reward paid for a wife. *Cowley.*

3. A gift; a fortune given. *Johnson.*

DOWSE, *v. t.* [Sw. *daska.*]

To strike on the face. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

DOWSE, } *n.* A blow on the face. [*Vulgar.*]
DOWST, } *Smart.*

DOX O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God. *Howell.*

DOX-OL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To give glory to God, as in doxology.

DOX-OL'O-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving glory to God.

DOX-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δοξολογια; δοξα, praise, glory, and λεγω, to speak.]

In *Christian worship,* a hymn in praise of the Almighty; a particular form of giving glory to God.

DOX'Y, *n.* [Qu. Sw. *docka,* a baby, doll, or plaything.]

A loose wench; a prostitute. *Shak.*

DOZE, *v. i.* [Dan. *döser,* to stifle, suppress, or quiet; to make heavy, sleepy, or drowsy; *dysser,* to lull to sleep. The Saxon has *dwæs, dwes,* dull, stupid, foolish, D. *dwaas.* The Saxon *dysig* is rendered foolish or dizzy. See DOTE, and Class Ds, No. 1, 3.]

1. To slumber; to sleep lightly.

If he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobbler waked him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull or half asleep; as, to *doze* over a work. *Dryden. Pope.*

DOZE, *v. t.* To pass or spend in drowsiness; as, to *doze* away one's time.

2. To make dull; to stupefy.

Dryden uses the participle DOZED. "*Dozed* with his fumes."

DOZ'ED, (dozd,) *pp.* Slept lightly.

DOZ'EN, (duz'n,) *a.* [Fr. *douzaine;* Arm. *dougzenn;* from Fr. *douze,* twelve; Norm. Fr. *dudzime,* a dozen; Sp. *doce,* twelve; *docena,* a dozen; Port. *duzia,* dozen; It. *dozzina,* id.; D. *dozyn;* G. *duzend,* or *dutzend;* Sw. *dussin;* Dan. *dusin.* Qu. *two* and *ten,* G. *zehn.* The composition of the word is not obvious.]

Twelve in number, applied to things of the same kind, but rarely or never to that number in the abstract. We say, a *dozen* men; a *dozen* pair of gloves. It is a word much used in common discourse and in light compositions; rarely in the grave or elevated style.

DOZ'EN, *n.* The number twelve of things of a like kind; as, a *dozen* of eggs; twelve *dozen* of gloves; a *dozen* of wine.

DOZ'ER, *n.* One that dozes or slumbers.

DOZ'I-NESS, *n.* [from DOZY.] Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep. *Locke.*

DOZ'ING, *ppr.* Slumbering.

DOZ'ING, *n.* A slumbering; sluggishness. *Chesterfield.*

DOZ'Y, *a.* [See DOZE.] Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish; as, a *dozy* head. *Dryden.*

DRAB, *n.* [Sax. *drabbe,* lees, dregs; D. *drabbe,* dregs. This seems to be the Dan. *draabe,* a *drop.*]

1. A strumpet; a prostitute. *Shak. Pope.*

2. A low, sluttish woman. [*This seems to be the sense in which it is generally used in New England.*]

3. A kind of wooden box, used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling-pans. Its bottom is shelving or inclining, that the water may drain off. *Encyc.*

DRAB, *n.* [Fr. *drap,* cloth; It. *drappo;* Sp. *trapo,* and without the prefix *t, ropa,* cloth; Port. *roupa,* whence *robe.* From the French, we have *draper, drapery,* as the Spanish have *ropage,* for drapery. This word seems allied to the L. *trabea.*]

A kind of thick, woolen cloth of a dun color.

DRAB, *a.* Being of a dun color, like the cloth so called.

DRAB, *v. i.* To associate with strumpets. *Beaum.*

DRAB'BING, *ppr.* Keeping company with lewd women.

DRAB'BING, *n.* An associating with strumpets. *Beaum. & Fl.*

DRAB'BLE, *v. t.* To draggle; to make dirty by drawing in mud and water; to wet and befoul; as, to *drabble* a gown or cloak. *New England.*

In *Scottish,* this word signifies to dirty by slabbering, as if it were allied to *dribble, drivel,* from the root of *drip,* which coincides with *drop.*

DRAB'BLE, *v. i.* To fish for barbels with a long line and rod. *Encyc.*

DRAB'BLING, *a.* Drawing in mud or water; angling for barbels.

DRAB'BLING, *n.* A method of angling for barbels, with a rod and long line passed through a piece of lead. *Encyc.*

DRAB'LER, *n.* In *seamen's language,* a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet on a square sail, in sloops and schooners. It is the same to a bonnet, as a bonnet is to a course. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

DRACHM, (dram,) *n.* See DRAM, and DRACHMA.

DRACH'MA, (drak'ma,) *n.* [L., from Gr. δραχμη; Fr. *dragme;* It. *dramma,* by contraction, Eng. *dram.*]

1. A silver coin among the Greeks, having a different value in different states, and at different periods. The average value of the Attic drachma was 9¾ *d.,* or about 18 cents. *Smith's Dict.*

2. A weight among the Greeks of about 2 dw. 7 grains Troy. *Brande.*

DRA'CIN, *n.* A supposed alkaloid obtained from dragon's blood, or the inspissated juice of the plant Calamus Draco, and, as is supposed, of several other plants.

DRA'CO, *n.* [L. See DRAGON.] In *astronomy,* a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

2. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds. *Encyc.*

3. A genus of animals of two species. [See DRAGON.]

DRA-CO'NIN, *n.* A name applied to a red resinous substance obtained from dragon's blood, or the inspissated juice of the plant Calamus Draco.

DRA-CON'TIC, *a.* [*L. draco.*]

In *astronomy,* belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

DRA-CUNC'U-LUS, *n.* [from L. *draco,* dragon.]

1. In *botany,* a plant, a species of Arum, with a long stalk, spotted like a serpent's belly.

2. A fish of the Linnæan genus Callionymus, or dragonet.

3. The Filaria Medinensis of Linnæus, or Guinea-worm, supposed to be a worm which penetrates the skin, and insinuates itself between the muscles of the human species.

DRAD, *a.* Terrible. [*Obs.*] [See DREAD.]

This was also the old pret. of DREAD.

DRAFF, *n.* [D. *draf, droef,* dregs, grains. Shakspeare wrote *draugh,* and the French have *dragne,* grains. The latter coincides in elements with *draw, drag.*]

Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine, or grains to cows; waste matter *Milton. Dryden.*

DRAFF'ISH, *a.* Worthless.

DRAFF'Y, *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless.

DRAFT, *n.* [Corrupted from *draught,* from *drag, draw,* but authorized by respectable use.]

1. A drawing; as, this horse is good for *draft.* In this sense, *draught* is, perhaps, most common.

2. A drawing of men from a military band; a selecting or detaching of soldiers from an army, or any part of it, or from a military post. Sometimes a drawing of men from other companies or societies. These important posts, in consequence of *heavy drafts,* were left weakly defended.

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by *drafts* to serve for the year. *Marshall.*

3. An order from one man to another directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange.

I thought it most prudent to defer the *drafts* till advice was received of the progress of the loan. *Hamilton.*

4. A drawing of lines for a plan; a figure described on paper; delineation; sketch; plan delineated. [See DRAUGHT.]

5. Depth of water necessary to float a ship. [See DRAUGHT.]

6. A writing composed.

DRAFT, *v. t.* To draw the outline; to delineate.

2. To compose and write; as, to *draft* a memorial or a lease.

3. To draw men from a military band or post; to select; to detach.

4. To draw men from any company, collection, or society.

This Cohen-Caph-El was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples. *Holwell's Dict.*

DRAFT'-HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in drawing, particularly in drawing heavy loads, or in plowing.

DRAFT'-OX, *n.* An ox employed in drawing.

DRAFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAFT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; delineating; detaching.

DRAFTS, *n. pl.* A game played on a checkered board; hence, it is often called *checkers* in America.

DRAG, *v. t.* [Sax. *dragan;* W. *dragiaw:* D. *draagen;* Sw. *draga;* Dan. *drager;* G. *tragen;* also Dan. *trekker;* D. *trekken;* Sax. *dreogan;* L. *traho;* Fr. *traire;* Malayan, *tarek;* It. *treggia,* a sled or *drag;* Sp. *trago,* a draught; *tragar,* to swallow; Eng. to *drink.* (See DRINK and DRENCH.) The Russ. has *dergayu,* and *torgayu,* to draw, as *truck* is written *torguyu.* See Class Rg, No. 27, 37, 56.]

1. To pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force; applied particularly to drawing heavy things, with labor, along the ground or other surface; as, to *drag* stone or timber; to *drag* a net in fishing. *John* xxi. 8.

2. To break land by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow; *a common use of this word in New England.*

3. To draw along slowly or heavily; to draw any thing burdensome; as, to *drag* a lingering life. *Dryden.*

4. To draw along in contempt, as unworthy to be carried.

He *drags* me at his chariot-wheels. *Stillingfleet.*

To *drag* one in chains. *Milton.*

5. To pull or haul about roughly and forcibly. *Dryden.*

In *seamen's language,* to *drag* an anchor is to draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold the ship.

DRAG, *v. i.* To hang so low as to trail on the ground.

2. To fish with a drag; as, they have been *dragging* for fish all day, with little success.

3. To be drawn along; as, the anchor *drags.*

4. To be moved slowly; to proceed heavily; as, this business *drags.*

5. To hang or grate on the floor, as a door.

DRAG, *n.* Something to be drawn along the ground, as a net or a hook.

2. A particular kind of harrow.

3. A car; a low cart.

4. In *sea language,* a machine consisting of a sharp, square frame of iron, encircled with a net, used to drag on the bottom for various purposes, as to recover articles that have been lost, to collect shells, &c. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

5. Whatever is drawn; a boat in tow; whatever serves to retard a ship's way. *Encyc.*

DRAG'GED, (dragd,) *pp.* Drawn on the ground; drawn with labor or force; drawn along slowly and heavily; raked with a drag or harrow.

DRAG'GING, *ppr.* Drawing on the ground; drawing with labor or by force; drawing slowly or heavily; raking with a drag.

DRAG'GLE, (drag'gl,) *v. t.* [dim. of *drag.*] To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble. *Gray.*

DRAG'GLE, *v. i.* To be drawn on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.

DRAG'GLE-TAIL, *n.* A slut. *Sherwood.*

DRAG'GLED, *pp.* Drawn on the ground; wet or dirtied by being drawn on the ground or mire.

DRAG'GLING, *ppr.* Drawing on the ground; making dirty by drawing on the ground or wet grass.

DRAG'MAN, *n.* A fisherman that uses a dragnet. *Hale.*

DRAG'NET, *n.* A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish. *Dryden. Watts.*

DRAG'O-MAN, } *n.* [It. *dragomanno;* Fr. *truche-*
DROG'O-MAN, } *man;* Sp. *trujaman;* Ch. תורגמן,

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Ar. ترجمان from תרגם, Ch. Ar. Syr. Eth. to interpret.]

An interpreter; a term in general use in the Levant and other parts of the East.

DRAG'ON, *n.* [L. *draco*; Gr. δρακων; It. *dragone*; Fr. *dragon*; D. *draak*; G. *drache*; Ir. *draic* or *draig*; W. *draig*; Sw. *drake*; Dan. *drage*. The origin of this word is not obvious. In Ir. *drag* is fire; in W. *dragon* is a leader, chief, or sovereign, from *dragiaw*, to draw. In Scotch, the word signifies a paper kite, as also in Danish; probably from the notion of flying or shooting along, like a fiery meteor. In Welsh, *draig* is rendered by Owen a procreator or generating principle, a fiery serpent, a dragon, and the Supreme; and the plural, *dreigiau*, silent lightnings, *dreigiaw*, to lighten silently. Hence, I infer that the word originally signified a shooting meteor in the atmosphere, a fiery meteor, and hence a fiery or flying serpent, from a root which signified to shoot or draw out.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages. *Johnson.*

2. A fiery, shooting meteor, or imaginary serpent.

> Swift, swift, ye *dragons* of the night! that dawning
> May bear the raven's eye. *Shak.*

3. A fierce, violent person, male or female; as, this man or woman is a *dragon*.

4. A constellation of the northern hemisphere. [See DRACO.]

In *Scripture*, *dragon* seems sometimes to signify a large marine fish or serpent, *Is.* xxvii., where the leviathan is also mentioned; also *Ps.* lxxiv.

Sometimes it seems to signify a venomous land serpent. *Ps.* xci. The *dragon* shalt thou trample under foot.

It is often used for the devil, who is called the old serpent. *Rev.* xx. 2.

DRAG'ON, *n.* The popular name of a genus of saurian reptiles, found only in the East Indies.

DRAG'O-NET, *n.* A little dragon. *Spenser.*

2. The popular name of the species of a genus of fishes called by Linnæus *Callionymus*.

DRAG'ON-FISH, *n.* The dragonet; a popular name of fishes of the genus *Callionymus*.

DRAG'ON-FLY, *n.* The popular name of a genus of insects called *libellula* by Linnæus.

DRAG'ON-ISH, *a.* Dragonlike. *Shak.*

DRAG-ON-NADE', *n.* The name of certain severe persecutions of French Protestants by an armed force, under Louis XIV.

DRAG'ON-LIKE, *a.* Like a dragon; fiery; furious. *Shak.*

DRAG'ONS, *n.* The popular name of certain plants which are species of the Linnæan genus Dracontium.

DRAG'ON'S-BLOOD, (-blud,) *n.* [Sax. *dracan-blod.*] The vague popular name of the inspissated juice of various plants, as Calamus Draco, Dracæna Draco, Pterocarpus Draco, &c. Obtained from such various sources, it has various properties, and is of diverse composition. It is of a red color, and is used for tinging spirit and turpentine varnishes, for tooth tinctures and powders, for staining marble, &c.

DRAG'ON'S-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A proposed popular name of certain plants of the genus Dracocephalum, of which term it is a translation.

Dragon's Head and Tail, in astronomy, are the nodes of the planets, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic. *Encyc.*

DRAG'ON-SHELL, *n.* Said to be the popular name of a species of Patella or Limpet.

DRAG'ON'S-WA-TER, *n.* Said to be a popular name of a plant belonging to the genus Calla.

DRAG'ON'S-WORT, *n.* Said to be a popular name of a plant belonging to the genus Artemisia.

DRAG'ON-TREE, *n.* Said to be the popular name of some plant belonging to the order of Palms.

DRA-GOON', *n.* [Fr. *dragon*; Sp. *id.*; Port. *dragam*, a *dragon* and *dragoon*; It. *dragone*; G. *dragoner*; D. *dragonder*; Dan. *dragon*; Sw. *id.*; L. *draconarius*, an ensign-bearer, from *draco*, dragon; an appellation given to horsemen, perhaps for their rapidity or fierceness.]

A soldier or musketeer who serves on horseback or on foot, as occasion may require. Their arms are a sword, a musket, and a bayonet. *Encyc.*

DRA-GOON', *v. t.* To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers. *Johnson.*

2. To enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers.

3. To harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures; to force. [*The usual sense.*]

> The colonies may be influenced to any thing, but they can be *dragooned* to nothing. *Price.*

DRAG-OON-ADE', *n* The abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers. *Burnet.*

DRA-GOON'ED, *pp.* Abandoned to the violence of soldiers; persecuted; harassed.

DRA-GOON'ER, *n.* An old term for a dragoon.

DRA-GOON'ING, *ppr.* Abandoning to the rage of soldiers; persecuting; harassing; vexing.

DRAIL, *v. t.* To trail. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

DRAIL, *v. i.* To draggle. [*Not in use.*] *South.*

DRAIN, *v. t.* [Sax. *drehnigean*, to drain, to strain. This may be a derivative from the root of *draw*. Qu. Sax. *drygan*, to dry.]

1. To filter; to cause to pass through some porous substance.

> Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon.*

2. To empty or clear of liquor, by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly; as, to *drain* a vessel or its contents.

3. To make dry; to exhaust of water or other liquor, by causing it to flow off in channels, or through porous substances; as, to *drain* land; to *drain* a swamp or marsh.

4. To empty; to exhaust; to draw off gradually; as, a foreign war *drains* a country of specie.

DRAIN, *v. i.* To flow off gradually; as, let the water of low ground *drain* off.

2. To be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping; as, let the vessel stand and *drain*; let the cloth hang and *drain*.

DRAIN, *n.* A channel through which water or other liquid flows off; *particularly*, a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a water-course; a sewer; a sink.

DRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being drained. *Sherwood.*

DRAIN'AGE, *n.* A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid.

2. The mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers.

DRAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Emptied of water or other liquor by a gradual discharge, flowing, or dropping; exhausted; drawn off.

DRAIN'ER, *n.* A utensil on which articles are placed to drain.

DRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Emptying of water or other liquor by filtration, or flowing in small channels.

DRAKE, *n.* [G. *enterich*; Dan. *andrik*; Sw. *andrak*. It is compounded of *ente*, *and*, Sax. *ened*, L. *anas*, a duck, and a word which I do not understand.]

1. The male of the duck kind.

2. [L. *draco*, dragon.] A small piece of artillery.

3. The drake-fly. [*Clarendon.*

DRAM, *n.* [Contracted from *drachma*, which see.]

1. Among *druggists and physicians*, a weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains. In *avoirdupois weight*, the sixteenth part of an ounce.

2. A small quantity; as, no *dram* of judgment. *Dryden.*

3. As much spirituous liquor as is drank at once; as, a *dram* of brandy. *Drams* are the slow poison of life. *Swift.*

4. Spirit; distilled liquor. *Pope.*

DRAM, *v. i.* To drink drams; to indulge in the use of ardent spirit. [*A low word, expressing a low practice.*]

DRAM'-DRINK-ER, *n.* One who habitually drinks spirits.

DRA'MA or DRA'MA, *n.* [Gr. δραμα, from δραω, to make.]

A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action. The principal species of the drama are tragedy and comedy; inferior species are tragi-comedy, opera, &c. *Encyc.*

DRA-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the drama; represented by action; theatrical; not narrative. *Bentley.*

DRA-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By representation; in the manner of the drama. *Dryden.*

DRAM'A-TIS PER-SO'NÆ, [L.] Actors representing the characters in a play.

DRAM'A-TIST, *n.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays. *Burnet.*

DRAM'A-TIZE, *v. t.* To compose in the form of the drama; or to give to a composition the form of a play.

> At Riga, in 1204, was acted a prophetic play, that is, a *dramatized* extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments. *Tooke's Russia.*

DRAM'A-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Composed in the form of a play.

DRAM'A-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Composing in the form of a play.

DRAM'A-TUR-GY, *n.* [Gr. δραμα and εργον.] The art of dramatic poetry and representation. [*Germany.*]

DRANK, *pret.* and *pp.* of DRINK.

DRANK, *n.* A term for wild oats. *Encyc.*

DRAP, (drä,) *n.* [Fr.] Cloth; as, *drap-d'été*, (-dā-tā',) a cloth for summer wear.

DRAPE, *v. t.* [Fr. *draper*.] To make cloth; also, to banter. [*Obs.*]

DRAP'ED, (drāpt,) *a.* Adorned with drapery. *Sedgwick.*

DRA'PER, *n.* [Fr. *drapier*; *draper*, to make cloth; from *drap*, cloth.]

One who sells cloths; a dealing in cloths; as, a *linen-draper* or *woolen-draper*.

DRA'PER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *draperie*; It. *drapperia*; from *drap*, *drappo*; Sp. *ropage*, from *ropa*, cloth.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth. *Bacon.*

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Hangings, curtains, tapestry, &c.

4. In *sculpture* and *painting*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures, &c. *Encyc.*

DRA'PET, *n.* Cloth; coverlet. [*Not in use.*]

DRAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. δραστικος, from δραω, to make.] Powerful; acting with strength or violence; efficacious; as, a *drastic* cathartic.

DRAUGH. See DRAFF.

DRAUGHT, (drāft,) *n.* [from *draw*, *drag*.]

1. The act of drawing; as, a horse or ox fit for *draught*.

2. The quality of being drawn; as, a cart or plow of easy *draught*.

3. The drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; the act of drinking.

4. The quantity of liquor drank at once.

5. The act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, &c., described on paper. [Qu. Ir. *dreach*, W. *dryc*.] *Encyc.*

6. Representation by picture; figure painted, or drawn by the pencil. *Dryden.*

7. The act of drawing a net; a sweeping for fish.

8. That which is taken by sweeping with a net; as, a *draught* of fishes. *Luke* v.

9. The drawing or bending of a bow; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow. *Camden.*

10. The act of drawing men from a military band, army, or post; also, the forces drawn; a detachment. [See DRAFT, which is more generally used.]

11. A sink or drain. *Matt.* xv.

12. An order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange. [See DRAFT.]

13. The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; as, a ship of twelve feet *draught*.

14. In *England*, a small allowance on weighable goods, made by the king to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to insure full weight. *Encyc.*

15. A sudden attack or drawing on an enemy. [Query.] *Spenser.*

16. A writing composed.

17. *Draughts*; a sinapism; a mild vesicatory.

DRAUGHT, *v. t.* To draw out; to call forth. [See DRAFT.] *Addison.*

DRAUGHT'-BOARD, *n.* A board on which draughts are played.

DRAUGHT'-HOOKS, *n. pl.* Large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side, one near the trunnion hole, and the other at the train; used in drawing the gun backward and forward by means of draught ropes. *Encyc.*

DRAUGHT'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in drawing a plow, cart, or other carriage, as distinguished from a *saddle-horse*.

DRAUGHT'-HOUSE, (drāft-) *n.* A house for the reception of filth or waste matter.

DRAUGHTS, *n. pl.* A game played on a checkered board, called *checkers* in America. *Smart.*

2. A sinapism; a mild vesicatory.

DRAUGHTS'MAN, *n.* A man who draws writings or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings.

2. One who drinks drams; a tippler. *Tatler.*

DRAVE, the old participle of DRIVE. We now use DROVE.

DRAW, *v. t.*; *pret.* DREW; *pp.* DRAWN. [Sax. *dragan*; L. *traho*. It is only a dialectical spelling of *drag*, which see.]

1. To pull along; to haul; to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved, or at the fore-end, as by a rope or chain. It differs from *drag* only in this, that *drag* is more generally applied to things moved along the ground by sliding, or moved with greater toil or difficulty, and *draw* is applied to all bodies moved by force in advance, whatever may be the degree of force. *Draw* is the more general or generic term, and *drag* more specific. We say, the horses *draw* a coach or wagon, but they *drag* it through mire; yet *draw* is properly used in both cases.

2. To pull out, as to *draw* a sword or dagger from its sheath; to unsheath. Hence, to *draw the sword*, is to wage war.

3. To bring by compulsion; to cause to come.

> Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment-seat? — James ii.

4. To pull up or out; to raise from any depth; as, to *draw* water from a well.

5. To suck; as, to *draw* the breasts.

6. To attract; to cause to move or tend toward itself, as a magnet or other attracting body is said to *draw* it.

7. To attract; to cause to turn toward itself; to engage; as, a beauty or a popular speaker *draws* the eyes of an assembly, or *draws* their attention.

8. To inhale; to take air into the lungs; as, there I first *drew* air; I *draw* the sultry air. *Milton. Addison.*

9. To pull or take from a spit, as a piece of meat. *Dryden.*

10. To take from a cask or vat; to cause or to suffer a liquid to run out; as, to *draw* wine or cider.

11. To take a liquid from the body; to let out; as, to *draw* blood or water.

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12. To take from an oven; as, to *draw* bread.
13. To cause to slide, as a curtain, either in closing or unclosing; to open or unclose and discover, or to close and conceal. To *draw the curtain*, is used in both senses. *Dryden. Sidney.*
14. To extract; as, to *draw* spirit from grain or juice.
15. To produce; to bring, as an agent or efficient cause; usually followed by a modifying word; as, piety *draws down* blessings; crimes *draw down* vengeance; vice *draws on* us many temporal evils; war *draws after* it a train of calamities.
16. To move gradually or slowly; to extend.

They *drew* themselves more westerly. *Raleigh.*

17. To lengthen; to extend in length.

How long her face is *drawn!* *Shak.*
In some similes, men *draw* their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance. *Felton.*

18. To utter in a lingering manner; as, to *draw* a groan. *Dryden.*
19. To run or extend, by marking or forming; as, to *draw* a line on paper, or a line of circumvallation. Hence,
20. To represent by lines drawn on a plain surface; to form a picture or image; as, to *draw* the figure of a man; to *draw* the face. Hence,
21. To describe; to represent by words; as, the orator *drew* an admirable picture of human misery.
22. To represent in fancy; to image in the mind. *Shak.*
23. To derive; to have or receive from some source, cause, or donor; as, to *draw* the rudiments of science from a civilized nation; to *draw* consolation from divine promises.
24. To deduce; as, to *draw* arguments from facts, or inferences from circumstantial evidence.
25. To allure; to entice; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to excite to motion.

Draw me; we will run after thee. — Cant. i.
Men shall arise, speaking perverse things, to *draw* away disciples after them. — Acts xx.

26. To lead, as a motive; to induce to move.

My purposes do *draw* me much about. *Shak.*

27. To induce; to persuade; to attract toward; *in a very general sense.*
28. To win; to gain; *a metaphor from gaming.* *Shak.*
29. To receive or take, as from a fund; as, to *draw* money from a bank or from stock in trade.
30. To bear; to produce; as, a bond or note *draws* interest from its date.
31. To extort; to force out; as, his eloquence *drew* tears from the audience; to *draw* sighs or groans.
32. To wrest; to distort; as, to *draw* the Scriptures to one's fancy. *Whitgift.*
33. To compose; to write in due form to form in writing; as, to *draw* a bill of exchange; to *draw* a deed or will.
34. To take out of a box or wheel, as tickets in a lottery. We say, to *draw* a lottery, or to *draw* a number in the lottery.
35. To receive or gain by drawing; as, to *draw* a prize. We say also, a number *draws* a prize or a blank, when it is drawn at the same time.
36. To extend; to stretch; as, to *draw* wire; to *draw* a piece of metal by beating, &c.
37. To sink into the water; or to require a certain depth of water for floating; as, a ship *draws* fifteen feet of water.
38. To bend; as, to *draw* the bow. *Is.* lxvi.
39. To eviscerate; to pull out the bowels; as, to *draw* poultry. *King.*
40. To withdraw. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

To draw back; to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation.

To draw in; to collect; to apply to any purpose by violence.

A dispute, in which every thing is *drawn in* to give color to the argument. *Locke.*

2. To contract; to pull to a smaller compass; to pull back; as, to *draw in* the reins. *Gay.*
3. To entice, allure, or inveigle; as, to *draw in* others to support a measure.

To draw off; to draw from or away; also, to withdraw; to abstract; as, to *draw off* the mind from vain amusements.

2. To draw or take from; to cause to flow from; as, to *draw off* wine or cider from a vessel.
3. To extract by distillation. *Addison.*

To draw on; to allure; to entice; to persuade or cause to follow. The reluctant may be *drawn on* by kindness or caresses.

2. To occasion; to invite; to bring on; to cause.

Under color of war, which either his negligence *drew on*, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy. *Hayward.*

To draw over; to raise or cause to come over, as in a still.

2. To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party. Some men may be *drawn over* by interest, others by fear.

To draw out; to lengthen; to stretch by force; to extend.

2. To beat or hammer out; to extend or spread by beating, as a metal.
3. To lengthen in time; to protract; to cause to continue.

Thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*
To lingering sufferance. *Shak.*
Wilt thou *draw out* thine anger to all generations? — Ps. lxxxiv.

4. To cause to issue forth; to draw off; as liquor from a cask.
5. To extract, as the spirit of a substance.
6. To bring forth; to pump out, by questioning or address; to cause to be declared, or brought to light; as, to *draw out* facts from a witness.
7. To induce by motive; to call forth.

This was an artifice to *draw out* from us an accusation. *Anon.*

8. To detach; to separate from the main body; as, to *draw out* a file or party of men.
9. To range in battle; to array in a line.

To draw together; to collect or be collected.

To draw up; to raise; to lift; to elevate.

2. To form in order of battle; to array. *Dryden.*
3. To compose in due form, as a writing; to form in writing; as, to *draw up* a deed; to *draw up* a paper. *Swift.*

In this use, it is often more elegant to omit the modifying word. [See No. 33.]

DRAW, *v. i.* To pull; to exert strength in drawing. We say, a horse or an ox *draws* well.
2. To act as a weight.

Watch the bias of the mind, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison.*

3. To shrink; to contract into a smaller compass. *Bacon.*
4. To move; to advance. The day *draws* toward evening.
5. To be filled or inflated with wind, so as to press on and advance a ship in her course; as, the sails *draw.*
6. To unsheathe a sword. His love *drew* to defend him. In this phrase, *sword* is understood.
7. To use or practice the art of delineating figures; as, he *draws* with exactness.
8. To collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to excite to inflammation, maturation, and discharge; as, an epispastic *draws* well.

To draw back; to retire; to move back; to withdraw.

2. To renounce the faith; to apostatize. *Heb.* x.

To draw near or *nigh;* to approach; to come near.

To draw off; to retire; to retreat; as, the company *drew off* by degrees.

To draw on; to advance; to approach; as, the day *draws on.* *Dryden.*

2. To gain on; to approach in pursuit; as, the ship *drew on* the chase.
3. To demand payment by an order or bill, called a *draft.* He *drew* on his factor for the amount of the shipment.

You may *draw on* me for the expenses of your journey. *Jay.*

To draw up; to form in regular order; as, the troops *drew up* in front of the palace; the fleet *drew up* in a semicircle.

Draw, in *most of its uses*, retains some shade of its original sense, to pull, to move forward by the application of force in advance, or to extend in length. And Johnson justly observes, that it expresses an action gradual or continuous, and leisurely. We *pour* liquor quick, but we *draw* it in a continued stream. We *force* compliance by threats, but we *draw* it by gradual prevalence. We write a letter with haste, but we *draw* a bill with slow caution and regard to a precise form. We *draw* a bar of metal by continued beating.

DRAW, *n.* The act of drawing.
2. The lot or chance drawn.
3. That part of a bridge which is drawn up.

DRAW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be drawn. *More.*

DRAW'BACK, *n.* Money or an amount paid back. *Usually*, a certain amount of duties or customs, paid or bonded by an importer, paid back or remitted to him on the exportation of the goods; or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures.
2. In *a popular sense*, any loss of advantage, or deduction from profit.

DRAW'-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge which may be raised up, let down, or drawn aside, to admit or hinder communication, as before the gate of a town or castle, or in a bridge over a navigable river. In the latter, the drawbridge usually consists of two movable platforms, which may be raised to let a vessel pass through.

DRAW'-NET, *n.* A net for catching the larger sorts of birds, made of packthread, with wide meshes.

DRAW'-WELL, *n.* A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole. *Grew.*

DRAW'EE, *n.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; the payer of a bill of exchange.

DRAW'ER, *n.* One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquor from a cask.
2. That which draws or attracts, or has the power of attraction. *Swift.*
3. He who draws a bill of exchange, or an order for the payment of money.
4. A sliding box in a case or table, which is drawn at pleasure.
5. *Drawers*, in the *plural*; a close under garment, worn on the lower limbs.

DRAW'ING, *ppr.* Pulling; hauling; attracting; delineating.

DRAW'ING, *n.* The act of pulling, hauling, or attracting.
2. The representation of the appearance or figures of objects on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, pen, compasses, &c.; delineation.
3. The distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery.

DRAW'ING-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.

DRAW'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties. It is written by Coxe *withdrawing-room*, a room to which company *withdraws* from the dining-room.
2. The formal reception of evening company at a court, or by persons in high station.
3. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

DRAWL, *v. t.* [D. *draalen*, to linger.] To utter words in a slow, lengthened tone.

DRAWL, *v. i.* To speak with slow utterance.

DRAWL, *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.

DRAWL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering words slowly.

DRAWL'ING-LY, *adv.* By slow or lengthened utterance.

DRAWN, *pp.* or *a.* [See DRAW.] Pulled; hauled; allured; attracted; delineated; extended; extracted; derived; deduced; written.
2. Equal, where each party takes his own stake; as, a *drawn* game.
3. Having equal advantage, and neither party a victory; as, a *drawn* battle.
4. With a sword drawn. *Shak.*
5. Moved aside, as a curtain; unclosed, or closed.
6. Eviscerated; as, a *drawn* fox. *Shak.*
7. In a diffused or melted state; as, *drawn* butter.
8. Induced, as by a motive; as, men are *drawn* together by similar views, or by motives of interest.

Drawn and quartered; drawn on a sled, and cut into quarters.

DRAWN-BAT'TLE, *n.* A battle from which the parties withdraw without the defeat or victory of either.

DRAWN-BUT'TER, *n.* Melted butter.

DRAW'PLATE, *n.* A steel plate having a gradation of conical holes, through which wires are drawn to be reduced and elongated.

DRAY, *n.* [Sax. *dræge*, L. *trahea*, from *draw*, *traho.*]
1. A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse. *Addison.*
2. A sled. *Encyc.*

DRAY'-CART, *n.* A dray.

DRAY'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used for drawing a dray. *Tatler.*

DRAY'MAN, *n.* A man who attends a dray. *South.*

DRAY'-PLOW, } *n.* A particular kind of plow.
DRAY'-PLOUGH, } *Mortimer.*

DRAZ'EL, (draz'l,) *n.* A dirty woman; a slut.
[*This is a vulgar word; in New England pronounced* droz'l, *and I believe always applied to a female.*]

DREAD, (dred,) *n.* [Sax. *dræd.* Qu. from the root of the L. *terreo*, or that of Sw. *rädd*, fearful, *rädas*, to dread, Dan. *ræd*, fearful, Sp. *arredrar*, to terrify, or Ir *cratham*, to tremble. If *d* is a prefix, see Class Rd, No. 14, 19, 22, 25, 60, 78. The primary sense is, probably, to tremble, or to shrink.]
1. Great fear, or apprehension of evil or danger. It expresses more than fear, and less than terror or fright. It is an uneasiness or alarm excited by expected pain, loss, or other evil. We speak of the *dread* of evil; the *dread* of suffering; the *dread* of the divine displeasure. It differs from terror, also, in being less sudden or more continued.
2. Awe; fear united with respect.
3. Terror.

Shall not his *dread* fall on you? — Job xiii.

4. The cause of fear; the person or the thing dreaded.

Let him be your *dread.* — Is. viii.

DREAD, *a.* Exciting great fear or apprehension. *Shak.*
2. Terrible; frightful. *Shak.*
3. Awful; venerable in the highest degree; as, *dread* sovereign; *dread* majesty; *dread* tribunal.

DREAD, (dred,) *v. t.* To fear in a great degree; as, to *dread* the approach of a storm.

DREAD, *v. i.* To be in great fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. — Deut. i.

DREAD'A-BLE, *a.* That is to be dreaded. [*Obs.*]

DREAD'-BOLT-ED, *a.* Having bolts to be dreaded; as, *dread-bolted* thunder. *Shak.*

DREAD'ED, (dred'ed,) *pp.* Feared.

DREAD'ER, *n.* One that fears, or lives in fear. *Swift.*

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DREAD'FUL, *a.* Impressing great fear; terrible; formidable; as, a *dreadful* storm, or *dreadful* night.

The great and *dreadful* day of the Lord.—Mal. iv.

2. Awful; venerable.

How *dreadful* is this place!—Gen. xlviii.

DREAD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Terribly; in a manner to be dreaded. *Dryden.*

DREAD'FUL-NESS, *n.* Terribleness; the quality of being dreadful: frightfulness.

DREAD'LESS, (dred'less,) *a.* Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; free from fear or terror; intrepid. *Milton.*

DREAD'LESS-NESS, *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror; boldness. *Sidney.*

DREAD'NAUGHT, (dred'nawt,) *n.* A thick cloth, with a long pile, used for warm clothing, or to keep

2. A garment made of such cloth. [off rain.

DRĒAM, *n.* [D. *droom*; G. *traum*; Sw. *dröm*; Dan. *drøm*. In Russ. *dremlyu* is to sleep. But I take the primary sense to be, to rove, and the word to be allied to Gr. ὁσμη, a running, which seems to be from the root of *roam, ramble.* If not, it may signify to form images, and be allied to *frame.*]

1. The thought, or series of thoughts, of a person in sleep. We apply *dream*, in the singular, to a series of thoughts which occupy the mind of a sleeping person, in which he imagines he has a view of real things or transactions. A *dream* is a series of thoughts not under the command of reason, and hence wild and irregular. *Stewart.*

2. In *Scripture*, *dreams* were sometimes impressions on the minds of sleeping persons, made by divine agency. God came to Abimelech in a *dream*. Joseph was warned by God in a *dream*. *Gen.* xx. *Matt.* ii.

3. A vain fancy; a wild conceit; an unfounded suspicion.

DRĒAM, *v. i.*; *pret.* DREAMED or DREAMT. [D. *droomen*; G. *träumen*; Sw. *drömma*; Dan. *drömmer.*]

1. To have ideas or images in the mind, in the state of sleep; with *of* before a noun; as, to *dream of* a battle; to *dream of* an absent friend.

2. To think; to imagine; as, he little *dreamed* of his approaching fate.

3. To think idly.

They *dream* on in a course of reading, without digesting. *Locke.*

DRĒAM, *v. t.* To see in a dream.

To dream away; to waste in idle thoughts; as, to *dream* away one's time.

And dreamt the future fight. *Dryden.*

It is followed by a noun of the like signification; as, to *dream* a *dream.*

DRĒAM'ER, *n.* One who dreams.

2. A fanciful man; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes; as, a political *dreamer.*

3. A man lost in wild imagination; a mope; a sluggard.

DRĒAM'FUL, *a.* Full of dreams. *Johnson.*

DRĒAM'ING, *ppr.* Having thoughts or ideas in sleep.

DRĒAM'ING-LY, *adv.* Sluggishly; negligently.

DRĒAM'LESS, *a.* Free from dreams. *Camden.*

DRĒAM'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a dreamless manner.

DREAMPT, (dremt,) *pp.* From DREAM.

DRĒAM'Y, *a.* Full of dreams.

DRĒAR, *n.* Dread; dismalness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DRĒAR, *a.* [Sax. *dreorig*, dreary.]

Dismal; gloomy with solitude.

A *drear* and dying sound. *Milton.*

DRĒAR'I-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* Dismalness; gloominess. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DRĒAR'I-LY, *adv.* Gloomily; dismally. *Spenser.*

DRĒAR'I-MENT, *n.* Dismalness; terror. [*Obs.*]

DRĒAR'I-NESS, *n.* Dismalness; gloomy solitude.

DRĒAR'Y, *a.* [Sax. *dreorig.*]

1. Dismal; gloomy; as, a *dreary* waste; *dreary* shades. This word implies both solitude and gloom.

2. Sorrowful; distressing; as, *dreary* shrieks. *Spenser.*

DREDGE, *n.* [Fr. *drege*; Arm. *drag*, as in English.]

1. A dragnet for taking oysters, &c. *Carew.*

2. A mixture of oats and barley sown together.

DREDGE, *v. t.* To catch or gather with a dredge; to deepen with a dredging-machine. *Carew.*

DREDGE, *v. t.* [This seems to be connected with the Fr. *dragne*, grains, *dragée*, sugar plums, small shot, meslin.]

To sprinkle flour on roast meat.

DREDG'ED, *pp.* Caught with a dredge; deepened with a dredging-machine; sprinkled, as flour on roasting meat.

DREDG'ER, *n.* One who fishes with a dredge; also, a utensil for scattering flour on meat while roasting; a dredging-machine.

DREDG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Catching with a dredge; deepening with a dredging machine; sprinkling as with flour.

DREDG'ING, *n.* The act of gathering with a net, deepening with a dredging-machine, or sprinkling with flour.

DREDG'ING-BOX, *n.* A box used for dredging meat.

DREDG'ING-MA-CHINE', (-ma-sheen',) *n.* An engine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c. *Cyc.*

DREE, *v. t.* [Sax. *dreah.*]

To suffer. [*Not used.*] *Ray.*

DREG'GI-NESS, *n.* [from *dreggy.*] Fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence. *Boyle.*

DREG'GISH, *a.* Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent. *Harvey.*

DREG'GY, *a.* [See DREGS.] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent. *Boyle.*

DREGS, *n. pl.* [Sw. *drägg*; Dan. *drank*; Gr. τρυξ, τρυγια. That which is drained or thrown off, or that which subsides. See Class Rg, No. 8, 28, 58.

1. The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel.

2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse. Hence, the most vile and despicable part of men; as, the *dregs* of society.

Dreg, in the singular, is found in Spenser, but is not now used.

DREIN. See DRAIN.

DRENCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *drencean*, to drench, to soak, to inebriate, and *drencan*, to *drink*, to give drink; *drenc*, drench, and drink; D. *drenken*; G. *tränken*, to water, to soak; Sw. *dranckia*, to plunge, to soak; Scot. *drouk*; W. *troci. Drench*, *drink*, *drown*, and probably *drag*, are from the same root. See DRINK and DRAG.]

1. To wet thoroughly; to soak; to fill or cover with water or other liquid; as, garments *drenched* in rain or in the sea; the flood has *drenched* the earth; swords *drenched* in blood.

2. To saturate with drink. *Shak.*

3. To purge violently. *Mortimer.*

DRENCH, *n.* A draught; a swill; hence, a large portion of liquid medicine administered to an animal by pouring or forcing down the throat.

DRENCH'ED, (drencht,) *pp.* or *a.* Soaked; thoroughly wet; purged with a dose.

DRENCH'ER, *n.* One who wets or steeps; one who gives a drench to a beast.

DRENCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wetting thoroughly; soaking; purging.

DRENT, *pp.* Drenched. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DRESS, *v. t.*; *pret* and *pp.* DRESSED, or DREST. [Fr. *dresser*, to make straight, to set up, to erect; Arm. *dreçza*, *dreçzein*; It. *rizzare*, to erect, to make straight; *dirizzare*, to direct, to address; Sp. *enderezar*, Port. *endereçar*, to direct; Norm. *adresser*, to redress. The primary sense is, to make straight, to strain or stretch to straightness. The It. *rizzare* is supposed to be formed from *ritto*, straight, upright, L. *erectus*, *rectus*, from *erigo*, *rego.*]

1. To make straight or a straight line; to adjust to a right line. We have the primary sense in the military phrase, *dress* your ranks. Hence the sense, to put in order.

2. To adjust; to put in good order; as, to *dress* the beds of a garden. Sometimes, to till or cultivate. *Gen.* ii. *Deut.* xxviii.

3. To put in good order, as a wounded limb; to cleanse a wound, and to apply medicaments. The surgeon *dresses* the limb or the wound.

4. To prepare, *in a general sense*; to put in the condition desired; to make suitable or fit; as, to *dress* meat; to *dress* leather or cloth; to *dress* a lamp; but we, in the latter case, generally use *trim.* To *dress* hemp or flax, is to break and clean it.

5. To curry, rub, and comb; as, to *dress* a horse; or to break or tame and prepare for service, as used by Dryden; *but this is unusual.*

6. To put the body in order, or in a suitable condition; to put on clothes; as, he *dressed* himself for breakfast.

7. To put on rich garments; to adorn; to deck; to embellish; as, the lady *dressed* herself for a ball.

To dress up, is to clothe pompously, or elegantly; as, to *dress up* with tinsel.

To dress a ship, is to ornament her with colors, as on days of rejoicing.

The sense of *dress* depends on its application. To *dress* the body, to *dress* meat, and to *dress* leather, are very different senses, but all uniting in the sense of preparing or fitting for use.

DRESS, *v. i.* To arrange in a line; as, look to the right, and *dress.*

2. To pay particular regard to dress or raiment. *Bramston.*

DRESS, *n.* That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body; clothes; garments; habit; as, the *dress* of a lady is modest and becoming; a gaudy *dress* is evidence of a false taste.

2. A suit of clothes; as, the lady has purchased an elegant *dress.*

3. A lady's gown.

4. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony; as, a full *dress.*

5. Skill in adjusting dress, or the practice of wearing elegant clothing; as, men of *dress.* *Pope.*

DRESS'ED, (drest,) *pp.* Adjusted; made straight; put in order; prepared; trimmed; tilled; clothed; adorned; attired.

DRESS'ER, *n.* One who dresses; one who is employed in putting on clothes and adorning another; one who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting any thing.

2. [Fr. *dressoir.*] A table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use.

DRESS'ING, *ppr.* Adjusting to a line; putting in order; preparing; clothing; embellishing; cultivating.

DRESS'ING, *n.* Raiment; attire. *B. Jonson.*

2. That which is used as an application to a wound or sore.

3. That which is used in preparing land for a crop; manure spread over land. When it remains on the surface, it is called a *top-dressing.*

4. In *popular language*, correction; a flogging or beating.

5. In *cookery*, the stuffing of fowls, pigs, &c.

6. A term applied to gum, starch, and other articles, in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics. *Brande.*

7. In *architecture*, *dressings* are mouldings round doors, windows, &c. *Brande.*

DRESS'ING-GOWN, *n.* A light gown used by a person while dressing.

DRESS'ING-ROOM, *n.* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.

DRESS'ING-TA-BLE, *n.* A toilet, a table provided with conveniences for a person adjusting a dress.

DRESS'-MAK'ER, *n.* A maker of gowns, or similar garments; a mantua-maker.

DRESS'Y, *a.* Showy in dress; wearing rich or showy dresses.

DREST, *pp.* of DRESS.

DREŪL, (drūle,) *v. i.* [Qu. *drivel*, or Ar. رَاوَلَ *raula*, to slaver.]

To emit saliva; to suffer saliva to issue and flow down from the mouth. See DROOL.

DRIB, *v. t.* [Qu. from *dribble*, but the word is not elegant, nor much used.]

To crop or cut off; to defalcate. *Dryden.*

DRIB, *n.* A drop. [*Not used.*] *Swift.*

DRIB'BLE, (drib'bl,) *v. i.* [A diminutive from *drip*, and properly *dripple.*]

1. To fall in drops or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops; as, water *dribbles* from the eaves.

2. To slaver, as a child or an idiot.

3. To fall weakly and slowly; as, the *dribbling* dart of love. *Shak.*

DRIB'BLE, *v. t.* To throw down in drops. *Swift.*

DRIB'BLET, *n.* [W. *rhib.*]

A small piece or part; a small sum; odd money in a sum; as, the money was paid in *dribblets.*

DRIB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling in drops or small drops.

DRIB'BLING, *n.* A falling in drops.

DRI'ED, (drīde,) *pp.* or *a.* from DRY. Freed from moisture or sap. [Better written DRYED.]

DRI'ER, *n.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative. The sun and a north-westerly wind are great *driers* of the earth. [Better written DRYER.]

DRIFT, *n.* [Dan. *drift*; from *drive.*]

1. That which is driven by wind or water, as *drift* seems to be primarily a participle. Hence,

2. A heap of any matter driven together; as, a *drift* of snow, called also a *snow-drift*; a *drift* of sand.

3. A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; overbearing power or influence; as, the *drift* of a passion.

4. Course of any thing; tendency; aim; main force; as, the *drift* of reasoning or argument; the *drift* of a discourse.

5. Any thing driven by force; as, a *drift* of dust; a log or a raft driven by a stream of water, without guidance. *Dryden.*

6. A shower; a number of things driven at once; as, a *drift* of bullets. *Shak.*

7. In *mining*, a passage cut between shaft and shaft; a passage within the earth. *Encyc. Fourcroy.*

8. In *navigation*, the angle which the line of a ship's motion makes with the nearest meridian, when she drives with her side to the wind and waves, and is not governed by the helm. Also, the distance which the ship drives on that line. *Encyc.*

9. The *drift* of a current, is its angle and velocity *Mar. Dict.*

10. In *geology*, a term applied to earth and rocks, which have been *drifted* by water, and deposited over a country while submerged.

11. In *architecture*, the horizontal force which an arch exerts, tending to overset the pier.

DRIFT, *v. i.* To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; as, snow or sand *drifts.*

2. To float or be driven along by a current of water; as, the ship *drifted* astern; a raft *drifted* ashore.

DRIFT, *v. t.* To drive into heaps; as, a current of wind *drifts* snow or sand.

DRIFT'ED, *pp.* Driven along; driven into heaps.

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DRIFT'ING, *n.* The act of drifting; a drift.
DRIFT'ING, *ppr.* Driving by force; driving into heaps.
DRIFT'-SAIL, *n.* In *navigation*, a sail used under water, veered out right ahead by sheets. *Encyc.*
DRIFT'-WAY, *n.* A common way for driving cattle in. *Cowel.*
DRIFT'-WIND, *n.* A driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps. *Beaum. and Fl.*
DRIFT'-WOOD, *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.
DRILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *thirlian;* G. and D. *drillen;* Dan. *driller;* Sw. *drilla;* to turn, wind, or twist; W. *rhill*, a row or drill; *rhilliaw*, to drill, to trench; *truliaw*, to drill, as a hole; *trael*, a whirl; *troelli*, to turn or whirl. The latter is evidently connected with *roll.* Class Rl, No. 4.]

1. To pierce with a drill; to perforate by turning a sharp-pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument. We say, to *drill* a hole through a piece of metal, or to *drill* a cannon.

2. To draw on; to entice; to amuse and put off.

She *drilled* him on to five and fifty. [*Not elegant.*] *Addison.*

3. To draw on from step to step. [*Not elegant.*] *South.*

4. To draw through; to drain; as, waters *drilled* through a sandy stratum. *Thomson.*

5. In *a military sense*, to teach and train raw soldiers to their duty by frequent exercise; *a common and appropriate use of the word.* Hence, to teach by repeated exercise or repetition of acts.

6. In *husbandry*, to sow grain in rows, drills, or
DRILL, *v. i.* To sow in drills. [channels.

2. To flow gently.

3. To muster for exercise. *Beaum. and Fl.*

DRILL, *n.* A pointed instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances. *Moxon.*

2. An ape or baboon. *Locke.*

3. The act of training soldiers to their duty.

4. A small stream; now called a RILL. *Sandys.*

[*Drill* is formed on the root of *rill*, G. *rille*, a channel.]

5. In *husbandry*, a row of grain, sowed by a drill-plow.

DRILL'-BŌW, (-bō,) *n.* A small bow, whose string is used for the purpose of rapidly turning a drill. *Brande.*

DRILL'-BOX, *n.* A box containing seed for sowing.
DRILL'ED, (drild,) *pp.* Bored or perforated with a drill; exercised; sown in rows.
DRILL'-HAR'RŌW, *n.* A harrow used for smoothing ground between rows or drills.
DRILL'-HUS'BAND-RY, *n.* The practice of sowing land, by a machine, in rows.
DRILL'ING, *ppr.* Boring with a drill; training to military duty; sowing in drills.
DRILL'ING, *n.* A coarse linen or cotton cloth, used for trowsers, &c.
DRILL'-PLOW, } *n.* A plow for sowing grain in
DRILL'-PLOUGH, } drills.
DRINK, *v. i.; pret.* and *pp.* DRANK. Old *pret.* and *pp.* DRUNK; *pp.* DRUNKEN. [Sax. *drincan, drican, drycian;* Goth. *dragyan*, to give drink; D. *drinken;* G. *trinken;* Sw. *dricka;* Dan. *drikker*, to drink; Sp. *tragar*, Port. *id.*, to swallow; *trago*, a draught. The latter, and probably *drink*, is from *drawing*, or the latter may be more nearly allied to *W. trochi*, or *troçi*, to plunge, bathe, immerse. *Drink* and *drench* are radically the same word, and probably *drown.* We observe that *n* is not radical.]

1. To swallow liquor, for quenching thirst or other purpose; as, to *drink* of the brook.

Ye shall indeed *drink* of my cup. — Matt. xx.

2. To take spirituous liquors to excess; to be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors; to be a habitual drunkard. *Pope.*

3. To feast; to be entertained with liquors. *Shak.*

To drink to; to salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first; as, I *drink* to your grace. *Shak.*

2. To wish well to, in the act of taking the cup.

DRINK, *v. t.* To swallow, as liquids; to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach; as, to *drink* water or wine.

2. To suck in; to absorb; to imbibe.

And let the purple violets *drink* the stream. *Dryden.*

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see; as, to *drink* words, or the voice. *Shak. Pope.*

I *drink* delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To take in air; to inhale.

To drink down, is to act on by drinking; to reduce or subdue; as, to *drink down* unkindness. *Shak.*

To drink off; to drink the whole at a draught; as, to *drink off* a cup of cordial.

To drink in; to absorb; to take or receive into any inlet.

To drink up; to drink the whole.

To drink health, or *to the health;* a customary civility, in which a person, at taking a glass or cup, expresses his respect or kind wishes for another.

DRINK, *n.* Liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach, for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes, as water, wine, beer, cider, decoctions, &c.

DRINK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be drank; fit or suitable for drink; potable.

DRINK'A-BLE, *n.* A liquor that may be drank. *Steele.*

DRINK'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being drinkable.
DRINK'ER, *n.* One who drinks, particularly one who practices drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard; a tippler.
DRINK'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing liquor; sucking in; absorbing.
DRINK'ING, *a.* Connected with the use of ardent spirits; as, *drinking* usages; making an excessive use of spirituous liquors.
DRINK'ING, *n.* The act of swallowing liquors, or of absorbing.

2. The practice of drinking to excess. We say, a man is given to *drinking.*

DRINK'ING-HORN, *n.* A horn cup, such as our rude ancestors used.
DRINK'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house frequented by tipplers; an ale-house.
DRINK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of drink. *Chaucer.*
DRINK'-MŌN-EY, (-mun-ny,) *n.* Money given to buy liquor for drink.
DRIP, *v. i.* [Sax. *dripan, driopan, dropian*, to drip, to drop; D. *druipen;* G. *triefen;* Sw. *drypa;* Dan. *drypper.* This seems to be of the same family as *drop.* Hence, *dribble, dripple, drivel.* The Ar. has the precise word ذرف *tharafa*, to drop or distill. Qu. רעף Heb. and Ar., to drop. The Persic has ترابیدن *tirabidan*, to exude. See Class Rb, No. 11, 35.]

1. To fall in drops; as, water *drips* from eaves.

2. To have any liquid falling from it in drops; as, a wet garment *drips.*

DRIP, *v. t.* To let fall in drops.

The thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain. *Swift.*

So we say, roasting flesh *drips* fat.

DRIP, *n.* A falling in drops, or that which falls in drops. In building, avoid the *drip* of your neighbor's house.

2. The edge of a roof; the eaves; a large, flat member of the cornice. *Bailey. Chambers.*

DRIP'PED, (dript,) *pp.* Let fall in drops.
DRIP'PING, *ppr.* Falling, or letting fall, in drops.
DRIP'PING, *n.* The fat which falls from meat in ronsting; that which falls in drops.
DRIP'PING-PAN, *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.
DRIP'PLE, *a.* Weak or rare. [*Not in use.*]
DRIP'-STŌNE, *n.* A projecting tablet, or molding, over the head of door-ways, or windows, &c., to throw off rain.
DRIVE, *v. t.; pret.* DROVE, (formerly DRAVE;) *pp.* DRIVEN. [Sax. *drifan;* Goth. *dreiban;* D. *dryven;* G. *treiben;* Sw. *drifva;* Dan. *driver;* also Sax. *dryfan*, to vex; *adrifan*, to drive. From the German we have *thrive.* See Ar. طرف *tarafa*, to drive. Class Rb, No. 29, and Heb. Syr. Ar. רוב, id. No. 4.]

1. To impel or urge forward by force; to force; to move by physical force. We *drive* a nail into wood with a hammer; the wind or a current *drives* a ship on the ocean.

2. To compel or urge forward by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will; as, to *drive* cattle to market; a smoke *drives* company from the room; a man may be *driven*, by the necessities of the times, to abandon his country.

Drive thy business; let not thy business *drive* thee. *Franklin.*

3. To chase; to hunt.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn. *Chevy Chase.*

4. To impel a team of horses or oxen to move forward, and to direct their course; hence, to guide or regulate the course of the carriage driven by them. We say, to *drive* a team, or to *drive* a carriage drawn by a team.

5. To take on a drive or in a carriage; as, to *drive* a person to his door.

6. To impel to greater speed.

7. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

To *drive* the country, force the swains away. *Dryden.*

8. To force; to compel; in a general sense.

9. To hurry on inconsiderately; often with *on.* In this sense, it is more generally intransitive.

10. To distress; to straiten; as, desperate men far *driven.* *Spenser.*

11. To impel by the influence of passion. Anger and lust often *drive* men into gross crimes.

12. To urge; to press; as, to *drive* an argument.

13. To impel by moral influence; to compel; as, the reasoning of his opponent *drove* him to acknowledge his error.

14. To carry on; to prosecute; to keep in motion; as, to *drive* a trade; to *drive* business.

15. To *drive* feathers or down, is to place them in a machine which, by a current of air, *drives* off the lightest to one end, and collects them by themselves.

His thrice *driven* bed of down. *Shak.*

To drive away; to force to remove to a distance; to expel; to dispel; to scatter.

To drive off; to compel to remove from a place; to expel; to drive to a distance.

To drive out; to expel.

DRIVE, *v. i.* To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent; as, a ship *drives* before the wind.

2. To rush and press with violence; as, a storm *drives* against the house.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails. *Dryden.*

3. To pass in a carriage; as, he *drove* to London. This phrase is elliptical. He *drove* his horses or carriage to London.

4. To aim at or tend to; to urge toward a point; to make an effort to reach or obtain; as, we know the end the author is *driving* at.

5. To aim a blow; to strike at with force.

Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me. *Shak.*

Drive, in all its senses, implies forcible or violent action. It is opposed to *lead.* To *drive* a body, is to move it by applying a force behind; to *lead*, is to cause to move by applying the force before, or forward of the body.

DRIVE, *n.* An excursion in a carriage, for exercise or pleasure. In *England*, it is distinguished from a ride, which is taken on horseback.

DRIV'EL, (driv'l,) *v. i.* [from the root of *drip.*]

1. To slaver; to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard. *Sidney. Grew.*

2. To be weak or foolish; to dote; as, *a driveling* hero; *driveling* love. *Shak. Dryden.*

DRIV'EL, *n.* Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth. *Dryden.*

2. A driveler; a fool; an idiot. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

DRIV'EL-ER, (driv'l-er,) *n.* A slaverer; a slabberer; an idiot; a fool. *Swift.*

DRIV'EL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Slavering; foolish.
DRIV'EL-ING, (driv'l-ing,) *n.* A course of weak, contemptible action or conduct.
DRIV'EN, (driv'n,) *pp.* [from *drive.*] Urged forward by force; impelled to move; constrained by necessity.
DRIV'ER, *n.* One who drives; the person or thing that urges or compels any thing else to move.

2. The person who drives beasts.

3. The person who drives a carriage; one who conducts a team.

4. A large sail occasionally set on the mizzen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended over the stern by a boom. *Mar. Dict.*

5. In *machinery*, that which communicates motion to something else, as a wheel; used, also, in composition, as in *screw-driver.*

6. A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. A cooper drives hoops by striking upon the *driver.*

DRIV'ING, *ppr.* Urging forward by force; impelling; taking a drive.
DRIV'ING, *a.* Having great force of impulse; as, a *driving* wind or storm.
DRIV'ING, *n.* The act of impelling.

2. Tendency.

DRIZ'ZLE, *v. i.* [G. *riesseln.* The sense is probably to sprinkle, or to scatter. Qu. L. *ros*, dew, and Fr. *arroser.* See Heb. Ch. רסס, Ar. رس *rassa.* Class Rs, No. 16, 28.]

To rain in small drops; to fall, as water from the clouds, in very fine particles. We say, it *drizzles; drizzling* drops; *drizzling* rain; *drizzling* tears. *Addison.*

DRIZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To shed in small drops or particles.

The air doth *drizzle* dew. *Shak.*
Winter's *drizzled* snow. *Shak.*

DRIZ'ZLED, (driz'ld,) *pp.* Shed or thrown down in small drops or particles.
DRIZ'ZLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling in fine drops or particles; shedding in small drops or particles.
DRIZ'ZLING, *n.* The falling of rain or snow in small drops.
DRIZ'ZLY, *a.* Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow.

The winter's *drizzly* reign. *Dryden.*

DROCK, *n.* Part of a plow. [*Local.*]
DROG'MAN and DROG'O-MAN. See DRAGOMAN.
DROIL, *v. i.* [D. *druilen*, to mope.]

To work sluggishly or slowly; to plod. [*Not much used.*] *Spenser.*

DROIL, *n.* A mope; a drone; a sluggard; a drudge. [*Little used.*]
DROIT, *n.* [Fr.] Right; the law; title; fee; privilege. Also, in *finance*, duty; custom.

2. *a.* Straight; right.

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DRŌLL, *a.* [Fr. *drôle*; G. *drollig*; D. *id.*; Sw. *troll*, a satyr; *trolla*, to use magic arts, to enchant. Qu. its alliance to *roll*, *troll*.]

Odd; merry; facetious; comical; as, a *droll* fellow.

DRŌLL, *n.* One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon. *Prior.*

2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport. *Swift.*

DRŌLL, *v. i.* To jest; to play the buffoon. *South.*

DRŌLL, *v. t.* To cheat. *L'Estrange.*

DRŌLL'ER, *n.* A jester; a buffoon. *Glanville.*

DRŌLL'ER-Y, *n.* Sportive tricks; buffoonery; comical stories; gestures, manners, or tales, adapted to raise mirth.

2. A puppet-show. *Shak.*

DRŌLL'ING, *n.* Low wit; buffoonery.

DRŌLL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a jesting manner.

DRŌLL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat droll.

DRŌM'E-DA-RY, (drum'e-der-ry,) *n.* [Fr. *dromadaire*; Sp. *dromedario*; Port. and It. *id.*; Ir. *drowan*; Gr. *δρομας*; from swiftness, running, Gr. *δραμω*, *εδραμον*, *δρεμω*. This explanation supposes the word to be of Greek origin.]

1. A species of camel, called, also, the *Arabian camel*, with one bunch or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the *Bactrian camel*, which has 2. Any quick traveling camel. [two bunches.

DRŌNE, *n.* [Sax. *drane*, *dræn*; G. *drohne*, whence *dröhnen*, to tinkle, to shake, to tingle. See Ar. Nos. 4 and 7, Class Rn.]

1. The male of the honey-bee. It is smaller than the queen-bee, but larger than the working-bee. The drones make no honey, but, after living a few weeks, they are killed or driven from the hive. *Encyc.*

Hence,

2. An idler; a sluggard; one who earns nothing by industry. *Addison.*

3. A humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming. *Milton.*

4. The largest tube of the bagpipe, which emits a continued deep note.

DRŌNE, *v. i.* To live in idleness; as, a *droning* king. *Dryden.*

2. To give a low, heavy, dull sound; as, the cymbal's *droning* sound. *Dryden.*

DRŌNE'-FLY, *n.* A two-winged insect, resembling the drone-bee.

DRŌN'ING, *ppr.* Living in idleness; giving a dull sound.

DRŌN'ING, *n.* Dull, driveling utterance. *Swift.*

DRŌN'ISH, *a.* Idle; sluggish; lazy; indolent; inactive; slow. *Rowe.*

DRŌN'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a dronish manner.

DRŌN'ISH-NESS, *n.* State of being dronish.

DROOL, *v. t.* To drivel or drop saliva. The word which, according to Holloway, is provincial in England, is a familiar nursery word in America; as, the child *drools*.

DROOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *dreopan*; Ice. *driupa*. This word is probably from the root of the L. *torpeo*, the letters being transposed; or from the root of *drop*, D. *druipen*, to drip, drop, or droop. Indeed, all may be of one family.]

1. To sink or hang down; to lean downward, as a body that is weak or languishing. Plants *droop* for want of moisture; the human body *droops* in old age or infirmity.

2. To languish from grief or other cause. *Sandys.*

3. To fail or sink; to decline; as, the courage or the spirits *droop*.

4. To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited; as, the soldiers *droop* from fatigue.

DROOP'ED, (droopt,) *pp.* Languished; grown weak.

DROOP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Sinking; hanging or leaning downward; declining; languishing; failing.

DROOP'ING-LY, *adv.* In a languishing manner.

DROP, *n.* [Sax. *dropa*, a drop; *dropian*, to drop; G. *tropfen*; D. *drop*; Sw. *droppe*; Dan. *draabe*. Heb. רעף, Ar. رعف *raafa*, and ذرف *dharafa*, to drop. Class Rb, No. 11. Heb. ערך, id.]

1. A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, which falls at once from any body, or a globule of any fluid which is pendent, as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain; as, a *drop* of water; a *drop* of blood; a *drop* of laudanum.

2. A diamond hanging from the ear; an ear-ring; something hanging in the form of a drop.

3. A very small quantity of liquor; as, he had not drank a *drop*.

4. The part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped.

DROP, *v. t.* [Sax. *dropian*; D. *druipen*; G. *traufen* or *tropfen*; Sw. *drypa*; Dan. *drypper*; Russ. *krapayu*.]

1. To pour or let fall in small portions or globules, as a fluid; to distil.

The heavens shall *drop* down dew. — Deut. xxxiii.

2. To let fall, as any substance; as, to *drop* the anchor; to *drop* a stone.

3. To let go; to dismiss; to lay aside; to quit; to leave; to permit to subside; as, to *drop* an affair; to *drop* a controversy; to *drop* a pursuit.

4. To utter slightly, briefly, or casually; as, to *drop* a word in favor of a friend.

5. To insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression; as, to *drop* a word of instruction in a letter.

6. To lay aside; to dismiss from possession; as, to *drop* these frail bodies.

7. To leave; as, to *drop* a letter at the post-office.

8. To set down and leave; as, the coach *dropped* a passenger at the inn.

9. To quit; to suffer to cease; as, to *drop* an acquaintance.

10. To let go; to dismiss from association; as, to *drop* a companion.

11. To suffer to end or come to nothing; as, to *drop* a fashion.

12. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops; as, a coat *dropped* with gold. *Milton.*

13. To lower; as, to *drop* the muzzle of a gun.

DROP, *v. i.* To distill; to fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid. Water *drops* from the clouds or from the eaves.

2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops.

The heavens *dropped* at the presence of God. — Ps. lxviii.

3. To fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly.

4. To fall spontaneously; as, ripe fruit *drops* from a tree.

5. To die, or to die suddenly. We see one friend after another *dropping* round us. They *drop* into the grave.

6. To come to an end; to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing; as, the affair *dropped*.

7. To come unexpectedly; with *in* or *into*; as, my old friend *dropped in*, a moment.

8. To fall short of a mark [*Not usual.*]

Often it *drops* or overshoots. *Collier.*

9. To fall lower; as, the point of the spear *dropped*

10. To be deep in extent. [a little.

Her main topsail *drops* seventeen yards. *Mar. Dict.*

To drop astern, in *seamen's language*, is to pass or move toward the stern; to move back; or to slacken the velocity of a vessel, to let another pass beyond her.

To drop down, in *seamen's language*, is to sail, row, or move down a river, or toward the sea.

DROPS, *n. pl.* In *medicine*, a liquid remedy, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops. *Encyc.*

DROP'-SCĒNE, *n.* In a *theater*, a curtain suspended by pulleys, which descends or *drops* in front of the stage.

DROP'-SE-RĒNE', *n.* [*gutta serena.*] A disease of the eye; amaurosis, or blindness from a diseased retina. *Milton. Coxe.*

DROP'-STŌNE, *n.* Spar in the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

DROP'-WŌRT, (-wurt,) *n.* The name of a plant, the *Spiræa filipendula*.

The hemlock drop-wort, and the water drop-wort, are species of Œnanthe.

DROP'LET, *n.* A little drop. *Shak.*

DROP'PED, (dropt,) *pp.* Let fall; distilled; laid aside; dismissed; let go; suffered to subside; sprinkled or variegated.

DROP'PING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling in globules; distilling; falling; laying aside; dismissing; quitting; suffering to rest or subside; variegating with ornaments like drops.

A dropping fire, in *military affairs*, is a constant, irregular discharge of small arms.

DROP'PING, *n.* The act of dropping; a distilling; a 2. That which drops. [falling.

DROP'PING-LY, *adv.* In drops.

DROP'SI-CAL, *a.* [See DROPSY.] Diseased with dropsy; hydropical; inclined to the dropsy; *applied to persons.*

2. Partaking of the nature of the dropsy; *applied to disease*

DROP'SI-ED, (drop'sid,) *a.* Diseased with dropsy. *Shak.*

DROP'SY, *n.* [L. *hydrops*; Gr. *ὑδρωψ*, from *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ωψ*, the face. Formerly written *hydropisy*; whence, by contraction, *dropsy*.]

In *medicine*, an unnatural collection of water, in any part of the body, proceeding from a greater effusion of serum by the exhalent arteries, than the absorbents take up. It occurs most frequently in persons of lax habits, or in bodies debilitated by disease. The dropsy takes different names, according to the part affected; as, *ascites*, or dropsy of the abdomen; *hydrocephalus*, or water in the head; *anasarca*, or a watery swelling over the whole body, &c. *Encyc.*

DROS'KY, *n.* In *Russia*, a low, four-wheeled vehicle, without a top, consisting of a kind of long, narrow bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle, with their feet reaching nearly to the ground. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

DRO-SOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *δροσος*, dew, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew on the surface of a body in the open air.

DROSS, *n.* [Sax. *dros*; D. *droes*; G. *druse*, strangles, glanders; D. *droessem*, G. *drusen*, dregs; perhaps from rejecting or throwing off.]

1. The recrement or despumation of metals; the scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting.

2. Rust; crust of metals; an incrustation formed on metals by oxydation. *Addison.*

3. Waste matter; refuse; any worthless matter separated from the better part; impure matter.

The world's glory is but *dross* unclean. *Spenser.*

DROSS'I-NESS, *n.* Foulness; rust; impurity; a state of being drossy. *Boyle.*

DROSS'LESS, *a.* Free from dross. *Stevens.*

DROSS'Y, *a.* Like dross; pertaining to dross.

2. Full of dross; abounding with scorious or recrementitious matter; as, *drossy* gold.

3. Worthless; foul; impure. *Donne.*

DROTCH'EL, *n.* An idle wench; a sluggard. [*Not in use.*]

DROUGHT, (drout,) *n.* [Contracted from Sax. *drugothe*, D. *droogte*, from *drigan* or *drygan*, to dry. (See DRY.) The spelling *drought* is after the Belgic dialect; but the regular word, *drouth*, or *drowth*, as written in the time of Bacon, is still considerably used.]

1. Dryness; want of rain or of water; *particularly*, dryness of the weather, which affects the earth, and prevents the growth of plants; aridness; aridity. *Temple. Bacon.*

2. Dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; want of drink. *Milton.*

DROUGHT'I-NESS, *n.* A state of dryness of the weather; want of rain.

DROUGHT'Y, *a.* Dry, as the weather; arid; want- 2. Thirsty; dry; wanting drink. [ing rain.

DRŌUM'Y, *a* Troubled; muddy. Same as Scottish DRUMLY. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Chaucer has DROVY.

DROUTH, *n.* Dry weather.

2. Thirst. [This was the original word, and is still used in Scotland, and, to a considerable extent, in America.]

DROUTH'I-NESS, *n.* Dryness; thirst.

DROUTH'Y, *a.* Dry; thirsty; as, "When *drouthy* neebors neebors meet." *Burns.*

DRŌVE, *pret.* of DRIVE.

DRŌVE, *n.* [Sax. *draf*; from *drive*.]

1. A collection of cattle driven; a number of animals, as oxen, sheep, or swine, driven in a body. We speak of a *herd* of cattle, and a *flock* of sheep, when a number is collected; but *properly*, a *drove* is a herd or flock *driven*. It is applicable to any species of brutes. Hence,

2. Any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward; as, a finny *drove*. *Milton.*

3. A crowd of people in motion.

Where *droves*, as at a city gate, may pass. *Dryden.*

4. A road for driving cattle. [*English.*]

DRŌV'ER, *n.* One who drives cattle or sheep to market. *Usually*, a man who makes it his business to purchase fat cattle, and drive them to market.

2. A boat driven by the tide. *Spenser.*

DROWN, *v. t.* [Dan. *drugner*; Sw. *dränckia*; Sax. *adrencan*, to drown, to *drench*; from the root of *drench* and *drink*.]

1. *Literally*, to overwhelm in water; and *appropriately*, to extinguish life by immersion in water or other fluid; *applied to animals*; also, to suspend animation by submersion.

2. To overwhelm in water; as, to *drown* weeds.

3. To overflow; to deluge; to inundate; as, to *drown* land.

4. To immerse; to plunge and lose; to overwhelm; as, to *drown* one's self in sensual pleasure.

5. To overwhelm; to overpower.

My private voice is *drowned* amid the senate. *Addison.*

DROWN, *v. i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.

Methought what pain it was to *drown*. *Shak.*

DROWN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of life by immersion in a fluid; overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed.

DROWN'ER, *n.* He or that which drowns.

DROWN'ING, *ppr.* Destroying life by submersion in a liquid; overflowing; overwhelming.

DROWN'ING, *a.* Perishing in water; as, a *drowning* man.

DROWSE, (drowz,) *v. i.* [Old Belgic, *droosen*.]

1. To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness. *Milton.*

2. To look heavy; to be heavy or dull.

DROWSE, *v. t.* To make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid. *Milton.*

DROWS'I-HED, *n.* Sleepiness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

DROWS'I-LY, *adv.* Sleepily; heavily; in a dull, sleepy manner. *Dryden.*

2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily. *Raleigh.*

DROWS'I-NESS, *n.* Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep. *Milton. Locke.*

2. Sluggishness; sloth; idleness; inactivity. *Bacon.*

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DROWS'Y, *a.* Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; comatose, *Dryden.*
2. Dull; sluggish; stupid. *Atterbury.*
3. Disposing to sleep; lulling; as, a *drowsy* couch.

DROWS'Y-HEAD'ED, (drowz'e-hed'ed,) *a.* Heavy; having a sluggish disposition. *Fotherby.*

DRUB, *v. t.* [Sw. *drabba*, to touch, hit, beat; *träffa*, to hit, touch, reach, find; Dan. *dræber*, to kill; *treffer*, to hit; G. D. *treffen*; Gr. τριβω, to beat; Sax. *tribulan*, *trifelan*; It. *trebbiare*; L. *tribula*; allied probably to *throb*. These words seem to be from the same root as the French *trouver*, to find, that is, to hit, to strike on, and *attraper* and *frapper*, Eng. to *rap*. But perhaps there may be two different roots. See Class Rb, No. 4, 28, 29, 37, 39. *Drubbing* is a particular form of *driving*.]
To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.

The little thief had been soundly *drubbed* with a cudgel. *L'Estrange.*

DRUB, *n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock. *Addison.*

DRUB'BED, *pp.* Beat with a cudgel; beat soundly.

DRUB'BING, *ppr.* Beating with a cudgel; beating soundly.

DRUB'BING, *n.* A cudgeling; a sound beating.

DRUDGE, (druj,) *v. i.* [Scot. *drug*, to *drag*, to tug, to pull with force; whence *druggare*, drudging; Ice. *droogur*, a drawer or carrier; Ir. *drugaire*, a drudge or slave. This seems to be a dialectical form of *drag*, *draw*.]
To work hard; to labor in mean offices; to labor with toil and fatigue.

In merriment did *drudge* and labor. *Hudibras.*

DRUDGE, *n.* One who works hard, or labors with toil and fatigue; one who labors hard in servile employments; a slave. *Milton.*

DRUDG'ER, *n.* A drudge.
2. A drudging-box. [See DREDGING-BOX.]

DRUDG'ER-Y, *n.* Hard labor; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

Paradise was a place of bliss — without *drudgery* or sorrow. *Locke.*

DRUDG'ING, *ppr.* Laboring hard; toiling.

DRUDG'ING-BOX. See DREDGING-BOX.

DRUDG'ING-LY, *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.

DRUG, *n.* [Fr. *drogue*; Arm. *droguerezou*; Sp. Port. and It. *droga*. In Dutch, *droogery* is a *drug* and a drying place, so that *drug* is a *dry* substance, and from the root of *dry*. Junius supposes it to have signified, originally, spices or aromatic plants. See the verb to DRY.]
1. The general name of substances used in medicine, sold by the druggist, and compounded by apothecaries and physicians; any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, which is used in the composition or preparation of medicines. It is also applied to dyeing materials.
2. Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable; an article of slow sale, or in no demand in the market.
3. A *mortal drug*, or a *deadly drug*, is poison.
4. A drudge. [Scot. *drug*.] *Shak.*

DRUG, *v. i.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines. *B. Jonson.*

DRUG, *v. t.* To season with drugs or ingredients. *Shak.*
2. To tincture with something offensive.
3. To dose to excess with drugs or medicines.

DRUG-DAMN'ED, *a.* Condemned and detested for its drugs or poisons; as, *drug-damned* Italy. *Shak.*

DRUG'GED, *pp.* or *a.* Seasoned with drugs.
2. Dosed with drugs.
3. Tinctured with something offensive.

DRUG'GER, *n.* A druggist. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

DRUG'GET, *n.* [Fr. *droguet*; Sp. *droguete*; It. *droghetto*.]
A coarse woolen cloth, thick and strong, stamped on one side with figures, and used as a covering and protection for carpets.

DRUG'GING, *ppr.* Seasoning with ingredients.
2. Tincturing with offensive matter.

DRUG'GIST, *n.* [Fr. *droguiste*; Sp. *droguero*; It. *droghiere*, from *drug*.]
One who deals in drugs; *properly*, one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation. In *America*, the same person often carries on the business of the druggist and the apothecary.

DRUG'STER, *n.* A druggist. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

DRŪ'ID, *n.* [Ir. *draoi*, formerly *drui*, a magician, a Druid; pl. *draoithe*; Sax. *dry*, a magician; W. *derwyz*, (*derwyth*,) which Owen supposes to be a compound of *dar*, *derw*, an oak, and *gwyz*, knowledge, presence. The Welsh derivation accords with that of Pliny, who supposes the Druids were so called because they frequented or instructed in the forest, or sacrificed under an oak. But some uncertainty rests on this subject.]
A priest or minister of religion, among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany. The druids possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, &c., superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges. *Owen. Encyc.*

DRŪ'ID-ESS, *n.* A female Druid.

DRU-ID'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Druids.
DRU-ID'IC-AL, }

DRŪ'ID-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to or like Druids.

DRŪ'ID-ISM, *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction taught by the Druids, or their doctrines, rites, and ceremonies. *Whitaker. Christ. Observer.*

DRUM, *n.* [D. *trom*, *trommel*; G. *trommel*; Sw. *trumma*; Dan. *tromme*; Ir. *druma*; probably from its sound, and the root of *rumble*, Gr. βρεμω, L. *fremo*. See Class Rm, No. 10, 11.]
1. A martial instrument of music, in form of a hollow cylinder, and covered at the ends with vellum, which is stretched or slackened at pleasure.
2. In *machinery*, a short cylinder revolving on an axis, generally for the purpose of turning several small wheels, by means of straps passing round its periphery. *Cyc.*
3. The *drum of the ear*, the tympanum, or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear, behind the membrane of the tympanum. The latter is a tense membrane, which closes the external passage of the ear, and receives the vibrations of the air. *Hooper.*
4. A quantity packed in the form of a drum; as, a *drum* of figs.
5. Sheet-iron in the shape of a drum, to receive heat from a stove-pipe.
6. In *architecture*, the upright part of a cupola either above or below a dome.

DRUM, *v. i.* To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play a tune on a drum.
2. To beat with the fingers, as with drumsticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; as, to *drum* on the table.
3. To beat, as the heart. *Dryden.*
To *drum up*; *literally*, to gather or collect by going round with a drum; or, *figuratively*, by influence and exertion; as, to *drum up* for recruits, &c.

DRUM, *v. t.* To expel with beat of drum. [*Military phrase.*]

DRUM'BLE, *v. i.* To drone; to be sluggish. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DRUM'-FISH, *n.* A fish found on the coast of North America.

DRUM'LY, *a.* [W. *trom*, heavy.]
Turbid; muddy. [*Not in use.*]

DRUM'-MA-JOR, *n.* The chief or first drummer of a regiment.

DRUM'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes drums.

DRUM'MER, *n.* One whose office is to beat the drum, in military exercises and marching; one who drums.

DRUM'MING, *ppr.* Beating a drum; expelling with beat of drum.

DRUM'MOND-LIGHT, (lite,) *n.* [from Lieut. *Drummond*.] A very intense light, produced by turning two streams of gas, one oxygen, and the other hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime.

DRUM'STICK, *n.* The stick with which a drum is beaten, or shaped for the purpose of beating a drum.

DRUNK, *a.* [from *drunken*. See DRINK.] Intoxicated; inebriated; overwhelmed or overpowered by spirituous liquor; stupefied or inflamed by the action of spirit on the stomach and brain. It is brutish to be *drunk*.

Be not *drunk* with wine, wherein is excess. *St. Paul.*

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture or liquor.

I will make my arrows drunk with blood. — Deut. xxxii.

Note. — *Drunk* was formerly used as the participle of *drink*; as, he had *drunk* wine. But in modern usage, *drank* has taken its place; and *drunk* is now used chiefly as an adjective.

DRUNK'ARD, *n.* One given to ebriety, or an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.

A *drunkard* and a glutton shall come to poverty. — Prov. xxii.

DRUNK'EN, (drunk'n,) *a.* [Participle of DRINK, but now used chiefly as an adjective, and often contracted to DRUNK.]
1. Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor.
2. Given to drunkenness; as, a *drunken* butler.
3 Saturated with liquor or moisture; drenched.

Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood. *Shak.*

4. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness; as, a *drunken* quarrel. *Swift.*

A *drunken* slaughter. *Shak.*

DRUNK'EN-LY, *adv.* In a drunken manner. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

DRUNK'EN-NESS, *n.* Intoxication; inebriation; a state in which a person is overwhelmed or overpowered with spirituous liquors, so that his reason is disordered, and he more commonly reels or staggers in walking. Drunkenness renders some persons stupid, others gay, others sullen, others furious.

Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and *drunkenness*. *St. Paul.*

2. Habitual ebriety or intoxication. *Watts.*
3. Disorder of the faculties, resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; frenzy; rage.

Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind. *Spenser.*

DRU-PA'CEOUS, *a.* Producing drupes; as, *drupaceous* trees.
2. Pertaining to drupes; or consisting of drupes; as, *drupaceous* fruit. *Asiat. Researches.*

DRŪPE, *n.* [L. *drupa*, Gr. δρυπεπης, olives ready to fall; Gr. δρυς, a tree, and πιπτω, to fall.]
In *botany*, a pulpy pericarp or fruit, without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel; as the plum, cherry, apricot, peach, almond, olive, &c. *Martyn.*

DRŪSE, *n.* [G. *druse*, a gland, glanders.]
Among *miners*, a cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals, or filled with water.

DRŪ'SY, } *a.* Covered with a large number of mi-
DRŪS'ED, } nute crystals.

DRY, *a.* [Sax. *dri*, *drig*, or *dryg*; D. *droog*; G. *trocken*. See the verb.]
1. Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist; as, *dry* land; *dry* clothes.
2. Not rainy; free from rain or mist; as, *dry* weather; a *dry* March or April.
3. Not juicy; free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter; not green; as, *dry* wood; *dry* stubble; *dry* hay; *dry* leaves.
4. Without tears; as, *dry* eyes; *dry* mourning. *Dryden.*
5. Not giving milk; as, the cow is *dry*.
6. Thirsty; craving drink.
7. Barren; jejune; plain; unembellished; destitute of pathos, or of that which amuses and interests; as, a *dry* style; a *dry* subject; a *dry* discussion.
8. Severe; sarcastic; wiping; as, a *dry* remark or repartee; a *dry* rub. *Goodman.*
9. Severe; wiping; as, a *dry* blow; a *dry* basting. [See the verb, which signifies, properly, to wipe, rub, scour.] *Bacon.*
10. In *painting and sculpture*, a term applied to a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution, or the want of a delicate contour in form, and of easy transition in coloring. *Jocelyn.*
Dry goods; in *commerce*, cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, ribbons, &c., in distinction from groceries.
Dry wines, are those in which the saccharine matter and the ferment are so exactly balanced, that they have mutually decomposed each other, and no sweetness is perceptible. They are opposed to the *sweet* wines, in which the saccharine matter is in excess. The dry wines are considered as the most perfect class, and such are the best Burgundy and Port. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

DRY, *v. t.* [Sax. *drigan*, *adrigan*, or *drygan*, *adrygan*, *adrugan*, *gedrigan*; D. *droogen*; G. *trocknen*, to dry, to wipe; Gr. τρυχω; L. *tergo*, *tergeo*; Fr. *torcher*; Sw. *torcka*. The German has also *dörr*, Sw. *torr*, Dan *tör*; but these seem to be connected with L. *torreo*, Russ. *obterayu* or *oterayu*. Class Dr. Whether *drigan* and *dry* are derivatives of that root, or belong to Class Rg, the root of *rake*, is not certain. See DRY. Class Rg. The primary sense is to *wipe*, *rub*, *scour*.]
1. To free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means; originally by wiping; as, to *dry* the eyes; to exsiccate.
2. To deprive of moisture by evaporation or exhalation; as, the sun *dries* a cloth; wind *dries* the earth.
3. To deprive of moisture by exposure to the sun or open air. We *dry* cloth in the sun.
4. To deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness, as, to *dry* hay or plants.
5. To scorch or parch with thirst; with *up*.

Their honorable men are famished, and their multitude *dried up* with thirst. — Isa. v.

6. To deprive of water by draining; to drain; to exhaust; as, to *dry* a meadow.
To dry up: to deprive wholly of water.

DRY, *v. i.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice. The road *dries* fast in a clear, windy day; hay will *dry* sufficiently in two days.
2. To evaporate wholly; to be exhaled; sometimes with *up*; as, the stream *dries* or *dries up*.

DRY'AD, *n.* [L. *dryades*, pl., from Gr. δρυς, a tree.]
In *mythology*, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to preside over woods.

DRY'-BŌN-ED, *a.* Having dry bones, or without flesh.

DRY'ED, (drīde,) *pp.* of DRY. [See DRIED.]

DRY'ER, *n.* He or that which dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness.

DRY'EŸ-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Not having tears in the eyes.

DRY'FAT, *n.* A dry vat or basket.

DRY'FOOT, *n.* A dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot. *Shak.*

DRY'ING, *ppr.* Expelling or losing moisture, sap, or greenness.

DRY'ING, *a.* Adapted to exhaust moisture; as, a *drying* wind or day.
2. Forming a vesicle over the surface, and becoming hard; as, *drying* oil.

DRY'ING, *n.* The act or process of depriving of moisture or greenness.

DRY'ING-OIL, *n.* A term applied to linseed oil and

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other oils, which have been heated with oxyd of lead, and thus prepared to harden. *Brande.*

DRŸ'LY, *adv.* Without moisture.

2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection. *Bacon.*

3. Severely; sarcastically.

4. Barrenly; without embellishment; without any thing to enliven, enrich, or entertain. *Pope.*

DRŸ'NESS, *n.* Destitution of moisture; want of water or other fluid; siccity; aridity; aridness; as, the *dryness* of a soil; *dryness* of the road.

2. Want of rain; as, *dryness* of weather.

3. Want of juice or succulence; as, *dryness* of the bones or fibers. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Want of succulence or greenness; as, the *dryness* of hay or corn.

5. Barrenness; jejuneness; want of ornament or pathos; want of that which enlivens and entertains; as, the *dryness* of style or expression; the *dryness* of a subject.

6. Want of feeling or sensibility in devotion; want of ardor; as, *dryness* of spirit. *Taylor.*

DRŸ'-NURSE, *n.* A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast.

2. One who attends another in sickness.

DRŸ'-NURSE, *v. t.* To feed, attend, and bring up, without the breast. *Hudibras.*

DRŸ'-ROT, *n.* A rapid decay of timber, by which its substance is converted into a dry powder, which issues from minute tubular cavities, resembling the borings of worms. *Hebert.*

DRŸ'-RUB, *v. t.* To rub and cleanse without wetting. *Dodsley's Poems.*

DRŸ'-RUB-BED, *pp.* Cleaned without wetting.

DRŸ'-RUB-BING, *ppr.* Cleaning without wetting.

DRŸ-SALT'ER, *n.* A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c. *Fordyce.*

DRŸ-SALT'ER-Y, *n.* The articles kept by a dry-salter; the business of a dry-salter.

DRŸ'SHOD, *a.* Without wetting the feet. *Is.* xi. 15.

DRŸ'-STOVE, *n.* A stove or structure for containing the plants of dry, arid climates.

DRŸ'VAT, *n.* A basket or other vessel not holding water.

DŪ'AD, *n.* Union of two.

DŪ'AL, *a.* [L. *dualis*, from *duo*, two.]

Expressing the number two; as, the *dual* number in Greek.

DŪ'AL-ISM, *n.* [Supra.] The doctrine of two Gods, a good and an evil one; manicheism. *Murdock.*

DŪ'AL-IST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of dualism.

DU-AL-IST'IC, *a.* Consisting of two. The *dualistic* system of Anaxagoras and Plato taught that there are two principles in nature, one active, the other passive. *Enfield.*

DU-AL'I-TY, *n.* That which expresses two in number. *Hales.*

2. Division; separation. *Davies.*

3. The state or quality of being two. *Hayley.*

DŪ'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. δυο and αρχη.] Government by two persons.

DUB, *v. t.* [Sax. *dubban*: coinciding with Gr. τυπτω, and Eng. *tap*. Class Db.]

Literally, to strike. Hence,

1. To strike a blow with a sword, and make a knight.

Se cyng — dubbade his sunu Henric to ridere.
The king *dubbed* his son Henry a knight.
Sax. Chron. An. 1085.

2. To confer any dignity or new character.

A man of wealth is dubbed a man of worth. *Pope.*

3. To cut down or reduce with an adze; as, to *dub* a stick of timber. *Totten.*

To dub out; among *plasterers*, to bring out an even surface to a level plane, by pieces of wood, &c.

DUB, *v. i.* To make a quick noise *Beaum.*

DUB, *n.* A blow. [*Little used.*] *Hudibras.*

2. In *Irish*, a puddle.

DUB'BED, (dubd,) *pp.* Struck; made a knight.

DUB'BER, *n.* A leathern vessel or bottle, used in India, to hold ghee, oil, &c. *M'Culloch.*

DUB'BING, *ppr.* Striking; making a knight.

DUB'BING-OUT, *n.* Among *plasterers*, the act of bringing out an uneven surface to a level plane, by pieces of wood, &c.

DU-BI'E-TY, *n.* [See DOUBT.] Doubtfulness. [*Little used.*] *Richardson.*

DU-BI-OS'I-TY, *n.* A thing doubtful. *Brown.*

DŪ'BI-OUS, *a.* [L. *dubius.* See DOUBT. The primary sense is probably to turn or to waver.]

1. Doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; not settled; not determined; as, the mind is in a *dubious* state.

2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not ascertained or known: as, a *dubious* question.

3. Not clear; not plain; as, *dubious* light. *Milton.*

4. Of uncertain event or issue.

In *dubious* battle. *Milton.*

DŪ'BI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Doubtfully; uncertainly; without any determination. *Swift.*

DŪ'BI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Doubtfulness; a state of wavering and indecision of mind; as, he speaks with *dubiousness.*

2. Uncertainty; as, the *dubiousness* of the question.

DŪ'BI-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *dubito.* See DOUBT.]

Doubtful; uncertain. [*Little used.*] But the derivative *indubitable* is often used.

DŪ'BI-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a dubitable manner.

DŪ'BI-TAN-CY, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty. [*Little used.*]

DU-BI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *dubitatio*, from *dubito*, to *doubt.*]

The act of doubting; doubt. [*Little used.*] *Brown. Grew.*

DŪ'BI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to doubt.

DŪ'CAL, *a.* [Fr. Sp. and Port., from *duke.*]

Pertaining to a duke; as, a *ducal* coronet. *Johnson.*

DUC'AT, *n.* [from *duke.*] A coin of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke. It is of silver or gold. The silver ducat is generally of the value of four shillings and sixpence sterling, about equal to an American dollar, or to a French crown, and the gold ducat of twice the value *Encyc.*

DUC-A-TOON', *n.* [Fr. *ducaton*; Sp. *id.*; from *ducat.*]

A silver coin. That of Venice is worth about four shillings and eight pence sterling, or 108 cents; that of Holland, about five shillings six pence sterling, or 128 cents. *Encyc.*

DUCH'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *duchesse*, from *duc*, duke.]

The consort or widow of a duke. Also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

DUCH'Y, *n.* [Fr. *duché.*]

The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom; as, the *duchy* of Lancaster. *Blackstone.*

DUCH'Y-CŌURT, *n.* The court of the duchy of Lancaster, in England.

DUCK, *n.* [Sw. *duk*, a cloth; Dan. *duug*; G. *tuch*; D. *doek*; allied perhaps to L. *toga*, and to *tego*, to cover, or *texo*, to weave.]

A species of coarse cloth or light canvas, used for small sails, sacking of beds, &c.

DUCK, *n.* [from the verb to *duck.*] A water fowl, so called from its plunging. There are many species or varieties of the duck, some wild, others tame.

2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water. *Milton.*

3. *To make ducks and drakes*; to throw a flat stone, tile, &c., obliquely, so as to make it rebound repeatedly from the surface of water, raising a succession of jets; hence, *to play at ducks and drakes*, with property, is to squander it foolishly and unprofitably. *Lame duck.* See LAME. [*Smart.*

DUCK, *n.* [Dan. *dukke*, a baby or puppet.]

A word of endearment or fondness. *Shak.*

DUCK, *v. t.* [G. *ducken*, and *tauchen*; D. *duiken*, pret. *dook*, to stoop, dive, plunge. Qu. Sax. *theuchan*, to wash, and its alliance to *tingo* and *dye.* Class Dg.]

1. To dip or plunge in water and suddenly withdraw; as, to *duck* a seaman. It differs from *dive*, which signifies to plunge one's self, without immediately emerging.

2. To plunge the head in water and immediately withdraw it; as, *duck* the boy.

3. To bow, stoop, or nod.

DUCK, *v. i.* To plunge into water and immediately withdraw; to dip; to plunge the head in water or other liquid.

In Tiber *ducking* thrice by break of day. *Dryden.*

2. To drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe.

Duck with French nods. *Shak.*

DUCK'-BILL, *n.* An animal of New Holland, the Ornithorynchus, which see.

DUCK'-BILL-ED, *a.* Having a bill like a duck, an epithet of the animal called Ornithorynchus.

DUCK'ED, (dukt,) *pp.* Plunged; dipped in water.

DUCK'ER, *n.* A plunger; a diver; a cringer.

DUCK'ING, *ppr.* Plunging; thrusting suddenly into water and withdrawing; dipping.

DUCK'ING, *n.* The act of plunging or putting in water and withdrawing. Ducking is a punishment of offenders in France; and among English seamen, it is a penalty to which sailors are subject on passing, for the first time, the equator or tropic.

DUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water. *Blackstone.*

DUCK'-LEG-GED, (duk'legd,) *a.* Having short legs, like a duck. *Dryden.*

DUCK'LING, *n.* A young duck. *Ray.*

DUCK'-MEAT, } *n.* The popular name of several
DUCK'S'-MEAT, } species of Lemna, plants growing in ditches and shallow water, and serving for food for ducks and geese.

The starry duck's-meat is a species of Callitriche.

DUCK-OY'. See DECOY. [*Fam. of Plants.*

DUCK'S'-FOOT, *n.* The popular name of a plant, the Podophyllum; called also May-apple. *Fam. of Plants.*

DUCK'-WEED, *n.* The same as DUCK-MEAT.

DUCT, *n.* [L. *ductus*, from *duco*, to lead. See DUKE.]

1. Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed. It is particularly used to denote the vessels of an animal body, by which the blood, chyle, lymph, &c., are carried from one part to another, and the vessels of plants in which the sap is conveyed.

2. Guidance; direction. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

DUC'TILE, (-til,) *a.* [L. *ductilis*, from *duco*, to lead.]

1. That may be led; easy to be led or drawn; tractable; complying; obsequious; yielding to motives, persuasion, or instruction; as, the *ductile* minds of youth; a *ductile* people. *Philips. Addison.*

2. Flexible; pliable.

The *ductile* rind, and leaves of radiant gold. *Dryden.*

3. That may be drawn out into wire or threads. Gold is the most *ductile* of the metals.

4. That may be extended by beating.

DUC'TILE-LY, *adv.* In a ductile manner.

DUC'TILE-NESS, *n.* The quality of suffering extension by drawing or percussion; ductility. *Donne.*

DUC-TIL'I-TY, *n.* The property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing without breaking; as, the *ductility* of gold, iron, or brass.

2. Flexibility; obsequiousness; a disposition of mind that easily yields to motives or influence; ready compliance. *Roscoe.*

DUC'TURE, *n.* [L. *duco.*]

Guidance. [*Not in use.*] *South.*

DUD'DER, *v. t.* To deafen with noise; to render the head confused. *Jennings.*

DUDG'EON, (dud'jun,) *n.* [G. *degen.*]

A small dagger. *Hudibras.*

DUDG'EON, (dud'jun,) *n.* [W. *dygen.*]

Anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord. *L'Estrange. Hudibras.*

DUDS, *n.* [Scot. *dud*, a rag; *duds*, clothes, or old worn clothes; D. *tod*, a rag, qu. *tozzi*; It. *tozzi*, scraps. *Grose.*]

Old clothes; tattered garments. [*A vulgar word.*]

DŪE, (dū,) *a.* [Fr. *dû*, pp. of *devoir*, L. *debeo*, Sp. *deber*; It. *dovere.* Qu. Gr. δεω, to bind. Class Db. It has no connection with *owe.*]

1. Owed; that ought to be paid or done to another. That is *due* from me to another, which contract, justice, or propriety, requires me to pay, and which he may justly claim as his right. Reverence is *due* to the Creator; civility is *due* from one man to another. Money is *due* at the expiration of the credit given, or at the period promised.

2. Proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; required by the circumstances; as, the event was celebrated with *due* solemnities. Men seldom have a *due* sense of their depravity.

3. Seasonable; as, he will come in *due* time.

4. Exact; proper; as, the musicians keep *due* time.

5. Owing to; occasioned by. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

6. That ought to have arrived, or to be present, before the time specified; as, two mails are now *due.*

DŪE, *adv.* Directly; exactly; as, a *due* east course.

DŪE, *n.* That which is owed; that which one contracts to pay, do, or perform to another; that which law or justice requires to be paid or done. The money that I contract to pay to another, is his *due*; the service which I covenant to perform to another, is his *due*; reverence to the Creator, is his *due.*

2. That which office, rank, station, social relations, or established rules of right or decorum, require to be given, paid, or done. Respect and obedience to parents and magistrates are their *due.*

3. That which law or custom requires; as, toll, tribute, fees of office, or other legal perquisites.

4. Right; just title. [*Addison.*

The key of this infernal pit by *due* —
I keep. *Milton.*

DŪE, *v. t.* To pay as due. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DŪE'FUL, *a.* Fit; becoming. [*Little used.*]

DŪ'EL, *n.* [L. *duellum*; Fr. *duel*; It. *duello*; Port. *id.*; Sp. *duelo.* In Armoric, the word is *dufell*, or *duvell*, and Gregoire supposes the word to be compounded of *dou*, two, and *bell*, bellum, war, combat. So in Dutch, *tweegevegt*, two-fight; in G. *zweikampf*, id.]

1. Single combat; a premeditated combat between two persons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel. A sudden fight, not premeditated, is called a *rencounter.* A duel is fought with deadly weapons, and with a purpose to take life.

2. Any contention or contest. *Milton.*

DŪ'EL, *v. i.* To fight in single combat. *South.*

DŪ'EL, *v. t.* To attack or fight singly. *Milton.*

DŪ'EL-ER, *n.* A combatant in single fight.

DŪ'EL-ING, *ppr.* Fighting in single combat.

a. Pertaining to, or employed in dueling.

DŪ'EL-ING, *n.* The act or practice of fighting in single combat.

DŪ'EL-IST, *n.* One who fights in single combat.

The *duelist* values his *honor* above the life of his antagonist, his own life, and the happiness of his family. *Anon.*

2. One who maintains the propriety of dueling.

DU-EL'LO, *n.* Duel; or rule of dueling. [*Not used.*]

DŪE'NESS, (dū'ness,) *n.* [See DUE.] Fitness; propriety; due quality.

DU-EN'NA, *n.* [Sp. *dueña*, fem. of *dueño*; Fr. *duegne*; the same as *dona*, the feminine of *don.* Qu. W. *dyn*, Ir. *duine*, man, a person. See DON.]

An old woman who is kept to guard a younger; a governess. *Arbuthnot.*

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DU-ET′, DU-ET′TO, } *n.* [It. *ductto*, from *duo*, two.]
A piece of music composed for two performers, whether vocal or instrumental.

DUF′FEL, *n.* [D.] A kind of coarse woolen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze.

DUG, *n.* [Ice. *deggia*. This word corresponds with the root of L. *digitus*, Eng. *toe*, Norm. *doy*, a finger, signifying a shoot or point.]
The pap or nipple of a cow or other beast; now applied only to cows or other beasts, unless in contempt.

From tender *dug* of common nurse. *Spenser.*

DUG, *pret.* and *pp.* of DIG; as, *they dug* a ditch; a ditch was *dug*.]

DU-GONG′, *n.* A herbivorous, cetaceous animal of the Indian Ocean, with a tapering body ending in a crescent-shaped fin. The fabled mermaid seems to have been founded on the dugong. *Gilbert. Brande.*

DŪKE, *n.* [Fr. *duc*; Sp. and Port. *duque*; It. *duca*; Arm. *dug*, or *doug*; Sax. *teoche*, and, in composition, *toga*, *toge*, as in *heretoga*, an army-leader; a general; D. *hertog*; G. *herzog*; Dan. *hertug*; Sw. *hertig*; Venetian, *doge*; L. *dux*, from *duco*, to lead, as in Saxon, *tiogan*, *teon*, to draw, to *tug*; Gr. ταγος; Thessalian, *tagus*. Class Dg, No. 5, 14.]
1 *In Great Britain*, one of the highest order of nobility; a title of honor or nobility next below the princes; as, the *duke* of Bedford, or of Cornwall.
2. In *some countries on the Continent*, a sovereign prince, without the title of king; as, the *duke* of Holstein, of Savoy, of Parma, &c.
3. A chief; a prince; as, the *dukes* of Edom.

DŪKE′DŌM, *n.* The seignory or possessions of a duke; the territory of a duke. *Shak.*
2. The title or quality of a duke. *Ibid.*

DUL′BRĀIN-ED, *a.* [*dull* and *brain*.] Stupid; doltish; of dull intellects. See DULL-BRAINED.] *Shak.*

DUL′CET, *a.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet.]
1. Sweet to the taste; luscious.

She tempers *dulcet* creams. *Milton.*

2. Sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious; as, *dulcet* sounds; *dulcet* symphonies. *Milton.*

DUL-CI-FI-CĀ′TION, *n.* [See DULCIFY.] The act of sweetening; particularly, the combining of mineral acids with alcohol, by which their caustic or corrosive qualities are diminished.

DUL′CI-FI-ED, (dul′se-fīde,) *pp.* Sweetened.
Dulcified spirit; a term applied to a compound of alcohol with mineral acids; as, *dulcified* spirits of niter.

DUL-CIF′LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *dulcis* and *fluo*.]
Flowing sweetly.

DUL′CI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *dulcifier*, from L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *facio*, to make.]
To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. *Wiseman.*

DUL′CI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Sweetening; purifying from acidity.

DUL′CI-MER, *n.* [It. *dolcimello*, from *dolce*, sweet. *Skinner.*]
An instrument of music having about 50 brass wires, which are played upon with little sticks. *Daniel* iii. 5. *Johnson.*

DUL′CI-NESS, *n.* [L. *dulcis.*]
Softness; easiness of temper. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DŪL′CI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *dulcitudo.*]
Sweetness.

DUL′CO-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet; Low L. *dulco*, to sweeten.]
1. To sweeten. *Bacon.*
2. To make less acrimonious. *Johnson. Wiseman.*

DUL-CO-RĀ′TION, *n.* The act of sweetening.

DŪ′LI-A, *n.* [Gr. δουλεια, service.] [*Bacon.*
An inferior kind of worship or adoration. [*Not an English word.*] *Stillingfleet.*

DULL, *a.* [W. *dol*, *dwl*; Sax. *dol*, a wandering; also *dull*, foolish, stupid; D. *dol*, mad; G. *toll*, and *tölpel*, a dolt; Sax. *dwolian*, to wander, to rave. Qu. Dan. *dvæler*, to loiter; Sw. *dvälias*, id., or *dvala*, a trance.]
1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding; as, a lad of *dull* genius.
2. Heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit; as, a surfeit leaves a man very *dull*.
3. Slow of motion; sluggish; as, a *dull* stream.
4. Slow of hearing or seeing; as, *dull* of hearing; *dull* of seeing.
5. Slow to learn or comprehend; unready; awkward; as, a *dull* scholar.
6. Sleepy; drowsy.
7. Sad; melancholy.
8. Gross; cloggy; insensible; as, the *dull* earth.
9. Not pleasing or delightful; not exhilarating; cheerless; as, to make dictionaries is *dull* work. *Johnson.*
10. Not bright or clear; clouded; tarnished; as, the mirror is *dull*.
11. Not bright; not briskly burning; as, a *dull* fire.
12. Dim; obscure; not vivid; as, a *dull* light.
13. Blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge; as, a *dull* knife or ax.
14. Cloudy; overcast; not clear; not enlivening; as, *dull* weather.
15. With *seamen*, being without wind; as, a ship has a *dull* time.
16. Not lively or animated; as, a *dull* eye.

DULL, *v. t.* To make dull; to stupefy; as, to *dull* the senses. *Shak.*
2. To blunt; as, to *dull* a sword or an ax.
3. To make sad or melancholy.
4. To hebetate; to make insensible or slow to perceive; as, to *dull* the ears; to *dull* the wits. *Spenser. Ascham.*
5. To damp; to render lifeless; as, to *dull* the attention. *Hooker.*
6. To make heavy or slow of motion; as, to *dull* industry. *Bacon.*
7. To sully; to tarnish or cloud; as, the breath *dulls* a mirror.

DULL, *v. i.* To become dull or blunt; to become stupid.

DULL′-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Stupid; of dull intellect.

DULL′-BROW′ED, *a.* Having a gloomy look. *Quarles.*

DULL′-DIS-PŌS′ED, *a.* Inclined to dullness or sadness. *B. Jonson.*

DULL′-EY-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having a downcast look.

DULL′-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

DULL′-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having imperfect sight; purblind.

DULL′-WIT-TED, *a.* Having a dull intellect; heavy.

DULL′ARD, *a.* Doltish; stupid. *Hall.*

DULL′ARD, *n.* A stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce. *Shak.*

DULL′ED, (duld,) *pp.* Made dull; blunted.

DULL′ER, *n.* That which makes dull.

DULL′ING, *ppr.* Making dull.

DULL′NESS, *n.* Stupidity; slowness of comprehension; weakness of intellect; indocility; as, the *dullness* of a student. *South.*
2. Want of quick perception or eager desire.
3. Heaviness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.
4. Heaviness: disinclination to motion.
5. Sluggishness; slowness.
6. Dimness; want of clearness or luster.
7. Bluntness; want of edge.
8. Want of brightness or vividness; as, *dullness* of color.

DUL′LY, *adv.* Stupidly; slowly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.

DU-LOC′RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. δουλος, and κρατεω.] Predominance of slaves.

DŪ′LY, *adv.* [from *due*.] Properly; fitly; in a suitable or becoming manner; as, let the subject be *duly* considered.
2. Regularly; at the proper time; as, a man *duly* attended church *with his family*.

DUMB, (dum,) *a.* [Sax. *dumb*; Goth. *dumbs*, *dumba*; G. *dumm*; D. *dom*; Sw. *dumm* or *dumbe*; Dan. *dum*; Heb. Ch. דום, to be silent; Ar. دمم *dauma*, to continue or be permanent, to appease, to quiet. Class Dm, No. 3. In this word, *b* is improperly added.]
1. Mute; silent; not speaking.

I was *dumb* with silence; I held my peace. — Ps. xxxix.

2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; as, the *dumb* brutes. The Asylum at Hartford, in Connecticut, was the first institution in America for teaching the deaf and *dumb* to read and write.
3. Mute; not using or accompanied with speech; as, a *dumb* show; *dumb* signs.
To strike dumb, is to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment; or it may be, to deprive of the power of speech.

DUMB, *v. t.* To silence. *Shak.*

DUMB′-BELLS, (dum′belz,) *n. pl.* Weights swung in the hands for exercise.

DUMB′LY, (dum′ly,) *adv.* Mutely; silently; without words or speech.

DUMB′NESS, (dum′ness,) *n.* Muteness; silence, or holding the peace; omission of speech. *This is voluntary dumbness.*
2. Incapacity to speak; inability to articulate sounds. *This is involuntary dumbness.*

DUMB′-SHŌW, *n.* Gesture without words; pantomime.

DUMB-WAIT′ER, *n.* A framework with shelves, placed between a kitchen and lining-room, for conveying food, &c. When the kitchen is in the basement, the dumb-waiter is made to rise and fall by means of pulleys and weights.

DUM′FOUND, } *v. t.* To strike dumb; to confuse.
DUM-FOUND′ER, } [*A low word.*] *Spectator. Swift.*

DUM′MER-ER, *n.* One who feigns dumbness. [*Not in use.*]

DŪ′MOUS, } *a.* [L. *dumosus*, from *dumus*, a bush.]
DŪ′MŌSE, } Abounding with bushes and briers.

DUM′MY, *n.* One who is dumb. [*Vulgar.*]

DUMP, *n.* [from the root of *dumb*; D. *dom*; G. *dumm*.]
1. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart.

In doleful *dumps*. *Gay.*

2. Absence of mind; revery. *Locke.*
3. A melancholy tune or air. *Shak.*
[This is not an elegant word, and in America, I believe, is always used in the plural; as, the woman is in the *dumps*.]

DUMP′ISH, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits; as, he lives a *dumpish* life.

DUMP′ISH-LY, *adv.* In a moping manner.

DUMP′ISH-NESS, *n.* A state of being dull, heavy, and moping.

DUMP′LING, *n.* [from *dump*.] A kind of pudding or mass of paste, in cookery; usually, a cover of paste inclosing an apple and boiled, called *apple-dumpling*.

DUMPS, *n. pl.* Melancholy; gloom.

DUMP′Y, *a.* Short and thick. *Smart.*

DUN, *a.* [Sax. *dunn*; W. *dwn*; Ir. *donn*; qu. *tan*, *tawny*. See Class Dn, No. 3, 24, 28, 35.]
1. Of a dark color; of a color partaking of a brown and black; of a dull-brown color; swarthy.
2. Dark; gloomy.

In the *dun* air sublime. *Milton.*

DUN, *v. t.* To cure, as fish, in a manner to give them a dun color. [See DUNNING.]

DUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *dynan*, to clamor, to *din*. (See DIN.) Qu. Gr. δονεω.]
1. *Literally*, to clamor for payment of a debt. Hence, to urge for payment; to demand a debt in a pressing manner; to urge for payment with importunity. But, in common usage, *dun* is often used in a milder sense, and signifies to call for, or ask for payment.
2. To urge importunately, in *a general sense*; *but not an elegant word.*

DUN, *n.* An importunate creditor who urges for payment. *Philips. Arbuthnot.*
2. An urgent request or demand of payment in writing; as, he sent his debtor a *dun*.
3 An eminence or mound. [See DOWN and TOWN.]

DUN′-BIRD, (-burd,) *n.* A North American species of duck, called the *ruddy duck*. *Peabody's Mass. Rep.*

DUNCE, (duns,) *n.* [G. *duns*. Qu. Pers. دنگ, a stupid man.]
A person of weak intellects; a dullard; a dolt; a thickskull.

I never knew this town without *dunces* of figure. *Swift.*

["*Dunce* is said by Johnson to be a word of unknown etymology. Stanihurst explains it. The term *Dans*, from *Scotus*, 'so famous for his subtill quiddities,' he says, 'is so trivial and common in all schools, that whoso surpasseth others either in cavilling sophistrie, or subtill philosophie, is forthwith nicknamed a *Duns*.' This, he tells us in the margin, is the reason 'why schoolmen are called *Dunses*.' (*Description of Ireland*, p. 2.) The word easily passed into a term of scorn, just as a blockhead is called *Solomon*, a bully *Hector*, and as *Moses* is the vulgar name of contempt for a Jew." *Dr. Southey's Omniana*, vol. i. p. 5. *E. H. B.*]
I have little confidence in this explanation. *N. W.*

DUN′CER-Y, *n.* Dullness; stupidity. *Smith.*

DUN′CI-FY, *v. t.* To make stupid in intellect. [*Not used.*] *Warburton.*

DUN′CISH, *a.* Like a dunce; sottish.

DUN′DER, *n.* [Sp. *redundar*, to overflow; L. *redundo*.]
Lees; dregs; *a word used in Jamaica.*

The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour. *Edwards's West Indies.*

DUN′DER-PĀTE, *n.* A dunce; a dull head.

DŪNE, *n.* A term applied to low hills of movable sand, on the coast of England, France, and other countries. *Lyell.*

DUN′-FISH, *n.* Codfish cured in a particular manner. [See DUNNING.]

DUNG, *n.* [Sax. *dung*, or *dincg*, or *dinig*; G. *dung*; *dünger*; Dan. *dynd*; Sw. *dynga*.]
The excrement of animals. *Bacon.*

DUNG, *v. t.* To manure with dung. *Dryden.*

DUNG, *v. i.* To void excrement.

DUNG′ED, (dungd,) *pp.* Manured with dung.

DUN′GEON, (dun′jun,) *n.* [Fr. *donjon*, or *donjon*, a tower or platform in the midst of a castle, a turret or closet on the top of a house. In one Armoric dialect it is *domjou*, and Gregoire suggests that it is compounded of *dom*, lord or chief, and *jou*, Jupiter, Jove, an elevated or chief tower consecrated to Jupiter; but qu. In Scottish it is written *doungeon*, and denotes the keep or strongest tower of a fortress, or an inner tower surrounded by a ditch. *Jamieson.* It was used for confining prisoners, and hence its application to prisons of eminent strength. The *dungeon* was in the bottom of a castle, under ground, and without light. *Henry, Brit.*]
1. A close prison; or a deep, dark place of confinement.

And in a *dungeon* deep. *Spenser.*
They brought Joseph hastily out of the *dungeon*. — Gen. xli.

2. A subterraneous place of close confinement. *Jeremiah.*

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DUN'GEON, *v. t.* To confine in a dungeon. *Hall.*
DUN'GEON-ED, (dun'jund,) *pp.* Confined in a dungeon.
DUNG'FORK, *n.* A fork used to throw dung from a stable or into a cart, or to spread it over land.
DUNG'HILL, *n.* A heap of dung.
2. A mean or vile abode. *Dryden.*
3. Any mean situation or condition.
He lifteth the beggar from the *dunghill.* — 1 Sam. ii.
4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
DUNG'HILL, *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile. *Shak.*
DUNG'Y, *a.* Full of dung; filthy; vile. *Shak.*
DUNG'YARD, *n.* A yard or inclosure where dung is collected. *Mortimer.*
DUNK'ERS, *n. pl.* The name of a Christian sect. They practice abstinence and mortification, and it is said they deny the eternity of future punishment.
DUN'LIN, *n.* A bird, a species of sandpiper. *Pennant.*
DUN'NAGE, *n.* Fagots, boughs, or loose materials of any kind, laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom. *Mar. Dict.*
DUN'NED, (dund,) *pp.* [from *dun.*] Importuned to pay a debt; urged.
DUN'NER, *n.* [from *dun.*] One employed in soliciting the payment of debts. *Spectator.*
DUN'NING, *ppr.* [from *dun.*] Urging for payment of a debt, or for the grant of some favor, or for the obtaining any request; importuning.
DUN'NING, *n.* [from *dun*, a color.] The operation of curing codfish, in such a manner as to give it a peculiar color and quality. Fish for dunning are caught early in spring, and often in February. At the Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, the cod are taken in deep water, split, and slack-salted; then laid in a pile for two or three months, in a dark store, covered, for the greatest part of the time, with salt hay or eel-grass, and pressed with some weight. In April or May, they are opened, and piled again as close as possible in the same dark store, till July or August, when they are fit for use. *J. Haven.*
DUN'NISH, *a.* Inclined to a dun color; somewhat dun. *Ray.*
DUN'NY, *a.* Deaf; dull of apprehension. [*Local.*]
DU'O, *n.* [L. two.] [*Grose.*
A song in two parts.
DU-O-DEC-A-HE'DRAL, } See DODECAHEDRAL, DO-
DU-O-DEC-A-HE'DRON, } DECAHEDRON.
DU-O-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* Proceeding in computation by twelves.
DU-O-DEC'I-MALS, *n.* In *arithmetic*, a kind of multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves.
DU-O-DEC'IM-FID, *a.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve, and *findo*, to cleave.] Divided into twelve parts.
DU-O-DEC'I-MO, *a.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve.] Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet; as, a book of *duodecimo* form or size.
DU-O-DEC'I-MO, *n.* A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.
DU-O-DEC'U-PLE, *a.* [L. *duo*, two, and *decuplus*, tenfold.] Consisting of twelves. *Arbuthnot.*
DU-O-DE'NUM, *n.* [L.] The first of the small intestines; the twelve-inch intestine.
DU-O-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *duo*, two, and *litera*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral. *Stuart.*
DUP, *v. t.* [*to do up.*] To open; as, to *dup* the door. [*Not in use.*]
DUPE, *n.* [Fr. *dupe.* See the verb.] A person who is deceived; or one easily led astray by his credulity; as, the *dupe* of a party.
DUPE, *v. t.* [Fr. *duper*; Sw. *tubba.* Qu. Sp. and Port. *estafar.*] To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity; as, to be *duped* by flattery.
DUP'A-BLE, (dūp'a-bl,) *a.* That can be duped.
DUP'ED, (dūpt,) *pp.* Deceived; tricked.
DUP'ER-Y, *n.* The act or practice of duping.
DUP'ING, *ppr.* Tricking; cheating.
DU'PI-ON, *n.* A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms. *Encyc.*
DU'PLE, *a.* [L. *duplus.*] Double. *Duple* ratio is that in which the antecedent term is double the consequent; as of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, &c. *Sub-duple* ratio is the reverse, or as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, &c.
DU-PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *duplicatus*, from *duplico*, to double, from *duplex*, double, twofold; *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold. See DOUBLE.] Double; twofold.
Duplicate proportion, or *ratio*, is the proportion or ratio of squares. Thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second. Thus in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a *duplicate* of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 is to the square of 4.
DU'PLI-CATE, *n.* Another corresponding to the first; or a second thing of the same kind.
2. A copy; a transcript. Thus, a second letter or bill of exchange, exactly like the first, is called a *duplicate.*
DU'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *duplico.*] To double; to fold.
DU'PLI-CA-TED, *pp.* Made double.
DU'PLI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Making double; folding.
DU-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of doubling; the multiplication of a number by 2.
2. A folding; a doubling; also, a fold; as, the *duplication* of a membrane.
DU'PLI-CA-TURE, *n.* A doubling; a fold. In *anatomy*, the fold of a membrane or vessel. *Encyc.*
DU-PLIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *duplicité*; Sp. *duplicidad*; It. *duplicità*; from L. *duplex*, double.]
1. Doubleness; the number two. *Watts.*
2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the act or practice of exhibiting a different or contrary conduct, or uttering different or contrary sentiments, at different times, in relation to the same thing; or the act of dissembling one's real opinions for the purpose of concealing them and misleading persons in the conversation and intercourse of life; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit.
3. In *law*, *duplicity* is the pleading of two or more distinct matters or single pleas. *Blackstone.*
DUP'PER, *n.* The same as DUBBER, which see.
DU-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See DURABLE.] The power of lasting or continuing in any given state without perishing; as, the *durability* of cedar or oak timber; the *durability* of animal and vegetable life is very limited.
DU'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *durabilis*, from *duro*, to last, *durus*, hard; W. *dur*, steel; *duraw*, to harden.] Having the quality of lasting, or continuing long in being, without perishing or wearing out; as, *durable* timber; *durable* cloth; *durable* happiness.
DU'RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Power of lasting; durability; as, the *durableness* of honest fame.
DU'RA-BLY, *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.
DU'RA MA'TER, [L.] The outer membrane of the brain. *Coxe.*
DU-RA'MEN, *n.* [L.] The central layers or heartwood, of a tree. *Braude.*
DU'RANCE, *n.* [from Fr. *dur*, *durer*, L. *duro.*]
1. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody of the jailer. *Shak.*
2. Continuance; duration. [See ENDURANCE.] *Dryden.*
DU-RANT', *n.* A glazed woolen stuff; called by some *everlasting.*
DU-RAN'TE, [L.] During; as, *durante vita*, during life; *durante bene placito*, during pleasure.
DU-RA'TION, *n.* Continuance in time; length or extension of existence indefinitely; as, the *duration* of life; the *duration* of a partnership; the *duration* of any given period of time; everlasting *duration.* This holding on or continuance of time is divided by us, arbitrarily, into certain portions, as minutes, hours, and days; or it is measured by a succession of events, as by the diurnal and annual revolutions of the earth, or any other succession; and the interval between two events is called a part of *duration.* This interval may be of any indefinite length, a minute or a century.
2. Power of continuance. *Rogers.*
DUR'BAR, *n.* An audience-room, in *India.*
DURE, *v. i.* [L. *duro*; Fr. *durer*; Sp. *durar*; It. *durare.* See DURABLE.] To last; to hold on in time or being; to continue; to endure.
[*This word is obsolete*; ENDURE *being substituted.*]
DURE'FUL, *a.* Lasting. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
DURE'LESS, *a.* Not lasting; fading. *Ralegh.*
DU-RESS', *n.* [Norm. *duresse*, *durette*, from *dur*, hard, grievous; L. *durities*, *durus.* See DURABLE.]
1. *Literally*, hardship; hence, constraint. *Technically*, *duress*, in *law*, is of two kinds; *duress of imprisonment*, which is imprisonment, or restraint of personal liberty; and *duress by menaces or threats*, [per minas,] when a person is threatened with loss of life or limb. Fear of battery is no duress. Duress, then, is imprisonment or threats intended to compel a person to do a legal act, as to execute a deed; or to commit an offense; in which cases the act is voidable or excusable. *Blackstone.*
2. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.
DUR'ING, *ppr.* of DURE. Continuing; lasting; holding on; as, *during* life, that is, life continuing; *during* our earthly pilgrimage; *during* the space of a year; *during* this or that. These phrases are the case absolute, or independent clauses; *durante vita*, *durante hoc.*
DU'RI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *dureté*, from *dur*, L. *durus*, *duro.*]
1. Hardness; firmness.
2. Hardness of mind; harshness. [*Little used.*]
DU'ROUS, *a.* Hard. [*Not used.*] *Smith.*
DUR'RA, *n.* A kind of millet, cultivated in N. Africa.
DURST, *pret.* of DARE. [D. *dorst.*]
DUSE, *n.* [L. *Dusius.*] A demon or evil spirit. "Quosdam dæmones quos *dusios* Galli nuncupant." (*August. De Civ. Dei*, 15, 23.) What the *duse* is the matter? The *duse* is in you. [*Vulgar.*] More commonly spelt DEUCE, or DEUSE, though DUSE is etymologically most correct.
DUSK, *a.* [D. *duister*; G. *düster*; Russ. *tusk*, tarnish; *tuskna*, to tarnish, to become dull or obscure. Qu. Gr. δυσυς.]
1. Tending to darkness, or moderately dark.
2. Tending to a dark or black color; moderately black. *Milton.*
DUSK, *n.* A tending to darkness; incipient or imperfect obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight; as, the *dusk* of the evening.
2. Tendency to a black color; darkness of color.
Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*
DUSK, *v. i.* To make dusky. [*Little used.*]
DUSK, *v. i.* To begin to lose light or whiteness; to grow dark. [*Little used.*]
DUSK'I-LY, *adv.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to blackness or darkness. *Sherwood.*
DUSK'I-NESS, *n.* Incipient or partial darkness; a slight or moderate degree of darkness or blackness.
DUSK'ISH, *a.* Moderately dusky; partially obscure; slightly dark or black; as, *duskish* smoke. *Spenser.*
Duskish tincture. *Wotton.*
DUSK'ISH-LY, *adv.* Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*
DUSK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Duskiness; approach to darkness. *More.*
DUSK'Y, *a.* Partially dark or obscure; not luminous; as, a *dusky* valley. *Dryden.*
A *dusky* torch. *Shak.*
2. Tending to blackness in color; partially black; dark-colored; not bright; as, a *dusky* brown. *Bacon.*
Dusky clouds. *Dryden.*
3. Gloomy; sad.
This *dusky* scene of horror. *Bentley.*
4. Intellectually clouded; as, a *dusky* sprite. *Pope.*
DUST, *n.* [Sax. *dust*, *dyst*; Scot. *dust*; Teut. *doest*, *duyst*, dust, fine flour.]
1. Fine, dry particles of earth, or other matter, so attenuated that it may be raised and wafted by the wind; powder; as, clouds of *dust* and seas of blood.
2. Fine, dry particles of earth; fine earth.
The peacock warmeth her eggs in the *dust.* — Job xxxix.
3. Earth; unorganized earthy matter.
Dust thou art, and to *dust* shalt thou return. — Gen. iii.
4. The grave.
For now shall I sleep in the *dust.* — Job vii.
5. A low condition.
God raiseth the poor out of the *dust.* — 1 Sam. ii.
DUST, *v. t.* To free from dust; to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust; as, to *dust* a table or a floor.
2. To sprinkle with dust.
3. To levigate. *Sprat.*
DUST'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for cleaning rooms and furniture.
DUST'ED, *pp.* Freed from dust.
DUST'ER, *n.* A utensil to clear from dust; also, a sieve.
DUST'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being dusty.
DUST'ING, *ppr.* Brushing; freeing from dust.
2. *n.* The act of removing dust.
DUST'-MAN, *n.* One whose employment is to carry away dirt and filth. *Gay.*
DUST'-PAN, *n.* A utensil to convey dust brushed from the floor, &c.
DUST'Y, *a.* Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; clouded with dust. *Dryden.*
2. Like dust; of the color of dust; as, a *dusty* white; a *dusty* red.
DUTCH, *n.* The people of Holland; also, their language.
DUTCH, *a.* Pertaining to Holland, or to its inhabitants.
DUTCH'GOLD, *n.* In *commerce*, copper, brass, and bronze leaf, used largely in Holland to ornament toys. *McCulloch.*
DU'TE-OUS, *a.* [from *duty.*] Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety requires; obedient; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority to require service or duty; as, a *duteous* child or subject.
2. Obedient; obsequious; *in a good or bad sense.*
Duteous to the vices of thy mistress. *Shak.*
3. Enjoined by duty, or by the relation of one to another; as, *duteous* ties. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
DU'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a duteous manner.
DU'TE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being obedient or respectful.
DU'TI-A-BLE, *a.* [See DUTY.] Subject to the imposition of duty or customs; as, *dutiable* goods. *Supreme Court, U. S.*
DU'TI-ED, (dū'tid,) *a.* Subjected to duties or customs. *Ames.*
DU'TI-FUL, *a.* Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; respectful; as, a *dutiful* son or daughter; a *dutiful* ward or servant; a *dutiful* subject.
2. Expressive of respect or a sense of duty; re-

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spectful; reverential; required by duty; as, *dutiful* reverence; *dutiful* attentions.

DŪ'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a dutiful manner; with a regard to duty; obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully. *Swift.*

DŪ'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Obedience; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty; as, *dutifulness* to parents. *Dryden.*

2. Reverence; respect. *Taylor.*

DŪ'TY, *n.* [from *due*, Fr. *dû*.] That which a person owes to another; that which a person is bound, by any natural, moral, or legal obligation, to pay, do, or perform. Obedience to princes, magistrates, and the laws, is the *duty* of every citizen and subject; obedience, respect, and kindness to parents, are *duties* of children; fidelity to friends is a *duty*; reverence, obedience, and prayer to God, are indispensable *duties*; the government and religious instruction of children are *duties* of parents which they can not neglect without guilt.

2. Forbearance of that which is forbidden by morality, law, justice, or propriety. It is our *duty* to refrain from lewdness, intemperance, profaneness, and in-

3. Obedience; submission. [justice.

4. Act of reverence or respect.

They both did *duty* to their lady. *Spenser.*

5. The business of a soldier or marine on guard; as, the company is on *duty*. It is applied, also, to other services or labor.

6. The business of war; military service; as, the regiment did *duty* in Flanders.

7. Tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods. An impost on land or other real estate, and on the stock of farmers, is not called a *duty*, but a *direct tax*. *United States.*

8. In *enginery*, the amount of weight which is lifted by a steam-engine, by a certain quantity of coal.

DU-UM'VIR, n.; pl. DUUMVIRI [L. *duo*, two, and *vir*, man.]

One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.

DU-UM'VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the duumvirs or duumvirate of Rome.

DU-UM'VI-RATE, *n.* The union of two men in the same office; or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated, as in ancient Rome.

DWALE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a sable or black color.

2. The deadly nightshade, Atropa lethalis, a plant; or a sleepy potion. *Chaucer.*

DWARF, *n.* [Sax. *dwerg*, *dwcorg*; D. *dwerg*; Sw. *id.*; Dan. *dværg*.]

1. A general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind. A man that never grows beyond two or three feet in hight, is a *dwarf*. This word, when used alone, usually refers to the human species, but sometimes to other animals. When it is applied to plants, it is more generally used in composition; as, *a dwarf-tree*; *dwarf-elder*.

2. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. *Spenser.*

DWARF, *v. t.* To hinder from growing to the natural size; to lessen; to make or keep small. *Addison.*

DWARF'ED, (dworft,) *pp.* Hindered from growing to the natural size.

DWARF'ISH, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable; as, a *dwarfish* animal; a *dwarfish* shrub. *Dryden.*

DWARF'ISH-LY, *adv.* Like a dwarf.

DWARF'ISH-NESS, *n.* Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

DWAUL, *v. i.* [Sax. *dwelian*, *dwolian*, to wander.] To be delirious. [*Obs.*] *Junius.*

DWELL, *v. i.; pret.* DWELLED, usually contracted into DWELT. [Dan. *dvæler*, to stay, wait, loiter, delay; Sw. *dvala*, a trance; *dvalias*, to delay, abide, remain, or linger. Teut. *dualla*; Ice. *duelia*; Scot. *duel*, *dwell*. Qu. W. *attal*, *dal*, to hold, stop, stay, and Ir. *tuilim*, to sleep. This word coincides nearly with *dally* in its primitive signification, and may be of the same family. Its radical sense is probably to *draw out in time*; hence, to hold, rest, remain. We see like senses united in many words, as in *tonco*, *τεινω*, *continue*. See DALLY, and Class Dl, No. 3, 5, 6, 21.]

1. To abide as a permanent resident, or to inhabit for a time; to live in a place; to have a habitation for some time or permanence.

God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall *dwell* in the tents of Shem. — Gen. ix.

Dwell imports a residence of some continuance. We use *abide* for the resting of a night or an hour; but we never say, he *dwelt* in a place a day or a night. *Dwell* may signify a residence for life or for a much shorter period, but not for a day. In *Scripture*, it denotes a residence of seven days, during the feast of tabernacles.

Ye shall *dwell* in booths seven days. — Lev. xxiii.
The Word was made flesh, and *dwelt* among us. — John i.

2. To be in any state or condition; to continue.

To *dwell* in doubtful joy. *Shak.*

3. To continue; to be fixed in attention; to hang upon with fondness.

The attentive queen
Dwelt on his accents. *Smith.*
They stand at a distance, *dwelling* on his looks and language, fixed in amazement. *Buckminster.*

4. To continue long; as, to *dwell* on a subject, in speaking, debate, or writing; to *dwell* on a note in music.

Dwell, as a verb transitive, is not used. "We who *dwell* this wild," in Milton, is not a legitimate phrase.

DWELL'ED, (dweld,) *pp.* Inhabited.

DWELL'ER, *n.* An inhabitant; a resident of some continuance in a place. *Dryden.*

DWELL'ING, *ppr.* Inhabiting; residing; sojourning; continuing with fixed attention.

DWELL'ING, *n.* Habitation; place of residence; abode.

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons. — Jer. xlix.

2. Continuance; residence; state of life.

Thy *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field. — Dan. iv.

DWELL'ING-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one lives.

DWELL'ING-PLACE, *n.* The place of residence.

DWELT, *pp.* of DWELL. Resided; sojourned; continued.

DWIN'DLE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dwinan*, to pine, to vanish; Sw. *tvina*; G. *schwinden*. I suppose founded on the root of *waane*, or *vain*, *vanish*.]

1. To diminish; to become less; to shrink; to waste or consume away. The body *dwindles* by pining or consumption; an estate *dwindles* by waste, by want of industry or economy; an object *dwindles* in size as it recedes from view; an army *dwindles* by death or desertion.

Our drooping days are *dwindled* down to naught. *Thomson.*

2. To degenerate; to sink; to fall away.

Religious societies may *dwindle* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

DWIN'DLE, *v. t.* To make less; to bring low. *Thomson.*

2. To break; to disperse. *Clarendon.*

DWIN'DLED, *pp.* or *a.* Shrunk; diminished in size.

DWIN'DLING, *ppr.* Falling away; becoming less; pining; consuming; moldering away.

DYE, *v. t.* [Sax. *deagan*; L. *tingo*, for *tigo*; Gr. *τεγγω*; Fr. *teindre*, whence *tint*, *taint*, *attaint*; Sp. *teñir*; Port. *tingir*; It. *tignere*; Ar. طَاحَ *taicha*, to *dye* and to *die*. Class Dg, No. 40. The primary sense is, to throw down, to dip, to plunge.]

To stain; to color; to give a new and permanent color to; applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth, as wool, cotton, silk, and linen; also, to hats, leather, &c. It usually expresses more or a deeper color than *tinge*.

DYE, *n.* A coloring liquor; color; stain; tinge.

DY'ED, (dīde,) *pp.* Stained; colored.

DYE'-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.

DYE'ING, *ppr.* Staining; giving a new and permanent color.

DYE'ING, *n.* The art or practice of giving new and permanent colors; the art of coloring cloth, hats, &c.

DY'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.

DY'ER'S-WEED, *n.* A plant from which is obtained a yellow dye. The name is given to the *Reseda luteola*, and to the *Genista tinctoria*. *London. Dewey.*

DY'ING, *ppr.* [from *die*.] Losing life; perishing; expiring; fading away; languishing.

2. *a.* Mortal; destined to death; as, *dying* bodies.

3. Given, uttered, or manifested just before death; as, *dying* words; a *dying* request; *dying* love.

4. Supporting a dying person; as, a *dying* bed.

5. Pertaining to death; as, a *dying* hour.

DY'ING-LY, *adv.* In a dying manner.

DYKE. See DIKE.

DY-NAM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *δυναμις*, strength, and *μετρεω*, to measure.

An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. *Ramsden.*

DYN-A-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter.

DY-NAM'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *δυναμις*, power.]
DY-NAM'IC-AL, }

Pertaining to strength or power, or to dynamics.

DY-NAM'ICS, *n.* [Gr. *δυναμις*, power.]

That branch of mechanical philosophy which treats of bodies in motion; opposed to *statics*.

DYN-A-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [See DYNAMETER.] An instrument for measuring force, especially the relative strength of men and other animals. [See, also, DYNAMOMETER.] *Ed. Encyc.*

DY'NAST, *n.* [See DYNASTY.] A ruler; a governor; a prince; a government.

DY-NAST'IC, *a.* Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

DY-NAS'TI-DAN, *n.* [Gr. *δυναστης*, powerful.]

The *dynastidans* are a tribe of beetles, of a gigantic size.

DY'NAS-TY, *n.* [Gr. *δυναστεια*, power, sovereignty, from *δυναστης*, a lord or chief, from *δυναμαι*, to be able or strong, to prevail; Ir. *tanaiste*. The W. *dyn*, man, is probably from the same root. Class Dn.]

Government; sovereignty; or rather a race or succession of kings of the same line or family, who govern a particular country; as, the *dynasties* of Egypt or Persia. *Encyc.*

The obligation of treaties and contracts is allowed to survive the change of *dynasties*. *E. Everett.*

DYS'CRA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *δυσκρασια*; *δυς*, evil, and *κρασις*, habit.]

In *medicine*, an ill habit or state of the humors; distemperature of the juices. *Coxe. Encyc.*

DYS-EN-TER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to dysentery; accompanied with dysentery; proceeding from dysentery.

2. Afflicted with dysentery; as, a *dysenteric* patient.

DYS'EN-TER-Y, *n.* [L. *dysenteria*; Gr. *δυσεντερια*; *δυς*, bad, and *εντερον*, intestines.]

A flux in which the stools consist chiefly of blood and mucus or other morbid matter, accompanied with griping of the bowels, and followed by tenesmus. *Encyc.*

DYS'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *δυς* and *νομος*.]

Bad legislation; the enactment of bad laws.

DYS'O-DILE, *n.* A species of coal of a greenish or yellowish-gray color, in masses composed of thin layers. When burning, it emits a very fetid odor. *Haüy. Cleaveland.*

DYS-OP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *δυς* and *ωψ*.]

Dimness of sight.

DYS'O-REX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *δυς*, bad, and *ορεξις*, appetite.]

A bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite. *Coxe.*

DYS-PEP'SY, } *n.* [Gr. *δυσπεψια*; *δυς*, bad, and
DYS-PEP'SI-A, } *πεπτω*, to concoct.]

Bad digestion; indigestion, or difficulty of digestion. *Encyc. Coxe.*

DYS-PEP'TIC, *a.* Afflicted with bad digestion; as, a *dyspeptic* person.

2. Pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy; as, a *dyspeptic* complaint.

DYS-PEP'TIC, *n.* A person afflicted with bad digestion.

DIS'PHA-GY, (dis'fa-je,) *n.* [Gr. *δυς* and *φαγω*.]

Difficulty of digestion.

DYS'PHO-NY, *n.* [Gr. *δυσφωνια*; *δυς*, bad, hard, and *φωνη*, voice.]

A difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech. *Dict.*

DYS-PHŌ'RI-A, *n.* [Gr. *δυς* and *φορεω*.]

Impatience under affliction.

DYSP-NŒ'A, (disp-nē'a,) *n.* [Gr. *δυσπνοια*.]

A difficulty of breathing. *Coxe.*

DYS-THET'IC, *a.* Relating to a non-febrile morbid state of the blood-vessels, or to a bad habit of the body, dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.

DYS'TOME, } *a.* [Gr. *δυς*, with difficulty, and
DYS'TO-MOUS, } *τεμνω*, to cleave.]

In *mineralogy*, cleaving with difficulty. *Shepard.*

DYS-U'RIC, *n.* Pertaining to dysury.

DYS'U-RY, (dis'yu-re,) *n.* [Gr. *δυσουρια*; *δυς* and *ουρον*, urine.]

Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat. *Encyc.*

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E.

E the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet, seems to be the ancient Phenician and Hebrew ע inverted, corresponding nearly with the Chaldaic and later Hebrew ה. Its long and natural sound in English coincides with the sound of *i* in the Italian and French languages, and is formed by a narrower opening of the glottis than that of *a*. It has a long sound, as in *here, mere, me*; a short sound, as in *met, men*; and the sound of *a* open or long, in *there, prey, vein*. As a final letter, it is generally quiescent; but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or at least to indicate that the preceding vowel is to have its long sound, as in *mane, cane, plume*, which, without the final *e*, would be pronounced *man, can, plum*. After *c* and *g*, the final *e* serves to indicate that *c* is to be pronounced as *s*, and *g* as *j*. Thus, without the final *e* in *mace*, [mase,] this word would be pronounced *mac*, [mak,] and *rage* [rāj] would be pronounced *rag*. In a numerous class of words, — indeed in almost every word, except a few from the Greek, — the final *e* is silent, serving no purpose whatever, unless to show from what language we have received the words; and in many cases, it does not answer this purpose. In words ending in *ive*, as *active*; in *ile*, as *futile*; in *ine*, as in *sanguine, examine*; in *ite*, as in *definite*; *e* is, for the most part, silent. In some of these words, the use of *e* is borrowed from the French; in most or all cases, it is not authorized by the Latin originals; it is worse than useless, as it leads to a wrong pronunciation; and the retaining of it in such words is beyond measure absurd.

When two of this vowel occur together, the sound is the same as that of the single *e* long, as in *deem, esteem, need*; and it occurs often with *a* and *i*, as in *mean, hear, siege, deceive*, in which cases, when one vowel only has a sound, the combination I call a digraph, [*double written.*] In these combinations, the sound is usually that of *e* long, but sometimes the short sound of *e*, as in *lĕad*, a metal, *rĕad*, pret. of *rēad*, and sometimes the sound of *a* long, as in *reign, feign*, pronounced *rane, fane*. Irregularities of this kind are not reducible to rules.

As a numeral, E stands for 250. In the calendar, it is the fifth of the dominical letters. As an abbreviation, it stands for *East*, as in charts; E. N. E., east-north-east; E. S. E., east-south-east; E. by S., east by south.

ĒACH, (ēch,) *a.* [Scot. *eik.* This word is either a contraction of the Sax. *æle, ele*, D. *elk*, or the Ir. *each*, or *gach*, Basque *gucia*, Fr. *chaque*, with the loss of the first articulation. With the Celtic corresponds the Russ. *kajdei*, each. I am inclined to believe both the English and Scottish words to be contractions of the Celtic *ceach.*]

Every one of any number separately considered or treated. The emperor distributed to *each* soldier in his army a liberal donative.

To all of them he gave *each* man changes of raiment. — Gen. xlv.

And the princes of Ismel, being twelve men, *each* one was for the house of his fathers. — Num. i.

Simeon and Levi took *each* man his sword. — Gen. xxxiv.

To *each* corresponds *other*. Let *each* esteem *other* better than himself. It is our duty to assist *each other*; that is, it is our duty to assist, *each* to assist the *other*.

ĒACH'WHERE, *adv.* Every where. [*Obs.*]

EAD, ED, in *names*, is a Saxon word, signifying happy, fortunate; as in *Edward*, happy preserver; *Edgar*, happy power; *Edwin*, happy conqueror; *Eadulph*, happy assistance; like *Macarius* and *Eupolemus* in Greek, and *Fausta, Fortunatus, Felicianus*, in Latin. *Gibson.*

ĒA'GER, (ē'ger,) *a.* [Fr. *aigre*; Arm. *egr*; W. *egyr*; It. *agro*; Sp. *agrio*; L. *acer*, fierce, brisk, sharp, sour. If *r* is radical, this word belongs to Class Gr. Ir. *geur, geire*, sharp; Ger. *gier*. Otherwise, it coincides with L. *acus*, Eng. *edge*, Sax. *ecg.*]

1. Excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; inflamed by desire; ardently wishing or longing. The soldiers were *eager* to engage the enemy. Men are *eager* in the pursuit of wealth. The lover is *eager* to possess the object of his affections.

2. Ardent; vehement; impetuous; as, *eager* spirits; *eager* zeal; *eager* clamors.

3. Sharp; sour; acid; as, *eager* droppings into milk. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

4. Sharp; keen; biting; severe; as, *eager* air; *eager* cold. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Bacon.*

5. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile; as, the gold is too *eager*. [*Local.*] *Locke.*

ĒA'GER-LY, *adv.* With great ardor of desire; ardently; earnestly; warmly; with prompt zeal; as, he *eagerly* flew to the assistance of his friend.

2. Hastily; impetuously.

3. Keenly; sharply.

ĒA'GER-NESS, *n.* Ardent desire to do, pursue, or obtain any thing; animated zeal; vehement longing; ardor of inclination. Men pursue honor with *eagerness*. Detraction is often received with *eagerness*. With *eagerness* the soldier rushes to battle. The lover's *eagerness* often disappoints his hopes.

2. Tartness; sourness. [*Obs.*]

ĒA'GLE, (ē'gl,) *n.* [Fr. *aigle*; Sp. *aguila*; It. *aquila*; L. *aquila*. Qu. from his beak, Ch. Heb כפי, to be crooked, (see *Buxtorf,*) or Pers. اجل.]

1. A rapacious bird of the genus Falco. The beak is crooked, and furnished with a cere at the base, and the tongue is cloven or bifid. There are several species, as the bald or white-headed eagle, the sea eagle or ossifrage, the golden eagle, &c.

The eagle is one of the largest species of birds, has a keen sight, and preys on small animals, fish, &c. He lives to a great age; and it is said that one died at Vienna, after a confinement of a hundred and four years. On account of the elevation and rapidity of his flight, and of his great strength, he is called the king of birds. Hence the figure of an eagle was made the standard of the Romans, and a spread eagle is a principal figure in the arms of the United States of America. Hence, also, in heraldry, it is one of the most noble bearings in armory.

2. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars, or about forty-three shillings sterling.

3. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, having its right wing contiguous to the equinoctial. It contains Altair, a star of the first magnitude. *Encyc.*

ĒA'GLE-EȲED, (ē'gl-īde,) *a.* Sharpsighted as an eagle; having an acute sight. *Dryden.*

2. Discerning; having acute intellectual vision.

ĒA'GLE-FLIGHT-ED, (ē'gl-flīt-ed,) *a.* Flying like an eagle; mounting high.

ĒA'GLE-SIGHT'ED, (ē'gl-sīt-ed,) *a.* Having acute sight. *Shak.*

ĒA'GLE-SPEED, *n.* Swiftness like that of an eagle.

ĒA'GLESS, *n.* A female or hen eagle. [*Pope.*

ĒA'GLE-STŌNE, *n.* Ætites, a variety of argillaceous oxyd of iron, occurring in masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. Their form is spherical, oval, or nearly reniform, or sometimes like a parallelopiped with rounded edges and angles. They have a rough surface, and are essentially composed of concentric layers. These nodules often embrace at the center a kernel or nucleus, sometimes movable, and always differing from the exterior in color, density, and fracture. To these hollow nodules the ancients gave the name of *eagle-stones*, from an opinion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs. *Cleaveland.*

ĒA'GLET, *n.* A young eagle, or a diminutive eagle.

ĒA'GLE-WING-ED, *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle. *Milton.*

ĒA'GLE-WOOD, *n.* A fragrant wood, used by the Asiatics for burning as incense. *Brande.*

ĒA'GRE, *n.* A tide swelling above another tide, as in the Severn. *Dryden.*

ĒAL'DER-MAN. See ALDERMAN.

ĒAME, *n.* [Sax. *eam.*]

Uncle. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

ĒAN, *v. t.* or *i.* To yean. [See YEAN.]

ĒAN'LING, *n.* A lamb just brought forth. [*Not used.*]

ĒAR, *n.* [Sax. *ear, eare*; D. *oor*; Sw. *öra*; Dan. *öre*; G. *ohr*, or *öhr*; L. *auris*, whence *auricula*, Fr. *oreille*, Sp. *oreja*, Port. *orelha*, It. *orecchio*. The sense is probably a shoot or limb. It may be connected with *hear*, as the L. *audio* is with the Gr. ους, ωτος.]

1. The organ of hearing; the organ by which sound is perceived; and, in general, both the external and internal part is understood by the term. The external ear is a cartilaginous funnel, attached, by ligaments and muscles, to the temporal bone. *Encyc.*

2. The sense of hearing, or rather the power of distinguishing sounds and judging of harmony; the power of nice perception of the differences of sound, or of consonances and dissonances. She has a delicate *ear* for music, or a good *ear*.

3. In *the plural*, the head or person.

It is better to pass over an affront from one scoundrel, than to draw a herd about one's *ears*. *L'Estrange.*

4. The top, or highest part.

The cavalier was up to the *ears* in love. [*Low.*] *L'Estrange.*

5. A favorable hearing; attention; heed; regard. Give no *ear* to flattery. He could not gain the prince's *ear*.

I cried to God — and he gave *ear* to me. — Ps. lxxvii.

6. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; opinion; judgment; taste.

He laid his sense closer — according to the style and *ear* of those times. *Denham.*

7. Any part of a thing resembling an ear; a projecting part from the side of any thing; as, the *ears* of a vessel used as handles.

8. The spike of corn; that part of certain plants which contains the flowers and seeds; as, an *ear* of wheat or maize.

To be by the ears,
To fall together by the ears,
To go together by the ears, } to fight or scuffle; to quarrel.
To set by the ears; to make strife; to cause to quarrel.

An ear for music; an ear that relishes music, or that readily distinguishes tones or intervals.

ĒAR, *v. i.* To shoot as an ear; to form ears, as corn.

ĒAR, *v. t.* [L. *aro.*]

To plow or till. [*Obs.*]

ĒAR'A-BLE, *a.* Used to be tilled. [*Obs.*] *Barret.*

ĒAR'ĀCHE, (-āke,) *n.* [See ACHE.] Pain in the ear.

ĒAR'AL, *a.* Receiving by the ear. [*Not used.*] *Hewyt.*

ĒAR'-BŌR-ED, *a.* Having the ear perforated. *Hall.*

ĒAR'-CAP, *n.* A cover for the ears against cold.

ĒAR'-DEAF-EN-ING, (-dē'fn- or -def'n-,) *a.* Stunning the ear with noise. *Shak.*

ĒAR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having ears; having spikes formed, as corn.

2. Plowed. [*Obs.*] [as corn.

ĒAR'-E-REC'TING, *a.* Setting up the ears. *Cowper.*

ĒAR'ING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

ĒAR'ING, *n.* A plowing of land. *Gen.* xliv.

ĒAR'LAP, *n.* The tip of the ear.

ĒAR'LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *ear-loca.*]

A lock or curl of hair, near the ear.

ĒAR'MARK, *n.* A mark on the ear, by which a sheep is known.

ĒAR'MARK, *v. t* To mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

ĒAR'MĀRK-ED, (-märkt,) *pp.* Marked on the ear.

ĒAR'MĀRK-ING, *ppr.* Marking on the ear.

ĒAR'PICK, *n.* An instrument for cleansing the ear.

ĒAR'-PIER-CING, *a.* Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound. *Shak.*

ĒAR'RING, *n.* A pendant; an ornament, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls, or other jewels, worn at the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe.

ĒAR'SHOT, *n.* Reach of the ear; the distance at which words may be heard. *Dryden.*

ĒAR'-TRŪMP-ET, *n.* A tube applied to the ear to aid in hearing.

ĒAR'WAX, *n.* The cerumen; a thick viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage. *Encyc.*

ĒAR'WIG, *n.* [Sax. *ear-wigga, ear-wicga*; ear and worm or grub.]

1. An insect, with large transparent wings, which eats fruit and flower leaves, and has been erroneously supposed to creep into the human brain through the ear.

In *New England*, this name is vulgarly given to a centiped.

2. *Figuratively*, one who gains the ear of another by stealth, and whispers insinuations.

ĒAR'WIG, *v. t.* To gain the ear by stealth, and whisper insinuations. [*Colloquial in England.*]

ĒAR'-WIT-NESS, *n.* One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing. *Watts.*

EARL, (erl,) *n.* [Sax. *eorl*; Ir. *iarla*, an earl; *earlumh*, noble. This word is said to have been received from the Danes, although not now used in Denmark. Formerly, this title among the Danes was equivalent to the English *alderman*. *Spelman.*]

A British title of nobility, or a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount. The title answers to *count* [*compte*] in France, and *graaf* in Germany. The earl formerly had the government of a *shire*, and was called *shireman*. After the conquest, earls were called *counts*, and from them shires have taken the name of *counties*. *Earl* is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction. *Spelman. Encyc.*

EARL'DŌM, (erl'dum,) *n.* The seignory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

EARL-MĀR'SHAL, *n.* An officer in Great Britain, who has the superintendence of military solemnities.

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He is the eighth great officer of state. The office was originally conferred by grant of the king, but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards. *Encyc.*

EARLES'-PEN-NY, (erlz-) *n.* Money given in part payment. [Qu. L. *arrha.*] [*Not in use.*]

EAR'LESS, *a.* Destitute of ears; disinclined to hear or listen.

EAR'LI-ER, (er'li-er,) *a. comp.* More forward or early.

EAR'LI-EST, (er'li-est,) *a. superl.* Most early; first.

EAR'LI-NESS, (er'li-ness,) *n.* [See EARLY and ERE.] A state of advance or forwardness; a state of being before any thing, or at the beginning; as, the *earliness* of rising in the morning is a rising at the dawn of the morning, or before the usual time of rising. So we speak of the *earliness* of spring, or the *earliness* of plants, to express a state somewhat in advance of the usual time of spring, or growth of plants.

EAR'LY, (er'ly,) *a.* [from Sax. *ær, er,* before in time, Eng. *ere,* which indicates the root of the word to signify, to advance, to pass along, or shoot up. It is probably connected with the D. *eer,* G. *ehre,* Sw. *äkre,* Dan. *ære,* honor, denoting the highest point.]

1. In advance of something else; prior in time; forward; as, *early* fruit, that is, fruit that comes to maturity before other fruit; *early* growth; *early* manhood; *early* old age or decrepitude, that is, premature old age. So an *early* spring; an *early* harvest.

2. First; being at the beginning; as, *early* dawn.

3. Being in good season; as, the court met at an *early* hour.

EAR'LY, (er'ly,) *adv.* Soon; in good season; betimes; as, *rise early: come early: begin early* to instil into children principles of piety.

Those that seek me *early* shall find me. — Prov. viii.

EARN, (ern,) *v. t.* [Sax. *earnian, ærnian, gearnian,* to earn, to merit. It is connected in origin with EARNEST and YEARN, which see. The primary sense is to strive or urge, implying an effort to advance or stretch forward.]

1. To merit or deserve by labor, or by any performance; to do that which entitles to a reward, whether the reward is received or not. Men often *earn* money or honor which they never receive. *Earn* money before you spend it, and spend less than you *earn.*

It is idle to hope, by our short-sighted contrivances, to insure to a people happiness which their own character has not *earned.* *Channing.*

2. To gain by labor, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation; as, to *earn* a dollar a day; to *earn* a good living; to *earn* honors or laurels.

EARN, (ern,) *v. i.* [Sax. *gyrnan.*] To long for; to feel anxiety. See YEARN. *Spenser.*

EARN, *v. i.* To curdle. *North of England.*

EARN'ED, (ernd,) *pp.* Merited by labor or performance; gained.

EARN'EST, (ern'est,) *a.* [Sax. *eornest* or *geornest,* from *georn,* desirous, studious, diligent, assiduous, whence *geornian, gyrnan,* to desire, to *yearn*; Dan. *gierne,* willingly, freely, gladly, cheerfully; *gierning,* a deed, act, exploit; Ger. *ernst*; D. *ernst*; W. *ern,* earnest-money. The radical sense is, to strive to advance, to reach forward, to urge, to strain.]

1. Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited.

They are never more *earnest* to disturb us, than when they see us most *earnest* in this duty. *Duppa.*

2. Ardent; warm; eager; zealous; animated; importunate; as, *earnest* in love; *earnest* in prayer.

3. Intent; fixed.

On that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes were fixed. *Milton.*

4. Serious; important; that is, really intent or engaged; whence the phrase *in earnest.* To *be in earnest,* is to be really urging or stretching toward an object; intent on a pursuit. Hence, from fixed attention, comes the sense of *seriousness* in the pursuit, as opposed to trifling or jest. Are you *in earnest* or *in jest*?

EARN'EST, (ern'est,) *n.* Seriousness; a reality; a real event; as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest.* *Sidney.*
And give *in earnest* what I begged in jest. *Shak.*

2. First fruits; that which is in advance, and gives promise of something to come. Early fruit may be an *earnest* of fruit to follow. The Christian's peace of mind, in this life, is an *earnest* of future peace and happiness. The *earnest* of the Spirit is given to the saints, as the assurance of their future enjoyment of God's favor and presence.

3. A part paid or delivered beforehand, as money or goods, under a contract, as a pledge and security for the whole. Thus, *earnest,* or *earnest-money,* is a first payment or deposit, giving promise or assurance of full payment, and serving also to bind the seller to the terms of the agreement. *McCulloch.*

Hence the practice of giving an *earnest* to ratify a bargain.

4. In *a wider sense,* a pledge or assurance of more to come hereafter; as, to give *earnest* of success.

EARN'EST-LY, (ern'est-ly,) *adv.* Warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire.

Being in an agony, he prayed more *earnestly.* — Luke xxii.
That ye should *earnestly* contend for the faith once delivered to the saints. — Jude 3.

2. With fixed attention; with eagerness.

A certain maid looked *earnestly* upon him. — Luke xxii.

EARN'EST-MŌN-EY, (-mun-ny,) *n.* Money paid as a pledge or security.

EARN'EST-NESS, (ern'est-ness,) *n.* Ardor or zeal in the pursuit of any thing; eagerness; animated desire; as, to seek or ask with *earnestness;* to engage in a work with *earnestness.*

2. Anxious care; solicitude; intenseness of desire *Dryden.*

3. Fixed desire or attention; seriousness; as, the charge was maintained with a show of gravity and *earnestness.*

EARN'FUL, (ern'ful,) *a.* Full of anxiety. [*Not used.*]

EARN'ING, (ern'ing,) *ppr.* Meriting by services; gaining by labor or performance.

EARN'ING, (ern'ing,) *n.*; *pl.* EARNINGS. That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labor, services, or performances; wages; reward. The folly of young men is to spend their *earnings* in dissipation or extravagance. It is wise for the poor to invest their *earnings* in a productive fund.

EARSH, (ersh,) *n.* [See EAR, to plow.] A plowed field. [*Not in use.*] *May.*

EARTH, (erth,) *n.* [Sax. *eard, eorth, yrth*; D. *aarde*; G. *erde*; Sw. *iord, jord*; Dan. *iord*; Scot. *erd, yerd, yerth*; Turk. *jerda*; Tartaric, *yirda.* It coincides with the Heb. אֶרֶץ. The Ar. أَرْض *aradh,* from which the Arabic and Hebrew words corresponding to the Teutonic above, are derived, signifies to eat, gnaw, or corrode as a worm, or the teredo. It is obvious, then, that the primary sense of *earth* is fine particles, like *mold.* The verb may be from רָצַץ to break or bruise. The Ch. and Syr. אַרְעָא, earth, may be contracted from the same word. See CORRODE.]

1. *Earth,* in *its primary sense,* signifies the particles which compose the mass of the globe, but *more particularly,* the particles which form the fine mold on the surface of the globe; or it denotes any indefinite mass or portion of that matter. We throw up *earth* with a spade or plow; we fill a pit or ditch with *earth*; we form a rampart with *earth.* This substance being considered, by ancient philosophers, as simple, was called an *element*; and, in popular language, we still hear of the four elements, *fire, air, earth,* and *water.*

2. In *chemistry,* the term *earth* was, till lately, employed to denote a supposed simple elementary body or substance, defined to be tasteless, inodorous, uninflammable, and infusible. But it has also been applied to substances which have a very sensible alkaline taste, as lime. The primitive earths have been reckoned ten in number; of which five are considered earths proper, namely, *alumina, glucina, yttria, zirconia,* and *thorina*; four possess decided alkaline properties, namely, *baryta, strontia, lime* or *calcia,* and *magnesia*: and one, *silica,* is regarded as an acid, and often called *silicic acid.* Recent experiments prove that all of them, except *silica,* are compounds of oxygen with metallic bases.
Davy. Silliman. Phillips. Ure.

3. The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. The earth is nearly spherical, but a little flatted at the poles, and hence its figure is called an *oblate spheroid.* It is one of the primary planets, revolving round the sun in an orbit which is between those of Venus and Mars. It is nearly eight thousand miles in diameter, and twenty-five thousand miles in circumference. Its mean distance from the sun is about ninety-five millions of miles, and its annual revolution constitutes the year of 365 days, 5 hours, and nearly 49 minutes.

4. The world, as opposed to other scenes of existence *Shak.*

5. The inhabitants of the globe.

The whole *earth* was of one language. — Gen. xi.

6. Dry land, opposed to the sea.

God called the dry land *earth.* — Gen. i.

7. Country; region; a distinct part of the globe. *Dryden.*

In this sense, *land* or *soil* is more generally used. In *Scripture, earth* is used for a part of the world. *Ezra* i. 2.

8. The ground; the surface of the earth. He fell to the *earth.* The ark was lifted above the *earth.*

In the second month — was the *earth* dried. — Gen. viii.

9. In *Scripture, things on the earth* are carnal, sensual, temporary things; opposed to heavenly, spiritual, or divine things

10. *Figuratively,* a low condition. *Rev.* xii.

11. [from *ear,* Sax. *erian,* L. *aro,* to plow.] The act of turning up the ground in tillage [*Not used.*] *Tusser*

EARTH, (erth,) *v. t.* To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth.

The fox is *earthed.* *Dryden.*

2. To cover with earth or mold. *Evelyn.*

EARTH, *v. i.* To retire under ground; to burrow. Here foxes *earthed.*

EARTH'-BAG, *n.* A bag filled with earth, used for defense in war.

EARTH'-BANK, *n.* A bank or mound of earth.

EARTH'-BŌARD, (erth'bōrd,) *n.* The board of a plow that turns over the earth; the mold-board.

EARTH'BORN, *a.* Born of the earth; terrigenous; springing originally from the earth; as, the fabled

2. Earthly; terrestrial. [*earth-born* giants.

All *earth-born* cares are wrong. *Goldsmith.*

EARTH'-BOUND, *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth. *Shak.*

EARTH'-BRED, *a.* Low; abject; groveling.

EARTH'-ĒRE-ĀT'ED, *a.* Formed of earth. *Young.*

EARTH'ED, (erthd,) *pp.* Hid in the earth.

EARTH'EN, (erth'n,) *a.* Made of earth; made of clay; as, an *earthen* vessel; *earthen* ware.

EARTH'EN-WĀRE, *n.* Ware made of earth; crockery. It is less hard than stone-ware.

EARTH'-FED, *a.* Low; abject. *B. Jonson.*

EARTH'-FLAX, *n.* Amianth; a fibrous, flexile, elastic mineral substance, consisting of short interwoven, or long parallel filaments. *Encyc.*

EARTH'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth; grossness. *Johnson.*

EARTH'ING, (erth'ing,) *ppr.* Hiding in the earth.

EARTH'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *earthly.*] The quality of being earthly; grossness.

2. Worldliness; strong attachment to worldly things.

EARTH'LING, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a frail creature. *Drummond.*

EARTH'LY, *a.* Pertaining to the earth, or to this world.

Our *earthly* house of this tabernacle. — 2 Cor. v.

2. Not heavenly; vile; mean.

This *earthly* load
Of death called life. *Milton.*

3. Belonging to our present state; as, *earthly* objects; *earthly* residence.

4. Belonging to the earth or world; carnal; vile; as opposed to *spiritual* or *heavenly.*

Whose glory is in their shame, who mind *earthly* things. — Phil. iii.

5. Corporeal; not mental. *Spenser.*

6. Any thing on earth.

What *earthly* benefit can be the result? *Pope.*

EARTH'LY-MIND'ED, *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

EARTH'LY-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Grossness; sensuality; extreme devotedness to earthly objects. *Gregory.*

EARTH'-NUT, *n.* The popular name of a spherical knob, the size of a cherry, which is black without and white within, and is a part of the root of the Carum Bulbocastanum. *DeCand.*

2. The seed-vessel and seed of the Arachis hypogæa, a leguminous plant, called also *pea-nut.* It lies upon, or is buried in the earth, where it ripens.

EARTH'QUĀKE, *n.* A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth; sometimes a slight tremor; at other times a violent shaking or convulsion; at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth. Earthquakes are usually preceded by a rattling sound in the air, or by a subterraneous rumbling noise. Hence the name *earthdin,* formerly given to an earthquake.

EARTH'-SHĀK-ING, *a.* Shaking the earth; having power to shake the earth. *Milton.*

EARTH-WAN'DER-ING, *a.* Roving over the earth.

EARTH'-WŌRK, (erth'wurk,) *n.* In *engineering,* a term applied to cuttings, embankments, &c.

EARTH'-WŌRM, (erth'wurm,) *n.* The dew worm, a species of lumbricus; a worm that lives under ground. *Encyc.*

2. A mean, sordid wretch.

EARTH'Y, *a.* Consisting of earth; as, *earthy* matter.

2. Resembling earth; as, an *earthy* taste or smell.

3. Partaking of earth; terrene. *Milton.*

4. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial; as, *earthy* spirits. *Dryden.*

5. Relating to earth; as, an *earthy* sign. *Dryden.*

6. Gross; not refined; as, an *earthy* conceit. *Shak.*

7. *Earthy fracture,* in *mineralogy,* is when the fracture of a mineral is rough, with minute elevations and depressions. *Cleaveland.*

ĒASE, (ēze,) *n.* [Fr. *aise*; Arm. *aez*; W. *hawz*; Corn. *hedh*; Sax. *eth* or *eath,* easy; L. *otium*; It. *agio*; Ir. *easgaidh.*]

1. Rest; an undisturbed state. *Applied to the body,* freedom from pain, disturbance, excitement, or annoyance. He sits at his *ease.* He takes his *ease.*

2 *Applied to the mind,* a quiet state; tranquillity; freedom from pain, concern, anxiety, solicitude, or any thing that frets or ruffles the mind.

His soul shall dwell at *ease.* — Ps. xxv.
Woe to them that are at *ease* in Zion. — Amos vi.

3. Rest from labor.

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4. Facility; freedom from difficulty or great labor. One man will perform this service with *ease*. This author writes with *ease*.

5. Freedom from stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement; as, the *ease* of style.

6. Freedom from constraint or formality; unaffectedness; as, *ease* of behavior

At ease; in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety.

ĒASE, *v. t.* To free from pain, or any disquiet or annoyance, *as the body*; to relieve; to give rest to; as, the medicine has *eased* the patient.

2. To free from anxiety, care, or disturbance, *as the mind*; as, the late news has *eased* my mind.

3. To remove a burden from, either of body or mind; to relieve; with *of*. *Ease* me *of* this load; *ease* them *of* their burdens.

4. To mitigate; to alleviate; to assuage; to abate or remove in part any burden, pain, grief, anxiety, or disturbance.

Ease thou somewhat the grievous servitude of thy father. — 2 Chron. x.

5. To quiet; to allay; to destroy; as, to *ease* pain.

To ease off, or *ease away*, in seamen's language, is to slacken a rope gradually.

To ease a ship, is to put the helm hard a-lee, or regulate the sail, to prevent her pitching, when close-hauled. *Totten.*

ĒAS'ED, (ēzd,) *pp.* Freed from pain; alleviated.

ĒASE'FUL, *a.* Quiet; peaceful; fit for rest. *Shak.*

ĒASE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With ease or quiet. *Sherwood.*

ĒASE'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being easeful.

ĒAS'EL, *n.* The frame on which painters place their canvas.

Easel-pieces, among *painters*, are the smaller pieces, either portraits or landscapes, which are painted on the easel, as distinguished from those which are drawn on walls, ceilings, &c. *Encyc. Chalmers.*

ĒASE'LESS, *a.* Wanting ease.

ĒASE'MENT, *n.* Convenience; accommodation; that which gives ease, relief, or assistance.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*. *Swift.*

2. In *law*, any privilege or convenience which one man has of another, either by prescription or charter, without profit; as a way through his land, &c. *Encyc. Cowel.*

ĒAS'I-LY, *adv.* [from *easy*.] Without difficulty or great labor; without great exertion, or sacrifice of labor or expense; as, this task may be *easily* performed; that event might have been *easily* foreseen.

2. Without pain, anxiety, or disturbance; in tranquillity; as, to pass life well and *easily*. *Temple.*

3. Readily; without the pain of reluctance.

Not soon provoked, she *easily* forgives. *Prior.*

4. Smoothly; quietly; gently; without tumult or discord.

5. Without violent shaking or jolting; as, a carriage moves *easily*.

ĒAS'I-NESS, *n.* Freedom from difficulty; ease.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms. *Tillotson.*

2. Flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt compliance; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness*. *South.*

So we say, a man's *easiness* of temper is remarkable.

3. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort, or formality; *applied to manners, or to the style of writing.* *Roscommon.*

4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from pain. *Ray.*

5. Freedom from shaking or jolting, as of a moving vehicle.

6. Softness; as, the *easiness* of a seat.

ĒAS'ING, (ēz'ing,) *ppr.* Relieving; mitigating.

EAST, (ēst,) *n.* [Sax. *east*; D. *oost*, *oosten*; G. *ost*; Sw. *ost*, *osten*; Dan. *öst*, *östen*; Fr. *est*. If the radical sense coincides with that of the L. *oriens*, this word may belong to the root of *hoise*, *hoist*.]

1. The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or when it is in the equinoctial, or the corresponding point on the earth; one of the four cardinal points. The east and the west are the points where a line at right angles to the meridian of a place intersects the horizon. But to persons under the equinoctial line, that line constitutes east and west.

2. The eastern parts of the earth; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe, or other country. In this indefinite sense, the word is applied to Asia Minor, Syria, Chaldea, Persia, India, China, &c. We speak of the riches of the *east*, the diamonds and pearls of the *east*, the kings of the *east*.

The gorgeous *east*, with richest hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*

EAST, *a.* Toward the rising sun; or toward the point where the sun rises, when in the equinoctial; as, the *east* gate; the *east* border; the *east* side; the *east* wind is a wind that blows from the east

ĒAS'TER, *n.* [Sax. *easter*; G. *ostern*; supposed to be from *Eostre*, the goddess of love, or Venus of the north, in honor of whom a festival was celebrated by our pagan ancestors, in April; whence this month was called *Eostermonath*. *Eoster* is supposed, by Beda and others, to be the *Astarte* of the Sidonians. See Beda, Cluver, and the authorities cited by Cluver, and by Jamieson, under *Paysyad*. But query.]

A festival of the Christian church, observed in commemoration of our Savior's resurrection, and occurring on Sunday, the third day after Good Friday. It answers to the pascha or passover of the Hebrews, and most nations still give it this name, *pascha*, *pask*, *pague*.

ĒAS'TER-LING, *n.* A native of some country eastward of another. *Spenser.*

2. A species of waterfowl. *Johnson.*

ĒAS'TER-LY, *a.* Coming from the eastward; as, an *easterly* wind.

2. Situated toward the east; as, the *easterly* side of a lake or country.

3. Toward the east; as, to move in an *easterly* direction.

4. Looking toward the east; as, an *easterly* exposure.

ĒAS'TER-LY, *adv.* On the east; in the direction of east.

ĒAS'TERN, *a.* [Sax. *eastern*.]

1. Oriental; being or dwelling in the east; as, *eastern* kings; *eastern* countries; *eastern* nations.

2. Situated toward the east; on the east part; as, the *eastern* side of a town or church; the *eastern* gate.

3. Going toward the east, or in the direction of east; as, an *eastern* voyage.

ĒAST'WARD, *adv.* [*east* and *ward*.] Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place. New Haven lies *eastward* from New York. Turn your eyes *eastward*.

ĒAS'Y, (ēz'y,) *a.* [See Ease.] Quiet; being at rest; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance The patient has slept well and is *easy*.

2. Free from anxiety, care, solicitude, or peevishness; quiet; tranquil; as, an *easy* mind.

3. Giving no pain or disturbance; as, an *easy* posture; an *easy* carriage.

4. Not difficult; that gives or requires no great labor or exertion; that presents no great obstacles; as, an *easy* task; it is often more *easy* to resolve than to execute.

Knowledge is *easy* to him that understandeth. — Prov. xiv.

5. Not causing labor or difficulty. An *easy* ascent or slope, is a slope rising with a small angle.

6. Smooth; not uneven; not rough or very hilly; that may be traveled with ease; as, an *easy* road.

7. Gentle; moderate; not pressing; as, a ship under *easy* sail.

8. Yielding with little or no resistance; complying; credulous.

With such deceits he gained their *easy* hearts. *Dryden.*

9. Ready; not unwilling; as, *easy* to forgive. *Dryden.*

10. Contented; satisfied. Allow hired men wages that will make them *easy*.

11. Giving ease; freeing from labor, care, or the fatigue of business; furnishing abundance without toil; affluent; as, *easy* circumstances; an *easy* fortune.

12. Not constrained; not stiff or formal; as, *easy* manners; an *easy* address; *easy* movements in dancing.

13. Smooth; flowing; not harsh; as, an *easy* style.

14. Not jolting or pitching; as, the horse has an *easy* gait; the motion of the ship is *easy*.

15. Not heavy or burdensome.

My yoke is *easy*, and my burden light. — Matt. xi.

ĒAT, *v. t.*; *pret.* Ate; *pp.* Eat or Eaten. [Sax. *hitan*, *eatan*, *ytan*, and *etan*; Goth. *itan*; Dan. *æder*; Sw. *äta*; D. *eeten*, pp. *gegeeten*; G. *essen*, pp. *gegessen*; Russ. *ida*, *iadu*, the act of eating; L. *edo*, *esse*, *esum*; Gr. ἐδω; W. *ysu*; Ir. *ithim*, *itheadh*; Sans. *ada*. The Dutch and German, with the prefix *ge*, form the pass. part. *gegeeten*, *gegessen*, which indicates that the original was *geeten*, *gessen*. Class Gd or Gs, in which there are several roots from which this word may be deduced. *Etch* is from the same root.]

1. To bite or chew, and swallow, as food. Men *eat* flesh and vegetables.

They shall make thee to *eat* grass as oxen. — Dan. iv.

2. To corrode; to wear awny; to separate parts of a thing gradually, as an animal by gnawing. We say, a cancer *eats* the flesh.

3. To consume; to waste.

When goods increase, they are increased that *eat* them. — Eccl. v.

4. To enjoy.

If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall *eat* the good of the land. — Is. i.

5. To consume; to oppress.

Who *eat* up my people as they *eat* bread. — Ps. xiv.

6. To feast

Let us *eat* and drink, for to-morrow we shall die. — Is. xxii.

In *Scripture*, to *eat* the flesh of Christ, is to believe on him, and be nourished by faith.

To eat one's words, is to swallow back; to take back what has been uttered; to retract. *Hudibras.*

ĒAT, *v. i.* To take food; to feed; to take a meal, or to board.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table. — 2 Sam. ix.
Why *eateth* your master with publicans and sinners? — Matt. ix.

2. To take food; to be maintained in food.

3. To taste or relish; as, it *eats* like the tenderest beef. *Malcom. Willis.*

To eat, or *to eat in* or *into*, is to make way by corrosion; to gnaw; to enter by gradually wearing or separating the parts of a substance. A cancer *eats into* the flesh.

Their word will *eat* as doth a canker. — 2 Tim. ii.

To eat out; to consume.

Their word will *eat out* the vitals of religion, corrupt and destroy it. *Anon.*

ĒAT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent.

ĒAT'A-BLE, *n.* Any thing that may be eaten; that which is fit for food; that which is used as food.

ĒAT'AGE, *n.* Food for horses and cattle from the aftermath. See After-eatage.

ĒAT'EN, (ee'tn,) *pp.* Chewed and swallowed; consumed; corroded.

ĒAT'ER, *n.* One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

ĒATH, *a.* Easy; and *adv.* easily. [*Obs.*]

ĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Chewing and swallowing; consuming; corroding.

ĒAT'ING, *n.* The act of chewing and swallowing food.

ĒAT'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EAU DE CO-LOGNE', (ō'de-ko-lōne',) *n.* A perfumed spirit, originally prepared at Cologne.

EAU DE LŪCE', (ō'de-lūse',) *n.* A strong solution of ammonia, scented, and rendered milky by mastic and oil of amber. *Brande.*

ĒAVES, (ēvz,) *n. pl.* [Sax. *efese*. In *English*, the word has a plural ending, but not in Saxon.]

The edge or lower border of the roof of a building, which overhangs the walls, and casts off the water that falls on the roof.

ĒAVES'DROP, *v. i.* [*eaves* and *drop*.] To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors. *Milton.*

2. Hence, *figuratively*, to watch for opportunities of hearing the private conversation of others.

ĒAVES'DROP-PER, *n.* One who stands under the eaves, or near the window or door of a house, to listen and hear what is said within doors, whether from curiosity, or for the purpose of tattling and making mischief. *Shak.*

2. Hence, *figuratively*, one who watches for an opportunity of hearing the private conversation of others.

ĒAVES'DROP-PING, *n.* The act of watching for an opportunity to hear the private conversation of others.

EBB, *n.* [Sax. *ebbe*, *ebba*; G. and D. *ebbe*; Dan. *id.*; Sw. *ebb*.]

1. The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea; opposed to *flood*, or flowing.

2. Decline; decay; a falling from a better to a worse state; as, the *ebb* of life; the *ebb* of prosperity.

EBB, *v. i.* [Sax. *ebban*; D. *ebben*; W. *eb*, to go from.]

1. To flow back; to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean; opposed to *flow*. The tide *ebbs* and flows twice in twenty-four hours.

2. To decay; to decline; to return or fall back from a better to a worse state. *Shak. Halifax.*

EBB'ING, *ppr.* Flowing back; declining; decaying.

EBB'ING, *n.* The reflux of the tide.

EBB'TIDE, *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

Ē'BI-O-NITE, *n.* A term applied to those Jewish Christians, in the first ages of the church, who combined Judaism with Christianity, rejected much of the New Testament, and were accounted heretics by the Christian fathers. *J. Murdock.*

EB'ON, *a.* [See Ebony.] Consisting of ebony; like ebony; black.

EB'ON-IZE, *v. t.* [See Ebony.] To make black or tawny; to tinge with the color of ebony; as, to *ebonize* the fairest complexion. *Wulsh.*

EB'ON-IZ-ED, *pp.* Tinged with the color of ebony.

EB'ON-Y, *n.* [L. *ebenus*; Gr. ἐβενος or ἐβηλος; Fr. *ebene*; It. and Sp. *ebano*; D. *ebbenhout*; G. *ebenholz*.]

1. The popular name of various species of different genera of plants.

2. A species of hard, heavy and durable wood, from Madagascar and Ceylon which admits of a fine polish or gloss. The most usual color is black, red, or green. The best is a jet black, free from veins and rind, very heavy, astringent, and of an acrid, pungent taste. On burning coals, it yields an agreeable perfume, and, when green, it readily

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takes fire from its abundance of fat. It is wrought into toys, and used for mosaic and inlaid work. *Encyc.*

EB'ON-Y-TREE, *n.* The popular name of a plant, the Anthyllis Cretica, which grows in Crete.

E-BRAC'TE-ATE, *a.* [*e* priv. and *bractea.*]
In *botany*, without a bractea. *Martyn.*

E-BRI'E-TY, *n.* [L. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, intoxicated. It appears by the Spanish *embriagar*, and the It. *imbriacarsi*, that *ebrius* is contracted by the loss of a palatal; and hence it is obvious that this word is from the Gr. *βρεχω*, to moisten, to drench. So *drunk* is from the root of *drench.*]
Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors. *Brown.*

E-BRIL'LADE, *n.* [Fr.] A check given to a horse, by a sudden jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

E-BRI-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *ebriositas.*]
Habitual drunkenness. *Brown.*

E-BUL'LIEN-CY, (e-bul'yen-sy,) *n.* [See EBULLITION.] A boiling over. *Cudworth.*

E-BUL'LIENT, *a.* Boiling over, as a liquor. *Young.*

EB-UL-LI''TION, (eb-ul-lish'un,) *n.* [L. *ebullitio*, from *ebullio*, *bullio*, Eng. to *boil*, which see.]
1. The operation of boiling; the agitation of a liquor by heat, which throws it up in bubbles; or, more properly, the agitation produced in a fluid by the escape of a portion of it, converted into an aëriform state by heat. Ebullition is produced by the heat of fire directly applied, or by the heat or caloric evolved by any substance in mixture. Thus, in slaking lime, the caloric set at liberty by the absorption of water, produces ebullition.
2. Effervescence, which is occasioned by fermentation, or by any other process which causes the extrication of an aëriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali.

E-BUR'NE-AN, *a.* [L. *eburneus*, from *ebur*, ivory.]
Made of ivory.

E-CAU'DATE, *a.* [*e* priv. and L. *cauda*, a tail.]
In *botany*, without a tail or spur.

EC'BA-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, a figure in which the orator treats of things according to their events and consequences.

EC-BAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *εκ*, out, and *βαινω*, to go.] In *grammar*, denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from *telic*, which denotes intention or purpose. Thus the phrase *ἱνα πληρωθη*, if rendered "*so that* it was fulfilled," is ecbatic; if rendered "*in order that* it might be," &c., is telic. *J. W. Gibbs.*

EC'BO-LE, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, a digression in which a person is introduced speaking his own words.

EC-CA-LE-Ō'BI-ON, *n.* [Gr. *εκκαλεω*, to call out, and *βιος*, life.]
A contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

EC'CE HO'MO, *n.* [L.; *behold the man.*] In *painting*, a name given to any picture which represents the Savior given up to the people by Pilate.

EC-CEN'TRIC, } *a.* [L. *eccentricus*; *ex*, from, and
EC-CEN'TRIC-AL, } *centrum*, center.]
1. Deviating or departing from the center.
2. In *geometry*, not having the same center; a term applied to circles and spheres which, though contained in some measure within each other, yet have not the same center; *in opposition to concentric*, having a common center. *Barlow.*
3. Not terminating in the same point, nor directed by the same principle. *Bacon.*
4. Deviating from stated methods, usual practice or established forms or laws; *irregular*; anomalous; *departing* from the usual course; as, *eccentric* conduct; *eccentric* virtue; an *eccentric* genius.

EC-CEN'TRIC, *n.* A circle not having the same center as another. *Bacon.*
2. That which is irregular or anomalous. *Hammond.*

EC-CEN'TRIC, } *n.* A wheel or disc,
EC-CEN'TRIC-WHEEL, } having its axis placed out of the center, and used for obtaining a reciprocating or alternate motion from a circular one, or *vice versa.*

EC-CEN'TRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner.

EC-CEN-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* Deviation from a center.
2. The state of having a center different from that of another circle. *Johnson.*
3. In *astronomy*, the distance of the center of a planet's orbit from the center of the sun; that is, the distance between the center of an ellipse and its focus. *Barlow.*
4. Departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual; as, *the eccentricity* of a man's genius or conduct.
5. Excursions from the proper sphere. *Wotton.*

EC'CE SIG'NUM, [L.] See the sign, evidence, or proof.

EC-CHY-MŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *εκχυμωσις.*]
In *medicine*, an appearance of livid spots on the skin, occasioned by extravasated blood. *Wiseman.*

EC-CLĒ'SI-ARCH, (ek-klē'ze-ark,) *n.* [Gr. *εκκλησια* and *αρχη.*]
A ruler of the church.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TĒS, (ek-kle-ze-as'tēz,) *n.* [Gr. *εκκλησιαστης*, a preacher.]
A canonical book of the Old Testament.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TIC, } *a.* [L.; Gr. *εκκλησιαστικος*,
EC-CLE-SI-AS'TIC-AL, } from *εκκλησια*, an assembly or meeting, whence a church, from *εκκαλεω*, to call forth or convoke; *εκ* and *καλεω*, to call.]
Pertaining or relating to the church; as, *ecclesiastical* discipline or government; *ecclesiastical* affairs, history, or polity; *ecclesiastical* courts.
Ecclesiastical state, is the body of the clergy.
Ecclesiastical States; the territory subject to the pope of Rome as its temporal ruler.
[ECCLESIAL was used by Milton, but is obsolete.]

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TIC, *n.* A person in orders, or consecrated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an ecclesiastical manner.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TI-CUS, *n.* A book of the Apocrypha.

EC-CLE-SI-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to ecclesiology.

EC-CLE-SI-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in ecclesiology.

EC-CLE-SI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *εκκλησια* and *λογος.*]
The science of church building and decoration.

EC-CO-PROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *εκ*, *εξ*, out or from, and *κοπρος*, stercus.]
Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently cathartic. *Coxe. Encyc.*

EC-CO-PROT'IC, *n.* A medicine which purges gently, or which tends to promote evacuations by stool; a mild cathartic. *Coxe. Encyc.*

ECH'E-LON, (esh'e-lon,) *n.* [Fr.; from *echelle*, a ladder, a *scale.*]
In *military tactics*, the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another. *Wellington.*

E CHID'NA, *n.* A genus of ant-eaters, found in New Holland. They are monotrematous edentate mammals, nearly allied to the duck-billed animal, or *ornithorynchus.*

ECH'IN-ATE, } *a.* [L. *echinus*, a hedgehog.]
ECH'IN-Ā-TED, }
Set with prickles; prickly, like a hedgehog; having sharp points; bristled; as, an *echinated* pericarp. *Martyn.*
Echinated pyrites, in mineralogy. *Woodward.*

E-CHIN'I-DAN, *n.* A radiate animal, a species of the family of the Echini. [See ECHINUS, No. 2.] *Buckland.*

ECH'IN-ITE, (ek'in-īte,) *n.* [See ECHINUS.] A fossil found in chalk pits, called *centronia*; a petrified shell set with prickles or points; a calcareous petrifaction of the echinus or sea-hedgehog. *Encyc. Ure.*

ECH-IN'O-DERM, *n.* [Gr. *εχινος*, hedgehog, and *δερμα*, skin.]
A radiate animal, having an opaque, leathery, or crustaceous skin, with tubercles, or even spines, as the star-fish, or sea-urchin. *Kirby.*

ECH-I'NUS, *n.*; *pl.* ECHINI. [L., from Gr. *εχινος.*]
1. A hedgehog.
2. A term applied to animals of the sub-kingdom Radiata, having nearly the form of a sphere much flattened on the lower side; they consist externally of a firm shell or crust which is set on every side with movable spines. There are *many species*, some of which are eatable. The shells without the spines are often called *sea-eggs.* *Dana.*
3. With *botanists*, a prickly head or top of a plant; an echinated pericarp.
4. In *architecture*, a member or ornament near the bottom of Ionic, Corinthian, or Composite capitals, so named from its roughness, resembling, in some measure, the spiny coat of a hedgehog; the ovolo or quarter-round. *Johnson. Encyc.*

ECH'O, (ek'o,) *n.* [L. *echo*; Gr. *ηχω*, from *ηχος*, sound, *ηχεω*, to sound.]
1. A sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; sound returned; repercussion of sound; as, an *echo* from a distant hill.
The sound must seem an *echo* to the sense. *Pope.*
2. In *fabulous history*, a nymph, the daughter of the Air and Tellus, who pined into a sound, for love of Narcissus. *Lempriere. Johnson.*
3. In *architecture*, a vault or arch for producing an echo. *Brande.*

ECH'O, *v. i.* To resound; to reflect sound. The hall *echoed* with acclamations.
2. To be sounded back; as, *echoing* noise. *Blackmore.*

ECH'O, *v. t.* To reverberate or send back sound; to return what has been uttered.
Those peals are *echoed* by the Trojan throng. *Dryden.*

ECH'Ō-ED, (ek'ōde,) *pp.* Reverberated, as sound.

ECH'O-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Sending back sound; as, *echoing* hills.

ECH'O-LESS, (ek'o-less,) *a.* Without echo.

E-CHOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ηχος*, sound, and *μετρον*, measure.]
Among *musicians*, a scale or rule, with several lines thereon, serving to measure the duration of sounds, and to find their intervals and ratios. *Brande.*

E-CHOM'E-TRY, *n.* The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds.
2. The art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

E-CLAIR'CISE, (e-siz,) *v. t.* [Fr. *eclaircir*, from *clair*, clear. See CLEAR.]
To make clear; to explain; to clear up what is not understood or misunderstood.

E-CLAIR'CIS-ED, (-sizd,) *pp.* Explained; made clear.

E-CLAIR'CISSE-MENT, (ek-klār'sis-ment,) *n.* [Fr.] Explanation; the clearing up of any thing not before understood. *Clarendon.*

EC-LAMP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *εκλαμψις*, a shining; *εκλαμπω*, to shine.]
A flashing of light, a symptom of epilepsy. Hence, epilepsy itself. *Med. Repos.*

E-CLAT', (e-klā',) *n.* [Fr. The word signifies a bursting forth, a crack, and brightness, splendor; *eclater*, to split, to crack, to break forth, to shine.]
1. *Primarily*, a burst of applause; acclamation. Hence, applause; approbation; renown.
2. Splendor; show; pomp. *Pope.*

EC-LEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *εκλεκτικος*; *εξ* and *λεγω*, to choose.]
Selecting; choosing; an epithet given to certain philosophers of antiquity, who did not attach themselves to any particular sect, but selected from the opinions and principles of each what they thought solid and good. Hence we say, an *eclectic* philosopher; the *eclectic* sect. *Encyc.*

EC-LEC'TIC, *n.* A philosopher who selected from the various systems such opinions and principles as he judged to be sound and rational. *Enfield.*
2. A Christian who adhered to the doctrines of the Eclectics. Also, one of a sect of physicians.

EC-LEC'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting in the manner of the eclectical philosophers. *Enfield.*

EC-LEC'TI-CISM, *n.* The act or practice of selecting from different systems.
2. The doctrine of the Eclectics.

EC-LEGM', (ek-lem',) *n.* [Gr. *εκ* and *λειχω.*]
A medicine made by the incorporation of oils with sirups. *Quincy.*

E-CLIP-SĀ'RE-ON, *n.* An instrument for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

E-CLIPSE', (e-klips',) *n.* [L. *eclipsis*; Gr. *εκλειψις*, defect, from *εκλειπω*, to fail, *εξ* and *λειπω*, to leave.]
1. *Literally*, a defect or failure; hence, in *astronomy*, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body. An *eclipse* of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon, which totally or partially hides the sun's disc; an *eclipse* of the moon is occasioned by the shadow of the earth, which falls on it, and obscures it in whole or in part, but does not entirely conceal it.
2. Darkness; obscuration. We say, his glory has suffered an *eclipse.*
All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. *Raleigh.*

E-CLIPSE', (e-klips',) *v. t.* To hide a luminous body in whole or in part, and intercept its rays; as, to *eclipse* the sun or a star.
2. To obscure; to darken, by intercepting the rays of light which render luminous; as, to *eclipse* the moon.
3. To cloud; to darken; to obscure; as, to *eclipse* the glory of a hero. Hence,
4. To disgrace. *Milton.*
5. To extinguish.
Born to *eclipse* thy life. *Shak.*

E-CLIPSE', (e-klips',) *v. i.* To suffer an eclipse. *Milton.*

E-CLIPS'ED, (e-klipst',) *pp.* Concealed; darkened; obscured; disgraced.

E-CLIPS'ING, *ppr.* Concealing; obscuring; darkening; clouding.

E-CLIP'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *εκλειπτικος*, from *εκλειπω*, to fail or be defective; L. *ecliptica*, linea ecliptica, the ecliptic line, or line in which eclipses are suffered.]
1. A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of about 23° 28′, which is the sun's greatest declination. The ecliptic is the apparent path of the sun; but as, in reality, it is the earth which moves, the ecliptic is the path or way among the fixed stars which the earth, in its orbit, appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun. *Barlow.*
2. In *geography*, a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic. *Barlow.*

E-CLIP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic. *Blackmore.*
2. Suffering an eclipse. *Herbert.*

EC'LOGUE, (ek'log,) *n.* [Gr. *εκλογη*, choice; *εκλεγω*, to select.]
Literally, a select piece. In *poetry*, a pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other; as, *the eclogues* of Virgil; or it is a little elegant composition, in a simple, natural style and manner. An eclogue differs from an idyl in being appropriated to pieces in which shepherds are introduced. *Encyc.*

E-CO-NOM'IC, } *a.* [See ECONOMY.] Pertaining
E-CO-NOM'IC-AL, } to the regulation of household concerns; as, the *economic* art. *Davies.*

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2. Managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality; as, an *economical* housekeeper; an *economical* minister or administration.

3. Frugal; regulated by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant; as, an *economical* use of money.

E-ĊO-NOM'IĊ-AL-LY, *adv.* With economy; with frugality.

E-ĊON'O-MICS, *n.* The science of household affairs.

E-ĊON'O-MIST, *n.* One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who expends money, time, or labor, judiciously, and without waste.

2. One who is conversant with political economy; the writer of a treatise on political economy.

E-ĊON'O-MIZE, *v. i.* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of saving or acquiring property. It is our duty to *economize* in the use of public money, as well as of our own.

E-ĊON'O-MIZE, *v. t.* To use with prudence; to expend with frugality; as, to *economize* one's income.

To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium. *Walsh.*

E-ĊON'O-MIZ-ED, *pp.* Used with frugality.

E-ĊON'O-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Using with frugality.

E-ĊON'O-MY, *n.* [L. *œconomia*; Gr. *οικονομια*; *οικος*, house, and *νομος*, law, rule.]

1. *Primarily*, the management, regulation, and government of a family, or the concerns of a household. *Taylor.*

2. The management of pecuniary concerns, or the expenditure of money. Hence,

3. A frugal and judicious use of money; that management which expends money to advantage, and incurs no waste; frugality in the necessary expenditure of money. It differs from *parsimony*, which implies an improper saving of expense. Economy includes also a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated; a judicious application of time, of labor, and of the instruments of labor.

4. The disposition or arrangement of any work; as the *economy* of a poem. *Dryden. B. Jonson.*

5. A system of rules, regulations, rites, and ceremonies; as, the Jewish *economy.*

The Jews already had a Sabbath, which, as citizens and subjects of that *economy*, they were obliged to keep, and did keep. *Paley.*

6. The regular operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals or plants; as, animal *economy*; vegetable *economy.*

7. Distribution or due order of things. *Blackmore.*

8. Judicious and frugal management of public affairs; as, political *economy.*

9. System of management; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

EC'PHA-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] An explicit declaration.

EC-PHO-NE'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] An animated or passionate exclamation.

EC-PHRAC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *εκ* and *φραττω.*]

In *medicine*, deobstruent; attenuating.

EC-PHRAC'TIC, *n.* A medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions. *Coxe. Quincy.*

EC'STA-SI-ED, (ek'sta-sid,) *pp.* or *a.* [See ECSTASY.] Enraptured; ravished; transported; delighted. *Norris.*

EC'STA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *εκστασις*, from *εξιστημι*; *εξ* and *ἱστημι*, to stand.]

1. *Primarily*, a fixed state; a trance; a state in which the mind is arrested and fixed, or, as we say, lost; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object.

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; as, a pleasing *ecstasy*; the *ecstasy* of love; joy may rise to *ecstasy.*

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of mind; extreme delight.

He on the tender grass
Would sit and hearken even to *ecstasy.* *Milton.*

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. Madness; distraction. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

6. In *medicine*, a species of catalepsy, when the person remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he had during the fit. *Encyc.*

EC'STA-SY, *v. t.* To fill with rapture or enthusiasm.

EC-STAT'IC, } *a.* Arresting the mind; suspend-
EC-STAT'IC-AL, } ing the senses; entrancing.

In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatic* fit. *Milton.*

2. Rapturous; transporting; ravishing; delightful beyond measure; as, *ecstatic* bliss or joy.

3. Tending to external objects. [*Not used.*] *Norris.*

EC-STAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Rapturously; ravishingly.

EC'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr., from *εκτεινω.*]

In *rhetoric*, the lengthening of a syllable from short to long.

EC-THLIP'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure of prosody, by which a final *m*, with the preceding vowel, is cut off, when the next word begins with a vowel.

EC'TY-PAL, *a.* [Infra.] Taken from the original.

EC'TYPE, *n.* [Gr *εκτυπος.*] *Ellis.*

1. A copy. *Locke.*

2. In *architecture*, an object in relievo, or embossed. *Swift.*

EC-U-MEN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *οικουμενικος*, from *οικου-*
EC-U-MEN'IC-AL, } *μενη*, the habitable world.]

General; universal; as, an *ecumenical* council.

EC'U-RIE, *n.* [Fr.] A stable; a covered place for horses.

E-DA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *edax*, from *edo*, to eat.]

Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.

E-DA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Greedily.

E-DAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *edacitas*, from *edax*, *edo*, to eat.]

Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity. *Bacon.*

ED'DA, *n.* A book containing a system of Runic or Scandinavian mythology, with some account of the theology and philosophy of the northern nations of Europe. The first part contains the mythology of the people, and the second specimens of the poetry of the Scalds. It was composed by Snorro Sturleson, judge of Iceland from 1215 to 1222. *Mallet.*

ED'DER, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *eder*, a hedge.]

In *husbandry*, such flexible wood as is worked into the top of hedge stakes, to bind them together. *Mason.*

ED'DER, *v. t.* To bind or make tight by edder; to fasten the tops of hedge-stakes, by interweaving edder. *England.*

ED'DER-ED, *pp.* Bound or made tight by edder.

ED'DER-ING, *ppr.* Binding or fastening by edder.

ED'DISH, } *n.* The latter pasture, or grass that comes
E'AD'ISH, } after mowing or reaping; called, also, EAGRASS, EARSH, ETCH. *Encyc.*

[*Not used, I believe, in America.*]

ED'DOES, } *n.* A name given to a variety of the
ED'DERS, } Arum esculentum, an esculent root. *Mease. Encyc.*

ED'DY, *n.* [I find this word in no other language. It is usually considered as a compound of Sax. *ed*, backward, and *ea*, water.]

1. A current of water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main stream. Thus, a point of land, extending into a river, checks the water near the shore, and turns it back, or gives it a circular course. The word is applied, also, to the air or wind moving in a circular direction.

2. A whirlpool; a current of water or air in a circular direction.

And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play. *Addison.*

ED'DY, *v. i.* To move circularly, or as an eddy.

Thomson uses it actively, to cause to move in an eddy.

ED'DY, *a.* Whirling; moving circularly. *Dryden.*

ED'DY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving circularly, as an eddy.

ED'DY-WA'TER, *n.* Among *seamen*, the water which, by some interruption in its course, runs contrary to the direction of the tide or current. *Totten.*

ED'DY-WIND, *n.* The wind returned or beat back from a sail, a mountain, or any thing that hinders its passage. *Encyc.*

ED'E-LITE, *n.* A variety of the mineral *natrolite.* *Dana.*

E-DEM'A-TOUS, } *a.* [Gr. *οιδημα*, a tumor; *οιδεω*,
E-DEM'A-TOSE, } to swell.]

Swelling with a serous humor; dropsical. An *edematous* tumor is white, soft, and insensible. *Quincy.*

E'DEN, (ē'den,) *n.* [Heb. Ch. עדן, pleasure, delight.]

The country and garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God himself; Paradise.

E'DEN-IZ-ED, *a.* Admitted into Paradise. *Davies.*

E-DEN-TA'TA, *n. pl.* In *natural history*, an order of animals that are destitute of front teeth, as the armadillo and ant-eater. *Bell.*

E-DEN'TATE, } *a.* [L. *edentatus*, *e* and *dens.*]
E-DEN'TA-TED, } Destitute or deprived of teeth; applied especially to the order *Edentata.*

E-DEN'TATE, *n.* An animal having no fore teeth, as the armadillo and the sloth.

E-DEN-TA'TION, *n.* A depriving of teeth.

EDGE, (ej,) *n.* [Sax. *ecg*; Dan. *eg*; Sw. *egg*; G. *ecke*, *egge*; L. *acies*, *acus*; Fr. *aigu*, whence *aiguille*, a needle; Gr. *ακη*; W. *awg*, *awg*, edge.]

1. In *a general sense*, the extreme border or point of any thing; as, the *edge* of the table; the *edge* of a book; the *edge* of cloth. It coincides nearly with *border*, *brink*, *margin*. It is *particularly* applied to the sharp border, the thin, cutting extremity of an instrument; as, the *edge* of an ax, razor, knife, or scythe; also, to the point of an instrument; as, the *edge* of a sword.

2. *Figuratively*, that which cuts or penetrates; that which wounds or injures; as, the *edge* of slander. *Shak.*

3. A narrow part rising from a broader.

Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an *edge.* *Mortimer.*

4. Sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; fitness for action or operation; as, the *edge* of appetite or hunger.

Silence and solitude set an *edge* on the genius. *Dryden.*

5. Keenness; sharpness; acrimony.

Abate the *edge* of traitors. *Shak.*

To set the teeth on edge; to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth. *Bacon.*

EDGE, (ej,) *v. t.* [W. *hogi*; Sax. *eggian*; Dan. *egger.*]

1. To sharpen.

To *edge* her champion's sword. *Dryden.*

2. To furnish with an edge.

A sword *edged* with flint. *Dryden.*

3. To border; to fringe.

A long descending train,
With rubies *edged.* *Dryden.*

4. To border; to furnish with an ornamental border; as, to *edge* a flower-bed with box.

5. To sharpen; to exasperate; to embitter.

By such reasonings, the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edged.* *Hayward.*

6. To incite; to provoke; to urge on; to instigate; that is, to push on as with a sharp point; to goad. Ardor or passion will *edge* a man forward, when arguments fail.

[This, by a strange mistake, has been sometimes written *egg*, from the Sax. *eggian*, Dan. *egger*, to incite; the writers not knowing that this verb is from the noun *ecg*, *eg*, an edge. The verb ought certainly to follow the noun, and the popular use is correct.]

7. To move sideways; to move by little and little; as, *edge* your chair along.

EDGE, (ej,) *v. i.* To move sideways; to move gradually. *Edge* along this way.

2. To sail close to the wind. *Dryden.*

To edge away, in *sailing*, is to increase the distance gradually from the shore, vessel, or other object.

To edge in with a coast or vessel, is to advance gradually, but not directly, toward it. *Totten.*

EDG'ED, (ejd,) *pp.* Furnished with an edge or border.

2. Incited; instigated.

3. *a.* Sharp; keen.

EDGE'LESS, *a.* Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate; as, an *edgeless* sword or weapon. *Shak.*

EDGE'-RAIL, *n.* A name given to the ordinary iron rail of a railway, on the upper surface or *edge* of which, (so called from its narrowness,) the wheels of the cars move. *Brande.*

EDGE'TOOL, *n.* An instrument having a sharp edge; applied particularly to the coarser kinds of cutting instruments, as axes, chisels, &c. *Hebert.*

EDGE'WISE, (ej'wīze,) *adv.* [*edge* and *wise.*] With the edge turned forward, or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge.

2. Sideways; with the side foremost.

EDG'ING, *ppr.* Giving an edge; furnishing with an edge.

2. Inciting; urging on; goading; stimulating; instigating.

3. Moving gradually or sideways.

4. Furnishing with a border.

EDG'ING, *n.* That which is added on the border, or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament.

Bordered with a rosy *edging.* *Dryden.*

2. A narrow lace.

3. In *gardening*, a row of small plants set along the border of a bed; as, an *edging* of box. *Encyc.*

ED'I-BLE, *a.* [from L. *edo*, to eat.]

Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent. Some flesh is not *edible.* *Bacon.*

E'DICT, *n.* [L. *edictum*, from *edico*, to utter or proclaim; *e* and *dico*, to speak.]

That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a proclamation of command or prohibition. An *edict* is an order or ordinance of a sovereign prince, intended as a permanent law, or to erect a new office, to establish new duties, or other temporary regulation; as, the *edicts* of the Roman emperors; the *edicts* of the French monarch.

The edict of Nantes, was an edict issued by Henry IV. of France, in 1598, giving his Protestant subjects the free exercise of their religion. The revocation of this edict, by Louis XIV., about a century after, led to a cruel persecution, which drove most of the Protestants out of the kingdom. *Brande.*

ED'I-FI-CANT, or E-DIF'I-CANT, *a.* Building.

ED-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *ædificatio.* See EDIFY.]

1. A building up, in a moral and religious sense; instruction; improvement and progress of the mind, in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness.

He that prophesieth, speaketh to men to *edification.* — 1 Cor. xiv.

2. Instruction; improvement of the mind in any species of useful knowledge. *Addison.*

3. A building or edifice. [*Unusual.*]

ED'I-FI-CA-TO-RY or E-DIF'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to edification. *Hall.*

ED'I-FICE, (-fis,) *n.* [L. *ædificium.* See EDIFY.]

A building; a structure; a fabric; but *appropriate-*

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ly, a large or splendid building. The word is not applied to a mean building, but to temples, churches, or elegant mansion-houses, and to other great structures. *Milton. Addison.*

ED-I-FI''CIAL, (ed-e-fish'al,) *a.* Pertaining to edifices, or to structure.

ED'I-FI-ED, (ed'e-fide,) *pp.* Instructed; improved in literary, moral, or religious knowledge.

ED'I-FI-ER, *n.* One that improves another by instructing him.

ED'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *ædifico*; Fr. *edifier*; Sp. *edificar*; It. *edificare*; from L. *ædes*, a house, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To build, in *a literal sense.* [*Not now used.*] *Spenser.*

2. To instruct and improve the mind in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, in faith and holiness.

Edify one another. — 1 Thess. v.

3. To teach, or persuade. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

ED'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Building up in Christian knowledge; instructing; improving the mind.

2. *a.* Adapted to instruct.

ED'I-FY-ING-LY, *adv.* In an edifying manner.

ED'I-FY-ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being edifying.

E'DILE, *n.* [L. *ædilis*, from *ædes*, a building.]

A Roman magistrate, whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, &c. The ediles had also the care of the highways, public places, weights and measures, &c. *Encyc.*

E'DILE-SHIP, *n.* The office of edile in ancient Rome. *Gray.*

ED'IT, *v. t.* [from L. *edo*, to publish; *e* and *do*, to give.]

1. *Properly*, to publish; *more usually*, to superintend a publication; to prepare a book or paper for the public eye, by writing, correcting, or selecting the matter.

Those who know how volumes of the fathers are generally *edited*. *Christ. Observer.*

2. To publish.

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been *edited*. *Enfield.*

ED'IT-ED, *pp.* Published; corrected; prepared and published.

ED'IT-ING, *ppr.* Publishing; preparing for publication.

E-DI''TI-O PRIN'CEPS, (e-dish'e-o-,) [L.] The earliest printed edition of an author. *Brande.*

E-DI''TION, (e-dish'un,) *n.* [L. *editio*, from *edo*, to publish.]

1. The publication of any book or writing; as, the first *edition* of a new work.

2. Republication, sometimes with revision or correction; as, the second *edition* of a work.

3. Any publication of a book before published; also, one impression, or the whole number of copies published at once; as, the tenth *edition*.

E-DI''TION-ER, *n.* The old word for EDITOR.

ED'I-TOR, *n.* [L. from *edo*, to publish.] *Gregory.*

1. A publisher; *particularly*, a person who superintends an impression of a book; the person who revises, corrects, and prepares a book for publication, as Erasmus, Scaliger, &c.

2. One who superintends the publication of a newspaper.

ED-I-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an editor, as *editorial* labors; written by an editor, as *editorial* remarks.

ED'I-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The business of an editor; the care and superintendence of a publication. *Walsh.*

ED'I-TRESS, *n.* A female editor.

E-DIT'U-ATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *ædituor*, from *ædes*, a temple or house.]

To defend or govern the house or temple. [*Not in use.*] *Gregory.*

ED'U-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be educated.

ED'U-CATE, (ed'yu-kāte,) *v. t.* [L. *educo*, *educare*; *e* and *duco*, to lead; It. *educare*; Sp. *educar.*]

To bring up, as a child; to instruct; to inform and enlighten the understanding; to instil into the mind principles of arts, science, morals, religion, and behavior. To *educate* children well is one of the most important duties of parents and guardians.

ED'U-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Brought up; instructed; furnished with knowledge or principles; trained; disciplined.

ED'U-CA-TING, *ppr.* Instructing; enlightening the understanding, and forming the manners.

ED-U-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *educatio.*]

The bringing up, as of a child; instruction; formation of manners. Education comprehends all that series of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations. To give children a good *education* in manners, arts, and science, is important; to give them a religious *education* is indispensable; and an immense responsibility rests on parents and guardians who neglect these duties.

ED-U-CA'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to education; derived from education; as, *educational* habits. *Smith.*

ED'U-CA-TOR, *n.* One who educates. *Beddoes.*

E-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *educo*, *eduxi*; *e* and *duco*, to lead.]

To bring or draw out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

The eternal art *educing* good from ill. *Pope.*

E-DUC'ED, (e-dūste',) *pp.* Drawn forth; extracted; produced.

E-DUC'ING, *ppr.* Drawing forth; producing.

E'DUCT, *n.* [L. *eductum*, from *educo.*]

Extracted matter; that which is educed; that which is brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition.

We must consider the *educts* of its analysis by Bergman, &c. *Kirwan.*

E-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of drawing out or bringing into view.

E-DUCT'OR, *n.* That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts.

Stimulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether. *Darwin.*

E-DUL'CO-RATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *edulco*, from *dulcis*, sweet; Fr. *edulcorer.*]

Literally, to sweeten. In *old chemistry*, to render substances more mild, by freeing them from acids and salts, or other soluble impurities, by washing. In *modern chemistry*, to cleanse pulverulent substances, by washing away all particles soluble in water. *Ure.*

E-DUL'CO-RA-TED, *pp* Purified from acid or other foreign substances.

E-DUL'CO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Purifying from acid or foreign substances.

E-DUL-CO-RA'TION, *n.* *Literally*, the act of sweetening.

In *chemistry*, the act of freeing pulverulent substances from acids or any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water. *Ure.*

E-DUL'CO-RA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of sweetening or purifying by affusion.

ED'WARDS-ITE, *n.* [from Gov. H. W. *Edwards.*] A mineral identical with *monazite*. *Dana.*

EEK. See EKE.

EEL, *n.* [Sax. *æl*; G. *aal*; D. *aal*; Dan. *id.*; Sw. *ål*; Gipsy, *alo*; Turk. *ilan.* The word, in Saxon, is written precisely like *awl.*]

The popular name of the *Anguilla*, a genus of soft-finned fishes belonging to the order of Apodes. The head is smooth; there are ten rays in the membrane of the gills; the eyes are covered with a common skin; the body is cylindrical and slimy. Eels, in some respects, resemble reptiles, particularly, in their manner of moving by a serpentine winding of the body; and they often creep upon land, and wander about at night in search of snails or other food. In winter, they lie buried in mud. They grow to the weight of fifteen or twenty pounds; and the conger eel is said to grow to a hundred pounds in weight, and to be ten feet in length. They are esteemed good food. *Partington. P. Cyc.*

EEL'-FISH-ING, *n.* The act or art of catching eels.

EEL'POT, *n.* A kind of basket used for catching eels.

EEL'POUT, *n.* The burbot, a fresh-water fish, somewhat resembling the eel in appearance; hence the name. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

EEL'SKIN, *n.* The skin of an eel.

EEL'SPEAR, *n.* A forked instrument used for catching eels.

E'EN, a contraction for *even*, which see. [ing eels.

I have e'en done with you. *L'Estrange.*

2. The old plural for EYES.

And eke with fatness swollen were his *e'en*. *Spenser.*

E'ER, (ār,) contracted from EVER, which see.

EF'FA-BLE, *a.* [L. *effabilis*, from *effor*; *ex* and *for*, to speak.]

Utterable; that may be uttered or spoken.

[This word is not used; but INEFFABLE is in common use.]

EF-FACE', *v. t.* [Fr. *effacer*, from the L. *ex* and *facio* or *facies.*]

1. To destroy a figure on the surface of any thing, whether painted or carved, so as to render it invisible, or not distinguishable; as, to *efface* the letters on a monument.

2. To blot out; to erase, strike, or scratch out, so as to destroy or render illegible; as, to *efface* a writing; to *efface* a name.

3. To destroy any impression on the mind; to wear away; as, to *efface* the image of a person in the mind; to *efface* ideas or thoughts; to *efface* gratitude. *Dryden.*

To *deface* is to injure or impair a figure; to *efface* is to rub out or destroy, so as to render invisible.

EF-FAC'ED, (ef-fāste',) *pp.* Rubbed or worn out; destroyed, as a figure or impression.

EF-FACE'MENT, *n.* Act of effacing.

EF-FAC'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Destroying a figure, character, or impression, on any thing.

EF-FAS'CI-NATE, *v. t.* To charm; to bewitch. [*Obs.*] [See FASCINATE.]

EF-FAS-CI-NA'TION, *n.* The act of being bewitched or deluded. *Shelford.*

EF-FECT', *n.* [L. *effectus*, from *efficio*; *ex* and *facio*, to make; It. *effetto*; Fr. *effet.*]

1. That which is produced by an agent or cause; as, the *effect* of luxury; the *effect* of intemperance. Poverty, disease, and disgrace, are the natural *effects* of dissipation.

2. Consequence; event.

To say that a composition is imperfect, is *in effect* to say the author is a man. *Anon.*

3. Purpose; general intent.

They spoke to her to that *effect*. — 2 Chron. xxxiv.

4. Consequence intended; utility; profit; advantage.

Christ is become of no *effect* to you. — Gal. v.

5. Force; validity. The obligation is void and of

6. Completion; perfection. [no *effect.*

Not so worthily to be brought to heroical *effect* by fortune or necessity. *Sidney.*

7. Reality; not mere appearance; fact.

No other in *effect* than what it seems. *Denham.*

8. In the *plural*, *effects* are goods; movables; personal estate. The people escaped from the town with their *effects.*

9. In *painting*, truthful imitation, heightened and rendered more impressive, chiefly by the artifices of light, shade, and color. *Jocelyn.*

Hence, to do any thing for *effect*, is to do it for the purpose of heightening or exaggerating.

EF-FECT', *v. t.* [from the noun.] To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be. The revolution in France *effected* a great change of property.

2. To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; as, to *effect* an object or purpose.

EF-FECT'ED, *pp.* Done; performed; accomplished.

EF-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be done or achieved; practicable; feasible. *Brown.*

EF-FECT'ING, *ppr.* Producing; performing; accomplishing.

EF-FEC'TION, *n.* Creation or production.

2. The geometrical construction of a proposition; a problem or praxis drawn from some general proposition.

EF-FECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power to cause or produce; efficacious.

They are not *effective* of any thing. *Bacon.*

2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.

Time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it. *Brown.*

3. Efficient; causing to be; as, an *effective* cause. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of active operation; able; fit for service; as, *effective* men in an army; an *effective* force.

EF-FECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With effect; powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* resists the devil. *Taylor.*

[In this sense, EFFECTUALLY is generally used.]

EF-FECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being effective.

EF-FECT'LESS, *a.* Without effect; without advantage; useless. *Shak.*

EF-FECT'OR, *n.* One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator. *Derham.*

EF-FECTS', *n. pl.* Goods; movables; personal estate.

EF-FECT'U-AL, *a.* Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; or having adequate power or force to produce the effect. The means employed were *effectual.*

According to the gift of the grace of God given me by the *effectual* working of his power. — Eph. iii.

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. *Effectual assassin*, in Mitford, is unusual and not well authorized.

EF-FECT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* With effect; efficaciously; in a manner to produce the intended effect; thoroughly. The weeds on land for grain must be *effectually* subdued. The city is *effectually* guarded.

EF-FECT'U-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *effectuer.* See EFFECT.]

To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil; as, to *effectuate* a purpose or desire. *Sidney.*

EF-FECT-U-A'TION, *n.* Act of effecting. *Dwight.*

EF-FECT'U-A-TED, *pp.* Accomplished.

EF-FECT'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Achieving; performing to effect.

EF-FEM'I-NA-CY, *n.* [from *effeminate.*] The softness, delicacy, and weakness in men, which are characteristic of the female sex, but which, in males, are deemed a reproach; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness. *Milton.*

2. Voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; lasciviousness. *Taylor.*

EF-FEM'I-NATE, *a.* [L. *effeminatus*, from *effœminor*, to grow or make womanish, from *fœmina*, a woman. See WOMAN.]

1. Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; tender; womanish; voluptuous.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honor. *Bacon.*

2. Womanish; weak; resembling the practice or

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qualities of the sex; as, an *effeminate* peace; an *effeminate* life.

3. Womanlike; tender; in a sense not reproachful. *Shak.*

EF-FEM'I-NĀTE, *v. t.* To make womanish; to unman; to weaken; as, to *effeminate* children. *Locke.*

EF-FEM'I-NĀTE, *v. i.* To grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace courage will *effeminate*. *Pope.*

EF-FEM'I-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Made or become womanish.

EF-FEM'I-NATE-LY, *adv.* In a womanish manner; weakly; softly.

2. By means of a woman; as, *effeminately* vanquished. *Milton.*

EF-FEM'I-NATE-NESS, *n.* Unmanlike softness.

EF-FEM'I-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making womanish.

EF-FEM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* The state of one grown womanish; the state of being weak or unmanly. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

EF-FEN'DI, *n.* In Turkish, a *master*; a word subjoined to the names of persons, in token of respect, corresponding to *master, monsieur*; applied particularly to learned men and ecclesiastics. It also occurs as part of the titles of particular officers; as, the *Reis Effendi*, who is principal secretary of state. *P. Cyc.*

EF-FER-VESCE', (ef-fer-ves',) *v. i.* [L. *effervesco*, from *fervco*, to be hot, to rage. See FERVENT.]

To be in natural commotion, like liquor when gently boiling; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, or any fluid, when some part escapes in a gaseous form; to work, as new wine.

EF-FER-VES'CENCE, (ef-fer-ves'sens,) *n.* A kind of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid, which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing innumerable small bubbles; as, the *effervescence* or working of new wine, cider, or beer; the *effervescence* of a carbonate with nitric acid.

EF-FER-VES'CENT, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of gas. *Encyc.*

EF-FER-VES'CI-BLE, *a.* That has the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

A small quantity of *effervescible* matter. *Kirwan.*

EF-FER-VES'CING, *ppr.* or *a.* Boiling; bubbling by means of an elastic fluid extricated in the dissolution of bodies.

EF-FĒTE', *a.* [L. *effetus, effetus*; *ex* and *fetus*, embryo.]

1. Barren; not capable of producing young, as an animal, or fruit, as the earth. An animal becomes *effete* by losing the power of conception. The earth may be rendered *effete* by drouth, or by exhaustion of fertility. *Ray. Bentley.*

2. Worn out with age; as, *effete* sensuality. *South.*

EF-FI-CĀ'CIOUS, (ef-fe-kā'shus,) *a.* [L. *efficax*, from *efficio*. See EFFECT.]

Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having power adequate to the purpose intended; powerful; as, an *efficacious* remedy for disease.

EF-FI-CĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the effect desired. We say, a remedy has been *efficaciously* applied.

EF-FI-CĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being efficacious. *Ash.*

EF'FI-CA-CY, *n.* [Sp. and It. *efficacia*; Fr. *efficace*; from L. *efficax*.]

Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended; as, the *efficacy* of the gospel in converting men from sin; the *efficacy* of prayer; the *efficacy* of medicine in counteracting disease; the *efficacy* of manure in fertilizing land.

EF-FI''CIENCE, (ef-fish'ens,) } *n.* [L. *efficiens*,
EF-FI''CIEN-CY, (ef-fish'en-sy,) } from *efficio*. See EFFECT.]

1. The act of producing effects; a causing to be or exist; effectual agency.

The manner of this divine efficiency is far above us. *Hooker.*
Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent or unstable agent. *Woodward.*

2. Power of producing the effect intended; active, competent power.

EF-FI''CIENT, (ef-fish'ent,) *a.* Causing effects; producing; that causes any thing to be what it is. The *efficient* cause is that which produces; the *final* cause is that for which it is produced.

EF-FI''CIENT, (ef-fish'ent,) *n.* The agent or cause which produces or causes to exist.

2. He that makes.

EF-FI''CIENT-LY, *adv.* With effect; effectively.

EF-FIERCE', *v. t.* To make fierce or furious. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EF-FIG'I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *effigio, effigies.*]

To image; to form a like figure. [*Little used.*]

EF-FIG'I-Ā-TED, *pp.* Formed in resemblance.

EF-FIG'I-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Imaging.

EF-FIG-I-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of forming in resemblance.

EF'FI-GY, *n.* [L. *effigies*, from *effingo*, to fashion; *ex* and *fingo*, to form or devise; Sp. It. and Fr. *effigie*. See FEIGN.]

1. The image or likeness of a person; resemblance; representation; any substance fashioned into the shape of a person.

2. Portrait; likeness; figure, in sculpture or painting.

3. On *coins*, the print or impression representing the head of the prince who struck the coin.

To burn or *hang in effigy*, is to burn or hang an image or picture of the person intended to be executed, disgraced, or degraded. In *France*, when a criminal can not be apprehended, his picture is hung on a gallows or gibbet, at the bottom of which is written his sentence of condemnation. *Encyc.*

EF-FLAG'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *effagito.*]

To demand earnestly. [*Not used.*]

EF-FLATE', *v. t.* [L. *efflo.*]

To fill with breath or air. [*Little used.*]

EF-FLO-RESCE', (ef-flo-res',) *v. t.* [L. *effloresco*, from *floresco, floreo*, to blossom, *flos*, a flower. See FLOWER.]

1. In *chemistry*, to form a mealy powder on the surface; to become pulverulent or dusty on the surface. Substances *effloresce* by losing their water of crystallization.

Those salts whose crystals *effloresce*, belong to the class which is most soluble, and crystallizes by cooling. *Fourcroy.*

2. To form saline vegetation on the surface; or rather to shoot out minute spicular crystals; as, the *efflorescence* of salts on plaster.

EF-FLO-RES'CENCE, *n.* In *botany*, the time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its first blossoms. *Martyn.*

2. Among *physicians*, a redness of the skin: eruptions; as, in rash, measles, small-pox, scarlatina, &c.

3. In *chemistry*, the formation of a mealy powder on the surface of bodies; also, the formation of minute spicular crystals, called sometimes *flowers*, or saline vegetation. Such an efflorescence is often seen on walls formed with plaster. *Fourcroy. Ure.*

EF-FLO-RES'CENT, *a.* Shooting into white threads or spiculæ; forming a white dust on the surface. *Fourcroy.*

EF'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *effluens, effluo*; *ex* and *fluo*, to flow. See FLOW.]

A flowing out; that which flows or issues from any body or substance.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate. *Milton.*

EF'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing out.

EF-FLŪ'VI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* EFFLUVIA. [L., from *effluo*, to flow out. See FLOW.]

The minute and often invisible particles which exhale from most, if not all, terrestrial bodies, such as the odor or smell of plants, and the noxious exhalations from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

EF'FLUX, *n.* [L. *effluxus*, from *effluo*, to flow out.]

1. The act of flowing out, or issuing in a stream; as, an *efflux* of matter from an ulcer. *Harvey.*

2. Effusion; flow; as, the first *efflux* of men's piety. *Hammond.*

3. That which flows out; emanation.

Light — *efflux* divine. *Thomson.*

EF-FLUX', *v. i.* To run or flow away. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

EF-FLUX'ION, (ef-fluk'shun,) *n.* [L. *effluxum*, from *effluo.*]

1. The act of flowing out. *Brown.*

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation. *Bacon.*

EF-FŌ'DI-ENT, *a.* Digging; accustomed to dig.

EF-FORCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *effiercer*, from *force.*]

1. To force; to break through by violence. *Spenser.*

2. To force; to ravish. *Spenser.*

3. To strain; to exert with effort. *Spenser.*

[This word is now rarely used; perhaps never, except in poetry. We now use FORCE.]

EF-FORM', *v. t.* [from *form.*] To fashion; to shape. [For this we now use FORM.] [*Taylor.*

EF-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of giving shape or form. *Ray.*

[We now use FORMATION.]

EF'FORT, *n.* [Fr. *effort*; It. *sforzo*; from *fort*, strong, L. *fortis*. See FORCE.]

A straining; an exertion of strength; endeavor; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object; *applicable to physical or intellectual power.* The army, by great *efforts*, scaled the walls. Distinction in science is gained by continued *efforts* of the mind.

EF'FORT-LESS, *a.* Making no effort.

EF-FOS'SION, (ef-fosh'un,) *n.* [L. *effossus*, from *effodio*, to dig out.]

The act of digging out of the earth; as, the *effossion* of coins. *Arbuthnot.*

EF-FRAN'CHISE, (-chiz,) *v. t.* To invest with franchises or privileges. *De Tocqueville.*

EF-FRAY', (-frā',) *v. t.* [Fr. *effrayer.*]

To frighten. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

EF-FRAY'A-BLE, *a.* Frightful; dreadful. [*Not in use.*] *Harvey.*

EF-FRE-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *effrænatio*, from *frænum*, a rein.]

Unbridled rashness or license; unruliness. [*Not in use.*]

EF-FRŌNT'ER-Y, (ef-frunt'er-y,) *n.* [Fr. *effronterie*, from *front.*]

Impudence; assurance; shameless boldness; sauciness; boldness transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum. *Effrontery* is a sure mark of ill-breeding.

EF-FULGE', (ef-fulj',) *v. i.* [L. *effulgeo*; *ex* and *fulgeo*, to shine.

To send forth a flood of light; to shine with splendor.

EF-FUL'GENCE, *n.* A flood of light; great luster or brightness; splendor; as, the *effulgence* of divine glory. It is a word of superlative signification, and applied, with peculiar propriety, to the sun and to the Supreme Being.

EF-FUL'GENT, *a.* Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light; as, the *effulgent* sun.

EF-FUL'GENT-LY, *adv.* In a bright or splendid manner.

EF-FUL'GING, *ppr.* Sending out a flood of light. *Savage.*

EF-FU-MA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of flying off in fumes or vapor. *Boyle.*

EF-FŪME', *v. t.* To breathe out. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

EF-FUND', *v. t.* [L. *effundo.*] To pour out. [*Obs.*]

EF-FŪSE', (ef-fūze',) *v. t.* [L. *effusus*, from *effundo*; *ex* and *fundo*, to pour.]

To pour out as a fluid; to spill; to shed.

With gushing blood *effused*. *Milton.*

EF-FŪSE', *a.* Dissipated; profuse. [*Not in use.*] *Richardson.*

2. In *natural history*, spreading loosely.

EF-FŪS'ED, (ef-fūzd',) *pp.* Poured out; shed.

EF-FŪS'ING, (ef-fūz'ing,) *ppr.* Pouring out; shedding.

EF-FŪ'SION, (ef-fū'zhun,) *n.* The act of pouring out, as a liquid.

2. The act of pouring out; a shedding or spilling; waste; as, the *effusion* of blood.

3. The pouring out of words. *Hooker.*

4. The act of pouring out or bestowing divine influence; as, the *effusions* of the Holy Spirit; *effusions* of grace.

5. That which is poured out.

Wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow. *King Charles.*

6. Liberal donation. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

EF-FŪ'SIVE, *a.* Pouring out; that pours forth largely.

The *effusive* south. *Thomson.*

EF-FŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an effusive manner.

EFT, *n.* [Sax. *efeta.*]

The popular name of the Lacerta Seps of Linnæus, a Saurian reptile.

EFT', *adv.* [Sax.] Soon after; again; soon; quickly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

EFT-SOONS', *adv.* [Sax. *eft*, after, and *sona, sones*, soon.]

Soon afterward; in a short time. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

E. G. [*exempli gratia.*] For the sake of an example; for instance.

E-GAD', *exclam.* Qu. Ch. אֵל, a lucky star, good fortune, as we say, *my stars!*

Ē'GER, } *n.* An impetuous flood; an irregular tide.
ĒA'GRE, } *Brown.*

EG'E-RAN, *n.* [from *Eger*, in Bohemia.] A subspecies of pyramidical garnet, of a reddish brown color. It occurs massive, sometimes crystallized. *Ure.*

E-GĒRM'I-NĀTE. [*Not used.*] See GERMINATE.

E-GEST', *v. t.* [L. *egestum*, from *egero.*]

To cast or throw out; to void, as excrement.

E-GEST'ED, *pp.* Cast or thrown out. [*Bacon.*

E-GEST'ING, *ppr.* Casting or throwing out.

E-GES'TION, (e-jes'chun,) *n.* [L. *egestio.*]

The act of voiding digested matter at the natural vent. *Hale.*

EGG, *n.* [Sax. *æg*; G. and D. *ei*; Sw. *ägg*; Dan. *eg.* Qu. L. *ovum*, by a change of *g* into *v*: W. *wy*; Arm. *oy*; Ir. *ugh*; Russ. *ikra*, eggs, and the fat or calf of the leg.]

A body formed in the females of birds and certain other animals, containing an embryo or fetus of the same species, or the substance from which a like animal is produced. The eggs of fowls, when laid, are covered with a shell, and within is the white or albumen, which incloses the yelk or yellow substance. The eggs of fish and some other animals are united by a viscous substance, and called *spawn.* Most insects are oviparous.

Egg, to incite, is a mere blunder. [See EDGE.]

EGG'BIRD, (-burd,) *n.* A fowl, a species of tern. *Cook's Voyages.*

EGG'-CUP, *n.* A cup used for eating eggs at table.

EGG'ER, *n.* One who excites. *Sherwood.*

EGG'ING, *n.* Incitement. *Cleaveland.*

EGG'-NOG, *n.* A drink used in America, consisting of the yelks of eggs beaten up with sugar and the whites of eggs whipped, with the addition of wine or spirits. In *Scotland*, milk is added, and it is then called *auld man's milk.*

EGG'-PLANT, *n.* A plant allied to the tomato, and

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bearing a smooth fruit, shaped like an egg, used in cookery. It is the Solanum Esculentum of Linnæus.

EGG'ER, *n.* One who excites.

EGG'ING, *n.* In itement.

EGG'-SHELL, *n.* The shell or outside covering of

E-GI-LOP'IC-AL, *a.* Affected with egilops. [an egg.

Ē'GI-LOPS, *n.* [Gr. αἰγιλωψ.]

Goat's eye; an abscess in the inner canthus of the eye; fistula lachrymalis. *Coxe.*

Ē'GIS, *n.* A shield; defensive armor. [See ÆGIS.]

E-GLAND'U-LOUS, *a.* [*e* neg. and *glandulous.*]

Destitute of glands.

EG'LAN-TINE, (-tīne *or* -tin,) *n.* [Fr. *eglantier*; D. *egelantier.*]

A species of rose; the sweet brier; a plant bearing an odoriferous flower.

Milton applies this term improperly to the honeysuckle. *Brande.*

E-GLOM'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [See GLOMERATE.] To unwind, as a thread from a ball.

Ē'GO-ISM, *n.* [L. *ego.*]

1. The opinion of one who thinks every thing uncertain except his own existence. *Baxter.*

2. A passionate love of self, leading a man to consider every thing as connected with his own person, and to prefer himself to every thing in the world. This word seems to be more comprehensive than *selfishness.* *Jefferson.*

Ē'GO-IST, *n.* [from L. *ego*, I.] A name given to certain followers of Des Cartes, who held the opinion that they were uncertain of every thing except their own existence, and the operations and ideas of their own minds. *Reid.*

E-GŌ'I-TY, *n.* Personality. [*Not authorized.*] *Swift.*

Ē'GO-TISM, *n.* [Fr. *egoisme*; Sp. *egoismo*; from L. *ego*, I.]

Primarily, the practice of too frequently using the word *I.* Hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self; self-praise; self-commendation; the act or practice of magnifying one's self, or making one's self of importance. *Spectator.*

A deplorable *egotism* of character. *Dwight on Dueling.*

This word has sometimes been used in a still stronger sense, to denote a passionate love of *self*, like the word *egoism*, which see.

Ē'GO-TIST, *n.* One who repeats the word *I* very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself, or magnifies his own achievements; one who makes *himself* the hero of every tale.

E-GO-TIST'IC, } *a.* Addicted to egotism.
E-GO-TIST'IC-AL, }

2. Containing egotism.

Ē'GO-TIZE, *v. i.* To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance.

E-GRĒ'GIOUS, (e-grē'jus,) *a.* [L. *egregius*, supposed to be from *e*, or *ex*, *grege*, from, or out of, or beyond, the herd, select, choice.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished; as, *egregious* exploits; an *egregious* prince. But, in this sense, it is seldom applied to persons.

2. In *a bad sense*, great; extraordinary; remarkable; enormous; as, an *egregious* mistake; *egregious* contempt. In this sense, it is often applied to persons; as, an *egregious* rascal; an *egregious* murderer.

E-GRĒ'GIOUS-LY, *adv.* Greatly; enormously; shamefully; *usually in a bad sense*; as, he is *egregiously* mistaken; they were *egregiously* cheated.

E-GRĒ'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being great or extraordinary.

Ē'GRESS, *n.* [L. *egressus*, from *egredior*; *e* and *gradior*, to step, Sw. *resa*, Dan. *rejser.*]

The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barred over us, prohibit all *egress.* *Milton.*

E-GRES'SION, (*e*-gresh'un,) *n.* [L. *egressio.*]

The act of going out from any inclosure or place of confinement. *Pope.*

E-GRESS'OR, *n.* One who goes out.

Ē'GRET, *n.* [Fr. *aigrette.*]

1. The lesser white heron, a bird of the genus Ardea; an elegant fowl, with a white body, and a crest on the head. *Encyc.*

2. In *botany*, the flying, feathery, or hairy crown of seeds, as the down of the thistle.

E-GRETTE', *n.* A tuft of feathers, diamonds, &c.; an ornament of ribbons. [See AIGRETTE.]

Ē'GRI-OT, *n.* [Fr. *aigre*, sour.]

A kind of sour cherry. *Bacon.*

E-GYP'TIAN, (e-jip'shan,) *a.* [from *Egypt*, Gr. Αιγυπτ ς; supposed to be so called from the name *Coptos*, a principal town, from *gupta*, guarded, fortified. Asiat. Res. iii. 304, 335. So *Mesr*, *Mazor*, Heb. מצור whence *Misraim*, signifies a fortress, from צר, to bind or inclose.]

Pertaining to Egypt, in Africa.

E-GYP'TIAN, *n.* A native of Egypt; also, a gipsy.

E-GYPT'O-ÇAU-CĀ'SIAN, *n.* An ancient Egyptian, so called because considered of the Caucasian family. *Gliddon.*

ĘH, *exclam.* Denoting inquiry or slight surprise.

EI'DER, (ī'der,) } *n.* [G. and Sw. *eider.*]
EI'DER-DUCK, }

A species of sea duck, producing uncommonly fine down, found in the Shetland Isles, the Orkneys, &c.

EI'DER-DOWN, *n.* Down or soft feathers of the eider-duck.

EI-DOU-RĀ'NI-ON, *n.* [Gr. εἶδος, form, and οὐρανιον, heaven.]

A representation of the heavens.

ĘIGH, (ā,) *exclam.* An expression of sudden delight.

ĘIGHT, (āte,) *a.* [Sax. *ehta*, *eahta*, or *ehta*; G. *acht*; D. *agt*; Sw. *otta*; Dan. *otte*; Goth. *ahtau*; L. *octo*; Gr. οκτω; It. *otto*; Sp. *ocho*; Port. *oito*; Fr. *huit*; Arm. *eih* or *eiz*; Ir. *ocht*; W. *uyth* or *weyth*; Corn. *eath*; Gipsy, *ochto*; Hindoo, *aute.*]

Twice four; expressing the number twice four. Four and four make *eight.*

ĘIGHT'EEN, (āteen,) *a.* Eight and ten united.

ĘIGHT-EEN'MO, *n.* A compound of the English *eighteen* and the last syllable of the Latin *decimo*, more properly *octodecimo*; denoting the size of a book in which a sheet is doubled into eighteen leaves.

ĘIGHT'EENTH, (ā'teenth,) *a.* The next in order after the seventeenth.

ĘIGHT'FŌLD, (āte'fold,) *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.

ĘIGHTH, (āth,) *a.* Noting the number eight; the number next after seven; the ordinal of eight.

ĘIGHTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval composed of five tones and two semitones. *Encyc.*

ĘIGHTH'LY, (āth'ly,) *adv.* In the eighth place.

ĘIGHT'I-ETH, (ā'ti-eth,) *a.* [from *eighty.*] The next in order to the seventy-ninth; the eighth tenth.

ĘIGHT'SCORE, (āte'skōre,) *a.* or *n.* [*eight* and *score*; *score* is a notch noting twenty.] Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty.

ĘIGHT'Y, (ā'ty,) *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore.

ĘIGNE, (āne) *a.* [Norm. *aisne.*]

1. Eldest; an epithet used in law to denote the eldest son; as, bastard *eigne.* *Blackstone.*

2. Unalienable; entailed; belonging to the eldest son. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

EI'SEL, *n.* [Sax.] Vinegar. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

EI'SEN-RAHM, *n.* [G., iron-cream.] The red and brown eisenrahm, the scaly red and brown hematite. *Cleaveland.*

EIS-TEDD'FOD, *n.* [W *eistedd*, to sit.] An assembly of Welsh bards. *P. Cyc.*

EI'THER, (ē'ther *or* ī'ther. The former is the pronunciation given in nearly all the English dictionaries, and is still the prevailing one in *America*; the latter has, of late, become general in *England.*) *a.* or *pron.* [Sax. *ægther*, *egther*; D. *yder*; G. *jeder*; Ir. *ceachtar.* This word seems to be compound, and the first syllable to be the same as *each.* So Sax. *æghwar*, *each where*, every where. Sax. Chron. An. 1114, 1118.]

1. One or another of any number. Here are ten oranges; take *either* orange of the whole number, or take *either* of them. In the last phrase, *either* stands as a pronoun or substitute.

2. One of two. This sense is included in the foregoing.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flattered; but he neither loves,
Nor *either* cares for him. *Shak.*

3. Each; every one separately considered.

On *either* side of the river. — Rev. xxii.

4. This word, when applied to sentences or propositions, is called a *distributive* or a *conjunction.* It precedes the first of two or more alternatives, and is answered by *or* before the second or succeeding alternatives.

Either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is on a journey, or perhaps he sleepeth. — 1 Kings xviii.

In this sense, *either* refers to each of the succeeding clauses of the sentence.

E-JAC'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ejaculor*, from *jaculor*, to throw or dart, *jaculum*, a dart, from *jacio*, to throw.]

To throw out; to cast; to shoot; to dart; as, rays of light *ejaculated.* *Blackmore.*

It is now seldom used, except to express the utterance of a short prayer; as, he *ejaculated* a few words.

E-JAC'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Short; thrown out; uttered.

E-JAC'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Throwing; darting; shooting.

E-JAC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of throwing or darting out with a sudden force and rapid flight; as, the *ejaculation* of light. *Bacon.*

[*This sense is nearly obsolete.*]

2. The uttering of a short prayer; or a short occasional prayer uttered. *Taylor.*

E-JAC'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; as, an *ejaculatory* prayer or petition.

2. Sudden; hasty; as, *ejaculatory* repentance.

3. Casting; throwing out. [*L'Estrange.*

E-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *ejicio*, *ejectum*; *e* and *jacio*, to throw, Fr. *jeter*, L. *jacto.*]

1. To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out, as from a place inclosed or confined. *Sandys. South.*

2. To discharge through the natural passages or emunctories; to evacuate. *Encyc.*

3. To throw out or expel from an office; to dismiss from an office; to turn out; as, to *eject* a clergyman.

4. To dispossess of land or estate.

5. To drive away; to expel; to dismiss with hatred. *Shak.*

6. To cast away; to reject; to banish; as, to *eject* words from a language. *Swift.*

E-JECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown out; thrust out; discharged; evacuated; expelled; dismissed; dispossessed; rejected.

E-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Casting out; discharging; evacuating; expelling; dispossessing; rejecting.

E-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *ejectio.*]

1. The act of casting out; expulsion.

2. Dismission from office.

3. Dispossession; a turning out from possession by force or authority.

4. The discharge of any excrementitious matter through the pores or other emunctories; evacuation; vomiting; discharge by stool.

E-JECT'MENT, *n.* *Literally*, a casting out; a dispossession.

2. In *law*, a writ or action which lies for the recovery of possession of land from which the owner has been ejected, and for trial of title. Ejectment may be brought by the lessor against the lessee for rent in arrear, or for holding over his term; also by the lessee for years, who has been ejected before the expiration of his term. *Encyc.*

E-JECT'OR, *n.* One who ejects or dispossesses another of his land. *Blackstone.*

EJ-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ejulatio*, from *ejulo*, to cry, to yell, to wail. Perhaps *j* represents *g*, and this word may be radically one with *yell*, Sax. *giellan*, *gyllan.*]

Outcry; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation. *Philips.*

EKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *eacan*; Sw *öka*; Dan. *öger.* The primary sense is to add, or to stretch, extend, increase. Qu. L. *augeo.* The latter seems to be the Eng. to *wax.*]

1. To increase; to enlarge; as, to *eke* a store of provisions. *Spenser.*

2. To add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition; sometimes with *out*: as, to *eke* or *eke out* a piece of cloth; to *eke out* a performance. *Pope.*

3. To lengthen; to prolong; as, to *eke out* the time. *Shak.*

EKE, *adv.* [Sax. *eac*; D. *ook*; G. *auch*; Sw. *och*; Dan. *og*; W. *ac*; L. *ac*, and, also. This seems to be the same word as the verb, and to denote add, join, or addition. Ch. אחה, to join.]

Also; likewise; in addition.

'Twill be prodigious hard to prove
That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

[This word is nearly obsolete, being used only in poetry of the familiar and ludicrous kind.]

ĒK'ED, (ēkd,) *pp.* Increased; lengthened.

ĒK'ING, *ppr.* Increasing; augmenting; lengthening.

ĒK'ING, *n.* Increase or addition.

E-LAB'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *elaboro*, from *laboro*, *labor.* See LABOR.]

1. To produce with labor.

They in full joy *elaborate* a sigh. *Young.*

2. To improve or refine by successive operations. The heat of the sun *elaborates* the juices of plants, and renders the fruit more perfect.

E-LAB'O-RATE, *a.* [L. *elaboratus.*]

Wrought with labor; finished with great diligence; studied; executed with exactness; as, an *elaborate* discourse; an *elaborate* performance.

Drawn to the life in each *elaborate* page. *Waller.*

E-LAB'O-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Produced with labor or study; improved.

E-LAB'O-RATE-LY, *adv.* With great labor or study; with nice regard to exactness.

E-LAB'O-RATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being elaborate or wrought with great labor. *Johnson.*

E-LAB'O-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Produced with labor; improving; refining by successive operations.

E-LAB-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* Improvement or refinement by successive operations. *Ray.*

E-LAB'O-RĀ-TOR, *n.* One who elaborates.

E-LAB'O-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Elaborating.

E-LA-ID'IC AC'ID, *n.* A peculiar acid obtained by the saponification of elaidin. *P. Cyc.*

E-LĀ'I-DIN, *n.* A fatty substance produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, especially castor oil. *Brande.*

E-LĀ'IN, *n.* [Gr. ἐλαΐνος.]

The liquid principle of oils and fats. *Chevreul.*

[Smart and Ure give three syllables to this word.]

E-LAMP'ING, *a.* [See LAMP.] Shining. [*Not in use.*]

E-LANCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *elancer*, *lancer*, from *lance*, or its root.]

To throw or shoot; to hurl; to dart.

While thy unerring hand *elanced* — a dart. *Prior.*

E-LANC'ED, (e-länst',) *pp.* Hurled; darted.

E-LANC'ING, *pp.* Hurling; shooting.

Ē'LAND, *n.* A species of heavy, clumsy antelope in Africa. *Barrow.*

E-LĀ'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ελαια, an olive.]

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A variety of *nephaline*, presenting a greasy luster, and gray, grayish green, bluish and reddish shades of color. *Dana.*

E-LAP-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *elapido*, from *lapis*, a stone.] A clearing away of stones.

E-LAPSE', (e-laps',) *v. i.* [L. *elapsus*, from *elabor*, *labor*, to slide.] To slide, slip, or glide away; to pass away silently, as time; *applied chiefly or wholly to time.* [Instead of ELAPSE, the noun, we use LAPSE.]

E-LAPS'ED, (e-lapst',) *pp.* Slid or passed away, as time.

E-LAPS'ING, *ppr.* Sliding away; gliding or passing away silently, as time.

E-LAQ'UE-ĀTE, (e-lak'we āte,) *v. t.* [L. *laqueus.*] To disentangle.

E-LAQ'UE-Ā-TED, *pp.* Disentangled.

E-LAQ'UE-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Disentangling.

E-LAS'TIC, } *a.* [from the Gr. ελαυνω, to impel,
E-LAS'TIC-AL, } or ελαω, or ελαυνω, to drive; Fr. *elastique*: It. and Sp. *elastico.*] Springing back; having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed, or distorted; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure, after any external pressure, which has altered that figure, is removed; rebounding; flying back. Thus, a bow is *elastic*, and when the force which bends it is removed, it instantly returns to its former shape. The air is *elastic*; vapors are *elastic*; and when the force compressing them is removed, they instantly expand or dilate, and recover their former state.

E-LAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring. *Lee.*

E-LAS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* The inherent property in bodies by which they recover their former figure or state, after external pressure, tension, or distortion. Thus, *elastic* gum, extended, will contract to its natural dimensions, when the force is removed. Air, when compressed, will, on the removal of the compressing force, instantly dilate, and fill its former space.

E-LĀTE', *a.* [L. *elatus.*] Raised; elevated in mind; flushed, as with success. Whence, lofty; haughty; as, *elate* with victory. [*It is used chiefly in poetry.*]

E-LĀTE', *v. t.* To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud.

2. To raise; to exalt. [*Unusual.*] *Thomson.*

E-LĀT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Elevated in mind or spirits; puffed up; as, with honor, success, or prosperity. We say, *elated* with success; *elated* with pride. [*This is used in prose.*]

E-LĀT'ED-LY, *adv.* With elation.

E-LAT'ER-IN, *n.* The active principle of the elaterium, from which the latter is supposed to derive its cathartic power. *Brande. P. Cyc.*

EL-A-TE'RI-UM, *n.* A substance deposited from the very acrid juice of the Momordica elaterium, wild cucumber. It is in thin cakes, of a greenish color, and bitter taste, and is a powerful cathartic. *Brande.*

EL'A-TE-RY, *n.* [Gr. ελατειρα.] Acting force or elasticity; as, the *elatery* of the air. [*Unusual.*] *Ray.*

E-LĀT'ING, *ppr.* Elevating in mind or spirits.

E-LĀ'TION, *n.* An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; self-esteem, vanity, or pride, resulting from success. Hence, haughtiness; pride of prosperity. *Atterbury.*

E-LĀT'OR, *n.* One who or that which elates.

EL'BŌW, *n.* [Sax. *elnboga*, or *elneboga*; *ulna*, the arm, the ell, and *boga*, bow; contracted into *elboga*, elbow; G. *elbogen*; D. *elleboog*; Scot. *elbock*, *elbuck.*]

1. The outer angle made by the bend of the arm. *Encyc.*

The wings that waft our riches out of sight
Grow on the gumester's *elbows.* *Cowper.*

2. Any flexure or angle; the obtuse angle of a wall, building, or road. *Encyc.*

3. A term applied to the upright sides which flank any paneled work, as in windows below the shutters, &c. *Swift.*

To be at the elbow, is to be very near; to be by the side; to be at hand.

EL'BŌW, *v. t.* To push with the elbow. *Dryden.*

2. To push or drive to a distance; to encroach on.

He'll *elbow* out his neighbors. *Dryden.*

EL'BŌW, *v. i.* To jut into an angle; to project; to bend.

EL'BŌW-CHAIR, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair. *Gay.*

EL'BŌW-ROOM, *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; hence, in its usual acceptation, freedom from confinement; room for motion or action. *Shak.*

EL'BŌW-ED, (el'bōde,) *pp.* Pushed with the elbows.

EL'BŌW-ING, *ppr.* Pushing with the elbows; driving to a distance.

ELD, *n.* [Sax. *eld*, or *ald*, old age. See OLD.]

1. Old age; decrepitude. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Old people. *Chapman.*

3. Old times; former age.

[*This word is entirely obsolete. But its derivative*, ELDER, *is in use.*]

ELD'ER, *a.* [Sax. *eldor*, the comparative degree of *eld*, now written *old.* See OLD.]

1. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else; opposed to *younger.*

The *elder* shall serve the younger. — Gen. xxv.
His *elder* son was in the field. — Luke xv.

2. Prior in origin; preceding in the date of a commission; as, an *elder* officer or magistrate. In this sense, we generally use *senior.*

ELD'ER, *n.* One who is older than another or others.

2. An ancestor.

Carry your head as your *elders* have done before you.
L'Estrange.

3. A person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience, and wisdom, is selected for office. Among rude nations, elderly men are rulers, judges, magistrates, or counselors. Among the Jews, the seventy men associated with Moses in the government of the people, were *elders.* In the first Christian churches, *elders* were persons who enjoyed offices or ecclesiastical functions, and the word includes apostles, pastors, teachers, presbyters, bishops, or overseers. Peter and John called themselves *elders.* The first councils of Christians were called *presbyteria*, councils of *elders.*

In the modern Presbyterian churches, *elders* are officers, who, with the pastors or ministers, compose the church sessions, with authority to inspect and regulate matters of religion and discipline.

In the first churches of New England, the pastors or ministers were called *elders*, or *teaching elders*; and this is still their title in the Baptist churches.

ELD'ER, *n.* [Sax. *ellarn*; Sw. *hyll*, or *hylletræ*; Dan. *hyld*, or *hyldetræ*; G. *holder*, or *hohlunder.* It seems to be named from *hollowness.*]

The popular name of a genus of plants called by naturalists *Sambucus.*

ELD'ER-LY, *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age; as, *elderly* people.

ELD'ER-SHIP, *n.* Seniority; the state of being older. *Dryden.*

2. The office of an elder. *Eliot.*

3. Presbytery; order of elders. *Hooker.*

ELD'EST, *a.* [Sax. *ealdest*, superlative of *eld*, old.] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others; as, the *eldest* son or daughter. It seems to be always applied to persons, or at least to animals, and not to things. If ever applied to things, it must signify, that was first formed or produced, that has existed the longest time. But applied to things, we use *oldest.*

ELD'ING, *n.* [Sax. *alan*, to burn.] Fuel. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

EL DO-RĀ'DO, *n.* [Sp., the golden region.] A fabulous region in the interior of South America, supposed to surpass all others in the richness of its productions, especially gold, gems, &c.

EL'DRITCH, *a.* Hideous; ghastly; wild; demoniacal; as, an *eldritch* shriek; an *eldritch* laugh. [*Scottish.*] *Burns.*

E-LE-AT'IC, *a.* An epithet given to a certain sect of philosophers, so called from *Elea*, or *Velia*, a town on the western coast of Lower Italy; as, the *Eleatic* sect of philosophy. *P. Cyc.*

EL-E-CAM-PĀNE', *n.* [D. *alant*: G. *alant* or *alantwurzel*; L. *helenium*, from Gr. ελενιον, which signifies this plant and a feast in honor of Helen. Pliny informs us that this plant was so called because it was said to have sprung from the tears of Helen. The last part of the word is from the Latin *campana*; Inula campana.]

The popular name of a plant, the Inula Helenium of Linnæus, of a pungent taste, and formerly of much repute as a stomachic.

E-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *electus*, from *eligo*; *e*, or *ex*, and *lego*, Gr. λεγω, to choose; Fr. *elire*, from *eligere*; It. *eleggere*; Sp. *elegir*; Port. *eleger.*]

1. *Properly*, to pick out; to select from among two or more, that which is preferred. Hence,

2. To select or take for an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to select or manifest preference by vote or designation; as, to *elect* a representative by ballot or viva voce; to *elect* a president or governor.

3. In *theology*, to designate, choose, or select as an object of mercy or favor.

4. To choose; to prefer; to determine in favor of.

E-LECT', *a.* Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more. Hence,

2. In *theology*, chosen as the object of mercy; chosen, selected or designated to eternal life; predestinated in the divine counsels.

3. Chosen, but not inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office; as, bishop *elect*; emperor *elect*; governor or mayor *elect.* But in the Scriptures, and in theology, this word is generally used as a noun.

E-LECT', *n.* One chosen or set apart; *applied to Christ.*

Behold my servant, whom I uphold; my *elect*, in whom my soul delighteth. — Is. xlii.

2. Chosen or designated by God to salvation; predestinated to glory as the end, and to sanctification as the means; usually with a plural signification, *the elect.*

Shall not God avenge his own *elect*? — Luke xviii.
If it were possible, they shall deceive the very *elect.* — Matt. xxiv.
He shall send his angels — and they shall gather his *elect* from the four winds. — Matt. xxiv.

3. Chosen; selected; set apart as a peculiar church and people; *applied to the Israelites.* *Is.* xlv.

E-LECT'ANT, *n.* That has the power of choosing.

E-LECT'ED, *pp.* Chosen; preferred; designated to office by some act of the constituents, as by vote; chosen or predestinated to eternal life.

E-LECT'I-CISM, *n.* The system of selecting doctrines and opinions from other systems. *Emerson.*

E-LECT'ING, *ppr.* Choosing; selecting from a number; preferring; designating to office by choice or preference; designating or predestinating to eternal salvation.

E-LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *electio.*]

1. The act of choosing; choice; the act of selecting one or more from others. Hence *appropriately*,

2. The act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment, by any manifestation of preference, as by ballot, uplifted hands, or viva voce; as, the *election* of a king, of a president, or a mayor.

Corruption in *elections* is the great enemy of freedom.
J. Adams.

3. Choice; voluntary preference; free will; liberty to act or not. It is at his *election* to accept or refuse.

4. Power of choosing or selecting. *Davies.*

5. Discernment; discrimination; distinction.

To use men with much difference and *election* is good. *Bacon.*

6. In *theology*, divine choice; predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified and prepared for heaven.

There is a remnant according to the *election* of grace. — Rom. xi.

7. The public choice of officers.

8. The day of a public choice of officers.

9. Those who are elected.

The *election* hath obtained it. — Rom. xi.

E-LEC-TION-EER', *v. t.* To make interest for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate.

E-LEC-TION-EER'ER, *n.* One who electioneers.

E-LEC-TION-EER'ING, *ppr.* Using influence to procure the election of a person.

E-LEC-TION-EER'ING, *n.* The arts or practices used for securing the choice of one to office.

E-LEC'TIVE, *a.* Dependent on choice; as, an *elective* monarchy, in which the king is raised to the throne by election; opposed to *hereditary.*

2. Bestowed or passing by election; as, an office is *elective.*

3. Pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing; as, *elective* franchise.

4. Exerting the power of choice; as, an *elective* act.

5. Selecting for combination; as, an *elective* attraction, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to others.

E-LECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

E-LECT'OR, *n.* One who elects, or one who has the right of choice; a person who has, by law or constitution, the right of voting for an officer. In free governments, the people, or such of them as possess certain qualifications of age, character, and property, are the electors of their representatives, &c., in parliament, assembly, or other legislative body. In the United States, certain persons are appointed or chosen to be *electors* of the president or chief magistrate. In Germany, certain princes were formerly *electors* of the emperor, and elector was one of their titles, as the *elector* of Saxony.

E-LECT'OR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to election or electors. The *electoral college* in Germany consisted of all the electors of the empire, being nine in number, six secular princes and three archbishops.

E-LEC'T-OR-AL'I-TY, for ELECTORATE, is not used.

E-LECT'OR-ATE, *n.* The dignity of an elector in the German empire.

2. The territory of an elector in the German empire. *Chesterfield.*

E-LEC'TRE, (e-lek'ter,) *n.* [L. *electrum.*] [See ELECTRUM.] Amber. [Bacon used this word for a compound or mixed metal. But the word is not now used.]

E-LECT'RESS, *n.* The wife or widow of an elector in the German empire.

E-LEC'TRIC, } *a.* [Fr. *electrique*; It. *elettrico*;
E-LEC'TRIC-AL, } Sp. *electrico*; from L. *electrum*, Gr. ηλεκτρον, amber.]

1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction; as, an *electric* body, such as amber and glass; an *electric* substance.

2. In *general*, pertaining to electricity; as, *electric* power or virtue; *electric* attraction or repulsion; *electric* fluid.

3. Derived from or produced by electricity; as, *electrical* effects; *electric* vapor; *electric* shock.

4. Communicating a shock like electricity; as, the *electric* eel or fish.

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E-LEC'TRIC, *n.* A non-conductor of electricity employed to excite or accumulate the electric fluid. Such are amber, glass, resin, wax, gum-lac, sulphur, &c.

E-LEC'TRIC-EEL, *n.* A fish or eel of the genus *gymnotus*, from two to five feet in length, capable of giving an electric shock of such violence as sometimes to knock down a man. *Partington.*

E-LEC'TRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

E-LEC-TRI''CIAN, (e-lek-trish'un,) *n.* A person who studies electricity, and investigates its properties by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.

E-LEC-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* [from Gr. ηλεκτρον, amber.]

1. The subtile agent called *the electric fluid*, usually excited by the friction of glass. It was called *electricity* from the Greek word for *amber*, because it was in the friction of this substance that it was first observed. It is convenient to denominate it the *electric fluid*, although we know very little of its nature, because it has a greater resemblance to an elastic fluid of extreme rarity than to any thing else with which we are acquainted. Some bodies permit the electric fluid to pass freely through them, and are hence called *conductors*; others hardly permit it to pass through them at all, and are therefore called *non-conductors*. *Metals* are the best conductors; next, water and all moist substances; and next, the *bodies* of animals. Glass, resinous substances, (as amber, varnish, and sealing-wax,) air, silk, wool, cotton, hair, and feathers, are *non-conductors*. The phenomena of electricity are such as attraction and repulsion, heat and light, shocks of the animal system, and mechanical violence. *Olmsted.*

2 The science which unfolds the phenomena and laws of the electric fluid. *Olmsted.*

E-LEC'TRI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *electrify.*] Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may become electric. *Fourcroy.*

E-LEC-TRI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of electrifying, or state of being charged with electricity. *Encyc.* art. *Bell.*

E-LEC'TRI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Charged with electricity. *Encyc.*

E-LEC'TRI-FY, *v. t.* To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity. *Encyc. Cavallo*

2. To cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to.

3. To excite suddenly; to give a sudden shock; as, the whole assembly was *electrified.*

E-LEC'TRI-FY, *v. i.* To become electric.

E-LEC'TRI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Charging with electricity; affecting with electricity; giving a sudden shock.

E-LEC'TRINE, (-trin,) *a.* [L. *electrum.*]

Belonging to amber.

E-LEC-TRI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of electrizing. *Ure.*

E-LEC'TRIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *electriser.*]

To electrify; *a word in popular use.* *Ure.*

E-LEC'TRIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Charged with electricity. *Ure. P. Cyc.*

E-LEC'TRIZ-ING, *ppr.* Electrifying.

E-LEC'TRO-CHEM'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to electro-chemistry. *Ure.*

E-LEC'TRO-CHEM'IS-TRY, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes.

E-LEC'TRODE, *n.* [Gr. ηλεκτρον, (for electricity,) and οδος, a way.]

A name applied to what is called the *pole* of the voltaic circle. The *electrodes* are the surfaces of air, water, metal, &c., which serve to convey an electric current into and from the liquid to be decomposed. *Faraday. Turner.*

E-LEC'TRO-DY-NAM'ICS, *n.* The phenomena of electricity in motion. *Brande. P. Cyc.*

E-LEC-TROL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. ηλεκτρον and λυω, to dissolve.]

The act of decomposing a compound substance by the action of electricity or galvanism. *Faraday.*

E-LEC'TRO-LYTE, *n.* [Gr. ηλεκτρον and λυω, to dissolve.]

A compound which may be directly decomposed by an electric current. *Faraday.*

E-LEC-TRO-LYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to electrolysis. *Faraday.*

E-LEC'TRO-LYZE, *v. t.* [Gr. ηλεκτρον and λυω, to dissolve.]

To decompose a compound substance by the direct action of electricity or galvanism. *Faraday.*

E-LEC'TRO-MAG-NET'IC, *a.* Designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it. *Electro-magnetic* phenomena. *Henry.*

E-LEC'TRO-MAG-NET'IC-TEL'E-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument or apparatus, which, by means of iron wires, conducting the electric fluid, conveys intelligence to any given distance with the velocity of lightning. *S. F. B. Morse.*

E-LEC'TRO-MAG'NET-ISM, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties.

E-LEC'TRO-MET'AL-LUR-GY, *n.* The art of depositing metals, *held in* solution, as silver, gold, &c., on prepared surfaces, through the agency of voltaic electricity or galvanism. It thus answers the purposes of *plating*, and also of giving exact impressions of coins, medals, &c. *Ure.*

E-LEC-TROM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *electrum*, Gr. ηλεκτρον, amber, and μετρεω, to measure.]

An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity. The term is also applied to instruments which indicate the presence of electricity, or *electroscopes.* *P. Cyc. Brande.*

E-LEC-TRO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an electrometer; made by an electrometer; as, an *electrometrical* experiment.

E-LEC'TRO-MO'TION, *n.* The motion of electricity or galvanism, or the passing of it from one metal to another, by the attraction or influence of one metal plate in contact with another. *Volta.*

E-LEC'TRO-MO'TIVE, *a.* Producing electro-motion; as, *electro-motive* power. *Henry.*

E-LEC'TRO-MO'TOR, *n.* [L. *electrum* and *motor.*]

A mover of the electric fluid, a piece of apparatus for generating a current of electricity. *Olmsted.*

E-LEC'TRON, *n.* [Gr. ηλεκτρον.]

Amber; also, a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver. *Coxe.*

E-LEC'TRO-NEG'A-TIVE, *a.* A term denoting the natural state of a body, or a particle of matter, which makes it tend to the positive pole of a voltaic battery. *Olmsted. Henry.*

E-LEC-TROPH'O-RUS, *n.* [L. *electrum* and Gr. φορεω, to bear.]

An instrument for exciting electricity in small quantities. It consists of a flat, smooth cake of resin, acted upon by a circular plate of brass with a glass handle. *Brande.*

E-LEC-TRO-PO'LAR, *a.* A term applied to conductors, which are positive at one end, or on one surface, and negative at the other.

E LEC'TRO-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* A term denoting the natural state of a body, or a particle of matter, which makes it tend to the negative pole of a voltaic battery. *Olmsted.*

E-LEC'TRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ηλεκτρον and σκοπεω.]

An instrument for rendering electrical excitation apparent by its effects. *Brande.*

E-LEC'TRO-TEL-E-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the electro-magnetic-telegraph, or by means of it.

E-LEC'TRO-TYPE. See ELECTRO-METALLURGY.

E-LEC'TRUM, *n.* [L., from Gr. ηλεκτρον.]

A term applied, by the ancients, to various substances, especially to amber, and an alloy of gold with one fifth part of silver. *Brande. P. Cyc.*

E-LEC'TU-A-RY, *n.* [Low L. *electarium, electuarium*; Gr. εκλειγμα, or εκλεικτον, from λειχω, to lick. *Vossius.*]

In *pharmacy*, a form of medicine composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or sirup, and made into due consistence, to be taken in doses, like boluses. *Quincy. Encyc.*

EL-EE-MOS'Y-NA-RY, *a.* [Gr. ελεημοσυνη, alms, from ελεεω, *to pity*, ελεος, compassion; W. *elus*, charitable; *elusen*, alms, benevolence (See ALMS.) It would be well to omit one *e* in this word.

1. Given in charity; given or appropriated to support the poor; as, *eleemosynary* rents or taxes. *Encyc.*

2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations, whether for the subsistence of the poor, or for the support and promotion of learning; as, an *eleemosynary* corporation. A hospital founded by charity is an *eleemosynary* institution for the support of the poor, sick, and impotent; a college founded by donations is an *eleemosynary institution* for the promotion of learning. The corporation intrusted with the care of such institutions is *eleemosynary.*

EL-EE-MOS'Y-NA-RY, *n.* One who subsists on charity. *South.*

EL'E-GANCE, } *n.* [L. *elegantia*; Fr. *elegance*; It.
EL'E-GAN-CY, } *eleganza*; probably from L. *eligo*, to choose, though irregularly formed.]

In its primary sense, this word signifies that which is choice or select, as distinguished from what is common.

1. "The beauty of propriety, not of greatness," says Johnson.

Applied to manners or behavior, elegance is that fine polish, politeness, or grace, which is acquired by a genteel education, and an association with well-bred company.

Applied to language, elegance respects the manner of speaking or of writing. *Elegance of speaking*, is the propriety of diction and utterance, and the gracefulness of action or gesture; comprehending correct, appropriate, and rich expressions, delivered in an agreeable manner. *Elegance of composition*, consists in correct, appropriate, and rich expressions, or well-chosen words, arranged in a happy manner. *Elegance* implies neatness, purity, and correct, perspicuous arrangement, and is calculated to please a delicate taste, rather than to excite admiration or strong feeling. *Elegance* is applied also to form. *Elegance*, in *architecture*, consists in the due symmetry and distribution of the parts of an edifice, or in regular proportions and arrangement. And, in a similar sense, the word is applied to the person or human body. It is applied also to penmanship, denoting that form of letters which is most agreeable to the eye. In short, in *a looser sense*, it is applied to many works of art or nature remarkable for their beauty; as, *elegance* of dress, or furniture.

2. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty. In this sense it has a plural; as, the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator.*

EL'E-GANT, *a.* [L. *elegans.*]

1. Polished; polite; refined; graceful; pleasing to good taste; as, *elegant* manners.

2. Polished; neat; pure; rich in expressions; correct in arrangement; as, an *elegant* style or composition.

3. Uttering or delivering elegant language with propriety and grace; as, an *elegant* speaker.

4. Symmetrical; regular; well-formed in its parts, proportions, and distribution; as, an *elegant* structure.

5. Nice; sensible to beauty; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection; as, an *elegant* taste.

[This is a loose application of the word; *elegant* being used for *delicate.*]

6. Beautiful in form and colors; pleasing; as, an *elegant* flower.

7. Rich; costly and ornamental; as, *elegant* furniture or equipage.

EL'E-GANT-LY, *adv.* In a manner to please; with elegance; with beauty; with pleasing propriety; as, a composition *elegantly* written.

2. With due symmetry; with well-formed and duly proportioned parts; as, a house *elegantly* built.

3. Richly; with rich or handsome materials well disposed; as, a room *elegantly* furnished; a woman *elegantly* dressed.

E-LE'GI-AC or EL-E-GI'AC, *a.* [Low L. *elegiacus.* See ELEGY.]

1. Belonging to elegy; plaintive, expressing sorrow or lamentation; as, an *elegiac* lay; *elegiac* strains. *Gay.*

2. Used in elegies. Pentameter verse is *elegiac.*

E-LE'GI-AC, *n.* Elegiac verse. *Warton.*

EL'E-GIST, *n.* A writer of elegies. *Goldsmith*

E-LE'GIT, n. [L. *eligo, elegi*, to choose.]

1. A writ of execution, by which a defendant's goods are apprized and delivered to the plaintiff, and, if not sufficient to satisfy the debt, one moiety of his lands are delivered, to be held till the debt is paid by the rents and profits

2. The title to estate by elegit. *Blackstone.*

EL'E-GY, *n.* [L. *elegia*; Gr. ελεγειον, ελεγος, supposed to be from λεγω, to speak or utter. Qu. the root of the L. *lugeo.* The verbs may have a common origin, for to speak and to cry out in wailing are only modifications of the same act, to throw out the voice with more or less vehemence.]

1. A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. A short poem without points or affected elegancies. *Johnson.*

EL'E-MENT, *n.* [L. *elementum*; Fr. *element*; It. and Sp. *elemento*: Arm. *elfenn*; W. *elven* or *elvyn.* This word Owen refers to *elu* or *el*, a moving principle, that which has in itself the power of motion; and *el* is also a spirit or angel, which seems to be the Sax. *ælf*, an *elf.* Vossius assigns *elementum* to *eleo*, for *oleo*, to grow. See ELF.]

1. The first or constituent principle or minutest part of any thing; as, the *elements* of earth, water, salt, or wood; the *elements* of the world; the *elements* of animal or vegetable bodies. So letters are called the *elements* of language.

2. An ingredient; a constituent part of any composition.

3. A letter, or elementary sound. [*Used chiefly in the plural.*]

4. In *a chemical sense*, that which can not be divided by chemical analysis, and therefore considered as a simple substance; as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, &c.

An *element* is strictly the last result of chemical analysis; that which can not be decomposed by any means now employed. An *atom* is the last result of mechanical division; that which can not be any further divided without decomposition; hence there may be both *elementary* and *compound* atoms.

5. In *the plural*, the first rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments; as, the *elements* of geometry; the *elements* of music; the *elements* of painting; the *elements* of a theory.

6. In *popular language*, fire, air, earth, and water, are called the four *elements*, as formerly it was supposed that these are simple bodies, of which the world is composed. Later discoveries prove air, earth, and water, to be compound bodies, and fire to be only the extrication of light and heat during *combustion.*

7. *Element*, in *the singular*, is sometimes used for the air. *Shak.*

8. The substance which forms the natural or most suitable habitation of an animal. Water is the proper *element* of fishes; air, of man. Hence,

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9. The proper state or sphere of any thing; the state of things suited to one's temper or habits. Faction is the *element* of a demagogue.

10. The matter or substances which compose the world.

The *elements* shall melt with fervent heat. — 2 Pet. iii.

11. The outline or sketch; as, the *elements* of a plan.

12. Moving cause or principle; that which excites action.

Passions, the *elements* of life. *Pope.*

Elements, in *the plural*: the bread and wine used in the eucharist.

EL/E-MENT, *v. t.* To compound of elements or first principles. *Boyle.*

2. To constitute; to make as a first principle. *Donne.*

[*This word is rarely or never used.*]

EL-E-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to elements.

2. Produced by some of the four supposed elements; as, *elemental* war. *Dryden.*

3. Produced by elements; as, *elemental* strife *Pope.*

4. Arising from first principles. *Brown.*

EL-E-MENT-AL/I-TY, *n.* Composition of principles or ingredients. *Whitlock.*

EL-E-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* According to elements; literally; as the words, "Take, eat; this is my body;" *elementally* understood. *Milton.*

EL-E-MENT-AR/I-TY, } *n.* The state of being el-
EL-E-MENT'A-RI-NESS, } ementary; the simplicity of nature; uncompounded state. *Brown.*

EL-E-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; having only one principle or constituent part; as, an *elementary* substance. *Elementary* particles are those into which a body is resolved by decomposition.

2. Initial; rudimental; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments; as, an *elementary* treatise or disquisition. *Reid. Blackstone.*

3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting, or explaining principles; as, an *elementary* writer.

EL/E-MENT-ED, *pp.* Compounded of elements or first principles.

EL/E-MI, *n.* A resin commonly supposed to be produced both by Amyris Plumieri and Balsamodendron Zeylanicum, the former a plant of the Antilles, the latter of Ceylon. It is obtained from incisions in the bark, and is used in ointments. It is suffered to harden in the sun.

E-LENCH', (e-lenk',) } *n.* [L. *elenchus*; Gr. ελεγχος,
E-LENCH'US, } from ελεγχω, to argue, to refute.]

A vicious or fallacious argument, which is apt to deceive under the appearance of truth; a sophism. *Milton.*

E-LENCH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an elench.

E-LENCH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of an elench. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

E-LENCH'IZE, *v. i.* To dispute. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

E-LENCH'TIC-AL, *a.* Serving to confute. *Wilkins.*

EL/E-PHANT, *n.* [Sax. *elp, ylp*: Gr. ελεφας; L. *elephas, elephantus*; probably from the Heb. אלף, a leader or chief, the chief or great animal.]

1. The popular name of a genus of pachydermatous mammalia, comprehending two species, viz., Elephas Indicus, and Elephas Africanus, the former inhabiting India, the latter Africa. They are among the largest quadrupeds at present existing.

2. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. *Dryden.*

EL/E-PHANT-BEE'TLE, *n.* The popular name of the Scarabæus Elephas of Turton's Linnæus, a beetle inhabiting Guinea.

EL/E-PHANT'S-FOOT, *n.* The proposed popular name of the several species of Elephantopus, of which it is a translation. These are mostly tropical plants.

EL/E-PHANT-PA'PER, *n.* Drawing-paper, of the largest size, being twenty-eight inches by twenty-three.

EL-E-PHAN-TI'A-SIS, *n.* [L. and Gr., from ελεφας, elephant.]

A disease of the skin, often confounded with leprosy, from which, nevertheless, it is quite distinct. In this disease, the skin is thick, livid, rugose, tuberculate; insensible as respects feeling; eyes fierce and staring; perspiration highly offensive. *J. M. Good.*

EL-E-PHANT'INE, *a.* Pertaining to the elephant; huge; resembling an elephant; or perhaps white, like ivory.

2. In *antiquity*, an appellation given to certain books in which the Romans registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, and generals; so called, perhaps, as being made of ivory.

3. In *geology*, the *elephantine* epoch is that in which there was a preponderance of large pachydermata. *Mantell.*

EL-E-PHANT-OID', } *a.* Resembling the form of
EL-E-PHANT-OID'AL. } an elephant.

EL-EU-SIN'I-AN, *a.* Relating to Eleusis, in Greece, or to secret rites in honor of Ceres, there celebrated; as, *Eleusinian* mysteries or festivals.

EL/E-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *elevo*; e and *levo*, to raise; Fr. *elever*; Sp. *elevar*; It. *elevare*, Eng. to *lift*. See LIFT.]

1. To raise; in *a literal and general sense*, to raise from a low or deep place to a higher.

2. To exalt; to raise to a higher state or station; as, to *elevate* a man to an office.

3. To improve, refine, or dignify; to raise from or above low conceptions; as, to *elevate* the mind.

4. To raise from a low or common state; to exalt; as, to *elevate* the character; to *elevate* a nation.

5. To elate with pride. *Milton.*

6. To excite; to cheer; to animate; as, to *elevate* the spirits.

7. To take from; to detract; to lessen by detraction. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

8. To raise from any tone to one more acute; as, to *elevate* the voice.

9. To augment or swell; to make louder, as sound.

EL/E-VATE, *a.* [L. *elevatus.*]

Elevated; raised aloft. *Milton.*

EL/E-VA-TED, *pp. or a.* Raised; exalted; dignified; elated; excited; made more acute or more loud, as sound.

EL/E-VA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Raising; exalting; dignifying: elating; cheering.

EL-E-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *elevatio.*]

1. The act of raising or conveying from a lower or deeper place to a higher.

2. The act of exalting in rank, degree, or condition; as, the *elevation* of a man to a throne.

3. Exaltation; an elevated state; dignity.

Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. *Locke.*

4. Exaltation of mind by more noble conceptions; as, *elevation* of mind, of thoughts, of ideas. *Norris.*

5. Exaltation of style; lofty expressions; words and phrases expressive of lofty conceptions. *Wotton.*

6. Exaltation of character or manners.

7. Attention to objects above us; a raising of the mind to superior objects. *Hooker.*

8. Hight; altitude; hight above the surface of the earth.

9. An elevated place or station

10. Elevated ground; a rising ground; a hill or mountain.

11. A passing of the voice from any note to one more acute; also, a swelling or augmentation of voice.

12. In *astronomy*, altitude; the distance of a celestial object above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon. *Brande.*

13. In *gunnery*, the angle which the line of direction of a cannon or mortar, or the axis of the hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon. *Totten. Campbell.*

14. In *dialing*, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line. *Bailey.*

15. In *architecture*, a view or representation of a building or object drawn to a geometrical scale of its hight above the ground, there being no vanishing points, as in perspective representation. *Haldeman. Hebert.*

Elevation of the host: in Roman Catholic countries, that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head for the people to adore. *Encyc.*

EL/E-VA-TOR, *n.* One who raises, lifts, or exalts.

2. In *anatomy*, a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the lip or the eye.

3. A surgical instrument for raising a depressed portion of a bone. *Coze.*

4. In *milling*, a series of boxes fastened to a strap, and moved by a wheel, to raise grain, meal, &c., to a higher floor.

EL/E-VA-TO-RY, *n.* An instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull. *Coze. Encyc.*

EL/E-VA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to raise, or having power to elevate. *Mantel.*

E-LEVE', (ā-lāve',) *n.* [Fr.] One brought up or protected by another. *Chesterfield.*

E-LEV'EN, (e-lev'n,) *a.* [Sax. *endlefene, endleof, endlufa*; Sw. *elfva*; Dan. *elleve*; G. and D. *elf*; Isl. *ellefu.* Qu. *one left* after ten.]

Ten and one added; as, *eleven* men.

E-LEV'ENTH, *a.* [Sax. *endlyfta, endlefta*; Sw. *elfte*; Dan. *ellevte*; D. *elfde*; G. *elfte.*]

The next in order to the tenth; as, the *eleventh* chapter.

ELF, *n.*; *pl.* ELVES. [Sax. *ælf*, or *elfenne*, a spirit, the nightmare; a ghost, hag, or witch; Sw. *älfver.* In W. *el* is a moving principle, a spirit; *elv* is the same; *elu* is to move onward, to go; *elven* is an operative cause, a constituent part, an *element*; and *elf* is what moves in a simple or pure state, a spirit or demon. From these facts it would seem that *elf* is from a verb signifying to move, to flow; and *alf* or *elf* in Swedish, *elv* in Danish, is a river, whence *Elbe.* So *spirit* is from blowing, a flowing, of air. In Sax. *el* is *oil*, and an *eel*, and *ælan* is to kindle; all perhaps from the sense of moving, flowing, or shooting along. The *elf* seems to correspond to the *demon* of the Greeks.]

1. A diminutive, wandering spirit; a fairy; a hobgoblin; an imaginary being which our rude ancestors supposed to inhabit unfrequented places, and in various ways to affect mankind. Hence, in Scottish, *elf-shot* is an elf-arrow; an arrow-head of flint, supposed to be shot by elfs; and it signifies also a disease supposed to be produced by the agency of spirits.

Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier. *Shak.*

2. An evil spirit; a devil. *Dryden.*

3. A diminutive person; a dwarf. *Shenstone.*

ELF, *v. t.* To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it can not be disentangled. This work was formerly ascribed to *elves.* *Johnson. Shak.*

ELF'-AR-RŌW, *n.* A name given to flints in the shape of arrow-heads, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies. *Encyc.*

ELF'-BŌLT, *n.* An elf-arrow, or flint arrow-head.

ELF'-LOCK, *n.* Hair twisted into knots, so denominated as if the work of fairies. *Shak.*

ELF'-SKIN. Probably a misprint in Shakspeare's 1 Henry IV. for *eel-skin*, to which, when "dried," Falstaff compares Prince Hal, in allusion to his long and lank person. *Todd's Shak.*

ELF'IN, *a.* Relating or pertaining to elves. *Spenser.*

ELF'IN, *n.* A little urchin. *Shenstone.*

ELF'ISH, *a.* Resembling elves; clad in disguise.

EL'GIN-MAR-BLES, *n. pl.* A series of ancient sculptured marbles, named from the Earl of Elgin, who removed them to England. They belonged to the temple of Minerva, and other edifices in Athens. They consisted of matchless statues, casts, metopes, &c.

E-LIC'IT, *v. t.* [L. *elicio*; e, or *ex*, and *lacio*, to allure, D. *lokken*, G. *locken*, Sw. *locka*, Dan. *lokker.* Class Lg.]

1. To draw out; to bring to light; to deduce by reason or argument; as, to *elicit* truth by discussion.

2. To strike out; as, to *elicit* sparks of fire by collision

E-LIC'IT, *a.* Brought into act; brought from possibility into real existence. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

E-LIC-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of eliciting; the act of drawing out. *Bramhall.*

E-LIC'IT-ED, *pp.* Brought or drawn out; struck out.

E-LIC'IT-ING, *ppr.* Drawing out; bringing to light; striking out.

E-LIDE', *v. t.* [L. *elido*; e and *lædo.*]

1. To break or dash in pieces; to crush. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

2. To cut off a syllable. *Brit. Crit.*

EL-I-GI-BIL/I-TY, *n.* [from *eligible.*] Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another, or desirable.

2 Capability of being chosen to an office. *United States.*

EL'I-GI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *eligo*, to choose or select; e and *lego.*]

1. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

In deep distress, certainty is more eligible than suspense. *Clarissa.*

2. Suitable; proper; desirable; as, the house stands in an *eligible* situation.

3. Legally qualified to be chosen; as, a man is or is not *eligible* to an office.

EL'I-GI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.

EL'I-GI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.

E-LIM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *elimino*; e, or *ex*, and *limen*, threshhold.]

1. To thrust out of doors. *Lovelace.*

2. To expel; to thrust out; to discharge, or throw off; to set at liberty.

3. In *algebra*, to cause a quantity to disappear from an equation.

This detains secretions which nature finds it necessary to eliminate. *Med. Repos.*

E-LIM'I-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Expelled; thrown off; discharged.

E-LIM'I-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Expelling; discharging; throwing off.

E-LIM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging, or secreting by the pores.

In *algebra*, the causing a quantity to disappear from an equation.

E-LIN''GUID, (e-ling'guid,) *a.* [L. *elinguis.*]

Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech.

EL-I-QUĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *eliquo*, to melt; e and *liquo.*]

In *chemistry*, the operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from one that is less so, by means of a degree of heat sufficient to melt the one and not the other, as an alloy of copper and lead. *Encyc. Ure.*

E-LI''SION, (e-lizh'un,) *n.* [L. *elisio*, from *elido*, to strike off; e and *lædo.*]

1. In *grammar*, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel at the end of a word, for the sake of sound or measure, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, th' embattled plain; th' empyreal sphere.

2. Division; separation. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

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E-LI'SOR, *n.* [Norm. *eliser*, to choose; Fr. *elire, elisant.*]

In *law*, a sheriff's substitute for returning a jury. When the sheriff is not an indifferent person, as when he is a party to a suit, or related by blood or affinity to either of the parties, the *venire* is issued to the coroners; or if any exception lies to the coroners, the *venire* shall be directed to two clerks of the court, or to two persons of the county, named by the court, and sworn; and these, who are called *elisors* or electors, shall return the jury. *Blackstone.*

E-LITE', (ā-leet',) *n.* [Fr.] A choice or select body.

E LIX'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *elixo.*]

To extract by boiling.

E-LIX'Ā-TED, *pp.* Extracted by boiling.

EL-IX-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *elixus*, from *elixio*, to boil, to moisten or macerate, from *lixo, lix.*]

1. The act of boiling or stewing; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion. *Brown.*

2. In *pharmacy*, the extraction of the virtues of ingredients by boiling or stewing; also, lixiviation. *Bailey. Encyc.*

E-LIX'IR, *n.* [Fr. Sp. and Port. *elixir*; It. *elisire*; from L. *elixus, elixio, lixo, lix*, or, as others allege, it is from the Arabic *al-eesir*. chemistry.

1. In *medicine*, a tincture with more than one base. In *modern pharmacy*, elixirs are called *compound tinctures.* The mere addition of what is called an *adjuvans*, or of a *corrigens*, to a single base, does not make an *elixir.*

2. A liquor for transmuting metals into gold. *Donne.*

3. Quintessence; refined spirit. *South.*

4. Any cordial; that substance which invigorates *Milton.*

E-LIZ-A-BETH'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times, and to a style of architecture then prevalent.

ELK, *n.* [Sax. *elch*; Sw. *elg*; L. *alce, alces*; Dan. *elsdyr.* This animal is described by Cesar and Pausanias.]

A quadruped, the Cervus Alces of Linnæus, a ruminant mammal, called *moose* in North America, from the Indian name *musu.*

ELK'-NUT, *n.* A plant, the Hamiltonia oleifera, called also *oil-nut.* *Muhlenberg.*

ELL, *n.* [Sax. *elne*; Sw. *aln*; D. *ell, elle*; G. *elle*; Fr. *aune*; Arm. *goalen*; L. *ulna*; Gr. ωλενη; W. *elin*, an elbow, and *glin*, the knee. Qu.]

A measure, of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth. The ells chiefly used in Great Britain are the English and Flemish. The English ell is 49 inches. The Flemish ell is twenty-seven inches, or three quarters of a yard. The English is to the Fleinish as five to three. In Scotland, an ell is thirty-seven and two tenths English inches. In France, it is fifty-four inches.

EL-LAG'IC AC'ID, *n.* A weak, insipid acid, obtained from gall-nuts, in which it coexists with gallic acid. *P. Cyc.*

EL'LINGE', *a.* [Sax. *elenge.*] Cheerless; sad.

EL'LING-NESS, *n.* Loneliness; dullness; cheerlessness. *Henry VIII.*

EL-LIPSE', (el-lips',) *n.* In *conic sections*, a figure formed by the intersection of a plane and *cone*, when the plane passes obliquely through the opposite sides of the cone. *Barlow. Brande.*

EL-LIP'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* ELLIPSES. [Gr. ελλειψις, an omission or defect, from ελλειπω, to leave or pass by, λειπω, to *leave.*]

1. In *grammar*, defect; omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted, which the hearer or reader may supply; as, the heroic virtues I admire, for, the heroic virtues *which* I admire.

2. One of the conic sections. [See ELLIPSE.]

EL-LIP'SO-GRAPH, *n.* [*ellipse* and Gr. γραφω.]

An instrument to describe an ellipse by continued motion; called also *trammel.* *Gwilt.*

EL-LIP'SOID, *n.* [*ellipse* and Gr. ειδος, form.]

In *geometry*, a solid or figure formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis; an elliptic conoid; a spheroid. *Edin. Encyc.*

EL-LIP-SOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.

EL-LIP'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to an ellipse; having
EL-LIP'TIC-AL, } the form of an ellipse.

The planets move in *elliptical* orbits, having the sun in one focus, and, by a radius from the sun, they describe equal areas in equal times. *Cheyne.*

2. Defective; having a part omitted; as, an *elliptical* phrase.

EL-LIP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the figure called an *ellipse.*

2. Defectively; with a part omitted; as, *elliptically* expressed.

EL-LIP-TIC'I-TY, *n.* Deviation from the form of a sphere; *applied to the figure of the earth.* Thus, the *ellipticity* of the earth is $\frac{1}{300}$, that being the part of the equatorial dinmeter by which it exceeds the polar. *Brande. Olmsted.*

ELM, *n.* [Sax. *elm*, or *ulm-treow*; D. *olm*; G. *ulme*; Sw. *alm* or *alm-trd*, elm-tree; Dan. *alm*; L. *ulmus*; Sp. *olmo*, and *alamo*; Corn. *elau*; Russ. *ilema, ilma*, or *ilina.* Qu. W. *llwyv*, a platform, a frame, an *elm*, from extending.]

A tree. The popular name of all the species of the genus Ulmus, though many of them have other popular names.

The treaty which William Penn made with the natives in 1682 was negotiated under a large *elm* which grew on the spot now called Kensington, just above Philadelphia. It was prostrated by a storm in 1810, at which time its stem measured 24 feet in circumference. *Memoirs of Hist. Soc. Penn.*

ELM'EN, *a.* Of or belonging to elms. *Jennings.*

ELM'Y, *a.* Abounding with elms. *Warton.*

EL-O-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *eloco.*]

1. A removal from the usual place of residence. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Departure from the usual method; an ecstasy. *Fotherby.*

EL-O-CŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *elocutio*, from *eloquor*; *e* and *loquor*, to speak, Gr. λεκεω, λακεω.]

1. Pronunciation; the utterance or delivery of words, particularly in public discourses and arguments. We say of *elocution*, it is good or bad; clear, fluent, or melodious.

Elocution, which anciently embraced style and the whole art of rhetoric, now signifies manner of delivery. *E. Porter.*

2. In *rhetoric*, *elocution* consists of elegance, composition, and dignity; and Dryden uses the word as nearly synonymous with *eloquence*, the act of expressing thoughts with elegance or beauty.

3. Speech; the power of speaking.

Whose taste — gave *elocution* to the mute. *Milton.*

4. In *ancient treatises on oratory*, the wording of a discourse; the choice and order of words; composition; the act of framing a writing or discourse. *Cicero. Quinctilian.*

EL-O-CŪ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to elocution, or containing it.

EL-O-CŪ'TION-IST, *n.* One who is versed in elocution, or who treats of the subject.

EL-O-CŪ'TIVE, *a.* Having the power of eloquent speaking.

E-LŌGE', (ā-lōzh',) *n.* [Fr.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead. *Atterbury.*

EL'O-GIST, *n.* An eulogist. [*Not used.*]

EL'O-GY, } *n.* [Fr. *eloge*; L. *elogium*; Gr. λογος.
E-LŌ'GI-UM, } See EULOGY.]

The praise bestowed on a person or thing; panegyric. [*But we generally use* EULOGY.] *Wotton. Holder.*

E-LOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *eloigner*, to remove far off.]

1. To separate and remove to a distance. *Spenser. Donne.*

2. To convey to a distance, and withhold from sight.

The sheriff may return that the goods or beasts are *eloined.* *Blackstone.*

In *law books*, this word, with its derivatives, is more generally written with *g*; as, *eloigne*, &c.

E-LOIN'ĀTE, *v. t.* To remove. *Howell.*

E-LOIN'Ā-TED, *pp.* Removed.

E-LOIN'ED, *pp.* Removed to a distance; carried far off.

E-LOIN'ING, *ppr.* Removing to a distance from another, or to a place unknown.

E-LOIN'MENT, *n.* Removal to a distance; distance.

E-LONG', *v. t.* [Low L. *elongo.*]

To put far off; to retard. [*Obs.*] *Shenstone.*

E-LON''GATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *elongo*, from *longus.* See LONG.]

1. To lengthen; to extend.

2. To remove further off. *Brown.*

E-LON''GATE, *v. i.* To depart from; to recede; to move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit.

E-LON''GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Lengthened; removed to a distance.

E-LON''GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Lengthening; extending.

2. Receding to a greater distance, particularly as a planet from the sun in its orbit.

E-LON''GĀ-TION, *n.* The act of stretching or lengthening; as, the *elongation* of a fiber. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The state of being extended.

3. Distance; space which separates one thing from another. *Glanville.*

4. Departure; removal; recession

5. Extension; continuation.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains? *Pinkerton.*

6. In *astronomy*, the distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit; as, the *elongation* of Venus or Mercury.

7. In *surgery*, an imperfect luxation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments; or the extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions. *Encyc. Coxe.*

E-LŌPE', *v. i.* [D. *loopen*; *wegloopen*; G. *laufen, entlaufen*; Sw. *lopa*; Dan. *löber*; Sax. *hleapan*; Eng. to *leap.* In all the dialects, except the English, *leap* signifies to run. Qu. Heb. חלף Class Lb, No. 30.]

1. To run away; to depart from one's proper place or station privately, or without permission; to quit, without permission or right, the station in which one is placed by law or duty. *Particularly*, and *appropriately*, to run away or depart from a husband, and live with an adulterer, as a married woman; or to quit a father's house, privately or without permission, and marry or live with a gallant, as an unmarried woman.

2. To run away; to escape privately; to depart, without permission, as a son from a father's house, or an apprentice from his master's service.

E-LŌP'ED, *pp.* Run away privately.

E-LŌPE'MENT, *n.* Private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is assigned by duty or law; as, the *elopement* of a wife from her husband, or of a daughter from her father's house, usually with a lover or gallant. It is sometimes applied to the departure of a son or an apprentice, in like manner.

E-LŌP'ING, *ppr.* Running away; departing privately, or without permission, from a husband, father, or master.

E'LOPS, *n.* [Gr. ελλοψ.]

A fish, inhabiting the seas of America and the West Indies, the Elops Saurus of Turton's Linnæus.

EL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *eloquentia*, from *eloquor, loquor*, to speak; Gr. λεκεω, λακεω, to crack, to sound, to speak. The primary sense is, probably, to burst with a sound, for the Gr. has λακις, a fissure, from the same root; whence λακιζω, to open or split; whence L. *lacero*, to tear; and hence, perhaps, Eng. a *leak.* Qu. the root of *clack.* See Class Lg, No. 51, 57.]

1. The expression of strong emotion, in a manner adapted to excite correspondent emotions in others. The word, in its most extensive signification, comprehends every mode in which deep feeling may be expressed, either by words, tones, looks, or gestures. Eloquence, therefore, requires, in its most perfect form, a vigorous understanding, a glowing imagination, appropriate and rich language, with fluency, animation, and suitable action. Hence, eloquence is adapted to please, affect, and persuade. Demosthenes in Greece, Cicero in Rome, Lord Chatham and Burke in Great Britain, and Fisher Ames in the United States, were distinguished for their *eloquence* in declamation and debate.

2. The power of expressing strong emotions with fluency and force.

3. Forcible language, which gives utterance to deep emotion.

She uttereth piercing *eloquence.* *Shak.*

4. It is sometimes applied to written language.

EL'O-QUENT, *a.* Having the power of expressing strong emotions in a vivid and appropriate manner; as, an *eloquent* orator or preacher.

2. Adapted to express strong emotion with fluency and power; as, an *eloquent* address; *eloquent* history; an *eloquent* appeal to a jury.

EL'O-QUENT-LY, *adv.* With eloquence; in an *eloquent* manner; in a manner to please, affect, and persuade.

EL'RICH. See ELDRITCH.

ELSE, (els,) *a.* or *pr.* [Sax. *elles*; Dan. *ellers*, from *eller*, or; L. *alius, alias.* See ALIEN.]

Other; one or something beside. Who *else* is coming? What *else* shall I give? Do you expect any thing *else*?

[This word, if considered to be an adjective or pronoun, never precedes its noun, but always follows it.]

ELSE, (els,) *adv.* Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different. Thou desirest not sacrifice, *else* would I give it; that is, *if* thou didst desire sacrifice, I would give it. *Ps.* li. 16. Repent, or *else I* will come to thee quickly; that is, repent, or if thou shouldst not repent, if the case or fact should be different, I will come to thee quickly. *Rev.* ii. v.

2. Beside; except that mentioned; as, nowhere *else.*

ELSE'WHERE, *adv.* In any other place; as, these trees are not to be found *elsewhere.*

2. In some other place; in other places indefinitely. It is reported in town and *elsewhere.*

E-LŪ'CI-DATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *elucido*, from *eluceo, lucco*, to shine, or from *lucidus*, clear, bright. See LIGHT.]

To make clear or manifest; to explain; to remove obscurity from, and render intelligible; to illustrate. An example will *elucidate* the subject. An argument may *elucidate* an obscure question. A fact related by one historian may *elucidate* an obscure passage in another's writings.

E-LŪ'CI-DĀ-TED, *pp.* Explained; made plain, clear, or intelligible.

E-LŪ'CI-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* Explaining; making clear or intelligible.

E-LU-CI-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of explaining or throwing light on any obscure subject; explanation; exposition; illustration; as, one example may serve for an *elucidation* of the subject

E-LŪ'CI-DA-TIVE, *a.* Making clear.

E-LŪ'CI-DĀ-TOR, *n.* One who explains; an expos-

E-LŪ'CI-DA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to elucidate. [itor.

EL-UC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L *eluctatus.*] The act of bursting forth; escape.

E-LU-CU-BRĀ'TION. See LUCUBRATION

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E-LŪDE′, *v. t.* [*L. eludo; e* and *ludo*, to play; Sp. *eludir*; It. *eludere*; Fr. *eluder*. The Latin verb forms *lusi, lusum*; and this may be the Heb. Ch. and Ar. לוּץ, to deride. Class Ls, No. 5.]

1. To escape; to evade; to avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity; as, to *elude* an enemy; to *elude* the sight; to *elude* an officer; to *elude* detection; to *elude* vigilance; to *elude* the force of an argument; to *elude* a blow or stroke.

2. To mock by an unexpected escape; as, to *elude* pursuit.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain. *Pope.*

3. To escape being seen; to remain unseen or undiscovered; as, to *elude* discovery. The cause of magnetism has hitherto *eluded* the researches of philosophers.

E-LŪD′ED, *pp.* Escaped; avoided; evaded.

E-LŪD′I-BLE, *a.* That may be eluded or escaped.

E-LŪD′ING, *ppr.* Escaping; avoiding; evading.

E′LUL, *n.* The twelfth month of the civil Jewish year, and the sixth of the ecclesiastical. It corresponds nearly to our August.

E-LUM′BĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *lumbus.*] Weakened in the loins.

E-LŪ′SION, *n.* [L. *elusio.* See ELUDE.] An escape by artifice or deception; evasion. *Brown.*

E-LŪ′SIVE, *a.* Practicing elusion; using arts to escape.

Elusive of the bridal day, she gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. *Pope.*

E-LŪ′SIVE-LY, *adv.* By practicing elusion.

E-LŪ′SO-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being elusory.

E-LŪ′SO-RY, *a.* Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful. *Brown.*

E-LŪTE′, *v. t.* [L. *eluo, elutum*; qu. *e* and *lavo*. See ELUTRIATE.] To wash off; to cleanse. *Arbuthnot.*

E-LŪT′ED, *pp.* Washed; cleansed.

E-LŪT′ING, *ppr.* Cleansed by washing.

E-LŪ′TRI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *elutrio*; Sw. *lutra, luttra*, to cleanse, to defecate; Dan. *lutter*, pure; Sax. *lutter*, pure; *ladian*, to purify; G. *louter*, D. *louter*, pure; Ir. *gleith*. Qu. Class Ls, No. 30.] To purify by washing; to cleanse, as a pulverulent substance, by separating foul matter, and decanting or straining off the liquor.

E-LŪ′TRI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Cleansed by washing and decantation.

E-LŪ′TRI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Purifying by washing and decanting.

E-LU-TRI-Ā′TION, *n.* The operation of washing a pulverulent substance by mixing it with water, and pouring off the liquid in which the foul or extraneous substances are floating, while the heavier particles are deposited at the bottom. *Brande.*

E-LUX′ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *eluxatus.*] To dislocate. [See LUXATE.]

E-LUX′Ā-TED, *pp.* Dislocated.

E-LUX′Ā-TING, *ppr.* Dislocating.

EL-UX-Ā′TION, *n.* The dislocation of a bone. [See LUXATION.]

ELV′AN, *a.* Pertaining to elves.

ELVE′-LOCKS. See ELF-LOCK.

ELV′ERS, *n. pl.* Young eels; young congers or sea-eels. [*pl.* of ELF.

ELV′ISH, *a.* More properly ELFISH, which see.

ELV′ISH-MARK-ED, (-markt,) *a.* Marked or disfigured by elves. *Shak.*

EL-Y-DOR′IC, *a.* [Gr. ελαιον, oil, and ὑδωρ, water.] *Elydoric* painting is with oil and water, in such a manner as to add the freshness of water colors to the mellowness of oil painting. *Elmes.*

E-LYS′IAN, (e-lizh′yan,) *a.* [L. *elysius.*] Pertaining to elysium or the seat of delight; yielding the highest pleasures; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful; as, *elysian* fields.

E-LYS′IUM, (e-lizh′yum,) *n.* [L. *elysium*; Gr. ηλυσιον.] In *ancient mythology*, a place assigned to happy souls after death; a place in the lower regions, furnished with rich fields, groves, shades, streams, &c., the seat of future happiness. Hence, any delightful place. *Encyc. Shak.*

E-LYT′RI-FORM, *a.* In the form of a wing-sheath.

EL′Y-TRON, } *n.*; *pl.* ELYTRA. [Gr.] A name given
EL′Y-TRUM, } to the wing-sheaths, or upper crustaceous membranes, which form the outer wings or covering in the tribe of beetles. *Brande.*

EL′ZE-VIR E-DI′TIONS, *n. pl.* Editions of the classics, &c., published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam and Leyden, from about 1595 to 1680, and highly prized for their accuracy and elegance.

'EM. A contraction of THEM. [*Encyc. Am.*

They took *'em.* *Hudibras.*

E-MAC′ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To make lean. [*Not in use.*]

E-MAC′ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Made lean.

E-MAC′ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Making lean.

E-MA-CER-Ā′TION, *n.* A making lean; emaciation.

E-MA′CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *emacio*, from *macco*, or *macer*, lean; Gr. μικκος, μικρος, small; Fr. *maigre*; Eng. *meager, meek*: It. Sp. and Port. *magro*; D. Sw. Dan. and G. *mager*; Ch. מאכ, to be thin. Class Mg, No. 2, 9, 13.]

To lose flesh gradually; to become lean by pining with sorrow, or by loss of appetite or other cause; to waste away, as flesh; to decay in flesh.

E-MĀ′CIĀTE, *v. t.* To cause to lose flesh gradually; to waste the flesh and reduce to leanness. Sorrow, anxiety, want of appetite, and disease, often *emaciate* the most robust bodies.

E-MĀ′CIATE, *a.* Thin; wasted. *Shenstone.*

E-MĀ′CIĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh; thin; lean.

E-MĀ′CIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Wasting the flesh gradually; making lean.

E-MA-CI-Ā′TION, *n.* The act of making lean or thin in flesh; or a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh.

2. The state of being reduced to leanness.

E-MAC′Ū-LĀTE, *v. t.* [Infra.] To take spots from. [*Little used.*]

E-MAC-Ū-LĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *emaculo*, from *e* and *macula*, a spot.] The act or operation of freeing from spots. [*Little used.*]

EM′A-NANT, *a.* [L. *emanans.* See EMANATE.] Issuing or flowing from. *Hale.*

EM′A-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *emano*; *e* and *mano*, to flow; Sp. *emanar*; Fr. *emaner*; It. *emanare.* Class Mn, No. 11, 9.]

1. To issue from a source; to flow from; *applied to fluids*; as, light *emanates* from the sun; perspirable matter, from animal bodies.

2. To proceed from a source or fountain; as, the powers of government in republics *emanate* from the people.

EM′A-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Issuing or flowing from a fountain.

EM-A-NĀ′TION, *n.* The act of flowing or proceeding from a fountain-head or origin.

2. That which issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body; efflux; effluvium. Light is an *emanation* from the sun; wisdom, from God; the authority of laws, from the supreme power.

EM′A-NA-TIVE, *a.* Issuing from another.

E-MAN′CI-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *emancipo*, from *e* and *mancipium*, a slave; *manus*, hand, and *capio*, to take, as slaves were anciently prisoners taken in war.]

1. To set free from servitude or slavery, by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to liberate; to restore from bondage to freedom; as, to *emancipate* a slave.

2. To set free or restore to liberty; *in a general sense.*

3. To free from bondage or restraint of any kind; to liberate from subjection, controlling power, or influence; as, to *emancipate* one from prejudices or error.

4. In *ancient Rome*, to set a son free from subjection to his father, and give him the capacity of managing his affairs, as if he was of age. *Encyc.*

E-MAN′CI-PATE, *a.* Set at liberty. *Cowper.*

E-MAN′CI-PĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Set free from bondage, slavery, servitude, subjection, or dependence; liberated.

E-MAN′CI-PĀ-TING, *ppr.* Setting free from bondage, servitude, or dependence; liberating.

E-MAN-CI-PĀ′TION, *n.* The act of setting free from slavery, servitude, subjection, or dependence; deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; liberation; as, the *emancipation* of slaves by their proprietors; the *emancipation* of a son among the Romans; the *emancipation* of a person from prejudices, or from a servile subjection to authority.

E-MAN-CI-PĀ′TION-IST, *n.* An advocate for the emancipation of slaves.

E-MAN′CI-PĀ-TOR, *n.* One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint.

E-MAN′CI-PIST, *n.* A name given in New Holland to convicts who have been set free.

E-MĀNE′, *v. i.* [L. *emano.*] To issue or flow from. *Enfield.*

But this is not an elegant word. [See EMANATE.]

E-MAR′GIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To take away the margin.

E-MAR′GIN-ĀTE, } *a.* [Fr. *marge*; L. *margo*,
E-MAR′GIN-Ā-TED, } whence *emargino.*]

1. In *botany*, notched in a peculiar manner at the apex; *applied to the leaf, petal, or stigma.*

2. In *mineralogy*, having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face. *Cleaveland.*

3. In *zoology*, having the margin broken by an obtuse notch on the segment of a circle. *Brande.*

E-MAR′GIN-ATE-LY, *adv.* In the form of notches.

E-MAR′GIN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Taking away the margin.

E-MAS′CU-LATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *emasculo*, from *e* and *masculus*, a male. See MALE.]

1. To castrate; to deprive a male of certain parts which characterize the sex; to geld; to deprive of virility.

2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigor; to weaken; to render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

Women *emasculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryden.*
To *emasculate* the spirits. *Collier.*

E-MAS′CU-LATE, *a.* Unmanned; deprived of vigor. *Hammond.*

E-MAS′CU-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Castrated; weakened.

E-MAS′CU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Castrating; gelding; depriving of vigor.

E-MAS-CU-LĀ′TION, *n.* The act of depriving a male of the parts which characterize the sex; castration.

2. The act of depriving of vigor or strength; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

EM-BĀLE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *emballer*; Sp. *embalar*; It. *imballare*; *em, im*, for *en* or *in*, and *balla, balle*, bale.]

1. To make up into a bundle, bale, or package; to pack.

2. To bind; to inclose; as, to *embale* in golden buskins. *Spenser*

EM-BĀLE′D, *pp.* Made into a bale.

EM-BAL′ING, *ppr.* Making into a bale.

EM-BAL′L′, *v. t.* To encircle or embrace. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

EM-BALL′ING, *n.* An embrace. *Shak.*

EM-BĀLM′, (em-bäm′,) *v. t.* [Fr. *embaumer*, from *baume*, balm, from *balsam*; It. *imbalsamare*; Sp. *embalsamar.*]

1. To open a dead body, take out the intestines, and fill their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to prevent its putrefaction.

Joseph commanded his servants, the physicians, to *embalm* his father; and the physicians *embalmed* Israel.—Gen. l.

2. To fill with sweet scent. *Milton.*

3. To preserve, with care and affection, from loss or decay.

The memory of my beloved daughter is *embalmed* in my heart. *N. W.*

Virtue alone, with lasting grace,
Embalms the beauties of the face. *J. Trumbull.*

EM-BĀLM′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Filled with aromatic plants for preservation; filled with sweet scent; preserved from loss or destruction.

EM-BĀLM′ER, *n.* One who embalms bodies for preservation.

EM-BĀLM′ING, *ppr.* Filling a dead body with spices for preservation; filling with sweet scent; preserving with care from loss, decay, or destruction.

EM-BĀLM′ING, *n.* The act or art of filling a dead body with spices for preservation.

EM-BĀLM′MENT, *n.* Act of embalming.

EM-BANK′, *v. t.* To enclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds, or dikes.

EM-BANK′ED, *pp.* Inclosed or defended by a bank.

EM-BANK′ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or surrounding with a bank.

EM-BANK′MENT, *n.* The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.

2. A mound or bank raised for various purposes, as for protecting against inundations, for the passage of a railroad, &c.

EM-BAR′, *v. t.* [*en* and *bar.*] To shut, close, or fasten with a bar; to make fast.

2. To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape.

Where fast *embarred* in mighty brazen wall. *Spenser.*

3. To stop; to shut from entering; to hinder; to block up.

He *embarred* all further trade. *Bacon.*

EM-BAR-CĀ′TION, *n.* Embarkation, which see.

EM-BAR′GO, *n.* [Sp. *embargo*; Port. Fr. *id.* This is a modern word, from the Spanish and Portuguese. In Portuguese, *embaraçar*, which the Spanish write *embarazar*, is to *embarrass*, entangle, stop, hinder; Port. *embaraço*, impediment, embarrassment, stop, hinderance. The palatal being changed into *z* and *s*, we have *embarrass* from this word; but *embargo* retains the palatal letter.]

In *commerce*, a restraint on ships, or prohibition of sailing, either out of port, or into port, or both; which prohibition is by public authority, for a limited time. Most generally it is a prohibition of ships to leave a port.

EM-BAR′GO, *v. t.* [Sp. and Port. *embargar.*]

1. To hinder or prevent ships from sailing out of port, or into port, or both, by some law or edict of sovereign authority, for a limited time. Our ships were for a time *embargoed* by a law of congress.

2. To stop; to hinder from being prosecuted by the departure or entrance of ships. The commerce of the United States has been *embargoed.*

EM-BAR′GŌ-ED, *pp.* Stopped; hindered from sailing; hindered by public authority, as ships or commerce.

EM-BAR′GO-ING, *ppr.* Restraining from sailing by public authority; hindering.

EM-BARK′, *v. t.* [Sp. *embarcar*; Port. *id.*; It. *imbarcare*; Fr. *embarquer*; *en* and *barco*, a bont, a barge, a bark.]

1. To put or cause to enter on board a ship or other vessel or boat. The general *embarked* his troops and their baggage.

2. To engage a person in any affair. This projector *embarked* his friends in the design or expedition.

EM-BARK′, *v. i.* To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel; as, the troops *embarked* for Lisbon.

2. To engage in any business; to undertake in;

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to take a share in. The young man *embarked* rashly in speculation, and was ruined.

EM-BARK-A'TION, *n.* The act of putting on board of a ship or other vessel, or the act of going aboard.

2. That which is embarked; as, an *embarkation* of Jesuits. *Smollett.*

3. [Sp. *embarcacion.*] A small vessel or boat. [*Unusual.*] *Anson's Voyage.*

EM-BARK'ED, (em-barkt',) *pp.* Put on shipboard; engaged in any affair.

EM-BARK'ING, *ppr.* Putting on board of a ship or boat; going on shipboard.

EM-BAR'RASS, *n.* Embarrassment. *Warburton.*

EM-BAR'RASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *embarrasser*; Port. *embaraçar*; Sp. *embarazar*; from Sp. *embarazo*, Port. *embaraço*, Fr. *embarras*, perplexity, intricacy, hinderance, impediment. In Spanish, formerly *emburgo* signified embarrassment, and *embarrar* is to perplex.]

1. To perplex; to render intricate; to entangle. We say, public affairs are *embarrassed*; the state of our accounts is *embarrassed*; want of order tends to *embarrass* business.

2. To perplex, as the mind or intellectual faculties; to confuse. Our ideas are sometimes *embarrassed.*

3. To perplex, as with debts, or demands, beyond the means of payment; *applied to a person or his affairs.* In *mercantile language*, a man or his business is *embarrassed*, when he can not meet his pecuniary engagements.

4. To perplex; to confuse; to disconcert; to abash. An abrupt address may *embarrass* a young lady. A young man may be too much *embarrassed* to utter a word.

EM-BAR'RASS-ED, (em-bar'rast,) *pp.* or *a.* Perplexed; rendered intricate; confused; confounded.

EM-BAR'RASS-ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; entangling; confusing; confounding; abashing.

EM-BAR'RASS-ING, *a.* Perplexing; adapted to perplex.

EM-BAR'RASS-MENT, *n.* Perplexity; intricacy;

2. Confusion of mind. [entanglement.

3. Perplexity arising from insolvency, or from temporary inability to discharge debts.

4. Confusion; abashment.

EM-BAR'RED, (em-bärd',) *pp.* Shut; closed; fastened.

EM-BAR'RING, *ppr.* Fastening, as with a bar.

EM-BASE', *v. t.* [*en* and *base.*] To lower in value; to vitiate; to deprave; to impair.

> The virtue — of a tree *embased* by the ground. *Bacon.*
> I have no ignoble end — that may *embase* my poor judgment. *Wotton.*

2. To degrade; to vilify. *Spenser.*

[*This word is seldom used.*]

EM-BASE'MENT, *n.* Act of depraving; depravation; deterioration. *South.*

EM'BAS-SADE, *n.* An embassy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

EM-BAS'SA-DOR, *n.* [Sp. *embaxador*; Port. *id.*; Fr. *ambassadeur*; It. *ambasciadore*; Arm. *ambaçzador*; Norm. *ambaxeur.* Spelman refers this word to the G. *ambact*, which Cesar calls *ambactus*, a client or retainer among the Gauls. Cluver, *Ant. Ger.* 1, 8, favors this opinion, and mentions that, in the laws of Burgundy, *ambascia* was equivalent to the Ger. *ambact*, service, now contracted to *amt*, D. *ampt*, Dan. *ambt*, Sw. *embete*, office, duty, function, employment, province. The Dutch has *ambagt*, trade, handcraft, a manor, a lordship, and *ambagtman*, a journeyman or mechanic, which is evidently the Sw. *embetesman*, The Danish has also *embede*, office, employment. In Sax. *embeht*, *ymbeht*, is office, duty, employment; *embehtan*, to serve; *embehtman*, a servant; also *ambelt*, collation; *ambyht*, a message or legation, an embassy; *ambyhtsecga*, a legate or envoy, (*a messagesayer.*) The word, in Gothic, is *andbahts*, a servant; *andbahtyan*, to serve. The German has *amtsbote*, a messenger. The first syllable, *em*, is from *emb*, *ymb*, *αμφι*, about, and the root of *ambact* is Bg. See PACE and DISPATCH.]

1. A minister of the highest rank, employed by one prince or state at the court of another, to manage the public concerns of his own prince or state, and representing the power and dignity of his sovereign. Embassadors are *ordinary*, when they reside permanently at a foreign court; or *extraordinary*, when they are sent on a special occasion. They are also called *ministers.* Envoys are ministers employed on special occasions, and are of less dignity. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. In *ludicrous language*, a messenger. *Ash.*

EM-BAS-SA-DO'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging or relating to an embassador.

EM-BAS'SA-DRESS, *n.* The consort of an embassador. *Chesterfield.*

2. A woman sent on an embassy.

EM'BAS-SAGE, an embassy, is not used.

EM'BAS-SY, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *embaxada*; Fr. *ambassade.*]

1. The message or public function of an embassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether embassador or envoy. The word signifies the message or commission itself, and the person or persons sent to convey or to execute it. We say, the king sent an *embassy*, meaning an envoy, minister, or ministers; or the king sent a person on an *embassy*; the *embassy* consisted of three envoys; the *embassy* was instructed to inquire concerning the king's disposition. *Mitford.*

2. A solemn message. *Taylor,*

> Eighteen centuries ago, the gospel went forth from Jerusalem on an *embassy* of mingled authority and love. *B. Dickinson.*

3. *Ironically*, an errand. *Sidney.*

[The old orthography, *ambassade*, *ambassage*, being obsolete, and *embassy* established, I have rendered the orthography of *embassador* conformable to it in the initial letter. The elegant Blackstone uniformly wrote *embassador.*]

EM-BATHE', *v. t.* To bathe.

EM-BAT'TLE, *v. t.* [*en* and *battle.*] To arrange in order of battle; to array troops for battle.

> On their *embattled* ranks the waves return. *Milton.*

2. To furnish with battlements. *Cyc.*

EM-BAT'TLE, *v. i.* To be ranged in order of battle. *Shak.*

EM-BAT'TLED, *pp.* or *a.* Arrayed in order of battle.

2. Furnished with battlements; and, in *heraldry*, having the outline resembling a battlement, as an ordinary. *Cyc. Bailey.*

3. Having been the place of battle; as, an *embattled* plain or field.

EM-BAT'TLING, *ppr.* Ranging in battle array.

EM-BAY', *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *bay.*] To inclose in a bay or *inlet*; to land-lock; to inclose between capes or promontories. *Mar. Dict.*

2. [Fr. *baigner.*] To bathe; to wash. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EM-BAY'ED, (em-bāde',) *pp.* Inclosed in a bay, or between points of land, as a ship.

EM-BAY'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a bay.

EM-BED', *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *bed.*] To lay as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter; as, to *embed* a thing in clay or in sand.

EM-BED'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid as in a bed; deposited or inclosed in surrounding matter; as, ore *embedded* in sand.

EM-BED'DING, *ppr.* Laying, depositing, or forming, as in a bed.

EM-BED'MENT, *n.* Act of embedding; state of being embedded.

EM-BEL'LISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *embellir*, from *belle*, L. *bellus*, pretty.]

1. To adorn; to beautify; to decorate; to make beautiful or elegant by ornaments; *applied to persons or things.* We *embellish* the person with rich apparel, a garden with shrubs and flowers, and style with metaphors.

2. To make graceful or elegant; as, to *embellish* manners.

EM-BEL'LISH-ED, (em-bel'lisht,) *pp.* or *a.* Adorned; decorated; beautified.

EM-BEL'LISH-ER, *n.* One who embellishes.

EM-BEL'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Adorning; decorating; adding grace, ornament, or elegance, to a person or thing.

EM-BEL'LISH-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to embellish.

EM-BEL'LISH-MENT, *n.* The act of adorning.

2. Ornament; decoration; any thing that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders any thing pleasing to the eye, or agreeable to the taste, in dress, furniture, manners, or in the fine arts. Rich dresses are *embellishments* of the person; virtue is an *embellishment* of the mind, and liberal arts the *embellishments* of society.

EM'BER, in *ember-days*, *ember-weeks*, is the Saxon *emb-ren*, or *ymb-ryne*, a circle, circuit, or revolution, from *ymb*, *αμφι*, around, and *ren*, or *ryne*, course, from the root of *run. Ember-days* are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after Quadragesima Sunday, after Whitsunday, after Holyrood-day in September, and after St. Lucia's day in December. *Ember-days* are days returning at certain seasons; *ember-weeks*, the weeks in which these days fall; and formerly, our ancestors used the words *Ember-fast* and *Ember-tide*, or season. *Laye. Encyc. LL. Alfred, sect.* 39.

EM'BER-GOOSE, *n.* A web-footed bird of the genus *Colymbus*, also called the *great northern diver*, placed by Linnæus under the order *Anseres.* It is larger than the common goose; the head is dusky; the back, coverts of the wings and tail, clouded with lighter and darker shades of the same; the primaries and tail are black; the breast and belly silvery. It inhabits the northern regions, about Iceland and the Orkneys. *Encyc.*

EM'BER-ING, *n.* The ember-days, supra. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

EM'BERS, *n. pl.* [Sax. *æmyrian*; Scot. *ameris*, *aumers*; Ice. *einmyria.*]

Small coals of fire with ashes; the residuum of wood, coal, or other combustibles not extinguished; cinders.

> He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires. *Dryden.*

It is used by Colebrooke in the singular.

> He takes a lighted *ember* out of the covered vessel. *Asiat. Res.* vii. 234.

EM'BER-WEEK. See EMBER, supra.

EM-BEZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [Norm. *embeasiler*, to filch; *besler*, id. The primary sense is not quite obvious. If the sense is to strip, to peel, it coincides with the Ar.

بصل *bassala*, to strip, or Heb. Ch. and Syr. בזל. In Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam., בז or בזה signifies to plunder. See Class Bs, No. 2, 21, 22. Perhaps the sense is, to cut off. No. 21, 54.]

1. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care and management. It differs from stealing and robbery in this — that the latter imply a wrongful taking of another's goods, but embezzlement denotes the wrongful appropriation and use of what came into possession by right. It is not uncommon for men intrusted with public money to *embezzle* it.

2. To waste, to dissipate in extravagance.

> When thou hast *embezzled* all thy store. *Dryden.*

EM-BEZ'ZLED, (em-bez'ld,) *pp.* Appropriated wrongfully to one's own use.

EM-BEZ'ZLE-MENT, *n.* The act of fraudulently appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care and management. An accurate account of the *embezzlements* of public money would form a curious history.

2. The thing appropriated.

EM-BEZ'ZLER, *n.* One who embezzles.

EM-BEZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Fraudulently applying to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care and employment.

EM-BLAZE', *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner*; Sp. *blasonar*; Port. *blazonar*, *brazonar*; allied to G. *blasen*, D. *blazen*, to blow, and Fr. *blaser*, to burn, Eng. *blaze.* The sense is, to swell, to enlarge, to make showy.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.

> No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
> Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to paint or adorn with figures armorial.

> The imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,
> With gems and golden luster rich *emblazed.* *Milton.*

EM-BLAZ'ED, *pp.* Adorned with shining ornaments, or with figures armorial.

EM-BLAZ'ING, *ppr.* Embellishing with glittering ornaments, or with figures armorial.

EM-BLA'ZON, (em-blā'zn,) *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner.* See EMBLAZE.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial. *Johnson.*

2. To deck in glaring colors; to display pompously.

> We find Augustus — *emblazoned* by the poets. *Hakewell.*

EM-BLA'ZON-ED, (em-blāz'nd,) *pp.* Adorned with figures or ensigns armorial; set out pompously.

EM-BLA'ZON-ER, *n.* A blazoner; one that emblazons; a herald.

2. One that publishes and displays with pomp.

EM-BLA'ZON-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with ensigns or figures armorial; displaying with pomp.

EM-BLA'ZON-ING, *n.* The act or art of adorning with ensigns armorial.

EM-BLA'ZON-MENT, *n.* An emblazoning. *Roscoe.*

EM-BLA'ZON-RY, *n.* Pictures on shields; display of figures. *Milton.*

EM'BLEM, *n.* [Gr. *εμβλημα*, from *εμβαλλω*, to cast in, to insert.]

1. *Properly*, inlay; inlaid or mosaic work; something inserted in the body of another.

2. A picture representing one thing to the eye, and another to the understanding; a painted enigma, or a figure representing some obvious history, instructing us in some moral truth. Such is the image of Scævola holding his hand in the fire, with these words, "*Agere et pati fortiter Romanum est*," to do and to suffer with fortitude is Roman. *Encyc.*

3. A painting or representation, intended to hold forth some moral or political instruction; an allusive picture a typical designation. A balance is an *emblem* of justice; a crown is the *emblem* of royalty; a scepter, of power or sovereignty.

4. That which represents another thing in its predominant qualities. A white robe in Scripture is an *emblem* of purity or righteousness; baptism, of purification.

EM'BLEM, *v. t.* To represent by similar qualities. *Feltham.*

EM-BLEM-AT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to or comprising
EM-BLEM-AT'IC-AL, } an emblem.

2. Representing by some allusion or customary connection; as, a crown is *emblematic* of royalty, a crown being worn by kings.

3. Representing by similar qualities; as, whiteness is *emblematic* of purity.

4. Using emblems; as, *emblematic* worship.

EM-BLEM-AT'IC AL-LY, *adv.* By way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation. *Swift.*

EM-BLEM'A-TIST, *n.* A writer or inventor of emblems. *Brown*

EM-BLEM'A-TIZE, *v. t.* To represent by an emblem. *Walpole.*

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EM-BLEM'A-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Represented by an emblem.

EM-BLEM'A-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Representing by an emblem.

EM'BLE-MENT, *n.* Used mostly in the plural. [Norm. *emblear*, emblements; *embleer*, to sow; Fr. *emblaver*; Norm. *bleer*, to sow with corn, from *blé*, *bled*, corn.]

The produce or fruits of land sown or planted. This word is used for the produce of land sown or planted by a tenant for life or years, whose estate is determined suddenly after the land is sown or planted, and before harvest. In this case, the tenant's executors shall have the emblements. *Emblements* comprehend not only corn, but the produce of any annual plant. But the produce of grass and perennial plants belongs to the lord, or proprietor of the land. *Blackstone*

EM'BLEM-IZE, *v. t.* To represent by an emblem.

EM'BLEM-IZ-ED, *pp.* Represented by an emblem.

EM'BLEM-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Representing by an emblem.

EM-BLOOM', *v. t.* To cover or enrich with bloom.

EM-BLOOM'ED, *pp.* Enriched with bloom. [*Good.*

EM-BLOOM'ING, *ppr.* Covering with bloom.

EM-BOD'I-ED, *pp.* or *a.* [See EMBODY.] Collected or formed into a body.

EM-BOD'I-ER, *n.* He that embodies.

EM-BOD'I-MENT, *n.* The act of embodying; the state of being embodied.

EM-BOD'Y, *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *body*.] To form into a body; to make corporeal; to invest with matter; as, to *embody* the soul or spirit; a form *embodied*. *Dryden.*

2. To form or collect into a body or united mass; to collect into a whole; to incorporate; to concentrate; as, to *embody* troops; to *embody* detached sentiments.

EM-BOD'Y, *v. i.* To unite in a body, mass, or collection; to coalesce. *Milton. Locke.*

EM-BOD'Y-ING, *ppr.* Collecting or forming into a body.

EM-BŌG'UING, (em-bōg'ing,) *n.* The mouth of a river or place where its waters are discharged into the sea.

EM-BŌLD'EN, *v. t.* [*en* and *bold*.] To give boldness or courage to; to encourage. 1 *Cor.* viii.

EM-BŌLD'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Encouraged.

EM-BŌLD'EN-ER, *n.* One that emboldens.

EM-BŌLD'EN-ING, *ppr.* Giving courage or boldness.

EM'BO-LISM, *n.* [Gr. εμβολισμος, from εμβαλλω, to throw in, to insert.]

1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years, in an account of time, to produce regularity. The Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 days, and to adjust it to the solar year of 365, they added a lunar month every second or third year, which additional month they called *embolimæus*.

2. Intercalated time. [*Barlow.*

EM-BO-LIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted.

The *embolismal* months are either natural or civil. *Encyc.*

EM-BO-LIS'MIC, *a.* Intercalated; inserted.

Twelve lunations form a common year, and thirteen, the *embolismic* year. *Grotier's China.*

EM'BO-LUS, *n.* [Gr. εμβολος, from εμβαλλω, to thrust in.]

Something inserted or acting in another; that which thrusts or drives, as a piston. *Arbuthnot. Hebert.*

EM-BON-POINT', [Fr.] (ăng-bong-pwŏ'.) Plumpness of body or person.

EM-BOR'DER, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *emborder*.] To adorn with a border.

EM-BOR'DER-ED, *pp.* Adorned with a border.

EM-BOR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with a border

EM-BOSS', *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *boss*.] In *the fine arts*, to form bosses or protuberances; to fashion in relievo or raised work; to cut or form with prominent figures.

2. To form with bosses; to cover with protuberances. *Milton.*

3. To drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell. *Shak. Hanmer.*

EM-BOSS', *v. t.* [Fr. *emboîter*, for *emboister*, from *boîte*, *boiste*, a box.]

To inclose, as in a box; to include; to cover. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EM-BOSS', *v. t.* [It. *imboscare*, from *bosco*, a wood.]

To inclose in a wood; to conceal in a thicket. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

EM-BOSS'ED, (em-bost',) *pp.* or *a.* Formed or covered with bosses or raised figures.

EM-BOSS'ING, *ppr.* Forming with figures in relievo. *Bacon.*

EM-BOSS'ING, *n.* The formation of ornamental figures in relief; the figures thus formed. *Hebert.*

EM-BOSS'MENT, *n.* A prominence, like a boss; a jut.

2. Relief; figures in relievo; raised work. *Addison.*

EM-BOT'TLE, *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *bottle*.] To put in a bottle; to bottle; to include or confine in a bottle.

EM-BOT'TLED, *pp.* Put in or included in bottles.

EM-BOT'TLING, *ppr.* Putting in a bottle. [*Philips.*

EM-BOU-CHURE', (ăng-boo-shūr',) *n.* [Fr.] A mouth or aperture, as of a river, cannon, &c.

2. The mouth-hole of a wind instrument of music.

EM-BŌW', *v. t.* To form like a bow; to arch; to vault. *Spenser.*

EM-BOW'EL, *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *bowel*.] To take out the entrails of an animal body; to eviscerate. *Shak.*

2. To take out the internal parts.

Fossils and minerals that the *emboweled* earth Displays. *Philips.*

3. To sink or inclose in another substance. *Spenser.*

EM-BOW'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of intestines; eviscerated; buried.

EM-BOW'EL-ER, *n.* One that takes out the bowels.

EM-BOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of entrails; eviscerating; burying.

EM-BOW'EL-MENT, *n.* The act of taking out the bowels; evisceration. *Lamb.*

EM-BOW'ER, *v. i.* [from *bower*.] To lodge or rest in a bower. *Spenser.*

EM-BOW'ER, *v. t.* To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. *Thomson.*

EM-BOW'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a bower; sheltered.

EM-BOW'ER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with a bower or trees.

EM-BOX'ED, (em-boxt',) *a.* Inclosed, as in a box.

EM-BRACE', *v. t.* [Fr. *embrasser*, from *en* and *bras*, the arm; Sp. *abraizar*, from *brazo*, the arm; It. *abbracciare*, *imbracciare*, from *braccio*, the arm; Ir. *umbracaim*, from *brac*, the arm. See BRACE.]

1. To take, clasp, or inclose in the arms; to press to the bosom, in token of affection.

Paul called to him the disciples and *embraced* them. — Acts xx.

2. To seize eagerly; to lay hold on; to receive or take with willingness that which is offered; as, to *embrace* the Christian religion; to *embrace* the opportunity of doing a favor.

3. To comprehend; to include or take in; as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences. *Johnson.*

4. To comprise; to inclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle.

Low at his feet a spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream *embraced*. *Denham.*

5. To receive; to admit.

What is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke.*

6. To find; to take; to accept.

Fleance — must *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shak.*

7. To have carnal intercourse with.

8. To put on. *Spenser.*

9. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. *Blackstone.*

EM-BRACE', *v. i.* To join in an embrace. *Shak.*

EM-BRACE', *n.* Inclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms.

2. Reception of one thing into another.

3. Sexual intercourse; conjugal endearment.

EM-BRACED, (em-brāst',) *pp.* Inclosed in the arms; clasped to the bosom; seized; laid hold on; received; comprehended; included; contained; accepted.

2. Influenced corruptly; biased; as a juror. *Blackstone.*

EM-BRACE'MENT, *n.* A clasp in the arms; a hug; embrace. *Sidney.*

2. Hostile hug; grapple. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

3. Comprehension; state of being contained; inclosure. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

4. Conjugal endearment; sexual commerce. *Shak.*

5. Willing acceptance. [*Little used.*]

EM-BRACE'OR, *n.* One who attempts to influence a jury corruptly. *Howel.*

EM-BRAC'ER, *n.* The person who embraces.

EM-BRAC'ER-Y, *n.* In *law*, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like. *Blackstone.*

EM-BRAC'ING, *ppr.* Clasping in the arms; pressing to the bosom; seizing and holding; comprehending; including; receiving; accepting; having conjugal intercourse.

2. Attempting to influence a jury corruptly. *Blackstone.*

EM-BRAID', *v. t.* To upbraid. [*Not in use.*] *Elyot.*

EM-BRA'SURE, (-zhūr,) *n.* [Fr., from *embraser*, to widen. *Lunier.* If Lunier is right, this coincides with the Sp. *abrasar*, Port. *abrazar*, to burn, Sp. to squander or dissipate.]

1. An opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged.

2. In *architecture*, the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside of the wall, for giving greater play for the opening of the door or casement, or for admitting more light. *Encyc. Gwilt.*

EM-BRAVE', *v. t.* [See BRAVE.] To embellish; to make showy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To inspire with bravery; to make bold. *Beaum.*

EM-BRAV'ED, *pp.* Made showy; inspired with bravery.

EM'BRO-CATE, *v. t.* [Gr. εμβρεχω, βρεχω, to moisten, to rain; It. *embroccare*.]

In *surgery* and *medicine*, to moisten and rub a diseased part of the body with a liquid substance, as with spirit, oil, &c., by means of a cloth or sponge. *Coxe. Encyc.*

EM'BRO-CA-TED, *pp.* Moistened and rubbed with a wet cloth or sponge.

EM'BRO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a wet cloth or sponge.

EM-BRO-CA'TION, *n.* The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge, dipped in some liquid substance, as spirit, oil, &c. *Coxe Encyc.*

2. The liquid or lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

EM-BROID'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *broder*; Sp. and Port. *bordar*; W. *brodiaw*, to embroider, to make compact, to darn. Qu. *border*.]

To border with ornamental needle-work, or figures; to adorn with raised figures of needle-work; as cloth, stuffs, or muslin.

Thou shalt *embroider* the coat of fine linen. — Ex. xxviii.

EM-BROID'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Adorned with figures of needle-work.

EM-BROID'ER-ER, *n.* One who embroiders.

EM-BROID'ER-ING, *ppr.* Ornamenting with figured needle-work.

EM-BROID'ER-Y, *n.* Work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs, and muslin, into various figures; variegated needle-work. *Pope. Encyc.*

2. Variegation or diversity of figures and colors; as, the natural *embroidery* of meadows. *Spectator.*

3. Artificial ornaments; as, the *embroidery* of words. *Hosack.*

EM-BROIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *embrouiller*, *brouiller*; It. *imbrogliare*, *brogliare*; Sp. *embrollar*; Port. *embrulhar*; properly, to turn, to stir or agitate, to mix, to twist. See BROIL.]

1. To perplex or entangle; to intermix in confusion.

The Christian antiquities at Rome — are *embroiled* with fable and legend. *Addison.*

2. To involve in troubles or perplexities; to disturb or distract by connection with something else; to throw into confusion or commotion; to perplex.

The royal house *embroiled* in civil war. *Dryden.*

EM-BROIL'ED, *pp.* Perplexed; entangled; intermixed and confused; involved in trouble.

EM-BROIL'ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; entangling; involving in trouble.

EM-BROIL'MENT, *n.* A state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance.

EM-BRONZE'. See BRONZE.

EM-BROTH'EL, *v. t.* [See BROTHEL.] To inclose in a brothel. *Donne.*

EM'BRY-O, } *n.* [Gr. εμβρυον; L. *embryon*; from
EM'BRY-ON, } Gr. εν and βρυω, to shoot, bud, germinate. The Greek word is contracted probably from βρυάω, for it gives βρυσις; and if so, it coincides in elements with Eng. *brood* and *breed*.]

1. In *physiology*, the first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed; after which it is called a *fetus*.

2. The rudiments of a plant. [*Encyc.*

3. The beginning or first state of any thing not fit for production; the rudiments of any thing yet imperfectly formed.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in *embryo*. *Swift.*

EM'BRY-O, } *a.* Pertaining to or noting any thing
EM'BRY-ON, } in its first rudiments or unfinished state; as, an *embryon* bud. *Darwin.*

EM-BRY-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. εμβρυον, a fetus, and λογος.]

The doctrine of the development of the fetus of animals.

EM'BRY-ON-ATE, *a.* In the state of an embryo.

EM-BRY-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an embryo, or in the state of one. *Coleridge.*

EM-BRY-OT'O-MY, *n.* [*embryo* and Gr. τομη, a cutting, from τεμνω, to cut.]

A cutting or forcible separation of the fetus from the womb. *Coxe.*

EM-BUS'Y, (em-biz'ze,) *v. t.* To employ. [*Not used.*]

ĒME, *n.* An uncle. [See EAM.]

E-MEND', *v. t.* To make better or more perfect; to amend. [*Not used.*]

E-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *emendabilis*, from *emendo*, to correct; *e* and *menda*, a spot or blemish.]

Capable of being amended or corrected. [See AMENDABLE.]

EM-EN-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *emendatio*.]

1. The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction; *applied particularly to the correction of errors in writings.* When we speak of life and manners, we use AMEND, AMENDMENT, the French orthography.

2. An alteration for the better; correction of an error or fault. The last edition of the book contains many *emendations*.

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EM'EN-DA-TOR, *n.* A corrector of errors or faults in writings; one who corrects or improves.

E-MEND'A-TO-RY, *a.* Contributing to emendation or correction. *Warton.*

E-MEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Corrected; made better; improved.

E-MEN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *emendico.*] To beg.

E-MEN'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Begged.

E-MEN'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Begging.

EM'E-RALD, *n.* [Sp. *esmeralda*; Port. *id.*; It. *smeraldo*; Fr. *emeraude*; Arm. *emeraudenn*; G. D. and Dan. *smaragd*; L. *smaragdus*; Gr. μαραγδος and σμαραγδος; Ch. זמרגד; Syr. ܙܡܪܓܕܐ *zmaragda*; Ar. زمرد *zomorodon.* It is probable that the European words are from the Oriental, though much altered. The verb זמר signifies to sing, to call, to amputate, &c. but the meaning of *emerald* is not obvious.]

1. A precious stone of a green color, and identical, except in color, with *beryl.* [See BERYL.] *Dana.*

2. A printing type, in size between minion and nonpareil.

E-MERGE', (e-merj',) *v. i.* [L. *emergo*; *e*, *ex*, and *mergo*, to plunge.]

1. To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; as, to *emerge* from the water or from the ocean.

Thetis — *emerging* from the deep. *Dryden.*

We say, a planet *emerges* from the sun's light; a star *emerging* from chaos. It is opposed to *immerge.*

2. To issue; to proceed from. *Newton.*

3. To reappear, after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring object. The sun is said to *emerge*, when the moon ceases to obscure its light; the satellites of Jupiter *emerge*, when they appear beyond the limb of the planet.

4. To rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to *rise into* view; as, to *emerge* from poverty or obscurity; to *emerge* from the gloom of despondency.

E-MERG'ENCE, } *n.* The act of *rising* out of a fluid
E-MERG'EN-CY, } or other covering, or surrounding matter.

2. The act of rising or starting into view; the act of issuing from or quitting.

The white color of all refracted light, at its first *emergence* — is compounded of various colors. *Newton.*

3. That which comes suddenly; a sudden occasion; an unexpected event.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency.* *Glanville.*

4. Exigence; any event or occasional combination of circumstances which calls for *immediate action* or remedy; pressing necessity.

In case of *emergency*, [or in an *emergency*,] he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. *Addison.*

E-MERG'ENT, *a.* Rising out of a fluid, or any thing that covers or surrounds.

The mountains huge appear *emergent.* *Milton.*

2. Issuing or proceeding from. *South.*

3. Rising out of a depressed state, or from obscurity.

4. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; hence, calling for immediate action or remedy; urgent; pressing; as, an *emergent* occasion. *Clarendon.*

E-MERG'ENT-LY, *adv.* By emerging.

E-MER'IT-ED, *a.* [L. *emeritus.*]

Allowed to have done sufficient public service. *Evelyn.*

E-MER'I-TUS, n.; pl. EMERITI. [L.] One who has been honorably discharged from public service.

EM'E-RODS, *n.*, with a plural termination. [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids.* Gr. *αιμορροιδες*, from *αιμορροεω*, to labor under a flowing of blood; *αιμα*, blood, and *ῥεω*, to flow.]

Hemorrhoids; livid, painful, and bleeding tubercles about the anus.

The Lord will smite thee — with the *emerods.* — Deut. xxviii.

E-MER'SION, *n.* [from L. *emergo.* See EMERGE.]

1. The act of rising out of a fluid, or other covering or surrounding substance; opposed to *immersion.*

2. In *astronomy*, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse; as, the *emersion* of the moon from the shadow of the earth; also, the time of reappearance. *Barlow.*

3. The reappearance of a star which has been hid by the effulgence of the sun's light. *Barlow.*

4. Extrication. *Black.*

EM'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *emeril*; *emeri*; Sp. *esmeril*; D. *ameril*; G. *schmergel*; Gr. and L. *smiris.*]

A massive variety of corundum; its structure finely granular; its color varying from a deep gray to a bluish or blackish gray, sometimes brownish. This is almost indispensable in polishing metals and hard stones. The lapidaries cut ordinary gems on their wheels, by sprinkling them with the moistened powder of emery; but it will not cut the diamond. *Hill. Cleaveland.*

EM'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. infra.] A vomiting; discharges from the stomach by the mouth.

E-MET'IC, *a.* [It. and Sp. *emetico*; Fr. *emetique*; from Gr. *εμεω*, to vomit.]

Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the esophagus and mouth.

E-MET'IC, *n.* A medicine that provokes vomiting.

E-MET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting. *Boyle.*

EM'E-TIN, *n.* [See EMETIC.] A white or yellowish powder, supposed to be an alkaloid, which is obtained from various emetic roots.

E'MEU, } *n.* A very large bird of New Holland, often
E'MEW, } called the New Holland Cassowary, from its resemblance to the cassowary, but differing from the latter in not having the helmet. It differs from the ostrich in having its feet three-toed. Its feathers are of a dull, sooty brown color, and its wings, totally useless for flight, serve to balance the body in running. *Partington.*

E-MEUTE', (ā-mūt',) [Fr.] A seditious commotion or mob.

EM-I-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *emicatio*, *emico*, from *e* and *mico*, to sparkle, that is, to dart.]

A sparkling; a flying off in small particles, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

E-MIC'TION, *n.* [L. *mingo*, *mictum.*]

The discharging of urine; urine; what is voided by the urinary passages. *Harvey.*

EM'I-GRANT, *a.* [See EMIGRATE.] Removing, or having removed, from one place or country to another distant place, with a view to reside.

EM'I-GRANT, *n.* One who removes his habitation, or quits one country or region to settle in another.

EM'I-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *emigro*; *e* and *migro*, to *migrate.*]

To quit one country, state, or region, and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence. Germans, Swiss, Irish, and Scotch, *emigrate* in great numbers to America. Inhabitants of New England *emigrate* to the Western States.

EM'I-GRA-TED, *pp.* Removal from one country to another, with a view to a settlement.

EM'I-GRA-TING, *ppr.* Removing from one country or state to another for residence.

EM-I-GRA'TION, *n.* Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or in America, from the Atlantic States to the Western.

The removal of persons from house to house in the same town, state, or kingdom, is not called *emigration*, but simply *removal.*

EM'I-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *eminentia*, from *eminens*, *emi-*
EM'I-NEN-CY, } *neo*, to stand or show itself above; *e* and *minor*, to threaten, that is, to stand or push forward. See Class Mn, No. 9, 11.]

1. Elevation; hight, in a literal sense; but usually, a rising ground; a hill of moderate elevation above the adjacent ground.

The temple of honor ought to be seated on an *eminence.* *Burke.*

2. Summit; *highest part.* *Ray.*

3. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest, or above the surface. We speak of *eminences* on any plain or smooth surface.

4. An elevated situation among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office, or celebrity. Merit may place a man on an *eminence*, and make him conspicuous. *Eminence* is always exposed to envy.

5. Exaltation; high rank; distinction; celebrity; fame; preferment; conspicuousness. Office, rank, and great talents, give *eminence* to men in society.

Where men can not arrive at *eminence*, religion may make compensation, by teaching content. *Tillotson.*

6. Supreme degree. *Milton.*

7. Notice; distinction. *Shak.*

8. A title of honor given to cardinals and others.

EM'I-NENT, *a.* [L. *eminens*, from *emineo.*]

1. High; lofty; as, an *eminent* place. *Ezek.* xvi.

2. Exalted in rank, high in office; dignified; distinguished. Princes hold *eminent* stations in society, as do ministers, judges, and legislators.

3. High in public estimation; conspicuous; distinguished above others; remarkable; as, an *eminent* historian or poet; an *eminent* scholar. Burke was an *eminent* orator; Watts and Cowper were *eminent* for their piety.

EM'I-NENT DO-MAIN'. The right of *eminent domain*, is a right which a government possesses of taking the property of its subjects for necessary public uses, at a fair valuation. *Bouvier.*

EM'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a high degree; in a degree to attract observation; in a degree to be conspicuous and distinguished from others; as, to be *eminently* learned or useful.

E'MIR,
E-MEER', } *n.* [Ar. أمير *emeer*, a commander, from أمر *emara*, to command, Heb. אמר, to speak, Ch. Syr. Sam. id.]

A title of dignity among the Turks and Mohammedans, denoting a prince; a title at first given to the caliphs, but when they assumed the title of *sultan*, that of *emir* remained to their children. At length it was attributed to all who were judged to descend from Mohammed, by his daughter Fatimah. *Encyc.*

EM'IS-SA-RY, *n.* [L. *emissarius*, from *emitto*; *e* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *emissaire*; Sp. *emisario*; It. *emissario.*]

1. A person sent on a mission; a missionary employed to preach and propagate the gospel.

If one of the four Gospels be genuine, we have in that one, strong reason to believe that we possess the accounts which the original *emissaries* of the religion delivered. *Paley, Evid. Christ.*

[*This sense is now unusual.*]

2. A person sent on a private message or business; a secret agent, employed to sound or ascertain the opinions of others, and to spread reports or propagate opinions favorable to his employer, or designed to defeat the measures or schemes of his opposers or foes; a spy; but an *emissary* may differ from a *spy.* A *spy* in war is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an *emissary* may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. A spy in war must be concealed, or he suffers death; an *emissary* may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary, without incurring similar hazard. *Bacon. Swift.*

3. That which sends out or emits. [*Not used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Emissary vessels; in *anatomy*, the same as *excretory.*

EM'IS-SA-RY, *a.* Exploring; spying. *B. Jonson.*

E-MIS'SION, (e-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *emissio*, from *emitto*, to send out.]

1. The act of sending or throwing out; as, the *emission* of light from the sun or other luminous body; the *emission* of odors from plants; the *emission* of heat from a fire.

2. The act of sending abroad, or into circulation, notes of a State or of a private corporation; as, the *emission* of State notes, or bills of credit, or treasury notes.

3. That which is *sent out* or issued at one time; an impression, or a number of notes issued by one act of government. We say, notes or bills of various *emissions* were in circulation.

EM-IS-SI'TIOUS, (em-is-sish'us,) *a.* [L. *emissitius.*]

Looking, or narrowly examining; prying. *Bp. Hall.*

E-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *emitto*; *e* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. To send forth; to throw or give out; as, fire *emits* heat and smoke; boiling water *emits* steam; the sun and moon *emit* light; animal bodies *emit* perspirable matter; putrescent substances *emit* offensive or noxious exhalations.

2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot; as, to *emit* an arrow. [*Unusual.*] *Prior.*

3. To issue forth, as an order or decree. [*Unusual.*] *Ayliffe.*

4. To issue, as notes or bills of credit; to print, and send into circulation. The United States have *emitted* treasury notes.

No State shall *emit* bills of credit. *Const. United States.*

E-MIT'TED, *pp.* Sent forth.

E-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Sending out; giving out.

EM-MEN'A-GOGUE, *n.* [Gr. *εμμηνος*, menstruous, or *εν*, in, and *μην*, *month*, and *αγω*, to lead.]

A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

EM'MET, *n.* [Sax. *æmet*, *æmette*; G. *ameisse.*]

An ant or pismire.

EM-MEW', *v. t.* [See MEW.] To mew; to coop up; to confine in a coop or cage. *Shak.*

EM-MOVE', *v. t.* To move; to rouse; to excite. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EM-MOV'ED, *pp.* Moved; excited.

EM-MOV'ING, *ppr.* Moving; exciting.

EM-OL-LES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *emollescens*, softening. See EMOLLIATE.]

In *metallurgy*, that degree of softness in a fusible body which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility. *Kirwan.*

E-MOL'LI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *emollio*, *mollio*, to soften; *mollis*, soft; Eng. *mellow*, *mild*; Russ. *miluyu*, to pity; *umiliayus*, to repent. See MELLOW.]

To soften; to render effeminate.

Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination, the Belgic colonies had forgotten their pristine valor. *Pinkerton, Geog.*

[This is a new word, though well formed and applied; but what connection is there between *softening* and *forgetting*? *Lost* is here the proper word for *forgotten.*]

E-MOL'LI-A-TED, *pp.* Softened; rendered effeminate.

E-MOL'LI-A-TING, *ppr.* Softening; rendering effeminate.

E-MOL'LI-ENT, *a.* Softening making supple; acting as an emollient, which see.

Barley is *emollient.* *Arbuthnot.*

E-MOL'LI-ENT, *n.* A warm, external application, of an oleaginous, amylaceous, or mucilaginous nature, which allays irritation, and alleviates inflammatory soreness, swelling, and pain, and, in the latter case, contributes either to a resolution or to suppuration,

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according to the stage at which the application is made. *Tully.*

EM-O-LI'''TION, (em-o-lish'un,) *n.* The act of softening or relaxing. *Bacon.*

E-MŌLU-MENT, *n.* [L. *emolumentum*, from *emolo*, *molo*, to grind. *Originally*, toll taken for grinding. See MILL.]

1. The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office, as salary, fees, and perquisites.

2. Profit; advantage; gain in general; that which promotes the public or private good.

E-MOL-Ū-MENT'AL, *a.* Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous. *Evelyn.*

E-MŌNGST', for AMONG, in Spenser, is a mistake.

E-MŌ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *emotio*; *emoveo*, to move from; It. *emozione.*]

1. *Literally*, a moving of the mind or soul; hence, any agitation of mind or excitement of sensibility.

2. In *a philosophical sense*, an internal motion or agitation of the mind, which passes away without desire; when desire follows, the motion or agitation is called a *passion.* *Kames's El. of Criticism.*

3. *Passion* is the *sensible effect*, the *feeling* to which the mind is subjected, when an object of importance suddenly and imperiously demands its attention. The state of absolute passiveness, in consequence of any sudden percussion of mind, is of short duration. The strong impression, or vivid sensation, immediately produces a reaction correspondent to its nature, either to appropriate and enjoy, or avoid and repel, the exciting cause. This reaction is very properly distinguished by the term *emotion.*

Emotions, therefore, according to the genuine signification of the word, are principally and primarily applicable to the sensible changes and visible effects which particular *passions* produce on the frame, in consequence of this reaction, or particular agitation of mind. *Cogan on the Passions.*

E-MŌ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to emotion.

E-MŌ'TIVE, *a.* Attended or characterized by emotion. *Mackintosh.*

EM-PAIR', *v. t.* To impair. [*Obs.*] [See IMPAIR.]

EM-PALE', *v. t.* [Port. *empalar*; Sp. *id.*; It. *impalare*; Fr. *empaler*; *en*, *in*, and L. *palus*, It. and Sp. *palo*, a stake, a *pale.*]

1. To fence or fortify with stakes; to set a line of stakes or posts for defense.

All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprise. *Ralegh.*

[We now use *stockade* in a like sense.]

2. To inclose; to surround.

Round about her work she did *empale*,
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers. *Spenser.*

3. To inclose; to shut in.

Impenetrable, *empaled* with circling fire. *Milton.*

4. To thrust a stake up the fundament, and thus put to death; to put to death by fixing on a stake; a punishment formerly practiced in Rome, and still used in Turkey. *Addison. Encyc.*

EM-PAL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Fenced or fortified with stakes; inclosed; shut in; fixed on a stake.

EM-PALE'MENT, *n.* A fencing, fortifying, or inclosing with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body.

2. In *botany*, the calyx of a plant, which surrounds the other parts of fructification.

3. In *heraldry*, a conjunction of coats of arms, palewise. *Warton.*

EM-PAL'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with pales or stakes; inclosing; putting to death on a stake.

EM-PAN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *panneau*; Eng. *pane*, a square. See PANE and PANNEL.]

A list of jurors; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned by the sheriff. It is now written PANEL, which [see.

EM-PAN'NEL, *v. t.* See IMPANNEL.

EM-PARK', *v. t.* [*in* and *park.*] To inclose as with a fence. *King.*

EM-PAR'LANCE, *n.* See IMPARLANCE.

EM-PASM', (em-pazm',) *n.* [Gr. εμπασσω, to sprinkle.] A powder used to prevent the bad scent of the body. *Johnson.*

EM-PAS'SION, (-pash'un,) *v. t.* To move with passion; to affect strongly. [See IMPASSION.] *Milton.*

EM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Strongly affected. *Spenser.*

EM-PEACH'. See IMPEACH.

EM-PĒO'PLE, (em-pē'pl,) *v. t.* To form into a people or community. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

EM'PER-ESS. See EMPRESS.

EM-PER'ISH-ED, (-per'isht,) *a.* [See PERISH.] Decayed. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

EM'PER-OR, *n.* [Fr. *empereur*; Sp. *emperador*; It. *imperadore*; L. *imperator*, from *impero*, to command, W. *peri*, to command, to cause.]

Literally, the commander of an army. In *modern times*, the sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king; as, the *emperor* of Germany or of Russia.

EM'PER-Y, *n.* Empire. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

EM'PHA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. εμφασις; εν and φασις.]

1. In *rhetoric*, a particular stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to the words or parts of a discourse, whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially upon his audience; or a distinctive utterance of words, specially significant, with a degree and kind of stress suited to convey their meaning in the best manner. *Encyc. E. Porter.*

The province of *emphasis* is so much more important than accent, that the customary seat of the latter is changed, when the claims of *emphasis* require it. *E. Porter.*

2. In *a wider sense*, a peculiar impressiveness of expression or weight of thought; as, to dwell on a subject with great *emphasis.*

EM'PHA-SIZE, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with a particular or more forcible stress of voice; as, to *emphasize* a word, for the purpose of rendering the sense more distinct or impressive than other words in the sentence.

EM'PHA-SIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Uttered with force.

EM'PHA-SIZ-ING, *ppr.* Uttering with emphasis.

EM-PHAT'IC, } *a.* Forcible; strong; impressive;
EM-PHAT'IC-AL, } as, an *emphatic* voice, tone, or pronunciation; *emphatical* reasoning.

2. Requiring emphasis; as, an *emphatical* word.

3. Uttered with emphasis. We remonstrated in *emphatical* terms.

4. Striking to the eye; as, *emphatic* colors. *Boyle.*

EM-PHAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With emphasis; strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

2. According to appearance. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

EM-PHY-SĒ'MA, *n.* [Gr. εμφυσημα, from εμφυσαω, to inflate.]

In *medicine*, elastic and sonorous distention of the body or its members, from air accumulated in natural cavities. *Good.*

EM-PHY-SEM'A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to emphysema; swelled, bloated, but yielding easily to pressure.

EM-PHY-TEŪ'TIC, *a.* [Gr. εμ, εν, and φυτευσις, a planting, φυτευω, to plant.]

Taken on hire: that for which rent is to be paid; as, *emphytcutic* lands; derived from *emphytcusis*, a kind of renting of ground under the civil law, resembling *ground rent.* *Bouvier. Blackstone.*

EM-PIERCE', *v. t.* [*em*, *in*, and *pierce.*] To pierce into; to penetrate. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EM-PIGHT', (em-pīt',) *a.* [from *pight*, to fix.] Fixed; fastened; placed. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

EM'PIRE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imperium*; Sp. and It. *imperio.* See EMPEROR.]

1. Supreme power in governing; supreme dominion; sovereignty; imperial power. No nation can rightfully claim the *empire* of the ocean.

2. The territory, region, or countries, under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor. An *empire* is usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, which may be, and often is, a territory of small extent. Thus we say, the Russian *empire*; the Austrian *empire*; the sovereigns of which are denominated *emperors.* The British dominions are called an *empire*; and, since the union of Ireland, the parliament is denominated the *imperial* parliament, but the sovereign is called *king.* By custom, in Europe, *the empire* means the German empire; and in juridical acts it is called the *holy Roman empire.* Hence we say, the *diet of the empire*; the *circles of the empire*; &c. But the German empire no longer exists; the states of Germany now form a confederacy.

3. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway; as, the *empire* of reason, or of truth.

4. Any region, land or water, over which dominion is extended; as, the *empire* of the sea. *Shak.*

EM'PIR-IC or EM-PIR'IC, *a.* [Gr. εμπειρικος; εν and πειραω, to attempt; L. *empiricus*; Fr. *empirique*; Sp. and It. *empirico.* See PERIL and PIRATE.]

Literally, one who makes experiments. Hence its appropriate signification is, a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education, and relies on the success of his own experience. Hence the word is used also for a quack, an ignorant pretender to medical skill, a charlatan. *Encyc.*

EM-PIR'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to experiments or ex-
EM-PIR'IC-AL, } perience.

2. Versed in experiments; as, an *empiric* alchymist.

3. Known only by experience; derived from experiment; used and applied without science; as, *empiric* skill; *empiric* remedies. *Dryden.*

I have avoided that *empirical* morality that cures one vice by means of another. *Rambler.*

EM-PIR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks. *Brown.*

EM-PIR'I-CISM, *n.* Dependence of a physician on his experience in practice, without the aid of a regular medical education.

2. The practice of medicine without a medical education. Hence, quackery; the pretensions of an ignorant man to medical skill.

Shudder to destroy life, either by the naked knife, or by the surer and safer medium of *empiricism.* *Dwight.*

EM-PLĀCE'MENT, *n.* [Fr.] Place; ground.

EM-PLĀS'TER, *n.* [Gr. εμπλαστρον, a *plaster.* See PLASTER, which is now used.]

EM-PLĀS'TER, *v. t.* To cover with a plaster. *Mortimer.*

EM-PLĀS'TER-ED, *pp.* Covered with plaster.

EM-PLĀS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with plaster.

EM-PLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. εμπλαστικος. See PLASTER, PLASTIC.]

Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster; as, *emplastic* applications. *Arbuthnot.*

EM-PLĒAD', *v. t.* [*em* and *plead.*] To charge with a crime; to accuse. *But it is now written* IMPLEAD, *which see.*

EM-PLEC'TION, *n.* [Gr. εμπλεκτον.]

In *ancient architecture*, a method of constructing walls with wrought stones in front, and with rough stones in the interior. *Elmes. Brande.*

EM-PLOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *employer*; Arm *impligea* or *impligein*; Sp. *emplear*; Port. *empregar*; It. *impiegare*: *em*, or *en*, and *ployer*, *plier*; W. *plygu*; L. *plico*; Gr. πλεκω; D. *pleegen.* See APPLY, DISPLAY, DEPLOY.]

1. To occupy the time, attention, and labor of; to keep busy, or at work; to use. We *employ* our hands in labor; we *employ* our heads or faculties in study or thought; the attention is *employed*, when the mind is fixed or occupied upon an object; we *employ* time, when we devote it to an object. A portion of time should be daily *employed* in reading the Scriptures, meditation, and prayer; a great portion of life is *employed* to little profit or to very bad purposes.

2. To use as an instrument or means. We *employ* pens in writing, and arithmetic in keeping accounts. We *employ* medicines in curing diseases.

3. To use as materials in forming any thing. We *employ* timber, stones, or bricks, in building; we *employ* wool, linen, and cotton, in making cloth.

4. To engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business; to commission and intrust with the management of one's affairs. The president *employed* an envoy to negotiate a treaty. Kings and states *employ* embassadors at foreign courts.

5. To occupy; to use; to apply or devote to an object; to pass in business; as, to *employ* time; to *employ* an hour, a day, or a week; to *employ* one's life.

To employ one's self, is to apply or devote one's time and attention; to busy one's self.

EM-PLOY', *n.* That which engages the mind, or occupies the time and labor of a person; business; object of study or industry; employment.

Present to grasp, and future still to find,
The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope.*

2. Occupation; as art, mystery, trade, profession.

3. Public office; agency; service for another.

EM-PLOY'A-BLE, *a.* That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use. *Boyle.*

EM-PLOY-Ē', (em-ploy-ā',) *n.* [Fr.] One who is employed.

EM-PLOY'ED, *pp.* Occupied; fixed or engaged; applied in business; used in agency.

EM-PLOY'ER, *n.* One who employs; one who uses; one who engages or keeps in service.

EM-PLOY'ING, *ppr.* Occupying; using; keeping busy.

EM-PLOY'MENT, *n.* The act of employing or using.

2. Occupation; business; that which engages the head or hands; as, agricultural *employments*; mechanical *employments.* Men, whose *employment* is to make sport and amusement for others, are always despised.

3. Office; public business or trust; agency or service for another or for the public. The secretary of the treasury has a laborious and responsible *employment.* He is in the *employment* of government.

EM-PLUNGE'. See PLUNGE.

EM-POIS'ON, (poiz'n,) *v. t.* [Fr. *empoisonner.* See POISON.]

1. To poison; to administer poison to; to destroy or endanger life by giving or causing to be taken into the stomach any noxious drug or preparation. *Sidney. Bacon.*

[*In this sense*, POISON *is generally used*; *but* EMPOISON *may be used, especially in poetry.*]

2. To taint with poison or venom; to render noxious or deleterious by an admixture of poisonous substance.

[*This may be used, especially in poetry.*]

3. To imbitter; to deprive of sweetness; as, to *empoison* the joys and pleasures of life.

EM-POIS'ON-ED, (-poiz'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Poisoned; tainted with venom; imbittered.

EM-POIS'ON-ER, *n.* One who poisons; one who administers a deleterious drug; he or that which imbitters.

EM-POIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Poisoning; imbittering.

EM-POIS'ON-MENT, *n.* The act of administering poison or causing it to be taken; the act of destroying life by a deleterious drug.

EM-PO-RET'IC, *a.* Used in market.

EM-PŌ'RI-UM, *n.* [L., from the Gr. εμποριον, from εμπορευομαι, to buy; εν and πορευομαι, to pass or go, Sax. *faran.*]

1. A place of merchandise; a town or city of trade; particularly, a city or town of extensive commerce, or in which the commerce of an extensive country

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centers, or to which sellers and buyers resort from different countries. Such are London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg. New York will be an *emporium*.

2. In *medicine*, the common sensory in the brain.

EM-POV'ER-ISH. See IMPOVERISH. [*Coze.*

EM-POW'ER, *v. t.* [from *en*, or *in*, and *power*.]

1. To give legal or moral power or authority to; to authorize, either by law, commission, letter of attorney, natural right, or by verbal license. The Supreme Court is *empowered* to try and decide all cases, civil or criminal. The attorney is *empowered* to sign an acquittance, and discharge the debtor.

2. To give physical power or force; to enable.

[*In this sense, not frequently used, and perhaps not used at all.*]

EM-POW'ER-ED, *pp.* Authorized; having legal or moral right.

EM-POW'ER-ING, *ppr.* Authorizing; giving power.

EM'PRESS, *n.* [Contracted from *emperess*. See EMPEROR.]

1. The consort or spouse of an emperor.

2. A female who governs an empire; a female invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

EM-PRISE', *n.* [Norm.; *em*, *en*, and *prise*, from *prendre*, to take; the same as ENTERPRISE.]

An undertaking; an enterprise. *Spenser. Pope.*

[*Now rarely or never used, except in poetry.*]

EMP'TI-ED, *pp.* Poured out; exhausted of its contents.

EMP'TI-ER, *n.* One that empties or exhausts.

EMP'TI-NESS, *n.* [from *empty*.] A state of being empty; a state of containing nothing except air; destitution; absence of matter; as, the *emptiness* of a vessel.

2. Void space; vacuity; vacuum. *Dryden.*

3. Want of solidity or substance; as, the *emptiness* of light and shade. *Dryden.*

4. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to satisfy desire; as, the *emptiness* of earthly things.

5. Vacuity of head; want of intellect or knowledge. *Pope.*

EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *emptio*, from *emo*, to buy.]

The act of buying; a purchasing. [*Not much used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

EMP'TY, *a.* [Sax. *æmtig* or *æmti*, from *æmtian*, to be idle, to be vacant, to evacuate, *æmta*, ease, leisure, quiet.]

1. Containing nothing, or nothing but air; as, an *empty* chest; *empty* space; an *empty* purse is a serious evil.

2. Evacuated; not filled; as, *empty* shackles. *Spenser.*

3. Unfurnished; as, an *empty* room.

4. Void; devoid.

In civility, thou seemest so *empty*. *Shak.*

5. Void; destitute of solid matter; as, *empty* air.

6. Destitute of force or effect; as, *empty* words.

7. Unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; not able to fill the mind or the desires. The pleasures of life are *empty* and unsatisfying.

Pleased with *empty* praise. *Pope.*

8. Not supplied; having nothing to carry.

They beat him, and sent him away *empty*. — Mark xii.

9. Hungry.

My falcon now is sharp and passing *empty*. *Shak.*

10. Unfurnished with intellect or knowledge; vacant of head; ignorant; as, an *empty* coxcomb.

11. Unfruitful; producing nothing.

Israel is an *empty* vine. — Hosea x.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind. — Gen. xli.

12. Wanting substance; wanting solidity; as, *empty* dreams.

13. Destitute; waste; desolate.

Nineveh is *empty*. — Nah. ii.

14. Without effect.

The sword of Saul returned not *empty*. — 2 Sam. i.

15. Without a cargo; in ballast; as, the ship returned *empty*.

EMP'TY, *v. t.* To exhaust; to make void or destitute; to deprive of the contents; as, to *empty* a vessel; to *empty* a well or a cistern.

2. To pour out the contents; as, rivers *empty* themselves into the ocean.

The clouds *empty* themselves on the earth. — Eccles. xi.

3. To waste; to make desolate. *Jer.* li.

EMP'TY, *v. i.* To pour out or discharge its contents. The Connecticut *empties* into the Sound.

2. To become empty.

EMP'TY-HEAD'ED, (-hed-) *a.* Having few ideas.

EMP'TY-HEART'ED, *a.* Destitute of feeling and attachment. *Shak.*

EMP'TY-ING, *ppr.* Pouring out the contents; making void.

EMP'TY-ING, *n.* The act of making empty. *Shak.*

Emptyings, pl.; the lees of beer, cider, &c.; yeast. *America.*

EM-PUR'PLE, *v. t.* [from *purple*.] To tinge or dye of a purple color; to discolor with purple.

The deep *empurpled* rain. *Philips.*

EM-PUR'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Stained with a purple color.

EM-PUR'PLING, *ppr.* Tinging or dyeing of a purple color.

EM-PŪSE', *n.* [Gr. εμπουσα.]

A phantom or specter. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

EM-PUZ'ZLE. See PUZZLE.

EM-PY-E'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the pleura.

EM-PYR'E-AL, *a.* [Fr. *empyrée*; Sp. It. *empireo*; L. *empyræus*; from Gr. εμπυρος; εν and πυρ, fire.]

1. Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial substance; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven.

Go, soar with Plato to the *empyreal* sphere. *Pope.*

2. Pure; vital; dephlogisticated; an epithet given to oxygen gas.

EM-PY-RE'AN, *a.* Empyreal. *Akenside.*

EM-PY-RE'AN, *n.* [See EMPYREAL.] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire has been supposed to subsist.

The *empyrean* rung
With hallelujahs. *Milton.*

EM-PY-REU'MA, *n.* [Gr., from εν and πυρ, fire.]

In *chemistry*, burnt smell; the odor of animal or vegetable substances when slightly burnt in close vessels. *Ure.*

EM-PY-REU-MAT'IC, } *a.* A term denoting the
EM-PY-REU-MAT'IC-AL, } taste or smell of slightly burnt animal or vegetable substances.

EM-PYR'IC-AL, *a.* Containing the combustible principle of coal. *Kirwan.*

EM-PY-RŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. εμπυροω, to burn.]

A general fire; a conflagration. [*Little used.*]

EM'RODS. See EMERODS. [*Hale.*

E'MU, *n.* This name properly belongs to the New Holland cassowary, which is allied to the ostrich and cassowary, but has been erroneously applied by the Brazilians to the rhea, or South American ostrich. [See EMEU.] *Cuvier.*

EM'U-LĀTE, (em'yu-lāte,) *v. t.* [L. *æmulor*; Sp. *emular*; It. *emulare*. Qu. Gr. αμιλλα, strife, contest.]

1. To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival. Learn early to *emulate* the good and the great. *Emulate* the virtues and shun the vices of distinguished men.

2. To be equal to.

Thy eye would *emulate* the diamond. *Shak.*

3. To imitate; to resemble. [*Unusual.*]

Convulsion *emulating* the motion of laughter. *Arbuthnot.*

EM'U-LATE, *a.* Ambitious. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

EM'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Rivaled; imitated.

EM'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Rivaling; attempting to equal or excel; imitating; resembling.

EM-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain it; generally in *a good sense*; or an attempt to equal or excel others in that which is praiseworthy, without the desire of depressing others. *Rom.* xi. In *a bad sense*, a striving to equal or do more than others to obtain carnal favors or honors. *Gal.* v.

2. An ardor kindled by the praiseworthy examples of others, inciting to imitate them, or to equal or excel them.

A noble *emulation* heats your breast. *Dryden.*

3. Contest; contention; strife; competition; rivalry accompanied with a desire of depressing another.

Such factious *emulations* shall arise. *Shak.*

EM'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

EM'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.

EM'U-LĀ-TRESS, *n.* A female who emulates another.

EM'ULE, *v. t.* To emulate. [*Not used.*]

E-MULGE', *v. t.* To milk out. [*Not used.*]

E-MUL'GENT, *a.* [L. *emulgeo*; *e* and *mulgeo*, to milk out.]

Milking or draining out. In *anatomy*, the *emulgent* or renal arteries are those which supply the kidneys with blood, being sometimes single, sometimes double. The *emulgent* veins return the blood, after the urine is secreted. This the ancients considered as a *milking* or straining of the serum, whence the name. *Encyc. Harris. Quincy. Parr.*

E-MUL'GENT, *n.* An emulgent vessel.

EM'U-LOUS, (em'yu-lus,) *a.* [L. *æmulus*.]

1. Desirous or eager to imitate, equal, or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another; with *of*; as, *emulous of* another's example or virtues.

2. Rivaling; engaged in competition; as, *emulous* Carthage. *B. Jonson.*

3. Factious; contentious. *Shak.*

EM'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With desire of equaling or excelling another. *Granville.*

E-MUL'SION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *emulsus*, *emulgeo*, to milk out.]

A soft liquid remedy of a color and consistence resembling milk; any milk-like mixture prepared by uniting oil and water, by means of another substance, saccharine or mucilaginous. *Encyc. Ure.*

E-MUL'SIVE, *a.* Softening; milk-like.

2. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance; as, *emulsive* acids. *Fourcroy.*

E-MUNC'TO-RY, *n.* [L. *emunctorium*, from *emunctus*, *emungo*, to wipe, to cleanse.]

In *anatomy*, any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter; an excretory duct. *Encyc. Coze.*

The kidneys and skin are called the *common emunctories*. *Cyc.*

EM-US-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *emuscor*.]

A freeing from moss. [*Not much used.*] *Evelyn.*

EN; a prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French. It coincides with the Latin *in*, Gr. *εν*, and some English words are written indifferently with *en* or *in*. For the ease of pronunciation, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial, as in *employ*, *empower*.

En was formerly a plural termination of nouns and of verbs, as in *housen*, *escapen*. It is retained in *oxen* and *children*. It is also still used as the termination of some verbs, as in *heark-en*, from the Saxon infinitive.

EN-Ā'BLE, *v. t.* [Norm. *enhabler*. See ABLE.]

1. To make able; to supply with power, physical or moral; to furnish with sufficient power or ability. By strength a man is *enabled* to work. Learning and industry *enable* men to investigate the laws of nature. Fortitude *enables* us to bear pain without murmuring.

2. To supply with means. Wealth *enables* men to be charitable, or to live in luxury.

3. To furnish with legal ability or competency; to authorize. The law *enables* us to dispose of our property by will.

4. To furnish with competent knowledge or skill, and, in general, with adequate means.

EN-Ā'BLED, *pp.* Supplied with sufficient power, physical, moral, or legal.

EN-Ā'BLE-MENT, *n.* The act of enabling; ability. *Bacon.*

EN-Ā'BLING, *ppr.* Giving power to; supplying with sufficient power, ability, or means; authorizing.

EN-ACT', *v. t.* [*en* and *act*.] To make, as a law; to pass, as a bill, into a law; to perform a last act of a legislature to a bill, giving it validity as a law; to give legislative sanction to a bill.

Shall this bill pass to be *enacted*? *T. Bigelow.*

2. To decree; to establish as the will of the supreme power.

3. To act; to perform; to effect. *Spenser.*

4. To represent in action. *Shak.*

EN-ACT', *n.* Purpose; determination.

EN-ACT'ED, *pp.* Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law by legislative authority.

EN-ACT'ING, *ppr.* Passing into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

2. *a.* Giving legislative forms and sanction; as, the *enacting* clause of a bill.

EN-ACT'IVE, *a.* Having power to enact or establish as a law. *Bramhall.*

EN-ACT'MENT, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law; the act of voting, decreeing, and giving validity to a law. *Goldsmith. Christ. Observer. Walsh.*

EN-ACT'OR, *n.* One who enacts or passes a law; one who decrees or establishes as a law. *Atterbury.*

2. One who performs any thing. [*Not used.*]

EN-ACT'URE, *n.* Purpose. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

E-NAL'LA-GE, (e-nal'la-jy,) *n.* [Gr. εναλλαγη, change; εναλλαττω, to change; *εν* and αλλαττω.]

In *syntax*, a change of words, or a substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mode, or voice, of the same word, for another. *Andrews and Stoddard. Encyc.*

EN-AM'BUSH, *v. t.* [*en* and *ambush*.] To hide in ambush. *Chapman.*

2. To ambush.

EN-AM'BUSH-ED, (-am'busht,) *pp.* Concealed in ambush, or with hostile intention; ambushed.

EN-AM'BUSH-ING, *ppr.* Concealing in ambush.

EN-AM'EL, *n.* [*en* and Fr. *email*, Sp. *esmalte*, It. *smalto*, G. *schmelz*, from the root of *melt*.]

1. In *mineralogy*, a substance imperfectly vitrified, or matter in which the granular appearance is destroyed, and having a vitreous gloss.

In *the arts*, a substance of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity. *Ed. Encyc.*

Enamels have for their basis a pure crystal glass or frit, ground with a fine oxyd of lead and tin. These, baked together, are the matter of enamels, and the color is varied by adding other substances. Oxyd of gold gives a red color; that of copper a green; manganese a violet; cobalt a blue; and iron a fine black. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

2. That which is enameled; a smooth, glossy surface, of various colors, resembling enamel.

3. In *anatomy*, the smooth, hard substance which covers the crown or visible part of a tooth. *Cyc.*

EN-AM'EL, *v. t.* To lay enamel on a metal, as on gold, silver, copper, &c. *Encyc.*

2. To paint in enamel.

3. To form a glossy surface like enamel.

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EN-AM'EL, *v. i.* To practice the art of enameling.
EN-AM'EL-AR, *a.* Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy.
EN-AM'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Overlaid with enamel; adorned with any thing resembling enamel; as, an *enameled* card.
EN-AM'EL-ER, *n.* One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay on enamels, or inlay colors.
EN-AM'EL-ING, *ppr.* Laying on enamel.
EN-AM'EL-ING, *n.* The act or art of laying on enamels.
EN-AM'OR, *v. t.* [from the Fr. *amour*, L. *amor*, love.] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate; with *of* before the person or thing; as, to be *enamored of* a lady; to be *enamored of* books or science. [*But it is now followed by* with.]
EN-AM-O-RA'DO, *n.* One deeply in love. *Herbert.*
EN-AM'OR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Inflamed with love; charmed; delighted.
EN-AM'OR-ING, *ppr.* Inflaming with love; charming; captivating.
EN-AN-TI-OP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. εναντιος, opposite, and παθος, passion.] 1. An opposite passion or affection *Everest.* 2. The same as ALLOPATHY; *a term used by the disciples and followers of Hahnemann*
EN-ARM'ED, *a.* In *heraldry*, having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, &c., of a different color from that of the body.
EN-AR-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *enarro, narro*, to relate.] Recital; relation; account; exposition. [*Little used.*]
EN-AR-THRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. εναρθρωσις; εν and αρθρον, a joint.] In *anatomy*, a ball and socket joint; that species of articulation which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone in the cup-like cavity of another, forming a joint movable in every direction.
E-NA-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *enato.*] [*Quincy.* A swimming out; escape by swimming.
E-NATE', *a.* [L. *enatus.*] Growing out. *Smith.*
E-NAUN'TER, *adv.* Lest that. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
E-NAV'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *enavigo.*] To sail out or over.
E-NAV'I-GA-TED, *pp.* Sailed over
E-NAV'I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Sailing over.
EN-CAGE', *v. t.* [from *cage.*] To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop. *Shak. Donne.*
EN-CAG'ED, *pp.* Shut up or confined in a cage.
EN-CAG'ING, *ppr.* Cooping; confining in a cage.
EN-CAMP', *v. i.* [from *camp.*] To pitch tents or form huts, as an army; to halt on a march, spread tents, and remain for a night or for a longer time, as an army or company.

They *encamped* in Etham. — Ex. xiii.
The Levites shall *encamp* about the tabernacle. — Num. i.

2. To pitch tents for the purpose of a siege; to besiege.

Encamp against the city and take it. — 2 Sam. xii.

EN-CAMP', *v. t.* To form into a camp; to place a marching army or company in a temporary habitation or quarters.
EN-CAMP'ED, (en-kampt',) *pp.* Settled in tents or huts for lodging or temporary habitation.
EN-CAMP'ING, *ppr.* Pitching tents or forming huts for a temporary lodging or rest.
EN-CAMP'MENT, *n.* The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as an army or traveling company, for temporary lodging or rest. 2. The place where an army or company is encamped; a camp; a regular order of tents or huts for the accommodation of an army or troop.
EN-CANK'ER, *v. t.* To corrode; to canker. *Shelton.*
EN-CANK'ER-ED, *pp.* Corroded.
EN-CANK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Corroding.
EN-CASE'. See INCASE.
EN-CASH'MENT, *n.* The payment in cash of a note, draft, &c. [*Among English bankers.*]
EN-CAUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. εν and καυστικος, caustic, from καιω, to burn.] Pertaining to the art of painting in heated or burnt wax.
Encaustic painting; among *the ancients*, a kind of painting in which, by heating or *burning in* wax, the colors were rendered permanent in all their original splendor. It was different from enameling. *P. Cyc.*
EN-CAUS'TIC, *n.* The method of painting in heated or burnt wax; encaustic painting. *P. Cyc.*
EN-CAVE', *v. t.* [from *cave.*] To hide in a cave or recess. *Shak.*
EN-CAV'ED, *pp.* Hid in a cave.
EN-CAV'ING, *ppr.* Hiding in a cave.
EN-CEINTE', (ăng-sănt',) *n.* [Fr., from *enceindre*; *en* and *ceindre*, L. *cingo*, to gird.] In *fortification*, inclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions and curtains. It is sometimes only flanked by round or square towers, which is called a *Roman wall.* *Encyc.*
EN-CEINTE', (ăng-sănt',) *a.* In *law*, pregnant; with child. *Blackstone.*
EN-CE'NI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. ενγκαινια.] Festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built or churches consecrated; and, in later times, ceremonies renewed at certain periods, as at Oxford, at the celebration of founders and benefactors. *Hook.*
EN-CE-PHAL'IC, *a.* Belonging to the head or brain.
EN-CEPH'A-LON, *n.* [Gr. εν and κεφαλη.] The cerebrum, and sometimes the whole contents of the cranium.
EN-CHAFE', *v. t.* [*en* and *chafe*; Fr. *chauffer.*] To chafe or fret; to provoke; to enrage; to irritate. [See CHAFE.] *Shak.*
EN-CHAF'ED, (en-chăft',) *pp* Chafed; irritated; enraged.
EN-CHAF'ING, *ppr.* Chafing; fretting; enraging.
EN-CHAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *enchaîner.* See CHAIN.] 1. To fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage. 2. To hold fast; to restrain; to confine; as, to *enchain* the attention. 3. To link together; to connect. *Howell.*
EN-CHAIN'ED, *pp.* Fastened with a chain; held in bondage; held fast; restrained; confined.
EN-CHAIN'ING, *ppr.* Making fast with a chain; binding; holding in chains; confining.
EN-CHAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of enchaining, or state of being enchained. *Rich. Dict.*
EN-CHANT', *v. t.* [Fr. *enchanter*; *en* and *chanter*, to sing; L. *incanto*; *in* and *canto*, to sing. See CHANT and CANT.] 1. To practice sorcery or witchcraft on any thing; to give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery, or fascination.

And now about the caldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shak.*

2. To subdue by charms or spells. *Sidney.* 3. To delight in the highest degree; to charm; to ravish with pleasure; as, the description *enchants* me; we were *enchanted* with the music.
EN-CHANT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected by sorcery; fascinated; subdued by charms; delighted beyond measure. 2. Inhabited or possessed by elves, witches, or other imaginary mischievous spirits; as, an *enchanted* castle.
EN-CHANT'ER, *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who practices enchantment, or pretends to perform surprising things by the agency of demons. 2. One who charms or delights.
Enchanter's nightshade; the popular name of the Circæa Lutetiana, an herb found in damp, shady places, in northern parts of the world.
EN-CHANT'ING, *ppr.* Affecting with sorcery, charms, or spells. 2. Delighting highly; ravishing with delight; charming. 3. *a.* Charming; delighting; ravishing; as, an *enchanting* voice; an *enchanting* face.

Simplicity in manners has an *enchanting* effect. *Kames.*

EN-CHANT'ING-LY, *adv.* With the power of enchantment; in a manner to delight or charm; as, the lady sings *enchantingly.*
EN-CHANT'MENT, *n.* The act of producing certain wonderful effects by the invocation or aid of demons, or the agency of certain supposed spirits; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation.

The magicians of Egypt did so with their *enchantments.* — Ex. vii.

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering influence of delight.

The warmth of fancy — which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment.* *Pope.*

EN-CHANT'RESS, *n.* A sorceress; a woman who pretends to effect wonderful things by the aid of demons; one who pretends to practice magic. *Tatler.* 2. A woman whose beauty or excellences give irresistible influence.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come. *Dryden.*

EN-CHARGE', *v. t.* To give in charge or trust. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*
EN-CHARG'ED, *pp.* Intrusted with; given in charge to.
EN-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Intrusting with; giving in charge to.
EN-CHASE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enchasser*; Sp. *engastar*, or *encaxar*, from *caxa*, a box, a chest; Port. *encastoar*, *encaxar*; It. *incastonare*; Fr. *chassis*, a frame; Eng. a *case.*] 1. To infix or inclose in another body, so as to be held fast, but not concealed. *Johnson.* 2. *Technically*, to adorn by embossed work; to enrich or beautify any work in metal, by some design or figure in low relief, as a watch case. *Encyc.* 3. To adorn by being fixed on it.

To drink in bowls which glittering gems *enchase.* *Dryden.*

4. To mark by incision. *Fairfax.* 5. To delineate. *Spenser.*
EN-CHAS'ED, (en-chāst',) *pp.* Inclosed as in a frame, or in another body; adorned with embossed work.
EN-CHAS'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in another body; adorning with embossed work.
EN-CHAS'ING, *n.* The same with CHASING, a species of embossing.
EN-CHEAS'ON, *n.* [Old Fr.] Cause; occasion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
EN-CHI-RID'I-ON, *n.* [Gr. εν and χειρ, the hand.] A manual; a book to be carried in the hand. [*Not used.*]
EN-CHIS'EL, *v. t.* To cut with a chisel.
EN-CHIS'EL-ED, *pp.* Cut with a chisel.
EN-CHIS'EL-ING, *ppr.* Cutting with a chisel.
EN-CHO'RI-AL, *a.* [Gr. εγκωριον, a country.] Popular or common; applied particularly to the most abridged mode of writing formed from the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and used by the people; called, also, *demotic.*
EN-CIN'DER-ED, *a.* Burnt to cinders. *Cockeram.*
EN-CIR'CLE, (en-sur'kl,) *v. t.* [from *circle.*] To in close or surround with a circle or ring, or with any thing in a circular form. Luminous rings *encircle* Saturn. 2. To go round and return to the point from which motion commenced; as, the army *encircled* the city. 3. To come around in a circle or crowd; as, to *encircle* a person about. 4. To embrace; as, to *encircle* one in the arms.
EN-CIR'CLED, (en-sur'kld,) *pp.* Surrounded with a circle; encompassed; environed; embraced.
EN-CIR'CLET, *n.* A circle; a ring. *Sidney.*
EN-CIR'CLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Surrounded with a circle or ring; encompassing; embracing.
EN-CLASP', *v. t.* To clasp; to embrace.
EN-CLIT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. εγκλιτικος, inclined; εγ-
EN-CLIT'IC-AL, } κλινω, to incline.] 1. Leaning; inclining, or inclined. In *grammar*, an *enclitic* particle or word, is one which is so closely united to another as to seem to be a part of it; as, *que, ne*, and *ve*, in *virumque, nonne, aliusve.* 2. Throwing back the accent upon the foregoing syllable. *Harris.*
EN-CLIT'IC, *n.* A word which is joined to the end of another, as *que* in *virumque*, which may vary the accent. 2. A particle or word that throws the accent or emphasis back upon the former syllable. *Harris.*
EN-CLIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back. *Walker.*
EN-CLOSE'. See INCLOSE.
EN-CLOUD'ED, *a.* [from *cloud.*] Covered with clouds. *Spenser.*
EN-COACH', *v. t.* To carry in a coach. *Davies.*
EN-COACH'ED, (en-kōcht',) *pp.* Conveyed in a coach.
EN-COACH'ING, *ppr.* Carried in a coach. [coach.
EN-COF'FIN, *v. t.* To put in a coffin.
EN-COF'FIN-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a coffin. *Spenser.*
EN-COM'BER. See ENCUMBER.
EN-COM'BER-MENT, *n.* Molestation. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
EN-CO'MI-AST, *n.* [Gr. εγκωμιας-ης.] One who praises another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes commendations.
EN-CO-MI-AST'IC, *n.* A panegyric.
EN-CO-MI-AST'IC, } *a.* Bestowing praise; prais-
EN-CO-MI-AST'IC-AL, } ing; commending; laudatory; as, an *encomiastic* address or discourse.
EN-CO-MI-AST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an encomiastic manner.
EN-CO'MI-ON, *n.* Panegyric. *Fotherby.*
EN-CO'MI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* ENCOMIUMS. [L., from Gr. εγκωμιον.] Praise; panegyric; commendation. Men are quite as willing to receive as to bestow *encomiums.*
EN-COM'PASS, (en-kum'pas,) *v. t.* [from *compass.*] To encircle; to surround; as, a ring *encompasses* the finger. 2. To environ; to inclose; to surround; to shut in. A besieging army *encompassed* the city of Jerusalem. 3. To go or sail round; as, Drake *encompassed* the globe.
EN-COM'PASS-ED, (en-kum'past,) *pp.* Encircled; surrounded; inclosed; shut in.
EN-COM'PASS-ING, *ppr.* Encircling; surrounding; confining.
EN-COM'PASS-MENT, *n.* A surrounding. 2. A going round; circumlocution in speaking. *Shak.*
EN-CORE'; a French word, pronounced nearly *ăng-kōre*, and signifying, again, once more; used by the auditors and spectators of plays and other sports, when they call for a repetition of a particular part.
EN-CORE', *v. t.* To call for a repetition of a particular part of an entertainment.
EN-CORED, (ăng-kōrd',) *pp.* Called upon to repeat a performance, as a song, &c.
EN-CORING, *ppr.* Called upon for a repetition.
EN-COUNT'ER, *n.* [Fr. *encontre*, *en* and *contre*, L. *contra*, against, or rather *rencontre*; Sp. *encuentro*; Port. *encontro*; It. *incontro.*] 1. A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons.

To shun the *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope.*

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2. A meeting in contest; a single combat, on a sudden meeting of parties; sometimes, *less properly*, a duel.

3. A fight; a conflict; a skirmish; a battle; but *more generally*, a fight between a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments, rather than a set battle or general engagement.

4. Eager and warm conversation, either in love or anger. *Shak.*

5. A sudden or unexpected address or accosting. *Shak.*

6. Occasion; casual incident. [*Unusual.*] *Pope.*

EN-COUNT'ER, *v. t.* [Sp. and Port. *encontrar*; It. *incontrare*; Fr. *rencontrer.*]

1. To meet face to face; *particularly*, to meet suddenly or unexpectedly.

[This sense is now uncommon, but still in use.]

2. To meet in opposition, or in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict; to engage with in battle; as, two armies *encounter* each other

3. To meet and strive to remove or surmount; as, to *encounter* obstacles, impediments, or difficulties.

4. To meet and oppose; to resist; to attack and attempt to confute; as, to *encounter* the arguments of opponents. *Acts* xvii. 18.

5. To meet as an obstacle. Which ever way the infidel turns, he *encounters* clear evidence of the divine origin of the Scriptures.

6. To oppose; to oppugn. *Hale*

7. To meet in mutual kindness. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

EN-COUNT'ER, *v. i.* To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly. [*Little used.*]

2. To rush together in combat; to fight; to conflict. Three armies *encountered* at Waterloo.

When applied to one party, it is sometimes followed by *with*; as, the Christian army *encountered with* the Saracens.

3. To meet in opposition or debate.

EN-COUNT'ER-ED, *pp.* Met face to face; met in opposition or hostility; opposed.

EN-COUNT'ER-ER, *n.* One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist. *Atterbury.*

EN-COUNT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Meeting; meeting in opposition or in battle; opposing; resisting.

EN-COUR'AGE, (en-kur'raje,) *v. t.* [Fr. *encourager*; *en* and *courage*, from *cœur*, the heart; It. *incoraggiare.*]

To give courage to; to give or increase confidence of success; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to embolden; to animate; to incite; to inspirit.

But charge Joshua and *encourage* him. —Deut. iii.

EN-COUR'A-GED, (en-kur'rajd,) *pp.* or *a.* Emboldened; inspirited; animated; incited.

EN-COUR'AGE-MENT, *n.* The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; incentive. We ought never to neglect the *encouragement* of youth in generous deeds. The praise of good men serves as an *encouragement* to virtue and heroism.

2. That which serves to incite, support, promote, or advance, as favor, countenance, rewards, profit. A young man attempted the practice of law, but found little *encouragement*. The fine arts find little *encouragement* among a rude people.

EN-COUR'A-GER, *n.* One who encourages, incites, or stimulates to action; one who supplies incitements, either by counsel, reward, or means of execution.

The pope is a master of polite learning and a great *encourager* of arts. *Addison.*

EN-COUR'A-GING, *ppr.* Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage.

2. *a.* Furnishing ground to hope for success; as, an *encouraging* prospect.

EN-COUR'A-GING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give courage, or hope of success.

EN-CRA'DLE, *v. t.* [*en* and *cradle.*] To lay in a cradle. *Spenser.*

EN-CRIM'SON, *v. t.* To cover with a crimson color.

EN-CRIM'SON-ED, (en-krim'znd,) *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a crimson color.

EN-CRI'NAL, EN-CRI'NIC, EN-CRIN'IT-AL, EN-CRI-NIT'IC, *a.* Relating to encrinites; containing encrinitos, as certain kinds of limestone.

EN'CRI-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *εν* and *κρινον*, a lily.]

A fossil belonging to the asteria or star-fish family. It consists of numerous jointed arms, radiating from around a center, in which the mouth is situated; it is supported on a jointed stem, and in this respect differs from all the recent asterias. *Dana.*

EN-CRISP'ED, (en-krispt',) *a.* [from *crisp*; Sp. *encrespar.*]

Curled; formed in curls. *Skelton.*

EN-CROACH', *v. i.* [Fr. *accrocher*, to catch, to grapple, from *croc*, a hook, W. *crôg*, Eng. *crook.*]

Primarily, to catch as with a hook. Hence,

1. To enter on the rights and possessions of another; to intrude; to take possession of what belongs to another, by gradual advances into his limits or jurisdiction, and usurping a part of his rights or prerogatives; with *on*. The farmer who runs a fence on his neighbor's land, and incloses a piece with his own, *encroaches on* his neighbor's property. Men often *encroach*, in this manner, *on* the highway. The sea is said to *encroach on* the land, when it wears it away gradually; and the land *encroaches on* the sea, when it is extended into it by alluvion. It is important to prevent one branch of government from *encroaching on* the jurisdiction of another.

2. To creep on gradually without right.

Superstition — a creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker.*

3. To pass the proper bounds, and enter on another's rights.

Exclude the *encroaching* cattle from thy ground. *Dryden.*

EN-CROACH'ER, *n.* One who enters on and takes possession of what is not his own, by gradual steps. *Swift.*

2. One who makes gradual advances beyond his rights. *Clarissa.*

EN-CROACH'ING, *ppr.* Entering on and taking possession of what belongs to another.

EN-CROACH'ING, *a.* Tending or apt to encroach.

The *encroaching* spirit of power. *Madison.*

EN-CROACH'ING-LY, *adv* By way of encroachment. *Bailey.*

EN-CROACH'MENT, *n.* The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means, or without right. *Milton. Atterbury. Addison.*

2. That which is taken by encroaching on another.

3. In *law*, if a tenant owes two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three, it is an *encroachment.* *Cowel.*

EN-CRUST'. See INCRUST.

EN-CUM'BER, *v. t.* [Fr. *encombrer.* See INCUMBER.]

1. To load; to clog; to impede motion with a load, burden, or any thing inconvenient to the limbs; to render motion or operation difficult or laborious.

2. To embarrass; to perplex; to obstruct.

3. To load with debts; as, an estate is *encumbered* with mortgages, or with a widow's dower.

EN-CUM'BER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Loaded; impeded in motion or operation, by a burden or difficulties; loaded with debts.

EN-CUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Loading; clogging; rendering motion or operation difficult; loading with debts.

EN-CUM'BRANCE, *n.* A load; any thing that impedes action, or renders it difficult and laborious; clog; impediment.

2. Useless addition or load.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrific wood. *Thomson.*

3. Load or burden on an estate; a legal claim on an estate, for the discharge of which the estate is liable.

EN-CUM'BRANC-ER, *n.* One who has an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate. *Kent.*

EN-CYC'LIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. *εγκυκλικος*; *εν* and *κυκλος*, a circle.]

Circular; sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men; as, the *encyclical* letter of the pope. *Stillingfleet.*

EN-CY-CLO-PE'DI-A, EN-CY-CLO-PÆ'DI-A, *n.* [Gr. *εν*, in, *κυκλος*, a circle, and *παιδεια*, instruction; instruction in a circle, or circle of instruction.]

The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction or knowledge. *More particularly*, a collection of the principal facts, principles, and discoveries, in all branches of science and the arts, digested under proper titles, and arranged in alphabetical order; as, the French *Encyclopedia*; the *Encyclopedia* Britannica.

EN-CY-CLO-PE'DI-AN, *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.

EN-CY-CLO-PED'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopedia. *Stewart.*

EN-CY-CLO-PE'DIST, *n.* The compiler of an encyclopedia, or one who assists in such compilation.

EN-CYST'ED, *a.* [from *cyst.*] Inclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle; as, an *encysted* tumor. *Sharp.*

END, *n.* [Sax. *end*, *ende*, or *ænde*; G. *ende*; D. *eind*; Sw. *ände*; Dan. *ende*; Goth. *andei*; Basque, *ondoa*; Sans. *anda* or *anta*; Por. انذان *andan.*]

1. The extreme point of a line, or of any thing that has more length than breadth; as, the *end* of a house; the *end* of a table; the *end* of a finger; the *end* of a chain or rope. Whon bodies or figures have equal dimensions, or equal length and breadth, the extremities are called *sides.*

2. The extremity or last part, in general; the close or conclusion, applied to time.

At the *end* of two months, she returned. — Judges xi.

3 The conclusion or cessation of an action.

Of the increase of his government there shall be no *end.* — Is. ix.

4. The close or conclusion; as, the *end* of a chapter.

5. Ultimate state or condition; final doom.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace. — Ps. xxxvii.

6. The point beyond which no progression can be made.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's *end.* — Ps. cvii.

7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end!* *Shak.*

8. Close of life; death; decease.

Unblamed through life, lamented in thy *end.* *Pope.*

9. Cessation; period; close of a particular state of things; as, the *end* of the world.

10. Limit; termination.

There is no *end* of the store. — Nahum ii.

11. Destruction. *Amos* viii

The *end* of all flesh is come. — Gen. vi.

12. Cause of death; a destroyer.

And award
Either of you to be the other's *end.* *Shak.*

13. Consequence; issue; result; conclusive event; conclusion.

The *end* of these things is death. — Rom. vi.

14. A fragment or broken piece.

Old odd *ends.* *Shak.*

15. The ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; the object intended to be reached or accomplished by any action or scheme; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift; as, private *ends*; public *ends.*

Two things I shall propound to you as *ends.* *Suckling.*
The *end* of the commandments is charity. — I Tim. i.

A right to the *end*, implies a right to the means necessary for attaining it. *Law.*

16. *An end*, for *on end*; upright; erect; as, his hair stands *an end.*

17. *The ends of the earth*, in *Scripture*, are the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts.

END, *v. t.* To finish; to close; to conclude; to terminate; as, to *end* a controversy; to *end* a war.

On the seventh day God *ended* his work. — Gen. ii.

2. To destroy; to put to death.

King Harry, thy sword hath *ended* him. *Shak.*

END, *v. i.* To come to the ultimate point; to be finished; as, a voyage *ends* by the return of a ship.

2. To terminate; to close; to conclude. The discourse *ends* with impressive words.

3. To cease; to come to a close; as, winter *ends* in March, and summer in September; a good life *ends* in peace.

END'-ALL, *n.* Final close. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EN-DAM'AGE, *v. t.* [from *damage.*] To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to mischief; to prejudice.

The trial hath *endamaged* thee no way. *Milton.*
So thou wilt *endamage* the revenue of the kings. — Ezra iv.

EN-DAM'A-GED, *pp.* Harmed; injured.

EN-DAM'AGE-MENT, *n.* Damage; loss; injury. *Shak.*

EN-DAM'A-GING, *ppr.* Harming; injuring.

EN-DAN'GER, *v. t.* [from *danger.*] To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury. We dread any thing that *endangers* our life, our peace, or our happiness.

2. To incur the hazard of. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*

EN-DAN'GER-ED, *pp.* Exposed to loss or injury.

EN-DAN'GER-ING, *ppr.* Putting in hazard; exposing to loss or injury.

EN-DAN'GER-ING, *n.* Injury; damage. *Milton.*

EN-DAN'GER-MENT, *n.* Hazard; danger. *Spenser.*

EN-DEAR', *v. t.* [from *dear.*] To make dear; to make more beloved. The distress of a friend *endears* him to us, by exciting our sympathy.

2. To raise the price. [*Not in use.*]

EN-DEAR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered dear, beloved, or more beloved.

EN-DEAR'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being endeared.

EN-DEAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making dear or more beloved.

EN-DEAR'MENT, *n.* The cause of love; that which excites or increases affection, particularly that which excites tenderness of affection.

Her first *endearments* twining round the soul. *Thomson.*

2. The state of being beloved; tender affection. *South.*

EN-DEAV'OR, (en-dev'ur,) *n.* [Norm. *devoyer*, endeavor; *endevera*, he ought; *endeyvent*, they ought. It seems to be from Fr. (*endevoir*) *devoir*, to owe or be indebted, and hence it primarily signifies duty, from the sense of binding, pressure, urgency. Hence, our popular phrase, I will do my *endeavor.* In Ir. *dibhirce* is *endeavor.*]

An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of

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physical strength, or the intellectual powers, toward the attainment of an object

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, *endeavor*, and application, and therefore often succeed. *Temple.*

Imitation is the *endeavor* of a later poet to write like one who has written before him on the same subject. *Dryden.*

Labor is a continued *endeavor*, or a succession of *endeavors*. *Anon.*

EN-DEAV'OR, (en-dev'ur,) *v. i.* To exert physical strength or intellectual power, for the accomplishment of an object; to try; to essay; to attempt. In a race, each man *endeavors* to outstrip his antagonist. A poet may *endeavor* to rival Homer, but without success. It is followed by *after* before a noun; as, the Christian *endeavors after* more strict conformity to the example of Christ.

2. *v. t.* To attempt to gain; to try to effect.

It is our duty to *endeavor* the recovery of these beneficial subjects. *Chatham.*

EN-DEAV'OR-ED, *pp.* Essayed; attempted.

EN-DEAV'OR-ER, *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt.

EN-DEAV'OR-ING, *ppr.* Making an effort or efforts; striving; essaying; attempting.

EN DEC'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. *εν*, *δεκα*, and *γωνια*.] A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

END'ED, *pp.* Brought to an end; finished; concluded.

EN-DEIC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ενδεικνυμι*, to show.] Showing; exhibiting. An *endeictic* dialogue, in the Platonic philosophy, is one which exhibits a specimen of skill. *Enfield.*

EN-DEM'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ενδημιος*, *εν*, and *δημος*,
EN-DEM'IC-AL, } people.]
EN-DE'MI-AL, }

Peculiar to a people or nation. An *endemic* disease, is one to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which, for that reason, may be supposed to proceed from local causes, as bad air or water. The epithet is also applied to a disease which prevails in a particular season, chiefly or wholly in a particular place.

EN-DEM'IC, *n.* A disease of an endemic nature.

EN-DEM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an endemic manner.

EN-DEN'IZE, (-īz,) *v. t.* [from *denizen*, or its root.] To make free; to naturalize; to admit to the privileges of a denizen. [*Little used.*] *Camden.*

EN-DEN'I-ZEN, (-den'e-zn,) *v. t.* [from *denizen*.] To naturalize. *B. Jonson.*

END'ER, *n.* One who ends or finishes.

EN-DICT', }
EN-DICT'MENT, } See INDICT, INDICTMENT.

END'ING, *ppr.* [from *end*.] Terminating; closing; concluding.

END'ING, *n.* Termination; conclusion.

2. In *grammar*, the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

EN-DITE'. See INDITE.

EN'DIVE, *n.* [Fr. *endive*; It. *endivia*; Sp. *endibia*; L. *intybum*; Ar. هندب *hindabon*.]

A plant, a species of the genus Cichorium or succory; used as a salad.

END'LESS, *a.* [See END.] Without end; having no end or conclusion; applied to length, and to duration; as, an *endless* line; *endless* progression; *endless* duration; *endless* bliss.

2. In *a less strict sense*, perpetually recurring; seemingly without end; incessant; continual; as, *endless* praise; *endless* clamor.

The *endless screw* consists of a screw combined with a wheel and axle, so that the threads of the screw work into the teeth fixed on the periphery of the wheel. *Brande.*

END'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without end or termination; as, to extend a line *endlessly*.

2. Incessantly; perpetually; continually.

END'LESS-NESS, *n.* Extension without end or limit.

2. Perpetuity; endless duration. *Dryden.*

END'LONG, *adv.* In a line; with the end forward. [*Little used.*]

END'MOST, *a.* Furthest; remotest.

EN'DO-CARP, *n.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *καρπος*.] In *botany*, the inner coat or shell of a fruit. *Lindley.*

EN-DOC'TRINE, *v. t.* To teach; to indoctrinate. [See the latter word.] *Donne.*

EN'DO-GEN, *n.* An endogenous plant.

EN-DOG'E-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *γενναω*.] An epithet given to that class of plants whose stems increase by internal growth, without distinction of pith, wood, and bark. Such are the date, palm, sugar-cane, &c. *De Cand.*

EN-DOPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ενδον*, within, and *φυλλον*, leaf.] Involved in a leaf or sheath.

EN-DO-PLEU'RA, *n.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *πλευρα*.] In *botany*, a membrane for the seed of a plant, the innermost when there are three.

EN'DO-RHI-ZÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *ριζα*.] In *botany*, plants whose radicle elongates downward after rupturing the integument of the base.

EN'DO-RHI-ZOUS, } *a.* Pertaining to the endo-
EN'DO-RHI-ZAL, } rhizæ. *Lindley.*

EN-DORSE', }
EN-DORSE'MENT, } See INDORSE, INDORSEMENT.

EN'DOS-MŌSE, *n.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *ωσμος*, impulsion.] The transmission of gaseous matter or vapors through membranes or porous substances inward. *Brande.*

EN-DOSS', *v. t.* [Fr. *endosser*.] To engrave or carve. *Spenser*

EN'DOS-TOME, *n.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *στομα*.] The passage through the inner integument of a seed, immediately below the part called the *foramen*.

EN-DOW', *v. t.* [Norm. *endouer*; Fr. *douer*. Qu. from L. *dos*, *dotis*, or a different Celtic root, for in Ir. *diobhaidh* is *dower*. The sense is to set or put on.]

1. To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called *dower*; to settle a dower on, as on a married woman or widow.

A wife is by law entitled to be *endowed* of all lands and tenements, of which her husband was seized in fee-simple or fee-tail during the coverture. *Blackstone.*

2. To settle on, as a permanent provision; to furnish with a permanent fund of property; as, to *endow* a church; to *endow* a college with a fund to support a professor.

3. To enrich or furnish with any gift, quality, or faculty; to indue; man is *endowed* by his Maker with reason.

EN-DOW'ED, (en-doud',) *pp.* Furnished with a portion of estate; having dower settled on; supplied with a permanent fund; indued.

EN-DOW'ER, *v. t.* To endow; to enrich with a portion. *Waterhouse.*

EN-DOW'ER, *n.* One who enriches with a portion.

EN-DOW'ING, *ppr.* Settling a dower on; furnishing with a permanent fund; induing.

EN-DOW'MENT, *n.* The act of settling dower on a woman, or of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of a parson, or vicar, or of a professor, &c.

2. That which is bestowed or settled on; property, fund, or revenue, permanently appropriated to any object; as, the *endowments* of a church, of a hospital, or of a college.

3. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind by the Creator; gift of nature; any quality or faculty bestowed by the Creator. Natural activity of limbs is an *endowment* of the body; natural vigor of intellect is an *endowment* of the mind. Chatham and Burke, in Great Britain, and Jay, Ellsworth, and Hamilton, in America, possessed uncommon *endowments* of mind.

EN-DRUDGE', (en-druj',) *v. t.* To make a drudge or slave. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

EN-DŪE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enduire*; L. *induo*.] To indue, which see.

EN-DŪE'MENT. See INDUEMENT.

EN-DŪR'A-BLE, *a.* That can be borne or suffered.

EN-DŪR'A-BLY, *adv.* In an enduring manner.

EN-DŪR'ANCE, *n.* [See ENDURE.] Continuance; a state of lasting or duration; lastingness. *Spenser.*

2. A bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure; sufferance; patience.

Their fortitude was most admirable in their presence and *endurance* of all evils, of pain and of death. *Temple.*

3. Delay; a waiting for. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EN-DŪRE', *v. i.* [Fr. *endurer*; *en* and *durer*, to last, from *dur*, L. *durus*, *duro*; Sp. *endurar*. The primary sense of *durus*, hard, is, set, fixed. See DURABLE.]

1. To last; to continue in the same state without perishing; to remain; to abide.

The Lord shall *endure* forever. — Ps. ix.
He shall hold it [his house] fast, but it shall not *endure*. — Job viii.

2. To bear; to brook; to suffer without resistance, or without yielding.

How can I *endure* to see the evil that shall come to my people? — Esther viii.
Can thy heart *endure*, or thy hands be strong? — Ezek. xxii.

EN-DŪRE', *v. t.* To bear; to sustain; to support without breaking or yielding to force or pressure. Metals *endure* a certain degree of heat without melting.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure*. *Dryden.*

2. To bear with patience; to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure.

Therefore I *endure* all things for the elect's sake. — 2 Tim. ii.
If ye *endure* chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons. — Heb. xii.

3. To undergo; to sustain.

I wish to die, yet dare not death *endure*. *Dryden.*

4. To continue in. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

EN-DŪR'ED, *pp.* Borne; suffered; sustained.

EN-DŪR'ER, *n.* One who bears, suffers, or sustains.

2. He or that which continues long.

EN-DŪR'ING, *n.* Act of enduring; a sustaining.

EN-DŪR'ING, *ppr.* Lasting; continuing without perishing; bearing; sustaining; supporting with patience, or without opposition or yielding.

2. *a.* Lasting long; permanent.

END'WISE, *adv.* On the end; erectly; in an upright position.

2. With the end forward.

EN'E-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *eneco*.] To kill. [*Not in use.*] *Harvey.*

E-NĒ'ID, *n.* [L. *Æneis*.] A heroic poem, written by Virgil, in which Æneas is the hero.

E-NĒ'MA, *n.* [Gr.] An injection, usually liquid, but sometimes gaseous, thrown into the rectum, as a medicine, or to impart nourishment.

EN'E-MY, *n.* [Fr. *ennemi*; Sp. *enemigo*; It. *nemico*; Ir. *nahma*; from L. *inimicus*; *in*, neg. and *amicus*, friend.]

1. A foe; an adversary. A *private enemy*, is one who hates another, and wishes him injury, or attempts to do him injury, to gratify his own malice or ill-will. A *public enemy* or foe, is one who belongs to a nation or party at war with another.

I say to you, Love your *enemies*. — Matt. v.
Enemies, in war; in peace, friends. *Declaration of Independence.*

2. One who hates or dislikes; as, an *enemy* to truth or falsehood.

3. In *theology*, and by way of eminence, *the enemy* is the devil; the arch fiend.

4. In *military affairs*, the opposing army or naval force, in war, is called the *enemy*.

EN-ER-GET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ενεργητικος*, from *ενερ-*
EN-ER-GET'IC-AL, } *γης*, *ενεργεω*; *εν* and *εργον*, work. See ENERGY.]

1. Operating with force, vigor, and effect; forcible; powerful; efficacious. We say, the public safety required *energetic* measures. The vicious inclinations of men can be restrained only by *energetic* laws. [ENERGIC is not used.]

2. Moving; working; active; operative. We must conceive of God as a Being eternally *energetic*.

EN-ER-GET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With force and vigor; with energy and effect.

EN-ER'GIC, } *a.* Having energy or great power in
EN-ER'GIC-AL, } effect. *Collins.*

EN'ER-GIZE, *v. t.* [from *energy*.] To act with force; to operate with vigor; to act in producing an effect.

EN'ER-GIZE, *v. t.* To give strength or force to; to give active vigor to.

EN'ER-GIZ-ED, *pp.* Invigorated.

EN'ER-GIZ-ER, *n.* He or that which gives energy; he or that which acts in producing an effect.

EN'ER-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving energy, force, or vigor; acting with force.

EN-ER'GU-MEN, *n.* [Gr. *ενεργουμενος*.] In *the ancient church*, a demoniac; one possessed by the devil. *Coleman.*

EN'ER-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ενεργεια*; *εν* and *εργον*, work.]

1. Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; as, men possessing *energies* sometimes suffer them to lie inactive. Danger will rouse the dormant *energies* of our natures into action.

2. Power exerted; vigorous operation; force; vigor. God, by his almighty *energy*, called the universe into existence. The administration of the laws requires *energy* in the magistrate.

3. Effectual operation; efficacy; strength or force producing the effect.

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession. *Smalridge.*

4. Strength of expression; force of utterance; life; spirit; emphasis. The language of Lord Chatham is remarkable for its *energy*.

E-NERV'ATE, *a.* [Infra.] Weakened; weak; without strength or force. *Johnson. Pope.*

E-NERV'ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *enervo*; *e* and *nervus*, nerve.]

1. To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to render feeble. Idleness and voluptuous indulgences *enervate* the body. Vices and luxury *enervate* the strength of states.

2. To cut the nerves; as, to *enervate* a horse.

E-NERV'Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Weakened; enfeebled; emasculated.

E-NERV'Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of strength, force, or vigor; weakening; enfeebling.

EN-ER-VĀ'TION, *n.* The act of weakening, or reducing strength.

2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

E-NERVE', (e-nerv',) *v. t.* To weaken; the same as ENERVATE.

E-NERV'ED. See ENERVATED.

E-NERV'ING. See ENERVATING.

EN FA-MILLE', (äng-fä-meel',) [Fr.] In a family state; domestically. *Swift.*

EN-FAM'ISH, *v. t.* To famish. [See FAMISH.]

EN-FEE'BLE, *v. t.* [from *feeble*.] To deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to debilitate; to enervate. Intemperance *enfeebles* the body, and induces premature infirmity. Excessive grief and melancholy *enfeeble* the mind. Long wars *enfeeble* a state.

EN-FEE'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Weakened; deprived of strength or vigor.

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EN-FEE'BLE-MENT, *n.* The act of weakening; enervation. *Spectator.*

EN-FEE'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Weakening; debilitating; enervating.

EN-FEL'ON-ED, *a.* [See FELON.] Fierce; cruel. *Spenser.*

EN-FEOFF', (en-fef',) *v. t.* [Law L. *feoffo, feoffare,* from *fief,* which see.]

1. To give one a feud; hence, to invest with a fee; to give to another any corporeal hereditament, in fee-simple or fee-tail, by livery of seizin. *Blackstone.*

2. To surrender or give up. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EN-FEOFF'ED, (en-fef',) *pp.* Invested with the fee of any corporeal hereditament.

EN-FEOFF'ING, *ppr.* Giving to one the fee-simple of any corporeal hereditament.

EN-FEOFF'MENT, (en-fef'ment,) *n.* The act of giving the fee-simple of an estate.

2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate.

EN-FET'TER, *v. t.* To fetter; to bind in fetters. *Shak.*

EN-FET'TER-ED, *pp.* Bound with fetters.

EN-FET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Binding with fetters.

EN-FE'VER, *v. t.* To excite fever in. *Seward.*

EN-FIERCE', *v. t.* To make fierce. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

EN-FI-LADE', *n.* [Fr., a row, from *en* and *fil,* a thread, L. *filum,* Sp. *hilo.*]

A line or straight passage; or the situation of a place which may be seen or scoured with shot all the length of a line, or in the direction of a line. *Johnson. Bailey.*

EN-FI-LADE', *v. t.* [from the noun; Sp. *enfilar.*]

To pierce, scour, or rake with shot, in the direction of a line, or through the whole length of a line.

In conducting approaches at a siege, care should be taken that the trenches be not *enfiladed.* *Encyc.*
In a position to *enfilade* the works at Fort Isle. *Washington.*

EN-FI-LAD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pierced or raked in a line.

EN-FI-LAD'ING, *ppr.* Piercing or sweeping in a line.

EN-FIRE', *v. t.* To inflame; to set on fire. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EN-FORCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enforcir; en* and *force.*]

1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate. [See def. 5.]

2. To make or gain by force; to force; as, to *enforce* a passage.

3. To put in act by violence; to drive.

Stones *enforced* from the old Assyrian slings. *Shak.*

4. To instigate; to urge on; to animate. *Shak.*

5. To urge with energy; to give force to; to impress on the mind; as, to *enforce* remarks or arguments.

6. To compel; to constrain; to force. *Davies.*

7. To put in execution; to cause to take effect; as, to *enforce* the laws.

8. To press with a charge *Shak.*

9. To prove; to evince. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

EN-FORCE', *v. i.* To attempt by force. [*Not used.*]

EN-FORCE', *n.* Force; strength; power. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

EN-FORCE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be enforced,

EN-FORC'ED, *pp.* Strengthened; gained by force; driven; compelled; urged; carried into effect.

EN-FORC'ED-LY, *adv.* By violence; not by choice. *Shak.*

EN-FORCE'MENT, *n.* The act of enforcing; compulsion; force applied. *Ralegh.*

2. That which gives force, energy, or effect; sanction. The penalties of law are *enforcements. Locke.*

3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Hammond.*

4. Pressing exigence; that which urges or constrains. *Shak.*

5. In *a general sense,* any thing which compels or constrains; any thing which urges either the body or the mind.

6. A putting in execution; as, the *enforcement* of law.

EN-FORC'ER, *n.* One who compels, constrains, or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.

EN-FORC'ING, *ppr.* Giving force or strength; compelling; urging; constraining; putting in execution.

EN-FORM', *v. t.* To form; to fashion. [See FORM.]

EN-FOUL'DER-ED, *a.* [Fr. *foudroyer.*]

Mixed with lightning. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

EN-FRAN'CHISE, (-chiz,) *v. t.* [from *franchise.*] To set free; to liberate from slavery. *Bacon.*

2. To make free of a city, corporation, or state; to admit to the privileges of a freeman. The English colonies were *enfranchised* by special charters. *Davies. Hale.*

3. To free or release from custody. *Shak.*

4. To naturalize; to denizen; to receive as denizens; as, *to enfranchise* foreign words. *Watts.*

EN-FRAN'CHIS-ED, (-chizd,) *pp.* or *a.* Set free; released from bondage.

2. Admitted to the rights and privileges of freemen.

EN-FRAN'CHISE-MENT, *n.* Release from slavery or custody. *Shak.*

2. The admission of persons to the freedom of a corporation or state; investiture with the privileges of free citizens; the incorporating of a person into any society or body politic.

EN-FRAN'CHIS-ER, *n.* One who enfranchises.

EN-FRAN'CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state, or to the privileges of a freeman in a corporation. *Cowel.*

EN-FRŌ'WARD, *v. t.* To make froward or perverse. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*

EN-FRŌZ'EN, (en-frōz'n,) *a.* Frozen; congealed. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EN-GĀGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *engager; en* and *gager,* to lay, to bet, to hire; *Arm. ingagi.* See GAGE and WAGE.]

1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor; to bind one's self as surety. *Shak.*

2. To pawn; to stake as a pledge. *Hudibras.*

3. To enlist; to bring into a party; as, to *engage* men for service; to *engage friends to aid* in a cause.

4. To embark in an affair; as, be not hasty to *engage* yourself in party disputes.

5. To gain; to win and attach; to draw to. Good nature *engages* every one to its possessor.

To every duty he could minds *engage.* *Waller.*

6. To unite and bind by contract or promise. Nations *engage* themselves to each other by treaty. The young often *engage* themselves to their sorrow.

7. To attract and fix; as, to *engage* the attention.

8. To occupy; to employ assiduously. We were *engaged* in conversation. The nation is *engaged* in war.

9. To attack *in contest;* to encounter. The army *engaged* the enemy at ten o'clock. The captain *engaged* the ship at point blank distance.

EN-GĀGE', *v. i.* To encounter; to begin to fight; to attack in conflict. The armies *engaged* at Marengo in a general battle.

2. To embark in any business; to take a concern in; to undertake. Be cautious not to *engage* in controversy without indispensable necessity.

3. To promise or pledge one's word; to bind one's self; as, a friend has *engaged* to supply the necessary funds.

EN-GĀG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pledged; promised; enlisted; gained and attached; attracted and fixed; embarked; earnestly employed; zealous.

Engaged columns; in *architecture,* columns sunk partly into the wall to which they are attached; they always stand out at least one half of their thickness. *Brande.*

EN-GĀG'ED-LY, *adv.* With earnestness; with attachment.

EN-GĀG'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation. *Flint's Masillon. Panoplist.*

EN-GĀGE'MENT, *n.* The act of pawning, pledging, or making liable for debt.

2. Obligation by agreement or contract. Men are often more ready to make engagements than to fulfill them.

3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality. *Swift.*

4. Occupation; employment of the attention.

Play, by too long or constant *engagement,* becomes like an employment or profession. *Rogers.*

5. Employment in fighting; the conflict of armies or fleets; battle; a general action; *appropriately,* the conflict of whole armies or fleets, but applied to actions between small squadrons or single ships, rarely to a fight between detachments of land forces.

6. Obligation; motive; that which engages. *Hammond.*

EN-GĀG'ER, *n.* One that enters into an engagement or agreement.

EN-GĀG'ING, *ppr.* Pawning; making liable for debt; enlisting; bringing into a party or cause; promising; binding; winning and attaching; encountering; embarking.

2. *a.* Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the affections; pleasing; as, *engaging* manners or address.

Engaging and disengaging machinery, is that in which one part is alternately united to or separated from another part, as occasion may require. *Nicholson.*

EN-GĀG'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to win the affections.

EN-GAL'LANT, *v. t.* To make a gallant of. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

EN-GĀOL', (en-jāle',) *v. t.* To imprison. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EN-GAR'BOIL, *v. t.* To disorder. [*Not in use.*]

EN-GAR'LAND, *v. t.* To encircle with a garland. *Sidney.*

EN-GAR'RI-SON, *v. t.* To furnish with a garrison; to defend or protect by a garrison. *Bp. Hall.*

EN-GAS'TRI-MUTH, *n.* [Gr. ἐν, γαστηρ, and μυθος.]

A ventriloquist. [*Not in use.*]

EN-GEN'DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *engendrer;* Arm. *enguehenta;* Sp. *engendrar;* from the L. *gener, genero, geno, gigno.* See GENERATE.]

1. To beget between the different sexes; to form in embryo.

2. To produce; to cause to exist; to cause to bring forth. Meteors are *engendered* in the atmosphere; worms are sometimes *engendered* in the *stomach;* intemperance *engenders* fatal maladies; angry words *engender* strife.

EN-GEN'DER, *v. t.* To be caused or produced.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there. *Dryden.*

EN-GEN'DER-ED, *pp.* Begotten; caused; produced.

EN-GEN'DER-ER, *n.* He or that which engenders.

EN-GEN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Begetting; causing to be; producing.

EN-GILD', *v. t.* To gild; to brighten. *Shak.*

EN'GINE, (en'jin,) *n.* [Fr. *engin;* Sp. *ingenio;* Port. *engenho;* Arm. *ingin;* from L. *ingenium;* so called from contrivance.]

1. In *mechanics,* a compound machine, or artificial instrument, composed of different parts, and intended to produce some effect by the help of the mechanical powers; as a pump, a windlass, a capstan, a fire-engine, a steam-engine.

2. A military machine, as a battering-ram, &c.

3. Any instrument; that by which any effect is produced. An arrow, a sword, a musket, is an *engine* of death.

4. A machine for throwing water to extinguish fire, a fire-engine.

5. Means; any thing *used to effect a purpose.*

6. An agent for another; *usually in an ill sense.*

EN-GI-NEER', *n.* [Fr. *ingenieur.*]

1. In *the military art,* a person skilled in mathematics and mechanics, who forms plans of works for offense or defense, and marks out the ground for fortifications. Engineers are also employed in delineating plans, and superintending the construction, of other public works, as aqueducts and canals. The latter are called *civil engineers.*

2. One who manages engines, or artillery. *Philips.*

EN-GI-NEER'ING, *n.* The business of an engineer.

EN'GINE-MAN, *n.* A man who manages the engine, as in steamers and steam-cars.

EN'GINE-RY, (en'jin-ry,) *n.* The act of managing engines, or artillery. *Milton.*

2. Engines in general; instruments of war. *Milton.*

3. Machination. *Shenstone.*

EN-GIRD', (en-gurd',) *v. t.* [See GIRD.] To surround; to encircle; to encompass. *Shak.*

EN-GIRD'ED, } *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed.
EN-GIRT', }

EN-GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Encircling; surrounding.

EN'GI-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. εγγυς, near, and σκοπεω, to see.]

A kind of microscope; the compound microscope. *Pritchard.*

EN-GLAD', *v. t.* To make glad; to cause to rejoice. *Skelton.*

EN-GLAIM'ED, *a.* Furred; clammy. [*Not used.*]

EN''GLAND. See ENGLISH.

EN''GLE, (eng'gl,) *n.* A gull; a put; a bubble.

EN''GLISH, (ing'glish,) *a.* [Sax. *Englisc,* from *Engles, Angles,* a tribe of Germans who settled in Britain, and gave it the name of *England.* The name seems to be derived from *eng, ing,* a meadow or plain, a level country; Sax. *ing;* Ice. *einge;* Dan. *eng;* Goth. *winga;* all which seem to be the same word as the Sax. *wang, woong,* a plain, and to coincide with the G. *enge,* D. *eng,* W. *ing,* strait, narrow, L. *ango,* from the sense of pressing, depression, laying, which gives the sense of level. The English are the descendants of the *Ingævones* of Tacitus, De Mor. Germ. 2; this name being composed of *ing,* a plain, and G. *wohnen,* D. *woonen,* to dwell. The Ingævones were inhabitants of the level country.]

Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants.

EN''GLISH, *n.* The people of England.

2. The language of England or of the English nation, and of their descendants in India, America, and other countries.

EN''GLISH, *v. t.* To translate into the English language. *Bacon.*

EN''GLISH-ED, (ing'glisht,) *pp.* Rendered into English.

EN''GLISH-RY, *n.* The state or privilege of being an Englishman. [*Not used.*] *Cowel.*

EN-GLOOM', *v. t.* To make gloomy.

EN-GLUT', *v. t.* [Fr. *engloutir;* L. *glutio.*]

1. To swallow. *Shak.*

2. To fill; to glut. *Spenser. Ascham.*

[This word is little used. See GLUT.]

EN-GLUT'TED, *pp.* Glutted; filled.

EN-GLUT'TING, *ppr.* Glutting.

EN-GŌRE', *v. t.* To pierce; to gore. [See GORE.] *Spenser.*

EN-GORGE', (en-gorj',) *v. t.* [Fr. *engorger,* from *gorge,* the throat.]

To swallow; to devour; to gorge; *properly,* to swallow with greediness, or in large quantities. *Spenser.*

EN-GORGE', (en-gorj',) *v. t.* To devour; to feed with eagerness or voracity. *Milton.*

EN-GORG'ED, *pp.* Swallowed with greediness, or in large draughts.

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EN-GORGE'MENT, (en-gorj'ment,) *n.* The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity.
EN-GORG'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing with voracity.
EN-GRAFT', *v. t.* To ingraft, which see.
EN-GRAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *engrêler*, from *grêle, gresle*, hail.]

In *heraldry*, to variegate; to spot, as with hail; to indent or make ragged at the edges, as if broken with hail; to indent in curve lines.
Johnson. Chapman. Encyc.

EN-GRAIL'ED, *pp.* Variegated; spotted.
EN-GRAIL'MENT, *n.* The ring of dots round the edge of a medal. *Brande.*
EN-GRAIN', *v. t.* [from *grain.*] To dye in grain, or in the raw material; to dye deep.
EN-GRAIN'ED, (en-grānd',) *pp.* Dyed in the grain; as, *engrained* carpets.
EN-GRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Dyeing in the grain.
EN-GRAP'PLE, *v. t.* [from *grapple.*] To grapple; to seize and hold; to close in and hold fast. [See GRAPPLE, which is generally used.]
EN-GRASP', *v. t.* [from *grasp.*] To seize with a clasping hold; to hold fast by inclosing or embracing; to gripe. [See GRASP, which is generally used.]
EN-GRAVE', *v. t.; pret.* ENGRAVED; *pp.* ENGRAVED or ENGRAVEN. [Fr. *graver*; Sp. *grabar*; It. *graffiare*; W. *cravu*; G. *graben*; D. *graaven*; Gr. γραφω. See GRAVE.]

Literally, to scratch or scrape. Hence,

1. To cut, as metals, stones, or other hard substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters, or devices, on stone or metal; to mark by incisions.

Thou shalt *engrave* the two stones with the names of the children of Israel.—Ex. xxviii.

2. To picture or represent by incisions.
3. To imprint; to impress deeply; to infix. Let the laws of God, and the principles of morality, be *engraved* on the mind in early years.
4. To bury; to deposit in the grave; to inter; to inhume. [*Not now used.*] *Spenser.*

EN-GRAV'ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Cut or marked, as with a
EN-GRAV'EN, } chisel or graver; imprinted; deeply impressed.
EN-GRAVE'MENT, *n.* Engraved work; act of engraving.
EN-GRAV'ER, *n.* One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices, on stone, metal, or wood; a sculptor; a carver.
EN-GRAV'ER-Y, *n.* The work of an engraver. [*Little used.*]
EN-GRAV'ING, *ppr.* Cutting or marking stones or metals with a chisel or graver; imprinting.
EN-GRAV'ING, *n.* The act or art of cutting stones, metals, and other hard substances, and representing thereon figures, letters, characters, and devices; *particularly*, the art of producing figures or designs on metal, &c., by incision or corrosion, for the purpose of being subsequently printed on paper. *Hebert.*

2. A print; an impression from an engraved plate.

EN-GRIEVE', (en-greev',) *v. t.* To grieve; to pain. [See GRIEVE.] *Spenser.*
EN-GROSS', *v. t.* [from *gross*, or Fr. *grossir, engrossir, grossoyer*; Sp. *engrosar*. See GROSS.]

1. *Primarily*, to make thick or gross; to thicken. [*Not now used.*] *Spenser.*
2. To make larger; to increase in bulk. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*
3. To seize in the gross; to take the whole; as, worldly cares *engross* the attention of most men, but neither business nor amusement should *engross* our whole time.
4. To purchase, with a view to sell again, either the whole or large quantities of commodities in market, for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price. *Engrossing* does not necessarily imply the purchase of the whole of any commodity, but such quantities as to raise the price, by diminishing the supplies in open market, and taking advantage of an increased demand.
5. To copy in a large hand; to write a fair, correct copy in large, or distinct, legible characters, for preservation or duration, as records of public acts, on paper or parchment.
6. To take or assume in undue quantities or degrees; as, to *engross* power.

EN-GROSS'ED, (en-grōst',) *pp.* or *a.* Made thick; taken in the whole; purchased in large quantities, for sale; written in large, fair characters.
EN-GROSS'ER, *n.* He or that which takes the whole; a person who purchases the whole, or such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price.

2. One who copies a writing in large, fair characters.

EN-GROSS'ING, *ppr.* Taking the whole; buying commodities in such quantities as to raise the price in market.

2. Writing correct copies in large, fair characters.

EN-GROSS'ING, *n.* The copying of a writing in fair and legible characters.

2. The buying up of large quantities of a commodity in order to raise the price. *Brande.*

EN-GROSS'MENT, *n.* The act of engrossing; the act of taking the whole.

2. The appropriation of things in the gross, or in exorbitant quantities; exorbitant acquisition. *Swift.*

EN-GUARD', *v. t.* [See GUARD.] To guard; to defend. *Shak.*
EN-GULF', *v. t.* To absorb or swallow up in a gulf.
EN-GULF'ED, (-gulft',) *pp.* Absorbed or swallowed up in a whirlpool, or in a deep abyss or gulf.
EN-GULF'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing up in a whirlpool or abyss.
EN-GULF'MENT, *n.* An absorption in a gulf, or deep cavern or vortex.
EN-HANCE', (en-hāns',) *v. t.* [Norm. *enhaucer*, from *haucer*, to raise. Qu. Norm. *enhauce, haux, haulx*, high.]

1. To raise; to lift; *applied to material things by Spenser, but this application is entirely obsolete.*
2. To raise; to advance; to highten; *applied to price or value.* War *enhances* the price of provisions; it *enhances* rents, and the value of lands.
3. To raise; *applied to qualities, quantity, pleasures, enjoyments, &c.* Pleasure is *enhanced* by the difficulty of obtaining it.
4. To increase; to aggravate. The guilt of a crime may be *enhanced* by circumstances.

EN-HANCE', (en-hāns',) *v. i.* To be raised; to swell; to grow larger. A debt *enhances* rapidly by compound interest.
EN-HANC'ED, (en-hānst',) *pp.* or *a.* Raised; advanced; hightened; increased.
EN-HANCE'MENT, *n.* Rise; increase; augmentation; as, the *enhancement* of value, price, enjoyment, pleasure, beauty.

2. Increase; aggravation; as, the *enhancement* of evil, grief, punishment, guilt, or crime.

EN-HANC'ER, *n.* One who enhances; he or that which raises price, &c.
EN-HANC'ING, *ppr.* Raising; increasing; augmenting; aggravating.
EN-HAR'BOR, *v. i.* To dwell in or inhabit. *Browne.*
EN-HARD'EN, *v. t.* To harden; to encourage. *Howell.*
EN-HAR-MON'IC, *a.* [from *harmonic, harmony.*] In *music*, an epithet applied to such pieces of composition as proceed on very small intervals, or smaller intervals than the diatonic and chromatic. *Encyc.*
E-NIG'MA, *n.* [L. *œnigma*; Gr. αινιγμα, from *αινισσομαι*, to hint.]

A dark saying, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure language; an obscure question; a riddle. A question, saying, or painting, containing a hidden meaning, which is proposed to be guessed. *Johnson. Encyc.*

E-NIG-MAT'IC, } *a.* Relating to or containing a
E-NIG-MAT'IC-AL, } riddle; obscure; darkly expressed; ambiguous.

2. Obscurely conceived or apprehended.

E-NIG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an obscure manner; in a sense different from that which the words in common acceptation imply.
E-NIG'MA-TIST, *n.* A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles. *Addison.*
E-NIG'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To utter or form enigmas; to deal in riddles.
E-NIG-MA-TOG'RA-PHY, } *n.* [Gr. αινιγμα, and
E-NIG-MA-TOL'O-GY, } γραφω, or λογος.]

The art of making riddles; or the art of solving them.

EN-JAIL', *v. t.* To put into jail. *Smart.*
EN-JOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *enjoindre*; *en* and *joindre*, to join; It. *ingiugnere*; L. *injungo*; *in* and *jungo*. (See JOIN.) We observe that the primary sense of *join* is to set, extend, or lay to, to throw to or on; otherwise, the sense of order or command could not spring from it. To *enjoin*, is to *set*, or *lay to*, or *on*.]

1. To order or direct with urgency; to admonish, or instruct with authority; to command. Says Johnson, "This word is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*." It has the force of pressing admonition with authority; as, a parent *enjoins* on his children the duty of obedience. But it has also the sense of *command*; as, the duties *enjoined* by God in the moral law.
2. In *law*, to forbid judicially; to issue or direct a legal injunction to stop proceedings.

This is a suit to *enjoin* the defendants from disturbing the plaintiffs. *Kent.*

EN-JOIN'ED, *pp.* Ordered; directed; admonished with authority; commanded.
EN-JOIN'ER, *n.* One who enjoins.
EN-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Ordering; directing. *Brown.*
EN-JOIN'MENT, *n.* Direction; command; authoritative admonition.
EN-JOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *jouir*; Arm. *jouiçza*; It. *gioire*. See JOY.]

1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of. We *enjoy* the dainties of a feast, the conversation of friends, and our own meditations.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison.*

2. To possess with satisfaction; to take pleasure or delight in the possession of.

Thou shalt beget sons, but thou shalt not *enjoy* them.—Deut. xxviii.

3. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; to have, hold, or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable. We *enjoy* a free constitution and inestimable privileges.

That the children of Israel may *enjoy* every man the inheritance of his fathers.—Num. xxxvi.
The land shall *enjoy* her Sabbaths.—Lev. xxvi.

To enjoy one's self, is to feel pleasure or satisfaction in one's own mind, or to relish the pleasures in which one partakes; to be happy.

EN-JOY', *v. t.* To live in happiness. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*
EN-JOY'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed. *Pope.*
EN-JOY'ED, *pp.* Perceived with pleasure or satisfaction; possessed or used with pleasure, occupied with content.
EN-JOY'ER, *n.* One who enjoys.
EN-JOY'ING, *ppr.* Feeling with pleasure; possessing with satisfaction.
EN-JOY'MENT, *n.* Pleasure; satisfaction; agreeable sensations; fruition.

2. Possession with satisfaction; occupancy of any thing good or desirable; as, the *enjoyment* of an estate; the *enjoyment* of civil and religious privileges.

EN-KIN'DLE, *v. t.* [from *kindle.*] To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame; as, to *enkindle* sparks into a flame. In this literal sense, *kindle* is generally used.

2. To excite; to rouse into action; to inflame; as, to *enkindle* the passions into a flame; to *enkindle* zeal; to *enkindle* war or discord, or the flames of war.

EN-KIN'DLED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed, roused into action; excited.
EN-KIN'DLING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; inflaming; rousing; exciting.
EN-LACE'. See INLACE.
EN-LARD', *v. t.* To cover with lard or grease; to baste. *Shak.*
EN-LARD'ED, *pp* Basting with lard.
EN-LARD'ING, *ppr.* Greasing.
EN-LARGE', (en-lārj') *v. t.* [from *large.*] To make greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits, breadth, or size; to expand in bulk. Every man desires to *enlarge* his possessions; the prince, his dominions; and the landholder, his farm. The body is *enlarged* by nutrition, and a good man rejoices to *enlarge* the sphere of his benevolence.

God shall *enlarge* Japhet.—Gen. ix.

2. To dilate; to expand, as with joy or love.

O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open to you, our heart is *enlarged*. *St. Paul.*

3. To expand; to make more comprehensive. Science *enlarges* the mind.
4. To increase in appearance; to magnify to the eye, as by a glass.
5. To set at liberty; to release from confinement or pressure. *Shak.*
6. To extend in a discourse; to diffuse in eloquence.

They *enlarged* themselves on this subject. *Clarendon.*

In this application, the word is generally intransitive.

7. To augment; to increase; to make large or larger, *in a general sense; a word of general application.*

To enlarge the heart, may signify to open and expand in good will; to make free, liberal, and charitable.

EN-LARGE', (en-lārj',) *v. i.* To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand. A plant *enlarges* by growth; an estate *enlarges* by good management; a volume of air *enlarges* by rarefaction.

2. To be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate. I might *enlarge* on this topic.

3. To exaggerate. *Swift.*

EN-LARG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Increased in bulk; extended in dimensions; expanded; dilated; augmented; released from confinement or straits.
EN-LARG'ED-LY, *adv.* With enlargement. *Mountagu.*
EN-LARGE'MENT, *n.* Increase of size or bulk, real or apparent; extension of dimensions or limits; augmentation; dilatation; expansion. The *enlargement* of bulk may be by accretion or addition; of dimensions, by spreading, or by additions to length and breadth; of a sum or amount, by addition, collection, or accumulation.

2. Expansion or extension, applied to the mind, to knowledge, or to the intellectual powers, by which the mind comprehends a wider range of ideas or thought.
3. Expansion of the heart, by which it becomes more benevolent and charitable.
4. Release from confinement, servitude, distress, or straits. *Esther* iv. *Shak.*
5. Diffusiveness of speech or writing; an expatiating on a particular subject; a wide range of discourse or argument. *Clarendon.*

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EN-LARG'ER, *n.* He or that which enlarges, increases, extends, or expands; an amplifier. *Brown.*

EN-LARG'ING, *ppr.* Increasing in bulk; extending in dimensions; expanding; making free or liberal; speaking diffusively.

EN-LARG'ING, *n.* Enlargement.

EN-LIGHT', (en-līte',) *v. t.* To illuminate; to enlighten. *Pope.*

[See ENLIGHTEN. ENLIGHT is rarely used.]

EN-LIGHT'EN, (en-līt'n,) *v. t.* [from *light*; Sax. *enlihtan, onlihtan.*]

1. To make light; to shed light on; to supply with light; to illuminate; as, the sun *enlightens* the earth.

His lightnings *enlightened* the world. — Ps. xcvii.

2. To quicken in the faculty of vision; to enable to see more clearly.

Jonathan's eyes — were *enlightened.* — 1 Sam. xiv.

3. To give light to; to give clearer views; to illuminate; to instruct; to enable to see or comprehend truth; as, to *enlighten* the mind or understanding.

4. To illuminate with divine knowledge, or a knowledge of the truth.

Those who were once *enlightened.* — Heb. vi.

EN-LIGHT'EN-ED, (en-līt'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Rendered light; illuminated; instructed; informed; furnished with clear views.

EN-LIGHT'EN-ER, (en-līt'n-er,) *n.* One who illuminates; he or that which communicates light to the eye, or clear views to the mind. *Milton.*

EN-LIGHT'EN-ING, (en-līt'n-ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Illuminating; giving light to; instructing.

EN-LIGHT'EN-MENT, *n.* Act of enlightening; state of being enlightened or instructed.

EN-LINK', *v. t.* [from *link.*] To chain to; to connect. *Shak.*

EN-LIST', *v. t.* [See LIST.] To enroll; to register; to enter a name on a list.

2. To engage in public service, by entering the name in a register; as, an officer *enlists* men.

3. In *a wider sense*, to unite firmly to a cause; to employ in advancing some interest; as, to *enlist* persons of all classes in the cause of truth.

EN-LIST', *v. i.* To engage in public service, by subscribing articles, or enrolling one's name.

2. In *a wider sense*, to enter heartily into a cause, as one devoted to its interests.

EN-LIST'ED, *pp.* Enrolled for service, chiefly military.

EN-LIST'ING, *ppr.* Enrolling for service.

EN-LIST'MENT, *n.* The act of enlisting.

2. The writing by which a soldier is bound.

EN-LIVE', *v. t.* To animate. [*Not used.*]

EN-LIV'EN, (en-līv'n,) *v. t.* [from *life, live.*] *Literally*, to give life. Hence,

1. To give action or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to excite; as, fresh fuel *enlivens* a fire.

2. To give spirit or vivacity to; to animate; to make sprightly. Social mirth and good humor *enliven* company; they *enliven* the dull and gloomy.

3. To make cheerful, gay, or joyous.

EN-LIV'EN-ED, (en-liv'nd,) *pp.* Made more active; excited; animated; made cheerful or gay.

EN-LIV'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which enlivens or animates; he or that which invigorates.

EN-LIV'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving life, spirit, or animation; inspiriting; invigorating; making vivacious, sprightly, or cheerful.

EN-LŪ'MINE, *v. t.* To illumine; to enlighten. [See the latter words.]

EN-MAR'BLE, *v. t.* To make hard as marble; to harden. *Spenser.*

EN-MAR'BLED, *pp.* Hardened. *Hall.*

EN-MAR'BLING, *ppr.* Making hard like marble.

EN MASSE', (äng-mäss,') [Fr.] In the mass or whole body.

EN-MESH', *v. t.* [from *mesh.*] To net; to entangle; to entrap. *Shak.*

EN'MI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inimitié*; *in* and *amitié*, friendship, amity. See ENEMY.]

1. The quality of being an enemy; the opposite of friendship; ill-will; hatred; unfriendly dispositions; malevolence. It expresses more than *aversion*, and less than *malice*, and differs from *displeasure*, in denoting a fixed or rooted hatred, whereas *displeasure* is more transient.

I will put *enmity* between thee and the woman. — Gen. iii.
The carnal mind is *enmity* against God. — Rom. viii.

2. A state of opposition.

The friendship of the world is *enmity* with God. — James iv.

EN-MOSS'ED, (en-most',) *a.* Covered with moss.

EN-NE-A-CON-TA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. εννενηκοντα and εδρα.]

Having ninety faces. *Cleaveland.*

EN'NE-A-GON, *n.* [Gr. εννεα, nine, and γωνια, an angle.]

In *geometry*, a polygon or plane figure, with nine sides or nine angles.

EN-NE-AN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. εννεα, nine, and ανηρ, a male.]

In *botany*, a class of plants having nine stamens. *Linnæus.*

EN-NE-AN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Having nine stamens.
EN-NE-AN'DROUS, }

EN-NE-A-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. εννεα, nine, and πεταλον, a leaf.]

Having nine petals or flower-leaves.

EN-NE-AT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. εννεα, nine.]
EN-NE-AT'IC-AL, }

Enneatical days, are every ninth day of a disease. *Enneatical years*, are every ninth year of a man's life. *Johnson.*

EN-NEW', *v. t.* To make new. [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*

EN-NŌ'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ennoblir.* See NOBLE.]

1. To make noble; to raise to nobility; as, to *ennoble* a commoner.

2. To dignify; to exalt; to aggrandize; to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence.

What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards? *Pope.*

3. To make famous or illustrious. *Bacon.*

EN-NŌ'BLED, *pp.* Raised to the rank of nobility; dignified; exalted in rank, excellence, or value.

EN-NŌ'BLE-MENT, *n.* The act of advancing to nobility. *Bacon.*

2. Exaltation; elevation in degree or excellence. *Glanville.*

EN-NŌ'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Advancing to the rank of a nobleman; exalting; dignifying.

EN-NUY', (äng-wē',) *n.* [Fr. weariness; It. *noia*, whence *noiare, annoiare*, to tire, to vex, Fr. *ennuyer.* Class Ng.]

Dullness of spirit, languor, or uneasiness, connected with a feeling of disgust.

EN-O-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *enodatio*, from *enodo*, to clear from knots; *e* and *nodus*, a knot.]

1. The act or operation of clearing of knots, or of untying.

2. Solution of a difficulty. [*Little used.*]

E-NŌDE', *a.* [L. *enodis*: *e* and *nodus*, knot.]

In *botany*, destitute of knots or joints; knotless.

E-NŌDE', *v. t.* [L. *enodo*, *e* and *nodus*, a knot.]

To clear of knots; to make clear.

E-NŌ'DED, *pp.* Cleared of knots.

E-NŌ'DING, *ppr.* Making clear of knots.

E-NOM'O-TARCH, *n.* The commander of an enomoty. *Mitford.*

E-NOM'O-TY, *n.* [Gr. ενωμοτια; εν and ομνυμι, to swear.]

In *Lacedemon*, anciently, a body of soldiers, supposed to be thirty-two; but the precise number is uncertain. *Mitford.*

E-NORM', *a.* [*Not used.*] See ENORMOUS.

E-NOR'MI-TY, *n.* [L. *enormitas.*] See ENORMOUS.

1. *Literally*, the transgression of a rule, or deviation from right. Hence, any wrong, irregular, vicious, or sinful act, either in government or morals.

We shall speak of the *enormities* of the government. *Spenser.*
This law will not restrain the *enormity.* *Hooker.*

2. Atrocious crime; flagitious villainy; a crime which exceeds the common measure. *Swift.*

3. Atrociousness; excessive degree of crime or guilt. Punishment should be proportioned to the *enormity* of the crime.

E-NOR'MOUS, *a.* [L. *enormis*; *e* and *norma*, a rule.]

1. Going beyond the usual measure or rule.

Enormous in their guilt. *Milton.*

2. Excursive; beyond the limits of a regular figure.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point. *Newton.*

3. Great beyond the common measure; excessive; as, *enormous* crime or guilt.

4. Exceeding, in bulk or hight, the common measure; as, an *enormous* form; a man of *enormous* size.

5. Irregular; confused; disordered; unusual. *Shak.*

E-NOR'MOUS-LY, *adv.* Excessively; beyond measure; as, an opinion *enormously* absurd.

E-NOR'MOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being enormous or excessive; greatness beyond measure.

E-NOUGH', (e-nuf',) *a.* [Sax. *genog, genoh*; Goth. *ganah*; G. *genug, gnug*; D. *genoeg*; Sw. *nog*; Dan. *nok*; Sax. *genogan*; to multiply; G. *genügen*, to satisfy; D. *genoegen*, to satisfy, please, content. The Swedes and Danes drop the prefix, as the Danes do in *nogger*, to gnaw. This word may be the Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. and Eth. נגה, to rest, to be quiet, or satisfied. Class Ng, No. 14.]

That satisfies desire, or gives content; that may answer the purpose; that is adequate to the wants.

She said, We have straw and provender *enough.* — Gen. xxiv.
How many hired servants of my father have bread *enough* and to spare! — Luke xv.

Note. — This word, in vulgar language, is sometimes placed before its noun, like most other adjectives. But in elegant discourse or composition, it always follows the noun to which it refers; as, bread *enough*; money *enough.*

E-NOUGH', (e-nuf',) *n.* A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire, or is adequate to the wants. We have *enough* of this sort of cloth.

And Esau said, I have *enough*, my brother. — Gen. xxxiii.
Israel said, It is *enough*; Joseph is yet alive. — Gen. xlv.

2. That which is equal to the powers or abilities. He had *enough* to do to take care of himself.

E-NOUGH', (e-nuf') *adv.* Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants.

The land, behold, it is large *enough* for them. — Gen. xxxiv.
Ye have dwelt long *enough* in this mount. — Deut. i.

2. Fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree. He is ready *enough* to embrace the offer. It is pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions of different men respecting the same thing.

3. Sometimes it denotes diminution, delicately expressing rather less than is desired; such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence, rather than full satisfaction; as, the song or the performance is well *enough.*

4. An exclamation denoting sufficiency. *Enough, enough!* I'll hear no more.

E-NOUNCE, (e-nouns',) *v. t.* [Fr. *enoncer*; L. *enuncio*: *e* and *nuncio*, to declare.]

To utter; to pronounce; to declare. [*Little used.*] *Horseley.*

E-NOUNC'ED, *pp.* Uttered; pronounced.

E-NOUNCE'MENT, *n.* Act of enouncing.

E-NOUNC'ING, *ppr.* Uttering; pronouncing.

E-NOW', the old plural of *enough*, is nearly obsolete.

EN PAS'SANT, (äng-päs'säng,) [Fr.] In passing; by the way.

EN-PIERCE'. See EMPIERCE.

EN-QUICK'EN, *v. t.* To quicken; to make alive. [*Not used.*]

EN-QUIRE'; more properly INQUIRE, which see, and its derivatives.

EN-RĀCE', *v. t.* To implant. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EN-RĀGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enrager.* See RAGE.]

To excite rage in; to exasperate; to provoke to fury or madness; to make furious.

EN-RĀG'ED, (en-rājd',) *pp.* or *a.* Made furious; exasperated; provoked to madness.

EN-RĀG'ING, *ppr.* Exasperating; provoking to madness.

EN-RĀNGE', *v. t.* To put in order; to rove over. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

EN-RANK', *v. t.* To place in ranks or order. *Shak.*

EN-RANK'ED, *pp.* Placed in a rank or in ranks.

EN-RANK'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a rank.

EN-RAPT', *pp.* or *a.* Carried or borne away with overpowering emotion; in an ecstasy. [*Poetic.*] *Shak. Rich. Dict.*

EN-RAP'TURE, *v. t.* [from *rapture.*] To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure.

EN-RAP'TUR-ED, (en-rapt'yurd,) *pp.* or *a.* Transported with pleasure; highly delighted.

EN-RAP'TUR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Transporting with pleasure; highly delighting.

EN-RAV'ISH, *v. t.* [from *ravish.*] To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture.

EN-RAV'ISH-ED, (en-rav'isht,) *pp.* Transported with delight or pleasure; enraptured.

EN-RAV'ISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Throwing into ecstasy; highly delighting.

EN-RAV'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to throw into ecstasy. *Glanville.*

EN-RAV'ISH-MENT, *n.* Ecstasy of delight; rapture.

EN-REG'IS-TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enregistrer.*]

To register; to enroll or record. *Spenser.*

EN-REG'IS-TER-ED, *pp.* Entered in a roll.

EN REG'IS-TER-ING, *ppr.* Enrolling; recording.

EN-RHEUM', (en-rūme',) *v. i.* [Fr. *enrhumer.*]

To have rheum through cold. [*Not in use.*]

EN-RICH', *v. t.* [Fr. *enrichir*, from *riche*, rich.]

1. To make rich, wealthy or opulent; to supply with abundant property. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures *enrich* a nation. War and plunder seldom *enrich*, more generally they impoverish, a country.

2. To fertilize; to supply with the nutriment of plants and render productive; as, to *enrich* land by manures or irrigation.

3. To store; to supply with an abundance of any thing desirable; as, to *enrich* the mind with knowledge, science, or useful observations.

4. To supply with any thing splendid or ornamental; as, to *enrich* a painting with elegant drapery; to *enrich* a poem or oration with striking metaphors or images; to *enrich* a garden with flowers or shrubbery.

EN-RICH'ED, (en-richt',) *pp.* Made rich or wealthy; fertilized; supplied with that which is desirable, useful, or ornamental.

EN-RICH'ER, *n.* One that enriches.

EN-RICH'ING, *ppr.* Making opulent; fertilizing; supplying with what is splendid, useful, or ornamental.

EN-RICH'MENT, *n.* Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement; the addition of fertility or ornament.

EN-RIDGE', (en-rij',) *v. t.* To form into ridges. *Shak.*

EN-RING', *v. t.* To encircle; to bind. *Shak.*

EN-RIP'EN, *v. t.* To ripen; to bring to perfection. *Donne.*

EN-RIVE', *v. t.* To rive; to cleave. *Spenser.*

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EN-RŌBE', *v. t.* [from *robe.*] To clothe with rich attire; to attire; to invest. *Shak.*

EN-RŌB'ED, *pp.* Attired; invested.

EN-RŌB'ING, *ppr.* Investing; attiring.

EN-ROCK'MENT, *n.* A mass of large stones thrown in at random to form the bases of piers, breakwaters, &c. *Buchanan.*

EN-RŌLL', *v. t.* [Fr. *enrôler*, from *rôle, rolle*, a roll or register.]

1. To write in a roll or register; to insert a name or enter in a list or catalogue; as, men are *enrolled* for service.

2. To record; to insert in records; to leave in writing. *Milton. Shak.*

3. To wrap; to involve. [*Not now used.*] *Spenser.*

EN-RŌLL'ED, *pp.* Inserted in a roll or register; recorded.

EN-RŌLL'ER, *n.* He that enrolls or registers.

EN-RŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Inserting in a register; recording.

EN-RŌLL'MENT, *n.* A register; a record; a writing in which any thing is recorded.

2. The act of enrolling.

EN-ROOT', *v. t.* [from *root.*] To fix by the root; to fix fast; to implant deep. *Shak.*

EN-ROOT'ED, *pp.* Fixed by the root; planted or fixed deep.

EN-ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Fixing by the root; planting deep

EN-ROUND', *v. t.* To environ; to surround; to inclose. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EN ROUTE, (äng-root',) [Fr.] Upon the road; in progress.

ENS, *n.* [L. *ens*, part, present of *esse*, to be.]

Entity; being; existence. Among *the old chemists*, the power, virtue, or efficacy, which certain substances exert on our bodies; or the things which are supposed to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from, in little room. [*Little used.*] *Encyc. Johnson.*

EN-SĀFE', *v. t.* To render safe. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

EN-SAM'PLE, *n.* [Irregularly formed from *example* or *sample*, It. *esempio*, L. *exemplum.*]

An example; a pattern or model for imitation

Being *ensamples* to the flock. — 1 Pet. v.

EN-SAM'PLE, *v. t.* To exemplify; to show by example. This word is seldom used, either as a noun or a verb. [See EXAMPLE.]

EN-SAN''GUINE, (-sang'gwin,) *v. t.* [L. *sanguis*, blood; Eng. *sanguine.*]

To stain or cover with blood; to smear with gore; as, an *ensanguined* field. *Milton.*

EN-SAN''GUIN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Suffused or stained with blood.

EN'SĀTE, *a.* [L. *ensis*, a sword.]

Having sword-shaped leaves.

EN-SCHED'ULE, *v. t.* To insert in a schedule. [See SCHEDULE.] *Shak.*

EN SCONCE', (en-skons',) *v. t.* [from *sconce.*] To cover, or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to secure.

I will *ensconce* me behind the arras. *Shak.*

EN-SCONC'ED, (en-skonst',) *pp.* Covered, or sheltered, as by a sconce or fort; protected; secured.

EN-SCONC'ING, *ppr.* Covering, or sheltering, as by a fort.

EN-SĒAL', *v. t.* [from *seal.*] To seal; to fix a seal on; to impress

EN-SĒAL'ED, *pp.* Impressed with a seal.

EN-SĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Sealing; affixing a seal to.

EN-SĒAL'ING, *n.* The act of affixing a seal to.

EN-SĒAM', *v. t.* [from *seam.*] To sew up; to inclose by a seam or juncture of needle-work. *Camden.*

EN-SĒAM'ED, (en-sēmd',) *pp.* Sewed up.

EN-SĒAM'ED, *a.* Greasy. [*Not in use.*] *Shak*

EN-SĒAM'ING, *ppr.* Sewing up.

EN-SĒAR', *v. t.* [from *sear.*] To sear; to cauterize; to close or stop by burning to hardness. *Shak.*

EN-SEARCH', (en-serch',) *v. i.* To search for; to try to find. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

EN-SĒAR'ED, (en-sēerd',) *pp.* Seared to hardness.

EN-SĒAR'ING, *ppr.* Searing to hardness.

EN-SEM'BLE, (äng-säm'bl,) *n.* [Fr.] The whole; all the parts taken together.

In *the fine arts*, this term denotes the masses and details considered with relation to each other. *Brande.*

EN-SHIELD', *v. t.* [from *shield.*] To shield; to cover; to protect. Shakspeare uses *enshield* for *enshielded.*

EN-SHIELD'ED, *pp.* Protected.

EN-SHIELD'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a shield.

EN-SHRINE', *v. t.* [from *shrine.*] To inclose in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe keeping in a cabinet. *Milton.*

EN-SHRIN'ED, *pp.* Inclosed or preserved in a shrine or chest.

2. Inclosed; placed as in a shrine.

Wisdom *enshrined* in beauty. *Percival.*

EN-SHRIN'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a shrine or cabinet.

EN-SHROUD', *v. t.* To cover, as with a shroud.

EN-SIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ensis*, sword, and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing or carrying a sword.

EN'SI-FORM, *a.* [L. *ensiformis*; *ensis*, sword, and *forma*, form.]

Having the shape of a sword; as, the *ensiform* or xiphoid cartilage; an *ensiform* leaf. *Quincy. Martyn.*

EN'SIGN, (en'sīne,) *n.* [Fr. *enseigne*; L. *insigne, insignia*, from *signum*, a mark impressed, a *sign.*]

1. The flag or banner of a military band; a banner of colors; a standard; a figured cloth or piece of silk, attached to a staff, and usually with figures, colors, or arms, thereon, borne by an officer at the head of a company, troop, or other band.

2. Any signal to assemble or to give notice.

He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations. — Is. v.
Ye shall be left as an *ensign* on a hill. — Is. xxx.

3. A badge; a mark of distinction, rank, or office; as, *ensigns* of power or virtue. *Waller. Dryden.*

4. The officer who carries the flag or colors, being the lowest commissioned officer in a company of infantry.

5. A large banner hoisted on a staff, and carried commonly over the poop or stern of a ship; used to distinguish ships of different nations, or to characterize different squadrons of the same navy. *Mar. Dict.*

EN'SIGN-BEAR'ER, *n.* He that carries the flag; an ensign.

EN'SIGN-CY, *n.* The rank, office, or commission, of an ensign.

EN-SKIED', (en-skīde',) *a.* Placed in heaven; made immortal. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

EN-SLĀVE', *v. t.* [from *slave.*] To reduce to slavery or bondage; to deprive of liberty, and subject to the will of a master Barbarous nations *enslave* their prisoners of war, but civilized men barbarously and wickedly purchase men to *enslave* them.

2. To reduce to servitude or subjection. Men often suffer their passions and appetites to *enslave* them; they are *enslaved* to lust, to anger, to intemperance, to avarice.

EN-SLĀV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to slavery or subjection.

EN-SLĀV'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being enslaved.

EN-SLĀVE'MENT, *n.* The state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage; servitude. *South.*

EN-SLĀV'ER, *n.* He who reduces another to bondage. *Swift.*

EN-SLĀV'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to bondage; depriving of liberty.

EN-SNARE'. See INSNARE.

EN-SNĀRL', *v. t.* To entangle. *Spenser.*

EN-SNĀRL'ED, *pp.* Entangled.

EN-SNĀRL'ING, *ppr.* Entangling.

EN-SŌ'BER, *v. t.* [from *sober.*] To make sober. *Taylor.*

EN-SŌ'BER-ED, *pp.* Made sober.

EN-SŌ'BER-ING, *ppr.* Making sober.

EN-SPHERE', *v. t.* [from *sphere.*] To place in a sphere. *Hall.*

2. To make into a sphere. *Carew.*

EN-SPHĒR'ED, *pp.* Placed in a sphere.

EN-SPHĒR'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a sphere.

EN-STAMP', *v. t.* [from *stamp.*] To impress as with a stamp; to impress deeply.

God *enstamped* his image on man. *Enfield.*

EN-STAMP'ED, (en-stampt',) *pp.* Impressed deeply.

EN-STAMP'ING, *ppr.* Impressing deeply.

EN-STYLE', *v. t.* To style; to name; to call. [*Little used.*] *Drayton.*

EN-SUE', *v. t.* [Fr. *ensuivre*; Norm. *ensuer*; Sp. *seguir*; It. *seguire*; L. *sequor*, to follow. See SEEK.]

To follow; to pursue.

Seek peace, and *ensue* it. — 1 Pet. iii.

[*In this sense, it is obsolete.*]

EN-SUE', *v. i.* To follow as a consequence of premises; as, from these facts, or this evidence, the argument will *ensue.*

2. To follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after. He spoke, and silence *ensued.* We say, the *ensuing* age or years; the *ensuing* events.

EN-SŪ'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Following as a consequence.

2. Next following; succeeding; as, the *ensuing* year.

EN-SURE', (en-shūre',) and its derivatives. See INSURE.

EN-SWEEP', *v. t.* To sweep over; to pass over rapidly. *Thomson.*

EN-SWEEP'ING, *ppr.* Sweeping over.

EN-SWEPT', *pp.* Swept over.

EN-TAB'LA-TURE, } *n.* [Sp. *entablamento*; Fr. *en-*
EN-TĀ'BLE-MENT, } *tablement*; Sp. *entablar*, to cover with boards, from L. *tabula*, a board or table.]

In *architecture*, that part of the order of a column which is over the capital, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice. *Gwilt.*

EN-TACK'LE, (en-tak'l,) *v. t.* To supply with tackle. [*Not used.*] *Skelton.*

EN-TAIL', *n.* [Fr. *entailler*, to cut, from *tailler*, It. *tagliare*, id. *Feudum talliatum*, a fee entailed, abridged, curtailed, limited.]

1. An estate or fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs. Estates-tail are *general*, as when lands and tenements are given to one and the heirs of his body begotten; or *special*, as when lands and tenements are given to one and the heirs of his body by a particular wife. *Blackstone.*

2. Rule of descent settled for an estate.

3. Delicately-carved ornamental work. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

EN-TAIL', *v. t.* To settle the descent of lands and tenements, by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it; as, to *entail* a manor to A B and to his eldest son, or to his heirs of his body begotten, or to his heirs by a particular wife.

2. To fix unalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants. By the apostasy, misery is supposed to be *entailed* on mankind; the intemperate often *entail* infirmities, diseases, and ruin, on their children.

3. [From the French verb.] To cut; to carve for ornament. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

EN-TAIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Settled on a man and certain heirs specified.

2. Settled on a person and his descendants.

EN-TAIL'ING, *ppr.* Settling the descent of an estate; giving, as lands and tenements, and prescribing the mode of descent; settling unalienably on a person or thing.

EN-TAIL'MENT, *n.* The act of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent, or of limiting the descent to a particular heir or heirs.

2. The act of settling unalienably on a man and his heirs.

EN-TĀME', *v. t.* [from *tame.*] To tame; to subdue.

EN-TĀM'ED, *pp.* Tamed; subdued. [*Gower.*

EN-TĀM'ING, *ppr.* Taming.

EN-TAN''GLE, (en-tang'gl,) *v. t.* [from *tangle.*] To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered; as, thread, yarn, or ropes, may be *entangled*; to *entangle* the hair.

2. To involve in any thing complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self; as, to *entangle* the feet in a net, or in briers.

3. To lose in numerous or complicated involutions, as in a labyrinth.

4. To involve in difficulties; to perplex; to embarrass; as, to *entangle* a nation in alliances.

5. To puzzle; to bewilder; as, to *entangle* the understanding. *Locke.*

6. To insnare by captious questions; to catch; to perplex; to involve in contradictions.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. — Matt. xxii.

7. To perplex or distract, as with cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the affairs of this life. — 2 Tim. ii.

8. To multiply intricacies and difficulties.

EN-TAN''GLED, (en-tang'gld,) *pp.* or *a.* Twisted together; interwoven in a confused manner; intricate; perplexed; involved; embarrassed; insnared.

EN-TAN''GLE-MENT, *n.* State of being entangled; involution; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity. *Locke.*

EN-TAN''GLER, *n.* One who entangles.

EN-TAN''GLING, *ppr.* Involving; interweaving or interlocking in confusion; perplexing; insnaring.

EN'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The almost imperceptible swelling of the shaft of a column. *Brande.*

EN-TASS'MENT, *n.* [Fr.] A heap; accumulation.

EN-TAS'TIC, *a.* Relating to all diseases characterized by tonic spasms.

EN-TEN'DER, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness or kindness. *Young.*

EN'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *entrer*, from *entre*, between, L. *inter, intra*, whence *intro*, to enter; It. *entrare*; Sp. *entrar.* The L. *inter* seems to be *in*, with the termination *ter*, as in *subter*, from *sub.*]

1. To move or pass into a place, in any manner whatever; to come or go in; to walk or ride in; to flow in; to pierce or penetrate. A man *enters* a house; an army *enters* a city or a camp; a river *enters* the sea; a sword *enters* the body; the air *enters* a room at every crevice.

2. To advance into, in the progress of life; as, a youth has *entered* his tenth year.

3. To begin in a business, employment, or service; to enlist or engage in; as, the soldier *entered* the service at eighteen years of age.

4. To become a member of; as, to *enter* college; to *enter* a society.

5. To admit or introduce; as, the youth was *entered* a member of college.

6. To set down in writing; to set an account in a book or register; as, the clerk *entered* the account or charge in the journal; he *entered* debt and credit at the time.

7. To set down, as a name; to enroll; as, to *enter* a name in the enlistment.

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8. To lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house, and gain admittance or permission to land; as, to *enter* goods. We say, also, to *enter* a ship at the custom-house.

9. To cause to enter; to insert, as one piece of carpentry into another. *Gwilt.*

EN'TER, *v. i.* To go or come in; to pass into; as, to *enter* into a country.

2. To flow in; as, water *enters* into a ship.

3. To pierce; to penetrate; as, a ball or an arrow *enters* into the body.

4. To penetrate mentally; as, to *enter* into the principles of action.

5. To engage in; as, to *enter* into business or service; to *enter* into visionary projects.

6. To be initiated in; as, to *enter* into a taste of pleasure or magnificence. *Addison.*

7. To be an ingredient; to form a constituent part. Lead *enters* into the composition of pewter.

EN'TER-DĒAL, *n.* Mutual dealings. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

EN'TER-*ED*, *pp.* or *a.* Moved in; come in; pierced; penetrated; admitted; introduced; set down in writing.

EN'TER-ER, *n.* One who is making a beginning. *Seward.*

EN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Coming or going in; flowing in; piercing, penetrating; setting down in writing; enlisting; engaging.

2. *a.* That begins; being the first act; leading to something else; as, an *entering* wedge.

EN'TER-ING, *n.* Entrance; a passing in. 1 *Thess.* i.

EN-TE-RI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. *εντερον*, intestine.] An inflammation of the intestines.

EN-TER-LĀCE'. See INTERLACE.

EN-TER'O CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *εντερον*, intestine, and *κηλη*, tumor.] In *surgery*, a hernial tumor in any situation, whose contents are intestine.

EN-TER-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *εντερον*, intestine, and *λογος*, discourse.] A treatise or discourse on the bowels or internal parts of the body, usually including the contents of the head, breast, and belly. *Quincy.*

EN-TER-OM'PHA-LOS, *n.* [Gr. *εντερον*, intestine, and *ομφαλος*, navel.] An umbilical hernia whose contents are intestine.

EN-TER-PAR'LANCE, *n.* [Fr. *entre*, between, and *parler*, to speak.] Parley; mutual talk or conversation; conference. *Hayward.*

EN-TER-PLĒAD'. See INTERPLEAD.

EN'TER-PRISE, *n.* [Fr., from *entreprendre*, to undertake; *entre*, in or between, and *prendre*, to take, *prise*, a taking.] That which is undertaken or attempted to be performed; an attempt; a project attempted; particularly, a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking, either physical or moral. The attack on Stony Point was a bold, but successful, *enterprise.* The attempts to evangelize the heathen are noble *enterprises.*

Their hands can not perform their *enterprise.* — Job v.

EN'TER-PRISE, *v. t.* To undertake; to begin and attempt to perform.

The business must be *enterprised* this night. *Dryden.*

EN'TER-PRIS-ED, (en'ter-prīzd,) *pp.* Undertaken; attempted; essayed.

EN'TER-PRIS-ER, *n.* An adventurer; one who undertakes any projected scheme, especially a bold or hazardous one; a person who engages in important or dangerous designs. *Hayward.*

EN'TER-PRIS-ING, *ppr.* Undertaking, especially a bold design.

2. *a.* Bold or forward to undertake; resolute, active, or prompt to attempt great or untried schemes. *Enterprising* men often succeed beyond all human probability.

EN'TER-PRIS-ING-LY, *adv.* In a bold, resolute, and active manner.

EN-TER-TĀIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *entretenir*; *entre*, in or between, and *tenir*, to hold, L. *teneo.*]

1. To receive into the house, and treat with hospitality, either at the table only, or with lodging also.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares. — Heb. xiii.

2. To treat with conversation; to amuse or instruct by discourse; properly, to engage the attention and retain the company of one by agreeable conversation, discourse, or argument. The advocate *entertained* his audience an hour with sound argument and brilliant displays of eloquence.

3. To keep in one's service; to maintain; as, he *entertained* ten domestics.

You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred. *Shak.*

[*This original and French sense is obsolete, or little used.*]

4. To keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favor; to reserve in the mind; to harbor; to cherish. Let us *entertain* the most exalted views of the divine character. It is our duty to *entertain* charitable sentiments toward our fellow-men.

5. To receive or admit with a view to consider and decide; as, to *entertain* a proposal. *T. Chalmers.*

6. To maintain; to support; as, to *entertain* a hospital. [*Obs.*]

7. To please; to amuse; to divert. David *entertained* himself with the meditation of God's law. Idle men *entertain* themselves with trifles.

8. To treat; to supply with provisions and liquors, or with provisions and lodging, for reward. The innkeeper *entertains* a great deal of company.

EN-TER-TĀIN', *n.* Entertainment. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

EN-TER-TĀIN'ED, *pp.* Received with hospitality, as a guest; amused; pleased and engaged; kept in the mind; retained.

EN-TER-TĀIN'ER, *n.* He who entertains; he who receives company with hospitality, or for reward.

2. He who retains others in his service.

3. He that amuses, pleases, or diverts.

EN-TER-TĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Receiving with hospitality; receiving and treating with provisions and accommodations for reward; keeping or cherishing with favor; engaging the attention; amusing.

2. *a.* Pleasing; amusing; diverting; as, an *entertaining* discourse; an *entertaining* friend.

EN-TER-TĀIN'ING-LY, *adv.* In an amusing manner. *Warton.*

EN-TER-TĀIN'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of entertaining.

EN-TER-TĀIN'MENT, *n.* The receiving and accommodating of guests, either with or without reward. The hospitable man delights in the *entertainment* of his friends.

2. Provisions of the table; hence, also, a feast; a superb dinner or supper.

3. The amusement, pleasure, or instruction, derived from conversation, discourse, argument, oratory, music, dramatic performances, &c.; the pleasure which the mind receives from any thing interesting, and which holds or arrests the attention. We often have rich *entertainment* in the conversation of a learned friend.

4. Reception; admission. *Tillotson.*

5. The state of being in pay or service. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

6. Payment of those retained in service. [*Obs.*] *Davies.*

7. That which entertains; that which serves for amusement; the lower comedy; farce. *Gay.*

EN-TER-TIS'SU-ED, (-tish'ude,) *a.* [Fr. *entre* and *tissu.*] Interwoven; having various colors intermixed.

EN'THE-AL, *a.* [Gr. *εν* and *θεος.*] [*Shak.* Divinely inspired.

EN-THE-AS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *εν* and *θεος*, God.] Having the energy of God.

EN-THE-AS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to deific energy. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

EN'THE-AT, *a.* [Gr. *ενθεος.*] Enthusiastic. [*Not in use.*]

EN-THRALL', *v. t.* To enslave. [See INTHRALL.]

EN-THRILL', *v. t.* To pierce. [See THRILL.]

EN-THRŌNE', *v. t.* [from *throne.*] To place on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty.

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits *enthroned.* *Pope.*

2. To exalt to an elevated place or seat. *Shak.*

3. To invest with sovereign authority. *Ayliffe.*

4. To induct or install a bishop into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

EN-THRŌN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Seated on a throne; exalted to an elevated place; inducted into a vacant see.

EN-THRŌNE'MENT, *n.* Act of enthroning.

EN-THRŌN'ING, *ppr.* Seating on a throne; raising to an exalted seat; inducting into a vacant see.

EN-THRŌN'IZE, *v. t.* To enthrone; to induct into a stall, as a bishop. [*Improper.*]

EN-THRŌN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The placing a bishop in his stall or throne in his cathedral. *Hook.*

EN-THUN'DER, *v. i.* To make a loud noise, like thunder.

EN-THŪ'SI-ASM, (en-thū'ze-azm,) *n.* [Gr. *ενθουσιασμος*, from *ενθουσιαζω*, to infuse a divine spirit, from *ενθους*, *ενθεος*, inspired, divine; *εν* and *θεος*, God.]

1. A belief or conceit of private revelation; the vain confidence or opinion of a person, that he has special divine communications from the Supreme Being, or familiar intercourse with him.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening imagination. *Locke.*

2. Heat of imagination; violent passion or excitement of the mind, in pursuit of some object, inspiring extravagant hope and confidence of success. Hence the same heat of imagination, chastised by reason or experience, becomes a noble passion, an elevated fancy, a warm imagination, an ardent zeal, that forms sublime ideas, and prompts to the ardent pursuit of laudable objects. Such is the *enthusiasm* of the poet, the orator, the painter, and the sculptor. Such is the *enthusiasm* of the patriot, the hero, and the Christian.

Faction and *enthusiasm* are the instruments by which popular governments are destroyed. *Ames.*

EN-THŪ'SI-AST, (en-thū'ze-ast,) *n.* [Gr. *ενθουσιαστης.*]

1. One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or special communications from him.

2. One whose imagination is warmed; one whose mind is highly excited with the love or in the pursuit of an object; a person of ardent zeal; as, an *enthusiast* in poetry or music.

3. One of elevated fancy or exalted ideas. *Dryden.*

EN-THU-SI-AST'IC, } *a.* Filled with enthusi-
EN-THU-SI-AST'IC-AL, } asm, or the conceit of special intercourse with God or revelations from him.

2. Highly excited; warm and ardent; zealous in pursuit of an object; heated to animation. Our author was an *enthusiastic* lover of poetry and admirer of Homer.

3. Elevated; warm; tinctured with enthusiasm. The speaker addressed the audience in *enthusiastic* strains.

EN-THU-SI-AST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With enthusiasm.

EN-THY-ME-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an enthymeme; including an enthymeme. *Encyc.*

EN'THY-MEME, *n.* [Gr. *ενθυμημα*, from *ενθυμεομαι*, to think or conceive; *εν* and *θυμος*, mind.] In *rhetoric*, an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it; as, we are dependent, therefore we should be humble. Here the major proposition is suppressed. The complete syllogism would be: dependent creatures should be humble; we are dependent creatures; therefore we should be humble.

EN-TICE', *v. t.* [This word seems to be the Sp. *atizar*, Port. *atiçar*, Fr. *attiser*, Arm. *attisa*, from Sp. *tizon*, It. *tizzone*, Fr. *tison*, L. *titio*, a firebrand. The sense, in these languages, is to lay the firebrands together, or to stir the fire; to provoke; to incense. The sense in English is a little varied. If it is not the same word, I know not its origin.]

1. To incite or instigate, by exciting hope or desire; *usually in a bad sense*; as, to *entice* one to evil. Hence, to seduce; to lead astray; to induce to sin, by promises or persuasions.

My son, if sinners *entice* thee, consent thou not. — Prov. i.

2. To tempt; to incite; to urge or lead astray.

Every man is tempted, when he is drawn away by his own lust, and *enticed*. — James i.

3. To incite; to allure; *in a good sense.* *Enfield.*

EN-TĪC'ED, *pp.* Incited; instigated to evil; seduced by promises or persuasions; persuaded; allured.

EN-TĪCE'MENT, *n.* The act or practice of inciting to evil; instigation; as, the *enticements* of evil companions.

2. Means of inciting to evil; that which seduces by exciting the passions. Flattery often operates as an *enticement* to sin.

3. Allurement.

EN-TIC'ER, *n.* One who entices; one who incites or instigates to evil; one who seduces.

EN-TIC'ING, *ppr.* Inciting to evil; urging to sin by motives, flattery, or persuasion; alluring.

2. *a.* Having the qualities that entice or allure.

EN-TIC'ING-LY, *adv.* Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She sings most *enticingly.* *Addison.*

EN-TIER'TY, *n.* [old Fr. *entiertie.*] The whole. [*Obs.*]

EN-TIRE', *a.* [Fr. *entier*; Sp. *entero*; Port. *inteiro*; It. *intero*; Arm. *anterin*; L. *integer*, said to be *in*, neg. and *tango*, to touch. Qu.]

1. Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts.

2. Whole; complete; not participated with others. This man has the *entire* control of the business.

3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

An action is *entire*, when it is complete in all its parts. *Spectator.*

4. Sincere; hearty.

He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon. *Bacon.*

5. Firm; solid; sure; fixed; complete; undisputed.

Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove,
Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love. *Prior.*

6. Unmingled; unalloyed.

In thy presence joy *entire.* *Milton.*

7. Wholly devoted; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had a heart more *entire* to the king. *Clarendon.*

8. In full strength; unbroken. *Spenser.*

9. In *botany*, an *entire* stem is one without branches; an *entire* leaf is without any opening in the edge, not divided. *Martyn.*

EN-TIRE'LY, *adv.* Wholly; completely; fully; as, the money is *entirely* lost.

2. In the whole; without division.

Euphrates — falls not *entirely* into the Persian Sea. *Raleigh.*

3. With firm adherence or devotion; faithfully. *Spenser.*

EN-TIRE'NESS, *n.* Completeness; fullness; totality; unbroken form or state; as, the *entireness* of an arch or a bridge.

2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; honesty.

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EN-TIRE'TY, *n.* Wholeness; completeness; as, *entirety* of interest. *Blackstone.*

2. The whole. *Bacon.*

EN'TI-TA-TIVE, *a.* [from *entity.*] Considered by itself.

[This word, and ENTITATIVELY, rarely or never used.]

EN-TI'TLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intituler*; Sp. *intitular*; It. *intitolare*; from L. *titulus*, a title.]

1. To give a title to; to give or prefix a name or appellation; as, to *entitle* a book Commentaries on the Laws of England.

2. To superscribe or prefix as a title. Hence, as titles are evidences of claim or property, to give a claim to; to give a right to demand or receive. The labor of the servant *entitles* him to his wages. Milton is *entitled* to fame. Our best services do not *entitle* us to heaven.

3. To assign or appropriate by giving a title.

4. To qualify; to give a claim by the possession of suitable qualifications; as, an officer's talents *entitle* him to command.

5. To dignify by a title or honorable appellation. In this sense, *title* is often used.

6. To ascribe. [*Obs.*] *Burnet.*

EN-TI'TLED, *pp.* Dignified or distinguished by a title; having a claim; as, every good man is *entitled* to respect.

EN-TI'TLING, *ppr.* Dignifying or distinguishing by a title; giving a title; giving a claim.

EN'TI-TY, *n.* [Low L. *entitas*; Fr. *entité*; Sp. *entidad*; It. *entità*; from *ens*, *esse*, to be.]

1. Being; essence; existence.

Fortune is no real *entity.* *Bentley.*

2. A real being, or species of being.

EN-TOIL', *v. t.* [See TOIL.] To take with toils; to insnare; to entangle. *Bacon.*

EN-TO-MA-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. εντομα, an insect, and γραφη, a writing.]

A discourse or treatise on the structure and habits of insects. [*Superseded by* ENTOMOLOGY.]

EN-TOMB', (en-toom',) *v. t.* [from *tomb.*] To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body. *Hooker.*

2. To bury in a grave; to inter.

EN-TOMB'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deposited in a tomb; buried; interred.

EN-TOMB'ING, *ppr.* Depositing in a tomb; burying; interring.

EN-TOMB'MENT, (en-toom'ment,) *n.* Burial. *Barrow.*

EN-TOM'IC, *a.* Relating to insects.

EN'TO-MOID, *a.* [Gr. εντομα and ειδος.] Like an insect.

EN-TOM'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. εντομα, insect, and λιθος, stone.]

A petrified insect. *Ed. Encyc.*

EN-TO-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the science of insects.

EN-TO-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the science of insects.

EN-TO-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. εντομα, insect, from εν, in, and τεμνω, to cut, and λογος, discourse.]

That part of zoology which treats of insects; the science or natural history and description of insects.

EN-TO-MOS-TOM'A-TA, *n. pl.* [Gr. εντομος and στομα.]

In *zoology*, a family of Mollusca, nearly corresponding with the genus Buccinum of Linnæus.

EN-TO-MOS'TRA-CAN, *n.* A crustacean belonging to Cuvier's second division. They are mostly small species, and many are parasitic.

EN-TO-MOS'TRA-COUS, *a.* Belonging to the entomostracans.

EN-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. εν and τονος.]

Relating to *phlogistic diathesis*, or a morbid increase of vital power and strength of action in the circulating system.

EN-TOR-TI-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *entortillement.*]

A turning into a circle. *Donne.*

EN-TO-ZO'ON, *n.*; *pl.* ENTOZOA. [Gr. εντος and ζωον.]

An intestinal worm; an animal living in some parts of another animal, as in the eye, or the flesh.

EN'TRAIL, *n.* } [Fr. *entrailles*; Arm. *entrailhou*;
EN'TRAILS, *n. pl.* } Gr. εντερα. See ENTER.]

1. The internal parts of animal bodies; the bowels; *used chiefly in the plural.*

2. The internal parts; as, the *entrails* of the earth.

The dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

EN-TRAIL', *v. t.* [It. *intralciare*; Fr. *treillis*, *treillisser.*]

To interweave; to diversify. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

EN-TRAM'MEL, *v t.* To trammel; to entangle. *Hacket.*

EN-TRAM'MEL-ED, *a.* [from *trammel.*] Curled; frizzled.

EN-TRAM'MEL-ING, *ppr.* Trammeling; confining.

EN'TRANCE, *n.* [L. *intrans*, *intro*; or from Fr. *entrant.* See ENTER.]

1. The act of entering into a place; as, the *entrance* of a person into a house or an apartment.

2. The power of entering. Let the porter give no *entrance* to strangers.

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth is sure to find an *entrance*, and a welcome too. *South.*

3. The door, gate, passage, or avenue, by which a place may be entered.

They said, Show us the *entrance* into the city. — Judges i.

4. Commencement; initiation; beginning; as, a youth, at his *entrance* on a difficult science, is apt to be discouraged.

5. The act of taking possession, as of land; as, the *entrance* of an heir, or a disseizor, into lands and tenements

6. The act of taking possession, as of an office. Magistrates, at their *entrance* into office, usually take an oath.

7. The act of entering a ship or goods at the custom-house.

8. The beginning of any thing.

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill.*

EN-TRANCE', *v. t.* or *i.* [from *transe*, Fr. *transe*, Arm. *treand.* Qu. L. *transeo.* The Armoric is from *trè*, across, and *antren*, to enter, or It. *andare*, to go.]

1. To put in a trance; to withdraw the soul, and leave the body in a kind of dead sleep or insensibility; to make insensible to present objects. The verb is seldom used, but the participle, *entranced*, is common.

2. To put in an ecstasy; to ravish the soul with delight or wonder.

And I so ravished with her heavenly note,
I stood *entranced*, and had no room for thought. *Dryden.*

EN-TRANC'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Put in a trance; having the soul withdrawn, and the body left in a state of insensibility; enraptured; ravished.

EN-TRANCE'MENT, *n.* A state of trance or ecstasy. *Rich. Dict.*

EN-TRANC'ING, *ppr.* Carrying away the soul; enrapturing; ravishing.

EN-TRAP', *v. t.* [Fr. *atiaaper*: It. *attrappare.* See TRAP.]

To catch, as in a trap; to insnare; *used chiefly or wholly in a figurative sense.* To catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or distresses; to entangle; to catch or involve in contradictions; in short, to involve in any difficulties from which an escape is not easy or possible. We are *entrapped* by the devices of evil men. We are sometimes *entrapped* in our own words.

EN-TRAP'PED, (en-trapt',) *pp.* Insnared; entangled.

EN-TRAP'PING, *ppr.* Insnaring; involving in difficulties.

EN-TREAT', *v. t.* [Fr. *en* and *traiter*, It. *trattare*, Sp. and Port. *tratar*, from L. *tracto*, to handle, feel, treat, use, manage.]

1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to petition or pray with urgency; to supplicate; to solicit pressingly; to importune.

Isaac *entreated* Jehovah for his wife. — Gen. xxv.

2. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation. Hence, in *the passive form*, to be prevailed on; to yield to entreaty.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could *entreat.* *Rogers.*

3. To treat, in any manner; *properly*, to use, or manage; but, I believe, *entreat* is always applied to *persons*, as *treat* is to *persons* or *things.* Applied to *persons*, to *entreat* is to use, or to deal with; to manifest to others any particular deportment, good or ill.

I will cause the enemy to *entreat* thee well. — Jer. xv.
The Egyptians evil-*entreated* us. — Deut. xxvi.

[In this application, the prefix *en* is now dropped, and TREAT is used.]

4. To entertain; to amuse. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. To entertain; to receive. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

EN-TREAT', *v. i.* To make an earnest petition or request.

The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men. *Knowles.*

2. To offer a treaty. [*Not used.*] *Maccabees.*

3. To treat; to discourse. [*Not used.*] *Hakewill.*

EN-TREAT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be intreated, or is soon intreated.

EN-TREAT'ANCE, *n.* Entreaty; solicitation. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

EN-TREAT'ED, *pp.* Earnestly supplicated, besought, or solicited; importuned; urgently requested.

2. Prevailed on by urgent solicitation; consenting to grant what is desired.

3. Used; managed. [*Obs.*]

EN-TREAT'ER, *n.* One that entreats, or asks earnestly.

EN-TREAT'ING, *ppr.* Earnestly asking; pressing with request or prayer; importuning.

2. Treating; using. [*Obs.*]

EN-TREAT'ING-LY, *adv.* In an entreating manner.

EN-TREAT'IVE, *a.* Pleading; treating. *Brewer.*

EN-TREAT'Y, *n.* Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.

The poor useth *entreaties*; but the rich answereth roughly. — Prov. xviii.
Praying with much *entreaty.* — 2 Cor. viii.

EN-TREE', (äng-trā',) *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, a coming in, or entry.

2. Freedom of access; as, the *entrée* of a house.

3. A course of dishes.

EN-TRE-METS', (äng-tr-mā',) *n.* [Fr. *entre* and *mets*, or L. *intromissum*, It. *tramesso.*]

A term applied to small plates, or dainty dishes, set between the principal dishes at table. *Mortimer. Fr. Dict.*

EN'TRE NOUS, (äng'tr-noo,) [Fr.] Between ourselves.

EN-TRE-POT', (äng-tr-pō',) *n.* [Fr. *entre* and *pôt*, for *post*, *positum.*]

A warehouse or magazine, for the deposit of goods. This term is applied, in *France* and *some other countries*, to a building or place where goods from abroad may be deposited, and from whence they may be withdrawn for exportation to another country without paying a duty. *Brande.*

EN-TRICK', *v. t.* [from *trick.*] To trick; to deceive; to entangle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

EN'TRO-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. τροχος, a wheel.]

A term applied to separate joints of the stem of an encrinite. [See ENCRINITE.] When first named, their nature was not understood. *Dana.*

EN'TRY, *n.* [Fr. *entrée.* See ENTER.]

1. The passage by which persons enter a house or other building.

2. The act of entering; entrance; ingress; as, the *entry* of a person into a house or city; the *entry* of a river into the sea or a lake; the *entry* of air into the blood; the *entry* of a spear into the flesh.

3. The act of entering and taking possession of lands or other estate.

4. The act of committing to writing, or of recording in a book. Make an *entry* of every sale, of every debt and credit.

5. The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house, to procure license to land goods; or the giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.

EN-TUNE', *v. t.* [from *tune.*] To tune. *Chaucer.*

EN-TUN'ED, *pp.* Tuned; chanted.

EN-TUN'ING, *ppr.* Tuning; chanting.

EN-TWINE', *v. t.* [from *twine.*] To twine; to twist round.

EN-TWIN'ED, *pp.* Twisted.

EN-TWINE'MENT, *n.* A twisting round; union.

EN-TWIN'ING, *ppr.* Twisting round. [*Hacket.*

EN-TWIST', *v. t.* [from *twist.*] To twist or wreath around.

EN-TWIST'ED, *pp.* Twisted together.

EN-TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Twisting together.

E-NU'BI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *e* and *nubila*, mist, clouds.]

To clear from mist, clouds, or obscurity. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

E-NU'BI-LOUS, *a.* Clear from fog, mist, or clouds.

E-NU'CLE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *enucleo*; *e* and *nucleus*, a kernel.]

Properly, to take out the kernel. Hence,

1. To clear from knots or lumps; to clear from intricacy; to disentangle. *Tooke.*

2. To open, as a nucleus; hence, to explain; to clear from obscurity; to make manifest. *Good.*

E-NU'CLE-A-TED, *pp.* Cleared from knots; disclosed; explained.

E-NU'CLE-A-TING, *ppr.* Clearing from knots; explaining.

E-NU-CLE-A'TION, *n.* The act of clearing from knots; a disentangling.

Neither air, nor water, nor food, seem directly to contribute any thing to the *enucleation* of this disease, [the *plica Polonica.*] *Tooke.*

2. Explanation; full exposition.

E-NU'MER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *enumero*; *e* and *numero*, *numerus*, number.]

To count or tell, number by number; to reckon or mention a number of things, each separately; as, to *enumerate* the stars in a constellation; to *enumerate* particular acts of kindness; we can not *enumerate* our daily mercies.

E-NU'MER-A-TED, *pp.* Counted or told, number by number; reckoned or mentioned by distinct particulars.

E-NU'MER-A-TING, *ppr.* Counting or reckoning any number, by the particulars which compose it.

E-NU-MER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *enumeratio.*]

1. The act of counting or telling a number, by naming each particular.

2. An account of a number of things, in which mention is made of every particular article.

3. In *rhetoric*, a part of a peroration, in which the orator recapitulates the principal points or heads of the discourse or argument.

E-NU'MER-A-TIVE, *a.* Counting; reckoning up. *Bp. Taylor.*

E-NUN'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *enuncio*; *e* and *nuncio*, to tell.]

To utter; to declare; to proclaim; to relate. *Bp. Barlow.*

E-NUN'CIA-TED, *pp.* Uttered; declared; pronounced; proclaimed.

E-NUN'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Uttering; declaring; pronouncing.

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E-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of uttering or pronouncing; expression.

2. Manner of uttering articulate sounds. In a public discourse, it is important that the *enunciation* should be clear and distinct.

3. Declaration; open proclamation; public attestation. *Taylor.*

4. Intelligence; information. *Hale.*

E-NUN'CIA-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to enunciation; declarative. *Aylife.*

E-NUN'CIA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Declaratively.

E-NUN'CIA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing utterance or sound. *Wilson's Heb. Gram.*

EN-VAS'SAL, *v. t.* [from *vassal.*] To reduce to vassalage.

2. To make over to another as a slave. *More.*

EN-VAS'SAL-ED, *pp.* Enslaved.

EN-VAS'SAL-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to slavery.

EN-VEL'OP, *v. t.* [Fr. *envelopper*; It. *inviluppare, avviluppare,* to wrap; *viluppo,* a bundle, intricacy.]

1. To cover by wrapping or folding; to inwrap; to invest with a covering. Animal bodies are usually *enveloped* with skin; the merchant *envelops* goods with canvas; a letter is *enveloped* with paper.

2. To surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to hide. A ship was *enveloped* in fog; the troops were *enveloped* in dust.

3. To line; to cover on the inside.

His iron coat — *enveloped* with gold. *Spenser.*

EN'VEL-ŌPE, } (The French pronunciation, *äng-vel-*
EN-VEL'OP, } *ōpe',* is still common. Walker says it ought to be pronounced like the verb, and hence ENVELOP would be the preferable orthography.) *n.* [Fr.] A wrapper; an inclosing cover; an investing integument; as, the *envelope* of a letter, or of the heart.

2. In *fortification,* a mound of earth, raised to cover some weak part of the works. *Brande.*

3. In *botany,* a floral *envelope* is one of the parts of fructification surrounding the stamens and pistils. The envelops are formed of one or more whorls of abnormally developed leaves. *Lindley.*

4. In *astronomy,* the *envelope* of a comet (sometimes called the *coma*) is a dense, nebulous covering, which frequently renders the edge of the *nucleus* or body indistinct. *Olmsted.*

EN-VEL'OP-ED, (en-vel'opt,) *pp.* Inwrapped; covered on all sides; surrounded on all sides; inclosed.

EN-VEL'OP-ING, *ppr.* Inwrapping; folding around; covering or surrounding on all sides, as a case or integument.

EN-VEL'OP-MENT, *n.* A wrapping; an inclosing or covering on all sides.

EN-VEN'OM, *v. t.* [from *venom.*] To poison; to taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; *never applied, in this sense, to persons, but to meat, drink, or weapons;* as, an *envenomed* arrow or shaft; an *envenomed* potion.

2. To taint with bitterness or malice; as, the *envenomed* tongue of slander.

3. To make odious.

O, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shak.*

4. To enrage; to exasperate. *Dryden.*

EN-VEN'OM-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Tainted or impregnated with venom or poison; imbittered; exasperated.

EN-VEN'OM-ING, *ppr.* Tainting with venom; poisoning; imbittering; enraging.

EN-VER'MEIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *vermeil.*] To dye red. *Milton.*

EN'VI-A-BLE, *a.* [See ENVY.] That may excite envy; capable of awakening ardent desire of possession. The situation of men in office is not always *enviable.*

EN'VI-A-BLY, *adv.* In an enviable manner.

EN'VI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* [See ENVY, the verb.] Subjected to envy.

EN'VI-ER, *n.* One who envies another; one who desires what another possesses, and hates him because his condition is better than his own, or wishes his downfall.

EN'VI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *envieux.* See ENVY.]

1. Feeling or harboring envy; repining or feeling uneasiness, at a view of the excellence, prosperity, or happiness of another; pained by the desire of possessing some superior good which another possesses, and usually disposed to deprive him of that good, to lessen it, or to depreciate it, in common estimation. Sometimes followed by *against,* but generally and properly by *at,* before the person envied.

Neither be thou *envious at* the wicked. — Prov. xxiv.

It is followed by *of* before the thing. Be *not envious of* the blessings or prosperity of others.

2. Tinctured with envy; as, an *envious* disposition.

3. Excited or directed by envy; as, an *envious* attack.

EN'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another.

How *enviously* the ladies look
When they surprise me at my book! *Swift.*

EN'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being envious.

EN-VI'RON, *v. t.* [Fr. *environner,* from *environ,* thereabout; *en* and *viron,* from *virer,* to turn, Sp. *birar,* Eng. to *veer.* Class Br.]

1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle; as, a plain *environed* with mountains.

2. To involve; to envelop; as, to *environ* with darkness, or with difficulties.

3. To besiege; as, a city *environed* with troops.

4. To inclose; to invest.

That soldier, that man of iron,
Whom rills of horror all *environ.* *Cleaveland.*

EN-VI'RON-ED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; besieged; involved; invested.

EN-VI'RON-ING, *ppr.* Surrounding; encircling; besieging; inclosing; involving; investing. The appropriation of different parts of the globe to some particular species of stone *environing* it.

EN-VI'RON-MENT, *n.* Act of surrounding; state of being environed.

EN-VI'RONS or EN'VI-RONS, *n. pl.* The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood, on different sides; as, the *environs* of a city or town. *Chesterfield.*

EN'VOY, *n.* [Fr. *envoyé,* an envoy, from *envoyer,* to send. The corresponding Italian word is *inviato,* an envoy, that is, sent; and the verb *inviare,* to send. The Spanish is *enviado;* and the verb *enviar,* to send. Port. *id.* Hence, *envoy* is from the root of L. *via,* Eng. *way,* contracted from *viag, vag,* or *wag;* It. *viaggiare,* to travel; Sp. *viage,* way, voyage. Class Bg.]

1. A person deputed by a prince or government, to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government. We usually apply the word to a public minister sent on a special occasion, or for one particular purpose; hence, an *envoy* is distinguished from an embassador or permanent resident at a foreign court, and is of inferior rank. But envoys are *ordinary* and *extraordinary,* and the word may sometimes be applied to resident ministers.

2. A common messenger. [*Not in use.*] *Blackmore.*

3. *Formerly,* a postscript sent with compositions, to introduce or enforce them. [Fr. *envoi.*] *Warton.*

EN'VOY-SHIP, *n.* The office of an envoy. *Coventry.*

EN'VY, *v. t.* [Fr. *envier;* Arm. *avia;* from L. *invideo; in* and *video,* to see against, that is, to look with enmity.]

1. To feel uneasiness, mortification, or discontent, at the sight of superior excellence, reputation, or happiness enjoyed by another; to repine at another's prosperity; to fret or grieve one's self at the real or supposed superiority of another, and to hate him on that account.

Envy not thou the oppressor. — Prov. iii.
Whoever *envies* another, confesses his superiority. *Rambler.*

2. To grudge; to withhold maliciously. *Dryden.*

To envy at, used by authors formerly, is now obsolete.

Who would *envy at* the prosperity of the wicked? *Taylor.*

EN'VY, *n.* Pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to depreciate the person, and with pleasure in seeing him depressed. Envy *springs* from pride, ambition, or love, mortified that another has obtained what one has a strong desire to possess.

Envy and admiration are the Scylla and Charybdis of authors. *Pope.*

All human virtue, to its latest breath,
Finds *envy* never conquered, but by death. *Pope.*

Emulation differs from *envy,* in not being accompanied with hatred, and a desire to depress a more fortunate person.

Envy, to which the ignoble mind's a slave,
Is *emulation* in the learned or brave. *Pope.*

It is followed by *of* or *to.* They did this in *envy of* Cesar, or in *envy to* his genius. The former seems to be preferable.

2. Rivalry; competition. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

3. Malice; malignity.

You turn the good we offer into *envy.* *Shak.*

4. Public odium; ill repute; invidiousness.

To discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion. *Bacon.*

EN'VY-ING, *ppr.* Feeling uneasiness at the superior condition and happiness of another.

EN'VY-ING, *n.* Mortification experienced at the supposed prosperity and happiness of another.

2. Ill-will at others on account of some supposed superiority. *Gal.* v. 21.

EN-WAL'LŌW-ED, (-wol'lōde,) *a.* [from *wallow.*] Being wallowed or wallowing. *Spenser.*

EN-WHEEL', *v. t.* [from *wheel.*] To encircle. *Shak.*

EN-WID'EN, *v. t.* [from *wide.*] To make wider. [*Not used.*]

EN-WŌMB', (en-woom',) *v. t.* [from *womb.*] To make pregnant. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

2. To bury; to hide as in a gulf, pit, or cavern. *Donne.*

EN-WŌMB'ED, (-woomd',) *pp.* Impregnated; buried in a deep gulf or cavern.

EN-WRAP', (en-rap',) *v. t.* To envelop. [See INWRAP.]

EN-WRAP'MENT, *n.* A covering; a wrapping or wrapper.

EN-WREATH'ED. See INWREATHE.

Ē'O-CENE, *a.* [Gr. ἠως, aurora, and καινος, recent.]

In *geology,* a term applied to the earlier tertiary deposits, in which are a few organic remains of existing species of animals. Hence the term *eocene,* which denotes the dawn of the existing state of things. *Dana. Lyell. Mantell.*

E-Ō'LI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia
E-OL'IC, } Minor, inhabited by Greeks.

The *Eolic* dialect of the Greek language was the dialect used by the inhabitants of that country.

Eolian lyre, or *harp,* is a simple stringed instrument that sounds by the impulse of air, so called from *Æolus,* the deity of the winds.

E-Ō'LI-AN AT-TACH'MENT, *n.* A contrivance attached to a piano-forte, by which a stream of air can be thrown upon the chords, which greatly increases the volume of sound.

E-OL'I-PILE, *n.* [*Æolus,* the deity of the winds, and *pila,* a ball.]

A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck having a very small orifice, used in hydraulic experiments. The ball, being filled with water, is heated, till the vapor issues from the orifice with great violence and noise, exhibiting the elastic power of steam. *Brande.*

E'ON, *n.* [Gr. αιων, age, duration.]

In *the Platonic philosophy,* a virtue, attribute, or perfection, existing from eternity. The Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of *eons.* The Gnostics considered *eons* as certain substantial powers or divine natures emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe. *Encyc. Enfield.*

EP, EP'I, [Gr. επι,] in composition, usually signifies *on.*

E'PACT, *n.* [Gr. επακτος, adscititious, from επαγω, to adduce or bring; επι and αγω, to drive.]

In *chronology,* a term denoting the moon's age at the end of the year, or the number of days by which the last new moon has preceded the beginning of the year. *Brande.*

EP-AN-A-DIP-LŌ'SIS. *n.* [Gr.] Repetition; a figure in rhetoric when a sentence ends with the same word with which it begins.

EP-AN-A-LEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Resumption; a figure of rhetoric by which the same word is repeated in resuming the subject, as after a long parenthesis, &c. *Buchanan.*

EP-AN'O-DOS, *n.* [Gr.] Return or inversion; a rhetorical figure, when a sentence or member is inverted or repeated backward; as, "Woe to them who call good evil and evil good."

EP-AN-OR-THŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Correction; a figure of rhetoric in which a speaker recalls what he has said, for the sake of making it stronger.

EP'ARCH, *n.* [Gr. επαρχος; επι and αρχη, dominion.]

The governor or prefect of a province. *Ash.*

EP'ARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. επαρχια, a province; επι and αρχη, government.]

A province, prefecture, or territory, under the jurisdiction of an *eparch* or governor. *Tooke.*

EP-AULE', *n.* [Fr.] The shoulder of a bastion. *Brande.*

EP-AULE'MENT, *n.* [from Fr. *epaule,* a shoulder.]

In *fortification,* a side-work, or work to cover sidewise, made of gabions, fascines, or bags of earth. It sometimes denotes a semi-bastion and a square orillon, or mass of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of the casemate. *Harris.*

EP'AU-LET, *n.* [Fr. *epaulette,* from *epaule,* the shoulder; It. *spalla,* Sp. *espalda.*]

A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder by military men. Officers, military and naval, wear *epaulets* on one shoulder or on both, according to their rank.

EP E-NET'IC, *a.* [Gr. επαινητικος.]

Laudatory; bestowing praise. *Phillips.*

E-PEN'THE-SIS, *n.* [Gr. επενθεσις; επι, εν, and τιθημι, to put.]

The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *alitauum* for *alitum.* *Encyc.*

EP-EN-THET'IC, *a.* Inserted in the middle of a word. *M. Stuart.*

E-PERGNE', (ā-pārn',) *n.* [Fr.] An ornamental stand for a large dish in the centre of a table. *Smart.*

EP-EX-E-GET'IC-AL, *a.* Explanatory of that which immediately precedes. *Gibbs.*

Ē'PHA, (ē'fā,) *n.* [Heb. אפה, or איפה, properly, a baking.]

A Hebrew measure, equal, according to Josephus, to the Attic *medimnus,* or about one and a half (more exactly, one and four ninths) bushels English. *Robinson's Gesenius.*

E-PHEM'E-RA, (e-fem'e-rā,) *n.* [L., from Gr. εφημερος, daily; επι and ημερα, a day.]

1. A fever of one day's continuance only.

2. The day-fly, or May-fly, a genus of insects, strictly, a fly that lives one day only; but the word

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is applied also to insects that are very short-lived, whether they live several days or an hour only. There are several species.

E-PHEM'E-RAL, E-PHEM'E-RIC, E-PHEM'E-ROUS, *a.* Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day; continuing or existing one day only.

2. Short-lived; existing or continuing for a short time only.

[EPHEMERAL *is generally used.* EPHEMEROUS *is not analogically formed.*]

E-PHEM'E-RIS, *n.*; *pl.* EPHEMERIDES. [Gr. εφημερις.]

1. A journal or account of daily transactions; a diary.

2. In *astronomy*, an account of the daily state or positions of the planets or heavenly orbs; a table, or collection of tables, exhibiting the places of the planets every day at noon. From these tables are calculated eclipses, conjunctions, and other aspects of the planets. *Brande.*

E-PHEM'E-RIST, *n.* One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer. *Howell.*

E-PHEM'E-RON, *n.* The being of a day.

E-PHEM'E-RON-WORM, *n.* [See EPHEMERA.] A worm that lives one day only. *Derham.*

E-PHĒ'SIAN, (e-fē'zhan,) *a.* Pertaining to Ephesus, in Asia Minor. As *a noun*, a native of Ephesus. Hence, one of dissolute life. *Shak.*

EPH-I-AL'TĒS, *n.* [Gr.] The nightmare.

EPH'OD, (ef'od,) *n.* [Heb. אפוד, from אד, to bind.]

In *Jewish antiquity*, a part of the sacerdotal habit, being a kind of girdle, which was brought from behind the neck over the two shoulders, and hanging down before, was put across the stomach, then carried round the waist, and used as a girdle to the tunic. There were two sorts; one of plain linen, the other embroidered for the high priest. On the part in front were two precious stones, on which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Israel. Before the breast was a square piece or breastplate. *Encyc. Calmet.*

EPH'OR, *n.*; *pl.* EPHORS or EPHORI. [Gr. εφορος, from εφοραω, to inspect.]

In *ancient Sparta*, a magistrate chosen by the people. The ephors were five, and they were intended as a check on the regal power, or, according to some writers, on the senate. *Encyc. Mitford.*

EPH'OR-AL-TY, (ef'or-al-te,) *n.* The office, or term of office, of an ephor. *Mitford.*

EP'IC, *a.* [L. *epicus*, Gr. επικος, from επος, a song, or επω, ειπω, to speak.]

Narrative; containing narration; rehearsing. An *epic* poem, otherwise called *heroic*, is a poem which narrates a story, real or fictitious, or both, representing, in an elevated style, some signal action or series of actions and events, usually the achievements of some distinguished hero, and intended to form the morals, and affect the mind with the love of virtue. The *matter* of the poem includes the action of the fable, the incidents, episodes, characters, morals, and machinery. The *form* includes the manner of narration, the discourses introduced, descriptions, sentiments, style, versification, figures, and other ornaments. The *end* is to improve the morals, and inspire a love of virtue, bravery, and illustrious actions.

EP'IC, *n.* An epic poem. [See EPIC.] [*Encyc.*

EP'I-CARP, *n.* [Gr. επι and καρπος.]

In *botany*, the outer coating of the pericarp.]

EP'I-CEDE, *n.* [Gr. επικηδιος.] [*Lindley.*

A funeral song or discourse.

EP-I-CĒ'DI-AL, *a.* Epicedian; elegiac.

EP-I-CĒ'DI-AN, *a.* Elegiac; mournful.

EP-I-CĒ'DI-UM, *n.* An elegy.

EP'I-CENE, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. επικοινος; επι and κοινος, common.]

Common to both sexes; a term applied to such nouns as have but one form of gender, either the masculine or feminine, to indicate animals of both sexes; as, βους, *bos*, for the ox and cow.

EP-I-CE-RAS'TIC, *a.* [from the Greek.] Lenient; assuaging.

EP-IC-TĒ'TIAN, (ep-ik-tē'shan,) *a.* Pertaining to Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher in the time of the Roman emperor Domitian. *Arbuthnot.*

EP'I-CURE, *n.* [L. *epicurus*, a voluptuary, from *Epicurus.*]

Properly, a follower of Epicurus; a man devoted to sensual enjoyments; hence, one who indulges in the luxuries of the table.

[*The word is now used only or chiefly in the latter sense.*]

EP-I-CŪ'RE-AN, EP-I-CU-RĒ'AN, *a.* [L. *epicureus.*]

1. Pertaining to Epicurus, an ancient Greek philosopher; as, the *Epicurean* philosophy or tenets. *Reid.*

2. Luxurious; given to luxury; contributing to the luxuries of the table.

EP-I-CŪ'RE-AN, EP-I-CU-RĒ'AN, *n.* A follower of Epicurus. *Encyc. Shaftesbury.*

2. One given to the luxuries of the table.

EP-I CŪ'RE-AN-ISM, *n.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus. *Harris.*

EP'I-CU-RISM, *n.* Luxury; sensual enjoyments; indulgences in gross pleasure; voluptuousness. *Shak.*

2. The doctrines of Epicurus. *Warton. Bailey.*

EP'I-CU-RIZE, *v. i.* To feed or indulge like an epicure; to riot; to feast. *Fuller.*

2. To profess the doctrines of Epicurus. *Cudworth.*

EP'I-CŸ-CLE, *n.* [Gr. επι and κυκλος, a circle.]

In *the Ptolemaic system of astronomy*, a little circle, whose center moves round in the circumference of a greater circle; or a small circle, whose center, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with the deferent; and yet, by its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper center. *Ed. Encyc.*

EP-I-CŸ-CLOID, *n.* [Gr. επικυκλοειδης; επι, κυκλος, and ειδος, form.]

In *geometry*, a curve generated by any point in the plane of a movable circle, which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle. *Ed. Encyc.*

EP-I-CŸ-CLOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties. *Encyc.*

EP-I-DEM'IC, EP-I-DEM'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. επι and δημος, people.]

1. Common to many people. An *epidemic* disease is one which, independent of local cause, seizes a great number of people at the same time, or in the same season. Thus we speak of *epidemic* fever; *epidemic* catarrh. It is used in distinction from *endemic.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers; as, *epidemic* rage; an *epidemic* evil.

EP-I-DEM'IC, *n.* A disease generally prevalent, but not dependent upon any local morbific cause, and not confined to any season, climate, region, or country. The influenza of October and November, 1789, that of March and April, 1790, that of the winter 1824–5, and that of 1825–6, were very severe *epidemics.* *Tully.*

EP-I-DEM'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an epidemical manner.

EP'I-DEM-Y, *n.* A prevailing, common, or general disease, not dependent on local causes. *Dunglison.*

EP-I-DERM'IC, EP-I-DERM'I-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to or like the epidermis; covering the skin or bark.

The *epidermic* texture. *Kirwan.*

EP-I-DERM'IS, *n.* [Gr. επιδερμις; επι and δερμα, skin.]

The cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; a thin membrane covering either the skin of animals, or the bark of plants. *Encyc. Martyn.*

EP-I-DICT'IC, *a.* [Gr. επιδεικτικος.] That explains, exhibits, or lays open; applied by the Greeks to a kind of oratory, called by the Latins *demonstrative.* *Brougham.*

EP'I-DOTE, *n.* [from Gr. επιδιδωμι; so named from the *enlargement* of the base of the primary, in some of the secondary forms.]

A mineral of a green or gray color, vitreous luster, and partial transparency. The primary form of the crystals is a right rhomboidal prism. It consists of silica, alumina, lime, and oxyd of iron, or manganese. Zoisite is a variety of epidote. *Dana.*

EP-I-DOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to epidote, or containing it. *Hitchcock.*

EP-I-GAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. επι and γαστηρ, belly.]

Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen; as, the *epigastric* region; the *epigastric* arteries and veins. *Quincy.*

EP'I-GEE, EP-I-GĒ'UM. See PERIGEE.

EP'I-GENE, *a.* [Gr. επι, upon, and γινομαι, to begin to be.]

In *geology*, formed or originating on the surface of the earth; opposed to *hypogene*; as, *epigene* rocks. *Dana.*

The word was *formerly* used in *crystallography*, to denote forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found.

EP-I-GE'OUS, *a.* [Gr. επι, upon, and γη, earth.] In *botany*, growing close upon the earth. *Lindley.*

EP-I-GLOT'TIC, *a.* Belonging to the epiglottis.

EP-I-GLOT'TIS, *n.* [Gr. επιγλωττις; επι and γλωττα, the tongue.]

In *anatomy*, one of the cartilages of the larynx, whose use is to protect the glottis, when food or drink is passing into the stomach, to prevent it from entering the larynx and obstructing the breath. *Quincy.*

EP'I-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. επιγραμμα, inscription; επι and γραμμα, a writing.]

A short poem treating only of one thing, and ending with some lively, ingenious, and natural thought. Conciseness and point form the beauty of *epigrams.*

Epigrams were originally inscriptions on tombs, statues, temples, triumphal arches, &c. *Encyc.*

EP-I-GRAM-MAT'IC, EP-I-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Writing epigrams; dealing in epigrams; as, an *epigrammatic* poet.

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; like an epigram; concise; pointed; poignant; as, *epigrammatic* style or wit.

EP-I-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* One who composes epigrams, or deals in them. Martial was a noted *epigrammatist.*

EP'I-GRAPH, (ep'e-graph,) *n.* [Gr. επιγραφη; επι and γραφω, to write.]

1. Among *antiquaries*, an inscription on a building pointing out the time of its erection, the builders, its uses, &c. *Encyc.*

2. In *literature*, a citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work, or at its separate divisions; a motto. *Brande.*

E-PIG'Y-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. επι and γυνη.]

In *botany*, a term used when the stamens are united both with the surface of the calyx and of the ovary. [*Obs.*] *Lindley.*

EP'I-LEP-SY, *n.* [Gr. επιλημψια, from επιλαμβανω, to seize.]

The falling sickness, so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground; a disease characterized by general muscular agitation, occasioned by clonic spasms, without sensation or consciousness, and commonly recurring at intervals. *Good.*

EP-I-LEP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the falling sickness; affected with epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy.

EP-I-LEP'TIC, *n.* One affected with epilepsy.

E-PIL'O-GISM, *n.* [Gr. επιλογισμος.]

Computation; enumeration. *Gregory.*

EP-I-LO-GIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue.

EP'I-LOGUE, (ep'i-log,) *n.* [L. *epilogus*, from Gr. επιλογος, conclusion; επιλεγω, to conclude; επι and λεγω, to speak.]

1. In *oratory*, a conclusion; the closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated. *Encyc.*

2. In *the drama*, a speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of the play.

EP'I-LO-GUIZE, EP'I-LO-GIZE, *v. i.* To pronounce an epilogue.

EP'I-LO-GUIZE, *v. t.* To add to, in the manner of an epilogue.

EP-I-NI'CION, (ep-e-nish'un,) *n.* [Gr. επινικιον; επι and νικαω, to conquer.]

A song of triumph. [*Not in use.*] *Warton.*

EP-I-NYC'TIS, *n.* [Gr. επι and νυξ, νυκτος, night.]

An angry pustule, appearing in the night.

EP-I-PE-DOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. επι, πους, and μετρον.]

The mensuration of figures standing on the same base. [*Not used.*] *Knowles.*

E-PIPH'A-NY, (e-pif'a-ne,) *n.* [Gr. επιφανεια, appearance; επιφαινω, to appear; επι and φαινω.]

A church festival celebrated on the sixth day of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Savior to the magians or philosophers of the East, who came to adore him with presents; or, as others maintain, to commemorate the appearance of the star to the magians, or the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. Jerome and Chrysostom take the epiphany to be the day of our Savior's baptism, when a voice from heaven declared, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." The Greek fathers use the word for the appearance of Christ in the world, the sense in which Paul uses the word. 2 *Tim.* i. 10. *Encyc.*

EP-I-PHO-NĒ'MA, *n.* [Gr. επιφωνημα, exclamation; επι and φωνεω.]

In *oratory*, an exclamatory sentence or striking reflection; as, admirable clemency! How inconstant is the favor of princes! *Rich. Dict.*

E-PIPH'O-RA, (e-pif'o-rā,) *n.* [Gr. επι and φερω, to bear.]

1. The watery eye; a disease in which the tears, from increased secretion, or some disease of the lachrymal passage, accumulate in front of the eye and trickle over the cheek. *Cyc. Parr.*

2. In *rhetoric*, the emphatic repetition of a word or phrase, at the end of several sentences or stanzas.

EP-I-PHYL-LO-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. επι, φυλλον, a leaf, and σπερμα, seed.]

In *botany*, bearing their seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns. *Harris.*

E-PIPH'YL-LOUS, (e-pif'il-lus,) *a.* [Gr. επι and φυλλον.]

In *botany*, inserted upon the leaf.

EP-IPH'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. επιφυσις; επι and φυω, to grow.]

Accretion; the natural growing of one bone to another by simple contiguity, without a proper articulation. *Quincy.*

The spongy extremity of a bone; any portion of a bone growing to another, but originally separated from it by a cartilage. *Cyc.*

Epiphyses are appendixes of the long bones, for the purpose of articulation, formed from a distinct center of ossification, and in the young subject connected with the larger bones by an intervening cartilage, which in the adult is obliterated. *Parr.*

E-PIPH'Y-TAL, *a.* [Gr. επι and φυτον, a plant.]

Pertaining to an epiphyte.

EP'I-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. επι and φυτον.]

A plant which grows on other plants, but does not penetrate their substance, nor absorb their juices.

EP-I-PHYT'IC, *a.* Having the nature of an epiphyte.

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EP-I-PLEX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, a figure by which a person seeks to convince and move by a kind of gentle upbraiding. *Buchanan.*

E-PIP'LO-CE, *n.* [Gr. επιπλοκη, implication; επι and πλεκω, to fold.]

A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, "He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them, but advanced them." *Johnson.*

E-PIP'LO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. επιπλοκηλη; επιπλουν, the caul, and κηλη, a tumor.]

A hernia whose contents are epiploön.

EP-I-PLŌ'IC, *a.* [Gr. επιπλουν, the caul.]

Pertaining to the caul or omentum.

E-PIP'LO-ON, *n.* [Gr. επιπλουν; επι and πλεω.]

The caul or omentum.

E-PIS'CO-PA-CY, *n.* [L. *episcopatus*; Sp. *obispado*; Port. *bispado*; It. *episcopato*; from the Gr. επισκοπεω, to inspect; επι and σκοπεω, to see. See BISHOP.]

1. *Literally*, oversight, watch, or careful inspection. *James.* Hence,

2. Government of the church by bishops or prelates; that form of ecclesiastical government, in which diocesan bishops are established, as distinct from and superior to priests or presbyters. *Encyc.*

E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; as, *episcopal* jurisdiction; *episcopal* authority.

2. Governed by bishops; as, the *episcopal* church.

E-PIS-CO-PĀ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; episcopal.

E-PIS-CO-PĀ'LI-AN, *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline.

E-PIS-CO-PĀ'LI-AN-ISM, *n.* The system of episcopal religion, or government of the church by bishops. *Bacon.*

E-PIS'CO-PAL-LY, *adv.* By episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner.

E-PIS'CO-PATE, *n.* A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop.

2. The order of bishops.

E-PIS'CO-PĀTE, *v. i.* To act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate. *Harris. Milner.*

E-PIS'CO-PI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *episcopus* and *cædo*.]

The killing of a bishop.

E-PIS'CO-PY, *n.* Survey; superintendence; search. *Milton.*

EP'I-SODE, *n.* [from the Gr.] In *poetry*, a separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative, or digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it. *Johnson. Encyc.*

EP-I-SOD'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to an episode;
EP-I-SOD'IC-AL, } contained in an episode or digression. *Dryden.*

EP-I-SOD'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of episode. *Scott.*

EP-I-SPAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. επισπαστικα, from επισπαω, to draw.]

In *medicine*, drawing; attracting the humors to the skin; exciting action in the skin; *blistering.*

EP-I-SPAS'TIC, *n.* A topical remedy, applied to the external part of the body, for the purpose of producing inflammation and vesication. *Encyc. Coxe.*

EP'I-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. επι and σπερμα.]

The outer integument of a seed.

EP-I-STIL'BITE, *n.* A mineral, white and translucent. The primary form of the crystal is a right rhombic prism. *Rose.*

E-PIS'TLE, (e-pis'l,) *n.* [L. *epistola*; Gr. επιστολη, from επιστελλω, to send to; επι and στελλω, to send; *G. stellen*, to set.]

A writing, directed or sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a *letter*; a letter missive. It is rarely used in familiar conversation or writings, but chiefly in solemn or formal transactions. It is used particularly in speaking of the letters of the apostles, as the *epistles* of Paul; and of other letters written by the ancients, as the *epistles* of Pliny, or of Cicero.

E-PIS'TLER, *n.* A writer of epistles. [*Little used.*]

2. Formerly, one who attended the communion table and read the epistles.

E-PIS'TO-LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar; as, an *epistolary* style.

2. Contained in letters; carried on by letters; as, an *epistolary* correspondence.

EP-IS-TOL'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to letters or epis-
EP IS-TOL'IC-AL, } tles.

2. Designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words. *Warburton.*

E-PIS'TO-LIZE, *v. i.* To write epistles or letters. *Howell.*

E-PIS'TO-LIZ-ER, *n.* A writer of epistles. *Howell.*

E-PIS-TO-LO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the writing of letters.

E-PIS-TO-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. επιστολη, a letter, and γραφω, to write.]

The art or practice of writing letters. *Encyc.*

E-PIS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr. επιστροφη; επι and στρυφη, a return.]

A figure in *rhetoric*, in which several successive sentences end with the same word or affirmation. *Bailey. Ash.*

EP'I-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. επι and στυλος, a column.]

In *ancient architecture*, a term used by the Greeks for what is now called the *architrave*, a massive piece of stone or wood laid immediately on the abacus of the capital of a column or pillar. *Gwilt.*

EP'I-TAPH, (ep'e-taf,) *n.* [Gr. επι and ταφος, a sepulcher.]

1. An inscription on a monument, in honor or memory of the dead.

The *epitaphs* of the present day are crammed with *folsome* compliments never merited. *Encyc.*

Can you look forward to the honor of a decorated coffin, a splendid funeral, a towering monument—it may be a lying *epitaph*? *W. B. Sprague.*

2. A eulogy, in prose or verse, composed without any intent to be engraven on a monument, as that on Alexander; "Sufficit huic tumulus, cui non sufficeret orbis." *Encyc.*

EP-I-TĀ'PHI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph.
EP-I-TAPH'IC, } *Milton.*

E-PIT'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *the ancient drama*, that part which embraces the main action of a play, and leads on to the catastrophe; opposed to *protasis*. [See PROTASIS.] *Buchanan.*

The term has also been sometimes applied to that part of an oration which appeals to the passions.

EP-I-THA-LĀ'MI-UM, } *n.* [Gr. επιθαλαμιον; επι and
EP-I-THAL'A-MY, } θαλαμος, a bed-chamber.]

A nuptial song or poem, in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

The forty-fifth psalm is an *epithalamium* to Christ and the church. *Burnet.*

EP'I-THEM, *n.* [Gr. επιθημα; επι and τιθημι, to place.]

In *pharmacy*, a kind of fomentation or poultice, to be applied externally to strengthen the part. *Encyc.*

Any external application, or topical medicine. The term has been restricted to liquids in which cloths are dipped, to be applied to a part. *Parr. Turner.*

EP'I-THET, *n.* [Gr. επιθητον, a name added, from επι and τιθημι, to place.]

An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attributive expressing some quality ascribed to it; as, a *verdant* lawn; a *brilliant* appearance; a *just* man; an *accurate* description.

It is sometimes used for title, name, phrase, or expression; but improperly.

EP'I-THET, *v. t.* To entitle; to describe by epithets. *Wotton.*

EP-I-THET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an epithet or epithets; containing or consisting of epithets.

2. Abounding with epithets. A style or composition may be too *epithetic*.

EP-I-THU-MET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. επιθυμητικος.]
EP-I-THU-MET'IC-AL, }

Inclined to lust; pertaining to the animal passion. *Brown.*

E-PIT'O-ME, *n.* [Gr. επιτομη, from επι and τεμνω, to cut, τομη, a cutting, a section.]

An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; a compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book.

Epitomes are helpful to the memory. *Wotton.*

E-PIT'O-MIST, *n.* An epitomizer.

E-PIT'O-MIZE, *v. t.* To shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse; to abstract, in a summary, the principal matters of a book; to contract into a narrower compass. Xiphilin *epitomized* Dion's Roman History.

2. To diminish; to curtail. [*Less proper.*]

E-PIT'O-MIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Abridged; shortened; contracted into a smaller compass, as a book or writing.

E-PIT'O-MIZ-ER, *n.* One who abridges; a writer of an epitome.

E-PIT'O-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* Abridging; shortening; making a summary.

EP'I-TRITE, *n.* [Gr. επιτριτος; επι and τριτος, third.]

In *prosody*, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one; as, sălūtantēs, cōncitāti, incāntārē.

E-PIT'RO-PE, *n.* [Gr. επιτροπη, from επιτρεπω, to permit.]

In *rhetoric*, concession; a figure by which one thing is granted, with a view to obtain an advantage; as, I admit all this may be true, but what is this to the purpose? I concede the fact, but it overthrows your own argument. *Encyc.*

EP-I-ZEŪX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure in rhetoric in which a word is repeated with vehemence; as, *you, you*, Antony, pushed Cesar upon the civil war.

EP-I-ZŌ'AN, *n.* } [Gr. επι and ζωον.]
EP-I-ZŌ'A, *n. pl.* }

Terms applied to a class of animals, usually vermiform, which live parasitically on other animals; opposed to the *entozoa*. *Dana.*

EP-I-ZO-OT'IC, *a.* [Gr. επι and ζωον, animal.]

1. Pertaining to the animals called *epizoans*.

2. In *geology*, an epithet formerly given to such mountains as contain fossil remains.

Epizootic mountains are of secondary formation. *Kirwan.*

3. A term applied to diseases prevalent among animals, corresponding to epidemic among men. *Buchanan.*

EP-I-ZŌ'O-TY, *n.* [Supra.] A murrain or pestilence among irrational animals. *Ed. Encyc.*

E PLŪ'RI-BUS Ū'NUM, [L.] One composed of many; the motto of the United States, consisting of many States confederated.

EP'OCH, } *n.* [L. *epocha*; Gr. εποχη, retention, de-
EP'O-CHA, } lay, stop, from επεχω, to inhibit; επι and εχω, to hold.]

1. *In chronology*, a fixed point of time, from which succeeding years are numbered: a point from which computation of years begins. The exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, and the Babylonish captivity, are remarkable *epochs* in their history.

2. Any fixed *time* or period; the period when any thing begins or is remarkably prevalent; as, the *epoch* of falsehood; the *epoch* of woe. *Donne. Prior.*

The fifteenth century was the unhappy *epoch* of military establishments in time of peace. *Madison.*

EP'ODE, *n.* [Gr. επωδη; επι and ωδη, ode.]

In *lyric poetry*, the third or last part of the ode; that which follows the strophe and antistrophe; the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode. The word is now used as the name of any little verse or verses, that follow one or more great ones. Thus a pentameter after a hexameter is an epode. *Encyc.*

EP-OD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an epode.

EP-O-PEE', *n.* [Gr. επος, a song, and ποιεω, to make.]

An epic poem. *More properly*, the history, action, or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

EP'OS, *n.* [Gr. επος.] [*Encyc.*

An epic poem, or its fable or subject.

EP'SOM-SALT; the sulphate of magnesia, an antiphlogistic cathartic, producing watery discharges.

E-PROU-VETTE', (ā-proo-vet',) *n.* [Fr.] In *gunnery*, a machine for proving the strength of gunpowder.

EP'U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *epularis*, from *epulum*, a feast.]

Pertaining to a feast or banquet. *Bailey.*

EP-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *epulatio*, from *epulor*, to feast.]

A feasting or feast. *Brown.*

EP'U-LOSE, *a.* [L. *epulum*.]

Feasting to excess.

EP-U-LOS'I-TY, *n.* A feasting to excess.

EP-U-LOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. επουλωτικα, from επουλοω, to heal, to cicatrize; επι and ουλη, a cicatrix, ουλω, to be sound, ουλος, whole.]

Healing; cicatrizing.

EP-U-LOT'IC, *n.* A medicament or application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers, to repress fungous flesh, and dispose the parts to recover soundness. *Coxe. Quincy.*

EP-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* A purifying.

E-QUA BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See EQUABLE.] Equality in motion; continued equality, at all times, in velocity or movement; uniformity; as, the *equability* of the motion of a heavenly body, or of the blood in the arteries and veins.

2. Continued equality; evenness or uniformity; as, the *equability* of the temperature of the air; the *equability* of the mind.

E'QUA-BLE, *a.* [L. *æquabilis*, from *æquus*, equal, even, *æquo*, to equal, to level.]

1. Equal and uniform at all times, as motion. An *equable* motion continues the same in degree of velocity, neither accelerated nor retarded.

2. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form; as, an *equable* globe or plain. *Bentley.*

E'QUA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being equable.

E'QUA-BLY, *adv.* With an equal or uniform motion; with continued uniformity; evenly; as, bodies moving *equably* in concentric circles. *Cheyne.*

E'QUAL, *a.* [L. *æqualis*, from *æquus*, equal, even, *æquo*, to equal, perhaps Gr. εικος, similar; Fr. *egal*; Sp. *igual*; Port. *id.*; It. *eguale*.]

1. Having the same magnitude or dimensions; being of the same bulk or extent; as, an *equal* quantity of land; a house of *equal* size; two persons of *equal* bulk; an *equal* line or angle.

2. Having the same value; as, two commodities of *equal* price or worth.

3. Having the same qualities or condition; as, two men of *equal* rank or excellence; two bodies of *equal* hardness or softness.

4. Having the same degree; as, two motions of *equal* velocity.

5. Even; uniform; not variable; as, an *equal* temper or mind.

Ye say, The way of the Lord is not *equal*.—Ezek. xvi.

6. Being in just proportion; as, my commendation is not *equal* to his merit.

7. Impartial; neutral; not biased.

Equal and unconcerned, I look on all. *Dryden.*

8. Indifferent; of the same interest or concern. He may receive them or not, it is *equal* to me.

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9. Just; equitable; giving the same or similar rights or advantages. The terms and conditions of the contract are *equal*.

10. Being on the same terms; enjoying the same or similar benefits

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves. *Maccabees.*

11. Adequate; having competent power, ability, or means. The ship is not *equal* to her antagonist. The army was not *equal* to the contest. We are not *equal* to the undertaking.

E'QUAL, *n.* One not inferior or superior to another; having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.

Those who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him. *Addison.*

It was thou, a man my *equal*, my guide. — Ps. lv. Gal. i.

E'QUAL, *v. t.* To make equal; to make one thing of the same quantity, dimensions, or quality as another.

2. To rise to the same state, rank, or estimation with another; to become equal to. Few officers can expect to *equal* Washington in fame.

3. To be equal to.

One whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety. *Shak.*

4. To make equivalent to; to recompense fully; to answer in full proportion.

He answered all her cares, and *equaled* all her love. *Dryden.*

5. To be of like excellence or beauty.

The gold and the crystal can not *equal* it. — Job xxviii.

E'QUAL-ED, *pp.* Made equal.

E'QUAL-ING, *ppr.* Making equal.

E-QUAL'I-TY, (e-kwol'e-te,) *n.* [L. *æqualitas.*]

1. An agreement of things in dimensions, quantity, or quality; likeness; similarity in regard to two things compared. We speak of the *equality* of two or more tracts of land, of two bodies in length, breadth, or thickness, of virtues or vices.

2. The same degree of dignity or claims; as, the *equality* of men in the scale of being; the *equality* of nobles of the same rank; an *equality* of rights.

3. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; as, an *equality* of temper or constitution.

4. Evenness; plainness; uniformity; as, an *equality* of surface.

E-QUAL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.

E'QUAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make equal; as, to *equalize* accounts; to *equalize* burdens or taxes.

E'QUAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made equal; reduced to equality.

E'QUAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making equal.

E'QUAL-LY, *adv.* In the same degree with another; alike; as, to be *equally* taxed; to be *equally* virtuous or vicious; to be *equally* impatient, hungry, thirsty, swift, or slow; to be *equally* furnished.

2. In equal shares or proportions. The estate is to be *equally* divided among the heirs.

3. Impartially; with equal justice. *Shak.*

[*Equally* should not be followed by *as*, but by *with*.]

E'QUAL-NESS, *n.* Equality; a state of being equal. *Shak.*

2. Evenness; uniformity; as, the *equalness* of a surface.

E-QUAN''GU-LAR, (e-kwang'gu-lar,) *a.* [L. *æquus* and *angulus*.]

Consisting of equal angles. [See EQUIANGULAR, which is generally used.]

E-QUA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *æquanimitas*, *æquus* and *animus*, an equal mind.]

Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed, which sustains prosperity without excessive joy, and adversity without violent agitation of the passions or depression of spirits. The great man bears misfortunes with *equanimity*.

E-QUAN'I-MOUS, *a.* Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed.

E'QUANT, *n.* In *the Ptolemaic system of astronomy*, an imaginary circle, used for regulating and adjusting certain motions of the planets. *Brande.*

E-QUA'TION, *n.* [L. *æquatio*, from *æquo*, to make equal or level.]

1. *Literally*, a making equal, or an equal division.

2. In *algebra*, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms; as, $3s. = 36d.$, or $x = b + m - r$. In the latter case, x is equal to b added to m, with r subtracted, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand. *Encyc. Johnson.*

3. In *astronomy*, *equation of time*, is the interval by which apparent time differs from mean time. *Olmsted.*

E-QUA'TOR, *n.* [L., from *æquo*, to make equal.]

In *astronomy* and *geography*, a great circle of the sphere, equally distant from the two poles of the world, or having the same poles as the world. It is called *equator*, because, when the sun is in it, the days and nights are of *equal* length; hence, it is called also the *equinoctial*, and, when drawn on maps, globes, and planispheres, it is called the *equinoctial line*, or simply the *line*. Every point in the equator is 90°, or a quadrant's distance, from the poles; hence, it divides the globe or sphere into two equal hemispheres, the northern and southern. The equator rises, at any given place, as much above the horizon as is equal to the complement of the latitude. *Barlow.*

E-QUA-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the equator; as, *equatorial* climates. The *equatorial* diameter of the earth is longer than the polar diameter.

E-QUA-TO'RI-AL, *n.* An astronomical instrument, with a telescope whose motion is on an axis parallel to the axis of the earth, and hence corresponding to the diurnal motion of the heavens from east to west, so that when a celestial object is once within the field of view of the telescope, it continues, while above the horizon, constantly in the field. *Olmsted.*

E-QUA-TO'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* So as to have the motion of an equatorial. *P. Cyc.*

E'QUE-RY, } *n.* [Fr. *ecuyer*, for *escuyer*; It. *scudi-*
E-QUER'RY, } *ere*; Low L. *scutarius*, from *scutum*, a shield. See ESQUIRE.]

1. An officer of nobles or princes, who has the care and management of their horses. In England, the *equerries* are five in number. They ride in the leading coach, on all great occasions, and have a table provided for them by themselves. *Buchanan.*

2. A large stable or lodge for horses.

E-QUES'TRI-AN, *a.* [L. *equester*, *equestris*, from *equus*, a horseman, from *equus*, a horse.]

1. Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with horses; as, *equestrian* feats.

2. Being on horseback; as, an *equestrian* lady.

3. Skilled in horsemanship. [*Spectator.*

4. Representing a person on horseback; as, an *equestrian* statue.

5. Celebrated by horse-races; as, *equestrian* games, sports, or amusements.

6. Belonging to knights. Among *the Romans*, the *equestrian order*, was the order of knights, *equites*; also their troopers or horsemen in the field. In *civil life*, the *knights* stood contradistinguished from the *senators*; in the *field*, from the *infantry*. *Encyc.*

E-QUI-AN''GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, an angle.]

In *geometry*, consisting of or having equal angles; an epithet given to figures whose angles are all equal, such as a square, an equilateral triangle, &c.

E-QUI-BAL'ANCE, *n.* [L. *æquus* and *bilanx*.]

Equal weight.

E-QUI-BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To have equal weight with something. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

E-QUI-BAL'ANC-ED, (e-kwe-bal'anst,) *pp.* Giving equal weight.

E-QUI-BAL'ANC-ING, *ppr.* Having equal weight.

E-QUI-CRU'RAL, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *crus*, a leg.]

1. Having legs of equal length.

2. Having equal legs, but longer than the base; isosceles; as, an *equicrural* triangle. *Johnson.*

E-QUI-DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional. *Barlow.*

2. In *crystallography*, having a different number of faces presented by the prism, and by each summit; and these three numbers form a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2. *Cleaveland.*

E-QUI-DIS'TANCE, *n.* Equal distance. *Hall.*

E-QUI-DIS'TANT, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *distans*, distant.]

Being at an equal distance from some point or thing.

E-QUI-DIS'TANT-LY, *adv.* At the same or an equal distance. *Brown.*

E'QUI-FORM, *a.* Having the same form. *Humble.*

E-QUI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *forma*, form.]

Uniform equality. *Brown.*

E-QUI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *lateralis*, from *latus*, side.]

Having all the sides equal; as, an *equilateral* triangle. A square must necessarily be *equilateral*.

E-QUI-LAT'ER-AL, *n.* A side exactly corresponding to others. *Herbert.*

E QUI-LI'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *æquus* and *libro*, to poise.]

To balance equally two scales, sides, or ends; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with water. *Arbuthnot.*

E QUI-LI'BRA-TED, *pp.* Balanced equally on both sides or ends.

E-QUI-LI'BRA-TING, *ppr.* Balancing equally on both sides or ends.

E-QUI-LI-BRA'TION, *n.* Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even, or the state of being equally balanced.

Nature's laws of *equilibration*. *Derham.*

E-QUI-LIB'RI-OUS, *a.* Equally poised

E-QUI-LIB'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In equal poise.

E-QUIL'I-BRIST, *n.* One who keeps his balance in unnatural positions and hazardous movements; a balancer. *Encyc. Am.*

E-QUI-LIB'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *æquilibritas.*]

The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium; as, the theory of *equilibrity*. *Gregory.*

E-QUI-LIB'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] Equipoise; equality of weight or force; a state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces. *P. Cyc.*

2. A just poise or balance in respect to an object, so that it remains firm; as, to preserve the *equilibrium* of the body.

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons; a state of indifference or of doubt, when the mind is suspended in indecision, between different motives, or the different forces of evidence.

In equilibrio; in a state of equilibrium.

E-QUI-MUL'TI-PLE, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *multiplico*, or *multiplex*.]

Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

E-QUI-MUL'TI-PLE, *n.* In *arithmetic* and *geometry*, a term applied to the products arising from the multiplication of two or more primitive quantities by the same number or quantity. Hence, *equimultiples* of any numbers or quantities are always in the same ratio to each other, as the simple numbers or quantities before multiplication. If 6 and 9 are multiplied by 4, the *multiples*, 24 and 36, will be to each other as 6 to 9. *Barlow.*

E'QUINE, }
E-QUI'NAL, } *a.* [L. *equinus*, from *equus*, a horse.]

Pertaining to a horse; denoting the horse kind. *Haywood.*

The shoulders, body, thighs, and mane are *equine*; the head completely bovine. *Barrow's Travels.*

E-QUI-NEC'ES-SA-RY, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *necessary*.]

Necessary or needful in the same degree. *Hudibras.*

E-QUI-NOC'TIAL, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.]

1. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating an equal length of day and night; as, the *equinoctial* line.

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line; as, *equinoctial* heat; an *equinoctial* sun; *equinoctial* wind.

3. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points; as, an *equinoctial* gale or storm, which happens at or near the equinox, in any part of the world.

Equinoctial flowers; flowers that open at a regular, stated hour. *Martyn.*

Equinoctial points, are the two points wherein the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect each other; the one, being in the first point of Aries, is called the *vernal* point or equinox; the other, in the first point of Libra, the *autumnal* point or equinox. *Barlow.*

Equinoctial dial, is that whose plane lies parallel to the equinoctial. *Barlow.*

Equinoctial time, is reckoned from a fixed instant common to all the world.

E-QUI-NOC'TIAL, *n.* [For EQUINOCTIAL LINE.] In *astronomy*, the celestial equator. The intersection of the plane of the equator with the surface of the earth, constitutes the *terrestrial* equator, and with the concave surface of the heavens, the *celestial* equator, or *equinoctial*. When the sun, in its course through the ecliptic, comes to this circle, viz., about the 21st of March and 22d of September, it makes equal days and nights in all parts of the globe. *Olmsted.*

E-QUI-NOC'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In the direction of the equinox. *Brown.*

E'QUI-NOX, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.]

The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, making the day and the night of equal length. The sun enters the first point of Aries about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra about the 23d of September. These are called the *vernal* and *autumnal equinoxes*. These points are found to be moving backward, or westward, at the rate of 50″ of a degree in a year. This is called the *precession of the equinoxes*. *Encyc.*

E-QUI-NU'MER-ANT, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *numerus*, number.]

Having or consisting of the same number. [*Little used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

E-QUIP', *v. t.* [Fr. *equiper*; Arm. *aqipa*, *aqipein*; Sp. *equipar*; Ch. קפק, Aphel אקפק, to surround, to gird; perhaps the same root as Eth. ሐፈፈ (ሐፈፈ) to embrace.]

1. *Properly*, to dress; to furnish; as, to *equip* a person with a suit of clothes. Hence,

2. To furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms, for military service. Thus we say, to *equip* men or troops for war; to *equip* a body of infantry or cavalry. But the word seems to include not only arms, but clothing, baggage, utensils, tents, and all the apparatus of an army, particularly when applied to a body of troops. Hence, to furnish with arms and warlike apparatus; as, to *equip* a regiment.

3. To furnish with men, artillery, and munitions of war, as a ship. Hence, in common language, to fit for sea; to furnish with whatever is necessary for a voyage.

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EQ'UI-PAGE, (ek'we-paje,) *n.* The furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages.

2. The furniture of an army or body of troops, infantry or cavalry, including arms, artillery, utensils, provisions, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition. *Camp equipage* includes tents, and every thing necessary for accommodation in camp. *Field equipage* consists of arms, artillery, wagons, tumbrils, &c.

3. The furniture of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage; including cordage, spars, provisions, &c.

4. Attendance, retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, &c.; as, the *equipage* of a prince.

5. Carriage of state; vehicle; as, *celestial equipage.*

6. Accouterments; habiliments; ornamental furniture. *Prior.*

EQ'UI-PA-GED, (ek'we-pajd,) *a.* Furnished with equipage; attended with a splendid retinue. *Spenser.*

E-QUI-PEN'DEN-CY, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pendeo*, to hang.]

The act of hanging in equipoise; a being not inclined or determined either way. *South.*

E-QUIP'MENT, *n.* The act of equipping, or fitting for a voyage or expedition.

2. Any thing that is used in equipping; furniture; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessaries for an expedition or for a voyage; as, the *equipments* of a ship or an army.

3. In *civil engineering*, the necessary adjuncts of a railroad, as cars, locomotives, &c., are called the *equipments.*

Ē'QUI-POISE, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and Fr. *poids*, or rather W. *pwys*, weight. See POISE.]

Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced. Hold the scales in *equipoise*; the mind may be in a state of *equipoise*, when motives are of equal weight.

E-QUI-POL'LENCE, } *n.* [L. *æquus* and *pollentia*,
E-QUI-POL'LEN-CY, } power, *pollco*, to be able.]

1. Equality of power or force.

2. In *logic*, an equivalence between two or more propositions; that is, when two propositions signify the same thing, though differently expressed. *Encyc.*

E-QUI-POL'LENT, *a.* [Supra.] Having equal power or force; equivalent. In *logic*, having equivalent significantion. *Bacon.*

E-QUI-POL'LENT-LY, *adv.* With equal power. *Barrow.*

E-QUI-PON'DER-ANCE, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondus*, weight.]

Equality of weight; equipoise.

E-QUI-PON'DER-ANT, *a.* [Supra.] Being of the same weight. *Locke.*

E-QUI-PON'DER-ATE, *v. a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondero*, to weigh.]

To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing. *Wilkins.*

E-QUI-PON'DI-OUS, *a.* Having equal weight on both sides. *Glanville.*

E-QUIP'PED, (e-kwipt',) *pp.* Furnished with habiliments, arms, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition, or for a voyage or cruise.

E-QUIP'PING, *ppr.* Furnishing with habiliments or warlike apparatus; supplying with things necessary for a voyage.

E-QUI-RŌ'TAL, *a.* Having wheels of the same size or diameter. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

EQ-UI-SĒ'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* EQUISETA. [L. *equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a bristle.]

In *botany*, a genus of plants, the species of which are called *horse-tail.* The plants are leafless, with hollow stems, containing much silicious matter. The *equisetum hyemale*, known as the *Dutch rush*, or *scouring rush*, is much used for scouring and polishing wood and metals. *Partington. Encyc. Am.*

E-QUIS'O-NANCE, *n.* An equal *sounding*; a name by which the Greeks distinguished the consonances of the octave and double octave. *Busby.*

EQ'UI-TA-BLE, (ek'we-ta-bl,) *a.* [Fr. *equitable*, from L. *æquitas*, from *æquus*, equal.]

1. Equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; assigning to one or more what law or justice demands; just; impartial. The judge does justice by an *equitable* decision; the court will make an *equitable* distribution of the estate.

2. Having the disposition to do justice, or doing justice; impartial; as, an *equitable* judge.

3. Held or exercised in equity, or with chancery powers; as, the *equitable* jurisdiction of a court. *Kent.*

EQ'UI-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being just and impartial; as, the *equitableness* of a judge.

2. Equity; the state of doing justice, or distributing to each according to his legal or just claims; as, the *equitableness* of a decision, or distribution of property.

EQ'UI-TA-BLY, (ek'we-ta-bly,) *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially The laws should be *equitably* administered.

E-QUI-TAN-GEN'TIAL, *a.* In *geometry*, a term applied to a curve whose tangent is equal to a constant line. *Hutton.*

EQ'UI-TANT, *a.* [L. *equitans*, *equito*, to ride, from *equus*, a horseman, or *equus*, a horse.]

In *botany*, a term denoting such a situation of unexpanded leaves in a leaf-bud, that they overlap each other entirely, and in a parallel manner, without any involution.

EQ-UI-TĀ'TION, *n.* A riding on horseback. *Barrow.*

EQ'UI-TY, (ek'we-te,) *n.* [L. *æquitas*, from *æquus*, equal, even, level; Fr. *equité*; It. *equità.*]

1. Justice; right. In practice, *equity* is the impartial distribution of justice, or the doing that to another which the laws of God and man, and of reason, give him a right to claim. It is the treating of a person according to justice and reason.

The Lord shall judge the people with *equity.* — Ps. xcviii.
With righteousness shall he judge the poor, and *reprove* with *equity.* — Is. xi.

2. Justice; impartiality; a just regard to right or claim; as, we must in *equity* allow this claim.

3. In *law*, an equitable claim.

I consider the wife's *equity* to be too well settled to be shaken. *Kent.*

4. In *jurisprudence*, the correction or qualification of law, when too severe or defective; or the extension of the words of the law to cases not expressed, yet coming within the reason of the law. Hence a court of equity or chancery, is a court which corrects the operation of the literal text of the law, and supplies its defects by reasonable construction, and by rules of proceeding and deciding which are not admissible in a court of law. Equity, then, is the law of reason, exercised by the chancellor or judge, giving remedy in cases to which the courts of law are not competent. *Blackstone.*

5. *Equity of redemption*; in law, the advantage, allowed to a mortgagor, of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, when the estate is of greater value than the sum for which it was mortgaged. *Blackstone.*

E-QUIV'A-LENCE, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *valens*, from *valeo*, to be worth.]

1. Equality of value; equal value or worth. Take the goods, and give an *equivalence* in corn.

2. Equal power or force.

E-QUIV'A-LENCE, *v. t.* To be equal to. *Brown.*

[This verb has not gained currency.]

E-QUIV'A-LENC-ED, *pp.* Equaled in weight, &c.

E-QUIV'A-LENC-ING, *ppr.* Equaling in value, weight, &c.

E-QUIV'A-LENT, *a.* Equal in value or worth. In barter, the goods given are supposed to be *equivalent* to the goods received. *Equivalent* in *value* or *worth*, is tautological.

2. Equal in force, power, or effect. A steam-engine may have force or power *equivalent* to that of thirty horses.

3. Equal in moral force, cogency, or effect on the mind. Circumstantial evidence may be almost *equivalent* to full proof.

4. Of the same import or meaning. Friendship and amity are *equivalent* terms.

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial are terms *equivalent.* *South.*

Equivalent propositions, in *logic*, are called also *equipollent.*

5. Equal in excellence or moral worth. *Milton.*

E-QUIV'A-LENT, *n.* That which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force, with something else. The debtor can not pay his creditor in money, but he will pay him an *equivalent*; damages in money can not be an *equivalent* for the loss of a limb.

2. In *chemistry*, *equivalent* is the proportion expressing the weight, or quantity by weight, of any substance which combines with another substance to form a definite compound. It is often called *chemical equivalent*, or *combining proportion.*

3. In *geology*, a term applied to strata of different regions, which were cotemporaneous in origin. *Dana.*

E-QUI-VALE-LENT-LY, *adv.* In an equal manner.

Ē'QUI-VALVE, *a.* Having the valves equal in size and form, a term applied to certain bivalve shells.

Ē'QUI-VALVE, *n.* A bivalve, in which the valves are of equal size and form.

E-QUIV'O-CA-CY, *n.* Equivocalness. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

E-QUIV'O-CAL, *a.* [Low L. *æquivocus*; *æquus*, equal, and *vox*, a word; Fr. *equivoque*; It. *equivocale.* See VOCAL.]

1. Being of doubtful signification; that may be understood in different senses; capable of a double interpretation; ambiguous; as, *equivocal* words, terms, or senses. Men may be misled in their opinions by the use of *equivocal* terms.

2. Doubtful; ambiguous; susceptible of different constructions; not decided. The character of the man is somewhat *equivocal.* His conduct is *equivocal.*

3. Uncertain; proceeding from some unknown cause, or not from the usual cause. *Equivocal* generation is the production of animals without the intercourse of the sexes, and of plants without seed. This doctrine is now exploded.

E-QUIV'O-CAL, *n.* A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings. *Dennis.*

E-QUIV'O-CAL-LY, *adv.* Ambiguously; in a doubtful sense; *in terms* susceptible of different senses. He answered the question *equivocally.*

2. By uncertain birth; by equivocal generation. *Bentley.*

E-QUIV'O-CAL-NESS, *n.* Ambiguity; double meaning. *Norris.*

E-QUIV'O-CATE, *v. i.* [It. *equivocare*; Fr. *equivoquer.* See EQUIVOCAL.]

To use words of a doubtful signification; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead. To *equivocate* is the dishonorable work of duplicity. The upright man will not *equivocate* in his intercourse with his fellow-men.

E-QUIV'O-CA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Using ambiguous words or phrases.

E-QUIV-O-CĀ'TION, *n.* Ambiguity of speech; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead. Hypocrites are often guilty of *equivocation*, and by this means lose the confidence of their fellow-men. *Equivocation* is incompatible with the Christian character and profession.

E-QUIV'O-CA-TOR, *n.* One who equivocates; one who uses language which is ambiguous, and may be interpreted in different ways; one who uses mental reservation.

E-QUIV'O-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Savoring of equivocation.

EQ'UI-VŌKE, } *n.* [Fr. *equivoque.*]
E'QUI-VŌQUE, }

1. An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations.

2. Equivocation. [ferent significations.

E-QUIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *equus*, horse, and *voro*, to eat.]

Feeding or subsisting on horse flesh.

Equivorous Tartars. *Quart. Rev.*

ER, the termination of many English words, is the Teutonic form of the Latin *or*; the one contracted from *wer*, the other from *vir*, a man. It denotes an agent, originally of the masculine gender, but now applied to men or things indifferently; as in *hater*, *farmer*, *heater*, *grater.* At the end of names of places, *er* signifies a man of the place; *Londoner* is the same as *London man.*

There is a passage in Herodotus, Melpomene, 110, in which the word *wer*, *vir*, a man, is mentioned as used by the Scythians; a fact proving the affinity of the Scythian and the Teutonic nation. Τας δε Αμαζονας καλεουσι οι Σκυθαι Οιορπατα. Δυναται δε το ουνομα τουτο κατ' Ελλαδα γλωσσαν ανδροκτονοι. Οιορ γαο καλεουσι τον ανδρα, το δε πατα, κτεινειν. "The Scythians call the Amazons *Oiorpata*, a word which may be rendered in Greek *men-killers*; for *oior* is the name they give to man; *pata* signifies to kill." *Pata*, in the Burman language, signifies to *kill*; but it is probable that this is really the English *beat*; W. *bachi*, to kill.

Ē'RA, *n.* [L. *æra*: Fr. *ere*; Sp. *era.* The origin of the term is not obvious.]

1. In *chronology*, a fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted; as, the Christian *era.* It differs from *epoch* in this: *era* is a point of time fixed by some nation or denomination of men; *epoch* is a point fixed by historians and chronologists. The Christian *era* began at the *epoch* of the birth of Christ. *Encyc.*

2. A succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points. The *era* of the Seleucides ended with the reign of Antiochus. *Rollin.*

E-RĀ'DI-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *e* and *radio*, to beam.]

To shoot as rays of light; to beam.

E-RĀ-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* Emission of rays or beams of light; emission of light or splendor. *King Charles.*

E-RAD'I-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be eradicated.

E-RAD'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *eradico*, from *radix*, root.]

1. To pull up the roots, or by the roots. Hence, to destroy any thing that grows; to extirpate; to destroy the roots, so that the plant will not be reproduced; as, to *eradicate* weeds.

2. To destroy thoroughly; to extirpate; as, to *eradicate* errors, or false principles, or vice, or disease.

E-RAD'I-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; extirpated; destroyed.

E-RAD'I-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Pulling up the roots of any thing; extirpating.

E-RAD-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation; excision; total destruction.

2. The state of being plucked up by the roots.

E-RAD'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* That extirpates; that cures or destroys thoroughly.

E-RAD'I-CA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that effects a radical cure. *Whitlock.*

E-RĀS'A-BLE, *a.* That may or can be erased.

E-RĀSE', *v. t.* [L. *eradu*, *erasi*; *e* and *radu*, to scrape, Fr. *raser*, Sp. *raer*, It. *raschiare*, Arm. *raza.* See Ar. ارض *eratsa*, to corrode, Ch. גרר, to scrape, Heb. חרש, a graving tool, Syr. and Ar. خرط *kharata*, to scrape. Class Rd, No. 35, 38, and 58.]

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1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; to efface; as, to *erase* a word or a name.

2. To obliterate; to expunge; to blot out; as with pen and ink.

3. To efface; to destroy; as ideas in the mind or memory.

4. To destroy to the foundation. [See RAZE.]

E-RĀS'ED, (e-rāste',) *pp.* Rubbed or scratched out; obliterated; effaced.

2. In *heraldry*, a term applied to any thing forcibly torn off, leaving the edges jagged and uneven.

E-RĀSE'MENT, *n.* The act of erasing; a rubbing out; expunction; obliteration; destruction.

E-RĀS'ER, *n.* One who erases.

2. A sharp instrument used to erase writings, &c.

E-RĀS'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing or scraping out; obliterating; destroying.

E-RĀ'SION, (e-rā'zhun,) *n.* The act of erasing; a rubbing out; obliteration. *Black, Chem.*

E-RĀS'TIAN, *n.* One of a party in the English Church, who professed to follow the principles of Thomas Erastus, a learned German physician, and maintained that the church is "a mere creature of the state," dependent upon it for its existence, and for all its powers. *J. Murdock.*

E-RAS'TIAN-ISM, *n.* The principles of the Erastians. *Leslie.*

E-RĀ'SURE, (e-rā'zhur,) *n.* The act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration.

2. The place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.

ER'BI-UM, *n.* A metal recently discovered in ores of yttrium. *Ure.*

ERE, (ār,) *adv.* [Sax. *ær*: G. *cher*; D. *eer*; Goth. *air.* This is the root of *early*, and *ær*, in Saxon, signifies the morning. Before *ever* we use *or*, "or ever." Let it be observed that *ere* is not to be confounded with *e'er*, for *ever.*]

Before; sooner than.

Ere sails were spread new oceans to explore. *Dryden.*
The nobleman saith to him, Sir, come down *ere* my child die. — John iv.

In these passages, *ere* is really a preposition, followed by a sentence, instead of a single word, as

ERE, (ār,) *prep.* Before. [below.

Our fruitful Nile
Flowed *ere* the wonted season. *Dryden.*

ERE'LONG, (ār-,) *adv.* [*ere* and *long.*] Before a long time *had elapsed.* [*Obs.*, or *little used.*]

He mounted the horse, and following the stag, *erelong* slew him. *Spenser.*

2. Before a long time *shall elapse*; before long. *Erelong* you will repent of your folly.

The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep. *Milton.*

ERE'NOW, *adv.* [*ere* and *now.*] Before this time. *Dryden.*

ERE'WHILE, } *adv.* [*ere* and *while.*] Some time
ERE'WHILES, } ago; before a little while. [*Obs.*]

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile.* *Shak.*

ER'E-BUS, *n.* [L. *erebus*; Gr. ερεβος; Oriental ערב, evening, the decline of the sun, whence darkness, blackness.]

In *mythology*, darkness; hence, the region of the dead; a deep and gloomy place; hell. *Shak. Milton.*

E-RECT', *a.* [L. *erectus*, from *erigo*, to set upright; *e* and *rego*, to stretch or make straight, *right*, *rectus*; It. *eretto.* See RIGHT.]

1. Upright, or in a perpendicular posture; as, he
2. Directed upward. [stood *erect.*

And suppliant hands to heaven *erect.* *Philips.*

3. Upright and firm; bold; unshaken.

Let no vain fear thy generous ardor tame;
But stand *erect.* *Granville.*

4. Raised; stretched; intent; vigorous; as, a vigilant and *erect* attention of mind in prayer. *Hooker.*

5. Stretched; extended.

6. In *botany*, an *erect* stem is one which is without support from twining, or nearly perpendicular; an *erect* leaf is one which grows close to the stem; an *erect* flower has its aperture directed upward. *Martyn.*

E-RECT', *v. t.* To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular direction, or nearly such; as, to *erect* a pole or flagstaff.

To erect a perpendicular, is to set or form one line on another at right angles.

2. To raise, as a building; to set up; to build; as, to *erect* a house or temple; to *erect* a fort.

3. To set up or establish anew; to found; to form; as, to *erect* a kingdom or commonwealth; to *erect* a new system or theory.

4. To elevate; to exalt.

I am far from pretending to infallibility; that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle. *Locke.*

5. To raise; to excite; to animate; to encourage.

Why should not hope
As much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them? *Denham.*

6. To raise a consequence from premises. [*Little used.*]

Malebranche *erects* this proposition. *Locke.*

7. To extend; to distend.

E-RECT', *v. i.* To rise upright. *Bacon.*

E-RECT'A-BLE, *a.* That can be erected; as, an *erectable* feather. *Montagu.*

E-RECT'ED, *pp.* Set in a straight and perpendicular direction; set upright; raised; built; established; elevated; animated; extended and distended.

E-RECT'ER, *n.* One that erects; one that raises or builds.

E-RECT'ILE, *a.* That which may be erected.

E-RECT'ING, *ppr.* Raising and setting upright; building; founding; establishing; elevating; inciting; extending and distending.

E-RECT'ION, *n.* The act of raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright.

2. The act of raising or building, as an edifice or fortification; as, the *erection* of a wall, or of a house.

3. The state of being raised, built, or elevated.

4. Establishment; settlement; formation; as, the *erection* of a commonwealth, or of a new system; the *erection* of a bishopric or an earldom.

5. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless hight my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sidney.*

6. Act of rousing; excitement; as, the *erection* of the spirits. *Bacon.*

7. Any thing erected; a building of any kind. *Gloss. of Arch.*

8. Distention and extension.

E-RECT'IVE, *a.* Setting upright; raising.

E-RECT'LY, *adv.* In an erect posture. *Brown.*

E-RECT'NESS, *n.* Uprightness of posture or form.

E-RECT'OR, *n.* A muscle that erects; one that raises.

ER'E-MIT-AGE, *n.* See HERMITAGE.

ER'E-MITE, *n.* [L. *eremita*; Gr. ερημιτης, from ερημος, a desert.]

1. One who lives in a wilderness, or in retirement, secluded from intercourse with men. It is generally written HERMIT; which see. *Raleigh. Milton.*

2. A mineral identical with *monazite.* *Dana.*

ER-E-MIT'IC-AL, *a.* Living in solitude, or in seclusion from the world.

ER'E-MIT-ISM, *n.* State of a hermit; a living in seclusion from social life. *Murdock.*

E-REP-TA'TION, *n.* [from L. *erepto.*] A creeping

E-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *creptio.*] [forth.

A taking or snatching away by force.

ER'E-THISM, *n.* [Gr. ερεθισμος.]

A morbid degree of energy and perfection in the performance of any function.

ER-E-THIS'TIC, *a.* Relating to an erethism.

ER'GAT, *v. i.* [L. *ergo.*]

To infer; to draw conclusions. [*Not used.*] *Hewyt.*

ER'GO, *adv.* [L.] Therefore.

ER'GOT, *n.* [Fr., a spur.] In *furriery*, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint, and commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock.

2. A parasitic fungus growing within the glumes of various grasses, as wheat, rye, herd's-grass, &c. It is the Spermœdia Clavus of the botanists.

ER'GO-TISM, *n.* [L. *ergo.*]

A logical inference; a conclusion. *Brown.*

ER'GOT-ISM, *n.* [from *ergot.*] The morbid effects of ergot, or Spermœdia Clavus.

ER'I-ACH, *n.* [Irish.] A pecuniary fine. *Spenser.*

E-RID'A-NUS, *n.* [L., the River Po.] A winding southern constellation, containing the bright star Achemar. *P. Cyc.*

ER'I-GI-BLE, *a.* That may be erected. [*Ill formed, and not used.*] *Shaw's Zoöl.*

ER'IN, *n.* Ireland.

E-RIN'GO. See ERYNGO.

ER'IN-ITE, *n.* A native arseniate of copper, of an emerald-green color. *Ure.*

E-RIN'NYS, *n.* [Gr.] A fury, or goddess of discord; and hence, among the poets, discord in general. *Shak.*

E-RI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. εριον and μετρον.]

An optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibers.

E-RIST'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ερις, contention; ερις-ικος,
E-RIST'IC-AL, } contentious.]

Pertaining to disputes; controversial. [*Not in use.*]

ERKE, *n.* [Gr. αεργος.]

Idle; slothful. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

ER'ME-LIN. See ERMIN.

ER'MINE, } *n.* [Fr. *hermine*; It. *ermellino*; Sp. *ar-*
ER'MIN, } *mino*; Port. *arminho*; Arm. *erminicq*; D. *hermelyn*; G. Dan. and Sw. *hermelin.*]

1. An animal of the genus Mustela, or Putorius, an inhabitant of northern climates, in Europe and America. It nearly resembles the weasel in shape, food, and manners. In winter, the fur is of a snowy white; in summer, the upper part of the body is generally of a yellowish-brown color, and the under part of a sulphur-yellow. It is then called a *stoat.* The tip of the tail is of the most intense black, throughout the year. The fur is much valued. *Partington.*

2. The fur of the ermine, which, when used for ornamental purposes, has the black in small spots scattered through the white.

3. *Figuratively*, the dignity of judges and magistrates, whose state robes, lined with ermine, were emblematical of purity. *Chatham.*

ER'MIN-ED, *a.* Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine; as, *ermined* pride; *ermined* pomp. *Pope.*

ERN, *n.* [Dan. Sw. *ærn.*]

The sea-eagle or osprey, so called in Scotland; also applied to other eagles, particularly the common golden eagle.

ERNE, or ÆRNE, a Saxon word, signifying a place or receptacle, forms the termination of some English words, as well as Latin; as, in *barn*, *lantern*, *tavern*, *taberna.*

E-RŌDE', *v. t.* [L. *erodo*; *e* and *rodo*, to gnaw, Sp. roer, It. *rodere.* Ar. أرض *eratsa*, to gnaw. Class Rd, No. 35.]

To eat in or away; to corrode; as, canker *erodes* the flesh.

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessels. *Wiseman.*

E-RŌD'ED, *pp.* Eaten; gnawed; corroded.

2. *a.* In *natural history*, having the edge irregularly jagged, as if gnawed or eaten. *Brande. Loudon.*

E-RŌD'ING, *ppr.* Eating into; eating away; cor-

ER'O-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *erogo.*] [roding.

To lay out; to give; to bestow upon. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

ER-O-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of conferring. [*Not used.*]

E-RŌSE', *a.* [L. *erosus.*] [*Elyot.*

In *botany*, an erose leaf has small sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed. *Martyn.*

E-RŌ'SION, (e-rō'zhun,) *n.* [L. *erosio.*]

1. The act or operation of eating away.

2. The state of being eaten away; corrosion; canker.

E-RŌ'SIVE, *a.* Having the property of eating away, or corroding; corrosive. *Humble.*

E-ROT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ερως, love.]
E-ROT'IC-AL, }

Pertaining to love; treating of love. *Encyc.*

E-ROT'IC, *n.* An amorous composition or poem. *Encyc.*

ER-O-TO-MĀ'NI-A, } *n.* [Gr. ερως, love, and μανια,
ER-O-TOM'A-NY, } mania.]

Melancholy, which is the effect of love.

ER-PE-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. ερπετης, reptile, and λογος, discourse.]

One who writes on the subject of reptiles, or is versed in the natural history of reptiles. [See HERPETOLOGIST.] *Ch. Observer.*

ER-PE-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Supra.] That part of natural history which treats of reptiles. [See HERPETOLOGY.] *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

ERR, *v. i.* [L. *erro*; Fr. *errer*; Sp. *errar*; It. *errare*; G. *irren*; Sw. *irra*; Dan. *irrer.*]

1. To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose.

But *errs* not nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend? *Pope.*

2. To miss the right way, in morals or religion; to deviate from the path or line of duty; to stray by design or mistake.

We have *erred* and strayed like lost sheep. *Com. Prayer.*

3. To mistake; to commit error; to do wrong from ignorance or inattention. Men *err* in judgment from ignorance, from want of attention to facts, or from previous bias of mind.

4. To wander; to ramble.

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And *errs* about their temples, ears, and eyes. *Dryden.*

ER'RA-BLE, *a.* Liable to mistake; fallible. [*Little used.*]

ER'RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to mistake or error.

We may infer from the *errableness* of our natures the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced. *Decay of Piety.*

ER'RAND, *n.* [Sax. *ærend*, a message, mandate, legation, business, narration; *ærendian*, to tell, or relate; Sw. *ärende*; Dan. *ærinde.*]

1. A verbal message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done; a communication to be made to some person at a distance. The servant was sent on an *errand*; he told his *errand*; he has done the *errand.* These are the most common modes of using this word.

I have a secret *errand* to thee, O king. — Judges iii.

2. Any special business to be transacted by a messenger.

ER'RANT, *a.* [Fr. *errant*; L. *errans*, from *erro*, to *err.*]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling; applied particularly to knights, who, in the middle ages, wandered about to seek adventures, and display their heroism and generosity, called *knights errant.*

2. Deviating from a certain course. *Shak.*

3. Deviating from the regular course, and hence wild, extravagant, notorious; as, an *errant* fool, [now spelt ARRANT.] *B. Jonson.*

4. Itinerant. [*Obs.*]

ER'RANT, for ARRANT, an old orthography. [See ARRANT.]

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ER'RANT-RY, *n.* A wandering; a roving or rambling about. *Addison.*

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ER-RĀ'TA, *n. pl.* See ERRATUM.

ER-RAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *erraticus*, from *erro*, to wan-
ER-RAT'IC-AL, } der.]

1. Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination. *Pope.*

2. Moving; not fixed or stationary; *applied to the planets, as distinguished from the fixed stars.*

3. Irregular; mutable. *Harvey.*

4. In *geology*, a term applied to transported materials on the earth's surface; as, *erratic* blocks, gravel, &c. *Erratics* are masses of stone thus transported. *Erratic phenomena*, are the phenomena which relate to transported materials on the earth's surface.

ER-RAT'IC, *n.* A rogue. *Cockeram.*

ER-RAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without rule, order, or established method; irregularly. *Brown.*

ER-RĀ'TION, *n.* A wandering. [*Not used.*]

ER-RĀ'TUM, *n.*: *pl.* ERRATA. [See ERR.] An error or mistake in writing or printing. A list of the *errata* of a book is usually printed at the beginning or end, with references to the pages and lines in which they occur.

ERR'ED, *pret.* of ERR.

ER'RHINE, (er'rīne,) *a.* [Gr. ερρινον, ἐν and ῥὶν, the nose.]

Affecting the nose, or to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose.

ER'RHINE, (er'rīne,) *n.* A medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus. *Coxe. Encyc.*

ERR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wandering from the truth or the right way; mistaking; irregular.

ER-RŌ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *erroneus*, from *erro*, to err.]

1. Wandering; roving; unsettled.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate. *Philips.*

2. Deviating; devious; irregular; wandering from the right course.

Erroneous circulation of blood. *Arbuthnot.*

[*The foregoing applications of the word are less common.*]

3. Mistaking; misled; deviating, by mistake, from the truth. Destroy not the *erroneous* with the malicious.

4. Wrong; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth; erring from truth or justice; as, an *erroneous* opinion or judgment.

ER-RŌ'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* By mistake; not rightly; falsely.

ER-RŌ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being erroneous, wrong, or false; devintion from right; inconformity to truth; as, the *erroneousness* of a judgment or proposition.

ER'ROR, *n.* [L. *error*, from *erro*, to wander.]

1. In *a general sense*, a wandering or deviation from the truth.

2. A mistake in judgment, by which men assent to or believe what is not true. *Error* may be *voluntary* or *involuntary*: *voluntary*, when men neglect or pervert the proper means to inform the mind; *involuntary*, when the means of judging correctly are not in their power. An error committed through carelessness or haste is a *blunder.*

Charge home upon *error* its most tremendous consequences. *J. M. Mason.*

3. A mistake made in writing or other performance. It is no easy task to correct the *errors* of the press; authors sometimes charge their own *errors* to the printer.

4. A wandering; excursion; irregular course.

Driven by the winds and *errors* of the sea. *Dryden.*

[*This sense is unusual, and hardly legitimate.*]

5. Deviation from law, justice, or right; oversight; mistake in conduct.

Say not, it was an *error*. — Eccles. v.

6. In *Scripture* and *theology*, sin; iniquity; transgression.

Who can understand his *errors*? cleanse thou me from secret faults. — Ps. xix.

7. In *law*, a mistake in pleading or in judgment. A *writ of error*, is a writ founded on an alleged error in judgment, which carries the suit to another tribunal for redress. *Hence* the following verb:—

ER'ROR, *v. t.* To determine a judgment of court to be erroneous. [*Not well authorized.*]

ER'ROR-IST, *n.* One who errs, or who encourages and propagates error.

ERSE, *n.* The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts, in the Highlands of Scotland.

ERSH or EARSH, *n.* Stubble of grain.

ERST, *adv.* [Sax. *ærest*, superlative of *ær*. See ERE.]

1. First; at first; at the beginning.

2. Once; formerly; long ago.

3. Before; *till then* or now; hitherto.

[*This word is obsolete, except in poetry.*]

ERST'WHILE, *adv.* Till then or now; formerly.

ER-U-BES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *erubescens*, *erubesco*, from *rubeo*, to be red.]

A becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of any thing; a blushing.

ER-U-BES'CENT, *a.* Red, or reddish; blushing.

E-RUCT', } *v. t.* [L. *eructo*, *ructor*, coinciding in
E-RUC'TATE, } elements with Ch. רוק, Heb. ירק, to spit. Qu. *yerk.*]

To belch; to eject from the stomach, as wind. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

E-RUC'TA-TED, *pp.* Belched; ejected.

E-RUC'TA-TING, *ppr.* Belching.

ER-UC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *eructatio.*]

1. The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch.

2. A violent bursting forth or ejection of wind or other matter from the earth. *Woodward.*

ER'U-DITE, *a.* [L. *eruditus*, from *erudio*, to instruct. Qu. *e* and *rudis*, rude. Rather Ch. Syr. Sam. רדה *redah*, to teach. Class Rd, No. 2.]

Instructed; taught; learned. *Chesterfield.*

ER'U-DITE-LY, *adv.* With erudition or learning.

ER-U-DI''TION, (er-u-dish'un,) *n.* Learning; knowledge gained by study, or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences, as in history, antiquity, and languages. The Scaligers were men of deep *erudition.*

The most useful *erudition* for republicans is that which exposes the causes of discords. *J. Adams.*

E-RŪ'GIN-OUS, *a.* [L. *æruginosus*, from *æruga*, rust.] Partaking of the substance or nature of copper or the rust of copper; resembling rust.

E-RUPT', *v. i.* To burst forth. [*Not used.*]

E-RUPT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Forcibly thrown up by eruption; as, *erupted* igneous rocks.

E-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *eruptio*, from *erumpo*, *erupi*; *e* and *rumpo*, for *rupo*; Sp. *romper*; Fr. *rompre.* See Class Rb, No. 26, 27, 29.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from inclosure or confinement; a violent emission of any thing, particularly of flames and lava from a volcano. The *eruptions* of Hecla, in 1783, were extraordinary for the quantity of lava discharged.

2. A sudden or violent rushing forth of men or troops for invasion; sudden excursion.

Incensed at such *eruption* bold. *Milton.*

3. A burst of voice; violent exclamation. [*Little used.*] *South.*

4. In *medical science*, a breaking out of humors, a copious excretion of humors *on the skin*, in pustules; also, an efflorescence or redness on the skin, as in scarlatina; exanthemata; petechiæ; vibices; as in small-pox, measles, and fevers.

E-RUP'TIVE, *a.* Bursting forth.

The sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomson.*

2. Attended with eruption or efflorescence, or producing it; as, an *eruptive* fever.

3. In *geology*, produced by eruption; as, *eruptive* rocks, such as the igneous or volcanic.

E-RYN'GO, *n.* [Gr. ηρυγγιον.]

The popular name of the sea-holly; *Eryngium*, a genus of plants of several species. The flowers are collected in a round head; the receptacle is paleaceous or chaffy. The young shoots are esculent.

ER-Y-SIP'E-LAS, *n.* [Gr. ερυσιπελας.] [*Encyc.*

A disease called *St. Anthony's fire*; a diffused inflammation, with fever of two or three days, generally with coma or delirium; an eruption of a fiery acrid humor, on some part of the body, but chiefly on the face. One species of erysipelas is called *shingles*, or eruption with small vesicles. *Coxe. Encyc. Quincy.*

ER-Y-SI-PEL'A-TOUS, *a.* Eruptive; resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

ER-Y-SIP'E-LOUS. See ERYSIPELATOUS.

ER-Y-THE'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A specific inflammation, characterized by a red, glabrous, tumid fullness of the integuments, attended by burning pain, and terminating in cuticular scales or vesicles. *J. M. Good.*

ER-Y-THE-MAT'IC, *a.* Denoting a morbid redness of skin; relating to erythema.

ES-CA-LADE', *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *escalada*; It. *scalata*; from Sp. *escala*, It. *scala*, L. *scala*, a ladder, Fr. *echelle.* See SCALE.]

In *the military art*, a furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.

Sin enters, not by *escalade*, but by cunning or treachery. *Buckminster.*

ES-CA-LADE', *v. t.* To scale; to mount and pass or enter by means of ladders; as, to *escalade* a wall. *Life of Wellington.*

ES-CA-LĀD'ED, *pp.* Scaled, as a wall or rampart.

ES-CA-LĀD'ING, *ppr.* Scaling, as troops.

ESCAL'OP, (skol'up,) *n.* [D. *schulp*, a shell.]

1. A bivalve shell, of the genus Pecten. The surface is neatly marked with ribs radiating from the hinge outward. *Dana.*

2. A regular curving indenture in the margin of any thing. [See SCALLOP and SCOLLOP.]

ES-CA-PADE', *n.* [Fr. See ESCAPE.] The fling of a horse, or ordinary kicking back of his heels.

2. In *Spanish*, flight; escape. Hence, an impropriety of speech or behavior of which an individual is unconscious. *Brande.*

ES-CAPE', *v. t.* [Fr. *echapper*; Norm. *echever*; Arm. *achap*; It. *scappare*; Sp. and Port. *escapar*; probably from L. *capio*, with a negative prefix, or from a word of the same family.]

1. To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way; to shun; to obtain *security* from; to pass without harm; as, to *escape* danger.

A small number that *escape* the sword shall return. — Jer. xlv.
Having *escaped* the corruption that is in the world through lust. — 2 Pet. i.

2. To pass unobserved; to evade; as, the fact *escaped* my notice or observation.

3. To avoid the danger of; as, to *escape* the sea. *Acts* xxviii.

Note. — This verb is properly intransitive, and in strictness should be followed by *from*; but usage sanctions the omission of it.

ES-CAPE', *v. i.* To flee, shun, and be secure from danger; to avoid an evil.

Escape for thy life to the mountain. — Gen. xix.

2. To be passed without harm. The balls whistled by me; my comrades fell, but I *escaped.*

ES-CAPE', *n.* Flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm. — Ps. lv.

2. A being passed without receiving injury, as when danger comes near a person, but passes by, and the person is passive. Every soldier who survives a battle has had such an *escape.*

3. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion. *Raleigh.*

4. In *law*, an evasion of legal restraint or the custody of the sheriff without due course of law. Escapes are *voluntary* or *involuntary*: *voluntary*, when an officer permits an offender or debtor to quit his custody without warrant; and *involuntary*, or negligent, when an arrested person quits the custody of the officer against his will, and is not pursued forthwith, and retaken, before the pursuer hath lost sight of him.

5. Sally; flight; irregularity. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

6. Oversight; mistake. [*Little used, or improper.*]

ES-CAPE'MENT, *n.* That part of a clock or watch which regulates its movements, and prevents their acceleration. *Ed. Encyc.*

ES-CAP'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from and avoiding danger or evil; being passed unobserved or unhurt; shunning; evading; securing safety; quitting the custody of the law without warrant.

ES-CAP'ING, *n.* Avoidance of danger. *Ezra* ix.

ES-CAR'GA-TOIRE, (-twor,) *n.* [Fr., from *escargot*, a snail.]

A nursery of snails. *Addison.*

ES-CARP', *n.* In *fortification*, any thing high and precipitous; sometimes the side of the ditch next the rampart. *Brande.*

ES-CARP', *v. t.* [Fr. *escarper*, to cut to a slope; It. *scarpa*, a slope. See CARVE.]

To slope suddenly; to form a sudden slope; *a military term.* *Carleton.*

ES-CARP'ED, (es-kärpt',) *pp.* Cut or formed to a sudden slope.

ES-CARP'ING, *ppr.* Forming to a sudden slope.

ES-CARP'MENT, *n.* A steep descent or declivity; a precipitous side of any hill or rock. *P. Cyc.*

ES-CHA-LOT', (esh-a-lot',) *n.* [Fr. *echalote.*]

A species of small onion or garlic, the Allium ascalonicum. *Encyc.*

ES'CHAR, (es'kär,) *n.* [Gr. εσχαρα.]

In *surgery*, the crust or scab occasioned by burns or caustic applications. *Encyc.*

ES'CHA-RA, *n.* A species of coral, resembling a net or woven cloth.

ES-CHA-ROT'IC, *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh. *Coxe. Encyc.*

ES-CHA-ROT'IC, *n.* A caustic application; a medicine which sears or destroys flesh. *Coxe.*

ES-CHA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. εσχατος and λογος.]

The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, &c.

ES-CHEAT', *n.* [Fr. *echeoir*, *echoir*, *choir*: Norm. *eschier*, *eschire*, *eschever*, to fall, to happen to, to eschent. The Fr. *echoir* seems to be the Sp. *caer*, which is contracted from the L. *cado*, *cadere.*]

1. Any land or tenements which casually fall or revert to the lord within his manor, through failure of heirs. It is the determination of the tenure, or dissolution of the mutual bond between the lord and tenant, from the extinction of the blood of the tenant, by death or natural means, or by civil means, as forfeiture or corruption of blood. *Blackstone.*

2. In *the United States*, the falling or passing of lands and tenements to the State, through failure of heirs or forfeiture, or in cases where no owner is found. *Stat. of Mass. and Conn.*

3. The place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats. *England.*

4. A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession. *Blackstone. Cowel. Encyc.*

5. The lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat.

6. In *Scots law*, the forfeiture incurred by a man's being denounced a rebel.

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ES-CHĒAT', *v. i.* In *England*, to revert, as land, to the lord of a manor, by means of the extinction of the blood of the tenant.

2. In *America*, to fall or come, as land, to the state, through failure of heirs or owners, or by forfeiture for treason. In the feudal sense, no *escheat* can exist in the United States; but the word is used in statutes confiscating the estates of those who abandoned their country during the revolution, and in statutes giving to the state the lands for which no owner can be found.

ES-CHĒAT', *v. t.* To forfeit. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

ES-CHĒAT'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to escheat.

ES-CHĒAT'AGE, *n.* The right of succeeding to an escheat. *Sherwood.*

ES-CHĒAT'ED, *pp.* Having fallen to the lord through want of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ES-CHĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Reverting to the lord through failure of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ES-CHĒAT'OR, *n.* An officer who observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator, and certifies them into the treasury. *Camden.*

ES-CHEW', *v. t.* [Norm. *eschever*; Old Fr. *eschoir*; G. *scheuen*; It. *schivare*; Fr. *esquiver*; Dan. *skyer*; to shun. The G. *scheu*, Dan. *sky*, It. *schifo*, is the Eng. *shy*. In Sw. the corresponding words are *skygg* and *skyggia*, which leads to the opinion that the radical letters are Kg or Skg; and if so, these words correspond with the G. *scheuchen*, to frighten, to drive away, which we retain in the word *shoo*, used to scare away fowls.]

To flee from; to shun; to avoid.

He who obeys, destruction shall *eschew*. *Sandys.*

ES-CHEW'ED, (es-chude',) *pp.* Shunned; avoided.

ES-CHEW'ING, *ppr.* Shunning; avoiding.

ES-COCH'EON, *n.* [Fr.] The shield of the family. *Warton.*

ES'CORT, *n.* [Fr. *escorte*; It. *scorta*, a guard or guide, *scorgere*, to discern, lead, conduct. Sp. and Port. *escolta*, *r* changed into *l*. The Italian has *scorto*, seen, perceived, prudent, and as a noun, abridgment; and *scortare*, to abridge, shorten, conduct, escort. The sense of *short*, *shorten*, is connected with L. *curtus*, and the sense of *prudent* occurs in L. *cordatus*. But whether there is a connection between these words, let the reader judge.]

1. A guard; a body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage, provisions, or munitions, conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them from an enemy, or, in general, for security.

[This word is rarely, and never properly, used for *naval* protection or protectors; the latter we call a *convoy*. I have found it applied to naval protection, but it is unusual.]

2. In *a more general sense*, protection or safeguard on a journey or excursion; as, to travel under the *escort* of a friend.

ES-CORT', *v. t.* To attend and guard on a journey or excursion by land; to attend and guard any thing conveyed by land. General Washington arrived at Boston, *escorted* by a detachment of dragoons. The guards *escorted* Lord Wellington to London.

ES-CORT'ED, *pp.* Attended and guarded on a journey or excursion by land.

ES-CORT'ING, *ppr.* Attending and guarding on a journey or excursion by land.

ES-COT'. See Scot.

ES-COT', *v. t.* To pay the reckoning for; to support. *Shak.*

ES-COU-ĀDE'. See Squad.

ES-COUT'. See Scout.

ES-CRI-TOIR', (es-kre-twor',) *n.* [Sp. *escritorio*; It. *scrittorio*; Fr. *coritoire*, from *ecrire*, *ecrit*, to write, from the root of L. *scribo*, Eng. to *scrape*.]

A box with instruments and conveniences for writing, sometimes a desk or chest of drawers, with an apartment for the instruments of writing. It is often pronounced *scrutoir*.

ES-CRI-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an escritoir.

ES'CRŌW, *n.* [Fr. *ecrou*, Norm. *escrover*, *escrowe*, a scroll.]

In *law*, a deed of lands or tenements delivered to a third person, to hold till some condition is performed by the grantee, and which is not to take effect till the condition is performed. It is then to be delivered to the grantee. *Blackstone.*

ES'CU-AGE, *n.* [from Fr. *ecu*, for *escu*, L. *scutum*, a shield.]

In *feudal law*, service of the shield, called also *scutage*; a species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war; afterward exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction. *Blackstone.*

ES-CU-LĀ'PI-AN, *a.* [from *Æsculapius*, the physician.]

Medical; pertaining to the healing art. *Young.*

ES'CU-LENT, *a.* [L. *esculentus*, from *esca*, food.]

Eatable; that is or may be used by man for food; as, *esculent* plants; *esculent* fish.

ES'CU-LENT, *n.* Something that is eatable; that which is or may be safely eaten by man.

ES-CŪ'RI-AL, *n.* The palace or residence of the king of Spain, about 22 miles north-west of Madrid. This is the largest and most superb structure in the kingdom, and one of the most splendid in Europe. It is built in a dry, barren spot, and the name itself is said to signify *a place full of rocks*. *Encyc.*

The Escurial was built by Philip II., in the shape of a gridiron, in honor of St. Laurence. It takes its name from a village near Madrid. It contains the king's palace, St. Laurence's church, the monastery of Jerenomites, and the free schools, also the place of sepulture for the royal family of Spain. *Port. Dict.*

ES-CUTCH'EON, (es-kuch'un,) *n.* [Fr. *ecusson*, for *escusson*, from L. *scutum*, a shield, It. *scudo*, Sp. *escudo*, Arm. *scoeda*.]

1. The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. That part of a vessel's stern on which her name is written. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

ES-CUTCH'EON-ED, (es-kuch'und,) *a.* Having a coat of arms or ensign. *Young.*

ES-LOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *eloigner*.]

To remove. [*Not in use.*]

E-SOPH-A-GOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. οισοφαγος and τομη, a cutting.]

In *surgery*, the operation of making an incision into the esophagus, for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage. *Journ. of Science.*

E-SOPH'A-GUS, *n.* [Gr. οισοφαγος.]

The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

E-SŎP'I-AN, *a.* [from *Æsop*.] Pertaining to Æsop; composed by him or in his manner. *Warton.*

ES-O-TER'IC, *a.* [Gr. εσωτερος, interior, from εσω, within.]

Private; interior; an epithet applied to the private instructions and doctrines of philosophers; opposed to *exoteric*, or public. *Enfield.*

ES-O-TER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an esoteric manner. *Rich. Dict.*

ES'O-TER-Y, *n.* Mystery; secrecy. [*Little used.*]

ES-PAL'IER, (es-pal'yer,) *n.* [Fr. *espalier*; Sp. *espalera*; It. *spalliera*; from L. *palus*, a stake or *pole*.]

1. A row of trees planted about a garden or in hedges, so as to inclose quarters or separate parts, and trained up to a lattice of wood-work, or fastened to stakes, forming a close hedge or shelter to protect plants against injuries from wind or weather. *Encyc.*

2. A lattice-work of wood, on which to train fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs. *Brande.*

ES-PAL'IER, (es-pal'yer,) *v. t.* To form an espalier, or to protect by an espalier.

ES-PAL'IER-ED, *pp.* Protected by an espalier.

ES-PAL'IER-ING, *ppr.* Protecting by an espalier.

ES-PAR'CET, *n.* A kind of sainfoin. *Mortimer.*

ES-PĀR'TO, *n.* A kind of rush in Spain, of which cordage, shoes, baskets, &c., are made. *McCulloch.*

ES-PE'CIAL, (es-pesh'al,) *a.* [Fr. *special*; L. *specialis*, from *specio*, to see, *species*, kind.]

Principal; chief; particular; as, in an *especial* manner or degree.

ES-PE'CIAL-LY, *adv.* Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree; in reference to one person or thing in particular.

ES-PE'CIAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being especial.

ES'PE-RANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *spero*, to hope.]

Hope. [*Not English.*] *Shak.*

ES-PI'AL, *n.* [See Spy.] A spy; the act of espying. *Elyot.*

ES-PI'ED, (es-pīde',) *pp.* Seen; discovered.

ES-PI'ER, *n.* One who espies, or watches like a spy. *Harmar.*

ES'PI-NEL, *n.* A kind of ruby. [See Spinel.]

ES'PI-ON-AGE, (es'pe-on-āje *or* es'pe-on-āzh,) *n.* [Fr., from *espionner*, to spy, *espion*, a spy.]

The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching the words and conduct of others, and attempting to make discoveries, as spies or secret emissaries; the practice of watching others without being suspected, and giving intelligence of discoveries made.

ES-PLA-NADE', *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *esplanada*; It. *spianata*; from L. *planus*, plain.]

1. In *fortification*, the glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country; or the void space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Brande. Campbell.*

2. In *gardening*, a grass-plat.

ES-POUS'AL, (es-pouz'al,) *a.* [See Espouse.] Used in or relating to the act of espousing or betrothing. *Bacon.*

ES-POUS'AL, *n.* The act of espousing or betrothing.

2. Adoption; protection. *Ld. Orford.*

ES-POUS'ALS, *n. pl.* The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; a contract or mutual promise of marriage.

I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine *espousals*. — Jer. ii.

ES-POUSE', (es-pouz',) *v. t.* [Fr. *epouser*; It. *sposare*; Port. *desposar*; Sp. *desposar*, to marry, *desposarse*, to be betrothed. If this word is the same radically as the L. *spondeo*, *sponsus*, the letter *n* in the latter must be casual, or the modern languages have lost the letter. The former is most probable; in which case, *spondeo* was primarily *spodeo*, *sposus*.]

1. To betroth.

When as his mother Mary was *espoused* to Joseph. — Matt. i.

2. To betroth; to promise or engage in marriage by contract in writing, or by some pledge; as, the king *espoused* his daughter to a foreign prince. Usually and properly followed by *to*, rather than *with*.

3. To marry; to wed. *Shak. Milton.*

4. To unite intimately or indissolubly.

I have *espoused* you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ. — 2 Cor. xi.

5. To embrace; to take to one's self, with a view to maintain; as, to *espouse* the quarrel of another; to *espouse* a cause. *Dryden.*

ES-POUS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Betrothed; affianced; promised in marriage by contract; married; united intimately; embraced.

ES-POUSE'MENT, *n.* Act of espousing.

ES-POUS'ER, *n.* One who espouses; one who defends the cause of another.

ES-POUS'ING, *ppr.* Betrothing; promising in marriage by covenant; marrying; uniting indissolubly; taking part in.

ES-PRIT' DE CORPS, (es-prē'de-kōr',) [Fr.] The spirit of the body or society; the common spirit or disposition formed by men in association.

ES-PY', *v. t.* [Fr. *epier*, *espier*; Sp. *espiar*; It. *spiare*; D. *bespieden*, from *spiede*, a spy; *G. spahen*, to spy; Sw. *speia*; Dan. *speider*; W. *yspiaw*, and *yspeithiaw*, from *yspaith*, *paith*. (See Spy.) The radical letters seem to be Pd; if not, the word is a contraction from the root of L. *specio*.]

1. To see at a distance; to have the first sight of a thing remote. Seamen *espy* land, as they approach it.

2. To see or discover something intended to be hid, or in a degree concealed, and not very visible; as, to *espy* a man in a crowd, or a thief in a wood.

3. To discover unexpectedly.

As one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money. — Gen. xlii.

4. To inspect narrowly; to examine and make discoveries.

Moses sent me to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again. — Josh. xiv.

ES-PY', *v. i.* To look narrowly; to look about; to watch.

Stand by the way and *espy*. — Jer. xlviii.

[*This word is often pronounced* Spy; *which see.*]

ES-PY', *n.* A spy; a scout.

ES-PY'ING, *ppr.* Discovering; seeing first.

ES'QUI-MAUX, (es'ke-mo,) *n.* A nation of Indians inhabiting the north-western parts of North America. *Encyc. Am.*

ES-QUIRE', *n.* [Fr. *ecuyer*; It. *scudiero*; Sp. *escudero*; Port. *escudeiro*; from L. *scutum*, a shield, from Gr. σκυτος, a hide, of which shields were anciently made, or from the root of that word, Sax. *sceadan*. See Shade.]

Properly, a shield-bearer or armor-bearer, *scutifer*; an attendant on a knight. Hence, in modern times, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight. In *England*, this title is given to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the king's courts and of the household, to counselors at law, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs, and other gentlemen. In *the United States*, the title is given to public officers of all degrees, from governors down to justices and attorneys. Indeed, the title, in addressing letters, is bestowed on any person at pleasure, and contains no definite description. It is merely an expression of respect.

ES-QUIRE', *v. t.* To attend; to wait on.

ES-QUIR'ED, *pp.* Attended; waited on.

ES-QUIR'ING, *ppr.* Attending, as an esquire.

ES-QUISSE', (es-kēs',) *n.* [Fr.] The first sketch of a picture or model of a statue.

ES-SĀY', *v. t.* [Fr. *essayer*; Norm. *essoyer*; Arm. *aezaca*; D. *toeken*, to seek; *bezoeken*, *verzoeken*, to essay; G. *suchen*, to seek; *versuchen*, to essay; Dan. *forsöger*; Sw. *Försökia*; Sp. *ensayar*; Port. *ensaiar*; It. *saggiare*, *assaggiare*. The primary word is *seek*, the same as L. *sequor*. (See Seek.) The radical sense is, to press, drive, urge, strain, strive. Ch. פדן. Class Sg, No. 46.]

1. To try; to attempt; to endeavor; to exert one's power or faculties, or to make an effort to perform any thing.

While I this unexampled task *essay*. *Blackmore.*

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals. In this application, the word is now more generally written Assay; which see.

ES'SĀY, *n.* A trial; attempt; endeavor; an effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of any thing. We say, to make an *essay*.

Fruitless our hopes, though pious our *essays*. *Smith.*

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2 In *literature*, a composition intended to prove or illustrate a particular subject; usually shorter and less methodical and finished than a system; as, an *essay* on the life and writings of Homer; an *essay* on fossils; an *essay* on commerce.

3. A trial or experiment; as, this is the first *essay*.

4. Trial or experiment to prove the qualities of a metal. [In this sense, see ASSAY.]

5. First taste of any thing. *Dryden.*

ES-SĀY'ED, (es-sād',) *pp.* Attempted; tried.

ES-SĀY'ER, *n.* One who writes essays. *Addison.*

ES-SĀY'ING, *ppr.* Trying; making an effort; attempting.

ES-SĀY'IST, *n.* A writer of an essay, or of essays. *Butler.*

ES'SENCE, *n.* [L. *essentia*; Fr. *essence*; It. *essenza*; Sp. *esencia*; from L. *esse*, to be; Sw. *väsende*; Goth. *wisands*, from *wisan*, Sax. *wesan*, to be, whence *was*. The sense of the verb is, to set, to fix, to be permanent.]

1. That which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance, or of a genus, and which distinguishes it from all others. Mr. Locke makes a distinction between *nominal* essence and *real* essence. The *nominal* essence, for example, of gold, is that complex idea expressed by *gold*; the *real* essence is the constitution of its insensible parts, on which its properties depend, which is unknown to us.

The *essence* of God bears no relation to place. *E. D. Griffin.*

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is; or rather, the peculiar nature of a thing; the very substance; as, the *essence* of Chris- [tianity.

3. Existence; the quality of being.

I could have resigned my very *essence*. *Sidney.*

4. A being; an existent person; as, heavenly *essences*. *Milton.*

5. Species of being. *Bacon.*

6. Constituent substance; as, the pure *essence* of a spirit. *Milton.*

[Locke's *real* essence, supra.]

7. The predominant qualities or virtues of any plant or drug, extracted, refined, or rectified from grosser matter; or, more strictly, a volatile or essential oil; as, the *essence* of mint.

8. Perfume; odor; scent; or the volatile matter constituting perfume.

Nor let the imprisoned *essences* exhale. *Pope.*

ES'SENCE, *v. t.* To perfume; to scent.

ES'SENC-ED, (es'senst,) *pp.* Perfumed; as, *essenced* fops.

ES-SĒNES', *n. pl.* [Gr. Εσσηνοι.] Among *the Jews*, a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

ES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* [L. *essentialis*.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing. Piety and good works are *essential* to the Christian character. Figure and extension are *essential* properties of bodies.

And if each system in gradation roll,
Alike *essential* to the amazing whole. *Pope.*

2. Important in the highest degree.

Judgment is more *essential* to a general than courage. *Denham.*

3. Pure; highly rectified.

Essential oils, are such as are obtained from plants chiefly by distillation with water. They dissolve in alcohol, are inflammable, and much used in perfumery. *Brande.*

Essential character; in *natural history*, that single quality or property which serves to distinguish one genus, species, &c., from another.

ES-SEN'TIAL, (es-sen'shal,) *n.* Existence; being. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

2. First or constituent principles; as, the *essentials* of religion.

3. The chief point; that which is most important.

ES-SEN-TI-AL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being es-
ES-SEN'TIAL-NESS, } sential; first or constituent principles. *Swift.*

ES-SEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* By the constitution of nature; in essence; as, minerals and plants are *essentially* different.

2. In an important degree; in effect. The two statements differ, but not *essentially*.

ES-SEN'TIĀTE, *v. i.* To become of the same essence. *B. Jonson.*

ES-SEN'TIĀTE, *v. t.* To form or constitute the essence or being of. *Boyle.*

ES-SEN'TIĀ-TED, *pp.* Formed into the same essence.

ES-SEN'TIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Forming into or becoming of the same essence.

ES-SOIN', *n.* [Norm. *exon*, excuse; Law L. *exonia*, *sonium*; Old Fr. *exonier*, *essonier*, to excuse. Spelman deduces the word from *ex* and *soing*, care. But qu. This word is sometimes spelt ESSOIGN.]

1. An excuse; the alleging of an excuse for him who is summoned to appear in court and answer, and who neglects to appear at the day. In *England*, the three first days of a term are called *essoin-days*, as three days are allowed for the appearance of suitors. *Blackstone. Cowel. Spelman.*

2. Excuse; exemption. *Spenser.*

3. He that is excused for non-appearance in court at the day appointed. *Johnson.*

ES-SOIN', *v. t.* To allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; to excuse for absence *Cowel.*

ES-SOIN'ER, *n.* An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another.

ES'SON-ITE, *n.* Cinnamon-Stone, which see.

ES-TAB'LISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *etablir*; Sp. *establecer*; Port. *estabelecer*; It. *stabilire*; L. *stabilio*; Heb. יצב or נצב, Ch. and Syr. *id.*; Ar. نَصَبَ *tasaba*, to set, fix, establish. Class Sb, No. 37, and see No. 35. See also Ar. وَثَبَ *wataba*, Ch. יתב, to settle, to place, to dwell. Class Db, No. 53, 54.]

1. To set and fix firmly or unalterably; to settle permanently.

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. — Gen. xvii.

2. To found permanently; to erect and fix or settle; as, to *establish* a colony or an empire.

3. To enact or decree by authority and for permanence; to ordain; to appoint; as, to *establish* laws, regulations, institutions, rules, ordinances, &c.

4. To settle or fix permanently; as, to *establish* one's self in business; the enemy *established* themselves in the citadel.

5. To make firm; to confirm; to ratify what has been previously set or made.

Do we then make void the law through faith? By no means; yea, we *establish* the law. — Rom. iii.

6. To settle or fix what is wavering, doubtful, or weak; to confirm.

So were the churches *established* in the faith. — Acts xvi.
To the end he may *establish* your hearts unblamable in holiness. — 1 Thess. iii.

7. To confirm; to fulfill; to make good.

Establish thy word to thy servant. — Ps. cxix.

8. To set up in the place of another, and confirm.

Who go about to *establish* their own righteousness. — Rom. x.

ES-TAB'LISH-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set; fixed firmly; founded; ordained; enacted; ratified; confirmed; set up and supported by the state; as, an *established* religion.

ES-TAB'LISH-ER, *n.* He who establishes, ordains, or confirms.

ES-TAB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Fixing; settling permanently; founding; ratifying; confirming; ordaining.

ES-TAB'LISH-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *etablissement*.]

1. The act of establishing, founding, ratifying, or ordaining.

2. Settlement; fixed state. *Spenser.*

3. Confirmation; ratification of what has been settled or made. *Bacon.*

4. Settled regulation; form; ordinance; system of laws; constitution of government.

Bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty. *Spenser.*

5. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary.

His excellency — might gradually lessen your *establishment*. *Swift.*

6. That which is fixed or established; as a permanent military force, a fixed garrison, a local government, an agency, a factory, &c. The king has *establishments* to support in the four quarters of the globe. *Great Britain.*

7. A place of residence or of transacting business.

8. That form of religious worship which is established and supported by the state.

9. Settlement or final rest.

We set up our hopes and *establishment* here. *Wake*

ES-TA-CĀDE', *n.* [Fr. Sp. *estacada*, from the root of *stake*.]

A dike constructed of piles in the sea, a river, or a morass, to check the approach of an enemy.

ES-TA-FET', } *n.* [Sp. *estafeta*; Fr. *estafete*.]
ES-TA-FETTE', }

A courier; an express of any kind.

ES-TĀTE', *n.* [Fr. *etat*, for *estat*; D. *staat*; G. *staat*; Arm. *stad*; It. *stato*; Sp. *estado*; L. *status*, from *sto*, to stand. The roots *stb*, *std*, and *stg*, have nearly the same signification, to set, to fix. It is probable that the L. *sto* is contracted from *stad*, as it forms *steti*. See Ar. وصد Class Sd, No. 46, and Class Dd, No. 22, 23, 24.]

1. In *a general sense*, fixedness; a fixed condition; now generally written and pronounced STATE.

She cast us headlong from our high *estate*. *Dryden.*

2. Condition or circumstances of any person or thing, whether high or low. *Luke* i.

3. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate*? *Sidney.*

4. In *law*, the interest, or quantity of interest, a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects. *Estates* are *real* or *personal*. *Real* estate consists in lands or freeholds, which descend to heirs; *personal* estate consists in chattels or movables, which go to executors and administrators. There are also *estates* for life, for years, at will, &c.

5. Fortune; possessions; property in general. He is a man of a great *estate*. He left his *estate* unencumbered.

6. The general business or interest of government; hence, a political body; a commonwealth; a republic. But in this sense, we now use STATE.

7. A branch of the body politic. In *Great Britain*, the *estates* of the realm are the king, lords, and commons; or rather the lords and commons.

Estates; in the plural, dominions; possessions of a prince.

2. Orders or classes of men in society or government. Herod made a supper for his chief *estates*. *Mark* vi.

ES-TĀTE', *v. t.* To settle as a fortune. [*Little used.*] [*Shak.*

2. To establish. [*Little used.*]

ES-TĀT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Possessing an estate. *Swift.*

ES-TEEM', *v. t.* [Fr. *estimer*; It. *estimare*; Sp. and Port. *estimar*; Arm. *istimout*, *istimein*; L. *æstimo*; Gr. ιστιμαομαι; εις and τιμαω, to honor or esteem. See Class Dm, No. 29.]

1. To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value.

Then he forsook God, who made him, and lightly *esteemed* the rock of his salvation. — Deut. xxxii.
They that despise me shall be lightly *esteemed*. — 1 Sam. ii.

2. To prize; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship. When our minds are not biased, we always *esteem* the industrious, the generous, the brave, the virtuous, and the learned.

Will he *esteem* thy riches? — Job xxxvi.

3. To hold in opinion; to repute; to think.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike. — Rom. xiv.

4. To compare in value; to estimate by proportion. [*Little used.*] *Davies.*

ES-TEEM', *v. i.* To consider as to value. *Spenscr.*

ES-TEEM', *n.* Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit. This man is of no worth in my *esteem*.

2. High value or estimation; great regard; favorable opinion, founded on supposed worth.

Both those poets lived in much *esteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden.*

ES-TEEM'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable.

ES-TEEM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Valued; estimated; highly valued or prized on account of worth; thought; held in opinion.

ES-TEEM'ER, *n.* One who esteems; one who sets a high value on any thing.

A proud *esteemer* of his own parts. *Locke.*

ES-TEEM'ING, *ppr.* Valuing; estimating; valuing highly; prizing; thinking: deeming.

ES-THET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the science of taste.

ES-THET'ICS, *n.* [Gr. αισθητικος.]

The science which treats of the beautiful, or of the theory of taste. [See ÆSTHETICS.]

ES-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *æstus* and *fero*.]

Producing heat.

ES'TI-MA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; It. *estimevole*.]

1. That is capable of being estimated or valued; as, *estimable* damage. *Paley.*

2. Valuable; worth a great price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable* or profitable. *Shak.*

3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion or regard.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*. *Temple.*

ES'TI-MA-BLE, *n.* That which is worthy of regard. *Brown.*

ES'TI-MA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving esteem or regard. *R. Newton.*

ES'TI-MA-BLY, *adv.* In an estimable manner.

ES'TI-MĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *æstimo*. See ESTEEM.]

1. To judge and form an opinion of the value of; to rate by judgment or opinion, without weighing or measuring either value, degree, extent, or quantity. We *estimate* the value of cloth by inspection, or the extent of a piece of land, or the distance of a mountain. We *estimate* the worth of a friend by his known qualities. We *estimate* the merits or talents of two different men by judgment. We *estimate* profits, loss, and damage. Hence,

2. To compute; to calculate; to reckon.

ES'TI-MATE, *n.* A valuing or rating in the mind; a judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent, or quantity of any thing, without ascertaining it. We form *estimates* of the expenses of a war; of the probable outfits of a voyage; of the comparative strength or merits of two men; of the extent of a kingdom or its population. Hence, *estimate* may be equivalent to calculation, computation, without measuring or weighing.

2. Value. *Shak.*

ES'TI-MĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Valued; rated in opinion or judgment.

ES'TI-MĀ-TING, *ppr.* Valuing; rating; forming an

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opinion or judgment of the value, extent, quantity, or degree of worth of any object; calculating; com-
ES-TI-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *æstimatio.*] puting.

1. The act of estimating.

2. Calculation; computation; an opinion or judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of any thing, formed without using precise data. We may differ in our *estimations* of distance, magnitude, or amount, and no less in our *estimation* of moral qualities.

3. Esteem; regard; favorable opinion; honor.

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honor with the elders. *Wisdom.*

ES'TI-MĀ-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth or preference. [*Little used.*]

2. Imaginative. [*Hale. Boyle.*

ES'TI-MĀ-TOR, *n.* One who estimates or values.

ES'TI-VAL, *a.* [L. *æstivus*, from *æstas*, summer. See HEAT.]

Pertaining to summer, or continuing for the sum-
ES'TI-VĀTE, *v. i.* To pass the summer. [mer.
ES-TI-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *æstivatio*, from *æstas*, summer, *æstivo*, to pass the summer.]

1. The act of passing the summer. *Bacon.*

2. In *botany*, the disposition of the petals within the floral gem or bud: 1, *convolute*, when the petals are rolled together like a scroll; 2, *imbricate*, when they lie over each other like tiles on a roof; 3, *conduplicate*, when they are doubled together at the midrib; 4, *valvate*, when, as they are about to expand, they are placed like the glumes in grasses. *Martyn.*

ES-TOP', *v. t.* [Fr. *etouper*, to stop. See STOP.]

In *law*, to impede or bar, by one's own act.

A man shall always be *estopped* by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove any thing in contradiction to what he has once solemnly avowed. *Blackstone.*

ES'TO PER-PET'U-UM, } [L.] May it be perpet-
ES'TO PER-PET'U-AL, } ual.

ES-TOP'PED, (es-topt',) *pp.* Hindered; barred; precluded by one's own act.

ES-TOP'PEL, *n.* In *law*, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act or deed, which *estops* or precludes him from averring any thing to the contrary.

If a tenant for years levies a fine to another person, it shall work as an *estoppel* to the cognizor. *Blackstone.*

ES-TOP'PING, *ppr.* Impeding; barring by one's own act.

ES-TŌ'VERS, *n. pl.* [Norm. *estoffer*, to store, stock, furnish; *estuffeures*, stores; Fr. *etoffer*, to *stuff*. See STUFF.]

In *law*, necessaries or supplies; a reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the use of a tenant; such as sustenance of a felon in prison, and for his family during his imprisonment; alimony for a woman divorced, out of her husband's estate. *Common of estovers*, is the liberty of taking the necessary wood for the use or furniture of a house or farm from another's estate. In Saxon, it is expressed by *bote*, which signifies *more*, or *supply*, as, *house-bote*, *plow-bote*, *fire-bote*, *cart-bote*, &c. *Blackstone.*

ES-TRĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] An even or level space; a level and slightly raised place in a room. *Smart.*

ES-TRAM'A-CON, (-son,) *n.* [Fr.] A sort of two-edged sword formerly used.

ES-TRĀNGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *etranger*. See STRANGE.]

1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw; to cease to frequent and be familiar with.

Had we *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent. *Hooker.*

I thus *estrange* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor; to apply to a purpose foreign from its original or customary one.

They have *estranged* this place and burnt incense in it to other gods.—Jer. xix.

3. To alienate, as the affections; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence.

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withdraw; to withhold.

We must *estrange* our belief from what is not clearly evidenced. *Glanville.*

ES-TRĀNG'ED, *pp.* Withdrawn; withheld; alienated.
ES-TRĀNG'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being estranged. *Prynne.*
ES-TRĀNGE'MENT, *n.* Alienation; a keeping at a distance; removal; voluntary abstraction; as, an *estrangement* of affection.

An *estrangement* of desires from better things. *South.*

ES-TRĀNG'ING, *ppr.* Alienating; withdrawing; keeping at or removing to a distance.
ES-TRA-PĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *strappado.*]

The action of a horse, who, to get rid of his rider, rises before and at the same time kicks furiously with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

ES-TRAY', *v. i.* To stray. [See STRAY.]
ES-TRAY', *n.* [Norm. *estrayer*, probably allied to *straggle*, and perhaps from the root of W. *trag*, beyond.]

A tame beast, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner; a beast supposed to have strayed from the power or inclosure of its owner. It is usually written STRAY. *Blackstone.*

ES-TRĒAT', *n.* [Norm. *estraite* or *estreite*, from L. *extractum*, *extraho*, to draw out.]

In *law*, a true copy or duplicate of an original writing, especially of amercements or penalties set down in the rolls of court to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, on every offender. *Cowel. Encyc.*

ES-TRĒAT', *v. i.* To extract; to copy. *Blackstone.*
ES-TRĒAT'ED, *pp.* Extracted; copied.
ES-TRĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Extracting; copying.
ES-TRĒPE'MENT, *n.* [Norm. *estreper*, *estripper*, to waste; Eng. to *strip.*]

In *law*, spoil; waste; a *stripping* of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner. *Blackstone. Cowel.*

ES'TRICH, } *n.* The ostrich; which see. [*Obs.*]
ES'TRIDGE, }

2. In *commerce*, the fine down of the ostrich, lying immediately beneath the feathers. *McCulloch.*

ES'TU-ANCE, *n.* [L. *æstus.*]

Heat. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

ES'TU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *æstuarium*, from *æstuo*, to boil or foam, *æstus*, heat, fury, storm.]

1. An arm of the sea; a frith; a narrow passage, or the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs.

2. A vapor bath.

ES'TU-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to or formed in an estuary; as, *estuary* strata. *Lyell.*

ES'TU-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *æstuo*, to boil.]

To boil; to swell and rage; to be agitated.

ES-TU-Ā'TION, *n.* A boiling; agitation; commotion of a fluid. *Brown. Norris.*

EST-URE', *n.* [L. *æstuo.*]

Violence; commotion. [*Not used.*] *Chapman.*

E-SŪ'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *esuriens*, *esurio.*]

Inclined to eat; hungry. *Dict.*

ES'U-RINE, (ezh'yu-rin,) *a.* Eating; corroding. [*Little used.*] *Wiseman.*

E-TĀT' MĀ'JOR, (ā-tā'mā'zhor.) Officers and sub-officers, as distinguished from their troops; also, the superior officers. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

ET CÆT'E-RA, [L.] and the contraction ETC., or &c., denote the rest, or others of the kind; and so on; and so forth.

ETCH or ED'DISH, *n.* Ground from which a crop has been taken. *Mortimer.*

ETCH, *v. t.* [G. *etzen*, D. *etsen*, to eat. See EAT.]

1. To produce figures or designs on copper or other metallic plates, by means of lines or strokes first drawn, and then enten or corroded by aquafortis. The plate is first covered with a proper varnish or ground, which is capable of resisting the acid, and the ground is then scored or scratched by a needle or similar instrument, in the places where the lines composing the figure or design are intended to be; the plate is then covered with nitric acid, which corrodes or eats the metal in the lines thus laid bare. *Hebert.*

2. To sketch; to delineate. [*Not in use.*] *Locke.*

ETCH, *v. i.* To practice etching.
ETCH'ED, (etcht,) *pp.* or *a.* Marked and corroded by nitric acid.
ETCH'ING, *ppr.* Marking or producing a design on a metallic plate with aquafortis.
ETCH'ING, *n.* The act or art of etching; a mode of engraving.

2. The impression taken from an etched plate.

ETCH'ING-NEE'DLE, *n.* An instrument of steel with a fine point, used in etching for tracing outlines, &c., on the plate. *Brande.*

ET-E-ÖS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. ετεος, true, and στιχος, a verse.]

A chronogrammatical composition. *B. Jonson.*

E-TERN', *a.* Eternal; perpetual; endless. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

E-TER'NAL, *a.* [Fr. *eternel*; L. *æternus*, composed of *ævum* and *turnus*, *æviternus. Varro.* The origin of the last component part of the word is not obvious. It occurs in *diuturnus*, and seems to denote continuance.]

1. Without beginning or end of existence.

The *eternal* God is thy refuge.—Deut. xxxiii.

2. Without beginning of existence.

To know whether there is any real being, whose duration has been *eternal.* *Locke.*

3. Without end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; immortal.

That they may also obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus, with *eternal* glory.—2 Tim. ii.
What shall I do, that I may have *eternal* life?—Matt. xix.
Suffering the vengeance of *eternal* fire.—Jude 7.

4. Perpetual; ceaseless; continued without intermission.

And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine. *Dryden.*

5. Unchangeable; existing at all times without change; as, *eternal* truth.

E-TER'NAL, *n.* An appellation of God. *Hooker. Milton.*

E-TER'NAL-IST, *n.* One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite. *Burnet.*
E-TER'NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make eternal; to give [We now use ETERNIZE.] [endless duration to.
E-TER'NAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made eternal.
E-TER'NAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering eternal.
E-TER'NAL-LY, *adv.* Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only.

2. Unchangeably; invariably; at all times.

That which is morally good must be *eternally* and unchangeably so. *South.*

3. Perpetually; without intermission; at all times.

Where western gales *eternally* reside. *Addison.*

E-TER'NI-FI-ED, *pp.* Made famous; immortalized.
E-TER'NI-FY, *v. t.* To make famous, or to immortalize. [*Not in use.*]
E-TER'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making famous; immor-
E-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *æternitas.*] talizing.

1. Duration or continuance without beginning or end.

By repeating the idea of any length of duration, with the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity.* *Locke.*
The high and lofty One, who inhabiteth *eternity.*—Is. lvii.

2. The state or time which begins at death.

At death we enter on *eternity.* *Dwight.*

We speak of eternal duration preceding the present time. God has existed from *eternity.* We also speak of endless or everlasting duration in future, and dating from present time or the present state of things. Some men doubt the *eternity* of future punishment, though they have less difficulty in admitting the *eternity* of future rewards.

E-TER'NIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *eterniser*; Sp. *eternizar*; It. *eternare*; Low L. *æterno.*]

1. To make endless.

2. To continue the existence or duration of indefinitely; to perpetuate; as, to *eternize* woe. *Milton.*

So we say, to *eternize* fame or glory.

3. To make forever famous; to immortalize; as, to *eternize* a name; to *eternize* exploits.

E-TER'NIZ-ED, *pp.* Made endless; immortalized.
E-TER'NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving endless duration to; immortalizing.
E-TĒ'SIAN, (e-tē'zhan,) *a.* [L. *etesius*; Gr. ετησιος, from ετος, a year. Qu. Eth. ΘΘΛ, *owed*, or *awed*, a circuit or circle, and the verb, to go round.]

Stated; blowing at stated times of the year; periodical. *Etesian* winds are yearly or anniversary winds, answering to the monsoons of the East Indies. The word is applied, in Greek and Roman writers, to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean, from whatever quarter they blow. *Encyc.*

E'THAL, *n.* [from the first syllables of *ether* and *alcohol.*]

A peculiar oily substance, obtained from spermaceti. *Prout.*

ĒTHE, *a.* Easy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Ē'THEL, *a.* Noble. [*Obs.*]
E'THER, *n.* [L. *æther*; Gr. αιθηρ, αιθω, to burn, to shine; Eng. *weather*; Sax. *wæder*, the air; D. *weder*; G. *wetter*; Sw. *väder.*]

1. A thin, subtile matter, much finer and rarer than air, which, some philosophers suppose, begins from the limits of the atmosphere, and occupies the heavenly space. *Newton.*

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow. *Dryden.*

2. In *chemistry*, a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol, or rectified spirit of wine, with an acid, especially with sulphuric acid. It is lighter than alcohol, of a strong, sweet smell, susceptible of great expansion, and of a pungent taste. It is so volatile, that when shaken it is dissipated in an instant. *Encyc. Fourcroy.*

E-THĒ'RE-AL, *a.* Formed of ether; containing or filled with ether; as, *ethereal* space; *ethereal* regions.

2. Heavenly; celestial; as, *ethereal* messenger.

3. Consisting of ether or spirit.

Vast chain of being, which from God began,
Natures *ethereal*, human, angel, man. *Pope.*

E-THE-RE-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state or condition of being etnereal.
E-THĒ'RE-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into ether, or into a very subtile fluid. *Good.*

2. *Figuratively*, to render ethereal or spiritual.

E-THĒ'RE-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into ether or a very subtile fluid; as, an *ethereal*ized and incorporeal substrate. *Good.*

2. Made ethereal or spiritual.

E-THĒ'RE-AL-LY, *adv.* In a celestial or heavenly manner.
E-THĒ'RE-OUS, *a.* Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton.*
Ē'THER-I-FORM, *a.* [*ether* and *form.*] Having the form of ether. *Prout.*
Ē'THER-INE, *n.* Carbureted hydrogen, so called from being supposed to exist in ether. *P. Cyc.*
Ē'THER-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into ether. *Med. Repos.*
Ē'THER-IZ-ED, *pp.* Converted into ether.
Ē'THER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting into ether.
ETH'IC, } *a.* [L. *ethicus*; Gr. ηθικος, from ηθος,
ETH'IC-AL, } manners.]

Relating to manners or morals; treating of morality; delivering precepts of morality; as, *ethic* discourses or epistles.

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ETH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.

ETH'ICS, *n.* The doctrines of morality or social manners; the science of moral philosophy, which teaches men their duty, and the reasons of it.
Paley. Encyc.

2. A system of moral principles; a system of rules for regulating the actions and manners of men in society.

E'THI-OP, E-THI-Ō'PI-AN, } *n.* A native of Ethiopia.

E'THI-OPS MAR'TIAL; black oxyd of iron; iron in the form of a very fine powder.

E'THI-OPS MIN'ER-AL; a combination of mercury and sulphur, of a black color; black sulphuret of mercury, *Thomson. Nicholson.*

ETH'MOID, ETH-MOID'AL, } *a.* [Gr, ηθμος, a sieve, and ειδος, form.]
Resembling a sieve.
Ethmoid bone; a bone at the top of the root of the nose.

ETH'NARCH, *n.* [Gr. εθνος and αρχη.]
The governor of a province or people.

ETH'NIC, ETH'NIC-AL, } *a.* [L. *ethnicus*; Gr. εθνικος, from εθνος, nation, from the root of G. *heide*, heath, woods, whence *heathen*. See HEATHEN.]
Heathen; pagan; pertaining to the Gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity; opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian*.

ETH'NIC, *n.* A heathen; a pagan.

ETH'NI CISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.
B. Jonson.

ETH-NOG'RA-PHER, ETH-NOL'O-GIST, } *n.* One who cultivates ethnography; one who treats of the different natural races and families of men.

ETH-NO-GRAPH'IC, ETH-NO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } *a.* [See the noun.] Pertaining to ethnography.

ETH-NOG'RA-PHY, ETH-NOL'O-GY, } *n.* [Gr. εθνος, γραφη, and λογος.]
The science which treats of the different natural races and families of men, or a treatise on that science.

ETH-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See ETHOLOGY.] Treating of ethics or morality.

E-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who writes on the subject of manners and morality.

E-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. εθος, or ηθος, manners, morals, and λογος, discourse.]
A treatise on morality, or the science of ethics.
Owen. Lunier.

E'THYL, *n.* [Gr. αιθηρ and ὑλη.] A hypothetical radical or base, existing in ether and its compounds.

E'THI-O-LATE, *v. i.* [Gr. αιθω, to shine.] [*Graham.*
To become white or whiter; to be whitened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants.

E'THI-O-LATE, *v. t.* To blanch; to whiten by excluding the sun's rays.

E'THI-O-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Blanched; whitened by excluding the sun's rays.

E'THI-O-LA-TING, *ppr.* Blanching; whitening by excluding the sun's rays.

E-THI-O-LA'TION, *n.* The operation of being blanched, as plants, by excluding the light of the sun.
Fourcroy. Darwin.

In *gardening*, the rendering plants white, crisp, and tender, by excluding the action of light from them. *Cyc.*

E-THI-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to etiology.
Arbuthnot.

E-THI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αιτια, cause, and λογος, discourse.]
In *medicine*, that branch of medical science which treats of the causes of disease. *Quincy.*

ET-I-QUETTE', (et-e-ket',) *n.* [Fr. *etiquette*, a ticket; W. *tocyn*, a little piece or slip, from *tociaw*, to cut off, Eng. to *dock*. *Originally*, a little piece of paper, or a mark or title, affixed to a bag or bundle, expressing its contents.]
Primarily, an account of ceremonies. Hence, in *present usage*, forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed toward particular persons, or in particular places, especially in courts, levees, and on public occasions. From the original sense of the word, it may be inferred that it was formerly the custom to deliver cards containing orders for regulating ceremonies on public occasions.

ET-NE'AN, *a.* [from *Ætna.*] Pertaining to Etna, a volcanic mountain in Sicily.

ET'TIN, *n.* A giant. [*Obs.*] *Beaum.*

ET'TLE, *v. t.* To earn. [*Not in use.*] *Boucher.*

ET-UI', (et-we',) ET-WEE', ET-WEE'-CASE, } *n.* [Fr. *etui*, a case.]
A case for pocket instruments.

ET-Y-MOL'O-GER, *n.* An etymologist [*Not in use.*] *Griffith.*

ET-Y-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See ETYMOLOGY.] Pertaining to etymology or the derivation of words; according to, or by means of, etymology. *Locke.*

ET-Y-MO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to etymology.

ET-Y-MO-LOG'IC-ON, *n.* A treatise in which the etymologies of words are traced, as Whiter's Etymologicon.

ET-Y-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in etymology or the deduction of words from their originals; one who searches into the original of words.

ET-Y-MOL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots.
Encyc.

ET-Y-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ετυμος, true, and λογος, discourse.]
1. That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words, with a view to ascertain their radical or primary signification.
In *grammar*, etymology comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words, and shows how they are formed from their simple roots.
2. The deduction of words from their originals; the analysis of compound words into their primitives.

ET'Y-MON, *n.* [Gr. ετυμον, from ετυμος, true.]
An original root or primitive word.

EU'CHA-RIST, (yū'ka-rist,) *n.* [Gr. ευχαριστια, a giving of thanks; ευ, well, and χαιρις, favor.]
1. The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the solemn act or ceremony of commemorating the death of our Redeemer, in the use of bread and wine, as emblems of his flesh and blood, accompanied with appropriate prayers and hymns.
2. The act of giving thanks.

EU-CHA-RIST'IC, EU-CHA-RIST'IC-AL, } *a.* Containing expressions of thanks. *Brown.*
Pertaining to the Lord's supper.

EU'CHLORE, *a.* [Gr. ευ, well, and χλωρος, green.]
In *mineralogy*, having a distinct green color. *Mohs.*

EU-CHLŌ'RIC, (yu-klō'rik,) *a.* Of a distinct green color.
Euchloric gas; the same as EUCHLORINE. *Davy.*

EU'CHLO-RINE, *n.* [See CHLORINE.] *In chemistry*, protoxyd of chlorine. *Davy. Ure.*

EU-CHOL'O-GY, (yu-kol'o-je,) *n.* [Gr. ευχολογιον; ευχη, prayer or vow, and λογος, discourse.]
A formulary of prayers; the Greek ritual, in which are prescribed the order of ceremonies, sacraments, and ordinances. *Encyc.*

EU'CHRO-ITE, *n.* [Gr. ευχροια, beautiful color.]
A mineral of a light, emerald-green color, transparent and brittle.

EU'CHY-MY, (yū'ke-me,) *n.* [Gr. ευχυμια.]
A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

EU-CHY-SID'ER-ITE, *n.* A mineral, considered as a variety of augite. *Phillips.*

EU'CLASE, *n.* [Gr. ευ and κλαω, to break; easily broken.]
A brittle gem of the beryl family, consisting of silica, alumina, and glucina. It occurs in light, green, transparent crystals, affording a brilliant diagonal cleavage. It comes from the topaz localities in Brazil. *Dana.*

EU'CRA-SY, *n.* [Gr. ευ, well, and κρασις, temperament.]
In *medicine*, such a due or well-proportioned mixture of qualities in bodies, as to constitute health or soundness. *Quincy. Encyc.*

EUCHARISTIC-AL, *a.* Containing acts of thanksgiving. *Mede.*

EU'DI-AL-YTE, *n.* [Gr ευ, easily, and διαλυω, to dissolve.]
A rose-red or brownish-red mineral, occurring in nearly opaque crystals. It consists of the earth zirconia, united with silica, lime, and soda. It fuses easily before the blowpipe. *Dana.*

EU-DI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ευδιος, serene, ευ and διος, Jove, air, and μετρον, measure.]
An instrument for ascertaining the purity of the atmosphere, or rather the quantity of oxygen contained in any given bulk of elastic fluid.
Encyc. Ure.

EU-DI-O-MET'RIC, EU-DI-O-MET'RIC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to a eudiometer; performed or ascertained by a eudiometer; as, *eudiometrical* experiments or results.

EU-DI-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer.
P. Cyc.

EU'GE, *n.* Applause. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

EU'GEN-Y, *n.* [Gr. ευ and γενος.]
Nobleness of birth.

EUGH, (yū,) *n.* A tree. [See YEW.]

EU-HAR-MON'IC, *a.* [Gr. ευ, well, and *harmonic*.]
Producing harmony or concordant sounds; as, the *euharmonic* organ. *Liston.*

EU'KAI-RITE, *n.* [Gr. ευκαιρος, opportune.]
Cupreous seleniuret of silver, a mineral of a shining lead-gray color, and granular structure.
Cleaveland.

EU-LOG'IC, EU-LOG'IC-AL, } *a.* [See EULOGY.] Containing praise; commendatory.

EU-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner to convey praise.

EU'LO-GIST, (yū'lo-jist,) *n.* [See EULOGY.] One who praises and commends another; one who writes or speaks in commendation of another, on account of his excellent qualities, exploits, or performances.

EU-LO-GIST'IC, *a.* Commendatory; full of praise.

EU-LO-GIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With commendation.

EU-LŌ'GI-UM, *n.* A eulogy.

EU'LO-GIZE, (yū'lo-jīze,) *v. t.* [See EULOGY.] To praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol in speech or writing.

EU'LO-GIZ-ED, *pp.* Praised; commended.

EU'LO-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Commending; writing or speaking in praise of.

EU'LO-GY, *n.* [Gr. ευλογια; ευ and λογος.]
Praise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person, on account of his valuable qualities or services.

EU'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. ευνομια; ευ and νομος, law.]
Equal law, or a well-adjusted constitution of government. *Milford.*

EU'NUCH, (yū'nuk,) *n.* [Gr. ευνουχος; ευνη, a bed, and εχω, to keep.]
A male of the human species castrated.

EU'NUCH-ATE, *v. t.* To make a eunuch; to castrate.

EU'NUCH-A-TED, *pp.* Made a eunuch.

EU'NUCH-A-TING, *ppr.* Making a eunuch.

EU'NUCH-ISM, *n.* The state of being a eunuch.

EU-OT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ευ, well, and τεμνω, to cleave.]
In *mineralogy*, easily cleavable. *Shepard.*

EU'PA-THY, (yū'pa-the,) *n.* [Gr. ευπαθεια.]
Right feeling. *Harris.*

EU-PA-TOR'I-NA, *n.* A supposed alkaloid obtained from Eupatorium Cannabinum, or hemp agrimony. It is a white powder having a peculiar sharp, bitter taste, insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and alcohol. It combines with sulphuric acid, and the salt crystallizes in silky needles.

EU'PA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *eupatorium*; Gr. ευπατοριον.]
The plant hemp agrimony.

EU-PEP'SY, (yu-pep'se,) *n.* [Gr. ευπεψια; ευ and πεψις, concoction.]
Good concoction in the stomach; good digestion.

EU-PEP'TIC, *a.* Having good digestion.

EU'PHE-MISM, (yū'fe-mizm,) *n.* [Gr. ευφημισμος; ευ, well, and φημι, to speak.]
A representation of good qualities; particularly in *rhetoric*, a figure in which a harsh or indelicate word or expression is softened, or rather by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners or to delicate ears.
Ash. Campbell.

EU-PHE-MIS'TIC, *a.* Containing euphemism; rendering more decent or delicate in expression.

EU-PHON'IC, EU-PHON'IC-AL, } *a.* [See EUPHONY.] Agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear; as, *euphonical* orthography. *Colebrooke.*
The Greeks adopted many changes in the combination of syllables, to render their language *euphonic*, by avoiding such collisions. *E. Porter.*

EU-PHŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Agreeable in sound.

EU-PHŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With euphony; harmoniously.

EU'PHO-NISM, *n.* An agreeable combination of sounds.

EU'PHO-NIZE, *v. t.* To make agreeable in sound.

EU'PHO-NY, (yū'fo-ne,) *n.* [Gr. ευφωνια; ευ and φωνη, voice.]
An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation of letters and syllables which is pleasing to the ear.

EU-PHOR'BI-A, (yu-for'be-a,) *n.* [Gr. ευφορβια, with a different signification.]
In *botany*, spurge, or bastard spurge, a genus of plants of many species, mostly shrubby, herbaceous succulents, some of them armed with thorns. *Encyc.*

EU-PHOR'BI-UM, (yu-for'be-um,) *n.* [L., from Gr. ευφορβιον, Ar. فربيون *forbion*.]
In *the materia medica*, an inspissated sap, exuding from an African plant. It has a sharp, biting taste, and is vehemently acrimonious, inflaming and ulcerating the fauces. *Encyc.*

EU'PHO-TIDE, *n.* A name given, by the French, to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite. *Cleaveland.*

EU'PHRA-SY, (yū'fra-se,) *n.* [Gr. ευφρασια.]
Eyebright, the popular name of the genus of plants Euphrasia, called, in French, *casse-lunette*.

EU'PHU-ISM, *n.* [Gr. ευφυης, elegant.]
An affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language; high-flown diction.

EU'PHU-IST, *n.* [Gr. ευφυης.]
One who affects excessive refinement and elegance of language; applied particularly to a class of writers, in the age of Elizabeth, whose unnatural and high-flown diction is ridiculed in Sir Walter Scott's Monastery, in the character of Sir Percie Shafton.

EU-PHU-IST'IC, *a.* Belonging to the euphuists, or to euphuism.

EU-RĀ'SIAN, *n.* or *a.* [A contraction of *European* and *Asian*.]
A term applied, in India, to children born of European parents on the one side, and Asiatics on the other.

EU-RI'PUS, *n.* [Gr. Ευριπος; L. *Euripus*.]
A strait; a narrow tract of water, where the tide, or a current, flows and reflows, as that in Greece,

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between Eubœa and Attica, or Eubœa and Bœotia. It is sometimes used for a strait or frith much agitated. *Burke.*

EŪ'RITE, *n.* The French name of felspathic granite, of which felspar is the principal ingredient; the white stone [*weiss stein*] of Werner.

EU-ROC'LY-DON, *n.* [Gr. *ευρος*, wind, and *κλυδων*, a wave.]

A tempestuous wind, such as drove ashore, on Malta, the ship in which Paul was sailing to Italy. It is supposed to have blown from an easterly point. *Acts* xxvii. *Encyc.*

EŪ'ROPE, *n.* [Bochart supposes this word to be composed of אמה חור, *white face*, the land of white people, as distinguished from the Ethiopians, black-faced people, or tawny inhabitants of Asia and Africa.]

The great quarter of the earth that lies between the Atlantic Ocean and Asia, and between the Mediterranean Sea and the North Sea.

EU-RO-PĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Europe.

EU-RO-PĒ'AN, *n.* A native of Europe.

EŪ'RUS, *n.* [L.] The east wind.

EŪ'RYTH-MY, (yū'rith-my,) *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and *ῥυθμος*, *rythmus*, number or proportion.]

In *architecture*, *painting*, and *sculpture*, ease, majesty, and elegance of the parts of a body, arising from just proportions in the composition. *Encyc.*

EU-SĒ'BI-AN, *n.* A term applied to the followers of Eusebius, of Nicomedia, who was a friend and protector of Arius.

EU-STA'CHI-AN, *a.* The *eustachian tube*, is a slender pipe affording a passage for the air from a cavity in the ear to the back part of the mouth, and the external air. *Paley.*

EŪ'STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and *στυλος*, a column.]

In *architecture*, a term denoting a building in which the columns are placed at the most convenient distances from each other, the intercolumniations being just two diameters and a quarter of the column. *Gwilt.*

EŪ'TAX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ευταξια.*]

Established order. [*Not used.*] *Waterhouse.*

EU-TER'PE, (yu-ter'pe,) *n.* In *mythology*, the muse who presides over wind-instruments.

EU-TER'PE-AN, *a.* Relating to Euterpe; a term often given to music clubs.

EŪ'THA-NĀ-SY or EU-THAN'A-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ευθανασια*; *ευ* and *θανατος*, death.]

An easy death. *Arbuthnot.*

EU-TYCH'I-AN, *n.* A term applied to the followers of *Eutychius*, who held that the divine and human natures of Christ, after their union, became so blended together, as to constitute but one nature. They were also called MONOPHYSITES. *J. Murdock.*

EU-TYCH'I-AN-ISM, (yu-tik'e-an-izm,) *n.* The doctrine of Eutychius.

EŪX'INE, *n.* The sea on the east of Europe; the [Black Sea.

E-VA'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vaco.*]

To empty. [*Not in use.*] *Harvey.*

E-VAC'U-ANT, *a.* [L. *evacuans.*]

Emptying; freeing from.

E-VAC'U-ANT, *n.* A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural secretions and excretions.

E-VAC'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *evacuo*; *e* and *vacuus*, from *vaco*, to empty. See VACANT.]

1. To make empty; to free from any thing contained; as, to *evacuate* the church *Hooker.*

2. To throw out; to eject; to void; to discharge; as, to *evacuate* dark-colored matter from the bowels. Hence,

3. To empty; to free from contents, or to diminish the quantity contained; as, to *evacuate* the bowels; to *evacuate* the vessels by bleeding.

4. To quit; to withdraw from a place. The British army *evacuated* the city of New York, Nov. 25, 1783.

5. To make void; to nullify; as, to *evacuate* a marriage, or any contract.

[In this sense, VACATE is now generally used.]

E-VAC'U-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Emptied; cleared; freed from the contents; quitted, as by an army or garrison; ejected; discharged; vacated.

E-VAC'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Emptying; making void or vacant; withdrawing from.

E-VAC-U-A'TION, *n.* The act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison.

2. Discharges by stool or other natural means; a diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means. *Quincy.*

3. Abolition; nullification.

E-VAC'U-A-TIVE, *a.* That evacuates.

E-VAC'U-A-TOR, *n.* One that makes void. *Hammond.*

E-VADE', *v. t.* [L. *evado*; *e* and *vado*, to go; Sp. *evadir*; Fr. *evader.*]

1. To avoid by dexterity. The man *evaded* the blow aimed at his head.

2. To avoid or escape by artifice or stratagem; to slip away; to elude. The thief *evaded* his pursuers.

3. To elude by subterfuge, sophistry, address, or ingenuity. The advocate *evades* an argument or the force of an argument.

4. To escape as imperceptible, or not to be reached or seized. *South.*

E-VADE', *v. i.* To escape; to slip away; formerly and properly with *from*; as, to *evade from* perils. But *from* is now seldom used.

2. To attempt to escape; to practice artifice or sophistry, for the purpose of eluding.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any such ways. *South.*

E-VAD'ED, *pp.* Avoided; eluded.

E-VAD'ING, *ppr.* Escaping; avoiding; eluding; slipping away from danger, pursuit, or attack.

EV-A-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *evagatio*, *evagor*; *e* and *vagor*, to wander.]

The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling. *Ray.*

E-VAG-IN-A'TION, *n.* [*e* and *vagina.*] The act of unsheathing.

Ē'VAL, *a.* [L. *ævum.*]

Relating to time or duration. [*Not in use.*]

E-VAL-U-A'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Valuation; apprizement. [*Useless.*]

EV-A-NES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *evanescens*, from *evanesco*; *e* and *vanesco*, to vanish, from *vanus*, vain, empty. See VAIN.]

1. A vanishing; a gradual departure from sight or possession, either by removal to a distance or by dissipation, as vapor.

2. The state of being liable to vanish and escape possession.

EV-A-NES'CENT, *a.* Vanishing; subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to dissipation, like vapor, or to become imperceptible. The pleasures and joys of life are *evanescent.*

EV-AN-ES'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a vanishing manner.

E-VAN'GEL, *n.* [L. *evangelium.*]

The gospel. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

EV-AN-GĒ'LI-AN, *a.* Rendering thanks for favors. *Mitford.*

E-VAN-GEL'IC, } *a.* [Low L. *evangelicus*, from
E-VAN-GEL'IC-AL, } *evangelium*, the gospel; Gr. *ευαγγελικος*, from *ευαγγελιον*; *ευ*, well, good, and *αγγελλω*, to announce, Ir. *agalla*, to tell, to speak, Ar. قال *kaula*, to tell, Class Gl, No. 49, or Ch. אמלי, כלא, to call, No. 36.]

1. According to the gospel; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel, published by Christ and his apostles; as, *evangelical* righteousness, obedience, or piety.

2. Contained in the gospel; as, an *evangelical* doctrine.

3. Sound in the doctrines of the gospel; orthodox; as, an *evangelical* preacher.

E-VAN-GEL'IC-AL-ISM, *n.* Adherence to evangelical doctrines.

E-VAN-GEL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner according to the gospel.

E-VAN'GEL-ISM, *n.* The promulgation of the gospel *Bacon.*

E-VAN'GEL-IST, *n.* A writer of the history or doctrines, precepts, actions, life, and death, of our blessed Savior, Jesus Christ; as, the four *evangelists*, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

2. A preacher or publisher of the gospel of Jesus Christ, licensed to preach, but not having charge of a particular church.

E-VAN'GEL-IST-A-RY, *n.* A selection of passages from the Gospels, as a lesson in divine service. *Gregory.*

E-VAN-GEL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of evangelizing.

E-VAN'GEL-IZE, *v. t.* [Low L. *evangelizo.*]

To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel to, and convert to a belief of the gospel; as, to *evangelize* heathen nations; to *evangelize* the world. *Milner. Buchanan.*

E-VAN'GEL-IZE, *v. i.* To preach the gospel.

E-VAN'GEL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Instructed in the gospel; converted to a belief of the gospel, or to Christianity.

E-VAN'GEL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Instructing in the doctrines and precepts of the gospel; converting to Christianity.

E-VAN'GEL-Y, *n.* Good tidings; the gospel. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

E-VAN'ID, *a.* [L. *evanidus.* See VAIN.]

Faint; weak; evanescent; liable to vanish or disappear; as, an *evanid* color or smell. *Bacon. Encyc.*

E-VAN'ISH, *v. i.* [L. *evanesco.* See VAIN.]

To vanish; to disappear; to escape from sight or perception.

[VANISH is more generally used.]

E-VAN'ISH-MENT, *n.* A vanishing; disappearance. *Barton.*

E-VAP'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [See EVAPORATE.] That may be converted into vapor, and pass off in fumes; that may be dissipated by evaporation. *Grew.*

E-VAP'O-RATE, *v. i.* [L. *evaporo*; *e* and *vaporo*, from *vapor*, which see.]

1. To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapor, or in particles too minute to be visible. Fluids, when heated, often *evaporate* in visible steam; but water, on the surface of the earth, generally *evaporates* in an imperceptible manner.

2. To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted. Arguments *evaporate* in words; the spirit of a writer often *evaporates* in translating.

E-VAP'O-RATE, *v. t.* To convert or resolve a fluid into vapor, which is specifically lighter than the air; to dissipate in fumes, steam, or minute particles. Heat *evaporates* water at every point of temperature, from 32° to 212°, the boiling point of Fahrenheit; a north-west wind, in New England, *evaporates* water, and dries the earth, more rapidly than the heat alone of a summer's day.

2. To give vent to; to pour out in words or sound. *Wotton.*

E-VAP'O-RATE, *a.* Dispersed in vapors.

E-VAP'O-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into vapor or steam, and dissipated; dissipated in insensible particles, as a fluid.

E-VAP'O-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Resolving into vapor; dissipating, as a fluid.

E-VAP-O-RA'TION, *n.* The conversion of a fluid into vapor specifically lighter than the atmospheric air. *Evaporation* is increased by heat, and is followed by cold. It is now generally considered as a solution in the atmosphere.

2. The act of flying off in fumes; vent; discharge.

3. In *pharmacy*, the operation of drawing off a portion of a fluid in steam, that the remainder may be of a greater consistence, or more concentrated.

E-VAP'O-RA-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or producing evaporation.

E-VAP-O-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *evaporo*, and Gr. *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer. *Journ. of Science.*

E-VA'SION, (e-vā'zhun,) *n.* [L. *evasio*, from *evado*, *evasi.* See EVADE.]

The act of eluding or avoiding, or of escaping, particularly from the pressure of an argument, from an accusation or charge, from an interrogatory and the like; excuse; subterfuge; equivocation; artifice to elude; shift. *Evasion* of a direct answer weakens the testimony of a witness.

Thou by *evasions* thy crime uncoverest more. *Milton.*

E-VA'SIVE, *a.* Using evasion or artifice to avoid; elusive; shuffling; equivocating.

He — answered *evasive* of the sly request. *Pope.*

2. Containing evasion; artfully contrived to elude a question, charge, or argument; as, an *evasive* answer; an *evasive* argument or reasoning.

E-VA'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By evasion or subterfuge; elusively; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or a charge.

E-VA'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being evasive.

ĒVE, *n.* The consort of Adam, and mother of the human race; so called by Adam, because she was the mother of all living. In this case, the word would properly belong to the Heb. חוה. But the Hebrew name is חוה, *havah* or *chavah*, coinciding with the verb to *show*, to *discover*, and Parkhurst hence denominates Eve the *manifester*. In the *Septuagint*, *Eve*, in Gen. iii. 20, is rendered Ζωη, life; but, in Gen. iv. 1, it is rendered Ευαν, *Euan* or *Evan*. The reason of this variation is not obvious, as the Hebrew is the same in both passages. In Russ. Eve is *Eova*. In the Chickasaw language of America, a wife is called *awah*, says Adair.

E-VEC'TION, *n.* [L. *eveho*, to carry away.]

1. A carrying out or away; also, a lifting or extolling; exaltation. *Pearson.*

2. In *astronomy*, a change of form in the lunar orbit, by which its eccentricity is sometimes increased, and sometimes diminished. *Olmsted.*

ĒVE, } *n.* [Sax. *æfen*, *efen*; D. *avond*; G.
Ē'VEN, (ē'vn,) } *abend*; Sw. *afton*; Dan. *aften*; Icc. *aftan.* Qu. Ch. מנא, from מנה, *fanah*, to turn, to decline. The evening is the decline of the day, or fall of the sun.]

1. The decline of the sun; the latter part or close of the day, and beginning of the night. *Eve* is used chiefly in poetry. In prose, we generally use *evening.*

Winter, oft, at *eve* resumes the breeze. *Thomson.*
They, like so many Alexanders,
Have in these parts from morn till *even* fought. *Shak.*

2. Eve is used, also, for the evening before a holiday; as, Christmas *eve.* *Johnson.*

3. *Figuratively*, the period just preceding some important event; as, the *eve* of an engagement.

Ē'VEN-SONG, (ē'vn-,) *n.* A song for the evening; a form of worship for the evening. *Milton.*

2. The evening, or close of the day. *Dryden.*

Ē'VEN-TIDE, *n.* [*even* and Sax. *tid*, time.] *Literally*, the time of evening; that is, evening.

Isaac went out to meditate in the field at the *even-tide.* — Gen. xxiv.

[This word is nearly obsolete; *tide* being a useless addition to *even.*]

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Ē'VEN, (ē'vn,) *a.* [Sax. *efen*; D. *even*; G. *eben*; Sw. *efven*; Pers. هون *hovan*. The sense is, laid or pressed down, level.]

1. Level; smooth; of an equal surface; flat; not rough or waving; as, an *even* tract of land; an *even* country; an *even* surface.

2. Uniform; equal; calm; not easily ruffled or disturbed, elevated or depressed; as, an *even* temper.

3. Level with; parallel to.

And shall lay thee *even* with the ground. — Luke xix.

4. Not leaning.

He could not carry his honors *even*. *Shak.*

5. Equally favorable; on a level in advantage; fair. He met the enemy on *even* ground; the advocates met on *even* ground in argument.

6. Owing nothing on either side; having accounts balanced. We have settled accounts, and now are *even*.

7. Settled; balanced; as, our accounts are *even*.

8. Equal; as, *even* numbers.

9. Capable of being divided into two equal parts, without a remainder; opposed to *odd*. 4, 6, 8, 10, are *even* numbers.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars is *even* or odd. *Taylor.*

Ē'VEN, (ē'vn,) *v. t.* To make even or level; to level; to lay smooth.

This will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*
This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil. *Ralegh.*

2. To place in an equal state, as to obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance accounts. *Shak.*

Ē'VEN, *v. i.* To be equal to. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

Ē'VEN, (ē'vn,) *adv.* Noting a level or equality, or, emphatically, a like manner or degree. As it has been done to you, *even* so shall it be done to others. Thou art a soldier *even* to Cato's wishes; that is, your qualities, as a soldier, are equal to his wishes.

2. Noting equality or sameness of time; hence, emphatically, the very time. I knew the facts *even* when I wrote to you.

3. Noting, emphatically, identity of person.

And behold I, *even* I, do bring a flood of waters on the earth. — Gen. vi.

4. Likewise; in like manner.

Here all their rage and *even* their murmurs cease. *Pope.*

5. So much as. We are not *even* sensible of the change.

6. Noting the application of something to that which is less probably included in the phrase; or bringing something within a description which is unexpected. The common people are addicted to this vice, and *even* the great are not free from it. He made several discoveries which are new *even* to the learned.

Here also we see the sense of equality, or bringing to a level. So in these phrases, I shall *even* let it pass, I shall *even* do more, we observe the sense of bringing the mind or will to a level with what is to be

E-VĒNE', *v. i.* [L. *evenio.*] [done.
To happen. [*Not in use.*] *Heywt.*

Ē'VEN-ED, (ē'vnd,) *pp.* Made even or level.

Ē'VEN-ER, (ē'vn-er,) *n.* One that makes even.

Ē'VEN-HAND, *n.* Equality. *Bacon.*

Ē'VEN-HAND-ED, *a.* Impartial; equitable; just. *Shak.*

Ē'VEN-KEEL. A ship is properly said to be on *even-keel* when she draws the same water abaft and forward. The term is sometimes used, though inaccurately, to denote that she is not inclined to either side, but is upright. *Brande.*

Ē'VEN-ING, (ē'vn-ing,) *n.* [See EVE, EVEN.] The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; properly, the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun.

The *evening* and the morning were the first day. — Gen. i.

The precise time when *evening* begins, or when it ends, is not ascertained by usage. The word often includes a part at least of the afternoon, and indeed the whole afternoon; as in the phrase, "The morning and *evening* service of the Sabbath." In strictness, *evening* commences at the setting of the sun, and continues during twilight; and *night* commences with total darkness. But, in customary language, the *evening* extends to bedtime, whatever that time may be. Hence we say, to spend an *evening* with a friend; an *evening* visit.

2. The decline or latter part of life. We say, the *evening* of life, or of one's days.

3. The decline of any thing; as, the *evening* of glory.

Ē'VEN-ING, (ē'vn-ing,) *a.* Being at the close of day; as, the *evening* sacrifice.

Ē'VEN-ING-HYMN, } (ē'vn-ing-) *n.* A hymn or song
Ē'VEN-ING-SONG, } to be sung at evening.

Ē'VEN-ING-STAR, (ē'vn-ing-) *n.* Hesperus or Vesper; Venus, when visible in the evening.

Ē'VEN-MIND'ED, *a.* Having equanimity.

Ē'VEN-LY, (ē'vn-le,) *adv.* With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness, elevations, and depressions; as, things *evenly* spread.

2. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise; as, *evenly* balanced.

3. In a level position; horizontally.

The surface of the sea is *evenly* distant from the centre of the earth. *Brerewood.*

4. Impartially; without bias from favor or enmity. *Bacon.*

Ē'VEN-NESS, (ē'vn-ness,) *n.* The state of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface.

2. Uniformity; regularity; as, *evenness* of motion.

3. Freedom from inclination to either side; equal distance from either extreme. *Hale.*

4. Horizontal position; levelness of surface; as, the *evenness* of a fluid at rest.

5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

6. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; a state of mind not subject to elevation or depression; equanimity. *Atterbury.*

E-VENT', *n.* [L. *eventus*, *evenio*; *e* and *venio*, to come; Fr. *evenement*; It. and Sp. *evento*; Ar. فان *faina.* Class Bn, No. 21.]

1. That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; any incident, good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked. — Eccles. ix.

2. The consequence of any thing; the issue; conclusion; end; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates. The *event* of the campaign was to bring about a negotiation for peace.

E-VENT', *v. i.* To break forth. [*Not used.*]

E-VENT'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *eventrer*, from the L. *e* and *venter*, the belly.]

To open the bowels; to rip open; to disembowel. *Brown.*

E-VENT'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Having the bowels opened.

E-VENT'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Opening the bowels.

E-VENT'FUL, *a.* [from *event.*] Full of events or incidents; producing numerous or great changes, either in public or private affairs; as, an *eventful* period of history; an *eventful* period of life.

E-VEN'TI-LĀTE, *v. t.* To winnow; to fan; to discuss. [See VENTILATE.]

E-VEN-TI-LĀ'TION, *n.* A fanning; discussion.

E-VENT'Ų-AL, *a.* [from *event.*] Coming or happening as a consequence or result of any thing; consequential.

2. Final; terminating; ultimate. *Burke.*

Eventual provision for the payment of the public securities. *Hamilton.*

E-VENT-Ų-AL'I-TY, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, that organ which takes cognizance of occurrences or events. *Brande.*

E-VENT'Ų-AL-LY, *adv.* In the event; in the final result or issue.

E-VENT'Ų-ĀTE, *v. i.* To issue; to come to an end; to close; to terminate. [*Rare in Eng.*] *J. Lloyd.*

E-VENT'Ų-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Issuing; terminating.

EV'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *æfre*, *efre.*]

1. At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future. Have you *ever* seen the city of Paris, or shall you *ever* see it?

No man *ever* yet hated his own flesh. — Eph. v.

2. At all times; always; continually.

He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden.*
He will *ever* be mindful of his covenant. — Ps. cxi.
Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. — 2 Tim. iii.

3. *Forever*; eternally; to perpetuity; during everlasting continuance.

This is my name *forever*. — Ex. iii.

In *a more lax sense*, this word signifies continually, for an indefinite period.

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl, and he shall serve him *forever*. — Ex. xxi.

These words are sometimes repeated, for the sake of emphasis; *forever* and *ever*, or *forever* and *forever*. *Pope. Shak.*

4. *Ever and anon*; at one time and another; now and then. *Dryden.*

5. In any degree. No man is *ever* the richer or happier for injustice.

Let no man fear that creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from his poison. *Hall.*

In *modern usage*, this word is used for *never*, but very improperly.

And all the question, wrangle e'er so long,
Is only this, if God has placed him wrong. *Pope.*

This ought to be, *ne'er* so long, as the phrase is always used in the Anglo-Saxon, and in our version of the Scriptures, that is, so long as *never*, so long as *never* before, to any length of time indefinitely. Ask me *never* so much dowry. Charmers, charming *never* so wisely. These are the genuine English phrases. Let them charm so wisely as *never* before.

6. A word of enforcement or emphasis; thus, as soon as *ever* he had done it; as like him as *ever* he can look.

They brake all their bones in pieces *or ever* they came to the bottom of the den. — Dan. vi.

[*Or* is a misprint. It should be *ere*, that is, *before*. See ERE.]

7. In poetry, and sometimes in prose, *ever* is contracted into *e'er*.

Ever, in composition, signifies always or continually, without intermission, or to eternity.

EV-ER-AC'TIVE, *a.* Active at all times.

EV-ER-BUB'BLING, *a.* [*ever* and *bubbling.*] Continually boiling or bubbling. *Crashaw.*

EV-ER-BURN'ING, *a.* [*ever* and *burning.*] Burning continually, or without intermission; never extinct; as, an *ever-burning* lamp; *ever-burning* sulphur. *Milton.*

EV-ER-CHANG'ING, *a.* Very changeable.

EV-ER-DE-CĀY'ING, *a.* Always decaying.

EV-ER-DŪR'ING, *a.* [*ever* and *during.*] Enduring forever; continuing without end; as, *ever-during* glory. *Ralegh.*

EV-ER-DY'ING, *a.* Always dying.

EV-ER-EX-PAND'ING, *a.* Always expanding.

EV-ER-GLĀDE, *n.* A tract of land covered with water and grass.

EV'ER-GREEN, *a.* [*ever* and *green.*] Always green; verdant throughout the year. The pine is an *evergreen* tree.

EV-ER-GREEN, *n.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons; as, a garden furnished with *evergreens*.

EV-ER-GRŌW'ING, *a.* Always growing.

EV-ER-HĀST'ING, *a.* Always hasting.

EV-ER-HON'OR-ED, (-on'urd,) *a.* [*ever* and *honored.*] Always honored; ever held in esteem; as, an *ever-honored* name. *Pope.*

EV-ER-LĀST'ING, *a.* [*ever* and *lasting.*] Lasting or enduring forever; eternal; existing or continuing without end; immortal.

The *everlasting* God, or Jehovah. — Gen. xxi.
Everlasting fire; *everlasting* punishment. — Matt. xviii. xxv.

2. Perpetual; continuing indefinitely, or during the present state of things.

I will give thee, and thy seed after thee, the land of Canaan, for an *everlasting* possession. — Gen. xvii.
The *everlasting* hills or mountains. *Genesis. Habakkuk.*

3. In *popular usage*, endless; continual; unintermitted; as, the family is disturbed with *everlasting* disputes.

EV-ER-LĀST'ING, *n.* Eternity; eternal duration, past and future.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. — Ps. xc.

2. A popular name of certain plants, from the permanence of the color and form of their dry flowers, as the American cudweed, of the genus *Gnaphalium*. *Loudon. Farm. Encyc.*

EV-ER-LĀST'ING-LY, *adv.* Eternally; perpetually; continually. *Swift.*

EV-ER-LĀST'ING-NESS, *n.* Eternity; endless duration; indefinite duration. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

EV-ER-LĀST'ING-PĒA, *n.* A plant of the vetch kind, a species of Lathyrus.

EV-ER-LIV'ING, *a.* [*ever* and *living.*] Living without end; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence; as, the *ever-living* God.

2. Continual; incessant; unintermitted.

EV-ER-MEM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* Worthy to be always remembered.

EV-ER-MŌRE', *adv.* [*ever* and *more.*] Always; eternally.

Religion prefers the pleasures which flow from the presence of God for *evermore*. *Tillotson.*

2. Always; at all times; as, *evermore* guided by truth.

EV-ER-Ō'PEN, (-ō'pn,) *a.* [*ever* and *open.*] Always open; never closed. *Taylor.*

EV-ER-PLĒAS'ING, *a.* [*ever* and *pleasing.*] Always pleasing; ever giving delight.

The *ever-pleasing* Pamela. *Sidney.*

EV-ER-RE-CUR'RING, *a.* Always recurring.

EV-ER-REST'LESS, *a.* Always restless.

EV-ER-RE-VĒR'ED, *a.* Always revered.

E-VERSE', (e-vers',) *v. t.* [L. *eversus.*] To overthrow or subvert. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

E-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *eversio.*] An overthrowing; destruction. *Taylor.*

Eversion of the eyelids; ectropium, a disease in which the eyelids are turned outward, so as to expose the red internal tunic. *Good.*

EV-ER-SMIL'ING, *a.* Always smiling.

E-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *everto*; *e* and *verto*, to turn.] To overturn; to overthrow; to destroy. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

E-VERT'ED, *pp.* Overturned.

E-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Overthrowing.

EV-ER-VER'DANT, *a.* Always green. *Verplanck.*

EV-ER-WĀK'ING, *a.* [*ever* and *waking.*] Always watching or vigilant; as, *ever-watchful* eyes.

EV-ER-WĀST'ING, *a.* Always wasting. [awake.

EV-ER-WĄTCH'FUL, *a.* [*ever* and *watchful.*] Always watching or vigilant; as, *ever-watchful* eyes.

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EV'ER-Y, *a.* [Old Eng. *everich. Chaucer.* It is formed from *ever.* The Scots write *everich* and *everilk*; the latter is the Sax. *æfre* and *ælc*, each. The former may be *eac, eaca*, addition, or the common termination *ich, ig*, like.]

Each individual of a whole collection or aggregate number. The word includes the whole number, but each separately stated or considered.

Every man at his best state is altogether vanity. — Ps. xxxix.

EV'ER-Y-DAY, *a.* [*every* and *day.*] Used or being every day; common; usual; as, *every-day* wit; an *every-day* suit of clothes.

EV'ER-Y-WHERE, *adv.* [See WHERE, which signifies place.]

In every place; in all places.

EV-ER-YOUNG', *a.* [*ever* and *young.*] Always young or fresh; not subject to old age or decay; undecaying.

Joys *ever-young*, unmixed with pain or fear. *Pope.*

ĒVES'DROP. See EAVESDROP, the usual spelling.

ĒVES'DROP-PER, *n.* One who stands under the eaves, or at a window, or door, to listen privately to what is said in the house. [See EAVESDROPPER.]

E-VES'TI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [*Not in use.*] See INVESTIGATE.

E-VI'BRATE. [*Not in use.*] See VIBRATE.

E-VICT', *v. t.* [L. *evinco, evictum; e* and *vinco*, to conquer.]

1. To dispossess by a judicial process, or course of legal proceedings; to recover lands or tenements by law.

If either party be *evicted* for defect of the other's title. *Blackstone.*

2. To take away by sentence of law. *King Charles.*

3. To evince; to prove. [*Not used.*] *Cheyne.*

E-VICT'ED, *pp.* Dispossessed by sentence of law; *applied to persons.* Recovered by legal process; *applied to things.*

E-VICT'ING, *ppr.* Dispossessing by course of law.

E-VIC'TION, *n.* Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession, by due course of law.

2. Proof; conclusive evidence. *L'Estrange.*

EV'I-DENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *evidentia*, from *video*, to see. Class Bd.]

1. That which elucidates and enables the mind to see truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason. Our senses furnish *evidence* of the existence of matter, of solidity, of color, of heat and cold, of a difference in the qualities of bodies, of figure, &c. The declarations of a witness furnish *evidence* of facts to a court and jury; and reasoning, or the deductions of the mind from facts or arguments, furnish *evidence* of truth or falsehood.

2. Any instrument or writing which contains proof.

I delivered the *evidence* of the purchase to Baruch. — Jer. xxxii.
I subscribed the *evidence* and sealed it. — Jer. xxxii.

3. A witness; one who testifies to a fact. This sense is improper and inelegant, though common, and found even in Johnson's writings.

EV'I-DENCE, *v. t.* To elucidate; to prove; to make clear to the mind; to show in such a manner that the mind can apprehend the truth, or in a manner to convince it. The testimony of two witnesses is usually sufficient to *evidence* the guilt of an offender. The works of creation clearly *evidence* the existence of an infinite first cause. *Milton.*

EV'I-DENC-ED, (ev'e-denst,) *pp.* Made clear to the mind; proved.

EV'I-DENC-ING, *ppr.* Proving clearly; manifesting.

EV'I-DENT, *a.* Plain; open to be seen; clear to the mental eye; apparent; manifest. The figures and colors of bodies are *evident* to the senses; their qualities may be made *evident.* The guilt of an offender can not always be made *evident.*

EV-I-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Affording evidence; clearly proving. *Scott.*

EV'I-DENT-LY, *adv.* Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly. The evil of sin may be *evidently* proved by its mischievous effects.

E-VIG-I-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *evigilatio.*]

A waking or watching. [*Little used.*]

ĒV'IL, (ē'vl,) *a.* [Sax. *efel, yfel*, or *hyfel*; D. *euvel*; G. *übel*: Arm. *fall, goall.* Qu. W. *gwael*, vile; Ir. *feal.* The Irish word is connected with *feallaim*, to fail, which may be allied to *fall.* Perhaps this is from a different root Qu. Heb. Ch. and Syr. עול, to be unjust or injurious, to defraud, Ar. عال to decline, and غال to fall on or invade suddenly.

1. Having bad qualities of a natural kind; mischievous; having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief.

Some *evil* beast hath devoured him. — Gen. xxxvii.

2. Having bad qualities of a moral kind; wicked; corrupt; perverse; wrong; as, *evil* thoughts; *evil* deeds; *evil* speaking; an *evil* generation. *Scripture.*

3. Unfortunate; unhappy; producing sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity; as, *evil* tidings; *evil* arrows; *evil* days. *Scripture.*

ĒV'IL, (ē'vl,) *n. Evil* is *natural* or *moral. Natural evil* is any thing which produces pain, distress, loss, or calamity, or which in any way disturbs the peace, impairs the happiness, or destroys the perfection of natural beings.

Moral evil is any deviation of a moral agent from the rules of conduct prescribed to him by God, or by legitimate human authority; or it is any violation of the plain principles of justice and rectitude.

There are also *evils* called *civil*, which affect injuriously the peace or prosperity of a city or state; and *political* evils, which injure a nation in its public capacity.

All wickedness, all crimes, all violations of law and right, are *moral evils.* Diseases are *natural evils*, but they often proceed from *moral evils.*

2. Misfortune; mischief; injury.

There shall no *evil* befall thee. — Ps. xci.
A prudent man foreseeth the *evil*, and hideth himself. — Prov. xxii.

3. Depravity; corruption of heart, or disposition to commit wickedness; malignity.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil.* — Eccles. ix.

4. Malady; as, the *king's evil* or scrofula.

ĒV'IL, (ē'vl,) *adv.* [Generally contracted to ILL.]

1. Not well; not with justice or propriety; unsuitably.

Evil it beseems thee. *Shak.*

2. Not virtuously; not innocently.

3. Not happily; unfortunately.

It went *evil* with his house. *Deut.*

4. Injuriously; not kindly.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deut.*

In *composition*, EVIL, denoting something bad or wrong, is often contracted to ILL.

ĒV'IL-AF-FECT'ED, *a.* Not well disposed; unkind; now ILL-AFFECTED.

ĒV'IL-BŌD'ING, *a.* Presaging evil.

ĒV'IL-DŌ'ER, (ē'vl-doo'er,) *n.* [*evil* and *doer*, from *do.*] One who does evil; one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong.

They speak evil against you as *evil-doers.* — 1 Pet. ii.

ĒV'IL-EYE, (ē'vl-ī,) *n.* A supposed power of fascinating, of bewitching, or otherwise injuring, by the eyes or looks. The belief in the *evil eye* has been a prevalent superstition in most ages and countries. *Encyc. Am.*

ĒV'IL-ĒY-ED, (ē'vl-īde,) *a.* [*evil* and *eye.*] Looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy, or bad design.

ĒV'IL-FĀ'VOR-ED, *a.* [*evil* and *favor.*] Having a bad countenance or external appearance; ill-favored. *Bacon.*

ĒV'IL-FĀ'VOR-ED-NESS, *n.* Deformity. *Deut.*

ĒV'IL-LY, *adv.* Not well. [*Little used.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

ĒV'IL-MIND'ED, *a.* [*evil* and *mind.*] Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious; malignant; wicked. Slanderous reports are propagated by *evil-minded* persons. [*This word is in common use.*]

ĒV'IL-NESS, *n.* Badness; viciousness; malignity; as, *evilness* of heart; the *evilness* of sin.

ĒV'IL-Ō'MEN-ED, *a.* Attended with unfavorable omens.

ĒV'IL-ONE, (ē'vl-wun,) *n.* The great enemy of souls; Satan.

ĒV'IL-SPĒAK'ING, (ē'vl-speek'ing,) *n.* [*evil* and *speak.*] Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness. 1 *Pet.* ii.

ĒV'IL-WISH'ING, *a.* [*evil* and *wish.*] Wishing harm to; as, an *evil-wishing* mind. *Sidney.*

ĒV'IL-WŌRK'ER, (ē'vl-wurk'er,) *n.* [*evil* and *work.*] One who does wickedness. *Phil.* iii.

E-VINCE', (e-vins',) *v. t.* [L. *evinco*, to vanquish, to prove, or show; *e* and *vinco*, to conquer.]

1. To show in a clear manner; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to manifest; to make evident. Nothing *evinces* the depravity of man more fully than his unwillingness to believe himself depraved.

2. To conquer. [*Not in use.*]

E-VINC'ED, (e-vinst',) *pp.* Made evident; proved.

E-VINCE'MENT, *n.* Act of evincing.

E-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of proof; demonstrable. *Hale.*

E-VIN'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate, or force conviction.

E-VIN'CIVE, *a.* Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate.

E'VI-RĀTE or EV'I-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *vir, eviratus.*]

To emasculate. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

EV-I-RĀ'TION, *n.* Castration. *Cockeram.*

E-VIS'CER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *eviscero*; *e* and *viscera*, the bowels.]

To embowel or disembowel; to take out the entrails; to search the bowels. *Johnson. Griffith.*

E-VIS'CER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels.

E-VIS'CER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Disemboweling.

EV'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *evitabilis.* See EVITATE.]

That may be shunned; avoidable. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

EV'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *evito*; *e* and *vito*, from the root of *void, wide.*]

To shun; to avoid; to escape. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

EV-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* An avoiding; a shunning. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

E-VITE', *v. t.* [L. *evito.*]

To shun. [*Not used.*] *Drayton.*

EV-I-TER'NAL, *a.* [from L.] Of duration indefinitely long.

EV-I-TER'NI-TY, *n.* Duration indefinitely long.

EV'O-CĀTE, *v. t.* See EVOKE.

Neptune is a deity who *evocates* things into progression. *Paus. Trans.*

EV-O-CĀ'TION, *n.* A calling or bringing from concealment; a calling forth. *Brown.*

2. A calling from one tribunal to another.

3. Among *the Romans*, a calling on the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and come over to the besiegers; a religious ceremony of besieging armies. *Encyc.*

EV'O-CĀ-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who calls forth. *N. A. Rev.*

E-VŌKE', *v. t.* [L. *evoco*; *e* and *voco*, to call.]

1. To call forth.

2. To call from one tribunal to another; to remove.

The cause was *evoked* to Rome. *Hume.*

E-VŌK'ED, (e-vōkt',) *pp.* Called forth.

E-VŌK'ING, *ppr.* Calling forth.

EV-O-LAT'IC, *a.* Apt to fly away.

EV-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *evolo*; *e* and *volo*, to fly.]

The act of flying away. *Bp. Hall.*

EV'O-LUTE, *n.* In *geometry*, a curve from which another curve, called the *involute* or *evolvent*, is described by the end of a thread gradually wound upon the former, or unwound from it. *Hutton. P. Cyc.*

EV-O-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *evolutio.*]

1. The act of unfolding or unrolling. *Boyle.*

2. A series of things unrolled or unfolded; as, the *evolution* of ages. *Moore.*

3. In *geometry*, the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent or involute. *Hutton.*

4. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, *evolution* is the extraction of roots; the reverse of INVOLUTION. *Barlow.*

5. In *military tactics*, the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, countermarching, or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed, in order to attack or defend with more advantage, or to occupy a different post. *Encyc.*

EV-O-LŪ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to evolution.

E-VOLVE', (e-volv',) *v. t.* [L. *evolvo*; *e* and *volvo*, to roll, Eng. to *wallow.*]

1. To unfold; to open and expand.

The animal soul sooner *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Hale.*

2. To throw out; to emit. *Prior.*

E-VOLVE', *v. i.* To open itself; to disclose itself. *Prior.*

E-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Unfolded; opened; expanded; emitted.

E-VOLV'ENT, *n.* In *geometry*, a term sometimes used to denote the *involute* or curve resulting from the evolution of another curve called the *evolute. Hutton.*

E-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; expanding; emitting.

E-VOLVE'MENT, *n.* The act of evolving; the state of being evolved.

EV-O-MI''TION, (-mish'un,) *n.* A vomiting. *Swift.*

E-VUL'GATE, *v. t.* To publish.

E-VUL'GĀ-TED, *pp.* Published.

E-VUL'GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making public.

EV-UL-GĀ'TION, *n.* A divulging. [*Not in use.*]

E-VUL'SION, *n.* [L. *evulsio*, from *evello*; *e* and *vello*, to pluck.]

The act of plucking or pulling out by force. *Brown.*

EWE, (yū,) *n.* [Sax. *eowa, eowe*; D. *ooi*; Ir. *ai*, or *oi*; Sp. *obeja.* It seems to be the L. *ovis.*]

A female sheep; the female of the ovine race of animals.

EW'ER, (yūre,) *n.* [Sax. *huer*, or *hwer.*]

A kind of pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands. *Shak. Pope.*

EW'RY, (yū'ry,) *n.* [from *ewer.*] In *England*, an office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner. *Dict.*

EX; a Latin preposition or prefix, Gr. ἐξ or ἐκ, signifying *out of, out, proceeding from.* Hence, in composition, it signifies sometimes *out of*, as in *exhale, exclude*; sometimes *off, from*, or *out*, as in L. *excindo*, to cut off or out; sometimes *beyond*, as in *excess, exceed, excel.* In some words it is merely emphatical; in others, it has little effect on the signification. *Ex*, prefixed to names of office, denotes that a person has held that office, but has resigned it, or been left out, or dismissed; as, *ex-minister.*

EX-A-CER'BATE, *v. t.* [L. *exacerbo*, to irritate; *ex* and *acerbo*, from *acerbus*, severe, bitter, harsh, sour, G. *herbe.* See HARVEST.]

1. To irritate; to exasperate; to inflame angry

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passions; to imbitter; to increase malignant qualities.

2. To increase the violence of a disease.

EX-A-CER'BĀ-TED, *pp.* Exasperated.

EX-A-CER'BĀ TING, *ppr.* Exasperating.

EX-AC-ER-BĀ'TION, *n.* The act of exasperating; the irritation of angry or malignant passions or qualities; increase of malignity.

2. Among *physicians*, a periodical increase of violence in a disease.

This term is restricted to the periodical increase of remittent and continuous fevers, where there is no absolute cessation of the fever. *Cyc.*

3. Increased severity; as, violent *exacerbations* of punishment. [*Unusual.*] *Paley.*

EX-AC-ER-BES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *exacerbesco.*] Increase of irritation or violence, particularly the increase of a fever or disease. *Darwin.*

EX-AC-ER-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *acervus.*] The act of heaping up. *Dict.*

EX-AĆT', (egz-akt',) *a.* [L. *exactus*, from *exigo*, to drive; *ex* and *ago*, Gr. *αγω*, to drive, urge, or press.]

1. Closely correct or regular; nice; accurate; conformed to rule; as, a man *exact* in his dealings.

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about. *Pope.*

2. Precise; not *different* in the least. This is the *exact* sum or amount, or the *exact* time. We have an *exact* model for imitation.

3. Methodical; careful; not negligent; correct; observing strict method, rule, or order. This man is very *exact* in keeping his accounts.

4. Punctual. Every man should be *exact* in paying his debts when due; he should be *exact* in attendance on appointments.

5. Strict. We should be *exact* in the performance of duties.

The *exactest* vigilance can not maintain a single day of unmingled innocence. *Rambler.*

EX-AĆT', (egz-akt',) *v. t.* [L. *exigo, exactum*; Sp. *exigir*; It. *esigere*; Fr. *exiger*. See the adjective.]

1. To force or compel to pay or yield; to demand or require authoritatively; to extort by means of authority or without pity or justice. It is an offense for an officer to *exact* illegal or unreasonable fees. It is customary for conquerors to *exact* tribute or contributions from conquered countries.

2. To demand of right. Princes *exact* obedience of their subjects. The laws of God *exact* obedience from all men.

3. To demand of necessity; to enforce a yielding or compliance; or to enjoin with pressing urgency

Duty,
And justice to my father's soul, *exact*
This cruel piety. *Denham.*

EX-AĆT', *v. i.* To practice extortion.

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. — Ps. lxxxix.

EX-AĆT'ED, *pp.* Demanded or required by authority; extorted.

EX-AĆT'ER, *n.* One who exacts; an extortioner.

EX-AĆT'ING, *ppr.* Demanding and compelling to pay or yield under color of authority; requiring authoritatively; demanding without pity or justice; extorting; compelling by necessity.

EX-AĆ'TION, (egz-ak'shun,) *n.* The act of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; authoritative demand; a levying or drawing from by force; a driving to compliance; as, the *exaction* of tribute or of obedience.

2. Extortion; a wresting from one unjustly; the taking advantage of one's necessities, to compel him to pay illegal or exorbitant tribute, fees, or rewards.

Take away your *exactions* from my people. — Ezek. xlv.

3. That which is exacted; tribute; fees, rewards, or contributions demanded or levied with severity or injustice. Kings may be enriched by *exactions*, but their power is weakened by the consequent disaffection of their subjects.

EX-AĆT'I-TUDE, *n.* Exactness. [*Little used.*]

EX-AĆT'LY, *adv.* Precisely according to rule or measure; nicely; accurately. A tenon should be *exactly* fitted to the mortise.

2. Precisely according to fact. The story *exactly* accords with the fact or event.

3. Precisely according to principle, justice, or right.

EX-AĆT'NESS, *n.* Accuracy; nicety; precision; as, to make experiments with *exactness*.

2. Regularity; careful conformity to law or rules of propriety; as, *exactness* of deportment.

3. Careful observance of method and conformity to truth; as, *exactness* in accounts or business.

EX-AĆT'OR, (egz-ak'tor,) *n.* One who exacts; an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs.

I will make thine officers peace, and thine *exactors* righteousness. — Isa. lx.

2. An extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who demands something without pity or regard to justice.

3. He that demands by authority; as, an *exactor* of oaths. *Bacon.*

4. One who is unreasonably severe in his injunctions or demands. *Tillotson.*

EX-AĆT'RESS, *n.* A female who exacts, or is severe in her injunctions. *B. Jonson.*

EX-AĆ'U-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *exacuo.*] To whet or sharpen. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

EX-AĆ-U-Ā'TION, *n.* Whetting or sharpening.

EX-AG'GER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *exaggero*; *ex* and *aggero*, to heap, from *agger*, a heap.]

1. To heap on; to accumulate. *In this literal sense, it is seldom used; perhaps never.*

2. To heighten; to enlarge beyond the truth; to amplify; to represent as greater than strict truth will warrant. A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues; an enemy *exaggerates* his vices or faults.

3. In *painting*, to highten in coloring or design.

EX-AG'GER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Enlarged beyond the truth.

EX-AG'GER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Enlarging or amplifying beyond the truth.

EX-AG-GER-Ā'TION, *n.* A heaping together; heap; accumulation. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

2. In *rhetoric*, amplification; a representation of things beyond the truth; hyperbolical representation, whether of good or evil.

3. In *painting*, a method of giving a representation of things too strong for the life.

EX-AG'GER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing exaggeration.

EX-AG'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *exagito.*] To shake; to agitate; to reproach. [*Little used, or obsolete.*] *Arbuthnot.*

EX-AG'I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Agitated.

EX-AG-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* Agitation.

EX-ALT', (egz-awlt',) *v. t.* [Fr. *exalter*; Sp. *exaltar*; It. *esaltare*; Low L. *exalto*; *ex* and *altus*, high.]

1. To raise high; to elevate.

2. To elevate in power, wealth, rank, or dignity; as, to *exalt* one to a throne, to the chief magistracy, to a bishopric.

3. To elevate with joy or confidence; as, to be *exalted* with success or victory. [We now use ELATE.]

4. To raise with pride; to make undue pretensions to power, rank, or estimation; to elevate too high, or above others.

He that *exalteth* himself shall be abased. — Luke xiv. Matt. xxiii.

5. To elevate in estimation and praise; to magnify; to praise; to extol.

He is my father's God, and I will *exalt* him. — Ex. xv.

6. To raise, as the voice; to raise in opposition. 2 *Kings* xix.

7. To elevate in diction or sentiment; to make sublime; as, *exalted* strains.

8. In *physics*, to elevate; to purify; to subtilize; to refine; as, to *exalt* the juices or the qualities of bodies.

EX-ALT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of raising high.

2. Elevation to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence.

3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

I wondered at my flight, and change
To this high *exaltation*. *Milton.*

4. In *pharmacy*, the refinement or subtilization of bodies, or their qualities and virtues, or the increase of their strength.

5. In *astrology*, the dignity of a planet, in which its powers are increased. *Johnson.*

EX-ALT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Raised to a lofty hight; elevated; honored with office or rank; extolled; magnified; refined; dignified; sublime.

Time never fails to bring every *exalted* reputation to a strict scrutiny. *Ames.*

EX-ALT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being elevated.

2. Conceited dignity or greatness.

EX-ALT'ER, *n.* One who exalts or raises to dignity.

EX-ALT'ING, *ppr.* Elevating; raising to an eminent station; praising; extolling; magnifying; refining.

EX-Ā'MEN, (egz-ā'men,) *n.* [L. *examen*, the tongue, needle, or beam of a balance. It signifies, also, a swarm of bees. Sp. *enzambre*, a swarm of bees, a crowd; Port. *enxame*; It. *sciamo*; Fr. *essaim*. From its use in a balance, it came to signify *examination*.]

Examination; disquisition; inquiry. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

EX-AM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [See EXAMINE.] That may be examined; proper for judicial examination or inquiry. *S. Court, United States.*

EX-AM'IN-ANT, *n.* One who is to be examined. [*Not legitimate.*] *Prideaux.*

EX-AM'IN-ATE, *n.* The person examined. *Bacon.*

EX-AM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *examinatio.* See EXAMEN.]

1. The act of examining; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; as, an *examination* of a house or a ship.

2. Mental inquiry; disquisition; careful consideration of the circumstances or facts which relate to a subject or question; a view of qualities and relations, and an estimate of their nature and importance.

3. Trial by a rule or law.

4. In *judicial proceedings*, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; as, the *examination* of a witness, or the merits of a cause.

5. In *seminaries of learning*, an inquiry into the acquisitions of the students, by questioning them in literature and the sciences, and by hearing their recitals.

6. In *chemistry* and *other sciences*, a searching for the nature and qualities of substances, by experiments; the practice or application of the docimastic art.

EX-AM'IN-Ā-TOR, *n* An examiner. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

EX-AM'INE, (egz-am'in,) *v. t.* [L. *examino*, from *examen.*]

1. To inspect carefully, with a view to discover truth or the real state of a thing; as, to *examine* a ship to know whether she is seaworthy, or a house to know whether repairs are wanted.

2. To search or inquire into facts and circumstances by interrogating; as, to *examine* a witness.

3. To look into the state of a subject; to view in all its aspects; to weigh arguments and compare facts, with a view to form a correct opinion or judgment. Let us *examine* this proposition; let us *examine* this subject in all its relations and bearings; let us *examine* into the state of this question.

4. To inquire into the improvements or qualifications of students, by interrogatories, proposing problems, or by hearing their recitals; as, to *examine* the classes in college; to *examine* the candidates for a degree, or for a license to preach or to practice in a profession.

5. To try or assay by experiments; as, to *examine* minerals.

6. To try by a rule or law.

Examine yourselves whether ye be in the faith. — 2 Cor. xiii.

7. In *general*, to search; to scrutinize; to explore, with a view to discover truth; as, to *examine* ourselves; to *examine* the extent of human knowledge.

EX-AM'IN-ED, (egz-am'ind,) *pp.* Inquired into; searched; inspected; interrogated; tried by experiment.

EX-AM'IN-ER, *n.* One who examines, tries, or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.

2. In *chancery*, in *Great Britain*, the *examiners* are two officers of that court, who examine, on oath, the witnesses for the parties. *Encyc.*

EX-AM'IN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inspecting carefully; searching or inquiring into; interrogating; trying or assaying by experiment.

EX-AM'IN-ING, *a.* Having power to examine; appointed to examine; as, an *examining* committee.

EX'AM-PLA-RY, (eks-) *a.* [from *example.*] Serving for example or pattern; proposed for imitation. *Hooker.* [It is now written EXEMPLARY.]

EX-AM'PLE, (egz-am'pl,) *n.* [L. *exemplum*; Fr. *exemple*; It. *esempio*; Sp. *exemplo*. Qu. from *ex* and the root of *similis*, Gr. *ὁμαλος.*]

1. A pattern; a copy; a model; that which is proposed to be imitated. This word, when applied to material things, is now generally written SAMPLE; as, a *sample* of cloth; but *example* is sometimes used. *Raleigh.*

2. A pattern, in morals or manners; a copy, or model; that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated.

I have given you an *example*, that you should do as I have done to you. — John xiii.

Example is our preceptor before we can reason. *Kollock.*

3. Precedent; a former instance. Bonaparte furnished many *examples* of successful bravery.

4. Precedent or former instance, in a bad sense, intended for caution.

Lest any man fall after the same *example* of unbelief. — Heb. iv. Sodom and Gomorrah — are set forth for an *example*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. — Jude 7.

5. A person fit to be proposed for a pattern; one whose conduct is worthy of imitation.

Be thou an *example* of the believers. — 1 Tim. iv.

6. Precedent which disposes to imitation. *Example* has more effect than precept.

7. Instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept; or a particular case or proposition illustrating a general rule, position, or truth. The principles of trigonometry, and the rules of grammar, are illustrated by *examples*.

8. In *logic*, or *rhetoric*, the conclusion of one singular point from another; an induction of what may happen from what has happened. If civil war has produced calamities of a particular kind in one instance, it is inferred that it will produce like consequences in other cases. This is an *example*. *Bailey. Encyc.*

EX-AM'PLE, *v. t.* To exemplify; to set an example. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EX-AM'PLE-NESS, *a.* Having no example. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

EX-AM'PLER, *n.* A pattern; now SAMPLE or SAMPLER.

EX-AN''GUI-OUS, *a.* Having no blood. [*Not used.*] [See EXSANGUIOUS.]

EX-AN''GU-LOUS, *a.* Having no corners.

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EX-AN'I-MATE, (egz-an'e-mate,) *a.* [L. *exanimatus*, *exanimo*; *ex* and *anima*, life.]
Lifeless; spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits. *Thomson.*

EX-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* To dishearten; to discourage.

EX-AN'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Disheartened. [*Coles.*

EX-AN'I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Discouraging.

EX-AN-I-MA'TION, *n.* Deprivation of life or of spirits. [*Little used.*]

EX AN'I-MO. [L.] *Literally*, from the mind; sincerely; heartily.

EX-AN'I-MOUS, *a.* [L. *exanimis*; *ex* and *anima*, life.]
Lifeless; dead. [*Little used.*]

EX-AN-THĒ'MA, *n.*; *pl.* EXANTHEM'ATA. [Gr., from ἐξανθέω, to blossom; ἐξ and ἄνθος, a flower.]
Among *physicians*, eruption; a breaking out; pustules, petechiæ, or vibices; any efflorescence on the skin, as in measles, small-pox, scarlatina, &c.
This term is now limited, by systematic nosologists, to such eruptions as are accompanied with fever. *Good.*

EX-AN-THE-MAT'IC, } *a.* Eruptive; efflorescent;
EX-AN-THEM'A-TOUS, } noting morbid redness of the skin. The measles is an *exanthematous* disease. [Tooke uses EXANTHEMATIC.]

EX-ANT'LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *exantlo.*]
To draw out; to exhaust. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

EX-ANT-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of drawing out; exhaustion. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

EX-A-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exaro*; *ex* and *aro.*]
The act of writing. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

EX'ARCH, (eks'ārk,) *n.* [Gr., from ἀρχος, a chief.]
1. A title borne by the viceroys of the Byzantine emperors in the provinces of Italy and Africa; as, the *exarch* of Ravenna.
2. A title assumed for a time by the bishops of Constantinople, Antioch, Ephesus, and Cæsarea, as superiors over the surrounding metropolitans.
3. *More recently*, a title given to inspectors of the clergy in certain districts, commissioned by the Eastern patriarchs. *J. Murdock.*

EX-ARCH'ATE, *n.* The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch. *Taylor.*

EX-AR-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*ex* and *articulation.*] Luxation; the dislocation of a joint. *Quincy.*

EX-AS'PER-ĀTE, (egz-) *v. t.* [L. *exaspero*, to irritate, *ex* and *aspero*, from *asper*, rough, harsh.]
1. To anger; to irritate to a high degree; to provoke to rage; to enrage; to excite anger, or to inflame it to an extreme degree. We say, to *exasperate* a person, or to *exasperate* the passion of anger or resentment.
2. To aggravate; to imbitter; as, to *exasperate* enmity.
3. To augment violence; to increase malignity; to exacerbate; as, to *exasperate* pain or a part inflamed. *Bacon.*

EX-AS'PER-ATE, *a.* Provoked; imbittered; inflamed. *Shak.*

EX-AS'PER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Highly angered or irritated; provoked; enraged; imbittered; increased in violence.

EX-AS'PER-Ā-TER, *n.* One who exasperates or inflames anger, enmity, or violence.

EX-AS'PER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exciting keen resentment; inflaming anger; irritating; increasing violence.

EX-AS-PER-Ā'TION, *n.* Irritation; the act of exciting violent anger; provocation.
2. Extreme degree of anger; violent passion.
3. Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation.

EX-AUC'TOR ĀTE, } *v. t.* [L. *exauctoro*; *ex* and
EX-AU'THOR-ĀTE, } *auctoro*, to hire or bind, from *auctor*, author.]
To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

EX-AUC-TOR-Ā'TION, } *n.* Dismission from ser-
EX-AU-THOR-Ā'TION, } vice; deprivation; degradation; the removal of a person from an office or dignity in the church. *Ayliffe.*

EX-AU'THOR-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of authority. *Selden.*

EX-AU'THOR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Deprived of authority.

EX-AU'THOR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of authority.

EX-CAL'CE-Ā-TED, *a.* [L. *excalceo*, to pull off the shoes; *ex* and *calceus*, a shoe.]
Deprived of shoes; unshod; barefooted.

EX-CAN-DES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *excandescentia*, *excandesco*; *ex* and *candesco*, *candeo*, to glow or be hot, from *caneo*, to be white, to shine.]
1. A growing hot; or a white heat; glowing heat.
2. Heat of passion; violent anger; or a growing angry.

EX-CAN-DES'CENT, *a.* White with heat.

EX-CAN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *excanto*, but with an opposite signification.]
Disenchantment by a countercharm. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

EX-CAR'NATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *caro*, flesh.]
To deprive or clear of flesh. *Grew.*

EX-CAR'NA-TED, *pp.* Deprived of flesh.

EX-CAR'NA-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of flesh.

EX-CAR'NI-FI-CĀTE, *v. t.* To cut off flesh.

EX-CAR-NI-FI-CĀ'TING, *ppr.* Cutting off flesh.

EX-CAR-NI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *excarnifico*, to cut in pieces, from *caro*, flesh.]
The act of cutting off flesh, or of depriving of flesh. *Johnson.*

EX CA-THE'DRA, [L.] *Literally*, from the chair, as of authority or instruction. Hence, with authority or dogmatism. [The Latin will allow of cath'e-dra or ca-the'dra, but the latter is most common in English.]

EX'CA-VĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *excavo*; *ex* and *cavo*, to hollow, *cavus*, hollow. See CAVE.]
To hollow; to cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of any thing, and make it hollow; as, to *excavate* a ball; to *excavate* the earth; to *excavate* the trunk of a tree, and form a canoe.

EX'CA-VĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Hollowed; made hollow.

EX'CA-VĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making hollow; making or capable of making an excavation; as, an *excavating* machine.

EX-CA-VĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making hollow, by cutting, wearing, or scooping out the interior substance or part of a thing.
2. A hollow or a cavity formed by removing the interior substance. Many animals burrow in *excavations* of their own forming.

EX'CA-VĀ-TOR, *n.* One who excavates.
2. A machine for excavating.

EX-CE'CATE, *v. t* [L. *excæco.*]
To make blind [*Not used.*]

EX-CE-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making blind. *Richardson.*

EX-CĒ'DENT, *n.* Excess. [*Not authorized.*]

EX-CEED', (eks-seed',) *v. t.* [L. *excedo*; *ex* and *cedo*, to pass.]
1. To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond any given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity, or beyond any thing else; used equally in a physical or moral sense. One piece of cloth *exceeds* the customary length or breadth; one man *exceeds* another in bulk, stature, or weight; one offender *exceeds* another in villainy.
2. To surpass; to excel. Homer *exceeded* all men in epic poetry. Demosthenes and Cicero *exceeded* their cotemporaries in oratory.

King Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom. — 1 Kings x.

EX-CEED', *v. i.* To go too far; to pass the proper bounds; to go over any given limit, number, or measure.

Forty stripes may he give him, and not *exceed*. — Deut. xxv.

2. To bear the greater proportion; to be more or larger. *Dryden.*
[*This verb is intransitive only by ellipsis.*]

EX-CEED'A-BLE, *a.* That may surmount or exceed. [*Ill.*] *Sherwood.*

EX-CEED'ED, *pp.* Excelled; surpassed; outdone.

EX-CEED'ER, *n.* One who exceeds or passes the bounds of fitness. *Mountagu.*

EX-CEED'ING, *ppr.* Going beyond; surpassing; excelling; outdoing.
2. *a.* Great in extent, quantity, or duration; very extensive.

Cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the flood. [*This sense is unusual.*] *Ralegh.*

3. *adv.* In a very great degree; unusually; as, *exceeding* rich.

The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea. *Ralegh.*
I am thy shield, and thy *exceeding* great reward. — Gen. xv.

EX-CEED'ING, *n.* Excess; superfluity. *Smollett.*

EX-CEED'ING-LY, *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much.

Isaac trembled *exceedingly*. — Gen. xxvii.

EX-CEED'ING-NESS, *n.* Greatness in quantity, extent, or duration. [*Not used.*]

EX-CEL', (ek-sel',) *v. t.* [L. *excello*, the root of which, *cello*, is not in use. In Ar. قَالَ *kaila*, signifies to lift, raise, excel; also, to speak, to strike, to beat. So we use *beat* in the sense of *surpass*. See Class Gl, No. 31 and 49.]
1. To go beyond; to exceed; to surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo.

Excelling others, these were great;
Thou greater still, must these *excel*. *Prior.*
Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou *excellest* them all. — Prov. xxxi.

2. To exceed or go beyond in bad qualities or deeds; as, to *excel* envy itself in mischief. *Spenser.*
3. To exceed; to surpass.

EX-CEL', *v. i.* To have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions, in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious, or distinguished.

Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that *excel* in strength. — Ps. ciii.

We say, to *excel* in mathematics; to *excel* in painting; to *excel* in heroic achievements.

EX-CEL'LED, (ek-seld',) *pp.* Surpassed; outdone; exceeded in good qualities or laudable achievements.

EX'CEL-LENCE, } *n.* [Fr., from L. *excellentia.*]
EX'CEL-LEN-CY, }
1. The state of possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; the state of excelling in any thing.
2. Any valuable quality; any thing highly laudable, meritorious, or virtuous, in persons, or valuable and esteemed, in things. Purity of heart, uprightness of mind, sincerity, virtue, piety, are *excellencies* of character; symmetry of parts, strength, and beauty are *excellencies* of body; an accurate knowledge of an art is an *excellence* in the artisan; soundness and durability are *excellencies* in timber; fertility, in land; elegance, in writing. In short, whatever contributes to exalt man, or to render him esteemed and happy, or to bless society, is in him an *excellence*.
3. Dignity; high rank in the scale of beings. Angels are beings of more *excellence* than men; men are beings of more *excellence* than brutes.
4. A title of honor formerly given to kings and emperors, now given to embassadors, governors, and other persons, below the rank of kings, but elevated above the common classes of men.

EX'CEL-LENT, (ek'sel-lent,) *a.* Being of great virtue or worth; eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable, or laudable; as, an *excellent* man or citizen; an *excellent* judge or magistrate
2. Being of great value or use, *applied to things*; remarkable for good properties: as, *excellent* timber; an *excellent* farm; an *excellent* horse; *excellent* fruit.
3. Distinguished for superior attainments; as, an *excellent* artist.
4. Consummate; complete; *in an ill sense.*

Elizabeth was an *excellent* hypocrite. *Hume.*

EX'CEL-LENT-LY, *adv.* In an excellent manner, well in a high degree; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.

EX-CEL'LING, *ppr.* Surpassing; outdoing; going beyond.

EX-CEL'SI-OR, *a.* [L.] More lofty; more elevated; higher; the motto of the State of New York. *Longfellow.*

EX-CEN'TRIC. See ECCENTRIC.

EX-CEPT', (ek-sept',) *v. t.* [Fr. *excepter*; It. *eccettare*; from L. *excipio*; *ex* and *capio*, to take. See CAPTION, CAPTURE.]
1. To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude; as, of the thirty persons present and concerned in a riot, we must *except* two.
2. To take or leave out any particular or particulars from a general description.

When he saith, All things are put under him, it is manifest that he is *excepted* who did put all things under him. — 1 Cor. xv.

EX-CEPT', *v. i.* To object; to make an objection or objections; usually followed by *to*; sometimes by *against*. I *except to* a witness, or *to* his testimony, on account of his interest or partiality.

EX-CEPT', *pp.* [Contracted from *excepted.*] Taken out; not included. All were involved in this affair, *except* one; that is, *one excepted*. the case absolute or independent clause. *Except* ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish; that is, except this fact, that ye repent, or this fact being excepted, removed, taken away, ye shall all likewise perish. Or *except* may be considered as the imperative mode. *Except* thou, or ye, this fact, ye shall all likewise perish. Hence, *except* is equivalent to *without*, *unless*, and denotes exclusion.

EX-CEPT'ED, *pp.* See EXCEPT.

EX-CEPT'ING, *ppr.* Taking or leaving out; excluding.
2. This word is also used in the sense of *except*, as above explained. The prisoners were all condemned, *excepting* three. This is an anomalous use of the word, unless, in some cases, it may be referred to a pronoun. *Excepted* would be better; three excepted; three being excepted.

EX-CEP'TION, (ek-sep'shun,) *n.* The act of excepting, or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion. All the representatives voted for the bill, with the *exception* of five; all the land is in tillage, with an *exception* of two acres.
2. Exclusion from what is comprehended in a general rule or proposition.
3. That which is excepted, excluded, or separated, from others in a general description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included. Almost every general rule has its *exceptions*.
4. An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation; with *to*; sometimes with *against*. He made some *exceptions* to the argument.
5. Objection, with dislike; offense; slight anger or resentment; with *at*, *to*, or *against*, and commonly used with *take*; as, to take *exception at* a severe remark; to take *exception to* what was said.

Roderigo, thou hast taken *against* me an *exception*. *Shak.*

But it is more generally followed by *at*.
6. In *law*, the denial of what is alleged and considered as valid by the other party, either in point of law or in pleading; or an allegation against the sufficiency of an answer. In law, it is a stop or stay to an action, and it is either *dilatory* or *peremptory*. *Blackstone.*

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7. A saving clause in a writing.

Bill of exceptions, in *law*, is a statement of exceptions to evidence, filed by the party, and which the judge must sign or seal.

EX-CEP'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to objection.

This passage I look upon *to* be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison.*

EX-CEP'TION-AL, *a.* Forming or making an exception. *Lyell.*

EX-CEP'TION-ER, *n.* One who objects. *Milton.*

EX-CEP'TIOUS, (ek-sep'shus,) *a.* Peevish; disposed or apt to cavil, or take exceptions. [*Little used.*] *South. Burke.*

EX-CEP'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to cavil. *Barrow.*

EX-CEPT'IVE, *a.* Including an exception; as, an *exceptive* preposition. *Watts.*

2. Making or being an exception. *Milton.*

EX-CEPT'LESS, *a.* Omitting all exception. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

EX-CEPT'OR, *n.* One who objects or makes exceptions. *Burnet.*

EX-CER'E-BRŌSE, *a.* Having no brains.

EX-CERN', *v. t.* [L. *excerno*; *ex* and *cerno*, Gr. κρινω, to separate.]

To separate and emit through the pores, or through small passages of the body; to strain out; to excrete; as, fluids are *excerned* in perspiration. *Bacon.*

EX-CERN'ED, (ek-sernd',) *pp.* Separated; excreted; emitted through the capillary vessels of the body.

EX-CERN'ING, *ppr.* Emitting through the small passages; excreting.

EX-CERP', *v. t.* [L. *excerpo.*]

To pick out. [*Little used.*] *Hales.*

EX-CERPT', *v. t.* [L. *excerpo*; *ex* and *carpo*, to take.]

To select. [*Not used.*] *Barnard.*

EX-CERP'TA, *n. pl.* [L.] Passages extracted.

EX-CERP'TION, *n.* [L. *excerptio.*]

1. A picking out; a gleaning; selection. [*Little used.*]

2. That which is selected or gleaned. [*Little used.*] *Raleigh.*

EX-CERP'TOR, *n.* A picker; a culler. *Barnard.*

EX-CERPTS', *n. pl.* Extracts from authors. [*A bad word.*]

EX-CESS', (ek-ses',) *n.* [L. *excessus*, from *excedo.* See EXCEED.]

1. *Literally*, that which *exceeds* any measure or limit, or which *exceeds* something else, or a going beyond a just line or point. Hence, superfluity; that which is beyond necessity or wants; as, an *excess* of provisions; *excess* of light.

2. That which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity; as, the *excess* of a limb; the *excess* of bile in the system.

3. Superabundance of any thing. *Newton.*

4. *Any transgression of due limits.* *Attcrbury.*

5. In *morals*, any indulgence of appetite, passion, or exertion, beyond the rules of God's word, or beyond any rule of propriety; intemperance in gratifications; as, *excess* in eating or drinking; *excess* of joy; *excess* of grief; *excess* of love, or of anger; *excess* of labor.

6. In *arithmetic* and *geometry*, that by which one number or quantity exceeds another; that which remains when the lesser number or quantity is taken from the greater.

EX-CESS'IVE, *a.* Beyond any given degree, measure, or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; as, the *excessive* bulk of a man; *excessive* labor; *excessive* wages.

2. Beyond the established laws of morality and religion, or beyond the bounds of justice, fitness, propriety, expedience, or utility; as, *excessive* indulgence of any kind.

Excessive bail shall not be required. *Bill of Rights.*

3. Extravagant; unreasonable. His expenditures of money were *excessive.*

4. Vehement; violent; as, *excessive* passion.

EX-CESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an extreme degree; beyond measure; exceedingly; as, *excessively* impatient; *excessively* grieved.

2. Vehemently; violently; as, the wind blew *excessively.*

EX-CESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

EX-CHAN'CEL-LOR, *n.* One who has been chancellor, but has left the office.

EX-CHANGE', (eks-chānj',) *v. t.* [Fr. *echanger*; Arm. *eccinch*; from *changer*, *ceinch*, to change.]

1. In *commerce*, to give one thing or commodity for another; to alienate or transfer the property of a thing, and receive, in compensation for it, something of supposed equal value; to barter; and, in vulgar language, to swap; to truck. It differs from *sell* only in the kind of compensation. To *sell* is to alienate for *money*: to *exchange* is to alienate one commodity for another; as, to *exchange* horses; to *exchange* oxen for corn.

2. To lay aside, quit, or resign, one thing, state, or condition, and take another in the place of it; as, to *exchange* a crown for a cowl; to *exchange* a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to *exchange* a life of ease for a life of toil

3. To give and receive reciprocally; to give and receive in compensation the same thing.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet. *Shak.*

4. To give and receive the like thing; as, to *exchange* thoughts; to *exchange* work; to *exchange* blows; to *exchange* prisoners.

It has *with* before the person receiving the thing given, and *for* before the equivalent. Will you *exchange* horses *with* me? Will you *exchange* your horse for mine?

EX-CHANGE', *n.* In *commerce*, the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; traffic by permutation, in which the thing received is supposed to be equivalent to the thing given.

Joseph gave them bread in *exchange* for horses. — Gen. xlvii.

2. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another, without contract.

3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; as, an *exchange* of thoughts; an *exchange* of civilities.

4. The contract by which one commodity is transferred to another for an equivalent commodity.

5. The thing given in return for something received; or the thing received in return for what is given.

There's my *exchange.* *Shak.*

In *ordinary business*, this is called CHANGE.

6. The form of exchanging one debt or credit for another; or the receiving or paying of money in one place, for an equal sum in another, by order, draft, or bill of exchange. A *in* London is creditor to B in New York, and C in London owes D in New York a like sum. A *in* London draws a bill of exchange on B in New York; C in London purchases the bill, by which A receives his debt due from B in New York. C transmits the bill to D *in* New York, who receives the amount from B.

Bills of exchange, drawn on persons in a foreign country, are called *foreign bills* of exchange; the like bills, drawn on persons in *different* parts or cities of the same country, are called *inland bills* of exchange.

A bill of exchange is a mercantile contract, in which four persons are primarily concerned.

7. In *mercantile language*, a bill drawn for money is called *exchange*, instead of a *bill of exchange.*

8. The *course of exchange*, is the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par. Exchange is *at par*, when a bill in New York, for the payment of one hundred pounds *sterling* in London, can be purchased for one hundred pounds. If it can be purchased for less, exchange is *under par.* If the purchaser is obliged to give more, exchange is *above par.*

9. In *law*, a mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. Estates exchanged must be equal in quantity, as fee-simple for fee-simple. *Blackstone.*

10. The place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain *hours*; often contracted into CHANGE.

EX-CHANGE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable.

Though the law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the *exchangeability* of such persons. *Washington.*

EX-CHANGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be exchanged; capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

The officers captured with Burgoyne were *exchangeable* within the powers of Gen. Howe. *Marshall.*
Bank bills *exchangeable* for gold and silver. *Ramsay.*

EX-CHANG'ED, (eks-chānjd',) *pp.* Given or received for something else; bartered.

EX-CHANG'ER, *n.* One who exchanges; one who practices exchange. *Matt.* xxv.

EX-CHANG'ING, *ppr.* Giving and receiving one commodity for another; giving and receiving mutually; laying aside or relinquishing one thing or state for another.

EX-CHEQ'UER, (eks-chek'er,) *n.* [Fr. *echiquier*, checker-work, a chess-board. See CHESS and CHECKER.]

In *England*, an ancient court of record, intended principally to collect and superintend the king's debts and duties or revenues, and so called from *scaccharium*, or from the same root, denoting a checkered cloth, which covers the table. It consists of two divisions; the receipt of the exchequer, (now transferred to the Bank of England,) which manages the royal revenue; and the judicial part, which is divided into a court of law and a court of equity. The court of equity is held in the exchequer chamber, before the lord treasurer, the chancellor of the exchequer, the chief baron, and three inferior barons. The common law court is held before the barons, without the treasurer or chancellor. *Blackstone.*

Exchequer bills; in *England*, bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the exchequer; a species of paper currency emitted under the authority of the government, and bearing interest.

EX-CHEQ'UER, *v. t.* To institute a process against a person in the Court of Exchequer. *Pegge.*

EX-CHEQ'UER-ED, *pp.* Proceeded against in chancery.

EX-CHEQ'UER-ING, *ppr.* Instituting process against

EX-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* One who excepts. [in chancery.

EX-CIS'A-BLE, *a.* Liable or subject to excise; as, coffee is an *excisable* commodity.

EX-CISE', *n.* [L. *excisum*, cut off, from *excido*; D. *accys*; G. *accise.*]

An inland duty or impost, laid on articles produced and consumed in a country, and also on licenses to deal in certain commodities. *Formerly*, in *England*, the excise embraced some imported articles, as wine, &c.; but these are now transferred to the customs. Many articles are excised at the manufactories, as spirit at the distillery, printed silks and linens at the printer's, &c. *Encyc.*

EX-CISE', *v. t.* To lay or impose a duty on articles produced and consumed in a country, or on licenses; to levy an excise on.

EX CIS'ED, *pp.* Charged with the duty of excise.

EX-CISE'MAN, *n.* An officer who inspects commodities and rates the excise duty on them. *Johnson.*

EX-CIS'ING, *ppr.* Imposing the duty of excise.

EX-CIS'ION, (ek-sizh'un,) *n.* [L. *excisio.*]

1. In *surgery*, a cutting out or cutting off any part of the body; extirpation; amputation.

2. The cutting *off* of a person, or nation, as a judgment; extirpation; destruction.

3. A cutting off *from* the church; excommunication.

The rabbins reckon three kinds of *excision.* *Encyc.*

EX-CI-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *excite.*] The quality of being *capable* of excitement.

2. In *medicine.* (1.) A healthful vital susceptibility to the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents, and the power of responding in a *normal* manner, by actions merely, in contradistinction from sensations. (2.) This term is also used with such an extension of its signification, as to comprehend the power of *responding* to influences, both by actions and *sensations.* In this acceptation it is exactly equivalent to *irritability* in the first of its medical senses, which see. *Tully.*

EX CIT'A-BLE, *a.* Having the quality of being susceptible of excitement, which see.

2. Capable of being excited, or roused into action.

EX-CIT'ANT, *n.* In *medicine*, an agent, which, by its influence upon the *living solid*, produces a new condition and action in such solid. This is the widest acceptation, wider indeed than that of medicine.

2. An agent, which produces a quickly diffused and transient increase of *vital energy* and strength of action in the heart and arteries. This is its most limited acceptation; and *in this sense* it is exactly equivalent to *stimulate.*

By different *authors*, this word is used in very various grades of extension and limitation between these two. *Tully.*

EX-CIT'ATE, *v. t.* To excite. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

EX-CI-TA'TION, *n.* The act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing or awakening. *Bacon. Watts.*

2. In *medicine*, the act of producing excitement; the excitement produced.

EX-CIT'A-TIVE, *a.* Having power to excite, which see. *Barrow.*

EX-CIT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to excite; containing excitement. *Miller.*

EX-CITE', (ek-site',) *v. t.* [L. *excito*; *ex* and *cito*, to *cite*, to call or provoke.]

1. To rouse; to call into action; to animate; to stir up; to cause to act that which is *dormant*, stupid, or inactive; as, to *excite* the spirits or courage.

2. To raise; to create; to put in motion; as, to *excite* a mutiny or insurrection.

3. To rouse; to inflame; as, to *excite* the passions.

4. In *medicine.* (1.) To produce a new condition or action in the living solid. This is the most extensive *signification* of this term. (2.) To produce a quickly diffused and transient increase of *vital energy* and *strength* of action in the heart and arteries. This is the most limited acceptation of this *term*; and in this sense, it is equivalent to *stimulate.* (3.) To produce a vitiated and abnormal *state* of the actions, *or* sensations, or of both in conjunction, either upon an unhealthy state of the vital susceptibilities, or by an excessive or otherwise improper use or application of some agent. In this acceptation, it is equivalent to *irritate.* *Tully.*

EX-CIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Roused; awakened; animated; put in motion; *stimulated*; inflamed.

EX-CITE'MENT, *n.* The act of exciting.

2. The state of being roused into action, or of having increased action.

3. Agitation; a state of being roused into action; as, an *excitement* of the people.

4. That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive. *Shak.*

5. In *medicine.* (1.) Any new condition or action produced by the influence of any natural, medicinal, or mechanical agent, in the living solid. This is the most extensive signification. (2.) A preternatural increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries. This is the most limited

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sense. In this acceptation, it is equivalent to *stimulation* in one of its senses. (3.) A vitiated and abnormal state of the actions or sensations, or both in conjunction, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents, either upon a healthy state of the vital susceptibilities, or by an excessive, or otherwise improper use or application of natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents. In this sense, it is equivalent to *irritation*. *Tully.*

EX-CIT'ER, *n.* He or that which excites; he that puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and

2. In *medicine*, a stimulant. [moves.

EX-CIT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement.

Exciting causes, in *medicine*, are those which immediately produce disease, or those which excite the action of predisponent causes. *Parr.*

EX-CIT'ING, *n.* Excitation. *Herbert.*

EX-CIT'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to excite.

EX-CIT'IVE, *n.* That which excites.

EX-CIT'IVE, *a.* Tending to excite.

EX-CLĀIM', *n.* Outcry; clamor. *Shak.*

EX-CLĀIM', *v. i.* [L. *exclamo*; *ex* and *clamo*, to cry out. See CLAIM, CLAMOR.]

1. To utter the voice with vehemence; to cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; as, to *exclaim* against oppression; to *exclaim* with wonder or astonishment; to *exclaim* with joy.

2. To declare with loud vociferation.

That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him. *Shak.*

EX-CLĀIM'ER, *n.* One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat, passion, or much noise; as, an *exclaimer* against tyranny. *Atterbury.*

EX-CLĀIM'ING, *ppr.* Crying out; vociferating; speaking with heat or passion.

EX-CLA-MĀ'TION, *n.* Outcry; noisy talk; clamor; as, *exclamations* against abuses in government.

2. Vehement vociferation.

Thus will I drown your *exclamations*. *Shak.*

3. Emphatical utterance; a vehement extension or elevation of voice; ecphonesis; as, O dismal night!

4. A note by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked; thus!

5. In *grammar*, a word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear, or grief.

EX-CLAM'A-TIVE, *a.* Containing exclamation.

EX-CLAM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Using exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* speaker.

2. Containing or expressing exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* phrase.

EX-CLŌDE', *v. t.* [L. *excludo*; *ex* and *claudo*, to shut; Gr. χλειδω, χλειω.]

Properly, to thrust out or eject; but used as synonymous with *preclude*.

1. To thrust out; to eject; as, to *exclude* young animals from the womb or from eggs.

2. To hinder from entering or admission; to shut out; as, one body *excludes* another from occupying the same space. The church ought to *exclude* immoral men from the communion.

3. To debar; to hinder from participation or enjoyment. European nations, in time of peace, *exclude* our merchants from the commerce of their colonies. In some of the States, no man who pays taxes is *excluded* from the privilege of voting for representatives.

4. To accept; not to comprehend or include in a privilege, grant, proposition, argument, description, order, species, genus, &c., in a general sense.

EX-CLŌD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrust out; shut out; hindered or prohibited from entrance or admission; debarred; not included or comprehended.

EX-CLŌD'ING, *ppr.* Ejecting; hindering from entering; debarring; not comprehending.

EX-CLŌ'SION, (eks-klū'zhun,) *n.* The act of excluding, or of thrusting out; ejection; as, the *exclusion* of a fetus.

2. The act of denying entrance or admission; a shutting out.

3. The act of debarring from participation in a privilege, benefit, use, or enjoyment. *Burnet.*

4. Rejection; non-reception or admission, in a general sense. *Addison.*

5. Exception. *Bacon.*

6. Ejection; that which is emitted or thrown out.

EX-CLŌ'SION-IST, (eks-klū'zhun-ist,) *n.* One who would preclude another from some privilege. *Foz.*

EX-CLŌ'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of preventing entrance; as, *exclusive* bars. *Milton.*

2. Debarring from participation; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as, an *exclusive* privilege.

3. Not taking into the account; not including or comprehending; as, the general had five thousand troops, *exclusive* of artillery and cavalry. He sent me all the numbers from 78 to 94 *exclusive*; that is, all the numbers between 78 and 94, but these numbers, the first and last, are excepted, or not included.

EX-CLŌ'SIVE, *n.* One of a coterie who exclude others.

EX-CLŌ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without admission of others to participation; with the exclusion of all others; as, to enjoy a privilege *exclusively*.

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

EX-CLŌ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being exclusive.

EX-CLŌ'SIV-ISM, *n.* Act or practice of excluding.

EX-CLŌ'SO-RY, *a.* Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude. [*Little used.*] *Walsh.*

EX-COCT', *v. t.* [L. *excoctus.*]

To boil. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

EX-COG'I-TĀTE, (eks-koj'e-tāte,) *v. t.* [L. *excogito*; *ex* and *cogito*, to think.]

To invent; to strike out by thinking; to contrive. *More. Hale.*

EX-COG'I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Contrived; struck out in thought.

EX-COG'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Contriving.

EX-COG-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* Invention; contrivance; the act of devising in the thoughts.

EX-COM'MIS-SA-RY, *n.* [*ex* and *commissary.*] A commissary dismissed from office; one formerly a commissary.

EX-COM-MŪNE', *v. t.* To exclude. [*Obs.*] *Gayton.*

EX-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLE, *a.* [See EXCOMMUNICATE.] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated. *Hooker.*

EX-COM-MŪ'NI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *communico.*]

To expel from communion; to eject from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical sentence, and deprive of spiritual advantages; as, to *excommunicate* notorious offenders.

EX-COM-MŪ'NI-CATE, *n.* One who is excommunicated. *Carew.*

EX-COM-MŪ'NI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Expelled or separated from communion with a church, and a participation of its ordinances, rights, and privileges.

EX-COM-MŪ'NI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Expelling from the communion of a church, and depriving of spiritual advantages, by an ecclesiastical sentence or decree.

EX-COM-MU-NI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of ejecting from a church; expulsion from the communion of a church, and deprivation of its rights, privileges, and advantages; an ecclesiastical penalty or punishment inflicted on offenders. Excommunication is an ecclesiastical interdict, of two kinds, the *lesser* and the *greater*; the *lesser* excommunication is a separation or suspension of the offender from partaking of the eucharist; the *greater* is an absolute separation and exclusion of the offender from the church and all its rights and advantages. *Encyc.*

EX CON-CES'SO, [L.] From that which is conceded.

EX-CŌ'RI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Low L. *excorio*; *ex* and *corium*, skin, hide.]

To flay; to strip or wear off the skin; to abrade; to gall; to break and remove the cuticle in any manner, as by rubbing, beating, or by the action of acrid substances.

EX-CŌ'RI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Flayed; galled; stripped of skin or the cuticle; abraded.

EX-CŌ'RI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Flaying; galling; stripping of the cuticle.

EX-CO-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of flaying, or the operation of wearing off the skin or cuticle; a galling; abrasion; the state of being galled or stripped of skin.

2. Plunder; the act of stripping of possessions. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

EX-COR-TI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ex* and *cortex*, bark.]

The act of stripping off bark. *Coxe.*

EX'ERE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discharged by spitting. [*Little used.*]

EX'ERE-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *excreo*, *exscreo*, to hawk and spit.]

To hawk and spit; to discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting.

EX'ERE-Ā-TED, *pp.* Discharged from the throat by hawking and spitting.

EX'ERE-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Discharging from the throat by hawking and spitting.

EX-ERE-Ā'TION, *n.* A spitting out.

EX'ERE-MENT, *n.* [L. *excrementum*, from *excerno*, *excretus*; *ex* and *cerno*, to separate, Gr. κρινω.]

Matter excreted and ejected; that which is discharged from the animal body after digestion; alvine discharges.

EX-ERE-MENT'AL, *a.* Excreted or ejected by the natural passages of the body.

EX-ERE-MEN-TI''TIAL, (eks-kre-men-tish'al,) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in excrement. *Fourcroy.*

EX-ERE-MEN-TI''TIOUS, (eks-kre-men-tish'us,) *a.* Pertaining to excrement; containing excrement; consisting in matter evacuated or proper to be evacuated from the animal body. *Bacon. Harvey.*

EX-ERES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *excrescens*, from *excresco*; *ex* and *cresco*, to grow.]

1. In *surgery*, a preternatural protuberance growing on any part of the body, as a wart or a tubercle; a superfluous part. *Encyc.*

2. Any preternatural enlargement of a plant, like a wart or tumor; or something growing out from a plant. *Bentley.*

3. A preternatural production. *Tatler.*

EX-ERES'CENT, *a.* Growing out of something else, in a preternatural manner; superfluous; as a wart or tumor.

Expunge the whole or lop the *excrescent* parts. *Pope.*

EX-CRĒTE', *v. t.* [L. *excretus*, infra.]

To separate and throw off; to discharge; as, to *excrete* urine.

EX-CRĒT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Passed from the body by excretion.

EX-CRĒT'ING, *ppr.* Discharging; separating by the natural ducts.

EX-CRĒ'TION, *n.* [L. *excretio*, from *excerno*, to separate.]

1. The throwing off of effete or no longer useful matter from the animal system. *Tully.*

2. That which is excreted; fluids separated from the body by the glands, and called *excrement*. *Bacon. Quincy.*

EX'CRE-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting fluid matter from the body.

Excretive faculty. *Harvey.*

EX'CRE-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter by the glands.

EX'CRE-TO-RY, *n.* A little duct or vessel, destined to receive secreted fluids, and to excrete them; also, a secretory vessel.

The *excretories* are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne.*

EX-CRŪ'CIA-BLE, *a.* [Infra.] Liable to torment. [*Little used.*]

EX-CRŪ'CIĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *excrucio*; *ex* and *crucio*, to torment, from *crux*, a cross.]

To torture; to torment; to inflict most severe pain on; as, to *excruciate* the heart or the body. *Chapman.*

EX-CRŪ'CIA-TED, *pp.* Tortured; racked; tormented.

EX-CRŪ'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Torturing; tormenting; putting to most severe pain.

2. *a.* Extremely painful; distressing; as, *excruciating* fears.

EX-CRU-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* Torture; extreme pain; vexation. *Feltham.*

EX-CU-BĀ'TION, *n.* The act of watching all night. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

EX-CUL'PA-BLE, *a.* That may be exculpated

EX-CUL'PATE, *v. t.* [It. *scolpare*; L. *ex* and *culpo*, to blame, *culpa*, fault.]

To clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; to excuse. How naturally are we inclined to *exculpate* ourselves, and throw the blame on others! Eve endeavored to *exculpate* herself for eating the forbidden fruit, and throw the blame on the serpent; Adam attempted to *exculpate* himself, and throw the blame on Eve.

EX-CUL'PA-TED, *pp.* Cleared by words from the imputation of fault or guilt.

EX-CUL'PA-TING, *ppr.* Clearing by words from the charge of fault or crime.

EX-CUL-PĀ'TION, *n.* The act of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime; excuse.

EX-CUL'PA-TO-RY, *a.* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; containing excuse. *Johnson.*

EX-CUR'RENT, *a.* In *botany*, a term used in describing the ramification of a body whose axis remains always in the center, the other parts being regularly disposed round it. *Lindley.*

EX-CUR'SION, (eks-kur'shun,) *n.* [L. *excursio*, *excurso*, from *cursus*, from *curro*, to run.]

1. A rambling; a deviating from a stated or settled path.

She in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope.*

2. Progression beyond fixed limits; as, the *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of heat and cold. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Digression; a wandering from a subject or main design. *Atterbury.*

4. An expedition or journey into a distant part; any rambling from a point or place, and return to the same point or place.

EX-CUR'SIVE, *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating; as, an *excursive* fancy or imagination.

EX-CUR'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a wandering manner. *Boswell.*

EX-CUR'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The act of wandering or passing usual limits.

EX-CUR'SUS, *n.* [L.] *Literally*, digression. A dissertation containing a more full exposition of some important point or topic appended to a work.

EX-CŪS'A-BLE, (eks-kūz'a-bl,) *a.* [See EXCUSE.] That may be excused; pardonable; as, the man is *excusable*.

2. Admitting of excuse or justification; as, an *excusable* action.

EX-CŪS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse. *Boyle.*

EX-CŪS'A-BLY, *adv.* Pardonably.

EX-CU-SĀ'TION, *n.* Excuse; apology. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

EX-CU-SĀ'TOR, *n.* One who makes, or is authorized to make, an excuse or carry an apology. *Hume.*

EX-CŪS'A-TO-RY, *a.* Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical; as, an *excusatory* plea.

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EX-CŪSE′, (eks-kūze′,) *v. t.* [L. *excuso*; *ex* and *causor*, to blame. See CAUSE.]

1. To pardon; to free from the imputation of fault or blame; to acquit of guilt. We *excuse* a person, in our own minds, when we acquit him of guilt or blame; or we *excuse* him by a declaration of that acquittal.

2. To pardon, as a fault; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook. We *excuse* a fault which admits of apology or extenuation; and we *excuse* irregular conduct, when extraordinary circumstances appear to justify it.

3. To free from an obligation or duty.

I pray thee have me *excused*. — Luke xiv.

4. To remit; not to exact; as, to *excuse* a forfeiture. *Johnson.*

5. To pardon; to admit an apology for.

Excuse some courtly strains. *Pope.*

6. To throw off an imputation by apology.

Think you that we *excuse* ourselves to you? — 2 Cor. xii.

7. To justify; to vindicate.

Their thoughts accusing or else *excusing* one another. — Rom. ii.

EX-CŪSE′, *n.* A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology. Every man has an *excuse* to offer for his neglect of duty; the debtor makes *excuses* for delay of payment.

2. The act of excusing or apologizing.

3. That which excuses; that which extenuates or justifies a fault. His inability to comply with the request, must be his *excuse*.

EX-CŪS′ED, (eks-kūzd′,) *pp.* Acquitted of guilt or fault; forgiven; overlooked.

EX-CŪSE′LESS, *a.* Having no excuse; that for which no excuse or apology can be offered.

EX-CŪS′ER, *n.* One who offers excuses or pleads for another.

2. One who excuses or forgives another.

EX-CŪS′ING, *ppr.* Acquitting of guilt or fault; forgiving; overlooking.

EX-CŪSS′, *v. t.* [L. *excussus*.]

To shake off; also, to seize and detain by law. [*Not used.*]

EX-CUS′SION, (eks-kush′un,) *n.* A seizing by law. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*

EX-DI-RECT′OR, *n.* One who has been, but is no longer, a director.

EX′E-AT, [L.] *Literally*, let him depart; leave of absence given to a student in the English universities. *Hook.*

EX′E-CRA-BLE, *a.* [L. *execrabilis*. See EXECRATE.] Deserving to be cursed; very hateful; detestable; abominable; as, an *execrable* wretch.

EX′E-CRA-BLY, *adv.* Cursedly; detestably.

EX′E-CRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *execror*, from *ex* and *sacer*, the primary sense of which is to separate. See SACRED.] *Literally*, to curse; to denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate. *Temple.*

EX′E-CRĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Cursed; denounced; imprecated

EX′E-CRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Cursing; denouncing; imprecating.

EX-E-CRĀ′TION, *n.* The act of cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; utter detestation expressed. *Milton.*

Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations*. *Shak.*

EX′E-CRA-TO-RY, *n.* A formulary of execration.

EX-ECT′, *v. t.* [L. *execo*, for *exseco*.] [*L. Addison.*] To cut off or out; to cut away. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

EX-EC′TION, *n.* A cutting off or out. [*Little used.*]

EX′E-CŪTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *executer*; It. *eseguire*; Sp. *executar*; L. *exequor*, for *exsequor*; *ex* and *sequor*, to follow. See SEEK.]

1. *Literally*, to follow out or through. Hence, to perform; to do; to effect; to carry into complete effect; to complete; to finish. We *execute* a purpose, a plan, design, or scheme; we *execute* a work undertaken, that is, we pursue it to the end.

2. To perform; to inflict; as, to *execute* judgment or vengeance. *Scripture.*

3. To carry into effect; as, to *execute* law or justice

4. To carry into effect the law, or the judgment or sentence on a person; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death; as, to *execute* a traitor.

5. To kill. *Shak.*

6. To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to a writing, as by signing and sealing; as, to *execute* a deed or lease.

EX′E-CŪTE, *v. i.* To perform the proper office; to produce an effect.

EX′E-CŪ-TED, *pp.* Done; performed; accomplished; carried into effect; put to death.

EX′E-CŪ-TER, *n.* One who performs or carries into effect. [See EXECUTOR.]

EX′E-CŪ-TING, *ppr.* Doing; performing; finishing; accomplishing; inflicting; carrying into effect.

EX-E-CŪ′TION, *n.* Performance; the act of completing or accomplishing.

The excellence of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the *execution*. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, the carrying into effect a sentence or judgment of court; the last act of the law in completing the process by which justice is to be done, by which the possession of land or debt, damages or costs, is obtained, or by which judicial punishment is inflicted.

3. The instrument, warrant, or official order, by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect. An *execution* issues from the clerk of a court, and is levied by a sheriff, his deputy, or a constable, on the estate, goods, or body of the debtor.

4. The act of signing and sealing a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it a valid act; as, the *execution* of a deed.

5. The last act of the law in the punishment of criminals; capital punishment; death inflicted according to the forms of law.

6. Effect; something done or accomplished. Every shot did *execution*.

7. Destruction; slaughter. *Shak.*

It is used after *do*, to *do* execution; never after *make*.

8. In *the fine arts*, the mode of performing a work of art, and the dexterity with which it is accomplished. *Brande.*

EX-E-CŪ′TION-ER, *n.* One who executes; one who carries into effect a judgment of death; one who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant. *It is chiefly used in this sense.*

2. He that kills; he that murders. *Shak.*

3. The instrument by which any thing is performed. *Crashaw.*

EX-EC′U-TIVE, (egz-ek′u-tiv,) *a.* Having the quality of executing or performing; as, *executive* power or authority; an *executive* officer. Hence, in government, *executive* is used in distinction from *legislative* and *judicial*. The body that deliberates and enacts laws, is *legislative*; the body that judges, or applies the laws to particular cases, is *judicial*; the body or person who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is *executive*.

It is of the nature of war to increase the *executive* at the expense of the legislative authority. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

EX-EC′U-TIVE, *n.* The officer, whether king, president, or other chief magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws; the person who administers the government; executive power or authority in government.

Men most desirous of places in the executive gift, will not expect to be gratified, except by their support of the *executive*. *J. Quincy.*

EX-EC′U-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the way of executing, or performing.

EX-EC′U-TOR, *n.* The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect.

Executor in his own wrong, is one, who, without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a deceased person, by which he subjects himself to the trouble of executorship, without the profits or advantages. *Blackstone.*

EX-EC-U-TŌ′RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an executor; executive. *Blackstone.*

EX-EC′U-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of an executor.

EX-EC′U-TO-RY, *a.* Performing official duties. *Burke.*

2. In *law*, to be executed or carried into effect in future; to take effect on a future contingency; as, an *executory* devise or remainder. *Blackstone.*

EX-EC′U-TRESS, } *n.* A female executor; a woman
EX-EC′U-TRIX, } appointed by a testator to execute his will. [*The latter word is generally used.*]

EX′E-DRA or EX-Ē′DRA, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and ἑδρα.] A portico or vestibule; also, a recess of a building.

Among the *ancients*, a small room for conversation. *Gloss. of Arch.*

EX-E-GĒ′SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐξηγησις, from ἐξηγεομαι, to explain, from ἐξ and ἡγεομαι, to lead.]

1. Exposition; explanation; the science of interpretation; *particularly*, interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

EX′E-GETE, (eks′e-jēte,) *n.* One skilled in exegesis.

EX-E-GET′IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory; tending to unfold or illustrate; expository. *Walker.*

EX-E-GET′IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of explanation.

EX-EM′PLAR, (egz-em′plar,) *n.* [L. See EXAMPLE.]

1. A model, original, or pattern, to be copied or imitated.

2. The idea or image of a thing, formed in the mind of an artist, by which he conducts his work; the ideal model which he attempts to imitate. *Encyc.*

EX′EM-PLA-RI-LY, *adv.* In a manner to deserve imitation; in a worthy or excellent manner.

She is *exemplarily* loyal. *Howell.*

2. In a manner that may warn others, by way of terror; in such a manner that others may be cautioned to avoid an evil; or in a manner intended to warn others.

Some he punished *exemplarily* in this world. *Hakewill.*

EX′EM-PLA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being a pattern for imitation.

EX-EM-PLAR′I-TY, *n.* A pattern worthy of imitation.

EX′EM-PLA-RY, (egz′em-pler-ry, *a.* [from *exemplar.*] Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation. The Christian should be *exemplary* in his life, as well as correct in his doctrines.

2. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from crimes or vices; as, *exemplary* justice; *exemplary* punishment.

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

When any duty has fallen into general neglect, the most visible and *exemplary* performance is required. *Rogers.*

4. Illustrating. *Fuller.*

EX-EM-PLI-FI-CĀ′TION, *n.* [from *exemplify.*]

1. The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.

2. A copy; a transcript: an attested copy; as, an *exemplification* of a deed, or of letters patent.

EX-EM′PLI-FI-ED, *pp.* Illustrated by example or copy.

EX-EM′PLI-FI-ER, *n.* One that exemplifies by following a pattern.

EX-EM′PLI-FY, (egz-em′ple-fī,) *v. t.* [from *exemplar*; Low L. *exemplo*; It. *esemplificare*; Sp. *exemplificar.*]

1. To show or illustrate by example. The life and conversation of our Savior *exemplified* his doctrines and precepts.

2. To copy; to transcribe; to take an attested copy.

3. To prove or show by an attested copy.

EX-EM′PLI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Illustrating by example; transcribing; taking an attested copy; proving by an attested copy.

EX-EM′PLI GRĀ′TI-Ā, (-grā′she-a,) [L.] For an example, or for the sake of an example.

EX-EMPT′, (egz-emt′,) *v. t.* [Fr. *exempter*; Sp. *exentar*; It. *esentare*; from L. *eximo*, *exemptus*; *ex* and *emo*, to take.]

Literally, to take out or from; hence, to free, or permit to be free, from any charge, burden, restraint, duty, evil, or requisition, to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity from. Officers and students of colleges are *exempted* from military duty. No man is *exempted* from pain and suffering. The laws of God *exempt* no man from the obligation to obedience.

Certain abbeys claimed to be *exempted* from the jurisdiction of their bishops. *Henry, Hist. Brit.*

EX-EMPT′, *a.* Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, evil, or requisition, to which others are subject; not subject; not liable to; as, to be *exempt* from military duty, or from a poll tax; to be *exempt* from pain or fear. Peers in Great Britain are *exempt* from serving on inquests.

2. Free by privilege; as, *exempt* from the jurisdiction of a lord or of a court.

3. Free; clear; not included.

4. Cut off from. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EX-EMPT′, *n.* One who is exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.

EX-EMPT′ED, *pp.* Freed from charge, duty, tax, or evils, to which others are subject; privileged; not subjected.

EX-EMPT′I-BLE, *a.* Free; privileged. [*Not in use.*]

EX-EMPT′ING, *ppr.* Freeing from charge, duty, tax, or evil; granting immunity to.

EX-EMP′TION, (egz-em′shun,) *n.* The act of exempting; the state of being exempt.

2. Freedom from any service, charge, burden, tax, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; immunity; privilege. Many cities of Europe purchased or obtained *exemptions* from feudal servitude. No man can claim an *exemption* from pain, sorrow, or death.

EX-EMP-TI′TIOUS, (egz-em-tish′us,) *a.* Separable; that may be taken from. [*Not used.*] *More.*

EX-EN′TER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *exenterо*; *ex* and Gr. *εντερον*, entrails.]

To take out the bowels or entrails; to embowel. *Brown.*

EX-EN-TER-Ā′TION, *n.* The act of taking out the bowels.

EX-E-QUĀ′TUR, *n.* [L.] A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent, issued by the government, and authorizing him to exercise his powers in the country.

EX-Ē′QUI-AL, *a.* [L. *exequialis.*] Pertaining to funerals. *Pope.*

EX′E-QUIES, (eks′e-quiz,) *n. pl.* [L. *exequiæ*, from *exequor*, that is, *exsequor*, to follow.]

Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; funeral procession. *Dryden.*

EX-ER′CENT, *a.* [L. *exercens*. See EXERCISE.] Using; practicing; following; as, a calling or profession. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

EX′ER-CIS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be exercised, used, employed, or exerted. *Z. Swift.*

EX′ER-CISE, (eks′er-sīze,) *n.* [L. *exercitium*, from *exerceo*; *ex* and the root of Gr. ἐργον, Eng. *work*; Fr. *exercice*; Sp. *exercicio*; It. *esercizio.*] In a general sense, any kind of work, labor, or exertion of body. Hence,

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1. Use; practice; the exertions and movements customary in the performance of business; as, the *exercise* of an art, trade, occupation, or profession.

2. Practice; performance; as, the *exercise* of religion.

3. Use; employment; exertion; as, the *exercise* of the eyes, or of the senses, or of any power of body or mind.

4. Exertion of the body, as conducive to health; action; motion, by labor, walking, riding, or other exertion.

> The wise for cure on *exercise* depend. *Dryden.*

5. Exertion of the body for amusement, or for instruction; the habitual use of the limbs for acquiring an art, dexterity, or grace, as in fencing, dancing, riding; or the exertion of the muscles for invigorating the body.

6. Exertion of the body and mind, or faculties for improvement, as in oratory, in painting, or statuary.

7. Use or practice to acquire skill; preparatory practice. Military *exercises* consist in using arms, in motions, marches, and evolutions. Naval *exercise* consists in the use or management of artillery, and in the evolutions of fleets.

8. Exertion of the mind; application of the mental powers.

9. Task; that which is appointed for one to perform. *Milton.*

10. Act of divine worship. *Shak.*

11. A lesson or example for practice.

EX'ER-CISE, *v. t.* [L. *exerceo*; Fr. *exercer*; It. *esercere*; Sp. *exercer*. See the noun.]

1. In *a general sense*, to move; to exert; to cause to act, in any manner; as, to *exercise* the body or the hands; to *exercise* the mind, the powers of the mind, the reason or judgment.

2. To use; to exert; as, to *exercise* authority or power.

3. To use for improvement and skill; as, to *exercise* arms.

4. To exert one's powers or strength; to practice habitually; as, to *exercise* one's self in speaking or music.

5. To practice; to perform the duties of; as, to *exercise* an office.

6. To train to use; to discipline; to cause to perform certain acts, as preparatory to service; as, to *exercise* troops.

7. To task; to keep employed; to use efforts.

> Herein do I *exercise* myself, to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men. — Acts xxiv.

8. To use; to employ.

9. To busy; to keep busy in action, exertion, or employment.

10. To pain or afflict; to give anxiety to; to make uneasy.

EX'ER-CISE, *v. i.* To use action or exertion; as, to *exercise* for health or amusement. [*Elliptical.*]

EX'ER-CIS-ED, *pp.* Exerted; used; trained; disciplined; accustomed; made skillful by use; employed; practiced; pained; afflicted; rendered un-

EX'ER-CIS-ER, *n.* One who exercises. [easy.

EX'ER-CIS-ING, *ppr.* Exerting; using; employing; training; practising.

EX-ER-CI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *excitatio*, from *exercco*. See EXERCISE.]

Exercise; practice; use. *Brown. Felton.*

EX-ERGUE', (egz-erg',) *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and ἐργον, work.] In *numismatics*, the place on a medal or coin around and without the type or figure, which has generally the date or other particular inscription. *Elmes.*

EX-ERT', (egz-ert',) *v. t.* [L. *exero*, for *exsero*; *ex* and *sero*, to throw, to thrust, for this is the radical sense of *sero*.]

1. *Literally*, to thrust forth; to emit; to push out. *Dryden.*

> Before the gems *exert*
> Their feeble heads. *Philips.*

[*An unusual application.*]

2. To bring out; to cause to come forth; to produce. But more generally,

3. To put or thrust forth, as strength, force, or ability; to strain; to put in action; to bring into active operation; as, to *exert* the strength of the body or limbs; to *exert* efforts; to *exert* powers or faculties; to *exert* the mind.

4. To put forth; to do or perform.

> When the will has *exerted* an act of command on any faculty of the soul. *South.*

To exert one's self, is to use efforts; to strive.

EX-ERT'ED, *pp.* Thrust or pushed forth; put in action.

EX-ERT'ING, *ppr.* Putting forth; putting in action.

EX-ER'TION, *n.* The act of exerting or straining; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving or struggling; as, an *exertion* of strength or power; an *exertion* of the limbs, of the mind, or faculties. The ship was saved by great *exertions* of the crew. No *exertions* will suppress a vice which great men countenance.

EX-ERT'IVE, *a.* Exerting; having power to exert.

EX-ERT'MENT, *n.* Exertion; act of exerting.

EX-Ē'SION, (egz-ē'zhun,) *n.* [L. *exesus*, *exedo*; *ex* and *edo*, to eat.]

The act of eating out or through. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

EX-ES'TU-ATE, *v. i.* To boil; to be agitated.

EX-ES-TU-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *exæstuatio*; *ex* and *æstuo*, to boil.]

A boiling; ebullition; agitation caused by heat; effervescence. *Boyle.*

EX'E-UNT OM'NES, [L.] All go out.

EX-FŌ'LI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *exfolio*; *ex* and *folium*, a leaf.]

In *surgery*, to separate and come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone. In *mineralogy*, to scale off, as the laminæ of a mineral.

EX-FŌ'LI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Separated in thin scales, as a carious bone.

EX-FŌ'LI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Separating and coming off in scales.

EX-FO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* The scaling off of a bone; the process of separating, as pieces of unsound bone from the sound part; desquamation. *Coxe.*

EX-FŌ'LI-A-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of causing exfoliation or the desquamation of a bone.

EX-FŌ'LI-A-TIVE, *n.* That which has the power or quality of procuring exfoliation. *Wiseman.*

EX-HĀL'A-BLE, *a.* [See EXHALE.] That may be exhaled or evaporated. *Boyle.*

EX-HĀ'LANT, *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.

EX-HA-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exhalatio*. See EXHALE.]

1. The act or process of exhaling, or sending forth fluids in the form of steam or vapor; evaporation.

2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted, or which rises in the form of vapor; fume or steam; effluvia. *Exhalations* are visible or invisible. The earth is often dried by evaporation, without visible *exhalations*. The smell of fragrant plants is caused by invisible *exhalations*.

EX-HALE', (egz-hāle',) *v. t.* [L. *exhalo*; *ex* and *halo*, to breathe, to send forth vapor; Ir. *gal*, *gail*, vapor; *gailim*, to evaporate.]

1. To send out; to emit; as vapor, or minute particles of a fluid or other substance. The rose *exhales* a fragrant odor. The earth *exhales* vapor. Marshes *exhale* noxious effluvia.

2. To draw out; to cause to be emitted in vapor or minute particles; to evaporate. The sun *exhales* the moisture of the earth.

EX-HĀL'ED, *pp.* Sent out; emitted, as vapor; evaporated.

EX-HĀLE'MENT, *n.* Matter exhaled; vapor. *Brown.*

EX-HĀ'LENCE, *n.* The act of exhaling; matter exhaled.

EX-HĀL'ING, *ppr.* Sending or drawing out in vapor or effluvia.

EX-HĀL'ING, *a.* Serving to exhale, promoting exhalation; as, *exhaling* vessels; an *exhaling* surface.

EX-HAUST', (egz-hawst',) *v. t.* [L. *exhaurio*, *exhaustum*; *ex* and *haurio*, to draw, Gr. ἀρυω.]

1. To draw out or drain off the whole of any thing; to draw out, till nothing of the matter drawn is left. We *exhaust* the water in a well, by drawing or pumping; the water of a marsh is *exhausted* by draining; the moisture of the earth is *exhausted* by evaporation.

2. To empty by drawing out the contents. Venesection may *exhaust* the veins and arteries.

3. To draw out or to use and expend the whole; to consume. The treasures of the prince were *exhausted*; his means or his resources were *exhausted*. The strength or fertility of land may be *exhausted*.

4. To use or expend the whole by exertion; as, to *exhaust* the strength or spirits; to *exhaust* one's patience. Hence, this phrase is equivalent to *tire*, *weary*, *fatigue*.

EX-HAUST', *a.* Drained; exhausted. [*Little used.*] *Burton.*

EX-HAUST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn out; drained off; emptied by drawing, draining, or evaporation; wholly used or expended; consumed.

EX-HAUST'ER, *n.* He or that which exhausts or draws out.

EX-HAUST'I-BLE, *a.* That may be exhausted or drained off.

EX-HAUST'ING, *ppr.* Drawing out; draining off; emptying; using or expending the whole; consuming.

2. *a.* Tending to exhaust; as, *exhausting* labor.

EX-HAUS'TION, (egz-hawst'yun,) *n.* The act of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents.

2. The state of being exhausted or emptied; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits.

3. In *mathematics*, a method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*, or showing that if one is supposed either greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction. *Barlow.*

EX-HAUST'IVE, *a.* That exhausts.

EX-HAUST'LESS, *a.* Not to be exhausted; not to be wholly drawn off or emptied; inexhaustible; as, an *exhaustless* fund or store.

EX-HAUST'MENT, *n.* Exhaustion; drain.

EX-HAUST'URE, *n.* Exhaustion.

EX'HĒ-DRA or **EX-HĒ'DRA**. See EXEDRA. *Gwilt.*

EX-HER'E-DĀTE, *v. t.* [Infra.] To disinherit.

EX-HER-E-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exhæredatio*, *exhæredo*; *ex* and *hæres*, an heir.

In *the civil law*, a disinheriting; a father's excluding a child from inheriting any part of his estate. *Encyc.*

EX-HIB'IT, (egz-hib'it,) *v. t.* [L. *exhibeo*; *ex* and *habeo*, to have or hold, as we say, to *hold out* or *forth*.]

1. To offer or present to view; to present for inspection; to show; as, to *exhibit* paintings or other specimens of art; to *exhibit* papers or documents in court.

2. To show; to display; to manifest publicly; as, to *exhibit* a noble example of bravery or generosity.

3. To present; to offer publicly or officially; as, to *exhibit* a charge of high treason.

4. To administer, as medicines.

EX-HIB'IT, *n.* Any paper produced or presented to a court or to auditors, referees, or arbitrators, as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher or document produced.

2. In *chancery*, a deed or writing produced in court, sworn to by a witness, and a certificate of the oath indorsed on it by the examiner or commissioner. *Encyc.*

EX-HIB'IT-ED, *pp.* Offered to view; presented for inspection; shown; displayed.

EX-HIB'IT-ER, *n.* One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge. *Shak.*

EX-HIB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Offering to view; presenting; showing; displaying.

EX-HI-BI''TION, (eks-he-bish'un,) *n.* [L. *exhibitio*.]

1. The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display.

2. The offering, producing, or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind, before a tribunal, in proof of facts.

3. Public show; representation of feats or actions in public; display of oratory in public; any public show.

4. Allowance of meat and drink; pension; benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in the English universities, not depending on the foundation. *Swift. Bacon. Encyc.*

5. Hence, gift or recompense, as to servants. *Shak.*

6. In *medicine*, the act of administering a remedy.

EX-HI-BI''TION-ER, *n.* In *English universities*, one who has a pension or allowance, granted for the encouragement of learning. *Norris.*

EX-HIB'IT-IVE, (egz-) *a.* Serving for exhibition; representative. *Waterland.*

EX-HIB'IT-IVE-LY, *adv.* By representation.

EX-HIB'IT-O-RY, *a.* Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

EX-HIL'A-RANT, *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.

EX-HIL'A-RANT, *n.* That which exhilarates.

EX-HIL'A-RĀTE, (egz-hil'a-rāte,) *v. t.* [L. *exhilaro*; *ex* and *hilaro*, to make merry, *hilaris*, merry, jovial, Gr. ἱλαρος.]

To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to make glad or joyous; to gladden; to cheer. Good news *exhilarates* the mind, as good wine *exhilarates* the animal spirits.

EX-HIL'A-RĀTE, *v. i.* To become cheerful or joyous. *Bacon.*

EX-HIL'A-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; cheered; gladdened; made joyous or jovial.

EX-HIL'A-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enlivening; giving life and vigor to the spirits; cheering; gladdening.

EX-HIL'A-RĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* In an exhilarating manner.

EX-HIL-A-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of enlivening the spirits; the act of making glad or cheerful.

2. The state of being enlivened or cheerful. *Exhilaration* usually expresses less than *joy* or *mirth*, but it may be used to express both.

EX-HORT', (egz-hort',) *v. t.* [L. *exhortor*; *ex* and *hortor*, to encourage, to embolden, to cheer, to advise; It. *esortare*; Fr. *exhorter*; Sp. *exhortar*. The primary sense seems to be, to excite, or to give strength, spirit, or courage.]

1. To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments to a good deed or to any laudable conduct or course of action.

> I *exhort* you to be of good cheer. — Acts xxvii.
> Young men also *exhort* to be sober-minded. *Exhort* servants to be obedient to their masters. — Tit. ii.

2. To advise; to warn; to caution.

3. To incite or stimulate to exertion. *Goldsmith.*

EX-HORT', *v. i.* To deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.

> And with many other words did he testify and *exhort*. — Acts ii.

EX-HORT-Ā'TION, (eks-) *n.* The act or practice of exhorting; the act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement to that which is good or commendable.

2. The form of words intended to incite and en-

3. Advice; counsel. [courage.

EX-HORT'A-TIVE, (egz-) *a.* Containing exhortation.

EX-HORT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to exhort; serving for exhortation.

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EX-HORT'ED, *pp.* Incited by words to good deeds; animated to a laudable course of conduct; advised.

EX-HORT'ER, *n.* One who exhorts or encourages.

EX-HORT'ING, *ppr.* Inciting to good deeds by words or arguments; encouraging; counseling.

EX-HŪ'MĀ-TED, *a.* Disinterred.

EX-HU-MĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from *exhumer*, to dig out of the ground; Sp. *exhumar*; L. *ex* and *humus*, ground.]

1. The digging up of a dead body interred; the disinterring of a corpse.

2. The digging up of any thing buried. *Goldsmith.*

EX-HŪME', *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *humus*.]

To dig out of the earth what has been buried; to disinter. *Mantell.*

EX-HŪM'ED, (ex-hūmd',) *pp.* Disinterred.

EX-HŪM'ING, *ppr.* Disinterring.

EX-IC'CATE, EX-IC-CĀ'TION. See EXSICCATE.

EX'I-GENCE, } *n.* [L. *exigens*, from *exigo*, to exact;
EX'I-GEN-CY, } *ex* and *ago*, to drive.]

1. Demand; urgency; urgent need or want. We speak of the *exigence* of the case; the *exigence* of the times, or of business.

2. Pressing necessity; distress; any case which demands immediate action, supply, or remedy. A wise man adapts his measures to his *exigences*. In the present *exigency*, no time is to be lost.

EX'I-GENT, *n.* Pressing business; occasion that calls for immediate help. [*Not used.*] [See EXIGENCE.] *Hooker.*

2. In *law*, a writ which lies where the defendant is not to be found, or, after a return of *non est inventus*, on former writs, the *exigent* or *exigi facias* then issues, which requires the sheriff to cause the defendant to be proclaimed or *exacted*, in five county courts successively, to render himself; and if he does not, he is outlawed. *Blackstone.*

3. End; extremity. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EX'I-GENT, *a.* Pressing; requiring immediate aid or action. *Burke.*

EX'I-GENT-ER, *n.* An officer in the Court of Common Pleas in England, who makes out exigents and proclamations, in cases of outlawry. *Encyc.*

EX'I-GI-BLE, *a.* [See EXIGENCE.] That may be exacted; demandable; requirable.

EX-I-GŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *exiguitas.*]

Smallness; slenderness. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

EX-IG'U-OUS, (egz-ig'yu-us,) *a.* [L. *exiguus.*]

Small; slender; minute; diminutive. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

EX'ILE, (eks'īle,) *n.* [L. *exilium*, *exul*; Fr. *exil*; It. *esilio*. The word is probably compounded of *ex* and a root in Sl, signifying to depart, or to cut off, to separate, or to thrust away, perhaps L. *salio.*]

1. Banishment; the state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority, and forbidden to return, either for a limited time or for perpetuity.

2. An abandonment of one's country, or removal to a foreign country for residence, through fear, disgust, or resentment, or for any cause distinct from business, is called a *voluntary exile*, as is also a separation from one's country and friends by distress or necessity.

3. The person banished, or expelled from his country by authority; also, one who abandons his country and resides in another; or one who is separated from his country and friends by necessity.

EX'ILE, (eks'īle,) *v. t.* To banish, as a person from his country or from a particular jurisdiction, by authority, with a prohibition of return; to drive away, expel, or transport from one's country.

2. To drive from one's country by misfortune, necessity, or distress.

To exile one's self, is to quit one's country with a view not to return.

EX'ILE, (eks'īle,) *a.* [L. *exilis.*]

Slender; thin; fine. *Bacon.*

EX'IL-ED, (eks'īld,) *pp.* or *a.* Banished; expelled from one's country by authority.

EX'ILE-MENT, *n.* Banishment.

EX'IL-ING, *ppr.* Banishing; expelling from one's country by law, edict, or sentence; voluntarily departing from one's country, and residing in another.

EX-I-LI''TION, (eks-e-lish'un,) *n.* [L. *exilio*, for *exsalio*, to leap out.]

A sudden springing or leaping out. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

EX-IL'I-TY, (egz-il'e-ty,) *n.* [L. *exilitas.*]

Slenderness; fineness; thinness.

EX-IM'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *eximius.*]

Excellent. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

EX-IN'A-NITE, *v. t.* [L. *exinanio.*]

To make empty; to weaken. [*Not used.*] *Pearson.*

EX-IN-A-NI''TION, *n.* [L. *exinanitio*, from *exinanio*, to empty or evacuate; *ex* and *inanio*, to empty, *inanis*, empty, void.]

An emptying or evacuation; hence, privation; loss; destitution. [*Little used.*]

EX-IST', (egz-ist',) *v. i.* [L. *existo*; *ex* and *sisto*, or more directly from Gr. ἵστω, ἵστημι, to set, place, or fix, or σταω, L. *sto*, to stand, Sp. Port. *estar*, It. *stare*, G. *stehen*, D. *staan*, Russ. *stoyu*. The primary sense is to set, fix, or be fixed, whence the sense of permanence, continuance.]

1. To be; to have an essence or real being; *applicable to matter or body, and to spiritual substances.* A Supreme Being and first cause of all other beings must have *existed* from eternity, for no being can have created himself.

2. To live; to have life or animation. Men can not *exist* in water, nor fishes on land.

3. To remain; to endure; to continue in being. How long shall national enmities *exist?*

EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* The state of being or having essence; as, the *existence* of body and of soul in union; the separate *existence* of the soul; immortal *existence*; temporal *existence.*

2. Life; animation.

3. Continued being; duration; continuation. We speak of the *existence* of troubles, or calamities, or of happiness. During the *existence* of national calamities, our pious ancestors always had recourse to prayer for divine aid.

EX-IST'ENT, *a.* Being; having being, essence, or existence.

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent.* *Dryden.*

EX-IS-TEN'TIAL, (egz-is-ten'shal,) *a.* Having existence. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Barlow.*

EX-IST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having existence, being, or life.

EX-IS-TI-MĀ'TION, *n.* Esteem. [*Not used.*]

EX'IT, *n.* [L., the third person of *exeo*, to go out.]

Literally, he goes out or departs. Hence,

1. The departure of a player from the stage, when he has performed his part. This is also a term set in a play, to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage.

2. Any departure; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease. *Swift.*

3. A way of departure; passage out of a place. *Woodward.*

4. A going out; departure. *Glanville.*

EX-I''TIAL, (egz-ish'al,) } *a.* [L. *exitialis.*]
EX-I''TIOUS, (egz-ish'us,) }

Destructive to life. *Homilies.*

EX-LEG'IS-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who has been a legislator, but is not at present.

EX-MĀY'OR, *n.* One who has been mayor, but is no longer in office.

EX-MIN'IS-TER, *n.* One who has been minister, but is not in office.

EX ME'RO MO'TU, [L.] Of mere good pleasure, a phrase occurring in charters, grants, &c.

EX NE-CES-SI-TĀ'TE, [L.] Of necessity.

EX'ODE, *n.* [Gr. ἔξοδιον. See EXODUS.]

In *the Greek drama*, the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last interlude. *Anacharsis.*

EX'O-DUS, } *n.* [Gr. ἔξοδος; ἐξ and ὁδος, way.]
EX'O-DY, }

1. Departure from a place; particularly, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses.

2. The second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

EX-OF-FI''CI-O, (eks-of-fish'e-o,) [L.] By virtue of office, and without special authority. A justice of the peace may, *ex officio*, take sureties of the peace.

EX'O-GEN, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and γενος.]

In *botany*, a plant whose stem is formed by successive additions to the outside of the wood. *Lindley.*

EX-OG'EN-OUS, *a.* Growing by successive additions to the outside of the wood. *Lindley.*

EX'O-GLOSS, *n.* [Gr. ἐξω and γλωσσα, tongue.]

The popular name of a genus of fishes found in the American seas, whose lower jaw is trilobed, and the middle lobe protruded performs the office of a tongue.

EX-O-LĒTE', *a.* [L. *exoletus.*]

Worn; faded; obsolete. [*Little used.*]

EX-O-LŪ'TION, *n.* Laxation of the nerves. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

EX-OLVE', *v. t.* To loose. [*Not in use.*]

EX-OM'PHA-LOS, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and ομφαλος.]

A navel rupture.

EX'ON, *n.* In *England*, the commander of the royal body-guard; called *exon of the household.* *Cull.*

EX-ON'ER-ĀTE, (egz-on'er-āte,) *v. t.* [L. *exonero*; *ex* and *onero*, to load, *onus*, a load.]

1. To unload; to disburden.

The vessels *exonerate* themselves into a common duct. *Ray.*

But more generally, in a *figurative sense*,

2. To cast off, as a charge, or as blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation; as, to *exonerate* one's self from blame, or from the charge of avarice.

3. To cast off, as an obligation, debt, or duty; to discharge of responsibility or liability; as, a surety *exonerates* himself by producing a man in court.

EX-ON'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Unloaded; disburdoned; freed from a charge, imputation, or responsibility.

EX-ON'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Unloading; disburdening; freeing from any charge or imputation.

EX-ON-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of disburdening or discharging; the act of freeing from a charge or imputation.

EX-ON'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation.

EX-OPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἐξ and φυλλον, a leaf.]

Being naked or not sheathed in another leaf.

EX-OP-TĀ'TION, *n.* Earnest desire or wish.

EX'O-RA-BLE, (eks'o-ra-bl,) *a.* [L. *exorabilis*, from *exoro*; *ex* and *oro*, to pray.]

That may be moved or persuaded by entreaty.

EX'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* To obtain by request.

EX-OR'BI-TANCE, (egz-or'be-tans,) } *n.* [L. *exor-*
EX-OR'BI-TAN-CY, (egz-or'be-tan-sy,) } *bitans*, from *ex* and *orbita*, the track of a wheel, *orbis*, an *orb.*]

Literally, a going beyond or without the track or usual limit. Hence, enormity; extravagance; a deviation from rule or the ordinary limits of right or propriety; as, the *exorbitancies* of the tongue, or of deportment.

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies.* *Dryden.*

EX-OR'BI-TANT, *a.* [L. *exorbitans.*]

1. *Literally*, departing from an orbit or usual track. Hence, deviating from the usual course; going beyond the appointed rules or established limits of right or propriety; hence, excessive; extravagant; enormous. We speak of *exorbitant* appetites and passions; *exorbitant* demands or claims; *exorbitant* taxes.

2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews were inured with causes *exorbitant.* *Hooker.*

EX-OR'BI-TANT-LY, *adv.* Enormously; excessively.

EX-OR'BI-TĀTE, *v. i.* To go beyond the usual track or orbit; to deviate from the usual limit. *Bentley.*

EX'OR-CISE, (eks'or-sīze,) *v. t.* [Gr. εξορκιζω, to adjure, from ὁρκιζω, to bind by oath, from ὁρκος, an oath.]

1. To adjure by some holy name; but chiefly, to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers, and ceremonies. To *exorcise* a person, is to expel from him the evil spirit supposed to possess him. To *exorcise* a demon or evil spirit, is to cast him out or drive him from a person by prayers or other ceremonies. *Encyc.*

2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons; as, to *exorcise* a bed or a house.

EX'OR-CIS-ED, *pp.* Expelled from a person or place by conjurations and prayers; freed from demons in like manner.

EX'OR-CIS-ER, *n.* One who pretends to cast out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.

EX'OR-CIS-ING, *ppr.* Expelling evil spirits by prayers and ceremonies.

EX'OR-CISM, *n.* [L. *exorcismus*; Gr. εξορκισμος.]

The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by certain adjurations and ceremonies. *Exorcism* was common among the Jews, and still makes a part of the superstitions of some churches. *Encyc.*

EX'OR-CIST, *n.* One who pretends to expel evil spirits by conjuration, prayers, and ceremonies. *Acts* xix.

EX-OR'DI-AL, (egz-) *a.* [Infra.] Pertaining to the exordium of a discourse; introductory. *Brown.*

EX-OR'DI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* EXORDIUMS. [L., from *exordior*; *ex* and *ordior*, to begin. See ORDER.]

In *oratory*, the beginning; the introductory part of a discourse, which prepares the audience for the main subject; the preface or proëmial part of a composition. The *exordium* may be formal and deliberate, or abrupt and vehement, according to the nature of the subject and occasion.

EX-O-RHI'ZÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἐξ and ῥιζα.]

In *botany*, plants whose radicle elongates downward, directly from the base of the embryo. *Lindley.*

EX-O-RHI'ZOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the exorrhizæ.

EX-OR-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exornatio*, from *exorno*; *ex* and *orno*, to adorn.]

Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Hale. Hooker.*

EX-ORT'IVE, *a.* [L. *exortivus*; *ex* and *ortus*, a rising.]

Rising; relating to the east.

EX'OS-MŌSE, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and ωσμος, impulsion.]

The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids, through porous media from within. *Brande.*

EX-OS'SĀ-TED, *a.* [Infra.] Deprived of bones.

EX-OS'SE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ex* and *ossa*, bones.]

Without bones; destitute of bones; as, *exosseous* animals. *Brown.*

EX'OS-TŌME, *n.* [Gr. εξω and στομα.]

The small aperture or foramen of the ovule of a plant. *Beck.*

EX-OS-TŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and οστεον, a bone.]

Any protuberance of a bone which is not natural; an excrescence, or morbid enlargement of a bone. *Coxe.*

Also, in *botany*, a disease in which knots are formed upon or in the wood.

EX-O-TER'IC, } *a.* [Gr. εξωτερος, exterior.]
EX-O-TER'IC-AL, }

External; public; opposed to *esoteric* or secret. The

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exoteric doctrines of the ancient philosophers were those which were openly professed and taught. The *esoteric* were secret, or taught only to a few chosen disciples. *Enfield. Encyc.*

EX'O-TER-Y, *n.* What is obvious or common. *Search.*

EX-OT'IC, (egz-ot'ik,) *a.* [Gr. εξωτικος, from εξω, without.]

Foreign; introduced from a foreign country; not native; extraneous; as, an *exotic* plant; an *exotic* term or word.

EX-OT'IC, *n.* A plant, shrub, or tree, not native; a plant introduced from a foreign country. *Addison.*

2. A word of foreign origin introduced into a language.

EX-OT'I-CISM, *n.* The state of being exotic.

EX-PAND', *v. t.* [L. *expando*; *ex* and *pando*, to open, or spread; It. *spandere*, to pour out; coinciding with Eng. *span*, D. *span*, *spannen*, Sw. *spänna*, Dan. *spænder*. See Ar. بان *baina*, Class Bn, No. 3. The primary sense is, to strain or stretch; and this seems to be the sense of *bend*, L. *pandus*.]

1. To open; to spread; as, a flower *expands* its leaves.

2. To spread; to enlarge a surface; to diffuse; as, a stream *expands* its waters over a plain.

3. To dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend; as, to *expand* the chest by inspiration; heat *expands* all bodies; air is *expanded* by rarefaction.

4. To enlarge; to extend; as, to *expand* the sphere of benevolence; to *expand* the heart or affections.

EX-PAND', *v. i.* To open; to spread. Flowers *expand* in spring.

2. To dilate; to extend *in* bulk or surface. Metals *expand* by heat; a lake *expands*, when swelled by rains.

3. To enlarge; as, the heart *expands* with joy.

EX-PAND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Opened; spread; extended; dilated; enlarged; diffused.

EX-PAND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Opening; spreading; extending; dilating; diffusing.

EX-PANSE', (eks-pans',) *n.* [L. *expansum.*]

A spreading; extent; a wide extent of space or body; as, the *expanse* of heaven.

> The smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes. *Pope.*

EX-PANS-I-BIL/I-TY, *n.* [from *expansible.*] The capacity of being expanded; capacity of extension in surface or bulk; as, the *expansibility* of air.

EX-PANS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from *expand.*] Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated, or diffused.

> Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight. *Grew.*

EX-PANS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Expansibility.

EX-PANS'I-BLY, *adv.* In an expansible manner.

EX-PANS'ILE. *a.* Capable of expanding, or of being dilated.

EX-PAN'SION, (eks-pan'shun,) *n.* [L. *expansio.*]

1. The act of expanding or spreading out.

2. The state of being expanded; the enlargement of surface or bulk; dilatation. We apply *expansion* to surface, as the *expansion* of a sheet or of a lake, and to bulk, as the *expansion* of fluids or metals by heat; but not to a line or length without breadth.

3. Extent; space to which any thing is enlarged; also, pure space or distance between remote bodies.

4. Enlargement; as, the *expansion* of the heart or affections.

5. In *commerce*, an increase of issues of bank notes.

EX-PAN'SION-CURB, *n.* A contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.

EX-PANS'IVE, *a.* [Fr.] Having the power to expand, to spread, or to dilate; as, the *expansive* force of heat or fire. *Gregory.*

2. Having the capacity of being expanded; as, the *expansive* quality of air; the *expansive* atmosphere. *Thomson.*

3. Widely extended; as, *expansive* benevolence.

EX-PANS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being expansive.

EX PAR'TE, [L.] On one part; as, *ex parte* evidence, that which is brought forward by one side only; an *ex parte* council, one which assembles at the request of only one of the parties in dispute.

EX-PA'TIATE, (eks-pā'shāte,) *v. i.* [L. *expatior*; *ex* and *spatior*, to wander, to enlarge in discourse, *spatium*, space, probably allied to *pateo*, to open. Class Bd.]

1. To move at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to wander in space without restraint.

> He bids his soul *expatiate* in the skies. *Pope.*
> *Expatiate* free o'er all this scene of man. *Pope.*

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion. On important topics, the orator thinks himself at liberty to *expatiate.*

EX-PA'TIA-TING, *ppr* Roving at large; moving in space without certain limits or restraint; enlarging in discourse or writing.

EX-PA-TI-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of expatiating.

EX-PA'TIA-TOR, *n.* One who enlarges or amplifies in language.

EX-PA'TIA-TO-RY, *a.* Expatiating.

EX-PA'TRI-ATE or EX-PAT'RI-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *expatrier*; It. *spatriare*; from L. *ex* and *patria*, country.]

In *a general sense*, to banish.

To expatriate one's self, is to quit one's country, renouncing citizenship and allegiance in that country, to take residence and become a citizen in another country. The right to *expatriate one's self*, is denied in feudal countries, and much controverted in the United States.

EX-PA'TRI-Ā-TED or EX-PAT'RI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Banished; removed from one's native country, with renunciation of citizenship and allegiance.

EX-PA'TRI-Ā-TING or EX-PAT'RI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Banishing; abandoning one's country, with renunciation of allegiance.

EX-PA-TRI-Ā'TION or EX-PAT-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* Banishment. *More generally*, the forsaking one's own country, with a renunciation of allegiance, and with the view of becoming a permanent resident and citizen in another country.

EX-PECT', *v. t.* [L. *expecto*; *ex* and *specto*, to look, that is, to reach forward, or to fix the eyes.]

1. To wait for.

> The guards,
> By me encamped on yonder hill, *expect*
> Their motion. *Milton.*

[This sense, though often used by Gibbon, seems to be obsolescent.]

2. To look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or evil; to entertain at least a slight belief that an event will happen. We *expect* a visit that has been promised; we *expect* money will be paid at the time it is due, though we are often disappointed.

Expect, in its legitimate sense, always refers to a *future event.* [The common phrase, *I expect it was*, is as vulgar as it is improper.]

3. To require or demand; as, payment will be *expected* when the note falls due. *Whateley.*

EX-PECT', *v. i.* To wait; to stay. *Sandys.*

EX-PECT'A-BLE, *a.* To be expected; that may be expected.

EX-PECT'ANCE, } *n.* The act or state of expecting;
EX-PECT'AN-CY, } expectation. *Milton. Shak.*

2. Something expected. *Shak.*

3. Hope; a looking for with pleasure. *Shak.*

EX-PECT'AN-CY, *n.* In *law*, a state of waiting or suspension. An *estate in expectancy*, is one which is to take effect or commence after the determination of another estate. Estates of this kind are *remainders* and *reversions.* A remainder, or estate in remainder, is one which is limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. Thus, when a grant of land is made to A for twenty years, and, after the determination of that term, to B and his heirs forever, A is tenant for years, remainder to B in fee. In this case, the estate of B is in *expectancy*, that is, waiting for the determination of the estate for years. A *reversion* is the residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of a particular estate granted out by him. As, when A leases an estate to B for twenty years, after the determination of that period, the estate *reverts* to the lessor; but, during the term, the estate of the lessor is in *expectancy.* *Blackstone.*

EX-PECT'ANT, *a.* Waiting; looking for. *Swift.*

2. *Expectant* estate, one which is suspended till the determination of a particular estate. *Blackstone.*

EX-PECT'ANT, *n.* One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good. Those who have the gift of offices are usually surrounded by *expectants.*

EX-PEC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *expectatio.*]

1. The act of expecting or looking forward to a future event with at least some reason to believe the event will happen. *Expectation* differs from *hope.* *Hope* originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive. *Expectation* is founded on some reasons which render the event probable. *Hope* is directed to some good; *expectation* is directed to good or evil.

> The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd *expectations*, produces petulance in disappointment. *Irving.*

2. The state of expecting, either with hope or fear.

3. Prospect of good to come.

> My soul, wait thou only on God, for my *expectation* is from him.—Ps. lxii.

4. The object of expectation; the expected Messiah. *Milton.*

5. A state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellence; as, a youth of *expectation.* *Sidney. Otway.*

We now more generally say, a youth of *promise.*

6. In *chances*, the value of any prospect of prize or property depending upon the happening of some uncertain event. A sum of money, to be paid when an event happens, has a determinate value before that event happens. If the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred dollars, when an event arrives, are equal, then, before the arrival of the event, the expectation is worth half the money. *Barlow. Encyc.*

Expectation of life; in *annuities*, a term applied to the mean or average duration of the life of individuals, after any specified age. *P. Cyc.*

EX-PEC'T'A-TIVE, *n.* That which is expected. [*Not used.*]

EX-PEC'T'ER, *n.* One who expects; one who waits for something, or for another person. *Swift. Shak.*

EX-PEC'T'ING, *ppr.* Waiting or looking for the arrival of.

EX-PEC'T'ING-LY, *adv.* In a state of expectation.

EX-PEC'TO-RANT, *a.* [See EXPECTORATE.] Having the quality of promoting discharges from the lungs.

EX-PEC'TO-RANT, *n.* A medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs.

EX-PEC'TO-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *expectoro*; Sp. *expectorar*; Fr. *expectorer*; from L. *ex* and *pectus*, the breast.]

To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting. *Coxe.*

EX-PEC'TO-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Discharged from the lungs.

EX-PEC'TO-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Throwing from the lungs by hawking and spitting.

EX-PEC-TO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the lungs, by coughing, hawking, and spitting; also, the matter thus discharged. *Encyc.*

EX-PEC'TO-RA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EX PE'DE HER'CU-LEM, [L.] From the remaining foot of Hercules' statue, learn the size of his entire person; from a partial exhibition, learn the full extent of a man's powers or characteristic excellences.

EX-PĒ'DI-ĀTE, *v. t.* To expedite. [*Not in use.*]

EX-PĒ'DI-ENCE, } *n.* [See SPEED, EXPEDIENT, and
EX-PĒ'DI-EN-CY, } EXPEDITE.]

1. Fitness or suitableness to effect some good end or the purpose intended; propriety under the particular circumstances of the case. The practicability of a measure is often obvious, when the *expedience* of it is questionable.

2. Expedition; adventure. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

3. Expedition; haste; dispatch. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

EX-PĒ'DI-ENT, (eks-pē'de-ent,) *a.* [L. *expediens*; *expedio*, to hasten; Eng. *speed*; Gr. σπευδω.]

1. *Literally*, hastening; urging forward. Hence, tending to promote the object proposed; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances. Many things may be lawful, which are not *expedient.*

2. Useful; profitable.

3. Quick; expeditious. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EX-PĒ'DI-ENT, *n.* That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end. Let every *expedient* be employed to effect an important object, nor let exertions cease till all *expedients* fail of producing the effect.

2. Shift; *means* devised or employed in an exigency. *Dryden.*

EX-PĒ'DI-ENT-LY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; conveniently.

2. Hastily; quickly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

EX-PED'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *pes*, foot.]

In *the forest laws of England*, to cut out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet, for the preservation of the king's game.

EX-PED-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of cutting out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet. *Encyc.*

EX'PE-DITE, *v. t.* [L. *expedio*; Sp. *expedir*; Fr. *expedier*; It. *spedire*; Ar. أفذ *afado*, to hasten, or وفذ *wafada*, to send, to move hastily, to be suitable; Eng. *speed.* *Expedio* is compound. We see the same root in *impedio*, to hinder, to send against, to move in opposition.]

1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate motion or progress. The general sent orders to *expedite* the march of the army. Artificial heat may *expedite* the growth of plants.

2. To dispatch; to send from.

> Such charters are *expedited* of course. *Bacon.*

3. To hasten by rendering easy. See No. 1.

EX'PE-DITE, *a.* [L. *expeditus.*]

1. Quick; speedy; expeditious; as, *expedite* execution. [*Little used.*] *Sandys.*

2. Easy; clear of impediments; unencumbered; as, to make a way plain and *expedite.* [*Unusual.*]

3. Active; nimble; ready; prompt. [*Hooker.*

> The more *expedite* will be the soul in its operations. [*Unusual.*] *Tillotson.*

4. Light-armed. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

EX'PE-DIT-ED, *pp.* Facilitated; freed from impediment.

EX'PE-DITE-LY, *adv.* Readily; hastily; speedily; promptly. *Grew.*

EX'PE-DIT-ING, *ppr.* Facilitating; hastening.

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EX-PE-DI''TION, (eks-pe dish'un,) *n.* [L. *expeditio.*]
1. Haste; speed; quickness; dispatch. The mail is conveyed with *expedition.*
2. The march of an army, or the voyage of a fleet, to a distant place, for hostile purposes; as, the *expedition* of the French to Egypt; the *expedition* of Xerxes into Greece.
3. Any enterprise, undertaking, or attempt by a number of persons; or the collective body which undertakes. We say, our government sent an *expedition* to the Pacific; the *expedition* has arrived.

EX-PE-DI''TION-A-RY, *a.* Consisting in an expedition.

EX-PE-DI''TIOUS, (eks-pe-dish'us,) *a.* Quick; hasty; speedy; as, an *expeditious* march.
2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity; as, an *expeditious* messenger or runner.

EX-PE-DI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Speedily; hastily; with celerity or dispatch.

EX-PED'I-TIVE, *a.* Performing with speed. *Bacon.*

EX-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *expello*; *ex* and *pello*, to drive, Gr. βαλλω; It. *espellare*; W. *yspeliaw*; and from the L. participle, Fr. *expulser.* Class Bl.]
1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place; as, to *expel* wind from the stomach, or air from a bellows. [*The word is applicable to any force, physical or moral.*]
2. To drive out; to force to leave; as, to *expel* the inhabitants of a country; to *expel* wild beasts from a forest.
3. To eject; to throw out. *Dryden.*
4. To banish; to exile. *Pope.*
5. To reject; to refuse. [*Little used.*]

And would you not poor fellowship *expel?* *Hub. Tale.*

6. To exclude; to keep out or off. *Shak.*
7. In *college government*, to command to leave; to dissolve the connection of a student; to interdict him from further connection.

EX-PEL'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be expelled or driven out.

Acid *expellable* by heat. *Kirwan.*

EX-PEL'LED, (eks-peld',) *pp.* or *a.* Driven out or away; forced to leave; banished; exiled; excluded.

EX-PEL'LER, *n.* He or that which drives out or away.

EX-PEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving out; forcing away; compelling to quit or depart; banishing; excluding.

EX-PEND', *v. t.* [L. *expendo*; *ex* and *pendo*, to weigh; Sp. *expender*; Fr. *depenser*, from L. *dispendo*; It. *spendere*; properly, to weigh off; hence, to lay out.]
1. To lay out; to disburse; to spend; to deliver or distribute, either in payment or in donations. We *expend* money for food, drink, and clothing. We *expend* a little in charity, and a great deal in idle amusements.
2. To lay out; to use; to employ; to consume; as, to *expend* time and labor. I hope the time, labor, and money *expended* on this book will not be wholly misemployed.
3. To use and consume; as, to *expend* hay in feeding cattle.
4. To consume; to dissipate; to waste; as, the oil of a lamp is *expended* in burning; water is *expended* in mechanical operations.

EX-PEND', *v. i.* To be laid out, used, or consumed.

EX-PEND'ED, *pp.* Laid out; spent; disbursed; used; consumed.

EX-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Spending; using; employing; wasting.

EX-PEND'I-TURE, *n.* The act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement. A corrupt administration is known by extravagant *expenditures* of public money.

National income and *expenditure.* *Price.*

2. Money expended; expense

The receipts and *expenditures* of this extensive country. *Hamilton.*

EX-PENSE', (ex-pens',) *n.* [L. *expensum.*]
1. A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money, or the employment and consumption, as of time or labor. Great enterprises are accomplished only by a great *expense* of money, time, and labor.
2. Money expended; cost; charge; that which is disbursed in payment or in charity. A prudent man limits his *expenses* by his income. The *expenses* of war are rarely or never reimbursed by the acquisition either of goods or territory.
3. That which is used, employed, laid out, or consumed; as, the *expense* of time or labor.

EX-PENSE'FUL, *a.* Costly; expensive. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

EX-PENSE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a costly manner; with great expense. *Weever.*

EX-PENSE'LESS, *a.* Without cost or expense. *Milton.*

EX-PENS'IVE, *a.* Costly; requiring much expense; as, an *expensive* dress or equipage; an *expensive* family. Vices are usually more *expensive* than virtues.
2. Given to expense; free in the use of money; extravagant; lavish; *applied to persons.* Of men, some are frugal and industrious; others, idle and *expensive.* *Temple.*
3. Liberal; generous in the distribution of property.

This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness. *Spratt.*

EX-PENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* With great expense; at great cost or charge. *Swift.*

EX-PENS'IVE-NESS, *n.* Costliness; the quality of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money. The *expensiveness* of war is not its greatest evil.
2. Addictedness to expense; extravagance; *applied to persons.*

EX-PĒ'RI-ENCE, *n.* [L. *experientia*, from *experior*, to try; *ex* and ant. *perior*; Gr. πειραω, to attempt, whence *pirate*; G. *erfahren*, from *fahren*, to move, to go, to drive, to *ferry*; D. *ervaaren*, from *vaaren*, to go, to move, to sail; Sw. *förfara*, *fara*; Dan. *forfarer*, *farer*; Sax. *faran*; Goth. *faran*; Eng. to *fare.* The L. *periculum*, Eng. *peril*, are from the same root. We see the root of these words is, to go, to *fare*, to drive, urge, or press, to strain or stretch forward. See Class Br, No. 3, Ar. No. 4, 19, 23.]
1. Trial, or a series of trials or experiments; active effort or attempt to do or to prove something, or repeated efforts. A man attempts to raise wheat on moist or clayey ground; his attempt fails of success; *experience* proves that wheat will not flourish on such a soil. He repeats the trial, and his *experience* proves the same fact. A single trial is usually denominated an *experiment*; *experience* may be a series of trials, or the result of such trials.
2. Observation of a fact, or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances.
3. Trial from suffering or enjoyment; suffering itself; the use of the senses; as, the *experience* we have of pain or sickness. We know the effect of light, of smell, or of taste, by *experience.* We learn the instability of human affairs by observation or by *experience.* We learn the value of integrity by *experience.* Hence,
4. Knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or from a series of observations.

EX-PĒ'RI-ENCE, *v. t.* To try by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment. Thus we all *experience* pain, sorrow, and pleasure; we *experience* good and evil; we often *experience* a change of sentiments and views.
2. To know by practice or trial; to gain knowledge or skill by practice, or by a series of observations.

EX-PĒ'RI-EN-CED, (eks-pē're-enst,) *pp.* Tried; used; practiced.
2. *a.* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skillful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation; as, an *experienced* artist; an *experienced* physician.

EX-PĒ'RI-EN-CER, *n.* One who makes trials or experiments.

EX-PĒ'RI-EN-CING, *ppr.* Making trial; suffering or enjoying.

EX-PER'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *experimentum*, from *experior*, as in *Experience*, which see.]
A trial; an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered. It differs from *observation*, which is merely the attentive consideration of things, as they exist in nature. *Experiments* in chemistry disclose the qualities of natural bodies. A series of *experiments* proves the uniformity of the laws of matter. It is not always safe to trust to a single *experiment.* It is not expedient to try many *experiments* in legislation.

A political *experiment* can not be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours. *J. Adams.*

EX-PER'I-MENT, *v. i.* To make trial; to make an experiment; to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known. Philosophers *experiment* on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.
2. To try; to search by trial.
3. To experience. [*Not used.*] *Locke.*

EX-PER'I-MENT, *v. t.* To try; to know by trial. [*Little used.*] *Herbert.*

EX-PER-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to experiment.
2. Known by experiment or trial; derived from experiment.
Experimental knowledge is the most valuable, because it is most certain, and most safely to be trusted.
3. Built on experiments; founded on trial and observations, or on a series of results, the effects of operations; as, *experimental* philosophy.
4. Taught by experience; having personal experience.

Admit to the holy communion such only as profess and appear to be regenerated, and *experimental* Christians. *H. Humphreys.*

5. Known by experience; derived from experience; as, *experimental* religion.

EX-PER-I-MENT'AL-IST, *n.* One who makes experiments. *Burgess.*

EX-PER-I-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* By experiment; by trial; by operation and observation of results.
2. By experience; by suffering or enjoyment. We are all *experimentally* acquainted with pain and pleasure.

EX-PER-I-MENT'A-TIVE, *a.* Experimental.

EX-PER'I-MENT-ED, *pp.* Tried; searched out by trial.

EX-PER'I-MENT-ER, *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.

EX-PER'I-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Making experiments or trials.

EX-PER'I-MENT-IST, *n.* One who makes experiments. [This is more analogical than EXPERIMENTALIST.] *Good.*

EX-PER-I-MEN''TUM CRŪ'CIS. [L.] Experiment of the cross; a test of the severest and most searching nature; a decisive experiment.

EX-PERT', *a.* [L. *expertus*, from *experior*, to try. See EXPERIENCE.]
1. *Properly*, experienced; taught by use, practice, or experience; hence, skillful; well instructed; having familiar knowledge of; as, an *expert* philosopher.
2. Dextrous; adroit; ready; prompt; having a facility of operation or performance from practice; as, an *expert* operator in surgery. It is usually followed by *in*; as, *expert in* surgery; *expert in* performance on a musical instrument. Pope uses *expert of* arms, but improperly.

EX-PERT', *v. t.* To experience. *Spenser.*

EX-PERT', *n.* An expert person. *Ed. Rev.*

EX-PERT'LY, *adv.* In a skillful or dextrous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

EX-PERT'NESS, *n.* Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness; as, *expertness* in musical performance; *expertness* in war or in seamanship; *expertness* in reasoning.

EX-PET'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *expetibilis.*]
That may be wished for; desirable. [*Not used.*]

EX'PI-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *expiabilis.* See EXPIATE.]
That may be expiated; that may be atoned for and done away; as, an *expiable* offense; *expiable* guilt.

EX'PI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *expio*; *ex* and *pio*, to worship, to atone; *pius*, pious, mild. The primary sense is probably to *appease*, to pacify, to allay resentment, which is the usual sense of *atone* in most languages which I have examined. *Pio* is probably contracted from *pico*, and from the root of *paco*, the radical sense of which is to lay, set, or fix; the primary sense of peace, *pax.* Hence the sense of *mild* in *pius.* But this opinion is offered only as probable.]
1. To atone for; to make satisfaction for; to extinguish the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety or worship, by which the obligation to punish the crime is canceled. To *expiate* guilt or a crime, is to perform some act which is supposed to purify the person guilty; or some act which is accepted by the offended party as satisfaction for the injury; that is, some act by which his wrath is appeased, and his forgiveness procured.
2. To make reparation for; as, to *expiate* an injury. *Clarendon.*
3. To avert the threats of prodigies. *Johnson.*

EX'PI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Atoned for; done away by satisfaction offered and accepted.

EX'PI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Making atonement or satisfaction for; destroying or removing guilt, and canceling the obligation to punish.

EX-PI-Ā''TION, *n.* [L. *expiatio.*]
1. The act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction for an offense, by which the guilt is done away, and the obligation of the offended person to punish the crime is canceled; atonement; satisfaction. Among *pagans* and *Jews*, *expiation* was made chiefly by sacrifices, or washings, and purification. Among *Christians*, *expiation* for the sins of men is usually considered as made only by the obedience and sufferings of Christ.
2. The means by which atonement for crimes is made; atonement; as sacrifices and purification among heathens, and the obedience and death of Christ among Christians.
3. Among *ancient heathens*, an act by which the threats of prodigies were averted. *Hayward.*

EX'PI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the power to make atonement or expiation; as, an *expiatory* sacrifice.

EX-PI-LĀ''TION, *n.* [L. *expilatio*, from *expilo*, to strip; *ex* and *pilo*, to *peel.*]
A stripping; the act of committing waste on land, to the injury of an heir; waste. [*Little used.*] *Fuller.*

EX-PIR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *expire.*] That may expire; that may come to an end.

EX-PIR'ANT, *n.* One expiring.

EX-PI-RĀ''TION, *n.* [L. *expiratio*, from *expiro.* See EXPIRE.]
1. The act of breathing out, or forcing the air from the lungs. Respiration consists of *expiration* and *inspiration.*
2. The last emission of breath; death. *Rambler.*
3. The emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation; as, the *expiration* of warm air from the earth.
4. Matter expired; exhalation; vapor; fume. *Bacon.*
5. Cessation; close; end; conclusion; termina-

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tion of a limited time; as, the *expiration* of a month or year; the *expiration* of a term of years; the *expiration* of a lease; the *expiration* of a contract or agreement.

EX-PI'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs. *Hall.*

EX-PIRE', *v. t.* [L. *expiro*, for *exspiro*; *ex* and *spiro*, to breathe.]

1. To breathe out; to throw out the breath from the lungs; opposed to *inspire*. We *expire* air at every breath.

2. To exhale; to emit in minute particles, as a fluid or volatile matter. The earth *expires* a damp or warm vapor; the body *expires* fluid matter from the pores; plants *expire* odors.

3. To conclude. [*Obs.*]

EX-PIRE', *v. i.* To emit the last breath, as an animal; to die; to breathe the last.

2. To perish; to end; to fail or be destroyed; to come to nothing; to be frustrated. With the loss of battle all his hopes of empire *expired*.

3. To fly out; to be thrown out with force. [*Rare.*]

The ponderous ball *expires*. *Dryden.*

4. To come to an end; to cease; to terminate; to close or conclude, as a given period. A lease will *expire* on the first of May. The year *expires* on Monday. The contract will *expire* at Michaelmas. The days had not *expired*.

When forty years had *expired*. — Acts vii.

EX-PIR'ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of EXPIRE.

EX-PIR'ING, *ppr.* Breathing out air from the lungs; emitting fluid or volatile matter; exhaling; breathing the last breath; dying; ending; terminating.

2. *a.* Dying; pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying; as, *expiring* words; *expiring* groans. *J. Lathrop.*

EX-PIS-CA'TION, *n.* A fishing. *Chapman.*

EX-PLAIN', *v. t.* [L. *explano*; *ex* and *planus*, plain, open, smooth; Sp. *explanar*; It. *spianare*. See PLAIN.]

To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to illustrate by discourse, or by notes. The first business of a preacher is to *explain* his text. Notes and comments are intended to *explain* the Scriptures.

EX-PLAIN', *v. i.* To give explanations.

EX-PLAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be cleared of obscurity; capable of being made plain to the understanding; capable of being interpreted. *Brown.*

EX-PLAIN'ED, (eks-plānd',) *pp.* Made clear or obvious to the understanding; cleared of doubt, ambiguity, or obscurity; expounded; illustrated.

EX-PLAIN'ER, *n.* One who explains; an expositor; a commentator; an interpreter. *Harris.*

EX-PLAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Expounding; illustrating; interpreting; opening to the understanding; clearing of obscurity.

EX-PLA-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *explanatio.*]

1. The act of explaining, expounding, or interpreting; exposition; illustration; interpretation; the act of clearing from obscurity and making intelligible; as, the *explanation* of a passage in Scripture, or of a contract or treaty.

2. The sense given by an expounder or interpreter.

3. A mutual exposition of terms, meaning, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding, and reconcile differences. Hence, reconciliation, agreement, or good understanding of parties who have been at variance. The parties have come to an *explanation*.

EX-PLAN'A-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* A being explanatory.

EX-PLAN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation; as, *explanatory* notes.

EX-PLE'TION, (eks-plē'shun,) *n.* [L. *expletio.*] Accomplishment; fulfillment. [*Little used.*] *Killingbeck.*

EX'PLE-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *expletif*, from L. *expleo*, to fill.]

Filling; added for supply or ornament.

EX'PLE-TIVE, *n.* In *language*, a word or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament. The Greek language abounds with *expletives*.

EX'PLE-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to fill.

EX'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *explicabilis*. See EXPLICATE.]

1. Explainable; that may be unfolded to the mind; that may be made intelligible. Many difficulties in old authors are not *explicable*.

2. That may be accounted for. The conduct and measures of the administration are not *explicable* by the usual rules of judging.

EX'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *explico*, to unfold; *ex* and *plico*, to fold; Fr. *expliquer*; Sp. *explicar*; It. *spiegare*.]

1. To unfold; to expand; to open. "They *explicate* the leaves." *Blackmore.*

[*In this sense the word is not common, and hardly admissible.*]

2. To unfold the meaning or sense; to explain; to clear of difficulties or obscurity; to interpret.

The last verse of his last satyr is not yet sufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden.*

EX'PLI-CA-TED, *pp.* Unfolded; explained.

EX'PLI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Unfolding; explaining; interpreting.

EX-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of opening or unfolding.

2. The act of explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation; as, the *explication* of the parables of our Savior.

3. The sense given by an expositor or interpreter. *Johnson.*

EX'PLI-CA-TIVE, } *a.* Serving to unfold or ex-
EX'PLI-CA-TO-RY, } plain; tending to lay open to the understanding. *Watts.*

EX'PLI-CA-TOR, *n.* One who unfolds or explains; an expounder.

EX-PLIC'IT, (eks-plis'it,) *a.* [L. *explicitus*, part. of *explico*, to unfold.]

Literally, unfolded. Hence, plain in language; open to the understanding; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; express, not merely implied. An *explicit* proposition or declaration is that in which the words, in their common acceptation, express the true meaning of the person who utters them, and in which there is no ambiguity or disguise.

2. Plain; open; clear; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation; *applied to persons*. He was *explicit* in his terms.

EX'PLIC-IT, (eks'ple-sit.) [L.] A word formerly used at the conclusion of books, as *finis* is now used.

EX-PLIC'IT-LY, *adv.* Plainly; expressly; without duplicity; without disguise or reservation of meaning; not by inference or implication. He *explicitly* avows his intention.

EX-PLIC'IT-NESS, *n.* Plainness of language or expression; clearness; direct expression of ideas or intention, without reserve or ambiguity.

EX-PLŌDE', *v. i.* [L. *explodo*; *ex* and *plaudo*, to utter a burst of sound; from the root of *loud*.]

Properly, to burst forth, as sound; to utter a report with sudden violence. Hence, to burst and expand with force and a violent report, as an elastic fluid. We say, gunpowder *explodes* on the application of fire; a volcano *explodes*; a meteor *explodes*.

EX-PLŌDE', *v. t.* To decry or reject with noise; to express disapprobation of, with noise or marks of contempt; as, to *explode* a play on the stage. Hence,

2. To reject with any marks of disapprobation or disdain; to treat with contempt, and drive from notice; to drive into disrepute; or, *in general*, to condemn; to reject; to cry down. Astrology is now *exploded*.

3. To drive out with violence and noise. [*Little used.*]

The kindled powder *exploded* the ball. *Blackmore.*

EX-PLŌD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Burst with violence; driven away by hisses or noise; rejected with disapprobation or contempt; condemned; cried down.

EX-PLŌD'ER, *n.* One who explodes; a hisser; one who rejects.

EX-PLŌD'ING, *ppr.* Bursting and expanding with force and a violent report; rejecting with marks of disapprobation or contempt; rejecting; condemning.

EX-PLOIT', *n.* [Fr. *exploit*; Norm. *exploit*, *esploit*, dispatch; *expleiter*, to be dispatched, exercised, or employed; *ploit*, dispatch; Arm. *espled*, *espledi*, *explet*.]

1. A deed or act; *more especially*, a heroic act; a deed of renown; a great or noble achievement; as, the *exploits* of Alexander, of Cesar, of Washington. [EXPLOITURE, in a like sense, is not in use.]

2. In *a ludicrous sense*, a great act of wickedness.

EX-PLOIT', *v. t.* To achieve. [*Not in use.*] *Camden.*

EX-PLŌ'RATE, *v. t.* To explore. [*Not used.*] [See EXPLORE.]

EX-PLO-RA'TION, *n.* [See EXPLORE.] The act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination. *Boyle.*

EX'PLO-RA-TOR, *n.* One who explores; one who searches or examines closely.

EX-PLOR'A-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to explore; searching; examining.

EX-PLŌRE', *v. t.* [L. *exploro*; *ex* and *ploro*, to cry out, to wail, to bawl. The compound appears to convey a very different sense from the simple verb *ploro*; but the primary sense is, to stretch, strain, drive; applied to the *voice*, it is to strain or press out sounds or words; applied to the *eyes*, it is to stretch or reach, as in prying curiosity.]

1. To search for making discovery; to view with care; to examine closely by the eye. Moses sent spies to *explore* the land of Canaan.

2. To search by any means; to try; as, to *explore* the deep by a plummet or lead.

3. To search or pry into; to scrutinize; to inquire with care; to examine closely with a view to discover truth; as, to *explore* the depths of science.

EX-PLŌR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Searched; viewed; examined closely.

EX-PLŌRE'MENT, *n* Search; trial. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

EX-PLŌR'ER, *n.* One who explores.

EX-PLŌR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Searching; viewing; examining with care.

EX-PLŌ'SION, (eks-plō'zhun,) *n.* [from *explode*.] A bursting with noise; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid, with force and a loud report; as, the *explosion* of powder.

2. The discharge of a piece of ordnance with a loud report.

3. The sudden burst of sound in a volcano, &c.

EX-PLŌ'SIVE, *a.* Driving or bursting out with violence and noise; causing explosion; as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder. *Woodward.*

EX-PLŌ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an explosive manner.

EX-PO-LI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *expoliatio.*]

A spoiling; a wasting. [See SPOLIATION.]

EX-POL'ISH, for POLISH; *a useless word.*

EX-PŌ'NENT, *n.* [L. *exponens*; *expono*, to expose or set forth; *ex* and *pono*, to place.]

1. In *algebra*, the *exponent* or index of a power is the number or letter which, placed above a quantity at the right hand, denotes how often that quantity is repeated as a factor, to produce the power. Thus a^2 denotes the second power of a: a^4 denotes the fourth power of a: a^x denotes the xth power of a, or a repeated as a factor x times. A fractional *exponent* or index is used to denote the root of a quantity. Thus $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$ denotes the third or cube root of a. *Day's Algebra. Barlow.*

2. *Exponent of a ratio*; a term or phrase sometimes used to denote the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent. Thus *six* is the *exponent* of the ratio of *thirty* to *five*. But some mathematicians, as Kepler, Halley, &c., consider logarithms as the *exponents of ratios*. *Barlow. Brande.*

3. *Figuratively*, one that stands as an index or representative; as the leader of a party is the *exponent* of its principles.

EX-PO-NEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to exponents.

Exponential quantity; in *algebra*, a quantity whose exponent is unknown or variable. *Hutton.*

Exponential equation; an equation which contains an exponential quantity. *Hutton.*

Exponential curve; a curve whose nature is defined by means of an exponential equation. *Hutton.*

EX-PŌPE', *n.* A pope deposed, or dismissed from office. *McGavin.*

EX-PŌRT', *v. t.* [L. *exporto*; *ex* and *porto*, to carry. *Porto* seems allied to *fero*, and Eng. *bear*. Class Br.]

To carry out; but *appropriately*, and perhaps *exclusively*, to convey or transport, in traffic, produce, and goods from one country to another, or from one state or jurisdiction to another, either by water or land. We *export* wares and merchandise from the United States to Europe. The Northern States *export* manufactures to South Carolina and Georgia. Goods are *exported* from Persia to Syria and Egypt on camels.

EX'PŌRT, *n.* A commodity actually conveyed from one country or state to another in traffic, or a commodity which may be exported; used chiefly in the plural, *exports*. We apply the word to goods or produce actually carried abroad, or to such as are usually exported in commerce.

EX-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be exported.

EX-PŌR-TA'TION, *n.* The act of exporting; the act of conveying goods and productions from one country or state to another in the course of commerce. A country is benefited or enriched by the *exportation* of its surplus productions.

2. The act of carrying out.

EX-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Carried out of a country or state in traffic.

EX-PŌRT'ER, *n.* The person who exports; the person who ships goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind to a foreign country, or who sends them to market in a distant country or state; opposed to *importer*.

EX-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* Conveying to a foreign country, or to another state, as goods, produce, or manufactures.

EX'PŌRT-TRADE, *n.* The trade which consists in the exportation of commodities.

EX-PŌS'AL, *n.* Exposure. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

EX-PŌSE', (eks-pōze',) *v. t.* [Fr. *exposer*; L. *expositum*, from *expono*; *ex* and *pono*, to place; It. *esporre*, for *esponere*. The radical sense of *pono* is to set or place, or rather to throw or thrust down. To *expose* is to set or throw open, or to thrust forth.]

1. To lay open; to set to public view; to disclose; to uncover or draw from concealment; as, to *expose* the secret artifices of a court; to *expose* a plan or design.

2. To make bare; to uncover; to remove from any thing that which guards or protects; as, to *expose* the head or the breast to the air.

3. To remove from shelter; to place in a situation to be affected or acted on; as, to *expose* one's self to violent heat.

4. To lay open to attack, by any means; as, to *expose* an army or garrison.

5. To make liable; to subject; as, to *expose* one's self to pain, grief, or toil; to *expose* one's self to insult.

6. To put in the power of; as, to *expose* one's self to the seas.

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7. To lay open to censure, ridicule, or contempt.

A fool might once himself alone *expose*. *Pope.*

8. To lay open, in almost any manner; as, to *expose* one's self to examination or scrutiny.

9. To put in danger. The good soldier never shrinks from *exposing* himself, when duty requires it.

10. To cast out to chance; to place abroad, or in a situation unprotected. Some nations *expose* their children.

11. To lay open; to make public. Be careful not unnecessarily to *expose* the faults of a neighbor.

12. To offer; to place in a situation to invite purchasers; as, to *expose* goods to sale.

13. To offer to inspection; as, to *expose* paintings in a gallery.

EX-PO-SÉ', (eks-po-zā',) *n.* [Fr.] A laying open; a formal statement, recital, or exposition; *a useless word.*

EX-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid open; laid bare; uncovered; unprotected; made liable to attack; offered for sale; disclosed; made public; offered to view.

EX-PŌS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being exposed, open to attack, or unprotected; as, an *exposedness* to sin or temptation. *Edwards.*

EX-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who exposes.

EX-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Lying or laying open; making bare; putting in danger; disclosing; placing in any situation without protection; offering to inspection or to sale.

EX-PO-SI''TION, (eks-po-zish'un,) *n.* A laying open; a setting to public view.

2. A situation in which a thing is exposed or laid open, or in which it has an unobstructed view, or in which a free passage to it is open; as, a house has an easterly *exposition*, an *exposition* to the south, or to a southern prospect. The *exposition* gives a free access to the air or to the sun's rays. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Explanation; interpretation; a laying open the sense or meaning of an author, or of any passage in a writing. *Dryden.*

4. A work containing explanations or interpretations.

EX-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Explanatory; laying open. *Pearson.*

EX-POS'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who expounds or explains; an interpreter. *South.*

2. A book which expounds and explains.

EX-POS'I-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to explain; tending to illustrate. *Johnson.*

EX PŌST FAC'TO, [L.] In *law*, done after another thing. An estate granted may be made good by matter *ex post facto*, which was not good at first.

An *ex post facto* law, in *criminal cases*, consists in declaring an act penal or criminal, which was innocent when done; or in raising the grade of an offense, making it greater than it was when committed, or increasing the punishment after the commission of the offense; or in altering the rules of evidence, so as to allow differen or less evidence to convict the offender, than was required when the offense was committed. *Sergeant.*

An *ex post facto* law, is one that renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable at the time it was committed. *Cranch, Reports.*

This definition is distinguished for its comprehensive brevity and precision. *Kent's Commentaries.*

In a free government, no person can be subjected to punishment by an *ex post facto* law.

EX-POS'TU-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *expostulo*; *ex* and *postulo*, to require, probably from the root of *posco.*]

To reason earnestly with a person, on some impropriety of his conduct, representing the wrong he has done or intends, and urging him to desist, or to make redress; followed by *with.*

The emperor's embassador *expostulated* with the king, that he had broken the league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

EX-POS'TU-LĀTE, *v. t.* To discuss; to examine. [*Not used.*]

EX-POS'TU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Reasoning or urging arguments against any improper conduct.

EX-POS-TU-LĀ'TION, *n.* Reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct; the act of pressing on a person reasons or arguments against the impropriety of his conduct, and in some cases demanding redress or urging reformation.

2. In *rhetoric*, an address containing expostulation. *Encyc.*

EX-POS'TU-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who expostulates.

EX-POS'TU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing expostulation; as, an *expostulatory* address or debate.

EX-PŌ'SURE, (eks-pō'zhur,) *n.* [from *expose.*] The act of exposing or laying open.

2. The state of being laid open to view, to danger, or to any inconvenience; as, *exposure* to observation; *exposure* to cold, or to the air; *exposure* to censure.

3. The situation of a place in regard to points of compass, or to a free access of air or light. We say, a building, or a garden, or a wall, has a northern or a southern *exposure*. We speak of its *exposure* or exposition to a free current of air, or to the access of light.

EX-POUND', *v. t.* [L. *expono*; *ex* and *pono*, to set.]

1. To explain; to lay open the meaning; to clear of obscurity; to interpret; as, to *expound* a text of Scripture; to *expound* a law.

2. To lay open; to examine; as, to *expound* the pocket. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

EX-POUND'ED, *pp.* Explained; laid open; interpreted.

EX-POUND'ER, *n.* An explainer; one who interprets or explains the meaning.

EX-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Explaining; laying open; making clear to the understanding; interpreting.

EX-PRĒ'FECT, *n.* A prefect out of office; one who has been a prefect, and is so no longer.

EX-PRES'I-DENT, *n.* One who has been a president, but is no longer in the office.

EX-PRESS', *v. t.* [Sp. *expresar*; Port. *expressar*; L. *expressum*, *exprimo*; *ex* and *premo*, to press. See PRESS.]

1. To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure; as, to *express* the juice of grapes or of apples.

2. To utter; to declare in words; to speak. He *expressed* his ideas or his meaning with precision; his views were *expressed* in very intelligible terms.

3. To write or engrave; to represent in written words or language. The covenants in the deed are well *expressed.*

4. To represent; to exhibit by copy or resemblance.

So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express*. *Dryden.*

5. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; to form a likeness; as in painting or sculpture.

Each skillful artist shall *express* thy form. *Smith.*

6. To show or make known; to indicate. A downcast eye or look may *express* humility, shame, or guilt.

7. To denote; to designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men, who are *expressed* by their names. — Num. i.

8. To extort; to elicit. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

EX-PRESS', *a.* Plain; clear; expressed; direct; not ambiguous. We are informed in *express* terms or words; the terms of the contract are *express.*

2. Given in direct terms; not implied or left to inference. This is the *express* covenant or agreement; we have his *express* consent; we have an *express* law on the subject; *express* warranty; *express* malice.

3. Copied; resembling; bearing an exact representation.

His face *express*. *Milton.*

4. Intended or sent for a particular purpose, or on a particular errand; as, to send a messenger *express.*

EX-PRESS', *n.* A messenger or vehicle sent on a particular errand or occasion; usually, a courier sent to communicate information of an important event, or to deliver important dispatches. It is applied, also, to boats or vessels sent to convey important information. *Clarendon. Dryden.*

2. A message sent. *King Charles.*

3. A declaration in plain terms. [*Not in use.*]

4. A regular conveyance for packages, &c.

EX-PRESS'ED, (eks-prest',) *pp.* or *a.* Squeezed or forced out, as juice or liquor; uttered in words; set down in writing or letters; declared; represented; shown.

EX-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be expressed; that may be uttered, declared, shown, or represented.

2. That may be squeezed out.

EX-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Forcing out by pressure; uttering; declaring; showing; representing.

EX-PRES'SION, (eks-presh'un,) *n.* The act of expressing; the act of forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants.

2. The act of uttering, declaring, or representing; utterance; declaration; representation; as, an *expression* of the public will.

3. A phrase, or mode of speech; as, an old *expression*; an odd *expression.*

4. In *rhetoric*, elocution; diction; the peculiar manner of utterance suited to the subject and sentiment.

No adequate description can be given of the nameless and ever-varying shades of *expression* which real pathos gives to the voice. *Porter's Analysis.*

5. In *painting* and *sculpture*, a natural and lively representation of the subject; as, the *expression* of the eye, of the countenance, or of a particular action or passion.

6. In *music*, the tone, grace, or modulation, of voice or sound suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments.

7. *Theatrical expression*, is a distinct, sonorous, and pleasing pronunciation, accompanied with action suited to the subject.

8. In *algebra*, the representation of any quantity by its appropriate characters or signs.

EX-PRES'SION-LESS, *a.* Destitute of expression.

EX-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Serving to express; serving to utter or represent; followed by *of.* He sent a letter couched in terms *expressive of* his gratitude.

Each verse so swells *expressive of* her woes. *Tickel.*

2. Representing with force; emphatical. These words are very *expressive.*

3. Showing; representing; as, an *expressive* sign.

EX-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an expressive manner; clearly; fully; with a clear representation.

EX-PRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being expressive; the power of expression or representation by words.

2. The power or force of representation; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind; as, the *expressiveness* of the eye, or of the features, or of sounds.

EX-PRES-SI'VO, (eks-pres-sē'vo,) [It.] With expression.

EX-PRESS'LY, *adv.* In direct terms; plainly.

EX-PRESS'NESS, *n.* The state of being express.

EX-PRESS'URE, *n.* Expression; utterance; representation; mark; impression. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

EX'PRO-BRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *exprobro*; *ex* and *probrum*, deformity, a shameful act.]

To upbraid; to censure as reproachful; to blame; to condemn. *Brown.*

EX-PRO-BRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; the act of upbraiding.

No need such boasts, or *exprobrations* false
Of cowardice. *Philips.*

EX-PRŌ'BRA-TIVE, *a.* Upbraiding; expressing reproach. *Sir A. Sherley.*

EX PRO-FES'SO, [L.] Professedly; by profession.

EX-PRŌ'PRI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *proprius*, own.]

To disengage from appropriation; to hold no longer as one's own; to give up a claim to exclusive property. *Boyle.*

EX-PRO-PRI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of discarding appropriation, or declining to hold as one's own; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property. *Walsh.*

EX-PŪGN', (eks-pūne',) *v. t.* [L. *expugno*; *ex* and *pugno*, to fight.]

To conquer; to take by assault. *Johnson.*

EX-PUG'NA-BLE, *a.* That may be forced.

EX-PUG-NĀ'TION, *n.* Conquest; the act of taking by assault. *Sandys.*

EX-PŪGN'ER, (eks-pūn'er,) *n.* One who subdues. *Sherwood.*

EX-PULSE', (eks-puls',) *v. t.* [Fr. *expulser*, from L. *expulsus*, *expello*; *ex* and *pello*, to drive.]

To drive out; to expel. [*Rare.*] *Shak. Bacon.*

EX-PUL'ER, *n.* An expeller. *Cotgrave.*

EX-PUL'SION, *n.* The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence; as, the *expulsion* of the thirty tyrants from Athens, or of Adam from paradise.

2. The state of being driven out or away.

EX-PUL'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of driving out or away; serving to expel. *Wiseman.*

EX-PUNC'TION, *n.* [See EXPUNGE.] The act of expunging; the act of blotting out or erasing. *Milton.*

EX-PUNGE', (eks-punj',) *v. t.* [L. *expungo*; *ex* and *pungo*, to thrust, to prick.]

1. To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to efface, as words; to obliterate. We *expunge* single words or whole lines or sentences.

2. To efface; to strike out; to wipe out or destroy; to annihilate; as, to *expunge* an offense. *Sandys.*

Expunge the whole, or lop the excrescent parts. *Pope.*

EX-PUNG'ED, *pp.* Blotted out; obliterated; destroyed.

EX-PUNG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Blotting out; erasing; effacing; destroying.

EX-PUNG'ING, *n.* The act of blotting out or destroying.

EX-PUR'GATE or EX'PUR-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *expurgo*; *ex* and *purgo*, to cleanse.]

To purge; to cleanse; to purify from any thing noxious, offensive, or erroneous. *Faber.*

EX-PUR'GA-TED or EX'PUR-GA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Purged; cleansed; purified.

EX-PUR'GA-TING or EX'PUR-GA-TING, *ppr.* Purging; cleansing; purifying.

EX-PUR-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of purging or cleansing; evacuation. *Wiseman.*

2. A cleansing; purification from any thing noxious, offensive, sinful, or erroneous. *Brown.*

EX'PUR-GA-TOR, *n.* One who expurgates or purifies.

EX-PUR-GA-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* That expurgates or expunges. *Milton.*

EX-PUR'GA-TO-RY, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; serving to purify from any thing noxious or erroneous; as, the *expurgatory* index of the Roman Catholics, which directs the expunction of passages of authors contrary to their creed or principles.

Expurgatory animadversions. *Brown.*

EX-PURGE', (eks-purj',) *v. t.* [L. *expurgo.*]

To purge away. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

EX-QUIRE', *v. t.* [L. *exquiro.*]

To search into or out. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

EX'QUI-SITE, (eks'kwe-zit,) *a.* [L. *exquisitus*, from *exquiro*; *ex* and *quæro*, to seek.]

Literally, sought out or searched for with care; whence, choice; select. Hence,

1. Nice; exact; very excellent; complete; as, a vase of *exquisite* workmanship.

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2. Nice; accurate; capable of nice perception; as, *exquisite* sensibility.

3. Nice; accurate; capable of nice discrimination; as, *exquisite* judgment, taste, or discernment.

4. Being in the highest degree; extreme; as, to relish pleasure in an *exquisite* degree. So we say, *exquisite* pleasure or pain.

The most *exquisite* of human satisfactions flows from an approving conscience. *J. M. Mason.*

5. Very sensibly felt; as, a painful and *exquisite* impression on the nerves. *Cheyne.*

EX'QUI-SITE, (eks'kwe-zit,) *n.* One dressed with extreme care; a fop. *Smart.*

EX'QUI-SITE-LY, *adv.* Nicely; accurately; with great perfection; as, a work *exquisitely* finished; *exquisitely* written.

2. With keen sensation or with nice perception. We feel pain more *exquisitely* when nothing diverts our attention from it.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut. *Bacon.*

EX'QUI-SITE-NESS, *n.* Nicety; exactness; accuracy; completeness; perfection; as, the *exquisiteness* of workmanship.

2. Keenness; sharpness; extremity; as, the *exquisiteness* of pain or grief.

EX-QUIS'I-TIVE, *a.* Curious; eager to discover. [*Not in use.*]

EX-QUIS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Curiously; minutely. [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*

EX-REP-RE-SENT'A-TIVE, *n.* One who has been formerly a representative, but is no longer one.

EX-SAN'GUI-OUS, *a.* [L. *exsanguis*; *ex* and *sanguis*, blood.]

Destitute of blood, or rather of red blood, as an animal. *Encyc.*

[EXSANGUINOUS *and* EXSANGUINEOUS *are also sometimes used.*]

EX-SCIND', (eks-sind',) *v. t.* [L. *exscindo.*]

To cut off.

EX-SCIND'ED, *pp.* Cut off.

EX-SCIND'ING, *ppr.* Cutting off.

EX-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *exscribo.*]

To copy; to transcribe. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

EX-SCRIPT', *n.* A copy; a transcript. [*Not used.*]

EX-SEC'RE-TA-RY, *n.* One who has been secretary, but is no longer in office.

EX-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *exsectio.*]

A cutting off, or a cutting out. *Darwin.*

EX-SEN'A-TOR, *n.* One who has been a senator, but is no longer one.

EX-SERT', } *a.* [L. *exsero*; *ex* and *sero*. See Ex-
EX-SERT'ED, } ERT.]

Standing out; projecting beyond something else; as, stamens *exsert.* *Eaton.*

A small portion of the basil edge of the shell *exserted.* *Barnes.*

EX-SERT'ILE, *a.* That may be thrust out or protruded. *Fleming.*

EX-SIC'CANT, *a.* [See EXSICCATE.] Drying; evaporating moisture; having the quality of drying.

EX-SIC'CATE or EX'SIC-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *exsicco*; *ex* and *sicco*, to dry.]

To dry; to exhaust or evaporate moisture. *Brown. Mortimer.*

EX-SIC'CA-TED or EX'SIC-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Dried.

EX-SIC'CA-TING or EX'SIC-CA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Drying; evaporating moisture.

EX-SIC-CA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; dryness. *Brown.*

EX-SIC'CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to make dry.

EX-SPU-I'TION, (eks-pu-ish'un,) *n.* [L. *expuo*, for *exspuo.*]

A discharge of saliva by spitting. *Darwin.*

EX-STIP'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *ex* and *stipula*, straw.]

In *botany*, having no stipules. *Martyn.*

EX-SUC'COUS, *a.* [L. *exsuccus*; *ex* and *succus*, juice.]

Destitute of juice; dry. *Brown.*

EX-SUC'TION, *n.* [L. *exugo*, *exsugo*, to suck out; *sugo*, to suck.]

The act of sucking out. *Boyle.*

EX-SU-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *exudo*, for *exsudo.*]

[*This orthography would be preferable, but* EXUDATION *is most common.*]

1. A sweating; a discharge of humors or moisture from animal bodies by sweat or extillation through the pores.

2. The discharge of the juices of a plant, moisture from the earth, &c.

EX-SUF-FLA'TION, *n* [L. *ex* and *suffio*, to blow.]

1. A blowing or blast from beneath. [*Little used.*]

2. A kind of exorcism. *Fulke.*

EX-SUF'FO-LATE, *a.* Contemptible. [*Not in use.*]

EX-SUS'CI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *exsuscito.*] [*Shak.*

To rouse; to excite. [*Not used.*]

EX-SUS-CI-TA'TION, *n.* A stirring up; a rousing. [*Not used.*] *Hallywell.*

EX'TANCE, *n.* [L. *extans.*]

Outward existence. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

EX'TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *exstans*, *extans*, standing out, from *exsto*; *ex* and *sto*, to stand.]

1. The state of rising above others.

2. Parts rising above the rest; opposed to *depression.* [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

EX'TANT, *a.* [L. *exstans*, *extans*, supra.]

1. Standing out or above any surface; protruded.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums. *Ray.*
A body partly immersed in a fluid and partly *extant.* *Bentley.*

2. In being; now subsisting; not suppressed, destroyed, or lost. A part only of the history of Livy, and of the writings of Cicero, is now *extant.* Socrates wrote much, but none of his writings are *extant.* The *extant* works of orators and philosophers. *Mitford.*

EX'TA-SY, EX-TAT'IC. See ECSTASY, ECSTATIC.

EX-TEM'PO-RAL, *a.* [L. *extemporalis*; *ex* and *tempus*, time.]

1. Made or uttered at the moment, without premeditation; as, an *extemporal* discourse. *Wotton.*

2. Speaking without premeditation. *B. Jonson.*

[*Instead of this word,* EXTEMPORANEOUS *and* EXTEMPORARY *are now used.*]

EX-TEM'PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* Without premeditation. *Shak.*

EX-TEM-PO-RA'NE-AN, *a.* [*Not used.*] See EXTEMPORANEOUS.

EX-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *extemporaneus*; *ex* and *tempus*, time.]

Composed, performed, or uttered, at the time the subject occurs, without previous study; unpremeditated; as, an *extemporaneous* address; an *extemporaneous* production; an *extemporaneous* prescription.

EX-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without previous study.

EX-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unpremeditated.

EX-TEM'PO-RA-RI-LY, *adv.* Without previous study.

EX-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *a.* [L. *ex* and *temporarius*, from *tempus*, time.]

Composed, performed, or uttered, without previous study or preparation. [See EXTEMPORANEOUS.]

EX-TEM'PO-RE, adv. [L. *ex*, and abl. of *tempus*, time.]

1. Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly; as, to write or speak *extempore.*

2. It is used as an *adjective*, improperly, at least without necessity, for EXTEMPORANEOUS; as, an *extempore* dissertation. *Addison.*

EX-TEM'PO-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being unpremeditated; the state of being composed, performed, or uttered, without previous study. *Johnson.*

EX-TEM'PO-RIZE, *v. i.* To speak extempore; to speak without previous study or preparation. To *extemporize* well requires a ready mind, well furnished with knowledge.

2. To discourse without notes or written composition.

EX-TEM'PO-RIZ-ER, *n.* One who speaks without previous study, or without written composition.

EX-TEM'PO-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Speaking without previous study or preparation by writing.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit. *South.*

EX-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *extendo*; *ex* and *tendo*, from Gr. τεινω, L. *teneo*; Fr. *etendre*; It. *stendere*; Sp. *extender*; Arm. *astenna*: W. *estyn*, from *tynu*, to pull, or *tyn*, a pull, a stretch.]

1. To stretch in any direction; to carry forward, or continue in length, as a line; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size. The word is particularly applied to length and breadth. We *extend* lines in surveying; we *extend* roads, limits, bounds; we *extend* metal plates by hammering.

2. To stretch; to reach forth; as, to *extend* the arm or hand.

3. To spread; to expand; to enlarge; to widen; as, to *extend* the capacities or intellectual powers; to *extend* the sphere of usefulness; to *extend* commerce.

4. To continue; to prolong; as, to *extend* the time of payment; to *extend* the season of trial.

5. To communicate; to bestow on; to use or exercise toward.

He hath *extended* mercy to me before the king. — Ezra vii.

6. To impart; to yield or give.

I will *extend* peace to her like a river. — Is. lxvi.

7. In *law*, to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt; or to levy on lands, as an execution.

The execution was delivered to the sheriff, who *extended* the same on certain real estate. *Mass. Rep.*

EX-TEND', *v. i.* To stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth. The State of Massachusetts *extends* west to the border of the State of New York. Connecticut River *extends* from Canada to the Sound. How far will your argument or proposition *extend?* Let our charities *extend* to the heathen.

EX-TEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stretched; spread; expanded; enlarged; bestowed on; communicated; valued under a writ of extent, or *extendi facias*; levied.

EX-TEND'ER, *n.* He or that which extends or stretches.

EX-TEND'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being extended; that may be stretched, extended, enlarged, widened, or expanded.

2. That may be taken by a writ of extent and valued.

EX-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Stretching; reaching; continuing in length; spreading; enlarging; valuing.

EX-TEND'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unlimited extension. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

EX-TENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *extensible.*] The capacity of being extended, or of suffering extension; as, the *extensibility* of a fiber; or of a plate of metal. *Grew.*

EX-TENS'I-BLE, *a.* [from L. *extensus.*]

That may be extended; capable of being stretched in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement. *Holder.*

EX-TENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extensibility, which see.

EX-TENS'ILE, *a.* Capable of being extended.

EX-TEN'SION, *n.* [L. *extensio.*]

1. The act of extending; a stretching.

2. The state of being extended; enlargement in breadth, or continuation of length.

3. In *philosophy*, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.

4. In *mercantile language*, an *extension* is a written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

EX-TEN'SION-AL, *a.* Having great extent. [*Not used.*] *More.*

EX-TENS'IVE, *a.* Wide; large; having great enlargement or extent; as, an *extensive* farm; an *extensive* field; an *extensive* lake; an *extensive* sphere of operations; *extensive* benevolence.

2. That may be extended. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

EX-TENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Widely; largely; to a great extent; as, a story is *extensively* circulated.

EX-TENS'IVE-NESS, *n.* Wideness; largeness; extent; as, the *extensiveness* of the ocean.

2. Extent; diffusiveness; as, the *extensiveness* of a man's charities or benevolence.

3. Capacity of being extended. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

EX-TENS'OR, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger; opposed to *flexor.* *Coze. Cyc.*

EX-TENT', *a.* Extended. *Spenser.*

EX-TENT', *n.* [L. *extentus.* It is frequently accented on the first syllable.]

1. Space or degree to which a thing is extended; hence, compass; bulk; size; as, a great *extent* of country, or of body.

2. Length; as, an *extent* of line.

3. Communication; distribution.

The *extent* of equal justice. *Shak.*

4. In *law*, a writ of execution, or *extendi facias*, which is directed to the sheriff against the body, lands, and goods, or the lands only, of a debtor; also, the act of the sheriff or officer upon the writ itself. *P. Cyc.*

EX-TEN'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *extenuo*; *ex* and *tenuo*, to make thin; Sp. *extenuar*; It. *stenuare.* See THIN.]

1. To make thin, lean, or slender. Sickness *extenuates* the body. *Encyc.*

2. To lessen; to diminish, as a crime or guilt.

But fortune there *extenuates* the crime. *Dryden.*

3. To lessen in representation; to palliate; opposed to *aggravate.*

4. To lessen or diminish in honor. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

5. To make thin or rare; opposed to *condense.* [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

EX-TEN'U-ATE, *a.* Thin; slender. [*Not used.*]

EX-TEN'U-A-TED, *pp.* Made thin, lean, or slender; made smaller; lessened; diminished; palliated; made rare.

EX-TEN'U-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making thin or slender; lessening; diminishing; palliating; making rare.

EX-TEN-U-A'TION, *n.* The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh.

2. The act of representing any thing as less wrong, faulty, or criminal, than it is in fact; palliation; opposed to *aggravation*; as, the *extenuation* of faults, injuries, or crimes.

3. Mitigation; allevintion; as, the *extenuation* of punishment. [*Not common.*] *Atterbury.*

EX-TEN'U-A-TOR, *n.* One who extenuates.

EX-TE'RI-OR, *a.* [L., from *exterus*, foreign; Fr. *exterieur*; It. *esteriore.*]

1. External; outward; applied to the outside or outer surface of a body, and opposed to *interior.* We speak of the *exterior* and interior surfaces of a concavo-convex lens.

2. External; on the outside, with reference to a person; extrinsic. We speak of an object *exterior* to a man, as opposed to that which is within, or in his mind.

3. Foreign; relating to foreign nations; as, the *exterior* relations of a state or kingdom.

EX-TE'RI-OR, *n.* The outward surface; that which is external.

2. Outward or visible deportment; appearance.

EX-TE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* Surface; superficies.

EX-TE'RI-OR-LY, *adv.* Outwardly; externally. [*An ill-formed word.*] *Shak.*

EX-TE'RI-ORS, *n. pl.* The outward parts of a thing. *Shak.*

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2. Outward or external deportment, or forms and ceremonies; visible acts; as, the *exteriors* of religion.

EX-TERM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *extermino*; *ex* and *terminus*, limit.]

Literally, to drive from within the limits or borders. Hence,

1. To destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate; as, to *exterminate* a colony, a tribe, or a nation; to *exterminate* inhabitants, or a race of men.

2. To eradicate; to root out; to extirpate; as, to *exterminate* error, heresy, infidelity, or atheism; to *exterminate* vice.

3. To root out, as plants; to extirpate; as, to *exterminate* weeds.

4. In *algebra*, to take away; to cause to disappear; as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities from an equation.

EX-TERM'IN-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Utterly driven away or destroyed; eradicated; extirpated; taken away.

EX-TERM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Driving away or totally destroying; eradicating; extirpating; taking away.

EX-TERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision; as, the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field.

2. In *algebra*, a taking away; a causing to disappear, as of unknown quantities from an equation.

EX-TERM'IN-Ā-TOR, *n.* He or that which exterminates.

EX-TERM'IN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Serving or tending to exterminate. *Burke.*

EX-TERM'INE, *v. t.* To exterminate. [*Not used.*]

EX-TERN', *a.* [L. *externus.*] [*Shak.*

1. External; outward; visible. *Shak.*

2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic. [*Little used.*] *Digby.*

EX-TERN', *n.* A pupil in a seminary who lives without its walls.

EX-TERN'AL, *a.* [L. *externus*; It. *esterno*; Sp. *externo.*]

1. Outward; exterior; as, the *external* surface of a body; opposed to *internal.*

2. Outward; not intrinsic; not being within; as, *external* objects; *external* causes or effects.

3. Exterior; visible; apparent; as, *external* deportment.

4. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations; as, *external* trade or commerce; the *external* relations of a state or kingdom.

External taxes, are duties or imposts laid on goods imported into a country. *Federalist.*

EX-TER-NAL'I-TY, *n.* External perception. *A. Smith.*

EX-TERN'AL-LY, *adv.* Outwardly; on the outside.

2. In appearance; visibly.

EX-TERN'ALS, *n. pl.* The outward parts; exterior form.

> Adam was no less glorious in his *externals*: he had a beautiful body, as well as an immortal soul. *South.*

2. Outward rites and ceremonies; visible forms; as, the *externals* of religion.

EX-TER-RĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *exterraneus*; *ex* and *terra*, a land.]

Foreign; belonging to or coming from abroad.

EX-TER'SION, (eks-ter'shun,) *n.* [L. *extersio*, from *extergeo*; *ex* and *tergeo*, to wipe.]

The act of wiping or rubbing out.

EX-TILL', *v. i.* [L. *extillo*; *ex* and *stillo*, to drop.]

To drop or distill from.

EX-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of distilling from, or falling from in drops.

EX-TILL'ED, (eks-tild',) *pp.* Distilled.

EX-TIM'U-LĀTE. [*Not in use.*] See STIMULATE.

EX-TIM-U-LĀ'TION. See STIMULATION.

EX-TINCT', *a.* [L. *extinctus.* See EXTINGUISH.]

1. Extinguished; *put* out; quenched; as, fire, light, or a lamp, is *extinct.*

2. Being at an end; having no survivor; as, a family or race is *extinct.*

3. Being at an end; having ceased. The enmity between the families is *extinct.*

> My days are *extinct.* — Job xvii.

4. Being at an end, by abolition or disuse; having no force; as, the law is *extinct.*

EX-TINCT', *v. t.* To put out; to destroy. [*Improper.*]

EX-TINC'TION, *n.* [L. *extinctio.* See EXTINGUISH.]

1. The act of putting out or destroying light or fire, by quenching, suffocation, or otherwise.

2. The state of being extinguished, quenched, or suffocated; as, the *extinction* of fire or of a candle.

3. Destruction; excision; as, the *extinction* of nations.

4. Destruction; suppression; a putting an end to; as, the *extinction* of life, or of a family; the *extinction* of feuds, jealousies, or enmity; the *extinction* of a claim.

EX-TIN'GUISH, (eks-ting'gwish,) *v. t.* [L. *extinguo*; *ex* and *stingo*, *stinguo*, or the latter may be a contraction; Gr. στιζω, for στιγω, to prick, that is, to thrust; or more directly from *tingo*, to dip, to stain; both probably allied to *tango*, for *tago*, to touch. Fr. *etoindre*; It. *estinguere*; Sp. *extinguir.* See Class Dg, No. 19, 31, 40.]

1. To put out; to quench; to suffocate; to destroy; as, to *extinguish* fire or flame.

2. To destroy; to put an end to; as, to *extinguish* love or hatred in the breast; to *extinguish* desire or hope; to *extinguish* a claim or title.

3. To obscure by superior splendor. *Shak.*

4. To put an end to, by union or consolidation. [See EXTINGUISHMENT.]

EX-TIN'GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be quenched, destroyed, or suppressed.

EX-TIN'GUISH-ED, (eks-ting'gwisht,) *pp.* or *a.* Put out; quenched; stifled; suppressed; destroyed.

EX-TIN'GUISH-ER, *n.* He or that which extinguishes.

2. A hollow conical utensil to be put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it.

EX-TIN'GUISH-ING, *ppr.* Putting out; quenching; suppressing; destroying.

EX-TIN'GUISH-MENT, *n.* The act of putting out or quenching; extinction; suppression; destruction; as, the *extinguishment* of fire or flame; of discord, enmity, or jealousy; or of love or affection.

2. Abolition; nullification.

> Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment.* *Hooker.*

3. Extinction; a putting an end to, or a coming to an end; termination; as, the *extinguishment* of a race or tribe.

4. The putting an end to a right or estate, by consolidation or union.

> If my tenant for life makes a lease to A for life, remainder to B and his heirs, and I release to A; this release operates as an *extinguishment* of my right to the reversion. *Blackstone.*

EX-TIRP', *v. t.* To extirpate. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EX-TIRP'A-BLE, *a.* That may be eradicated. *Evelyn.*

EX-TIR'PATE, (eks-tur'pāte,) *v. t.* [L. *extirpo*; *ex* and *stirps*, root; It. *estirpare.*]

1. To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally; as, to *extirpate* weeds or noxious plants from a field.

2. To eradicate; to root out; to destroy wholly; as, to *extirpate* error or heresy; to *extirpate* a sect.

3. In *surgery*, to cut out; to cut off; to eat out; to remove completely; as, to *extirpate* a wen.

EX-TIR'PA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Plucked up by the roots; rooted out; eradicated; totally destroyed.

EX-TIR'PA-TING, *ppr.* Pulling up or out by the roots; eradicating; totally destroying.

EX-TIR-PĀ'TION, *n.* The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction; as, the *extirpation* of weeds from land; the *extirpation* of evil principles from the heart; the *extirpation* of a race of men; the *extirpation* of heresy.

EX'TIR-PA-TOR, *n.* One who roots out; a destroyer.

EX-TI-SPI'CIOUS, (-spish'us,) *a.* Augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication. *Brown.*

EX-TOL', *v. t.* [L. *extollo*; *ex* and *tollo*, to raise; Ch. רול, or Heb. and Ch. נשׂא. Class Dl, No. 3, 18, 28.]

To *raise in words or eulogy*; to praise; to exalt in commendation; to magnify. We *extol* virtues, noble exploits, and heroism. Men are too much disposed to *extol* the rich and despise the poor.

> *Extol* him that rideth upon the heavens by his name Jah. — Ps. lxviii.

EX-TOL'LED, (eks-told',) *pp.* Exalted in commendation; praised; magnified.

EX-TOL'LER, *n.* One who praises or magnifies; a praiser or magnifier.

EX-TOL'LING, *ppr.* Praising; exalting by praise or commendation; magnifying.

EX-TORS'IVE, *a.* [See EXTORT.] Serving to extort; tending to draw from by compulsion.

EX-TORS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an extorsive manner; by extorsion.

EX-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *extortus*, from *extorqueo*, to wrest from; *ex* and *torqueo*, to twist; Fr. *extorquer.*]

1. To draw from by force or compulsion; to wrest or *wring from* by physical force, by menace, duress, violence, authority, or by any illegal means. Conquerors *extort* contributions from the vanquished; tyrannical princes *extort* money from their subjects; officers often *extort* illegal fees; confessions of guilt are *extorted* by the rack. A promise *extorted* by duress is not binding.

2. To gain by violence or oppression. *Spenser.*

EX-TORT', *v. i.* To practice extortion. *Spenser. Davies.*

EX-TORT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn from by compulsion; wrested from.

EX-TORT'ER, *n.* One who extorts, or practices extortion. *Camden.*

EX-TORT'ING, *ppr.* Wresting from by force or undue exercise of power.

EX-TOR'TION, *n.* The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting any thing from a person by force, duress, menaces, authority, or by any undue exercise of power; illegal exaction; illegal compulsion to pay money, or to do some other act. *Extortion* is an offense punishable at common law.

2. Force or illegal compulsion by which any thing is taken from a person. *King Charles.*

EX-TOR'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to, or implying extortion.

EX-TOR'TION-ATE, } *a.* Oppressive; containing
EX-TOR'TION-OUS, } extortion.

EX-TOR'TION-ER, *n.* One who practices extortion.

> *Extortioners* shall not inherit the kingdom of God. — 1 Cor. vi.

EX-TOR'TIOUS, *a.* Oppressive; violent; unjust.

EX'TRA; a Latin preposition, denoting beyond or excess. It is sometimes used as an adjective; as, *extra work*, *extra pay*, work or pay beyond what is usual or agreed on. Sometimes it stands by itself as a noun, through the omission of the word connected with it; as, to dispatch an *extra*, i. e., an *extra* stage-coach.

EX-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *extractus*, from *extraho*; *ex* and *traho*, to draw. (See DRAW and DRAG.) Sp. *extraer*; It. *estrarre*; Fr. *estraire.*]

1. To draw out; as, to *extract* a tooth.

2. To draw out, as the juices or essence of a substance, by distillation, solution, or other means; as, to *extract* spirit from the juice of the cane; to *extract* salts from ashes.

3. To take out; to take from.

> Woman is her name, of man
> *Extracted.* *Milton.*

4. To take out or select a part; to take a passage or passages from a book or writing.

> I have *extracted* from the pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift.*

5. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, to *extract the root* of a number or quantity, is to find its root.

6. In a *general sense*, to draw from by any means or operation.

EX'TRACT, *n.* That which is extracted or drawn from something.

2. In *literature*, a passage taken from a book or writing. *Camden.*

3. In *pharmacy*, any thing drawn from a substance, as essences, tinctures, &c.; or a solution of the purer parts of a mixed body inspissated, by distillation or evaporation, nearly to the consistence of honey. *Encyc. Quincy.*

Any substance obtained by digesting vegetable substances in water or alcohol, and evaporating them to a solid consistence. *Brande.*

4. An inspissated, expressed, or exuded juice.

5. In *chemistry*, a peculiar principle, once erroneously supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts; called also the *extractive principle.*

6. Extraction; descent. [*Not now used.*] *South.*

EX-TRACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn or taken out.

EX-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing or taking out.

EX-TRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *extractio.*]

1. The act of drawing out; as, the *extraction* of a tooth; the *extraction* of a bone or an arrow from the body; the *extraction* of a fetus or child in midwifery.

2. Descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family. Hence, the stock or family from which one has descended. We say, a man is of a noble *extraction.*

3. In *pharmacy*, the operation of drawing essences, tinctures, &c., from a substance. *Encyc.*

4. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the *extraction of roots* is the operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity; also, the method or rule by which the operation is performed; evolution.

EX-TRACT'IVE, *a.* That is or may be extracted. *Kirwan.*

EX-TRACT'IVE, *n.* The same as EXTRACT. *Parr.*

EX-TRACT'OR, *n.* In *midwifery*, a forceps or instrument for extracting children.

EX-TRA-DIC'TION-A-RY, *a.* [L. *extra* and *dictio.*]

Consisting not in words, but in realities. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

EX-TRA-DI'TION, (eks-tra-dish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from the L. *ex* and *traditio*, *trado*, to deliver.]

Delivery from one nation to another. It is particularly applied to the delivery, by one nation or state to another, of fugitives from justice, in pursuance of a treaty. It may be applied, also, to other cases, in pursuance of law or constitution.

EX-TRĀ'DOS, *n.* The exterior curve of an arch.

EX-TRA-DŌ'TAL, *a.* Not belonging to dower.

EX-TRA-FO-LI-Ā'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a* [L. *extra*, beyond, and *folium*, a leaf.]

In *botany*, away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them; as, *extrafoliaceous* prickles. *Loudon.*

EX-TRA-GĒ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *extra* and *genus*, kind.]

Belonging to another kind.

EX-TRA-JU-DI'CIAL, (-ju-dish'al,) *a.* [*extra*, without, and *judicial.*]

Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure. *Encyc.*

EX-TRA-JU-DI'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner out of the ordinary course of legal proceedings. *Ayliffe.*

EX-TRA-LIM'IT-A-RY, *a.* [*extra* and *limit.*] Being beyond the limit or bounds; as, *extralimitary* land. *Mitford.*

EX'TRA-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *extra* and *mitto*, to send.]

A sending out; emission. *Brown.*

EX-TRA-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *extra* and *mundus*, the world.]

Beyond the limit of the material world. *Glanville.*

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EX-TRĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *extraneus.*]
Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic; as, to separate gold from *extraneous* matter.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but is *extraneous* and superinduced. *Locke.*

Extraneous fossils; organic remains; exuviæ of organized beings, imbedded in the strata of the earth. *Cyc.*

EX-TRĀ'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an extraneous manner.

EX-TRA-OF-FI''CIAL, (-of-fish'al,) *a.* Not within the limits of official duty.

EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RIES, (eks-tror'de-na-riz,) *n. pl.* Things which exceed the usual order, kind, or method. [*Rarely used in the singular.*]

EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RI-LY, (eks-tror'de-na-ri-ly,) *adv.* [See EXTRAORDINARY.]
In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method; beyond the common course, limits, or order; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; particularly; eminently.

The temple of Solomon was *extraordinarily* magnificent. *Wilkins.*

EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RI-NESS, (eks-tror'-) *n.* Uncommonness; remarkableness.

EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RY, (eks-tror'de-na-ry,) *a.* [L. *extraordinarius*; *extra* and *ordinarius*, usual, from *ordo*, order.]
1. Beyond or out of the common order or method; not in the usual, customary, or regular course; not ordinary. *Extraordinary* evils require *extraordinary* remedies.
2. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful; as, the *extraordinary* talents of Shakspeare; the *extraordinary* powers of Newton; an edifice of *extraordinary* grandeur.
3. Special; particular; sent for a special purpose, or on a particular occasion; as, an *extraordinary* courier or messenger; an embassador *extraordinary*; a gazette *extraordinary*.

EX-TRA-PA-RŌ'CHI-AL, *a.* [*extra* and *parochial.*] Not within the limits of any parish. *Blackstone.*

EX-TRA-PHYS'IC-AL, *a.* Metaphysical. *Lawrence.*

EX-TRA-PRO-FES'SION-AL, (-fesh'un-al,) *a.* [*extra* and *professional.*]
Foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty or business.

Molina was an ecclesiastic, and these studies were *extra-professional.* *Med. Repos.*

EX-TRA-PRO-VIN'CIAL, (-pro-vin'shal,) *a.* [*extra* and *provincial.*] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop. *Ayliffe.*

EX-TRA-REG'U-LAR, *a.* [*extra* and *regular.*] Not comprehended within a rule or rules. *Taylor.*

EX-TRA-TER-RI-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Being beyond or without the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction. *Hunter. Wheaton's Rep.*

EX-TRA-TROP'IC-AL, *a.* [*extra* and *tropical.*] Beyond the tropics; without the tropics, north or south. *Whewell.*

EX-TRAUGHT'; old *pp.* of EXTRACT. [*Obs.*]

EX-TRAV'A-GANCE, } *n.* [L. *extra* and *vagans*;
EX-TRAV'A-GAN-CY, } *vagor*, to wander. See VAGUE.]
1. *Literally*, a wandering beyond a limit; an excursion or sally from the usual way, course, or limit. *Hammond.*
2. In *writing* or *discourse*, a going beyond the limits of strict truth or probability; as, *extravagance* of expression or description.
3. Excess of affection, passion, or appetite; as, *extravagance* of love, anger, hatred, or hunger.
4. Excess in expenditures of property; the expending of money without necessity, or beyond what is reasonable or proper; dissipation.

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance.* *Arbuthnot.*

5. In *general*, any excess or wandering from prescribed limits; irregularity; wildness; as, the *extravagance* of imagination; *extravagance* of claims or demands.

EX-TRAV'A-GANT, *a.* *Literally*, wandering beyond limits. *Shak.*
2. Excessive; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable. The wishes, demands, desires, and passions of men are often *extravagant.*
3. Irregular; wild; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability, or other usual bounds; as, *extravagant* flights of fancy.

There is something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great geniuses. *Addison.*

4. Exceeding necessity or propriety; wasteful; prodigal; as, *extravagant* expenses; an *extravagant* mode of living.
5. Prodigal; profuse in expenses; as, an *extravagant* man.

He that is *extravagant* will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence, and invite corruption. *Rambler.*

EX-TRAV'A-GANT, *n.* One who is confined to no general rule. *L'Estrange.*

EX-TRAV'A-GANT-LY, *adv.* In an extravagant manner; wildly; not within the limits of truth or probability. Men often write and talk *extravagantly.*
2. Unreasonably; excessively. It is prudent not to praise or censure *extravagantly.*
3. In a manner to use property without necessity or propriety, or to no good purpose; expensively, or profusely to an unjustifiable degree; as, to live, eat, drink, or dress *extravagantly.*

EX-TRAV'A-GANT-NESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance. [*Little used.*]

EX-TRAV'A-GANTS, *n. pl.* In *church history*, certain decretal epistles, or constitutions of the popes, which were published after the Clementines, and not at first arranged and digested with the other papal constitutions. They were afterward inserted in the body of the canon law. *Encyc.*

EX-TRAV-A-GAN'ZA, *n.* [It.] A musical composition, designed to produce effect by its wild irregularity. *Smart.*

EX-TRAV'A-GĀTE, *v. i.* To wander beyond the limits. [*Not used.*] *Warburton.*

EX-TRAV-A-GĀ'TION, *n.* Excess; a wandering beyond limits. *Smollett.*

EX-TRAV'A-SATE, *v. t.* To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

EX-TRAV'A-SĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* [L. *extra* and *vasa*, vessels.]
Forced or let out of its proper vessels; as, *extravasated* blood. *Arbuthnot.*

EX-TRAV'A-SĀ-TING, *ppr.* Escaping from the proper vessels.

EX-TRAV-A-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; the state of being forced or let out of its containing vessels; effusion; as, an *extravasation* of blood after a rupture of the vessels.

EX-TRA-VAS'CU-LAR, *a.* Being out of the proper vessels. *Lawrence.*

EX-TRAV'E-NATE, *a.* [L. *extra* and *vena*, vein.]
Let out of the veins. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

EX-TRA-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *extra* and *versio*, a turning.]
The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

EX-TRĒAT', *n.* Extraction. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

EX-TRĒME', *a.* [L. *extremus*, last.]
1. Outermost; utmost; furthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border; as, the *extreme* verge or point of a thing.
2. Greatest; most violent; utmost; as, *extreme* pain, grief, or suffering; *extreme* joy or pleasure.
3. Last; beyond which there is none; as, an *extreme* remedy.
4. Utmost; worst or best that can exist or be supposed; as, an *extreme* case.
5. Most pressing; as, *extreme* necessity.
Extreme unction, among *the Roman Catholics*, is the anointing of a sick person with oil, when affected with some mortal disease, and usually just before death. It is applied to the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, hands, feet, and reins of penitents, and is supposed to represent the grace of God poured into the soul. *Encyc.*
Extreme and mean proportion, in *geometry*, is when a line is so divided, that the whole line is to the greater segment as that segment is to the less; or when a line is so divided, that the rectangle under the whole line and the lesser segment is equal to the square of the greater segment. *Euclid.*

EX-TRĒME', *n.* The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; extremity.
2. Utmost point; furthest degree; as, the *extremes* of heat and cold; the *extremes* of virtue and vice. Avoid *extremes*. *Extremes* naturally beget each other.

There is a natural progression from the *extreme* of anarchy to the *extreme* of tyranny. *Washington.*

3. In *logic*, the *extremes*, or extreme terms of a syllogism, are the predicate and subject of the conclusion. Thus, "Man is an animal; Peter is a man, therefore Peter is an animal;" the word *animal* is the greater extreme, *Peter* the less extreme, and *man* the middle term. *Encyc.*
4. In *mathematics*, the *extremes* are the first and last terms of a proportion; as, when three magnitudes are proportional, the rectangle contained by the *extremes* is equal to the square of the mean. *Euclid.*

EX-TRĒME'LESS, *a.* Having no extremes or extremities; infinite.

EX-TRĒME'LY, *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost point. It is *extremely* hot or cold; it is *extremely* painful.
2. In *familiar language*, very much; greatly

EX-TREM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *extremitas.*]
1. The utmost point or side; the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing; as, the *extremities* of a country.
2. A term applied to the utmost parts. The *extremities* of the body, in *painting* and *sculpture*, are the head, hands, and feet; but, in *anatomy*, the term is applied to the limbs only. *Brande.*
3. The utmost point; the highest or furthest degree; as, the *extremity* of pain or suffering; the *extremity* of cruelty. Even charity and forbearance may be carried to *extremity.*
4. Extreme or utmost distress, straits, or difficulties; as, a city besieged and reduced to *extremity.*
5. The utmost rigor or violence. The Greeks have endured oppression in its utmost *extremity.*
6. The most aggravated state.

The world is running after farce, the *extremity* of bad poetry. *Dryden.*

EX'TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Infra.] That can be extricated.

EX'TRI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *extrico.* The primary verb *trico* is not in the Latin. We probably see its affinities in the Greek θριξ, τριχος, hair, or a bush of hair, from interweaving, entangling. I suspect that τρεις and *three* are contracted from this root; *three* for *threg*, folded, or a plexus. The same word occurs in *intricate* and *intrigue*; Fr. *tricher*, to cheat; *tricoter*, to weave; Eng. *trick*; It. *treccia*, a lock of hair. Class Rg, No. 25.]
1. *Properly*, to disentangle; hence, to free from difficulties or perplexities; to disembarrass; as, to *extricate* one from complicated business, from troublesome alliances, or other connections; to *extricate* one's self from debt.
2. To send out; to cause to be emitted or evolved.

EX'TRI-CA-TED, *pp.* Disentangled; freed from difficulties and perplexities; disembarrassed; evolved.

EX'TRI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Disentangling; disembarrassing; evolving.

EX-TRI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of disentangling; a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement.
2. The act of sending out or evolving; as, the *extrication* of heat or moisture from a substance.

EX-TRIN'SIC, } *a.* [L. *extrinsecus.*]
EX-TRIN'SIC-AL, }
External; outward; not contained in or belonging to a body. Mere matter can not move without the impulse of an *extrinsic* agent. It is opposed to *intrinsic.*

EX-TRIN'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* From without; externally.

EX-TROR'SAL, *a.* [L. *extrorsum.*]
In *botany*, turned from the axis to which it appertains, as anthers whose line of dehiscence is toward the petals.

EX-TRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *extruo*, *extructus.*]
To build; to construct. [*Not in use.*]

EX-TRUC'TION, *n.* A building. [*Not used.*]

EX-TRUCT'IVE, *a.* Forming into a structure. *Fulke.*

EX-TRUCT'OR, *n.* A builder; a fabricator; a contriver. [*Not used.*]

EX-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *extrudo*; *ex* and *trudo*, to thrust.]
1. To thrust out; to urge, force, or press out; to expel; as, to *extrude* a fetus.
2. To drive away; to drive off. *Woodward.*

EX-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* Thrust out; driven out or away; expelled.

EX-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting out; expelling.

EX-TRŪ'SION, (eks-trū'zhun,) *n.* The act of thrusting or throwing out; a driving out; expulsion.

EX-TŪ'BER-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *extuberans*, *extubero*;
EX-TŪ'BER-AN-CY, } *ex* and *tuber*, a puff.]
1. In *medicine*, a swelling or rising of the flesh; a protuberant part. *Encyc.*
2. A knob or swelling part of a body. *Maxon.*

EX-TŪ'BER-ANT, *a.* Swelled; standing out.

EX-TŪ'BER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *extubero.*]
To swell. [*Not in use.*]

EX-TU-MES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *extumescens*, *extumesco*; *ex* and *tumesco*, *tumeo*, to swell.]
A swelling or rising. [*Little used.*]

EX-U'BER-ANCE, (egz-yū'ber-ans,) } *n.* [L. *exu-*
EX-U'BER-AN-CY, (egz-yū'ber-an-sy,) } *berans*, *exubero*; *ex* and *ubero*, to fatten; *uber*, a pap or breast, that is, a swelling or mass.]
1. An abundance; an overflowing quantity; richness; as, an *exuberance* of fertility or fancy.
2. Superfluous abundance; luxuriance.
3. Overgrowth; superfluous shoots, as of trees.

EX-U'BER-ANT, (egz-yū'ber-ant,) *a.* Abundant; plenteous; rich; as, *exuberant* fertility; *exuberant* goodness.
2. Over-abundant; superfluous; luxuriant.
3. Pouring forth abundance; producing in plenty; as, *exuberant* spring. *Thomson.*

EX-U'BER-ANT-LY, *adv.* Abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty; to a superfluous degree. The earth has produced *exuberantly.*

EX-U'BER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *exubero.*]
To abound; to be in great abundance. [*Rare.*]

EX-UC'OUS. See EXSUCCOUS.

EX-U-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exudo.*] A sweating; a discharge of humors or moisture from animal bodies.
2. The discharge of the juices of a plant, moisture from the earth, &c.

EX-UDE', *v. t.* [Supra.] To discharge the moisture or juices of a living body through the pores; also, to discharge the liquid matter of a plant by incisions.

Our forests *exude* turpentine in the greatest abundance. *Dwight.*

[EXU'DATE *is not now used.*]

EX-UDE', *v. i.* To flow from a living body through the pores, or by a natural discharge, as juice.

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EX-UD'ED, *pp.* Emitted, as juice.
EX-UD'ING, *ppr.* Discharging, as juice.
EX-UL'CER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *exulcero*; *ex* and *ulcero*, to ulcerate, *ulcus*, an *ulcer*.]
1. To cause or produce an ulcer or ulcers. *Encyc.*
2. To afflict; to corrode; to fret or anger. *Milton.*
EX-UL'CER-ĀTE, *v. i.* To become an ulcer or ulcerous. *Bacon.*
EX-UL'CER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Affected with ulcers; having become ulcerous.
EX-UL'CER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Producing ulcers on; fretting; becoming ulcerous.
EX-UL-CER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of causing ulcers on a body, or the process of becoming ulcerous; the beginning erosion which wears away the substance, and forms an ulcer. *Encyc. Quincy.*
2. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion. *Hooker.*
EX-UL'CER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Having a tendency to form ulcers.
EX-ULT', (egz-ult',) *v. i.* [L. *exulto*; *ex* and *salto*, *salio*, to leap; It. *esultare*.]
Properly, to leap for joy; hence, to rejoice in triumph; to rejoice exceedingly at success or victory; to be glad above measure; to triumph. It is natural to man to *exult* at the success of his schemes, and to *exult* over a fallen adversary.
EX-ULT'ANCE, } *n.* Exultation. [*Not used.*]
EX-ULT'AN-CY, } *Hammond.*
EX-ULT'ANT, *a.* Rejoicing triumphantly. *More.*
EX-ULT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph. *Exultation* usually springs from the gratification of our desire of some good; particularly, of distinction or superiority, or of that which confers distinction. It often springs from the gratification of pride or ambition. But *exultation* may be a lively joy springing from laudable causes.
EX-ULT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rejoicing greatly or in triumph.
EX-ULT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a triumphant manner.
EX-UN'DĀTE, *v. i.* To overflow. [*Not used.*]
EX-UN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exundatio*, from *exundo*, to overflow; *ex* and *undo*, to rise in waves, *unda*, a wave.]
An overflowing abundance. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*
EX-UN''GU-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *ungula*.]
To pare off superfluous parts or nails.
EX-UN''GU-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Deprived of nails or superfluous parts.
EX-UN''GU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Paring off, as nails, &c.
EX-Ū'PER-A-BLE, (-ū'per-a-bl,) *a.* That may be overcome or surpassed.
EX-Ū'PER-ANCE, *n.* Overbalance.
EX-Ū'PER-ANT, *a.* Overcoming.
EX-Ū'PER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To excel; to surmount. [*Obs.*]
EX-Ū'PER Ā-TED, *pp.* Conquered; excelled.
EX-Ū'PER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Excelling.
EX-Ū-PER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of excelling.
EX-UR'GENT, *a.* [For EXSURGENT.] Arising. [*Not used.*]
EX-US'CI-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *exuscito.*] To rouse.
EX-US'TION, (eks-ust'yun,) *n.* [L. *exustus.*]
The act or operation of burning up.
EX-Ū'VI-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being cast or thrown in the form of exuviæ.
EX-Ū'VI-Æ, *n. pl.* [L.] Cast skins, shells, or coverings, of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents and caterpillars, the shells of lobsters, &c. *Encyc.*
2. In *geology*, the fossil shells and other remains which animals have left in the strata of the earth. *Lyell.*
EX VO'TO, [L.] In consequence of a vow; applied to votive offerings, as of a picture for a chapel, &c.; common in Roman Catholic countries.
EY, In *old writers*, [Sax. *ig*,] signifies an isle.
EY'AS, (ī'as,) *n.* [Fr. *niais*, silly.]
A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. *Hanmer. Shak.*
EY'AS, *a.* Unfledged. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
EY'AS-MUS-KET, *n.* A young unfledged male hawk, of the musket kind, or sparrow hawk. *Shak.*
EYE, (ī,) *n.* [Sax. *eag*, *eah*; Goth. *auga*; D. *oog*; G. *auge*; Sw. *öga*; Dan. *öye*; Russ. *oko*; Sans. *akshi*; L. *oculus*, a diminutive, whence Fr. *œil*, Sp. *ojo*, It. *occhio*, Port *olho*. The original word must have been *ag*, *eg*, or *hag* or *heg*, coinciding with *egg*. The old English plural was *eyen*, or *eyne*.]
1. The organ of sight or vision; properly, the globe or ball movable in the orbit. The eye is nearly of a spherical figure, and composed of coats or tunics. But in the term *eye* we often or usually include the ball and the parts adjacent.
2. Sight; view; ocular knowledge; as, I have a man now in my *eye*. In this sense, the plural is more generally used.
Before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you. — Gal. iii.
3. Look; countenance.
I'll say yon gray is not the morning's *eye*. *Shak.*
4. Front; face.
Her shall you hear disproved to your *eyes*. *Shak.*
5. Direct opposition; as, to sail in the wind's *eye*.
6. Aspect; regard; respect; view.
Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison.*
7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch.
After this jealousy, he kept a strict *eye* upon him. *L'Estrange.*
8. View of the mind; opinion formed by observation or contemplation.
It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hooker.*
9. Sight; view; *either in a literal or figurative sense.*
10. Something resembling the eye in form; as, the *eye* of a peacock's feather. *Newton.*
11. A small hole or aperture; a *perforation*; as, the *eye* of a needle.
12. A small catch for a hook; as we say, hooks and *eyes*. In nearly the same sense, the word is applied to certain loops or rings which serve as fastenings for the rigging of ships.
13. The bud of a plant; a shoot. *Encyc.*
14. A small shade of color. [*Little used.*]
Red, with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple. *Boyle.*
15. The power of perception.
The *eyes* of your understanding being enlightened. — Eph. i.
16. Oversight; inspection.
The *eye* of the master will do more work than both his hands. *Franklin.*
The *eyes of a ship*, are the parts which lie near the hawse-holes, particularly in the lower apartments. *Mar. Dict.*
To set the eyes on, is to see; to have a sight of.
To find favor in the eyes, is to be graciously received and treated.
EYE, *n.* A brood; as, an *eye* of pheasants.
EYE, *v. t.* To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention.
Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies. *Pope.*
EYE, *v. i.* To appear; to have an appearance. *Shak.*
EYE'-AT-TRAC'TING, *a.* Attracting the eyes.
EYE'BALL, *n.* The ball, globe, or apple of the eye.
EYE'-BĒAM, *n.* A glance of the eye. *Shak.*
EYE'-BŌLT, *n.* In *ships*, a bar of iron, or bolt, with an eye at one end, formed to be driven into the deck or sides, for the purpose of hooking tackles or fastening ropes to it. *Totten.*
EYE'BRIGHT, *n.* The popular name of a species of Euphrasia. It was formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.
EYE'-BRIGHT-EN-ING, *n.* A clearing of the sight. *Milton.*
EYE'BROW, *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.
EY'ED, (īde,) *pp.* Viewed; observed; watched.
2. *a.* Having eyes; used in composition; as, a dull-*eyed* man; *ox-eyed* Juno.
EYE'-DROP, *n.* A tear. *Shak.*
EYE'-FLAP, *n.* A blinder on a horse's bridle.
EYE'-GLANCE, *n.* A glance of the eye; a rapid look. *Spenser.*
EYE'-GLASS, *n.* A glass to assist the sight; spectacles. *Shak.*
In *telescopes*, the same as EYEPIECE, which see.
EYE'-GLUT-TING, *n.* A feasting of the eyes. *Spenser.*
EYE'LASH, *n.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid. *Johnson.*
EYE'LESS, (īless,) *a.* Wanting eyes; destitute of sight. *Milton. Addison.*
EYE'LET, } *n.* [Fr. *œillet*, a little eye, from
EYE'LET-HŌLE, } *œil*, eye.]
A small hole or perforation, to receive a lace or small rope or cord. We usually say, *eyelet-hole.*
EYE'LI-AD, *n.* [Fr. *œillade.*]
A glance of the eye. *Shak.*
EYE'LID, *n.* The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball, or uncovers it, at pleasure.
EYE'-OF-FEND'ING, *a.* That hurts the eyes. *Shak.*
EYE'-PIĒCE, *n.* In *a telescope*, the lens, or combination of lenses, with which the image is viewed, by which it is magnified. *D. Olmsted.*
EYE'-PLEAS-ING, *a.* Pleasing the eye. *Davies.*
EY'ER, (ī'er,) *n.* One who eyes another. *Gayton.*
EYE'-SALVE, (ī'säv,) *n.* Ointment for the eye. *Revelation.*
EYE'-SER-VANT, *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched, or under the eye of his master or employer.
EYE'-SER-VICE, *n.* Service performed only under inspection or the eye of an employer.
Not with *eye-service*, as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God. — Col. iii.
EYE'-SHOT, *n.* Sight; view; glance of the eye. *Dryden.*
EYE'SIGHT, *n.* The sight of the eye; view; observation. *Ps.* xviii.
Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight*. *Wilkins.*
2. The sense of seeing. His *eyesight* fails.
EYE'SORE, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.
Mordecai was an *eyesore* to Haman. *L'Estrange.*
EYE'-SPLICE, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a sort of eye or circle formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself. *Totten.*
EYE'-SPOT-TED, *a.* Marked with spots like eyes. *Spenser.*
EYE'-STONE, *n.* A small, calcareous stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.
EYE'-STRING, *n.* The tendon by which the eye is moved. *Shak.*
EYE'-TOOTH, *n.* A tooth under the eye; a pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders, called also a *canine tooth*; a fang. *Ray.*
EYE'-WA-TER, *n.* A medicated water for the eyes.
EYE'-WINK, *n.* A wink or motion of the eyelid; a hint or token. *Shak.*
EYE'-WIT-NESS, *n.* One who sees a thing done; one who has ocular view of any thing.
We were *eye-witnesses* of his majesty. — 2 Pet. i.
EY'ING, *ppr.* Viewing; watching; observing.
EY'OT, (ī'ot,) *n.* A little isle. *Blackstone.*
EYRE, (āre,) *n.* [Old Fr., from L. *iter*.]
1. *Literally*, a journey or circuit. In *England*, the justices in *eyre* were itinerant judges, who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties.
2. A court of itinerant justices. *Blackstone.*
EY'RY, (ā're,) *n.* The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch. It is written also EYRIE. [See AERIE.]
The eagle and the stork
On cliffs and cedar tops their *eyries* build. *Milton.*

F.

F, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is a labial articulation, formed by placing the upper teeth on the under lip, and accompanied with an emission of breath. F in English has one uniform sound, as in *father*, *after*. Its kindred letter is *v*, which is chiefly distinguished from *f* by being more vocal, or accompanied with more sound, as may be perceived by pronouncing *ef*, *ev*. This letter may be derived from the Oriental ו *vau*, or from פ *pe* or *phe*; most probably the former. The Latins received the letter from the Eolians in Greece, who wrote it in the form of a double *gamma*, Ғ; whence it has been called a *digamma*. It corresponds in power to the Greek φ, *phi*, and its proper name is *ef*.

As a Latin numeral, it signifies 40, and with a dash over the top, F̄, forty thousand.

In *the civil law*, two of these letters together, *ff*, signify the pandects.

In *English criminal law*, this letter is branded on felons, when admitted to the benefit of clergy; by stat. 4 H. VII. c. 13.

In *medical prescriptions*, F. stands for *fiat*, let it be made; F. S. A. *fiat secundum artem.*

F stands also for *fellow*; F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

F, or *f'd*, in *music*, is the fourth note rising in this order in the gamut, *do*, [or *ut*,] *re*, *mi*, *fa*. It denotes, also, one of the Greek keys in music, destined for the base.

FA-BA'CEOUS, (fa-bā'shus,) *a.* [Low L. *fabaceus*, from *faba*, a bean.]
Having the nature of a bean; like a bean. [*Little used.*]

FA'BI-AN, *a.* Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in imitation of Quintus Fabius Maximus, a Roman

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general who conducted military operations against Hannibal, by declining to risk a battle in the open field, but harassing the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades.

FA'BLE, *n.* [L. *fabula*; Fr. *fable*; It. *favola*; Ir. *fabhal*; Sp. *fabula*, from the Latin, but the native Spanish word is *habla*, speech. Qu. W. *hebu*, to speak; Gr. *επω*. The radical sense is that which is spoken or told.]

1. A feigned story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept.

Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since. *Addison.*

2. Fiction; *in a general sense*; as, the story is all a *fable*.

3. An idle story; vicious or vulgar fictions.

But refuse profane and old wives' *fables*. — 1 Tim. iv.

4. The plot, or connected series of events, in an epic or dramatic poem.

The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden.*

5. Falsehood; a softer term for a lie. *Addison.*

FA'BLE, *v. i.* To feign; to write fiction.

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell. *Prior.*

2. To tell falsehoods; as, he *fables* not. *Shak.*

FA'BLE, *v. t.* To feign; to invent; to devise and speak of, as true or real.

The hell thou *fablest*. *Milton.*

FA'BLED, *pp.* Feigned; invented, as stories.

2. *a.* Told or celebrated in fables.

Hall, *fabled* grotto. *Tickel.*

FA'BLER, *n.* A writer of fables or fictions; a dealer in feigned stories. *Johnson.*

FA'BLING, *n.* The act of making fables. *Story.*

FA'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Feigning; devising, as stories; writing or uttering false stories

FAB'RIC, *n.* [L. *fabrica*, a frame, from *faber*, a workman; Fr. *fabrique*.]

1. The structure of any thing; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united by art and labor; workmanship; texture. This is cloth of a beautiful *fabric*.

2. The frame or structure of a building; construction. *More generally*, the building itself; an edifice; a house; a temple; a church, a bridge, &c. The word is usually applied to a large building.

3. Any system composed of connected parts; as, the *fabric* of the universe.

4. Cloth manufactured.

Silks and other fine *fabrics* of the East. *Henry.*

FAB'RIC, *v. t.* To frame; to build; to construct. [*Little used.*] *Philips.*

FAB'RIC-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *fabrico*, to frame, from *faber*, supra.]

1. To frame; to build; to construct; to form a whole by connecting its parts; as, to *fabricate* a bridge or a ship.

2. To form by art and labor; to manufacture; as, to *fabricate* woolens.

3. To invent and form; to forge; to devise falsely; as, to *fabricate* a lie or story.

Our books were not *fabricated* with an accommodation to prevailing usages. *Paley.*

4. To coin; as, to *fabricate* money. [*Unusual.*] *Henry, Hist.*

FAB'RIC-Ā-TED, *pp.* Framed; constructed; built; manufactured; invented; devised falsely; forged.

FAB'RIC-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Framing; constructing; manufacturing; devising falsely; forging.

FAB-RIC-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of framing or constructing; construction; as, the *fabrication* of a bridge or of a church.

2. The act of manufacturing.

3. The act of devising falsely; forgery.

4. That which is fabricated; a falsehood. The story is doubtless a *fabrication*.

FAB'RIC-Ā-TOR, *n.* One that constructs or makes.

FAB'RILE, (fab'ril,) *a.* [L. *fabrilis*.] Pertaining to handcrafts. [*Not used.*]

FAB'Ų-LIST, *n.* [from *fable*.] The inventor or writer of fables *Garrick.*

FAB'Ų-LIZE, *v. t.* To invent, compose, or relate fables. *Faber.*

FAB'Ų-LIZ-ED, *pp.* Related in fable.

FAB'Ų-LIZ-ING, *ppr.* Composing or relating in fable.

FAB-Ų-LOS'I-TY, *n.* Fabulousness; fullness of fables. [*Little used.*] *Abbot.*

FAB'Ų-LOUS, *a.* Feigned, as a story; devised; fictitious; as, a *fabulous* story; a *fabulous* description.

2. Related in fable; described or celebrated in fables; invented; not real; as, a *fabulous* hero; the *fabulous* exploits of Hercules.

3. The *fabulous* age of Greece and Rome, was the early age of those countries, the accounts of which are mostly *fabulous*, or in which the *fabulous* achievements of their heroes were performed; called, also, the *heroic* age.

FAB'Ų-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In fable or fiction; in a fabulous manner. *Brown.*

FAB'Ų-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fabulous or feigned.

FAB'UR-DEN, *n.* [Fr. *faux bourdon.*] In *music*, simple counterpoint. *Warton.*

FA-CADE', (fa-sād',) *n.* [Fr.] Front; front view or elevation of an edifice.

FĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *face*; It. *faccia*; Sp. *faz* or *haz*; Arm. *façz*; L. *facies*, from *facio*, to make.]

1. In *a general sense*, the surface of a thing, or the side which presents itself to the view of a spectator; as, the *face* of the earth; the *face* of the waters.

2. A surface of a thing; a term applied to the bounding planes or plane surfaces of a solid. Thus, a cube or die has six *faces*; an octahedron has eight *faces*.

3. The surface of the fore part of an animal's head, particularly of the human head; the visage.

In the sweat of thy *face* shalt thou eat bread. — Gen. iii.
Joseph bowed himself with his *face* to the earth. — Gen. xlviii.

4. Countenance; cast of features; look; air of the face.

We set the best *face* on it we could. *Dryden.*

5. The front of a thing; the fore part; the flat surface that presents itself to view; as, the *face* of a house. *Ezek.* xli.

6. Visible state; appearance.

This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addison.*

7. Appearance; look.

Nor heaven, nor sea, their former *face* retained. *Waller.*
His dialogue has the *face* of probability. *Baker.*

8. State of confrontation. The witnesses were presented *face* to *face*.

9. Confidence; boldness; impudence; a bold front.

He has the *face* to charge others with false citations. *Tillotson.*

10. Presence; sight; as in the phrases, *before the face, in the face, to the face, from the face.*

11. The person.

I had not thought to see thy *face*. — Gen. xlviii.

12. In *Scripture*, *face* is used for anger or favor.

Hide us from the *face* of him that sitteth on the throne. — Rev. vi.
Make thy *face* to shine on thy servant. — Ps. xxxi.
How long wilt thou hide thy *face* from me? — Ps. xiii.

Hence, *to seek the face*, that is, to pray to, to seek the favor of.

To set the face against, is to oppose.

To accept one's face, is to show him favor or grant his request. So, *to cutreat the face*, is to ask favor; but these phrases are nearly obsolete.

13. A distorted form of the face; as in the phrase, to make *faces*, or to make wry *faces*.

Face to face; when both parties are present; as, to have accusers *face to face*. *Acts* xxv.

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of any other body.

Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then *face to face*. — 1 Cor. xiii.

FĀCE, *v. t.* To meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; as, to *face* an enemy in the field of battle.

I'll *face*
This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*

2. To stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front toward. The colleges in New Haven *face* the public square.

3. To cover with additional superficies; to cover in front; as, a fortification *faced* with marble; to *face* a garment with silk.

To face down; to oppose boldly, or impudently.

FĀCE, *v. i.* To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

To lie, to *face*, to forge. *Hubberd's Tale.*

2. To turn the face; as, to *face* to the right or left.

FĀCE'-CLOTH, *n.* [*face* and *cloth*.] A cloth laid over the face of a corpse. *Brande.*

FĀC'ED, (fāste,) *pp.* Covered in front.

2. *a.* In *composition*, denoting the kind of face; as, *full-faced*. *Bailey.*

FĀCE'-GUARD, *n.* A kind of mask to defend the face and eyes from accidents, as in various chemical and mechanical processes. *Hebert.*

FĀCE'LESS, *a.* Without a face.

FĀCE'-PAINT-ER, *n.* A painter of portraits; one who draws the likeness of the face.

FĀCE'-PAINT-ING, *n.* The act or art of painting portraits. *Dryden.*

FAC'ET, *n.* [Fr. *facette*, from *face*; Sp. *faceta*.] A little face; a small surface; as, the *facets* of a diamond.

FA-CĒTE', *a.* [L. *facetus*.] Gay; cheerful. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

FAC'ET-ED, *a.* Having facets; formed into facets.

FA-CĒTE'LY, *adv.* Sportively; with good humor. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

FA-CĒTE'NESS, *n.* Wit; pleasant representation. [*Not used.*] *Hales.*

FĀ-CĒ'TI-Æ, (fa-sē'she-ē,) *n. pl.* [L.] Witty or humorous writings or sayings; witticisms.

FA-CĒ'TIOUS, (fa-sē'shus,) *a.* [Fr. *facetieux*; Sp. *faccecioso*; It. *faceto*; L. *facetus*; or *facetiæ*, pl. Qu. Ar. فكه to be merry.]

1. Merry; sportive; jocular; sprightly with wit and good humor; as, a *facetious* companion.

2. Witty; full of pleasantry; playful; exciting laughter; as, a *facetious* story; a *facetious* reply.

FA-CĒ'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly; wittily; with pleasantry.

FA-CĒ'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Sportive humor; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humor.

FĀ'CIAL, (fā'shal,) *a.* [L. *facies*, face.] Pertaining to the face; as, the *facial* artery, vein, or nerve.

Facial angle, in *anatomy*, is the angle contained by a line drawn horizontally from the middle of the external entrance of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another from this latter point to the superciliary ridge of the frontal bone, serving to measure the elevation of the forehead. *Ed. Encyc.*

FĀ'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a facial manner.

FĀ'CIENT, (-shent,) *n.* A doer; one who does any thing, good or bad.

FAC'ILE, (fas'il,) *a.* [Fr. *facile*; Sp. *facil*; L. *facilis*, from *facio*, to make.]

1. *Properly*, easy to be done or performed; easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labor.

Order — will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Evelyn.*

2. Easy to be surmounted or removed; easily conquerable.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barred. *Milton.*

3. Easy of access or converse; mild; courteous; not haughty, austere, or distant.

I mean she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet. *B. Jonson.*

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault.

Since Adam, and his *facile* consort Eve,
Lost Paradise, deceived by me. *Milton.*

FAC'ILE-LY, *adv.* Easily. [*Little used.*] *Herbert.*

FAC'ILE-NESS, *n.* Easiness to be persuaded.

FA-CIL/I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *faciliter*, from *facilité*, L. *facilitas*, from *facilis*, easy.] To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it; to lessen the labor of. Machinery *facilitates* manual labor and operations. Pioneers may *facilitate* the march of an army.

FA-CIL/I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Made easy or easier.

FA-CIL/I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Rendering easy or easier.

FA-CIL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making easy.

FA-CIL/I-TIES, *n. pl.* The means by which the performance of any thing is rendered easy; convenient opportunities or advantages.

FA-CIL/I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *facilité*; L. *facilitas*, from *facilis*, easy.]

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease. He performed the work or operation with great *facility*.

Though *facility* and hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

2. Ease of performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity. Practice gives a wonderful *facility* in executing works of art.

3. Pliancy; ductility; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance, usually in a bad sense, implying a disposition to yield to solicitations to evil.

It is a great error to take *facility* for good nature: tenderness, without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly. *L'Estrange.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*. *South.*

FĀ'CING, *ppr.* [from *face*.] Fronting; having the face toward; opposite.

2. Covering the fore part.

3. Turning the face.

FĀ'CING, *n.* A covering in front for ornament or defense; as, the *facing* of a fortification or of a garment.

FĀ'CING-LY, *adv.* In a fronting position.

FA-CIN'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *facinus*.] Atrociously wicked. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FA-CIN'O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme or atrocious wickedness.

FAC-SIM'I-LE, *n.* [L. *facio*, to make, and *similis*, like. See SIMILE.] An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting.

FACT, *n.* [L. *factum*, from *facio*, to make or do; Fr. *fait*; It. *fatto*; Sp. *hecho*.]

1. Any thing done, or that comes to pass; an act; a deed; an effect produced or achieved; an event. Witnesses are introduced into court to prove a *fact*. *Facts* are stubborn things. To deny a *fact* knowingly is to lie.

2. Reality; truth; as, *in fact*. So we say, *indeed*.

FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *factio*, from *facio*, to make or do.]

1. A party, in political society, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the prince, government, or state; usually applied to a minority, but it may be applied to a majority. Sometimes a state is divided into *factions* nearly equal. Rome was almost always disturbed by *factions*. Republics are proverbial for

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factions, and *factions* in monarchies have often effected revolutions.

A feeble government produces more *factions* than an oppressive one. *Ames.*

By a *faction*, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community. *Federalist, Madison.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension. *Clarendon.*

3. In *ancient history*, an appellation given to the different troops or companies of combatants in the games of the circus. *Brande.*

FAC'TION-A-RY, *n.* A party man; one of a faction. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FAC'TION-ER, *n.* One of a faction. [*Not in use.*] *Bancroft.*

FAC'TION-IST, *n.* One who promotes faction. *Mountagu.*

FAC'TIOUS, (fak'shus,) *a.* [Fr. *factieux*; L. *factiosus.*]

1. Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions, in opposition to government; turbulent; prone to clamor against public measures or men. No state is free from *factious* citizens.

2. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction; as, *factious* tumults; *factious* quarrels. *Dryden.*

FAC'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

FAC'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Inclination to form parties in opposition to the government, or to the public interest; disposition to clamor and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party.

FAC-TI''TIOUS, (fak-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *factitius*, from *facio.*]

Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; as, *factitious* cinnabar; *factitious* stones; *factitious* air

FAC-TI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an artificial manner.

FAC'TIVE, *a.* Making; having power to make. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

FAC'TOR, *n.* [L. *factor*; Fr. *facteur*; It. *faitore*; from L. *facio.*]

1. In *commerce*, an agent employed by merchants, residing in other places, to buy and sell, and to negotiate bills of exchange, or to transact other business on their account.

2. An agent; a substitute.

Factor, in *Scotland*, is synonymous with *steward* in *England.* *Brande.*

3. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a term applied to the multiplier and multiplicand, from the multiplication of which proceeds the product.

FAC'TOR-AGE, *n.* The allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services; called also a *commission.* This is sometimes a certain sum or rate by the cask or package; more generally it is a certain rate per cent. of the value of the goods purchased or sold.

FAC-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a factory; consisting in a factory. *Buchanan.*

FAC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* A factory, or the business of a factor. *Sherwood.*

FAC'TO-RY, *n.* A house or place where factors reside, to transact business for their employers. The English merchants have factories in the East Indies, Turkey, Portugal, Hamburg, &c.

2. The body of factors in any place; as, a chaplain to a British *factory.* *Guthrie.*

3. Contracted from *manufactory*, a building, or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; the place where workmen are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils.

FAC-TŌ'TUM, *n.* [L., do every thing.] A person employed to do all kinds of work. *B. Jonson.*

FAC'TURE, *n.* [Fr.] The art or manner of making. *Bacon.*

FAC'UL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *faculté*; L. *facultas*, from *facio*, to make.]

1. That power of the mind or intellect which enables it to receive, revive, or modify perceptions; as, the *faculty* of seeing, of hearing, of imagining, of remembering, &c.; or, in *general*, the faculties may be called the powers or capacities of the mind. *Faculty* is properly a power belonging to a living or animal body.

2. The power of doing any thing; ability. There is no *faculty* or power in creatures, which can rightly perform its functions, without the perpetual aid of the Supreme Being. *Hooker.*

3. The power of performing any action, natural, vital, or animal.

The vital *faculty* is that by which life is preserved. *Quincy.*

4. Facility of performance; the peculiar skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; habitual skill or ability; dexterity; adroitness; knack. One man has a remarkable *faculty* of telling a story; another, of inventing excuses for misconduct; a third, of reasoning; a fourth, of preaching.

5. Personal quality; disposition or habit, good or ill.

6. Power; authority. [*Shak.*

This Duncan
Hath borne his *faculties* so meek. *Shak.*

[*Hardly legitimate.*]

7. Mechanical power; as, the *faculty* of the wedge. [*Not used, nor legitimate.*] *Wilkins.*

8. Natural virtue; efficacy; as, the *faculty* of simples. *Milton.*

[*Not used, nor legitimate.*]

9. Privilege; a right or power granted to a person by favor or indulgence, to do what by law he may not do; as, the *faculty* of marrying without the bans being first published, or of ordaining a deacon under age. The archbishop of Canterbury has a court of *faculties*, for granting such privileges or dispensations. *Encyc.*

10. The individuals constituting a scientific profession, or a branch of one, taken collectively; *particularly*, the medical profession. *Smart.*

11. In *colleges*, the masters and professors of the several sciences. *Johnson.*

One of the members or departments of a university. In most universities, there are four *faculties*; of arts, including humanity and philosophy; of theology; of medicine; and of law. *Encyc.*

In *America*, the *faculty* of a college or university consists of the president, professors, and tutors.

The *faculty of advocates*, in *Scotland*, is a respectable body of lawyers, who plead in all causes before the courts of session, justiciary, and exchequer. Their president is styled *dean of the faculty.* *Encyc.*

FAC'UND, *a.* [L. *facundus*, supposed to be from the root of *for*, *fari*, to speak]

Eloquent.

FA-CUND'I-OUS, *a.* Eloquent; full of words.

FA-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L *facunditas.*]

Eloquence; readiness of speech.

FAD'DLE, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to play. [*A low word.*]

FĀDE, *a.* [Fr.] Weak; slight; faint. [*Not in use.*] *Berkeley.*

FĀDE, *v. i.* [Fr. *fade*, insipid, tasteless. Qu. L. *vado*, or Ar. نَفِدَ *nafeeda*, to vanish, Syr. to fail, to err. See Class Bd, No. 48, 39, 44.]

1. To lose color; to tend from a stronger or brighter color to a more faint shade of the same color, or to lose a color entirely. A green leaf *fades*, and becomes less green or yellow; those colors are deemed the best which are least apt to *fade.*

2. To wither, as a plant; to decay.

Ye shall be as an oak, whose leaf *fadeth.* — Is. i.

3. To lose strength gradually; to vanish.

When the memory is weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade.* *Locke.*

4. To lose luster; to grow dim.

The stars shall *fade* away. *Addison.*

5. To decay; to perish gradually

We all do *fade* as a leaf. — Is. lxiv.
An inheritance that *fadeth* not away. — 1 Pet. i.

6. To decay; to decline; to become poor and miserable.

The rich man shall *fade* away in his ways. — James i.

7. To lose strength, health, or vigor; to decline; to grow weaker. *South.*

8. To disappear gradually; to vanish.

FĀDE, *v. t.* To cause to wither; to wear away; to deprive of freshness or vigor.

No winter could his laurels *fade.* *Dryden.*
This is a man, old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered. *Shak.*

FĀD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Become less vivid, as color; withered; decayed; vanished.

FĀDE'LESS, *a.* Unfading. *Coleridge.*

FADGE, (faj,) *v. i.* [Sax. *fegen*, *gefegen*, to unite, to fit together; G. *fügen*; D. *voegen*; Sw. *foga*; Dan. *fuge*, a seam or joint; W. *fag*, a meeting in a point. It coincides with L. *pango*, *pegi*, *pepigi*, Gr. πηγω, πηγνυω, L. *figo.* See פרק, Class Bg, No. 33. See, also, No. 34, 35. Of this word *fay* is a contraction.]

1. To suit; to fit; to come close, as the parts of things united. Hence, to have one part consistent with another. *Shak.*

2. To agree; to live in amity. [*Ludicrous.*] *Hudibras*

3. To succeed; to hit. *L'Estrange.*

[*This word is now vulgar, and improper in elegant writing.*]

FĀD'ING, *ppr.* [See FADE.] Losing color; becoming less vivid; decaying; declining; withering.

2. *a.* Subject to decay; liable to lose freshness and vigor; liable to perish; not durable; transient; as, a *fading* flower.

FĀD'ING, *n.* Decay; loss of color, freshness, or vigor. *Sherwood.*

FĀD'ING-LY, *adv.* In a fading manner.

FĀD'ING-NESS, *n.* Decay; liableness to decay. *Mountagu.*

FĀD'Y, *a.* Wearing away; losing color or strength. *Shenstone.*

FÆ'CAL, *a.* See FECAL.

FÆ'CĒS, *n. pl.* [L.] Excrement; also, settlings; sediment after infusion or distillation. *Quincy.*

FĀ'ER-Y, *a.* or *n.* Fairy, which see.

FAF'FEL, *v. i.* To stammer. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

FAG, *v. t.* To beat; to compel to drudge. [*Colloquial.*] *Smart.*

FAG, *n.* A laborious drudge; a drudge for another. In *the English schools*, this term is applied to a boy who does menial services for another boy of a higher form or class. [*Colloquial.*] *Grose. Edgeworth.*

FAG, *v. i.* [Scot. *faik.* Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. נפג, to fail, to languish. See Class Bg, No. 44, 60, 76.]

To drudge; to labor to weariness; to become weary. *Rich. Dict.*

The Italians began to *fag.* *Mackenzie.*

[*Colloquial.*]

FAG, *n.* A knot or coarse part in cloth. [*Not in use.*]

FAG'-END', *n.* [*fag* and *end.* See FAG, *v. i.* supra.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally of coarser materials. *Johnson.*

2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing. *Collier.*

3. Among *seamen*, the untwisted end of a rope; hence, to be *fagged*, or *fagged out*, is to become untwisted and loose. *Totten.*

We observe that the use of this word among seamen leads to the true sense of the verb, as well as the noun. The sense is, to open by receding, or to yield and become lax, and hence weak.

FAG'GING, *n.* Laborious drudgery; the acting as a drudge for another at an English school.

FAG'OT, *n.* [W. *fagod*; Gr. φακελλος; connected with W. *fag*, that which unites or meets; *fagiad*, a gathering round a point; Scot. *faik*, to fold, to grasp; *fake*, in *seamen's language*, a coil; allied to Sax. *fegan*, *gefegan*, to unite. (See FADGE.) The sense is, a bundle or collection, like *pack.*]

1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification. The French use *fascine*, from the L. *fascis*, a bundle; *a term now adopted in English.*

2. A bundle of pieces of iron for re-manufacture.

3. A person hired to appear at musters in a company not full, and hide the deficiency. *Encyc.*

FAG'OT, *v. t.* To tie together; to bind in a bundle; to collect promiscuously. *Dryden.*

FAG'OT-ED, *pp.* Bound together; tied in bundles.

FAG'OT-ING, *ppr.* Binding together.

FAH'LERZ, *n.* Gray copper, or gray copper ore, called by Jameson *tetrahedral copper pyrites.* It contains copper, antimony, arsenic, and sulphur. This mineral is easily broken, and its fracture usually uneven, but sometimes a little conchoidal. It is found amorphous and in regular crystals. *Dana.*

FAH'LUN-ITE, *n.* [from *Fahlun*, in Sweden.]

A mineral occurring in opaque, brownish-green, six-sided prisms, transversely foliated. It has nearly the composition of iolite, except the addition of 13 per cent. of water, and is supposed to proceed from the alteration of iolite. The *chlorophyllite* is a similar mineral, containing about 4 per cent. of water. *Dana.*

FAI-ENCE', (fā-yāns',) *n.* [from *Faenza*, the original place of manufacture.] In *the fine arts*, imitation porcelain; a kind of fine pottery, embellished with painted designs. *Brande. Encyc. Am.*

FAIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *faillir*; W. *faelu*, or *pallu* and *aballu*; Scot. *failye*; It. *fallire*; Sp. *falir*, *faltar*; Port. *falhar*; L. *fallo*; Ir. *feallam*; Gr. φηλεω, φηλοω, whence σφαλλω; D. *feilen*, *faalen*; G. *fehlen*; Sw. *fela*; Dan. *fejler*; Arm. *fallaat*, *feltel*, whence *falloni*, wickedness, Eng. *felony.* It seems to be allied to *fall*, *fallow*, *pale*, and many other words. See Class Bl, No. 6, 7, 8, 13, 18, 21, 28.]

1. To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; or to be entirely wanting. We say, in a dry season, the springs and streams *fail*, or are *failing*, before they are entirely exhausted. We say, also, the springs *failed*, when they entirely ceased to flow. Crops *fail* wholly or partially.

2. To decay; to decline; to sink; to be diminished. We say of a sick person, his strength *fails* daily.

3. To decline; to decay; to sink; to become weaker; as, the patient *fails* every hour.

4. To be extinct; to cease; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men. — Ps. xii.

5. To be entirely exhausted; to be wanting; to cease from supply.

Money *failed* in the land of Egypt, — Gen. xlvii.

6. To cease; to perish; to be lost.

Lest the remembrance of his grief should *fail.* *Addison.*

7. To die.

They shall all *fail* together. — Is. xxxi.

8. To decay; to decline; as, the sight *fails* in old age.

9. To become deficient or wanting; as, the heart or the courage *fails.*

10. To miss; not to produce the effect. The experiment was made with care, but *failed*, or *failed to* produce the effect, or *failed* of the effect.

11. To be deficient in duty; to omit or neglect. The debtor *failed* to fulfill his promise.

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12. To miss; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed. The enemy attacked the fort, but *failed* in his design, or *failed* of success.

13. To be neglected; to fall short; not to be executed. The promises of a man of probity seldom *fail*. The soul or the spirit *fails*, when a person is discouraged. The eyes *fail*, when the desires and expectations are long delayed, and the person is disappointed.

14. To become insolvent or bankrupt. When merchants and traders *fail*, they are said to become bankrupt. When other men *fail*, they are said to become insolvent.

FAIL, *v. t.* To desert; to disappoint; to cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid, supply, or strength. It is said, fortune never *fails* the brave. Our friends sometimes *fail* us, when we most need them. The aged attempt to walk, when their limbs *fail* them. In bold enterprises, courage should never *fail* the hero.

2. To omit; not to perform.

The inventive God, who never *fails* his part. *Dryden.*

3. To be wanting to.

There shall never *fail* thee a man on the throne. — 1 Kings ii.

[In the transitive use of this verb, there is really an ellipsis of *from* or *to*, or other word. In strictness, the verb is not transitive, and the passive participle is, I believe, never used.]

FAIL, *n.* Omission; non-performance.

He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. — Josh. iii.

2. Miscarriage; failure; deficience; want; death. [*In this sense little used.*]

FAIL'ANCE, *n.* Fault; failure. [*Obs.*]

FAIL'ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of FAIL. Become deficient; ceased.

FAIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming deficient or insufficient; becoming weaker; decaying; declining; omitting; not executing or performing; miscarrying; neglecting; wanting; becoming bankrupt or insolvent.

FAIL'ING, *n.* The act of failing; deficiency; imperfection; lapse; fault. *Failings*, in *a moral sense*, are minor faults, proceeding rather from weakness of intellect, or from carelessness, than from bad motives. But the word is often abusively applied to vices of the grosser kind.

2. The act of failing or becoming insolvent.

FAIL'ING-LY, *adv.* By failing.

FAIL'URE, (fāil'yur,) *n.* A failing; deficience; cessation of supply, or total defect; as, the *failure* of springs or streams; *failure* of rain; *failure* of crops.

2. Omission; non-performance; as, the *failure* of a promise; a man's *failure* in the execution of a trust.

3. Decay, or defect from decay; as, the *failure* of memory or of sight.

4. A breaking, or becoming insolvent. At the close of a war, the prices of commodities fall, and innumerable *failures* succeed.

5. A failing; a slight fault. [*Little used.*]

FAIN, *a.* [Sax. *fagen*, *fægan*, glad; *fagnian*, Goth. *faginon*, to rejoice; Sw. *fägen*. Class Bg, No. 3, 43, 77.]

Glad; pleased; rejoiced. But the appropriate sense of the word is glad, or pleased to do something under some kind of necessity; that is, glad to evade evil or secure good. Thus, says Locke, "The learned Castalio was *fain* to make trenches at Basil, to keep himself from starving." This appropriation of the word, which is modern, led Dr. Johnson into a mistake in defining the word. The proper signification is glad, joyful.

FAIN, *adv.* Gladly; with joy or pleasure.

He would *fain* flee out of his hand. — Job xxvii.
He would *fain* have filled his belly with husks. — Luke xv.

FAIN, *v. i.* To wish or desire. [*Not used.*]

FAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wishing; desiring fondly.

In his *faining* eye. *Spenser.*

FAINT, *a.* [Ir. *faine*, a weakening; *fann*, weak; *fanntais*, weakness, inclination to faint; *anbhfainne*, fainting; Fr. *faineant*, idle, sluggish. This word is perhaps allied to Fr. *faner*, to fade, wither, decay, to make hay, *foin*, L. *fœnum*; and to *vain*, L. *vanus*, whence to *vanish*, Ar. فَنِيَ *fani*, to vanish, to fail, Eng. to *wane*, Sax. *fynig*, musty. Class Bn, No. 25.]

1. Weak; languid; inclined to swoon; as, to be rendered *faint* by excessive evacuations.

2. Weak; feeble; languid; exhausted; as, *faint* with fatigue, hunger, or thirst.

3. Weak, as color; not bright or vivid; not strong; as, a *faint* color; a *faint* red or blue; a *faint* light.

4. Feeble; weak, as sound; not loud; as, a *faint* sound; a *faint* voice.

5. Imperfect; feeble; not striking; as, a *faint* resemblance or image.

6. Cowardly; timorous. A *faint* heart never wins a fair lady.

7. Feeble; not vigorous; not active; as, a *faint* resistance; a *faint* exertion.

8. Dejected; depressed; dispirited.

My heart is *faint*. — Lam. i.

FAINT, *v. i.* To lose the animal functions; to lose strength and color, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon; sometimes with *away*. He *fainted* for loss of blood.

On hearing the honor intended her, she *fainted away*. *Guardian.*

2. To become feeble; to decline or fail in strength and vigor; to be weak.

If I send them away fasting to their own houses, they will *faint* by the way. — Mark viii.

3. To sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit.

Let not your hearts *faint*. — Deut. xx.
If thou *faint* in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. — Prov. xxiv.

4. To decay; to disappear; to vanish.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, *faint* before the eye. *Pope.*

FAINT, *v. t.* To deject; to depress; to weaken. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

FAINT-HEART'ED, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed, or yielding to fear.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted*. — Is. vii.

FAINT-HEART'ED-LY, *adv* In a cowardly manner.

FAINT-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.

FAINT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling into a swoon; failing; losing strength or courage; becoming feeble or timid.

FAINT'ING, *n.* A temporary loss of strength, color, and respiration; syncope; deliquium; leipothymy; a swoon. *Wiseman.*

FAINT'ISH, *a.* Slightly faint.

FAINT'ISH-NESS, *n.* A slight degree of faintness. *Arbuthnot.*

FAINT'LING, *a.* Timorous; feeble-minded. [*Not used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

FAINT'LY, *adv.* In a feeble, languid manner; without vigor or activity; as, to attack or defend *faintly*.

2. With a feeble flame; as, a torch burns *faintly*.

3. With a feeble light; as, the candle burns *faintly*.

4. With little force; as, to breathe *faintly*.

5. Without force of representation; imperfectly; as, to describe *faintly* what we have seen.

6. In a low tone; with a feeble voice; as, to speak *faintly*.

7. Without spirit or courage; timorously.

He *faintly* now declines the fatal strife. *Denham.*

FAINT'NESS, *n.* The state of being faint; loss of strength, color, and respiration.

2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength. *Hooker.*

3. Inactivity; want of vigor. *Spenser.*

4. Feebleness, as of color or light.

5. Feebleness of representation; as, *faintness* of description.

6. Feebleness of mind; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.

I will send a *faintness* into their hearts. — Lev. xxvi.

FAINTS, *n. pl.* The gross fetid oil remaining after distillation, or a weak spirituous liquor that runs from the still in rectifying the low wines after the proof spirit is drawn off; also, the last runnings of all spirits distilled by the alembic. *Encyc. Edwards, W. Ind.*

FAINT'Y, *a.* Weak; feeble; languid. *Dryden.*

FAIR, *a.* [Sax. *fæger*; Sw. *fager*; Dan. *faner*. If the sense is primarily to open, to clear, to separate, this word may belong to the root of Sw. *fäja*, Dan. *fejer*, D. *veegen*, G. *fegen*, to sweep, scour, furbish.]

1. Clear; free from spots; free from a dark hue; white; as, a *fair* skin; a *fair* complexion. Hence,

2. Beautiful; handsome; *properly*, having a handsome face.

Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon. — Gen. xii.

Hence,

3. Pleasing to the eye; handsome or beautiful in general.

Thus was he *fair* in his greatness, in the length of his branches. — Ezek. xxxi.

4. Clear; pure; free from feculence or extraneous matter; as, *fair* water.

5. Clear; not cloudy or overcast; as, *fair* weather; a *fair* sky.

6. Favorable; prosperous; blowing in a direction toward the place of destination; as, a *fair* wind at sea.

7. Open; direct, as a way or passage. You are in a *fair* way to promotion. Hence, likely to succeed. He stands as *fair* to succeed as any man.

8. Open to attack or access; unobstructed; as, a *fair* mark; a *fair* butt; *fair* in sight; in *fair* sight; a *fair* view.

9. Open; frank; honest; hence, equal; just; equitable. My friend is a *fair* man; his offer is *fair*; his propositions are *fair* and honorable.

10. Not effected by insidious or unlawful methods; not foul.

He died a *fair* and natural death. *Temple.*

11. Frank; candid; not sophistical or insidious; as, a *fair* disputant.

12. Honest; honorable; mild; opposed to insidious and compulsory; as, to accomplish a thing by *fair* means.

13. Frank; civil; pleasing; not harsh.

When *fair* words and good counsel will not prevail on us, we must be frighted into our duty. *L'Estrange.*

14. Equitable; just; merited.

His doom is *fair*,
That dust I am, and shall to dust return. *Milton.*

15. Liberal; not narrow; as, a *fair* livelihood. *Carew.*

16. Plain; legible; as, the letter is written in a *fair* hand.

17. Free from stain or blemish; unspotted; untarnished; as, a *fair* character or fame.

18. In *mercantile* use, middling; medium; as, a *fair* demand; of a *fair* quality.

FAIR, *adv.* Openly; frankly; civilly; complaisantly.

One of the company spoke him *fair*. *L'Estrange.*

2. Candidly; honestly; equitably. He promised *fair*

3. Happily; successfully.

Now *fair* befall thee. *Shak.*

4. On good terms; as, to keep *fair* with the world; to stand *fair* with one's companions.

To bid fair, is to be likely, or to have a fair prospect.

Fair and square; just dealing; honesty.

FAIR, *n.* *Elliptically*, a fair woman; a handsome female.

The fair; the female sex.

2. Fairness; *applied to things or persons.* [*Not in use.*]

FAIR, *n.* [Fr. *foire*; W. *fair*; Arm. *foar*, *foer*, *feur*, or *for*; L. *forum*, or *feriæ*. The It. *fiera*, and Sp. *feria*, a fair, are the L. *feriæ*, a holiday, a day exempt from labor; G. *feier*, whence *feiern*, to rest from labor. If *fair* is from *forum*, it may coincide in origin with Gr. πωρεύω, εμπορεύομαι, to trade, whence εμπορίον, *emporium*, the primary sense of which is to pass. In Norman French we find *fair* and *feire*. If *fair* is from *feriæ*, it is so called from being held in places where the wakes or feasts at the dedication of churches were held, or from the feasts themselves. It is a fact that Sundays were formerly market days.]

A stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade. A fair is annual or more frequent. The privilege of holding fairs is granted by the king or supreme power. Among the most celebrated *fairs* in Europe are those of Francfort and Leipsic in Germany; of Novi in the Milanese; of Riga and Archangel in Russia; of Lyons and St. Germain in France. In Great Britain many towns enjoy this privilege. *Encyc.*

In *the United States*, there are no fairs similar to those in England; at least I know of none. The ladies sometimes hold fairs for the sale of their work for charitable purposes. These are called, in England, FANCY-FAIRS.

FAIR'-HAIR-ED, *a.* Having fair hair.

FAIR'-HAND, *a.* Having a fair appearance. *Shak.*

FAIR'HOOD, *n.* Fairness; beauty. *Fox.*

FAIR'ING, *n.* A present given at a fair. *Gay.*

FAIR'LY, *adv.* Beautifully; handsomely. [*Little used.*]

2. Commodiously; conveniently; as, a town *fairly* situated for foreign trade.

3. Frankly; honestly; justly; equitably; without disguise, fraud, or prevarication. The question was *fairly* stated and argued. Let us deal *fairly* with all men.

4. Openly; ingenuously; plainly. Let us deal *fairly* with ourselves, or our own hearts.

5. Candidly,

I interpret *fairly* your design. *Dryden.*

6. Without perversion or violence; as, an inference may be *fairly* deduced from the premises.

7. Without blots; in plain letters; plainly; legibly; as, an instrument or record *fairly* written.

8. Completely; without deficience. His antagonist fought till he was *fairly* defeated.

9. Softly; gently. *Milton.*

FAIR'NESS, *n.* Clearness; freedom from spots or blemishes; whiteness; as, the *fairness* of skin or complexion.

2. Clearness; purity; as, the *fairness* of water.

3. Freedom from stain or blemish; as, the *fairness* of character or reputation.

4. Beauty; elegance; as, the *fairness* of form.

5. Frankness; candor; hence, honesty; ingenuousness; as, *fairness* in trade.

6. Openness; candor; freedom from disguise, insidiousness, or prevarication; as, the *fairness* of an argument.

7. Equality of terms; equity; as, the *fairness* of a contract.

8. Distinctness; freedom from blots or obscurity; as, the *fairness* of hand-writing; the *fairness* of a copy.

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FAIR-SEEM'ING, *a.* Appearing fair. *Hemans.*

FAIR'-SPŌK'EN, (-spōk'n,) *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

Arius, a *fair-spoken* man. *Hooker.*

FAIR'Y, *n.* [G. *fee*; Fr. *fée*, whence *féer*, to enchant, *féerie*, a *fairy* land; It. *fata*. The origin of this word is not obvious, and the radical letters are uncertain. The conjectures of Baxter, Jamieson, and others, throw no satisfactory light on the subject.]

1. A *fay*; an imaginary being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, dance in meadows, steal infants, and play a variety of pranks. [See ELF and DEMON.] *Locke. Pope.*

2. An enchantress. *Shak.*

Fairy of the mine; an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines, wandering about in the drifts and chambers, always employed in cutting ore, turning the windlass, &c., yet effecting nothing. The Germans believe in two species; one fierce and malevolent, the other gentle. [See COBALT.] *Encyc.*

FAIR'Y, *a.* Belonging to fairies; as, *fairy* land. *Shak.*

2. Given by fairies; as, *fairy* money or favors. *Dryden. Locke.*

Fairy ring or *circle*; a phenomenon observed in fields, vulgarly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances. This circle is of two kinds; one about seven yards in diameter, containing a round, bare path, a foot broad, with green grass in the middle; the other of different size, encompassed with grass greener than that in the middle. *Encyc.*

FAIR'Y-LAND, *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.

FAIR'Y-LIKE, *a.* Imitating the manner of fairies. *Shak.*

FAIR'Y-STŌNE, *n.* A stone found in gravel pits. *Johnson.*

The fossil echinite, abundant in chalk pits. *Cyc.*

FAITH, *n.* [W. *fyz*; Arm. *feiz*: L. *fides*; It. *fede*; Port. and Sp. *fe*; Fr. *foi*; Gr. πιστις; L. *fido*, to trust; Gr. πειθω, to persuade, to draw toward any thing, to conciliate; πειθομαι, to believe, to obey. In the Greek Lexicon of Hederic, it is said, the primitive signification of the verb is to bind and draw or lead, as πειρα signifies a rope or cable, as does πεισμα. But this remark is a little incorrect. The sense of the verb, from which that of rope and binding is derived, is to strain, to draw, and thus to bind or make fast. A rope or cable is that which makes fast. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. בטח. Class Bd, No. 16.]

1. Belief; the assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity, without other evidence; the judgment that what another states or testifies is the truth. I have strong *faith*, or no *faith*, in the testimony of a witness, or in what a historian narrates.

2. The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition advanced by another; belief, on probable evidence of any kind.

3. In *theology*, the assent of the mind or understanding to the truth of what God has revealed. Simple belief of the Scriptures, of the being and perfections of God, and of the existence, character, and doctrines of Christ, founded on the testimony of the sacred writers, is called *historical* or *speculative faith*; a faith little distinguished from the belief of the existence and achievements of Alexander or of Cesar.

4. *Evangelical*, *justifying*, or *saving faith*, is the assent of the mind to the truth of divine revelation, on the authority of God's testimony, accompanied with a cordial assent of the will or approbation of the heart; an entire confidence or trust in God's character and declarations, and in the character and doctrines of Christ, with an unreserved surrender of the will to his guidance, and dependence on his merits for salvation. In other words, that firm belief of God's testimony and of the truth of the gospel, which influences the will, and leads to an entire reliance on Christ for salvation.

Being justified by *faith*. — Rom. v.
Without *faith* it is impossible to please God. — Heb. xi.
For we walk by *faith*, and not by sight. — 2 Cor. v.
With the *heart* man believeth to righteousness. — Rom. x.
The *faith* of the gospel is that emotion of the mind, which is called trust or confidence, exercised toward the moral character of God, and particularly of the Savior. *Dwight.*
Faith is an affectionate practical confidence in the testimony of God. *J. Hawes.*
Faith is a firm, cordial belief in the veracity of God, in all the declarations of his word; or a full and affectionate confidence in the certainty of those things which God has declared, and because he has declared them. *L. Woods.*

5. The object of belief; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; a system of revealed truths received by Christians.

They heard only, that he who persecuted us in times past, now preacheth the *faith* which once he destroyed. — Gal. i.

6. The promises of God, or his truth and faithfulness.

Shall their unbelief make the *faith* of God without effect? — Rom. iii.

7. An open profession of gospel truth.

Your *faith* is spoken of throughout the whole world. — Rom. i.

8. A persuasion or belief of the lawfulness of things indifferent.

Hast thou *faith*? Have it to thyself before God. — Rom. xiv.

9. Faithfulness; fidelity; a strict adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises.

Her failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
I would conceal. *Milton.*
Children in whom is no *faith*. — Deut. xxxii.

10. Word or honor pledged; promise given; fidelity. He violated his plighted *faith*.

For you alone
I broke my *faith* with injured Palamon. *Dryden.*

11. Sincerity; honesty; veracity; faithfulness. We ought, in good *faith*, to fulfill all our engagements.

12. Credibility or truth. [*Unusual.*]

The *faith* of the foregoing narrative. *Mitford.*

FAITH, *exclam.* A colloquial expression, meaning *on my faith*; in truth; verily.

FAITH'-BREACH, *n.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy. *Shak.*

FAITH'ED, (fāth't,) *a.* Honest; sincere. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FAITH'FUL, *a.* Firm in adherence to the truth and to the duties of religion.

Be thou *faithful* to death, and I will give thee a crown of life. — Rev. ii.

2. Firmly adhering to duty; of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance; as, a *faithful* subject.

3. Constant in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands; as, a *faithful* servant.

4. Observant of compact, treaties, contracts, vows, or other engagements; true to one's word. A government should be *faithful* to its treaties; individuals, to their word.

5. True; exact; in conformity to the letter and spirit; as, a *faithful* execution of a will.

6. True to the marriage covenant; as, a *faithful* wife or husband.

7. Conformable to truth; as, a *faithful* narrative or representation.

8. Constant; not fickle; as, a *faithful* lover or friend.

9. True; worthy of belief. 2 *Tim.* ii.

FAITH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a faithful manner; with good faith.

2. With strict adherence to allegiance and duty; *applied to subjects.*

3. With strict observance of promises, vows, covenants, or duties; without failure of performance; honestly; exactly. The treaty or contract was *faithfully* executed.

4. Sincerely; with strong assurances. He *faithfully* promised.

5. Honestly; truly; without defect, fraud, trick, or ambiguity. The battle was *faithfully* described or represented.

They suppose the nature of things to be *faithfully* signified by their names. *South.*

6. Confidently; steadily. *Shak.*

FAITH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; firm adherence to allegiance and duty; as, the *faithfulness* of a subject.

2. Truth; veracity; as, the *faithfulness* of God.

3. Strict adherence to injunctions, and to the duties of a station; as, the *faithfulness* of servants or ministers.

4. Strict performance of promises, vows, or covenants; constancy in affection; as, the *faithfulness* of a husband or wife.

FAITH'LESS, *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unbelieving.

O *faithless* generation. — Matt. xvii.

2. Not believing; not giving credit to.

3. Not adhering to allegiance or duty; disloyal; perfidious; treacherous; as, a *faithless* subject.

4. Not true to a master or employer; neglectful; as, a *faithless* servant.

5. Not true to the marriage covenant; false; as, a *faithless* husband or wife.

6. Not observant of promises

7. Deceptive.

Yonder *faithless* phantom. *Goldsmith.*

FAITH'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a faithless manner.

FAITH'LESS-NESS, *n* Unbelief as to revealed religion

2. Perfidy; treachery; disloyalty, as in subjects.

3. Violation of promises or covenants; inconstancy, as of husband or wife.

FA'TOUR, (fā'toor,) *n.* [Norm., from L. *factor*.] An evil-doer; a scoundrel; a mean fellow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FAKE, *n.* [Scot. *faik*, to fold, a fold, a layer or stratum; perhaps Sw. *vika*, *vickla*, to fold or involve. The sense of *fold* may be to lay, to fall, or to set or throw together, and this word may belong to Sax. *fegan*, *fegan*, to unite, to suit, to fadge, that is, to set or lay together.]

One of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil.

Mar. Dict.

FA'KIR, (fā'ker,) } *n.* [This word signifies, in
FA-QUIR', (fā-keer',) } Arabic, a poor man; in Ethiopic, an interpreter.]

A Mohammedan monk or hermit in India; the same as *dervise* in Turkey and Persia. The *fakirs* subject themselves to severe austerities and mortifications. Some of them condemn themselves to a standing posture all their lives, supported only by a stick or rope under their armpits. Some mangle their bodies with scourges or knives. Others wander about in companies, telling fortunes; and these are said to be arrant villains. *Encyc.*

FAL-CADE', *n.* [L. *falx*, a sickle or scythe.]

A horse is said to make a *falcade*, when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; that is, a *falcade* is a bending very low. *Harris.*

FAL'CATE, } *a.* [L. *falcatus*, from *falx*, a sickle,
FAL'CA-TED, } scythe, or reaping-hook.]

Hooked; bent like a sickle or scythe; an epithet applied to the new moon. *Bailey.*

FAL-CĀ'TION, *n.* Crookedness; a bending in the form of a sickle. *Brown.*

FAL'CHION, (fawl'chun,) *n.* [Fr. *fauchon*, from L. *falx*, a reaping-hook.]

A short, crooked sword; a cimiter. *Dryden.*

FAL'CI-FORM, *a.* [L. *falx*, a reaping-hook, and *form*.]

In the shape of a sickle; resembling a reaping-hook.

FAL'CON, (fawk'n *or* fal'kon,) *n.* [Fr. *faucon*; It. *falcone*; L. *falco*, a hawk; W. *gwalç*, a crested one, a heron, a hawk, that which rises or towers. The *falcon* is probably so named from its curving beak or talons.]

1. A hawk; but *appropriately*, a hawk trained to sport, as in *falconry*, which see. It is said that this name is, by sportsmen, given to the female alone; for the male is smaller, weaker, and less courageous, and is therefore called *tercel*, or *tersel*. *Encyc.*

This term, in *ornithology*, is applied to a division of the genus Falco, with a short, hooked beak, and very long wings, the strongest armed and most courageous species, and therefore used in falconry. *Cuvier. Ed. Encyc.*

2. A sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, and carrying shot of two pounds and a half. *Harris.*

FAL'CON-GEN'TIL, *n.* A falcon when full feathered and completely bred. *Booth.*

FAL'CON-ER, (fawk'n-er *or* fal'kon-er,) *n.* [Fr. *fauconnier*.]

A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowls; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks. *Johnson.*

FAL'CO-NET, *n.* [Fr. *falconette*.]

A small cannon or piece of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, and carrying shot of one pound and a quarter. *Harris.*

FAL'CON-RY, (fawk'n-ry *or* fal'kon-ry,) *n.* [Fr. *fauconnerie*, from L. *falco*, a hawk.]

1. The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking.

2. The practice of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

FALD'AGE, (fawld'aj,) *n.* [W. *fald*, a fold; Goth. *faldan*; Sax. *fealdan*, to fold; Law L. *faldagium*.]

In *England*, a privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them. *Harris.*

FALD'FEE, *n.* A fee or composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Dict.*

FALD'ING, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

FALD'IS-DO-RY, *n.* [Sax. *fald* and *stow*. *Ash.*]

The throne or seat of a bishop. [*Not in use.*]

FALD'STOOL, *n.* [*fald*, or *fold*, and *stool*.] A folding-stool, or portable seat, made to fold up in the manner of a camp-stool. *Formerly*, a *faldstool* was placed in the choir for a bishop, when he officinated in any but his own cathedral church. *Gloss. of Architect.*

FA-LER'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Falernus, in Italy. As *a noun*, the wine made in that territory.

FALL, *v. i.*; *pret.* FELL; *pp.* FALLEN. [Sax. *feallan*; G. *fallen*; D. *vallen*; Sw *falla*; Dan. *falder*; allied probably to L. *fallo*, to fail, to deceive, Gr. σφαλλω; Sp. *hallar*, to find, to fall on; Fr. *affaler*, to lower. See Class Bl, No. 18, 28, 43, 49, 52. *Fall* coincides exactly with the Shemitic נפל, Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam. to *fall*. *Fail* agrees better with the Heb. נכל, and הכל; but these words may have had one primitive root, the sense of which was to move, to recede, to pass. As these words are unquestionably the same in the Shemitic and Japhetic languages, they afford decisive evidence that the נ, or first letter of the Shemitic words, is a prefix. The Chaldee sense of נבל is to defile, to make *foul*. (See FOUL.) The same verb in Ar. نبل *nabala*, signifies to shoot, to drive, or throw an arrow, Gr. βαλλω.]

1. To drop from a higher place; to descend by the power of gravity alone. Rain *falls* from the clouds; a man *falls* from his horse; ripe fruits *fall* from trees; an ox *falls* into a pit.

I beheld Satan as lightning *fall* from heaven. — Luke x.

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2. To drop from an erect posture.

I *fell* at his feet to worship him. — Rev. xix.

3. To disembogue; to pass at the outlet; to flow out of its channel into a pond, lake, or sea, as a river. The Rhone *falls* into the Mediterranean Sea. The Danube *falls* into the Euxine. The Mississippi *falls* into the Gulf of Mexico.

4. To depart from the faith, or from rectitude; to apostatize. Adam *fell* by eating the forbidden fruit.

Labor to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief. — Heb. iv.

5. To die, particularly by violence.

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall *fall* before you by the sword. — Lev. xxvi.
A thousand shall *fall* at thy side. — Ps. xci.

6. To come to an end suddenly; to vanish; to perish.

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly *fell* and vanished. *Davies.*

7. To be degraded; to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to be plunged into misery; as, to *fall* from an elevated station, or from a prosperous state.

8. To decline in power, wealth, or glory; to sink into weakness; to be given up, overthrown, or ruined. This is the renowned Tyre; but oh, how *fallen!*

Heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must *fall*, that we are innocent. *Addison.*

9. To pass into a worse state than the former; to come; as, to *fall* into difficulties; to *fall* under censure or imputation; to *fall* into error or absurdity; to *fall* into a snare. In these and similar phrases, the sense of suddenness, accident, or ignorance is often implied, but not always.

10. To sink; to be lowered. The mercury in a thermometer rises and *falls* with the increase and diminution of heat. The water of a river rises and *falls*. The tide *falls*.

11. To decrease; to be diminished in weight or value. The price of goods *falls* with plenty and rises with scarcity. Pliny tells us, the as *fell* from a pound to two ounces in the first Punic war. *Arbuthnot.*

12. To sink; not to amount to the full.

The greatness of finances and revenue doth *fall* under computation. *Bacon.*

13. To be rejected; to sink into disrepute.

This book must stand or *fall* with thee. *Locke.*

14. To decline from violence to calmness, from intensity to remission. The wind *falls*, and a calm succeeds.

At length her fury *fell*. *Dryden.*

15. To pass into a new state of body or mind; to become; as, to *fall* asleep; to *fall* distracted; to *fall* sick; to *fall* into rage or passion; to *fall* in love; to *fall* into temptation.

16. To sink into an air of dejection, discontent, anger, sorrow, or shame; applied to the countenance or look.

Cain was very wroth, and his countenance *fell*. — Gen. iv.
I have observed of late thy looks are *fallen*. *Addison.*

17. To happen; to befall; to come.

Since this fortune *falls* to you. *Shak.*

18. To light on; to come by chance.

The Romans *fell* on this model by chance. *Swift.*

19. To come; to rush on; to assail.

Fear and dread shall *fall* on them. — Ex. xv.
And fear *fell* on them all. — Acts xix.

20. To come; to arrive.

The vernal equinox, which at the Nicene council *fell* on the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner. *Holder.*

21. To come unexpectedly.

It happened this evening that we *fell* into a pleasing walk. *Addison.*

22. To begin with haste, ardor, or vehemence; to rush or hurry to. They *fell* to blows.

The mixed multitude *fell* to lusting. — Num. xi.

23. To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise, as possession or property. The estate or the province *fell* to his brother. The kingdom *fell* into the hands of his rival. A large estate *fell* to his heirs.

24. To become the property of; to belong or appertain to.

If to her share some female errors *fall*,
Look in her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

25. To be dropped or uttered carelessly. Some expressions *fell* from him. An unguarded expression *fell* from his lips. Not a word *fell* from him on the subject.

26. To sink; to languish; to become feeble or faint. Our hopes and fears rise and *fall* with good or ill success.

27. To be brought forth. Take care of lambs when they first *fall*. *Mortimer.*

28. To issue; to terminate.

Sit still, my daughter, till thou knowest how the matter will *fall*. — Ruth iii.

To fall aboard of; in *seamen's language*, to strike against; applied to one vessel coming into collision with another.

To fall astern; in *seamen's language*, to move or be driven backward; to recede. A ship *falls astern* by the force of a current, or when outsailed by another.

To fall away; to lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine.

2. To renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel.

3. To renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize; to sink into wickedness.

These for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away*. — Luke viii.

4. To perish; to be ruined; to be lost.

How can the soul — *fall away* into nothing? *Addison.*

5. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish, or become faint.

One color *falls away* by just degrees, and another rises insensibly. *Addison.*

To fall back; to recede; to give way

2. To fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfill.

To fall calm; to cease to blow; to become calm.

To fall down; to prostrate one's self in worship.

All nations shall *fall down* before him. — Ps. lxxii.

2. To sink; to come to the ground.

Down fell the beauteous youth. *Dryden.*

3. To bend or bow, as a suppliant. *Isaiah* xlv.

4. To sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet.

To fall foul; to attack; to make an assault.

To fall from; to recede from; to depart; not to adhere; as, to *fall from* an agreement or engagement.

2. To depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt.

To fall in; to concur; to agree with. The measure *falls in* with popular opinion.

2. To comply; to yield to.

You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects. *Addison.*

3. To come in; to join; to enter. *Fall into* the ranks; *fall in* on the right.

To fall in with; to meet, as a ship; also, to discover or come near, as land.

To fall off; to withdraw; to separate; to be broken or detached. Friends *fall off* in adversity.

Love cools, friendship *falls off*, brothers divide. *Shak.*

2. To perish; to die away. Words *fall off* by disuse.

3. To apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw from the faith, or from allegiance or duty.

Those captive tribes *fell off*
From God to worship calves. *Milton.*

4. To forsake; to abandon. His subscribers *fell off*.

5. To drop. Fruits *fall off* when ripe.

6. To depreciate; to depart from former excellence; to become less valuable or interesting. The magazine or the review *falls off*; it has *fallen off*.

7. In *seamen's language*, to deviate or trend to the leeward of the point to which the head of the ship was before directed; to fall to leeward. *Totten.*

To fall on; to begin suddenly and eagerly.

Fall on, and try the appetite to eat. *Dryden.*

2. To begin an attack; to assault; to assail.

Fall on, fall on, and hear him not. *Dryden.*

3. To drop on; to descend on.

To fall out; to quarrel; to begin to contend.

A soul exasperated in ills *falls* out
With every thing, its friend, itself. *Addison.*

2. To happen; to befall; to chance.

There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange.*

To fall over; to revolt; to desert from one side to another.

2. To fall beyond. *Shak.*

To fall short; to be deficient. The corn *falls short*. We all *fall short* in duty.

To fall to; to begin hastily and eagerly.

Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden.*

2. To apply one's self to. He will never after *fall to* labor.

They *fell to* raising money, under pretense of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*

To fall under; to come under, or within the limits of; to be subjected to. They *fell under* the jurisdiction of the emperor.

2. To come under; to become the subject of. This point did not *fall under* the cognizance or deliberations of the court. These things do not *fall under* human sight or observation.

3. To come within; to be ranged or reckoned with. These substances *fall under* a different class or order.

To fall upon; to attack. [See To FALL ON.]

2. To attempt.

I do not intend to *fall upon* nice disquisitions. *Holder.*

3. To rush against.

Fall primarily denotes descending motion, either in a perpendicular or inclined direction, and in most of its applications, implies, *literally* or *figuratively*, velocity, haste, suddenness, or violence. Its use is so various, and so much diversified by modifying words, that it is not easy to enumerate its senses in all its applications.

FALL, *v. t.* To let fall; to drop. And *fall* thy edgeless sword. I am willing to *fall* this argument. [*This application is obsolete.*] [*Shak. Dryden.*

2. To sink; to depress; as, to raise or *fall* the voice.

3. To diminish; to lessen or lower; as, to *fall* the price of commodities. [*Little used.*]

4. To bring forth; as, to *fall* lambs. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

5. To fell; to cut down; as, to *fall* a tree.

[This use is provincial in *England*, and occasionally occurs in *America*; *fell* and *fall* being probably from a common root.]

FALL, *n.* The act of dropping or descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent; as, a *fall* from a horse or from the yard of a ship.

2. The act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture. He was walking on ice, and had a *fall*.

3. Death; destruction; overthrow.

Our fathers had a great *fall* before our enemies. *Judith.*

4. Ruin; destruction.

They conspire thy *fall*. *Denham.*

5. Downfall; degradation; loss of greatness or office; as, the *fall* of Cardinal Wolsey.

Behold thee glorious only in thy *fall*. *Pope.*

6. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin; as, the *fall* of the Roman empire.

7. Diminution; decrease of price or value; depreciation; as, the *fall* of prices; the *fall* of rents; the *fall* of interest.

8. Declination of sound; a sinking of tone; cadence; as, the *fall* of the voice at the close of a sentence.

9. Declivity; the descent of land or a hill; a slope. *Bacon.*

10. Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a steep place; usually in the plural; sometimes in the singular; as, the *falls* of Niagara, or the Mohawk; the *fall* of the Housatonic at Canaan. *Fall* is applied to a perpendicular descent, or to one that is very steep. When the descent is moderate, we name it *rapids*. Custom, however, sometimes deviates from this rule, and the *rapids* of rivers are called *falls*.

11. The outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond; as, the *fall* of the Po into the Gulf of Venice. *Addison.*

12. Extent of descent; the distance which any thing falls; as, the water of a pond has a *fall* of five feet.

13. The fall of the leaf; the season when leaves *fall* from trees; autumn. [*Hants and Sussex. Still used in America.*]

14. That which falls; a falling; as, a *fall* of rain or snow.

15. The act of felling or cutting down; as, the *fall* of timber.

16. *Fall*, or *the fall*; by way of distinction, the apostasy; the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels.

17. *Formerly*, a kind of vail. *B. Jonson.*

18. In *seamen's language*, that part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

19. In *Great Britain*, a term applied to several measures, linear, superficial, and solid. *Cyc.*

FAL-LA'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *fallacieux*; L. *fallax*, from *fallo*, to deceive. See FAIL.]

1. Deceptive; deceiving; deceitful; wearing a false appearance; misleading; producing error or mistake; sophistical; *applied to things only*; as, a *fallacious* argument or proposition; a *fallacious* appearance.

2. Deceitful; false; not well founded; producing disappointment; mocking expectation; as, a *fallacious* hope.

FAL-LA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a fallacious manner; deceitfully; sophistically; with purpose or in a manner to deceive.

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause. *Addison.*

FAL-LA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Tendency to deceive or mislead; inconclusiveness; as, the *fallaciousness* of an argument, or of appearances.

FAL'LA-CY, *n.* [L. *fallacia.*]

1. Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind. Detect the *fallacy* of the argument.

2. Deception; mistake. This appearance may be all a *fallacy*.

I'll entertain the favored *fallacy*. *Shak.*

3. In *logic*, an argument, or apparent argument, which professes to be decisive of the matter at issue, while in reality it is not. *Brande.*

FAL'LAX, *n.* [L.] Cavillation. *Abp. Cranmer.*

FALL'EN, (fawl'n,) *pp.* or *a.* Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

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FAL'LEN-CY, *n.* Mistake. [*Obs.*]

FALL'ER, *n.* One that falls.

FAL-LI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *fallibilità.* See FALLIBLE.]

1. Liableness to deceive; the quality of being fallible; uncertainty; possibility of being erroneous, or of leading to mistake; as, the *fallibility* of an argument, of reasoning, or of testimony.

2. Liableness to err, or to be deceived in one's own judgment; as, the *fallibility* of men.

FAL'LI-BLE, *a.* [It. *fallibile*; Sp. *falible*: from L. *fallo*, to deceive.]

1. Liable to fail or mistake; that may err or be deceived in judgment. All men are *fallible.*

2. Liable to error; that may deceive. Our judgments, our faculties, our opinions, are *fallible*; our hopes are *fallible.*

FAL'LI-BLY, *adv.* In a fallible manner.

FALL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Descending; dropping; disembogning; apostatizing; declining; decreasing; sinking; coming.

FALL'ING, } *n.* An indenting or hollow; opFALL'ING IN, } posed to *rising* or *prominence.*

Falling away; apostasy. [*Addison.*

Falling off; departure from the line or course; declension.

FALL'ING-SICK'NESS, *n.* The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls.

FALL'ING-STAR, *n.* The same as SHOOTING-STAR, which see.

FALL'ING-STONE, *n.* A stone falling from the atmosphere; a meteorite; an aërolite. *Cyc.*

FAL-LO'PI-AN, *a.* [from *Fallopius.*] A term applied to two ducts, arising from the womb, usually called *tubes.*

FAL'LOW, *a.* [Sax. *falewe, falu*, or *fealo*; D. *vaal*; G. *falb, fahl*; Fr. *fauve*, for *falve*; L. *fulvus*; qu. *helvus*, for *felvus.* This word may be from the root of *fail, fallo*; so called from the fading color of autumnal leaves, or from failure, withering. Hence, also, the sense of unoccupied, applied to land, which in Spanish is *baldio.*]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow; as, a *fallow* deer.

2. Unsowed; not tilled; left to rest after a year or more of tillage; as, *fallow* ground; a *fallow* field.

Break up your *fallow* ground. — Jer. iv.

3. Left unsowed after plowing. The word is applied to the land after plowing.

4. Unplowed; uncultivated. *Tooke. Shak.*

5. Unoccupied; neglected. [*Not in use.*]

Let the cause lie *fallow.* *Hudibras.*

FAL'LOW, *n.* Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded. It is also called *fallow*, when plowed without being sowed.

The plowing of *fallows* is a benefit to land. *Mortimer.*

2. The plowing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season. Summer *fallow*, properly conducted, has ever been found a sure method of destroying weeds.

By a complete summer *fallow*, land is rendered tender and mellow. The *fallow* gives it a better tilth than can be given by a *fallow* crop. *Sinclair.*

A *green fallow*, in *England*, is that where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds, by means of some green crop, as turnips, potatoes, &c. *Cyc.*

FAL'LOW, *v. i.* To fade; to become yellow. [*Obs.*]

FAL'LOW, *v. t.* To plow, harrow, and break land without seeding it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow. It is found for the interest of the farmer to *fallow* cold, strong, clayey land.

FAL'LOW-CROP, *n.* The crop taken from fallowed ground. *Sinclair.*

FAL'LOW-DEER, *n.* [Sax. *falewe*, pale yellow.] The *Cervus Dama*, or *Dama vulgaris*, a species smaller than the stag, and most common in England, where it is almost domesticated in the parks. *Partington.*

FAL'LOW-ED, (fal'lōde,) *pp.* Plowed and harrowed for a season, without being sown.

FAL'LOW-FINCH, *n.* A small bird, the œnanthe or wheat-ear.

FAL'LOW-ING, *ppr.* Plowing and harrowing land without sowing it.

FAL'LOW-ING, *n.* The operation of plowing and harrowing land without sowing it. *Fallowing* is found to contribute to the destruction of snails and other vermin. *Sinclair.*

FAL'LOW-IST, *n.* One who favors the practice of fallowing land.

On this subject a controversy has arisen between two sects, the *fallowists* and the anti-*fallowists.* [*Unusual.*] *Sinclair.*

FAL'LOW-NESS, *n.* A fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne.*

FALS'A-RY, *n.* [See FALSE.] A falsifier of evidence. [*Not in use.*] *Sheldon.*

FALSE, *a.* [L. *falsus*, from *fallo*, to deceive; Sp. *falso*; It. *id.*; Fr. *faux, fausse*; Sax. *false*; D. *valsch*; G. *falsch*; Sw. and Dan. *falsk*; W. *fals*; Ir. *falsa.* See FALL and FAIL.]

1. Not true; not conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is done, said, or thought. A *false* report communicates what is not done or said; a *false* accusation imputes to a person what he has not done or said; a *false* witness testifies what is not true; a *false* opinion is not according to truth or fact. The word is applicable to any subject, physical or moral.

2. Not well founded; as, a *false* claim.

3. Not true; not according to the lawful standard; as, a *false* weight or measure.

4. Substituted for another; succedaneous; suppositious; as, a *false* bottom.

5. Counterfeit; forged; not genuine; as, *false* coin; a *false* bill or note.

6. Not solid or sound; deceiving expectations; as, a *false* foundation.

False and slippery ground. *Dryden.*

7. Not agreeable to rule or propriety; as, *false* construction in language.

8. Not honest or just; not fair; as, *false* play.

9. Not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful. The king's subjects may prove *false* to him. So we say, a *false* heart.

10. Unfaithful; inconstant; as, a *false* friend; a *false* lover; *false* to promises and vows; the husband and wife proved *false* to each other.

11. Deceitful; treacherous; betraying secrets.

12. Counterfeit; not genuine or real; as, a *false* diamond.

13. Hypocritical; feigned; made or assumed for the purpose of deception; as, *false* tears; *false* modesty; the man appears in *false* colors; the advocate gave the subject a *false* coloring.

False fire; composition of combustibles, used in vessels of war to make signals during the night. *Totten.*

False imprisonment; the arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law; or the unlawful detaining of a person in custody.

FALSE, *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; falsely. *Shak.*

FALSE, *v. t.* To violate by failure of veracity; to deceive. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To defeat; to balk; to evade. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FALSE'-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Hypocritical.

FALSE'-HEART, } *a.* Hollow; treacherous; deFALSE'-HEART'ED, } ceitful; perfidious. *Bacon.*

[*The farmer is not used.*]

FALSE'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery. *Stillingfleet.*

FALSE'HOOD, *n.* [*false* and *hood.*]

1. Contrariety or inconformity to fact or truth; as, the *falsehood* of a report.

2. Want of truth or veracity; a lie; an untrue assertion.

3. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy. *Milton.*

But *falsehood* is properly applied to things only. [See FALSENESS.]

4. Counterfeit; false appearance; imposture. *Milton.*

FALSE'-KEEL, *n.* The timber used below the main keel, to serve both as a defense and an aid in holding a better wind. *Brande.*

FALSE'LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly; as, to speak or swear *falsely*; to testify *falsely.*

2. Treacherously; perfidiously.

Swear to me — that thou wilt not deal *falsely* with me. — Gen. xxi.

3. Erroneously; by mistake. *Smallridge.*

FALSE'NESS, *n.* Want of integrity and veracity, either in principle or in act; as, the *falseness* of a man's heart, or his *falseness* to his word.

2. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing. *Hammond.*

3. Unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness*, or cheated by the avarice of such a servant. *Rogers.*

FALS'ER, *n.* A deceiver. *Spenser.*

FALSE'-ROOF, *n.* In *architecture*, that part between the ceiling of the upper floor and the covering of the roof. *Gwilt.*

FAL-SETTE', } *n.* [It.] *Literally*, a false or artificial FAL-SET'TO, } voice. That part of a person's voice which lies above its natural compass.

FAL'SI CRIMEN, [L.] The crime of forgery.

FALS'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *falsify.*] That may be falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted. *Johnson.*

FALS-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from *falsifier.*]

1. The act of making false; a counterfeiting; the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not; as, the *falsification* of words. *Hooker.*

2. Confutation. *Broome.*

FALS'I-FI-CA-TOR, *n.* A falsifier. *Bp. Morton.*

FALS'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Counterfeited.

FALS'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; or one who makes false coin. *Boyle.*

2. One who invents falsehood; a liar. *L'Estrange.*

3. One who proves a thing to be false.

FALS'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *falsifier*, from *false.*]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to make something false, or in imitation of that which is true; as, to *falsify* coin.

The Irish bards use to *falsify* every thing. *Spenser.*

2. To disprove; to prove to be false; as, to *falsify* a record.

3. To violate; to break by falsehood; as, to *falsify* one's faith or word. *Sidney.*

4. To show to be unsound, insufficient, or not proof. [*Not in use.*]

His ample shield is *falsified.* *Dryden.*

FALS'I-FY, *v. i.* To tell lies; to violate the truth.

It is universally unlawful to lie and *falsify.* *South.*

FALS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Counterfeiting; forging; lying; proving to be false; violating.

FALS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *falsitas.*]

1. Contrariety or inconformity to truth; the quality of being false.

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or *falsity* of things. *South.*

2. Falsehood; a lie; a false assertion. *Glanville.*

[*This sense is less proper.*]

FAL'TER, *v. i.* [Sp. *faltar*, to be deficient, from *falta*, fault, defect, failing, from *falir*, to fail, *falla*, fault, defect; Port. *faltar*, to want, to miss; from L. *fallo*, the primary sense of which is to fall short, or to err, to miss, to deviate.]

1. To hesitate, fail, or break, in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer. His tongue *falters.* He speaks with a *faltering* tongue. He *falters* at the question.

2. To fail, tremble, or yield in exertion; not to be firm and steady. His legs *falter.* *Wiseman.*

3. To fail in the regular exercise of the understanding. We observe idiots to *falter.* *Locke.*

FAL'TER, *v. t.* To sift. [*Not in use.*] *Mortimer.*

FAL'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hesitating; speaking with a feeble, broken, trembling utterance; failing.

FAL'TER-ING, *n.* Feebleness; deficiency. *Killingbeck.*

FAL'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.

FA'LUN, *n.* [Fr.] A French provincial name for certain tertiary strata abounding in shells, corresponding to the Norfolk crag. *Lyell.*

FAME, *n.* [L. *fama*: Fr. *fame*; Sp. and It. *fama*: Gr *φαμα, φεμη*, from *φαω*, to speak. I suspect this root to be contracted from *φαγω* or *φακω*, Class Bg. See No. 48, 62, and FACUND.]

1. Public report or rumor.

The *fame* thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house, saying, Joseph's brethren are come. — Gen. xlv.

2. Favorable report; report of good or great actions; report that exalts the character; celebrity; renown; as, the *fame* of Howard or of Washington; the *fame* of Solomon.

And the *fame* of Jesus went throughout all Syria. — Matt. iv.

FAME, *v. t.* To make famous. *B. Jonson.*

2. To report. *Buck.*

FAM'ED, *a.* Much talked of; renowned; celebrated, distinguished and exalted by favorable reports. Aristides was *famed* for learning and wisdom, and Cicero for eloquence.

He is *famed* for mildness, peace, and prayer. *Shak.*

FAME'-GIV-ING, *a.* Bestowing fame.

FAME'LESS, *a.* Without renown. *Beaum.*

FAME'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a fameless manner.

FA-MIL'IAR, (fa-mil'yar,) *a.* [L. *familiaris*; Fr. *familier*; Sp. *familiar*; from L. *familia, family*, which see.]

1. Pertaining to a family; domestic. *Pope.*

2. Accustomed by frequent converse; well acquainted with; intimate; close; as, a *familiar* friend or companion.

3. Affable; not formal or distant; easy in conversation.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar. *Shak.*

4. Well acquainted with; knowing by frequent use. Be *familiar* with the Scriptures.

5. Well known; learnt or well understood by frequent use. Let the Scriptures be *familiar* to us.

6. Unceremonious; free; unconstrained; easy. The emperor conversed with the gentleman in the most *familiar* manner.

7. Common; frequent and intimate. By *familiar* intercourse strong attachments are soon formed.

8. Easy; unconstrained; not formal. His letters are written in a *familiar* style.

He sports in loose, *familiar* strains. *Addison.*

9. Intimate in an unlawful degree.

A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife. *Camden.*

Familiar spirit; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call.

FA-MIL'IAR, *n.* An intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted; one accustomed to another by free, unreserved converse.

All my *familiars* watched for my halting. — Jer. xx.

2. A demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call. But in general we say, a *familiar* spirit. *Shak.*

3. In *the Court of Inquisition*, a person who assists in apprehending and imprisoning the accused. *Encyc.*

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FA-MIL-IAR'I-TY, (fa-mil-yar'e-te,) *n.* Intimate and frequent converse, or association in company. The gentlemen lived in remarkable *familiarity*. Hence,

2. Easiness of conversation; affability; freedom from ceremony.

3. Intimacy; intimate acquaintance; unconstrained intercourse.

FA-MIL'IAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make well known by practice or converse; as, to *familiarize* one's self to scenes of distress.

2. To make easy by practice or customary use, or by intercourse.

3. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled on me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination. *Addison.*

FA-MIL'IAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Accustomed; habituated; made familiar; made easy by practice, custom, or use.

FA-MIL'IAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Accustoming; making familiar; rendering easy by practice, custom, or use.

FA-MIL'IAR-LY, *adv.* In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint; without formality.

2. Commonly; frequently; with the ease and unconcern that arise from long custom or acquaintance.

FAM'I-LIṠM, *n.* The tenets of the Familists.

FAM'I-LIST, *n.* [from *family*.] One belonging to the *Family of Love*, a short-lived sect in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, much resembling the Quietists in the Roman Catholic church. *Murdock.*

FAM-I-LIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to familists. *Baxter.*

FA-MILLE', (fa-meel',) *n.* [Fr. *en famille*.] In a family state; domestically. *Swift.*

[*This word is never used without* en *before it.*]

FAM'I-LY, *n.* [L. and Sp. *familia*; Fr. *famille*; It. *famiglia*. This word is said to have originally signified servants, from the Celtic *famul*: but qu.]

1. The collective body of persons who live in one house, and under one head or manager; a household, including parents, children, and servants, and, as the case may be, lodgers or boarders.

2. Those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage. Thus the Israelites were a branch of the *family* of Abraham; and the descendants of Reuben, of Manasseh, &c., were called their *families*. The whole human race are the *family* of Adam, the human *family*.

3. Course of descent; genealogy; line of ancestors.

Go and complain thy *family* is young. *Pope.*

4. Honorable descent; noble or respectable stock. He is a man of *family*.

5. A collection or union of nations or states.

The states of Europe were, by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one *family*. *E. Everett.*

6. In *popular language*, an order, class, or genus of animals, or of other natural productions, having something in common, by which they are distinguished from others; as, quadrupeds constitute a *family* of animals; and we speak of the *family* or *families* of plants.

FAM'INE, *n.* [Fr. *famine*, from *faim*; L. *fames*; It. *fame*; Sp. *fame* or *hambre*; Port. *fome*.]

1. Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions sufficient for the inhabitants of a country or besieged place. *Famines* are less frequent than formerly. A due attention to agriculture tends to prevent *famine*, and commerce secures a country from its destructive effects.

There was a *famine* in the land. — Gen. xxvi.

2. Want; destitution; as, a *famine* of the word of life.

FAM'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *affamer*, from *faim*, hunger, L. *fames*: It. *affamire, affamare*; Sp. *hambrear*.]

1. To starve; to kill or destroy with hunger. *Shak.*

2. To exhaust the strength of, by hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger.

The pains of *famished* Tantalus he'll feel. *Dryden.*

3. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary for life. *Milton.*

FAM'ISH, *v. i.* To die of hunger. *More generally,*

2. To suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to be exhausted in strength, or to come near to perish for want of food or drink.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*. *Shak.*

3. To be distressed with want; to come near to perish by destitution.

The Lord will not suffer the righteous to *famish*. — Prov. x.

FAM'ISH-ED, (fam'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Starved; exhausted by want of sustenance.

FAM'ISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Starving; killing; perishing by want of food.

FAM'ISH-MENT, *n.* The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance. *Hakewill.*

FA-MOS'I-TY, *n.* Renown. *Dict.*

FA'MOUS, *a.* [L. *famosus*; Fr. *fameux*. See FAME.]

1. Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; much talked of and praised; distinguished in story.

Two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, *famous* in the congregation. — Num. xvi.

It is followed by *for*. One man is *famous for* erudition; another *for* eloquence; and another *for* military skill.

2. Sometimes in a bad sense; as, a *famous* counterfeiter; a *famous* pirate.

FA'MOUS-ED, *a.* Renowned. [*An ill-formed word.*] *Shak.*

FA'MOUS-LY, *adv.* With great renown or celebration.

Then this land was *famously* enriched
With politic grave counsel. *Shak.*

FA'MOUS-NESS, *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity.

FAM'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *famula*.] [*Boyle.*
To serve. [*Not used.*]

FAN, *n.* [Sax. *fann*; Sw. *vanna*; D. *wan*; G. *wanne*; L. *vannus*; Fr. *van*; Sp. and Port. *abano*. The word, in German and Swedish, signifies a *fan* and a tub, as if from opening or spreading; if so, it seems to be allied to *pane, pannel*. Class Bn.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face in warm weather. It is made of feathers, or of thin skin, paper, or taffeta, mounted on sticks, &c.

2. Something in the form of a woman's fan when spread, as a peacock's tail, a window, &c.

3. An instrument for winnowing grain, by moving which the grain is thrown up and agitated, and the chaff is separated and blown away.

4. A small vane or sail, used to keep the large sails of a smock windmill always in the direction of the wind. *Hebert.*

5. Something by which the air is moved; a wing. *Dryden.*

6. An instrument to raise the fire or flame; as, a *fan* to inflame love. *Hooker.*

FAN, *v. t.* To cool and refresh, by moving the air with a fan; to blow the air on the face with a fan.

2. To ventilate; to blow on; to affect by air put in motion.

The *fanning* wind upon her bosom blows;
To meet the *fanning* wind the bosom rose. *Dryden.*
Calm as the breath which *fans* our eastern groves. *Dryden.*

3. To move as with a fan

The air — *fanned* with plumes. *Milton.*

4. To winnow; to ventilate; to separate chaff from grain and drive it away by a current of air; as, to *fan* wheat.

FA-NAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *fanaticus, phanaticus*, from
FA-NAT'IC-AL, } Gr. *φαινομαι*, to appear; literally, seeing visions.]

Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; excessively enthusiastic; possessed by a kind of frenzy. Hence we say, *fanatic* zeal; *fanatic* notions or opinions.

FA-NAT'IC, *n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion, and sometimes exhibits strange motions and postures, and vehement vociferation in religious worship. Fanatics sometimes affect to be inspired, or to have intercourse with superior beings.

Fanatics are governed rather by imagination than by judgment. *Sloane.*

FA-NAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With wild enthusiasm.

FA-NAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Fanaticism.

FA-NAT'I-CIṠM, *n.* Excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy.

FA-NAT'I-CIZE, *v. t.* To make fanatic. [*Rogers.*

FA-NAT'I-CIZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered fanatic.

FA-NAT'I-CIZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering fanatic.

FAN'CI-ED, (fan'sid,) *pp.* or *a.* [See FANCY.] Imagined; conceived; liked. *Stephens.*

FAN'CI-ER, *n.* One who fancies. This word often occurs in composition, as *bird-fancier, dog-fancier, rose-fancier*, &c., denoting one who has a taste for the things specified, and who keeps them for sale.

FAN'CI-FUL, *a.* [See FANCY.] Guided by the imagination, rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical; *applied to persons.* A *fanciful* man forms visionary projects.

2. Dictated by the imagination; full of wild images; chimerical; whimsical; ideal; visionary; *applied to things*; as, a *fanciful* scheme; a *fanciful* theory.

FAN'CI-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a fanciful manner; wildly; whimsically.

2. According to fancy.

FAN'CI-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the imagination, rather than by reason and experience; the habit of following fancy; *applied to persons.*

2. The quality of being dictated by imagination; *applied to things.*

FAN'CY, *n.* [Contracted from *fantasy*. L. *phantasia*, Gr. *φαντασια*, from *φανταζω*, to cause to appear, to seem, to imagine, from *φαινω*, to show, to appear, to shine. The primary sense seems to be, to open, or to shoot forth. Ar. بان *baina*, to open, to appear; or فعن *faana*, to open or expand. Class Bn, No. 3, 28.]

1. The faculty by which the mind forms images or representations of things at pleasure. It is often used as synonymous with *imagination*; but imagination is rather the power of combining and modifying our conceptions. *Stewart.*

2. An opinion or notion.

I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

3. Taste; conception.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. *Addison.*

4 Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord! why do you keep alone,
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making? *Shak.*

5. Inclination; liking. Take that which suits your *fancy*. How does this strike your *fancy*?

His *fancy* lay to traveling. *L'Estrange.*

6. Love.

Tell me where is *fancy* bred. *Shak.*

7. Caprice; humor; whim; as, an odd or strange *fancy*.

True worth shall gain me, that it may be said,
Desert, not *fancy*, once a woman led. *Dryden.*

8. False notion. *Bacon.*

9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders. *Mortimer.*

FAN'CY, *v. i.* To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof. All may not be our enemies whom we *fancy* to be so.

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know. *Locke.*

FAN'CY, *v. t.* To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine.

He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express. *Dryden.*

2. To like; to be pleased with, particularly on account of external appearance or manners. We *fancy* a person for beauty and accomplishment. We sometimes *fancy* a lady at first sight, whom, on acquaintance, we cannot esteem.

Fancy-stocks; among *brokers*, stocks which, having no determinate value from any fixed probable income, fluctuate in price according to the fancy of speculators.

The fancy; a cant name for sporting characters.

FAN'CY-BALL, *n.* A ball in which persons appear in fancy dresses, imitations of antique costumes, &c.

FAN'CY-FRAM-ED, *a.* Created by the fancy. *Crashaw.*

FAN CY-FREE, *a.* Free from the power of love. *Shak.*

FAN'CY-ING, *ppr.* Imagining; conceiving; liking.

FAN'CY-MON''GER, *n.* One who deals in tricks of imagination. *Shak.*

FAN'CY-SICK, *a.* One whose imagination is unsound, or whose distemper is in his own mind. *L'Estrange.*

FAND, old *pret.* of FIND. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FAN-DAN''GO, *n.* [Sp.] A lively dance. *Sp. Dict.*

FANE, *n.* [L. *fanum*.]

A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church; *used in poetry.*

From men their cities, and from gods their *fanes*. *Pope.*

FAN'FARE, *n.* [Fr.] A flourish of trumpets, as in coming into the lists, &c

FAN'FA-RON, *n.* [Fr. *fanfaron*; Sp. *fanfarron*; Port. *fanfarram*.]

A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender. *Dryden.*

FAN-FAR-ON-ADE', *n.* A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; a bluster. *Swift.*

FANG, *v. t.* [Sax. *fengan*, to catch, seize, or take, to begin; D. *vangen*; G. *fangen*; Dan. *fanger*; Sw. *fånga*. See FINGER.]

To catch; to seize; to lay hold; to gripe; to clutch. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

FANG, *n.* [Sax. *fang*; D. *vang*; G. *fang*, a seizing.]

1. The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a pointed tooth. *Bacon.*

2. A claw or talon.

3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the Yuca. *Evelyn.*

FANG'ED, *a.* Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something long and pointed; as, a *fanged* adder. *Shak.*

Chariots *fanged* with scythes. *Philips.*

FAN''GLE, (fang'gl,) *n.* [from Sax. *fengan*, to begin.] A new attempt; a trifling scheme. [*Not used.*]

FAN''GLED, *a. Properly*, begun; new made; hence, gaudy; showy; vainly decorated. [Seldom used, except with *new*.] [See NEW-FANGLED.] *Shak.*

FANG'LESS, *a.* Having no fangs or tusks; toothless; as, a *fangless* lion.

FAN''GOT, *n.* A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., from one to two hundred weight and three quarters. *Dict.*

FAN'ION, (fan'yon,) *n.* [Fr., from Goth. *fana*, L. *pannus*, G. *fahne*, a cloth, a flag a banner.]

In *armies*, a small flag carried with the baggage. *Encyc.*

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FAN'-LIGHT, *n.* A window in form of an open fan.
FAN'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a fan. *Kirby.*
FAN'NED, *pp.* Blown with a fan; winnowed; ventilated.
FAN'NEL, } *n.* [Fr. *fanon*; Goth. *fana*, supra.]
FAN'ON, }
A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest, when he officiates. *Dict.*
FAN'NER, *n.* One who fans. *Jeremiah.*
2. A contrivance for producing a current of air, as in a window, &c. *Buchanan.*
FAN'NING, *ppr.* Blowing; ventilating.
FAN'NING-MA-CHINE', } *n.* A machine for clean-
FAN'NING-MILL, } ing seeds from chaff, husks, dirt, &c. *Brande.*
FAN-TĀ'SI-A, (fan-tā'ze-a,) *n.* [It., fancy.]
A fanciful air in music, not restricted to the severe laws of composition.
FAN'TA-SIED, *a.* [from *fantasy*, fancy.] Filled with fancies or imaginations; whimsical. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
FAN'TASM, *n.* [Gr. *φαντασμα*, from *φαινω*, to appear. Usually written PHANTASM.]
That which appears to the imagination; a phantom; something not real.
FAN-TAS'TIC, } *a.* [Fr. *fantastique*; It. *fantas-*
FAN-TAS'TIC-AL, } *tico*; from Gr. *φαντασια*, vision, fancy, from *φαινω*, to appear.]
1. Fanciful; produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real; chimerical. *South.*
2. Having the nature of a phantom; apparent only. *Shak.*
3. Unsteady; irregular. *Prior.*
4. Whimsical; capricious; fanciful; indulging the vagaries of imagination; as, *fantastic* minds; a
5. Whimsical; odd. [*fantastic* mistress.
FAN-TAS'TIC, *n.* A whimsical person. *Jackson.*
FAN-TAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the power of imagination.
2. In a fantastic manner; capriciously; unsteadily.
Her scepter so *fantastically* borne. *Shak.*
3. Whimsically; in compliance with fancy. *Grew.*
FAN-TAS'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Compliance with fancy; humorousness; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice. *Johnson.*
FAN-TAS'TIC-NESS, *n.* The same as FANTASTICALNESS.
FAN'TA-SY, *n.* Now written FANCY, which see.
Is not this something more than *fantasy*? *Shak.*
FAN-TOC-CHNI, (fan-to-chē'ne,) [It.] Dramatic representations in which puppets are substituted in the scene for human performers. *Brande.*
FAN'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *fantôme*, probably contracted from L. *phantasma*, from the Greek. See FANCY.]
Something that appears to the imagination; also, a specter; a ghost; an apparition. It is generally written PHANTOM, which see.
FAN'TOM-CORN, *n.* Lank or light corn. *Grose.*
FAP, *a.* Fuddled. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
FA-QUIR'. See FAKIR.
FAR, *a.* [Sax. *feor*, *fior*, or *fyr*; D. *ver*, *verre*; G. *fern*, and in composition, *ver*; Sw. *fierran*; Dan. *fiern*; L. *porro*; Gr. *πορρω*; connected with *πορος*, a way, a passing, *πορευω*, *πορευομαι*, to pass or go, Sax. *faran*, Goth. *faran*, G. *fahren*, D. *vaaren*, Dan. *farer*, Sw. *fara*, Eng. to *fare*. See FARE.]
1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is, or from any given place remote.
They said, We are come from a *far* country. — Josh. ix.
The kingdom of heaven is as a man traveling into a *far* country. — Matt. xxv.
The nations *far* and near contend in choice. *Dryden.*
2. *Figuratively*, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, *far* be it from *me* to justify cruelty.
3. Remote in affection or obedience; at enmity with; alienated; *in a spiritual sense.*
They that are *far* from thee shall perish. — Ps. lxxiii.
4. More or most distant of the two; as, the *far* side of a horse. But the drivers of teams in New England generally use *off*; as, the *off* side, or *off* horse or ox.
FAR, *adv.* To a great extent or distance of space; as, the *far* extended ocean; we are separated *far* from each other
Only ye shall not go very *far* away. — Ex. viii.
2. *Figuratively*, distantly in time from any point; remotely. He pushed his researches very *far* into antiquity.
3. In *interrogatories*, to what distance or extent. How *far* will such reasoning lead us?
4. In great part; as, the day is *far* spent.
5. In a great proportion; by many degrees; very much.
Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. — Prov. xxxi.
For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ, which is *far* better. — Phil. i.
6. To a certain point, degree, or distance. This argument is sound and logical, as *far* as it goes.
Answer them
How *far* forth you do like their articles. *Shak.*
By far; in a great degree; very much.
From far; from a great distance; from a remote place.
Far from; at a great distance; as, *far from* home; *far off*; at a great distance. [*far from* hope.
They tarried in a place that was *far off*. — 2 Sam. xv.
2. To a great distance.
Lo, then would I wander *far off*, and remain in the wilderness. — Ps. lv.
3. *In a spiritual sense*, alienated; at enmity; in a state of ignorance and alienation.
Ye, who were sometimes *far off*, are made nigh by the blood of Christ. — Eph. ii.
Far other; very different. *Pope.*
FAR, *n.* [Sax. *fearh*, *fearh*. See FARROW.]
The young of swine; or a litter of pigs. [*Local.*] *Tusser.*
FAR'-A-BOUT', *n.* A going out of the way. [*Not in use.*] *Fuller.*
FAR'-BEAM'ING, *a.* Sending beams to a distance.
FAR'-BROUGHT, (-brawt,) *a.* Brought from afar.
FAR'-CAST, *a.* Cast to a great distance. *More.*
FAR'-EX-TEND'ED, *a.* Extended to a great distance.
FAR'-FAM'ED, *a.* Widely celebrated. *Pope.*
FAR'-FETCH, *n.* A deep-laid stratagem. [*Little used.*] *Hudibras.*
FAR'-FETCH'ED, (-fetcht,) *a.* Brought from a remote place.
Whose pains have earned the *far-fetched* spoil. *Milton.*
2. Studiously sought; not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained.
York with all his *far-fetched* policy. *Shak.*
So we say, *far-fetched* arguments; *far-fetched* rhymes; *far-fetched* analogy. [FAR-FET, the same, is not used.]
FAR'-GLANC'ING, *a.* Glancing to a great distance.
FAR'-LOOK'ING, *a.* Looking to a great distance. *Allen.*
FAR'-PIERC'ING, *a.* Striking or penetrating a great way; as, a *far-piercing* eye. *Pope.*
FAR'-RE-SOUND'ING, *a.* Resounding to a great distance.
FAR'-RŪL'ING, *a.* Ruling to a great extent of country.
FAR'-SEE'ING, *a.* Seeing to a great distance.
FAR'-SHOOT'ING, *a.* Shooting to a great distance.
Great Jove, he said, and the *far-shooting* god. *Dryden.*
FAR'-SIGHT'ED, *a.* Seeing to a great distance.
FAR'-SIGHT'ED-NESS, *n.* The power of seeing far.
FAR'-STRETCH'ED, *a.* Stretched far.
FAR'ANT-LY, *a.* Orderly; decent.
2. Comely; handsome. [*Not used.*] *Ray.*
FARCE, (fārs,) *v. t.* [L. *farcio*, Fr. *farcir*, to stuff, Arm. *farsa.*]
1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients or forced meat. [*Little used.*]
The first principles of religion should not be *farced* with school points and private tenets. *Sanderson.*
2. To extend; to swell out; as, the *farced* title. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
FARCE, (fārs,) *n.* [Fr. *farce*; It. *farsa*; Sp. *id.*; from *farcio*, to stuff. *Literally*, seasoning, stuffing, or mixture, like the stuffing of a roasted fowl; *force-meat.*]
A dramatic composition, originally exhibited by charlatans or buffoons, in the open street, for the amusement of the crowd, but now introduced upon the stage. It is written without regularity, and filled with ludicrous conceits. The dialogue is usually low, the persons of inferior rank, and the fable or action trivial or ridiculous. *Encyc.*
Farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false. *Dryden.*
FAR'CI-CAL, *a.* Belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce.
They deny the characters to be *farcical*, because they are actually in nature. *Gay.*
2. Droll; ludicrous; ridiculous.
3. Illusory; deceptive.
FAR'CI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner suited to farce; hence, ludicrously.
FAR'CI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being ludicrous.
FAR'CI-LITE, *n.* [from *farce.*] Pudding-stone. The calcareous *farcilite*, called *amenla*, is formed of rounded calcareous pebbles, agglutinated by a calcareous cement. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan, Geol.*
FAR'CIN, } *n.* In *farriery*, a disease of the absorb-
FAR'CY, } ents, affecting the skin and its blood-vessels; allied to the *glanders.* *Farm. Encyc.*
A disease of horses, sometimes of oxen, of the nature of a scabies or mange. *Encyc.*
FAR'CING, *n.* Stuffing composed of forced meat. *Carew.*
FARC'TATE, *a.* [L. *farctus*, stuffed, from *farcio.*]
In *botany*, stuffed; crammed, or full; without vacuities; in opposition to *tubular* or *hollow*; as, a *farctate* leaf, stem, or pericarp. *Martyn.*
FARD, *v. t.* [Fr.] To paint. [*Not used.*] *Shenstone.*
FAR'DEL, *n.* [It. *fardello*; Fr. *fardeau*; Sp. *fardel*, *fardo*; Arm. *fardell*; probably from the root of L. *fero*, to bear, or of *farcio*, to stuff.]
A bundle or little pack. *Shak.*
FAR'DEL, *v. t.* To make up in bundles. *Fuller.*
FAR'DING-BAG, *n.* The first stomach of a cow, or other ruminant animal, where green food lies until it is chewed over again. *Gard.*
FARE, *v. i.* [Sax. *faran*, Goth. *faran*, to go; D. *vaaren*; G. *fahren*; Sw. *fara*; Dan. *farer.* This word may be connected in origin with the Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. עבר, Ar. عبر *abara*, to go, to pass; or with افر *afara*, to pass, or pass over, which seems to be radically the same word as نفر *nafara*, to flee.
This coincides with the Eth. ወፈረ *wafar*, to go, to pass, Gr. *πορευω*, Ir. *bara.* Class Br, No. 23, 37, 41.]
1. To go; to pass; to move forward; to travel.
So on he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton.*
[*In this literal sense the word is not in common use.*]
2. To be in any state, good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances or train of events, fortunate or unfortunate.
So *fares* the stag among the enraged hounds. *Denham.*
So *fared* the knight between two foes. *Hudibras.*
He *fared* very well; he *fared* very ill. Go further and *fare* worse. The sense is taken from *going*, having a certain course; hence, being subjected to a certain train of incidents. The rich man *fared* sumptuously every day. He enjoyed all the pleasure which wealth and luxury could afford. *Luke* xvi.
3. To feed; to be entertained. We *fared* well; we had a good table, and courteous treatment.
4. To proceed in a train of consequences, good or bad.
So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*
5. To happen well or ill; with *it* impersonally. We shall see how it will *fare* with him.
FARE, *n.* The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due for conveying a person by land or water; as, the *fare* for crossing a river, called, also, *ferriage*; the *fare* for conveyance in a coach; stage-*fare.* The price of conveyance over the ocean is now usually called the *passage*, or *passage-money.* *Fare* is never used for the price of conveying goods; this is called *freight* or *transportation.*
2. Food; provisions of the table. We lived on coarse *fare*; or, we had delicious *fare.*
3. The person conveyed in a vehicle. [*Not in use in the United States.*] *Drummond.*
FARE-WELL', a compound of *fare*, in the imperative, and *well.* *Go well*; originally applied to a person departing, but by custom now applied both to those who depart and those who remain. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness to those who leave, or those who are left.
The verb and adverb are often separated by the pronoun; *fare you well*; I wish you a happy departure; may you be well in your absence.
It is sometimes an expression of separation only. *Farewell* the year; *farewell*, ye sweet groves; that is, I take my leave of you.
FARE-WELL', *n.* A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment; adieu.
2. Leave; act of departure.
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shak.*
Before I take my *farewell* of the subject. *Addison.*
FA-RI'NA, *n.* [L. *farina*, meal.]
1. In *botany*, the pollen, fine dust, or powder, contained in the anthers of plants, and which is supposed to fall on the stigma, and fructify the plant.
2. The flour of any species of corn, or starchy root, such as the potato, &c. *Ure.*
3. In *chemistry*, starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables.
FAR-I-NA'CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *farina*, meal.]
1. Consisting or made of meal or flour; as, a *farinaceous* diet, which consists of the meal or flour of the various species of corn or grain.
2. Yielding farina or flour; as, *farinaceous* seeds.
3. Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal; as, a *farinaceous* taste or smell.
FAR'I-NŌSE, *a.* In *natural history*, mealy; covered with a sort of white, scurfy substance, as the leaves of some poplars. *Lindley. Humble.*
FAR'LIES, *n. pl.* Unusual, unexpected things. [*Not in use.*] *Cumberland dialect.*
FARM, *n.* [Sax. *farma*, *fearm*, or *feorm*, food, provisions, board, a meal, a dinner or supper, hospitality, substance, goods, use, fruit. Hence, *feormian*, to supply provisions, to entertain; also, to purge, or purify, to expiate, to avail, to profit. Arm. *ferm*, or *feurm*; in ancient laws, *firma*; Fr. *ferme*, a farm, or letting to farm, whence *affermer*, to hire or lease. The sense of *feorm* seems to be corn or provisions, in which formerly rents were paid. The radical sense of *feorm*, provisions, is probably produce, issues, from one of the verbs in Br; produce and purification both implying separation, a throwing off or out.]
1. A tract of land leased on rent reserved; ground let to a tenant on condition of his paying a certain

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sum annually, or otherwise, for the use of it. A farm is usually such a portion of land as is cultivated by one man, and includes the buildings and fences. Rents were formerly paid in provisions, or the produce of land; but now they are generally paid in money.

This is the signification of *farm* in *Great Britain*, where most of the land is leased to cultivators.

2. In *the United States*, a portion or tract of land, consisting usually of grass land, meadow, pasture, tillage, and woodland, cultivated by one man, and usually owned by him in fee. A like tract of land under lease is called a *farm*; but most cultivators are proprietors of the land, and called *farmers*.

A tract of new land, covered with forest, if intended to be cultivated by one man as owner, is also called a *farm*. A man goes into the new States, or into the unsettled country, to buy a *farm*, that is, land for a farm.

3. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease.

It is great willfulness in landlords to make any longer *farms* to their tenants. *Spenser.*

FARM, *v. t.* To lease, as land, on rent reserved; to let to a tenant on condition of paying rent.

We are enforced to *farm* our royal realm. *Shak.*

[*In this sense, I believe, the word is not used in America.*]

2. To take at a certain rent or rate. [*Not used in America.*]

3. To lease or let, as taxes impost, or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent. It is customary, in many countries, for the prince or government to *farm* the revenues, the taxes or rents, the imposts and excise, to individuals, who are to collect and pay them to the government at a certain per centage or rate per cent.

4. To take or hire for a certain rate per cent.

5. To cultivate land.

To farm let, or *let to farm*, is to lease on rent.

FARM'-HOUSE, *n.* A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer.

FARM'-OF-FICE, *n.* *Farm-offices* are the out buildings pertaining to a farm.

FARM'-YARD, *n.* The yard or inclosure attached to a barn; or the inclosure surrounded by the farm buildings.

FARM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be farmed. *Sherwood.*

FARM'ED, *pp.* Leased on rent; let out at a certain rate or price.

FARM'ER, *n.* In *Great Britain*, a tenant; a lessee; one who hires and cultivates a farm; a cultivator of leased ground.

The word is also now applied to one who cultivates his own land. *Smart.*

2. One who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent.; as, a *farmer* of the revenues.

3. One who cultivates a farm; a husbandman; whether a tenant or the proprietor. *United States.*

4. In *mining*, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the king. *Encyc.*

FARM'ER-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* One to whom the right of levying certain taxes, in a particular district, was *farmed out*, under the former French monarchy, for a given sum paid down. *Encyc. Am.*

FARM'ER-Y, *n.* The buildings and yards necessary for the business of a farm. *England.*

FARM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Letting or leasing land on rent reserved, or duties and imposts at a certain rate per cent.

2. Taking on lease. [cent.

3. Cultivating land; carrying on the business of agriculture.

FARM'ING, *n.* The business of cultivating land.

FAR'MOST, *a.* [*far* and *most.*] Most distant or remote. *Dryden.*

FAR'NESS, *n.* [from *far.*] Distance; remoteness.

FAR'O, *n.* A species of game at cards, in which a person plays against the *bank*, kept by the proprietor of the table. Originally written PHARAOH. *Hoyle.*

FAR'O-BANK, *n.* A bank or establishment against which persons play at the game of faro. *Hoyle.*

FAR-RAG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *farrago*, a mixture, from *far*, meal.]

Formed of various materials; mixed; as, a *farraginous* mountain. *Kirwan.*

FAR-RA'GO, *n.* [L., from *far*, meal.]

A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FAR'RAND, } *n.* Manner; custom; humor. [*Local.*]
FA'RAND, } *Grose.*

FAR-RE-A'TION. See CONFARREATION.

FAR'RI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *ferrant*; It. *ferraio*; Sp. *herrador*; L. *ferrarius*, from *ferrum*, iron. Fr. *ferrer*; It. *ferrare*, to bind with iron; "ferrare un cavallo," to shoe a horse. *Ferrum* is probably from hardness; W. *fer*, dense, solid; *feru*, to harden or congeal; *feris*, steel. A *farrier* is literally a worker in iron.]

1. A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes horses.

2. One who professes to cure the diseases of

FAR'RI-ER, *v. i.* To practice as a farrier. [horses.

FAR'RI-ER-Y, *n.* The art of preventing, curing, or mitigating the diseases of horses and cattle. *Farm. Encyc.*

[This is now called the *veterinary* art.]

FAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *fearh*, *færh*; D. *varken*; G. *ferkel.*]

A litter of pigs. *Shak.*

FAR'RŌW, *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth pigs. [*Used of swine only.*] *Tusser.*

FAR'RŌW, *a.* [D. *vaare*; "een vaare koe," a dry cow; Scot. *erry* cow. Qu. the root of *bare*, *barren.*]

Not producing young in a particular season or year; *applied to cows only.* If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to be *farrow*, or to go *farrow.* Such a cow may give milk through the year. *Forby. New England.*

FAR'THER, *a. comp.* [Sax. *forther*, from *forth*, from the root of *faran*, to go; D. *verder.* FARTHER is corrupt orthography. The genuine word is FURTHER.]

1. More remote; more distant than something else.

Let me add a *farther* truth. *Dryden.*

2. Longer; tending to a greater distance.

Before our *farther* way the fates allow. *Dryden.*

FAR'THER, *adv.* At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. Let us rest with what we have, without looking *farther.*

2. Moreover; by way of progression in a subject. *Farther*, let us consider the probable event.

FAR'THER, *v. t.* To promote; to advance; to help forward. [*Little used.*]

FAR'THER-ANCE, *n.* A helping forward; promotion. [*Not used.*]

FAR'THER-MŌRE, *adv* Besides; moreover. [*Little used.*]

[Instead of the last three words, we now use FURTHER, FURTHERANCE, FURTHERMORE, which see.]

FAR'THEST, *a. superl.* [Sax. *feorrest*; D. *verst.* See FURTHEST.]

Most distant or remote; as, the *farthest* degree.

FAR'THEST, *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. [See FURTHEST.]

FAR'THING, *n.* [Sax. *feorthung*, from *feorth*, fourth, from *feower*, four.]

1. The *fourth* of a penny; a small copper coin of Great Britain, being the fourth of a penny in value. In America, we have no coin of this kind. We, however, use the word to denote the fourth part of a penny in value; but the *penny* is of different value from the English penny, and different in different states. It is becoming obsolete with the old denominations of money.

2. *Farthings*, in the plural; copper coin. *Gay.*

3. Very small price or value. It is not worth a *farthing*; that is, it is of very little worth, or worth

4. A division of land. [*Not now used.*] [nothing.

Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. *Carew.*

FAR'THIN''GALE, *n.* [This is a compound word, but it is not easy to analyze it. The French has *vertugadin*; the Sp. *verdugado*; Port. *verdugada*; which do not well correspond with the English word. The Italian has *guardinfanto*, infant-guard; and it has been said that the hoop petticoat was first worn by pregnant women.]

A hoop petticoat; or circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, used to extend the petticoat.

FAR'THINGS-WORTH, (-wurth,) *n.* As much as is sold for a farthing *Arbuthnot.*

FAS'CES, (fas'sēz,) *n. pl.* [L. *fascis*, W. *fasg*, a bundle; *fascia*, a band. See Class Bz, No. 24, 35, 60.]

In *Roman antiquity*, an ax tied up with a bundle of rods, and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority. *Dryden.*

FAS'CI-A, (fash'e-ā,) *n.*; *pl.* FASCIÆ. [L., a band or sash.]

1. A band, sash, or fillet. In *architecture*, any flat member with a small projecture, as the band of an architrave. Also, in brick buildings, the jutting of the bricks beyond the windows in the several stories except the highest. *Encyc.*

2. In *astronomy*, the belt of a planet.

3. In *surgery*, a bandage, roller, or ligature. *Parr.*

4. In *anatomy*, a tendinous expansion or aponeurosis; a thin, tendinous covering which surrounds the muscles of the limbs, and binds them in their places. *Parr. Cyc.*

FAS'CI-AL, (fash'e-al,) *a.* Belonging to the fasces.

FAS'CI-A-TED, (fash'e-ā-ted,) *a.* Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage.

FAS-CI-Ā'TION, (fash-e-ā'shun,) *n.* The act or manner of binding up diseased parts; bandage. *Wiseman.*

FAS'CI-CLE, *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, from *fascis*, a bundle.]

In *botany*, an aggregate of fastigiate flowers, whose footstalks or peduncles spring irregularly from the top of the main stem, not from one point, but from several. *D. C. Willd.*

FAS-CIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *fascicularis.*]

United in a bundle; as, a *fascicular* root, a root of the tuberous kind, with the knobs collected in bundles, as in Pæonia. *Martyn.*

FAS-CIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the form of bundles. *Kirwan.*

FAS-CIC'U-LĀTE, } *a.* [from L. *fasciculus*, supra.]
FAS-CIC'U-LĀ-TED, } Growing in bundles or
FAS'CI-CLED, } bunches from the same point, as the leaves of the Larix or larch. *Martyn.*

FAS-CIC'U-LI'TE, *n.* [Supra.] A variety of fibrous hornblende, of a fascicular structure. *Hitchcock.*

FAS-CIC'U-LUS, *n.* [L.] A little bundle; a fascicle; a division of a book; a nosegay.

FAS'CI-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *fascino*; Gr. βασκαινω.]

1. To bewitch; to enchant; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence; to influence the passions or affections in an incontrollable manner.

None of the affections have been noted to *fascinate* and bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon.*

2. To charm; to captivate; to excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully. The young are *fascinated* by love; female beauty *fascinates* the unguarded youth; gaming is a *fascinating* vice.

FAS'CI-NĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Bewitched; enchanted; charmed.

FAS'CI-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating.

FAS-CI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of bewitching or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; a powerful or irresistible influence on the affections or passions; unseen, inexplicable influence. The ancients speak of two kinds of fascination; one by the look or eye, the other by words.

The Turks hang old rugs on their fairest horses, to secure them against *fascination.* *Waller.*

FAS-CINE', *n.* [Fr., from L. *fascis*, a bundle.]

In *fortification*, a fagot, a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood, bound at both ends and in the middle; used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, in strengthening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes, being dipped in melted pitch or tar, they are used to set fire to the enemy's lodgments or other works. *Encyc.*

FAS'CIN-OUS, *a.* Caused or acting by witchcraft. *Harvey.*

FASH, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *fascher.*] To vex; to tease. *Walter Scott.*

FASH'ION, (fash'un,) *n.* [Fr. *façon*; Arm. *façzoun*; Norm. *facion*; from *faire*, to make; L. *facio*, *facies.*]

1. The make or form of any thing; the state of any thing with regard to its external appearance; shape; as, the *fashion* of the ark, or of the tabernacle.

Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man. *Shak.*
The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. — Luke ix.

2. Form; model to be imitated; pattern.

King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the *fashion* of the altar. — 2 Kings xvi.

3. The form of a garment; the cut or shape of clothes; as, the *fashion* of a coat or of a bonnet. Hence,

4. The prevailing mode of dress or ornament. We import *fashions* from England, as the English often import them from France. What so changeable as *fashion!*

5. Manner; sort; way; mode; *applied to actions or behavior.*

Pluck Casca by the sleeve,
And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shak.*

6. Custom; prevailing mode or practice. *Fashion* is an inexorable tyrant, and most of the world its willing slaves.

It was the *fashion* of the age to call every thing in question. *Tillotson.*

Few enterprises are so hopeless as a contest with *fashion.* *Rambler.*

7. Genteel life or good breeding; as, men of *fashion.*

8. Any thing worn. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

9. Genteel company.

10. Workmanship. *Overbury.*

FASH'ION, (fash'un,) *v. t.* [Fr. *façonner.*]

1. To form; to give shape or figure to; to mold.

Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys. *Gay.*
Aaron *fashioned* the calf with a graving tool. — Exod. xxxii.
Shall the clay say to him that *fashioneth* it, What makest thou? — Is. xiv.

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate; with *to.*

Laws ought to be *fashioned to* the manners and conditions of the people. *Spenser.*

3. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

Fashioned plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

4. To forge or counterfeit. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FASH'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Made according to the prevailing form or mode; as, a *fashionable* dress.

2. Established by custom or use; current; prevailing at a particular time; as, the *fashionable* philosophy; *fashionable* opinions.

3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; as, a *fashionable* man. Hence,

4. Genteel; well bred; as, *fashionable* company or society.

FASH'ION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being fashionable; modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the prevailing custom. *Locke.*

FASH'ION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner according to fashion, custom, or prevailing practice; with modish elegance; as, to dress *fashionably.*

FASH'ION-ED, *pp.* Made; formed; shaped; fitted; adapted.

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FASH'ION-ER, *n.* One who forms or gives shape to.
FASH'ION-ING, *ppr.* Forming; giving shape to; fitting; adapting.
FASH'ION-IST, *n.* An obsequious follower of the modes and fashions. *Dict.*
FASH'ION-LESS, *a.* Having no fashion.
FASH'ION-MŌN''GER, (fash'un-mung'ger,) *n.* One who studies the fashion; a fop.
FASH'ION-MŌN''GER-ING, *a.* Behaving like a fashion-monger. *Shak.*
Fashion-pieces; in *ships*, the hindmost timbers which terminate the breadth, and form the shape of the stern. *Mar. Dict.*
FAS'SA-ITE, *n.* A mineral, a variety of pyroxene, found in the valley of Fassa, in the Tyrol.
FAST, *a.* [Sax. *fæst, fest*; G. *fest*; D. *vast*; Sw. and Dan. *fast*; from pressing, binding. Qu. Pers. بستن *bastan*, to bind, to make close or fast, to shut, to stop; Ir. *fosadh*, or *fos*, a stop. See Class Bz, No. 24, 35, 41, 60, 66, 86.]

1. *Literally*, set, stopped, fixed, or pressed close. Hence, close; tight; as, make *fast* the door; take *fast* hold.

2. Firm; immovable.

Who, by his strength, setteth *fast* the mountains. — Ps. lxv.

3. Close; strong.

Robbers and outlaws — lurking in woods and *fast* places. *Spenser.*

4. Firmly fixed; closely adhering; as, to stick *fast* in mire; to make *fast* a rope.

5. Close, as sleep; deep; sound; as, a *fast* sleep. *Shak.*

6. Firm in adherence; as, a *fast* friend.

Fast and loose; variable; inconstant; as, to play *fast and loose.*

FAST, *adv.* Firmly; immovably.

We will bind thee *fast*, and deliver thee into their hand. — Judges xv.

Fast by, or *fast beside*; close or near to.

Fast by the throne obsequious fame resides. *Pope.*

FAST, *a.* [W. *fest*, fast, quick; *festu*, to hasten; L. *festino*. If *f* is not written for *h*, as *in haste*, (see Class Bz, No. 44, 45, 46,) the sense is, to press, drive, urge, and it may be from the same root as the preceding word, with a different application.]

Swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion; as, a *fast* horse.

FAST, *adv.* Swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps or progression; as, to run *fast*; to move *fast* through the water, as a ship; the work goes on *fast*.

FAST, *v. i.* [Sax. *fæstan*, Goth. *fastan*, to fast, to keep, to observe, to hold; G. *fasten*; D. *vast*, firm; *vasten*, to fast; Sw. *fasta*; from the same root as *fast*, firm. The sense is, to hold or stop.]

1. To abstain from food beyond the usual time; to omit to take the usual meals for a time; as, to *fast* a day or a week.

2. To abstain from food voluntarily, for the mortification of the body or appetites, or as a token of grief, sorrow, and affliction.

Thou didst *fast* and weep for the child. — 2 Sam. xii.
When ye *fast*, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance. — Matt. vi.

3. To abstain from food partially, or from particular kinds of food; as, the Roman Catholics *fast* in Lent.

FAST, *n.* Abstinence from food; properly, a total abstinence, but it is used also for an abstinence from particular kinds of food for a certain time.

Happy were our forefathers, who broke their *fasts* with herbs. *Taylor.*

2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious mortification or humiliation; either total or partial abstinence from customary food, with a view to mortify the appetites, or to express grief and affliction on account of some calamity, or to deprecate an expected evil.

3. The time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer time. An annual *fast* is kept in New England, usually one day in the spring.

The *fast* was now already past. — Acts xxvii.

FAST, *n.* That which fastens or holds; the rope which fastens a vessel to a wharf, &c.
FAST'-DAY, *n.* The day on which fasting is observed.
FAST'EN, (fas'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *fastnian*; Sw. *fastna*; D. *vesten*; Dan. *faster*; Ir. *fostugadh, fostughim.*]

1. To fix firmly; to make fast or close; as, to *fasten* a chain to the feet, or to *fasten* the feet with fetters.

2. To lock, bolt, or bar; to secure; as, to *fasten* a door or window.

3. To hold together; to cement or to link; to unite closely in any manner and by any means, as by cement, hooks, pins, nails, cords, &c.

4. To affix or conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with different ideas *fastened* to them. [*Not common.*] *Swift.*

5. To fix; to impress.

Thinking, by this face,
To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage. *Shak.*

6. To lay on with strength.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach? *Dryden.*

FAST'EN, *v. i.* *To fasten on*, is to fix one's self; to seize and hold on; to clinch.

The leech will hardly *fasten on* a fish. *Brown.*

FAS'TEN-ED, (fas'nd,) *pp.* Made firm or fast; fixed firmly; impressed.
FAS'TEN-ER, *n.* One that makes fast or firm.
FAS'TEN-ING, *ppr.* Making fast.
FAS'TEN-ING, *n.* Any thing that binds and makes fast; or that which is intended for that purpose.
FAST'ER, *n.* One who abstains from food.
FAST'ER, *a.* More rapid; swifter.

2. *adv.* More rapidly.

FAST'EST, *a.* Most swift or rapid.
FAST'EST, *adv.* Most swiftly.
FAST'-HAND-ED, *a.* Close-handed; covetous; close-fisted; avaricious. *Bacon.*
FAS'TI, [L.] The Roman calendar, which gave the days for festivals, courts, &c., corresponding to a modern almanac.

2. The *fasti annales*, were records, or registers, of important events. *Smith's Dict.*

FAS-TID-I-OS'I-TY, *n.* Fastidiousness. [*Not used.*] *Swift.*
FAS-TID'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *fastidiosus*, from *fastidio*, to disdain, from *fastus*, haughtiness. See Heb. נד. Class Bz, No. 2, 3, 10, 30.]

1. Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a fault; over nice; difficult to please; as, a *fastidious* mind or taste.

2. Squeamish; rejecting what is common or not very nice; suited with difficulty; as, a *fastidious* appetite.

FAS-TID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Disdainfully; squeamishly; contemptuously. They look *fastidiously* and speak disdainfully.
FAS-TID'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disdainfulness; contemptuousness; squeamishness of mind, taste, or appetite.
FAS-TIG'I-ATE, } *a.* [L. *fastigiatus*, pointed, from
FAS-TIG'I-A-TED, } *fastigio*, to point, *fastigium*, a top or peak.]

1. In *botany*, a *fastigiate* stem is one whose branches are of an equal hight. Pedunclesare *fastigiate* when they elevate the fructifications in a bunch, so as to be equally high, or when they form an even surface at the top. *Martyn.*

2. Roofed; narrowed to the top.

FAS-TIG'I-UM, *n.* [L.] The summit, apex, or ridge of a house or pediment. *Elmes.*
FAST'ING, *ppr.* Abstaining from food.
FAST'ING, *n.* The act of abstaining from food.
FAST'ING-DAY, *n.* A day of fasting; a fast-day; a day of religious mortification and humiliation.
FAST'LY, *adv.* Firmly; surely.
FAST'NESS, *n.* [Sax. *festenesse*; from *fast.*]

1. The state of being fast and firm; firm adherence.

2. Strength; security.

The places of *fastness* are laid open. *Davies.*

3. A stronghold; a fortress, or fort; a place fortified; a castle. The enemy retired to their *fastnesses.*

4. Closeness; conciseness of style. [*Not used.*] *Ascham.*

FAST'-RE-CĒD'ING, *a.* Receding rapidly. *Wordsworth.*
FAST'-SINK'ING, *a.* Rapidly sinking.
FAS'TU-OUS, *a.* [L. *fastuosus*, from *fastus*, haughtiness.]

Proud; haughty; disdainful. *Barrow.*

FAT, *a.* [Sax. *fæt, fætt*; G. *fett*; D. *vet*; Sw. *fet*; Dan. *feed*; Basque, *betea.*]

1. Fleshy; plump; corpulent; abounding with an oily concrete substance, as an animal body; the contrary to *lean*; as, a *fat* man; a *fat* ox.

2. Coarse; gross.

Nay, added *fat* pollutions of our own. *Dryden.*

3. Dull; heavy; stupid; unteachable.

Make the heart of this people *fat*. — Is. vi.

4. Rich; wealthy; affluent.

These are terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy. *South.*

5. Rich; producing a large income; as, a *fat* benefice.

6. Rich; fertile; as, a *fat* soil; or rich; nourishing; as, *fat* pasture.

7. Abounding in spiritual grace and comfort.

They (the righteous) shall be *fat* and flourishing. — Ps. xcii.

8. Among *printers*, a page having many blank spaces or lines is called *fat.*

FAT, *n.* An oily, concrete substance, deposited in the cells of the adipose or cellular membrane, under the skin, and in various other parts of animal bodies. In most parts of the body, fat lies immediately under the skin. *Fat* is of various degrees of consistence, as in tallow, lard, and oil. It has been recently ascertained to consist of two substances, *stearin* and *elain*, the former of which is solid, the latter liquid, at common temperatures, and on the different proportions of which its degree of consistence depends. *Encyc. Brande.*

2. *Figuratively*, the best or richest productions; as, to live on the *fat* of the land.

Abel brought of the *fat* of his flock. — Gen. iv.

FAT, *v. t.* To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food; as, to *fat* fowls or sheep. *Locke. Shak.*
FAT, *v. i.* To grow fat, plump, and fleshy.

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young one. *Mortimer.*

FAT, } *n.* [Sax. *fæt, fat, fet*; D. *vat*; G. *fass*; Sw.
VAT, } *fat*; Dan. *fad.* It seems to be connected with D. *vatten*, G. *fassen*, Sw. *fatta*, Dan. *fatter*, to hold. Qu. Gr. πίθος.]

A large tub, cistern, or vessel, used for various purposes, as by brewers to run their wort in, by tanners for holding their bark and hides, &c. It is also a wooden vessel containing a quarter or eight bushels of grain, and a pan for containing water in saltworks, a vessel for wine, &c.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. — Joel ii.

FAT, *n.* A measure of capacity, differing in different commodities. *Hebert.*
FĀ'TAL, *a.* [L. *fatalis*. See FATE.]

1. Proceeding from fate or destiny; necessary; inevitable.

These things are *fatal* and necessary. *Tillotson.*

2. Appointed by fate or destiny.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money. *Bacon.*

[*In the foregoing senses the word is now little used.*]

3. Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; as, a *fatal* wound; a *fatal* disease.

4. Destructive; calamitous; as, a *fatal* day; a *fatal* event.

FĀ'TAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity. *Rush.*
FĀ'TAL-IST, *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity. *Watts*
FA-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *fatalité*, from *fatal.*]

1. A fixed, unalterable course of things, independent of God or any controlling cause; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves; a doctrine of the Stoics. *South.*

2. Decree of fate. *King Charles.*

3. Tendency to danger, or to some great or hazardous event. *Brown.*

4. Mortality. *Med. Repos.*

FĀ'TAL-LY, *adv.* By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable necessity or determination. *Bentley.*

2. Mortally; destructively; in death or ruin. This encounter ended *fatally.* The prince was *fatally* deceived.

FĀ'TAL-NESS, *n.* Invincible necessity. [ceived.
FA'TA MOR-GA'NA, *n.* [It.] A remarkable phenomenon, at Reggio, on the Straits of Messina, in Italy, in which, by an extraordinary atmospheric refraction, multiplied images of the objects on the surrounding coasts appear in the air over the surface of the sea. *Brande.*
FAT'-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Dull of apprehension. *Shak.*
FĀTE, *n.* [L. *fatum*, from *for, fari*, to speak, whence *fatus.*]

1. *Primarily*, a decree or word pronounced by God, or a fixed sentence by which the order of things is prescribed. Hence, inevitable necessity; destiny depending on a superior cause, and uncontrollable. According to the Stoics, every event is determined by *fate.*

Necessity or chance
Approach not me; and what I will is *fate.* *Milton.*

2. Event predetermined; lot; destiny. It is our *fate* to meet with disappointments. It is the *fate* of mortals.

Tell me what *fates* attend the duke of Suffolk. *Shak.*

3. Final event; death; destruction.

Yet still he chose the longest way to *fate.* *Dryden.*
The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope.*

4. Cause of death. Dryden calls an arrow a feathered *fate.*

Divine fate; the order or determination of God; providence. *Encyc.*

FĀ'TED, *a.* Decreed by fate; doomed; destined. He was *fated* to rule over a factious people.

2. Modeled or regulated by fate.

Her awkward love indeed was oddly *fated.* *Prior.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate. *Dryden.*
4. Invested with the power of fatal determination.

The *fatal* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shak.*

[*The two last senses are hardly legitimate.*]

FĀTE'FUL, *a.* Bearing fatal power; producing fatal events.

The *fateful* steel. *J. Barlow.*

FĀTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a fateful manner.
FĀTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being fateful.

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FATES, *n. pl.* In *mythology*, the Destinies, or *Parcæ*; goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. *Lempriere.*

FA'THER, *n.* [Sax. *fæder, feder*; G. *vater*; D. *vader*; Ice. Sw. and Dan. *fuder*; Gr. πατηρ; L. *pater*; Sp. *padre*; It. *padre*; Port. *pai*, or *pay*; Fr. *père*, by contraction; Pers. پدر *padar*; Russ. *batia*; Sans. and Bali, *pita*; Zend. *fedre*; Syr. ܐܒܐ *batara*. This word signifies the begetter, from the verb, Sw. *föda*, Dan. *föder*, to beget, to *feed*; Goth. *fodyan*; Sax. *fedan*; D. *voeden*, to feed; whence *fodder*, G. *futter*, *futtern*. The primary sense is obvious. See Class Bd, No. 54, 55. The Goth. *atta*, Ir. *aithir*, or *athair*, Basque *aita*, may be from the same root by loss of the first letter.]

1. He who begets a child; in L. *genitor*, or *generator*.

The *father* of a fool hath no joy. — Prov. xvii.
A wise son maketh a glad *father*. — Prov. x.

2. The first ancestor; the progenitor of a race or family. Adam was the *father* of the human race. Abraham was the *father* of the Israelites.

3. The appellation of an old man, and a term of respect.

The king of Israel said to Elisha, My *father*, shall I smite them? — 2 Kings vi.

The servants of Naaman call him *father*. 2 *Kings* v. Elderly men are called *fathers*; as, the *fathers* of a town or city. In *the church*, men venerable for age, learning, and piety, are called *fathers*, or *reverend fathers*.

4. The grandfather, or more remote ancestor. Nebuchadnezzar is called the *father* of Belshazzar, though he was his grandfather. *Dan.* v.

5. One who feeds and supports, or exercises paternal care over another. God is called the *Father* of the fatherless. *Ps.* lxviii.

6. He who creates, invents, makes, or composes, any thing; the author, former, or contriver; a founder, director, or instructor. God, as creator, is the *Father* of all men. *John* viii. Jabal was the *father* of such as dwell in tents; and Jubal of musicians. *Gen.* iv. God is *the Father* of spirits and of lights. Homer is considered as the *father* of epic poetry. Washington, as a defender and an affectionate and wise counselor, is called the *father* of his country. And see 1 *Chron.* ii. 51; iv. 14; ix. 35. Satan is called the *father* of lies; he introduced sin, and instigates men to sin. *John* viii. Abraham is called the *father* of believers; he was an early believer, and a pattern of faith and obedience. *Rom.* iv.

7. A father-in-law. So Heli is called the *father* of Joseph. *Luke* iii.

8. The appellation of the first person in the adorable Trinity.

Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the *Father*, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. — Matt. xxviii.

9. The title given to dignitaries of the church, superiors of convents, and to confessors in the Roman Catholic church

10. *Fathers*, in the plural; ancestors.

David slept with his *fathers*. — 1 Kings ii.

11. The appellation of the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries, as Polycarp, Jerome, &c.

12. The title of the senators in ancient Rome; as, conscript *fathers*.

Adoptive father; he who adopts the children of another, and acknowledges them as his own.

Natural father; the father of illegitimate children.

Putative father; one who is only reputed to be the father; the supposed father.

FA'THER-IN-LAW, *n.* The father of one's husband or wife; and a man who marries a woman who has children by a former husband is called the *father-in-law*, or step-father of those children.

FA'THER, *v. t.* To adopt; to take the child of another as one's own. *Shak.*

2. To adopt any thing as one's own; to profess to be the author.

Men of wit
Often *fathered* what he writ. *Swift.*

3. To ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production; with *on*.

My name was made use of by several persons, one of whom was pleased to *father* on me a new set of productions. *Swift.*

FA'THER-ED, *pp.* Adopted; taken as one's own; ascribed to one as the author.

2. Having had a father of particular qualities.

I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *fathered* and so husbanded. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

FA'THER-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a father, or the character or authority of a father.

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

FA'THER-ING, *ppr.* Adopting; taking or acknowledging as one's own; ascribing to the father or author.

FA'THER-LAND, *n.* The native land of one's fathers or ancestors. England is the *father-land* of the people of New England, and Persia the *father-land* of the Teutonic nations.

FA'THER-LASH-ER, *n.* A salt-water fish, *Cottus bubalis*, allied to the river bull-head. The head is large, and its spines formidable. It is found on the rocky coasts of Britain, and near Newfoundland and Greenland. In the latter country it is a great article of food. *Pennant. Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

FA'THER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a living father; as, a *fatherless* child.

2. Without a known author.

FA'THER-LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being without a father.

FA'THER-LI-NESS, *n.* [See FATHERLY.] The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

FA'THER-LY, *a.* [*father* and *like*.] Like a father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful; as, *fatherly* care or affection.

2. Pertaining to a father.

FA'THER-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a father.

Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeased. [*Not proper.*] *Milton.*

FA'THER-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a father.

FATH'OM, *n.* [Sax. *fethem*; Ir. *fead*; G. *faden*; D. *vadem*. Qu. Dan. *favn*. The German word signifies a thread, a fathom, and probably thread or line is the real signification.]

1. A measure of length, containing six feet, the space to which a man may extend his arms; used chiefly at sea for measuring cables, cordage, and the depth of the sea in sounding by a line and lead.

2. Reach; penetration; depth of thought or contrivance. *Shak.*

FATH'OM, *v. t.* To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

2. To reach; to master; to comprehend.

Leave to *fathom* such high points as these. *Dryden.*

3. To reach in depth; to sound; to try the depth.

Our depths who *fathoms*. *Pope.*

4. To penetrate; to find the bottom or extent. I can not *fathom* his design.

FATH'OM-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being fathomed. *Rich. Dict.*

FATH'OM-ED, *pp.* Encompassed with the arms; reached; comprehended.

FATH'OM-ER, *n.* One who fathoms.

FATH'OM-ING, *ppr.* Encompassing with the arms; reaching; comprehending; sounding; penetrating.

FATH'OM-LESS, *a.* That of which no bottom can be found; bottomless.

2. That can not be embraced or encompassed with the arms. *Shak.*

3. Not to be penetrated or comprehended.

FA-TID'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *fatidicus*; *fatum* and *dico*.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic. *Howell.*

FA-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fatifer*; *fatum* and *fero*.] Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Dict.*

FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [See FATIGUE.] That may be wearied; easily tired.

FAT'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *fatigo*.] To weary; to tire. [*Little used.*]

FAT'I-GATE, *a.* Wearied; tired. [*Little used.*] *Elyot.*

FAT-I-GA'TION, *n.* Weariness. *W. Mountagu.*

FA-TIGUE', (fa-teeg',) *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Arm. *faticq*; It. *fatica*; Sp. *fatiga*; from L. *fatigo*. It seems to be allied to L. *fatisco*; if so, the sense is, a yielding or relaxing.]

1. Weariness with bodily labor or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength. We suffer *fatigue* of the mind as well as of the body.

2. The cause of weariness; labor; toil; as, the *fatigues* of war.

3. The labors of military men, distinct from the use of arms; as, a party of men on *fatigue*.

FA-TIGUE', (fa-teeg',) *v. t.* [L. *fatigo*; It. *faticare*; Sp. *fatigar*.]

1. To tire; to weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by severe or long-continued exertion.

2. To weary by importunity; to harass.

FA-TIGU'ED, (fa-teegd',) *pp.* or *a.* Wearied; tired; harassed.

FA-TIGU'ING, (fa-teeg'ing,) *ppr.* Tiring; wearying; harassing.

2. *a.* Inducing weariness or lassitude; as, *fatiguing* services or labors

FA-TIL'O-QUIST, *n.* [L. *fatum* and *loquor*.] A fortune-teller.

FA-TIS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *fatisco*, to open, to gape.] A gaping or opening; a state of being chinky. *Dict. Kirwan.*

FAT'-KID-NEY-ED, *a.* [*fat* and *kidney*.] Fat; gross; *a word used in contempt.* *Shak.*

FAT'LING, *n.* [from *fat*.] A lamb, kid, or other young animal, fattened for slaughter; a fat animal; *applied to quadrupeds whose flesh is used for food.*

David sacrificed oxen and *fatlings*. — 2 Sam. vi.

FAT'LY, *adv.* Grossly; greasily.

FAT'NER, *n.* That which fattens; that which gives fatness or richness and fertility. *Arbuthnot.*

FAT'NESS, *n.* [from *fat*.] The quality of being fat, plump, or full fed; corpulency; fullness of flesh.

Their eyes stand out with *fatness*. — Ps. lxxiii.

2. Unctuous or greasy matter. *Bacon.*

3. Unctuousness; sliminess; *applied to earth*; hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. — Gen. xxvii.

4. That which gives fertility

Thy paths drop *fatness*. — Ps. lxv.
The clouds drop *fatness*. *Philips.*

5. The privileges and pleasures of religion; abundant blessings.

Let your soul delight itself in *fatness*. — Is. lv.

FAT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made fat.

FAT'TEN, (fat'n,) *v. t.* To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy or plump with fat.

2. To make fertile and fruitful; to enrich; as, to *fatten* land; to *fatten* fields with blood. *Dryden.*

3. To feed grossly; to fill. *Dryden.*

FAT'TEN, (fat'n,) *v. i.* To grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick, or fleshy; to be pampered.

And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labor. *Otway.*
Tigers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead. *Glanville.*

FAT'TEN-ED, (fat'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Made fat, plump, or fleshy.

FAT'TEN-ER, *n.* See FATNER.

FAT'TEN-ING, (fat'n-ing,) *ppr.* Making fat; growing fat; making or growing rich and fruitful.

FAT'TI-NESS, *n.* [from *fatty*.] The state of being fat; grossness; greasiness. *Sherwood.*

FAT'TING, *ppr.* Making fat.

FAT'TISH, *a.* Somewhat fat. *Sherwood.*

FAT'TY, *a.* Having the qualities of fat; greasy; as, a *fatty* substance. *Arbuthnot.*

FA-TU'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *fatuité*; L. *fatuitas*.] Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness. *Arbuthnot.*

FAT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *fatuus*. Class Bd, No. 2, 6, 63.]

1. Feeble in mind; weak; silly; stupid; foolish. *Glanville.*

2. Impotent; without force or fire; illusory; alluding to the *ignis fatuus*.

Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth. *Denham.*

FAT'-WIT-TED, *a.* [*fat* and *wit*.] Heavy; dull; stupid. *Shak.*

FAU'BOURG, (fō'boorg,) *n.* A suburb in French cities; the name is also given to districts now within the city, but which were formerly suburbs without it, when the walls were less extensive. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

FAU'CES, *n. pl.* [L.] The posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the *pharynx* and *larynx*. *Brande.*

FAU'CET, *n.* [Fr. *fausset*, probably contracted from *falset*.]

A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot. These are called *tap* and *faucet*.

FAU'CHION. See FALCHION.

FAU'FEL, *n.* [Said to be Sanscrit.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FAUGH, (faw.) Exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

FAULT, *n.* [Fr. *faute*, for *faulte*; Sp. *falta*; Port. *id.*; It. *fallo*; from *fail*. See FAIL.]

1. *Properly*, an erring or missing; a failing; hence, an error or mistake; a blunder; a defect; a blemish; whatever impairs excellence; *applied to things.*

2. In *morals* or *deportment*, any error or defect; an imperfection; any deviation from propriety; a slight offense; a neglect of duty or propriety, resulting from inattention or want of prudence, rather than from design to injure or offend, but liable to censure or objection.

I do remember my *faults* this day. — Gen. xli.
If a man be overtaken in a *fault*, ye, who are spiritual, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness. — Gal. vi.

Fault implies wrong, and often some degree of criminality.

3. Defect; want; absence. [*Not now used.*] [See DEFAULT.]

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend. *Shak.*

4. Puzzle; difficulty.

Among *sportsmen*, when dogs lose the scent, they are said to be *at fault*. Hence the phrase, the inquirer is *at fault*.

5. In *mining*, a disturbance of the strata which interrupts the miner's operations, and puts him *at fault* to discover where the vein of ore, or bed of coal, has been thrown by the convulsions of nature. *Ure.*

To find fault; to express blame; to complain.

Thou wilt say then, Why doth he yet *find fault*? — Rom. ix.

To find fault with; to blame; to censure; as, to *find fault with the times*, or with a neighbor's conduct.

FAULT, *v. i.* To fail; to be wrong. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

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FAULT, *v. t.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.
For that I will not *fault* thee. *Old Song.*

FAULT'ED, *pp.* Charged with a fault; accused.

FAULT'ER, *n.* An offender; one who commits a fault. *Fairfax.*

FAULT'-FIND'ER, *n.* One who censures or objects.

FAULT'FUL, *a.* Full of faults or sins. *Shak.*

FAULT'I-LY, *adv.* [from *faulty.*] Defectively; erroneously; imperfectly; improperly; wrongly.

FAULT'I-NESS, *n.* [from *faulty.*] The state of being faulty, defective, or erroneous; defect.

2. Badness; vitiousness; evil disposition; as, the *faultiness* of a person.

3. Delinquency; actual offenses. *Hooker.*

FAULT'ING, *ppr.* Accusing.

FAULT'LESS, *a.* Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish; free from incorrectness; perfect; as, a *faultless* poem or picture.

2. Free from vice or imperfection; as, a *faultless* man.

FAULT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without being guilty of a fault.

FAULT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.

FAULT'Y, *a.* Containing faults, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect; as, a *faulty* composition or book; a *faulty* plan or design; a *faulty* picture.

2. Guilty of a fault, or of faults; hence, blamable; worthy of censure.

The king doth speak this thing as one who is *faulty.* — 2 Sam. xiv.

3. Wrong; erroneous; as, a *faulty* polity. *Hooker.*

4. Defective; imperfect; bad; as, a *faulty* helmet. *Bacon.*

FAUN, *n.* [L. *faunus.*]
Among *the Romans*, a kind of demigod, or rural deity, called also *sylvan*, and differing little from satyr. The fauns are represented as half goat and half man. *Encyc.*

FAU'NA, *n.* [from the L. *fauni*, or rural deities among the Romans.] The various animals belonging to a country constitute its *fauna.* *Lyell.*

FAUN'IST, *n.* One who attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist. *White.*

FAU'SEN, *n.* A large eel. *Chapman.*

FAUSSE'-BRAYE, (fōs'brā,) *n.* [Fr.] A small mound of earth thrown up about a rampart.

FAU-TEUIL', (fo-teul',) *n.* [Fr.] An arm chair; an easy chair.

FAU'TOR, *n.* [L. See FAVOR.] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

FAU'TRESS, *n.* A female favorer; a patroness. *Chapman.*

FAUX PAS, (fō'pä',) [Fr.] A false step; a mistake, or wrong measure.

FA-VIL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *favilla*, ashes.]

1. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes. *Brown.*

2. Resembling ashes.

FA'VOR, *n.* [L. *favor*; Fr. *faveur*; Arm. *faver*; Sp. *favor*; It. *favore*; from L. *faveo*; Ir. *fabhar*; favor; *fabhraim*, to favor.]

1. Kind regard; kindness; countenance; propitious aspect; friendly disposition.

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,
Gave him the fear and *favor* of mankind. *Waller.*
The king's *favor* is as dew on the grass. — Prov. xix.
God gave Joseph *favor* and wisdom in the sight of Pharaoh. — Acts vii.
Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain. — Prov. xxxi.

2. Support; defense; vindication; or disposition to aid, befriend, support, promote, or justify. To be *in favor of* a measure, is to have a disposition or inclination to support it or carry it into effect. To be *in favor of* a party, is to be disposed or inclined to support it, to justify its proceedings, and to promote its interests.

3. A kind act or office; kindness done or granted; benevolence shown by word or deed; any act of grace or good will, as distinguished from acts of justice or remuneration. To pardon the guilty is a *favor*; to punish them is an act of justice.

4. Lenity; mildness or mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the *lenity* and *favor* of this sentence. *Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; a yielding or concession to another; pardon.

But, with your *favor*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*

6. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favored.

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favor*. *Milton.*

7. A gift or present; something bestowed as an evidence of good will; a token of love; a knot of ribbons; something worn as a token of affection. A *marriage favor*, is a bunch or knot of white ribbons or white flowers worn at weddings. *Bacon. Spectator. Shak.*

8. A feature; countenance. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

9. Advantage; convenience afforded for success. The enemy approached under *favor* of the night.

10. Partiality; bias. A *challenge to the favor*, in *law*, is the challenge of a juror on account of some supposed partiality, by reason of favor, or malice, interest, or connection.

FA'VOR, *v. t.* To regard with kindness; to support; to aid, or have the disposition to aid, or to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to befriend; to encourage. To *favor* the cause of a party, may be merely to wish success to it, or it may signify to give it aid by counsel, or by active exertions. Sometimes men professedly *favor* one party, and secretly *favor* another.

The lord *favor* thee not. — 1 Sam. xxix.
Thou shalt arise, and have mercy on Zion; for the time to *favor* her, yea, the set time, is come. — Ps. cii.
O happy youth! and *favored* of the skies. *Pope.*

2. To afford advantages for success; to facilitate. A weak place in the fort *favored* the entrance of the enemy; the darkness of the night favored his approach. A fair wind *favors* a voyage.

3. To resemble in features. The child *favors* his father.

4. To ease; to spare. A man in walking *favors* a lame leg.

FA'VOR-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *favorabilis*; Fr. *favorable*; Sp. *id.*; It. *favorabile*, or *favorevole.*]

1. Kind; propitious; friendly; affectionate.

Lend *favorable* ear to our request. *Shak.*
Lord, thou hast been *favorable* to thy land. — Ps. lxxxv.

2. Palliative; tender; averse to censure.

None can have the *favorable* thought
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden.*

3. Conducive to; contributing to; tending to promote. A salubrious climate and plenty of food are *favorable* to population.

4. Convenient; advantageous; affording means to facilitate, or affording facilities. The low price of labor and provisions is *favorable* to the success of manufactures. The army was drawn up on *favorable* ground. The ship took a station *favorable* for attack.

The place was *favorable* for making levies of men. *Clarendon.*

5. Beautiful; well-favored. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FA'VOR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Kindness; kind disposition or regard.

2. Convenience; suitableness; that state which affords advantages for success; conduciveness; as, the *favorableness* of a season for crops; the *favorableness* of the times for the cultivation of the sciences.

FA'VOR-A-BLY, *adv.* Kindly; with friendly dispositions; with regard or affection; with an inclination to favor; as, to judge or think *favorably* of a measure; to think *favorably of* those we love.

FA'VOR-ED, *pp.* Countenanced; supported; aided; supplied with advantages; eased; spared.

2. *a.* Regarded with kindness; as, a *favored* friend.

3. With *well* or *ill* prefixed, featured.
Well-favored is well-looking, having a good countenance or appearance; fleshy; plump; handsome.
Ill-favored is ill-looking, having an ugly appearance; lean. See *Gen.* xxxix. xli. &c.
Well-favoredly; with a good appearance. [*Little used.*]
Ill-favoredly; with a bad appearance. [*Little used.*]

FA'VOR-ED-NESS, *n.* Appearance. *Deut.*

FA'VOR-ER, *n.* One who favors; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a well-wisher; one who assists or promotes success or prosperity. *Hooker. Shak.*

FA'VOR-ESS, *n.* A female who favors or gives countenance.

FA'VOR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Regarding with friendly dispositions; countenancing; wishing well to; contributing to success; facilitating.

FA'VOR-ING-LY, *adv.* By favoring.

FA'VOR-ITE, (-it,) *n.* [Fr. *favori, favorite*; It. *favorito.*]
A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor, preference, and affection; one greatly beloved. Select *favorites* from among the discreet and virtuous; princes are often misled, and sometimes ruined, by *favorites*; Gaveston and the Spensers, the *favorites* of Edward II., fell a sacrifice to public indignation.

FA'VOR-ITE, *a.* Regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem, or preference; as, a *favorite* walk; a *favorite* author; a *favorite* child.

FA'VOR-IT-ISM, *n.* The act or practice of favoring, or giving a preference to one over another.

2. The disposition to favor, aid, and promote, the interest of a favorite, or of one person or family, or of one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims.

It has been suggested that the proceeds of the foreign bills — were calculated merely to indulge a spirit of *favoritism* to the Bank of the United States. *Hamilton.*
Which consideration imposes such a necessity on the crown, as hath, in a great measure, subdued the influence of *favoritism.* *Paley.*

3. Exercise of power by favorites. *Burke.*

FA'VOR-LESS, *a.* Unfavored; not regarded with favor; having no patronage or countenance.

2. Not favoring; unpropitious. *Spenser.*

FA-VŌSE', *a.* Honey-combed; like the section of a honey-comb. *Lindley.*

FAV'O-SITE, *n.* [L. *favus*, a honey-comb.]
A name given to certain fossil corals, having a minute prismatic structure. *Dana.*

FAWN, *n.* [Fr. *faon*, fawn. Qu. W. *fynu*, to produce.]
A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year. *Bacon. Pope.*

FAWN, *v. i.* [Fr. *faonner.*]
To bring forth a fawn.

FAWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *fægenian.* See FAIN.]

1. To court favor, or show attachment to, by frisking about one; as, a dog *fawns* on his master.

2. To soothe; to flatter meanly; to blandish; to court servilely; to cringe and bow to gain favor; as, a *fawning* favorite or minion.

My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns. *Shak.*

It is followed by *on* or *upon.*

FAWN, *n.* A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.

FAWN'ER, *n.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.

FAWN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Courting servilely; flattering by cringing and meanness; bringing forth a fawn.

FAWN'ING, *n.* Gross flattery. *Shak.*

FAWN'ING-LY, *adv.* In a cringing, servile way; with mean flattery.

FAX'ED, (faxt,) *a.* [Sax. *feax*, hair.]
Hairy. [*Not in use.*] *Camden.*

FAY, *n.* [Fr. *fée.*]
A fairy; an elf. *Milton. Pope.*

FAY, *n.* Faith; as, by my *fay.* *Shak.*

FAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *fægan*; Sw. *foga*; D. *voegen.* See FADGE.]
To fit; to suit; to unite closely with.
[This is a contraction of the Teutonic word, and the same as FADGE, which see. It is not an elegant word.]

FAZ-ZO-LET', (fat-so-let',) *n.* [It.] A handkerchief. *Percival.*

FĒA'BER-RY, *n.* A gooseberry.

FĒAGUE, (feeg,) *v. t.* [G. *fegen.*]
To beat or whip. [*Not in use.*] *Buckingham.*

FĒ'AL, *a.* Faithful. [*Infra.*]

FĒ'AL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *feal*, trusty, contracted from L. *fidelis*; It. *fedeltà*; Fr. *fidelité*; Sp. *fe*, faith, contracted from *fides*; hence, *fiel*, faithful; *fieldad*, fidelity.]
Fidelity to a lord; faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; loyalty. Under the feudal system of tenures, every vassal or tenant was bound to be true and faithful to his lord, and to defend him against all his enemies. This obligation was called his *fidelity*, or *fealty*, and an oath of *fealty* was required to be taken by all tenants to their landlords. The tenant was called a *liege* man; the land, a *liege* fee; and the superior, *liege* lord. [See LIEGE.]

FĒAR, *n.* [See the verb.] A painful emotion or passion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger. *Fear* expresses less apprehension than *dread*, and *dread* less than *terror* and *fright.* The force of this passion, beginning with the most moderate degree, may be thus expressed — *fear, dread, terror, fright.* *Fear* is accompanied with a desire to avoid or ward off the expected evil. *Fear* is an uneasiness of mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. *Watts.*

Fear is the passion of our nature which excites us to provide for our security, on the approach of evil. *Rogers.*

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

The principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *Maccabees.*

3. The cause of fear.

Thy angel becomes a *fear.* *Shak.*

4. The object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham, and the *fear* of Isaac, had been with me. — Gen. xxxi.

5. Something set or hung up to terrify wild animals, by its color or noise. *Is.* xxiv. *Jer.* xlviii.

6. In *Scripture*, *fear* is used to express a *filial* or a *slavish* passion. In *good men*, the *fear* of God is a holy awe or reverence of God and his laws, which springs from a just view and real love of the divine character, leading the subjects of it to hate and shun every thing that can offend such a holy being, and inclining them to aim at perfect obedience. This is *filial* fear.

I will put my *fear* in their hearts. — Jer. xxxii.

Slavish fear is the effect or consequence of guilt; it is the painful apprehension of merited punishment. *Rom.* viii.

The love of God casteth out *fear.* — 1 John iv.

7. The worship of God.

I will teach you the *fear* of the Lord. — Ps. xxxiv.

8. The law and word of God.

The *fear* of the Lord is clean, enduring forever. — Ps. xix.

9. Reverence; respect; due regard.

Render to all their dues; *fear* to whom *fear.* — Rom. xiii.

FĒAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *færan*, *afæran*, to impress fear, to terrify; D. *vaaren*, to put in fear, to disorder, to de-

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range; L. *vereor*. In Sax. and Dutch, the verb coincides in elements with *fare*, to go or depart, and the sense seems to be, to scare or drive away. Qu. Syr. and Ar. نفر *nafara*, to flee or be fearful. See Class Br, No. 46, 33.]

1 To feel a painful apprehension of some impending evil; to be afraid of; to consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude. We *fear* the approach of an enemy or of a storm; we have reason to *fear* the punishment of our sins.

I will *fear* no evil, for thou art with me. — Ps. xxiii.

2. To reverence; to have a reverential awe; to venerate.

This do, and live, for I *fear* God. — Gen. xlii.

3. To affright; to terrify; to drive away or prevent approach by fear, or by a scarecrow.

[This seems to be the primary meaning, but now obsolete.]

We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Shak.*

FĒAR, *v. i.* To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

But I *fear*, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ. — 2 Cor. xi.

Fear not, Abram: I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward. — Gen. xv.

FĒAR, *n.* [Sax. *fera*, *gefera*.]

A companion. [*Not in use.*] [See PEER.] *Spenser.*

FĒAR'ĔD, *pp.* Apprehended or expected with painful solicitude; reverenced.

FĒAR'FUL, *a.* Affected by fear; feeling pain in expectation of evil; apprehensive with solicitude; afraid. I am *fearful* of the consequences of rash conduct. Hence,

2. Timid; timorous; wanting courage.

What man is there that is *fearful* and faint-hearted? — Deut. xx.

3. Terrible; impressing fear; frightful; dreadful.

It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God. — Heb. x.

4. Awful; to be reverenced.

O Lord, who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises? — Ex. xv.

That thou mayest fear this glorious and *fearful* name, Jehovah, thy God. — Deut. xxviii.

FĒAR'FUL-LY, *adv.* Timorously; in fear.

In such a night
Did Thisbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew. *Shak.*

2. Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. *Shak.*

3. In a manner to impress admiration and astonishment.

I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made. — Ps. cxxxix.

FĒAR'FUL-NESS, *n.* Timorousness; timidity.

2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

A third thing that makes a government despised, is *fearfulness* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. *South.*

3. Terror; alarm; apprehension of evil.

Fearfulness hath surprised the hypocrites. — Is. xxxiii.

FĒAR'LESS, *a.* Free from fear; as, *fearless* of death; *fearless* of consequences.

2. Bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted; as, a *fearless* hero; a *fearless* foe.

FĒAR'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without fear; in a bold or courageous manner; intrepidly. Brave men *fearlessly* expose themselves to the most formidable dangers.

FĒAR'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

He gave instances of an invincible courage and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon.*

FĒAR'NAUGHT, (feer'nawt,) *n.* A woolen cloth of great thickness; dreadnaught.

FEAS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See FEASIBLE.] The quality of being capable of execution; practicability. Before we adopt a plan, lets us consider its *feasibility*.

FĒAS'I-BLE, (feez'e-bl,) *a.* [Fr. *faisable*, from *faire*, to make; L. *facere*; It. *fattibile*; Sp. *factible*.]

1. That may be done, performed, executed, or effected; practicable. We say a thing is *feasible*, when it can be effected by human means or agency. A thing may be possible, but not *feasible*.

2. That may be used or tilled, as land. *B. Trumbull.*

FĒAS'I-BLE, *n.* That which is practicable; that which can be performed by human means.

FĒAS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Feasibility; practicability.

FĒAS'I-BLY, *adv.* Practicably. [*Bp. Hall.*

FEAST, *n.* [L. *festum*; Fr. *fête*; Sp. *fiesta*; It. *festa*; Ir. *feasda*; D. *feest*; G. *fest*.]

1. A sumptuous repast or entertainment, of which a number of guests partake; particularly, a rich or splendid public entertainment.

On Pharaoh's birthday, he made a *feast* to all his servants. — Gen. xl.

2. A rich or delicious repast or meal; something delicious to the palate.

3. A ceremony of feasting; joy and thanksgiving on stated days, in commemoration of some great event, or in honor of some distinguished personage; an anniversary, periodical, or stated celebration of some event; a festival; as on occasion of the games in Greece, and the *feast* of the passover, the *feast* of Pentecost, and the *feast* of tabernacles among the Jews.

4. Something delicious and entertaining to the mind or soul; as, the dispensation of the gospel is called a *feast* of fat things. *Is.* xxv

5. That which delights and entertains.

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual *feast*. — Prov. xv.

In *the English Church*, feasts are *immovable* or *movable*; *immovable*, when they always occur on the same day of the year, as Christmas day, &c.; and *movable*, when they are not confined to the same day of the year, as Easter, which regulates many others

FĒAST, *v. i.* To eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions; particularly in large companies, and on public festivals.

And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses. — Job i.

2. To be highly gratified or delighted.

FĒAST, *v. t.* To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to treat at the table magnificently; as, he was *feasted* by the king. *Hayward.*

2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously; as, to *feast* the soul.

Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense. *Dryden.*

FĒAST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Entertained sumptuously; delighted.

FĒAST'ER, *n.* One who fares deliciously. *Taylor.*

2. One who entertains magnificently. *Johnson.*

FĒAST'FUL, *a.* Festive; joyful; as, a *feastful* day or friend. *Milton.*

2. Sumptuous; luxurious; as, *feastful* rites. *Pope.*

FĒAST'FUL-LY, *adv.* Festively; luxuriously.

FĒAST'ING, *ppr.* Eating luxuriously; faring sumptuously.

2. Delighting; gratifying.

3. Entertaining with a sumptuous table.

FĒAST'ING, *n.* The act of eating luxuriously; an entertainment.

FĒAST'-RITE, *n.* Custom observed in entertainments. *Philips.*

FĒAT, *n.* [Fr. *fait*; It. *fatto*; L. *factum*, from *facio*, to perform.]

1. An act, a deed; an exploit; as, a bold *feat*; a noble *feat*; *feats* of prowess.

2. In *a subordinate sense*, any extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning; as, *feats* of horsemanship, or of dexterity; a trick.

FĒAT, *a.* Ready; skillful; ingenious.

Never master had a page — so *feat*. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

FĒAT, *v. t.* To form; to fashion. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

FĒAT'E-OUS, *a.* Neat; dextrous.

FĒAT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* Neatly; dextrously. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FEATH'ER, (feth'er,) *n.* [Sax. *fether*; G. *feder*; D. *veder*; Dan. *fiær*; Sw. *fieder*; allied probably to πτερον, and πεταλον, from πεταω, to open or expand. FETHER, according to the etymology, would be the better spelling.]

1. A plume; a general name of the covering of birds. The smaller feathers are used for the filling of beds; the larger ones, called *quills*, are used for ornaments of the head, for writing pens, &c. The feather consists of a shaft or stem, corneous, round, strong, and hollow at the lower part, and at the upper part filled with pith. On each side of the shaft are the vanes, broad on one side, and narrow on the other, consisting of thin laminæ. The feathers which cover the body are called the *plumage*; the feathers of the wings are adapted to flight.

2. Kind; nature; species; from the proverbial phrase, "Birds of a *feather*," that is, of the same species. [*Unusual.*]

I am not of that *feather* to shake off
My friend, when he most needs me. *Shak.*

3. An ornament; an empty title.

4. On a horse, a sort of natural frizzling of the hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of wheat. *Far. Dict.*

A feather in the cap, is an honor, or mark of distinction.

To be in high feather; to appear in high spirits and health, like birds when their plumage is full, after molting.

To show the white feather; to give indications of cowardice; a phrase borrowed from the cockpit, where a white feather in the tail of a cock is considered a token that he is not of the true game-breed. *Grose.*

FEATH'ER, *v. t.* To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers, or to cover with feathers.

2. *Figuratively*, to cover with foliage in a feathery manner. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To tread, as a cock. *Dryden.*

4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

The king cared not to plume his nobility and people, *to feather* himself. *Bacon.*

To feather one's nest; to collect wealth, particularly from emoluments derived from agencies for others; a proverb taken from birds which collect feathers for their nests.

FEATH'ER-BED, *n.* A bed filled with feathers, a soft bed.

FEATH'ER-BOARD-ING, *n.* A covering of boards in which the edge of one board overlaps another, like the feathers of a bird. *Loudon.*

FEATH'ER-DRIV-ER, *n.* One who beats and otherwise prepares feathers to make them light or loose.

FEATH'ER-ED, (feth'erd,) *pp.* Covered with feathers; enriched.

2. *a.* Clothed or covered with feathers. A fowl or bird is a *feathered* animal.

Rise from the ground like *feathered* Mercury. *Shak.*

3. Fitted or furnished with feathers; as, a *feathered* arrow.

4. Smoothed, like down or feathers. *Scott.*

5. Covered with things growing from the substance; as, land *feathered* with trees. *Coxe.*

FEATH'ER-EDGE, *n.* An edge like a feather.

A board that has one edge thinner than the other, is called *feather-edge* stuff. *Moxon.*

FEATH'ER-EDG-ED, *a.* Having one edge thinner than the other. *Gwilt.*

FEATH'ER-FEW, *n.* A corruption of FEVER-FEW.

FEATH'ER-GRASS, *n.* A species of grass, distinguished by its feathered beard. *Loudon.*

FEATH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with feathers.

FEATH'ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of feathers; unfledged. *Howel.*

FEATH'ER-LY, *a.* Resembling feathers. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

FEATH'ER-SELL'ER, *n.* One who sells feathers for beds.

FEATH'ER-Y, (feth'er-e,) *a.* Clothed or covered with feathers. *Milton.*

2. Having the appearance of feathers; pertaining to or resembling feathers.

FEAT'LY, *adv.* [from *feat*.] Neatly; dextrously; adroitly. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Dryden.*

FEAT'NESS, *n.* [from *feat*.] Dexterity; adroitness; skillfulness. [*Little used.*]

FEAT'URE, *n.* [Norm. *faiture*; L. *factura*, a making, from *facio*, to make; It. *fattura*.]

1. The make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament. We speak of large *features* or small *features*. We see a resemblance in the *features* of a parent and of a child.

2. The make or cast of the face.

Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years. *Shak.*

3. The fashion; the make; the whole turn or cast of the body.

4. The make or form of any part of the surface of a thing, as of a country or landscape.

5. Lineament; outline; prominent parts; as, the *features* of a treaty.

FEAT'UR-ED, *a.* Having features or good features; resembling in features. *Shak.*

FEAT'URE-LESS, *a.* Having no distinct features.

FEAZE, *v. t.* To untwist the end of a rope.

FEAZ'ED, (feezd,) *pp.* Untwisted. [*Ainsworth.*

FEAZ'ING, *ppr.* Untwisting.

FE-BRIC'U-LA, *n.* [L.] A slight fever.

FE-BRIC'U-LOSE, *a.* Affected with slight fever.

FE-BRIC-U-LOS'I-TY, *n.* Feverishness.

FEB'RI-FA-CIENT, (-fā-shent,) *a.* [L. *febris*, a fever, and *facio*, to make.]

Causing fever. *Beddoes.*

FEB'RI-FA-CIENT, *n.* That which produces fever. *Beddoes.*

FE-BRIF'IC, *a.* [L. *febris*, fever, and *facio*, to make.]

Producing fever; feverish.

FEB-RI-FU'GAL, *a.* [Infra.] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever. [Not in use among physicians, but only among unmedical men.] *Lindley.*

FEB'RI-FUGE, *n.* [L. *febris*, fever, and *fugo*, to drive away.]

Any medicine that mitigates or removes fever. *Encyc.*

FEB'RI-FUGE, *a.* Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; antifebrile. *Arbuthnot.*

FĒ'BRILE or FEB'RILE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *febrilis*, from *febris*, fever.]

Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it; as, *febrile* symptoms; *febrile* action.

FEB'RU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *Februarius*; Fr. *Février*; It. *Febbraio*; Sp. *Febrero*; Arm. *Fevrer*; Port. *Fevereiro*; Ir. *Feabhra*; Russ. *Phebral*. The Latin word is said to be named from *februo*, to purify by sacrifice, and thus to signify the month of purification, as the people were, in this month, purified by sacrifices and oblations. The word *februo* is said to be a Sabine word, connected with *ferveo*, *ferbeo*, to boil, as boiling was used in purifications. *Varro. Ovid.*

This practice bears a resemblance to that of making atonement among the Jews; but the connection

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between *ferveo* and *February* is doubtful. The W. *gwevral*, February, Arm. *heuvrer*, Corn. *heuvral*, is from W. *gwevyr*, violence; the severe month.]

The name of the second month in the year, introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa. In common years, this month contains 28 days; in the bissextile or leap year, 29 days.

FEB-RU-Ā'TION, *n.* Purification. [See FEBRUARY.] *Spenser.*

FĒ'CAL, *a.* [See FÆCES.] Containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment, or excrement.

FĒ'CĒS, *n. pl.* [L. *fæces.*]

1. Dregs; lees; sediment; the matter which subsides in casks of liquor.

2. Excrement. *Arbuthnot.*

FĒ'CIAL, (fē'shal,) *a.* [L. *fecialis.*]

Pertaining to heralds and the denunciation of war to an enemy; as, *fecial* law. *Kent.*

FĒ'CIT, *n.* [L., he made.] A word inscribed by artists after their names on a work, to denote the designer; as, Guido *fecit.*

FECK'LESS, *a.* Spiritless; feeble; weak; perhaps a corruption of EFFECTLESS. [*Scottish.*]

FEC'Ū-LA, *n.* The green matter of plants; chlorophyl. *Ure.*

2. Starch or farina; called, also, *amylaceous fecula.*

This term is applied to any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence. Hence its application to starch and the green fecula, though entirely different in chemical properties. *Cyc.*

FEC'Ū-LENCE, } *n.* [L. *feculentia*, from *fecula*,
FEC'Ū-LEN-CY, } *fæces, fax*, dregs.]

1. Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul with extraneous matter or lees.

2. Lees; sediment; dregs; or rather the substances mixed with liquor, or floating in it, which, when separated and lying at the bottom, are called *lees, dregs*, or *sediment.* The refining or fining of liquor is the separation of it from its *feculencies.*

FEC'Ū-LENT, *a.* Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid; abounding with sediment or excrementitious matter.

FĒ'CUND, *a.* [L. *fœcundus*, from the root of *fœtus.*] Fruitful in children; prolific. *Graunt.*

FĒ'CUN-DATE, *v. t.* To make fruitful or prolific.

2. To impregnate; as, the pollen of flowers *fecundates* the stigma. *Anacharsis, Trans.*

FĒ'CUN-DĀ-TED, *pp.* Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.

FĒ'CUN-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering fruitful; impregnating.

FĒ-CUN-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making fruitful or prolific; impregnation.

FĒ-CUND'I-FY, *v. t.* To make fruitful; to fecundate. [*Little used.*]

FĒ-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fœcunditas.*]

1. Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit; particularly the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers.

2. The power of producing or bringing forth. It is said that the seeds of *some plants retain their fecundity* forty years. *Ray.*

3. Fertility; the power of bringing forth in abundance; richness of invention.

FED, *pret.* and *pp.* of FEED, which see.

FED'ER-AL, *a.* [from L. *fœdus*, a league, allied, perhaps, to Eng. *wed*, Sax. *weddian*, L. *vas, vadis, vador, vadimonium.* See Heb. Ch. Syr. בעה, to pledge, Class Bd, No. 25.]

1. Pertaining to a league or contract; derived from an agreement or covenant between parties, particularly between nations.

The Romans, contrary to *federal* right, compelled them to part with Sardinia. *Grew.*

2. Consisting in a compact between parties, particularly and chiefly between states or nations; founded on alliance by contract or mutual agreement; as, a *federal* government, such as that of the United States.

3. Friendly to the constitution of the United States. [See the noun.]

FED'ER-AL, } *n.* An appellation in America,
FED'ER-AL-IST, } given to the friends of the constitution of the United States at its formation and adoption, and to the political party which favored the administration of President Washington.

FED'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* The principles of the Federalists. *Morris.*

FED'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* or *i.* To unite in compact, as different states; to confederate for political purposes. *Barlow.*

FED'ER-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* United in compact.

FED'ER-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Confederating.

FED'ER-A-RY, } *n.* A partner; a confederate; an
FED'A-RY, } accomplice. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FED'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *fœderatus.*]

Leagued; united by compact, as sovereignties, states, or nations; joined in confederacy; as, *federate* nations or powers.

FED-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of uniting in a league.

2. A league; a confederacy. *Burke.*

FED'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Uniting; joining in a league; forming a confederacy.

FED'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fœditas.*]

Turpitude; vileness. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

FEE, *n.* [Sax. *feo, feoh*; D. *vee*; G. *vieh*; Sw. *fa*; Dan. *fæe*; Scot. *fee, fey*, or *fie*, cattle; L. *pecu, pecus.* From the use of cattle in transferring property, or from barter and payments in cattle, the word came to signify money; it signified, also, goods, substance in general. The word belongs to Class Bg, but the primary sense is not obvious.]

A reward or compensation for services; recompense, either gratuitous, or established by law, and claimed of right. It is applied particularly to the reward of professional services; as, the *fees* of lawyers and physicians; the *fees* of office; clerk's *fees*; sheriff's *fees*; marriage *fees*, &c. Many of these are fixed by law; but gratuities to professional men are also called *fees.*

FEE, *n.* [This word is usually deduced from Sax. *feoh*, cattle, property, and *fee*, a reward. This is a mistake. *Fee*, in land, is a contraction of *feud* or *fief*, or from the same source; It. *feele*, Sp. *fe*, faith, trust. *Fee*, a reward, from *feoh*, is a Teutonic word; but *fee, feud, fief*, are words wholly unknown to the Teutonic nations, who use, as synonymous with them, the word which in English is *loan.* This word *fee*, in land or an estate in trust, was first used among the descendants of the northern conquerors of Italy, but it originated in the south of Europe. See FEUD.]

Primarily, a loan of land, an estate in trust, granted by a prince or lord, to be held by the grantee on condition of personal service, or other condition; and, if the grantee or tenant failed to perform the conditions, the land reverted to the lord or donor, called the *landlord*, or *lend-lord*, the lord of the loan. A fee, *then*, is any land or tenement held of a superior on certain conditions. It is synonymous with *fief* and *feud.* All the land in England, except the crown land, is of this kind. Fees are absolute or limited. An *absolute fee*, or *fee-simple*, is land which a man holds to himself and his heirs forever, who are called *tenants in fee-simple.* Hence, in modern times, the term *fee* or *fee-simple* denotes an estate of inheritance; and, in America, where lands are not generally held of a superior, a *fee*, or *fee-simple*, is an estate in which the owner has the whole property, without any condition annexed to the tenure. A *limited fee*, is an estate limited or clogged with certain conditions; as, a *qualified* or *base fee*, which ceases with the existence of certain conditions; and a *conditional fee*, which is limited to particular heirs. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

In *the United States*, an estate in *fee*, or *fee-simple*, is what is called in English law an *allodial estate*, an estate held by a person in his own right, and descendible to the heirs in general.

FEE'-FĀRM, *n.* [*fee* and *farm.*] A kind of tenure of estates without homage, fealty, or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, which is usually the full rent. The nature of this tenure is, that if the rent is in arrear or unpaid for two years, the feoffor and his heirs may have an action for the recovery of the lands. *Encyc.*

FEE'-SIM'PLE. See FEE.

FEE'-TĀIL, *n.* An estate entailed; a conditional fee.

FEE, *v. t.* To pay a fee to; to reward. Hence,

2. To engage in one's service by advancing a fee or sum of money to; as, to *fee* a lawyer.

3. To hire; to bribe. *Shak.*

4. To keep in hire. *Shak.*

FEE'BLE, *a.* [Fr. *foible*; Sp. *feble*; *Norm. id.*; It. *fievole.* I know not the origin of the first syllable.]

1. Weak; destitute of much physical strength; as, infants are *feeble* at their birth.

2. Infirm; sickly; debilitated by disease.

3. Debilitated by age or decline of life.

4. Not full or loud; as, a *feeble* voice or sound.

5. Wanting force or vigor; as, *feeble* efforts.

6. Not bright or strong; faint; imperfect; as, *feeble* light; *feeble* colors.

7. Not strong or vigorous; as, *feeble* powers of mind.

8. Not vehement or rapid; slow; as, *feeble* motion.

FEE'BLE, *v. t.* To weaken. [*Not used.*] [See ENFEEBLE.]

FEE'BLE-MIND'ED, *a.* Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

Comfort the *feeble-minded.*—1 Thess. v.

FEE'BLE-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* State of having a feeble mind.

FEE'BLE-NESS, *n.* Weakness of body or mind, from any cause; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength, physical or intellectual; as, *feebleness* of the body or limbs; *feebleness* of the mind or understanding.

2. Want of fullness or loudness; as, *feebleness* of voice.

3. Want of vigor or force; as, *feebleness* of exertion or of operation.

4. Defect of brightness; as, *feebleness* of light or color.

FEE'BLY, *adv.* Weakly; without strength; as, to move *feebly.*

Thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep. *Dryden.*

FEED, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* FED. [Sax. *fedan*; Dan. *föder*, Sw. *föda*, to feed and to beget; Goth. *fodyan*; D. *voeden*, to feed; G. *futter*, fodder; *füttern*, to feed; Norm. *foder*, to feed and to dig, uniting with *feed* the

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L. *fodio*; Ar. فطا *fata*, to feed, and congressus fuit cum fœmina, sæpius concubuit. Class Bd, No. 14. (See FATHER.) In Russ. *petayu* is to nourish; and in W. *buyd* is food, and *bwyta* to eat; Arm. *boeta*; Ir. *fiadh*, food; G. *weid*, pasture.]

1. To give food to; as, to *feed* an infant; to *feed* horses and oxen.

2. To supply with provisions. We have flour and meat enough to *feed* the army a month.

3. To supply; to furnish with any thing of which there is constant consumption, waste, or use. Springs *feed* ponds, lakes, and rivers; ponds and streams *feed* canals. Mills are *fed* from hoppers.

4. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle. If grain is too forward in autumn, *feed* it with sheep.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands. *Mortimer.*

5. To nourish; to cherish; to supply with nutriment; as, to *feed* hope or expectation; to *feed* vanity.

6. To keep in hope or expectation; as, to *feed* one with hope.

7. To supply fuel; as, to *feed* a fire.

8. To delight; to supply with something desirable; to entertain; as, to *feed* the eye with the beauties of a landscape.

9. To give food or fodder for fattening; to fatten. The old county of Hampshire, in Massachusetts, *feeds* a great number of cattle for slaughter.

10. To supply with food, and to lead, guard, and protect; *a scriptural sense.*

He shall *feed* his flock like a shepherd.—Isa. xl.

FEED, *v. i.* To take food; to eat. *Shak.*

2. To subsist by eating; to prey. Some birds *feed* on seeds and berries, others on flesh.

3. To pasture; to graze; to place cattle to feed. *Ex.* xxii.

4. To grow fat. *Johnson.*

FEED, *n.* That which is eaten; provender; fodder; pasture; *applied to that which is eaten by beasts, not to the food of men.* The hills of our country furnish the best *feed* for sheep.

2. A certain portion or allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, &c.; as, a *feed* of corn or oats.

3. Meal, or act of eating. [oats.

For such pleasure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found. *Milton.*

FEED, *pp.* or *a.* Retained by a fee.

FEED'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe which feeds or supplies the boiler of a steam-engine, &c., with water. *Hebert.*

FEED'ER, *n.* One that gives food or supplies nourishment.

2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager.

The *feeder* of my riots. *Shak.*

3. One that eats or subsists; as, small birds are *feeders* on grain or seeds.

4. One that fattens cattle for slaughter. [*United States.*]

5. A fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water.

Feeder of a vein; in *mining*, a short cross vein. *Cyc.*

FEED'ING, *ppr.* Giving food or nutriment; furnishing provisions; eating; taking food or nourishment; grazing; supplying water or that which is constantly consumed; nourishing; supplying fuel or incentives.

FEED'ING, *n.* The act of eating.

2. That which is eaten; pasture. *Drayton.*

FEE'ING, *ppr.* Retaining by a fee.

FEEL, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* FELT. [Sax. *felan, fælan, gefelan*; G. *fühlen*; D. *voelen*; allied probably to L. *palpo.* Qu. W. *pwyllaw*, to impel. The primary sense is, to touch, to pat, to strike gently, or to press, as is evident from the L. *palpito*, and other derivatives of *palpo.* If so, the word seems to be allied to L. *pello.* See Class Bl, No. 8.]

1. To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact of a thing with the body or limbs.

Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars.—Judges xvi.
Come near, I pray thee, that I may *feel* thee, my son.—Gen. xxvii.

2. To have the sense of; to suffer or enjoy; as, to *feel* pain; to *feel* pleasure.

3. To experience; to suffer.

Whoso keepeth the commandments shall *feel* no evil thing.—Eccles. viii.

4. To be affected by; to perceive mentally; as, to *feel* grief or woe.

Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it. *Shak.*

5. To know; to be acquainted with; to have a real and just view of.

For then, and not till then, he *felt* himself. *Shak.*

6. To touch; to handle; with or without *of.* *Feel* this piece of silk, or *feel of* it.

To feel, or *to feel out*, is to try; to sound; to search

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for; to explore; as, to *feel* or *feel out* one's opinions or designs.

To feel after; to search for; to seek to find; to seek as a person groping in the dark.

If haply they might *feel after* him, and find him. — Acts xvii.

FEEL, *v. i.* To have perception by the touch, or by the contact of any substance with the body.

2. To have the sensibility or the passions moved or excited. The good man *feels* for the woes of others.

Man who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope.*

3. To give perception; to excite sensation.

Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white *feels* smooth. *Dryden.*

So we say, a thing *feels* soft or hard, or it *feels* hot or cold.

4. To have perception mentally; as, to *feel* hurt; to *feel* grieved; to *feel* unwilling.

FEEL, *n.* The sense of feeling.

2. The perception caused by the touch. The difference of tumors may be ascertained by the *feel*. Argillaceous stones may sometimes be known by the *feel*. Mineralogists speak of a greasy *feel*.

[*This word is chiefly used by men of science in describing material objects.*]

FEEL'ER, *n.* One who feels.

2. One of the *palpi* of insects. The feelers of insects are usually four or six, and situated near the mouth. They are filiform, and resemble articulated, movable antennæ. They are distinguished from antennæ, or horns, by being short, naked, and placed near the mouth. They are used in searching for food. *Encyc.*

This term is also applied to the antennæ of insects and mollusks. *Paley.*

3. *Figuratively*, an observation, remark, &c., put forth or thrown out, as if casually, in order to ascertain the views of others.

FEEL'ING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the touch; having perception.

2. *a.* Expressive of great sensibility; affecting; tending to excite the passions. He made a *feeling* representation of his wrongs. He spoke with *feeling* eloquence.

3. Possessing great sensibility; easily affected or moved; as, a *feeling* man; a *feeling* heart.

4. Sensibly or deeply affected; as, I had a *feeling* sense of his favors. [*This use is not analogical, but common.*]

FEEL'ING, *n.* The sense of touch; the sense by which we perceive external objects which come in contact with the body, and obtain ideas of their tangible qualities; one of the five senses. It is by *feeling* we know that a body is hard or soft, hot or cold, wet or dry, rough or smooth.

2. Sensation; the effect of perception.

The apprehension of the good
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse. *Shak.*

3. Faculty or power of perception; sensibility.

Their king, out of a princely *feeling*, was sparing and compassionate toward his subjects. *Bacon.*

4. Nice sensibility; as, a man of *feeling*.

5. Excitement; emotion.

FEEL'ING-LY, *adv.* With expression of great sensibility; tenderly; as, to speak *feelingly*.

2. So as to be sensibly felt.

These are counselors,
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am. *Shak.*

FEESE, *n.* A race. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

FEET, *n.*; *pl.* of FOOT. [See FOOT.]

FEET'LESS, *a.* Destitute of feet; as, *footless* birds. *Camden.*

FEIGN, (fāne,) *v. t.* [Fr. *feindre*; Sp. *fingir*; It. *fingere*, or *fignere*; L. *fingo*; D. *veinzen*; Arm. *feinla*, *fincha*. The Latin forms *fictum*, *fictus*, whence *figura*, *figure*. Hence it agrees with W. *fugiaw*, to feign or dissemble; *fug*, feint, disguise; also, L. *fucus*.]

1. To invent or imagine; to form an idea or conception of something not real.

There are no such things done as thou sayest, but thou *feignest* them out of thy own heart. — Neh. vi.

2. To make a show of; to pretend; to assume a false appearance; to counterfeit.

I pray thee, *feign* thyself to be a mourner. — 2 Sam. xiv.
She *feigns* laugh. *Pope.*

3. To represent falsely; to pretend; to form and relate a fictitious tale.

The poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods. *Shak.*

4. To dissemble; to conceal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FEIGN'ED, (fānd,) *pp.* or *a.* Invented; devised; imagined; assumed.

FEIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* In fiction; in pretense; not really. *Bacon.*

FEIGN'ED-NESS, *n.* Fiction; pretense; deceit. *Harmar.*

FEIGN'ER, (fān'er,) *n.* One who feigns; an inventor; a deviser of fiction. *B. Jonson.*

FEIGN'ING, *ppr.* Imagining; inventing; pretending; making a false show.

FEIGN'ING, *n.* A false appearance; artful contrivance; deception. *B. Jonson.*

FEIGN'ING-LY, *adv.* With false appearance.

FEINT, (fānte,) *n.* [Fr. *feinte*, from *feindre*.]

1. An assumed or false appearance; a pretense of doing something not intended to be done.

Courtley's letter is but a *feint* to get off. *Spectator.*

2. A mock attack; an appearance of aiming at one part, when another is intended to be struck. In *fencing*, a show of making a thrust at one part, to deceive an antagonist, when the intention is to strike another part. *Prior. Encyc.*

FEINT, *pp.* or *a.* Feigned; counterfeit; seeming. [*Not used.*] *Locke.*

FEL'AND-ERS. See FILANDERS. *Ainsworth.*

FELD'SPAR, } *n.* [G. *feld*, field, and *spar*. It is
FEL'SPAR, } written by some authors *felspar*,
FELD'SPATH, } which is *rockspar*, or *fel* is a con-
FEL'SPATH, } traction of *field*. *Spath*, in German, signifies *spar*.]

A mineral occurring in crystals and crystalline masses, somewhat vitreous in luster, and breaking rather easily in two directions, with smooth surfaces. The colors are usually white or flesh-red, occasionally bluish or greenish. It consists of silica, alumina, and potash. Feldspar is one of the essential constituents of granite, gneiss, mica-slate, and porphyry, and enters into the constitution of nearly all volcanic rocks.

The term *feldspar family* is applied to a group of allied minerals, including, besides common feldspar, the species Albite, Anorthite, Labradorite, and Ryacolite. *Dana.*

FELD-SPATH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to feldspar, or
FELD-SPATH'OSE, } consisting of it. *Journ. of Science.*

FE-LIC'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *feliciter*; Sp. *felicitar*; It. *felicitare*; L. *felicito*, from *felix*, happy.]

1. To make very happy.

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey! *Watts.*

More generally,

2. To congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to. We *felicitate* our friends on the acquisition of good, or an escape from evil.

FE-LIC'I-TATE, *a.* Made very happy. *Shak.*

FE-LIC'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Made very happy; congratulated.

FE-LIC'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Making very happy; congratulating.

FE-LIC-I-TA'TION, *n.* Congratulation. *Dict.*

FE-LIC'I-TOUS, *a.* Very happy; prosperous; delightful. *Dict.*

FE-LIC'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* Happily. *Dict.*

FE-LIC'I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being very happy.

FE-LIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *felicitas*, from *felix*, happy.]

1. Happiness, or rather great happiness; blessedness; blissfulness; *appropriately*, the joys of heaven.

2. Prosperity; blessing; enjoyment of good.

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete. *Atterbury.*
Females — who confer on life its finest *felicities*. *Rawle.*

FE'LINE, *a.* [L. *felinus*, from *felis*, a cat. Qu. *fell*, fierce.]

Pertaining to cats, or to their species; like a cat; noting the cat kind or the genus Felis. We say, the *feline* race; *feline* rapacity.

FELL, *pret.* of FALL.

FELL, *a.* [Sax. *fell*; D. *fel*.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

It seemed fury, discord, madness *fell*. *Fairfax.*

2. Fierce; savage; ravenous; bloody.

More *fell* than tigers on the Libyan plain. *Pope.*

FELL, *n.* [Sax. *fell*; G. *fell*; D. *vel*; L. *pellis*; Fr. *peau*; probably from *peeling*.]

A skin or hide of a beast; used chiefly in composition, as *wool-fell*.

FELL, *n.* [G. *fels*.]

1. A barren or stony hill. [*Local.*] *Gray.*

2. A field. *Drayton.*

FELL, *n.* [Sax. *felle*.] Anger; melancholy. *Spenser.*

FELL, *v. t.* [D. *vellen*; G. *fallen*; Sw. *fälla*; Dan. *falder*; probably from the root of *fall*.]

To cause to fall; to prostrate; to bring to the ground, either by cutting, as to *fell* trees, or by striking, as to *fell* an ox.

FELL'ED, (feld,) *pp.* Knocked or cut down.

FELL'ER, *n.* One who hews or knocks down. *Is.* xiv.

FEL-LIF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *fel*, gall, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing with gall. *Dict.*

FELL'ING, *ppr.* Cutting or beating to the ground.

FELL'MON''GER, (-mung'ger,) *n.* A dealer in hides.

FELL'NESS, *n.* [See FELL, cruel.] Cruelty; fierce barbarity; rage. *Spenser.*

FEL'LOE. See FELLY.

FEL'LOW, *n.* [Sax. *felaw*; Scot. *falow*, from *follow*. In an old author, *fellowship* is written *folowship*.]

1. A companion; an associate.

In youth I had twelve *fellows*, like myself. *Ascham.*
Each on his *fellow* for assistance calls. *Dryden.*

2. One of the same kind.

A shepherd had one favorite dog; he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows*. *L'Estrange.*

3. An equal.

Awake, O sword, against my shepherd, and against the man that is my *fellow*, saith Jehovah of hosts. — Zech. xiii.

4. One of a pair, or of two things used together, and suited to each other. Of a pair of gloves, we call one the *fellow* of the other.

5. One equal or like another. Of an artist we say, this man has not his *fellow*, that is, one of like skill.

6. An appellation of contempt; a man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble man; as, a mean *fellow*.

Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*. *Pope.*

7. A member of a college that shares its revenues; or a member of any incorporated society. *Johnson.*

8. A member of a corporation; a trustee. *United States.*

FEL'LOW, *v. t.* To suit with; to pair with; to match. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. In *composition*, *fellow* denotes community of nature, station, or employment.

FEL'LOW-CIT'I-ZEN, (-sit'e-zn,) *n.* A citizen of the same state or nation. *Eph.* ii.

FEL'LOW-COM'MON-ER, *n.* One who has the same right of common.

2. In *Cambridge, England*, a student who *commons* or dines with the fellows.

FEL'LOW-COUN'CIL-OR, *n.* An associate in council. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-COUN'TRY-MAN, *n.* One of the same country.

[This word seems unnecessary, but is sometimes used in England, and often in America. *Ed.*]

FEL'LOW-CREAT'URE, *n.* One of the same race or kind. Thus men are all called *fellow-creatures*. Watts uses the word for one made by the same creator. "Reason, by which we are raised above our *fellow-creatures*, the brutes." *But the word is not now used in this sense.*

FEL'LOW-FEEL'ING, *n.* Sympathy; a like feeling.

2. Joint interest. [*Not in use.*]

FEL'LOW-HEIR, (-ār,) *n.* A co-heir, or joint-heir; one entitled to a share of the same inheritance.

That the Gentiles should be *fellow-heirs*. — Eph. iii.

FEL'LOW-HELP'ER, *n.* A coadjutor; one who concurs or aids in the same business. 3 *John* viii.

FEL'LOW-LA'BOR-ER, *n.* One who labors in the same business or design.

FEL'LOW-LIKE, } *a.* Like a companion; compan-
FEL'LOW-LY, } ionable; on equal terms. *Carew.*

FEL'LOW-MAID'EN, *n.* A maiden who is an associate. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-MEM'BER, *n.* A member of the same body.

FEL'LOW-MIN'IS-TER, *n.* One who officiates in the same ministry or calling. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-PEER, *n.* One who has the like privileges of nobility. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-PRIS'ON-ER, (-priz'zn-er,) *n.* One imprisoned in the same place. *Rom.* xvi.

FEL'LOW-RAKE, *n.* An associate in vice and profligacy. *Armstrong.*

FEL'LOW-SCHOL'AR, *n.* An associate in studies. *Shak.*

FEL'LOW-SERV'ANT, *n.* One who has the same master. *Milton.*

FEL'LOW-SHIP, *n.* Companionship; society; consort; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; familiar intercourse.

Have no *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness. — Eph. v.
Men are made for society and mutual *fellowship*. *Calamy.*

2. Association; confederacy; combination.

Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the *fellowship* of that war. [*Unusual.*] *Knolles.*

3. Partnership; joint interest; as, *fellowship* in pain. *Milton.*

4. Company; a state of being together.

The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our *fellowship*. *Shak.*

5. Frequency of intercourse.

In a great town, friends are scattered, so that there is not that *fellowship* which is in less neighborhoods. *Bacon.*

6. Fitness and fondness for festive entertainments; with *good* prefixed.

He had by his *good fellowship* — made himself popular with all the officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

7. Communion; intimate familiarity. 1 *John* i.

8. In *arithmetic*, the rule by which profit or loss is divided among those who are to bear it, in proportion to their investments or interests in the transaction. *P. Cyc.*

9. An establishment in colleges, for the maintenance of a fellow.

FEL'LOW-SOL'DIER, (-sōl'jer,) *n.* One who fights under the same commander, or is engaged in the same service. Officers often address their companions in arms by this appellation.

FEL'LOW-STREAM, *n.* A stream in the vicinity. *Shenstone.*

FEL'LOW-STU'DENT, *n.* One who studies in the same company or class with another, or who belongs to the same school.

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FEL'LŌW-SUB'JECT, *n.* One who is subject to the same government with another. *Swift.*

FEL'LŌW-SUF'FER-ER, *n.* One who shares in the same evil, or partakes of the same sufferings with another.

FEL'LŌW-TRAV'EL-ER, *n.* One who travels in company with another.

FEL'LŌW-WŌRK'ER, (-wurk'er,) *n.* One employed in the same occupation.

FEL'LŌW-WRIT'ER, *n.* One who writes at the same time. *Addison.*

FEL'LY, *adv.* [See FELL, cruel.] Cruelly; fiercely; barbarously. *Spenser.*

FEL'LY, *n.* [Sax. *felge*; Dan. *felge*; D. *velge*; G. *felge.*]

The exterior part or rim of a wheel, supported by the spokes.

FE'LO DE SE, [L.] In *law*, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life.

FEL'ON, *n.* [Fr. *felon*; Low L. *felo*; Arm. *fellon*; It. *fello*, or *fellone*, a thief. I accord with Spelman in deducing this word from the root of *fail*, the original signification being, a vassal who *failed* in his fidelity or allegiance to his lord, and committed an offense by which he forfeited his feud. Hence, in French, *felon* is traitorous, rebellious. So the word is explained and deduced in Gregoire's Armoric Dictionary. The derivation from *fee* and *lon*, in Spelman, copied by Blackstone, is unnatural.]

1. In *law*, a person who has committed felony. [See FELONY.]

2. A whitlow; a painful swelling formed in the periosteum at the end of the finger. *Wiseman.*

FEL'ON, *a.* Malignant; fierce; malicious; proceeding from a depraved heart.

Vain shows of love to vail his *felon* hate. *Pope.*

2. Traitorous; disloyal.

FE-LŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or evil purpose; villainous; traitorous; perfidious; as, a *felonious* deed.

2. In *law*, proceeding from an evil heart or purpose; done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime; as, *felonious* homicide.

FE-LŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a felonious manner; with the deliberate intention to commit a crime. Indictments for capital offenses must state the fact to be done *feloniously.*

FEL'ON-OUS, *a.* Wicked; felonious. *Spenser.*

FEL'ON-WŌRT, *n.* A plant of the genus Solanum. *Fam. of Plants.*

FEL'ON-Y, *n.* [See FELON.] In *common law*, any crime which incurs the forfeiture of lands or goods. Treason was formerly comprised under the name of *felony*, but is now distinguished from crimes thus denominated, although it is really a felony. All offenses punishable with death are felonies; and so are some crimes not thus punished, as suicide, homicide by chance-medley, or in self-defense, and petty larceny. Capital punishment, therefore, does not necessarily enter into the true idea or definition of *felony*; the true criterion of felony being forfeiture of lands or goods. But the idea of felony has been so generally connected with that of capital punishment, that law and usage now confirm that connection. Thus, if a statute makes any new offense a felony, it is understood to mean a crime punishable with death. *Blackstone.*

FEL'SITE, *n.* [See FELDSPAR.] A species of compact feldspar, of an azure-blue or green color, found amorphous, associated with quartz and mica.

FEL'SPAR, *n.* See FELDSPAR. [*Kirwan.*

FEL-SPATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of felspar.

FELT, *pret.* and *pp.* or *a.* from FEEL.

FELT, *n.* [Sax. *felt*; G. *filz*; D. *vilt*; Fr. *feutre*, for *feultre*; Arm. *feltr*, or *feultr*; It. *feltro.* This may be derived naturally from the root of *fill*, or *full*, to stuff and make thick, or from the root of L. *pellis*, Eng. *fell*, a skin, from plucking or stripping, L. *vello*, *velus*, Eng. *wool.* In Ir. *folt*, W. *gwallt*, is hair.]

1. A cloth or stuff made of wool, or wool and fur, fulled or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure, with lees or size. *Encyc*

2. A hat made of wool.

3. Skin.

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the *felt* be loose. *Mortimer.*

FELT, *v. t.* To make cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and fur, by fulling. *Hale.*

FELT'-HAT, *n.* A hat made of wool.

FELT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Worked into felt.

FELT'ER, *v. t.* To clot or meet together like felt.

FELT'ING, *ppr.* Working into felt. [*Fairfax.*

FELT'ING, *n.* The process of making felt.

FELT'-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make felt.

FE-LUC'CA, *n.* [It. *feluca*; Fr. *felouque*; Sp. *faluca.*]

A boat or vessel, with oars and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean. It has this peculiarity, that the helm may be applied to the head or stern, as occasion requires. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

FEL'WŌRT, *n.* A plant, a species of Gentian.

FĒ'MALE, *n.* [Fr. *femelle*; L. *femella*; Arm. *femell*; Fr. *femme*, woman; Sans. *vama*, *vamani*, a woman. See FEMININE.]

1. Among *animals*, one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young.

2. Among *plants*, that which produces fruit; that which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flowers.

FĒ'MALE, *a.* Noting the sex which produces young; not male; as, a *female* bee.

2. Pertaining to females; as, a *female* hand or heart; *female* tenderness.

To the generous decision of a *female* mind we owe the discovery of America. *Belknap.*

3. Feminine; soft; delicate; weak.

Female rhymes; double rhymes, so called from the French, in which language they end in *e* feminine.

FĒ'MALE-FLOW-ER, *n.* In *botany*, a flower which is furnished with the pistil, pointal, or female organs.

FĒ'MALE-PLANT, *n.* A plant which produces female flowers.

FĒ'MALE-SCREW, *n.* The spiral-threaded cavity into which another screw turns. *Nicholson.*

FEME-COVERT, } (fem-kuv'ert,) } *n.* [Fr.] A
FEMME-COVERT, } } married woman, who is under covert of her baron or husband.

FEME-SOLE', } (fem-sōle',) } *n.* [Fr.] An unmar-
FEMME-SOLE', } } ried woman.

Femme-sole merchant, or *trader*; a woman who uses a trade alone, or without her husband.

FEM-I-NAL'I-TY, *n.* The female nature. *Brown.*

FEM'I-NATE, *a.* Feminine. [*Not in use.*] *Ford.*

FEM'I-NINE, *a.* [Fr. *feminin*; L. *femininus*, from *femina*, woman. The first syllable may be, and probably is, from *womb*, or *womb*, by the use of *f* for *w*; the *b* not being radical. The last part of the word is probably from *man*, quasi *femman*, womb-man.]

1. Pertaining to a woman, or to women, or to females; as, the *feminine* sex.

2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her heavenly form
Angelic, but more soft and *feminine.* *Milton.*

3. Effeminate; destitute of manly qualities. *Raleigh.*

4. In *grammar*, denoting the gender or words which signify females, or the terminations of such words. Words are said to be of the *feminine* gender, when they denote females, or have the terminations proper to express females in any given language. Thus, in Latin, *dominus*, a lord, is masculine; but *domina* is mistress, a female.

Milton uses *feminine*, as a noun, for *female.*

FEM'I-NINE-LY, *adv.* In a feminine manner.

FEM'I-NIN-ISM, *n.* The qualities of females.

FE-MIN'I-TY, *n.* The quality of the female sex. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FEM'I-NIZE, *v. t.* To make womanish. [*Not used.*] *More.*

FEM'O-RAL, *a.* [L. *femoralis*, from *femur*, the thigh.]

Belonging to the thigh; as, the *femoral* artery.

FEN, *n.* [Sax. *fen*, or *fenn*; D. *veen*; Arm. *fenna*, to overflow; W. *fynu*, to abound, to produce; hence, L. *fons*, Eng. *fountain.*]

Low land overflowed, or covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; a moor or marsh.

A long canal the muddy *fen* divides. *Addison.*

FEN'-BER-RY, *n.* A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FEN'-BORN, *a.* Born or produced in a fen. *Milton.*

FEN'-CRESS, *n.* [Sax. *fen-cerse.*]

Cress growing in fens.

FEN'-CRICK-ET, *n.* [*Gryllotalpa.*] An insect that digs for itself a little hole in the ground. *Johnson.*

FEN'-DUCK, *n.* A species of wild duck.

FEN'-FOWL, *n.* Any fowl that frequents fens.

FEN'-LAND, *n.* Marshy land.

FEN'-SUCK-ED, (-sukt,) *a.* Sucked out of marshes; as, *fen-sucked* fogs. *Shak.*

FENCE, (fens,) *n.* [See FEND.] A wall, hedge, ditch, bank, or line of posts and rails, or of boards or pickets, intended to confine beasts from straying, and to guard a field from being entered by cattle, or from other encroachments. A good farmer has good *fences* about his farm; an insufficient *fence* is evidence of bad management. Broken windows and poor *fences* are evidences of idleness or poverty, or of both.

2. A guard; any thing to restrain entrance; that which defends from attack, approach, or injury; security; defense.

A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison.*

3. Fencing, or the art of fencing; defense. *Shak.*

4. Skill in fencing, or defense. *Shak.*

Ring-fence; a fence which encircles a whole estate.

FENCE, (fens,) *v. t.* To inclose with a hedge, wall, or any thing that prevents the escape or entrance of cattle; to secure by an inclosure. In *New England*, farmers, for the most part, *fence* their lands with posts and rails, or with stone walls. In *England*, lands are usually *fenced* with hedges and ditches.

He hath *fenced* my way, that I can not pass. — Job xix.

2. To guard; to fortify.

So much of adder's wisdom I have learnt,
To *fence* my ear against thy sorceries. *Milton.*

FENCE, *v. i.* To practice the art of fencing; to use a sword or foil, for the purpose of learning the art of attack and defense. To *fence* well, is deemed a useful accomplishment for military gentlemen.

2. To fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts.

They *fence* and push, and, pushing, loudly roar;
Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore. *Dryden.*

3. To raise a fence; to guard. It is difficult to *fence* against unruly cattle.

FENC'ED, (fenst,) *pp.* or *a.* Inclosed with a fence; guarded; fortified.

FENCE'FUL, (fens'ful,) *a.* Affording defense. *Congreve.*

FENCE'LESS, (fens'less,) *a.* Without a fence; unenclosed; unguarded.

2. Open; not inclosed; as, the *fenceless* ocean. *Rowe.*

FENCE'-MŌNTH, (-munth,) *n.* The month in which hunting in any forest is prohibited. *Bullokar.*

FENC'ER, *n.* One who fences; one who teaches or practices the art of fencing with sword or foil. *Digby.*

FEN'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of defense. *Spenser. Addison.*

FEN'CI-BLES, (-blz,) *n. pl.* Soldiers enlisted for the defence of the country, and not liable to be sent abroad.

FENC'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with fence; guarding; fortifying.

FENC'ING, *n.* The art of using skillfully a sword or foil in attack or defense; an art taught in schools.

2. The materials of fences for farms. *New England.*

FENC'ING-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of attack and defense with sword or foil.

FENC'ING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the art of fencing is taught.

FEND, *v. t.* [The root of *defend* and *offend.* The primary sense is, to fall on, or to strike, to repel.]

To keep off; to prevent from entering; to ward off; to shut out.

With fern beneath to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

It is usually followed by *off*; as, to *fend off* blows.

To fend off a boat or *vessel*, is to prevent its running against another, or against a wharf, &c., with too much violence.

FEND, *v. i.* To act in opposition; to resist; to parry; to shift off. *Locke.*

FEND'ED, *pp.* Kept off; warded off; shut out.

FEND'ER, *n.* That which defends; a utensil employed to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor.

2. A piece of timber, old rope made up into a mass, or other thing hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from striking or rubbing against a wharf; also, to preserve a small vessel from being injured by a large one.

FEND'ING, *ppr.* Keeping or warding off.

FEN'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *fenero.*]

To put to use; to lend on interest. [*Not used.*]

FEN-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of lending on use; or the interest or gain of that which is lent.

FE-NES'TRAL, *a.* [L. *fenestralis*, from *fenestra*, a window.]

Pertaining to a window. *Nicholson.*

FE-NES'TRATE, *a.* An epithet applied to transparent spots on the wings of some insects.

FEN'NEL, *n.* [Sax. *fenol*; G. *fenchel*; D. *venkel*; Sw. *fenkal*; Dan. *fennikel*; W. *fenigyl*; Fr. *fenouil*; Sp. *hinojo*; It. *finocchio*; Ir. *feneul*; L. *fœniculum*, from *fœnum*, hay.]

A plant of the genus Fœniculum, cultivated in gardens, for the agreeable aromatic flavor of its seeds and finely divided leaves.

FEN'NEL-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus Nigella.

FEN'NY, *a.* [from *fen.*] Boggy; marshy; moorish. *Moxon.*

2. Growing in fens; as, *fenny* brake. *Prior.*

3. Inhabiting marshy ground; as, a *fenny* snake.

FEN'NY-STONES, *n.* A plant. [*Shak.*

FEN'ŌW-ED, *a.* Corrupted; decayed. [*Not in use.*]

FEN'U-GREEK, *n.* [L. *fœnum græcum.*]

A plant of the genus Trigonella, allied to clover, and sometimes cultivated for its seeds, which are used by farriers in cataplasms and fomentations. *Loudon.*

FEOD, (fūde,) *n.* A feud. So written by Blackstone and other authors; but more generally FEUD, which see.

FEO'DAL, (fū'dal,) *a.* Feudal, which see. [see.

FEO-DAL'I-TY, (fu-dal'e-ty,) *n.* Feudal tenures; the feudal system. *Burke.*

FEO'DA-RY, (fū'da-ry,) *n.* One who holds lands of a superior, on condition of suit and service. [*Little used.*] [See FEUDATORY.]

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FEO'DA-TO-RY. See FEUDATORY.

FEOFF, (feff,) *v. t.* [Norm. *feffre;* Fr. *fieffer*, from *fief.* The first syllable is the It. *fede*, Sp. *fe*, contracted from *fides*, faith; the last syllable I am not able to trace.]

To invest with a fee or feud; to give or grant to one any corporeal hereditament. The compound *infeoff* is more generally used.

FEOFF, *n.* A fief. [See FIEF.]

FEOF-FEE', (fef-fee',) *n.* A person who is infeoffed; that is, invested with a fee or corporeal hereditament.

FEOF'FOR, FEOF'FER, (feff-,) *n.* One who infeoffs or grants a fee.

FEOFF'MENT, (feff'ment,) *n.* [Law L. *feoffamentum.*]

The gift or grant of a fee or corporeal hereditament, as land, castles, honors, or other immovable thing; a grant in fee-simple to a man and his heirs forever. When in writing, it is called a *deed of feoffment.* The primary sense is, the grant of a feud or an estate in trust. [See FEUD.]

FE-RA'CIOUS, (fe-ra'shus,) *a.* [L. *ferax*, from *fero*, to bear.]

Fruitful; producing abundantly. *Thomson.*

FE-RAC'I-TY, (fe-ras'e-ty,) *n.* [L. *feracitas.*]

Fruitfulness. [*Little used.*]

FE'RÆ NA-TU'RÆ, [L.] Wild; not tamed, or not tamable.

FE'RAL, *a.* [L. *feralis.*]

Funereal; pertaining to funerals; mournful. *Burton.*

FERE, *n.* [Sax. *fera*, or *gefera*, with a prefix.]

A mate or companion; sometimes, a husband or wife. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

FER'E-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *feretrum*, a bier.]

A place in a church for a bier.

FER'GU-SON-ITE, *n.* An ore, of a brownish-black color, consisting of columbic acid and yttria, with some oxyd of cerium and zirconia. It was brought from Cape Farewell, Greenland. *Dana.*

FE'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *ferialis.*]

Pertaining to holidays. *Gregory. Rich. Dict.*

FE-RI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *feriatio*, from *feriæ*, vacant days, holidays; G. *feier*, whence *feiern*, to rest from labor, to keep holiday, D. *vieren.*]

The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

FE'RIE, (fe're,) *n.* A holiday. [*Obs.*] [*Brown.*

FE'RINE, *a.* [L. *ferinus*, from *ferus*, wild, probably from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go, to wander, or a verb of the *same* family.]

Wild; untamed; savage. Lions, tigers, wolves, and bears, are *ferine* beasts. *Hale.*

FE'RINE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of wild beasts.

FE'RINE-NESS, *n.* Wildness; savageness. *Hale.*

FER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *feritas*, from *ferus*, wild.]

Wildness; savageness; cruelty. *Woodward.*

FERM, *n.* A farm or rent; a lodging-house. [*Obs.*] [See FARM.]

FER'MENT, *n.* [L. *fermentum*, from *ferveo*, to boil. See FERVENT.]

1. A gentle boiling; or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid.

[*In this sense it is rarely used.* See FERMENTATION.]

2. Intestine motion; heat; tumult; agitation; as, to put the passions in a *ferment;* the state or people are in a *ferment.*

Subdue and cool the *ferment* of desire. *Rogers.*

3. That which causes fermentation, as yeast, barm, or fermenting beer.

FER-MENT', *v. t.* [L. *fermento;* Fr. *fermenter;* Sp. *fermentar;* It. *fermentare.*]

To set in motion; to excite internal emotion; to heat; to raise by intestine motion.

While youth *ferments* the blood. *Pope.*

FER-MENT', *v. i.* To work; to effervesce; to be in motion, or to be excited into sensible internal motion, as the constituent particles of an animal or vegetable fluid. To the vinous fermentation we apply the term *work.* We say that new cider, beer, or wine, *ferments*, or works. But *work* is not applied to the other kinds of fermentation.

FER-MENT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being fermented.

FER-MENT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of fermentation; thus, cider, beer of all kinds, wine, and other vegetable liquors, are *fermentable.*

FER-MENT'AL, *a.* Having power to cause fermentation. *Brown.*

FER-MENT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *fermentatio.*]

The sensible internal motion of the constituent particles of animal and vegetable substances, occasioned by a certain degree of heat and moisture, and accompanied by an extrication of gas and heat. *Fermentation* is followed by a change of properties in the substances fermented, arising from new combinations of their principles. It may be defined, in its most general sense, any spontaneous change which takes place in animal or vegetable substances after life has ceased. It is of three principal kinds; *vinous*, *acetous*, and *putrefactive.* The term is also applied to other processes, as the *panary* fermentation, or the raising of bread; but it is limited by some authors to the vinous and acetous fermentations, which terminate in the production of alcohol or vinegar. Fermentation differs from effervescence. The former is confined to animal and vegetable substances; the latter is applicable to mineral substances. The former is spontaneous; the latter produced by the mixture of bodies. *Encyc. Parr. Thomson.*

FER-MENT'A-TIVE, *a.* Causing, or having power to cause, fermentation; as, *fermentative* heat.

2. Consisting in fermentation; as, *fermentative* process.

FER-MENT'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being fermentative.

FER-MENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Worked; having undergone the process of fermentation.

FER-MENT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Working; effervescing.

FER'MIL-LET, *n.* A buckle or clasp.

FERN, *n.* [Sax. *fearn*; G. *farn-kraut*; D. *vaaren.*]

The popular name of the order of plants called Filices, which have their fructification on the back of the fronds or leaves. The ferns constitute the first order of the class *cryptogamia*, in the sexual system. They delight in a humid soil, and often grow parasitically on trees. *Loudon. Partington.*

FERN'-OWL, *n.* The European goatsucker, or nightjar, a bird of the genus Caprimulgus. *P. Cyc.*

FERN'TI-CLES, (-klz,) *n. pl.* Freckles on the skin, resembling the seeds of fern. [*Not much used.*]

FERN'Y, *a.* Abounding or overgrown with fern. *Barret.*

FE-RO'CIOUS, (fe-ro'shus,) *a.* [Fr. *feroce*; Sp. *feroz*; It. *feroce*; L. *ferox*; allied to *ferus*, wild, *fera*, a wild animal.]

1. Fierce; savage; wild; indicating cruelty; as, a *ferocious* look, countenance, or features.

2. Ravenous; rapacious; as, a *ferocious* lion.

3. Fierce; barbarous; cruel; as, *ferocious* savages.

FE-RO'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Fiercely; with savage cruelty.

FE-RO'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.

FE-ROC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *ferocitas.*]

1. Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; as, the *ferocity* of barbarians.

2. Fierceness indicating a savage heart; as, *ferocity* of countenance.

FER'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ferreus*, from *ferrum*, iron, Fr. *fer*, Sp. *hierro*, from the Celtic; W. *fer*, solid; *feru*, to concrete.]

Partaking of iron; pertaining to iron; like iron; made of iron. *Brown.*

FER'RET, *n.* [D. *vret*; Fr. *furet*; G. *frett*, or *frettchen*, or *frettwiesel*; W. *fured*; Ir. *firead*; Sp. *huron*; It. *furetto. Fur* in W. is subtile, penetrating, cunning.]

1. An animal of the Weasel kind, about 14 inches in length, of a pale yellow color, with red eyes. It is a native of Africa, but has been introduced into Europe. It can not, however, bear cold, and can not subsist even in France, except in a partially domesticated state. Ferrets are used in catching rabbits, to drive them out of their holes. *Encyc. Partington.*

2. A kind of narrow tape, made of woolen, sometimes of cotton or silk. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

3. Among *glass-makers*, the iron used to try the melted matter, to see if it is fit to work, and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles. *Encyc.*

FER'RET, *v. t.* To drive out of a lurking-place, as a ferret does the cony. *Johnson. Heylin.*

FER'RET-ED, *pp.* Driven from a burrow or lurking-place.

FER'RET-ER, *n.* One that hunts another in his private retreat.

FER'RET-ING, *ppr.* Driving from a lurking-place.

FER-RET'TO, *n.* Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used to color glass. *Hebert.*

FER'RI-AGE, *n.* [See FERRY.] The price or fare to be paid at a ferry; the compensation established or paid for conveyance over a river or lake in a boat.

FER'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to or extracted from iron. *Lavoisier.*

FER-RI-CAL'CITE, *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *calx*, lime.]

A species of calcareous earth or limestone combined with a large portion of iron, from 7 to 14 per cent. *Kirwan.*

FER'RI-ED, (fer'rid,) *pp.* Carried over in a boat.

FER-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ferrum* and *fero.*]

Producing or yielding iron. *Phillips.*

FER'RI-LITE, *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and Gr. λιθος, a stone.]

Rowley ragg; a variety of trap, containing iron in the state of oxyd. *Kirwan.*

FER-RO-CY'AN-ATE, *n.* A compound of the ferrocyanic acid with a base.

FER-RO-CY-AN'IC, *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *cyanic*, which see.]

Ferro-cyanic acid; proto-cyanid of iron.

FER-RO-CY'AN-ID, *n.* A compound of the protocyanid of iron with some other cyanid. *Ure.*

FER-RU'GI-NA-TED, *a.* [Infra.] Having the color or properties of the rust of iron.

FER-RU'GI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *ferrugo*, rust of iron, from *ferrum*, iron.]

1. Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron.

2. Of the color of the rust or oxyd of iron.

[FERRUGINEOUS is less used.]

FER'RULE, (fer'ril *or* fer'rule,) *n.* [Sp. *birola*, a ring or cap for a cane.]

A ring of metal put round a cane or other thing to strengthen it.

FER-RU-MIN-A'TION, *n.* [L.] The soldering or uniting of metals.

FER'RY, *v. t.* [Sax. *feran*, *ferian*; G. *führen*; Gr. φερω; L. *fero*; allied to *bear*, and more nearly to Sax. *faran*, to pass. See BEAR and FARE, and Class Br, No. 33, 35.]

To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other water, in a boat. We *ferry* men, horses, carriages, over rivers, for a moderate fee or price, called *fare* or *ferriage.*

FER'RY, *v. i.* To pass over water in a boat. *Milton.*

FER'RY, *n.* A boat or small vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over rivers or other narrow waters; sometimes called a *wherry.* [*This application of the word is, I believe, entirely obsolete, at least in America.*]

2. The place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers.

3. The right of transporting passengers over a lake or stream. A B owns the *ferry* at Windsor. [*In New England, this word is used in the two latter senses.*]

FER'RY-BOAT, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.

FER'RY-ING, *ppr.* Carrying over in a boat.

FER'RY-MAN, *n.* One who keeps a ferry, and transports passengers over a river.

FER'TILE, (-til,) *a.* [Fr. *fertile*; Sp. *fertil*; It. *fertile*; L. *fertilis*, from *fero*, to bear.]

1. Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance; as, *fertile* land, ground, soil, fields, or meadows. This word, in America, is rarely applied to trees, or to animals, but to land. It formerly had *of* before the thing produced; as, *fertile of* all kinds of grain; but *in* is now used; *fertile in* grain.

2. Rich; having abundant resources; prolific; productive; inventive; able to produce abundantly; as, a *fertile* genius, mind, or imagination.

FER'TILE-LY, *adv.* Fruitfully.

FER'TILE-NESS. See FERTILITY.

FER-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fertilitas.*]

1. Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit in abundance; as, the *fertility* of land, ground, soil, fields, and meadows.

2. Richness; abundant resources; fertile invention; as, the *fertility* of genius, of fancy, or imagination.

FER'TIL-IZE, *v. t.* To enrich; to supply with the pabulum of plants; to make fruitful or productive; as, to *fertilize* land, soil, ground, and meadows. [FERTILITATE is not used.]

FER'TIL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Enriched; rendered fruitful.

FER'TIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Enriching; making fruitful or productive. The Connecticut overflows the adjacent meadows, *fertilizing* them by depositing fine particles of earth or vegetable substances.

2. *a.* Enriching; furnishing the nutriment of plants.

FER-U-LA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *ferula.*]

Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed; or resembling the Ferula; as, *ferulaceous* plants. *Fourcroy.*

FER'ULE, (fer'ril *or* fer'rule,) *n.* [L. *ferula*, from *ferio*, to strike, or from the use of stalks of the Ferula.]

1. A little wooden pallet or slice, used to punish children in school, by striking them on the palm of the hand. [FERULAR is not used.]

2. Under the Eastern empire, the *ferula* was the emperor's scepter. It was a long stem or shank, with a flat, square head. *Encyc.*

FER'ULE, (fer'ril *or* fer'rule,) *v. t.* To punish with a ferule. [ferule.

FER'UL-ED, *pp.* Punished with a ferule.

FER'UL-ING, *ppr.* Punishing with a ferule.

FER'VEN-CY, *n.* [See FERVENT.] Heat of mind; ardor; eagerness. *Shak.*

2. Pious ardor; animated zeal; warmth of devotion.

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fervency*, and with perseverance. *Wake.*

FER'VENT, *a.* [L. *fervens*, from *ferveo*, to be hot, to boil, to glow; Ar. فار *faura*, to boil, to swell with heat, to ferment. Class Br, No. 30. *Ferveo* gives the Spanish *hervir*, to boil, to swarm as bees, whose motions resemble the boiling of water.]

1. Hot; boiling; as, a *fervent* summer; *fervent* blood. *Spenser. Wotton.*

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They are *fervent* to dispute. *Hooker.*

3. Ardent; very warm; earnest; excited; animated; glowing; as, *fervent* zeal; *fervent* piety.

Fervent in spirit. — Rom. xii.

FER'VENT-LY, *adv.* Earnestly; eagerly; vehemently; with great warmth.

2. With pious ardor; with earnest zeal; ardently.

Epaphras — saluteth you, laboring *fervently* for you in prayers. — Col. iv.

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FER'VENT-NESS, *n.* Fervency; ardor; zeal.
FER-VES'CENT, *a.* Growing hot.
FER'VID, *a.* [L. *fervidus.*]
1. Very hot; burning; boiling; as, *fervid* heat.
2. Very warm in zeal; vehement; eager; earnest; as, *fervid* zeal.
FER'VID-LY, *adv.* Very hotly; with glowing warmth.
FER'VID-NESS, *n.* Glowing heat; ardor of mind; warm zeal. *Bentley.*
FER'VOR, *n.* [L. *fervor.*]
1. Heat or warmth; as, the *fervor* of a summer's day.
2. Heat of mind; ardor; warm or animated zeal and earnestness in the duties of religion, particularly in prayer.
FES'CEN-NINE, *a.* Pertaining to Fescennium, in Italy; licentious. *Kennet.*
FES'CEN-NINE, *n.* A nuptial song, or a licentious song. *Cartwright.*
FES'CUE, *n.* [Fr. *fêtu*, for *festu*, a straw; L. *festuca*, a shoot or stalk of a tree, a rod.]
A small wire used to point out letters to children when learning to read. *Dryden. Holder.*
FES'CUE, *v. t.* To assist in reading by a fescue. *Smart.*
FES'CUE-GRASS, *n.* The popular name of the Festuca, a genus of grasses containing several species of importance in agriculture. *P. Cyc. Lee.*
FES'EL, *n.* A kind of base grain. *May.*
FESSE, (fes,) *n.* [L. *fascia*, a band.]
In *heraldry*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon; one of the nine honorable ordinaries. *Peacham. Encyc.*
FESSE'-POINT, *n.* The exact center of the escutcheon. *Encyc.*
FES'SI-TUDE, *n.* [L.] Weariness.
FES'TAL, *a.* [L. *festus*, festive. See FEAST.]
Pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful. *Chesterfield.*
FES'TAL-LY, *adv.* Joyously; mirthfully.
FES'TER, *v. i.* [Qu. L. *pestis*, *pus*, or *pustula.*]
To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent. We say of a sore or wound, it *festers.*
Passion and unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery that makes it *fester.* *South.*
FES'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rankling; growing virulent.
FES'TER-MENT, *n.* A festering. *Chalmers.*
FES'TI-NATE, *a.* [L. *festino*, *festinatus.*]
Hasty; hurried. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
FES'TI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Hastily. *Shak.*
FES-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Haste. [*Not used.*]
FES'TI-VAL, *a.* [L. *festivus*, from *festus*, or *festum*, or *fasti.* See FEAST.]
Pertaining to a feast; joyous; mirthful; as, a *festival* entertainment. *Atterbury.*
FES'TI-VAL, *n.* The time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.
The morning trumpets *festival* proclaimed. *Milton.*
FES'TIVE, *a.* [L. *festivus.*]
Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.
The glad circle round them yield their souls
To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thomson.*
FES'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a festive manner.
FES-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *festivitas.*]
1. *Primarily*, the mirth of a feast; hence, joyfulness; gayety; social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment. *Taylor.*
2. A festival. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
FES'TIV-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous.
FES-TOON', *n.* [Fr. *feston*; Sp. *id.*; It. *festone*; probably a tie, from the root of *fast*, W. *fest.*]
Something in imitation of a garland or wreath. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, an ornament of carved work, in the form of a wreath of flowers, fruits, and leaves, intermixed or twisted together. It is in the form of a string or collar, somewhat largest in the middle, where it falls down in an arch, being suspended by the ends, the extremities of which often hang down perpendicularly. *Harris. Encyc. Brande.*
FES-TOON', *v. t.* To form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons.
FES-TOON'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made into festoons, or adorned with them.
FES-TOON'ING, *ppr.* Making into festoons, or adorning with them.
FES'TU-CINE, (-sin,) *a.* [L. *festuca.*]
Being of a straw color. *Brown.*
FES'TU-COUS, *a.* Formed of straw. *Brown.*
FET, *n.* [Fr. *fait.*] A piece. [*Not used.*]
FET, *v. t.* or *i.* To fetch; to come to. [*Not used.*] *Tusser Sackville.*
FE'TAL, *a.* [from *fetus.*] Pertaining to a fetus.
FETCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *feccan*, or *feccean.* I have not found this word in any other language. *Fet*, *fettan*, must be a different word or a corruption.]
1. To go and bring, or simply to bring, that is, to bear a thing *toward* or *to* a person.
We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. —Judges xx.
Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kids of the goats. —Gen. xxvii.
In the latter passage, *fetch* signifies only to *bring.*
2. To derive; to draw, as from a source.
On, you noblest English,
Whose blood is *fetched* from fathers of war-proof. *Shak.*
[*In this sense, the use is neither common nor elegant.*]
3. To strike at a distance. [*Not used.*]
The conditions and improvements of weapons are the *fetching* afar off. *Bacon.*
4. To bring back; to recall; to bring to any state. [*Not used, or vulgar.*]
In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they swoon. *Bacon.*
5. To bring or draw; as, to *fetch* a thing within a certain compass.
6. To make; to perform; as, to *fetch* a turn; to *fetch* a leap or bound. *Shak.*
Fetch a compass behind them. —2 Sam. v.
7. To draw; to heave; as, to *fetch* a sigh. *Addison.*
8. To reach; to attain or come to; to arrive at.
We *fetched* the syren's isle. *Chapman.*
9. To bring; to obtain as its price. Wheat *fetches* only 75 cents the bushel. A commodity is worth what it will *fetch.*
To fetch out; to bring or draw out; to cause to appear.
To fetch to; to restore; to revive, as from a swoon.
To fetch up; to bring up; to cause to come up or forth.
To fetch a pump; to pour water into it to make it draw water. *Mar. Dict.*
FETCH, *v. i.* To move or turn; as, to *fetch* about. *Shak.*
2. Among *seamen*, to reach or attain; as, to *fetch* to windward. *Totten.*
FETCH, *n.* A stratagem, by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one *thing* seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice; as, a *fetch* of wit. *Shak.*
Straight cast about to overreach
The unwary conqueror with a *fetch.* *Hudibras.*
FETCH'ER, *n.* One that brings.
FETCH'ING, *ppr.* Bringing; going and bringing; deriving; drawing; *making*; reaching; obtaining as price.
FETE, (fāte,) *n.* [Fr.] A festival holiday, or celebration of some day.
FETE-CHAM-PETRE', (fāt-sham-pātr',) *n.* A festival or entertainment in the open air.
FE'TICH, (fee'tish,) *n.* An object selected temporarily for worship, as a tree, stone, &c. [See FETICHISM.]
FET'I-CHISM, } *n.* The worship of idols among the
FET'I-CISM, } negroes of Africa, among whom *fetich* is an idol, any tree, stone, or other thing worshiped.
A stupid kind of idolatry, such as that of the African negroes, which consists in giving temporary worship to any material object which the fancy may happen to select, as a tree, a stone, a post, an animal, &c. *J. Murdock.*
FET'ID, *a.* [L. *fœtidus*, from *fœteo*, to have an ill scent.]
Having an offensive smell; *having* a strong or rancid scent.
Most putrefactions smell either *fetid* or moldy. *Bacon.*
FET'ID-NESS, *n.* The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid quality.
FE-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fœtifer*; *fœtus* and *fero*, to bear.]
Producing young, as animals.
FET'LOCK, *n.* [*foot*, or *feet*, and *lock.*] The part of the leg where the tuft of hair grows behind the pastern joint in horses. *Farm. Encyc.*
FE'TOR, *n.* [L. *fœtor.*]
Any strong, offensive smell; stench. *Arbuthnot.*
FET'TER, *n.* [Sax. *fetor*, from *foot*, *feet*, as in L. *pedica*; G. *fessel.* Chiefly used in the plural, *fetters.*]
1. A chain for the feet; a chain by which an animal is confined by the foot, either made fast or fixed, as a prisoner, or impeded in motion and hindered from leaping, as a horse whose fore and hind feet are confined by a chain.
The Philistines bound Samson with *fetters* of brass. —Judges xvi.
2. Any thing that confines or restrains from motion.
Passions too fierce to be in *fetters* bound. *Dryden.*
FET'TER, *v. t.* To put on fetters; to shackle or confine the feet with a chain.
2. To bind; to enchain; to confine; to restrain motion; to impose restraints on.
Fetter strong madness in a silken thread. *Shak.*
FET'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bound or confined by fetters; enchained. *Marston.*
In *zoology*, applied to the feet of animals, when they are stretched backward, and appear unfit for walking.
FET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Binding or fastening by the feet with a chain; confining; restraining motion.
FET'TER-LESS, *a* Free from fetters or restraint. *Marston.*
FET'TLE, *v. t.* To repair. *Chesh. Glossary.*
2. To do trifling business. *Bp. Hall.*
FETT'STEIN, *n.* [Ger., fat-stone.] A mineral of a greenish or bluish-gray color, or flesh-red, called also elnolite. *Aikin. Jameson.*
FE'TUS, *n.*; *pl.* FETUSES. [L. *fœtus.*]
The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed, before which time it is called *embryo.* A young animal then is called a *fetus*, from the time its parts are distinctly formed, till its birth. *Encyc.*
FEUD, (fūde,) *n.* [Sax *fiehth*, or *fægth*, from *figan*, *feon*, to hate. Hence also *fah*, a foe, and from the participle *feond*, a fiend; D. *vyand*, G. *feind*, an enemy; G. *fehd*, war, quarrel; Sw. *fegd*; Dan. *fejde.* In Irish, *fuath* is hatred, abhorrence. Class Bg.]
1. *Primarily*, a deadly quarrel; hatred and contention that were to be terminated only by death. Among our rude ancestors, these quarrels, though originating in the murder of an individual, involved the whole tribe or family of the injured and of the aggressing parties. Hence, in *modern usage*,
2. A contention or quarrel; *particularly*, an inveterate quarrel between families or parties in a state; the discord and animosities which prevail among the citizens of a state or city, sometimes accompanied with civil war. In the north of Great Britain, the word is still used in its original sense; denoting a combination of kindred to revenge the death of any of their blood, on the offender and all his race, or any other great enemy. We say, it is the policy of our enemies to raise and cherish intestine *feuds.*
The word is not strictly applicable to wars between different nations, but to intestine wars, and to quarrels and animosities between families or small tribes.
FEUD, *n.* Usually supposed to be composed of the Teutonic *fee*, goods, reward, and *ead* or *odh*, W. *eiaw*, possession, property. But if feuds had been given as rewards for services, that consideration would have vested the *title* to the land in the donee. Yet *feud* is not a Teutonic or Gothic word, being found among none of the northern nations of Europe. This word originated in the south of Europe, whether in France, Spain, or Italy, may perhaps be ascertained by writings of the middle ages, which I do not possess. It probably originated among the Franks, or in Lombardy or Italy, and certainly among men who studied the civil law. In *Italian*, a feoffee is called *fede-commessario*, a trust-commissary; *fede-commesso* is a feoffment, a trust-estate; Sp. *fideicomiso*, a feoffment. These words are the *fidei-commissarius*, *fiaei-commissum*, of the Digest and Codex. In *Spanish*, *fiado* signifies security given for another, or bail; *al fiado*, on trust; *fiador*, one who trusts; *feudo*, a fief, fee, or feud; Port. *id.* In *Norman*, *fidz* de chevalers signifies *knight's fees.* *Feud*, then, with *fee*, which is a contraction of it, is a word formed from the L. *fides*, It. *fede*, Sp. *fe*, Norm. *fei*, faith, trust, with *had*, state, or *ead* or *odh*, estate; and a *feud* is an estate in trust, or on condition, which coincides nearly in sense with the northern word, G. *lehen*, D. *leen*; Sw. *lân*, Dan. *lehn*, Eng. *loan.* From the origin of this word, we see the peculiar propriety of calling the donee *fidelis*, and his obligation to his lord *fidelitas*, whence *fealty.*]
A fief; a fee; a right to lands or hereditaments held in trust, or on the terms of performing certain conditions; the right which a vassal or tenant has to the lands or other immovable thing of his lord, to use the same and take the profits thereof hereditarily, rendering to his superior such duties and services as belong to military tenure, &c., the property of the soil always remaining in the lord or superior.
From the foregoing explanation of the origin of the word, result very naturally the definition of the term, and the doctrine of forfeiture, upon non-performance of the conditions of the trust or loan.
FEUD'AL, (fūd'al,) *a.* [Sp. *feudal.*]
1. Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; as, *feudal* rights or services; *feudal* tenures.
2. Consisting of feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services; as, the *feudal* system.
FEUD'AL, *n.* Something held by tenure.
FEUD'AL-ISM, *n.* The feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds, or lands held by military services. *Whitaker.*
FEUD-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution. *Burke.*
FEUD-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to feudal tenure.
FEUD'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to a feudal tenure.
FEUD'AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Reduced to feudal tenure.
FEUD'AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a feudal form.
FEUD'A-RY, *a.* Holding land of a superior.
FEUD'A-TA-RY, *n.* A feudatory, which see.
FEUD'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Sp. *feudatario*; Port. *feudatario.*]
A tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior, on condition of military service; the tenant of a feud or fief. *Blackstone. Encyc.*
FEU DE JOIE, (fū'de-zhwä',) [fire of joy.] A French phrase for a bonfire, or a firing of guns in token of joy.

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FEŪD'IST, *n.* A writer on feuds. *Spelman.*

FEUIL'LAGE, (fụl'yäzh,) *n.* [Fr., foliage.] A bunch or row of leaves. *Jervas.*

FEŪ'ILLE-MORT, (fū'il-mort,) *n.* [Fr., dead leaf.] The color of a faded leaf.

FEŪ'TER, *v. t.* To make ready. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FEŪ'TER-ER, *n.* A dog-keeper. [*Not used.*] *Massinger.*

FĒ'VER, *n.* [Fr., *fievre*; Sp. *fiebre*; It. *febbre*; L. *febris*, supposed to be so written by transposition for *ferbis* or *fervis*, from *ferbeo*, *ferveo*, to be hot, Ar. فار *faura* or *faira*. Class Br, No. 30.]

1. A disease characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often with preternatural thirst. This order of diseases is called by Cullen *pyrexia*, Gr. πυρεξια. Fevers are often or generally preceded by chills or rigors, called *the cold stage of the disease*. Fevers are of various kinds; but the principal division of fevers is into *remitting* fevers, which subside or abate at intervals; *intermitting* fevers, which intermit or entirely cease at intervals; and *continued* or *continual* fevers, which neither remit nor intermit.

2. Heat; agitation; excitement by any thing that strongly affects the passions. This news has given me a *fever*. This quarrel has set my blood in a *fever*.

FĒ'VER, *v. t.* To put in a fever. *Dryden*

FĒ'VER-ĈOOL-ING, *a.* Allaying febrile heat. *Thomson.*

FĒ'VER-ĒT, *n.* A slight fever. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

FĒ'VER-FEW, *n.* [Sax. *feferfuge*; L. *febris* and *fugo*.] A plant allied to Chamomile, and so named from supposed febrifuge qualities. The common feverfew grows to the hight of two or three feet, with compound, radiated, white flowers, with a yellow disc.

FĒ'VER-ISH, *a.* Having a slight fever; as, the patient is *feverish*.

2. Diseased with fever or heat; as, *feverish* nature. *Creech.*

3. Uncertain; inconstant; fickle; now hot, now cold.

We toss and turn about our *feverish* will. *Dryden.*

4. Hot; sultry; burning; as, the *feverish* north. *Dryden.*

FĒ'VER-ISH-LY, *adv.* In a feverish manner.

FĒ'VER-ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.

FĒ'VER-LY, *a.* Like a fever.

FĒ'VER-OUS, *a.* Affected with fever or ague.

2. Having the nature of fever. [*Shak.*

All *feverous* kinds. *Milton.*

3. Having the tendency to produce fever; as, a *feverous* disposition of the year. [*This word is little used.*] *Bacon.*

FĒ'VER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a feverish manner. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

FĒ'VER-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Triosteum.

FĒ'VER-SICK, *a.* [Sax. *fefer-seoc.*] Diseased with fever. *Peele.*

FĒ'VER-SŌRE, *n.* The popular name of a carious ulcer or necrosis. *Miner.*

FĒ'VER-WĒAK'*EN*-ED, (-wēk'nd,) *a.* Debilitated by fever.

FĒ'VER-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Eryngium.

FĒ'VER-WORT. See Fever-Root.

FĒ-VER-Y, *a.* Affected with fever. *B. Jonson.*

FEW, (fu,) *a.* [Sax. *fea*, or *feawa*; Dan. *föye*: Fr. *peu*; Sp. and It. *poco*; L. *pauci*. The senses of *few* and *small* are often united. Class Bg.]

Not many; small in number. Party is the madness of many for the gain of a *few*; but *few* men, in times of party, regard the maxim.

FEW'EL, *n.* Combustible matter. [See Fuel.]

FEW'NESS, *n.* Smallness of number; paucity. *Dryden.*

2. Paucity of words; brevity. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FĒY, (fā,) *v. t.* [D. *veegen*.] To cleanse a ditch from mud. *Tusser.*

FĒY'ED, *pp.* Cleansed from mud; applied to a ditch.

FĒY'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing a ditch from mud.

FI-A'CRE, (fe-ä'kr,) *n.* A French hackney coach.

FI'ANCE, *v. t.* To betroth. [See Affiance.]

FI'ARS, (fe'arz,) *n. pl.* The price of grains, as fixed, in the counties of Scotland, by the respective sheriffs and a jury. *Jamieson.*

FI'AT, *n.* [L., from *fio*.] Let it be done; a decree; a command to do something.

FIB, *n.* [See Fable. Ir. *meabhra*.]

A lie or falsehood; a word used among children and the vulgar, as a softer expression than *lie*.

FIB, *v. t.* To lie; to speak falsely.

FIB'BER, *n.* One who tells lies or fibs.

FIB'BING, *ppr.* Telling fibs; as *a noun*, the telling of fibs.

FI'BER, } *n.* [Fr. *fibre*; *L. fibra*; Sp. *hebra*, *fibra*; It.
FI'BRE, } *fibra*.]

1. A thread; a fine, slender body which constitutes a part of the frame of animals. Of fibers, some are soft and flexible, others more hard and elastic. Those that are soft are hollow, or spongy, and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy. Some are so small as scarcely to be visible; others are larger, and appear to be composed of still smaller fibres. These fibers constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles. *Quincy.*

2. A filament or slender thread in plants or minerals; the small, slender root of a plant.

3. Any fine, slender thread.

FI'BER-ED, }
FI'BRED, } *a.* Having fibers.

FI'BER-LESS, }
FI'BRE-LESS, } *a.* Having no fibers.

FI'BRIL, *n.* [Fr. *fibrille*.] A small fiber; the branch of a fiber; a very slender thread. *Cheyne.*

FI-BRIL'LOUS, *a.* Pertaining to fibers. *Dr. Kinnier.*

FI'BRIN, *n.* [See Fiber.] A peculiar organic compound substance found in animals and vegetables. It is contained in the clot of coagulated blood, and constitutes muscular fiber. Pure fibrin is of a whitish color, inodorous, and insoluble in cold water; it is a solid substance, tough, elastic, and composed of thready fibers. *P. Cyc. Graham.*

FI'BRIN-OUS, *a.* Having or partaking of fibrin.

FIB'RO-LITE, *n.* [from L. *fibra*, and Gr. λιθος.] A fibrous mineral from the Carnatic, supposed to be identical with Bucholzite. An American mineral so called is nothing but Kyanite. *Dana.*

FI'BROUS, *a.* Composed or consisting of fibers; as, a *fibrous* body or substance.

2. Containing fibers. In *mineralogy*, a *fibrous* fracture is that which presents fine threads or slender lines, either straight or curved, parallel, diverging, or stellated, like the rays of a star. *Kirwan.*

FIB'Ụ-LA, *n.* [L.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia. *Quincy.*

2. A clasp or buckle.

FICK'LE, *a.* [Sax. *ficol*; but it seems to be connected with *vicelian*, Sw. *vackla*, to waver, from the root of *wag*; L. *vacillo*; Gr. ποικιλος; Heb. Ch. Syr. אמך, to fail, or rather Heb. פוך, to stagger. Class Bg, No. 44, 60.]

1. Wavering; inconstant; unstable; of a changeable mind; irresolute; not firm in opinion or purpose; capricious.

They know how *fickle* common lovers are. *Dryden.*

2. Not fixed or firm; liable to change or vicissitude; as, a *fickle* state. *Milton.*

FICK'LE-NESS, *n.* A wavering; wavering disposition; inconstancy; instability; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; as, the *fickleness* of lovers.

2. Instability; changeableness; as, the *fickleness* of fortune.

FICK'LY, *adv.* Without firmness or steadiness. *Southern.*

FI'ĈO, (fē'ko,) *n.* [It., a *fig*.] An act of contempt by placing the thumb between two of the fingers, expressing *a fig for you*. *Carew.*

FIĈ'TILE, *a.* [L. *fictilis*, from *fictus*, *fingo*, to feign.] Molded into form by art; manufactured by the potter.

Fictile earth is more fragile than crude earth. *Bacon.*

FIĈ'TION, *n.* [L. *fictio*, from *fingo*, to feign.]

1. The act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; as, by the mere *fiction* of the mind. *Stillingfleet.*

2. That which is feigned, invented, or imagined. The story is a *fiction*.

So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent which tempted Eve. *Raleigh.*

3. *Fiction*; in *law*, an assumption made of what is not literally true, for the purpose of passing more rapidly over those parts of the subject which are not disputed, and arriving at the points really at issue. *Brande.*

FIĈ'TION-IST, *n.* A writer of fiction. *West. Rev.*

FIĈ'TIOUS, for Fictitious. [*Not used.*]

FIĈ-TI''TIOUS, (fik-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *fictitius*, from *fingo*, to feign.]

1. Feigned; imaginary; not real.

The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones. *Pope.*

2. Counterfeit; false; not genuine; as, *fictitious* fame. *Dryden.*

FIĈ-TI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* By fiction; falsely; counterfeitly.

FIĈ-TI''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Feigned representation. *Brown.*

FIĈ'TIVE, *a.* Feigned. [*Not used.*]

FIĈ'TOR, *n.* [L.] An artist who models or forms statues and reliefs in clay. *Elmes.*

FID, *n.* A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the topmast, when erected at the head of the lower mast. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A pin of hard wood or iron, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing. *Mar. Dict.*

FID'DLE, (fid'dl,) *n.* [G. *fiedel*; D. *vedel*; L. *fides*, *fidicula*.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin.

FID'DLE, *v. t.* To play on a fiddle or violin.

Themistocles said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city. *Bacon.*
It is said that Nero *fiddled* when Rome was in flames. *History.*

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often and do nothing, like a fellow that plays on a fiddle.

Good cooks can not abide what they call *fiddling* work. *Swift.*

FID'DLE, *v. t.* To play a tune on a fiddle.

FID'DLE-FAD'DLE, *n.* A trifle; trifling talk. [*A low, cant word.*] *Spectator.*

FID'DLE-FAD'DLE, *a.* Trifling; making a bustle about nothing. [*Vulgar.*]

FID'DLER, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle or violin.

FID'DLE-STICK, *n.* The bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin.

FID'DLE-STRING, *n.* The string of a fiddle, fastened at the ends, and elevated in the middle by a bridge.

FID'DLE-WOOD, *n.* A plant of the genus Citharexylon.

FID'DLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Playing on a fiddle; trifling.

FID'DLING, *n.* The act of playing on a fiddle. *Bacon.*

FI-DE-JUS'SION, (-jush'un,) *n.* Suretiship; the act of being bound as surety for another.

FI-DE-JUS'SOR, *n.* [L.] A surety; one bound for another. *Blackstone.*

FI-DEL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fidelitas*, from *fides*, faith, *fido*, to trust. See Faith.]

1. Faithfulness; careful and exact observance of duty, or performance of obligations. We expect *fidelity* in a public minister, in an agent or trustee, in a domestic servant, in a friend.

The best security for the *fidelity* of men, is to make interest coincide with duty. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

2. Firm adherence to a person or party with which one is united, or to which one is bound; loyalty; as, the *fidelity* of subjects to their king or government; the *fidelity* of a tenant or liege to his lord.

3. Observance of the marriage covenant; as, the *fidelity* of a husband or wife.

4. Honesty; veracity; adherence to truth; as, the *fidelity* of a witness.

FIDGE, } *v. i.* [Allied probably to *fickle*.] To move
FIDG'ET, } one way and the other; to move irregularly, or in fits and starts. [*A low word.*] *Swift.*

FIDG'ET, *n.* Irregular motion; restlessness. [*Vulgar.*]

FIDG'ET-Y, *a.* Restless; uneasy. [*Vulgar.*]

FI-DŪ'CIAL, (fe-dū'shal,) *a.* [from L. *fiducia*, from *fido*, to trust.]

1. Confident; undoubting; firm; as, a *fiducial* reliance on the promises of the gospel.

2. Having the nature of a trust; as, *fiducial* power. *Spelman.*

FI-DŪ'CIAL-LY, *adv.* With confidence *South.*

FI-DŪ'CIA-RY, *a.* [L. *fiduciarius*, from *fido*, to trust.]

1. Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm. *Wake.*

2. Not to be doubted; as, *fiduciary* obedience. *Howell.*

3. Held in trust. *Spelman.*

FI-DŪ'CIA-RY, *n.* One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.

2. One who depends on faith for salvation, without works; an Antinomian. *Hammond.*

FIE, (fī;) an exclamation denoting contempt or dislike. [This may be from the Saxon verb *fian*, to hate, the root of *fiend*.]

FIĒF, (feef,) *n.* [Fr. *fief*, probably a compound word, consisting of *fe*, faith, and a word I do not understand. See Fee, Feoff, and Feud.]

A fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military service.

FIĒLD, (feeld,) *n.* [Sax. *feld*; G. *feld*; D. *veld*; Sw. and Dan. *felt*; probably level land, a plain, from D. *vellen*, to *fell*, to lay or throw down.]

1. A piece of land inclosed for tillage or pasture; any part of a farm, except the garden and appurtenances of the mansion; *properly*, land not covered with wood, and more strictly applicable to tillage land than to mowing land, which is often called *meadow*. But we say, the master of the house is in the *field* with his laborers, when he is at a distance from his house on his farm. He is in the *field*, plowing, sowing, reaping, or making hay.

2. Ground not inclosed. *Mortimer.*

3. The ground where a battle is fought. We say, the *field* of battle; these veterans are excellent soldiers in the *field*.

4. A battle; action in the field.

What though the *field* be lost. *Milton.*

5. *To keep the field*, is to keep the campaign open; to live in tents, or to be in a state of active operations. At the approach of cold weather, the troops, unable *to keep the field*, were ordered into winter quarters.

6. A wide expanse. [*Pope.*

Ask of yonder argent *fields* above.

7. Open space for action or operation; compass; extent. This subject opens a wide *field* for contemplation.

8. A piece or tract of land. [*Genesis.*

The *field* I give thee, and the cave that is therein. — Gen. xxiii.

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9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn; as, the *field* or ground of a picture. *Dryden.*

10. In *heraldry*, the whole surface of the shield, or the continent. *Encyc.*

11. In *Scripture*, *field* often signifies the open country, ground not inclosed, as it may in some countries in modern times.

12. A *field of ice*; a large body of floating ice.

13. *Field of view*, in *a telescope* or *microscope*, is the space within which objects are visible when the instrument is adjusted to its focus. *Brande.*

FIĒLD'-BAS-IL, *n.* A plant. [*Applied to various plants.*]

FIĒLD'-BED, *n.* A bed contrived for carrying into the field.

FIĒLD'-BOOK, *n.* A book used in surveying, in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, &c. *Barlow.*

FIĒLD'-ĊŌL-ORS, (-kul'lurz,) *n. pl.* In *war*, small flags of about a foot and a half square, carried along with the quartermaster-general, for marking out the ground for the squadrons and battalions. *Encyc.*

FIĒLD'-DAY, *n.* A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions.

FIĒLD'-DUCK, *n.* A species of bustard, nearly as large as a pheasant; found chiefly in France. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

FIĒLD'ED, *a.* Being in the field of battle; encamped. *Shak.*

FIĒLD'FARE, *n.* [*field* and *fare*, wandering in the field. Sax. *faran*, to go.]

A bird, of the genus Turdus, or thrush, about ten inches in length, the head ash-colored, the back and greater coverts of the wings of a fine, deep chestnut, and the tail black. These birds pass the summer in the northern parts of Europe, but visit Great Britain in winter. *Encyc. Partington.*

FIĒLD'-MAR'SHAL, *n.* The commander of an army, a military officer of high rank in France and Germany, and the highest military officer in England except the captain-general.

FIĒLD'-MOUSE, *n.* A name given to several species of mice that live in the field, burrowing in banks, &c. *Mortimer.*

FIĒLD'-OF'FI-CER, *n.* A military officer above the rank of captain, and below that of general, as a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.

FIĒLD'-PIĒCE, *n.* A small cannon which is carried along with armies, and used in the field of battle.

FIĒLD'-PRĒACH'ER, *n.* One who preaches in the open air. *Lavington.*

FIĒLD'-PRĒACH'ING, *n.* A preaching in the field or open air. *Warburton.*

FIĒLD'-ROOM, *n.* Open space. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

FIĒLD'-SPORTS, *n. pl.* Diversions of the field, as shooting and hunting. *Chesterfield.*

FIĒLD'-STAFF, *n.* A weapon carried by gunners, about the length of a halberd, with a spear at the end, having on each side ears screwed on, like the cock of a matchlock, where the gunners screw in lighted matches, when they are on command. *Encyc.*

FIĒLD'-VŌLE, *n.* The short-tailed field-mouse. *Brande.*

FIĒLD'-WORKS, (-wurks,) *n. pl.* In *the military art*, works thrown up by an army, in besieging a fortress, or by the besieged, to defend the place. *Encyc.*

FIĒLD'Y, *a.* Open, like a field. [*Not in use.*] *Wickliffe.*

FIEND, (feend,) *n.* [Sax. *feond*, Goth. *fiands*, from *fian*, *feon*, *figan*, to hate; G. *feind*; D. *vyand*; Sw. and Dan. *fiende*. See FEUD, contention.]

An enemy, in the worst sense; an implacable or malicious foe; the devil; an infernal being.

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
Is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend*. *Pope.*

FIEND'-FRAY'ING, *a.* Terrifying fiends. *More.*

FIEND'FUL, *a.* Full of evil or malignant practices. *Marlowe.*

FIEND'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a fiend-like manner.

FIEND'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having the heart of a fiend.

FIEND'ISH, *a.* Like a fiend; malicious.

FIEND'ISH-NESS, *n.* Maliciousness.

FIEND'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a fiend; maliciously wicked; diabolical.

FIERCE, (feers,) *a.* [Fr. *fier*; It. *fiero*, *feroce*; Sp. *fiero*, *feroz*; from L. *ferus*, *feroz*, the primary sense of which is, wild, running, rushing.]

1. Vehement; violent; furious; rushing; impetuous; as, a *fierce* wind. *Watts.*

2. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged; as, a *fierce* lion.

3. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief; as, a *fierce* tyrant; a monster *fierce* for blood.

4. Violent; outrageous; not to be restrained.

Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce*. — Gen. xlix.

5. Passionate; angry; furious.

6. Wild; staring; ferocious; as, a *fierce* countenance.

7. Very eager; ardent; vehement; as, a man *fierce* for his party.

FIERCE'LY, *adv.* Violently; furiously; with rage; as, both sides *fiercely* fought.

2. With a wild aspect; as, to look *fiercely*. *Bacon.*

FIERCE'-MIND'ED, *a.* Vehement; of a furious temper. *Bp. Wilson.*

FIERCE'NESS, *n.* Ferocity; savageness; excessive violence of spirit.

The defect of heat, which gives *fierceness* to our natures. *Swift.*

2. Eagerness for blood; fury; as, the *fierceness* of a lion or bear.

3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment.

The Greeks are strong, and skillful to their strength,
Fierce to their skill, and to their *fierceness* valiant. *Shak.*

4. Violence; outrageous passion.

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor. *Dryden.*

5. Vehemence; fury; impetuosity; as, the *fierceness* of a tempest.

FI'E-RI FA'CI-AS, (fī'e-rī-fā'shē-as,) *n.* [L.] In *law*, a judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff to levy the same on the goods of him against whom the recovery was had. *Cowel.*

FI'ER-I-NESS, *n.* [See FIERY, FIRE.] The quality of being fiery; heat; acrimony; the quality of a substance that excites a sensation of heat. *Boyle.*

2. Heat of temper; irritability; as, a *fieriness* of temper. *Addison.*

FI'ER-Y, *a.* [from *fire*.] Consisting of fire; as, the *fiery* gulf of Etna.

And *fiery* billows roll below. *Watts.*

2. Hot, like fire; as, a *fiery* heart. *Shak.*

3. Vehement; ardent; very active; impetuous; as, a *fiery* spirit.

4. Passionate; easily provoked; irritable.

You know the *fiery* quality of the duke. *Shak.*

5. Unrestrained; fierce; as, a *fiery* steed.

6. Heated by fire.

The sword which is made *fiery*. *Hooker.*

7. Like fire; bright; glaring; as, a *fiery* appearance.

FIFE, *n.* [Fr. *fifre*: G. *pfeife*. It is radically the same as *pipe*, W. *pib*, Ir. *pib*, or *pip*, D. *pyp*, Dan. *pibe*, Sw. *pipa*, coinciding with L. *pipio*, to *pip*, or *peep*, as a chicken. The word may have received its name from a hollow stalk, or from its sound.]

A small pipe used as a wind-instrument, chiefly in martial music with drums.

FIFE, *v. i.* To play on a fife.

FIFE'-MA-JOR, *n.* The chief or superintendent of the fifers of a regiment. *Booth.*

FIF'ER, *n.* One who plays on a fife.

FIF'TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *fiftyn*.]

Five and ten.

FIF'TEENTH, *a.* [Sax. *fiftyntha*.]

1. The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

2. Containing one part in fifteen.

FIF'TEENTH, *n.* A fifteenth part.

2. An ancient tax laid on towns, boroughs, &c., in England, being one fifteenth part of what each town, &c., had been valued at; or it was a fifteenth of each man's personal estate. *Buchanan.*

3. In *music*, the double octave.

FIFTH, *a.* [Sax. *fifta*. See FIVE.]

1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

2. Elliptically, a fifth part; or the word may be considered as a noun; as, to give a *fifth* or two *fifths*.

FIFTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval consisting of three tones and a semitone. *Encyc.*

FIFTH'LY, *adv.* In the fifth place.

FIFTH-MON'ARCH-Y-MEN, *n. pl.* A fanatical sect in England, who considered Cromwell as commencing the *fifth* great monarchy of the world, during which Christ should reign on earth a thousand years. *Brande.*

FIF'TI-ETH, *a.* [Sax. *fiftcogetha*; *fif*, five, and *teogetha*, tenth.]

The ordinal of fifty; as, the *fiftieth* part of a foot. This may be used elliptically; as, a *fiftieth* of his goods, *part* being understood; or, in this case, the word may be treated in grammar as a noun, admitting a plural; as, two *fiftieths*.

FIF'TY, *a.* [Sax. *fiftig*; *fif*, five, and Goth. *tig*, ten.]

Five tens; five times ten; as, *fifty* men. It may be used as a noun in the plural.

And they sat down by *fifties*. — Mark vi.

FIG, *n.* [L. *ficus*; Sp. *figo*, or *higo*; It. *fico*; Fr. *figue*; G. *feige*; D. *vyg*; Heb. גנ ; Ch. תגנ.]

1. The fruit of the fig-tree, which is of a round or oblong shape, and a dark-purplish color, with the pulp of a sweet taste. But the varieties are numerous; some being blue, others red, and others of a dark-brown color. *Encyc.*

2. The fig-tree. *Pope.*

FIG, *v. t.* To insult with ficoes, or contemptuous motions of the fingers. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. To put something useless into one's head. [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

FIG'-AP-PLE, *n.* A species of apple. *Johnson.*

FIG'-GNAT, (nat,) *n.* An insect of the fly kind. *Johnson.*

FIG'-LĒAF, *n.* The leaf of a fig-tree; also, a thin covering, in allusion to the first covering of Adam and Eve.

FIG-MAR'I-GŌLD, *n.* The Mesembryanthemum, a succulent plant, resembling houseleek. *Fam. of Plants. Miller.*

FIG'-PECK-ER, *n.* [L. *ficedula*.]

A bird.

FIG'-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Ficus, growing in warm climates, and valued for its fruit. The receptacle is common, turbinated, carnous, and connivent, inclosing the florets. The male calyx is tripartite; no corol; three stamens. The female calyx is quinquepartite; no corol; one pistil; one seed. *Encyc.*

To dwell under our vine and fig-tree, is to live in peace and safety. 1 *Kings* iv.

FIG'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Scrophularia.

FIG'A-RY, *n.* A frolic.

FIG'A-RY, for VAGARY, is not English.

FIGHT, (fīte,) *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* FOUGHT, (fawt.) [Sax. *feahtan*, *feohtan*; G. *fechten*; D. *vegten*; Sw. *fäckta*; Dan. *fegter*; Ir. *fichim*.]

1. To strive or contend for victory, in battle or in single combat; to attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an enemy, either by blows or weapons; to contend in arms.

Come and be our captain, that we may *fight* with the children of Ammon. Judges xi.

When two persons or parties contend in person, *fight* is usually followed by *with*. But when we speak of *carrying on war* in any other form, we may say, to *fight against*.

Saul took the kingdom over Israel, and *fought against* all his enemies on every side. — 1 Sam. xiv.
Hazael king of Syria went up, and *fought against* Gath. — 2 Kings xii.

It is treason for a man to join an enemy to *fight against* his country. Hence,

To fight against, is to act in opposition; to oppose; to strive to conquer or resist.

The stars in their courses *fought against* Sisera. — Judges v.

2. To contend; to strive; to struggle to resist or check.

3. To act as a soldier *Shak.*

FIGHT, (fīte,) *v. t.* To carry on contention; to maintain a struggle for victory over enemies.

I have fought a good *fight*. — 2 Tim. iv.

2. To contend with in battle; to war against. They *fought* the enemy in two pitched battles. The captain *fought* the frigate seven glasses. [Elliptical; *with* being understood.]

3. To cause to fight; as, to *fight* cocks; to *fight* one's ship.

FIGHT, (fīte,) *n.* A battle; an engagement; a contest in arms; a struggle for victory, either between individuals, or between armies, ships, or navies. A duel is called a single *fight*, or combat.

2. Something to screen the combatants in ships.

Up with your *fights* and your nettings prepare. *Dryden.*

FIGHT'ER, *n.* One that fights; a combatant; a warrior.

FIGHT'ING, (fīt'ing,) *ppr.* Contending in battle; striving for victory or conquest.

2. *a.* Qualified for war; fit for battle.

A host of *fighting* men. — 2 Chron. xxvi.

3. Occupied in war; being the scene of war; as, a *fighting* field. *Pope.*

FIGHT'ING, *n.* Contention; strife; quarrel.

Without were *fightings*, within were fears. — 2 Cor. vii.

FIG'MENT, *n.* [L. *figmentum*, from *fingo*, to feign.]

An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined. These assertions are the *figments* of idle brains. *Bp. Lloyd.*

FIG'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *figulo*, to fashion, from *fingo*, or rather *figo*, which appears to be the root of *fingo*.]

Made of potter's clay; molded; shaped. [*Little used.*]

FIG-U-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of a certain fixed or stable form.

FIG'U-RA-BLE, *a.* [from *figure*.] Capable of being brought to a certain fixed form or shape. Thus, lead is *figurable*, but water is not. *Bacon.*

FIG'U-RAL, *a.* Represented by figure or delineation; as, *figural* resemblances. *Brown.*

Figural numbers. See FIGURATE NUMBERS.

FIG'U-RANT, *n. m.* } [Fr.] One who dances at the
FIG'U-RANTE, *n. f.* } opera, not singly, but in groups or figures.

2. An accessory character on the stage, who *figures* in its scenes, but has nothing to say. Hence, applied to those who figure in any scene, without taking a prominent part.

FIG'U-RATE, *a.* [L. *figuratus*.]

1. Of a certain determinate form.

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form; as, *figurate* stones; stones or fossils resembling shells.

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3. Figurative. [*Not used.*]

Figurate counterpoint; in *music*, that wherein there is a mixture of discords with concords. *Brande.*

Figurate descant; that in which discords are concerned, though not so much as concords. It may be called the ornament or rhetorical part of music, containing all the varieties of points, figures, syncopes, and diversities of measure. *Harris.*

Figurate numbers, in *mathematics*, are numbers formed according to certain laws, and having peculiar relations to different geometrical figures, as, triangles, squares, pentagons, &c. In the following example, the two lower lines are composed of *figurate numbers*: —

1, 2, 3, 4, &c.
1, 3, 6, 10, &c.
1, 4, 10, 20, &c.

FIG'Ų-RĀ-TED, *a.* Having a determinate form. *Potter.*

FIG'Ų-RATE-LY, *adv.* In a figurate manner.

FIG-Ų-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of giving figure or determinate form. *Bacon.*

2. Determination to a certain form. *Bacon.*

3. Mixture of concords and discords in music. *Gregory.*

FIG'Ų-RA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *figuratif*, from *figure*.]

1. Representing something else; representing by resemblance; typical.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment, but for a time, to shadow out the true glory of a more divine sanctity. *Hooker.*

2. Representing by resemblance; not literal or direct. A *figurative* expression is one in which the words are used in a sense different from that in which they are ordinarily used; as,

Slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword. *Shak.*

3. Abounding with figures of speech; as, a description highly *figurative*.

FIG'Ų-RA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By a figure; in a manner to exhibit ideas by resemblance; in a sense different from that which words originally imply. Words are used *figuratively*, when they express something different from their usual meaning.

FIG'Ų-RA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being figurative.

FIG'ŲRE, (fig'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *figure*; L. *figura*, from *figo*, to fix or set; W. *fugyr*, from *fugiaw*, to feign. See FEIGN.]

1. The form of any thing, as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities. Flowers have exquisite *figures*. A triangle is a *figure* of three sides. A square is a *figure* of four equal sides and equal angles.

2. Shape; form; person; as, a lady of elegant *figure*.

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight, to the choice of either. *Richardson.*

3. Distinguished appearance; eminence; distinction; remarkable character. Ames made a *figure* in congress; Hamilton, in the cabinet.

4. Appearance of any kind; as, an ill *figure*; a mean *figure*.

5. Magnificence; splendor; as, to live in *figure* and indulgence. *Law.*

6. A statue; an image; that which is formed in resemblance of something else; as, the *figure* of a man in plaster.

7. Representation in painting; the lines and colors which represent an animal, particularly a person; as, the principal *figures* of a picture; a subordinate *figure*.

8. In *manufactures*, a design or representation wrought on damask, velvet, and other stuffs.

9. In *logic*, the form of a syllogism with respect to the order or disposition of the middle term. *Watts.*

10. In *arithmetic*, a character denoting a number; a digit; as, 2, 7, 9.

11. In *geometry*, a diagram.

12. In *astrology*, the horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses. *Shak.*

13. In *theology*, type; representative.

Who was the *figure* of him that was to come. — Rom. v.

14. In *rhetoric*, a mode of speaking or writing in which words are deflected from their ordinary signification, or a mode more beautiful and emphatical than the ordinary way of expressing the sense; the language of the imagination and passions; as, knowledge is the light of the mind; the soul mounts on the wings of faith; youth is the morning of life. In strictness, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but these terms are often confounded. *Locke.*

15. In *grammar*, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

16. In *dancing*, the several steps which the dancer makes in order and cadence, considered as they form certain figures on the floor.

FIG'ŲRE, (fig'yur,) *v. t.* To form or mold into any determinate shape

Accept this goblet, rough with *figured* gold. *Dryden.*

2. To show by corporeal resemblance, as in picture or statuary.

3. To make a drawing of; as, to *figure* a plant, a shell, &c. [*Used chiefly in the natural sciences.*]

4. To cover or adorn with figures or images; to mark with figures; to form figures in by art; as, to *figure* velvet or muslin.

5. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms of matter.

6. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.

The matter of the sacraments *figureth* their end. *Hooker.*

7. To imagine; to image in the mind. *Temple.*

8. To prefigure; to foreshow. *Shak.*

9. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal; as, *figured* expressions. [*Little used.*]

10. To note by characters. [*Locke.*

As through a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen. *Dryden.*

11. In *music*, to pass several notes for one; to form runnings or variations. *Encyc.*

FIG'ŲRE, *v. i.* To make a figure; to be distinguished. The envoy *figured* at the court of St. Cloud.

FIG'ŲRE-CAST'ER, } *n.* A pretender to astrology.
FIG'ŲRE-FLING'ER, } [*Obs.*]

FIG'ŲRE-STŌNE, *n.* A name of the agalmatolite, or bildstein.

FIG'ŲR-ED, (fig'yurd,) *pp.* Represented by resemblance; adorned with figures; formed into a determinate figure.

2. In *music*, free and florid.

FIG'ŲR-ED, *a.* Adorned with figures.

FIG'ŲRE-HEAD, *n.* The figure, statue, or bust, on the projecting part of the head of a ship. *Brande.*

FIG'ŲR-ING, *n.* Act of making figures.

FIG'ŲR-ING, *ppr.* Forming into determinate shape; representing by types or resemblances; adorning with figures; making a distinguished appearance.

FI-LĀ'CEOUS, (fe-lā'shus,) *a.* [L. *filum*, a thread; Fr. *file*; Sp. *hilo*.]

Composed or consisting of threads. *Bacon.*

FIL'A-CER, *n.* [Norm. *filicer*, from *file*, a thread or file, L. *filum*, Sp. *hilo*.]

An officer in the English Court of Common Pleas, so called from filing the writs on which he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties. They make out all original processes, real, personal and mixed. *Harris.*

FIL'A-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *filamenta*, threads, from *filum*.]

A thread; a fiber. In *anatomy* and *natural history*, a fine thread, of which flesh, nerves, skin, plants, roots, &c., and also some minerals, are composed. So the spider's web is composed of filaments. The threadlike part of the stamens of plants is called the *filament*.

FIL-A-MENT'OUS, *a.* Like a thread; consisting of fine filaments.

FIL'AN-DERS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *filandres*, from *filum*, a thread.]

A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments of congulated blood; also, small worms wrapt in a thin skin or net, near the reins of a hawk. *Encyc.*

FIL'A-TO-RY, *n.* [from L. *filum*, a thread.]

A machine which forms or spins threads.

This manufactory has three *filatories*, each of 640 reels, which are moved by a water-wheel, and, besides, a small *filatory* turned by men. *Tooke.*

FIL'A-TURE, *n. Literally*, a drawing out into threads; hence, the reeling of silk from cocoons.

2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons, or an establishment for reeling.

FIL'BERT, *n.* [L. *avellana*, with which the first syllable corresponds; *fil*, *vel*.]

The fruit of the cultivated *Corylus* or hazel; an egg-shaped nut, containing a kernel, that has a mild, farinaceous, oily taste, which is agreeable to the palate. The oil is said to be little inferior to the oil of almonds. *Encyc.*

FILCH, *v. t.* [This word, like *pilfer*, is probably from the root of *file* or *peel*, to strip or rub off. But I know not from what source we have received it. In Sp. *pellizcar* is to pilfer, as *filouter*, in French, is to pick the pocket.]

To steal something of little value; to pilfer; to steal; to pillage; to take wrongfully from another.

Pain would they *filch* that little food away. *Dryden.*
But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shak.*

FILCH'ED, (filcht,) *pp.* Stolen; taken wrongfully from another; pillaged; pilfered.

FILCH'ER, *n.* A thief; one who is guilty of petty theft.

FILCH'ING, *ppr.* Stealing, taking from another wrongfully; pilfering.

FILCH'ING-LY, *adv.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.

FILE, *n.* [Fr. *file*, a row; *filet*, a thread; L. *filum*; Sp. *hilo*; Port. *fila*; It. *fila*, *filo*; Russ. *biel*, a thread of flax. The primary sense is probably to draw out or extend, or to twist. W. *filiaw*, to twist.]

1. A thread, string, or line; particularly, a line or wire on which papers are strung in due order for preservation, and for conveniently finding them when wanted. Documents are kept on *file*.

2. The whole number of papers strung on a line or wire; as, a *file* of writs. A *file* is a record of court.

3. A bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each indorsed; *the mode of arranging and keeping papers being changed, without a change of names.*

4. A roll, list, or catalogue. *Shak. Burke.*

5. A row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear; the number of men constituting the depth of the battalion or squadron.

FILE, *v. t.* To string; to fasten, as papers, on a line or wire for preservation. Declarations and affidavits must be *filed*. An original writ may be *filed* after judgment.

2. To arrange or insert in a bundle, as papers, indorsing the title on each paper. *This is now the more common mode of filing papers in private and public offices.*

3. To present or exhibit officially, or for trial; as, to *file* a bill in chancery.

FILE, *v. i.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.

FILE, *n.* [Sax. *feol*: D. *vyl*; G. *feile*; Sw. and Dan. *fil*, a file; Russ. *pila*, a saw; perhaps connected in origin with *polish*, which see. Class Bl, No. 30, 32, 33, 45.]

An instrument used in smoothing and polishing metals, formed of iron or steel, and cut in little furrows.

FILE, *v. t.* [Russ. *opilevayu*, and *spilivayu*, to file.]

1. To rub and smooth with a file; to polish.

2. To cut as with a file; to wear off or away by friction; as, to *file* off a tooth

3. [from *defile*.] To foul or defile. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FILE'-CUT'TER, *n.* A maker of files. *Moxon.*

FILED, (fild,) *pp.* Placed on a line or wire; placed in a bundle and indorsed; smoothed or polished with a file.

FILE'-FISH, *n.* A name given to certain fishes from their skin being granulated like a file. They are intermediate between the bony and cartilaginous fishes, and constitute the genus *Balistes*. *Partington.*

FILE'-LEAD'ER, *n.* The soldier placed in the front of a file. *Cyc.*

FIL'E-MOT, *n.* [Fr. *feuille-morte*, a dead leaf.]

A yellowish brown color; the color of a faded leaf. *Swift.*

FIL'ER, *n.* One who uses a file in smoothing and polishing.

FIL'IAL, (fil'yal,) *a.* [Fr. *filial*; It. *filiale*; Sp. *filial*; from L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter, Sp. *hijo*, Coptic *falu*, Sans. *bala* or *bali*. It agrees in elements with *foal* and *pullus*. The Welsh has *hiliaw* and *epiliaw*, to bring forth; *hil* and *epil*, progeny.]

1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents. *Filial* love is such an affection as a child naturally bears to his parents. *Filial* duty or obedience is such duty or obedience as the child owes to his parents.

2. Bearing the relation of a son.

Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads. *Prior.*

FIL'IAL-LY, *adv.* In a filial manner

FIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *filius*, a son.]

1. The relation of a son or child to a father; correlative to *paternity*. *Hale.*

2. Adoption.

3. The fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father; affiliation. *Smart.*

FIL-IC'I-FORM, (-is'e-form,) *a.* Fern-shaped. *Smart.*

FIL'I-ĆOID, *a.* [*filices* and *ειδος*.]

In *botany*, fern-like; having the form of ferns.

FIL'I-ĆOID, *n.* A plant resembling ferns. *Lindley.*

FIL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *filum*, a thread, and *form*.]

Having the form of a thread or filament; slender and of equal thickness from top to bottom; as, a *filiform* style or peduncle. *Martyn.*

FIL'I-GRANE, *n.* [L. *filum*, a thread, and *granum*, a grain.]

The original word for FILIGREE, which see.

FIL'I-GREE, *n.* A kind of enrichment on gold and silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or of both intermixed. *Hebert.*

FIL'I-GREED, *a.* Ornamented with filigree. Formerly spelt FILIGRANED. *Tatler.*

FIL'ING, *ppr.* Placing on a string or wire, or in a bundle of papers; presenting for trial; marching in a file; smoothing with a file.

FIL'INGS, *n. pl.* Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing; as, *filings* of iron.

FILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyllan*, *gefillan*; D. *vullen*; G. *füllen*; Sw. *fylla*; Dan. *fylder*, to fill; Fr. *fouler*, to *full*, to tread, that is, to press, to crowd; *foule*, a crowd; Gr. πολυς, πολλοι; allied, perhaps, to *fold* and *felt*; Ir. *fillim*; Gr. πιλος; πιλαω, to stuff; L. *pilus*, *pileus*. We are told that the Gr. πελαω, to approach, signified originally to thrust or drive, L. *pello*, and contracted into πλαω, it is rendered to *fill*, and πλεος is *full*. If a vowel was originally used between π and λ, in these words, they coincide with *fill*; and the L. *pleo*, (for *peleo*,) in all its compounds, is the same word. In Russ. *polnei* is full; *polnyu*, to fill. See Class Bl, No. 9, 11, 12, 15, 22, 30, 45, 47.]

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1. *Properly*, to press; to crowd; to stuff. Hence, to put or pour in, till the thing will hold no more; as, to *fill* a basket, a bottle, a vessel.

Fill the water-pots with water; and they *filled* them to the brim. — John ii.

2. To store; to supply with abundance.

Be fruitful, and multiply, and *fill* the waters in the seas. — Gen. i.

3. To cause to abound; to make universally prevalent.

The earth was *filled* with violence. — Gen. vi.

4. To satisfy; to content.

Whence should we have so much bread in the wilderness as to *fill* so great a multitude? — Matt. xv.

5. To glut; to surfeit.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*. *Bacon.*

6. To make plump; as, in a good season the grain is well *filled*. In the summer of 1816, the driest and coldest which the oldest man remembered, the rye was so well *filled*, that the grain protruded beyond the husk, and a shock yielded a peck more than in common years.

7. To press and dilate on all sides, or to the extremities; as, the sails were *filled*.

8. To supply with liquor; to pour into; as, to *fill* a glass for a guest.

9. To supply with an incumbent; as, to *fill* an office or vacancy. *Hamilton*

10. To hold; to possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in, as an incumbent; as, a king *fills* a throne; the president *fills* the office of chief magistrate; the speaker of the house *fills* the chair.

11. In *seamanship*, to brace the yards, so that the wind will act upon the after surface of the sails. *Totten.*

To fill out; to extend or enlarge to the desired limit.

To fill up; to make full.

It pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind. *Pope.*

But in this and many other cases, the use of *up* weakens the force of the phrase.

2. To occupy; to fill. Seek to *fill up* life with useful employments.

3. To fill; to occupy the whole extent; as, to *fill up* a given space.

4. To engage or employ; as, to *fill up* time.

5. To complete; as, to *fill up* the measure of sin.

6. To complete; to accomplish. [*Matt.* xxiii.

And *fill up* what is behind of the afflictions of Christ. — Col. i.

FILL, *v. i.* To fill a cup or glass for drinking; to give to drink.

In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her double. — Rev. xviii.

2. To grow or become full. Corn *fills* well in a warm season. A mill pond *fills* during the night.

3. To glut; to satiate.

To fill up; to grow or become full. The channel of the river *fills up* with sand every spring.

FILL *n.* Fullness; as much as supplies want; as much as gives complete satisfaction. Eat and drink to the *fill*. Take your *fill* of joy.

The land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your *fill*, and dwell therein in safety. — Lev. xxv.

FIL'LA-GREE. See FILIGRANE.

FILLE DE CHAM'BRE, (-shām'br,) [Fr.] A chamber-maid.

FILL'ED, *pp.* Made full; supplied with abundance.

FILL'ER, *n.* One who fills; one whose employment is to fill vessels.

They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer.*

2. That which fills any space. *Dryden.*

3. One that supplies abundantly.

FIL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *filet*, a thread, from *file*, L. *filum*.]

1 A little band to tie about the hair of the head.

A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope.*

2. The fleshy part of the thigh; *applied to veal*; as, a *fillet* of veal.

3. Meat rolled together and tied round. *Swift.*

4. In *architecture*, a little square member or ornament used in divers places, but generally as a corona over a greater molding; called also *listel*. Also, the broad, longitudinal ridge between the flutings of a Grecian column, except the Doric.

5. In *heraldry*, a kind of orle or bordure, containing only the third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure. It runs quite round near the edge, as a lace over a cloak. *Encyc.*

6. Among *painters* and *gilders*, a little rule or reglet of leaf-gold, drawn over certain moldings, or on the edges of frames, panels, &c., especially when painted white, by way of enrichment. *Encyc.*

7. In *the manege*, the loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests. *Encyc.*

FIL'LET, *v. t.* To bind with a fillet or little band.

2. To adorn with an astragal. *Ex.* xxxviii.

FIL'LET-ED, *pp.* Bound with a little band.

FIL'LET-ING, *ppr.* Binding with a little band or

FIL'LI-BEG, *n.* [Gael. *filleadh-beg*.] [fillet.

A little plaid; a kilt or dress reaching nearly to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland.

FILL'ING, *ppr.* Making full; supplying abundantly; growing full.

FILL'ING, *n.* A making full; supply.

2. The woof in weaving.

FIL'LIP, *v. t.* [Probably from the root of L. *pello*, like *pelt*, W. *fil*. See FILLY.]

To strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with a sudden spring.

FIL'LIP, *n.* A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb.

FIL'LIP-ING, *ppr.* Striking with the nail or end of the finger.

FIL'LY, *n.* [W. *filaw*, from *fil*, a scud; a dart; coinciding with Fr. *fille*, L. *filia*, Eng. *foal*, a shoot, issue.]

1. A female or mare colt; a young mare.

2. A wanton girl. *Beaum.*

FILM, *n.* [Sax. *film*. Qu. W. *fylliaw*, to shade or grow over, or It. *velame*, a vail, a *film*, L. *velamen*, or from L. *pellis*.]

A thin skin; a pellicle, as on the eye. In plants, it denotes the thin skin which separates the seeds in pods.

FILM, *v. t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle *Shak.*

FILM'I-NESS, *n.* State of being filmy.

FILM'Y, *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*

FI'LŌSE, *a.* In *zoology*, that ends in a thread-like process. *Brande*

FIL'TER, *n.* [Fr. *filtre*, *feutre*; Sp. *filtro*; It. *feltro*; properly, *felt*, fulled wool, lana coacta, this being used for straining liquors.]

A strainer; a piece of woolen cloth, paper, or other substance, through which liquors are passed for defecation. A filter may be made in the form of a hollow inverted cone, or by a twist of thread or yarn, being wetted, and one end put in the liquor, and the other suffered to hang out below the surface of the liquor. Porous stone is often used as a *filter*.

FIL'TER, *v. t.* To purify or defecate liquor, by passing it through a filter, or causing it to pass through a porous substance that retains any feculent matter.

FIL'TER, *v. i.* To percolate; to pass through a filter.

FIL'TER, *n.* See PHILTER.

FIL'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Strained; defecated by a filter.

FIL'TER-ING, *ppr.* Straining; defecating.

FIL'TER-ING, *n.* The act of passing through a filter.

FILTH, *n.* [Sax. *fylth*, from *ful*, *fula*, *foul*; D. *vuilte*. See FOUL and DEFILE.]

1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness.

2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that sullies or defiles the moral character.

To purify the soul from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

FILTH'I-LY, *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

FILTH'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being filthy.

2. Foulness; dirtiness; filth; nastiness.

Carry forth the *filthiness* out of the holy place. — 2 Chron. xxix.

3. Corruption; pollution; defilement by sin; impurity.

Let us cleanse ourselves from all *filthiness* of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God. — 2 Cor. vii.

FILTH'Y, *a.* Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty.

2. Polluted; defiled by sinful practices; morally impure.

He that is *filthy*, let him be *filthy* still. — Rev. xxii.

3. Obtained by base and dishonest means; as, *filthy* lucre. *Tit.* i.

FIL'TRATE, *v. t.* [Sp. *filtrar*; It. *filtrare*; Fr. *filtrer*. See FILTER.]

To filter; to defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation.

FIL'TRATE, *n.* The liquid which has been passed through a filter.

FIL-TRA'TION, *n.* The act or process of filtering; the mechanical separation of a liquid from the undissolved particles floating in it. The filtering substance may consist of any porous matter, as porous earthenware, unsized paper, sand, &c. *Ure.*

FIM'BLE-HEMP, *n.* [*female-hemp.*] Light summer hemp, that bears no seed. *Mortimer.*

FIM'BRI-ATE, *a.* [L. *fimbria*, a border or fringe.]

In *botany*, fringed; having the margin bordered by filiform processes thicker than hairs. *Lindley.*

FIM'BRI-ĀTE, *v. t.* To hem; to fringe. *Fuller.*

FIM'BRI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Hemmed; fringed.

FIM'BRI-Ā-TED, *a.* In *heraldry*, ornamented as an ordinary, with a narrow border or hem of another tincture. *Encyc.*

FIM'BRI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Hemming; fringing.

FIN, *n.* [Sax. *finn*; D. *vin*; Sw. *fena*; Dan. *finne*; L. *pinna*, or *penna*. The sense is probably a shoot, or it is from diminishing. See FINE. Class Bn.]

The fin of a fish consists of a membrane supported by rays, or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles. The fins of fish serve to keep their bodies upright, and to prevent wavering or vacillation. The fins, except the caudal, do not assist in progressive motion, the tail being the instrument of swimming.

FIN, *v. t.* To carve or cut up a chub.

FIN'A-BLE, *a.* [See FINE.] That admits a fine.

2. Subject to a fine or penalty; as, a *finable* person or offense.

FI'NAL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *final*; L. *finalis*; It. *finale*. See FINE.]

1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; as, the *final* issue or event of things; *final* hope; *final* salvation.

2. Conclusive; decisive; ultimate; as, a *final* judgment. The battle of Waterloo was *final* to the power of Bonaparte; it brought the contest to a *final* issue.

3. Respecting the end or object to be gained; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view. The efficient cause is that which produces the event or effect; the *final* cause is that for the sake of which any thing is done.

FI-NA'LE, (fe-nä'lā,) *n.* [It.] The last note or end of a piece of music.

2. The last performance in any act of an opera, or that which closes a concert; close; termination.

FI-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Final state. *Baxter.*

FI'NAL-LY, *adv.* At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly. The cause is expensive, but we shall *finally* recover The contest was long, but the Romans *finally* conquered.

2. Completely; beyond recovery.

The enemy was *finally* exterminated. *Davies.*

FI-NANCE', (fe-nans',) *n.* [Fr. and Norm. *finance*; Arm. *financz*, fine, subsidy. *Finance* is from *fine*, in the sense of a sum of money paid by the subject to the king for the enjoyment of a privilege; a *feudal sense*. Hence, *finance* was originally revenue arising from *fines*. See FINE.]

Revenue; income of a king or state. *Bacon.*

The United States, near the close of the revolution, appointed a superintendent of *finance*.

[*It is more generally used in the plural.*]

FI-NAN'CES, *n. pl.* Revenue; funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money. The *finances* of the king or government were in a low condition. The *finances* were exhausted.

2. The income or resources of individuals.

[*But the word is most properly applicable to public revenue.*]

FI-NAN'CIAL, (fe-nan'shal,) *a.* Pertaining to public revenue; as, *financial* concerns or operations. *Anderson.*

FI-NAN'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In relation to finances or public revenue; in a manner to produce revenue.

We should be careful not to consider as *financially* effective exports all the goods and produce which have been sent abroad. *Walsh.*

FIN-AN-CIĒR', (fin-an-seer',) *n.* [In France, a receiver or farmer of the public revenues.]

1. An officer who receives and manages the public revenues; a treasurer.

2. One who is skilled in the principles or system of public revenue; one who understands the mode of raising money by imposts, excise, or taxes, and the economical management and application of public money.

3. One who is intrusted with the collection and management of the revenues of a corporation.

4. One skilled in banking operations.

FI'NA-RY. See FINERY. *Dict.*

FINCH, *n.* [Sax. *finc*; G. *fink*; D. *vink*; It. *pinciono*; W. *pinc*, fine, gay, a *finch*.]

A small singing bird. But *finch* is used chiefly in composition; as, *chaffinch*, *goldfinch*. These belong to the genus Fringilla, (Linn.) or family Fringillidæ.

FIND, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* FOUND [Sax. *findan*; G. *finden*; D. *vinden*, or *vynen*; Sw. *finna*; Dan. *finder*. This word coincides in origin with the L. *venio*; but in sense with *invenio*. The primary sense is, to come to, to rush, to fall on, to meet, to set on; and the Sw. *finna* is rendered hot only by *invenire*, but by *offendere*. So in Sp. *venir*, to come, and to assault. It is probable, therefore, that *find* and *fend* are from one root. Ar. فَانَ *fauna*, to come. Class Bn, No. 21. See, also, No. 7.]

1. *Literally*, to come to; to meet; hence, to discover by the eye; to gain first sight or knowledge of something lost; to recover either by searching for it or by accident.

Doth she not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently, till she *find* it? and when she hath *found* it. — Luke xv.

2. To meet; to discover something not before seen or known.

He saith to him, We have *found* the Messiah. — John i.

3. To obtain by seeking.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall *find*. — Matt. vii.

4. To meet with.

In woods and forests thou art *found*. *Cowley.*

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5. To discover or know by experience.

The torrid zone is now *found* habitable. *Cowley.*

6. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth to life, and few there be that *find* it. — Matt. vii.

7. To discover by study, experiment, or trial. Air and water are *found* to be compound substances. Alchemists long attempted to *find* the philosopher's stone, but it is not yet *found*.

8. To gain; to have; as, to *find* leisure for a visit.

9. To perceive; to observe; to learn. I *found* his opinions to accord with my own.

10. To catch; to detect.

When first *found* in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange, monstrous thing. *Locke.*

In this sense, *find* is usually followed by *out*.

11. To meet.

In ills their business and their glory *find*. *Cowley.*

12. To have; to experience; to enjoy.

Behold, in the day of your fast ye *find* pleasure. — Is. lviii.

13. To select; to choose; to designate.

I have *found* David my servant. — Ps. lxxxix.

14. To discover and declare the truth of disputed facts; to come to a conclusion, and decide between parties, as a jury The jury *find* a verdict for the plaintiff or defendant; they *find* the accused to be guilty.

15. To determine and declare by verdict. The jury have *found* a large sum in damages for the plaintiff.

16. To establish or pronounce charges alleged to be true. The grand jury have *found* a bill against the accused, or they *find* a true bill.

17. To supply; to furnish. Who will *find* the money or provisions for this expedition? We will *find* ourselves with provisions and clothing. Hence,

18. To supply with provisions. He pays the laborer a dollar a day, and *finds* him.

19. To discover or gain knowledge of by touching or by sounding. We first sounded, and *found* bottom at the depth of ninety-five fathoms on the Sole bank. *N. W.*

To find one's self; to be; to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness. Pray, sir, how do you *find yourself* this morning?

To find in; to supply; to furnish; to provide. He *finds* his nephew *in* money, victuals, and clothes.

To find out; to invent; to discover something before unknown.

A man of Tyre, skillful to work in gold — and to *find out* every device. — 2 Chron. ii.

2 To unriddle; to solve; as, to *find out* the meaning of a parable or an enigma.

3. To discover; to obtain knowledge of what is hidden; as, to *find out* a secret.

4. To understand; to comprehend.

Canst thou by searching *find out* God? — Job xi.

5. To detect; to discover; to bring to light; as, to *find out* a thief or a theft; to *find out* a trick.

To find fault with; to blame; to censure.

FIND'ER, *n.* One who meets or falls on any thing; one that discovers what is lost or is unknown; one who discovers by searching, or by accident.

2. In *astronomy*, a smaller telescope, attached to a larger telescope, for the purpose of finding an object more readily.

FIND'-FAULT, *n.* A censurer; a caviler. *Shak.*

FIND-FAULT'ING, *a.* Apt to censure; captious. *Whitlock.*

FIND'ING, *ppr.* Discovering.

FIND'ING, *n.* Discovery; the act of discovering.

2. In *law*, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.

FIND'INGS, *n. pl.* The tools, together with thread and wax, which a journeyman shoemaker is to furnish in his employment. *Smith.*

FIN'DY, *a.* [Sax. *findig*, heavy; *gefindig*, capacious; Dan. *fyndig*, strong, emphatical, nervous, weighty, from *fynd*, force, energy, emphasis, strength; probably from crowding, tension, stretching, from *find*.] Full; heavy; or firm, solid, substantial. [*Obs.*]

A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy*. *Old Prov. Junius.*

FINE, *a.* [Fr. *fin*, whence *finesse*; Sp. and Port. *fino*, whence *fineza*; It. *fino*, whence *finezza*; Dan. *fiin*; Sw. *fin*; G. *fein*; D. *fyn*; hence to *refine*. The Ir. has *fion*; and the W. *fain*, *fvined*, signify rising to a point, as a cone. Ar. أفن *afana*, to diminish. Class Bn, No. 29.]

1. Small; thin; slender; minute; of very small diameter; as, a *fine* thread; *fine* silk; a *fine* hair. We say, also, *fine* sand, *fine* particles.

2. Subtile; thin; tenuous; as, *fine* spirits evaporate; a *finer* medium opposed to a *grosser*. *Bacon.*

3. Thin; keen; smoothly sharp; as, the *fine* edge of a razor.

4. Made of fine threads; not coarse; as, *fine* linen or cambric.

5. Clear; pure; free from feculence or foreign matter; as, *fine* gold or silver; wine is not good till *fine*.

6. Refined.

Those things were too *fine* to be fortunate, and succeed in all parts. *Bacon.*

7. Nice; delicate; perceiving or discerning minute beauties or deformities; as, a *fine* taste; a *fine* sense.

8. Subtle; artful; dextrous. [See FINESSE.] *Bacon.*

9. Subtle; sly; fraudulent. *Hubberd's Tale.*

10. Elegant; beautiful in thought.

To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine*. *Dryden.*

11. Very handsome; beautiful with dignity. The lady has a *fine* person, or a *fine* face.

12. Accomplished; elegant in manners. He was one of the *finest* gentlemen of his age.

13. Accomplished in learning; excellent; as, a *fine* scholar.

14. Excellent; superior; brilliant or acute; as, a man of *fine* genius.

15. Amiable; noble; ingenuous; excellent; as, a man of a *fine* mind.

16. Showy; splendid; elegant; as, a range of *fine* buildings; a *fine* house or garden; a *fine* view.

17. *Ironically*, worthy of contemptuous notice; eminent for bad qualities.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, has the *finest* mad devil of jealousy in him, Master Brook, that ever governed frenzy. *Shak.*

Fine arts, or polite arts, are the arts which depend chiefly on the labors of the mind or imagination, and whose object is pleasure; as poetry, music, painting, and sculpture.

The uses of this word are so numerous and indefinite, as to preclude a particular definition of each. In general, *fine*, in *popular language*, expresses whatever is excellent, showy, or magnificent.

FINE, *n.* [This word is the basis of *finance*, but I have not found it, in its simple form, in any modern language, except the English. Junius says that *fin*, in Cimbric, is a mulct, and *finio*, to fine. The word seems to be the L. *finis*, and the application of it to pecuniary compensation seems to have proceeded from its feudal use, in the transfer of lands, in which a *final* agreement or concord was made between the lord and his vassal. See פנה *fanah*. Class Bn, No. 23.]

1. In *a feudal sense*, a final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal, prescribing the conditions on which the latter should hold his lands. *Spelman.*

2. A sum of money paid to the lord by his tenant, for permission to alienate or transfer his lands to another. This, in England, was exacted only from the king's tenants *in capite*. *Blackstone.*

3. A sum of money paid by way of penalty for an offense; a mulct; a pecuniary punishment. *Fines* are usually prescribed by statute, for the several violations of law; or the limit is prescribed, beyond which the judge cannot impose a *fine* for a particular offense.

In fine. [Fr. *enfin*; L. *in* and *finis*.] In the end or conclusion; to conclude; to sum up all.

FINE, *v. t.* [See FINE, the adjective.] To clarify; to refine; to purify; to defecate; to free from feculence or foreign matter; as, to *fine* wine.

[*This is the most general use of this word.*]

2. To purify, as a metal; as, to *fine* gold or silver. In this sense, we now generally use *refine*; but *fine* is proper. *Job* xxviii. *Prov.* xvii.

3. To make less coarse; as, to *fine* grass. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

4. To decorate; to adorn. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

FINE, *v. t.* [See FINE, the noun.] To impose on one a pecuniary penalty, for an offense or breach of law; to set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine. The trespassers were *fined* ten dollars, and imprisoned a month.

2. *v. i.* To pay a fine. [*Not used.*] *Oldham.*

FIN'ED, (find,) *pp.* Refined; purified; defecated.

2. Subjected to a pecuniary penalty.

FINE'DRAW, *v. t.* [*fine* and *draw*.] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINE'DRAW-ER, *n.* One who finedraws. [*Johnson.*

FINE'DRAW-ING, *n.* Rentering; a dextrous or nice sewing up the rents of cloth or stuffs. *Encyc.*

FINE'FIN''GER-ED, *a.* Nice in workmanship; dextrous at fine work. *Johnson.*

FINE'-GRAIN-ED, *a.* Having a fine grain.

FINE'LESS, *a.* Endless; boundless. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FINE'LY, *adv.* In minute parts; as, a substance *finely* pulverized.

2. To a thin or sharp edge; as, an instrument *finely* sharpened.

3. Gayly; handsomely; beautifully; with elegance and taste. She was *finely* attired.

4. With elegance or beauty.

Plutarch says, very *finely*, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; for if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others. *Addison.*

5. With advantage; very favorably; as, a house or garden *finely* situated.

6. Nicely; delicately, as, a stuff *finely* wrought.

7. Purely; completely. *Clarendon.*

8. *By way of irony*, wretchedly; in a manner deserving of contemptuous notice. He is *finely* caught in his own snare.

FINE'NESS, *n.* [Fr. *finesse*; It. *finezza*.]

1. Thinness; smallness; slenderness; as, the *fineness* of a thread or silk. Hence,

2. Consisting of fine threads; as, *fine* linen.

3. Smallness; minuteness; as, the *fineness* of sand or particles; the *fineness* of soil or mold.

4. Clearness; purity; freedom from foreign matter; as, the *fineness* of wine or other liquor; the *fineness* of gold.

5. Niceness; delicacy; as, the *fineness* of taste.

6. Keenness; sharpness; thinness; as, the *fineness* of an edge.

7. Elegance; beauty; as, *fineness* of person.

8. Capacity for delicate or refined conceptions; as, the *fineness* of genius.

9. Show; splendor; gayety of appearance; elegance; as, the *fineness* of clothes or dress.

10. Clearness; as, the *fineness* of complexion.

11. Subtilty; artfulness; ingenuity; as, the *fineness* of wit.

12. Smoothness. *Drayton.*

FIN'ER, *n.* One who refines or purifies. *Prov.* xxv. 4.

2. *a.* Comparative of FINE.

FIN'ER-Y, *n.* Show; splendor; gayety of colors or appearance; as, the *finery* of a dress.

2. Showy articles of dress; gay clothes, jewels, trinkets, &c.

3. In *iron works*, a furnace where cast iron is converted into malleable iron. *Buchanan.*

FINE'-SPŌK'EN, (-spōk'n,) *a.* Using fine phrases. *Chesterfield.*

FINE'SPUN, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtile.

FI-NESSE', (fe-ness',) *n.* [Fr. *finesse*; It. *finezza*; Sp. *fineza*; properly, *fineness*.]

Artifice; stratagem; subtilty of contrivance to gain a point.

FI-NESSE', *v. i.* To use artifice or stratagem.

FI-NESS'ING, *ppr.* Practicing artifice to accomplish a purpose.

FI-NESS'ING, *n.* The practice of artifice.

FINE'STILL, *v. t.* To distill spirit from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter. *Encyc.*

FINE'STILL-ER, *n.* One who distills spirit from treacle or molasses. *Encyc.*

FINE'STILL-ING, *n.* The operation of distilling spirit from molasses or treacle. *Encyc.*

FIN'-FISH, *n.* A species of slender whale.

FIN'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane. *Brown.*

FIN''GER, (fing'gur,) *n.* [Sax. *finger*, from *fengan*, to take or seize; G. Sw. and Dan. *finger*; D. *vinger*. But *n* is not radical, for the Goth. is *figgrs*.]

1. One of the extreme parts of the hand, a small member shooting to a point. The fingers have joints which peculiarly fit them to be instruments of catching, seizing, and holding. When we speak of the fingers generally, we include the thumb; as, the *five* fingers. But we often make a distinction. The *fingers* and thumb consist of fifteen bones; three to each. The word is applied to some other animals as well as to man.

2. A certain measure. We say, a *finger's* breadth, or the breadth of the four *fingers*, or of the three *fingers*.

3. The hand. *Waller.*

Who teacheth my *fingers* to fight. — Ps. cxliv.

4. The *finger* or *fingers of God*, in *Scripture*, signify his power, strength, or operation.

The magicians said to Pharaoh, This is the *finger* of God. — Exod. viii.

5. In *music*, ability; skill in playing on a keyed instrument. She has a good *finger*. *Busby.*

FIN''GER, *v. t.* To handle with the fingers; to touch lightly; to toy. The covetous man delights to *finger* money.

2. To touch or take thievishly; to pilfer. *South.*

3. To touch an instrument of music; to play on an instrument. *Shak.*

4. To perform work with the fingers; to execute delicate work.

5. To handle without violence. *Bp. Hall.*

FIN''GER, *v. i.* To dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument. *Busby.*

FIN''GER-BŌARD, *n.* The board at the neck of a violin, guitar, or the like, where the fingers act on the strings. *Wood.*

FIN''GER-ED, (fing'gurd,) *pp.* Played on; handled; touched.

2. *a.* Having fingers. In *botany*, digitate; having leaflets like fingers.

FIN''GER-FERN, *n.* A plant, asplenium. *Johnson.*

FIN''GER-GLASS, *n.* A glass containing water for dipping the fingers in at the dinner-table.

FIN''GER-ING, *ppr.* Handling; touching lightly.

FIN''GER-ING, *n.* The act of touching lightly or handling. *Grew.*

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2. The manner of touching an instrument of music. *Shak.*

3. Delicate work made with the fingers. *Spenser.*

FIN″GER-PŌST, *n.* A post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road.

FIN″GER-SHELL, *n.* A marine shell resembling a finger. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

FIN″GER-STŌNE, *n.* A fossil resembling an arrow. *Johnson.*

FIN″GLE-FAN″GLE, *n.* A trifle. [*Vulgar.*] *Hudibras.*

FIN″GRI-GO, *n.* A plant of the genus Pisonia. The fruit is a kind of berry or plum. *Lee. Ed. Encyc.*

FIN′I-AL, *n.* [L. *finio*, to finish.]

The knot or bunch of foliage, or flower, that forms the upper extremities of pinnacles in Gothic architecture; sometimes, the pinnacle itself. *Elmes.*

FIN′I-ĊAL, *a.* [from *fine.*] Nice; spruce; foppish; pretending to great nicety or superfluous elegance; as, a *finical* fellow.

2. Affectedly nice or showy; as, a *finical* dress.

FIN′I-ĊAL-LY, *adv.* With great nicety or spruceness; foppishly.

FIN′I-ĊAL-NESS, *n.* Extreme nicety in dress or manners; foppishness. *Warburton.*

FIN′I-KIN, *a.* Precise in trifles; idly busy. *Smart.*

FIN′ING, *ppr.* [See FINE, the verb.] Clarifying; refining; purifying; defecating; separating from extraneous matter.

2. [See FINE, the noun.] Imposing a fine or pecuniary penalty.

FIN′ING, *n.* The process of refining or purifying; applied especially to the clarifying of wines, malt liquors, &c.

2. *Finings;* a solution of gelatin, used for clarifying.

FIN′ING-POT, *n.* A vessel in which metals are refined.

FI′NIS, *n.* [L.] An end; conclusion.

FIN′ISH, *v. t.* [Arm. *finiçza*; Fr. *finir*; L. *finio*, from *finis*, an end, Ir. *fuin*, W. *fin.* Class Bn, No. 23.]

1. To arrive at the end of, in performance; to complete; as, to *finish* a house; to *finish* a journey.

Thus the heavens and the earth were *finished.* — Gen. ii.

2. To make perfect.

Episodes, taken separately, *finish* nothing. *Broome.*

3. To bring to an end; to end; to put an end to.

Seventy weeks are determined on thy people, and on thy holy city, to *finish* the transgression, and make an end of sins. — Dan. ix.

4. To perfect; to accomplish; to polish to the degree of excellence intended. In *this sense* it is frequently used in the participle of the perfect tense as an adjective. It is a *finished* performance; he is a *finished* scholar.

FIN′ISH, *n.* The completion of a work of art; that which gives it perfection.

2. The last hard, smooth coat of plaster on a wall.

FIN′ISH-ED, (fin′isht,) *pp.* Completed; ended; done; perfected.

2. *a.* Complete; perfect; polished to the highest degree of excellence; as, a *finished* poem; a *finished* education.

FIN′ISH-ER, *n.* One who finishes; one who completely performs. *Shak.*

2. One who puts an end to. *Hooker.*

3. One who completes or perfects.

Jesus, the author and *finisher* of our faith. — Heb. xii.

FIN′ISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Completing; perfecting; bringing to an end.

FIN′ISH-ING, *n.* Completion; completeness; perfection; last polish; finish. *Warburton.*

FI′NITE, *a.* [L. *finitus*, from *finio*, to finish, from *finis*, limit.]

Having a limit; limited; bounded; opposed to *infinite;* as, *finite* number; *finite* existence; *applied to this life*, we say, a *finite* being, *finite* duration.

FI′NITE-LY, *adv.* Within limits; to a certain degree only. *Stillingfleet.*

FI′NITE-NESS, *n.* Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries; as, the *finiteness* of our natural powers.

FIN′I-TUDE, *n.* Limitation. [*Not used.*] *Cheyne.*

FIN′LESS, *a.* [from *fin.*] Destitute of fins; as, *finless* fish. *Shak.*

FIN′-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a fin; as, a *fin-like* oar. *Dryden.*

FINN, *n.* A native of Finland, in Europe.

FIN′NED, *a.* Having broad edges on either side; *applied to a plow.* *Mortimer.*

FIN′NI-KIN, *n.* A sort of pigeon, with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

FIN′NY, *a.* Furnished with fins; as, *finny* fish; *finny* tribes; *finny* prey. *Dryden. Pope.*

FI-NŌ′CHI-O, *n.* [It. *finocchio.*]

A variety of fennel.

FI′NŌS, (fē′nōz,) *n.* [Sp.] Second best wool from Merino sheep. *Gardner.*

FIN′SCALE, *n.* A river-fish, called the *rudd.* *Chambers.*

FIN′-TŌ-ED, *a.* [*fin* and *toe.*] Palmiped; palmated; having toes connected by a membrane, as aquatic fowls.

FI-ORD′, *n.* [Sw.] An inlet from the sea; a bay. *Dr. Baird.*

FI′O-RIN, *n.* A species of creeping bent-grass, once supposed to be of great value for green winter-fodder. *Partington.*

FIP′PLE, (fip′pl,) *n.* [L. *fibula.*]

A stopper, as in a wind-instrument of music. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

FIR, (fur,) *n.* [W. *pyr*, what shoots to a point, a fir-tree; Sax. *furh-wudu*, fir-wood; G. *föhre;* Sw. *furu-trä*; Dan. *fyrre-træe.* The Dutch call it *sparre-boom*, spar-tree.]

The name of several species of the genus Abies, allied to the pines, and valued for their timber, as the Scotch fir, the silver fir, spruce fir, hemlock fir, and Oriental fir.

FIR′-TREE. See FIR.

FIRE, *n.* [Sax. *fyr*; G. *feuer*; D. *vuur*; Dan. and Sw. *fyr*; Gr. πυρ. Qu. Coptic, *pira*, the sun; New Guinea, *for.* The radical sense of *fire* is usually, to rush, to rage, to be violently agitated; and if this is the sense of *fire*, it coincides with L. *furo.* It may be from shining or consuming. See Class Br, No. 2, 6, 9, 30.]

1. Heat and light emanating visibly, perceptibly, and simultaneously, from any body; caloric; the unknown cause of the sensation of heat, and of the retrocession of the homogeneous particles of bodies from one another, producing expansion, and thus enlarging all their dimensions; one of the causes of magnetism, as evinced by Dr. Hare's calorimotor. *Silliman.*

In *the popular acceptation of the word*, *fire* is the effect of combustion. The combustible body ignited, or heated to redness, we call *fire;* and when ascending in a stream or body, we call it *flame.* A piece of charcoal, in combustion, is of a red color, and very hot. In this state it is said to be *on fire*, or to contain *fire.* When combustion ceases, it loses its redness and extreme heat, and we say, the *fire* is extinct.

2. The burning of fuel on a hearth, or in any other place. We kindle a *fire* in the morning, and at night we rake up the *fire.* Anthracite will maintain *fire* during the night.

3. The burning of a house or town; a conflagration. Newburyport and Savannah have suffered immense losses by *fire.* The great *fire* in Boston, in 1711, consumed a large part of the town.

4. Light; luster; splendor.

Stars, hide your *fires!* *Shak.*

5. Torture by burning. *Prior.*

6. The instrument of punishment, or the punishment of the impenitent in another state.

Who among us shall dwell with the devouring *fire?* — Is. xxxiii.

7. That which inflames or irritates the passions.

What *fire* is in my ears? *Shak.*

8. Ardor of temper; violence of passion.

He heal *fire* in his temper. *Atterbury.*

9. Liveliness of imagination; vigor of fancy; intellectual activity; animation; force of sentiment or expression.

And warm the critic with a poet's *fire.* *Pope.*

10. The passion of love; ardent affection.

The god of love retires;
Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires.* *Pope.*

11. Ardor; heat; as, the *fire* of zeal or of love.

12. Combustion; tumult; rage; contention.

13. Trouble; affliction.

When thou walkest through the *fire*, thou shalt not be burnt. — Is. xliii.

To set on fire; to kindle; to inflame; to excite violent action.

St. Anthony's fire; a disease, marked by an eruption on the skin, or a diffused inflammation, with fever; the erysipelas.

Wild fire; an artificial or factitious fire, which burns even under water. It is made by a composition of sulphur, naphtha, pitch, gum, and bitumen. It is called also *Greek fire.* *Encyc.*

FIRE, *v. t.* To set on fire; to kindle; as, to *fire* a house or chimney; to *fire* a pile. *Dryden.*

2. To inflame; to irritate the passions; as, to *fire* with anger or revenge.

3. To animate; to give life or spirit; as, to *fire* the genius.

4. To drive by fire. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

5. To cause to explode; to discharge; as, to *fire* a musket or cannon.

6. To cauterize; *a term in farriery.*

FIRE, *v. i.* To take fire; to be kindled.

2. To be irritated or inflamed with passion.

3. To discharge artillery or fire-arms. They *fired* on the town.

FIRE′-ARMS, *n. pl.* Arms or weapons which expel their charge by the combustion of powder, as pistols, muskets, &c.

FIRE′-AR-RŌW, *n.* A small iron dart, furnished with a match impregnated with powder and sulphur, used to fire the sails of ships. *Encyc.*

FIRE′-BALL, *n.* A grenade; a ball filled with powder or other combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, and to injure by explosion.

2. A meteor which passes rapidly through the air and displodes.

FIRE′-BĀRE, *n.* In *old writers*, a beacon. *Cyc.*

FIRE′-BAR-REL, *n.* A hollow cylinder, filled with various kinds of combustibles, used in fire-ships, to convey the fire to the shrouds. *Encyc.*

FIRE′-BAV-IN, *n.* A bundle of brush-wood, used in fireships. *Encyc.*

FIRE′-BLAST, *n.* A disease of plants and trees, in which they appear as if burnt by fire. *Cyc.*

FIRE′-BŌARD, *n.* A chimney-board, used to close a fireplace in summer.

FIRE′-BŌTE, *n.* An allowance of fuel, to which a tenant is entitled. *England.*

FIRE′BRAND, *n.* A piece of wood kindled or on fire.

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief. *Bacon.*

FIRE′-BRICK, *n.* A brick that will sustain intense heat without fusion.

FIRE′-BRUSH, *n.* A brush used to sweep the hearth. *Swift.*

FIRE′-BUCK-ET, *n.* A bucket to convey water to engines for extinguishing fire.

FIRE′-ĊLAD, *a.* Clad with fire. *Wordsworth.*

FIRE′-ĊLĀY, *n.* A kind of clay that will sustain intense heat, used in making fire-bricks. *Cyc.*

FIRE′-ĊOCK, *n.* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

FIRE′-ĊŌM′PA-NY, (-kum′pa-ny,) *n.* A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.

FIRE′-CROSS, *n.* Something used in Scotland as a signal to take arms; the ends being burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood. *Johnson.*

FIR′ED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; kindled; animated; irritated.

FIRE′-DAMP, *n.* The explosive carbureted hydrogen of coal-mines. [See DAMP.] *Ure.*

FIRE′-DRAKE, *n.* A fiery serpent.

2. An ignis fatuus. *Beaum.*

FIRE′-ĒAT′ER, *n.* One who pretends to eat fire. Hence,

2. A cant term for a fighting character, or duelist.

FIRE′-EN′GINE, *n.* An engine for throwing water to extinguish fire and save buildings.

FIRE′-ES-ĊAPE′, *n.* A machine for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire. *Cyc.*

FIRE′-EŸ-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having a fiery eye.

FIRE′-FLĀIR, *n.* A species of ray-fish or Raia.

FIRE′-FLŸ, *n.* A name commonly given to winged, luminous insects; particularly to the *Elater noctilucus*, of South America, which emits a brilliant light from a round, glossy, yellow spot on each side of the thorax, and from other parts of the body. *Partington.*

FIRE′-GUARD, *n.* A framework of iron wire, to be placed in front of a fireplace.

FIRE′-HOOK, *n.* A large hook for pulling down buildings in conflagrations.

FIRE′-I′RONS, (-ī′urnz,) *n. pl.* The irons belonging to a fireplace, as the shovel, tongs, poker, &c.

FIRE′LOCK, *n.* A musket, or other gun, with a lock, which is discharged by striking fire with flint and steel.

FIRE′MAN, *n.* A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns, &c.

2. A man who tends the fires of a steam-engine, &c.

FIRE′-MAS′TER, *n.* An officer of artillery, who superintends the composition of fireworks.

FIRE′-NEW, (-nū,) *a.* Fresh from the forge; bright. *Addison.*

FIRE′-OF′FICE, (-of′fis,) *n.* An office for making insurance against fire.

FIRE′-OR′DE-AL. See ORDEAL.

FIRE′-PAN, *n.* A pan for holding or conveying fire. *Exod.* xxvii.

FIRE′PLĀCE, *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.

FIRE′-PLUG, *n.* A plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire.

FIRE′-POT, *n.* A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations.

FIRE′-PROOF, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible.

FIRE′-QUENCH-ING, *a.* Extinguishing fire. *Kirby.*

FIR′ER, *n.* One who sets fire to any thing; an incendiary.

FIRE′-SHIP, *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles, and furnished with grappling-irons, to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships. *Encyc.*

FIRE′-SHŌV′EL, (-shuv′l,) *n.* A shovel or instrument for taking up or removing coals of fire.

FIRE′SIDE, *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life or retirement.

FIRE′SIDE, *a.* Belonging to the fireside or domestic circle. *Cowper.*

FIRE′-STICK, *n.* A lighted stick or brand. *Digby.*

FIRE′-STŌNE, *n.* Iron pyrites. [*Obs.*]

2. A kind of freestone which bears a high degree of heat. *Cyc.*

FIRE′WARD, } *n.* An officer who has authority
FIRE′WARD′EN, } to direct others in the extinguishing of fires.

FIRE′-WEED, *n.* An American plant, *Senecio hieraci-*

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folius, often four or five feet high, very troublesome in and around spots where brushwood has been burned. *Farm. Encyc.*

FIRE'-WING-ED, *a.* Having fiery wings. *Carlisle.*

FIRE'-WOOD, *n.* Wood for fuel.

FIRE'-WŌRK, (-wurk,) *n.* Usually in the *plural*, FIRE-WORKS.

Preparations of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials, used for making explosions in the air, on occasions of public rejoicing; pyrotechnical exhibitions. This word is applied also to various combustible preparations used in war.

FIRE'-WŌRK-ER, *n.* An officer of artillery subordinate to the fire-master.

FIRE'-WŌR-SHIP, *n.* The worship of fire, which prevailed chiefly in Persia, among those called *Ghebers*, or *Guebers*. *Encyc. Am.*

FIRE'-WŌR-SHIP-ER, *n.* One who worships fire.

FIR'ING, *ppr.* Setting fire to; kindling; animating; exciting; inflaming; discharging fire-arms.

FIR'ING, *n.* The act of discharging fire-arms.

2. The application of fire, or of a cautery.

3. Fuel; fire-wood or coal. *Mortimer.*

FIR'ING-I'RON, (-ī'urn,) *n.* An instrument used in farriery to discuss swellings and knots. *Encyc.*

FIRK, (furk,) *v. t.* To beat; to whip; to chastise. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

FIR'KIN, (fur'kin,) *n.* [The first syllable is probably the Dan. *fire*, D. *vier*, four, and the latter as in KILDERKIN.]

A measure of capacity, being the fourth part of a barrel. It is nine gallons of beer, or eight gallons of ale, soap, or herrings. In *America*, the *firkin* is rarely used, except for butter or lard, and signifies a small vessel or cask, of indeterminate size, or of different sizes, regulated by the statutes of the different States.

FIR'LOT, *n.* A dry measure used in Scotland. The Linlithgow wheat firlot is to the imperial bushel as 998 to 1000; the Linlithgow barley firlot is to the imperial bushel as 1456 to 1000. *McCulloch.*

FIRM, (furm,) *a.* [L. *firmus*; Fr. *ferme*; Sp. *firme*; It. *fermo*; W. *fyrv.* This Welsh word may be from the Latin. The root of the word is probably Celtic; W. *fer*, hard, solid; *fyr*, a solid; *feru*, to concrete or congeal, to fix, to freeze. This is the root of L. *ferrum*, iron.]

1. Probably, fixed; hence, applied to the matter of bodies, it signifies closely compressed; compact; hard; solid; as, *firm* flesh; *firm* muscles; some species of wood are more *firm* than others; a cloth of *firm* texture.

2. Fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken; not easily moved; as, a *firm* believer; a *firm* friend; a *firm* adherent or supporter; a *firm* man, or a man of *firm* resolution.

3. Solid; not giving way; opposed to *fluid*; as, *firm* land.

FIRM, (furm,) *n.* A partnership or house; or the name or title under which a company transact business; as, the *firm* of Hope & Co.

FIRM, (furm,) *v. t.* [L. *firmo.*]

To fix; to settle; to confirm; to establish.

And Jove has *firmed* it with an awful nod. *Dryden.*

[*This word is rarely used, except in poetry. In prose we use* CONFIRM.]

FIRM'A-MENT, (furm'a-ment,) *n.* [L. *firmamentum*, from *firmus*, *firmo.*]

The region of the air; the sky or heavens. In *Scripture*, the word denotes an expanse, a wide extent; for such is the signification of the Hebrew word, coinciding with *regio*, *region*, and *reach*. The original, therefore, does not convey the sense of solidity, but of stretching, extension; the great arch or expanse over our heads, in which are placed the atmosphere and the clouds, and in which the stars *appear* to be placed, and are *really* seen.

And God said, Let there be a *firmament* in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. — Gen. i. 6.

And God said, Let there be lights in the *firmament*. — Gen. i. 14.

FIRM-A-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions. *Dryden.*

FIR'MAN, *n.* An Asiatic word, denoting a decree or grant of privileges. A *firman* given to a traveler is a kind of passport insuring to him protection and assistance. *P. Cyc.*

[*Often pronounced* fir-maun'.]

FIRM'ED, (furmd,) *pp.* Established; confirmed.

FIRM'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having firm feet; standing firmly.

FIRM'ING, (furm'ing,) *ppr.* Settling; making firm and stable.

FIRM'I-TUDE, (furm'i-tude,) *n.* Strength; solidity. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

FIRM'I-TY, (furm'i-ty,) *n.* Strength; firmness. [*Not used.*] *Chillingworth.*

FIRM'LESS, (furm'less,) *a.* Detached from substance.

Does passion still the *firmless* mind control? *Pope.*

FIRM'LI-ER, *adv.* More firmly. *Milton.*

FIRM'LY, (furm'ly,) *adv.* Solidly; compactly; closely, as, particles of matter *firmly* cohering.

2. Steadily; with constancy or fixedness; immovably; steadfastly. He *firmly* believes in the divine origin of the Scriptures. His resolution is *firmly* fixed. He *firmly* adheres to his party.

FIRM'NESS, (furm'ness,) *n.* Closeness or denseness of texture or structure; compactness; hardness; solidity; as, the *firmness* of wood, stone, cloth, or other substance.

2. Stability; strength; as, the *firmness* of a union, or of a confederacy.

3. Steadfastness; constancy; fixedness; as, the *firmness* of a purpose or resolution; the *firmness* of a man, or of his courage; *firmness* of mind or soul.

4. Certainty; soundness; as, the *firmness* of notions or opinions.

FIRST, (furst,) *a.* [Sax. *first*, or *fyrst*, Sw. *förste*, Dan. *förste*; first; G. *fürst*, D. *vorst*, Dan. *fyrste*, a prince, that is, *first* man. It is the superlative of *fore*, *fyr*, before, advanced, that is, *forest*, *fyrest*, from Sax. *faran*, to go, or a root of the same family. See FARE and FOR.]

1. Advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in place; as, the *first* man in a marching company or troop is the man that precedes all the rest. Hence,

2. Preceding all others in the order of time. Adam was the *first* man. Cain was the *first* murderer. Monday was the *first* day of January.

3. Preceding all others in numbers or a progressive series; the ordinal of one; as, 1 is the *first* number.

4. Preceding all others in rank, dignity, or excellence. Demosthenes was the *first* orator of Greece. Burke was one of the *first* geniuses of his age. Give God the *first* place in your affections.

FIRST, (furst,) *adv.* Before any thing else in the order of time.

Adam was *first* formed, then Eve. — 1 Tim. ii.

2. Before all others in place or progression. Let the officers enter the gate *first*.

3. Before any thing else in order of proceeding or consideration. *First*, let us attend to the examination of the witnesses.

4. Before all others in rank. He stands or ranks *first* in public estimation.

At first; *at the first*; at the beginning or origin.

First or last; at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

And all are fools and lovers *first or last*. *Dryden.*

FIRST-BE-GOT', } *a.* First produced; the eld-
FIRST-BE-GOT'TEN, } est of children. *Milton.*

FIRST'-BORN, *a.* First brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest; as, the *first-born* son.

2. Most excellent; most distinguished or exalted. Christ is called the *first-born* of every creature. *Col.* i.

FIRST'-BORN, *n.* The eldest child; the first in the order of birth.

The *first-born* of the poor are the most wretched. *Is.* xiv.

The *first-born* of death is the most terrible death. *Job* xviii.

FIRST-CRE-ĀT'ED, *a.* Created before any other.

FIRST'-FLŌOR, *n.* In *England*, the floor or tier of apartments next above the ground-floor, called, in *America*, the *second story*.

FIRST'-FRŪIT, *n. s.* } The fruit or produce first
FIRST'-FRŪITS, *n. pl.* } matured and collected in any season. Of these the Jews made an oblation to God, as an acknowledgment of his sovereign dominion.

2. The first profits of any thing. In *the church of England*, the profits of every spiritual benefice for the first year. *Encyc.*

3. The first or earliest effect of any thing, in a good or bad sense; as, the *first-fruits* of grace in the heart, or the *first-fruits* of vice.

FIRST'LING, *a.* First produced; as, *firstling* males. *Deut.* xv.

FIRST'LING, *n.* The first produce or offspring; *applied to beasts*; as, the *firstlings* of cattle.

2. The thing first thought or done. [*Not used.*]

The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand. *Shak.*

FIRST-LY, *adv.* Improperly used instead of *first*.

FIRST-MŌV'ER, *n.* The original propelling power, whether natural or artificial.

FIRST'-RATE, *a.* Of the highest excellence; pre-eminent; as, a *first-rate* scholar or painter.

2. Being of the largest size; as, a *first-rate* ship.

FIRTH, (furth,) *n.* A narrow passage of the sea. [See FRITH.]

FISC, *n.* [L. *fiscus*; Fr. *fisc*; Sp. *fisco*; It. *id.* *Fiscus*, φίσκος, signifies a basket or hanaper, probably from the twigs which composed the first baskets, Eng. *whisk*. The word coincides in elements with *basket*, and L. *fascia*, twigs being the primitive bands.]

The treasury of a prince or state; hence, to *confiscate* is to take the goods of a criminal and appropriate them to the public treasury.

FISC'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.

The *fiscal* arrangements of government. *Hamilton.*

FISC'AL, *n.* Revenue; the income of a prince or state.

2. A treasurer. *Swinburne.*

3. In *Spain* and *Portugal*, the king's solicitor; answering to an attorney-general.

4. In *Spain*, an informer.

FISH, *n.* [Sax *fisc*; D. *visch*; G. *fisch*; Dan. and Sw. *fisk*; Sp. *pez*; It. *pesce*; Fr. *poisson*; verb, *pêcher*, *pescher*; Arm. *pesk*; W. *pysg*; L. *piscis*; Ir. *iasg.* This animal may be named from its rapid motion. In W. *fysg* is hasty, impetuous.]

1. An animal that lives in water. *Fish* is a general name for a class of animals subsisting in water, which were distributed by Linnæus into six orders. They breathe by means of gills, swim by the aid of their tail and caudal fins, and are oviparous. Some of them have the skeleton bony, and others cartilaginous. Most of the former have the opening of the gills closed by a peculiar covering, called the *gill-lid*; many of the latter have no gill-lid, and are hence said to breathe through apertures. Cetaceous animals, as the whale and dolphin, are, in popular language, called *fishes*, and have been so classed by some naturalists; but they breathe by lungs, and are viviparous, like quadrupeds. The term *fish* has been also extended to other aquatic animals, such as shell-*fish*, lobsters, &c. We use *fish*, in the singular, for fishes in general, or the whole race.

2. The flesh of fish, used as food. But we usually apply *flesh* to land animals.

3. A counter, used in various games.

FISH, *v. i* To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish, by any means, as by angling or drawing nets.

2. To attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth; as, to *fish* for compliments.

FISH, *v. t.* To search by raking or sweeping; as, to *fish* the jakes for papers. *Swift.*

2. In *seamanship*, to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber. *Mar. Dict.*

3. To catch; to draw out or up; as, to *fish up* a human body when sunk; to *fish* an anchor.

FISH, *n.* In *ships*, a machine to hoist and draw up the flukes of an anchor, upon the gunwale. *Totten.*

2. A long piece of timber, which bellies out in the form of a fish, and is used to strengthen a lower mast or a yard when sprung or damaged. Hence, the terms *fish-beam*, *fish-back*, *fish-bellied rail*, are applied to a beam or rail which bellies out on the under side. *Francis.*

FISH'-BASK-ET, *n.* A basket for carrying fish.

FISH'ER, *n.* One who is employed in catching fish.

2. A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family; the pekan. *Encyc. Am.*

FISH'ER-BŌAT, *n.* A boat employed in catching fish.

FISH'ER-MAN, *n.* One whose occupation is to catch fish.

2. A ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish, as in the cod and whale fishery.

FISH'ER-TŌWN, *n.* A town inhabited by fishermen. *Carew.*

FISH'ER-Y, *n.* The business of catching fish. *Addison.*

2. A place for catching fish with nets or hooks, as the banks of Newfoundland, the coast of England or Scotland, or on the banks of rivers.

FISH'FŪL, *a.* Abounding with fish; as, a *fishful* pond. *Carew.*

FISH'GIG, } *n.* An instrument used for striking fish
FIZ'GIG, } at sea, consisting of a staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened just above the prongs. *Mar. Dict.*

FISH'-GLŪE, *n.* A name sometimes given to isinglass. *Booth.*

FISH'HOOK, *n.* A hook for catching fish.

FISH'I-FŸ, *v. t.* To change to fish. [*Low.*] *Shak.*

FISH'ING, *ppr.* Attempting to catch fish; searching; seeking to draw forth by artifice or indirectly; adding a piece of timber to a mast or spar to strengthen it.

2. *a.* Used or employed in fishery, or by fishermen; as, *fishing* boat; *fishing* tackle; *fishing* village.

FISH'ING, *n.* The art or practice of catching fish.

2. A fishery. *Spenser.*

FISH'ING-FROG, *n.* A voracious, spinous-finned sea-fish, having a very large head; also called the *angler*, or *frog-fish*. It belongs to the genus Lophius. *P. Cyc.*

FISH'ING-PLĀCE, *n.* A place where fishes are caught with seines; a convenient place for fishing; a fishery.

FISH'-KET'TLE, *n.* A kettle made long for boiling fish whole.

FISH'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling fish. *Shak.*

FISH'-MAR'KET, *n.* A place where fish are exposed for sale.

FISH'-MĒAL, *n.* A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.

FISH'-MŌN'GER, *n.* A seller of fish; a dealer in fish.

FISH'-POND, *n.* A pond in which fishes are bred and kept.

FISH'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a ship, between the after-hold and the spirit-room. *Mar. Dict.*

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FISH'-SPEAR, *n.* A spear for taking fish by stabbing them.

FISH'-TROW-EL, *n.* A broad knife, commonly of silver, for cutting up fish at table.

FISH'-WIFE, *n.* A woman that cries fish for sale. *Beaum.*

FISH'-WŎM-AN, *n.* A woman who sells fish.

FISH'Y, *a.* Consisting of fish.

2. Inhabited by fish; as, the *fishy* flood. *Pope.*

3. Having the qualities of fish; like fish; as, a *fishy* form; a *fishy* taste or smell.

FISK, *v. i.* [Su. *fiesca.*] To run about. *Cotgrave.*

FIS'SILE, (-sil,) *a.* [L. *fissilis*, from *fissus*, divided, from *findo*, to split.]

That may be split, cleft, or divided, in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints.

This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone. *Newton.*

FIS-SIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being cleavable.

FIS'SION, (fish'un,) *n.* [L. *fissio.*]

A breaking up into parts.

FIS-SIP'AR-ISM, *n.* A mode of reproduction, in certain animals and vegetables, which break spontaneously into minute portions, each having a separate existence and growth. *Roget. Dana.*

FIS-SIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *fissus*, from *findo*, to cut, and *pario*, to produce.]

Reproducing by spontaneous subdivision; an epithet applied to certain animals and vegetables, of the lower orders, which spontaneously divide into small portions, each of which has a separate existence and growth. *Roget.*

FIS'SI-PED, *a.* [L. *fissus*, divided, and *pes*, foot.]

Having separate toes.

FIS'SI-PED, *n.* An animal whose toes are separate, or not connected by a membrane. *Brown.*

FIS-SI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *fissus*, cleft, and *rostrum*, beak.]

In *ornithology*, having a bill with a very wide gape; a term applied to swallows, goatsuckers, &c. *Swainson.*

FIS'SURE, (fish'yur,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *fissura*, from *findo*, to split.]

1. A cleft; a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance; a longitudinal opening; as, the *fissure* of a rock.

2. In *surgery*, a crack or slit in a bone, either transversely or longitudinally, by means of external force.

3. In *anatomy*, a deep, narrow sulcus, or depression, dividing the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side. *Coxe.*

FIS'SURE, *v. t.* To cleave; to divide; to crack or fracture. *Wiseman.*

FIS'SUR-ED, (fish'yurd,) *pp.* Cleft; divided; cracked.

FIST, *n.* [Sax. *fyst*; D. *vuist*; G. *faust*; Russ. *piast*; Bohem. *bost.* Qu. is it from the root of *fast*?]

The hand closed; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.

FIST, *v. t.* To strike with the fist. *Dryden.*

2. To gripe with the fist. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FIST'IC, *a.* A word used colloquially, in *England*, for *pugilistic*; as, *fistic* exploits; *fistic* heroes.

FIST'I-CUFFS, *n. pl.* [*fist* and *cuff.*] Blows or a combat with the fist; a boxing. *Swift*

FIS'TI-NUT, *n.* A pistachio nut.

FIS'TU-LA, *n.* [L.; Eng. *whistle.*]

1. *Properly*, a pipe; a wind-instrument of music; *originally*, a reed.

2. In *surgery*, a deep, narrow, sinuous ulcer.

Fistula lachrymalis; a fistula of the lachrymal sac, a disorder accompanied with the flowing of tears. *Coxe. Sharp.*

FIS'TU-LAR, *a.* Hollow, like a pipe or reed.

FIS'TU-LATE, *v. i.* To become a pipe or fistula.

FIS'TU-LATE, *v. t.* To make hollow like a pipe. [*Little used.*]

FIS-TU-LI'DANS, *n. pl.* [L. *fistula*, a pipe.]

A tribe of echinodermatous animals, having an elongated, cylindrical, tube-like body. *Brande.*

FIS'TU-LI-FORM, *a.* [*fistula* and *form.*] Being in round, hollow columns, as a mineral.

Stalactite often occurs *fistuliform*. *Phillips.*

FIS'TU-LOUS, *a.* Having the form or nature of a fistula; as, a *fistulous* ulcer. *Wiseman.*

2. Hollow, like a pipe or reed. *Lindley.*

FIT, *n.* [Qu. W. *fith*, a gliding or darting motion. The French express the sense of this word by *boutade*, from *bout*, the primary sense of which is to shoot or push out. It seems to be allied to L. *peto*, *impeto*, to assault; or to Eng. *pet*, and primarily to denote a rushing on or attack, or a start. See FIT, suitable.]

1. The invasion, exacerbation, or paroxysm of a disease. We apply the word to the return of an ague, after intermission; as, a cold *fit*. We apply it to the first attack, or to the return of other diseases; as, a *fit* of the gout or stone; and, in general, to a disease however continued; as, a *fit* of sickness.

2. A sudden and violent attack of disorder, in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless; as, a *fit* of apoplexy, or epilepsy; hysteric *fits.*

3. Any short return after intermission; a turn; a period or interval. He moves by *fits* and starts.

By *fits* my swelling grief appears. *Addison.*

4. A temporary affection or attack; as, a *fit* of melancholy, or of grief; a *fit* of pleasure.

5. Disorder; distemperature. *Shak.*

6. [Sax. *fitt*, a song.] *Anciently*, a song, or part of a song; a strain; a canto. *Lye. Johnson.*

7. The close and easy setting of an article of dress; as, the coat has an excellent *fit.*

FIT, *a.* [Flemish, *vitten*; G. *pass*, fit, and a pace; *passen*, to be fit, suitable, right. This is from the root of Eng. *pass*; D. *pas*, time, season; *van pas*, fitting, fit, convenient; Eng. *pat*; Dan. *passer*, to be fit. In L. *competo*, whence *compatible*, signifies, properly, to meet or to fall on; hence, to suit, or be fit, from *peto*. This is probably the same word. The primary sense is, to come to, to fall on; hence, to meet, to extend to, to be close, to suit. To *come*, or *fall*, is the primary sense of time or season, as in the Dutch. See Class Bd, No. 45, 64, and Class Bz, No. 52, 53, 70.]

1. Suitable; convenient; meet; becoming.

Is it *fit* to say to a king, Thou art wicked? — Job xxxiv.

Wives, submit yourselves to your husbands, as it is *fit*, in the Lord. — Col. iii.

2. Qualified; as, men of valor *fit* for war.

No man having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is *fit* for the kingdom of God. — Luke ix.

FIT, *v. t.* To adapt; to suit; to make suitable.

The carpenter — marketh it out with a line; he *fitteth* it with planes. — Is. xliv.

2. To accommodate a person with any thing; as, the tailor *fits* his customer with a coat. The original phrase is, he *fits* a coat *to* his customer. But the phrase implies also furnishing, providing a thing suitable for another.

3. To prepare; to put in order for; to furnish with things proper or necessary; as, to *fit* a ship *for* a long voyage. *Fit* yourself *for* action or defense.

4. To qualify; to prepare; as, to *fit* a student *for* college.

To fit out; to furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or means; as, to *fit out* a privateer.

To fit up; to prepare; to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person; as, to *fit up* a house for a guest.

FIT, *v. i.* To be proper or becoming.

Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast. *Pope.*

2. To suit or be suitable; to be adapted. His coat *fits* very well. *But this is an elliptical phrase.*

FITCH, *n.* A chick-pea.

FITCH'ET, } *n.* A polecat; a foumart. [*W. gwicyll*
FITCH'EW, } or *gwicyn.*]

FIT'FUL, *a.* Varied by sudden impulses. *Shak.*

FIT'LI-ER, *a.* or *adv.* More fit or fitly.

FIT'LI-EST, *a.* Most fit. *Coleridge.*

FIT'LY, *adv.* Suitably; properly; with propriety. A maxim *fitly* applied.

2. Commodiously; conveniently.

FIT'MENT, *n.* Something adapted to a purpose. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FIT'NESS, *n.* Suitableness; adaptedness; adaptation; as, the *fitness* of things to their use.

2. Propriety; meekness; justness; reasonableness; as, the *fitness of* measures or laws.

3. Preparation; qualification; as, a student's *fitness* for college

4. Convenience; the state of being fit.

FIT'TA-BLE, *a.* Suitable. [*Obs.*] *Sherwood.*

FIT'TED, *pp.* Made suitable; adapted; prepared; qualified.

FIT'TER, *n.* One who makes fit or suitable; one who adapts; one who prepares.

FIT'TING, *ppr.* Making suitable; adapting; preparing; qualifying; providing with.

2. *a.* Fit or appropriate.

FIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Suitably. *More.*

FITZ [Norm. *fites*, *fiuz*, or *fiz*, a son] is used in names, as in *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzroy*, *Carlovitz.*

FIVE, *a.* [Sax. *fif*; D. *vyf*; G. *fünf*; Sw. and Dan. *fem*: W. *pum*, *pump*; Arm. *pemp.*]

Four and one added; the half of ten; as, *five* men; *five* loaves. Like other adjectives, it is often used as a noun.

Five of them were wise, and *five* were foolish. — Matt. xxv.

FIVE'BAR, } *a.* Having five bars; as, a *five-*
FIVE'BAR-RED, } *barred* gate.

FIVE'-CLEFT, *a.* Quinquefid; divided into five segments.

FIVE'-FIN''GER, *n.* A species of cinquefoil. *Mass. Rep.*

FIVE'-FIN''GER-ED, *a.* Having five fingers, or parts resembling fingers.

FIVE'FŌLD, *a.* In fives; consisting of five in one; five-double; five times repeated.

FIVE'-LEAF, *n.* Cinquefoil. *Drayton.*

FIVE'-LEAF-ED, (-leeft,) *a.* Having five leaves; as, *five-leafed* clover.

FIVE'-LŌB-ED, *a.* Consisting of five lobes.

FIVE'-PART-ED, *a.* Divided into five parts.

FIVES, *n.* A kind of play with a ball against the side of a building, resembling tennis; so named because three *fives* or *fifteen* are counted to the game. *Smart.*

FIVES, } *n.* A disease of horses, resembling the
VIVES, } strangles. *Encyc.*

FIVE'-TOOTH-ED, (-toothed,) *a.* Having five teeth.

FIVE'-VALV-ED, *a.* Having five valves. *Botany.*

FIX, *v. t.* [Fr. *fixer*; Sp. *fixar*; It. *fissare*; L. *fixus*, *figo.* Class Bg.]

1. To make stable; to set or establish immovably. The universe is governed by *fixed* laws.

2. To set or place permanently; to establish. The prince *fixed* his residence at York. The seat of our government is *fixed* at Washington, in the District of Columbia. Some men have no *fixed* opinions.

3. To make fast; to fasten; to attach firmly; as, to *fix* a cord or line to a hook.

4. To set or place steadily; to direct, as the eye, without moving it; to fasten. The gentleman *fixed* his eyes on the speaker, and addressed him with firmness.

5. To set or direct steadily, without wandering; as, to *fix* the attention. The preacher *fixes* the attention of his audience, or the hearers *fix* their attention on the preacher.

6. To set or make firm, so as to bear a high degree of heat without evaporating; to deprive of volatility. Gold, diamonds, silver, platina, are among the most *fixed* bodies.

7. To transfix; to pierce. [*Little used.*] *Sandys.*

8. To withhold from motion.

9. In *America*, to put in order; to prepare; to adjust; to set or place in the manner desired or most suitable; as, to *fix* clothes or dress; *to fix* the furniture of a room. This use is analogous to that of *set*, in the phrase to *set* a razor.

[This very common Americanism has no sanction in English usage. There is a use of the word *fix* as a noun for "predicament," as, "*to* be in a bad fix," which should be avoided as a gross vulgarism.—*Ed.*]

FIX, *v. i.* To rest; to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering.

Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* forever here. *Waller.*

2. To become firm, so as to resist volatilization.

3. To cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal; to become hard and malleable, as a metallic substance. *Bacon.*

To fix on; to settle the opinion or resolution on any thing; to determine on. The contracting parties have *fixed on* certain leading points. The legislature *fixed on* Wethersfield as the place for a state prison.

FIX'A-BLE, *a.* That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm.

FIX-A'TION, *n.* The act of fixing.

2. Stability; firmness; steadiness; a state of being established; as, *fixation* in matters of religion. *King Charles.*

3. Residence in a certain place; or a place of residence. [*Little used.*]

To light, created in the first day, God gave no certain place or *fixation*. *Raleigh.*

4. That firm state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; as, the *fixation* of gold or other metals *Bacon. Encyc.*

5. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm; state of being fixed. *Glanville.*

FIX'ED, (fikst,) *pp.* or *a.* Settled; established; firm; fast; stable.

Fixed air; an invisible and permanently elastic fluid, heavier than common air, and fatal to animal life, produced from the combustion of carbonaceous bodies, as wood or charcoal, and by artificial processes; called also *aërial acid*, *cretaceous acid*, and more generally *carbonic acid.*

Fixed bodies, are those which can not be volatilized or separated by a common menstruum, without great difficulty, as gold, platinum, lime, &c. *Francis.*

Fixed oils, or *alkalies*, such as remain in a permanent state, and are not readily volatilized, so called in distinction from *volatile oils*, or *alkalies.*

Fixed stars, are such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, and are thus distinguished from planets and comets, which are revolving bodies.

FIX'ED-LY, *adv.* Firmly; in a settled or established manner; steadfastly.

FIX'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness; as, a *fixedness* in religion, or politics; *fixedness* of opinion on any subject.

2. The state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; as, the *fixedness* of gold.

3. Firm coherence of parts; solidity. *Bentley.*

FIX-ID'I-TY, *n.* Fixedness. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

FIX'ING, *ppr.* Settling; establishing.

FIX'I-TY, *n.* Fixedness; coherence of parts; that property of bodies by which they resist dissipation by heat. *Newton.*

FIX'TURE, (fikst'yur,) *n.* That which is fixed or attached to something as a permanent appendage; as, the *fixtures* of a pump; the *fixtures* of a farm; the *fixtures* of a dwelling, i. e., the articles which the tenant cannot legally take away, when he removes

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to another house. This is a modern word, though frequently substituted for FIXURE in new editions of old works. *Smart.*

FIX'ŪRE, *n.* Position; stable pressure; firmness. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FIZ'GIG, *n.* A fishgig; which see.

2. A gadding, flirting girl.

3. A firework, made of powder rolled up in a paper.

FIZZ, } FIZ'ZLE, } *v. i.* To make a hissing sound.

FLAB'BI-LY, *adv.* In a flabby manner.

FLAB'BI-NESS, *n.* [See FLABBY.] A soft, flexible state of a substance, which renders it easily movable, and yielding to pressure.

FLAB'BY, *a.* [W. *llib*, a soft, lank, limber state; *llibin*, flaccid, lank; *llipa*, flaccid, lank, *flapping*; *llipâu*, to become flabby, to droop; *llipaiu*, to make *glib* or smooth. *Flabby*, *flap*, and *glib*, appear to be from the same root.]

Soft; yielding to the touch, and easily moved or shaken; easily bent; hanging loose by its own weight; as, *flabby* flesh. *Swift.*

FLA'BEL, *n.* [L. *flabellum.*] A fan.

FLA-BEL'LATE, *a.* Having the form of a fan.

FLA-BEL'LI-FORM, *n.* [L. *flabellum*, a little fan, and *form.*]

Having the form of a fan; fan-shaped. *Hitchcock.*

FLAC'CID, (flak'sid,) *a.* [L. *flaccidus*, from *flacceo*, to hang down, to *flag*; Sp. *flozo*; Port. *frozo*; Ir. *flock*; W. *llac*, and *llag*, slack, sluggish, lax; *llaciaw*, to slacken, to relax, to droop; *llaca*, slop, mud; *lleigiaw*, to flag, to lag, to skulk; *lleigus*, flagging, drooping, sluggish, slow. We see that *flaccid*, *flag*, *slack*, *sluggish*, *slow*, and *lag*, are all of this family. See Class Lg, No. 40, 41, 42, 43.]

Soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight; yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; as, a *flaccid* muscle; *flaccid* flesh.

FLAC'CID-LY, *adv.* In a flaccid manner.

FLAC'CID-NESS, } *n.* Laxity; limberness; want
FLAC-CID'I-TY, } of firmness or stiffness. *Wiseman.*

FLACK'ER, *v. i.* To flutter as a bird. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

FLAG, *v. i.* [W. *llaciu*, or *llaciaw*, to relax, to droop; *llegu*, to flag; L. *flacceo*; Sp. *flaquear*; Port. *fraquear*, to flag; Ir. *lag*, weak. [See FLACCID.] The sense is, primarily, to bend, or rather to recede, to *lag.*]

1. To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down, as flexible bodies; to be loose and yielding; as, the *flagging* sails. *Dryden.*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected; to droop; to grow languid; as, the spirits *flag.*

3. To grow weak; to lose vigor; as, the strength *flags.*

4. To become dull or languid.

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag.* *Swift.*

FLAG, *v. t.* To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop; as, to *flag* the wings. *Prior.*

FLAG, *n.* [W. *llec*; Ir. *liag*, a broad, flat stone; allied, perhaps, to *lay.*]

A flat stone used for paving, or a pavement of flat stones.

FLAG, *v. t.* To lay with flat stones.

The sides and floor were all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys.*

FLAG, *n.* [W. *llaç*, a blade.]

An aquatic plant, with a bladed leaf, probably so called from its bending or yielding to the wind.

FLAG, *n.* [G. *flagge*; D. *vlag*, *vlagge*; Dan. *flag*; Sw. *flagg*; allied, probably, to the preceding word, in the sense of bending or spreading.]

An ensign or colors; a cloth on which are usually painted or wrought certain figures, and borne on a staff. In *the army*, a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another. In *the marine*, a banner or standard by which the ships of one nation are distinguished from those of another, or by which an admiral is distinguished from other ships of his squadron. In the British navy, an admiral's flag is displayed at the main-top-gallant-mast-head, a vice-admiral's at the fore-top-gallant-mast-head, and a rear admiral's at the mizzen-top-gallant-mast-head.

To strike or *lower the flag*, is to pull it down upon the cap, in token of respect or submission. *To strike the flag*, in an engagement, is the sign of surrendering.

To hang out the white flag, is to ask quarter; or, in some cases, to manifest a friendly design. The *red flag*, is a sign of defiance or battle.

To hang the flag half mast high, is a token or signal of mourning.

Flag-officer; the commander of a squadron.

Flag-ship; the ship which bears the commanding officer of a squadron, and in which his flag is displayed.

Flag-staff; the staff that elevates the flag. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

FLAG'BROOM, *n* A broom for sweeping flags. *Johnson.*

FLAG'STŌNE, *n.* A flat stone for pavement.

FLAG'WŌRM, (-wurm,) *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge. *Walton.*

A little flute; a small wind-instrument of music. *More.*

FLAG'EL-LANT, *n.* [L. *flagellans*, from *flagello*, to *flog.*]

One who whips himself in religious discipline. The Flagellants were a fanatical sect which arose in Italy A. D. 1260, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and the sacrament. They walked in procession, with shoulders bare, and whipped themselves till the blood ran down their bodies, to obtain the mercy of God, and appease his wrath against the vices of the age. *Encyc.*

FLAG'EL-LĀTE, *v. t.* To whip; to scourge.

FLAG-EL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *flagello*, to beat or whip, to *flog*, from *flagellum*, a whip, scourge, or *flail*, D. *vlegel*, G. *flegel*, Fr. *fleau.* See FLAIL and FLOG.]

A beating or whipping; a flogging; the discipline of the scourge. *Garth.*

FLAG'EO-LET, (flaj'o-let,) *n.* [Fr. *flageolet*, from L. *flatus*, by corruption, or Gr. πλαγιαυλος, πλαγιος, oblique, and αυλος, a flute. *Lunier.*]

A small wind-instrument of music, with a mouthpiece at one end, and stops like the old English flute, sometimes spelled *flagelet.* *P. Cyc.*

FLAG'GED, (flagd,) *pp.* Laid with flat stones.

FLAG'GI-NESS, *n.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

FLAG'GING, *ppr.* or *a.* Growing weak; drooping; laying with flat stones.

FLAG'GING, *n.* The act of laying with flagstones.

2. A pavement or sidewalk of flagstones.

FLAG'GY, *a.* Weak; flexible; limber; not stiff. *Dryden.*

2. Weak in taste; insipid; as, a *flaggy* apple.

3. Abounding with flags, the plant. [*Bacon.*

FLA-GI'TIOUS, (fla-jish'us,) *a.* [L. *flagitium*, a scandalous crime, probably from the root of *flagrant.*]

1. Deeply criminal; grossly wicked; villainous; atrocious; scandalous; as, a *flagitious* action or crime. *South.*

2. Guilty of enormous crimes; corrupt; wicked; as, a *flagitious* person. *Pope.*

3. Marked or infected with scandalous crimes or vices; as, *flagitious* times. *Pope.*

FLA-GI'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With extreme wickedness.

FLA-GI'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme wickedness; villainy.

FLAG'ON, *n.* [L. *lagena*; Gr. λαγηνος; Ir. *clagun*; Fr. *flacon*; Sam. Castel. col. 3013.]

A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.

Stay me with *flagons*, comfort me with apples; for I am sick with love. — Cant. ii.

FLĀ'GRANCE, *n.* Notoriousness; glaring offense. *Bp. Hall.*

FLĀ'GRAN-CY, *n.* [See FLAGRANT.] A burning; great heat; inflammation. [*Obs.*]

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes. *Bacon.*

2. Excess; enormity; as, the *flagrancy* of a crime.

FLĀ'GRANT, *a.* [L. *flagrans*, from *flagro*, to burn, Gr. φλεγω, φλογοω. In D. *flakkeren* is to blaze.]

1. Burning; ardent; eager; as, *flagrant* desires. *Hooker.*

2. Glowing; red; flushed.

See Sappho at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask. *Pope.*

3. Red; inflamed.

The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back. *Prior.*

[*The foregoing senses are unusual.*]

4. Flaming in notice; glaring; notorious; enormous; as, a *flagrant* crime.

FLA-GRAN'TE BEL'LO, [L.] The war raging.

FLA-GRAN'TE DE-LIC'TO, [L.] During the perpetration of the crime.

FLĀ'GRANT-LY, *adv.* Ardently; notoriously. *Warton.*

FLĀ'GRĀTE, *v. t.* To burn. [*Little used.*] *Greenhill.*

FLA-GRĀ'TION, *n.* A burning. [*Little used.*]

FLĀIL, *n.* [D. *vlegel*; G. *flegel*; L. *flagellum*; Fr. *fleau.* We retain the original verb in *flog*, to strike, to *lay* on, L. *figo*, whence *affligo*, to afflict; Gr. πληγη, L. *plaga*, a stroke, or perhaps from the same root as *lick* and *lay.* See LICK.]

A wooden instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear by hand.

FLĀKE, *n.* [Sax. *flace*; D. *vlaak*, a hurdle for wool; *vlok*, a flock, a flake, a tuft; G. *flocke*, *fluge*, id.; Dan. *flok*, a herd, and *lok*, a *lock* or flock of wool; L. *floccus*; Gr. πλοκη, πλοκος; It. *fiocco*; Ir. *flocas.* *Flake* and *flock* are doubtless the same word, varied in orthography, and connected, perhaps, with L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω. The sense is a complication, a crowd, or a *lay.*]

1. A small collection of snow, as it falls from the clouds or from the air; a little bunch or cluster of snowy crystals, such as fall in still, moderate weather. This is a *flake*, *lock*, or *flock* of snow.

2. A platform of hurdles, or small sticks made fast or interwoven, supported by stanchions, on which codfish is dried. *Massachusetts.*

3. A layer or stratum; as, a *flake* of flesh or tallow. *Job* xli.

4. A collection or little particle of fire, or of combustible matter on fire, separated and flying off.

5. Any scaly matter in layers; any mass cleaving off in scales.

Little *flakes of* scurf. *Addison.*

6. A sort of carnations of two colors only, having large stripes going through the leaves. *Encyc.*

White-flake, in *painting.* See FLAKE-WHITE.

FLĀKE, *v. t.* To form into flakes. *Pope.*

FLĀKE, *v. i.* To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off. We more usually say, to *flake off.*

FLĀK'ED, (flākt,) *pp.* Formed into flakes.

FLĀKE-WHITE, *n.* A name often given to the purest white lead. *Brande. Ure.*

FLĀK'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being flaky.

FLĀK'ING, *ppr.* Forming into flakes.

FLĀK'Y, *a.* Consisting of flakes or locks; consisting of small, loose masses.

2. Lying in flakes; consisting of layers, or cleaving off in layers.

FLAM, *n.* [Ice. *flim*; W. *llam*, a leap.]

A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; deception; delusion.

Lies immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

FLAM, *v. t.* To deceive with falsehood; to delude. *South.*

FLAM'BEAU, (flam'bo,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *flamma*, flame.]

A light or luminary made of thick wicks covered with wax, and used in the streets at night, at illuminations, and in processions. Flambeaus are made square, and usually consist of four wicks or branches, near an inch thick, and about three feet long, composed of coarse hempen yarn, half twisted. *Encyc.*

FLĀME, *n.* [Fr. *flamme*; L. *flamma*; It. *fiamma*; Sp. *llama*; D. *vlam*; G. *flamme.*]

1. A blaze; burning vapor; vapor in combustion; or, according to modern chemistry, hydrogen, or any inflammable gas, in a state of combustion, and naturally ascending in a stream from burning bodies, being specifically lighter than common air.

A luminous fluid proceeding from burning bodies, and from the combustion of their volatile particles. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

2. Fire in general. *Cowley.*

3. Heat of passion; tumult; combustion; blaze; violent contention. One jealous, tattling mischief-maker will set a whole village in a *flame.*

4. Ardor of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigor of thought.

Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame.* *Waller.*

5. Ardor of inclination; warmth of affection.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame.* *Pope.*

6. The passion of love; ardent love.

My heart's on *flame.* *Cowley.*

7. Rage; violence; as, the *flames* of war.

8. One beloved; as, she was my first *flame.*

FLĀME, *v. t.* To inflame; to excite. *Spenser.*

FLĀME, *v. i.* To blaze; to burn in vapor, or in a current; to burn as gas emitted from bodies in combustion. [tion.

2. To shine like burning gas.

In *flaming* yellow bright. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of passion. *Beaum.*

FLĀME'CŎL-OR, (-kul-lur,) *n.* Bright color, as that of flame. *B. Jonson.*

FLĀME'CŎL-OR-ED, (-kul-lurd,) *a.* Of the color of flame; of a bright yellow color. *Shak.*

FLĀME'ĒY-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having eyes like a flame.

FLĀME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of flame; without incense.

FLĀ'MEN, *n.* [L.] In *ancient Rome*, a priest devoted to a particular god. *Originally* there were three priests so called; the *Flamen Dialis*, consecrated to Jupiter; *Flamen Martialis*, sacred to Mars; and *Flamen Quirinalis*, who superintended the rites of Quirinus or Romulus.

2. A priest. *Pope.*

FLĀM'ING, *ppr.* Burning in flame.

2. *a.* Bright red. Also, violent; vehement; as, a *flaming* harangue.

FLĀM'ING, *n.* A bursting out in a flame.

FLĀM'ING-LY, *adv.* Most brightly; with great show or vehemence.

FLA-MIN'GO, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *flamenco*, from L. *flamma*, flame.]

One of a very peculiar genus of birds called by naturalists Phœnicopterus. The beak is naked, toothed, and bent as if broken; the neck and legs are very long; the feet have the three front toes palmated to the end, and the hind one extremely short. When in full plumage, they are almost entirely red, except the quill feathers. They are, generally speaking, birds of warm climates and rich places. *Partington.*

FLA-MIN'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a Roman flamen. *Milton.*

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FLAM-MA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of admitting to be set on fire, or enkindled into a flame or blaze; inflammability. *Brown.*

FLAM'MA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being enkindled into flame.

FLAM-MA'TION, *n.* The act of setting on flame. *Brown.*

[The three last words are little used. Instead of them are used the compounds INFLAMMABLE, INFLAMMABILITY, INFLAMMATION.]

FLAM'ME-OUS, *a.* Consisting of flame; like flame. *Brown.*

FLAM-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *flamma* and *fero*, to bring.] Producing flame.

FLAM-MIV'O-MOUS, *a.* [L. *flamma* and *vomo*, to vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano.

FLAM'Y, *a.* [from *flame.*] Blazing; burning; as, *flamy* breath. *Sidney.*

2. Having the nature of flame; as, *flamy* matter. *Bacon.*

3. Having the color of flame. *Herbert.*

FLANCH, *n.* In *mechanism*, the part of a piece screwed to something else.

FLANGE, *n.* [Qu. *flank*, or Fr. *frange*, fringe, or Gr. φαλαγξ.]

A raised or projecting edge or rib on the rim of a wheel, and also on the rails of a certain kind of railway; used in *machinery*, to keep the band from slipping off, and to prevent cars from running off the rails.

FLANK, *n.* [Fr. *flanc*; Sp. and Port. *flanco*; It. *fianco*; G. *flanke*; Sw. and Dan. *flank*; Gr. λαγων; probably connected with *lank*, W. *llac*, Eng. *flag*, Gr. λαγαρος, and so called from its laxity, or from breadth.]

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. Hence,

2. The side of an army, or of any division of an army, as of a brigade, regiment, or battalion; the extreme right or left. To attack an enemy *in flank*, is to attack them on the side.

3. In *fortification*, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank, and the curtain; or it is a line drawn from the extremity of the face toward the inside of the work. *Brande.*

4. In *architecture*, the side of any building. *Brande.*

FLANK, *v. t.* [Fr. *flanquer*; Sp. *flanquear.*]

1. To attack the side or flank of an army or body of troops; or to place troops so as to command or attack the flank.

2. To post so as to overlook or command on the side; as, to *flank* a passage. *Dryden.*

3. To secure or guard on the side; as, *flanked* with *rocks.* *Dryden.*

4. To turn the flank; to pass round the side.

FLANK, *v. i.* To border; to touch. *Butler.*

2. To be posted on the side.

FLANK'ED, (flankt,) *pp.* Attacked on the side; covered or commanded on the flank.

FLANK'ER, *n.* A fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body. *Knolles. Fairfax.*

FLANK'ER, *v. t.* To defend by lateral fortifications. *Herbert.*

2. To attack sideways. *Evelyn.*

FLANK'ER-ED, *pp.* Attacked on the side; defended by lateral works.

FLANK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Defending by lateral works; attacking sideways.

FLANK'ING, *ppr.* Turning the flank; attacking on the side, or commanding on the flank.

FLAN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *flanelle*; D. and Dan. *flanel*; G. *flanell*; W. *gwlanen*, from *gwlan*, wool, L. *lana*, Fr. *laine*, Ir. *olann*, Arm. *gloan.*]

A soft, nappy, woolen cloth, of loose texture.

FLAN'NEL-ED, *a.* Covered or wrapped in flannel.

FLAP, *n.* [G. *lappen* and *klappe*; D. *lap* or *klap*; Sw. *klapp* or *lapp*; Dan. *klap* or *lap*; Sax. *læppa*, a *lap*; W. *llab*, a stroke, a whipping; *llabiaw*, to *slap*; L. *alapa*, a slap. There is a numerous family of words in Lb, which spring from striking with something broad, or from a noun denoting something flat and broad. It seems difficult to separate *flap* from *clap*, *slap*, *flabby*, *lap*, &c.]

1. Any thing broad and limber that hangs loose, or is easily moved.

A cartilaginous *flap* on the opening of the larynx. *Brown.*

We say, the *flap* of a garment, the *flap* of the ear, the *flap* of a hat.

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose, or a stroke with it.

3. That part of the coat behind from the hips downward.

4. The *flaps*; a disease in the lips of horses.

FLAP, *v. t.* To beat with a flap. [*Farrier's Dict.*

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings. *Pope.*

2. To move something broad; as, to *flap* the wings.

3. To let fall, as the brim of a hat. [This sense seems to indicate a connection with *lap.*]

FLAP, *v. i.* To move as wings, or as something broad or loose.

2. To fall, as the brim of a hat, or other broad thing.

FLAP'DRAG-ON, *n.* A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing thus caught and eaten. *Johnson.*

FLAP'DRAG-ON, *v. t.* To swallow or devour. *Shak.*

FLAP'EAR-ED, *a.* Having broad, loose ears. *Shak.*

FLAP'JACK, *n.* A sort of broad pancake. Also, an apple-puff. *Shak. Smart.*

FLAP'MOUTH-ED, *a.* Having loose, hanging lips. *Shak.*

FLAP'PED, (flapt,) *pp.* or *a.* Struck with something broad; let down; having the brim fallen, as a *flapped* hat.

FLAP'PER, *n.* He or that which flaps.

FLAP'PING, *ppr.* or *a.* Striking; beating; moving something broad; as, *flapping* wings; the ducks run *flapping* and fluttering. *L'Estrange.*

FLARE, *v. i.* [If this word is not contracted, it may be allied to *clear*, *glare*, *glory*, L. *floreo*, Eng. *flour*, the primary sense of which is to open, to spread, from parting, departing, or driving apart. But in Norm. *flair* is to blow, and possibly it may be from L. *flo*, or it may be contracted from G. *flackern.*]

1. To waver; to flutter; to burn with an unsteady light; as, the candle *flares*, that is, the light wanders from its natural course.

2. To flutter with splendid show; to be loose and waving, as a showy thing.

With ribbons pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shak.*

3. To glitter with transient luster.

But speech alone
Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing. *Herbert.*

4. To glitter with painful splendor.

When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams. *Milton.*

5. To be exposed to too much light.

I can not stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day. [Qu.] *Prior.*

6. To open or spread outward.

FLARE, *n.* An unsteady, broad, offensive light. *Smart.*

FLAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Burning with a wavering light; fluttering; glittering; showy.

2. Opening; widening outward; as, a *flaring* fireplace.

FLAR'ING-LY, *adv.* Flutteringly; showily.

FLASH, *n.* [Ir. *lasair*, *lasrach*, a flame, a *flash*; *lasadh*, *lasaim*, to burn, to kindle; *leas*, light; *leosam*, to give light; also, *loisgim*, *losgadh*, to burn; *loisi*, flame; Dan. *lys*, light; *lyser*, to shine, to *glisten* or *glister*; Sw. *lius*, *lysa*, id. Qu. G. *blitz*, a glance; *blitzen*, to lighten, to *flash*; Russ. *blesk*, *bleschu*, id. There is a numerous class of words in Ls, with different prefixes, that denote to *shine*, to throw light, as *gloss*, *glass*, *glisten*, *blush*, *flush*, *flash*, *luster*, &c.; but perhaps they are not all of one family. The Welsh has *llathru*, to make smooth and glossy, to polish, to glitter; *llethrid*, a gleam, a *flash.* See Class Ld, No. 5, and Ls, No. 25, and see FLUSH.]

1. A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; as, a *flash* of lightning.

2. A sudden burst of flame and light; an instantaneous blaze; as, the *flash* of a gun.

3. A sudden burst, as of wit or merriment; as, a *flash* of wit; a *flash* of joy or mirth.

His companions recollect no instance of premature wit, no striking sentiment, no *flash* of fancy. *Wirt.*

4. A short, transient state.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash.* *Bacon.*

5. A body of water driven by violence. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

6. A little pool. Qu. *plash.* [*Local.*]

FLASH, *n.* The slang language of thieves, robbers, &c. *Grose.*

FLASH'-HOUSE, *n.* A place where thieves and robbers, &c., resort and deposit their plunder. *Grose.*

FLASH, *v. i.* To break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to burst or open instantly on the sight, as splendor. It differs from *glitter*, *glisten*, and *gleam*, in denoting a flood or wide extent of light. The latter words may express the issuing of light from a small object, or from a pencil of rays. A diamond may *glitter* or *glisten*, but it does not *flash.* *Flash* differs from other words, also, in denoting *suddenness* of appearance and disappearance.

2. To burst or break forth with a flood of flame and light; as, the powder *flashed* in the pan. *Flashing* differs from *exploding* or *disploding*, in not being accompanied with a loud report.

3. To burst out into any kind of violence.

Every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other. *Shak.*

4. To break out, as a sudden expression of wit, merriment, or bright thought. *Felton.*

FLASH, *v. t.* To strike up a body of water from the surface. *Carew.*

He rudely *flashed* the waves. *Spenser.*

[*In this sense I believe this word is not used in America.*]

2. To strike or to throw like a burst of light; as, to *flash* conviction on the mind.

FLASH'ER, *n.* A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Dict.*

2. A rower. [*Not in use.*]

FLASH'I-LY, *adv.* With empty show; with a sudden glare; without solidity of wit or thought.

FLASH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bursting forth as a flood of light, or of flame and light, or as wit, mirth, or joy.

FLASH'ING, *n.* [Probably from Fr. *plague* or *flague.*]

In *architecture*, a term applied to pieces of lead, or other metal, let into the joints of a wall, so as to lap over the gutters and prevent the plashing of rain on the interior works. *Gwilt.*

FLASH'Y, *a.* Showy, but empty; dazzling for a moment, but not solid; as, *flashy* wit.

2. Showy; gay; as, a *flashy* dress.

3. Insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit; as, food or drink.

4. Washy; plashy. [See PLASH.]

FLASK, *n.* [G. *flasche*; Sw. *flaska*; Dan. *flaske*; D. *fles*, *flesch*; Sax. *flaxa*; Sp. and Port. *frasco*; It. *fiasco*, or *fiasco*; W. *flasg*, a basket.]

1. A kind of bottle; as, a *flask* of wine or oil.

2. A vessel for powder.

3. A bed in a gun-carriage. *Bailey.*

FLASK'ET, *n.* A vessel in which viands are served up. *Pope. Ray.*

2. A long, shallow basket. *Spenser.*

FLAT, *a.* [D. *plat*; G. *platt*; Dan. *flad*; Sw. *flat*; Fr. *plat*; Arm. *blad*, or *pladt*; It. *piatto*; from extending or laying. Allied, probably, to W. *llez*, *llêd*, *llyd*; L. *latus*, broad; Gr. πλατυς; Eng. *blade.*]

1. Having an even surface, without risings or indentures, hills or valleys; as, *flat* land.

2. Horizontal; level without inclination; as, a *flat* roof; or with a moderate inclination or slope; for we often apply the word to the roof of a house that is not steep, though inclined.

3. Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground. He fell or lay *flat* on the ground.

4. Not elevated or erect; fallen.

Cease to admire, and beauty's plumes
Fall *flat.* *Milton.*

5. Level with the ground; totally fallen.

What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat?* *Milton.*

6. In *painting*, wanting relief or prominence of the figures.

7. Tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead; as, fruit *flat* to the taste. *Philips.*

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid; without point or spirit; applied to discourses and compositions. The sermon was very *flat.*

9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.

I feel — my hopes all *flat.* *Milton.*

10. Unpleasing; not affording gratification. How *flat* and insipid are all the pleasures of this life!

11. Peremptory; absolute; positive; downright. He gave the petitioner a *flat* denial.

Thus repulsed, our final hope
Is *flat* despair. *Milton.*

12. Not sharp or shrill; not acute; as, a *flat* sound. *Bacon.*

13. Low, as the prices of goods; or dull, as sales.

FLAT, *n.* A level or extended plain. In *America*, it is applied particularly to low ground or meadow that is level; but it denotes any land of even surface and of some extent.

2. A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sand bank under water.

3. The broad side of a blade. *Dryden.*

4. Depression of thought or language. *Dryden.*

5. A surface without relief or prominences. *Bentley.*

6. In *music*, a mark of depression in sound; thus, [b.] A *flat* denotes a full or depression of half a tone.

7. A boat, broad and flat-bottomed. A *flat-bottomed* boat is constructed for conveying passengers or troops, horses, carriages, and baggage.

8. A hat made of straw braid, with a low crown and broad brim.

9. A story or loft in a building. [*Scottish.*]

10. One who is easily duped; opposed to one who is *sharp.* [*Vulgar.*] *Rich. Dict.*

FLAT, *v. t.* [Fr. *flatir*, *applatir.*]

1. To level; to depress; to lay smooth or even; to make broad and smooth; to flatten. *Bacon.*

2. To make vapid or tasteless. *Bacon.*

3. To make dull or unanimated.

FLAT, *v. i* To grow flat; to fall to an even surface. *Temple.*

2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated. *King Charles.*

3. In *music*, to depress the voice; to render a sound less sharp.

FLAT'-BOT-TOM-ED, *a.* Having a flat bottom, as a boat, or a moat in fortification.

FLAT'-FISH, *n.* A name sometimes applied in common to those fishes which have the body of a flattened form, swim on the side, and have both eyes on one

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side, embracing such as the flounder, turbot, halibut, and sole. It is particularly applied, in and near New York, to a small, salt-water fish of the flounder kind, the *Platessa plana* of Mitchell, which is esteemed excellent food.
Partington. Storer's Mass. Rep.

FLAT'-I-RON, (-ī-urn,) *n.* An iron for smoothing cloth.

FLĀ'TIVE, *a.* [L. *flatus*, from *flo*, to blow.] Producing wind; flatulent. [*Not in use.*]
Brewer.

FLAT'LONG, *adv.* With the flat side downward; not edgewise. *Shak.*

FLAT'LY, *adv.* Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Evenly; without elevations and depressions.
3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.
4. Peremptorily; positively; downright.
He *flatly* refused his aid. *Sidney.*

FLAT'NESS, *n.* Evenness of surface; levelness; equality of surface.
2. Want of relief or prominence; as, the *flatness* of a figure in sculpture. *Addison.*
3. Deadness; vapidness; insipidity; as, the *flatness* of cider or beer. *Mortimer.*
4. Dejection of fortune; low state.
The *flatness* of my misery. *Shak.*
5. Dejection of mind; a low state of the spirits; depression; want of life. *Collier.*
6. Dullness; want of point; insipidity; frigidity.
Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into *flatness*. *Pope.*
7. Gravity of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness, or shrillness.
Flatness of sound — joined with a harshness. *Bacon.*

FLAT'-NŌS-ED, (-nozd,) *a.* Having a flat nose. *Burton.*

FLAT'-ROOF-ED, (-roofť,) *a.* Having a flat roof.

FLAT'TED, *pp.* Made flat; rendered even on the surface; also, rendered vapid or insipid.

FLAT'TEN, (flat'n,) *v. t.* [Fr. *flatir*, from *flat*.]
1. To make flat; to reduce to an equal or even surface; to level.
2. To beat down to the ground; to lay flat. *Mortimer.*
3. To make vapid or insipid; to render stale.
4. To depress; to deject, as the spirits; to dispirit.
5. In *music*, to depress, as the voice; to render less acute or sharp.
To *flatten a sail*, in *marine language*, to extend a sail lengthwise of the vessel, so that its effect is only lateral *Brande.*

FLAT'TEN, (flat'n,) *v. i.* To grow or become even on the surface.
2. To become dead, stale, vapid, or tasteless.
3. To become dull or spiritless.
4. In *music*, to depress the voice; to render a sound less sharp.

FLAT'TEN-ED, (flat'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Made flat.

FLAT'TEN-ING, *ppr.* Making flat.

FLAT'TER, *n.* The person or thing by which any thing is flattened.

FLAT'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *flatter*; D. *vleijen*; Teut. *flatsen*; Ice. *fladra*; Dan. *flatterer*. In Ir. *bladaire*, is a flatterer; *bleid*, a wheedling; *blaith* is plain, smooth; and *blath* is praise. *Flatter* may be from the root of *flat*, that is, to make smooth, to appease, to soothe; but the Ir. *blath* would seem to be connected with L. *plaudo*. Perhaps *flat* and *plaudo* are from one root, the radical sense of which must be, to extend, strain, stretch.]
1. To soothe by praise; to gratify self-love by praise or obsequiousness; to please a person by applause or favorable notice, by respectful attention, or by any thing that exalts him in his own estimation, or confirms his good opinion of himself. We *flatter* a woman when we praise her children.
A man that *flattereth* his neighbor spreadeth a net for his feet. — Prov. xxix.
2. To please; to gratify; as, to *flatter* one's vanity or pride.
3. To praise falsely; to encourage by favorable notice; as, to *flatter* vices or crimes.
4. To encourage by favorable representations or indications; as, to *flatter* hopes. We are *flattered* with the prospect of peace.
5. To raise false hopes by representations not well founded; as, to *flatter* one with a prospect of success; to *flatter* a patient with the expectation of recovery, when his case is desperate.
6. To please; to soothe.
A concert of voices — makes a harmony that *flatters* the ears. *Dryden.*
7. To wheedle; to coax; to attempt to win by blandishments, praise, or enticements. How many young and credulous persons are *flattered* out of their innocence and their property, by seducing arts!

FLAT'TER-ED, *pp.* Soothed by praise; pleased by commendation; gratified with hopes, false or well founded; wheedled.

FLAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who praises another with a view to please him, to gain his favor, or to accomplish some purpose.
When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He says he does; being then most flattered. *Shak.*
The most abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greatest tyrants. *Addison.*

FLAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Gratifying with praise; pleasing by applause; wheedling; coaxing.
2. *a.* Pleasing to pride or vanity; gratifying to self-love; as, a *flattering* eulogy. The minister gives a *flattering* account of his reception at court.
3. Pleasing; favorable; encouraging hope. We have a *flattering* prospect of an abundant harvest. The symptoms of the disease are *flattering*.
4. Practicing adulation; uttering false praise; as, a *flattering* tongue.

FLAT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a flattering manner; in a manner to flatter.
2. In a manner to favor; with partiality. *Cumberland.*

FLAT'TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *flatterie*.]
1. False praise; commendation bestowed for the purpose of gaining favor and influence, or to accomplish some purpose. Direct *flattery* consists in praising a person himself; indirect *flattery* consists in praising a person through his works or his connections.
Simple pride for *flattery* makes demands. *Pope.*
Just praise is only a debt, but *flattery* is a present. *Rambler.*
2. Adulation; obsequiousness; wheedling. *Rowe.*
3. Just commendation which gratifies self-love.

FLAT'TING, *n.* A mode of painting, in which the paint, being mixed with turpentine, leaves the work *flat*, or without gloss. *Brande.*
2. A method of proserving gilding unburnished, by touching it with size. *Knowles.*

FLAT'TISH, *a.* [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness. *Woodward.*

FLAT'U-LENCE, } *n.* [See FLATULENT.] Wind-
FLAT'U-LEN-CY, } ness in the stomach; air generated in a weak stomach and intestines by imperfect digestion, occasioning distention, uneasiness, pain, and often belchings. *Encyc.*
2. Airness; emptiness; vanity. *Glanville.*

FLAT'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *flatulentus*, *flatus*, from *flo*, to blow.]
1. Windy; affected with air generated in the stomach and intestines.
2. Turgid with air; windy; as, a *flatulent* tumor. *Quincy.*
3. Generating, or apt to generate wind in the stomach. Peas are a *flatulent* vegetable. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy; as, a *flatulent* writer; *flatulent* vanity. *Dryden. Glanville.*

FLAT'U-LENT-LY, *adv.* In a windy manner; emptily.

FLAT-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* Windiness; fullness of air; flatulence. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

FLAT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *flatuosus*.]
Windy; generating wind. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

FLĀ'TUS, *n.* [L., from *flo*, to blow.]
1. A breath; a puff of wind. *Clarke.*
2. Wind generated in the stomach or other cavities of the body; flatulence. *Quincy.*

FLAT'WISE, *a.* or *adv.* [from *flat*.] With the flat side downward, or next to another object; not edgewise. *Woodward.*

FLAUNT, *v. i.* [I know not whence we have this word. It is doubtless of Celtic origin, from the root Ln, bearing the sense of throwing out, or spreading. Qu. Scot. *flanter*, to waver. See FLOUNCE.]
1. To throw or spread out; to flutter; to display ostentatiously; as, a *flaunting* show.
You *flaunt* about the streets in your new gilt chariot. *Arbuthnot.*
One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope.*
[This correctly expresses the author's meaning, which is, that the proud often attempt to make a show and parade of their importance, even in poverty. Johnson's remark on the use of the word seems, therefore, to be unfounded.]
2. To carry a pert or saucy appearance. *Boyle.*

FLAUNT, *n.* Any thing displayed for show. *Shak.*

FLAUNT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making an ostentatious display.

FLAUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a flaunting way.

FLA-VIC'O-MOUS, *a.* [L. *flavus* and *coma*.] Having yellow hair.

FLĀ'VOR, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *flairer*, to smell; W. *fleiriaw*.] The quality of a substance which affects the taste or smell in any manner. We say, the wine has a fine *flavor*, or a disagreeable *flavor*; the fruit has a bad *flavor*; a rose has a sweet *flavor*. The word, then, signifies the quality which is tasted or smelt; taste, odor, fragrance, or smell.

FLĀ'VOR, *v. t.* To communicate some quality to a thing, that may affect the taste or smell.

FLĀ'VOR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a quality that affects the sense of tasting or smelling; as, *high-flavored* wine, having the quality in a high degree.

FLĀ'VOR-ING, *ppr.* Giving a flavor to.

FLĀ'VOR-LESS, *a.* Without flavor; tasteless; having no smell or taste. *Encyc.*

FLĀ'VOR-OUS, *a.* Pleasant to the taste or smell. *Dryden.*

FLĀ'VOUS, *a.* [L. *flavus*.] Yellow. [*Not used.*]
Smith.

FLAW, *n.* [W. *flaw*, a piece rent, a splinter, a ray, a dart, a *flaw*; *flau*, a spreading out, a radiation; *fla*, a parting from; also *floçen*, a splinter; *floç*, a flying about; *floçi*, to dart suddenly; *flyçiaw*, to break out abruptly. The Gr. φλαω seems to be contracted from φλαδω or φλαθω.]
1. A breach; a crack; a defect made by breaking or splitting; a gap or fissure; as, a *flaw* in a scythe, knife, or razor; a *flaw* in a china dish, or in a glass; a *flaw* in a wall.
2. A defect; a fault; any defect made by violence, or occasioned by neglect; as, a *flaw* in reputation; a *flaw* in a will, or in a deed, or in a statute.
3. A sudden burst of wind; a sudden gust or blast of short duration; *a word of common use among seamen.* [*This proves the primary sense to be, to* burst, *or* rush.]
4. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; uproar.
And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in; I heard the mighty *flaw*. *Dryden.*
[*In this sense, not used in the United States.*]
5. A sudden commotion of mind. [*Not used.*]
Shak.

FLAW, *v. t.* To break; to crack.
The brazen caldrons with the frosts are *flawed*. *Dryden.*
2. To break; to violate; as, to *flaw* a league. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FLAW'ED, (flawd,) *pp.* Broken; cracked.

FLAW'ING, *ppr.* Breaking; cracking.

FLAW'LESS, *a.* Without cracks; without defect. *Boyle.*

FLAWN, *n.* [Sax. *flena*; Fr. *flan*.]
A sort of flat custard or pie. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

FLAW'TER, *v. t.* To scrape or pare a skin. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

FLAW'Y, *a.* Full of flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty.
2. Subject to sudden gusts of wind.

FLAX, *n.* [Sax. *fleax*, *flex*; G. *flachs*; D. *vlas*. The elements are the same as in *flaccid*.]
1. A plant of the genus Linum, consisting of a single slender stalk, the skin or harl of which is used for making thread and cloth, called *linen*, *cambric*, *lawn*, *lace*, &c. The skin consists of fine fibers, which may be so separated as to be spun into threads as fine as silk.
2. The skin or fibrous part of the plant, when broken and cleaned by hatcheling or combing.

FLAX'-CŌMB, (-kōm,) *n.* An instrument with teeth, through which flax is drawn for separating from it the tow or coarser part and the shives. In *America*, we call it a *hatchel*.

FLAX'-DRESS-ER, *n.* One who breaks and swingles flax.

FLAX'-DRESS-ING, *n.* The process of breaking and swingling flax.

FLAX'-PLANT, *n.* The Phormium, a plant in New Zealand that serves the inhabitants for flax.

FLAX'-RAIS-ER, *n.* One who raises flax.

FLAX'-SEED, *n.* The seed of flax.

FLAX'-WEED, *n.* A plant.

FLAX'EN, (-flaks'n,) *a.* Made of flax; as, *flaxen* thread.
2. Resembling flax; of the color of flax; fair, long, and flowing; as, *flaxen* hair.

FLAX'EN-HAIR-ED, } *a.* Having hair of flaxen col-
FLAX'EN-HEAD'ED, } or. *Irving.*

FLAX'Y, *a.* Like flax; being of a light color; fair. *Sandys.*

FLAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *flean*; Dan. *flaaer*; Sw. *flå*; G. *flöhen*; Gr. φλοιω, φλοιζω, whence φλοιος, bark, rind; probably a contracted word.]
1. To skin; to strip off the skin of an animal; as, to *flay* an ox.
2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing. [*Not used.*] *Swift.*

FLAY'ED, *pp.* Skinned; stripped of the skin.

FLAY'ER, *n.* One who strips off the skin.

FLAY'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off the skin.

FLEA, *n.* [Sax. *flea*; G. *floh*; D. *vloo*; Scot. *fleeh*; Ice. *floc*; from Sax. *fleogan*, to fly. See FLEE and FLY.]
An insect of the genus Pulex. It has two eyes and six feet; the feelers are like threads; the rostrum is inflected, setaceous, and armed with a sting. The flea is remarkable for its agility, leaping to a surprising distance, and its bite is very troublesome.

FLEA'BANE, *n.* A name given to various plants, from their supposed efficacy in driving away fleas. They belong to the genera *Conyza*, *Erigeron*, and *Pulicaria*. *Loudon.*

FLEA'BITE, } *n.* The bite of a flea, or the red
FLEA'BIT-ING, } spot caused by the bite.
2. A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea. *Harvey.*

FLEA'-BIT-TEN, *a.* Bitten or stung by a flea.
2. Mean; worthless; of low birth or station. *Cleaveland.*

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FLĒA'WŌRT, (flē'wurt,) *n.* An herb of the plantain kind, bearing nauseous mucilaginous seeds. *Forsyth.*

FLĒAK, *n.* A lock. [See FLAKE.]

FLĒAM, *n.* [D. *vlym*; W. *flaim*; Arm. *flemm* or *flem*, the sting of a bee, a sharp point. In Welsh, *llem* and *llym* signify sharp, penetrating.]

In *farriery*, a sharp instrument, used for opening veins for letting blood.

FLECK, } *v. t.* [G. *fleck*, a spot; *flecken*, to spot;
FLECK'ER, } D. *vlek*, *vlak*, *vlakken*; Sw. *flack*, *flacka*; Dan. *flek*, *flekker*.]

To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple.

Both *flecked* with white, the true Arcadian strain. *Dryden.*

[These words are obsolete, or used only in poetry.]

FLECK'ED, (flekt,) *pp.* or *a.* Spotted; variegated with divers colors. *Shak.*

FLEC'TION, *n.* [L. *flectio*.]

The act of bending, or state of being bent. [See INFLECTION.]

FLEC'TOR, *n.* A flexor, which see.

FLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of FLEE; as, truth has *fled*.

FLEDGE, (flej,) *a.* [G. *flügge*; D. *vlug*, fledged, quick, nimble; connected with G. *fliegen*, D. *vliegen*, Sax. *fleogan*, to fly.]

Feathered; furnished with feathers or wings; able to fly.

His locks behind,
Illustrious on his shoulders, *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round. *Milton.*

FLEDGE, *v. t.* To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

The birds were not yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves. *L'Estrange.*

FLEDG'ED, (flejd,) *pp.* Furnished with feathers for flight; covered with feathers.

FLEDGE'LING, *n.* A young bird just fledged.

FLEDG'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with feathers for flight.

FLEDG'ING, *n.* A covering of feathers.

FLEE, *v. i.*; *pret.* FLED. [Sax. *fleam*, *fleon*, *fleogan*; G. *fliehen*.]

1. To run with rapidity, as from danger; to attempt to escape; to hasten from danger or expected evil. The enemy *fled* at the first fire.

Arise, take the young child and his mother, and *flee* into Egypt. — Matt. ii.

2. To depart; to leave; to hasten away.

Resist the devil, and he will *flee* from you. — James iv.

3. To avoid; to keep at a distance from. *Flee* fornication; *flee* from idolatry. 1 *Cor.* vi. 10.

To flee the question, or *from the question*, in *legislation*, is said of a legislator who, when a question is to be put to the house, leaves his seat, to avoid the dilemma of voting against his conscience, or giving an unpopular vote. In the phrases in which this verb appears to be transitive, there is really an ellipsis.

FLEECE, *n.* [Sax. *fleos*, *flys*, *flese*; D. *vlies*; G. *fliess*; most probably from shearing or stripping, as in Dutch the word signifies a film or membrane, as well as a *fleece*. The verb to *fleece* seems to favor the sense of stripping. See Class Ls, No. 25, 28, 30. But Qu. L. *vellus*, from *vello*, to pluck or tear off. *Varro.* See Class Bl. In Russ., *volos* is hair or wool, written, also, *vlas*. It was probably the practice to pluck off wool, before it was the practice to shear it.]

The coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.

FLEECE, *v. t.* To shear off a covering or growth of wool.

2. To strip of money or property; to take from, by severe exactions, under color of law or justice, or pretext of necessity, or by virtue of authority. Arbitrary princes *fleece* their subjects; and clients complain that they are sometimes *fleeced* by their lawyers.

This word is rarely or never used for plundering in war by a licentious soldiery, but is properly used to express a stripping by contributions levied on a conquered people.

3. To spread over as with wool; to make white. *Thomson.*

FLEE'CED, (fleest,) *pp.* Stripped by severe exactions.

FLEE'CED, *a.* Furnished with a fleece or with fleeces; as, a sheep is well *fleeced*.

FLEECE'LESS, *a.* Having no fleece.

FLEE'CER, *n.* One who strips or takes by severe exactions.

FLEE'CING, *ppr.* Stripping of money or property by severe demands of fees, taxes, or contributions.

FLEE'CY, *a.* Covered with wool; woolly; as, a *fleecy* flock. *Prior.*

2. Resembling wool or a fleece; soft; complicated; as, *fleecy* snow; *fleecy* locks; *fleecy* hosiery.

FLEER, *v. i.* [Scot. *flyre*, or *fleyr*, to make wry faces, to leer, to look surly; Ice. *flyra*. In D., *gluuren* signifies to leer, to peep; Sw. *plira*; Dan. *plirende*, ogling, leering. This word seems to be *leer*, with a prefix, and *leer* presents, probably, the primary sense.]

1. To deride; to sneer; to mock; to gibe; to make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn; as, to *fleer* and flout.

Covered with an antic face,
To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity. *Shak.*

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility. *Burton.*

FLEER, *v. t.* To mock; to flout at. *Beaum.*

FLEER, *n.* Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks.

And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns. *Shak.*

2. A grin of civility.

A treacherous *fleer* on the face of deceivers. *South.*

FLEER'ER, *n.* A mocker; a fawner.

FLEER'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Deriding; mocking; counterfeiting an air of civility.

FLEER'ING-LY, *adv.* In a fleering manner.

FLEET, in *English names*, [Sax. *fleot*,] denotes a *flood*, a creek or inlet, a bay or estuary, or a river; as in *Fleet Street*, *North-fleet*, *Fleet prison*.

FLEET, *n.* [Sax. *fleta*, *fliet*; G. *flotte*; D. *vloot*; Sw. *flotte*; D. *flode*; Fr. *flotte*. *Fleet* and *float* seem to be allied; but whether they are formed from the root of *flow*, or whether the last consonant is radical, is not obvious. See FLOAT.]

A navy or squadron of ships; a number of ships in company, whether ships of war or of commerce. It more generally signifies ships of war.

FLEET, *a.* [Ice. *fliotr*; Ir. *luath*, swift; Russ. *letayu*, to fly; Eng. to *flit*. If the last consonant is radical, this word seems to be allied to D. *vlieden*, to flee, to fly, and possibly to the Shemitic פלט; but from the Ethiopic it would appear that the latter word is our *split*, the sense being to divide or separate.]

1. Swift of pace; moving or able to move with rapidity; nimble; light and quick in motion, or moving with lightness and celerity; as, a *fleet* horse or dog.

2. Moving with velocity; as, *fleet* winds.

3. Light; superficially fruitful; or thin; not penetrating deep; as soil. *Mortimer.*

4. Skimming the surface. *Mortimer.*

FLEET, *v. i.* To fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit as a light substance. To *fleet away*, is to vanish.

How all the other passions *fleet* to air! *Shak.*

2. To be in a transient state.

3. To float.

FLEET, *v. t.* To skim the surface; to pass over rapidly; as, a ship that *fleets* the gulf. *Spenser.*

2. To pass lightly, or in mirth and joy; as, to *fleet* away time. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. To skim milk. [*Local in England.*]

The verb in the transitive form is rarely or never used in America.

FLEET'-FOOT, *a.* Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity. *Shak.*

FLEET'ING, *ppr.* Passing rapidly, flying with velocity.

2. *a.* Transient; not durable; as, the *fleeting* hours or moments.

FLEET'ING-DISH, *n.* A skimming bowl. [*Local.*]

FLEET'ING-LY, *adv.* In a fleeting manner.

FLEET'LY, *adv.* Rapidly; lightly and nimbly; swiftly.

FLEET'NESS, *n.* Swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed; as, the *fleetness* of a horse or deer.

FLEM'ING, *n.* A native of Flanders, or the Low Countries in Europe.

FLEM'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders.

FLENSE, *v. t.* To cut up a whale and obtain the blubber.

FLENS'ING, *n.* The act of cutting up a whale and obtaining its blubber.

FLESH, *n.* [Sax. *flæc*, *flec*, or *flæsc*; G. *fleisch*; D. *vleesch*; Dan. *flesk*. In Danish, the word signifies the flesh of swine. I know not the primary sense; it may be *soft*.]

1. A compound substance forming a large part of an animal, consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones and the fluids. Under the general appellation of *flesh*, we include the muscles, fat, glands, &c., which invest the bones and are covered with the skin. It is sometimes restricted to the muscles.

2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable.

Flesh without being qualified with acids, is too alkalescent a diet. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The body of beasts and birds used as food, distinct from *fish*. In *Lent*, the Roman Catholics abstain from *flesh*, but eat fish.

4 The body, as distinguished from the soul.

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable. *Shak.*

5. Animal nature; animals of all kinds.

The end of all *flesh* is come before me. — Gen. vi.

6. Men in general; mankind.

My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is *flesh*. — Gen. vi.

7. Human nature.

The Word was made *flesh*, and dwelt among us. — John i.

8. Tenderness; human feeling; as, there is no *flesh* in man's obdurate heart. *Cowper. Ezek.* xxxvi. 26.

9. Carnality; corporeal appetites.

Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh*. *Smalridge.*
The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit. — Gal. v.

10. A carnal state; a state of unrenewed nature.

They that are in the *flesh* can not please God. — Rom. viii.

11. The corruptible body of man, or corrupt nature.

Flesh and blood can not inherit the kingdom of God. — 1 Cor. xv.

12. The present life; the state of existence in this world.

To abide in the *flesh* is more needful for you. — Phil. i.

13. Legal righteousness, and ceremonial services.

What shall we then say that Abraham, our father as pertaining to the *flesh*, hath found? — Rom. iv. Gal. iii.

14. Kindred; stock; family.

He is our brother, and our *flesh*. — Gen. xxxvii.

15. In *botany*, the soft, pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.

One flesh, denotes intimate relation. *To be one flesh*, is to be closely united, as in marriage. *Gen.* ii. *Eph.* v.

After the flesh; according to outward appearances. *John* viii.: —

Or according to the common powers of nature. *Gal.* iv.: —

Or according to sinful lusts and inclinations. *Rom.* viii.

An *arm of flesh*; human strength or aid.

FLESH, *v. t.* To initiate; a sportman's use of the word, from the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take, or other flesh.

2. To harden; to accustom; to establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing. Men *fleshed* in cruelty; women *fleshed* in malice.

3. To glut; to satiate. [*Sidney.*

The wild dog
Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shak.*

FLESH'-BROTH, *n.* Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

FLESH'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

FLESH'-CLOG-GED, *a.* Encumbered with flesh.

FLESH'-COL-OR, (-kul-lur,) *n.* The color of flesh; carnation.

FLESH'-COL-OR-ED, *a.* Being of the color of flesh.

FLESH'-DI-ET, *n.* Food consisting of flesh.

FLESH'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Initiated; accustomed; glutted.

2. *a.* Fat; fleshy.

FLESH'-FLY, *n.* A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it. *Ray.*

FLESH'-HOOK, *n.* A hook to draw flesh from a pot or caldron. 1 *Sam.* ii.

FLESH'I-NESS, *n.* [from *fleshy*.] Abundance of flesh or fat in animals; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

FLESH'ING, *ppr.* Initiating; making familiar; glutting.

FLESH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean.

FLESH'LI-NESS, *n.* Carnal passions and appetites. *Spenser.*

FLESH'LING, *n.* A person devoted to carnal things.

FLESH'LY, *a.* Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal. *Denham.*

2. Carnal; worldly; lascivious.

Abstain from *fleshly* lusts. — 1 Pet. ii.

3. Animal; not vegetable. *Dryden.*

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine.

Vain of *fleshly* arm. *Milton.*
Fleshly wisdom. — 2 Cor. i.

FLESH'-MEAT, *n.* Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food. *Swift.*

FLESH'MENT, *n.* Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. *Shak.*

FLESH'-MON'GER, (-mung'ger,) *n.* One who deals in flesh; a procurer; a pimp. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FLESH'-POT, *n.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, plenty of provisions. *Exod.* xvi.

FLESH'QUAKE, *n.* A trembling of the flesh. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

FLESH'Y, *a.* Full of flesh; plump; musculous.

The sole of his foot is *fleshy*. *Ray.*

2. Fat; gross; corpulent; as, a *fleshy* man.

3. Corporeal. *Eccles.*

4. Full of pulp; pulpous; plump; as fruit. *Bacon.*

FLET, *pp.* of FLEET. Skimmed. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

FLETCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *fleche*.]

To feather an arrow. *Warburton.*

FLETCH'ED, (fletcht,) *pp.* Feathered, as an arrow.

FLETCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *fleche*, It. *freccia*, an arrow.]

An arrow-maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows. Hence the name of FLETCHER.

But the use of the word as an appellative has ceased with the practice of archery.

FLETCH'ING, *ppr.* Feathering.

FLE-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fletus* and *fero*.]

Producing tears.

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FLETZ, *a.* [G. *flötz*, a layer.] In *geology*, a term applied to the secondary strata, because they generally occur in flat or horizontal beds. *Brande.*

FLEUR DE LIS, (flur'de-lē',) [Fr., flower of the lily; corrupted, in English, to *flower de luce.*]
1. A bearing in *heraldry*, representing a lily, emblematic of royalty.
2. In *botany*, the iris.

FLEW, (flū,) *pret.* of FLY.
The people *flew* upon the spoil. —1 Sam. xiv.

FLEW, *n.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hanmer.*

FLEW'ED, *a.* Chapped; mouthed; deep-mouthed.

FLEX, *v. t.* [L. *flecto, flexus.*] [*Shak.*
To bend; as, a muscle *flexes* the arm.

FLEX-AN'I-MOUS, *a.* [from L.] Having power to change the mind. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

FLEX'ED, (flekst,) *pp.* or *a.* Bent; as, a limb in a *flexed* position. *Hosack.*

FLEX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See FLEXIBLE.] The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibleness; as, the *flexibility* of rays of light. *Newton.*
2. Easiness to be persuaded; the quality of yielding to arguments, persuasion, or circumstances; ductility of mind, readiness to comply; facility; as, *flexibility* of temper.

FLEX'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *flexibilis*, from *flecto, flexi*, to bend, Fr. *flechir*, coinciding with G. *flechten*, to braid; D. *vlegten.* These words have the same elements as L. *plico.*]
1. That may be bent; capable of being turned or forced from a straight line or form without breaking; pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; as, a *flexible* rod; a *flexible* plant.
2. Capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; not inexorable.
Phocion was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*
It often denotes, easy, or too easy to yield or comply; wavering; inconstant; not firm.
3. Ductile; manageable; tractable; as, the tender and *flexible* minds of youth. *Flexible* years, or time of life; the time when the mind is tractable.
4. That may be turned or accommodated.
This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose. *Rogers.*

FLEX'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility to be bent or turned from a straight line or form without breaking; easiness to be bent; pliantness; pliancy; flexibility. *Boyle.*
2. Facility of mind; readiness to comply or yield; obsequiousness; as, the *flexibleness* of a courtier.
3. Ductility; manageableness; tractableness; as, the *flexibleness* of youth.

FLEX'I-BLY, *adv.* In a flexible manner.

FLEX'ILE, (fleks'il,) *a.* [L. *flexilis.*]
Pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse, or moral force. *Thomson.*

FLEX'ING, *ppr.* Bending.

FLEX'ION, (fleks'yun,) *n.* [L. *flexio.*]
1. The act of bending.
2. A bending; a part bent; a fold. *Bacon.*
3. A turn; a cast; as, a *flexion* of the eye. [See INFLECTION.] *Bacon.*

FLEX'OR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle whose office is to bend the part to which it belongs, in opposition to the *extensors.*

FLEX'U-OUS, (flek'shu-us,) } *a.* [L. *flexuosus.*]
FLEX'U-ŌSE, (flek'shu-ōse,) }
1. Winding; having turns or windings; as, a *flexuous* rivulet. *Digby.*
2. Bending; winding; wavering; not steady; as, a *flexuous* flame. *Bacon.*
3. In *botany*, bending or bent; changing its direction in a curve, from joint to joint, from bud to bud, or from flower to flower. *Martyn.*

FLEX'URE, (fleks'yur,) *n.* [L. *flexura.*]
1. A winding or bending; the form of bending; incurvation; as, the *flexure* of a joint.
2. The act of bending. *Shak*
3. The part bent; a joint. *Sandys.*
4. The bending of the body; obsequious or servile cringe. *Shak.*

FLICK'ER, *v. i.* [Sax. *flicerian*; Scot. *flecker*, to quiver; D. *flikkeren*, to twinkle; probably a diminutive from the root of *fly.*]
1. To flutter; to flap the wings without flying; to strike rapidly with the wings.
And *flickering* on her nest made short essays to sing. *Dryden.*
2. To waver, fluctuate, or twinkle; as, the light *flickers* at a distance. *Burton.*

FLICK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fluttering; flapping the wings without flight.
2. *a.* Wavering; fluctuating; having a fluttering motion; with amorous motions of the eye.
The fair Lavina — looks a little *flickering* after Turnus. *Dryden.*

FLICK'ER-ING, *n.* A fluttering; short, irregular movements.

FLICK'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a flickering manner.

FLICK'ER-MOUSE, *n.* The bat. *B. Jonson.*

FLI'ER, *n.* [See FLY. It ought to be FLYER.]
1. One that flies or flees.
2. A runaway; a fugitive. *Shak.*
3. A part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole; as, the *flier* of a jack.

FLIGHT, (flīte,) *n.* [Sax. *fliht*; G. *flug, flucht*; D. *vlugt*; Dan. *flugt*; Sw. *flycht.* See FLY.]
1. The act of fleeing; the act of running away, to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure.
Pray ye that your *flight* be not in the winter. — Matt. xxiv.
To put to flight, to turn to flight, is to compel to run away; to force to escape.
2. The act of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volitation; as, the *flight* of birds and insects.
3. The manner of flying. Every fowl has its particular *flight*; the *flight* of the eagle is high; the *flight* of the swallow is rapid, with sudden turns.
4. Removal from place to place by flying.
5. A flock of birds flying in company; as, a *flight* of pigeons or wild geese.
6. A number of beings flying or moving through the air together; as, a *flight* of angels. *Milton.*
7. A number of things passing through the air together; a volley; as, a *flight* of arrows.
8. A periodical flying of birds in flocks; as, the spring *flight*, or autumnal *flight*, of ducks or pigeons.
9. In *England*, the birds produced in the same season.
10. The space passed by flying.
11. A mounting; a soaring; lofty elevation and excursion; as, a *flight* of imagination or fancy; a *flight* of ambition.
12. Excursion; wandering; extravagant sally; as, a *flight* of folly. *Tillotson.*
13. The power of flying. *Shak.*
14. In *certain lead works*, a substance that flies off in smoke. *Encyc.*
15. *Flights* are the husk or glume of oats.
Flight of stairs; the series of stairs from the floor, or from one platform to another.

FLIGHT'ED, *a.* Taking flight; flying.

FLIGHT'I-LY, *adv.* In a wild or imaginative manner.

FLIGHT'I-NESS, (flīt'e-ness,) *n.* The state of being flighty; wildness; slight delirium.

FLIGHT'-SHOT, *n.* The distance which an arrow flies.

FLIGHT'Y, (flīt'e,) *a.* Fleeting; swift. [*Shak.*
The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook.
2. Wild; indulging the sallies of imagination.
3. Disordered in mind; somewhat delirious.

FLIM'FLAM, *n.* [Ice. *flim.*]
A freak; a trick. *Beaum.*

FLIM'SI-LY, *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

FLIM'SI-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of substance or solidity.

FLIM'SY, *a.* [W. *llymsi*, having a fickle motion; *llymu*, to make sharp, quick, pungent. *Owen.* But Lluyd renders *llymsi* vain, weak. The word is retained by the common people in New England in *limsy*, weak, limber, easily bending. See Class Lm, No. 2, 5, 6.]
1. Weak; feeble, slight; vain; without strength or solid substance; as, a *flimsy* pretext; a *flimsy* excuse; *flimsy* objections. *Milner.*
2. Without strength or force; spiritless.
Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines. *Pope.*
3. Thin; of loose texture; as, *flimsy* cloth or stuff. [*Little used.*]

FLINCH, *v. i.* [I have not found this word in any other language; but the sense of it occurs in *blench*; and not improbably it is from the same root, with a different prefix.]
1. To shrink; to withdraw from any suffering or undertaking, from pain or danger; to fail of proceeding, or of performing any thing. Never *flinch* from duty. One of the parties *flinched* from the combat.
A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching* or complaining. *Locke.*
2. To fail. *Shak.*

FLINCH'ER, *n* One who flinches or fails.

FLINCH'ING, *ppr.* Failing to undertake, perform, or proceed; shrinking; withdrawing.

FLINCH'ING, *n.* A shrinking or drawing under pain or difficulty.

FLINCH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a flinching manner.

FLIN'DERS, *n. pl.* [D. *flenter*, a splinter, a tatter.] Small pieces or splinters; fragments. [*Local in England; sometimes used in America.*]
[*This seems to be* SPLINTER, *without the prefix.*]

FLING, *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* FLUNG. [Ir. *lingim*, to fling, to dart, to fly off, to skip. If *n* is not radical, as I suppose, this may be the W. *lluciaw*, to fling, to throw, to dart, and L. *lego, legare.*]
1. To cast, send, or throw from the hand; to hurl; as, to *fling* a stone at a bird.
'Tis fate that *flings* the dice; and as she *flings*,
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants, kings. *Dryden.*
2. To dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.
He — like Jove, his lightning *flung*. *Dryden.*
3. To send forth; to emit; to scatter.
Every beam new transient colors *flings*. *Pope.*
4. To throw; to drive by violence.
5. To throw to the ground; to prostrate. The wrestler *flung* his antagonist.
6. To baffle; to defeat; as, to *fling* a party in litigation.
To fling away; to reject; to discard.
Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling away* ambition. *Shak.*
To fling down; to demolish; to ruin.
2. To throw to the ground.
To fling off; to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey. *Addison.*
To fling out; to utter; to speak, as, to *fling out* hard words against another.
To fling in; to throw in; to make an allowance or deduction, or not to charge in an account. In settling accounts, one party *flings in* a small sum, or a few days' work.
To fling open; to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence; as, to *fling open* a door.
To fling up; to relinquish; to abandon; as, to *fling up* a design.

FLING, *v. i.* To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions. The horse began to kick and *fling.*
2. To cast in the teeth; to utter harsh language; to sneer; to upbraid. The scold began to flout and *fling.*
To fling out; to grow unruly or outrageous. *Shak.*

FLING, *n.* A throw; a flounce; a cast from the hand.
2. A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.
I, who love to have a *fling*
Both at senate house and king. *Swift.*

FLING'ER, *n.* One who flings; one who jeers.

FLING'ING, *ppr.* Throwing; casting; jeering.

FLINT, *n.* [Sax. *flint*; Sw. *flinta.* In Dan. *flint* is a light gun, and *flint* is called *flintsteen*, flint-stone. So, also, in German. The Dutch and Germans call it also *firestone.* It may be from the root of *splendor.*]
1. In *natural history*, a sub-species of quartz, of a yellowish or bluish gray, or grayish-black color. It is amorphous, interspersed in other stones, or in nodules or rounded lumps. Its surface is generally uneven, and covered with a rind or crust, either calcareous or argillaceous. It is very hard, strikes fire with steel, and is an ingredient in glass. *Kirwan. Encyc.*
2. A piece of the above-described stone used in firearms to strike fire.
3. Any thing proverbially hard; as, a heart of *flint.* *Spenser.*

FLINT'-GLASS, *n.* The purest and most beautiful kind of glass, distinguished by its containing oxyd of lead, to which it owes some of its most valuable qualities. It was originally made of pulverized flints, whence the name. *Brande.*

FLINT'-HEART, } *a.* Having a hard, unfeeling
FLINT'-HEART-ED, } heart.

FLINT'Y, *a.* Consisting of flint; as, a *flinty* rock.
2. Like flint; very hard; not impressible; as, a *flinty* heart.
3. Cruel; unmerciful; inexorable. *Shak.*
4. Full of flint-stones; as, *flinty* ground. *Bacon.*

FLINT'Y-SLATE, *n.* A rock, of two kinds, the common and the Lydian stone. The former has a somewhat slaty structure, and contains about 75 per cent. of silica. The latter is less hard, and is sometimes used as a touchstone for gold and silver. *P. Cyc. Ure.*

FLIP, *n.* A mixed liquor consisting of beer and spirit sweetened, and also warmed by a hot iron.

FLIP'-DOG, *n.* An iron used, when heated, to warm flip.

FLIP'-FLAP, *adv.* or *a.* Noting the repeated stroke and noise of something broad and loose. *Ash.*

FLIP'PAN-CY, *n.* [See FLIPPANT.] Smoothness and rapidity of speech; volubility of tongue; fluency of speech.

FLIP'PANT, *a.* [W. *llipanu*, to make smooth or glib, from *llib, llipa*, flaccid, soft, limber; allied to *flabby*, and to *glib*, and probably to L. *labor*, to slide or slip, and to *liber*, free. Class Lb.]
1. Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative.
2. Pert; petulant; waggish.
Away with *flippant* epilogues. *Thomson.*

FLIP'PANT-LY, *adv.* Fluently; with ease and volubility of speech.

FLIP'PANT-NESS, *n.* Fluency of speech; volubility of tongue; flippancy.
[This is not a low, vulgar word, but well authorized and peculiarly expressive.]

FLIP'PER, *n.* The paddle of a sea-turtle; the broad fin of a fish.

FLIRT, (flurt,) *v. t.* [This word evidently belongs to the root of L. *floreo*, or *ploro*, signifying to throw, and coinciding with *blurt.* Qu. Sax. *fleardian*, to trifle.]

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1. To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion. The boys *flirt* water in each other's faces. He *flirted* a glove, or a handkerchief.

2. To toss or throw; to move suddenly; as, to *flirt* a fan.

FLIRT, *v. i.* To jeer or gibe; to throw bantering or sarcastic words; to utter contemptuous language, with an air of disdain.

2. To run and dart about; to act with giddiness, or from a desire to attract notice; to play at courtship; to coquet; to be unsteady or fluttering. The girls *flirt* about the room or the street.

FLIRT, *n.* A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion.

In unfurling the fan are several little *flirts* and vibrations. *Addison.*

2. A young girl who acts with giddiness, or plays at courtship; a pert girl; a coquette.

Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison.*

FLIRT, *a.* Pert; wanton. *Shak.*

FLIRT-Ā'TION, *n.* A flirting; a quick, sprightly motion.

2. Playing at courtship; coquetry. *Addison.*

FLIRT'ED, *pp.* Thrown with a sudden jerk.

FLIRT'I-GIG, *n.* A wanton, pert girl. *Grose.*

FLIRT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Throwing; jerking; tossing; darting about; giddy; coquettish.

FLIRT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a flirting manner.

FLIT, *v. i.* [D. *vlieden*, to fly or flee; Dan. *flyder*, Sw. *flyta*, to flow, to glide away; Dan. *flytter*, Sw. *flyttia*, to remove; Ice. *fliutur*, swift. This word coincides in elements with Heb. Ch. Syr. פלט. Class Ld, No. 43. It is undoubtedly from the same root as *fleet*, which see.]

1. To fly away with a rapid motion; to dart along; to move with celerity through the air. We say, a bird *flits* away, or *flits* in air; a cloud *flits* along.

2. To flutter; to rove on the wing. *Dryden.*

3. To remove; to migrate; to pass rapidly, as a light substance, from one place to another.

It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other. *Hooker.*

4. In *Scotland*, to remove from one habitation to another.

5. To be unstable; to be easily or often moved.

And the free soul to *flitting* air resigned. *Dryden.*

FLIT, *a.* Nimble; quick; swift. [*Obs.*] [See FLEET.]

FLITCH, *n.* [Sax. *flicce*; Fr. *flesche*, an arrow, a coach-beam, a flitch of bacon.]

The side of a hog salted and cured. *Dryden. Swift.*

FLITE, *v. i.* [Sax. *flitan.*]

To scold; to quarrel. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

FLIT'TED, *pp.* Removed; flown swiftly; migrated.

FLIT'TER, *v. i.* To flutter, which see. *Chaucer.*

FLIT'TER, *n.* A rag; a tatter. [See FRITTER.]

FLIT'TER-MOUSE, *n.* [*flit*, *flitter*, and *mouse*; G. *fledermaus.*]

A bat; an animal that has the fur of a mouse, and membranes which answer the purpose of wings, and enable the animal to sustain itself in a fluttering flight.

FLIT'TI-NESS, *n.* [from *flit.*] Unsteadiness; levity; lightness. *Bp. Hopkins.*

FLIT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Flying rapidly; fluttering; moving by starts.

FLIT'TING, *n.* A flying with lightness and celerity; a fluttering.

2. A removal from one habitation to another. [*Scottish.*]

FLIT'TING-LY, *adv.* In a flitting manner.

FLIT'TY, *a.* Unstable; fluttering. *More.*

FLIX, *n.* [Qu. from *flax.*] Down; fur. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

FLIX'WEED, *n.* The *Sisymbrium sophia*, a species of water cresses, growing on walls and waste grounds.

FLŌ, *n.* An arrow. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

FLŌAT, (flōte,) *n.* [Sax. *flota*; G. *floss*; D. *vlot*, *vloot*; Dan. *flude*; Sw. *flotte*; Fr. *flotte*; Sp. *flota*; It. *flotta*; Russ. *plot.*]

1. That which swims or is borne on water; as, a *float* of weeds and rushes. But *particularly*, a body or collection of timber, boards, or planks, fastened together and conveyed down a stream; a raft.

[*The latter word is more generally used in the United States.*]

2. The cork or quill used on an angling line, to support it, and discover the bite of a fish. *Encyc. Walton.*

3. The act of flowing; flux; flood; *the primary sense, but obsolete.* *Hooker.*

4. The float-board of a wheel, which see.

5. A quantity of earth, eighteen feet square and one deep. *Mortimer.*

6. [Fr. *flot*; L. *fluctus.*] A wave

7. A broad, wooden instrument, shaped like a trowel, with which masons *float* over and smooth the plastering on walls. *Buchanan.*

FLŌAT, *v. i.* [Sax. *flotan*, *flotan*; G. *flössen*; D. *vlooten*, *vlotten*; Fr. *flotter*; Dan. *flöder.* Either from the noun, or from the root of the L. *fluo*, to flow.]

1. To be borne or sustained on the surface of a fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up; not to sink; not to be aground. We say, the water is so shallow, the ship will not *float.*

2. To move or be conveyed on water; to swim. The raft *floats* down the river.

Three blustering nights, borne by the southern blast,
I *floated.* *Dryden.*

3. To be buoyed up and moved or conveyed in a fluid, as in air.

They stretch their plumes and *float* upon the wind. *Pope.*

4. To move with a light, irregular course. Qu. *Locke.*

FLŌAT, *v. t.* To cause to pass by swimming; to cause to be conveyed on water. The tide *floated* the ship into the harbor.

2. To flood; to inundate; to overflow; to cover with water.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands. *Dryden.*

3. In *plastering*, to pass over and level the surface of a wall with a *float* dipped frequently in water.

FLŌAT'AGE, *n.* Any thing that floats on the water. *Encyc.*

FLŌAT'-BŌARD, *n.* A board on the rim of an undershot water-wheel, which receives the impulse of the stream by which the wheel is driven.

FLŌAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Flooded; overflowed; leveled

2. Borne on water. [with a float.

FLŌAT'ER, *n.* One that floats or swims. *Eusden.*

FLŌAT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Swimming; conveying on water; overflowing; leveling with a float.

2. Lying flat on the surface of the water; as, a *floating* leaf. *Martyn.*

3. Circulating; passing; not fixed; as, a *floating* capital,

FLŌAT'ING-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge consisting of logs or timber with a floor of plank, supported wholly by the water.

2. In *war*, a kind of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys, used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort.

3. A large steam ferry-boat. [*Eng.*] *Francis.*

FLŌAT'ING-ISL'AND, (flō'ting-ī'land,) *n.* A sort of food made of milk, white wine, sugar, and eggs, with raspberry or strawberry marmalade, jam, &c.

FLŌAT'ING-LIGHT, *n.* A substitute for a light-house, being the hull of a ship moored on sunken rocks, shoals, &c., with a light displayed aloft, to warn mariners of their danger.

FLŌAT'ING-LY, *adv.* By floating.

FLŌAT'-STŌNE, *n.* Spongiform quartz, a mineral of a spongy texture, of a whitish-gray color, often with a tinge of yellow. It frequently contains a nucleus of common flint. *Cleaveland.*

FLŌAT'Y, *a.* Buoyant; swimming on the surface; light. *Raleigh.*

FLOC-CIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* A picking of bed-clothes by a sick person—an alarming symptom in acute diseases. *Brande.*

FLOC'CU-LENCE, *n.* [L. *flocculus*, *floccus*, See FLOCK.]

The state of being in locks or flocks; adhesion in small flakes. *Higgins, Med. Rep.*

FLOC'CU-LENT, *a.* Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes.

I say the liquor is broken to *flocculence*, when the particles of herbaceous matter, seized by those of the lime, and coalescing, appear large and *flocculent.* *Higgins, Med. Rep.*

FLOCK, *n.* [Sax. *floce*; L. *floccus*; G. *flocke*; D. *vlok*; Dan. *flok*; Sw. *flock*, a crowd; *ulle-lock*, wool-lock; Gr. πλοκη, πλοκος; Russ. *klok.* It is the same radically as *flake*, and, applied to wool or hair, we write it *lock.* See FLAKE.]

1. A company or collection; *applied to sheep and other small animals.* A *flock* of sheep answers to a *herd* of larger cattle. But the word may sometimes, perhaps, be applied to larger beasts; and, in *the plural*, *flocks* may include all kinds of domesticated animals.

2. A company or collection of birds of any kind, and, when applied to birds on the wing, a flight; as, a *flock* of wild geese; a *flock* of ducks; a *flock* of blackbirds. In the United States, *flocks* of wild pigeons sometimes darken the air.

3. A body or crowd of people. [*Little used.*] [Qu. Gr. λοχος, a troop.]

4. A *lock* of wool or hair. Also, pieces of cloth cut up very fine.

FLOCK, *v. i.* To gather in companies or crowds; *applied to men or other animals.* People *flock* together. They *flock* to the playhouse.

Friends daily *flock.* *Dryden.*

FLOCK'-BED, *n.* A bed filled with locks of coarse wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine.

FLOCK'ING, *ppr.* Collecting or running together in

FLOCK'LY, *adv.* In a body or flocks. [a crowd.

FLOCK'Y, *a.* Abounding with flocks or locks.

FLOCK'-PA'PER, *n.* A kind of wall-paper having raised figures resembling cloth, made of flock, or cloth cut up very fine, and attached to the paper by size or varnish.

FLŌE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a large mass of floating ice

FLŒTZ. See FLETZ. [in the ocean.

FLOG, *v. t.* [L. *fligo*, to strike, that is, to lay on; L. *flagrum*, *flagellum*; Eng. *flail*; Goth. *bliggwan*, to strike; Gr. πλαγω, πληγη, L. *plaga*, a stroke, Eng. *plague.* We have *lick*, which is probably of the same family; as is D. *slag*, G. *schlag*, Eng. *slay.*]

To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to lash; to chastise with repeated blows; *a colloquial word, applied to whipping or beating for punishment*; as, to *flog* a schoolboy or a sailor.

FLOG'GED, (flogd,) *pp.* Whipped or scourged for punishment; chastised.

FLOG'GING, *ppr.* Whipping for punishment; chastising.

FLOG'GING, *n.* A whipping for punishment.

FLŌOD, (flud,) *n.* [Sax. *flod*; G. *fluth*; D. *vloed*; Sw. *flod*; Dan. *flod*; from *flow.*]

1. A great flow of water; a body of moving water; particularly, a body of water, rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually covered with water. Thus there is a *flood*, every spring, in the Connecticut, which inundates the adjacent meadows. There is an annual *flood* in the Nile and in the Mississippi.

2. *The flood*, by way of eminence; the deluge; the great body of water which inundated the earth in the days of Noah. Before the *flood*, men lived to a great age.

3. A river; *a sense chiefly poetical.*

4. The flowing of the tide; the semi-diurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean; opposed to EBB. The ship entered the harbor on the *flood.* Hence *flood-tide*; young *flood*; high *flood.*

5. A great quantity; an inundation; an overflowing; abundance; superabundance; as, a *flood* of bank notes; a *flood* of paper currency.

6. A great body or stream of any fluid substance; as, a *flood* of light; a *flood* of lava. Hence, *figuratively*, a *flood* of vice.

7. Menstrual discharge. *Harvey.*

FLŌOD, (flud,) *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate; to deluge; as, to *flood* a meadow. *Mortimer.*

FLŌOD'ED, (flud'ed,) *pp.* Overflowed; inundated.

FLŌOD'GATE, *n.* A gate to be opened for letting water flow through, or to be shut to prevent it.

2. An opening or passage; an avenue for a flood or great body.

FLŌOD'ING, *ppr.* Overflowing; inundating.

FLŌOD'ING, *n.* Any preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus. *Cyc.*

FLŌOD'-MARK, *n.* The mark or line to which the tide rises; high-water-mark.

FLOOK, *n.* The arm of an anchor. [See FLUKE, the usual orthography.]

FLOOK'ING, *n.* In *mining*, an interruption or shifting of a lode of ore by a cross vein or fissure. *Encyc.*

FLOOK'Y, *a.* Furnished with flooks or flukes.

FLŌOR, (flōre,) *n.* [Sax. *flor*, *flore*; D. *vloer*; W. *llawr*, and *clawr*, the earth or ground, an area, or ground-plot, a floor; Ir. *lar*, and *urlar*; Basque or Cantabrian, *lurra*; Arm. *leur*, flat land, or *floor*; G. *flur* a field, level ground or floor. In early ages, the inhabitants of Europe had no floor in their huts but the ground. The sense of the word is, probably, that which is laid or spread.]

1. That part of a building or room on which we walk; the bottom or lower part, consisting, in modern houses, of boards, planks, or pavement; as, the *floor* of a house, room, barn, stable, or outhouse.

2. A platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, as in a bridge; any similar platform.

3. A story in a building; as, the first *floor*; which, in England, is the one next above the ground-floor, called in America the *second story.*

4. A floor, or earthen floor, is still used in some kinds of business, made of loam, or of lime, sand, and iron dust, as in malting. *Encyc.*

5. The bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson. *Totten.*

FLŌOR, *v. t.* To lay a floor; to cover timbers with a floor; to furnish with a floor; as, to *floor* a house with pine boards.

2. To strike down, or lay level with the floor; as, to *floor* an antagonist. *Grose.*

3. *Figuratively*, to put to silence by some decisive argument, retort, &c. *Coleridge.*

FLŌOR'-CLOTH, *n.* Oil-cloth, or painted cloth, for covering floors.

FLŌOR'ED, *pp.* Covered with boards, plank, or pavement; furnished with a floor; struck down.

FLŌOR'ING, *ppr.* Laying a floor; furnishing with a floor; striking down.

FLŌOR'ING, *n.* A platform; the bottom of a room or building; pavement.

2. Materials for floors.

FLŌOR'LESS, *a.* Having no floor.

FLŌOR'-TIM-BERS, *n. pl.* The timbers on which a floor is laid.

FLOP, *v. t.* [A different spelling of FLAP.]

1. To clap or strike the wings.

2. To let down the brim of a hat.

FLŌ'RA, *n.* [L. See FLORAL.] In *antiquity*, the goddess of flowers.

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2. In *modern usage*, a catalogue or account of flowers or plants.

3. The trees and plants, or botany, of a particular country.

FLŌ'RAL, *a.* [L. *floralis*, from *flos*, a flower; which see.]

1. Containing the flower; as, a *floral* bud; immediately attending the flower; as, a *floral* leaf. *Martyn.*

2. Pertaining to Flora, or to flowers; as, *floral* games; *floral* play. *Prior.*

FLOR'EN, } *n.* An ancient gold coin, of Edward
FLOR'ENCE, } III., of six shillings sterling value.

FLOR'ENCE, *n.* A kind of cloth. [*Camden.*

2. A kind of wine from Florence, in Italy.

FLOR'EN-TINE, *a.* A native of Florence.

2. A kind of silk cloth, so called.

FLO-RES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *florescens*, *floresco*. See FLOWER.]

In *botany*, the season when plants expand their flowers. *Martyn.*

FLŌ'RET, *n.* [Fr. *fleurette*; It. *fioretto.*]

A little flower; the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower. *Martyn.*

FLŌ'RI-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *flori.*] Bloom; blossom. *I. Scott.*

FLOR'ID, *a.* [L. *floridus*, from *floreo*, to flower.]

1. *Literally*, flowery; covered or abounding with flowers; but in this sense little used.

2. Bright in color; flushed with red; of a lively red color; as, a *florid* countenance; a *florid* cheek.

3. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched to excess with figures; splendid; brilliant; as, a *florid* style; *florid* eloquence.

FLO-RID'I-TY, *n.* Freshness or brightness of color; floridness. *Floyer.*

FLOR'ID-LY, *adv.* In a florid manner.

FLOR'ID-NESS, *n.* Brightness or freshness of color or complexion.

2. Vigor; spirit. [*Unusual.*] *Feltham.*

3. Embellishment; brilliant ornaments; ambitious elegance: *applied to style.* *Boyle.*

FLO-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *florifer*, from *flos*, a flower, and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing flowers.

FLOR-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act, process, or time of flowering. *Williams. Journ. of Science.*

FLŌ'RI-FORM, *a.* In the form of a flower.

FLOR'IN, *n.* [Fr. *florin*; It. *fiorino.*]

A coin, originally made at Florence. The name is given to different coins of gold or silver, and of different values in different countries, the silver florins varying from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* sterling, or from 23 to 54 cents; and the gold florin of Hanover being valued at 6*s.* 11*d.* sterling. It is also used as a money of account. *Kelly.*

FLŌ'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *fleuriste.*]

1. A cultivator of flowers; one skilled in flowers. *Thomson.*

2. One who writes a flora, or an account of plants. *Encyc.*

FLOR'U-LENT, *a.* Flowery; blossoming. [*Not in use.*]

FLOS'CU-LAR, } *a.* [Infra.] In *botany*, a flosculous
FLOS'CU-LOUS, } flower is a compound flower, composed entirely of florets with funnel-shaped petals, as in burdock, thistle, and artichoke. This is the term used by Tournefort. For this Linnæus used *tubulous.* *Milne. Martyn.*

FLOS'CULE, *n.* [L. *flosculus.*]

In *botany*, a partial or lesser floret of an aggregate flower. *Milne.*

FLOS FER'RĪ, *n.* [L., flower of iron.] A mineral, a variety of arragonite, called by Jameson, after Haüy, coralloidal arragonite. It occurs in little cylinders, sometimes diverging and ending in a point, and sometimes branched, like coral. Its structure is fibrous, and the surface, which is smooth, or garnished with little crystalline points, is often very white, with a silken luster. It takes this name from its being often found in cavities in veins of sparry iron.

FLOSS, *n.* [L. *flos.*] [*Cleaveland.*

1. A downy or silken substance in the husks of certain plants. *Tooke.*

2. A fluid glass floating on iron in the furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxyds and earths. *Ure.*

3. Untwisted filaments of the finest silk, used in embroidering on satin, &c.

FLOS-SI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A flowering; expansion of flowers. [*Novel.*] *Med. Repos.*

FLOSS'-SILK, *n.* The name given to the portions of raveled silk broken off in the filature of cocoons. It is carded and spun like cotton or wool. *Ure.*

FLŌ'TA, *n.* [Sp. See FLEET.] A fleet; but *appropriately*, a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, in Mexico, to transport to Spain the productions of Spanish America.

FLŌT'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *flottage.*]

That which floats on the sea, or on rivers. [*Little used.*] *Chambers.*

FLO-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of floating.

FLŌTE, *v. t.* To skim. [*Not used or local.*] *Tusser.*

FLO-TIL'LA, *n.* [dim. of *flota.*] A little fleet, or fleet of small vessels.

FLOT'SAM, } *n.* [from *float.*] Goods lost by ship-
FLOT'SON, } wreck, and floating on the sea. When such goods are cast on shore or found, the owner being unknown, they belong to the king. *English Law. Blackstone.*

FLOT'TEN, *pp.* Skimmed. [*Not in use.*]

FLOUNCE, (flouns,) *v. i.* [D. *plonssen.* See FLOUNDER.]

1. To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle as a horse in mire.

You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce.* *Swift.*

2. To move with jerks or agitation.

FLOUNCE, *v. t.* To deck with a flounce; as, to *flounce* a petticoat or frock. *Pope.*

FLOUNCE, *n.* A sudden jerking motion of the body.

2. A narrow piece of cloth sewed to a petticoat, frock, or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading.

FLOUN'CED, (flounst,) *pp.* Decked with a flounce.

FLOUN'CING, *ppr.* Decking with a flounce.

FLOUN'DER, *n.* [Sw. *flundra*; G. *flinder.*]

A flat fish of the genus *Platessa*, allied to the halibut, and generally found in rivers near the sea. *Partington.*

FLOUN'DER, *v. i.* This seems to be allied to *flaunt* and *flounce.*]

To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to struggle as a horse in the mire; to roll, toss, and tumble. *Pope.*

FLOUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Making irregular motions; struggling with violence.

FLOUR, *n.* [originally, *flower*; Fr. *fleur*; Sp. *flor*; It. *fiore*; L. *flos*, *floris*, from *floreo*, to flourish.]

The edible part of ground corn or grain; meal. *Johnson.*

In *the United States*, the modern practice is to make a distinction between *flour* and *meal*; the word *flour* being more usually applied to the finer part of meal, separated from the bran, as wheat *flour*, rye *flour.* This is a just and useful distinction.

FLOUR, *v. t.* [Sp. *florear.*]

1. To grind and bolt; to convert into flour. Wheat used formerly to be sent to market; but now great quantities of it are *floured* in the interior country.

2. To sprinkle with flour. [try.

FLOUR'ED, *pp.* Converted into flour; sprinkled with flour.

FLOUR'ING, *ppr.* Converting into flour; sprinkling with flour.

FLOUR'ING, *n.* The business of converting grain into flour.

FLŌUR'ISH, (flur'ish,) *v. i.* [L. *floresco*, from *floreo*; Fr. *fleurir*, *fleurissant*; Sp. *florear*; It. *fiorire.* The primary sense is, to open, expand, enlarge, or to shoot out, as in *glory*, L. *ploro*, or in other words in Lr.]

1. To thrive; to grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge, as a healthy growing plant. The beech and the maple *flourish* best in a deep, rich, and moist loam.

2. To be prosperous; to increase in wealth or honor.

Bad men as frequently prosper and *flourish*, and that by the means of their wickedness. *Nelson.*
When all the workers of iniquity do *flourish.*—Ps. xcii

3. To grow in grace and in good works; to abound in the consolations of religion.

The righteous shall *flourish* like the palm-tree.—Ps. xcii.

4. To be in a prosperous state; to grow or be augmented. We say agriculture *flourishes*; commerce *flourishes*; manufactures *flourish.*

5. To use florid language; to make a display of figures and lofty expressions; to be copious and flowery.

They dilate and *flourish* long on little incidents. *Watts.*

6. To make bold strokes in writing; to make large and irregular lines; as, to *flourish* with the pen.

7. To move or play in bold and irregular figures.

Impetuous spread
The stream, and smoking, *flourished* o'er his head. *Pope.*

8. In *music*, to play with bold and irregular notes, or without settled form; as, to *flourish* on an organ [or violin.

9. To boast; to vaunt; to brag.

FLŌUR'ISH, (flur'ish,) *v. t.* To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to ornament with any thing showy.

2. To spread out; to enlarge into figures. *Bacon.*

3. To move in bold or irregular figures; to move in circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph; to brandish; as, to *flourish* a sword.

4. To embellish with the flowers of diction; to adorn with rhetorical figures; to grace with ostentatious eloquence; to set off with a parade of words. *Collier.*

5. To adorn; to embellish. *Shak.*

6. To mark with a flourish or irregular stroke.

The day book and inventory book shall be *flourished.* *French Com. Code. Walsh.*

FLŌUR'ISH, (flur'ish,) *n.* Beauty; showy splendor.

The *flourish* of his sober youth. *Crashaw.*

2. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness, or amplification; parade of words and figures; show; as, a *flourish* of rhetoric; a *flourish* of wit.

He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue. *Dryden.*

3. Figures formed by bold, irregular lines, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver; as, the *flourishes* about a great letter. *More.*

4. A brandishing; the waving of a weapon or other thing; as, the *flourish* of a sword.

FLŌUR'ISH-ED, (flur'isht,) *pp.* Embellished; adorned with bold and irregular figures or lines; brandished.

FLŌUR'ISH-ER, (flur'ish-er,) *n.* One who flourishes; one who thrives or prospers.

2. One who brandishes.

3. One who adorns with fanciful figures.

FLŌUR'ISH-ING, (flur'ish-ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Thriving; prosperous; increasing; making a show.

FLŌUR'ISH-ING-LY, (flur'ish-ing-ly,) *adv.* With flourishes; ostentatiously.

FLOUT, *v. t.* [Scot. *flyte*, to scold or brawl; Sax. *flitan.*]

To mock or insult; to treat with contempt.

Phillida *flouts* me. *Walton.*
He *flouted* us downright. *Shak.*

FLOUT, *v. i.* To practice mocking; to sneer; to behave with contempt.

Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout.* *Shak.*

FLOUT, *n.* A mock; an insult.

FLOUT'ED, *pp.* Mocked; treated with contempt.

FLOUT'ER, *n.* One who flouts and flings; a mocker.

FLOUT'ING, *ppr.* Mocking; insulting; fleering.

FLOUT'ING-LY, *adv.* With flouting; insultingly.

FLŌW, (flō,) *v. i.* [Sax. *flowan*; D. *vloeijen.* If the last radical was originally a dental, this word coincides with the D. *vlieten*, G. *fliessen*, Sw. *flyta*, Dan. *flyder*, to flow. If *g* was the last radical, *flow* coincides with the L. *fluo*, contracted from *flugo*, for it forms *fluxi*, *fluctum.* In one case, the word would agree with the root of *blow*, L. *flo*; in the other, with the root of *fly.*]

1. To move along an inclined plane, or on descending ground, by the operation of gravity, and with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid. A solid body descends or moves in mass, as a ball or a wheel; but in the *flowing* of liquid substances, and others consisting of very fine particles, there is a constant change of the relative position of some parts of the substance, as is the case with a stream of water, of quicksilver, and of sand. Particles at the bottom and sides of the stream, being somewhat checked by friction, move slower than those in the middle and near the surface of the current. Rivers *flow* from springs and lakes; tears *flow* from the eyes.

2. To melt; to become liquid.

That the mountains might *flow* down at thy presence.—Is. lxiv.

3. To proceed; to issue. Evils *flow* from different sources. Wealth *flows* from industry and economy. All our blessings *flow* from divine bounty.

4. To abound; to have in abundance.

In that day the mountains shall drop down new wine, and the hills shall *flow* with milk.—Joel iii.

5. To be full; to be copious; as, *flowing* cups or goblets.

6. To glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperity; as, a *flowing* period; *flowing* numbers.

7. To be smooth, as composition or utterance. The orator has a *flowing* tongue.

Virgil is sweet and *flowing* in his hexameters. *Dryden.*

8. To hang loose and waving; as, a *flowing* mantle; *flowing* locks.

The imperial purple *flowing* in his train. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

9. To rise, as the tide; opposed to *ebb.* The tide *flows* twice in twenty-four hours.

10. To move in the arteries and veins of the body; to circulate, as blood.

11. To issue, as rays or beams of light. Light *flows* from the sun.

12. To move in a stream as air.

FLŌW, *v. t.* To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate. The low grounds along the river are annually *flowed.*

FLŌW, *n.* A stream of water or other fluid; a current; as, a *flow* of water; a *flow* of blood.

2. A current of water with a swell or rise; as, the *flow* and ebb of tides.

3. A stream of any thing; as, a *flow* of wealth into the country.

4. Abundance; copiousness with action; as, a *flow* of spirits.

5. A stream of diction, denoting abundance of words at command and facility of speaking; volubility.

6. Free expression or communication of generous feelings and sentiments.

The feast of reason, and the *flow* of soul.

FLŌW'ED, (flōde,) *pp.* Overflowed; inundated.

FLOW'ER, *n.* [Fr. *fleur*; Sp. *flor*; It. *fiore*; Basque,

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lora; W. *flur*, bloom; *fluraw*, to bloom, to be bright; L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower; *floreo*, to blossom. See FLOURISH.]

1. In *botany*, that part of a plant which contains the organs of fructification, with their coverings. A flower, when complete, consists of a calyx, corol, stamen, and pistil; but the essential parts are the stamen and pistil, which are sufficient to constitute a flower, either together in hermaphrodite flowers, or separate in male and female flowers. *Martyn. Milne.*

2. In *popular language*, a blossom or flower is the flower-bud of a plant, when the petals are expanded; open petals being considered as the principal thing in constituting a flower. But in *botany*, the petals are now considered as a finer sort of covering, and not at all necessary to constitute a flower. *Milne.*

3. The early part of life, or rather of manhood; the prime; youthful vigor; youth; as, the *flower* of age or of life.

4. The best or finest part of a thing; the most valuable part. The most active and vigorous part of an army are called the *flower* of the troops. Young, vigorous, and brave men are called the *flower* of a nation. *Addison.*

5. The finest part; the essence.

The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain. *Hooker.*

6. He or that which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. We say, the youth are the *flower* of the country.

7. The finest part of grain pulverized. In this sense, it is now always written *flour*; which see.

Flowers, *pl.*; in *old chemistry*, fine particles of bodies, especially when raised by fire in sublimation, and adhering to the heads of vessels in the form of a powder or mealy substance; a term equivalent to *sublimate*; as, the *flowers* of sulphur. *Ure.*

A substance, somewhat similar, formed spontaneously, is called *efflorescence.*

2. In *rhetoric*, figures and ornaments of discourse or composition.

3. Menstrual discharges.

FLOW'ER, *v. i.* [from the noun. The corresponding word in L. is *floreo*, Fr. *fleurir*, It. *fiorire*, Sp. and Port. *florecer*, W. *fluraw*.]

1. To blossom; to bloom; to expand the petals, as a plant. In New England, peach-trees usually *flower* in April, and apple-trees in May.

2. To be in the prime and spring of life; to flourish; to be youthful, fresh, and vigorous.

When *flowered* my youthful spring. *Spenser.*

3. To froth; to ferment gently; to mantle, as new beer.

The beer did *flower* a little. *Bacon.*

4. To come as cream from the surface. *Milton.*

FLOW'ER, *v. t.* To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers.

FLOW'ER-AGE, *n.* State of flowers; flowers in general.

FLOW'ER-BEAR'ING, *a.* Producing flowers.

FLOW'ER-BUD, *n.* The bud which produces a flower.

FLOW'ER-CROWN'ED, *a.* Crowned with flowers.

FLOW'ER-DE-LUCE, *n.* [Fr. *fleur de lis*, flower of the lily.]

In *botany*, the Iris, a genus of herbaceous perennial plants; called, also, *flag-flower*, and sometimes written *flower-de-lis*. The species are numerous.

FLOW'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Expanded into flowers; embellished with figures of flowers.

FLOW'ER-ET, *n.* [Fr. *fleurette*.]

A small flower; a floret. *Shak. Milton. Dryden.*

[In botany FLORET is solely used.]

FLOW'ER-FENCE, *n.* The name of certain plants. The *flower-fence of Barbadoes* is of the genus Poinciana. It is a tropical leguminous bush, with prickly branches, and showy yellow or red flowers, and is considered one of the most beautiful of plants. Its name is derived from its having been sometimes used for hedges in the West Indies. *P. Cyc.*

The *bastard flower-fence* is the Adenanthera. *Fam. of Plants.*

FLOW'ER-FUL, *a.* Abounding with flowers.

FLOW'ER-GAR'DEN, *n.* A garden in which flowers are chiefly cultivated.

FLOW'ER-GEN'TLE, *n.* A plant, the amaranth.

FLOW'ER-I-NESS, *n.* [from *flowery*.] The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers.

2. Floridness of speech; abundance of figures.

FLOW'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Blossoming; blooming; expanding the petals, as plants.

2. Adorning with artificial flowers, or figures of blossoms.

FLOW'ER-ING, *n.* The season when plants blossom.

2. The act of adorning with flowers.

FLOW-ER-IN-WŌV'EN, *a.* Adorned with flowers. *Milton.*

FLOW'ER-KIR'TLED, (-kurt'ld,) *a.* Dressed with garlands of flowers. *Milton.*

FLOW'ER-LESS, *a.* Having no flowers. *Chaucer.*

2. In *botany*, having no flowers or organs of fructification. *Lindley.*

FLOW'ER-LESS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being without flowers.

FLOW'ER-STALK, (-stawk,) *n.* In *botany*, the peduncle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower or fructification.

FLOW'ER-Y, *a.* Full of flowers; abounding with blossoms; as, a *flowery* field. *Milton.*

2. Adorned with artificial flowers, or the figures of blossoms.

3. Highly embellished with figurative language; florid; as, a *flowery* style.

FLŌW'ING, *ppr.* Moving as a fluid; issuing; proceeding; abounding; smooth, as style; inundating.

2. *a.* Fluent; smooth, as style.

FLŌW'ING, *n.* The act of running or moving as a fluid; an issuing; an overflowing; rise of water.

FLŌW'ING-LY, *adv.* With volubility; with abundance.

FLŌW'ING-NESS, *n.* Smoothness of diction; stream of diction. *Nichols.*

FLŌWK, } *n.* [Sax. *floc.*] A flat fish, much like the
FLŪKE, } common flounder. *Carew.*

FLŌWN, (*had fled*,) in the following phrases, is not good English.

Was reason *flown*. *Prior.*
Sons of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine. *Milton.*

In the former passage, *flown* is used as the participle of *fly* or *flee*, both intransitive verbs, and the phrase should have been, *had* reason *flown* or fled. In the latter passage, *flown* is used for *blown*, inflated, but most improperly. *Flown* is the participle of the perfect or past tense of *fly*, but can not regularly be used in a passive sense

FLŪ'ATE, *n.* [from *fluor*, which see.] In *chemistry*, a salt once supposed to be formed by the fluoric acid combined with a base; as, *fluate* of alumina or of soda. These are properly *fluorids*, which see.

FLUC'TU-ANT, *a.* [L. *fluctuans*. See FLUCTUATE.]

Moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady. *L'Estrange.*

FLUC'TU-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *fluctuo*, from *fluctus*, a wave, from *fluo*, to *flow*.]

1. To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither; to wave; as, a *fluctuating* field of air. *Blackmore.*

2. To float backward and forward, as on waves.

3. To move now in one direction and now in another; to be wavering or unsteady. Public opinion often *fluctuates*; men often *fluctuate* between different parties and opinions. Hence,

4. To be irresolute or undetermined.

5. To rise and fall; to be in an unsettled state; to experience sudden vicissitudes. The funds or the prices of stocks *fluctuate* with the events of the day.

FLUC'TU-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Wavering; rolling as a wave; moving in this and that direction; rising and falling.

2. *a.* Unsteady; wavering; changeable. We have little confidence in *fluctuating* opinions.

FLUC-TU-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *fluctuatio*.]

1. A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction; as, the *fluctuations* of the sea.

2. A wavering; unsteadiness; as, *fluctuations* of opinion.

3. A rising and falling suddenly; as, *fluctuations* of prices or of the funds.

FLUD'ER, } *n.* An aquatic fowl of the diver kind,
FLUD'DER, } nearly as large as a goose. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

FLŪE, *n.* [Probably contracted from *flume*, L. *flumen*, from *fluo*.]

A passage for smoke in a chimney, leading from the fireplace to the top of the chimney, or into another passage; as, a chimney with four *flues*.

FLŪE, *n.* [G. *flaum*; L. *pluma*.]

Light down, such as rises from beds, cotton, &c.; soft down; fur or hair. *Tooke.*

FLU-EL'LEN, *n.* The speedwell, a plant.

FLŪ'ENCE, for FLUENCY, is not used.

FLŪ'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *fluens*, from *fluo*, to flow.]

1. The quality of flowing, *applied to speech or language*; smoothness; freedom from harshness; as, *fluency* of numbers.

2. Readiness of utterance; facility of words; volubility; as, *fluency* of speech; a speaker of remarkable *fluency*.

3. Affluence; abundance. [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

FLŪ'ENT, *a.* [See FLUENCY.] Liquid; flowing.

2. Flowing; passing. [*Bacon.*

Motion being a *fluent* thing. *Ray.*

3. Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; having words at command, and uttering them with facility and smoothness; as, a *fluent* speaker.

4. Flowing; voluble; smooth; as, *fluent* speech.

FLŪ'ENT, *n.* A stream; a current of water. [*Little used.*] *Philips.*

2. In *analysis*, a variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing. The term denotes the same thing as *integral*, which is now used in its stead, the *differential* and *integral calculus* having superseded the methods of *fluxions* and *fluents*. *Brande.*

FLŪ'ENT-LY, *adv.* With ready flow; volubly; without hesitation or obstruction; as, to speak *fluently*.

FLŪ'GEL-MAN, (flū'gl-man,) *n.* [G., from *flugel*, a wing.]

In German, the leader of a file; but, with us, one who stands in front of a body of soldiers, and whose motions in the manual exercise they all simultaneously follow.

FLŪ'ID, *a.* [L. *fluidus*, from *fluo*, to flow.]

Having particles which easily move and change their relative position without a separation of the mass, and which easily yield to pressure; that may flow; liquid or gaseous. Water, spirit, air, are *fluid* substances; all bodies may be rendered *fluid* by heat or caloric.

FLŪ'ID, *n.* A body whose particles move easily among themselves, and yield to the least force impressed, and which, when that force is removed, recovers its previous state. *Fluid* is a generic term, comprehending liquids and gases. Water, wind, and steam, are *fluids*. *Olmsted.*

FLU-ID'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of flowing; that quality of bodies which renders them impressible to the slightest force, and by which the particles easily move or change their relative position without a separation of the mass; a liquid or gaseous state; opposed to *solidity*. *Fluidity* is the effect of heat.

FLŪ'ID-NESS, *n.* The state of being fluid; fluidity, which see.

FLŪKE, *n.* [Supposed to be D. *ploeg*, G. *pflug*, a plow.]

The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.

FLŪKE, } *n.* A species of flat-fish, of the genus
FLŌWK, } *Platessa*, much like the common flounder. *Partington.*

FLŪKE'-WŌRM, *n.* A small, flat worm, often found in the intestines of sheep; called, also, *gourd-worm*, from its resemblance to the seed of a gourd. *Farm. Encyc.*

FLŪME, *n.* [Sax. *flum*, a stream; L. *flumen*, from *fluo*, to flow.]

Literally, a flowing; hence, the passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel.

FLUM'MER-Y, *n.* [W. *llymry*, from *llymyr*, harsh, raw, crude, from *llym*, sharp, severe. In Welsh, a kind of food made of oatmeal steeped in water, until it has turned sour. See LUMBER.]

1. A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; pap.

Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

2. In *vulgar use*, any thing insipid or nothing to the purpose; flattery.

FLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of FLING.

Several statues the Romans themselves *flung* into the river. *Addison.*

FLUNK'Y, *n.* A term of contempt for one who is mean and base-spirited; perhaps from the Scottish *flunkie*, a livery servant. [*Eng.*] From this, the term *flunkyism* has been formed.

FLU-O-BŌ'RATE, *n.* A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.

FLU-O-BŌ'RIC, *a.* The *fluoboric* acid or gas is a compound of fluorine and *boron*; also called *fluorid* of boron. *Davy.*

FLŪ'OR, *n.* [Low L., from *fluo*, to flow.]

1. A fluid state. *Newton.*

2. Menstrual flux. [*Little used in either sense.*]

3. In *mineralogy*, fluorid of calcium, usually called *fluor-spar*. It commonly occurs massive, but crystallizes in octahedrons, which are frequently changed into cubes. It is a mineral of beautiful colors, and much used for ornamental vessels. This is the material of which the original myrrhine vessels of the ancients were made. *Dana.*

FLU-OR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to fluor; obtained from fluor.

FLŪ'OR-ID, *n.* A compound of fluorine with a metallic or combustible base.

FLŪ'OR-INE, *n.* An element in the form of a yellowish-brown gas, with the odor of chlorine and burnt sugar; one of the acidifying and basifying principles.

FLU-O-SIL'I-CATE, *n.* [*fluor* and *silex* or *silica*.]

In *chemistry*, a compound of fluosilicic acid with some base.

FLU-O-SI-LIC'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of silicon and fluorine; also called *fluorid of silicon*.

FLUR'RI-ED, (flur'rid,) *pp.* Put in agitation.

FLUR'RY, *n.* A sudden blast or gust, or a light, temporary breeze; as, a *flurry* of wind. *It is never, with us, applied to a storm of duration.*

2. A sudden shower of short duration; as, a *flurry* of snow.

3. Violent agitation; commotion; bustle; hurry.

FLUR'RY, *v. t.* To put in agitation; to excite or alarm. *Swinburne.*

FLUR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Putting in agitation.

FLUSH, *v. i.* [G. *fliessen*, imperf. *floss*, to flow; D. *vlieten*, in a different dialect. It coincides in elements with *blush*, *blaze*, and *flash*.]

1. To flow and spread suddenly; to rush; as, blood *flushes* into the face.

2. To come in haste; to start. *B. Jonson.*

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3. To appear suddenly, as redness or a blush.

A blush rose on their cheeks,
Flushing and fading like the changeful play
Of colors on a dolphin. *Percival.*

4. To become suddenly red; to glow; as, the cheeks *flush.*

5. To be gay, splendid, or beautiful.

At once, arrayed
In all the colors of the *flushing* year,
The garden glows. *Thomson.*

FLUSH, *v. t.* To redden suddenly; to cause the blood to rush suddenly into the face.

Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay.*

2. To elate; to elevate; to excite the spirits; to animate with joy; as, to *flush* with victory.

FLUSH, *a.* Fresh; full of vigor; glowing; bright.

Flush as May. *Shak.*

2. Affluent; abounding; well furnished.

Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Free to spend; liberal; prodigal. He is very *flush* with his money. [*This is a popular use of the word in America.*]

4. In *architecture*, even or level in respect to surface. *Gwilt.*

A *flush deck*, in *seamen's language*, is a deck with a continued floor unbroken from stem to stern. [Qu. Russ. *ploskei*, flat. The sense of spreading naturally results from that of flowing.]

FLUSH, *n.* A sudden flow of blood to the face; or, more generally, the redness of face which proceeds from such an afflux of blood. Hectic constitutions are often known by a frequent *flush* in the cheeks.

2. Sudden impulse or excitement; sudden glow; as, a *flush* of joy.

3. Bloom; growth; abundance. *Goldsmith.*

4. [Fr. and Sp. *flux.*] A run of cards of the same suit.

5. A term for a number of ducks. *Spenser.*

FLUSH'ED, (flusht,) *pp.* or *a.* Overspread or tinged with a red color, from the flowing of blood to the face. We say, the skin, face, or cheek is *flushed.*

2. Elated; excited; animated; as, *flushed* with joy or success. Heated or excited with strong drink. *Sir W. Temple.*

FLUSH'ER, *n.* The lesser butcher-bird. *Chambers.*

FLUSH'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with red; glowing.

FLUSH'ING, *n.* A glow of red in the face.

FLUSH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a flushing manner.

FLUSH'NESS, *n.* Freshness. *Gauden.*

FLUS'TER, *v. t.* To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to heat; to hurry; to agitate; to confuse.

FLUS'TER, *v. i.* To be in a heat or bustle; to be agitated.

FLUS'TER, *n.* Heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.

FLUS'TER-ED, *pp.* Heated with liquor; agitated; confused.

FLŪTE, *n.* [Fr. *flûte*; Arm. *fleut*; D. *fluit*; G. *flöte*; Dan. *fløjte*; Sp. *flauta*; Port. *frauta*; It. *flauto*; L. *flo, flutus*, to blow, or L. *fluta*, a lamprey, with the same number of holes.]

1. A small wind-instrument; a pipe with lateral holes and keys, played by blowing with the mouth, and by stopping and opening the holes with the fingers.

2. A channel in a column or pillar; a perpendicular furrow or cavity, cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster; so called from its resemblance to a flute. It is used chiefly in the Ionic order; sometimes in the Composite and Corinthian; rarely in the Doric and Tuscan. It is called also a *reed.* *Encyc.*

3. A similar channel in the muslin of a lady's ruffle is called a *flute.*

4. A long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor timbers, round behind, and swelled in the middle. [*A different orthography of* FLOAT, FLOTA.] *Encyc.*

Armed en flute; an armed ship, with her guns in part taken out, as when used as a transport, is said to be *armed en flute.* *Lunier.*

FLŪTE, *v. i.* To play on a flute. *Chaucer.*

FLŪTE, *v. t.* To form flutes or channels in a column; to form corresponding channels in the muslin of a lady's ruffle.

FLŪT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Channeled; furrowed; as a column.

2. In *music*, thin; fine; flutelike; as, *fluted* notes. *Busby.*

FLŪT-ER, *n.* One who plays on the flute.

FLŪTE'-STOP, *n.* A range of wooden pipes in an organ, designed to imitate the flute. *P. Cyc.*

FLŪT'ING, *ppr.* Channeling; forming furrows; as in a column.

FLŪT'ING, *n.* A channel or furrow in a column, or in the muslin of a lady's ruffle; fluted work.

FLŪT'IST, *n.* A performer on the flute. *Busby.*

FLUT'TER, *v. i.* [Sax. *flotcran*; D. *flodderen*; G. *flattern.* Qu. Fr. *flotter*, to waver, from *flot*, a wave. It is possible that the word is contracted.]

1. To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to hover.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings. — Deut. xxxii.

2. To move about briskly, irregularly, or with great bustle and show, without consequence.

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *fluttered*, and that once so writ. *Pope.*

3. To move with quick vibrations or undulations; as, a *fluttering* fan; a *fluttering* sail. *Pope.*

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to fluctuate; to be in uncertainty.

How long we *fluttered* on the wings of doubtful success. *Howel.*
His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering. *Watts.*

FLUT'TER, *v. t.* To drive in disorder. [*Little used.*]

2. To hurry the mind; to agitate. [*Shak.*

3. To disorder; to throw into confusion.

FLUT'TER, *n.* Quick and irregular motion; vibration; undulation; as, the *flutter* of a fan. *Addison.*

2. Hurry; tumult; agitation of the mind.

3. Confusion; disorder; irregularity in position.

FLUT'TER-ED, *pp.* Agitated; confused; disordered.

FLUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Flapping the wings without flight, or with short flights; hovering; fluctuating; agitating; throwing into confusion.

FLUT'TER-ING, *n.* The act of hovering, or flapping the wings without flight; a wavering; agitation.

FLUT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a fluttering manner.

FLŪT'Y, *a.* Soft and clear in tone, like a flute.

FLŪ'VI-AL-IST, *n.* One who explains phenomena by existing streams. *Am. Quart.*

FLU-VI-AT'IC, } *a.* [L. *fluviaticus*, from *fluvius*, a
FLŪ'VI-AL, } river; *fluo*, to flow.]

Belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds; as, a *fluviatic* plant.

FLŪ'VI-A-TILE, *a.* [L. *fluviatilis.*]

Belonging to rivers; existing in rivers; as, *fluviatile* strata. *Lyell.*

FLUX, *n.* [L. *fluxus*; Sp. *fluxo*; Fr. *flux*; It. *flusso*; from L. *fluo, fluxi.*]

1. The act of flowing; the motion or passing of a fluid.

2. The moving or passing of any thing in continued succession. Things in this life are in a continual *flux.*

3. Any flow or issue of matter. In *medicine*, an extraordinary issue or evacuation from the bowels or other part; as, the bloody *flux* or dysentery, hepatic *flux*, &c.

4. In *hydrography*, the flow of the tide. The ebb is called *reflux.*

5. In *chemistry* and *metallurgy*, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalies, borax, tartar, and other saline matter; or, in large operations, limestone or fluor. Alkaline fluxes are either the crude, the white, or the black *flux.* *Nicholson.*

6. Fusion; a liquid state from the operation of heat. *Encyc.*

7. That which flows or is discharged.

8. Concourse; confluence. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FLUX, *a.* Flowing; moving; maintained by a constant succession of parts; inconstant; variable. [*Not well authorized.*]

FLUX, *v. t.* To melt; to fuse; to make fluid.

One part of mineral alkali will *flux* two of silicious earth with effervescence. *Kirwan.*

2. To salivate. [*Little used.*] *South.*

FLUX-A'TION, *n.* A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others. *Leslie.*

FLUX'ED, (flukst,) *pp.* Melted; fused; reduced to a flowing state.

FLUX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of admitting fusion.

FLUX'I-BLE, *a.* [from Low L.] Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral.

FLUX-IL'I-TY, *n.* [Low L. *fluxilis.*]

The quality of admitting fusion; possibility of being fused or liquefied. *Boyle.*

FLUX'ION, (fluk'shun,) *n.* [L. *fluxio*, from *fluo*, to flow.]

1. The act of flowing.

2. The matter that flows. *Wiseman.*

3. In *mathematics*, an infinitely small quantity; an increment; the infinitely small increase of the fluent or flowing quantity; the same as DIFFERENTIAL. *Bailey. Brande.*

4. *Fluxions*; a department of analysis. It is the same with the DIFFERENTIAL and INTEGRAL CALCULUS. [See CALCULUS.]

FLUX'ION-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to mathematical
FLUX'ION-A-RY, } fluxions.

FLUX'ION-IST, *n.* One skilled in fluxions. *Berkeley.*

FLUX'IVE, *a.* Flowing; wanting solidity. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

FLUX'URE, (fluks'yur,) *n.* A flowing or fluid matter. [*Not used.*] *Drayton.*

FLY, *v. i.*; *pret.* FLEW; *part.* FLOWN. [Sax. *fleogan*; G. *fliegen*; D. *vliegen*; Sw. *flyga*; Dan. *flyver.* In Saxon, the same verb signifies *to fly* and *to flee*; in German, different words are used.]

1. To move through air by the aid of wings, as fowls.

2. To pass or move in air by the force of wind or other impulse; as, clouds and vapors *fly* before the wind. A ball *flies* from a cannon; an arrow from a bow.

3. To rise in air, as light substances, by means of a current of air, or by having less specific gravity than air; as smoke.

Man is born to trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward. — Job v.

4. To move or pass with velocity or celerity, either on land or water. He *flew* to the relief of his distressed friend. The ship *flies* upon the main.

5. To move rapidly, in any manner; as, a top *flies* about.

6. To pass away; to depart; with the idea of haste, swiftness, or escape. The bird has *flown.*

7. To pass rapidly, as time. Swift *fly* the fleeting hours.

8. To part suddenly, or with violence; to burst, as a bottle. *Swift.*

9. To spring by an elastic force.

10. To pass swiftly, as rumor or report.

11. To flee; to run away; to attempt to escape; to escape.

I'll *fly* from shepherds, flocks, and flowery plains. *Pope.*

12. To flutter; to vibrate or play; as a flag in the wind.

To fly at; to spring toward; to rush on; to fall on suddenly.

A hen *flies at* a dog or cat; a dog *flies at* a man.

To fly in the face; to insult.

2. To assail; to resist; to set at defiance; to oppose with violence; to act in direct opposition.

To fly off; to separate, or depart suddenly.

2. To revolt.

To fly open; to open suddenly, or with violence; as, the doors *flew open.*

To fly out; to rush out; also, to burst into a passion.

2. To break out into license.

3. To start or issue with violence from any direction.

To let fly; to discharge; to throw or drive with violence; as, to *let fly* a shower of darts.

2. In *seamanship*, to let go suddenly and entirely. *Let fly* the sheets. *Totten.*

FLY, *v. t.* [This is used for *flee*, and *from* is understood after *y*, so that it can hardly be called a transitive verb.]

1. To shun; to avoid; to decline; as, to *fly* the sight of one we hate; that is, primarily, to *flee from.*

Sleep *flies* the wretch. *Dryden.*

2. To quit by flight.

3. To attack by a bird of prey. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

4. To cause to float in the air.

FLY, *n.* [Sax. *fleoge*; Sw. *fluga*; Dan. *flue*; G. *fliege*; D. *vlieg*; from the verb *flegan*, to fly.]

1. In *zoölogy*, a winged insect of various species, whose distinguishing characteristic is that the wings are transparent. By this, flies are distinguished from beetles, butterflies, grasshoppers, &c. Of flies, some have two wings, and others four. *Encyc.*

In *common language*, *fly* is the house-fly, of the genus Musca.

2. In *mechanics*, a cross with leaden weights at the ends, or a heavy wheel at right angles with the axis of a windlass, jack, or other machine. The use of this is, to regulate and equalize the motion in all parts of the revolution of the machine, and sometimes to collect force in order to produce a very great instantaneous impression, as in a coining press. *Brande.*

3. That part of a vane which points and shows which way the wind blows.

4. The extent of an ensign, flag, or pendant from the staff to the end that flutters loose in the wind. *Mar. Dict.*

5. A light carriage formed for rapid motion.

6. In *printing*, one who takes the sheets from the press in cases demanding expedition.

FLY'BANE, *n.* A herbaceous plant called *Catch-fly*, of the genus Silene.

FLY'-BIT-TEN, *a.* Marked by the bite of flies. *Shak.*

FLY'BLŌW, *v. t.* To deposit an egg in any thing, as a fly; to taint with the eggs which produce maggots.

Like a *fly-blown* cake of tallow. *Swift.*

FLY'BLŌW, *n.* The egg of a fly.

FLY'BLŌWN, *pp.* or *a.* Tainted with maggots.

FLY'BŌAT, *n.* A light, swift kind of boat, used on canals.

2. A large, flat-bottomed Dutch vessel. *Encyc.*

FLY'CATCH-ER, *n.* One that hunts flies.

2. In *zoölogy*, a name common to very numerous species of birds, forming the Linnæan genus *Muscicapa*, and having a bill flatted at the base, almost triangular, notched or hooked at the upper mandible, and beset with bristles. These birds are so named because they feed entirely on flies and other winged insects, which they catch as they fly. *P. Cyc.*

FLY'ER, *n.* One that flies or flees; usually written *flier.*

2. One that uses wings.

3. The fly of a jack.

4. In *architecture*, a term applied to the steps in a

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flight of stairs which are parallel to each other. These are the ordinary stairs, as distinguished from winding stairs. The second of these *fliers* stands parallel behind the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to *fly off* from one another. *Moxon.*

5. A performer in Mexico, who flies round an elevated post.

6. *Flyers;* that part of a spinning-machine, or wheel, which, with a rapid motion, spins the thread.

FLY'-FISH, *v. i.* To angle with flies for bait.

FLY'-FISH-ING, *n.* Angling; the art or practice of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial, for bait. *Walton.*

FLY'-FLAP, *n.* Something to drive away flies. *Congreve.*

FLY'-HŌN'EY-SUCK-LE, (-hun'ne-suk-l,) *n.* A plant, the Lonicera. The *African fly-honeysuckle* is the Halleria. *Fam. of Plants.*

FLY'-SPECK, *n.* A name given to the excrementitious stains of insects, chiefly of the common fly.

FLY'ING, *ppr.* Moving in air by means of wings; passing rapidly; springing; bursting; avoiding.

2. *a.* Floating; waving; as, *flying* colors.

3. *a.* Moving; light, and suited for prompt motion; as, a *flying* camp.

Flying colors; a phrase expressing triumph.

FLY'ING, *n.* The act of moving in the air with wings; flight.

FLY'ING-AR-TIL'LE-RY, *n.* Artillery trained to very rapid evolutions. In passing from one part of the field to another, the men spring on to the guns, which are drawn by horses at full gallop.

FLY'ING-BRIDGE, *n.* A means used by armies for crossing rivers in rapid movements. It is sometimes a bridge supported by pontoons or light boats, and sometimes a large, flat-bottomed boat, anchored up stream, which is made to pass like a ferry-boat from one side of a river to the other, by the force of the current.

FLY'ING-BUT'TRESS, *n.* A contrivance for strengthening the nave or central part of a Gothic building, when it rises considerably above the side aisles or wings It consists of a kind of brace, in a curved form, or half arch, thrown across from the tops of the side aisle buttresses to the wall of the nave, propping it up, and preventing it from spreading outward under the pressure of the roof. From its thus passing through the air, over the roof of the side aisles, it has its name of *flying-buttress.* *P. Cyc.*

FLY'ING-CAMP, *n.* A camp or body of troops formed for rapid motion from one place to another.

FLY'ING-FISH, *n.* A name common to those fishes which have the power of sustaining themselves in the air, for a certain length of time, by means of their long, pectoral fins.

FLY'ING-PAR'TY, *n.* In *military affairs,* a detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy.

FLY'ING-PIN'ION, *n.* The part of a clock having a fly or fan, by which it gathers air, and checks the rapidity of the clock's motion, when the weight descends in the striking part. *Encyc.*

FLY'ING-SQUIR'REL, *n.* A species of squirrel having an expansive skin on each side, reaching from the fore to the hind legs, by which it is borne up in leaping.

FLY'-LĒAF, *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.

FLY'-POW-DER, *n.* An imperfect oxyd of arsenic, which, mixed with sugar and water, is used to kill flies. *Brande.*

FLY'-RAIL, *n.* That part of a table which turns out to support the leaf.

FLY'-SHOOT-ER, *n.* One that shoots flies.

FLY'-TRAP, *n.* In *botany,* a species of sensitive plant, called *Venus's Fly-trap,* the *Dionæa Muscipula;* a plant that has the power of seizing insects, that light on it. *Partington.*

FLY'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements, or accumulates power for a very great instantaneous impression.

FŌAL, *n.* [Sax. *fola, fole;* G. *füllen;* D. *veulen;* Dan. *føl;* Sw. *fåla;* Fr. *poulain;* Arm. *poull, pull,* or *koubeul;* W. *ebawl;* Corn. *ebol;* L. *pullus;* Gr. πωλος; Ch. פולא; Ar. طفل *tafala,* to rise or to set as the sun, to bear young, and طفل *tafilon,* pullus. The primary sense of the verb is, to shoot, to cast or throw, to *fall.* The same verb, in Heb. and Ch., signifies to unite, to fasten; in Syr., to *foul,* to *defile;* both senses from that of putting or throwing on. The verb belongs, probably, to the root of Eng. *fall* and *foul,* that is, פלל with a different prefix. *Foal* is literally a shoot, issue, or that which is cast, or which falls.]

The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, and of either sex; a colt or filly.

FŌAL, *v. t.* To bring forth a colt or filly; to bring forth young, as a mare or a she-ass.

FŌAL, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as a mare and certain other beasts.

FŌAL'BIT, *n.* A plant.

FŌAL'ED, *pp.* Disburdened of a foal, as a mare.

FŌAL'FOOT, *n.* The colt's-foot, Tussilago.

FŌAL'ING, *ppr.* Bringing forth a colt.

FŌAL'ING, *n.* The act of bringing forth a colt.

FŌAM, *n.* [Sax. *fæm, fam;* G. *fuum,* foam; L. *fumo,* to smoke, to foam.]

Froth; spume; the substance which is formed on the surface of liquors by fermentation or violent agitation, consisting of bubbles.

FŌAM, *v. i.* To froth; to gather foam. The billows *foam.* a horse *foams* at the mouth when violently heated.

2. To be in a rage; to be violently agitated.

He *foameth* and gnasheth with his teeth. — Mark ix.

FŌAM, *v. t.* To throw out with rage or violence; with *out.*

Foaming out their own shame. — Jude 13.

FŌAM'-CREST-ED, *a.* Crested with foam.

FŌAM'ED, *pp.* Thrown out with rage or violence.

FŌAM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Frothing; fuming.

FŌAM'ING-LY, *adv.* Frothily.

FŌAM'LESS, *a.* Having no foam.

FŌAM'Y, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.

Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride. *Dryden.*

FOB, *n.* [Qu. G. *fuppe.* I have not found the word.] A little pocket for a watch.

FOB, *v. t.* [G. *foppen.*]

To cheat; to trick; to impose on.

To fob off; to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to delude with a trick. [*A low word.*] *Shak.*

FOB'BED, (fobd,) *pp.* Cheated; imposed on.

FOB'BING, *ppr.* Cheating; imposing on.

FŌ'CAL, *a.* [from L. *focus.*]

Belonging to a focus; as, a *focal* point.

Focal distance; in *optics,* the distance between the center of a convex lens or concave mirror and its focus, or the point into which the rays of light are collected. *Brande.*

FŌ'CILE, *n.* [Fr. *focile.*]

The greater focile is the ulna or tibia, the greater bone of the fore arm or leg. The lesser focile is the radius or fibula, the lesser bone of the fore arm or leg. *Coxe. Wiseman.*

FOC-IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *focillo.*]

Comfort; support.

FŌ'CUS, *n.; pl.* FOCUSES or FOCI. [L. *focus,* a fire, the hearth; Sp. *fuego;* Port. *fogo;* It. *fuoco;* Fr. *feu;* Arm. *fo.*]

1. In *optics,* a point in which any number of rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted; as, the *focus* of a lens. *Barlow. Newton.*

2. In *geometry* and *conic sections,* a term applied to certain points in the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola, where rays reflected from all parts of these curves concur or meet; i. e., rays issuing from a luminous point in the one focus, and falling upon all points of the curves, are reflected into the other focus, or into the line directed to the other focus, viz., into the other focus in the ellipse and parabola, and directly from it in the hyperbola. *Hutton.*

3. A central point; point of concentration.

FOD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *foddor,* or *fother;* G. *futter;* D. *voeder;* Dan. *foeder;* Sw. *foder;* from the root of *feed,* the sense of which is, to thrust in, to stuff. Hence, in German, *futter* is a *lining,* as well as *fodder.*]

1. Food or dry food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables. The word is never applied to pasture.

2. In *mining,* a weight by which lead and some other metals are sold. It is of various magnitudes, but commonly about 2400 lbs. It is also written FOTHER. *Brande. Ure.*

FOD'DER, *v. t.* To feed with dry food, or cut grass, &c.; to furnish with hay, straw, oats, &c. Farmers *fodder* their cattle twice or thrice in a day.

FOD'DER-ED, *pp.* Fed with dry food, or cut grass, straw, &c.

FOD'DER-ER, *n.* He who fodders cattle.

FOD'DER-ING, *ppr.* Feeding with dry food, &c.

FŌ'DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *fodio,* to dig.]

Digging; throwing up with a spade. [*Little used.*]

FŌE, (fō,) *n.* [Sax. *fah,* from *fean, feon, figan,* to hate; the participle is used in the other Teutonic dialects. See FIEND.]

1. An enemy; one who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge, or malice, against another.

A man's *foes* shall be they of his own household. — Matt. x.

2. An enemy in war; one of a nation at war with another, whether he entertains enmity against the opposing nation or not; an adversary.

Either three years' famine, or three months to be destroyed before thy *foes.* — 1 Chron. xxi.

3. *Foe,* like *enemy,* in the singular, is used to denote an opposing army, or nation at war.

4. An opponent; an enemy; one who opposes any thing in principle; an ill-wisher; as, a *foe* to religion; a *foe* to virtue; a *foe* to the measures of the administration.

FŌE, *v. t.* To treat as an enemy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FŌE'-HOOD, *n.* Enmity. [*Not in use.*] *Bedell.*

FŌE'-LĪKE, *a.* Like an enemy. *Sandys.*

FŌE'-MAN, *n.* An enemy in war. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FŒT'I-CIDE, (fet'e-sīde,) *n.* [L. *fœtus* and *cædo,* to kill.]

In *medical jurisprudence,* the act by which criminal abortion is produced. [*Recent.*] *Beck.*

FŒ'TUS. See FETUS.

FOG, *n.* [In Sp. *vaho,* is steam; *vahar,* to exhale. In Italian, *sfogo* is exhalation; *sfogare,* to exhale. In Scot. *fog* is moss. In Italian, *affogare* is to suffocate, Sp. *ahocar.* The sense probably is thick, or that which is exhaled.]

1. A dense watery vapor, exhaled from the earth, or from rivers, lakes, and other collections of water, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. It differs from *mist,* which is rain in very small drops.

2. A cloud of dust or smoke.

FOG, } *n.* [W. *fwg,* long dry grass. Johnson
FOGGE, } quotes a forest law of Scotland, which mentions *fogagium.* It may be allied to Scot. *fog,* moss.]

After-grass; a second growth of grass; but it signifies also long grass that remains in pastures till winter. *Farm. Encyc.*

Dead grass, remaining on land during winter, is called, in *New England,* the *old tore.*

FOG, *v. t.* To overcast; to darken.

FOG, *v. i.* [Fr. *vogue.*]

To have power. *Milton.*

FOG'-BANK, *n.* At sea, an appearance in hazy weather sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached. *Mar. Dict.*

FOG'GAGE, *n.* Rank or coarse grass not mowed or eaten down in summer or autumn. *Farm. Encyc.*

FOG'GI-LY, *adv.* With fog; darkly.

FOG'GI-NESS, *n.* [from *foggy.*] The state of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.

FOG'GY, *a.* [from *fog.*] Filled or abounding with fog or watery exhalations; as, a *foggy* atmosphere; a *foggy* morning.

2. Cloudy; misty; damp with humid vapors.

3. Producing frequent fogs; as, a *foggy* climate.

4. Dull; stupid; clouded in understanding.

FOH, an exclamation of abhorrence or contempt, the same as *poh* and *fy.*

FOI'BLE, *a.* Weak. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

FOI'BLE, *n.* [Fr. *foible,* weak. See FEEBLE.]

A particular moral weakness; a failing. When we speak of a man's *foible,* in the singular, which is also called his *weak side,* we refer to a predominant failing. We use also the plural, *foibles,* to denote moral failings or defects. It is wise in every man to know his own *foibles.*

FOIL, *v. t.* [In Norm. *afolee* is rendered crippled; and *afoula,* damaged, wasted. If the primary or true literal sense is to blunt, this word may be from the same root as *fool;* if to render vain, it would naturally be allied to *fail.*]

1. To frustrate; to defeat; to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt. The *enemy attempted* to pass the river, but was *foiled.* He *foiled* his adversaries.

And by a mortal man at length am *foiled.* *Dryden.*

2. To blunt; to dull.

When light-winged toys
Of feathered Cupid *foil.* *Shak.*

3. To defeat; to interrupt, or to render imperceptible; as, to *foil* the scent in a chase. *Addison.*

FOIL, *n.* Defeat; frustration; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; miscarriage.

Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil.* *Dryden.*

FOIL, *n.* [W. *fwyl,* a driving, impulsion, a stroke, a *foil.*]

A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end covered with leather; used in fencing.

Isocrates contended with a *foil* against Demosthenes with a sword. *Mitford.*

FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *feuille;* It. *foglia;* Port. *folha;* Sp. *hoja;* L. *folium;* Gr. φυλλον.]

1. A leaf or thin plate of metal; as, tin *foil,* &c.

2. Among *jewelers,* a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones, to increase their brilliancy, or to give them a particular color, as the stone appears to be of the color of the *foil.* Hence,

3. Any thing of another color, or of different qualities, which serves to adorn, or set off another thing to advantage.

Hector has a *foil* to set him off. *Broome.*

4. A thin coat of tin, with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking-glass, to cause reflection. *Encyc.*

5. The track or trail of game when pursued.

FOIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be foiled. *Cotgrave.*

FOIL'ED, (foild,) *pp.* Frustrated; defeated.

FOIL'ER, *n.* One who frustrates another, and gains an advantage himself.

FOIL'ING, *ppr.* Defeating; frustrating; disappointing of success.

FOIL'ING, *n.* Among *hunters,* the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass. *Chalmers.*

FOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *poindre,* to sting, to dawn; L. *pungo.* The sense is, to push, thrust, shoot.]

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1. To thrust with a sword or spear. *Spenser.*
2. To prick; to sting. [*Not in use.*]

FOIN, *n.* A push; a thrust with a sword or spear. *Robinson.*

FOIN'ING, *ppr.* Pushing; thrusting.

FOIN'ING-LY, *adv.* In a pushing manner.

FOIS'ON, (foiz'n,) *n.* [L. *fusio.*] Plenty; abundance. [*Not used.*] *Tusser.*

FOIST, *v. t.* [Usually supposed to be from Fr. *fausser*, to violate, *literally*, to falsify; Norm. *fauser*. This is doubtful.]
To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant.

Lest negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses and corruption. *Carew.*

FOIST, *n.* A light and fast-sailing ship. [*Obs.*]

FOIST'ED, *pp.* Inserted wrongfully. [*Beaum.*

FOIST'ER, *n.* One who inserts without authority.

FOIST'I-ED, (foist'id,) *a.* Musty. [See FUSTY.]

FOIST'I-NESS, *n.* Fustiness, which see.

FOIST'ING, *ppr.* Inserting surreptitiously or without

FOIST'Y, *a.* Fusty, which see. [authority.

FŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *fald, falde*; W. *fald*; Ir. *fal*, a fold, a wall or hedge; Dan. *fold.* See the verb to FOLD.]
1. A pen or inclosure for sheep; a place where a flock of sheep is kept, whether in the field or under shelter.
2. A flock of sheep. Hence, in a *scriptural sense*, the church, the flock of the Shepherd of Israel.

Other sheep I have, which are not of this *fold.* — John x.

3. A limit. [*Not in use.*]

FŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *fealdan*; Sw. *fall*; G. *falte*; Russ. *phalda*; but the same word as the preceding.]
1. The doubling of any flexible substance, as cloth; complication; a plait; one part turned or bent and laid on another; as, a *fold* of linen.
2. In *composition*, the same quantity added; as, *two fold, four fold, ten fold*, that is, twice as much, four times as much, ten times as much.

FŌLD, *v. t.* [Sax. *fealdan*; Goth. *fuldan*; G. *falten*; Dan. *folder*; Sw. *falta*; Qu. Heb. ללף, Ch. ללף, to double. Class Bl, No. 47, 51. See also No. 22. The primary sense is, to *fall*, or to lay, to set, throw, or press together.]
1. To double; to lap or lay in plaits; as, to *fold* a piece of cloth.
2. To double and insert one part in another; as, to *fold* a letter.
3. To double or lay together, as the arms. He *folds* his arms in despair.
4. To confine sheep in a fold.

FŌLD, *v. i.* To close over another of the same kind; as, the leaves of the door *fold.*

FŌLD'AGE, *n.* The right of folding sheep.

FŌLD'ED, *pp.* Doubled; laid in plaits; complicated; kept in a fold.

FŌLD'ER, *n.* An instrument used in folding paper.
2. One that folds.

FŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Doubling; laying in plaits; keeping in a fold.
2. *a.* Doubling; that may close over another, or that consists of leaves which may close one over another; as, a *folding* door.

FŌLD'ING, *n.* A fold; a doubling.
2. Among *farmers*, the keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land, &c.

FŌLD'ING-DŌORS, (-dōrz,) *n. pl.* Two doors which meet in the middle, and either slide back or turn back on hinges, leaving a communication between the two apartments, &c.

FŌLD'LESS, *a.* Having no fold. *Milman.*

FO-LI-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, from *folium*, a leaf. See FOIL.]
1. Leafy; having leaves intermixed with flowers; as, a *foliaceous* spike. *Foliaceous* glands are those situated on leaves.
2. Consisting of leaves or thin laminæ; having the form of a leaf or plate; as, *foliaceous* spar. *Woodward.*

FŌ'LI-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *feuillage*, from *feuille*, L. *folium*, a leaf; It. *fogliame*; Sp. *follage.* See FOIL.]
1. Leaves in general; as, a tree of beautiful *foliage.*
2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches; *particularly*, the representation of leaves, flowers, and branches, in architecture, intended to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, &c.

FŌ'LI-AGE, *v. t.* To work or to form into the representation of leaves. *Drummond.*

FŌ'LI-A-GED, *a.* Furnished with foliage. *Shenstone.*

FŌ'LI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *foliatus*, from *folium*, a leaf, Gr. φυλλον.]
1. To beat into a leaf, or thin plate or lamina. *Bacon.*
2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, &c.; as, to *foliate* a looking-glass.

FŌ'LI-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, leafy; furnished with leaves; as, a *foliate* stalk. *Martyn. Lee.*

FŌ'LI-ĀTE, *n.* In *geometry*, the name given to a curve of the third order, defined by the equation $x^3 + y^3 = axy$. *Brande.*

FŌ'LI-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Spread or covered with a thin plate or foil.
2. In *mineralogy*, consisting of plates or thin layers; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar; as, a *foliated* fracture.

Minerals that consist of grains, and are at the same time *foliated*, are called granularly *foliated.* *Kirwan.*

FŌ'LI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Covering with a leaf or foil.

FO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *foliatio.*] In *botany*, the leafing of plants; vernation; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. *Martyn.*
2. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil.
3. The act or operation of spreading foil over the back side of a mirror or looking-glass.

FŌ'LI-A-TURE, *n.* The state of being beaten into

FŌ'LI-ER, *n.* Goldsmith's foil. [foil.

FO-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf, and *fero*, to bear.]
Producing leaves.

FŌ'LI-O, (fō'le-o *or* fōl'yo,) *n.* [L. *folium*, a leaf, *in folio.*]
1. A book of the largest size, formed by once doubling a sheet of paper.
2. Among *merchants*, a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages of an account-book, expressed by the same figure. *Encyc.*

FŌ'LI-O, *a.* Pertaining to paper folded but once, or to a volume of the largest size.

FŌ'LI-OLE, *n.* [from L. *folium*, a leaf.]
A leaflet; one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf. *Lee.*

FŌ'LI-O-MORT, *a.* [L. *folium mortuum.*]
Of a dark yellow color, or that of a faded leaf; fillemot. *Woodward.*

FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* Leafy; thin; unsubstantial. *Brown.*
2. In *botany*, having leaves intermixed with the flowers.

FŌLK, (fōke,) *n.* [Sax. *folc*; D. *volk*; G. *volk*; Sw. *folck*; Dan. *folk*; L. *vulgus.* The sense is a crowd, from collecting or pressing, not from *following*, but from the same root, as to *follow* is to press toward. It may be allied to Sax. *fela*, G. *viel*, D. *veel*, Gr. πολυς and πολλοι. Originally and properly it had no plural, being a collective noun; but in modern use, in America, it has lost its singular number, and we hear it only in the plural. It is a colloquial word, not admissible into elegant style.]
1. People in general, or any part of them without distinction. What do *folks* say respecting the war? Men love to talk about the affairs of other *folks.*
2. Certain people, discriminated from others; as, old *folks* and young *folks.* Children sometimes call their parents the old *folks.* So we say, sick *folks*; poor *folks*; proud *folks.*
3. In *Scripture*, the singular number is used; as, a few sick *folk*; impotent *folk.* *Mark* vi. *John* v. [*Old version.*]

FŌLK'LAND, (fōke'land,) *n.* [Sax. *folcland.*]
In *English law*, copyhold land; land held by the common people, at the will of the lord. *Blackstone.*

FŌLK'MŌTE, (fōke'mōte,) *n.* [Sax. *folcmote*, folk-meeting.]
An assembly of the people, or of bishops, thanes, aldermen, and freemen, to consult respecting public affairs; an annual convention of the people, answering, in some measure, to a modern parliament; a word used in England before the Norman conquest, after which the national council was called a *parliament.* *Somner. Spelman.*
But some authors allege that the *folkmote* was an inferior meeting or court. Spenser uses the word for a mere assemblage of people.

FOL'LI-CLE, (fol'le-kl,) *n.* [L. *follículus*, from *follis*, a bag or bellows.]
1. In *botany*, an univalvular pericarp; a seed-vessel opening on one side longitudinally, and having the seeds loose in it. *Martyn.*
A carpel dehiscing by the ventral suture, and having no dorsal suture. *Lindley.*
2. An air bag; a vessel distended with air; as at the root in Utricularia, and on the leaves in Aldrovanda. *Martyn.*
3. A little bag in animal bodies; a gland; a folding; a cavity. *Coxe.*

FOL-LIC'U-LA-TED, *a.* Having follicular seed-vessels.

FOL-LIC'U-LOUS, *a.* Having or producing follicles.

FOL'LI-FUL, *a.* Full of folly. [*Not used.*] *Shenstone.*

FOL'LŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *folgian, filian, fylgan*; D. *volgen*; G. *folgen*; Dan. *følger*; Sw. *följa*; Ir. *foilcanam.* The sense is, to urge forward, drive, press. Class Bl, No. 14, 46.]
1. To go after or behind; to walk, ride, or move behind, but in the same direction. Soldiers will usually *follow* a brave officer.
2. To pursue; to chase; as an enemy, or as game.
3. To accompany; to attend in a journey.

And Rebekah arose, and her damsels, and they rode on the camels, and *followed* the man. — Gen. xxiv.

4. To accompany; to be of the same company; to attend for any purpose. *Luke* v.
5. To succeed in order of time; to come after; as, a storm is *followed* by a calm.

Signs *following* signs lead on the mighty year. *Pope.*

6. To be consequential; to result from, as effect from a cause. Intemperance is often *followed* by disease or poverty, or by both.
7. To result from, as an inference or deduction. It *follows* from these facts that the accused is guilty.
8. To pursue with the eye; to keep the eyes fixed on a moving body. He *followed*, or his eyes *followed*, the ship, till it was beyond sight.

He *followed* with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden.*

9. To imitate; to copy; as, to *follow* a pattern or model; to *follow* fashion.
10. To embrace; to adopt and maintain; to have or entertain like opinions; to think or believe like another; as, to *follow* the opinions and *tenets* of a philosophic sect; to *follow* Plato.
11. To obey; to observe; to practice; to act in conformity to. It is our duty to *follow* the commands of Christ. Good soldiers *follow* the orders of their general; good servants *follow* the directions of their master.
12. To pursue as an object of desire; to endeavor to obtain.

Follow peace with all men. — Heb. xii.

13. To use; to practice; to make the chief business; as, to *follow* the trade of a carpenter; to *follow* the profession of law. *Forby.*
14. To adhere to; to side with.

The house of Judah *followed* David. — 2 Sam. ii.

15. To adhere to; to honor; to worship; to serve.

If the Lord be God, *follow* him. — 1 Kings xviii.

16. To be led or guided by.

Woe to the foolish prophets, who *follow* their own spirit, and have seen nothing. — Ezek. xiii.

17. To move on in the same course or direction; to be guided by; as, to *follow* a track or course.

FOL'LŌW, *v. i.* To come after another.

The famine — shall *follow* close after you. — Jer xlii.

2. To attend; to accompany. *Shak.*
3. To be posterior in time; as, *following* ages.
4. To be consequential, as effect to cause. From such measures great mischiefs must *follow.*
5. To result, as an inference. The facts may be admitted, but the inference drawn from them does not *follow.*
To follow on; to continue pursuit or endeavor; to persevere.

Then shall we know, if we *follow on* to know the Lord. — Hosea vi.

FOL'LŌW-ED, (fol'lōde,) *pp.* Pursued; succeeded; accompanied; attended; imitated; obeyed; observed; practiced; adhered to.

FOL'LŌW-ER, *n.* One who comes, goes, or moves after another, in the same course.
2. One that takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinions, or example; one who receives the opinions, and imitates the example, of another; an adherent; an imitator.

That ye be not slothful, but *followers* of them who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises. — Heb. vi.

3. One who obeys, worships, and honors.

Be ye *followers* of God, as dear children. — Eph. v.

4. An adherent; a disciple; one who embraces the same system; as, a *follower* of Plato.
5. An attendant; a companion; an associate or a dependent. The warrior distributed the plunder among his *followers.*

No *follower*, but a friend. *Pope.*

6. One under the command of another. *Spenser. Dryden.*
7. One of the same faction or party.

FOL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Coming or going after or behind; pursuing; attending; imitating; succeeding in time; resulting from as an effect or an inference; adhering to; obeying, observing; using, practicing; proceeding in the same course.

FOL'LŌW-ING, *a.* Being next after; succeeding.

FOL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *folie*, from *fol, fou*; Arm. *foltez*; It. *follia.* See FOOL.]
1. Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; want of understanding.

A fool layeth open his *folly.* — Prov. xiii.

2. A weak or absurd act not highly criminal; an act which is inconsistent with the dictates of reason, or with the ordinary rules of prudence. In this sense it may be used in the singular, but is generally in the plural. Hence we speak of the *follies* of youth.

Whom *folly* pleases, or whose *follies* please. *Pope.*

3. An absurd act which is highly sinful; any conduct contrary to the laws of God or man; sin; scandalous crimes; that which violates moral precepts and dishonors the offender. Shechem wrought *folly* in Israel. Achan wrought *folly* in Israel. *Gen.* xxxiv. *Josh.* vii.
4. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind. *Johnson.*

FŌ'MAL-HAUT, *n.* A star of the first magnitude, in the constellation *Piscis Australis*, or Southern Fish. It is much used in astronomical measurements. *Olmsted.*

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FO-MENT', *v. t.* [L. *fomento*, from *foveo*, to warm; Fr. *fomenter*; Sp. *fomentar*; It. *fomentare*.]

1. To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm medicated liquors, or with flannel dipped in warm water.

2. To cherish with heat; to encourage growth. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

3. To encourage; to abet; to cherish and promote by excitements; *in a bad sense;* as, to *foment* ill humors. *Locke.*

So we say, to *foment* troubles or disturbances; to *foment* intestine broils.

FO-MENT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of applying warm liquors to a part of the body, by means of flannels dipped in hot water or medicated decoctions, for the purpose of easing pain, by relaxing the skin, or of discussing tumors. *Encyc. Quincy.*

2. The lotion applied, or to be applied, to a diseased part. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

FO-MENT'ED, *pp.* Bathed with warm lotions; encouraged.

FO-MENT'ER, *n.* One who foments; one who encourages or instigates; as, a *fomenter* of sedition.

FO-MENT'ING, *ppr.* Applying warm lotions.

2. Encouraging; abetting; promoting.

FON, *n.* [Chaucer, *fonne*, a fool; Ice. *faane.*] A fool; an idiot. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FOND, *a.* [Chaucer, *fonne*, a fool; Scot. *fon*, to play the fool; *fone*, to fondle, to toy; Ir, *fonn*, delight, desire, a longing. Qu. Ar. أفن *afana*, which signifies to diminish, to impair mental powers, to make foolish, to be destitute of reason; and فني *fani*, is to fail. These are the most probable affinities I have been able to find.]

1. Foolish; silly; weak; indiscreet; imprudent.

Grant I may never prove so fond
To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shak.*
Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain. *Davies.*

2. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; as, a *fond* mother or wife. *Addison.*

3. Much pleased; loving ardently; delighted with. A child is *fond* of play; a gentleman is *fond* of his sports, or of his country-seat. In present usage, *fond* does not always imply weakness or folly.

4. Relishing highly. The epicure is *fond* of high-seasoned food. Multitudes of men are too *fond* of strong drink.

5. Trifling; valued by folly. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FOND, *v. t.* To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress; to cocker.

The Tyrian hugs and *fonds* thee on her breast. *Dryden.*

Fond is thus used by the poets only. We now use *fondle.*

FOND, *v. i.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FOND'LE, (fond'l,) *v. t.* To treat with tenderness; to caress; as, a nurse *fondles* a child.

FOND'LED, *pp.* Treated with affection; caressed.

FOND'LER, *n.* One who fondles.

FOND'LING, *ppr.* Caressing; treating with tenderness.

FOND'LING, *n.* A person or thing fondled or caressed. *L'Estrange.*

FOND'LY, *adv.* Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; with indiscreet affection.

Fondly we think we merit honor then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

2. With great or extreme affection. We *fondly* embrace those who are dear to us.

FOND'NESS, *n.* Foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Foolish tenderness.

3. Tender passion; warm affection.

Her *fondness* for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Strong inclination or propensity; as, a *fondness* for vice or sin. *Hammond.*

5. Strong appetite or relish; as, *fondness* for ardent spirit, or for a particular kind of food.

[*It is now used chiefly in the three latter senses.*]

FON'DUS, (fon'du,) *n.* [Fr.] A name given by the French to a particular style of printing calico, paper-hangings, &c., in which the colors, like those of the rainbow, are melted or graduated into each other. *Ure.*

FŌNE. *Pl.* of FOE. *Spenser.*

FONT, *n.* [Fr. *fonte*; Sp. *fuente*; It. *fonte*; L. *fons*; W. *fynnon*, a fountain, and *ffiniaw*, to produce, to abound; allied to L. *fundo*, to pour out.]

A large basin or stone vessel in which water is contained for baptizing children or other persons in the church.

FONT, *n.* [Fr. *fonte*, from *fondre*, to melt or cast; L. *fundo*, to pour out; Sp. *fundir*; It. *fondere*; properly, a casting.]

A complete assortment of printing types of one size, including a due proportion of all the letters in the alphabet, large and small, points, accents, and whatever else is necessary for printing with that letter.

FONT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a fount, fountain, source, or origin. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

FONT'A-NEL, *n.* [from the Fr.] An issue for the discharge of humors from the body. *Hall.*

2. A vacancy in the infant cranium, between the frontal and parietal bones, and also between the parietal and occipital, at the two extremities of the sagittal suture. *Cyc. Parr.*

FON-TANGE', (fon-tānj',) *n.* [Fr., from the name of the first wearer.] A knot of ribbons on the top of a head-dress. *Addison.*

FOOD, *n.* [Sax. *fod*, *foda*; G. *futter*; D. *voedzel*; Dan. *foeder*; Sw. *föda*, from *feeding*. See FEED.]

1. In *a general sense*, whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment, and whatever supplies nutriment to plants.

2. Meat; aliment; flesh or vegetables eaten for sustaining human life; victuals; provisions; whatever is or may be eaten for nourishment.

Feed me with *food* convenient for me. — Prov. xxx.

3. Whatever supplies nourishment and growth to plants, as water, carbonic acid gas, &c. Manuring substances furnish plants with *food.*

4. Something that sustains, nourishes, and augments. Flattery is the *food* of vanity.

FOOD, *v. t.* To feed. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

FOOD'FUL, *a.* Supplying food; full of food. *Dryden.*

FOOD'LESS, *a.* Without food; destitute of provisions; barren. *Sandys.*

FOOD'Y, *a.* Eatable; fit for food. [*Not used.*] *Chapman.*

FOOL, *n.* [Fr. *fol*, *fou*; It. *folle*, mad, foolish; Ice. *fol*; Arm. *foll*; W. *fol*, round, blunt, foolish, vain; *fwl*, a fool, a blunt one, a stupid one; Russ. *phalia.* It would seem, from the *Welsh*, that the primary sense of the adjective is, thick, blunt, lumpish. Heb. חפל.]

1. One who is destitute of reason, or the common powers of understanding; an idiot. Some persons are born *fools*, and are called *natural fools*; others may become *fools* by some injury done to the brain.

2. In *common language*, a person who is somewhat deficient in intellect, but not an idiot; or, a person who acts absurdly; one who does not exercise his reason; one who pursues a course contrary to the dictates of wisdom.

Experience keeps a dear school, but *fools* will learn in no other. *Franklin.*

3. In *Scripture*, *fool* is often used for a wicked or depraved person; one who acts contrary to sound wisdom in his moral deportment; one who follows his own inclinations, who prefers trifling and temporary pleasures to the service of God and eternal happiness.

The *fool* hath said in his heart, There is no God. — Ps. xiv.

4. A weak Christian; a godly person who has much remaining sin and unbelief.

O *fools*, and slow of heart to believe all the prophets have written. — Luke xxiv.

Also, one who is accounted or called a fool by ungodly men. 1 *Cor.* iv. 10.

5. A term of indignity and reproach.

To be thought knowing, you must first put the *fool* upon all mankind. *Dryden.*

6. A buffoon; one formerly kept by kings, and other persons of rank, as a jester and butt of ridicule. He was dressed fantastically with a cap having a red stripe on the top, called a *coxcomb*; and carried a *bawble*, (*marotte*,) which was a short stick with a head carved on the end, sometimes surmounted with a small bladder filled partly with pease, gravel, &c., which he used as a weapon of offensive sport. *Encyc. Am.*

I scorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester. *Milton.*

To play the fool; to act the buffoon; to jest; to make sport.

2. To act like one void of understanding.

To put the fool on; to impose on; to delude.

To make a fool of; to frustrate; to defeat; to disappoint.

FOOL, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness, sport, or mirth.

Is this a time for *fooling?* *Dryden.*

FOOL, *v. t.* To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to defeat; to frustrate; to deceive; to impose on.

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat;
For, *fooled* with hope, men favor the deceit. *Dryden.*

2. To infatuate; to make foolish. *Shak.*

3. To cheat; as, to *fool* one out of his money.

To fool away; to spend in trifles, idleness, folly, or without advantage; as, to *fool away* time.

2. To spend for things of no value or use; to expend improvidently; as, to *fool away* money.

FOOL, *n.* A compound of gooseberries scalded and crushed, (*foulés*,) with cream; commonly called *gooseberry-fool.* *Goldsmith.*

FOOL'-BEG-GED, *a.* Idiotical; absurd. *Shak.*

FOOL'-BŌLD, *a.* Foolishly bold. *Bale.*

FOOL'-BORN, *a.* Foolish from the birth. *Shak.*

FOOL'ED, (fould,) *pp.* Disappointed; defeated; deceived; imposed on.

FOOL'ER-Y, *n.* The practice of folly; habitual folly; attention to trifles. *Shak.*

2. An act of folly or weakness. *Watts.*

3. Object of folly. *Ralegh.*

FOOL'-HAP'PY, *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance. *Spenser*

FOOL'-HARD'I-LY, *adv.* With fool-hardiness.

FOOL'-HARD'I-NESS, *n.* Courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness. *Dryden.*

FOOL'-HARD'ISE, *n.* Fool-hardiness. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FOOL'HARD-Y, *a.* [*fool* and *hardy.*] Daring without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold. *Howell.*

FOOL'ING, *ppr.* Defeating; disappointing; deceiving.

2. *a.* Acting like a fool.

FOOL'ISH, *a.* Void of understanding or sound judgment; weak in intellect; *applied to general character.*

2. Unwise; imprudent; acting without judgment or discretion in particular things.

3. Proceeding from folly, or marked with folly; silly; vain; trifling.

But *foolish* questions avoid. — 2 Tim. ii.

4. Ridiculous; despicable.

A *foolish* figure he must make. *Prior.*

5. In *Scripture*, wicked; sinful; acting without regard to the divine law and glory, or to one's own eternal happiness.

O *foolish* Galatians. — Gal. iii.

6. Proceeding from depravity; sinful; as, *foolish* lusts. 1 *Tim.* vi.

FOOL'ISH-LY, *adv.* Weakly; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscreetly.

2. Wickedly; sinfully.

I have done very *foolishly.* — 2 Sam. xxiv.

FOOL'ISH-NESS, *n.* Folly; want of understanding.

2. Foolish practice; want of wisdom or good judgment.

3. In *a scriptural sense*, absurdity; folly.

The preaching of the cross is to them that perish *foolishness.* — 1 Cor. i.

FOOLS'CAP, *n.* [Qu. *full* and L. *scapus*, or *folio* and *shape.*]

A kind of paper, of small size, usually about 17 inches by 14.

FOOL'S'-ER'RAND, *n.* The pursuit of what can not be found. *Booth.*

FOOL'S'-PARS'LEY, *n.* A poisonous, umbelliferous plant, somewhat resembling parsley, but having a disagreeable, nauseous smell. It is the *Æthusa cynapium* of botanists. *P. Cyc.*

FOOL'STŌNES, *n.* A plant, a species of *Orchis.*

FOOL'TRAP, *n.* A trap to catch fools, as a fly-trap. *Dryden.*

FOOT, *n.*; *pl.* FEET. [Sax. *fot*, *fet*; D. *voet*; G. *fuss*; Sw. *fot*; Dan. *fod*: Gr. πους, ποδος; L. *pes*, *pedis*; Sans. *pad*; Siam. *bat*; Fr. *pied*, *pie*; Sp. *pie*; Port. *pe*; It. *piede*, *pie*; Copt. *bat*, *fat.* Probably this word is allied to the Gr. πατεω, to walk, to tread; as the W. *troed*, foot, is to the Eng. verb to *tread.*]

1. In *animal bodies*, the lower extremity of the leg; the part of the leg which treads the earth in standing or walking, and by which the animal is sustained and enabled to step.

2. That which bears some resemblance to an animal's foot in shape or office; the lower end of any thing that supports a body; as, the *foot* of a table.

3. The lower part; the base; as, the *foot* of a column, or of a mountain.

4. The lower part; the bottom; as, the *foot* of an account; the *foot* of a sail.

5. Foundation; condition; state. We are not on the same *foot* with our fellow-citizens. In this sense, it is more common, in America, to use *footing*; and in this sense the plural is not used.

6. Plan of establishment; fundamental principles. Our constitution may hereafter be placed on a better *foot.* [*In this sense the plural is not used.*]

7. In *military language*, soldiers who march and fight on *foot*; infantry, as distinguished from cavalry. [*In this sense the plural is not used.*]

8. A measure consisting of twelve inches; supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot. A *square foot* contains 144 square inches; a *cubic foot* contains 1728 cubic inches.

9. In *poetry*, a certain number of syllables, constituting part of a verse, as the iambus, the dactyl, and the spondee.

10. Step; pace. *L'Estrange.*

11. Level; par. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

12. The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot.

By foot, or rather, *on foot*, by walking; as, to go or pass *on foot*; or by fording; as, to pass a stream *on foot.* [See the next definition.]

To set on foot; to originate; to begin; to put in motion; as, to *set on foot* a subscription. Hence, to

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be *on foot*, is to be in motion, action, or process of execution.

FOOT, *v. i.* To dance; to tread to measure or music; to skip. *Dryden.*

2. To walk; opposed to *ride* or *fly*. In this sense, the word is commonly followed by *it*.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot it* farthest. *Dryden.*

FOOT, *v. t.* To kick; to strike with the foot; to spurn. *Shak.*

2. To settle; to begin to fix. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To tread; as, to *foot* the green. *Tickell.*

4. To add the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot; as, to *foot* an account.

5. To seize and hold with the foot. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

6. To add or make a foot; as, to *foot* a stocking or boot.

FOOT'-BALL, *n.* A ball consisting of an inflated bladder, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot. *Waller.*

2. The sport or practice of kicking the football. *Arbuthnot.*

FOOT'-BAND, *n.* A band of infantry.

FOOT'-BOY, *n.* A menial; an attendant in livery. *Swift.*

FOOT'-BREADTH, (-bredth,) *n.* The breadth of the foot. *Deut.* ii.

FOOT'-BRIDGE, *n.* A narrow bridge for foot passengers. *Sidney.*

FOOT'-CLOTH, *n.* A sumpter cloth, or housings of a horse, used by the gentry, which usually covered his whole body and reached down to his heels. *Shak.*

FOOT'-CUSH-ION, *n.* A cushion for the feet.

FOOT'ED, *pp.* Kicked; trod; summed up; furnished with a foot, as a stocking.

FOOT'ED, *a.* Shaped in the foot; as, *footed* like a goat. *Grew.*

FOOT'FALL, *n.* A footstep.

2. A trip or stumble. *Shak.*

FOOT'-FIGHT, (-fite,) *n.* A conflict by persons on foot, in opposition to a fight on horseback. *Sidney.*

FOOT'GUARDS, (-gärdz,) *n. pl.* Guards of infantry.

FOOT'HALT, (-hawlt,) *n.* A disease incident to sheep, and said to proceed from a worm which enters between the claws. *Encyc.*

FOOT'HOLD, *n.* That which sustains the feet firmly, and prevents them from slipping or moving; that on which one may tread or rest securely. *L'Estrange.*

FOOT'HOT, *adv.* Immediately; *a word borrowed from hunting.* *Gower.*

FOOT'ING, *ppr.* Dancing; treading; settling; adding a new foot.

FOOT'ING, *n.* Ground for the foot; that which sustains; firm foundation to stand on.

In ascents, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder.*

2. Support; root. *Dryden.*

3. Basis; foundation. *Locke.*

4. Place; stable position. *Dryden.*

5. Permanent settlement. Let not these evils gain *footing*.

6. Tread; step; walk. *Milton.*

7. Dance; tread to measure. *Shak.*

8. Steps; road; track. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

9. State; condition; settlement. Place both parties on an equal *footing*.

10. A plain, cotton lace, without figures.

11. In *architecture*, a term applied to the broad foundations of a wall. *Brande.*

FOOT'LESS, *a.* Having no feet.

FOOT'-LICK-ER, *n.* A mean flatterer; a sycophant; a fawner. *Shak.*

FOOT'MAN, *n.* A soldier who marches and fights on foot.

2. A menial servant; a runner; a servant in livery.

FOOT'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The art or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*

FOOT'-MAN-TLE, *n.* A garment to keep the gown clean, in riding.

FOOT'-MARK, *n.* A track; mark of a foot. *Coleridge.*

FOOT'-MUFF, *n.* A receptacle for the feet, lined with fur, &c., for keeping them warm in winter.

FOOT'-PACE, *n.* A slow step, as in walking. *Johnson.*

2. In *a flight of stairs*, a stair broader than the rest. *Gwilt.*

FOOT'PAD, *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.

FOOT'-PAS-SEN-GER, *n.* One who passes on foot, as over a bridge, &c.

FOOT'-PATH, *n.* A narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.

FOOT'-PLOW, FOOT'-PLOUGH, } *n.* A kind of swing-plow.

FOOT'-POST, *n.* A post or messenger that travels on foot. *Carew.*

FOOT'PRINT, *n.* The impression of the foot. *W. Irving. Moore.*

FOOT'-ROPE, *n.* The rope stretching along a yard, upon which men stand when reefing or furling; formerly called a *horse*. Also, that part of the bolt-rope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. *R. H. Dana, Jr. Totten.*

FOOT'ROT, *n.* An ulcer in the feet of sheep.

FOOT'-RULE, *n.* A rule or measure twelve inches long.

FOOT'-SHACK-LES, (-lz,) *n. pl.* Shackles for the feet.

FOOT'-SOL-DIER, (-sōl-jer,) *n.* A soldier that serves on foot.

FOOT'STALK, (-stawk,) *n.* [*foot* and *stalk.*] In *botany*, a petiole; a partial stem supporting the leaf, or connecting it with the stem or branch. Sometimes, but rarely, the same footstalk supports both the leaf and fructification, as in Turnera and Hibiscus. *Martyn.*

FOOT'STALL, (-stawl,) *n.* A woman's stirrup. *Johnson.*

FOOT'STEP, *n.* A track; the mark or impression of the foot. *Locke.*

2. Token; mark; visible sign of a course pursued; as, the *footsteps* of divine Wisdom. *Bentley.*

Footsteps, pl.; example; as, follow the *footsteps* of good men.

3. Way; course. *Ps.* lxxvii.

FOOT'STOOL, *n.* A stool for the feet; that which supports the feet of one when sitting.

To make enemies a footstool, is to reduce them to entire subjection. *Ps.* cx.

FOOT'WA-LING, *n.* The inside planks or lining of a vessel, over the floor-timbers. *Totten.*

FOOT'-WARM-ER, *n.* A box containing a tin vessel, into which hot water is put for warming the feet. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

FOP, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *guapo*, spruce, gay, affected, foppish, affectedly nice; also in Sp., stout, bold, from the root of *vapor*, *vapid*; Sp. *guapear*, to brag. The Latin *vappa*, a senseless fellow, is evidently from the same root, with the sense of emptiness or lightness.]

A vain man, of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and pertness; a gay, trifling man; a coxcomb.

FOP'DOO-DLE, *n.* An insignificant fellow. [*Vulgar, and not used.*] *Hudibras.*

FOP'LING, *n.* A petty fop. *Tickell.*

FOP'PER-Y, *n.* Affectation of show or importance; showy folly; as, the *foppery* of dress or of manners.

2. Folly; impertinence.

Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shak.*

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation. *Swift.*

FOP'PISH, *a.* Vain of dress; making an ostentatious display of gay clothing; dressing in the extreme of fashion.

2. Vain; trifling; affected in manners.

FOP'PISH-LY, *adv.* With vain ostentation of dress; in a trifling or affected manner.

FOP'PISH-NESS, *n.* Vanity and extravagance in dress; showy vanity.

FOR, *prep.* [Sax. *for* or *fore*; D. *voor*, for, and before; G. *für* and *vor*; Sw. *för*; Dan. *for*, *för*; Ir. *far*; Fr. *pour*; Sp. and Port. *por*, *para*; It. *per*, which unites *for* and L. *per*, and, if this is the same word, so is the Fr. *par*. Indeed, *for* seems to be radically the same word; for the Germans and Dutch use *ver*, far, in composition, in the same manner, and in the same words, as the English, Danes, and Swedes, use *for*. Thus Ger. *verbieten*, D. *verbieden*, Dan. *forbyder*, Sw. *förbiuda*, are all the same word, Eng. *to forbid*. The French use *par* as we use *for*, in *pardonner*, to pardon, to *forgive*, It. *perdonare*. Arm. *par* and *pour*, ⏑ –

in composition; Hindoo, *para*; Pers. بر *bar* or *ber*, – ⏑

and بهر *behr*. *For* corresponds in sense with the L. *pro*, as *fore* does with *præ*; but *pro* and *præ* are probably contracted from *prod*, *præd*. The L. *por*, in composition, as in *porrigo*, is probably contracted from *porro*, Gr. ποῤῥω, which is the Eng. *far*. The Gr. παρα, and probably περα, περαν, are from the same root. The radical sense of *for* is, to go, to pass, to advance, to reach or stretch; and it is probably allied to the Sax. *faran*, to *fare*, W. *for*, a pass, *foriaw*, to travel, Class Br, No. 23, 37, 41. *To go toward*, to *meet*, or *turn to*, is the primary sense of *for*, in two of its most common uses; one implying *opposition, against*; the other, a *favor* or *benefit*; or *for* may be from *fore*, hence opposite. To sell or exchange a hat *for* a guinea, is to set or pass one *against* the other; this is the primary sense of all prepositions which are placed before equivalents in sale and barter. *Benefit* or *favor* is expressed by *moving toward* a person, or by advancing him. This present is *for* my friend; this advice *for* his instruction. And in the Old Testament, the *face* or front is taken for *favor*. *For*, in some phrases, signifies *during*, that is, *passing*, continuing in time. I will lend a book *for* a day or a month. In composition, *for* is used to give a negative sense, as in *forbid*, which is *forebid*, to command *before*, that is, *against*; and in *forgive*, to give back or away, to remit, to send back or to send away.]

1. Against; in the place of; as a substitute or equivalent, noting equal value, or satisfactory compensation, either in barter and sale, in contract, or in punishment. "And Joseph gave them bread in exchange *for* horses, and *for* flocks, and *for* the cattle of the herds;" that is, according to the original, he gave them bread *against* horses, like the Gr. *αντι*, and Fr. *contre*. *Gen.* xlvii. 17.

Buy us and our land *for* bread.—Gen. xlvii. 19.
And if any mischief follow, then thou shalt give life *for* life, eye *for* eye, tooth *for* tooth, hand *for* hand, foot *for* foot.—Exod. xxi.
As the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom *for* many.—Matt. xx. See also Mark viii. 37. Matt. xvi. 26.

2. In the place of; instead of; noting substitution of persons, or agency of one in the place of another, with equivalent authority. An attorney is empowered to act *for* his principal. Will you take a letter, and deliver it *for* me at the post-office? that is, in my place, or for my benefit.

3. In exchange of; noting one thing taken or given in place of another; as, to quit the profession of law *for* that of a clergyman.

4. In the place of; instead of; as, to translate a poem line *for* line.

5. In the character of; noting resemblance; *a sense derived from substitution, or standing in the place of, like αντιθεος*, in Greek.

If a man can be fully assured of any thing *for* a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace *for* truth? *Locke.*
But let her go *for* an ungrateful woman. *Philips.*
I hear *for* certain, and do speak the truth. *Shak.*
He quivered with his feet, and lay *for* dead. *Dryden.*

6. Toward; with the intention of going to.

We sailed from Peru *for* China and Japan. *Bacon.*
We sailed directly *for* Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addison.*

So we say, a ship is bound *for* or *to* France.

7. In advantage of; for the sake of; on account of; that is, toward, noting use, benefit, or purpose.

An ant is a wise creature *for* itself. *Bacon.*
Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not *for* protection, but to be devoured? *Dryden.*

8. Conducive to; beneficial to; in favor of.

It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*

9. Leading or inducing to, as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Tillotson.*

10. Noting arrival, meeting, coming, or possession. Wait patiently *for* an expected good. So in the phrases *looking for*, *staying for*.

11. Toward the obtaining of; in order to the arrival at or possession of. After all our exertions, we depend on divine aid *for* success.

12. Against; in opposition to; with a tendency to resist and destroy; as, a remedy *for* the headache or toothache. Alkalies are good *for* the heartburn. So we say, to provide clothes or stores *for* winter, or against winter.

13. Against or on account of; in prevention of.

She wrapped him close *for* catching cold. *Richardson.*
And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious. *Shak.*

This use is nearly obsolete. The sense, however, is derived from meeting, opposing, as in No. 12.

14. Because; on account of; by reason of. He cried out *for* anguish. I can not go *for* want of time. *For* this cause, I can not believe the report.

That which we, *for* our unworthiness, are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God, *for* the worthiness of his Son, would, notwithstanding, vouchsafe to grant. *Hooker.*
Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shak.*
How to choose dogs *for* scent or speed. *Waller.*
For as much as it is a fundamental law. *Bacon.*

15. With respect or regard to; on the part of.

It was young counsel *for* the persons, and violent counsel *for* the matters. *Bacon.*
Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge. *Burnet.*

So we say, *for* me, *for* myself, or as *for* me, I have no anxiety, but *for* you I have apprehensions; all implying *toward* or *on the side of*.

16. Through a certain space; during a certain time; as, to travel *for* three days; to sail *for* seven weeks; he holds his office *for* life; he traveled on sand *for* ten miles together. These senses seem to imply *passing*, the proper sense of *for*.

17. In quest of; in order to obtain; as, to search *for* arguments; to recur to antiquity *for* examples. See No. 11.

18. According to; as far as.

Chemists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*

19. Noting meeting, coming together, or reception. I am ready *for* you; that is, I am ready to meet or receive you

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20. Toward; of tendency to; as, an inclination *for* drink.

21. In favor of; on the part or side of; that is, toward or inclined to. One is *for* a free government; another is *for* a limited monarchy.

Aristotle is *for* poetical justice. *Dennis.*

22. With a view to obtain; in order to possess. He writes *for* money, or *for* fame; that is, toward meeting, or to have in return, as a reward.

23. Toward; with tendency to, or in favor of. It is *for* his honor to retire from office. It is *for* our quiet to have few intimate connections.

24. Notwithstanding; against; in opposition to. The fact may be so, *for* any thing that has yet appeared. The task is great, but *for* all that, I shall not be deterred from undertaking it. This is a different application of the sense of No. 1, 2, 3, 4. [*Hoc non obstante.*]

The writer will do what she pleases *for* all me. *Spect.* No. 79.

25. For the use of; to be used in; that is, toward, noting advantage.

The oak *for* nothing ill,
The osier good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill. *Spenser.*

26. In recompense of; in return of.

Now, *for* so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl *for* Cesar's health. *Dryden.*

[See No. 1.]

27. In proportion to; or rather, looking toward, regarding. He is tall *for* one of his years, or tall *for* [his age.

28. By means of.

Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite, were it not *for* the will. *Hale.*

29. By the want of.

The inhabitants suffered severely both *for* provisions and fuel. *Marshall.*

30. *For my life* or *heart*, though my life were to be given in exchange, or as the price of purchase. I can not, *for my life*, understand the man. [No. 1.]

31. *For to*, denoting purpose. *For* was anciently placed before the infinitives of verbs, and the use is correct, but now obsolete, except in vulgar language. I came *for* to see you; *pour vous voir.*

FOR, *con.* The word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced. "That ye may be the children of your Father who is in heaven; *for* he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good." In such sentences, *for* has the sense of *because, by reason that*, as in No. 14; with this difference, that in No. 14, the word precedes a single noun, and here it precedes a sentence or clause; but the phrase seems to be elliptical — *for this cause or reason, which follows*, he maketh his sun to rise, &c. In *Romans* xiii. 6, we find the word in both its applications — "*For*, *for* this cause ye pay tribute also;" the first *for* referring to the sentence following; the latter to the noun *cause*.

2. Because; on this account that; properly, *for that.*

For as much, compounded, *forasmuch*, is equivalent to, in regard to that, in consideration of. *Forasmuch* as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged in a little drink.

For why, Fr., *pour quoi*, [*per quod, pro quo,*] because; for this reason.

FOR, as a prefix to verbs, has usually the force of a negative or primitive, denoting *against*, that is, *before*, or *away, aside.*

FOR'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *fourrage*; Arm. *fouraich*; It. *foraggio*; Sp. *forrage*; Port. *forragem*; D. *voeraadge.* If this word signifies primarily food or fodder, it is connected with W. *pori*, to feed, and L. *voro.* But I take it to be from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go, and primarily to signify that which is collected in wandering, roving, excursion. In Port. *foragido* is a vagabond, and *forrejar* is to waste, to ravage.]

1. Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, corn, and oats.

2. The act of providing forage.

Col. Mawhood completed his *forage* unmolested. *Marshall.*
If the *forage* is to be made at a distance from the camp. *Encyc.*

3. Search for provisions; the act of feeding abroad. *Milton.*

FOR'AGE, *v. i.* To collect food for horses and cattle, by wandering about and feeding or stripping the country. *Marshall.*

2. To wander far; to rove. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil. *Shak.*

FOR'AGE, *v. t.* To strip of provisions for horses, &c. *Encyc.*

FOR'A-GER, *n.* One that goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

FOR'A-GING, *ppr.* or *a.* Collecting provisions for horses and cattle, or wandering in search of food; ravaging; stripping. The general sent out a *foraging* party, with a guard.

FOR'A-GING, *n.* An inroad or incursion for forage or plunder. *Ep. Hall.*

FO-RA'MEN, *n. pl.* FO-RAM'I-NA, [L.] A little opening; a perforation.

FO-RAM'IN-Ā-TED, *a.* Having little holes. *Buckland.*

FO-RAM-IN'I-FER, *n.* One of the foraminifera.

FO-RAM-IN-IF'ER-A, *n. pl.* A family of very minute shells, consisting of one or more series of chambers united by a small perforation or *foramen.* *Lyell.*

FO-RAM-IN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the foraminifera.

FO-RAM'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *foramen*, a hole, from *foro*, to *bore.*]

Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

FOR-AS-MUCH'. In consideration of; because that. [See FOR.]

FŌ'RAY, *n.* A sudden or irregular excursion in a border war.

FOR-BADE', (for-bad',) *pret.* of FORBID.

FOR-BATHE', *v. t.* To bathe. [*Not in use.*] *Sackville.*

FOR-BEAR', (for-bāre',) *v. i.*; *pret.* FORBORE; *pp.* FORBORNE. [Sax. *forbæran*; *for* and *bear.*]

1. To stop; to cease; to hold from proceeding; as, *forbear* to repeat these reproachful words.

2. To pause; to delay; as, *forbear* a while.

3. To abstain; to omit; to hold one's self from motion or entering on an affair.

Shall I go against Ramoth Gilead to battle, or shall I *forbear*? 1 Kings xxii.

4. To refuse; to decline.

Whether they will hear, or whether they will *forbear*. — Ezek. ii.

5. To be patient; to restrain from action or violence. *Prov.* xxv. 15.

FOR-BEAR', *v. t.* To avoid voluntarily; to decline.

Forbear his presence. *Shak.*

2. To abstain from; to omit; to avoid doing. Learn from the Scriptures what you ought to do and what to *forbear.*

Have we not power to *forbear* working? — I Cor. ix.

3. To spare; to treat with indulgence and patience.

Forbearing one another in love. — Eph. iv.

4. To withhold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not. — 2 Chron. xxxv.

FOR-BEAR'ANCE, *n.* The act of avoiding, shunning, or omitting; either the cessation or intermission of an act commenced, or a withholding from beginning an act. Liberty is the power of doing or forbearing an action, according as the doing or *forbearance* has a preference in the mind. The *forbearance* of sin is followed with satisfaction of mind.

2. Command of temper; restraint of passions.

Have a continent *forbearance*, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*

3. The exercise of patience; long suffering; indulgence toward those who injure us; lenity; delay of resentment or punishment.

Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness, and *forbearance*, and long-suffering? — Rom. ii.

FOR-BEAR'ER, *n.* One that intermits or intercepts. *Tusser.*

FOR-BEAR'ING, *ppr.* Ceasing; pausing; withholding from action; exercising patience and indulgence.

2. *a.* Patient; long-suffering.

FOR-BEAR'ING, *n.* A ceasing or restraining from action; patience; long-suffering.

FOR-BEAR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a forbearing, patient manner.

FOR-BID', *v. t.*; *pret.* FORBADE; *pp.* FORBID, FORBIDDEN. [Sax. *forbeodan*; D. *verbieden*; G. *verbieten*; Dan. *forbyder*; Sw. *förbiuda*; *for* and *bid.*]

Literally, to bid or command against. Hence,

1. To prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or not to do. The laws of God *forbid* us to swear. Good manners also *forbid* us to use profane language. All servile labor and idle amusements on the Sabbath are *forbidden.*

2. To command not to enter; as, I have *forbid* him my house or presence. This phrase seems to be elliptical; to forbid *from entering* or *approaching.*

3. To oppose; to hinder; to obstruct. An impassable river *forbids* the approach of the army.

A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight. *Dryden.*

4. To accurse; to blast. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

FOR-BID', *v. i.* To utter a prohibition; but in the intransitive form, there is always an ellipsis. I would go, but my state of health *forbids*, that is, forbids me to go, or my going.

FOR-BID', } *pp.* or *a.* Prohibited; as, the *forbid-*
FOR-BID'DEN, } *den* fruit.

2. Hindered; obstructed.

FOR-BID'DANCE, *n.* Prohibition; command or edict against a thing. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FOR-BID'DEN-LY, *adv.* In an unlawful manner. *Shak.*

FOR-BID'DEN-NESS, *n.* A state of being prohibited. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

FOR-BID'DER, *n.* He or that which forbids or enacts a prohibition.

FOR-BID'DING, *ppr.* Prohibiting; hindering.

2. *a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike; disagreeable; as, a *forbidding* aspect; a *forbidding* formality; a *forbidding* air.

FOR-BID'DING, *n.* Hinderance; opposition. *Shak.*

FOR-BID'DING-LY, *adv.* In a forbidding manner.

FOR-BŌRE', *pret.* of FORBEAR.

FOR-BŌRNE', *pp.* of FORBEAR.

Few ever repented of having *forborne* to speak. *Rambler.*

FŌRCE, *n.* [Fr. *force*; It. *forza*; Sp. *fuerza*; Port. *força*; from L. *fortis.* All words denoting force, power, strength, are from verbs which express straining, or driving, rushing, and this word has the elements of Sax. *faran*, and L. *vireo.*]

1. Strength; active power; vigor; might; energy that may be exerted; that physical property in a body which may produce action or motion in another body, or may counteract such action. By the *force* of the muscles we raise a weight, or resist an assault.

2. Momentum; the quantity of power produced by motion or the action of one body on another; as, the *force* of a cannon ball.

3. That which causes an operation or moral effect; strength; energy; as, the *force* of the mind, will, or understanding.

4. Violence; power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power. Let conquerors consider that *force* alone can keep what *force* has obtained.

5. Strength; moral power to convince the mind. There is great *force* in an argument.

6. Virtue; efficacy. No presumption or hypothesis can be of *force* enough to overthrow constant experience.

7. Validity; power to bind or hold. If the conditions of a covenant are not fulfilled, the contract is of no *force.* A testament is of *force* after the testator is dead. *Heb.* ix. 17.

8. Strength or power for war; armament; troops; an army or navy; as, a military or naval *force*; sometimes in the plural; as, military *forces.*

9. Destiny; necessity; compulsion; any extraneous power to which men are subject; as, the *force* of fate or of divine decrees.

10. Internal power; as, the *force* of habit.

11. In *law*, any unlawful violence to person or property. This is *simple*, when no other crime attends it, as the entering into another's possession, without committing any other unlawful act. It is *compound*, when some other violence or unlawful act is committed. The law also implies force, as when a person enters a house or inclosure lawfully, but afterward does an unlawful act. In this case, the law supposes the first entrance to be for that purpose, and therefore by force.

Physical force, is the force of material bodies.

Moral force, is the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining.

Force, in *mechanics*, is any thing which moves or tends to move a body. The pressure of bodies at rest is called a *force*, because it tends to produce motion. There is also the *force* of gravity or attraction, centrifugal and centripetal *forces*, expansive *force*, &c. *Olmsted.*

FŌRCE, *n.* A water-fall, so called from its violence or power. [*Cumberland.*] *Holloway.*

FŌRCE, *v. t.* To compel; to constrain to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible. Men are *forced* to submit to conquerors; masters *force* their slaves to labor.

2. To overpower by strength.

I should have *forced* thee soon with other arms. *Milton.*

3. To impel; to press; to drive; to draw or push by main strength; a sense of very extensive use; as, to *force* along a wagon or a ship; to *force* away a man's arms; water *forces* its way through a narrow channel; a man may be *forced* out of his possessions.

4. To enforce; to urge; to press.

Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore. *Dryden.*

5. To compel by strength of evidence; as, to *force* conviction on the mind; to *force* one to acknowledge the truth of a proposition.

6. To obtain by force; to take by violence; to assault and take; to storm; as, to *force* a passage; to *force* a town or fort.

7. To ravish; to violate by force, as a female.

8. To overstrain; to distort; as, a *forced* conceit.

9. To cause to produce ripe fruit prematurely, as a tree; or to cause to ripen prematurely, as fruit.

10. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Ralegh.*

To force from; to wrest from; to extort.

To force out; to drive out; to compel to issue out or to leave; also, to extort.

To force wine, is to fine it by a short process, or in a short time.

To force plants, is to urge the growth of plants by artificial heat.

To force meat, [Fr. *farcir*, to stuff,] is to stuff it.

FŌRCE, *v. i.* To lay stress on. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

2. To strive. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To use violence. *Spenser.*

FŌR'CED, (forst,) *pp.* Compelled; impelled; driven by violence; urged; stormed; ravished.

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2. *a.* Affected; overstrained; unnatural; as, a *forced* style.

FŌR'CED-LY, *adv.* Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally. [*Little used.*]

FŌR'CED-NESS, *n.* The state of being forced; distortion.

FŌRCE'FUL, *a.* Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power.

Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear. *Dryden.*

2. Violent; impetuous.

FŌRCE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Violently; impetuously.

FŌRCE'LESS, *a.* Having little or no force; feeble; impotent. *Shak.*

FŌRCE'-MEAT, *n.* [Fr. *farcir*, to stuff.] In *cookery*, meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, either served up alone, or used as a stuffing.

FOR'CEPS, *n.* [L.] *Literally*, a pair of pincers or tongs.

In *surgery*, an instrument for extracting any thing from a wound, and for like purposes. *Quincy.*

A pair of scissors for cutting off or dividing the fleshy, membranous parts of the body. *Encyc.*

FŌR'CER, *n.* He or that which forces, drives, or constrains.

2. The solid piston of a pump; the instrument by which water is driven up a pump. *Wilkins.*

FŌR'CI-BLE, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty; as, a punishment *forcible* to bridle sin. *Hooker.*

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as, a *forcible* stream.

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when broken. *Bacon.*

4. Powerful; acting with force; impressive; as, *forcible* words or arguments.

5. Containing force; acting by violence; as, *forcible* means.

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James his advocates hold to have been *forcible.* *Swift.*

7. Valid; binding; obligatory. [*Not used.*] *Johnson.*

8. In *law*, *forcible entry*, is an actual, violent entry into houses or lands.

Forcible detainer, is a violent withholding of the lands, &c., of another from his possession.

Forcible abduction, is the act of taking away wrongfully, as a child without the consent of the father, a ward without the consent of the guardian, or any person contrary to his or her will. *Blackstone.*

FŌR'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Force; violence.

FŌR'CI-BLY, *adv.* By violence or force.

2. Strongly; powerfully; with power or energy; impressively.

The gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very *forcibly* on our hopes and fears. *Tillotson.*

3. Impetuously; violently; with great strength; as, a stream rushing *forcibly* down a precipice.

FŌR'CING, *ppr.* or *a.* Compelling; impelling; driving; storming; ravishing.

2. Causing to ripen before the natural season, as fruit; or causing to produce ripe fruit prematurely, as a tree.

3. Fining wine by a speedy process.

FŌR'CING, *n.* In *gardening*, the art of raising plants, flowers, and fruits, at an earlier season than the natural one, by artificial heat. *Cyc.*

2. The operation of fining wines by a speedy process.

FŌR'CING-PIT, *n.* A pit of wood or masonry sunk in the earth, for containing the fermenting materials to produce bottom-heat in forcing plants. *Gardner.*

FŌR'CING-PUMP, *n.* A kind of pump used to throw water to a distance. It has a solid piston, and also a side tube, through which the water is forced by the action of the piston. *Buchanan.*

FOR'CI-PA-TED, *a.* [from *forceps.*] Formed like a pair of pincers, to open and inclose; as, a *forcipated* mouth. *Derham.*

FOR-CI-PA'TION, *n.* A pinching with pincers.

FŌRD, *n.* [Sax. *ford, fyrd;* G. *furt;* from the verb *faran*, to go or pass, or its root.]

1. A place in a river or other water, where it may be passed by man or beast on foot, or by wading.

2. A stream; a current.

Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford.* *Dryden.*

FŌRD, *v. t.* To pass or cross a river or other water by treading or walking on the bottom; to pass through water by wading; to wade through.

FŌRD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be waded or passed through on foot, as water.

FŌRD'ED, *pp.* Passed through on foot; waded.

FŌRD'ING, *ppr.* Wading; passing through on foot, as water.

FOR-DŌ', *v. t.* [Sax. *fordon; for* and *do.*]

To destroy; to undo; to ruin; to weary. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

FŌRE, *a.* [Sax. *fore, foran:* G. *vor;* D. *voor;* Sw. *for;* Dan. *for;* Hindoo, *para;* Ir. *for.* This is the same word in origin as *for*, from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go, to advance.]

1. *Properly*, advanced, or being in advance of something in motion or progression; as, the *fore* end of a chain carried in measuring land; the *fore* oxen or horses in a team.

2. Advanced in time; coming in advance of something; coming first; anterior; preceding; prior; as, the *fore* part of the last century; the *fore* part of the day, week, or year.

3. Advanced in order or series; antecedent; as, the *fore* part of a writing or bill.

4. Being in front or toward the face; opposed to *back* or *behind*; as, the *fore* part of a garment.

5. Going first; usually preceding the other part; as, the *fore* part of a ship, or of a coach.

FŌRE, *adv.* In the part that precedes or goes first.

In *seamen's language*, *fore* and *aft* signifies from one end of the vessel to the other; lengthwise of the vessel. *Totten. R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Fore, in *composition*, denotes, for the most part, priority of time; sometimes, advance in place.

[For the etymologies of the compounds of *fore*, see the principal word.]

FŌRE-AD-MON'ISH, *v. t.* To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event.

FŌRE-AD-VĪSE', *v. t.* To advise or counsel before the time of action, or before the event: to pre-admonish. *Shak.*

FŌRE-AL-LEGE', (fore-al-lej',) *v. t.* To allege or cite before. *Fotherby.*

FŌRE-AL-LEG'ED, *pp.* Previously alleged.

FŌRE-AL-LEG'ING, *ppr.* Alleging before.

FŌRE-AP-POINT', *v. t.* To set, order, or appoint, beforehand. *Sherwood.*

FŌRE-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* Previous appointment; pre-ordination. *Sherwood.*

FŌRE-ARM', *v. t.* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need. *South.*

FŌRE'ARM, *n.* In *anatomy*, that part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

FŌRE-ARM'ED, *a.* Armed beforehand; as, forewarned, *fore-armed.*

FŌRE-BE-LIEF', *n.* Previous belief.

FŌRE-BŌDE', *v. t.* To foretell; to prognosticate

2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of something future; as, my heart *forebodes* a sad reverse.

FŌRE-BŌDE'MENT, *n.* A presaging; presagement.

FŌRE-BŌD'ER, *n.* One who forebodes; a prognosticator; a soothsayer. *L'Estrange.*

2. A foreknower

FŌRE-BŌD'ING, *ppr.* Prognosticating; foretelling; foreknowing.

FŌRE-BŌD'ING, *n.* Prognostication.

FŌRE-BŌD'ING-LY, *adv.* In a prognosticating manner.

FŌRE'BRACE, *n.* A rope applied to the fore yard arm, to change the position of the foresail. *Mar. Dict.*

FŌRE-BY', *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; fast by. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FŌRE-CAST', *v. t.* To foresee; to provide against.

It is wisdom to *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange.*

2. To scheme; to plan before execution.

He shall *forecast* his devices against the strongholds. — Dan. xi.

3. To adjust, contrive, or appoint, beforehand.

The time so well *forecast.* *Dryden.*

FŌRE-CAST', *v. i.* To form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand.

Forecasting how his foe he might annoy. *Spenser.*

FŌRE'CAST, *n.* Previous contrivance; foresight, or the antecedent determination proceeding from it; as, a man of little *forecast.*

FŌRE-CAST'ER, *n.* One who foresees or contrives beforehand.

FŌRE-CAST'ING, *ppr.* Contriving previously.

FŌRE'CAS-TLE, (-kas'sl,) *n.* That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast, or forward of the after part of the fore channels; also, in *merchant vessels*, the forward part of the vessel, under the deck, where the sailors live. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

FŌRE-CHŌS'EN, (fore-chōz'n,) *a.* Preëlected; chosen beforehand.

FŌRE-CIT'ED, *a.* Cited or quoted before or above. *Arbuthnot.*

FŌRE-CLŌSE', *v. t.* To shut up; to preclude; to stop; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain *foreclosed* this trade. *Carew.*

To foreclose a mortgager, in *law*, is to cut him off from his equity of redemption, or the power of redeeming the mortgaged premises, by a judgment of court. *Blackstone.*

[*To foreclose a mortgage*, is not technically correct, but is often used.]

FŌRE-CLŌS'ED, *pp.* Prevented; precluded; cut off from the right of redemption.

FŌRE-CLŌS'ING, *ppr.* Precluding; cutting off from the right of redemption.

FŌRE-CLŌS'URE, *n.* Prevention.

2. The act of foreclosing, or depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate. *Blackstone.*

FŌRE-CON-CĒIVE', *v. t.* To preconceive. *Bacon.*

FŌRE-DATE', *v. t.* To date before the true time.

FŌRE-DAT'ED, *pp.* Dated before the true time.

FŌRE'DECK, *n.* The fore part of a deck, or of a ship.

FŌRE-DE-SIGN', (sīne,) *v. t.* To plan beforehand; to intend previously. *Cheyne.*

FŌRE-DE-SIGN'ED, *pp.* Planned beforehand.

FŌRE-DE-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Planning or intending previously.

FŌRE-DE-TERM'INE, *v. t.* To decree beforehand. *Hopkins.*

FŌRE-DE-TERM'IN-ED, *pp.* Previously determined.

FŌRE-DE-TERM'IN-ING, *ppr* Previously determining.

FŌRE-DOOM', *v. t.* To doom beforehand; to predestinate.

Thou art *foredoomed* to view the Stygian state. *Dryden.*

FŌRE'DOOM, *n.* Previous doom or sentence.

FŌRE'-DŌOR, *n.* The door in the front of a house.

FŌRE-ELD'ER, *n.* An ancestor.

FŌRE'-END, *n.* The end which precedes; the anterior part. *Bacon.*

FŌRE'FA-THER, *n.* An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, usually in a remote degree.

FŌRE-FEEL'ING, *n.* Presentiment. *Blackwood.*

FŌRE-FEND', *v. t.* To hinder; to fend off; to avert; to prevent approach; to forbid or prohibit. *Dryden.*

2. To defend; to guard; to secure. *Shak.*

This word, like the L. *arceo*, is applied to the thing assailing, and to the thing assailed. To drive back or resist that which assails, is to hinder its approach, to forbid or avert; and this act *defends* the thing threatened or assailed.

FŌRE-FEND'ED, *pp.* Hindered; prevented.

FŌRE-FEND'ING, *ppr.* Hindering; preventing.

FŌRE-FIN'GER, (-fing'ger,) *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index; called by our Saxon ancestors the *shoot-finger*, from its use in archery.

FŌRE-FLŌW', *v. t.* To flow before. *Dryden.*

FŌRE'-FOOT, *n.* One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped.

2. A hand, in contempt *Shak.*

3. In *a ship*, a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end, connecting it with the lower end of the stem. *Totten.*

FŌRE'FRONT, (-frunt,) *n.* The foremost part; as, the *forefront* of a building; the *forefront* of the battle. 2 *Sam.* xi. 15.

FŌRE'-GAME, *n.* A first game; first plan. *Whitlock.*

FŌRE-GŌ', *v. t.* [See Go.] To forbear to possess or enjoy; voluntarily to avoid the enjoyment of good. Let us *forego* the pleasures of sense, to secure immortal bliss.

2. To give up; to renounce; to resign. *But this word is usually applied to things not possessed or enjoyed, and which can not be resigned.*

3. To lose.

4. To go before; to precede. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

FŌRE-GŌ'ER, *n.* An ancestor; a progenitor. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. One who goes before another. *Davies.*

3. One who forbears to enjoy

FŌRE-GŌ'ING, *ppr.* Forbearing to have, possess, or enjoy.

2. *a.* Preceding; going before, in time or place; antecedent; as, a *foregoing* period of time; a *foregoing* clause in a writing.

FŌRE-GONE', (-gawn',) *pp.* Forborne to be possessed or enjoyed. *Spenser.*

2. Predetermined; made up beforehand; as, a *foregone* conclusion. *Shak.*

FŌRE'GROUND, *n.* The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures. *Dryden. Johnson.*

FŌRE-GUESS', *v. t.* To conjecture. [*Bad.*] *Sherwood.*

FŌRE'HAND, *n.* The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part. *Shak.*

FŌRE'HAND, *a.* Done sooner than is regular.

And so extenuate the *forehand* sin. *Shak.*

FŌRE'HAND-ED, *a.* Early; timely; seasonable; as, a *forehanded* care. *Taylor.*

2. In *America*, in good circumstances as to property; free from debt and possessed of property; as, a *forehanded* farmer.

3. Formed in the fore parts.

A substantial, true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded.* *Dryden.*

FORE'HEAD, (for'hed, *or rather* for'ed,) *n.* The part of the face which extends from the hair on the top of the head to the eyes.

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness. *Bp. Hall. Swift.*

FORE'HEAD-BĀLD, *a.* Bald above the forehead. *Levit.* xiii. 41.

FŌRE-HEAR', *v. i.* To be informed before.

FŌRE-HEND', *v. t.* To seize. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FŌRE-HEW', *v. t.* To hew or cut in front. *Sackville.*

FŌRE-HEW'ED, (-hūde',) *pp.* Cut in front.

FŌRE-HEW'ING, *ppr.* Hewing in front.

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FŌRE-HŌLD'ING, *n.* Predictions; ominous forebodings; superstitious prognostications. [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

FŌRE'-HOOK, *n.* In *ships*, a breast-hook; a piece of timber placed across the stem, to unite the bows and strengthen the fore part of the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

FŌRE'-HORSE, *n.* The horse in a team which goes foremost.

FOR'EIGN, (for'in,) *a.* [Fr. *forain*; Norm. *forein*; Sp. *foraneo*; from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go or depart; L. *foris*, *foras*, Fr. *hors*, abroad.]

1. Belonging to another nation or country; alien; not of the country in which one resides; extraneous. We call every country *foreign* which is not within the jurisdiction of our own government. In this sense, Scotland, before the union, was *foreign* to England; and Canada is now *foreign* to the United States. *More generally*, *foreign* is applied to countries more remote than an adjacent territory; as, a *foreign* market; a *foreign* prince. In *the United States*, all transatlantic countries are *foreign*.

2. Produced in a distant country or jurisdiction; coming from another country; as, *foreign* goods; goods of *foreign* manufacture; a *foreign* minister.

3. Remote; not belonging; not connected; with *to* or *from*. You dissemble; the sentiments you express are *foreign to* your heart. This design is *foreign from* my thoughts. [*The use of* from *is preferable, and best authorized.*]

4. Impertinent; not pertaining; not to the purpose. The observation is *foreign* to the subject under consideration.

5. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. *Shak.*

6. Extraneous; adventitious; not native or natural.

7. In *law*, a *foreign attachment* is an attachment of the goods of a foreigner within a city or liberty, for the satisfaction of a debt due from the foreigner to a citizen; or an attachment of the money or goods of a debtor, in the hands of another person.

A *foreign bill of exchange*, is a bill drawn by a person in one country on his correspondent or agent in another, as distinguished from an *inland bill*, which is drawn by one person on another in the same jurisdiction or country.

Foreign plea; a plea or objection to a judge as incompetent to try the question, on the ground that it is not within his jurisdiction. *Encyc.*

FOR'EIGN-BUILT, (-bilt) *a.* Built in a foreign country. *Jefferson.*

FOR'EIGN-ER, (for'in-er,) *n.* A person born in a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks. A Spaniard is a *foreigner* in France and England. All men not born in the United States are to them *foreigners*, and they are aliens till naturalized. A naturalized person is a citizen; but we still call him a *foreigner by birth*.

FOR'EIGN-NESS, (for'in-ness,) *n.* Remoteness; want of relation; as, the *foreignness* of a subject from the main business.

FŌRE-IM-AG'INE, *v. t.* To conceive or fancy before proof, or beforehand.

FŌRE-IM-AG'IN-ED, *pp.* Conceived before.

FŌRE-IM-AG'IN-ING, *ppr.* Imagining beforehand.

FŌRE-JUDGE', (fōre-juj',) *v. t.* To prejudge; to judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof.

2 In *law*, to expel from a court, for mal-practice or non-appearance When an attorney is sued, and called to appear in court, if he declines, he is *forejudged*, and his name is struck from the rolls.

FŌRE-JUDG'ED, *pp.* Prejudged.

FŌRE-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Prejudging.

FŌRE-JUDG'MENT, *n.* Judgment previously formed. *Spenser.*

FŌRE-KNŌW', (-nō',) *v. t.* [See KNOW.] To have previous knowledge of; to foresee.

> Who would the miseries of man *foreknow?* *Dryden.*
> For whom he did *foreknow*, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son. — Rom. viii.

FŌRE-KNŌW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be foreknown.

FŌRE-KNŌW'ER, *n.* One that foreknows. [*More.*

FŌRE-KNŌW'ING, *ppr.* Knowing beforehand.

FŌRE-KNOWL'EDGE, (fōre-nol'ej,) *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

> If I *foreknew*,
> *Foreknowledge* had no influence on their fault. *Milton.*

FŌRE-KNŌWN', *pp.* Known beforehand.

FOR'EL, *n.* A kind of parchment for the cover of books.

FŌRE'LAND, *n.* A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the sea some distance from the line of the shore; a head-land; as, the North and South *Foreland* in Kent, in England.

2. In *fortification*, a piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

FŌRE-LĀY', *v. t.* To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive antecedently. *Johnson.*

FŌRE-LĒAD'ER, *n.* One who leads others by his example.

FŌRE-LEND', *v. t.* To lend or give beforehand. *Spenser.*

FŌRE-LIFT', *v. t.* To raise aloft any anterior part. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FŌRE'LOCK, *n.* The lock of hair that grows from the forepart of the head. "Take time by the *forelock*," i. e., seize an opportunity when presented. *Swift.*

2. In *sea language*, a flat piece of iron driven through the end of a bolt, to retain it firmly in its place. *Totten.*

FŌRE-LOOK', *v. t.* To look beforehand or forward. *Spenser.*

FŌRE'MAN, *n.* The first or chief man; *particularly*, the chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker.

2. The superintendent in a printing-office or other establishment, who conducts the whole work.

FŌRE'MAST, *n.* The mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed in the fore part or forecastle, and carries the foresail and fore-topsail yards. *Encyc.*

FŌRE-MEANT', (fōre-ment',) *a.* Intended beforehand. *Spenser.*

FŌRE-MEN'TION-ED, *a.* Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same writing or discourse.

FŌRE'MŌST, *a.* First in place; most advanced; as, the *foremost* troops of an army.

2. First in dignity. In honor he held the *foremost* rank.

FŌRE'MŌTH-ER, *n.* A female ancestor. *Prideaux.*

FŌRE'NAME, *n.* The first name that precedes another, as Imperator Cæsar Augustus. *Selden.*

FŌRE'NAM-ED, *a.* Named or nominated before.

2. Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

FŌRE'NOON, *n.* The former part of the day, from the morning to meridian, or noon. We usually call the first part of the day, from the dawn to the time of breakfast, or the hour of business, the *morning*, and from this period to noon, the *forenoon*. But the limits are not precisely defined by custom.

FŌRE'-NŌTICE, *n.* Notice or information of an event before it happens. *Rymer.*

FO-REN'SAL, *a.* Forensic.

FO-REN'SIC, *a.* [from L. *forensis*, from *forum*, a court.]

Belonging to courts of judicature; used in courts or legal proceedings; as, a *forensic* term; *forensic* eloquence or disputes. *Locke. Watts.*

FŌRE-OR-DAIN', *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to preordain; to predestinate; to predetermine. *Hooker.*

FŌRE-OR-DAIN'ED, *pp.* Previously ordained.

FŌRE-OR-DAIN'ING, *ppr.* Preordaining.

FŌRE-OR-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination. *Jackson.*

FŌRE'PART, *n.* The part first in time; as, the *forepart* of the day or week.

2. The part most advanced in place; the anterior part; as, the *forepart* of any moving body.

3. The beginning; as, the *forepart* of a series.

FŌRE'PAST-ED, } *a.* Past before a certain time; as,
FŌRE'PAST, } *forepast* sins. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

FŌRE'-PLANE, *n.* In *carpentry* and *joinery*, the first plane used after the saw and axe. *Gwilt.*

FŌRE-POS-SESS'ED, (-pos-sest',) *a.* Holding formerly in possession; also, preöccupied; prepossessed; preëngaged. *Sanderson.*

FŌRE-PRIZE', *v. t.* To prize or rate beforehand. *Hooker.*

FŌRE-PRIZ'ED, *pp.* Prized beforehand.

FŌRE-PRIZ'ING, *ppr.* Prizing beforehand.

FŌRE'-PROM'IS-ED, (-prom'ist,) *a.* Promised beforehand; preëngaged.

FŌRE-QUŌT'ED, *a.* Cited before; quoted in a foregoing part of the work.

FŌRE-RAN', *pret.* of FORERUN.

FŌRE'RANK, *n.* The first rank; the front. *Shak.*

FŌRE-RĒACH' *upon*, *v. t.* In *navigation*, to gain or advance upon in progression or motion. *Mar. Dict.*

FŌRE-RĒAD', *v. t.* To signify by tokens. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FŌRE-RĒAD'ING, *n.* Previous perusal. *Hales.*

FŌRE-RE-CIT'ED, *a.* Named or recited before. *Shak.*

FŌRE-RE-MEM'BER-ED, *a.* Called to mind previously. *Mountagu.*

FŌRE'RIGHT, (-rīte,) *a.* Ready; forward; quick. *Massinger.*

FŌRE'RIGHT, *adv.* Right forward; onward. *Beaum.*

FŌRE-RUN', *v. t.* To advance before; to come before as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger.

> Heavinesa *foreruns* the good event. *Shak.*

2. To precede; to have the start of. *Graunt.*

FŌRE-RUN'NER, *n.* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger.

> My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came. *Dryden.*

2. An ancestor or predecessor. [*Obs.*]

3. A prognostic; a sign foreshowing something to follow. Certain pains in the head, back, and limbs, are the *forerunners* of a fever.

FŌRE-RUN'NING, *ppr.* Running before; preceding.

FŌRE'SAID, (-sed,) *pp.* or *a.* Spoken before. [See AFORESAID.]

FŌRE'SAIL, *n.* A sail extended on the fore-yard, which is supported by the foremast.

FŌRE-SĀY', *v. t.* To predict; to foretell. *Shak.*

FŌRE-SĀY'ING, *n.* A prediction. *Sherwood.*

FŌRE-SEE', *v. t.* To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.

> A prudent man *foreseeth* the evil and hideth himself. — Prov. xxii.

FŌRE-SEE'ING, *ppr.* Seeing before the event.

FŌRE-SEEN', *pp.* Seen beforehand.

FŌRE-SEER', *n.* One who foresees or foreknows.

FŌRE-SĒIZE', *v. t.* To seize beforehand.

FŌRE-SĒIZ'ED, *pp.* Seized beforehand.

FŌRE-SĒIZ'ING, *ppr.* Seizing beforehand.

FŌRE-SHAD'ŌW, *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand. *Dryden.*

FŌRE-SHAD'ŌW-ED, *pp.* Typified before.

FŌRE-SHAD'ŌW-ING, *ppr.* Shadowing beforehand.

FŌRE-SHAD'ŌW-ING, *n.* The act of shadowing beforehand; anticipation.

FŌRE-SHĀME', *v. t.* To shame; to bring reproach on. *Shak.*

FŌRE-SHĀM'ED, *pp.* Shamed before.

FŌRE-SHĀM'ING, *ppr.* Shaming before.

FORE-SHEW', (-shō.) See FORESHOW.

FŌRE'SHIP, *n.* The fore part of a ship. *Acts* xxvii.

FŌRE-SHORT'EN, *v. t.* In *painting*, to represent figures as they appear to the eye when seen obliquely. Thus, a carriage-wheel, when viewed obliquely, appears like an ellipse. Human figures painted on a ceiling are sometimes so *foreshortened*, that the toes appear almost to touch the chin. So, also, in standing near a lofty building, the parts above are *foreshortened*, or appear shorter to the eye than they really are, because seen obliquely from below. *Encyc. Am.*

FŌRE-SHORT'EN-ING, *n.* The representation or appearance of objects when viewed obliquely. [See FORESHORTEN.] *Dryden.*

FŌRE-SHŌW', *v. t.* To show beforehand; to prognosticate.

> Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,
> Whose purple blush the day *foreshows*. *Denham.*

2. To predict; to foretell.

3. To represent beforehand, or before it comes.

FŌRE-SHŌW'ER, *n.* One who predicts. [*Hooker.*

FŌRE-SHŌW'ING, *ppr.* Showing before; predicting.

FŌRE-SHŌWN', *pp.* Shown beforehand; predicted.

FŌRE'-SHROUDS, *n. pl.* The shrouds of a ship attached to the foremast.

FŌRE'SIDE, *n.* The front side; also, a specious outside. *Spenser.*

FŌRE'SIGHT, *n.* Prescience; foreknowledge; prognostication; the act of foreseeing. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity; foreknowledge accompanied with prudence in guarding against evil. *Spenser.*

FŌRE-SIGHT'ED, *a.* Prudent in guarding against evil; provident for the future.

FŌRE-SIGHT'FUL, *a.* Prescient; provident. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

FŌRE-SIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* To signify beforehand; to betoken previously; to foreshow; to typify. *Hooker.*

FŌRE'SKIN, *n.* The skin that covers the glans penis; the prepuce.

FŌRE'SKIRT, *n.* The loose and pendulous part of a coat before. *Shak.*

FŌRE-SLACK', *v. t.* To neglect by idleness. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FŌRE-SLŌW', *v. t.* To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct. [*Not used.*]

> No stream, no wood, no mountain could *foreslow*
> Their hasty pace. *Fairfax.*

2. To neglect; to omit. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

FŌRE-SLŌW', *v. i.* To be dilatory; to loiter. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FŌRE-SPĒAK', *v. t.* To foresay; to foreshow; to foretell or predict. *Camden.*

2. To forbid. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. To bewitch. [*Not used.*] *Drayton.*

FŌRE-SPĒAK'ING, *n.* A prediction; also, a preface. [*Not used.*]

FŌRE'SPEECH, *n.* A preface. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

FŌRE-SPENT', *a.* Wasted in strength; tired; exhausted. *Shak.*

2. Past; as, life *forespent*. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

FŌRE-SPŌK'EN, *a.* Previously spoken.

FŌRE-SPUR'RER, *n.* One that rides before. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FOR'EST, *n.* [It. *foresta*; Fr. *forêt*; Arm. *forest*; G. *forst*; Ir. *foraois*, *foraighis*; Norm. *forcs*; from the same root as L. *foris*, Fr. *hors*, and the Sax. *farun*, to go, to depart. Hence, the It. *forestiere*, Sp. *forastero*, signifies strange, foreign; It. *foresto*, wild, savage; Port. *forasteiro*, a stranger. This enables us to understand the radical meaning of other words which signify *strange*, *wild*, *barbarous*, &c. They all express distance from cities and civilization, and are from roots expressing departure or wandering.]

2. An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees. In *America*, the word is usually applied to a wood of native growth, or a tract of wood-

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land which has never been cultivated. It differs from wood or woods chiefly in extent. We read of the Hercynian *forest*, in Germany, and the *forest* of Andennes, in France or Gaul.

2. In *law*, in *Great Britain*, a certain territory of woody grounds and pastures, privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, under the protection of the king, for his pleasure. [*In this sense, the word has no application in America.*]

Forest laws; laws for governing and regulating forests, and preserving game. *England.*

FOR'EST, *v. t.* To cover with trees or wood.

FŌRE'STAFF, *n.* An instrument formerly used at sea, for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies. It is now superseded by the sextant. *Brande.*

FOR'EST-AGE, *n.* An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; also, the right of foresters. *England.*

FŌRE-STALL', *v. t.* [See STALL.] To anticipate; to take beforehand.

Why need a man *forestall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid? *Milton.*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

I will not *forestall* your judgment of the rest. *Pope.*

3. In *law*, to buy or bargain for corn, or provisions of any kind, before they arrive at the market or fair, with intent to sell them at higher prices. This is a penal offense. *Encyc.*

4. To deprive by something prior [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

FŌRE-STALL'ED, *pp.* Anticipated; hindered; purchased before arrival in market.

FŌRE-STALL'ER, *n.* One who forestalls; a person who purchases provisions before they come to the fair or market, with a view to raise the price. *Locke.*

FŌRE-STALL'ING, *ppr.* Anticipating; hindering; buying provisions before they arrive in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.

FŌRE-STALL'ING, *n.* Anticipation; prevention; the act of buying provisions before they are offered in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.

FŌRE'STAY, *n.* In *a ship's rigging*, a large, strong rope, reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end, to support the mast. *Mar. Dict.*

FŌRE'-STICK, *n.* The front stick of a wood fire.

FOR'EST-BORN, *a.* Born in a forest or wilderness. *Shak.*

FOR'EST-ED, *pp.* Covered with trees; wooded. *Tooke.*

2. *a.* Overspread with a forest. *S. E. Dwight.*

FOR'EST-ER, *n.* In *England*, an officer appointed to watch a forest, preserve the game, and institute suits for trespasses. *Encyc.*

2. An inhabitant of a forest. *Shak.*

3. A forest-tree. *Evelyn.*

FOR'EST-ING, *ppr.* Covering with trees.

FŌRE'SWART, } *a.* [See SWEAT.] Exhausted by
FŌRE'SWAT, } heat. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

FŌRE'-TACK-LE, *n.* The tackle on the foremast.

FŌRE'TASTE, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation. The pleasures of piety are a *foretaste* of heaven.

FŌRE-TASTE', *v. t.* To taste before possession; to have previous enjoyment or experience of something; to anticipate.

2. To taste before another.

FŌRE-TAST'ED, *pp.* Tasted beforehand, or before another. *Milton.*

FŌRE-TAST'ER, *n.* One that tastes beforehand, or before another.

FŌRE-TAST'ING, *ppr.* Tasting before.

FŌRE-TAUGHT', (-tawt',) *pp.* Taught beforehand.

FŌRE-TEACH', *v. t.* To teach beforehand. *Spenser.*

FŌRE-TELL', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* FORETOLD. To predict; to tell before an event happens; to prophesy. *Milton. Pope.*

2. To foretoken; to foreshow. *Warton.*

FŌRE-TELL', *v. i.* To utter prediction or prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise *foretold* of these days. — Acts iii.

FŌRE-TELL'ER, *n.* One who predicts or prophesies; a foreshower. *Boyle.*

FŌRE-TELL'ING, *ppr.* Predicting.

FŌRE-TELL'ING, *n.* Prediction.

FŌRE-THINK', *v. t.* To think beforehand; to anticipate in the mind.

The soul of every man
Perpetually does *forethink* thy fall. *Shak.*

2. To contrive beforehand. *Bp. Hall.*

FŌRE-THINK', *v. i.* To contrive beforehand. *Smith.*

FŌRE-THOUGHT', (fōre-thawt',) *pret.* of FORETHINK.

FŌRE'THOUGHT, (fōre'thawt,) *n.* A thinking beforehand; anticipation; prescience; premeditation.

2. Provident care. *Blackstone.*

FŌRE'-THOUGHT'FUL, *a.* Having forethought.

FŌRE-TŌ'KEN, *v. t.* To foreshow; to presignify; to prognosticate.

Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood. *Daniel.*

FŌRE-TŌ'KEN, *n.* Prognostic; previous sign.

FŌRE-TŌ'KEN-ED, *pp.* Foreshown. [*Sidney.*

FŌRE-TŌ'KEN-ING, *ppr.* Presignifying.

FŌRE-TŌLD', *pp.* Predicted; told before.

FŌRE'-TOOTH, *n.*; *pl.* FORE-TEETH. One of the teeth in the fore part of the mouth; an incisor.

FŌRE'TOP, *n.* The hair on the fore part of the head.

2. That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

3. In *ships*, the platform erected at the head of the foremast. [*In this sense, the accent on the two syllables is nearly equal.*]

FŌRE-TOP'MAST, *n.* The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the foretop-gallant-mast.

FOR-EV'ER, *adv.* At all times.

2. To eternity; through endless ages.

FŌRE-VOUCH'ED, (-voucht',) *pp.* Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shak.*

FŌRE'WARD, *n.* The van; the front. 1 *Maccabees.*

FŌRE-WARN', (fōre-waurn',) *v. t.* To admonish beforehand.

I will *forewarn* you whom ye shall fear. — Luke xii.

2. To inform previously; to give previous notice. *Milton.*

3. To caution beforehand. *Dryden.*

FŌRE-WARN'ED, *pp.* Admonished, cautioned, or informed beforehand.

FŌRE-WARN'ING, *ppr.* Previously admonishing or informing.

FŌRE-WARN'ING, *n.* Previous admonition, caution, or notice.

FŌRE-WEND', *v. t.* To go before. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FŌRE'WIND, *n.* A favorable wind. *Shak.*

FŌRE-WISH', *v. t.* To wish beforehand. *Knolles.*

FŌRE'WŌM-AN, *n.* A woman who is chief; the head woman. *Tatler.*

FŌRE-WŌRN', *pp.* [See WEAR.] Worn out; wasted or obliterated by time or use. *Sidney.*

FOR'FEIT, (for'fit,) *v. t.* [Fr. *forfaire, forfait*; Low L. *forisfacere*, from L. *foris*, out or abroad, and *facio*, to make; Norm. *forface*, forfeit, and *forfist*, forfeited.]

To lose or render confiscable, by some fault, offense, or crime; to lose the right to some species of property, or that which belongs to one; to alienate the right to possess by some neglect or crime; as, to *forfeit* an estate by a breach of the condition of tenure, or by treason. By the ancient laws of England, a man *forfeited* his estate by neglecting or refusing to fulfill the conditions on which it was granted to him, or by a breach of fealty. A man now *forfeits* his estate by committing treason. A man *forfeits* his honor or reputation by a breach of promise, and by any criminal or disgraceful act. Statutes declare that by certain acts a man shall *forfeit* a certain sum of money. Under the feudal system, the right to the land *forfeited* vested in the lord or superior. In modern times, the right to things *forfeited* is generally regulated by statutes; it is vested in the state, in corporations, or in prosecutors or informers, or partly in the state or a corporation and partly in an individual. The duelist, to secure the reputation of bravery, *forfeits* the esteem of good men and the favor of Heaven.

FOR'FEIT, (for'fit,) *n.* [Fr. *forfait*; W. *forfed*; Low L. *forisfactura*. Originally, and still in French, a trespass, transgression, or crime. But with us, the effect of some transgression or offense.]

1. That which is forfeited or lost, or the right to which is alienated by a crime, offense, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty. He that murders pays the *forfeit* of his life. When a statute creates a penalty for a transgression, either in money or in corporal punishment, the offender, who, on conviction, pays the money or suffers the punishment, pays the *forfeit*.

2. Something deposited and redeemable by a jocular fine; whence the game of *forfeits*. *Goldsmith. Smart.*

3. One whose life is forfeited. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FOR'FEIT, *part. a.* [Used for FORFEITED.] Lost or alienated for an offense or crime; liable to penal seizure.

And his long toils were *forfeit* for a look. *Dryden.*

FOR'FEIT-A-BLE, (for'fit-a-bl,) *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

For the future, uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and *forfeitable* like the lands themselves. *Blackstone.*

FOR'FEIT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Lost or alienated by an offense, crime, or breach of condition.

FOR'FEIT-ER, *n.* One who incurs punishment by forfeiting his bond. *Shak.*

FOR'FEIT-ING, *ppr.* Alienating or losing, as a right, by an offense, crime, or breach of condition.

FOR'FEIT-URE, (for'fit-yūre,) *n.* The act of forfeiting; the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honor, office, or effects, by an offense, crime, breach of condition, or other act. In regard to property, *forfeiture* is a loss of the right to possess, but not generally the actual possession, which is to be transferred by some subsequent process. In the feudal system, a forfeiture of lands gave him in reversion or remainder a right to enter.

2. That which is forfeited; an estate forfeited; a fine or mulct. The prince enriched his treasury by fines and *forfeitures*.

FOR'FEX, *n.* [L.] A pair of scissors. *Pope.*

FOR-GAVE', *pret.* of FORGIVE, which see.

FŌRGE, *n.* [Fr. *forge*; Sp. Port. *forja*; probably from L. *ferrum*, iron; It. *ferriera*, a forge; Port. *ferragem*, iron-work.]

1. A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated and hammered into form. A larger forge is called with us *iron-works*. Smaller forges, consisting of a bellows so placed as to cast a stream of air upon ignited coals, are of various forms and uses. Armies have traveling *forges* for repairing gun-carriages, &c.

2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped. *Hooker.*

3. The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metalline bodies.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy. *Bacon.*

FŌRGE, *v. t.* To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal.

2. To make by any means.

Names that the schools *forged*, and put into the mouths of scholars. *Locke.*

3. To make falsely; to falsify; to counterfeit; to make in the likeness of something else; as, to *forge* coin; to *forge* a bill of exchange, or a receipt.

FŌRGED, (fōrjd,) *pp.* or *a.* Hammered; beaten into shape; made; counterfeited.

FŌRG'ER, *n.* One that makes or forms.

2. One who counterfeits; a falsifier.

FŌRG'ER-Y, *n.* The act of forging or working metal into shape. [*In this sense, rarely or never now used.*]

2. The act of falsifying; the crime of counterfeiting; as, the *forgery* of coin, or of bank notes, or of a bond. *Forgery* may consist in counterfeiting a writing, or in setting a false name to it, to the prejudice of another person.

3. That which is forged or counterfeited. Certain letters, purporting to be written by General Washington, during the revolution, were *forgeries*.

FOR-GET', *v. t.*; *pret.* FORGOT, [FORGAT, *obs.*;] *pp.* FORGOT, FORGOTTEN. [Sax. *forgetan, forgitan, forgytan*; G. *vergessen*; D. *vergeeten*; Sw. *förgäta*; Dan. *forgietter*; *for* and *get*.]

1. To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and *forget* not all his benefits. — Ps. ciii.

2. To slight; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *forget*, yet will I not *forget* thee. — Is. xlix.

FOR-GET'FUL, *a.* Apt to forget; easily losing the remembrance of. A *forgetful* man should use helps to strengthen his memory.

2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. — Heb. xiii.

3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious; as, *forgetful* draughts. *Dryden.*

FOR-GET'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

FOR-GET'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of losing the remembrance or recollection of a thing; or rather, the quality of being apt to let any thing slip from the mind.

2. Loss of remembrance or recollection; a ceasing to remember; oblivion.

A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope.*

3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention; as, *forgetfulness* of duty. *Hooker.*

FORG'E-TIVE, *a.* [from *forge*.] That may forge or produce; inventive. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FOR-GET'-ME-NOT', *n.* A small herb, of the genus *Myosotis*, bearing a beautiful blue flower, and extensively considered the emblem of fidelity. *Encyc. Am.*

FOR-GET'TER, *n.* One that forgets; a heedless person.

FOR-GET'TING, *ppr.* Losing the remembrance of.

FOR-GET'TING, *n.* The act of forgetting; forgetfulness; inattention.

FOR-GET'TING-LY, *adv* By forgetting or forgetfulness. *B. Jonson.*

FORG'ING, *ppr.* Hammering; beating into shape; counterfeiting.

FORG'ING, *n.* The act of beating into shape; the act of counterfeiting.

FOR-GIV'A-BLE, *a.* [See FORGIVE.] That may be pardoned. *Sherwood.*

FOR-GIVE', (for-giv',) *v. t.*; *pret.* FORGAVE; *pp* FORGIVEN. [*for* and *give*; Sax. *forgifan*; Goth. *fragiban*; G. *vergeben*; D. *vergeeven*; Dan. *forgiver*; Sw. *tilgifva*. The sense is, to give from, that is, away, as we see by the Gothic *fra*, from. The English *for*, and G. and D. *ver*, are the same word, or from the same root; *ver* is the Eng. *far*. The Swedish *til* signifies *to*, and in this compound it signifies toward or back; so in L. *remitto*. See GIVE.]

1. To pardon; to remit, as an offense or debt; to overlook an offense, and treat the offender as not guilty. The original and proper phrase is to *forgive the offense*, to send it away, to reject it, that is, not to *impute it*, [put it to,] the offender. But, by an easy

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transition, we also use the phrase, to *forgive the person* offending.

Forgive us our debts. *Lord's Prayer.*
If ye *forgive* men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also *forgive* you. — Matt. vi.
As savages never forget a favor, so they never *forgive* an injury. *N. Chipman.*

It is to be noted that *pardon*, like *forgive*, may be followed by the name or person, and by the offense; but *remit* can be followed by the offense only. We forgive or pardon the man, but we do not *remit* him.

2. To remit, as a debt, fine, or penalty.

FOR-GIV'EN, *pp.* Pardoned; remitted.

FOR-GIVE'NESS, (for-giv'ness,) *n.* The act of forgiving; the pardon of an offender, by which he is considered and treated as not guilty. The *forgiveness* of enemies is a Christian duty.

2. The pardon or remission of an offense or crime; as, the *forgiveness* of sin or of injuries.

3. Disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive

And mild *forgiveness* intercede
To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

4. Remission of a debt, fine, or penalty.

FOR-GIV'ER, *n.* One who pardons or remits.

FOR-GIV'ING, *ppr.* Pardoning; remitting.

2. *a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offenses; mild; merciful; compassionate; as, a *forgiving* temper.

FOR-GOT', FOR-GOT'TEN, } *pp.* or *a.* from FORGET.

FOR-HAIL', *v. t.* To draw or distress. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FO-RIN'SE-CAL, *a.* [L. *forinsecus.*] Foreign; alien. [*Little used.*]

FO-RIS-FA-MIL'IATE, *v. i.* [L. *foris*, without, and *familia*, family.]

To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance. *Literally*, to put one's self out of the family. *El. of Criticism.*

FO-RIS-FA-MIL-I-A'TION, *n.* When a child has received a portion of his father's estate, and renounces all title to a further share, his act is called *forisfamiliation*, and he is said to be *forisfamiliated.* *Encyc.*

FORK, *n.* [Sax. *forc*; D. *vork*; W. *forc*; Fr. *fourche*; Arm. *fork*; Sp. *horca*; Port. and It. *forca*; L. *furca.*]

1. An instrument consisting of a handle, and a blade of metal, divided into two or more points or prongs, used for lifting or pitching any thing; as, a *tablefork* for feeding; a *pitchfork*; a *dungfork*, &c. Forks are also made of ivory, wood, or other material.

2. A point; as, a thunderbolt with three *forks.* Shakspeare uses it for the point of an arrow.

3. *Forks*; in the *plural*, the point where a road parts into two; and the point where a river divides, or rather, where two rivers meet and unite in one stream. Each branch is called a *fork.*

FORK, *v. i.* To shoot into blades, as corn. *Mortimer.*

2. To divide into two; as, a road *forks.*

FORK, *v. t.* To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay.

2. To dig and break ground with a fork.

3. To make sharp; to point.

FORK'ED, (forkt,) *pp.* Raised, pitched, or dug, with a fork.

2. *a.* Opening into two or more parts, points, or shoots; as, a *forked* tongue; the *forked* lightning.

3. Having two or more meanings. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

FORK'ED-LY, *adv.* In a forked form.

FORK'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of opening into two or more parts.

FORK'HEAD, *n.* The point of an arrow. *Spenser.*

FORK'LESS, *a.* Having no fork.

FORK'TAIL, *n.* A salmon in his fourth year's growth. [*Local.*]

FORK'Y, *a.* Forked; furcated; opening into two or more parts, shoots, or points; as, a *forky* tongue. *Pope.*

FOR-LAY', *v. t.* To lie in wait for; to ambush; as, a thief *forlays* a traveler. *Dryden.*

FOR-LIE', *v. i.; pret.* FORLAY. To lie before or in front of. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FOR-LORE', *a.* Forlorn. [*Not in use.*]

FOR-LORN', *a.* [Sax. *forloren*, from *forleoran*, to send away, to relinquish, to desert, to lose; *leoran*, to pass, to migrate; D. *verlooren*; Dan. *forloren*, from *forlorer*, Sw. *förlora*, to lose. Class Lr.]

1. Deserted; destitute; stripped or deprived; forsaken. Hence, lost; helpless; wretched; solitary.

Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn.* *Hubberd.*
To live again in these wild woods *forlorn.* *Milton.*
For here *forlorn* and lost I tread. *Goldsmith.*

2. Taken away. [*Obs.*]

When as night hath us of light *forlorn.* *Spenser.*

3. Small; despicable; *in a ludicrous sense. Shak.*

FOR-LORN', *n.* A lost, forsaken, solitary person. *Shak.*

FOR-LORN'-HOPE, *n.* *Literally*, a desperate case; hence, in *military affairs*, a detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a counterscarp, enter a breach, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

FOR-LORN'LY, *adv.* In a forlorn manner. *Pollok.*

FOR-LORN'NESS, *n.* Destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition. *Boyle.*

FOR-LYE'. See FORLIE.

FORM, *n.* [L. *forma*: Fr. *forme*; Sp. *forma*, *horma*; It. *forma*; Ir. *foirm*; D. *vorm*; G. *form*; Sw. and Dan. *form.* The root of this word is not certainly known. The primary sense is probably to set, to fix, to fit. The D. *vormen* is rendered, to form, to shape, to mold, to *confirm*; and *form* may be allied to *firm.*]

1. The shape or external appearance of a body; the figure, as defined by lines and angles; that manner of being peculiar to each body, which exhibits it to the eye as distinct from every other body. Thus we speak of the *form* of a circle, the *form* of a square or triangle, a circular *form*, the *form* of the head, or of the human body, a handsome *form*, an ugly *form*, a frightful *form.*

Matter is the basis or substratum of bodies; *form* is the particular disposition of matter in each body, which distinguishes its appearance from that of every other body.

The *form* of his visage was changed. — Dan. iii.
After that he appeared in another *form* to two of them, as they walked. — Mark xvi.

2. Manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things; as, a *form* of words or expressions.

3. Model; draught; pattern.

Hold fast the *form* of sound words, which thou hast heard of me. — 2 Tim. i.

4. Beauty; elegance; splendor; dignity.

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. — Is. liii.

5. Regularity; method; order This is a rough draught to be reduced to *form.*

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Having the *form* of godliness, but denying the power thereof. — 2 Tim. iii.

7. Stated method; established practice; ritual or prescribed mode; as, the *forms* of public worship; the *forms* of judicial proceeding; *forms* of civility.

8. Ceremony; as, it is a mere matter of *form.*

9. Determinate shape.

The earth was without *form*, and void. — Gen. i.

10. Likeness; image.

Who, being in the *form* of God. — Phil. ii.
He took on him the *form* of a servant. — Phil. ii.

11. Manner; system; as, a *form* of government; a monarchical or republican *form.*

12. Manner of arrangement; disposition of component parts; as, the interior *form* or structure of the flesh or bones, or of other bodies.

13. A long seat; a bench without a back. *Watts.*

[In this and the two following senses, the English pronunciation is *fōrm.*]

14. In *schools*, a class; a rank of students. *Dryden.*

15. The seat or bed of a hare. *Prior.*

16. A mold; something to give shape, or on which things are fashioned. *Encyc.*

17. In *printing*, an assemblage of types, composed and arranged in order, disposed into pages or columns, and inclosed and locked in a chase, to receive an impression. The *outer* form always contains the first and last pages, the *inner* form contains the second page.

18. *Essential form*, is that mode of existence which constitutes a thing what it is, and without which it could not exist. Thus water and light have each its particular *form* of existence, and the parts of water being decomposed, it ceases to be water. *Accidental form* is not necessary to the existence of a body. *Earth* is *earth* still, whatever may be its color.

FORM, *v. t.* [L. *formo.*]

1. To make or cause to exist in a particular manner.

And the Lord God *formed* man of the dust of the ground. — Gen. ii.

2. To shape; to mold or fashion into a particular shape or state; as, to *form* an image of stone or clay.

3. To plan; to scheme; to modify. *Dryden.*

4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner; as, to *form* a line or square of troops.

5. To adjust; to settle.

Our differences with the Romanists are thus *formed* into an interest. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to invent; as, to *form* a design or scheme.

7. To make up; to frame; to settle by deductions of reason; as, to *form* an opinion or judgment; to *form* an estimate.

8. To mold; to model by instruction and discipline; as, to *form* the mind to virtuous habits by education.

9. To combine; to unite individuals into a collective body; as, to *form* a society for missions.

10. To make; to establish. The subscribers are *formed* by law into a corporation. They have *formed* regulations for their government.

11. To compile; as, to *form* a body of laws or customs; to *form* a digest.

12. To constitute; to make. Duplicity *forms* no part of his character. These facts *form* a safe foundation for our conclusions. The senate and house of representatives *form* the legislative body.

13. In *grammar*, to make by derivation, or by affixes or prefixes. L. *do*, in the preterit, forms *dedi.*

14. To enact; to make; to ordain; as, to *form* a law or an edict.

FORM, *v. i.* To take a form.

FORM'AL, *a.* According to form; agreeable to established mode; regular; methodical.

2. Strictly ceremonious; precise; exact to affectation; as, a man *formal* in his dress, his gait, or deportment.

3. Done in due form, or with solemnity; express; according to regular method; not incidental, sudden, or irregular. He gave his *formal* consent to the treaty.

4. Regular; methodical; as, the *formal* stars. *Waller.*

5. Having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; as, *formal* duty; *formal* worship.

6. Depending on customary forms.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

7. Having the power of making a thing what it is; constituent; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice; the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech. *Holder.*

8. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic; regular; proper.

To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shak.*

FORM'AL-ISM, *n.* A resting in mere external forms of religion.

FORM'AL-IST, *n.* One who observes forms, or practices external ceremonies. More generally,

2. One who rests in external religious forms, or observes the forms of worship, without possessing the life and spirit of religion. A grave face and the regular practice of ceremonies have often gained to a *formalist* the reputation of piety.

FOR-MAL'I-TY, *n.* The practice or observance of forms.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate than in desperate designs. *K. Charles.*

2. Ceremony; mere conformity to customary modes.

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Atterbury.*

3. Established order; rule of proceeding; mode; method; as, the *formalities* of judicial process; *formalities* of law.

4. Order; decorum to be observed; customary mode of behavior. *L'Estrange.*

5. Customary mode of dress; habit; robe. *Swift.*

6. External appearance. *Glanville.*

7. Essence; the quality which constitutes a thing what it is.

The *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillingfleet.*

8. In *the schools*, the manner in which a thing is conceived; or a manner in an object, importing a relation to the understanding, by which it may be distinguished from another object. Thus *animality* and *rationality* are *formalities.* *Encyc.*

FORM'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To model. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

FORM'AL-IZE, *v. i.* To affect formality. [*Little used.*] *Hales.*

FORM'AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Modeled.

FORM'AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Modeling.

FORM'AL-LY, *adv.* According to established form, rule, order, rite, or ceremony. A treaty was concluded and *formally* ratified by both parties.

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely; as, to be stiff and *formally* reserved.

3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorized guides of the church, and the rest of the people. *Hooker.*

4. Essentially; characteristically.

That which *formally* makes this [charity] a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. *Smalridge.*

FOR'MA PAU'PER-IS, [L.] To sue *in forma pauperis*, is to sue as a poor man, which relieves from costs. *Bouvier.*

FOR'MATE, *n.* [A more correct term than FORMIATE; but both are used.] A salt composed of formic acid combined with any base.

FOR-MA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *formatio.*]

1. The act of forming or making; the act of creating or causing to exist; or, more generally, the operation of bringing things together, or of shaping and giving form; as, the *formation* of the earth; the *formation* of a state or constitution.

2. Generation; production; as, the *formation* of ideas.

3. The manner in which a thing is formed. Examine the peculiar *formation* of the heart.

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4. In *grammar*, the act or manner of forming one word from another, as *controller* from *control*.

5. In *geology*, formation may signify a single mass of one kind of rock, more or less extensive, or a collection of mineral substances, formed by the same agent, under the same or similar circumstances; or it may convey the idea, that certain masses or collections of minerals were formed not only by the same agent, but also during the same geological epoch. In this latter sense the term is almost always employed. *Cleaveland.*

Formation is that collection or assemblage of beds or layers, strata, or portions of earth, or minerals, which seem to have been formed at the same epoch, and to have the same general characters of composition and lodgment. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

FORM'A-TIVE, *a.* Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic; as, the *formative* arts.

The meanest plant can not be raised without seeds, by any *formative* power residing in the soil. *Bentley.*

2. In *grammar*, serving to form; derivative; not radical; as, a termination merely *formative*.

FORM'A-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, that which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical.

FORM'ED, *pp.* Made; shaped; molded; planned; arranged; combined; enacted; constituted.

FOR'ME-DON, *n.* [*forma doni.*] In *English law*, a writ of right for a tenant in tail. This writ has now been abolished. *P. Cyc.*

FORM'ER, *n.* He that forms; a maker; an author.

FOR'MER, *a. comp.* [Sax. *form*, *forma*, but it is rendered *primus*, first. The Saxon word seems to be composed of *fore* and *ma*, more; but of this I am not confident.]

1. Before in time; preceding another or something else in order of time; opposed to *latter*.

Her *former* husband, who sent her away, may not take her again to be his wife, after that she is defiled. — Deut. xxiv. The *former* and the latter rain. — Jer. v.

2. Past, and frequently ancient, long past.

For inquire, I pray thee, of the *former* age. — Job viii.

3. Near the beginning; preceding; as, the *former* part of a discourse or argument.

4. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic; a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of want of judgment; but he can not be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

FOR'MER-LY, *adv.* In time past, either in time immediately preceding, or at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore. We *formerly* imported slaves from Africa. Nations *formerly* made slaves of prisoners taken in war.

FORM'FUL, *a.* Ready to form; creative; imaginative. *Thomson.*

FOR'MI-ATE, *n.* [from L. *formica*, an ant.]

A salt composed of the formic acid and a base. [See FORMATE.]

FOR'MIC, *a.* [L. *formica*, an ant.]

Pertaining to ants; as, the *formic* acid, an acid obtained originally from red ants, but now formed by artificial distillation.

FOR-MI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *formicatio*, from *formico*, or *formica*, an ant.]

A sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

FOR'MI-DA-BLE, *a.* [L. *formidabilis*, from *formido*, fear.]

Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; adapted to excite fear and deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking. It expresses less than *terrible*, *terrific*, *tremendous*, *horrible*, and *frightful*.

They seemed to fear the *formidable* sight. *Dryden.*
I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind. *Dryden.*

FOR'MI-DA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.

FOR'MI-DA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to impress fear.

FORM'ILL, *v. t.* To order. [*Craven dialect.*]

FORM'LESS, *a.* [from *form.*] Shapeless; without a determinate form; wanting regularity of shape. *Shak.*

FORM'U-LA, *n.* [L.] A prescribed form; a rule or

2. In *medicine*, a prescription. [model.

3. In *church affairs*, a confession of faith. *Encyc.*

4. In *mathematics*, a general expression for resolving certain cases or problems. *Cyc.*

5. In *chemistry*, a term applied to the symbols representing the different substances. *Ure.*

FORM'U-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *formulaire*, from L. *formula.*]

1. A book containing stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers, and the like; a book of precedents. *Encyc.*

2. Prescribed form; formula.

FORM'U-LA-RY, *a.* Stated; prescribed; ritual.

FORM'ULE, *n.* [Fr.] A set or prescribed model; formula. *Johnson.*

FORN'I-CATE, } *a.* [L. *fornicatus*, from *fornix*, an
FORN'I-CA-TED, } arch.]

Arched; vaulted like an oven or furnace. *Encyc.*

FORN'I-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *fornicor*, from *fornix*, a brothel.]

To commit lewdness, as an unmarried man or woman, or as a married man with an unmarried woman.

If a Brahmin *fornicate* with a Nayr woman, he shall not thereby lose his caste. *As. Researches.*

FORN-I-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *fornicatio.*]

1. The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female; also, the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman. *Laws of Connecticut.*

2. Adultery. *Matt.* v.

3. Incest. 1 *Cor.* v.

4. Idolatry; a forsaking of the true God, and worshiping of idols. 2 *Chron.* xxi. *Rev.* xix.

5. An arching; the forming of a vault.

FORN'I-CA-TOR, *n.* An unmarried person, male or female, who has criminal conversation with the other sex; also, a married man who has sexual commerce with an unmarried woman. [See ADULTERY.]

2. A lewd person.

3. An idolater.

FORN'I-CA-TRESS, *n.* An unmarried female guilty of lewdness. *Shak.*

FOR-PASS', *v. i.* To go by; to pass unnoticed. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FOR-PINE', *v. i.* To pine or waste away. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FOR-RAY', *v. t.* To ravage. [*Obs.*] [Qu. *forage.*] *Spenser.*

FOR-RAY', *n.* The act of ravaging. [See FORAY.]

FOR-SAKE', *v. t.*; *pret.* FORSOOK; *pp.* FORSAKEN. [Sax. *forsacan*, *forsæcan*; *for*, a negative, and *secan*, to *seek*. (See SEEK.) Sw. *försaka*, Dan. *forsager*, G. *versagen*, D. *verzaaken*, to deny, to renounce. See SEEK and SAY.]

1. To quit or leave entirely; to desert; to abandon; to depart from. Friends and flatterers *forsake* us in adversity.

Forsake the foolish, and live. — Prov. ix.

2. To abandon; to renounce; to reject.

If his children *forsake* my law, and walk not in my judgments. — Ps. lxxxix.
Cease from anger, and *forsake* wrath. — Ps. xxxvii.

3. To leave; to withdraw from; to fail. In anger, the color *forsakes* the cheeks. In severe trials, let not fortitude *forsake* you.

4. In *Scripture*, God *forsakes* his people, when he withdraws his aid, or the light of his countenance. *Brown.*

FOR-SAK'ER, *n.* One that forsakes or deserts.

FOR-SAK'EN, *pp.* or *a.* Deserted; left; abandoned.

FOR-SAK'ING, *ppr.* Leaving or deserting.

FOR-SAK'ING, *n.* The act of deserting; dereliction.

FOR-SAY', *v. t.* To forbid; to renounce. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FOR-SLACK', *v. t.* To delay. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FOR-SOOTH', *adv.* [Sax. *forsothe*; *for* and *soth*, true.]

In truth; in fact; certainly; very well.

A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm! *Hayward.*

[*It is generally used in an ironical or contemptuous sense.*]

FORS'TER, *n.* A forester. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

FOR-SWEAR', *v. t.*; *pret.* FORSWORE; *pp.* FORSWORN. [Sax. *forswærian*; Dan. *forsværer*; Sw. *försvära*; G. *verschwören*, *abschwören*; D. *afzweeren*. See SWEAR and ANSWER.]

1. To reject or renounce upon oath. *Shak.*

2. To deny upon oath.

Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold! *Dryden.*

To forswear one's self, is to swear falsely; to perjure one's self.

Thou shalt not *forswear thyself*. — Matt. v.

FOR-SWEAR', *v. i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury. *Shak.*

FOR-SWEAR'ER, *n.* One who rejects on oath; one who is perjured; one that swears a false oath.

FOR-SWEAR'ING, *ppr.* Denying on oath; swearing falsely.

FOR-SWONK', *a.* [Sax. *swincan*, to labor.] Overlabored. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FOR SWORE', *pret.* of FORSWEAR.

FOR SWORN', *pp.* of FORSWEAR. Renounced on oath; perjured.

FOR-SWORN'NESS, *n.* The state of being forsworn. *Manning.*

FORT, *n.* [Fr. *fort*; It. and Port. *forte*; Sp. *fuerte*; *fuerza*; L. *fortis*, strong.]

1. A fortified place; usually, a small fortified place; a place surrounded with a ditch, rampart, and parapet, or with palisades, stockades, or other means of defense; also, any building or place fortified for security against an enemy; a castle.

2. A strong side; opposed to weak side or foible.

FORT'AL-ICE, *n.* A small outwork of a fortification. The same as FORTELAGE.

FOR'TE, (fortā,) *adv.* [It.] A direction to sing or play with loudness or force.

FORTE, *n.* [Fr.] The strong point; that art or department in which one excels.

FORT'ED, *a.* Furnished with forts; guarded by forts. *Shak.*

FORTH, *adv.* [Sax. *forth*; G. *fort*; D. *voort*; from *fore*, *for*, *faran*, to go, to advance.]

1. Forward; onward in time; in advance; as, from that day *forth*; from that time *forth*.

2. Forward in place or order; as, one, two, three, and so *forth*.

3. Out; abroad; noting progression or advance from a state of confinement; as, the plants in spring put *forth* leaves.

When winter past, and summer scarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labor in the sun. *Dryden.*

4. Out; away; beyond the boundary of a place; as, send him *forth* of France. [*Little used.*]

5. Out into public view, or public character. Your country calls you *forth* into its service.

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. [*Obs.*]

7. On to the end. [*Obs.*] [*Shak.*

FORTH, *prep.* Out of.

From *forth* the streets of Pomfret. *Shak.*
Some *forth* their cabins peep. *Donne.*

FORTH, *n.* [Su. Goth. *fort.*] A way.

FORTH'COM'ING, *a.* [See COME.] Ready to appear; making appearance. Let the prisoner be *forthcoming*.

FORTH'GO'ING, *n.* A going forth, or utterance; a proceeding from. *Chalmers.*

FORTH'GO'ING, *a.* Going forth.

FOR-THINK', *v. t.* To repent of. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FORTH-IS'SU-ING, (-ish'shu-ing,) *a.* [See ISSUE.] Issuing, coming out; coming forward as from a covert. *Pope.*

FORTH-RIGHT', *adv.* [See RIGHT.] Straight forward; in a straight direction. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

FORTH-RIGHT', *n.* A straight path. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

FORTH'WARD, *adv.* Forward. *Bp. Fisher.*

FORTH-WITH', *adv.* [*forth* and *with.*] Immediately; without delay; directly.

Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received his sight *forthwith*. — Acts ix.

FOR'THY, *adv.* [Sax. *forthi.*]
Therefore. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FOR'TI-ETH, *a.* [See FORTY.] The fourth tenth; noting the number next after the thirty-ninth.

FOR'TI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be fortified. [*Little used.*]

FOR-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [See FORTIFY.] The act of fortifying.

2. The art or science of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy, by means of moats, ramparts, parapets, and other bulwarks. *Encyc.*

3. The works erected to defend a place against attack.

4. A fortified place; a fort; a castle.

5. Additional strength.

FOR'TI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made strong against attacks.

FOR'TI-FI-ER, *n.* One who erects works for defense.

2. One who strengthens, supports, and upholds; that which strengthens. *Sidney.*

FOR'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *fortifier*; Sp. *fortificar*; It. *fortificare.*]

1. In *a general sense*, to add to the strength of; as, to *fortify* wine by the addition of brandy. [*Recent.*]

2. To surround with a wall, ditch, palisades, or other works, with a view to defend against the attacks of an enemy; to strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art; as, to *fortify* a city, town, or harbor.

3. To strengthen against any attack; as, to *fortify* the mind against any sudden calamity.

4. To confirm; to add strength and firmness to; as, to *fortify* an opinion or resolution; to *fortify* hope or desire.

5. To furnish with strength or means of resisting force, violence, or assault.

FOR'TI-FY, *v. i.* To raise strong places. *Milton.*

FOR'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making strong against attacks.

FOR'TI-LAGE, *n.* A little fort; a blockhouse. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FOR'TIN, *n* [Fr.] A little fort; a field fort; a sconce. *Shak.*

FOR-TIS'SI-MO, [It.] In *music*, a direction to sing with the utmost strength or loudness.

FOR'TI-TER IN RE, [L.] Firmly in action or execution.

FOR'TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, from *fortis*, strong.]

That strength or firmness of mind or soul which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression, or despondency. *Fortitude* is the basis or source of genuine courage or intrepidity in danger, of patience in suffering, of forbearance under injuries, and of magnanimity in all conditions of life. We sometimes confound the effect with the cause, and use *fortitude* as synonymous with courage or patience; but *courage* is an active virtue or vice, and patience is the effect of *fortitude*.

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues. *Locke.*

FORT'LET, *n.* A little fort.

FORT'NIGHT, (fort'nīte,) *n.* [Contracted from *fourteen nights*, our ancestors reckoning time by nights and winters; so, also, *sevennights*, *sennight*, a week.

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Non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant. *Tacitus.*]

The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

FORT'NIGHT-LY, *adv.* Once in a fortnight; at intervals of a fortnight. *England.*

FOR'TRESS, *n.* [Fr. *forteresse*; It. *fortezza*, from *fort*, *forte*, strong.]

1. Any fortified place; a fort; a castle; a stronghold; a place of defense or security. The English have a strong *fortress* on the rock of Gibraltar, or that rock is a *fortress.*

2. Defense; safety; security.

The Lord is my rock and my *fortress.* — Ps. xviii.

FOR'TRESS, *v. t.* To furnish with fortresses; to guard; to fortify. *Shak.*

FOR'TRESS-ED, (for'trest,) *a.* Defended by a fortress; protected; secured. *Spenser.*

FOR-TŪ'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *fortuitus*, from the root of *fors*, *forte*, *fortuna*: Fr. *fortuit*; It. and Sp. *fortuito.* The primary sense is, to come, to fall, to happen. See FARE.]

Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause. We speak of *fortuitous* events, when they occur without our foreseeing or expecting them; and of a *fortuitous* concourse of atoms, when we suppose the concourse not to result from the design and power of a controlling agent. But an event can not be in fact *fortuitous.* [See ACCIDENTAL and CASUAL.]

FOR-TŪ'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* Accidentally; casually; by chance.

FOR-TŪ'I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being accidental; accident; chance.

FOR-TŪ'I-TY, *n.* Accident.

FOR'TU-NATE, (fort'yu-nate,) *a.* [L. *fortunatus.* See FORTUNE.]

1. Coming by good luck or favorable chance; bringing some unexpected good; as, a *fortunate* event; a *fortunate* concurrence of circumstances; a *fortunate* ticket in a lottery.

2. Lucky; successful; receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good, or some good which was not dependent on one's own skill or efforts; as, a *fortunate* adventurer in a lottery. I was most *fortunate* thus unexpectedly to meet my friend.

3. Successful; happy; prosperous; receiving or enjoying some good in consequence of efforts, but where the event was uncertain, and not absolutely in one's power. The brave man is usually *fortunate.* We say, a *fortunate* competitor for a fair lady, or for a crown.

FOR'TU-NATE-LY, *adv.* Luckily; successfully; happily; by good fortune, or favorable chance or issue.

FOR'TU-NATE-NESS, *n.* Good luck; success; happiness. *Sidney.*

FOR'TUNE, (fort'yun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *fortuna*; Sp. and It. *fortuna*; Arm. *fortun*; from the root of Sax. *furan*, to go, or L. *fero* or *porto.* So in D. *gebeuren*, to happen, to fall, from the root of *bear*; *gebeurtenis*, an event. We find the same word in *opportunus*, (*ob-portunus*,) seasonable. The primary sense is an event, that which comes or befalls. So Fr. *heureux*, from *heure*, hour, that is, time, season, and L. *tempestivus.* (See HOUR and TIME.) The Russ. *pora*, time, season, is of this family, and *fortune* is closely allied to it.]

1. *Properly*, chance; accident; luck; the arrival of something in a sudden or unexpected manner. Hence the heathens deified chance, and consecrated temples and altars to the goddess. Hence the modern use of the word, for a power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humor.

Though *fortune's* malice overthrow my state. *Shak.*

2. The good or ill that befalls man.

In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies. *Dryden.*

3. Success, good or bad; event.

Our equal crimes shall equal *fortune* give. *Dryden.*

4. The chance of life; means of living; wealth.

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his *fortune.* *Swift.*

5. Estate; possessions; as, a gentleman of small *fortune.*

6. A large estate; great wealth. This is often the sense of the word standing alone or unqualified; as, a gentleman or lady of *fortune.* To the ladies we say, Beware of *fortune*-hunters.

7. The portion of a man or woman; generally, of a woman.

8. Futurity; future state or events; destiny. The young are anxious to have their *fortunes* told.

You, who men's *fortunes* in their faces read. *Cowley.*

FOR'TUNE, *v. t.* To make fortunate. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To dispose, fortunately or not; also, to presage. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

FOR'TUNE, *v. i.* To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.

It *fortuned* the same night that a Christian, serving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning. *Knolles.*

FOR'TUNE-BOOK, *n.* A book to be consulted to discover future events. *Crashaw.*

FOR'TUN-ED, *a.* Supplied by fortune. *Shak.*

FOR'TUNE-HUNT'ER, *n.* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself. *Addison.*

FOR'TUNE-HUNT'ING, *n.* The seeking of a fortune by marriage.

FOR'TUNE-LESS, *a.* Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or portion.

FOR'TUNE-TELL, *v. t.* To tell, or pretend to tell, the future events of one's life; to reveal futurity. *Shak.*

FOR'TUNE-TELL'ER, *n.* One who tells, or pretends to foretell, the events of one's life; an impostor who deceives people, by pretending to a knowledge of future events.

FOR'TUNE-TELL'ING, *ppr.* Telling the future events of one's life.

FOR'TUNE-TELL'ING, *n.* The act or practice of foretelling the future fortune or events of one's life, which is a punishable crime.

FOR'TUN-IZE, *v. t.* To regulate the fortune of. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FOR'TY, *a.* [Sax. *feowertig*; *feower*, four, and *tig*, ten. See FOUR.]

1. Four times ten.

2. An indefinite number; *a colloquial use.* A, B, and C, and *forty* more. *Swift.*

FŌ'RUM, *n.* [L. See FAIR.] In *Rome*, a public place, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered to the people; also, a market-place. Hence,

2. A tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decide causes; also, jurisdiction.

FOR-WAN'DER, *v. i.* To wander away; to rove wildly. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FOR'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *forweard*; *for*, *fore*, and *weard*, turned, L. *versus*; directed to the fore part.]

Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; progressively; opposed to BACKWARD. Go *forward*; move *forward.* He ran backward and *forward.*

In *a ship*, *forward* denotes toward the fore part.

FOR'WARD, *a.* Near or at the fore part; in advance of something else; as, the *forward* gun in a ship, or the *forward* ship in a fleet; the *forward* horse in a team.

2. Ready; prompt; strongly inclined.

Only they would that we should remember the poor; the same which I also was *forward* to do. — Gal. ii.

3. Ardent; eager; earnest; violent.

Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior.*

4. Bold; confident; less reserved or modest than is proper; *in an ill sense*; as, the boy is too *forward* for his years.

5. Advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season. The grass or the grain is *forward*, or *forward* for the season; we have a *forward* spring.

6. Quick; hasty; too ready. Be not *forward* to speak in public. Prudence directs that we be not too *forward* to believe current reports.

7. Anterior; fore.

Let us take the instant by the *forward* top. *Shak.*

8. Advanced; not behindhand. *Shak.*

FOR'WARD, *v. t.* To advance; to help onward; to promote; as, to *forward* a good design.

2. To accelerate; to quicken; to hasten; as, to *forward* the growth of a plant; to *forward* one in improvement.

3. To send forward; to send toward the place of destination; to transmit; as, to *forward* a letter or dispatches.

FOR'WARD-ED, *pp.* Advanced; promoted; aided in progress; quickened; sent onward; transmitted.

FOR'WARD-ER, *n.* He that promotes, or advances in progress.

2. One who sends forward or transmits goods; a forwarding merchant. *America.*

FOR'WARD-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Advancing; promoting; aiding in progress; accelerating in growth; sending onward; transmitting.

FOR'WARD-ING, *n.* The act or employment of transmitting or sending forward merchandise and other property for others.

FOR'WARD-LY, *adv.* Eagerly; hastily; quickly. *Atterbury.*

FOR'WARD-NESS, *n.* Cheerful readiness; promptness. It expresses more than *willingness.* We admire the *forwardness* of Christians in propagating the gospel.

2. Engerness; ardor. It is sometimes difficult to restrain the *forwardness* of youth.

3. Boldness; confidence; assurance; want of due reserve or modesty.

In France it is usual to bring children into company, and cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance. *Addison.*

4. A state of advance beyond the usual degree; as, the *forwardness* of spring or of corn.

FOR-WASTE', *v. t.* To waste; to desolate. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FOR-WĒA'RY, *v. t.* To dispirit. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FOR-WEEP', *v. i.* To weep much. *Chaucer.*

FOR'WŎRD, (wurd,) *n.* [*fore* and *word.*] A promise. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FŌR-ZAN'DO, (fort-san'do,) [It.] in *music*, directs that notes are to be boldly struck and continued.

FOSSE, *n.* [Fr. *fosse*; Sp. *fosa*; L. and It. *fossa*; from *fossus*, *fodio*, to dig. Class Bd.]

1. A ditch or moat; *a word used in fortification.*

2. In *anatomy*, a kind of cavity in a bone, with a large aperture. *Encyc.*

FOS'SIL, *a.* [Fr. *fossile*; Sp. *fosil*; It. *fossile*; L. *fossilis*; from *fodio*, *fossus*, to dig.]

Dug out of the earth; as, *fossil* coal; *fossil* salt. The term *fossil* is now appropriated to those organic substances which have become penetrated by earthy or metallic particles, and are found in rocks or the earth. Thus we say, *fossil* shells, *fossil* bones, *fossil* wood. *Cleaveland.*

FOS'SIL, *n.* A substance dug from the earth.

Fossil, among *mineralogists* and *geologists*, is now used to designate the petrified forms of plants and animals, which occur in the strata composing the surface of our globe. It is also sometimes used to denote simple and compound mineral bodies, such as earths, salts, bitumens, and metals. *P. Cyc.*

FOS'SIL-CŌ'PAL, *n.* Highgate resin; a resinous substance found in perforating the bed of blue clay at Highgate, near London. It appears to be a true vegetable gum or resin, partly changed by remaining in the earth. *Cyc. Aikin.*

FOS-SIL-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fossilis* and *fero.*] Containing fossil or organic remains; as, *fossiliferous* rocks.

FOS'SIL-IST, *n.* One who studies the nature and properties of fossils; one who is versed in the science of fossils. *Black.*

FOS-SIL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting into a fossil or petrifaction. *Journ. of Sci.*

FOS'SIL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a fossil or petrifaction; as, to *fossilize* bones or wood. *Journ. of Sci.*

FOS'SIL-IZE, *v. i.* To become or be changed into a fossil or petrifaction.

FOS'SIL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into a fossil or petrifaction.

FOS'SIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Changing into a fossil or petrifaction.

FOS-SIL'O-GY, *n.* [*fossil*, and Gr. λογος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on fossils; also, the science of fossils.

FOS-SŌ'RES, *n. pl.* [L., diggers.] In *zoölogy*, a group of insects which are organized for excavating cells in earth or wood, where they deposit their eggs, with the bodies of other insects, for the support of the young when hatched.

FOS-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Digging.

FOS-SŌ'RI-AL, *n.* An animal which digs into the earth for a retreat or lodge, and whose locomotive extremities are adapted for that purpose.

FOSS'RŌAD, } *n.* A Roman military way in England,
FOSS'WĀY, } leading from Totnes, through Exeter, to Barton on the Humber; so called from the ditches on each side. *Encyc.*

FOS'SU-LATE, *a.* [L. *fossa.*] Having trenches, or depressions like trenches.

FOS'TER, *v. t.* [Sax. *fostrian*, from *foster*, a nurse, or food; Sw. and Dan. *foster*, a child, one fed; Dan. *fostrer*, to nurse. I suspect this word to be from *food*, quasi *foodster*, for this is the D. word *voedster*, a nurse, from *voeden*, to feed; D. *voedsterheer*, a foster-father.]

1. To feed; to nourish; to support; to bring up.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children. *Shak.*

2. To cherish; to forward; to promote growth. The genial warmth of spring *fosters* the plants.

3. To cherish; to encourage; to sustain and promote; as, to *foster* passion or genius.

FOS'TER, *v. i.* To be nourished or trained up together. *Spenser.*

FOS'TER, *n.* A forester. *Spenser.*

FOS'TER-AGE, *n.* The charge of nursing. *Raleigh.*

FOS'TER-BRŌTH'ER, (-bruth'er,) *n.* A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

FOS'TER-CHILD, *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. *Addison.*

FOS'TER-DAM, *n.* A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a child. *Dryden.*

FOS'TER-EARTH, (-erth,) *n.* Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil. *Philips.*

FOS'TER-ED, *pp.* Nourished; cherished; promoted.

FOS'TER-ER, *n.* A nurse; one that feeds and nourishes in the place of parents. *Davies.*

FOS'TER-FA'THER, *n.* One who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child. *Bacon.*

FOS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Nursing; cherishing; bringing up.

FOS'TER-ING, *a.* That cherishes and encourages.

FOS'TER-ING, *n* The act of nursing, nourishing, and cherishing. *Chaucer.*

2. Nourishment.

FOS'TER-LING, *n.* A foster-child. *B. Jonson.*

FOS'TER-MENT, *n.* Food; nourishment. [*Not used.*]

FOS'TER-MŌTH'ER, (-muth'er,) *n.* A nurse.

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FOS'TER-NURSE, *n.* A nurse. [*Tautological.*]
FOS'TER-SIS'TER, *n.* A female nursed by the same person. *Swift.*
FOS'TER-SŌN, (-sun,) *n.* One fed and educated like a son, though not a son by birth. *Dryden.*
FOS'TRESS, *n.* A female who feeds and cherishes; a nurse. *B. Jonson.*
FOTH'ER, *n.* [G. *fuder*, a tun or load; D. *voeder*; Sax. *fother*, food, fodder, and a mass of lead, from the sense of stuffing, crowding. See FOOD.]
A fodder; a weight for lead, &c., of various magnitudes, but usually about 2400 lbs. [See FODDER.]
FOTH'ER, *v. t.* [From stuffing. See the preceding word.]
To endeavor to stop a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat, by letting down a sail under her bottom by its corners, and putting chopped yarn, oakum, wool, cotton, &c., between it and the ship's sides. These substances are sometimes sucked into the cracks, and the leak stopped. *Totten.*
FOTH'ER-ED, *pp.* Stopped, as a leak in the bottom of a ship.
FOTH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Stopping leaks, as above.
FOTH'ER-ING, *n.* The operation of stopping leaks in a ship, as above.
FOU-GADE', } *n.* [Fr. *fougade*; Sp. *fogada*; from L.
FOU-GASS', } *focus.*]
In *the art of war*, a little mine, charged with powder, and covered with stones or earth; sometimes dug outside of the works, to defend them, and sometimes beneath, to destroy them by explosion. *P. Cyc.*
FOUGHT, (fawt,) *pret.* and *pp.* of FIGHT. [See FIGHT.]
FOUGHT'EN, (fawt'n.) For FOUGHT. [*Obs.*]
FOUL, *a.* [Sax. *ful*, *faul*; D. *vuil*; G. *faul*; Dan. *fœl*. In Ch. with a prefix, נכל *nabal*, to defile. The Syr. with a different prefix, ﻃﻔﻞ *tafel*, to *defile*. It coincides in elements with *full*, and probably the primary sense of both is, to put or throw on, or to stuff, to crowd. See the signification of the word in seamen's language.]
1. Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious, or offensive; filthy; dirty; not clean; as, a *foul* cloth; *foul* hands; a *foul* chimney.
My face is *foul* with weeping. — Job xvi.
2. Turbid; thick; muddy; as, *foul* water; a *foul* stream.
3. Impure; polluted; as, a *foul* mouth. *Shak.*
4. Impure; scurrilous; obscene or profane; as, *foul* words; *foul* language.
5. Cloudy and stormy; rainy or tempestuous; as, *foul* weather.
6. Impure; defiling; as, a *foul* disease.
7. Wicked; detestable; abominable; as, a *foul* deed; a *foul* spirit.
Babylon — the hold of every *foul* spirit. — Rev. xviii.
8. Unfair; not honest; not lawful or according to established rules or customs; as, *foul* play.
9. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.
Hast thou forgot
The *foul* witch Sycorax? *Shak.*
10. Disgraceful; shameful; as, a *foul* defeat.
Who first seduced them to that *foul* revolt? *Milton.*
11. Coarse; gross.
They are all for rank and *foul* feeding. *Felton.*
12. Full of gross humors or impurities.
You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is. *Shak.*
13. Full of weeds; as, the garden is very *foul*.
14. Among *seamen*, entangled; hindered from motion; opposed to *clear*; as, a rope is *foul*.
15. Covered with weeds or barnacles; as, the ship has a *foul* bottom.
16. Not fair; contrary; as, a *foul* wind.
17. Not favorable or safe for anchorage; dangerous; as, a *foul* road or bay.
To fall foul, is to rush on with haste, rough force, and unseasonable violence.
2. To run against; as, the ship *fell foul* of her consort.
[These latter phrases show that this word is allied to the Fr. *fouler*, Eng. *full*, the sense of which is to press.]
FOUL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fulian*, *gefylan*.]
To make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to bemire; to soil; as, to *foul* the clothes; to *foul* the face or hands. *Ezek.* xxxiv. 18.
FOUL'DER, *v. i.* To emit great heat. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
FOUL'ED, (fowld,) *pp.* Defiled; dirtied.
FOUL'FAC-ED, (-faste,) *a.* Having an ugly or hateful visage. *Shak.*
FOUL-FEED'ING, *a.* Gross; feeding grossly. *Hall.*
FOUL'ING, *ppr.* Making foul; defiling.
FOUL'LY, *adv.* Filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.
I *foully* wronged him; do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*
2. Unfairly; not honestly.
Thou play'dst most *foully* for it. *Shak.*

FOUL'MOUTH-ED, *a.* Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane; uttering abuse, or profane or obscene words; accustomed to use bad language.
So *foulmouthed* a witness never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*
FOUL'NESS, *n.* The quality of being foul or filthy; filthiness; defilement.
2. The quality or state of containing or being covered with any thing extraneous, which is noxious or offensive; as, the *foulness* of a cellar, or of a well; the *foulness* of a musket; the *foulness* of a ship's bottom.
3. Pollution; impurity.
There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or *foulness*. *Bacon.*
4. Hatefulness; atrociousness; as, the *foulness* of a deed.
5. Ugliness; deformity.
The *foulness* of the infernal form to hide. *Dryden.*
6. Unfairness; dishonesty; want of candor.
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falseness or *foulness* of intentions. *Hammond.*
FOUL'-SPŌK'EN, *a.* Slanderous. *Shak.*
2. Using profane, scurrilous, or obscene language.
FOU'MART, *n.* [Scot. *foumarte*. Qu. *foulmartin*.] The polecat.
FOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of FIND.
I am *found* by them that sought me not. — Is. lxv.
2. Supplied with food or board, in addition to wages; as, a laborer is hired at so much a day, and is *found*.
FOUND, *v. t.* [L. *fundo*, *fundare*; Fr. *fonder*; It. *fondare*; Sp. *fundar*; Ir. *bun*, stump, bottom, stock, origin; *bunadhu*, *bunait*, foundation. If *n* is radical in *found*, as I suppose, it seems to be the Ar. بنا *bana*, Heb. Ch. בנה to build, that is, to set, found, erect. Class Bn, No. 7.]
1. To lay the basis of any thing; to set, or place, as on something solid for support.
It fell not, for it was *founded* on a rock. — Matt. vii.
2. To begin and build; to lay the foundation, and raise a superstructure; as, to *found* a city.
3. To set or place; to establish, as on something solid or durable; as, to *found* a government on principles of liberty.
4. To begin to form or lay the basis; as, to *found* a college or a library. Sometimes, to *endow* is equivalent to *found*.]
5. To give birth to; to originate; as, to *found* an art or a family.
6. To set; to place; to establish on a basis. Christianity is *founded* on the rock of ages; dominion is sometimes *founded* on conquest, sometimes on choice or voluntary consent.
Power, *founded* on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract. *Locke.*
7. To fix firmly.
I had else been perfect,
Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock. *Shak.*
FOUND, *v. t.* [L. *fundo*, *fudi*, *fusum*; Fr. *fondre*; Sp. *fundir*, or *hundir*; It. *fondere*. The elements are probably *Fd*; *n.* being adventitious.]
To cast; to form by melting a metal, and pouring it into a mold. *Milton.*
[This verb is seldom used, but the derivative *foundery* is in common use. For *found* we use *cast*.]
FOUN-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *fundatio*; Fr. *fondation*; from L. *fundo*.]
1. The basis of an edifice; that part of a building or structure which rests on the ground; usually a wall of stone which supports the edifice.
2. The act of fixing the basis. *Tickel.*
3. The basis or groundwork of any thing; that on which any thing stands, and by which it is supported. A free government has its *foundation* in the choice and consent of the people to be governed; Christ is the *foundation* of the church.
Behold, I lay, in Zion, for a *foundation*, a stone — a precious corner-stone. — Is. xxviii.
Other *foundation* can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ. — 1 Cor. iii.
4. Original; rise; as, the *foundation* of the world.
5. Endowment; a donation or legacy appropriated to support an institution, and constituting a permanent fund, usually for a charitable purpose.
6. Establishment; settlement.
FOUN-DA'TION-ER, *n.* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or great school. *Jackson.* [*Eng.*]
FOUN-DA'TION-LESS, *a.* Having no foundation. *Hammond.*
FOUND'ED, *pp.* Set; fixed; established on a basis; begun and built.
FOUND'ER, *n.* One that founds, establishes, and erects; one that lays a foundation; as, the *founder* of a temple or city.
2. One who begins; an author; one from whom any thing originates; as, the *founder* of a sect of philosophers; the *founder* of a family or race.
3. One who endows; one who furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution; as, the *founder* of a college or hospital.
4. [Fr. *fondeur*.] A caster; one who casts metals in various forms; as, a *founder* of cannon, bells, hardware, printing-types, &c.
5. A lameness occasioned by inflammation within the hoof of a horse. *Buchanan.*
FOUND'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *fondre*, to melt, to full.]
1. In *seamen's language*, to fill or be filled with water, and sink, as a ship.
2. To fail; to miscarry. *Shak.*
3. To trip; to fall. *Chaucer.*
FOUND'ER, *v. t.* To cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse, so as to disable or lame him. *Encyc.*
FOUND'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made lame in the feet by inflammation and extreme tenderness, as a horse.
2. Sunk in the sea, as a ship.
FOUND'ER-OUS, *a.* Failing; liable to sink from beneath; ruinous; as, a *founderous* road. *Burke.*
FOUND'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *fonderie*.]
1. The art of casting metals into various forms for use; the casting of statues.
2. The house and works occupied in casting metals; as, a *foundery* of bells, of hollow ware, of cannon, of types, &c.
FOUND'ING, *n.* The art of casting or forming of melted metal any article, according to a given design or pattern.
FOUND'LING, *n.* [from *found*, *find*.] A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner. A hospital for such children is called a *foundling hospital*.
FOUND'RESS, *n.* A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund.
FOUND'RY, *n.* A building occupied for casting metals. [See FOUNDERY.]
FOUNT, } *n.* [L. *fons*; Fr. *fontaine*; Sp. *fuente*;
FOUNT'AIN, } It. *fonte*, *fontana*; W. *fynnon*, a fountain or source; *fyniaw*, *fynu*, to produce, to generate, to abound; *fwn*, a source, breath, puff; *fiont*, produce.]
1. A spring, or source of water; *properly*, a spring or issuing of water from the earth. This word accords in sense with *well*, in our mother tongue; but we now distinguish them, applying *fountain* to a natural spring of water, and *well* to an artificial pit of water, issuing from the interior of the earth.
2. A small basin of springing water. *Taylor.*
3. A jet; a spouting of water; an artificial spring.
4. The head or source of a river. *Dryden.*
5. Original; first principle or cause; the source of any thing.
Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodness. *Common Prayer.*
Fount of types. See FONT.
FOUNT'AIN-HEAD, (fount'in-hed,) *n.* Primary source; originnal; first principle. *Young.*
FOUNT'AIN-LESS, *a.* Having no fountain; wanting a spring.
A barren desert, *fountainless* and dry. *Milton.*
FOUNT'AIN-TREE, *n.* In *the Canary Isles*, a tree which distils water from its leaves in sufficient abundance for the inhabitants near it. *Encyc.*
FOUNT'FUL, *a.* Full of springs; as, *fountful* Ida.
FŌUR, *a.* [Sax. *feower*; G. *vier*; D. *vier*; Sw. *fyra*; Dan. *fire*. I suspect this word to be contracted from Goth. *fidwor*, W. *pedwar*, Arm. *pevar*, *peder*, or *petor*, *pecar*, from which L. *petoritum*, *petorritum*, a carriage with four wheels, *petorrota*.]
Twice two; denoting the sum of two and two.
FŌURBE, (foorb,) *n.* [Fr.] A tricking fellow; a cheat. [*Not English.*] *Denham.*
FŌUR'-EDG-ED, *a.* Having four edges. *Smith.*
FŌUR'FŌLD, *a.* Four double; quadruple; four times told; as, a *fourfold* division.
He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*. — 2 Sam. xii.
FŌUR'FŌLD, *n.* Four times as much.
FŌUR'FŌLD, *v. t.* To assess in a fourfold ratio. [*Not authorized.*]
FŌUR'FŌLD-ING, *n.* Making four double; quadrupling. *Dwight.*
FŌUR'FOOT-ED, *a.* Quadruped; having four feet; as the horse and the ox.
FŌUR'I-ER-ISM, *n.* The system of Charles Fourier, a Frenchman, who recommends the reorganization of society into small communities, living in common.
FŌUR'I-ER-ITE, *n.* One who favors Fourierism.
FŌUR'RIER, *n.* [Fr.] A harbinger. [*Not English.*] *Buck.*
FŌUR'SCORE, *a.* [See SCORE.] Four times twenty; eighty. It is used elliptically for fourscore years; as, a man of *fourscore*. *Temple.*
FŌUR'SQUARE, *a.* Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular. *Ralegh.*
FŌUR'TEEN, *a.* [*four* and *ten*; Sax *feowertyn*.] Four and ten; twice seven.
FŌUR'TEENTH, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

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FŌUR'TEENTH, *n.* In *music*, the octave of the seventh.

FŌURTH, *a.* The ordinal of four; the next after the third.

FŌURTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval composed of two tones and a semitone. This is called the *perfect fourth*. Two whole tones and a semitone compose the *diminished fourth*. Three full tones compose a tritom, or *fourth redundant*. *P. Cyc.*

FŌURTH'LY, *adv.* In the fourth place.

FŌUR'WHEEL-ED, *a.* Having or running on four wheels.

FŌU'TER, (foo'ter,) *n.* A despicable fellow. *Brocket.*

FŌU'TRA, *n.* [Fr. *foutre.*] A fig; a scoff. [*Obs.*]

FŌU'TY, *n.* [Fr. *fmtu.*] Despicable. [*Shak.*

FŌ'VE-O-LA-TED, *a.* [Low L. *foveola.*] Having little depressions or pits. *Smith.*

FO-VIL'LA, *n.* [L. *foveo.*]

A fine substance, imperceptible to the naked eye, emitted from the pollen of flowers. *Martyn.*

FOWL, *n.* [Sax. *fugel, fugl*; G. and D. *vogel*; Dan. *fugl*; Sw. *fogel*: from the root of the L. *fugio, fugo*, Gr. φευγω, and signifying the *flying animal.*]

A flying or winged animal; the generic name of certain animals that move through the air by the aid of wings. Fowls have two feet, are covered with feathers, and have wings for flight. *Bird* is, etymologically, a young fowl or chicken, and may well be applied to the smaller species of fowls. But it has usurped the place of *fowl*, and is now commonly used as the generic term, though this is not in accordance with its etymology.

Fowl is used as a collective noun. We dined on fish and *fowl.*

Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the *fowl* of the air.—Gen. i.

But this use in America is not frequent. We generally use the plural, *fowls.* The word is colloquially used for poultry, or rather, in a more limited sense, for barndoor fowls.

FOWL, *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowls for game or food, as by means of bird-lime, decoys, nets, and snares, or by pursuing them with hawks, or by shooting.

FOWL'ER, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food.

FOWL'ING, *ppr.* Pursuing or taking wild fowls.

FOWL'ING, *n.* The art or practice of catching or shooting fowls or birds; also, falconry.

FOWL'ING-PIĒCE, *n.* A light gun for shooting fowls or birds.

FOX, *n.* [Sax. *fox*; G. *fuchs*; D. *vos.*]

1. An animal of the genus *Vulpis*, (*Canis* of Linnæus,) with a straight tail, yellowish or straw-colored hair, and erect ears. This animal burrows in the earth, is remarkable for his cunning, and preys on lambs, geese, hens, or other small animals.

2. A sly, cunning fellow.

3. In *seamen's language*, a small strand of rope, made by twisting several rope-yarns together; used for seizings or mats. *Totten.*

4. *Formerly*, a cant expression for a sword. *Shak.*

FOX, *v. t.* To intoxicate; to stupefy. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

2. To cover the feet of boots with new leather and new soles. *America.*

FOX, *v. i.* To turn sour; applied to beer when it sours in fermenting. *Smart.*

FOX'ĊASE, *n.* The skin of a fox. [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

FOX'-CHASE, *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

FOX'ED, (foxt,) *pp.* or *a.* Turned sour in fermenting, as beer. *Booth.*

FOX'ER-Y, *n.* Behavior like that of a fox. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

FOX'-Ē-VIL, *n.* A kind of disease in which the hair falls off. *Dict.*

FOX'-GLŌVE, *n.* A handsome biennial plant, *Digitalis Purpurea*, whose leaves are used as a powerful medicine, both as a sedative and diuretic. *Dunglison.*

FOX'HOUND, *n.* A hound for chasing foxes.

FOX'-HUNT, *n.* The chase or hunting of a fox.

FOX'-HUNT-ER, *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.

FOX'-HUNT-ING, *n.* The employment of hunting foxes.

FOX'-HUNT-ING, *a.* Pertaining to or engaged in the hunting of foxes. *Hill.*

FOX'ISH, *a.* Resembling a fox in qualities; cunning.

FOX'LIKE,

FOX'SHIP, *n.* The character or qualities of a fox; cunning. *Shak.*

FOX'TAIL, *n.* A species of grass, the Alopecurus.

FOX'-TRAP, *n* A trap, or a gin or snare, to catch foxes.

FOX'Y, *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily. [*Not used.*]

2. An epithet applied to paintings, when the shadows and lower tones have too much of a yellowish, reddish-brown color. *Jocelyn.*

FOY, *n.* [Fr. *foi.*]

Faith. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FOY, *n.* [Teut. *foey.*] A feast given by one who is about to leave a place. *England's Jests.*

FOY'SON. See FOISON.

FRĀ'ĊAS, *n.* [Fr.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

FRAĊT, *v. t.* To break. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FRAĊ'TION, *n.* [L. *fractio*; Fr. *fraction*; from L. *frango, fractus*, to *break.* [See BREAK.]

1. The act of breaking or state of being broken, especially by violence. *Burnet.*

2. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a broken part of an integral or integer; any division of a whole number or unit, as $\frac{2}{5}$, two fifths, $\frac{1}{4}$, one fourth, which are called *vulgar fractions.* In these, the figure above the line is called the *numerator*, and the figure below the line the *denominator.* In *decimal fractions*, the denominator is a unit, or 1, with as many ciphers annexed as the numerator has places. They are commonly expressed by writing the numerator only with a point before it, by which it is separated from whole numbers; thus .5, which denotes five tenths, $\frac{5}{10}$, or half of a unit; .25, that is, $\frac{25}{100}$, or a fourth part of a unit.

FRAĊ'TION-AL, *a.* Belonging to a broken number; comprising a part or the parts of a unit; as, *fractional* numbers.

FRAĊ'TIOUS, (frak'shus,) *a.* Apt to break out into a passion; apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; as, a *fractious* man.

FRAĊ'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Passionately; snappishly.

FRAĊ'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* A cross or snappish temper.

FRAĊ'TURE, (frakt'yur,) *n.* [L. *fractura.* See BREAK.]

1. A breach in any body, especially a breach caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body.

2. In *surgery*, the rupture or disruption of a bone. A fracture is *simple* or *compound*; *simple*, when the bone only is divided; *compound*, when the bone is broken, with a laceration of the integuments.

3. In *mineralogy*, the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed; as, a *compact fracture*; a *fibrous fracture*; *foliated, striated*, or *conchoidal fracture*, &c. *Kirwan.*

FRAĊ'TURE, *v. t.* To break; to burst asunder; to crack; to separate continuous parts; as, to *fracture* a bone; to *fracture* the skull. *Wiseman.*

FRAĊ'TUR-ED, (frakt'yurd,) *pp.* or *a.* Broken; cracked.

FRAĊ'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Breaking; bursting asunder; cracking.

FRAG'ILE, (fraj'il,) *a.* [L. *fragilis*, from *frango*, to break.]

1. Brittle; easily broken.

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile.* *Bacon.*

2. Weak; liable to fail; easily destroyed; as, *fragile* arms. *Milton.*

FRAG'ILE-LY, *adv.* So as to be easily broken.

FRA-GIL'I-TY, *n.* Brittleness; easiness to be broken. *Bacon.*

2. Weakness; liableness to fail. *Knolles.*

3. Frailty; liableness to fault. *Wotton.*

FRAG'MENT, *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, from *frango*, to break.]

1. A part broken off; a piece separated from any thing by breaking.

Gather up the *fragments* that remain, that nothing be lost.—John vi.

2. A part separated from the rest; an imperfect part; as, *fragments* of ancient writings.

3. A small, detached portion; as, *fragments* of time. *Franklin.*

FRAG'MENT-A-RY, *a.* Composed of fragments. *Donne.*

FRAG'MENT-ED, *a.* Broken into fragments.

FRĀ'GOR, *n.* [L. See BREAK.] A loud and sudden sound; the report of any thing bursting; a loud, harsh sound; a crash.

2. A strong or sweet scent. [*Obs.*]

FRĀ'GRANCE,
FRĀ'GRAN-CY,

smell strong. Ar. ارج *ariga*, to emit or diffuse odor.

The Arabic is without a prefix, and the word belongs probably to the great family of *reach, stretch.*]

Sweetness of smell; that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; pleasing scent; grateful odor.

Eve separate he spies,
Vailed in a cloud of *fragrance.* *Milton.*
The goblet, crowned,
Breathed aromatic *fragrancies* around. *Pope.*

FRĀ'GRANT, *a.* Sweet of smell; odorous.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers. *Milton.*

FRĀ'GRANT-LY, *adv.* With sweet scent. *Mortimer.*

FRĀIL, *a.* [Supposed to be from Fr. *frêle*, It. *fralc.* Qu. L. *fragilis*, or from a different root.]

1. Weak; infirm; liable to fail and decay; subject to casualties; easily destroyed; perishable; not firm or durable.

That I may know how *frail* I am.—Ps. xxxix.

2. Weak in mind or resolution; liable to error or deception.

Man is *frail* and prone to evil. *Taylor.*

3. Weak; easily broken or overset; as, a *frail* bark.

FRĀIL, *n.* [Norm. *fraile.*]

1. A basket made of rushes, used chiefly for containing figs and raisins.

2. A rush for weaving baskets. *Johnson.*

3. A certain quantity of raisins, about 75 pounds.

FRĀIL'LY, *adv.* Weakly; infirmly. [*Encyc.*

FRĀIL'NESS, *n.* Weakness; infirmity; as, the *frailness* of the body.

FRĀIL'TY, *n.* Weakness of resolution; infirmity; liableness to be deceived or seduced.

God knows our *frailty*, and pities our weakness. *Locke.*

2. Frailness; infirmity of body.

3. Fault proceeding from weakness; foible; sin of infirmity. [*In this sense, it has a plural.*]

FRĀIS'ĊHEUR, (frā'shur,) *n.* [Fr.] Freshness; coolness. [*Not English.*] *Dryden.*

FRĀISE, *n.* [Fr., from It. *fregio*, ornament, frieze.]

1. In *fortification*, a defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts, in a horizontal or inclined position. *P. Cyc.*

2. A pancake with bacon in it. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

FRĀIS'ED, *a.* Fortified with fraise.

FRĀM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be framed.

FRĀME, *v. t.* [Sax. *fremman*, to frame, to effect or perform; Arm. *framma*, to join; D. *raam*, a frame, G. *rahm*, a frame and cream; Dan. *rame*; Sw. *ram*; Russ. *rama.* Qu. Class Rm, No. 6. In Russ. *rama* is a *frame*, and *ramo*, the shoulder, L. *armus*, Eng. *arm.*]

1. To fit or prepare and unite several parts in a regular structure or entire thing; to fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts; as, to *frame* a house or other building.

2. To fit one thing to another; to adjust; to make suitable. *Abbot.*

3. To make; to compose; as, to *frame* a law.

For thou art *framed* of the firm truth of valor. *Shak.*

4. To regulate; to adjust; to shape; to conform; as, to *frame* our lives according to the rules of the gospel.

5. To form and digest by thought; as, to *frame* ideas in the mind.

How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years! *Watts.*

6. To contrive; to plan; to devise; as, to *frame* a project or design.

7. To invent; to fabricate; *in a bad sense*; as, to *frame* a story or lie.

FRĀME, *v. i.* To contrive. *Judges* xii. 6.

FRĀME, *n.* The timbers of an edifice fitted and joined in the form proposed, for the purpose of supporting the covering; as, the *frame* of a house, barn, bridge, or ship.

2. Any fabric or structure composed of parts united; as, the *frame* of an ox or horse. So we say, the *frame* of the heavenly arch; the *frame* of the world. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

3. Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things; as, the *frame* of a window, door, picture, or looking-glass.

4. Among *printers*, a stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed.

5. Among *founders*, a kind of ledge, inclosing a board, which, being filled with wet sand, serves as a mold for castings. *Encyc.*

6. A sort of loom on which linen, silk, &c., is stretched, for quilting and embroidering. *Encyc.*

7. Order; regularity; adjusted series or composition of parts. We say, a person is out of *frame*; the mind is not in a good *frame.*

Your steady soul preserves her *frame.* *Swift.*

8. Form; scheme; structure; constitution; system; as, a *frame* of government.

9. Contrivance; projection.

John the bastard,
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villainies. *Shak.*

10. Particular state, as of the mind.

11. Shape; form; proportion. *Hudibras.*

Lace-frame; a frame or machine for making lace.

Stocking-frame; a loom or machine for making stockings, with silk, woolen, or cotton thread.

FRĀM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Fitted and united in due form; made; composed; devised; adjusted.

FRĀM'ER, *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.

FRĀME'-WŌRK, (-wurk,) *n.* The same as FRAME; that which supports or incloses any thing else.

FRĀM'ING, *ppr.* Fitting and joining in due construction; making; fabricating; composing; adjusting; inventing; contriving.

FRĀM'ING, *n.* The act of constructing a frame; the frame thus constructed.

FRAM'PŌLD, *a.* Peevish; cross; vexatious. [*Low, and not in use.*] *Shak.*

FRANĊ, *n.* A silver coin, of France, of the value of eighteen cents and six mills, as established by a law of Congress in 1846.

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FRAN'CHISE, (fran'chiz,) *n.* [Fr., from *franc*, free; It. *franchezza*; Sp. and Port. *franqueza*. See FRANK.]

Properly, liberty; freedom. Hence,

1. A particular privilege or right granted by a prince or sovereign to an individual, or to a number of persons; as, the right to be a body corporate with perpetual succession; the right to hold a court leet, or other court; to have waifs, wrecks, treasure-trove, or forfeitures. So the right to vote for governors, senators, and representatives, is a *franchise* belonging to citizens, and not enjoyed by aliens. The right to establish a bank is a *franchise*.

2. Exemption from a burden or duty to which others are subject.

3. The district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends; the limits of an immunity. *Spenser*

4. An asylum or sanctuary, where persons are secure from arrest.

Churches and monasteries in Spain are *franchises* for criminals. *Encyc.*

FRAN'CHISE, *v. t.* To make free; *but* ENFRANCHISE *is more generally used.* *Shak.*

FRAN'CHIS-ED, (fran'chizd,) *pp.* Made free.

FRAN'CHISE-MENT, (fran'chiz-ment,) *n.* Release from burden or restriction; freedom. *Spenser.*

FRAN'CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Making free.

FRAN'CIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Franks or French.

FRAN-CIS'CAN, *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis.

FRAN-CIS'CAN, *n.* A monk of the order of St. Francis, founded in 1209. They are called also *Gray Friars* and *Friars Minor*.

FRAN'CO-LIN, *n.* A species of partridge, European and Asiatic; the Perdix francolinus.

FRAN-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being frangible.

FRAN'GI-BLE, *a.* [from L. *frango*, to break.]

That may be broken; brittle; fragile; easily broken. *Boyle.*

FRAN'GI-PANE, *n.* [Fr.] A species of pastry, containing cream and almonds; also, a perfume. *Smart.*

FRAN'ION, (fran'yun,) *n.* A paramour, or a boon companion. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FRANK, *a.* [Fr. *franc*; It. and Sp. *franco*; G. *frank*; D. *vrank*. Qu. Ar. فرغ *faraga*, to free. Class Br, No. 36, or Class Brg, No. 5, 6, 7, 8. *Free* and *frank* may be from the same root or family; for *free* in Saxon is *frigan*, coinciding in elements with *break*, and the nasal sound of *g* would give *frank*. The French *franchir* gives the sense of *breaking out* or *over limits*.

1. Open; ingenuous; candid; free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise. Young persons are usually *frank*; old persons are more reserved.

2. Open; ingenuous; as, a *frank* disposition or heart.

3. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. *Bacon.* [*This sense is now rare.*]

4. Free; without conditions or compensation; as, a *frank* gift.

5. Licentious; unrestrained. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FRANK, *n.* An ancient coin of France. The value of the gold franc was something more than that of the gold crown. The silver franc was in value a third of the gold one. The gold coin is no longer in circulation. The present *frank* (commonly written *franc*) is a silver coin of the value nearly of nineteen cents, or ten pence sterling.

2. A letter which is exempted from postage; or the writing which renders it free.

3. A sty for swine. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FRANK, *n.* A name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs, to any of the inhabitants of the western parts of Europe, English, French, Italians, &c.

2. An individual belonging to a powerful German tribe, called the *Franks*, who conquered France.

FRANK, *v. t.* To exempt, as a letter from the charge of postage.

2. To shut up in a sty or frank. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. To feed high; to cram; to fatten. [*Not used.*]

FRANK-AL-MOIGNE', (frank-al-moin',) *n.* [*frank*, and Norm. *almoignes*, alms.]

Free alms; in *English law*, a tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands to them and their successors forever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. *Blackstone.*

FRANK'-CHASE, *n.* A liberty of free chase, whereby persons having lands within the compass of the same are prohibited to cut down any wood, &c., out of the view of the forester. *Cowel.*

Free-chase, is the liberty of keeping beasts of chase or royal game therein, protected even from the owner of the land himself, with a power of hunting them thereon. *Blackstone.*

FRANK'ED, (frankt,) *pp.* or *a.* Exempted from postage.

FRANK'-FEE, *n.* Freehold; a holding of lands in fee-simple. *Encyc.*

FRANK'-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a frank disposition.

FRANK'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of having a frank heart.

FRANK-IN'CENSE or FRANK'IN-CENSE, *n.* [*frank* and *incense*.] A dry, resinous substance, in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white color, of a bitterish, acrid taste, and very inflammable, used as a perfume. *Hill. Encyc.*

FRANK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exempting from postage.

FRANK'ING, *n.* The act of exempting from postage.

FRANK'ISH, *a.* Relating to the Franks. *Verstegan.*

FRANK'-LAW, *n.* Free, or common law, or the benefit a person has by it. *Encyc.*

FRANK'LIN, *n.* An English freeholder. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

FRANK'LIN-ITE, *n.* A mineral compound of iron, zinc, and manganese, found in New Jersey, and named from Dr. Franklin. *Cleaveland.*

FRANK'LY, *adv.* Openly; freely; ingenuously; without reserve, constraint, or disguise; as, to confess one's faults *frankly*.

2. Liberally; freely; readily. *Luke* vii.

FRANK'-MAR'RIAGE, *n.* A tenure in tail special; or an estate of inheritance given to a person, together with a wife, and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Blackstone.*

FRANK'NESS, *n.* Plainness of speech; candor; freedom in communication; openness; ingenuousness. He told me his opinion with *frankness*.

2. Fairness; freedom from art or craft; as, *frankness* of dealing.

3. Liberality; bounteousness. [*Little used.*]

FRANK'PLEDGE, (-plej,) *n.* A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen. *Anciently*, in *England*, a number of neighbors who were bound for each other's good behavior. *Encyc.*

FRANK'-TEN'E-MENT, *n.* An estate of freehold; the possession of the soil by a freeman. *Blackstone.*

FRAN'TIC, *a.* [L. *phrenticus*; Gr. φρενητικος, from φρενιτις, delirium or raving, from φρην, mind, the radical sense of which is, to rush, to drive forward. So *animus* signifies mind, soul, courage, spirit; and *anima* signifies soul, wind, breath.]

1. Mad; raving; furious; outrageous; wild and disorderly; distracted; as, a *frantic* person; frantic with fear or grief.

2. Characterized by violence, fury, and disorder; noisy; mad; wild; irregular; as, the *frantic* rites of Bacchus.

FRAN'TIC-LY, } *adv.* Madly; distractedly; out-
FRAN'TIC-AL-LY, } rageously.

FRAN'TIC-NESS, *n.* Madness; fury of passion; distraction.

FRAP, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to draw together, by ropes crossing each other, with a view to secure and strengthen; as, to *frap* a tackle or vessel. *Totten.*

FRAP'PED, (frapt,) *pp.* Crossed and drawn together.

FRAP'PING, *ppr.* Crossing and drawing together.

FRA-TER'NAL, *a.* [Fr. *fraternel*; L. *fraternus*, from *frater*, brother.]

Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers; as, *fraternal* love or affection; a *fraternal* embrace.

FRA-TER'NAL-LY, *adv.* In a brotherly manner.

FRA-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *fraternitas*.]

1. The state or quality of a brother; brotherhood.

2. A body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a company; a brotherhood; a society; as, the *fraternity* of monks.

3. Men of the same class, profession, occupation, or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity*. *South.*

FRAT-ER-NI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of associating and holding fellowship as brethren. *Burke.*

FRA-TER'NIZE, *v. i.* To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character.

FRAT'ER-NIZ-ER, *n.* One who fraternizes. *Burke.*

FRAT'RI-CI-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to fratricide.

FRAT'RI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *fratricidium*; *frater*, brother, and *cædo*, to kill.]

1. The crime of murdering a brother.

2. One who murders or kills a brother. *L. Addison.*

FRAUD, *n.* [L. *fraus*; Fr. Sp. It. and Port. *fraude*. This agrees in elements with Sax. *bræd*, *bred*, fraud, which is contracted from *brægden*, fraud, guile, disguise; and *bræg* coincides with *brigue*. But I know not that these words are connected with the Latin *fraus*.]

Deceit; deception; trick; artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; a stratagem intended to obtain some undue advantage; an attempt to gain, or the obtaining of, an advantage over another by imposition or immoral means, particularly deception in contracts, or bargain and sale, either by stating falsehoods or suppressing truth.

If success a lover's toil attends,
Who asks if force or *fraud* obtained his ends? *Pope.*

FRAUD'FUL, *a.* Deceitful in making bargains; trickish; treacherous; *applied to persons.* *Shak.*

2. Containing fraud or deceit; *applied to things.* *Dryden.*

FRAUD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Deceitfully; with intention to deceive and gain an undue advantage; trickishly; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRAUD'LESS, *a.* Free from fraud.

FRAUD'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a fraudless manner.

FRAUD'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being fraudless.

FRAUD'U-LENCE, } *n.* Deceitfulness; trickishness
FRAUD'U-LEN-CY, } in making bargains, or in social concerns. *Hooker.*

FRAUD'U-LENT, *a.* Deceitful in making contracts; trickish; *applied to persons.*

2. Containing fraud; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud; as, a *fraudulent* bargain.

3. Deceitful; treacherous; obtained or performed by artifice. *Milton.*

FRAUD'U-LENT-LY, *adv.* By fraud; by deceit; by artifice or imposition.

FRAUGHT, (frawt,) *a.* [D. *vragt*; G. *fracht*; Dan. *fragt*; Sw. *fracht*. A different orthography of FREIGHT, which see.]

1. Laden; loaded; charged; as, a vessel richly *fraught* with goods from India. [*This sense is used in poetry; but in common business* FREIGHTED *only is used.*]

2. Filled; stored; full; as, a scheme *fraught* with mischief; the Scriptures are *fraught* with excellent precepts. *Hooker.*

FRAUGHT, *n.* A freight; a cargo. [*Not now used.*] *Dryden.*

FRAUGHT, *v. t.* To load; to fill; to crowd. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

FRAUGHT'AGE, *n.* Loading; cargo. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FRAY, *n.* [Fr. *fracas*, It. *fracasso*, a great crash, havoc, ruin; Fr. *fracasser*, It. *fracassare*, to break; coinciding with L. *fractura*, from *frango*. Under AFFRAY, this is referred to Fr. *effrayer*, to fright, but incorrectly, unless FRIGHT is from the same root. In the sense of rubbing, fretting, this is from the L. *frico*, Sp. *fregar*. But *break*, *fright*, and *frico*, all have the same radicals.]

1. A broil, quarrel, or violent riot, that puts men in fear. [*This is the vulgar word for* AFFRAY, and the sense seems to refer the word to Fr. *effrayer*.]

2. A combat; a battle; also, a single combat or duel. *Pope.*

3. A contest; contention. *Milton.*

4. A rub; a fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by rubbing. *Tatler.*

FRAY, *v. t.* To fright; to terrify. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Bacon*

FRAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *frayer*, L. *frico*, to rub.]

1. To rub; to fret, as cloth by wearing.

2. To rub; as, a deer *frays* his head.

FRAY'ED, *pp.* Frightened; rubbed; worn.

FRAY'ING, *ppr.* Frightening; terrifying; rubbing.

FRAY'ING, *n.* Peel of a deer's horn. *B. Jonson.*

FREAK, *n.* [Ice. *freka*. Qu. G. *frech*, bold, saucy, petulant; Dan. *frek*, id.; Scot. *frack*, active. The English word does not accord perfectly with the Ger. Dan. and Scot. But it is probably from the root of *break*, denoting a sudden start.]

1. *Literally*, a sudden starting or change of place. Hence,

2. A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a capricious prank.

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Spectator.*

FREAK, *v. t.* [from the same root as the preceding, to *break*; W. *bryc*, Ir. *breac*, speckled, parti-colored; like *pard*, from the Heb. פרד, to divide.]

To variegate; to checker.

Freaked with many a mingled hue. *Thomson.*

FREAK'ED, (freekt,) *pp.* Variegated; checkered.

FREAK'ISH, *a.* Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.

It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakish* of the two. *L'Estrange.*

FREAK'ISH-LY, *adv.* Capriciously; with sudden change of mind, without cause.

FREAK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Capriciousness; whimsicalness.

FRECK'LE, (frek'l,) *n.* [from the same root as *freak*; W. *bryc*, Ir. *breac*, spotted, freckled; W. *brycu*, to freckle; from *breaking*, unless by a change of letters it has been corrupted from G. *fleck*, D. *vlak*, or *vlek*, Sw. *flack*, Dan. *flck*, a spot; which is not probable.]

1. A spot, of a yellowish color, in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, and hands. Freckles may be natural, or produced by the action of the sun on the skin, or from the jaundice.

2. Any small spot or discoloration. *Evelyn.*

FRECK'LE, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To give or acquire freckles. *Smart.*

FRECK'LED, (frek'ld,) *a.* Spotted; having small, yellowish spots on the skin or surface; as, a *freckled* face or neck.

2. Spotted; as, a *freckled* cowslip. *Shak.*

FRECK'LED-NESS, *n.* The state of being freckled.

FRECK'LE-FAC'ED, (frek'l-fāste,) *a.* Having a face full of freckles. *Beaum.*

FRECK'LY, *a.* Full of freckles; sprinkled with spots.

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FRED; Sax. *frith*, Dan *fred*, Sw. *frid*, G. *friede*, D. *vreede*, peace; as in *Frederic*, dominion of peace, or rich in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace. Our ancestors called a sanctuary *fredstole*, a seat of peace.

FREE, *a.* [Sax. *frig*, *freoh*, free; *frigan*, *freogan*, to free; G. *frei*; D. *vry*; Dan. *fri*; Sw. *fri*; all contracted from *frig*, which corresponds with Heb. and Ch. פרק, Syr. ܦܪܘ, Sam. ϱϱϩϥ, Ar. فَرَقَ *faraka*, to *break*, to separate, to divide, to free, to redeem, &c. See FRANK.]

1. Being at liberty; not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral; a word of general application to the body, the will or mind, and to corporations.

2. In *government*, not enslaved; not in a state of vassalage or dependence; subject only to fixed laws, made by consent, and to a regular administration of such laws; not subject to the arbitrary will of a sovereign or lord; as, a *free* state, nation, or people.

3. Instituted by a free people, or by consent or choice of those who are to be subjects, and securing private rights and privileges by fixed laws and principles; not arbitrary or despotic; as, a *free* constitution or government.

There can be no *free* government without a democratical branch in the constitution. *J. Adams.*

4. Not imprisoned, confined, or under arrest; as, the prisoner is set *free*.

5. Unconstrained; unrestrained; not under compulsion or control. A man is *free* to pursue his own choice; he enjoys *free* will.

6. Not chemically combined with any other body; at liberty to escape; as, *free* carbonic acid gas.

7. Permitted; allowed; open; not appropriated; as, places of honor and confidence are *free* to all; we seldom hear of a commerce perfectly *free*.

8. Not obstructed; as, the water has a *free* passage or channel; the house is open to a *free* current of air.

9. Licentious; unrestrained. The reviewer is very *free* in his censures.

10. Open; candid; frank; ingenuous; unreserved; as, we had a *free* conversation together.

Will you be *free* and candid to your friend? *Otway.*

11. Liberal in expenses; not parsimonious; as, a *free* purse; a man is *free* to give to all useful institutions.

12. Gratuitous; not gained by importunity or purchase. He made him a *free* offer of his services. It is a *free* gift. The salvation of men is of *free* grace.

13. Clear of crime or offense; guiltless; innocent.

My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*. *Dryden.*

14. Not having feeling or suffering; clear; exempt; with *from*; as, *free from* pain or disease; *free from* remorse.

15. Not encumbered with; as, *free* from a burden.

16. Open to all, without restriction or without expense; as, a *free* school.

17. Invested with franchises; enjoying certain immunities; with *of*; as, a man *free of* the city of London.

18. Possessing without vassalage or slavish conditions; as, *free* of his farm. *Dryden.*

19. Liberated from the government or control of parents, or of a guardian or master. A son, or an apprentice, when of age, is *free*.

20. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without spurring or whipping; as, a *free* horse.

21. Genteel; charming. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

FREE, *v. t.* To remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction; to disengage from; to rid; to strip; to clear; as, to *free* the body from clothes; to *free* the feet from fetters; to *free* a channel from sand.

2. To set at liberty; to rescue or release from slavery, captivity, or confinement; to loose; the prisoner is *freed* from arrest.

3. To disentangle; to disengage.

4. To exempt.

He that is dead is *freed* from sin. — Rom. vi.

5. To manumit; to release from bondage; as, to *free* a slave.

6. To clear from water, as a ship, by pumping.

7. To release from obligation or duty.

To free from, or *free of*, is to rid of, by removing in any manner.

FREE-A'GEN-CY, *n.* The state of acting freely, or without necessity or constraint of the will.

FREE-BENCH', *n.* A widow's dower in a copyhold *Blackstone.*

FREE'BOOT-ER, *n.* [D. *vrybuiter*; G. *freibeuter*. See BOOTY.]

One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer. *Bacon.*

FREE'BOOT-ING, *n.* Robbery; plunder; a pillaging. *Spenser.*

FREE'BORN, *a.* Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty.

FREE-CHAP'EL, *n.* In *England*, a chapel founded by the king, and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also grant license to a subject to found such a chapel. *Cowel.*

FREE'-CIT'Y, } *n.* A name given to certain cities,
FREE'-TOWN, } principally of Germany, which were really small republics, directly connected with the German empire; and hence often called *imperial cities*. They were once numerous, but are now reduced to four, viz., Frankfort, Hamburgh, Lubeck, and Bremen; to which was also added Cracow in Poland. *Encyc. Am.*

FREE'-COST, *n.* Without expense; freedom from charges. *South.*

FREED, *pp.* or *a.* Set at liberty; loosed; delivered from restraint; cleared of hinderance or obstruction.

FREE-DEN'I-ZEN, *n.* A citizen. *Jackson.*

FREE-DEN'I-ZEN, (-den'i-zn,) *v. t.* To make free. *Bp. Hall.*

FREED'MAN, *n.* A man who has been a slave and is manumitted.

FREE'DOM, *n.* A state of exemption from the power or control of another; liberty; exemption from slavery, servitude, or confinement. *Freedom* is *personal*, *civil*, *political*, and *religious*. [See LIBERTY.]

2. Particular privileges; franchise; immunity; as, the *freedom* of a city.

3. Power of enjoying franchises. *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or any constraint in consequence of predetermination or otherwise; as, the *freedom* of the will.

5. Any exemption from constraint or control.

6. Ease or facility of doing any thing. He speaks or acts with *freedom*.

7. Frankness; boldness. He addressed his audience with *freedom*.

8. License; improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum; with a plural. Beware of what are called innocent *freedoms*.

FREE-FISH'ER-Y, *n.* A royal franchise or exclusive privilege of fishing in a public river. *Encyc.*

FREE'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Not restrained in marching. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FREE'-HEART'ED, (-härt'ed,) *a.* [See HEART.] Open; frank; unreserved.

FREE'-HEART'ED-LY, *adv.* Unreservedly; liberally.

FREE'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Frankness; openness of heart; liberality. *Burnet.*

FREE'HOLD, *n.* That land or tenement which is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life. It is of two kinds; in *deed*, and in *law*. The first is the real possession of such land or tenement; the last is the right a man has to such land or tenement, before his entry or seizure. *Eng. Law.*

Freehold is also extended to such offices as a man holds in fee or for life. It is also taken in opposition to *villenage*. *Encyc.*

In *the United States*, a *freehold* is an estate which a man holds in his own right, subject to no superior, nor to conditions.

FREE'HOLD-ER, *n.* One who owns an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life; the possessor of a freehold.

FREE'ING, *ppr.* Delivering from restraint; releasing from confinement; removing encumbrances or hinderances from any thing; clearing.

FREE'LY, *adv.* At liberty; without vassalage, slavery, or dependence.

2. Without restraint, constraint, or compulsion; voluntarily. To render a moral agent accountable, he must act *freely*.

3. Plentifully; in abundance; as, to eat or drink *freely*.

4. Without scruple or reserve; as, to censure *freely*.

5. Without impediment or hinderance.

Of every tree of the garden thou mayest *freely* eat. — Gen. ii.

6. Without necessity, or compulsion from divine predetermination.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*

7. Without obstruction; largely; copiously. The patient bled *freely*.

8. Spontaneously; without constraint or persuasion.

9. Liberally; generously; as, to give *freely* to the poor.

10. Gratuitously; of free will or grace, without purchase or consideration.

Freely ye have received, *freely* give. — Matt. x.

FREE'-LIV-ER, *n.* One who eats and drinks abundantly.

FREE'-LIV-ING, *n.* Full gratification of the appetite.

FREE'MAN, *n.* [*free* and *man*.] One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal.

2. One who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege; as, the *freemen* of a city or state.

FREE'-MAR-TIN, *n.* When a cow produces twins, one of them a male, and the other apparently a female, the latter is most generally (but not invariably) barren; and, on dissection, will be found to have some of the organs of each sex, but neither perfect. Such an animal is called, by the English, a *free-martin*, and was called, by the Greeks and Romans, *ταυρα*, *taura*.

FREE'MA-SON, *n.* One of an ancient and secret association or fraternity, said to have been at first composed of masons or builders in stone, but now consisting of persons who are united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.

FREE'MA-SON-RY, (-mā-sn-ry,) *n.* That which belongs to the fraternity of freemasons.

FREE'-MIND-ED, *a.* Not perplexed; free from care. *Bacon.*

FREE'NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, unconfined, unincumbered, or unobstructed.

2. Openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor; as, the *freeness* of a confession.

3. Liberality; generosity; as, *freeness* in giving. *Spratt.*

4. Gratuitousness; as, the *freeness* of divine grace.

FREE'-PORT, *n.* A name given to certain ports on the continent of Europe, as Genoa, Leghorn, &c., where ships of all nations may load and unload free of duty; but if the articles imported are carried into the adjoining country, they pay the ordinary duties at the gates or barriers. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

In *the West Indies*, a *free-port* is one where goods of *all* kinds may be landed from foreign ships, on payment of the ordinary duties.

FREE'-SCHOOL, *n.* A school supported by funds, &c., in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition.

2. A school open to admit pupils without restriction.

FREE'-SPOK-EN, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve. *Bacon.*

FREE'-STATES, *n. pl.* Those states of the Union in which slavery has been abolished by law.

FREE'STONE, *n.* Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

FREE'THINK-ER, *n.* A softer name for a deist; an unbeliever; one who discards revelation.

FREE'THINK-ING, *n.* Undue boldness of speculation; unbelief. *Berkeley.*

FREE'THINK-ING, *a.* Noting undue boldness of speculation; skeptical.

FREE'-TONGUED, (-tungd,) *a.* Speaking without reserve. *Bp. Hall.*

FREE-WAR'REN, *n.* A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits. *Encyc.*

FREE-WILL', *n.* The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate. *Locke.*

2. Voluntariness; spontaneousness.

FREE'-WILL, *a.* Spontaneous; as, a *free-will* offering.

FREE'WILL-BAP'TIST, *n.* One, belonging to a branch of the Baptist denomination, who holds to the freedom of the will in opposition to necessity.

FREE'-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman not a slave.

FREEZE, *v. i.*; *pret.* FROZE; *pp.* FROZEN *or* FROZE. [Sax. *frysan*; D. *vriezen*; Dan. *fryser*; Sw. *frysa*. It coincides in elements with D. *vreezen*, to fear, that is, to shrink, contract, tremble, shiver, Fr. *friser*, to curl, whence *frissoner*, to shiver, Sp. *frisar*. These are of one family, unless there has been a change of letters. The Italian has *fregio*, for frieze, and the Gr. *φρισσω*, had for its radical letters *φριξ*. These may be of a different family. To *freeze* is to contract. See Class Rd, Rs, No. 14, 19, 25. Qu. Russ. *mroz*, frost.]

1. To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body. Water *freezes* at the temperature of 32° above zero by Fahrenheit's thermometer. Mercury *freezes* at 40° below zero.

2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals. *Shak.*

3. To chill; to stagnate, or to retire from the extreme vessels; as, the blood *freezes* in the veins.

4. To be chilled; to shiver with cold.

5. To die by means of cold. We say a man *freezes* to death.

FREEZE, *v. t.* To congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold or abstraction of heat. This weather will *freeze* the rivers and lakes.

2. To kill by cold; but we often add the words *to death*. This air will *freeze* you, or *freeze* you *to death*.

3. To chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering. This horrid tale *freezes* my blood.

FREEZE, in *architecture*. See FRIEZE.

FREEZ'ING, *ppr.* Congealing; hardening into ice.

FREEZ'ING, *n.* The process or state of congelation.

FREEZ'ING-MIX'TURE, (-mikst'yur,) *n.* A mixture of two or more substances, as of salt and snow, but usually of a solid and a fluid, which, in melting, absorb heat from contiguous bodies, and thus produce intense cold.

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FREEZ'ING-POINT, *n.* That point of a thermometer at which fluids begin to freeze; applied particularly to water, whose *freezing-point* is at 32° of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

FREIGHT, (frāte,) *n.* [D. *vragt*; G. *fracht*; Sw. *fracht*; Dan. *fragt*; Fr. *fret*; Port. *frete*; Sp. *flete*; Arm. *fret.* (See FRAUGHT.) Qu. from the root of L. *fero*; formed, like *bright*, from the Ethiopic *barah.*]

1. The cargo, or any part of the cargo, of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water. The *freight* of a ship consists of cotton; the ship has not a full *freight*; the owners have advertised for *freight*; *freight* will be paid for by the ton.

2. Transportation of goods. We paid four dollars a ton for the *freight* from London to Barcelona.

3. The hire of a ship, or money charged or paid for the transportation of goods. After paying *freight* and charges, the profit is trifling. FREIGHTAGE is now but little used.

FREIGHT, (frāte,) *v. t.* To load with goods, as a ship or vessel of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another. We *freighted* the ship for Amsterdam; the ship was *freighted* with flour for Havanna.

2. To load as the burden. *Shak.*

FREIGHT'ED, *pp.* Loaded, as a ship or vessel.

FREIGHT'ER, (frāt'er,) *n.* One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship.

FREIGHT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Loading or carrying, as a ship or vessel.

FREIGHT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of freight.

FREIS'LE-BEN, *n.* A mineral, of a blue or bluish-gray color, brittle, and soft to the touch. *Cleaveland.*

FREN, *n.* A stranger. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FRENCH, *a.* Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.

FRENCH, *n.* The language spoken by the people of France.

FRENCH-BER'RY, *n.* The same as AVIGNON-BERRY. *Ure.*

FRENCH-CHALK, (-chawk,) *n.* Scaly talc, a variety of indurated talc, in masses composed of small scales; its color is pearly-white or grayish. It is much used for drawing lines on cloth, &c. *Cleaveland.*

FRENCH-HORN', *n.* A wind-instrument of music, made of metal.

FRENCH'I-FI-ED, (-fīde,) *pp.* or *a.* Made like the French. *Burke.*

FRENCH'I-FY, *v. t.* To make French; to infect with the manner of the French. *Camden.*

FRENCH'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the French. *Bp. Hall.*

FRENCH'MAN, *n.* A man of the French nation.

FRE-NET'IC. See FRANTIC and PHRENETIC.

FREN'ZI-CAL, *a.* Partaking of frenzy.

FREN'ZIED, *part. a.* Affected with madness

FREN'ZI-ED-LY, *adv.* Madly; distractedly.

FREN'ZY, *n.* [Fr. *frenesie*; It. *frencsia*; from L. *phrenitis*, Gr. φρενιτις, from φρην, mind, which is from moving, rushing. See FRANTIC.]

Madness; distraction; rage; or any violent agitation of the mind, approaching to distraction.

All else is towering *frenzy* and distraction. *Addison.*

FRE'QUENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *frequentia.*]

A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Milton.*

FRE'QUEN-CY, *n.* A return or occurrence of a thing often repeated at short intorvals. The *frequency* of crimes abates our horror at the commission; the *frequency* of capital punishments tends to destroy their proper effect.

2. A crowd; a throng. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

FRE'QUENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *frequens.*]

1. Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring. We made *frequent* visits to the hospital.

2. Used often to practice any thing. He was *frequent* and loud in his declamations against the revolution.

3. Full; crowded; thronged. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

FRE-QUENT', *v. t.* [L. *frequento*; Fr. *frequenter.*]

To visit often; to resort to often or habitually. The man who *frequents* a dram-shop, an ale-house, or a gaming-table, is in the road to poverty, disgrace, and ruin.

He *frequented* the court of Augustus. *Dryden.*

FRE-QUENT'A-BLE, *a.* Accessible. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

FRE-QUENT'AGE, *n.* The practice of frequenting. *Southey.*

FRE-QUENT-A'TION, *n.* The act of frequenting.

2. The habit of visiting often. [*Chesterfield.*

FRE-QUENT'A-TIVE, *a.* [It. *frequentativo*; Fr. *frequentatif.*]

In *grammar*, denoting the frequent repetition of an action; as, a *frequentative* verb.

FRE-QUENT'A-TIVE, *n.* A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action.

FRE-QUENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Often visited.

FRE-QUENT'ER, *n.* One who often visits or resorts to customarily.

FRE-QUENT'ING, *ppr* Often visiting or resorting to.

FRE'QUENT-LY, *adv.* Often; many times; at short intervals; commonly.

FRE'QUENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being frequent or often repeated.

FRERE, (frère,) *n.* [Fr.] A brother.

FRES'CADES, *n. pl.* Cool walks; shady places.

FRES'CO, *n.* [It. *fresco*, fresh.]

1. Coolness; shade; a cool, refreshing state of the air; duskiness. *Prior.*

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. *Pope.*

3. A method of painting on walls, performed with water-colors on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry. The colors, incorporating with the mortar, and drying with it, become very durable. It is called *fresco*, either because it is done on *fresh* plaster, or because it is used on walls and buildings in the open air. *Encyc.*

4. A cool refreshing liquor.

FRESH, *a.* [Sax. *fersc*; D. *versch*; G. *frisch*; Dan. *fersk* and *frisk*; Sw *frisk*; It. *fresco*; Sp. and Port. id.; Fr. *frais*, *fraîche*; Arm. *fresg*; W. *fres*, *fresq.* This is radically the same word as *frisk*, and it coincides also in elements with *brisk*, W. *brysg*, which is from *rhys*, a rushing, extreme ardency, Eng. *rush*, which gives the radical sense, though it may not be the same word.]

1. Moving with celerity; brisk; strong; somewhat vehement; as, a *fresh* breeze; *fresh* wind; *the primary sense.*

2. Having the color and appearance of young, thrifty plants; lively; not impaired or faded; as when we say, the fields look *fresh* and green.

3. Having the appearance of a healthy youth; florid; ruddy; as, a *fresh*-colored young man.

4. New; recently grown; as, *fresh* vegetables.

5. New; recently made or obtained. We have a *fresh* supply of goods from the manufactory, or from India; *fresh* tea; *fresh* raisins.

6. Not impaired by time; not forgotten or obliterated. The story is *fresh* in my mind; the ideas are *fresh* in my recollection.

7. Not salt; as, *fresh* water; *fresh* meat.

8. Recently from the well or spring; pure and cool; not warm or vapid. Bring a glass of *fresh* water.

9. In a state like that of recent growth or recentness; as, to preserve flowers and fruit *fresh.*

Fresh as April, sweet as May. *Carew.*

10. Repaired from loss or diminution; having new vigor. He rose *fresh* for the combat.

11. New; that has lately come or arrived; as, *fresh* news; *fresh* dispatches.

12. Sweet; in a good state; not stale.

13. Unpracticed; unused; not before employed; as, a *fresh* hand on board of a ship.

Fresh way; the increased velocity of a vessel. *Totten.*

FRESH, *n.* A freshet. *Beverly, Hist. Virginia.*

FRESH'BLOWN, *a.* Newly blown.

FRESH'EN, (fresh'n,) *v. t.* To make fresh; to dulcify; to separate, as water from saline particles; to take saltness from any thing; as, to *freshen* water, fish, or flesh.

2. To refresh; to revive. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

3. In *seamen's language*, to apply new service to a cable; as, to *freshen* hawse.

FRESH'EN, *v. i.* To grow fresh; to lose salt or saltness.

2. To grow brisk or strong; as, the wind *freshens.*

FRESH'EN-ED, *pp.* Deprived of saltness; sweetened.

FRESH'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or growing fresh; depriving of saltness; sweetening.

FRESH'ES, *n. pl.* The mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays, or the increased current of an ebb tide by means of a flood of fresh water flowing toward or into the sea, and discoloring the water. *Beverly. Encyc.*

2. A flood; an overflowing; an inundation; a freshet.

FRESH'ET, *n.* A flood or overflowing of a river, by means of heavy rains, or melted snow; an inundation. *New England.*

2. A stream of fresh water. *Browne.*

FRESH'FORCE, *n.* In *law*, force done within forty

FRESH' LOOK'ING, *a.* Appearing fresh. [days.

FRESH'LY, *adv.* Newly; in the former state renewed; in a new or fresh state.

2. With a healthy look; ruddily. *Shak.*

3. Briskly; strongly.

4. Coolly.

FRESH'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* FRESHMEN. A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.

2. In *England*, a student during his first year's residence at the university. In *America*, one who belongs to the youngest of the four classes in college, called the *freshman class.*

FRESH'MAN, *a.* Pertaining to a freshman, or to the class called *freshmen.*

FRESH'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The state of a freshman.

FRESH'NESS, *n.* Newness; vigor; spirit; the contrary to vapidness; as, the *freshness* of liquors or odors.

2. Vigor; liveliness; the contrary to a faded state; as, the *freshness* of plants or of green fields.

3. Newness of strength; renewed vigor; opposed to *weariness* or *fatigue.*

The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men. *Hayward.*

4. Coolness; invigorating quality or state.

And breathe the *freshness* of the open air. *Dryden.*

5. Color of youth and health; ruddiness.

Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace. *Granville.*

6. Freedom from saltness; as, the *freshness* of water or flesh.

7. A new or recent state or quality; rawness.

8. Briskness, as of wind.

FRESH'-NEW, *a.* Unpracticed. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FRESH'-WA-TER, *a.* Accustomed to sail on fresh-water only, or in the coasting trade; as, a *fresh-water* sailor.

2. Raw; unskilled. *Knolles.*

FRESH'-WA-TER-ED, *a.* Newly watered; supplied with fresh water.

FRET, *v. t.* [Sw. *frätta*, to fret, to corrode; Fr. *frotter*, to rub; Arm. *frota.* This seems to be allied to Goth. *fretan* and Sax. *fretan*, to eat, to gnaw, G. *fressen*, D. *vreeten*, which may be formed from the root of L. *rodo*, *rosi*, Sp. *rozar*, or of L. *rado*, to scrape. To *fret* or gnaw gives the sense of unevenness, roughness, in substances; the like appearance is given to fluids by agitation.]

1. To rub; to wear away a substance by friction; as, to *fret* cloth; to *fret* a piece of gold or other metal. *Newton.*

2. To corrode; to gnaw; to eat away; as, a worm *frets* the planks of a ship.

3. To impair; to wear away.

By starts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear. *Shak.*

4. To form into raised work. *Milton.*

5. To variegate; to diversify.

You gray lines,
That *fret* the clouds, are messengers of day. *Shak.*

6. To agitate violently. *Shak.*

7. To agitate; to disturb; to make rough; to cause to ripple; as, to *fret* the surface of water.

8. To tease; to irritate; to vex; to make angry

Fret not thyself because of evil-doers. —Ps. xxxvii.

9. To wear away; to chafe; to gall. Let not a saddle or harness *fret* the skin of your horse.

FRET, *v. i.* To be worn away; to be corroded. Any substance will in time *fret* away by friction.

2. To eat or wear in; to make way by attrition or corrosion.

Many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*

3. To be agitated; to be in violent commotion; as, the rancor that *frets* in the malignant breast.

4. To be vexed; to be chafed or irritated; to be angry; to utter peevish expressions.

He *frets*, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the grounds. *Dryden.*

FRET, *n.* The agitation of the surface of a fluid by fermentation or other cause; a rippling on the surface of water; small undulations continually repeated. *Addison.*

2. Agitation of mind; commotion of temper; irritation; as, he keeps his mind in a continual *fret.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret.* *Pope.*

3. A short piece of wire fixed on the finger-board of a guitar, &c., which, being pressed against the strings, varies the tone. *Busby.*

4. In *architecture*, an ornament consisting of small fillets intersecting each other at right angles. *Gloss. of Arch.*

5. In *heraldry*, a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.

FRET, *v. t.* To furnish with frets, as an instrument of music. *As. Res.*

FRET, *n.* [L. *fretum.*] A frith, which see.

FRET'FUL, *a.* Disposed to fret; ill-humored; peevish; angry; in a state of vexation; as, a *fretful* temper.

FRET'FUL-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; angrily.

FRET'FUL-NESS, *n.* Peevishness; ill-humor; disposition to fret and complain.

FRETT, *n.* With *miners*, the worn side of the bank of a river. *Encyc.*

FRET'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Eaten; corroded; rubbed or worn away; agitated; vexed; made rough on the surface; variegated; ornamented with fretwork; furnished with frets.

FRET'TEN, *a.* Rubbed; marked; as, pock-*fretten*, marked with the small-pox.

FRET'TER, *n.* That which frets.

FRET'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Corroding; wearing away; agitating; vexing; making rough on the surface; variegating.

FRET'TING, *n.* A state of chafing; vexation; peevishness.

FRET'TY, *a.* Adorned with fretwork.

FRE'TUM, *n.* [L.] A strait, or arm of the sea. *Ray.*

FRET'WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Work adorned with frets.

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FRI-A-BIL'I-TY, FRI'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* [See FRIABLE.] The quality of being easily broken, crumbled, and reduced to powder. *Locke.*

FRI'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *friable*; L. *friabilis*, from *frio*, to break or crumble. *Frio* is probably a contracted word. Ch. פרך or Ch. Heb. פרק, to break.]

Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder. Pumice and calcined stones are very *friable.*

FRI'AR, *n.* [Fr. *frère*, a brother, contracted from L. *frater*. See BROTHER.]

1. A brother or member of any religious order, but especially of one of the four mendicant orders, viz. (1.) Minors, Gray Friars, or Franciscans; (2.) Augustines; (3.) Dominicans, or Black Friars; (4.) White Friars or Carmelites.

2. In a restricted sense, a monk who is not a priest; those friars who are in orders being called *fathers.*

3. In *printing*, any part of the page which has not received the ink.

FRI'AR-LIKE, *a.* Like a friar; monastic; unskilled in the world. *Knolles.*

FRI'AR-LY, *a.* Like a friar; untaught in the affairs of life. *Bacon.*

FRI'AR'S-COWL, *n.* A plant, a species of Arum, with a flower resembling a cowl. *Johnson. Fam. of Plants.*

FRI'AR'S-LAN'TERN, *n.* The ignis fatuus. *Milton.*

FRI'AR-Y, *n.* A monastery; a convent of friars. *Dugdale.*

FRI'AR-Y, *a.* Like a friar; pertaining to friars.

FRI-A'TION, *n.* The act of crumbling. [*Camden.*

FRIB'BLE, *a.* [L. *frivolus*, Fr. *frivole*, from rubbing; from *rub*, if *b* is radical, or from *frico*, if the *b* represents a palatal letter. If *b* is radical, the word accords with Dan. *rips*, trifles, frivolousness.]

Frivolous; trifling; silly. *Brit. Crit.*

FRIB'BLE, *n.* A frivolous, trifling, contemptible fellow.

FRIB'BLE, *v. i.* To trifle; also, to totter. *Tatler.*

FRIB'BLER, *n.* A trifler. *Spectator.*

FRI'BORG, FRID'BURGH, *n.* [*free* and *burg.*] The same as FRANK-PLEDGE. *Cowel.*

FRIC'ACE, *n.* [See FRICASSEE.] Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce; also, an unguent prepared by frying things together. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

FRIC'AN-DEAU, (frik'an-do,) *n.* [Fr.] A ragout or fricassee of veal. The term is sometimes improperly applied to stewed beef highly seasoned. *Cooley.*

FRIC-AS-SEE', *n.* [Fr.; It. *frigasea*; Sp. *fricasea*; Port. *fracassé*; from Fr. *fricasser*, to fry, It. *friggere*, Port. *frigir*, Sp. *freir*, L. *frigo.*]

A stew or dish of food made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals, into pieces, and dressing them in a frying-pan, or a like utensil. *King.*

FRIC-AS-SEE', *v. t.* To dress in fricassee.

FRIC-AS-SEED', *pp.* or *a.* Dressed in fricassee.

FRIC-AS-SEE'ING, *ppr.* Dressing in fricassee.

FRI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *fricatio*, from *frico*, to rub.]

The act of rubbing; friction. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

FRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *frictio*; Fr. *friction*; from L. *frico*, to rub, It. *fregare*, Sp *fricar.*]

1. The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition. Many bodies by *friction* emit light, and *friction* generates or evolves heat.

2. In *mechanics*, the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves. *Encyc.*

3. In *medicine*, the rubbing of the body with the hand, or with a brush, flannel, &c.; or the rubbing of a diseased part with oil, unguent, or other medicament. *Encyc.*

FRIC'TION-LESS, *a.* Having no friction.

FRIC'TION-WHEELS, *n. pl.* In *mechanics*, wheels so arranged as to diminish the friction of machinery.

FRI'DAY, *n.* [Sax. *frig-dæg*; G. *freitag*; D. *vrydag*; from *Frigga*, the Venus of the north; D. *vrouw*, G. *frau*, Ir. *frag*, a woman.]

The sixth day of the week, formerly consecrated [to Frigga.

FRIDGE, *v. t.* [Sax. *frician.*] To move hastily. [*Not in use.*] *Hallywell.*

FRID'-STOLE. See FRED.

FRI'ED, (fride,) *pp.* or *a.* Dressed in a frying-pan; heated; agitated.

FRIEND, (frend,) *n.* [Sax. *freond*, the participle of *freon*, to free, to love, contracted from *frigan*, to free; G. *freund*; D. *vriend*; Dan. *frende*; Sw. *frände.* We see the radical sense is to free; hence, to be ready, willing, or cheerful, joyous, and allied perhaps to *frolic.*]

1. One who is attached to another by affection; one who entertains for another sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection, which lead him to desire his company, and to seek to promote his happiness and prosperity; opposed to *foe* or *enemy.*

A *friend* loveth at all times. — Prov. xvii.

There is a *friend* that sticketh closer than a brother. — Prov. xviii.

2. One not hostile; *opposed to an enemy in war.* *Shak.*

3. One reconciled after enmity. Let us be *friends* again.

4. An attendant; a companion. *Dryden.*

5. A favorer; one who is propitious; as, a *friend* to commerce; a *friend* to poetry; a *friend* to charitable institutions.

6. A favorite. Hushai was David's *friend.*

7. A term of salutation; a familiar compellation.

Friend, how camest thou in hither? — Matt. xxii.

So Christ calls Judas his *friend*, though a traitor. *Matt.* xxvi.

8. Formerly a paramour.

9. One of the religious sect frequently called *Quakers*

10. *A friend at court*; one who has sufficient interest to serve another. *Chaucer.*

FRIEND, (frend,) *v. t.* To favor; to countenance; to befriend; to support or aid. [But we now use BEFRIEND.] *Shak.*

FRIEND'ED, (frend'ed,) *pp.* Favored; befriended.

2. *a.* Inclined to love; well-disposed. *Shak.*

FRIEND'ING, (frend'ing,) *ppr.* Favoring.

FRIEND'LESS, (frend'less,) *a.* Destitute of friends; wanting countenance or support; forlorn. *Pope.*

FRIEND'LIKE, (frend'like,) *a.* Having the dispositions of a friend.

FRIEND'LI-NESS, (frend'le-ness,) *n.* A disposition to friendship; friendly dispositions. *Sidney.*

2. Exertion of benevolence or kindness. *Taylor.*

FRIEND'LY, (frend'ly,) *a.* Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favorable; disposed to promote the good of another.

Thou to mankind
Be good and *friendly* still, and oft return. *Milton.*

2. Disposed to peace. *Pope.*

3. Amicable. We are on *friendly* terms.

4. Not hostile; as, a *friendly* power or state.

5. Favorable; propitious; salutary; promoting the good of; as, a *friendly* breeze or gale. Excessive rains are not *friendly* to the ripening fruits. Temperance is *friendly* to longevity.

FRIEND'LY, (frend'ly,) *adv.* In the manner of friends; amicably. [*Not much used.*] *Shak.*

FRIEND'SHIP, (frend'ship,) *n.* An attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance, and a reciprocation of kind offices, or from a favorable opinion of the amiable and respectable qualities of his mind. *Friendship* differs from *benevolence*, which is good-will to mankind in general, and from that *love* which springs from animal appetite. *True* friendship is a noble and virtuous attachment, springing from a pure source, a respect for worth or amiable qualities. *False* friendship may subsist between bad men, as between thieves and pirates. This is a temporary attachment, springing from interest, and may change in a moment to enmity and rancor.

There can be no *friendship* without confidence, and no confidence without integrity. *Rambler.*
There is little *friendship* in the world. *Bacon.*
The first law of *friendship* is sincerity. *Anon.*

2. Mutual attachment; intimacy.

If not in *friendship*, live at least in peace. *Dryden.*

3. Favor; personal kindness.

His *friendships*, still to few confined,
Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

4. Friendly aid; help; assistance. *Shak.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colors which have a *friendship* for each other. *Dryden.*

[*Not common, and hardly legitimate.*]

FRIEZE, FRIZE, (freez,) *n.* [Sp. *frisa*, freeze; *frisar*, to raise a nap on cloth, to *frizzle*; Fr. *friser*, to curl or crisp, to shiver, to ruffle; Port. *frisar*; Arm. *frisa.* Qu. Sp. *rizar*, to crisp or curl, to frizzle; Gr. *φρισσω*, to shiver or tremble with fear, whose elements are Frg or Frk, as appears by *φριξω*, *φρικτος*, *φριξ.* If *frieze*, in *architecture*, is the same word, which seems to be the fact, we have evidence that the elements are Frg, for in Italian, *frieze* is *fregio.* The primary sense is, probably, to draw or contract.]

1. *Properly*, the nap on woolen cloth; hence, a kind of coarse woolen cloth or stuff, with a nap on one side.

2. In *architecture*, that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice. It is a flat member or face, often enriched with figures of animals, or other ornaments of sculpture, whence its name.

Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures graven. *Milton.*

FRIEZ'ED, *a.* Napped; shaggy with nap or frieze.

FRIEZE'LIKE, *a.* Resembling frieze. *Addison.*

FRIG'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *fregate*; It. *fregata*; Sp. and Port. *fragata*; Turkish, *forgata*; perhaps Gr. *αφρακτος*, L. *aphractum*, an open ship or vessel, for in Portuguese it signifies a boat as well as a frigate. The Greek word *αφρακτος* signifies not fortified; *a* and *φραασω.* It was originally a vessel without decks, used by the Rhodians. The frigate was originally a kind of vessel used in the Mediterranean, and propelled both by sails and by oars. *Lunier.*]

1. A ship of war, of a size larger than a corvette or sloop of war, and less than a ship of the line; usually it has batteries on two decks, viz., the spar deck, and the one below it, or main deck, on which is the principal force. It rates usually from twenty-eight guns up to forty-four.

2. Any small vessel on the water. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FRIG'ATE-BIRD, *n.* A large and rapacious tropical sea-fowl, with very long wings, allied to the pelican. Its general color is black, but the belly of the female is white. It belongs to the genus *Tachypetes* of Vieillot. *P. Cyc.*

FRIG'ATE-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Built like a frigate, in having a spar-deck over the gun-deck.

FRIG-A-TOON', *n.* A Venetian vessel, with a square stern, without a foremast, having only a mainmast and mizzenmast. *Encyc.*

FRIG-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *frigus*, cold, and *facio*, to make.]

The act of making cold. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

FRIGHT, (frite,) *n.* [Dan. *frygt*; Sw. *fruchtan*; Sax. *fyrhto*, *fyrhtu*, *fyrhtnis*, fright, and *firhted*, frighted, *frihtan*, to *frighten*; G. *furcht*, *fürchten*; D. *vrugten*, to fear; Fr. *effrayer.* Qu. Gr. *φριασω*, *φριξω*, to fear, that is, to shrink or shiver. But *fright*, or the Sax. *fyrhto*, is precisely the Ethiopic participle ፈርሀት *ferht*, from ፈርሀ *ferah*, to fear, which seems to be allied to L. *vereor.* Class Br, No. 33.]

Sudden and violent fear; terror; a passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger. It expresses more than *fear*, and is distinguished from *fear* and *dread* by its sudden invasion and temporary existence; *fright* being usually of short duration, whereas *fear* and *dread* may be long continued.

FRIGHT, FRIGHT'EN, *v. t.* To terrify; to scare; to alarm suddenly with danger; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil; to daunt; to dismay.

Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave spirit. *Dryden.*

FRIGHT'ED, FRIGHT'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Terrified; suddenly alarmed with danger.

FRIGHT'EN-ING, (frite'n-ing,) *ppr.* Terrifying, suddenly alarming with danger.

FRIGHT'FUL, *a.* Terrible; dreadful; exciting alarm; impressing terror; as, a *frightful* chasm or precipice; a *frightful* tempest.

FRIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror and alarm; horribly.

2. Very disagreeably; shockingly. She looks *frightfully* to-day.

FRIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of impressing terror.

FRIGHT'LESS, *a.* Free from fright.

FRIG'ID, (frij'id,) *a.* [L. *frigidus*, from *frigeo*, to be or to grow cold; *rigeo*, to be stiff or frozen; Gr. *ῥιγεω.* If the radical sense is, to be stiff, the root coincides nearly with that of *right*, *rectus*, or with that of *reach*, *region*, which is, to stretch, that is, to draw or contract.]

1. Cold; wanting heat or warmth; as, a *frigid* climate.

2. Wanting warmth of affection; unfeeling; as, a *frigid* temper or constitution.

3. Wanting natural heat or vigor sufficient to excite the generative power; impotent.

4. Dull; jejune; unanimated; wanting the fire of genius or fancy; as, a *frigid* style; *frigid* rhymes.

5. Stiff; formal; forbidding; as, a *frigid* look or manner.

6. Wanting zeal; dull; formal; lifeless; as, *frigid* services.

FRIG'ID ZONE; that part of the earth which lies between the polar circle and the pole. It extends about 23° 28′ from each pole.

FRI-GID'I-TY, *n.* Coldness; want of warmth. *But not applied to the air or weather.*

2. Want of natural heat, life, and vigor of body; impotency; imbecility; as, the *frigidity* of old age.

3. Coldness of affection.

4. Dullness; want of animation or intellectual fire; as, the *frigidity* of sentiments or style.

FRIG'ID-LY, *adv.* Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRIG'ID-NESS, *n.* Coldness; dullness; want of heat or vigor; want of affection. [See FRIGIDITY.]

FRIG-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [Fr. *frigorifique*; L. *frigorificus*; *frigus*, cold, and *facio*, to make.]

Causing cold; producing or generating cold. *Encyc. Quincy.*

FRILL, *n.* [Infra.] An edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle. *Mason.*

FRILL, *v. i.* [Fr. *frileux*, chilly. We have the word in *trill*, D. *trillen*, to shake, G. *trillern*; all with a different prefix. Class Rl.]

To shake; to quake; to shiver as with cold; as, the hawk *frills.* *Encyc.*

FRIM, *a.* [Sax. *freom.*]

Flourishing. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

FRINGE, (frinj,) *n.* [Fr. *frange*; It. *frangia*; Sp. and Port. *franja*; Arm. *fruinch*, or *flainch*; G. *franse*; D. *franje*; Dan. *fryse.* It seems to be from L. *frango*, to break, Sp. *frangir.*]

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1. An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of loose threads.

The golden *fringe* o'en set the ground on flame. *Dryden.*

2. Something resembling fringe; an open, broken border. *Mountagu.*

FRINGE, *v. t.* To adorn or border with fringe or a loose edging.

FRING'ED, (frinjd,) *pp.* or *a.* Bordered with fringe.

FRINGE'LESS, *a.* Having no fringe.

FRINGE'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling fringe.

FRINGE'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes fringe.

FRINGE'-TREE, *n.* A small tree, *Chionanthus Virginica*, growing in the Southern United States, and having snow-white flowers, which hang down like fringe. *Farm. Encyc.*

FRIN-GIL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *fringilla.*] Pertaining to the finches, or *fringillidæ.*

FRING'ING, *ppr.* Bordering with fringe.

FRING'Y, *a.* Adorned with fringes. *Shak.*

FRIP'PER, } *n.* [See FRIPPERY.] One who deals
FRIP'PER-ER, } in old clothes.

FRIP'PER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *friperie*, from *friper*, to fumble, to ruffle, to wear out, to waste; Arm. *fripa* or *fippa*; Sp. *ropería*, *ropavejería*, from *ropa*, cloth, stuff, apparel, which seems to be the Eng. *robe*; Port. *roupa*, clothes, furniture; *farrapo*, a rag; perhaps from the root of Eng. *rub*, that is, to wear, to use, as we say, wearing apparel, for to *wear* is to rub. See ROBE.]

1. Old clothes; cast dresses; clothes thrown aside, after wearing. Hence, waste matter; useless things; trifles, as, the *frippery* of wit. *B. Jonson.*

2. The place where old clothes are sold. *Shak.*

3. The trade or traffic in old clothes. *Encyc.*

FRIP'PER-Y, *a.* Trifling; contemptible. *Gray.*

FRI-SEUR', (fre-zūr',) *n.* [Fr., from *friser*, to curl.] A hair-dresser. *Warton.*

FRISK, *v. i.* [Dan. *frisk*, fresh, new, green, *brisk*, lively, gay, vigorous; *frisker*, to freshen, to renew; *friskhed*, coolness, freshness, briskness; Sw. *frisk*; G. *frisch*, fresh, brisk. This is the same word as *fresh*, but from the Gothic. If it is radically the same as *brisk*, it is W. *brysg*, speedy, nimble, from *rhys*, a *rushing*. But this is doubtful. In some languages, *fresh* is written *fersc*, *versch*, as if from the root Br. But I think it can not be the Ch. פרכס, to be moved, to tremble.]

1. To leap; to skip; to spring suddenly one way and the other.

The fish fell a *frisking* in the net. *L'Estrange.*

2. To dance, skip, and gambol, in frolic and gayety.

The *frisking* satyrs on the summits danced. *Addison.*
In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries. *Swift.*

FRISK, *a.* Lively; brisk; blithe. *Hall.*

FRISK, *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety. *Johnson.*

FRISK'AL, *n.* A leap or caper. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

FRISK'ER, *n.* One who leaps or dances in gayety; a wanton; an inconstant or unsettled person. *Camden.*

FRISK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *frisquette.* So named from the velocity or frequency of its motion. See FRISK.] In *printing*, the light frame in which a sheet of paper is confined, to be laid on the form for impression.

FRISK'FUL, *a.* Brisk; lively. *Thomson.*

FRISK'I-LY, *adv.* Gayly; briskly.

FRISK'I-NESS, *n.* Briskness and frequency of motion; gayety; liveliness; a dancing or leaping in frolic.

FRISK'ING, *ppr.* Leaping; skipping; dancing about; moving with life and gayety

FRISK'Y, *a.* Jumping with gayety; frolicsome; gay; lively.

FRIT, *n.* [Fr. *fritte*; Sp. *frita*; It. *fritto*, fried, from L. *frictus*, *frigo*, Eng. to *fry*.] In *the manufacture of glass*, the matter of which glass is made, after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace, but before fusion. It is a composition of silex and metallic alkali, occasionally with other ingredients.

FRITH, *n.* [L. *fretum*; Gr. πορθμος, from πειρω, to pass over, or πορευω, πορευομαι, to pass; properly, a passage, a narrow channel that is passable or passed.]

1. A narrow passage of the sea; a strait. It is used for the opening of a river into the sea; as, the *frith* of Forth, or of Clyde.

2. A kind of weir for catching fish. *Carew.*

FRITH, *n.* [W. *frith*, or *friz.*]

1. A forest; a woody place. *Drayton.*

2. A small field taken out of a common. *Wynne.* [*Not used in America.*]

FRITH'Y, *a.* Woody. [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*

FRIT'IL-LA-RY, *n.* [*fritillus*, a dice-box.] The popular name of the Crown Imperial, a bulbous flowering plant, called in the Spanish Dictionary *checkered lily*. *De Theis.*

FRIT'I-NAN-CY, *n.* [L. *fritinnio.*] A chirping, or creaking, as of a cricket. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

FRIT'TER, *n.* [It. *frittella*; Sp. *fritillas*, plural; from L. *frictus*, fried; Dan. *fritte.*]

1. A small pancake of fried batter; also, a small piece of meat fried.

2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece

And cut whole giants into *fritters.* *Hudibras.*

FRIT'TER, *v. t.* To cut meat into small pieces, to be fried.

2. To break into small pieces or fragments.

Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense. *Pope.*

To fritter away, is to diminish; to pare off; to reduce to nothing by taking away a little at a time.

FRIT'TER-ED, *pp.* Cut or broken to pieces.

FRIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Cutting or breaking into small pieces.

FRI-VOL'I-TY, *n.* Acts or habits of trifling. [See FRIVOLOUSNESS.]

FRIV'O-LOUS, *a.* [L. *frivolus*, from the root of *frio*, to break into small pieces, to crumble; Fr. *frivole*; Sp. and It. *frivolo*. We observe the same radical letters, Rb, Rv, in *trivial*, *trifle*, L. *tero*, *trivi*, to *rub* or wear out. Class Rb.]

Slight; trifling; trivial; of little weight, worth, or importance; not worth notice; as, a *frivolous* argument; a *frivolous* objection or pretext. *Swift.*

FRIV'O-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a trifling manner.

FRIV'O-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being trifling, or of very little worth or importance; want of consequence.

FRIZ, *v. t.* [Sp. *frisar*; Fr. *friser.* See FRIEZE.]

1. To curl; to crisp; to form into small curls with a crisping-pin.

2. To form the nap of cloth into little hard burs, prominences, or knobs.

FRIZ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Curled; formed into little burs on cloth.

FRIZ'ING, *ppr.* Curling; forming little hard burs on cloth.

FRIZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To curl; to crisp, as hair. *Gay.*

FRIZ'ZLED, (friz'zld,) *pp.* or *a.* Curled; crisped.

FRIZ'ZLER, *n.* One who makes short curls.

FRIZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Curling; crisping.

FRŌ, *adv.* [Sax. *fra*; Scot. *fra*, *frae*; Dan. *fra.* It denotes departure and distance, like *from*, of which it may be a contraction. In some languages, it is a prefix, having the force of a negative. Thus in Danish *frabringer*, to bring from, is to avert, to dispel; *frakalder*, to recall. In Goth. *bugyan* is to buy; *frabugyan* is to sell, that is, in literal English, *frombuy.*]

From; away; back or backward; as in the phrase, *to* and *fro*, that is, *to* and *from*, forward or toward and backward, hither and thither.

FROCK, *n.* [Fr. *froc*; Arm. *frocq*; G. *frack*; Scot. *frog.*]

An upper coat, or an outer garment. The word is now used for a loose garment or shirt worn by men over their other clothes, and for a kind of gown, open behind, worn by females. The *frock* was formerly a garment worn by monks. *Ingulphus. Spelman.*

FROCK'-CŌAT, *n.* A kind of straight-bodied coat, having the same length before and behind, like a surtout, but shorter.

FROCK'ED, (frokt,) *a.* Clothed in a frock.

FROCK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a frock.

FROG, *n.* [Sax. *froga*, *frogga*; Dan. *frö.* Qu. from the root of *break*, as L. *rana*, from the root of *rend*, from its broken shape, or from leaping, or its *fragor*, or hoarse voice.]

1. An amphibious animal of the genus Rana, with four feet, a naked body, and without a tail. It is remarkable for swimming with rapidity, and for taking large leaps on land. Frogs lie torpid during winter. *Encyc.*

2. In *farriery*, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse, at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork. *Farrier's Dict.*

3. A cloak-button, swelled in the middle.

FROG'BIT, *n.* A plant, the Hydrocharis.

FROG'-FISH, *n.* The fishing-frog, which see.

FROG'-GRASS, *n.* A plant.

FROG'GY, *a.* Having frogs. *Sherwood.*

FROG'-HOP-PER, *n.* A small insect, living on plants, and remarkable for its powers of leaping. Its larvæ are found on leaves, inclosed in a frothy liquid, and hence called *cuckoo-spittle*, or *frog-spittle.* The *frog-hopper* belongs to the Linnæan genus *Cicada. P. Cyc.*

FROISE, *n.* [Fr. *froisser*, to bruise.] A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake. *Chalmers.*

FROL'IC, } *a.* [G. *fröhlich*; *froh*, glad, and *lich*,
FROL'ICK, } like; D. *vrolyk*; Dan. *fro*, glad; Sw. *frögdolig*, from *frögd*, joy, *frögda*, to exhilarate; Ar. فرح *faracha*, to be glad, to rejoice. Class Brg, No. 6. Probably allied to *free.*]

Gay; merry; full of levity; dancing, playing, or frisking about; full of pranks.

The *frolic* wind that breathes the spring. *Milton.*
The gay, the *frolic*, and the loud. *Waller.*

[*This adjective is seldom used, except in poetry. As a noun and a verb, its use is common.*]

FROL'IC, } *n.* A wild prank; a flight of levity, or
FROL'ICK, } gayety and mirth.

He would be at his *frolic* once again. *Roscommon.*

2. A scene of gayety and mirth, as in dancing or play. [*This is a popular use of the word in America.*]

FROL'IC, } *v. i.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks
FROL'ICK, } of levity, mirth, and gayety.

The buzzing insects *frolic* in the air. *Anon.*

FROL'IC-FUL, *a.* Frolicsome.

FROL'ICK-ED, (frol'ikt,) *pret.* of FROLIC.

FROL'ICK-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Playing pranks; frolicsome.

FROL'IC-LY, *adv* With mirth and gayety. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

FROL'IC-SŌME, *a.* Full of gayety and mirth; given to pranks.

FROL'IC-SŌME-LY, *adv.* With wild gayety.

FROL'IC-SŌME-NESS, *n.* Gayety; wild pranks.

FROM, *prep.* [Sax. *fram*, *from*; Goth. *fram.* In Swedish, it signifies before or forward, but its sense is, past or gone, for *främling* is a stranger, and *främga* is, to go out, to depart. Dan. *frem*, whence *fremmer*, to forward, to promote, *fremmed*, strange, *fremkommer*, to come forth or out; G. *fremd*, strange, foreign; D. *vreemd*, id. If *m* is radical, this word is probably from the root of *roam*, *ramble*, primarily to pass, to go.]

The sense of *from* may be expressed by the noun *distance*, or by the adjective *distant*, or by the participles, *departing*, removing to a distance. Thus, it is one hundred miles *from* Boston to Hartford. He took his sword *from* his side. Light proceeds *from* the sun. Water issues *from* the earth in springs. Separate the coarse wool *from* the fine. Men have all sprung *from* Adam. Men often go *from* good to bad, and *from* bad to worse. The merit of an action depends on the principle *from* which it proceeds. Men judge of facts *from* personal knowledge, or *from* testimony. We should aim to judge *from* undeniable premises.

The sense of *from* is literal or figurative; but it is uniformly the same.

In certain phrases, generally or always elliptical, *from* is followed by certain adverbs, denoting place, region, or position, indefinitely, no precise point being expressed; as,

From above; from the upper regions.
From afar; from a distance.
From beneath; from a place or region below
From below; from a lower place.
From behind; from a place or position in the rear.
From far; from a distant place.
From high; *from on high*; from a high place, from an upper region, or from heaven.
From hence; from this place. But *from* is superfluous before *hence*; the phrase, however, is common.
From thence; from that place; *from* being superfluous.
From whence; from which place; *from* being superfluous.
From where; from which place.
From within; from the interior or inside.
From without; from the outside; from abroad.

From precedes another preposition, followed by its proper object or case.

From amidst; as, *from amidst* the waves.
From among: as, *from among* the trees.
From beneath; as, *from beneath* my head.
From beyond; as, *from beyond* the river.
From forth; as, *from forth* his bridal bower.

But this is an inverted order of the words; *forth from* his bower.

From off; as, *from off* the mercy-seat, that is, *from* the top or surface.
From out; as, *from out* a window, that is, through an opening, or from the inside.
From out of, is an ill combination of words, and not to be used.
From under; as, *from under* the bed, *from under* the ashes, that is, from beneath or the lower side.
From within; as, *from within* the house, that is, from the inner part or interior.

FROM'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *fram* and *weard.*] Away from; the contrary of TOWARD.

FROND, *n.* [L. *frons*, *frondis.* The sense is, a shoot, or shooting forward, as in *frons*, *frontis.*]

In *botany*, a term which Linnæus applies to the stem of certain plants, as the ferns, whose stalk and leaves are so intimately connected, that it is difficult to say where the one ends and the other begins. *Milne.*

FRON-DA'TION, *n.* A lopping of trees. *Evelyn.*

FRON-DESCE', (fron-dess',) *v. i.* To unfold leaves, as plants. *Staughton.*

FRON-DES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *frondesco*, from *frons.*] In *botany*, the precise time of the year and month in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves. *Milne. Martyn.*

FRON-DIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *frons* and *fero*, to bear.] Producing fronds.

FROND'OUS, *a.* A *frondous flower* is one which is leafy, one which produces branches charged with

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both leaves and flowers. Instances of this luxuriance sometimes occur in the rose and anemone. *Milne.*

FRONT, (frunt,) *n.* [L. *frons, frontis*; Fr. *front*; Sp. *frente, fronte*; It. *fronte*; from a root signifying, to shoot forward, to project, as in Gr. *ῥὶν*, the nose, W. *trwyn* and *rhôn*, a pike. Class Rn.]

1. *Properly*, the forehead, or part of the face above the eyes; hence, the whole face.

His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.*

2. The forehead or face, as expressive of the temper or disposition; as, a *bold front*, equivalent to boldness or impudence. So a *hardened front* is shamelessness.

3. The fore part of any thing; as, the *front* of a house, the principal face or side.

4. The fore part or van of an army or a body of troops,

5. The part or place before the face, or opposed to it, or to the fore part of a thing. He stood in *front* of his troops. The road passes in *front* of his house.

6. The most conspicuous part or particular.

7. Impudence; as, men of *front*. *Tatler.*

FRONT, (frunt,) *v. t.* To oppose face to face; to oppose directly.

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me. *Dryden.*

2. To stand opposed or opposite, or over against any thing; as, his house *fronts* the church.

FRONT, (frunt,) *v. i.* To stand foremost. *Shak.*

2. To have the face or front toward any point of compass.

FRONT'AGE, *n.* The front part of an edifice, or lot.

FRONT'AL, *a.* Belonging to the forehead.

FRONT'AL, *n.* [L. *frontale*; Fr. *frontal*; from L. *frons.*]

1. In *medicine*, a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead. *Quincy.*

2. In *architecture*, a little pediment or frontpiece, over a small door or window. *Encyc.*

3. In *Jewish ceremonies*, a frontlet or browband, consisting of four pieces of vellum, laid on leather, and tied round the forehead in the synagogue; each piece containing some text of Scripture. *Encyc.*

FRONT'Ā-TED, *a.* Growing broader and broader, as a leaf.

FRONT'-BOX, (frunt'boks,) *n.* The box in a playhouse before the rest. *Pope.*

FRONT'ED, (frunt'ed,) *a.* Formed with a front. *Milton.*

FRONT-IĒR', (front-eer',) *n.* [Fr. *frontiere*; It. *frontiera*; Sp. *frontera.*]

The marches; the border, confine, or extreme part of a country, bordering on another country; that is, the part furthest advanced, or the part that fronts an enemy, or which an invading enemy meets in front, or which fronts another country.

FRONT-IĒR', *a.* Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous; as, a *frontier* town.

FRONT-IĒR'ED, *a.* Guarded on the frontiers.

FRONT'ING, *ppr.* Opposing face to face. [*Spenser.*

2. *a.* Standing with the front toward, front to front, or opposite.

FRONT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a facing position; oppositely.

FRON-TIN-IAC', } (-tin-yak',) *n.* A species of French
FRON-TIG-NAC', } wine, named from *Frontignac*, the place in Languedoc where it is produced.

FRONT'IS-PIĒCE, *n.* [L. *frontispicium*; *frons* and *specio*, to view.]

1. In *architecture*, the principal face of a building; the face that directly presents itself to the eye.

2. An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book, or at the beginning.

FRONT'LESS, (frunt'less,) *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; not diffident; as, *frontless* vice; *frontless* flattery. *Dryden. Pope.*

FRONT'LET, *n.* [from *front.*] A frontal or browband; a fillet or band worn on the forehead. *Deut.* vi. Hence, Shakspeare uses it to denote a frowning brow.

2. In *ornithology*, the margin of the head, behind the bill, of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles. *Brande.*

FRONT'-ROOM, *n.* A room or apartment in the fore part of a house. *Mozon.*

FROP'PISH, *a.* Peevish; froward. [*Not in use.*] *Clarendon.*

FRŌRE, *a.* [G. *fror, gefroren*; D. *vroor, bevrooren.*] Frozen; frosty. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

FRŌRNE, *a.* Frozen. *Spenser.*

FRŌ'RY, *a.* Frozen. *Spenser.*

2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar-frost. [*Not in use.*] *Fairfax.*

FROST, (frost *or* fraust,) *n.* [Sax. *frost*; G. Sw. and Dan. *frost*; D. *vorst*; from *freeze, froze.* Qu. Slav. *mraz, mroz*, id.]

1. Frozen dew; also called HOAR-FROST, or WHITE-FROST.

He scattereth the hoar-*frost* like ashes. — Ps. cxlvii.

2. The act of freezing; applied chiefly to the congelation of water; congelation of fluids.

The third day comes *frost*, a killing *frost*. *Shak.*

3. That state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water. *Encyc.*

4. The appearance of plants sparkling with icy crystals. *Pope.*

Black frost, which is much more destructive to vegetables than *white frost*, occurs when the temperature of the air itself is below that of the vegetables, and below the freezing point, in which case plants are frozen without any deposition of moisture upon them. Strictly speaking, no *frost* is then formed. *Olmsted.*

FROST, (frost *or* fraust,) *v. t.* In *cookery*, to cover or sprinkle with a composition of sugar, resembling hoar-frost; as, to *frost* cake.

2. To cover with any thing resembling hoar-frost.

FROST'-BIT-TEN, (-tn,) *a.* Nipped, withered, or affected by frost.

FROST'-BOUND, *a.* Bound or confined by frost.

FROST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a composition like white-frost; covered with any thing resembling hoar-frost in color or form.

FROST'I-LY, *adv.* With frost or excessive cold.

2. Without warmth of affection; coldly.

FROST'I-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.

FROST'ING, *ppr.* Covering with something resembling hoar-frost.

FROST'ING, *n.* The composition, resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c.

FROST'LESS, *a.* Free from frost; as, a *frostless* winter. *Swift.*

FROST'-NAIL, *n.* A nail driven into a horse-shoe, to prevent the horse from slipping on ice. In some of the United States, the ends of the shoe are pointed for this purpose, and these points are called CALKS.

FROST'-NIP-PED, (-nipt,) *a.* Nipped by frost.

FROST'NUMB-ED, *a.* Made numb by frost.

FROST'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs. *Blackmore.*

FROST'Y, *a.* Producing frost; having power to congeal water; as, a *frosty* night; *frosty* weather.

2. Containing frost; as, the grass is *frosty.*

3. Chill in affection; without warmth of affection or courage. *Johnson.*

4. Resembling hoar-frost; white; gray-haired; as, a *frosty* head. *Shak.*

FROTH, (froth *or* frauth,) *n.* [Gr. *αφρος*; Sw. *fradga.* It is allied perhaps to G. *brausen*, to roar, fret, froth; Ir. *bruithim*, to boil; W. *brydiaw*, to heat.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation. *Bacon. Milton.*

2. Any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence. *Johnson.*

3. Light, unsubstantial matter. *Tusser.*

FROTH, *v. t.* To cause to foam. *Beaum. & Fl.*

FROTH, *v. i.* To foam; to throw up spume; to throw out foam or bubbles. Beer *froths* in fermentation. The sea *froths* when violently agitated. A horse *froths* at the mouth when heated.

FROTH'I-LY, *adv.* With foam or spume.

2. In an empty, trifling manner.

FROTH'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being frothy; emptiness; senseless matter.

FROTH'ING, *ppr.* Foaming.

FROTH'LESS, *a.* Free from froth.

FROTH'-SPIT, *n.* A kind of white froth on the leaves of plants; cuckoo-spit.

FROTH'Y, *a.* Full of foam or froth, or consisting of froth or light bubbles.

2. Soft; not firm or solid. *Bacon.*

3. Vain; light; empty; unsubstantial; as, a vain, *frothy* speaker; a *frothy* harangue.

FROUNCE, *n.* A mass of pimples in the palate of a horse; also, a similar disease in hawks. *Booth.*

FROUNCE, *v. t.* [Sp. *fruncir*, to plait, or gather the edge of cloth into plaits, to frizzle, to wrinkle; Fr. *froncer*, to gather, to knit, to contract; Arm. *fronçza.* See FROWN.]

To gather into plaits; to form wrinkles; to curl or frizzle the hair about the face.

Not tricked and *frounced* as she was wont. *Milton.*

FROUNCE, *n.* A wrinkle, plait, or curl; an ornament of dress. *Beaum. & Fl.*

FROUN'CED, (frounst,) *pp.* Curled; frizzled.

FROUNCE'LESS, *a.* Having no plait or wrinkle. *Chaucer.*

FROUN'CING, *ppr.* Curling; crisping.

FROU'ZY, *a.* Fetid; musty; rank; dim; cloudy. *Swift.*

FROW, *n.* [G. *frau*; D. *vrouw*; Dan. *frue.*]

A Dutch or German woman. [*Not used.*] *Beaum.*

FRŌ'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *framweard*; *fram*, or *fra*, and *weard*, L. *versus*, turned or looking from.]

Perverse; that is, turning from with aversion or reluctance; not willing to yield or comply with what is required; unyielding; ungovernable; refractory; disobedient; peevish; as, a *froward* child.

They are a very *froward* generation, children in whom is no faith. — Deut. xxxii.

FRŌ'WARD-LY, *adv.* Perversely; in a peevish manner.

FRŌ'WARD-NESS, *n.* Perverseness; reluctance to yield or comply; disobedience; peevishness. *South.*

FRŌW'ER, *n.* A sharp-edged tool to cleave laths. *Tusser.*

FROWN, *v. i.* [Fr. *refrogner*, properly, to knit the brows. *Frogner*, the primitive word, is not used. It is allied, perhaps, to *frounce*, from the root Rn.]

1. To express displeasure by contracting the brow, and looking grim or surly; to look stern; followed by *on* or *at*; as, to *frown on* a profligate man, or to *frown at* his vices.

Heroes in animated marble *frown*. *Pope.*

2. To manifest displeasure in any manner. When Providence *frowns* on our labors, let us be humble and submissive.

3. To lower; to look threatening.

FROWN, *v. t.* To repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke. *Frown* the impudent fellow into silence.

FROWN, *n.* A wrinkled look, particularly expressing dislike; a sour, severe, or stern look, expressive of displeasure

His front yet threatens and his *frowns* command. *Prior.*

2. Any expression of displeasure; as, the *frowns* of Providence; the *frowns* of fortune.

FROWN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Knitting the brow in anger or displeasure; expressing displeasure by a surly, stern, or angry look; lowering; threatening.

FROWN'ING-LY, *adv.* Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

FROW'Y, *a.* [The same as FROUZY; perhaps a contracted word.]

Musty; rancid; rank; as, *frowy* butter. *Forby.*

FROW'ZY. See FROUZY.

FRŌZ'EN, *pp.* or *a.* from FREEZE. Congealed by cold.

2. Cold; frosty; chill; as, the *frozen* climates of the north.

3. Chill or cold in affection. *Sidney.*

4. Void of natural heat or vigor. *Pope.*

FRŌZ'EN, *a.* Subject to frost, or to long and severe frost.

FRŌZ'EN-NESS, *n.* A state of being frozen.

F. R. S.; Fellow of the Royal Society. [*Gauden.*

FRUB'ISH, for FURBISH, is not used.

FRUCT'ED, *a.* [L. *fructus*, fruit.]

In *heraldry*, bearing fruit.

FRUC-TES'CENCE, *n.* [from L. *fructus*, fruit. See FRUIT.]

In *botany*, the precise time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity, and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season. *Milne. Martyn. Encyc.*

FRUC-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fructus*, fruit, and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing or producing fruit.

FRUC-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [See FRUCTIFY.]

1. The act of fructifying, or rendering productive of fruit; fecundation.

2. In *botany*, the temporary part of a plant appropriated to generation, terminating the old vegetable and beginning the new. It consists of seven parts, the calyx or empalement, the corol or petals, the stamens, and the pistil, which belong to the flower, the pericarp and seed, which pertain to the fruit, and the receptacle or base, on which the other parts are seated. The receptacle belongs both to the flower and fruit. *Linnæus. Milne.*

FRUC'TI-FI-ED, (fruk'te-fīde,) *pp.* Rendered fruitful or productive.

FRUC'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Low L. *fructifico*; Fr. *fructifier*; *fructus*, fruit, and *facio*, to make.]

To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize; as, to *fructify* the earth. *Howell.*

FRUC'TI-FY, *v. i.* To bear fruit. [*Unusual.*] *Hooker.*

FRUC'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering fruitful or productive; fertilizing.

FRUC-TU-Ā'TION, *n.* Produce; fruit. [*Not used.*] *Pownall.*

FRUC'TU-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *fructueux.*]

Fruitful; fertile; also, impregnating with fertility. *Philips.*

FRUC'TU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Fruitfully; fertilely.

FRUC'TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fruitfulness; fertility.

FRUC'TURE, (frukt'yur,) *n.* Use; fruition; enjoyment. [*Not used.*]

FRŪ'GAL, *a.* [L. *frugalis*; Fr. and Sp. *frugal*; said to be from *fruges*, corn, grain of any kind. Most probably it is from the root of *fruor*, for *frugor*, to use, to take the profit of, which coincides in elements and sense with G. *brauchen*, Sax. *brucan.* See FRUIT.]

Economical in the use or appropriation of money, goods, or provisions, of any kind; saving unnecessary expense, either of money or of any thing else which is to be used or consumed; sparing; not profuse, prodigal, or lavish. We ought to be *frugal*, not only in the expenditure of money and of goods, but in the employment of time. It is followed by *of* before the thing saved; as, *frugal of* time. It is not synonymous with *parsimonious*, nor with *thrifty*, as now used.

FRU-GAL'I-TY, *n.* Prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery; a sparing use or appropriation of

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money or commodities; a judicious use of any thing to be expended or employed; that careful management of money or goods which expends nothing unnecessarily, and applies what is used to a profitable purpose; that use in which nothing is wasted. It is not equivalent to *parsimony*, the latter being an excess of frugality, and a fault. *Frugality* is always a virtue. Nor is it synonymous with *thrift*, in its proper sense; for *thrift* is the effect of frugality.

Without *frugality* none can become rich, and with it few would be poor. *Johnson.*

2. A prudent and sparing use or appropriation of any thing; as, *frugality* of praise. *Dryden.*

FRŪ'GAL-LY, *adv.* With economy; with good management; in a saving manner. He seldom lives *frugally* that lives by chance.

FRUG'GIN, *n.* [Fr. *fourgon.*] An oven fork; the pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred.

FRU-GIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *frugifer; fruges*, corn, and *fero*, to bear.]
Producing fruit or corn.

FRU-GIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *fruges*, corn, and *voro*, to eat.]
Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn, as birds and other animals. *Nat. Hist.*

FRŪIT, (frūte,) *n.* [Fr. *fruit;* It. *frutto;* Sp. *fruto;* from L. *fructus;* Arm. *frouczen*, or *froehen;* D. *vrught;* G. *frucht;* Dan. *frugt;* Sw. *frucht.* The Latin word is the participle of *fruor*, contracted from *frugor*, or *frucor*, to use, to take the profit of; allied, perhaps, to Sax. *brucan, brycean*, G. *brauchen*, to use, to enjoy. Class Brg, No. 6, 7.]

1. In *a general sense*, whatever the earth produces for the nourishment of animals, or for clothing or profit. Among the *fruits* of the earth are included not only corn of all kinds, but grass, cotton, flax, grapes, and all cultivated plants. In this comprehensive sense, the word is generally used in the plural.

2. In *a more limited sense*, the produce of a tree, or other plant; the last production for the propagation or multiplication of its kind: the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds, as wheat, rye, oats, apples, quinces, pears, cherries, acorns, melons, &c.

3. In *botany*, the seed of a plant, or the seed with the pericarp.

4. Production; that which is produced.

The *fruit* of the Spirit is in all goodness, and righteousness, and truth. — Eph. v.

5. The produce of animals; offspring; young; as, the *fruit* of the womb, of the loins, of the body. *Scripture.*

6. Effect or consequence.

They shall eat the *fruit* of their doings. — Is. iii.

7. Advantage; profit; good derived.

What *fruit* had ye then in those things whereof ye are now ashamed? — Rom. vi.

8. Production, effect, or consequence; *in an ill sense*; as, the *fruits* of sin; the *fruits* of intemperance.

FRŪIT, (frūte,) *v. i.* To produce fruit. *Chesterfield.*

FRŪIT'AGE, (frūt'aje,) *n.* [Fr.] Fruit collectively; various fruits. *Milton.*

FRŪIT'-BEAR-ER, *n.* That which produces fruit.

FRŪIT'-BEAR-ING, *a.* Producing fruit; having the quality of bearing fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRŪIT'-BUD, *n.* The bud that produces fruit.

FRŪIT'ER'ER, *n.* One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

FRŪIT'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *fruiterie.*]
1. Fruit collectively taken. *Philips.*
2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit. *Johnson.*

FRŪIT'FUL, *a.* Very productive; producing fruit in abundance; as, *fruitful* soil; a *fruitful* tree; a *fruitful* season.

2. Prolific; bearing children; not barren.

Be *fruitful*, and multiply. — Gen. i.

3. Plenteous; abounding in any thing. *Pope.*
4. Productive of any thing; fertile; as, *fruitful* in expedients.
5. Producing in abundance; generating; as, *fruitful* in crimes.

FRŪIT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be prolific. *Roscommon.*
2. Plenteously; abundantly. *Shak.*

FRŪIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of producing fruit in abundance; productiveness; fertility; as, the *fruitfulness* of land.
2. Fecundity; the quality of being prolific, or producing many young; *applied to animals.*
3. Productiveness of the intellect; as, the *fruitfulness* of the brain.
4. Exuberant abundance. *B. Jonson.*

FRŪIT'-GROVE, *n.* A grove or close plantation of fruit-trees.

FRŪIT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bearing fruit; pertaining to fruit.

FRŪIT'ING, *n.* The bearing of fruit.

FRU-I''TION, (fru-ish'un,) *n.* [from L. *fruor*, to use or enjoy.]
Use, accompanied with pleasure, corporeal or intellectual; enjoyment: the pleasure derived from use or possession.

If the afflicition is on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition* destroyed. *Rogers.*

FRŪ'I-TIVE, *a.* Enjoying. *Boyle.*

FRŪIT'LESS, *a.* Not bearing fruit; barren; destitute of fruit; as, a *fruitless* plant. *Raleigh.*
2. Productive of no advantage or good effect; vain; idle; useless; unprofitable; as, a *fruitless* attempt; a *fruitless* controversy.
3. Having no offspring. *Shak.*

FRŪIT'LESS-LY, *adv.* [from *fruitless.*] Without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably. *Dryden.*

FRŪIT'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being vain or unprofitable.

FRŪIT'-LOFT, *n.* A place for the preservation of fruit.

FRŪIT'-TIME, *n.* The time for gathering fruit.

FRŪIT'-TREE, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, or a tree whose principal value consists in the fruit it produces, as the cherry-tree, apple-tree, pear-tree. The oak and beech produce valuable fruit, but the fruit is not their principal value.

FRŪIT'Y, *a.* Resembling fruit. *Dickens.*

FRU-MEN-TA'CEOUS, (fru-men-tā'shus,) *a.* [L. *frumentaceus.*]
1. Made of wheat, or like grain.
2. Resembling wheat, in respect to leaves, ears, fruit, and the like. *Encyc.*

FRU-MEN-TA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *frumentarius*, from *frumentum*, corn.]
Pertaining to wheat or grain.

FRU-MEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *frumentatio.*]
Among *the Romans*, a largess of grain bestowed on the people, to quiet them when uneasy or turbulent. *Encyc.*

FRŪ'MEN-TY, *n.* [L. *frumentum*, wheat or grain.]
Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

FRUMP, *n.* A joke, jeer, or flout. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*
2. In *modern colloquial usage*, a cross-tempered, old-fashioned female. *Smart.*

FRUMP, *v. t.* To insult. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

FRUMP'ER, *n.* A mocker. [*Not used.*]

FRUMP'ISH, *a.* Old-fashioned; ill-natured. [*Colloquial.*] *Smart.*

FRUSH, *v. t.* [Fr. *froisser.*]
To bruise; to crush. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

FRUSH, *n.* [G. *frosch*, a frog.]
In *farriery*, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse, at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork; the same as *frog.* *Farrier's Dict.*
2. A discharge of a fetid or ichorous matter from the frog of a horse's foot; also called *thrush.* *Smart.*

FRUS'TRA-BLE, *a.* [See FRUSTRATE.] That may be frustrated or defeated.

FRUS-TRĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [See FRUSTRATE.] Vain; useless; unprofitable. [*Little used.*] *More. South.*

FRUS'TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *frustro;* Fr. *frustrer;* Sp. *frustrar;* allied, probably, to Fr. *froisser, briser*, Arm. *brousta, freuza*, to break. Class Rd or Rs.]
1. *Literally*, to break or interrupt; hence, to defeat; to disappoint; to balk; to bring to nothing; as, to *frustrate* a plan, design, or attempt; to *frustrate* the will or purpose.
2. To disappoint; *applied to persons.*
3. To make null; to nullify; to render of no effect; as, to *frustrate* a conveyance or deed.

FRUS'TRATE, *part. a.* Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect. *Hooker. Dryden.*

FRUS'TRĀ-TED, *pp.* Defeated; disappointed; rendered vain or null.

FRUS'TRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Defeating; disappointing; making vain or of no effect.

FRUS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat; as, the *frustration* of one's attempt or design. *South.*

FRUS'TRA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to defeat; fallacious. *Dict.*

FRUS'TRA-TO-RY, *a.* That makes void; that vacates or renders null; as, a *frustratory* appeal. *Ayliffe.*

FRUS'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *geometry*, the part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top; or, the part of any solid, as of a cone, pyramid, &c., between two planes, which may be either parallel or inclined to each other. *Brande.*

FRU-TES'CENT, *a.* [L. *frutex*, a shrub.]
In *botany*, from herbaceous becoming shrubby; as, a *frutescent* stem. *Martyn.*

FRŪ'TEX, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, a shrub; a plant having a woody, durable stem, but less than a tree. *Milne.*

FRŪ'TI-CANT, *a.* Full of shoots. *Evelyn.*

FRŪ'TI-CŌSE, } *a.* [L. *fruticosus.*]
FRŪ'TI-COUS, }
Shrub-like; branching like a shrub; as, a *fruticous* stem.

FRU-TIC'U-LŌSE, *a.* Branching like a small shrub.

FRY, *v. t.* [L. *frigo;* Gr. φρυγω; Sp. *freir;* It. *friggere;* Port. *frigir;* Fr. *frire;* Ir. *friochtalaim.* The sense is nearly the same as in *boil*, or *broil*, to agitate, to fret.]
To dress with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire; to cook and prepare for eating in a frying-pan; as, to *fry* meat or vegetables.

FRY, *v. i.* To be heated and agitated, as meat in a frying-pan; to suffer the action of fire or extreme heat.
2. To ferment, as in the stomach. *Bacon.*
3. To be agitated; to boil. *Dryden.*

FRY, *n.* [Fr. *frai*, from the verb.]
1. A swarm or crowd of little fish; so called from their crowding, tumbling, and agitation. So Sp. *hervir*, to swarm or be crowded, from L. *ferveo*, and vulgarly, *boiling* is used for a crowd. *Milton.*
2. A dish of any thing fried.
3. A kind of sieve. [*Not used in America.*] *Mortimer.*

FRY'ING, *ppr.* Dressing in a frying-pan; heating; agitating.

FRY'ING-PAN, *n.* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

FUB, *n.* A plump young person. [*Not in use.*] *Smart.*

FUB, *v. t.* To put off; to delay; to cheat. [See FOB.] *Shak.*

FUB'BY, *a.* Plump; chubby. *Nichols.*

FŪ'CATE, } *a.* [L. *fucatus*, from *fuco*, to stain.
FŪ'CA-TED, }
Painted; disguised with paint; also, disguised with false show. *Johnson.*

FŪ'COID, *n.* [See FUCUS.]
Fossil sea-weed. *Hitchcock.*

FŪ'COID, *a.* Resembling sea-weed.

FU-COID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling fucoids.

FŪ'CUS, *n.* [L. See FEIGN.] A paint; a dye; also, false show. *B. Jonson. Sandys.*
2. *pl.* FUCI. In *botany*, a genus of *Algæ*, or sea-weeds; the sea-wrack, &c. *Encyc.*

FUD'DER *of lead.* See FOTHER and FODDER.

FUD'DLE, *v. t.* To make drunk; to intoxicate. *Thomson.*

FUD'DLE, *v. i.* To drink to excess. *L'Estrange.*

FUD'DLED, *pp.* Drunk; intoxicated.

FUD'DLER, *n.* A drunkard. *Baxter.*

FUD'DLING, *ppr.* Intoxicating; drinking to excess.

FUDGE, *n.* A made-up story; stuff; nonsense; an exclamation of contempt. *Goldsmith.*

FŪ'EL, *n.* [from Fr. *feu*, fire, contracted from Sp. *fuego*, It. *fuoco*, L. *focus.*]
1. Any matter which serves as aliment to fire; that which feeds fire; combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, &c.
2. Any thing that serves to feed or increase flame, heat, or excitement.

FŪ'EL, *v. t.* To feed with combustible matter.

Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fuels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

2. To store with fuel or firing. *Wotton.*

FŪ'EL-ED, (fū'eld.) *pp.* Fed with combustible matter; stored with firing.

FŪ'EL-ER, *n.* He or that which supplies fuel. *Donne.*

FŪ'EL-ING, *ppr.* Feeding with fuel; supplying with

FŪ'E-RO, *n.* [Sp., from the root of *force.*] [fuel.
1. A statute; jurisdiction.
2. A charter of privileges.

FUFF, *v. i.* To puff. [*Local.*] *Brockett.*

FUF'FY, *a.* Light; puffy. [*Local.*]

FU-GA'CIOUS, (fu-gā'shus,) *a.* [L. *fugax*, from *fugo*, to chase, or *fugio*, to flee.]
Flying or fleeing away; volatile.

FU-GĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of flying away; volatility.

FU-GAC'I-TY, (fu-gas'e-te,) *n.* [L. *fugax*, supra.]
1. Volatility; the quality of flying away; as, the *fugacity* of spirits. *Boyle.*
2. Uncertainty; instability. *Johnson.*

FŪGH or FŌH, an exclamation expressing abhorrence. *Dryden.*

FŪ'GI-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *fugitif;* L. *fugitivus*, from *fugio*, to flee, Gr. φευγω.]
1. Volatile; apt to flee away; readily wafted by the wind.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts. *Woodward.*

2. Not tenable; not to be held or detained; readily escaping; as, a *fugitive* idea. *Locke.*
3. Unstable; unsteady; fleeting; not fixed or durable. *Johnson.*
4. Fleeing; running from danger or pursuit. *Milton.*
5. Fleeing from duty; eloping; escaping.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears? *Clarissa.*

6. Wandering; vagabond; as, a *fugitive* physician. *Wotton.*
7. In *literature*, *fugitive* compositions are such as are short and occasional, written in haste or at intervals, and considered to be fleeting and temporary.

FŪ'GI-TIVE, *n.* One who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger. *Bacon. Milton.*

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2. One who has fled or deserted, and taken refuge under another power, or one who has fled from punishment. *Dryden.*

3. One hard to be caught or detained.

Or catch that airy *fugitive*, called wit. *Harte.*

FŪ'GI-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a fugitive manner

FŪ'GI-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Volatility; fugacity; an aptness to fly away. *Boyle.*

2. Instability; unsteadiness. *Johnson.*

FŪ'GLE-MAN, } *n.* [G. *flügelmann*, a file-leader,
FLŪ'GEL-MAN, } from *flügel*, a wing.]

One who takes his place in front of a military band, as a guide to the soldiers in the movements of the drill.

FŪGUE, (fūg,) *n.* [Fr. *fugue*; L. Sp. and It. *fuga*.]

In *music*, a composition in which the different parts follow each other, each repeating the subject at a certain interval above or below the preceding part. *Brande.*

FŪ'GUIST, (fū'gist,) *n.* A musician who composes fugues, or performs them extemporaneously. *Busby.*

FUL'CI-BLE, *n.* [L. *fulcibilis*.] Which may be propped up. [*Not in use.*]

FUL'CI-MENT, *n.* [L. *fulcimentum*, from *fulcio*, to prop.]

A prop; a fulcrum; that on which a balance or lever rests. [*Little used.*] *Wilkins.*

FUL'CRATE, *a.* [from L. *fulcrum*, a prop.]

1. In *botany*, a *fulcrate* stem is one whose branches descend to the earth, as in Ficus. *Lee.*

2. Furnished with fulcrums.

FUL'CRUM, *n.*; *pl.* FULCRA or FULCRUMS. [L.] A prop or support.

2. In *mechanics*, that by which a lever is sustained, or the point about which it moves.

3. In *botany*, a term applied, in the plural, to all the appendages of the axis of a plant, except the leaves and flowers; as the stipules, bracts, tendrils, &c. [*Disused.*]

FUL-FILL', *v. t.* [A tautological compound of *full* and *fill*.]

1. To accomplish; to perform; to complete; to answer, in execution or event, what has been foretold or promised; as, to *fulfill* a prophecy or prediction; to *fulfill* a promise.

2. To accomplish what was intended; to answer a design by execution.

Here Nature seems *fulfilled* in all her ends. *Milton.*

3. To accomplish or perform what was desired; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification.

He will *fulfill* the desire of them that fear him. — Ps. cxlv.

4. To perform what is required; to answer a law by obedience.

If ye *fulfill* the royal law according to the Scripture, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, ye do well. — James ii.

5. To complete in time.

Fulfill her week. — Gen. xxix.

6. In general, to accomplish; to complete; to carry into effect.

FUL-FILL'ED, *pp.* Accomplished; performed; completed; executed.

FUL-FILL'ER, *n.* One that fulfills or accomplishes.

FUL-FILL'ING, *ppr.* Accomplishing; performing; completing.

FUL-FILL'MENT, } *n.* Accomplishment; comple-
FUL-FILL'ING, } tion; as, the *fulfillment* of prophecy.

2. Execution; performance; as, the *fulfillment* of a promise.

FUL'FRAUGHT, (-frawt,) *a.* [*full* and *fraught*.] Full-stored. [See FULL-FRAUGHT.] *Shak.*

FUL'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *fulgens*, from *fulgeo*, to shine. See EFFULGENCE.]

Brightness; splendor; glitter. *Dict.*

FUL'GENT, *a.* Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright. *Milton.*

FUL'GENT-LY, *adv.* Dazzlingly; glitteringly.

FUL'GID, *a.* [L. *fulgidus*, from *fulgeo*, to shine.] Shining; glittering; dazzling. [*Not in use.*]

FUL-GID'I-TY, *n.* Splendor.

FUL'GOR, *n.* [L.] Splendor; dazzling brightness. [*Little used.*] *Brown. More.*

FUL'GU-RANT, *a.* Lightening. [*Not used.*]

FUL'GU-RATE, *v. i.* To flash as lightning. [*Not used.*] *Chambers.*

FUL-GU-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *fulguratio*, from *fulgur*, lightning.]

1. Lightning; the act of lightening. [*Little used, or not at all.*]

2. The sudden brightening of a fused globule of gold or silver, when the last film of the oxyd of lead or copper leaves its surface. *Brande.*

FUL'GU-RITE, *n.* [L. *fulgura*.] A name given to vitrified sand-tubes, which are supposed to have been produced by the striking of lightning on sand. *P. Cyc.*

FUL'GU-RY, *n.* Lightning. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

FUL'HAM, *n.* A cant word for false dice. *Shak.*

FU-LIG-I-NOS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fuligo*, soot, probably from the root of *foul*.]

Sootiness; matter deposited by smoke. *Kirwan, Geol.*

FU-LIG'I-NOUS, (fu-lij'in-us,) *a.* [L. *fuligineus*, *fuliginosus*, from *fuligo*, soot.]

1. Pertaining to soot; sooty; dark; dusky.

2. Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke; dusky. *Shenstone.*

FU-LIG'I-NOUS-LY, *adv.* In a smoky state; by being sooty.

FŪ'LI-MART. See FOUMART.

FULL, *a.* [Sax. *full*; Sw. *full*; G. *voll*; D. *vol*; Goth. *fulds*; Dan. *fuld*; W. *gwala*, fullness. Qu. It. *vole*, in composition. See FILL and to FULL.]

1. Replete; having within its limits all that it can contain; as, a vessel *full* of liquor.

2. Abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance; as, a house *full* of furniture; life is *full* of cares and perplexities.

3. Supplied; not vacant.

Had the throne been *full*, their meeting would not have been regular. *Blackstone.*

4. Plump; fat; as, a *full* body.

5. Saturated; sated.

I am *full* of the burnt-offerings of rams. — Is. i.

6. Crowded, with regard to the imagination or memory.

Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions. *Locke.*

7. Large; entire; not partial; that fills; as, a *full* meal.

8. Complete; entire; not defective or partial; as, the *full* accomplishment of a prophecy.

9. Complete; entire; without abatement.

It came to pass, at the end of two *full* years, that Pharaoh dreamed. — Gen. xli.

10. Containing the whole matter; expressing the whole; as, a *full* narration or description.

11. Strong; not faint or attenuated; loud; clear; distinct; as, a *full* voice or sound.

12. Mature; perfect; as, a person of *full* age.

13. Entire; complete; denoting the completion of a sentence; as, a *full* stop or point.

14. Spread to view in all dimensions; as, a head drawn with a *full* face. *Addison.*

15. Exhibiting the whole disk or surface illuminated; as, the *full* moon.

16. Abundant; plenteous; sufficient. We have a *full* supply of provisions for the year.

17. Adequate; equal; as, a *full* compensation or reward for labor.

18. Well fed.

19. Well supplied or furnished; abounding.

20. Copious; ample. The speaker or the writer was *full* upon that point. *Mitford.*

A *full* band, in *music*, is when all the voices and instruments are employed.

A *full* organ, is when all or most of the stops are out.

FULL, *n.* Complete measure; utmost extent. This instrument answers to the *full*.

2. The highest state or degree.

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide. *Shak.*

3. The whole; the total; in the phrase *at full*. *Shak.*

4. The state of satiety; as, fed to the *full*.

The *full* of the moon, is the time when it presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated, as it always does when in opposition to the sun.

FULL, *adv.* Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution.

The pawn I proffer shall be *full* as good. *Dryden.*

2. With the whole effect.

The diapason closing *full* in man. *Dryden.*

3. Exactly.

Full in the center of the sacred wood. *Addison.*

4. Directly; as, he looked him *full* in the face.

It is placed before adjectives and adverbs to heighten or strengthen their signification; as, *full* sad. *Milton.*

Full well ye reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition. — Mark vii.

Full is prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express utmost extent or degree.

FULL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fullian*; L. *fullo*: D. *vollen*, *vullen*; Fr. *fouler*; to tread, to press, to full; *foule*, a crowd; It. *folla*, and *folta*, a crowd; *folto*, dense; allied to Eng. *felt*, *filter*, It. *feltro*, from being thick or felled. Sax. *fcala*, many, Gr. πολλοι, that is, a crowd, a throng. *Foul* and *defile* are probably of the same family. As the French *fouler* signifies to tread and to full cloth, so *walker*, a fuller, is from the root of *walk*.]

To thicken cloth in a mill. *This is the primary sense*; but, in *practice*, to *full* is to mill; to make compact; or to scour, cleanse, and thicken, in a mill.

FULL'-A'CORN-ED, *a.* Fed to the full with acorns. *Shak.*

FUL'LAM, *n.* An old cant word for false dice, named from Fulham, where they were made. *Smart.*

FULL'-BLOOM'ED, *a.* Having perfect bloom. *Crashaw.*

FULL'-BLŌWN, *a.* Fully expanded, as a blossom. *Denham.*

2. Fully distended with wind. *Dryden.*

FULL'-BOT'TOM, *n.* A wig with a large bottom.

FULL'-BOT'TOM-ED, *a.* Having a large bottom, as a wig.

FULL'-BUTT', *adv.* Meeting directly and with violence. [*Vulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*

FULL'-CHARG'ED, *a.* Charged to fullness. *Shak.*

FULL'-CRAM'MED, *a.* Crammed to fullness. *Marston.*

FULL'-DRESS'ED, (-drest,) *a.* Dressed in form or costume.

FULL'-DRIVE', *a.* Driving with full speed. *Chaucer.*

FULL'-EAR'ED, *a.* Having the ears or heads full of grain. *Denham.*

FULL'-EY'ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having large, prominent eyes.

FULL'-FAC'ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a broad face.

FULL'-FED', *a.* Fed to fullness; plump with fat.

FULL'-FLESH'ED, (-flesht,) *a.* Having full flesh; corpulent. *Lamb.*

FULL'-FORM'ED, *a.* Having full form. *Coleridge.*

FULL'-FRAUGHT', (-frawt,) *a.* Laden or stored to fullness. *Shak.*

FULL'-GORG'ED, *a.* Over fed; *a term of hawking*. *Shak.*

FULL'-GRŌWN', *a.* Grown to full size. *Milton.*

FULL'-HEART'ED, (-härt'ed,) *a.* Full of courage or confidence. *Shak.*

FULL'-HOT', *a.* Heated to the utmost. *Shak.*

2. Quite as hot as it ought to be.

FULL'-LA'DEN, *a.* Laden to the full.

FULL'-MAN'NED, *a.* Completely furnished with men.

FULL'-MOUTH'ED, *a.* Having a full or strong voice.

FULL'-ORB'ED, *a.* Having the orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon. *Addison. Mason.*

FULL'-SPREAD', (-spred,) *a.* Extended to the utmost. *Dryden.*

FULL'-STŌM'ACH-ED, (-stum'akt,) *a.* Having the stomach crammed.

FULL'-STUFF'ED, (-stuft,) *a.* Filled to the utmost extent. *Drayton.*

FULL'-SUM'MED, *a.* Complete in all its parts. *Howell.*

FULL'-WING'ED, *a.* Having complete wings, or large, strong wings. *Shak.*

2. Ready for flight; eager. *Beaum.*

FULL'AGE, *n.* Money paid for fulling cloth.

FULL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cleansed; thickened; made dense and firm in a mill.

FULL'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to full cloth.

FULL'ER'S-EARTH, (-erth,) *n.* A variety of clay, compact, but friable, unctuous to the touch, and of various colors, usually with a shade of green. It is useful in scouring and cleansing cloth, as it imbibes the grease and oil used in preparing wool. *Cleaveland. Encyc.*

FULL'ER'S-THIS'TLE, (-l,) } *n.* Teasel, a plant of
FULL'ER'S-WEED, } the *genus* Dipsacus.

The burs are used in dressing cloth.

FULL'ER-Y, *n.* The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

FULL'ING, *ppr.* Thickening cloth in a mill; making compact.

FULL'ING, *n.* The art or practice of thickening cloth and making it compact and firm in a mill, at the same time the cloth is cleansed of oily matter.

FULL'ING-MILL, *n.* A mill for fulling cloth by means of pestles or stampers, which beat and press it to a close or compact state and cleanse it.

FULL'NESS, *n.* [from *full*.] The state of being filled, so as to leave no part vacant.

2. The state of abounding or being in great plenty; abundance.

3. Completeness; the state of a thing in which nothing is wanted; perfection.

In thy presence is *fullness* of joy. — Ps. xvi.

4. Repletion; satiety; as from intemperance. *Taylor.*

5. Repletion of vessels; as, *fullness* of blood.

6. Plenty; wealth; affluence. *Shak.*

7. Struggling perturbation; swelling; as, the *full-*

8. Largeness; extent. [*ness* of the heart.

There wanted the *fullness* of a plot, and variety of characters, to form it as it ought. *Dryden.*

9. Loudness; force of sound, such as fills the ear. *Pope.*

FULL'LY, *adv.* Completely; entirely; without lack or defect; in a manner to give satisfaction; to the extent desired; as, to be *fully* persuaded of the truth of a proposition.

2. Completely; perfectly. Things partially known in this life will be hereafter *fully* disclosed.

Fully committed; in law, committed to prison for trial, in distinction from being previously detained for examination.

FULL'MAR, *n.* A sea fowl, the *Procellaria Glacialis* of Linnæus, which, like the other petrels, possesses the singular faculty of spouting from its bill a quantity of pure oil against its adversary. It is an inhabitant

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of northern, especially polar regions, and feeds on the flesh and blubber of dead whales and seals, or other offal. It is valued for its down, feathers, and oil. *P. Cyc. Partington.*

2. The foulemart or fulimart. [See FOUMART.]

FUL'MI-NANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *fulminans.*] Thundering.

FUL'MI-NĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *fulmino*, from *fulmen*, thunder, from a root in Bl, which signifies to throw or to burst forth.]

1. To thunder. *Davies.*

2. To make a loud, sudden noise, or a sudden, sharp crack; to detonate; as, *fulminating* gold. *Boyle.*

3. To issue forth ecclesiastical censures, as if with the force of a thunderbolt. *Herbert.*

FUL'MI-NĀTE, *v. t.* To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; to send out, as a menace or censure by ecclesiastical authority. *Warburton.*

2. To cause to explode. *Sprat.*

FUL'MI-NATE, *n.* A compound of fulminic acid with a base; as, *fulminate* of mercury; *fulminate* of silver; often called *fulminating* mercury and silver. These compounds detonate or explode by percussion, friction, or heat. *Fulminate* of mercury is much used in percussion caps.

FUL'MI-NA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating.

2. Hurling papal denunciations, menaces, or censures.

Fulminating powder; a detonating compound of sulphur, carbonate of potash, and niter. [See the noun FULMINATE.]

FUL-MI-NĀ'TION, *n.* A thundering.

2. Denunciation of censure or threats, as by papal authority.

The *fulminations* from the Vatican were turned into ridicule. *Aylife.*

2. The explosion of certain chemical preparations; detonation. *Encyc.*

FUL'MI-NA-TO-RY, *a.* Thundering; striking terror.

FUL'MINE, *v. i.* To thunder. *Spenser. Milton.*

FUL'MINE, *v. t.* To shoot; to dart like lightning.

FUL-MIN'IC, *a.* *Fulminic* acid, in chemistry, is an explosive acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen. [See FULMINATE, *n.*]

FUL'SOME, *a.* [Sax. *ful*, foul, or full.]

Rank; gross; disgusting; nauseous. *Formerly*, the word was applied to things which disgust the senses; as, a *fulsome* coffin, a *fulsome* smell, and hence to things lustful or obscene; as, *fulsome* ewes, a *fulsome* epigram. In *present usage*, the term is usually confined to that which disgusts by excess or grossness; as, *fulsome* flattery, a *fulsome* compliment, a *fulsome* artifice. *Cowper.*

It seems, then, that *full* and *foul* are radically the same word, the primary sense of which is stuffed, crowded, from the sense of putting on, or in. In *present usage*, the compound *fulsome* takes its signification from *full*, in the sense of cloying or satiating; and in *former usage*, *fulsome* takes its predominant sense from *foulness*.

FUL SOME-LY, *adv.* Rankly; nauseously.

FUL'SOME-NESS, *n.* Nauseousness; offensive grossness. *England.*

FUL'VID, *a.* See FULVOUS, which is generally used.

FUL'VOUS, *a.* [L. *fulvus.*]

Tawny; dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown. *Lindley.*

FU-MĀ'DO, *n.* [L. *fumus*, smoke.]

A smoked fish. *Carew.*

FŪ'MAGE, *n.* [L. *fumus.*] Hearth-money. *Dict.*

FŪ'MA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *fumaria herba*; Fr. *fumeterre*; from *fumus*, smoke.] [TORY.

A plant of the genus *fumaria*; also written FUMI-

FUM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *fommelen*; Dan. *famler*; Sw. *famla*, properly, to stop, stammer, falter, hesitate, to feel along, to grope.]

1. To feel or grope about; to attempt awkwardly. *Cudworth.*

2. To grope about in perplexity; to seek awkwardly; as, to *fumble* for an excuse. *Dryden.*

3. To handle much; to play childishly; to turn over and over.

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers. *Shak.*

FUM'BLE, *v. t.* To manage awkwardly; to crowd or tumble together. *Shak.*

FUM'BLER, *n.* One who gropes or manages awkwardly.

FUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Groping; managing awkwardly.

FUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In an awkward manner.

FŪME, *n.* [L. *fumus*, Fr. *fumée*, smoke.]

1. Smoke; vapor from combustion, as from burning wood or tobacco. *Bacon.*

2. Vapor; volatile matter ascending in a dense body. *Woodward.*

3. Exhalation from the stomach; as, the *fumes* of wine. *Dryden.*

4. Rage; heat; as, the *fumes* of passion. *South.*

5. Any thing unsubstantial or fleeting. *Shak.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination. *Bacon.*

FŪME, *v. i.* [L. *fumo*, Fr. *fumer*, Sp. *fumar*, It. *fumare*, to smoke.]

1. To smoke; to throw off vapor, as in combustion.

Where the golden altar *fumed.* *Milton.*

2. To yield vapor or visible exhalations.

Silenus lay,
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain. *Roscommon.*

3. To pass off in vapors.

Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity. *Cheyne.*

4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*

FŪME, *v. t.* To smoke; to dry in smoke *Carew.*

2. To perfume.

She *fumed* the temple with an odorous flame. *Dryden.*

3. To disperse or drive away in vapors.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*

FŪM'ED, *pp.* Smoked; dried in smoke.

FŪME'LESS, *a.* Free from fumes.

FŪ'MET, *n.* The dung of deer. *B. Jonson.*

FU-METTE', *n.* [Fr.] The stench of tainted meat. *Swift.*

FŪ'MID, *a.* [L. *fumidus.*] Smoky; vaporous. *Brown.*

FU-MID'I-TY, *n.* Smokiness.

FU-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing smoke.

FU-MIF'U-GIST, *n.* [L. *fumus* and *fugo.*]

He or that which drives away smoke or fumes.

FŪ'MI-GANT, *a.* Fuming.

FŪ'MI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *fumigo*; Fr. *fumiger*; from *fumus*, smoke.]

1. To smoke; to perfume. *Dryden.*

2. To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or gas; as, in chemistry, or in medicine, by inhaling it, or in cleansing infected apartments, clothing, &c.

FŪ'MI-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Smoked; exposed to smoke.

FŪ'MI-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Smoking; applying smoke to.

FŪ-MI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fumigatio.*]

1. The act of smoking or applying smoke or gas, as in chemistry for softening a metal, or in the healing art by inhaling the smoke of certain substances. Expectoration is often assisted, and sometimes ulcers of the lungs healed, by *fumigation*. Fumigation is also used in cleansing infected rooms, clothing, &c.

2. Vapors; scent raised by fire.

FŪ'MI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing by smoke.

FŪM'I-LY, *adv.* Smokily.

FŪM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Smoking; emitting vapors; raging; fretting.

FŪM'ING-LY, *adv.* Angrily; in a rage. *Hooker.*

FŪM'ISH, *a.* Smoky; hot; choleric. [*Little used.*]

FŪ'MI-TER, *n.* A plant. [See FUMITORY.]

FŪ'MI-TO-RY, *n.* A genus of plants, *Fumaria*. The leaves of the *Fremaria officinalis*, or common fumitory, are of a bitter taste, and are sometimes used in disorders of the skin. *Forsyth.*

FŪM'OUS, FŪM'Y, *a.* Producing fume; full of vapor.

From dice and wine the youth retired to rest,
And puffed the *fumy* god from out his breast. *Dryden.*

FUN, *n.* [G. *wonne.*]

Sport; vulgar merriment. *A low word.* [Qu. Eth. ዐነየ *wani*, to play.]

FU-NAM'BU-LĀTE, *v. t.* To walk on a rope.

FU-NAM'BU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Walking on a rope.

FU-NAM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Performing like a rope-dancer; narrow, like the walk of a rope-dancer. *Brown. Chambers.*

FU-NAM'BU-LIST, *n.* [L. *funis*, rope, and *ambulo*, to walk.]

A rope-walker or dancer.

FU-NAM'BU-LO, FU-NAM'BU-LUS, *n.* [L. *funambulus*] A rope-dancer. *Bacon.*

FUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *functio*, from *fungor*, to perform.]

1. In *a general sense*, the doing, executing, or performing of any thing; discharge; performance; as, the *function* of a calling or office. More generally,

2. Office or employment, or any duty or business belonging to a particular station or character, or required of a person in that station or character. Thus we speak of the *functions* of a chancellor, judge, or bishop; the *functions* of a parent or guardian.

3. Trade; occupation. [*Less proper.*]

4. The office of any particular part of animal bodies; the peculiar or appropriate action of a member or part of the body, by which the animal economy is carried on. Thus we speak of the *functions* of the brain and nerves, of the heart, of the liver, of the muscles, &c.

5. Power; faculty, animal or intellectual.

As the mind opens, and its *functions* spread. *Pope.*

6. The *animal* or *vegetable functions* are, the motions, operations, or acts, which the organs, or system of organs, are fitted by nature to perform; the proper action of the mechanism. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

7. In *mathematics*, the *function* of a variable quantity, is any algebraic expression into which that quantity enters. A quantity is said to be a *function* of two or more variable quantities, when its value depends on them, and on other quantities having invariable values. *Cyc. Barlow.*

FUNC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to functions; performed by the functions; as, a *functional* irregularity. [See FUNCTION.]

FUNC'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of the functions. *Lawrence, Lect.*

FUNC'TION-A-RY, *n.* One who holds an office or trust; as, a public *functionary*; secular *functionaries*. *Walsh.*

FUNC'TUS OF-FI'CI-O, (-of-fish'e-o,) [L.] Having gone through with an office or duty; out of office.

FUND, *n.* [Fr. *fond*; Sp *fondo*, *funda*; L. *fundus*, ground, bottom, foundation; connected with L. *fundo*, to found, the sense of which is to throw down, to set, to lay; Ir. *bon*, or *bun*, bottom; Heb. Ch. Syr. בנה, Ar. بنا *bana*, to build. Class Bn, No. 7. The L. *funda*, a sling, a casting-net or purse, It. *fonda*, is from the same source.]

1. A stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation, undertaken with a view to profit, and by means of which expenses and credit are supported. Thus the capital stock of a banking institution is called its *fund*; the joint stock of a commercial or manufacturing house constitutes its *fund* or *funds*; and hence the word is applied to the money which an individual may possess, or the means he can employ for carrying on any enterprise or operation. No prudent man undertakes an expensive business without *funds*.

2. Money lent to government, constituting a national debt; or the stock of a national debt. Thus we say, a man is interested in the *funds*, or *public funds*, when he owns the stock, or the evidences of the public debt; and the *funds* are said to rise or fall, when a given amount of that debt sells for more or less in the market.

3. Money or income destined to the payment of the interest of a debt.

4. A *sinking fund* is a sum of money appropriated to the purchase of the public stocks, or the payment of the public debt.

5. Money whose income is set apart for the support of some permanent object.

6. A stock or capital to afford supplies of any kind; as, a *fund* of wisdom or good sense; a *fund* of wit. Hence,

7. Abundance; ample stock or store.

FUND, *v. t.* To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of; to make permanent provision of resources for discharging the annual interest of; as, to *fund* exchequer bills or government notes; to *fund* a national debt. *Bolingbroke. Hamilton.*

2. To place money in a fund.

FUND'-HOLD-ER, *n.* One who has property in the funds.

FUN'DA-MENT, *n.* [L. *fundamentum*, from *fundo*, to set.]

1. The seat; the lower part of the body, or of the *intestinum rectum*. *Hume.*

2. Foundation. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

FUN-DA-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving for the foundation. Hence, essential; important; as, a *fundamental* truth or principle; a *fundamental* law; a *fundamental* sound or chord in music.

Fundamental base; that part, in musical harmony, which sustains the chord; in the natural position of the chord, the lowest part.

FUN-DA MENT'AL, *n.* A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; essential part; as, the *fundamentals* of the Christian faith.

FUN-DA-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* Primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation. All power is *fundamentally* in the citizens of a state.

FUND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with funds for regular payment of the interest of; as, *funded* debt.

FUND'ING, *ppr.* Providing funds for the payment of the interest of.

Funding system; a scheme of finance or revenue by which provision is made for paying annual interest on a public debt.

FUND'LESS, *a.* Destitute of funds.

FU-NĒ'BRI-AL, FU-NĒ'BRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *funebris.*] Pertaining to funerals. *Brown.*

FŪ'NER-AL, *n.* [It. *funerale*; Fr. *funerailles*; from L. *funus*, from *funale*, a cord, a torch, from *funis*, a rope or chord, as torches were made of cords, and were used in burials among the Romans.]

1. Burial; the ceremony of burying a dead human body; the solemnization of interment; obsequies.

2. The procession of persons attending the burial of the dead. *Pope.*

3. Burial; interment. *Denham.*

FŪ'NER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead; as, *funeral* rites, honors, or ceremonies; a *funeral* torch; *funeral* feast or games; *funeral* oration. *Encyc. Dryden.*

FU-NER-Ā'TION, *n.* Solemnization of a funeral. [*Not used.*]

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FU-NĒ'RE-AL, *a.* Suiting a funeral; pertaining to burial. *Shak.*

2. Dark; dismal; mournful. *Taylor.*

FU-NĒ'RE-AL-LY, *adv.* Dismally; mournfully.

FU-NEST', *a.* Lamentable. [*Not used.*]

FUN''GATE, *n.* [from *fungus.*] A compound of fungic acid and a base. *Coxe.*

FUNGE, *n.* [L. *fungus.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a fool. *Burton.*

FUN'GI-A, *n.* A genus of corals. The species of coral have much resemblance in form to a mushroom. They are circular or elliptical, and some of them eighteen inches in diameter. *Dana.*

FUN'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from mushrooms; as, *fungic* acid.

FUN'GI-FORM, *a.* [*fungus* and *form.*] In *mineralogy*, having a termination similar to the head of a fungus. *Philips.*

FUN'GIN, *n.* The fleshy part of mushrooms, now considered as a peculiar vegetable principle. *Coxe.*

FUN'GITE, *n.* [from *fungus.*] A kind of fossil coral.

FUN-GIV'OR-OUS, *a.* [L. *fungus* and *voro.*] Feeding on mushrooms. *Kirby.*

FUN''GOID, *a.* Having the appearance of a mushroom.

FUN''GOS'I-TY, *n.* Soft excrescence.

FUN''GOUS, *a.* [See FUNGUS.] Like fungus or a mushroom; excrescent; spongy; soft.

2. Growing suddenly; but not substantial or durable. *Harris.*

FUN''GUS, *n.*; *pl.* FUN'GI or FUN''GUS-ES. [L.] A term applied by botanists to a large natural order of plants of a peculiar organization and manner of growth, comprehending mushrooms, toadstools, the microscopic plants which form mold, mildew, smut, &c. The *Fungi* constitute one division of the Linnæan class *Cryptogamia*. The word is also applied to excrescences on plants. *P. Cyc. Encyc.*

2. A spongy excrescence in animal bodies, as proud flesh formed in wounds. *Coxe.*

The term is particularly applied to any morbid excrescence, whether in wounds or arising spontaneously. *Cyc. Cooper.*

FU'NI-CLE, *n.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a cord.] A small cord; a small ligature; a fiber. *Johnson.*

FU-NIC'U-LAR, *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fiber.

FUNK, *n.* [Qu. Arm. *fanc*, Fr. *fange*, mud, mire, matter.]

An offensive smell. [*Vulgar.*]

FUNK, *v. t.* To envelop with an offensive smell. *King.*

FUNK, *v. i.* To stink through fear. [*Vulgar.*] *Epigram on J. Burton.*

FUN'NEL, *n.* [W. *fynel*, an air-hole, funnel, or chimney, from *fwn*, breath, source, connected with *fount*, which see.

1. A passage or avenue for a fluid or flowing substance, particularly the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney, through which smoke ascends.

2. A vessel for conveying fluids into close vessels; a kind of inverted hollow cone with a pipe; a tunnel. *Ray.*

FUN'NEL-FORM, } *a.* Having the form of a fun-
FUN'NEL-SHAP-ED, } nel, or inverted hollow cone. *Fam. of Plants.*

FUN'NY, *a.* [from *fun.*] Droll; comical.

FUN'NY, *n.* A light boat.

FUR, *n.* [Fr. *fourrure*, from *fourrer*, to put on, to thrust in, to stuff; Sp. *aforrar*; Arm. *feura.* The sense seems to be, to stuff, to make thick, or to put on and thus make thick. In Welsh, *fer* is dense, solid.]

1. The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser. Fur is one of the most perfect non-conductors of heat, and serves to keep animals warm in cold climates.

2. The skins of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry; as, a cargo of *furs.*

3. Strips of skins with fur, used on garments for lining or for ornament. Garments are lined or faced with *fur.*

4. Hair in general; *a loose application of the word.*

5. A coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever.

6. A coat or crust formed on the interior of vessels by matter deposited by hard water.

FUR, *a.* Pertaining to or made of fur.

FUR, *v. t.* To line, face, or cover with fur; as, a *furred* robe.

2. To cover with morbid matter, as the tongue.

3. In *architecture*, to nail small strips of board on joists, rafters, &c., in order to make a level surface for lathing, boarding, &c. *Gwilt.*

FUR'-WROUGHT, (fur'rawt,) *a.* Made of fur. *Gay.*

FU-RA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *furax*, from *furor*, to steal.] Given to theft; inclined to steal; thievish. [*Little used.*]

FU-RAC'I-TY, *n.* Thievishness. [*Little used.*]

FUR'BE-LŌW, *n.* [Fr. It. and Sp. *falbala.*] A piece of stuff plaited and puckered, on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown.

FUR'BE-LŌW, *v. t.* To put a furbelow on; to furnish with an ornamental appendage of dress. *Prior.*

FUR'BE-LŌW-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a furbelow.

FUR'BE-LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with a furbelow.

FUR'BISH, *v. t.* [It. *forbire*; Fr. *fourbir.*] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish; as, to *furbish* a sword or spear; to *furbish* arms.

FUR'BISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be furbished. *Sherwood.*

FUR'BISH-ED, (fur'bisht,) *pp.* Scoured to brightness; polished; burnished.

FUR'BISH-ER, *n.* One who polishes or makes bright by rubbing; one who cleans.

FUR'BISH-ING, *ppr.* Rubbing to brightness; polishing.

FUR'CATE, } *a.* [L. *furca*, a fork.]
FUR'CA-TED, }

Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork. *Lee, Botany.*

FUR-CA'TION, *n.* A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork. *Brown.*

FUR'DLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *fardeau*, a bundle.] To draw up into a bundle. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

FUR'FUR, *n.* [L.] Dandruff; scurf; scales like bran.

FUR-FU-RA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *furfuraceus.*] Scaly; branny; scurfy; like bran.

FU'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *furiosus*; It. *furioso*; Fr. *furieux.* See FURY.]

1. Rushing with impetuosity; moving with violence; as, a *furious* stream; a *furious* wind or storm.

2. Raging; violent; transported with passion; as, a *furious* animal.

3. Mad; phrenetic; frantic.

FU'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently; as, to run *furiously*; to attack one *furiously.*

FU'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Impetuous motion or rushing; violent agitation.

2. Madness; phrensy; rage.

FURL, *v. t.* [Fr. *ferler*; Arm. *farlea*; Sp. *aferrar*, to grapple, to seize, to furl; Port. *ferrar.*]

To draw up; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten it by a gasket or cord. *Mar. Dict.*

FURL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wrapped and fastened to a yard, &c.

FURL'ING, *ppr.* Wrapping or rolling and fastening to a yard, &c.

FUR'LONG, *n.* [Sax. *furlang*; *fur* or *fur*, and *long*, or *furh*, a furrow, the length of a furrow.]

A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile; forty rods, poles, or perches.

FUR'LOUGH, (fur'lō,) *n.* [D. *verlof*; G. *urlaub*; Dan. Dan. *forlov* or *orlov*; Sw. *orlof*; compounded of the root of *fare*, to go, and *leave*, permission. (See FARE and LEAVE.) The common orthography, *furlough*, is corrupt, as the last syllable exhibits false radical consonants. The true orthography would be *furlow.*]

Leave of absence; a word used only in military affairs. Leave or license given by a commanding officer to an officer or soldier to be absent from service for a certain time.

FUR'LOUGH, *v. t.* To furnish with a furlough; to grant leave of absence to an officer or soldier.

FUR'LOUGH-ED, *pp.* Having a furlough.

FUR'MEN-TY. See FRUMENTY.

FUR'NACE, *n.* [Fr. *fournaise*, *fourneau*; It. *fornace*; Sp. *horno*; from L. *fornax*, *furnus*, either from *burning*, or the sense is an arch.]

1. A place where a vehement fire and heat may be made and maintained, for melting ores or metals, &c. A furnace for casting cannon and other large operations is inclosed with walls, through which a current of air is blown from a large bellows.

2. A smaller apparatus, in which fuel is burned for culinary purposes.

3. In *Scripture*, a place of cruel bondage and affliction. *Deut.* iv.

4. Grievous afflictions by which men are tried. *Ezek.* xxii.

5. A place of temporal torment. *Dan.* iii.

6. Hell; the place of endless torment. *Matt.* xiii.

FUR'NACE, *v. t.* To throw out sparks as a furnace.

FUR'NI-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *fourniment.*] [*Shak.* Furniture. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FUR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *fournir*; Arm. *fourniçza*: It. *fornire.* There is a close affinity, in sense and elements, between *furnish*, *garnish*, and the L. *orno*, which may have been *forno* or *horno.* We see in *furlough*, above, the *f* is lost in three of the languages, and it may be so in *orno.* The primary sense is, to put on, or to set on.]

1. To supply with any things wanted or necessary; as, to *furnish* a family with provisions; to *furnish* arms for defense; to *furnish* a table; to *furnish* a library; to *furnish* one with money or implements.

2. To supply; to store; as, to *furnish* the mind with ideas; to *furnish* one with knowledge or principles.

3. To fit up; to supply with the proper goods, vessels, or ornamental appendages; as, to *furnish* a house or a room.

4. To equip; to fit for an expedition; to supply.

FUR'NISH-ED, (furnisht,) *pp.* or *a.* Supplied; garnished; fitted with necessaries.

FUR'NISH-ER, *n.* One who supplies or fits out.

FUR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Supplying; fitting; garnishing.

FUR'NISH-MENT, *n.* A supply of furniture or things necessary.

FUR'NI-TURE, *n.* [Fr. *fourniture*; It. *fornimento*; Arm. *fournimand.*]

1. Goods, vessels, utensils, and other appendages necessary or convenient for house-keeping; whatever is added to the interior of a house or apartment, for use or convenience; chattels; movables; effects.

2. The necessary appendages in various employments or arts; as, the *furniture* of a printing press, &c.

3. Appendages; that which is added for use or ornament; as, the earth with all its *furniture.*

4. Equipage; ornaments; decorations; *in a very general sense.*

5. In *music*, an organ with mixed notes, sometimes called *mixture.*

FŪ'ROR, *n.* [L.] Fury; rage.

FUR'RED, *pp.* or *a.* [See FUR.] Lined or ornamented with fur; thickened by the addition of strips of board; covered with fur.

FUR'RI-ER, *n.* A dealer in furs; one who makes or sells muffs, tippets, &c.

FUR'RI-ER-Y, *n.* Furs in general. *Tooke.*

FUR'RING, *ppr.* Lining or ornamenting with fur; nailing on thin strips of board to prepare for lathing, &c.

FUR'RING, *n.* The nailing of thin strips of board in order to level a surface for lathing, boarding, &c.; the strips thus laid on.

FUR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *fur* or *furh*; G. *furche*; Dan. *furre*; Sw. *fora.* Qu. Gr. φαρω, to plow.]

1. A trench in the earth made by a plow.

2. A long, narrow trench or channel in wood or metal; a groove.

3. A hollow made by wrinkles in the face.

FUR'RŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyrian.*]

1. To cut a furrow; to make furrows in; to plow.

2. To make long, narrow channels or grooves in.

3. To cut; to make channels in; to plow; as, to *furrow* the deep.

4. To make hollows in by wrinkles. Sorrow *furrows* the brow.

FUR'RŌW-ED, (fur'rōde,) *pp.* or *a.* Marked with furrows.

FUR'RŌW-FAC-ED, (fur'ro-fāste,) *a.* Having a wrinkled or furrowed face. *B. Jonson.*

FUR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Marking with furrows.

FUR'RŌW-WEED, *n.* A weed growing on plowed land. *Shak.*

FUR'RY, *a.* [from *fur.*] Covered with fur; dressed in fur.

2. Consisting of fur or *skins*; as, *furry* spoils. *Dryden.*

FUR'THER, *a.* [Sax. *further*, comparative of *forth*, from *feor*, far; *furan*, to go, to advance.]

1. More or most distant; as, the *further* end of the field.

2. Additional. We have a *further* reason for this opinion. We have nothing *further* to suggest.

What *further* need have we of witnesses? — Matt. xxvi.

FUR'THER, *adv.* To a greater distance. He went *further.*

FUR'THER, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyrthrian*; G. *fordern*; D. *vorderen*; Sw. *befordra*; Dan. *befordrer.*]

To help forward; to promote; to advance onward; to forward; hence, to help or assist.

This binds thee then to *further* my design. *Dryden.*

FUR'THER-ANCE, *n.* A helping forward; promotion; advancement.

I know that I shall abide and continue with you all, for your *furtherance* and joy of faith. — Phil. i.

FUR'THER-ED, *pp.* Promoted; advanced.

FUR'THER-ER, *n.* One who helps to advance; a promoter.

FUR'THER-ING, *ppr.* Promoting; advancing.

FUR'THER-MORE, *adv.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.

FUR'THER-MOST, *a.* Most remote.

FUR'THEST, *a. sup.* Most distant, either in time or place.

FUR'THEST, *adv.* At the greatest distance.

FUR'TIVE, *a.* [L. *furtivus*; Fr. *furtif*; from *fur*, a thief, *furor*, to steal.]

Stolen; obtained by theft. *Prior.*

FUR'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Stealthily. *Lover.*

FŪ'RUN-CLE, (fū'runk-l,) *n.* [L. *furunculus*; Fr. *furoncle*; Sp. *hura*; from L *furia*, *furo.*]

A superficial, inflammatory tumor, deep red, hard, circumscribed, acutely-tender to the touch, suppurating with a central core, commonly called a *boil.*

FU'RY, *n.* [L. *furor*, *furia*; Fr. *fureur*, *furie*; Sp. *furia*; from L. *furo*, to rage; W. *ffoyraw*, to drive. Class Br.]

1. A violent rushing; impetuous motion; as, the *fury* of the winds.

2. Rage; a storm of anger; madness; turbulence.

I do oppose my patience to his *fury.* *Shak.*

3. Enthusiasm; heat of the mind. *Dryden.*

4. In *mythology*, a deity, a goddess of vengeance; hence, a stormy, turbulent, violent woman. *Addison.*

FŪ'RY-LIKE, *a.* Raging; furious; violent. *Thomson.*

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FURZE, *n.* [Sax. *fyrs*; probably W. *ferz*, thick.] Gorse; whin; a thorny evergreen shrub with beautiful yellow flowers. It is a common inhabitant of the plains and hills of Great Britain. It is the Ulex Europæus of botanists. *P. Cyc.*

FURZ'Y, *a.* Overgrown with furze; full of gorse. *Gay.*

FU'SA-ROLE, *n.* [It.] In *architecture*, a molding generally placed under the echinus or quarter-round of columns in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

FUS-CĀ'TION, *n.* A darkening; obscurity.

FUS'CITE, *n.* A mineral of a grayish or greenish-black color, found in Norway *Philips.*

FUS'COUS, *a.* [L. *fuscus.*] Brown; of a dark color. *Ray.*

FŪSE, (fūze,) *v. t.* [L. *fundo, fusum*, to pour out.] To melt; to liquefy by heat; to render fluid; to dissolve. *Chemistry.*

FŪSE, *v. i.* To be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

FŪSE, (fūze,) *n.* A tube filled with combustible matter used in blasting, or in discharging a shell, &c.

FŪS'ED, (fūzd,) *pp.* or *a.* Melted; liquefied.

FU-SEE', (fu-zee',) *n.* [Fr. *fusée, fuseau*; It. *fuso*; Sp. *huso*; Port. *fuso*; from L. *fusus*, a spindle, from *fundo, fudi, fusum.*]

The cone or conical part of a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord. *Encyc. Johnson.*

FU-SEE', *n.* [Fr., a squib.] A small, neat musket or firelock. But we now use FUSIL.

2. *Fusee*, or *fuse*, of a bomb or grenade; a small pipe filled with combustible matter by which fire is communicated to the powder in the bomb; but as the matter burns slowly, time is given, before the charge takes fire, for the bomb to reach its destination. A similar fuse is used in blasting rocks, &c.

3. The track of a buck.

FU-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See FUSIBLE.] The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

FŪ'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *fusus*, from *fundo.*]

That may be melted or liquefied. The earths are found to be *fusible.*

Fusible metal; an alloy of eight parts of bismuth, five of lead, and three of tin, which melts at the heat of boiling water. *Ure.*

FŪ'SI-FORM, *a.* [L. *fusus*, a spindle, and *form.*] Shaped like a spindle; thick, tapering at each end. *Lindley.*

FŪ'SIL, *a.* [Fr. *fusile*; L. *fusilis*, from *fusus, fundo.*]

1. Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat.

2. Running; flowing, as a liquid. *Milton. Philips.*

FU'SIL, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fusus, fundo.*]

1. A light musket or firelock.

2. A bearing in heraldry of a rhomboidal figure, named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle. *Encyc.*

FU-SIL-EER', *n.* [from *fusil.*] *Properly*, a soldier armed with a fusil; but in modern times, a soldier armed like others of the infantry, and distinguished by wearing a cap like a grenadier, but somewhat

FŪS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Melting. [shorter.

FŪ'SION, (fū'zhun,) *n.* [L. *fusio*; Fr. *fusion*; from L. *fundo, fusum.*]

1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent; as, the *fusion* of ice or of metals.

2. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat; as metals in *fusion.*

Watery fusion; the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization. *Chemistry.*

FŪ'SOME, *a.* Handsome; neat; notable. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

FUSS, *n.* [Allied, perhaps, to Gr. φυσαω, to blow or puff.]

A tumult; a bustle; *but the word is colloquial.*

FUS'SOCK, *n.* A large, gross woman. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

FUSS'Y, *a.* Making a fuss. [*Colloquial.*]

FUST, *n.* [Fr. *fût*; It. *fusta*; L. *fustis*, a staff.]

The shaft of a column, or trunk of a pilaster.

FUST, *n.* [Fr. *fût.*] [*Gwilt.*

A strong, musty smell.

FUST, *v. i.* To become moldy; to smell ill. *Shak.*

FUST'ED, *a.* Moldy; ill smelling.

FUS'TET, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. and Port. *fustete.*]

The wood of the *Rhus cotinus* or *Venice sumach*, a shrub of Southern Europe, which yields a fine orange color, but not durable without a mordant. *P. Cyc.*

FUS'TIAN, (fust'yan,) *n.* [Fr. *futaine*; Arm. *fustenn*; Sp. *fustan*, the name of a place.]

1. A kind of coarse twilled cotton stuff. Besides the common sort, called *pillow*, it embraces corduroy, velveteen, &c. *Ure. Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

2. An inflated style of writing; a kind of writing in which high-sounding words are used, above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; a swelling style; bombast.

Fustian is thoughts and words ill sorted. *Dryden.*

FUS'TIAN, (fust'yan,) *a.* Made of fustian.

2. In *style*, swelling above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; too pompous; ridiculously tumid; bombastic. *Dryden.*

FUS'TIAN-IST, *n.* One who writes bombast. *Milton.*

FUS'TIC, *n.* [Sp. *fuste*, wood, timber; L. *fustis.*]

The wood of the *Maclura tinctoria* of Don, or *Morus tinctoria*, a tree growing in the West Indies, and used in dyeing yellow. This is the *old fustic* of the English dyers; their *young fustic* is *fustet*, which see. *P. Cyc.*

FUS-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fustigatio*, from *fustigo*, to beat with a cudgel, from *fustis*, a stick or club.]

Among *the ancient Romans*, a punishment by beating with a stick or club, inflicted on freemen. *Encyc.*

FUST-I-LĀ'RI-AN, *n.* A low fellow; a stinkard; a scoundrel *Shak.*

FUST'I-LUG, } *n.* A gross, fat, unwieldy person.
FUST'I-LUGS, } *Junius.*

FUST'I-NESS, *n.* A fusty state or quality; an ill smell from moldiness, or moldiness itself.

FUST'Y, *a.* [See FUST.] Moldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid. *Shak.*

FŪ'SURE, (-zhur,) *n.* A smelting. [See FUSE.]

FŪ'TILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *futilis*, from *futio*, to pour out; *effutio*, to prate or babble; Heb. and Ch. נטף, to utter rashly or foolishly. Class Bd, No. 2, 6, 15.]

1. Talkative; loquacious; tattling. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. Trifling; of no weight or importance; answering no valuable purpose; worthless.

3. Of no effect.

FŪ'TILE-LY, *adv.* In a futile manner.

FU-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Talkativeness; loquaciousness; loquacity. [In this sense, not now used.]

2. Trifingness; unimportance; want of weight or effect; as, to expose the *futility* of arguments.

3. The quality of producing no valuable effect, or of coming to nothing; as, the *futility* of measures or schemes.

FŪ'TIL-OUS, *a.* Worthless; trifling. [*Not used.*]

FUT'TOCK, *n.* [Qu. *foot-hook.* It is more probably corrupted from *foot-lock.*]

In a *ship*, the *futtocks* are the middle timbers, between the floor and the upper timbers, or the timbers raised over the keel, which form the breadth of the ship.

FŪ'TURE, (fūt'yur,) *a.* [L. *futurus*; Fr. *futur.*]

1. That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present, indefinitely. The next moment is *future* to the present.

2. The *future tense*, in *grammar*, is the modification of a verb which expresses a future act or event.

FŪ'TURE, *n.* Time to come; a time subsequent to the present; as, the *future* shall be as the present; in *future*; for the *future.* In such phrases, time or season is implied.

FŪ'TURE-LY, *adv.* In time to come. [*Not used.*]

FU-TŪ-RI''TION, (fūt-yu-rish'un,) *n.* The state of being to come or exist hereafter. *South. Stilcs.*

FU-TŪ'RI-TY, *n.* Future time; time to come.

2. Event to come.

All *futurities* are naked before the all-seeing eye. *South.*

3. The state of being yet to come, or to come hereafter.

FŪZE, *n.* A tube, filled with combustible matter, for discharging a shell, &c. [See FUSE.]

FUZZ, *v. i.* To fly off in minute particles.

FUZZ, *n.* Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

FUZZ'BALL, *n.* A kind of fungus or mushroom, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust.

2. A puff.

FUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To intoxicate *Burton.*

FUZ'ZLED, *pp.* Intoxicated.

FUZ'ZY, *a.* Light and spongy. [*Craven dialect.* Written also *fozy* by *Brockett.*]

FY, *exclam.* A word which expresses blame, dislike, disapprobation, abhorrence, or contempt.

Fy, my lord, *fy!* a soldier, and afraid? *Shak.*

G.

G, the seventh letter, and the fifth articulation, of the English alphabet, is derived to us, through the Latin and Greek, from the Assyrian languages; it being found in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan, Phenician, Ethiopic, and Arabic. In the latter language, it is called *gim* or *jim*: but in the others, *gimel, gomal*, or *gamal*, that is, *camel*, from its shape, which resembles the neck of that animal, at least in the Chaldee and Hebrew. It is the third letter in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan, and Greek; the fifth in the Arabic, and the twentieth in the Ethiopic. The Greek Γ, *gamma*, is the Chaldaic ג inverted. The early Latins used C for the Greek *gamma*, and hence C came to hold the third place in the order of the alphabet; the place which *gimel* holds in the Oriental languages. The two letters are primarily palatals, and so nearly allied in sound that they are easily convertible; and they have been reciprocally used, the one for the other. But in the Assyrian languages, *gimel* had two sounds; one close, as we pronounce the letter in *gave, good*; the other compound, as the English *j*, or as *ch* in *chase.* In the Arabic, this letter has the sound of the English *j* or *dzh*, and this sound it has in many English words, as in *genius, gem, ginger.* It retains its close sound in all cases before *a, o*, and *u*; but before *e, i*, and *y*, its sound is close or compound, as custom has dictated, and its different sounds are not reducible to rules. It is silent in some words before *n*, as in *benign, condign, malign, campaign*; but it resumes its sound in *benignity* and *malignity.* G is mute before *n* in *gnash, gnaw*; it is silent also in many words when united with *h*, as in *bright, might, night, nigh, high.* The Saxon *g* has in many words been softened or liquefied into *y* or *ow*; as Sax. *dæg, gear*, Eng. *day, year*; Sax. *bugan*, Eng. to *bow.*

The Celtic nations had a peculiar manner of beginning the sound of *u* or *w* with the articulation *g*, or rather prefixing this articulation to that vowel. Thus, *guard* for *ward, gwain* for *wain, guerre* for *war, gwell* for *well.* Whether this *g* has been added by the Celtic races, or whether the Teutonic nations have lost it, is a question I have not examined with particular attention.

As a *numeral*, G was anciently used to denote 400, and with a dash over it, Ḡ, 40,000. As *an abbreviation*, it stands for *Gaius, Gellius*, &c. In *music*, it is the mark of the treble clef; and, from its being placed at the head, or marking the first sound in Guido's scale, the whole scale took the name *Gamut*, from the Greek name of the letter.

GA, in Gothic, is a prefix, answering to *ge* in Saxon and other Teutonic languages. It sometimes has the force of the Latin *cum* or *con*, as in *gawithan*, to conjoin. But in most words it appears to have no use, and in modern English it is entirely lost. *Y-cleped*, in which *ge* is changed into *y*, is the last word in which the English retained this prefix.

GAB, *n.* [Scot. *gab*, Dan. *gab*, the mouth, and a *gap* or gaping; Sw. *gap*; Russ. *guba*, a lip, a bay or gulf, the mouth of a river; Ir. *cab*, the mouth; connected probably with *gabble, gibberish*, Sax. *gabban*, to mock, perhaps to make mouths. See GABBLE and GAPE.]

The mouth; as in the phrase, the gift of the *gab*, that is, loquaciousness. *But the word is so vulgar as rarely to be used.*

GAB, *v. i.* [Sax. *gabban.*]

1. To talk idly; to prate. *Chaucer.*

2. To impose upon; to lie.

GAB-AR-DINE', (gab-ar-deen',) *n.* [Sp. *gabardina*; *gaban*, a great coat with a hood and close sleeves; *gabacha*, a loose garment; Port. *gabam*, a frock; It. *gavardina*; Fr. *gabam.*]

A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress. *Shak.*

GAB'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *gabberen*, to prate; Sax. *gabban*, to jeer or deride; Fr. *gaber*, id.; Eng. to *gibe*; Sw. *gabberi*, derision; It. *gabbare*, to deceive; *gabbo*, a jeering. These may all be from one root. See Class Gb, No. 7.]

1. To prate; to talk fast, or to talk without meaning.

Such a rout, and such a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble.* *Swift.*

2. To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity; as, *gabbling* fowls. *Dryden.*

GAB'BLE, *n.* Loud or rapid talk without meaning. *Milton.*

2. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls. *Shak.*

GAB'BLER, *n.* A prater; a noisy talker; one that utters inarticulate sounds.

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GAB'BLING, *ppr.* Prating; chattering; uttering unmeaning or inarticulate sounds.

GAB'BLING, *n.* The making of a confused noise; rapid, indistinct utterance. *Spectator.*

GAB'BRO, *n.* In *mineralogy*, the name given by the Italians to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite. It is the *euphotide* of the French, and the *verde di Corsica duro* of artists *Cleaveland.*

GA'BEL, *n.* [Fr. *gabelle*; It. *gabella*; Sp. *gabela*; Sax. *gafel*, or *gafol.*]
A tax, impost, or duty; usually, an excise. *Addison.*

GA'BEL-ER, *n.* A collector of the gabel or of taxes.

GA-BELLE', *n.* [Fr.] In *France*, a tax, particularly on salt. *Brande.*

GA'BI-ON, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *gabbione*, a large cage; *gabbia*, a cage; Sp. *gavion*, *gabion*, a basket. In Ir. *gabham* signifies to take or hold; W. *gavaelu*, id.]
In *fortification*, a hollow cylinder, of wicker-work, resembling a basket, but having no bottom, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire. *P. Cyc.*

GA-BI-ON-NADE', *n.* A parapet hastily formed by gabions. *P. Cyc.*

GA'BLE, *n.* [W. *gavael*, a hold or grasp, the gable of a house; *gavaelu*, *to* grasp, hold, arrest, Ir. *gabham.* Qu. G. *gabel*, Ir. *gabhlan*, a fork.]
The triangular end of a house or other building, from the cornice or eaves to the top. In *America*, it is usually called the *gable-end*

GA'BLET, *n.* A small ornamented gable, or canopy, formed over a tabernacle, niche, &c. *Gloss. of Arch.*

GA'BRI-EL-ITES, *n. pl.* In *ecclesiastical history*, a sect of Anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from one Gabriel Scherling.

GA'BRO-NITE, *n.* A variety of nepheline, occurring in masses whose structure is more or less foliated, or sometimes compact. Its colors are gray, bluish, or greenish-gray, and sometimes red. *Cleaveland.*

GA'BY, *n.* A silly, foolish person. [See GAWBY.]

GAD, *n.* [Sax. *gad*, a goad and a wedge; Ir. *gadh*, a dart.]
1. A sharp-pointed rod, or pricking instrument; a goad. Hence,
2. The point of a spear or arrow-head. *Shak.*
3. A wedge or ingot of steel or iron. *Mozon.*
4. A punch of iron, with a wooden handle, used by miners. *Encyc.*
Upon the gad; upon the spur or impulse of the moment. *Shak.*

GAD, *v. i.* [Ir. *gad*, a stealing; properly, a roving, as *rob* is connected with *rove*; *gadaim*, to steal. It coincides with the Russ. *chod*, a going or passing; *choju*, to go, to pass, to march. See Class Gd, No. 17, Eth. and No. 38.]
1. To walk about; to rove or ramble idly, or without any fixed purpose.

Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Ecclus.*

2. To ramble in growth; as, the *gadding* vine. *Milton.*

GAD'A-BOUT, *n.* One who walks about without business. [*Colloquial.*]

GAD'DER, *n.* A rambler; one that roves about idly.

GAD'DING, *ppr.* Rambling; roving; walking about.

GAD'DING-LY, *adv.* In a roving, idle manner.

GAD'FLY, *n.* [Sax. *gad*, a goad, and *fly.*]
An insect of the genus Œstrus, which stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin; called also the *breeze.*

GA'DOID, *a.* or *n.* [L. *gadus*, cod.]
A term denoting a family of soft-finned fishes, of the order of Subbrachians, or those having the ventral fins below or in advance of the pectoral, of which family the cod is the type. *Brande.*

GAD'O-LIN-ITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from Professor Gadolin, usually in amorphous masses of a blackish color, and having the appearance of vitreous lava. It contains the earth called yttria. *Dana.*

GAD'WALL, *n.* A migratory aquatic bird, of the duck kind, whose flesh is excellent food. It is the *Anas strepera* of Linnæus. *P. Cyc.*

GAE'LIC, (gā'lik,) *a.* [from *Gael*, *Gaul*, *Gallia.*]
An epithet denoting what belongs to the *Gaels*, tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland; as, the *Gaelic* language.

GAE'LIC, *n.* The language of the Highlanders of Scotland.

GAFF, *n.* [Ir. *gaf*, a hook; Sp. and Port. *gafa*; Shemitic כפף, כפה, to bend.]
1. A light spear used by fishermen.
2. A sort of boom or yard, extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail. [Qu. Sax. *geafle*, a pole.] *Brande.*

GAF'FER, *n.* [Qu. Chal. and Heb. גבר *gebar*, a man, *vir*; or Sax. *gefere*, a companion, a *peer*; or Sw. *gubbe*, an old man.]
A word of respect which seems to have degenerated into a term of familiarity or contempt, when addressed to an aged man or an old rustic. [*Little used.*] *Gay.*

GAF'FLE, *n.* [Sax. *geaflas*, chops, spurs on cocks.]
1. An artificial spur put on cocks when they are set to fight.
2. A steel lever to bend crossbows. *Ainsworth.*

GAG, *v. t.* [W. *cegiaw*, to choke, to strangle, from *cêg*, a choking. *Cêg* signifies the mouth, an opening.]
1. To stop the mouth by thrusting something into the throat, so as to hinder speaking. *Johnson.*
2. To keck; to heave with nausea. [In Welsh, *gag* is an opening or cleft; *gagenu*, to open, chap, or gape.]

GAG, *n.* Something thrust into the mouth and throat to hinder speaking.

GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *gage*, a pledge, whence *gager*, to pledge; *engager*, to *engage*; G. *wagen*, to *wage*, to hazard or risk; *wage*, a balance; D. *waagen*, to venture, Sw. *vaga*, Eng. to *wage*. It seems to be allied to *wag*, *weigh*. The primary sense is, to throw, to lay, or deposit. If the elements are Bg, Wg, the original French orthography was *guage.*]
1. A pledge or pawn; something laid down or given as a security for the performance of some act, to be done by the person depositing the thing, and which is to be forfeited by non-performance. It is used of a movable thing, not of land or other immovable.

There I throw my *gage*. *Shak.*

2. A challenge to combat; that is, a glove, a cap, a gauntlet, or the like, cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the accepter of the challenge. *Encyc.*
3. A measure, or rule of measuring; a standard. [See GAUGE.] *Young.*
4. The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.
5. Among *letter-founders*, a piece of hard wood, variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c., of the various sorts of letters. *Encyc.*
6. An instrument in joinery made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board. *Encyc.*
7. The position of one vessel with respect to another. The *weather-gage* denotes a position to the windward; and the *lee-gage* a position to the leeward. *Totten.*
A *sliding-gage*; a tool used by mathematical instrument makers, for measuring and setting off distances. *Encyc.*
Rain-gage; an instrument for measuring the quantity of water which falls from the clouds at a given place. *Brande.*
Sea-gage; an instrument for finding the depth of the sea. *Encyc.*
Tide-gage; an instrument for determining the hight of the tides. *Encyc.*
Wind-gage; an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface. *Encyc.*

GAGE, *v. t.* To pledge; to pawn; to give or deposit as a pledge or security for some other act; to wage or wager. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
2. To bind by pledge, caution, or security; to engage. *Shak.*
3. To measure; to take or ascertain the contents of a vessel, cask, or ship; written also GAUGE.

GAGED, *pp.* Pledged; measured.

GAGER, *n.* One who gages or measures the contents.

GAGGER, *n.* One that gags.

GAGGLE, (gag'gl,) *v. i.* [D. *gaggelen*; G. *gackern*; coinciding with *cackle.*]
To make a noise like a goose. *Bacon.*

GAGGLING, *n.* The noise of geese.

GAGING, *ppr.* Pledging; measuring the contents.

GAHNITE, *n.* See AUTOMOLITE, with which it is identical.

GAI'E-TY, *n.* See GAYETY.

GAIL-LIARDE', (gāl-yārd',) *n.* [Fr.] A sprightly Italian dance. *Brande.*

GAI'LY, *adv.* [from *gay*, and better written GAYLY.]
1. Splendidly; with finery or showiness.
2. Joyfully; merrily.

GAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *gagner*; Arm. *gounit*; Sw. *gagna*; Sax. *gynan*; Sp. *ganar*; Port. *ganhar*; Heb. Ch. and Syr. קנה, Ar. قَنَا *kana*, to gain, to possess. Class Gn, No. 49, 50, 51. The radical sense is, to take, or rather to extend to, to reach.]
1. To obtain by industry or the employment of capital; to get, as profit or advantage; to acquire. Any industrious person may *gain* a good living in America; but it is less difficult to *gain* property than it is to use it with prudence. Money at interest may *gain* five, six, or seven per cent.

What is a man profited, if he shall *gain* the whole world, and lose his own soul? — Matt. xvi.

2. To win; to obtain by superiority or success; as, to gain a battle or a victory; to *gain* a prize; to *gain* a cause in law.
3. To obtain; to acquire; to procure; to receive; as, to *gain* favor; to *gain* reputation.

For fame with toil we *gain*, but lose with ease. *Pope.*

4. To obtain an increase of any thing; as, to *gain* time.
5. To obtain or receive any thing, good or bad; as, to *gain* harm and loss. *Acts* xxvii.
6. To draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate.

To gratify the queen and *gain* the court. *Dryden.*
If he shall hear thee, thou hast *gained* thy brother. — Matt. xviii.

7. To obtain, as a suitor. *Milton.*
8. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at; as, to *gain* the top of a mountain; to *gain* a good harbor.
To gain into; to draw or persuade to join in.

He *gained* Lepidus *into* his measures. *Middleton.*

To gain over; to draw to another party or interest; to win over.
To gain ground; to advance in any undertaking; to prevail; to acquire strength or extent; to increase.
To gain the wind, in *sea language*, is to arrive on the windward side of another ship.

GAIN, *v. i.* To have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness.

Thou hast greedily *gained* of thy neighbors by extortion. — Ezek. xxii.

2. To encroach; to advance on; to come forward by degrees; with *on*; as, the ocean or river *gains on* the land.
3. To advance nearer; to gain ground on; with *on*; as, a fleet horse *gains on* his competitor.
4. To get ground; to prevail against, or have the advantage.

The English have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself. *Addison.*

5. To obtain influence with.

My good behavior had so far *gained on* the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Swift.*

GAIN, *n.* [Fr. *gain.*]
1. Profit; interest; something obtained as an advantage.

But what things were *gain* to me, those I counted loss for Christ. — *Phil.* iii.

2. Unlawful advantage. 2 *Cor.* xii.
3. Overplus in computation; any thing opposed to *loss.*

GAIN, *n.* [W. *gân*, a mortise; *ganu*, to contain.]
In *architecture*, a beveling shoulder; a lapping of timbers, or the cut that is made for receiving a timber. *Encyc.*

GAIN, *a.* Handy; dextrous. [*Obs.*]

GAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained or reached. *Sherwood.*

GAIN'AGE, *n.* In *old laws*, the same as WAINAGE, that is, *guainage*; the horses, oxen, and furniture, of the wain, or the instruments for carrying on tillage, which, when a villain was amerced, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. The word signifies also the land itself, or the *profit* made by cultivation. *Encyc.*

GAIN'ED, *pp.* Obtained, as profit or advantage; won; drawn over to a party; reached.

GAIN'ER, *n.* One that gains or obtains profit, interest, or advantage.

GAIN'FUL, *a.* Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; advancing interest or happiness.
2. Lucrative; productive of money; adding to the wealth or estate.

GAIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* With increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously.

GAIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Profit; advantage

GAIN'GIV-ING, *n.* [from the root of *again*, *against*, and *give.* See GAINSAY.]
A misgiving; a giving against or away. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GAIN'ING, *ppr.* Obtaining by industry or activity; reaching; winning.

GAIN'INGS, *n. pl.* Acquisitions made by labor or successful enterprise.

GAIN'LESS, *a.* Not producing gain; unprofitable; not bringing advantage. *Hammond.*

GAIN'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unprofitableness; want of advantage. *Decay of Piety.*

GAIN'LY, *adv.* Handily; readily; dextrously. [*Obs.*]

GAIN-SAY' or GAIN'SAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *gean*, or *ongean*, and *say*; Eng. *against*; Sw. *igen*; Dan. *gien*, *igien.* See AGAIN, AGAINST.]
To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny or declare not to be true what another says; to controvert; to dispute; applied to persons, or to propositions, declarations, or facts.

I will give you a mouth and wisdom, which all your adversaries shall not be able to *gainsay* nor resist. — Luke xxi.

GAIN-SAY'ED, *pp.* Contradicted; denied.

GAIN-SAY'ER, *n.* One who contradicts or denies what is alleged; an opposer. *Tit.* i.

GAIN-SAY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Contradicting; denying; opposing.

GAIN-SAY'ING, *n.* Contradiction; opposition.

'GAINST, (genst.) See AGAINST.

GAIN'STAND, *v. t.* [Sax. *gean*, against, and *stand.*]
To withstand; to oppose; to resist. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

GAIN'STRIVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *gean*, and *strive.*]
To make resistance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GAIN'STRIVE, *v. t.* To withstand. [*Obs.*]

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GĀIR'ISH, *a.* [Qu. from the root of *gear*, Sax. *gearwian*, to prepare or dress; or Scot. *gair*, a stripe, whence *gaired*, *gairie*, striped, streaked. In Gr., *γαυρος* is proud, boasting.]

1. Gaudy; showy; fine; affectedly fine; tawdry.

Monstrous hats and *gairish* colors. *Ascham.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty

Fame and glory transport a man out of himself; it makes the mind loose and *gairish*. *South.*

GĀIR'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a gaudy, showy manner.

GĀIR'ISH-NESS, *n.* Gaudiness; finery; affected or ostentatious show.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy, or ostentation. *Taylor.*

GĀIT, *n.* [This word is probably connected with *go* or *gad*.]

1. A going; a walk; a march; a way. *Spenser.*

2. Manner of walking or stepping. Every man has his peculiar *gait*.

GĀIT'ED, *a.* In *compounds*, having a particular gait.

GĀI'TER, *n.* A covering of cloth for the leg.

2. A kind of shoe, consisting chiefly of cloth, and covering the ankles.

GĀI'TER, *v. t.* To dress with gaiters.

GĀ'LA, *n.* [Sp. *gala*, a court dress; It. *gala*, finery; Fr. *gala*, show, pomp.]

A gala day is a day of pomp, show, or festivity, when persons appear in their best apparel.

GA-LAC''TIN, *n.* A vegetable substance, obtained from the sap of the *Galactodendron utile*, or cow-tree, of South America.

GAL-AC-TOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *γαλακτος*, gen. of *γαλα*, milk, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk; a lactometer. *Ure.*

GAL-AC-TOPH'A-GIST, *n.* [Gr. *γαλακτος*, milk, and *φαγω*, to eat.]

One who eats or subsists on milk.

GAL-AC-TOPH'A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on milk.

GAL-AC-TOPH'OR-OUS, *a.* Producing milk.

GA-LAC-TO-POI-ET'IC, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. *γαλα*, milk, and *ποιεω*, to produce.] A term applied to substances which increase the flow of milk. *Brande.*

GA-LĀGE', *n.* [Sp. *galocha*. See GALOCHE.]

A wooden shoe. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GA-LAN''GA, *n.* A plant; the specific name of a species of Kæmpferia, and also of a species of Alpinia, commonly called, in English, *Galangal*.

GA-LAN''GAL, *n.* A plant; the English name both of Kæmpferia Galanga, and Alpinia Galanga, whose roots have a hot, spicy taste.

GAL'ANT-INE, *n.* A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold. *Smart.*

GA-LĀ'TIANS, *n. pl.* Inhabitants of Galatia, in the Lesser Asia, said to be descendants of the Gauls. [See Paul's epistle to them.]

GAL'AX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *γαλαξιας*, from *γαλα*, milk; Ir. *geal*, white; W. *gal*, clear, fair, whence *galaeth*, the milky way; Gr. *καλος*, fair.]

1. The milky way; that long, white, luminous track, which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle. This luminous appearance is found by the telescope to be occasioned by a multitude of stars, so small as not to be distinguished by the naked eye. *Encyc.*

2. An assemblage of splendid persons or things. *Bp. Hall.*

GAL'BA-NUM, } *n.* [Heb. חלבנה, and in Ch. and Syr.
GAL'BAN, } varied in orthography, from חלב, *to* milk.]

The inspissated sap of Galbanum officinale, an umbelliferous plant. It comes in pale-colored, semi-transparent, soft, tenacious masses, of different shades, from white to brown. It has a strong, unpleasant smell, with a bitterish, warm taste. It is unctuous to the touch, and softens between the fingers. When distilled with water or spirit, it yields an essential oil; and, by distillation in a retort without mixture, it yields an empyreumatic oil of a fine blue color; but this is changed, in the air, to a purple. *Parr.*

GĀLE, *n.* [In Dan., *gal* is furious, and *kuler* is to blow strong, *kuling*, a gentle gale, from the root of *coal* and *cold*. In Ir., *gal* is a puff, a blast, and steam. The sense is obvious.]

A current of air; a strong wind. The sense of this word is very indefinite. The poets use it in the sense of a moderate breeze or current of air; as, a *gentle gale*. A stronger wind is called a *fresh gale*.

In *the language of seamen*, the word *gale*, unaccompanied by an epithet, signifies a vehement wind, a storm, or tempest. They say, the ship carried away her topmast in a *gale*, or *gale* of wind; the ship rode out the *gale*. But the word is often qualified; as, a *hard* or *strong gale*, a *violent gale*. A current of wind, somewhat less violent, is denominated a *stiff gale*. A less vehement wind is called a *fresh gale*, which is a wind not too strong for a ship to carry single-reefed top-sails, when close-hauled. When the wind is not so violent but that a ship will carry her top-sails a-trip, or full spread, it is called a *loom-gale*. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

GĀLE, *n.* A plant growing in bogs. *Smart.*

GĀLE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language*, to sail, or sail fast.

GĀ'LE-A, *n.* [L. *galea*, a helmet.]

A genus of sea hedgehogs.

GAL'E-AS, *n.* A Venetian galley, large, but low built, and moved both by oars and sails. See GALLIASS.

GĀ'LE-ATE, } *a.* [L. *galeatus*, from *galea*, a hel-
GĀ'LE-Ā-TED, } met.]

1. Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward.*

2. In *botany*, having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's-hood.

GA-LEE'TO, *n.* A fish of the genus Blennius, of a greenish color, sometimes variegated with blue transverse lines, and, like the eel, living many hours after being taken from the water.

GA-LĒ'NA, *n.* [Gr. *γαληνη*, tranquillity, so named from its supposed effects in mitigating the violence of disease.]

1. *Originally*, the name of the theriaca. *Parr.*

2. Sulphuret of lead; its common color is that shining, bluish gray, usually called *lead gray*; sometimes it is nearly steel gray. Its streak has a metallic luster, but its fine powder is nearly black. Its structure is commonly foliated, sometimes granular or compact, and sometimes striated or fibrous. It occurs in regular crystals, or more frequently massive. *Cleaveland.*

GA-LEN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to or containing ga-
GA-LEN'IC-AL, } lena. *Encyc.*

2. [from *Galen*, the physician.] Relating to Galen or his principles and method of treating diseases. The *galenic* remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots, by infusion, decoction, &c. The chemical remedies consist of preparations by means of calcination, digestion, fermentation, &c.

GĀ'LEN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Galen.

GĀ'LEN-IST, *n.* A follower of Galen in the preparation of medicine and modes of treating diseases; opposed to the *chemists*.

GAL-E-RIC'U-LATE, *a.* Covered as with a hat. *Smart.*

GAL'ER-ITE, *n.* [L. *galerus*, a hat or cap.]

A genus of fossil shells.

GA-LIC'I-AN, (-ish'e-an,) *a.* Pertaining to Galicia.

GAL-I-LĒ'AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee, in Judea. Also, one of a sect among the Jews, who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans.

GAL-I-LE'AN-TEL'E-SCOPE. See TELESCOPE.

GAL'I-LEE, *n.* A porch or chapel, usually at the west end of a church. *Gwilt.*

GAL-I-MĀ'TIAS, (-mā'sha,) *n* [Fr. *galimatias*.]

Nonsense. [See GALLIMATIA.] *Addison.*

GAL'I-OT, (gal'e-ot,) *n.* [Fr. *galiote*; Sp. *galeota*; It. *galeotta*; L. *galea*.]

1. A small galley, or sort of brigantine, built for chase. It is moved both by sails and oars, having one mast, and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers. *Dict.*

2. *Galiot*, or *galliott*; a Dutch vessel, carrying a main-mast and a mizzen-mast, and a large gaff main-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

GAL'I-POT, *n.* [Sp.] A white resin or resinous juice, which flows, by incision, from the pine-tree, especially the maritime pine.

Sp. Dict. Fourcroy. Dict. Nat. Hist.

Galipot incrusts the wounds of fir-trees during winter. It consists of resin and oil. *Coze.*

GALL, *n.* [Sax. *gealla*; G. *galle*; D. *gal*; Dan. *galde*; Sw. *galle*; Gr. *χολη*, probably from its color; Sax. *gealew*, yellow. See YELLOW and GOLD.]

1. In *the animal economy*, a bitter, bottle-green fluid, secreted by the gall-bladder on the under side of the liver. It is glutinous, or imperfectly fluid, like oil. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

2. Any thing extremely bitter. *Dryden.*

3. Rancor; malignity. *Spenser.*

4. Anger; bitterness of mind. *Prior.*

GALL'-BLAD-DER, *n.* A small, membranous sack, shaped like a pear, seated on the under side of the liver, which secretes a thickish and very bitter fluid, of a dark, bottle-green color, called *gall*. *Tully.*

GALL'-SICK-NESS, *n.* A remitting bilious fever in the Netherlands. *Parr.*

GALL'-STONE, *n.* A concretion formed in the gall-bladder.

GALL, *n.* [L. *galla*; Sax. *gealla*; Sp. *agalla*; It. *galla*.]

A hard, round excrescence, on a kind of oak-tree, (the Quercus infectoria,) in certain warm climates, said to be the nest of an insect called *cynips*. It is formed from the tear issuing from a puncture made by the insect, and gradually increased by accessions of fresh matter, till it forms a covering to the eggs and succeeding insects. Galls are used in making ink; the best are from Aleppo. *Parr.*

2. *Gall of glass*, also called *sandiver*; the neutral salt skimmed off from the surface of melted glass. *Ure.*

GALL, *v. t.* [Fr. *galer*, to scratch or rub; *gale*, scab.]

1. To fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate; to hurt or break the skin by rubbing; as, a saddle *galls* the back of a horse, or a collar his breast.

Tyrant, I well deserve thy *galling* chain. *Pope.*

2. To impair; to wear away; as, a stream *galls* the ground. *Ray.*

3. To tease; to fret; to vex; to chagrin; as, to be *galled* by sarcasm.

4 To wound; to break the surface of any thing by rubbing; as, to *gall* a mast or a cable.

5. To injure; to harass; to annoy. The troops were *galled* by the shot of the enemy.

In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows. *Addison.*

6. In *dyeing*, to impregnate with a decoction of gall-nuts. *Ure.*

GALL, *v. i.* To fret; to be teased. *Shak.*

GALL, *n.* A wound in the skin by rubbing.

GAL'LANT, *a.* [Fr. *galant*; Sp. *galante*; It. *id.* This word is from the root of W. *gallu*, to be able, to have power; Eng. *could*; L. *gallus*, a cock. See COULD, CALL, and GALA. The primary sense is to stretch, strain, or reach forward.]

1. Gay; well-dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

Neither shall *gallant* ships pass thereby. — Is. xxxiii.
The gay, the wise, the *gallant*, and the grave. *Waller.*

[*This sense is obsolete.*]

2. Brave; high-spirited; courageous; heroic; magnanimous; as, a *gallant* youth; a *gallant* officer.

3. Fine; noble. *Shak.*

4. Courtly; civil; polite and attentive to ladies; courteous. *Clarendon.*

GAL-LANT', *n.* A gay, sprightly man; a courtly or fashionable man. *Shak.*

2. A man who is polite and attentive to ladies; one who attends upon ladies at parties, or to places of amusement.

3. A wooer; a lover; a suitor.

4. In *an ill sense*, one who caresses a woman for lewd purposes.

GAL-LANT', *v. t.* To attend or wait on, as a lady.

2. To handle with grace or in a modish manner; as, to *gallant* a fan. *Connoisseur.*

GAL-LANT'ED, *pp.* Attended or waited on, as a lady.

GAL-LANT'ING, *ppr.* Waited on by a gentleman.

GAL'LANT-LY, *adv.* Gayly; splendidly.

2. Bravely; nobly; heroically; generously; as, to fight *gallantly*; to defend a place *gallantly*.

GAL'LANT-NESS, *n.* Elegance or completeness of an acquired qualification. *Howell.*

GAL'LANT-RY, *n.* [Sp. *galanteria*; Fr. *galanterie*.]

1. Splendor of appearance; show; magnificence; ostentatious finery. [*Obsolete or obsolescent.*] *Waller.*

2. Bravery; courageousness; heroism; intrepidity. The troops entered the fort with great *gallantry*.

3. Nobleness; generosity. *Glanville.*

4. Civility or polite attention to ladies.

5. Vicious love or pretensions to love; civilities paid to females for the purpose of winning favors; hence, lewdness; debauchery.

GAL'LATE, *n.* [from *gall*.] A salt formed by the gallic acid combined with a base *Lavoisier.*

GAL'LE-ASS. See GALLIASS.

GALL'ED, *pp.* [See GALL, the verb.] Having the skin or surface worn or torn by wearing or rubbing; fretted; tensed; injured; vexed.

GAL'LE-ON, *n.* [Sp. *galeon*; Port. *galeam*; It. *galeone*. See GALLEY.]

A large ship, with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards to transport to Spain the gold and silver bullion from the mines of Mexico and Peru. *P. Cyc.*

GAL'LER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *galerie*; Sp. and Port. *galeria*; It. *galleria*; Dan. *gallerie*; G. *id.*; D. *galdery*; Sw. *galler-verck*, and *gall-rad*. Lunier supposes this word to be from the root of G. *wallen*, to walk. But is it not a projection? See GALLANT.]

1. In *architecture*, a covered part of a building, commonly in the wings, used as an ambulatory or a place for walking. *Encyc.*

2. An ornamental walk or apartment in gardens, formed by trees. *Encyc.*

3. In *churches*, a floor elevated on columns, and furnished with pews or seats, usually ranged on three sides of the edifice. A similar structure in a playhouse.

4. In *fortification*, a covered walk across the ditch of a town, made of beams covered with planks and loaded with earth. *Encyc.*

5. In *a mine*, a narrow passage or branch of the mine carried under ground to a work designed to be blown up. *Encyc.*

6. In *a ship*, a frame, like a balcony, projecting from the stern or quarter of a ship of war or of a large merchantman. That part at the stern is called the *stern-gallery*; that at the quarters, the *quarter-gallery*. *Totten.*

7. In *the fine arts*, a term applied to a collection of works in painting or sculpture. *Brande.*

GAL'LE-TYLE, *n.* Gallipot. *Bacon.*

GAL'LEY, *n.*; *pl.* GALLEYS. [Sp. *galera*; It. *galera* or *galea*; Fr. *galère*; Port. *galé*; L. *galea*. The Latin word signifies a helmet, the top of a mast, and a

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galley; and the name of this vessel seems to have been derived from the head-piece, or kind of basket-work, at mast-head.]

1. A low, flat-built vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars; formerly used in the Mediterranean. It was long and narrow, and carried two masts with lateen sails. The largest sort of galleys, employed by the Venetians, were 166 feet in length, with 52 oars, each oar managed by six or seven slaves. *Mar. Dict.* *P. Cyc.*

2. A place of toil and misery. *South.*

3. A light, open boat, used on the River Thames by custom-house officers, press-gangs, and for pleasure. *Mar. Dict.*

4. The cook-room or kitchen of a ship of war, answering to the caboose of a merchantman. *Mar. Dict.*

5. An oblong, reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts whose necks protrude through lateral openings. *Nicholson.*

GAL'LEY, } *n.* In *printing*, a frame which receives
GAL'LY, } the types from the composing-stick. *Ash.*

GAL'LEY-FOIST, *n.* A barge of state. *Hakewell.*

GAL'LEY-SLAVE, *n.* A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.

GALL'FLY, *n.* An insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls; the cynips. *Encyc.*

GAL'LIARD, (-yard,) *a.* [Fr. *gaillard*, from *gai*, gay.] Gay; brisk; active. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GAL'LIARD, *n.* A brisk, gay man; also, a lively dance. [See GAILLIARDE.] *Bacon.*

GAL'LIARD-ISE, *n.* Merriment; excessive gayety. [*Obs.*] *Brown.*

GAL'LIARD-NESS, *n.* Gayety. [*Obs.*] *Gayton.*

GAL'LI-ASS, *n.* A heavy, low-built vessel, with two masts, and having both sails and oars. *Shak.*

GAL'LIC, *a.* [from *Gallia*, Gaul, now France.] Pertaining to Gaul or France.

GAL'LIC, *a.* [from *gall.*] Belonging to galls or oak-apples; derived from galls; as, the *gallic* acid.

GAL'LIC-AN, *a.* [L. *Gallicus*, from *Gallia*, Gaul.] Pertaining to Gaul or France; as, the *Gallican* church or clergy.

GAL'LI-CISM, *n.* [Fr. *gallicisme*, from *Gallia*, Gaul.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation; an idiomatic manner of using words in the French language.

GAL'LI-CIZE, *v. t.* To render conformable to the French idiom or language.

GAL-LI-GAS'KINS, *n. pl.* [Qu. *Caligæ Vasconum*, Gascon-hose.] Large, open hose; *used only in ludicrous language.* *Philips.*

GAL-LI-MĀ'TIA, *n.* Talk without meaning.

GAL-LI-MAU'FRY, *n.* [Fr. *galimafrée.*]

1. A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. *Dryden.*

3. A woman. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

["*Galimaufrey*, a hodge-podge made up of the remnants and scraps of the larder."
Grose's Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue.
"Clear and easy words in unintelligible things are mere words without sense; and things which are unintelligible, though expressed with plain and easy words, are called a *galemaufrey*."
An Impartial Account of the Word Mystery, as it is taken in the Holy Scripture. Lond. 1691, 4to. p. 19. E. H. B.]

GAL-LI-NĀ'CEOUS, (gal-le-nā'shus,) *a.* [L. *gallinaceus*, from *gallina*, a hen, *gallus*, a cock, whose name is from crowing, W. *galw*, Eng. to *call.*]
Designating that order of birds called *Gallinæ*, including the domestic fowls or those of the pheasant kind.
Gallinaceus Lapis; a glossy substance produced by volcanic fires; the *lapis obsidianus* of the ancients. A kind of it, brought from Peru, is of a beautiful black, or crow-color, like the *gallinaço.* *Encyc.*

GAL-LI'NÆ, *n. pl.* [L.] See GALLINACEOUS.

GALL'ING, *n.* Act of galling or fretting the skin.

GALL'ING, *ppr.* [See GALL, the verb.] Fretting the skin; excoriating.

2. *a.* Adapted to fret or chagrin; vexing.

GAL'LI-NIP-PER, *n.* A large musquito.

GALL'-IN'SECT, *n.* A name common to a family of insects, including the cochineal insect. *Brande.*

GAL'LI-NULE, *n.* [L. *gallinula*, dim. of *gallina*, a hen.]
The water-hen, a bird allied to the coot and rail, and included under the Linnæan genus *Fulica.*

GAL'LI-OT, } See GALIOT
GAL'LE-OT, }

GAL-LIP'O-LI OIL, *n.* An inferior kind of olive oil, brought from Gallipoli, in the kingdom of Naples. *Buchanan.*

GAL'LI-POT, *n.* [D. *gleye*, potter's clay, and *pot.*]
A small pot or vessel, painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines.

GAL-LIT'ZIN-ITE, *n.* Rutile, an ore of titanium. *Ure.*

GAL'LI-VAT, *n.* A small vessel used on the Malabar coast. *Chalmers.*

GALL'LESS, *a.* [from *gall.*] Free from gall or bitterness.

GALL'-NUT, *n.* An excrescence on a species of oak, used in dyeing, making ink, &c. [See GALL.]

GAL'LON, *n.* [Sp. *galon*; Law L. *galona.* In French, *galon* is a grocer's box. Old Fr. *jalon*, a gallon.]
A measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, containing four quarts. But the gallon is not, in all cases, of uniform contents or dimensions. In *England*, the old wine gallon contains 231 cubic inches; the old corn gallon contains $268\frac{6}{10}$ cubic inches; the old ale gallon contains 282 cubic inches; the new imperial gallon, as settled by the act of George IV., contains 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water, or $277\frac{274}{1000}$ cubic inches. *P. Cyc.*

GAL-LOON', *n.* [Fr. *galon*; Sp. *galon*; It. *gallone*; Port. *galam.*]
A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk only. *Tatler.*

GAL-LOON'ED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with galloon.

GAL'LOP, *v. i.* [Fr. *galoper*; Sp. *galopear*; Port. *id.*; It. *galoppare*; Arm. *galoupat*, or *galompat*: G. *galoppiren.* If this word is from the elements Gl, I know not the origin or meaning of the last constituent part of the word. I suppose it to be formed with the prefix *ga* on *leap*, G. *laufen*, D. *loopen*, *geloopen.* See LEAP.]

1. To move or run with leaps or bounds, as a horse; to run or move with speed.

But *gallop* lively down the western hill. *Donne.*

2. To ride with a galloping pace. We *galloped* toward the enemy.

3. To move very fast; to run over.

Such superficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*

GAL'LOP, *n.* The movement or pace of a quadruped, particularly of a horse, by springs, reaches, or leaps. The animal lifts his fore feet nearly at the same time, and as these descend and are just ready to touch the ground, the hind feet are lifted at once. The gallop is the swiftest pace of a horse, but it is also a moderate pace, at the pleasure of a rider.

GAL-LOP-ĀDE', *n.* A kind of dance, and also a kind of music appropriate to the dance.

GAL'LOP-ER, *n.* A horse that gallops; also, a man that gallops or makes haste.

2. In *artillery*, a carriage on which very small guns are conveyed. It has shafts, so as to be drawn without a limbon, and it may serve for light three and six pounders.

GAL'LO-PIN, *n.* [Fr.] A servant for the kitchen. [*Obs.*]

GAL'LOP-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Riding or moving with a gallop.

GAL'LŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *agælwan.*] To fright or terrify. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GAL'LO-WAY, *n.* A horse or species of horses, of a small size, first bred in Galloway, in Scotland. *Hawkesworth.*

GAL'LŌW-GLASS, *n.* An ancient Irish foot soldier. *Spenser.*

GAL'LŌWS, *n. sing.*; *pl.* GALLOWSES. [Sax. *galg*, *gealga*; Goth. *galga*; G. *galgen*: D. *galg*; Sw. *galge*; Dan. *id.* *Gallows* is in the singular number, and should be preceded by *a*, *a gallows.*]

1. An instrument of punishment on which criminals are executed by hanging. It consists of two posts and a cross-beam on the top, to which the criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck.

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. *pl.* A pair of pantaloon suspenders. [*Colloquial.*]

GAL'LŌWS-FREE, *a.* Free from danger of the gallows. *Dryden.*

GAL'LŌWS-TREE, *n.* The tree of execution. *Spenser.*

GALLS, *n. pl.* Wounds or excoriations produced by the friction of harness. *Gardner.*

GALL'Y, *a.* Like gall; bitter as gall. *Cranmer.*

GAL'LY, *n.* [Port. *galé*, a galley, and a printer's frame; Fr. *galée.*]
A printer's frame, on which types from the composing-stick are placed. [See GALLEY.] *Ash.*

GAL'LY-WORM, *n.* An insect of the centiped kind, of several species.

GA-LŌSHE', (ga-lōsh,) *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *galocha*, a clog, or wooden shoe.]
A patten, clog, or wooden shoe, or a shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry. It is written also GALOSHE.

GA-LŌRE', *n.* [Ir. *gleire.*]
In *old writers*, plenty; abundance. Still used by seamen. *Smart.*

GAL'SŌME, (gawl'sum,) *a.* [from *gall.*] Angry; malignant. [*Obs.*] *Morton.*

GALT, *n.* A stiff, blue marl, of the chalk formation. *Mantell.*

GAL-VAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting it.

GAL'VAN-ISM, *n.* [from *Galvani*, of Bologna, the discoverer.]
Electrical phenomena in which the electricity is developed without the aid of friction, and in which a chemical action takes place between certain bodies. *Edin. Encyc.*
Galvanism is heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, united in combination or in simultaneous action; sometimes one, and sometimes another of them predominating, and thus producing, more or less, all the effects of each—usual means of excitement, contact of dissimilar bodies, especially of metals and fluids. *Hare. Silliman.*

GAL'VAN-IST, *n.* One versed in galvanism.

GAL'VAN-IZE, *v. t.* To affect with galvanism.

GAL'VAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with galvanism.
Galvanized iron; a name given to sheets of iron which are first dipped into melted zinc, and then into melted tin, and are thus prepared, by the supposed galvanic action of these metals, to resist oxydation. *Francis.*

GAL'VAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Affecting with galvanism.

GAL-VAN OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

GAL-VAN-OL'O-GY, *n.* [*galvanism*, and Gr. λογος, discourse.]
A treatise on galvanism, or a description of its phenomena.

GAL-VAN-OM'E-TER, } *n.* [*galvanism*, and Gr. μετρον, measure.]
GAL-VAN'O-SCOPE, }
An instrument or apparatus for measuring the force, or detecting the presence, of minute quantities of galvanic electricity. *Ure.*

GA'MA GRASS, *n.* A tall, stout, and exceedingly productive grass, said to admit of being cut six times in a season. *Farm. Encyc.*

GA-MASH'ES, *n. pl.* Short spatterdashes similar to gaiters. *Shelton.*

GAM-BĀ'DOES, *n. pl.* [It. *gamba*, the leg.]
Cases of leather, formerly used to defend the leg from mud, and in riding on horseback. *Holloway.*

GAM'BET, *n.* A bird, of the size of the greenshank, found in the Arctic Sea, and in Scandinavia and Iceland. *Pennant.*

GAM'BI-SON, *n.* [Fr.] A stuffed doublet worn under armor. *Toone.*

GAM'BIT, *a.* In *chess*, a term applied to a game which is begun by moving the king's or queen's pawn two squares, with the intention of moving the adjoining bishop's pawn two squares also, thus leaving the first-moved, or *gambit* pawn, undefended. *Smart.*

GAM'BLE, *v. i.* [from *game.*] To play or game for money or other stake.

GAM'BLE, *v. t.* *To gamble away*, is to squander by gaming.

Bankrupts or sots who have *gambled* or slept *away* their estates. *Ames.*

GAM'BLED, *pret.* of GAMBLE.

GAM'BLER, *n.* One who games or plays for money or other stake. *Gamblers* often or usually become cheats and knaves.

GAM'BLING, *ppr.* Gaming for money.

GAM'BLING, *n.* The act or practice of gaming for money.

GAM-BŌGE', *n.* A concrete vegetable juice, or inspissated sap, produced by the Hebradendron Cambogioides. It is brought in orbicular masses, or cylindrical rolls, from *Cambodia*, *Cambodja*, or *Cambogia*, in the East Indies, whence its name. It is of a dense, compact texture, and of a beautiful reddish-yellow. It is used chiefly as a pigment. Taken internally, it is a strong and harsh cathartic and emetic. *Nicholson.*

GAM-BŌ'GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to gamboge.

GAM'BOL, *v. i.* [Fr. *gambiller*, to wag the leg or kick, from It. *gamba*, the leg, Fr. *jambe*, Sp. *gamba.*]

1. To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to leap; to play in frolic, like boys and lambs. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. To leap; to start. *Shak.*

GAM'BOL, *n.* A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop; a leap; a sportive prank. *Dryden.*

GAM'BOL-ING, *ppr.* Leaping; frisking; playing, pranks.

GAM'BREL, *n.* [from It. *gamba*, the leg.]

1. The hind leg of a horse. Hence,

2. A stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers. *Smart.*
A curb-roof is called a *gambrel-roof.*

GAM'BREL, *v. t.* To tie by the leg. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GAME, *n.* [Ice. *gaman*: Sax. *gamen*, a jest, sport; *gamian*, to jest; to sport; It. *giambare*, to jest or jeer; W. *camp*, a feat, a game; *campiaw*, to contend in games. The latter seems to unite *game* with *camp*, which in Saxon and other northern dialects signifies a combat.]

1. Sport of any kind. *Shak.*

2. Jest; opposed to *earnest*; as, betwixt earnest and game. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

3. An exercise or play for amusement or winning a stake; as, a *game* of cricket; a *game* of chess; a *game* of whist. Some *games* depend on skill, others on hazard.

4. A single match at play. *Addison*

5. Advantage in play; as, to play the *game* into another's hand.

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6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.
This seems to be the present *game* of that crown. *Temple.*
7. Field sports; the chase; falconry, &c.
Shak. Waller.
8. Animals pursued or taken in the chase, or in the sports of the field; animals appropriated in England to legal sportsmen, as deer, hares, &c.
9. In *antiquity*, *games* were public diversions or contests exhibited as spectacles for the gratification of the people. These *games* consisted of running, leaping, wrestling, riding, &c. Such were the Olympic *games*, the Pythian, the Isthmian, the Nemean, &c., among the Greeks; and among the Romans, the Apollinarian, the Circensian, the Capitoline, &c. *Encyc.*
10. Mockery; sport; derision; as, to make *game* of a person.

GĀME, *v. i.* [Sax. *gamian.*]
1. To play at any sport or diversion.
2. To play for a stake or prize; to use cards, dice, billiards, or other instruments, according to certain rules, with a view to win money or other thing waged upon the issue of the contest.
3. To practice gaming.

GĀME'-COCK, *n.* A cock bred or used to fight; a cock kept for barbarous sport. *Locke.*

GĀME'-EGG, *n.* An egg from which a fighting cock is bred. *Garth.*

GĀME'FUL, *a.* Full of game or games.

GĀME'KEEP-ER, *n.* One who has the care of game; one who is authorized to preserve beasts of the chase, or animals kept for sport. *Blackstone.*

GĀME'-LEG, *n.* A lame leg.

GĀME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of game.

GĀME'SŌME, *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome.
This *gamesome* humor of children. *Locke.*

GĀME'SŌME-LY, *adv.* Merrily; playfully.

GĀME'SŌME-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness; merriment.

GĀME'STER, *n.* [*game*, and Sax. *steora*, a director.]
1. A person addicted to gaming; one who is accustomed to play for money or other stake at cards, dice, billiards, and the like; a gambler; one skilled in games. *Addison.*
It is as easy to be a scholar as a *gamester*. *Harris.*
2. One engaged at play. *Bacon.*
3. A merry, frolicsome person. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
4. A prostitute. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

GĀM'ING, *ppr.* Playing; sporting; playing for money.

GĀM'ING, *n.* The act or art of playing any game, in a contest for a victory, or for a prize or stake.
2. The practice of using cards, dice, billiards, and the like, according to certain rules, for winning money, &c.

GĀM'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where gaming is practiced. *Blackstone.*

GĀM'ING TĀ-BLE, *n.* A table appropriated to gaming.

GAM-MAR'O-LITE, *n.* A petrified crawfish, or other crustaceous animal.

GAM'MER, *n.* [Sw. *gammal*, Dan. *gammel*, old; Sw. *gumma*, an old woman.]
The compellation of an old woman, answering to *gaffer*, applied to an old man.

GAM'MON, *n.* [It. *gamba*: Fr. *jambe*, a leg; *jambon*, a leg of bacon, *jambe bone.*]
1. The buttock or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham.
2. A game, called usually BACKGAMMON, which see.
3. An imposition or hoax.

GAM'MON, *v. t.* To make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke.
2. To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope. *Mar. Dict.*

GAM'MON, *v. t.* In *the game of backgammon*, the party that, by fortunate throws of the dice, or by superior skill in moving, withdraws all his men from the board, before his antagonist has been able to get his men home and withdraw any of them from his table, *gammons* his antagonist.
2. To impose on a person by making him believe improbable stories; to humbug. *Dickens.*

GAM'MON-ED, *pp.* See the verb.

GAM'MON-ING, *ppr.* See the verb.

GAM'MON-ING, *n.* The lashing by which the bowsprit of a vessel is secured to the stem.
R. H. Dana, Jr.

GAM-O-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* A term applied to the corol of a flower, when the petals cohere by their continuous margins, so as to form a tube. *Lindley.*

GAM-O-SEP'AL-OUS, *a.* A term applied to the calyx of a flower, when the sepals cohere, by their continuous edges, into a kind of tube or cup. *Lindley.*

GAM'UT, *n.* [Sp. *gamma*; Port. *id.*; Fr. *gamme*; from the Greek letter so named.]
1. A scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces, which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.
2. The first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music, the modern scale.

GAN; a contraction of BEGAN; or rather the original simple word, Sax. *gynnan*, to begin.

GANCH, *v. t.* [It. *gancio*, a hook.]
To drop from a high place on sharp stakes or hooks, as the Turks do malefactors, by way of punishment.

GANCH'ING, *n.* The act of letting one fall on sharp stakes or hooks; a Turkish punishment of criminals.

GAN'DER, *n.* [Sax. *gandra*, *ganra*; Ir. *ganra*. In Ger. and D. *gans* is a goose; D. *ganserick*, a gander; Gr. χην, and probably L. *anser*. Pliny says that, in Germany, the small, white geese were called *ganræ*. Lib. 10, 22.]
The male of the goose.

GANG, *v. i.* [Sax. *gangan*; Goth. *gaggan.*]
To go; to walk. [*Scottish.*]

GANG, *n.* [Sax. *gang*; D. Dan. G. *gang*; Sw. *gång*, a going, a pace or gait, a way, a passage, an alley, an avenue, a porch, portico, or gallery; G. *erzreicher gang*, and Dan. *mineralisk gang*, a metallic vein, a streak in a mine; Goth. *gagg*, a way or street; *gaggan*, to go, to walk.]
1. *Properly*, a going; hence, a number going in company; hence, a company or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; as, a *gang* of thieves.
2. In *seamen's language*, a select number of a ship's crew appointed on a particular service, under a suitable officer. *Mar. Dict.*
3. In *mining*, *literally*, a course or vein; but *appropriately*, the earthy, stony, saline, or combustible substance, which contains the ore of metals, or is only mingled with it, without being chemically combined. This is called the *gang* or *matrix* of the ore. It differs from a *mineralizer*, in not being combined with the metal. *Cleaveland.*
[*This word, in the latter sense, is commonly, but in violation of etymology, written* GANGUE.]

GANG'BŌARD, *n.* A board or plank, with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat.
Falconer.
2. A term applied to planks placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist, for the sentinel to walk or stand on. *Totten.*

GANG'-DAYS, *n. pl.* Days of perambulation.

GANG'HORN, *n.* A flower. *Ainsworth.*

GAN'GLI-AC, *a.* Relating to a ganglion.

GAN''GLI-ON, (gang'gle-on,) *n.* [Gr. γαγγλιον.]
1. In *anatomy*, a healthy and natural enlargement occurring somewhere in the course of a nerve. There are two systems of nerves which have ganglions upon them. First, those of common sensation, whose ganglions are near to the origin of the nerve in the spinal cord. Secondly, the great sympathetic nerve, which has various ganglions on various parts of it.
2. In *surgery*, an encysted tumor situated somewhere on a tendon, formed by the elevation of the sheath of the tendon, and the effusion of a viscid fluid into it. *Tully.*

GAN''GLI-ON-A-RY, *a.* Composed of ganglions.

GAN''GLI-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a ganglion; as, the *ganglionic* nerves of the digestive organs; or the *ganglionic* nerves of common sensation. *Prout.*

GAN''GRE-NĀTE, *v. t.* To produce a gangrene.

GAN''GRE-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Mortified. *Brown.*

GAN''GRE-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Mortifying.

GAN''GRENE, (gang'green,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *gangræna*; Gr. γαγγραινα; Syr. *gangar.*]
A mortification of living flesh, or of some part of a living animal body.

GAN''GRENE, *v. t.* To mortify.

GAN''GRENE, *v. i.* To become mortified.

GAN''GRĒN-ED, *pp.* Mortified.

GAN''GRE-NES'CENT, *a.* Tending to mortification.

GAN''GRĒN-ING, *ppr.* Mortifying.

GAN''GRE-NOUS, *a.* Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.

GANGUE, (gang,) *n.* [G. *gang*, a vein.]
The mineral substance which incloses any metallic ore in the vein. *Ure.*
[*The proper spelling would, etymologically, be* GANG, *which see.*]

GANG'WĀY, *n.* A passage, way, or avenue, into or out of any inclosed place.
2. The part of a vessel on the spar-deck, forming a passage along each side, from the quarter-deck to the forecastle; more properly termed the *waist*. *Totten.*
To bring to the gangway, in *the discipline of ships*, is to punish a seaman by tying him up and flogging him, in the waist or at the gangway, the usual place of punishment. *Totten.*

GANG'WEEK, *n.* Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate or survey the bounds of parishes. *Dict.*

GAN'IL, *n.* A kind of brittle limestone. *Kirwan.*

GAN'NET, *n.* [Sax. *ganot.* See GANDER.]
The Solan Goose, a sea-fowl allied to the pelican, and belonging, with the booby, to the genus *Sula*, about seven pounds in weight, with a straight bill, six inches long, and palmated feet. These gannets frequent the northern regions of both continents in summer, and feed on herrings and other fish.
Partington.

GA'NOID, } *a.* Pertaining to the order of fishes
GA-NOID'I-AN, } called *Ganoidians.*

GA-NOID'I-ANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. γανος, brightness, and ειδος, form.]
An order of fishes, having angular scales, covered with bright enamel. The bony pike and sturgeon belong to this order. *Agassiz.*

GANT'LET, } *n.* [The last syllable is from the Teu-
GANT'LOPE, } tonic, D. *loopen*, to run. The first is probably from *gang*, a passage. The German has *gassenlaufer*, street-runner.]
A military punishment inflicted on criminals for some heinous offense. It is executed in this manner: Soldiers are arranged in two rows, face to face, each armed with a switch or instrument of punishment; between these rows, the offender, stripped to his waist, is compelled to pass a certain number of times, and each man gives him a stroke. A similar punishment is used on board of ships. Hence this word is chiefly used in the phrase *to run the gantlet*, or *gantlope*. *Dryden. Mar. Dict.*

GAN'ZA, *n.* [Sp. *ganso*, a goose. See GANDER.]
A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.
Johnson. Hudibras.

GĀOL, *n.* [Fr. *geôle*; Arm. *geol* or *jol*: W. *geol*; Norm. *geaule*: *geole*; Sp. *jaula*, a cage, a cell; Port. *gaiola.* Qu. Class Gl, No. 11, 36, Ar. As the pronunciation *gole* accords with that of *goal*, a different word, it would be convenient to write this word uniformly JAIL.]
A prison; a place for the confinement of debtors and criminals.

GĀOL, *v. t.* To imprison; to confine in prison. *Bacon.*

GĀOL'-DE-LIV'ER-Y, *n.* A judicial process for clearing jails of criminals, by trial and condemnation or acquittal.

GĀOL'ER, *n.* The keeper of a gaol or prisoner; a jailer.

GAP, *n.* [See GAPE and GAB. Gipsy, *geb*, Hindoo, *gibah*, a hole.]
1. An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting; as, a *gap* in a fence or wall.
2. A breach.
Manifold miseries ensued by the opening of that *gap* to all that side of Christendom. *Knolles.*
3. Any avenue or passage; way of entrance or departure. *Dryden.*
4. A breach; a defect; a flaw; as, a *gap* in honor or reputation. *Shak. More.*
5. Any opening, interstice, or vacuity.
A third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift.*
6. A hiatus; a chasm; as, a *gap* between words.
Pope.
To stop a gap; to secure a weak point; to repair a defect.
To stand in the gap; to expose one's self for the protection of something; to make defense against any assailing danger. *Ezek.* xxii.

GAPE, (pronounced *gāpe* to a limited extent in England,) *v. i* [Sax. *geapan*; Sw. *gapa*; D. *gaapen*; G. *gaffen*; Dan. *gaber*; Ar. جاب *jauba*, to split, tear, or cut open.]
1. To open the mouth wide, from sleepiness, drowsiness, or dullness; to yawn. *Swift.*
2. To open the mouth for food, as young birds.
Dryden.
3. *To gape for*, or *after*; to desire earnestly; to crave; to look and long for; as, men often *gape after* court favor.
The hungry grave *for* her due tribute *gapes*. *Denham.*
To gape at, in a like sense, is hardly correct.
4. To open in fissures or crevices; as, a *gaping* rock.
May that ground *gape* and swallow me alive. *Shak.*
5. To have a hiatus; as, one vowel *gaping* on another. *Dryden.*
6. To open the mouth in wonder or surprise; as, the *gaping* fool; the *gaping* crowd.
7. To utter sound with open throat. *Roscommon.*
8. To open the mouth with hope or expectation.
Hudibras.
9. To open the mouth with a desire to injure or devour.
They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth. — Job xvi.

GAPE, *n.* A gaping. *Addison.*
2. In *zoölogy*, the width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, &c.
The gapes; a disease of young poultry, attended with much gaping.

GAP'ER, *n.* One who gapes; a yawner.
2. One who opens his mouth for wonder and stares foolishly.
3. One who longs or craves. *Careto.*
4. A fish with six or seven bands and tail undivided. *Pennant.*

GAP'ING, *ppr*, or *a.* Opening the mouth wide from sleepiness, dullness, wonder, or admiration; yawning; opening in fissures; craving.

GAP'-TOOTH-ED, (-tooth,) *a.* Having interstices between the teeth. *Dryden.*

GAR, in Saxon, a dart, a weapon; as in *Edgar*, or *Eadgar*, a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, noble weapon.
Gibson.
This may be the Ch. גרא or גררא, an arrow, a dart; Sam. an arrow.]
2. Several kinds of fish are known by this name.

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GAR, *v. t.* To cause; to make. *Spenser.*

GAR'A-GAY, *n.* A rapacious bird of Mexico, of the size of the kite. *Dict.*

GAR'AN-CINE, *n.* An extract of madder by means of sulphuric acid, prepared in France. *Ure.*

GARB, *n.* [Fr. *garbe*, looks, countenance; It. and Sp. *garbo*; Norm. *garbs*, clothes, dress; Russ. *gerb*, arms; from the root of *gear*.]

1. Dress; clothes; habit; as, the *garb* of a clergyman or judge.

2. Fashion, or mode of dress. *Denham.*

3. Exterior appearance; looks. *Shak.*

4. In *heraldry*, a sheaf of grain. [Fr. *gerbe*; Sp. *garba*.]

GAR'BAGE, *n.* [I know not the component parts of this word.]

The bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal. *Shak. Dryden.*

GAR'BAG-ED, *a.* Stripped of the bowels. *Sherwood.*

GARB'ED, *a.* Dressed; habited.

GAR'BEL, *n.* The plank next the keel of a ship. [See GARBOARD-STREAK.]

GAR'BLE, *v. t.* [Sp. *garbillar*; It. *cribrare*, *crivellare*; Fr. *cribler*; L. *cribo*, *cribello*. Qu. Ar. غربل *garbala*, or Ch. גרבל, to sift, to bolt. Class Rb, No. 30, 34, 46.]

1. *Properly*, to sift or bolt; to separate the fine or valuable parts of a substance from the coarse and useless parts, or from dross or dirt; as, to *garble* spices.

2. In *present usage*, to pick out or separate such parts from a whole as may serve a purpose; as, to *garble* a quotation. *Dryden. Locke.*

GAR'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Sifted; bolted; separated; culled out, to serve a purpose; as, a *garbled* quotation.

GAR'BLER, *n.* One who garbles, sifts, or separates. A *garbler* of spices is an officer of great antiquity in London.

2. One who picks out, culls, or selects, to serve a purpose, as in making quotations.

GAR'BLES, (-blz,) *n. pl.* The dust, soil, or filth, severed from good spices, drugs, &c. *Cyc.*

GAR'BLING, *ppr.* Sifting; separating; sorting; culling.

GAR'BOARD, *n.* The *garboard plank*, in *a ship*, is the first plank fastened on the keel on the outside. *Bailey.*

Garboard-streak, in *a ship*, is the first range or streak of planks laid on a ship's bottom next the keel. *Totten.*

GAR'BOIL, *n.* [Old Fr. *garbouil*; It. *garbuglio*.] Tumult; uproar. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GARD. See GUARD and WARD.

GAR'DEN, *n.* [G. *garten*: W. *garth*; It. *giardino*; Sp. *jardin*; Fr. *id.*; Port. *jardim*; Arm. *jardl*, *jardin*, or *gardd*. The first syllable is the Sax. *geard*, Goth. *gards*, Eng. *yard*, an inclosed place. The Saxon is *ortgeard*, Dan. *urtegaard*, Sw. *örtegård*, wortyard, an inclosure for herbs. The Irish is *gairdin*, or *garrdha*; Hungarian, *korth*; L. *hortus*. In Slavonic, *gard*, Russ. *gorod*, signifies a town or city, and the derivative verb *goroju*, to inclose with a hedge. Hence *Stuttgard*, *Novogrod*, or *Novogardia*. The primary sense of *garden* is an inclosed place, and inclosures were originally made with hedges, stakes, or palisades. It is probable that, in the East, and in the pastoral state, men had little or no inclosed land, except such as was fenced for the protection of herbs and fruits, and for villages. See Coxe's *Russ.* b. 4.]

1. A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs or plants, fruits and flowers, usually near a mansion-house. Land appropriated to the raising of culinary herbs and roots for domestic use, is called a *kitchen-garden*; that appropriated to flowers and shrubs is called a *flower-garden*; and that to fruits is called a *fruit-garden*. But these uses are sometimes blended.

2. A rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot. The intervals on the River Connecticut are all a *garden*. Lombardy is the *garden* of Italy.

GAR'DEN, *a.* Pertaining to or produced in a garden.

GAR'DEN, *v. i.* To lay out *or* to cultivate a garden; to prepare ground, to plant and till it, for the purpose of producing plants, shrubs, flowers, and fruits.

GAR'DEN-ED, *pp.* Dressed and cultivated as a garden.

GAR'DEN-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, tend, and dress a garden.

GAR'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Cultivating or tilling a garden.

GAR'DEN-ING, *n.* The act of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture. *Encyc.*

GAR'DEN-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a garden. *Shelley.*

GAR'DEN-MŌLD, *n.* Mold, or rich, mellow earth, suitable for a garden. *Mortimer.*

GAR'DEN-PLOT, *n.* The plot or plantation of a garden.

GAR'DEN-STUFF, *n.* Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table. [*A word in popular use.*]

GAR'DEN-TIL'LAGE, *n.* The tillage or cultivation of a garden.

GAR'DEN-WARE, *n.* The produce of gardens. [*Not in use.*] *Mortimer.*

GAR'DON, *n.* A fish of the roach kind.

GARE, *n.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Dict.*

GAR'FISH, } *n.* A marine fish. In *America*, the name
GAR, } of several fishes with long, pointed, bony snouts, belonging to the genera *Lepisosteus* and *Belone*. *Haldeman.*

GAR'GA-RISM, *n.* [L. *gargarismus*; Gr. γαργαριζω, to wash the mouth; allied probably to *gorge*, the throat.]

A gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat, to cure inflammations or ulcers, &c. *Encyc.*

GAR'GA-RIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gargariser*; L. *gargarizo*; Gr. γαργαριζω.]

To wash or rinse the mouth with any medicated liquor. *Bacon.*

GAR'GET, *n.* A disease in the udders of cows; also in hogs. *Farm. Encyc.*

GAR'GIL, *n.* A distemper in geese, which stops the head, and often proves fatal. *Encyc.*

GAR'GLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gargouiller*, to paddle or dabble; It. *gargagliare*, to murmur; Eng. to *gurgle*; D. *gorgelen*; G. *gurgeln*; allied to *gorge*, *gurges*.]

1. To wash the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air.

2. To warble; to play in the throat. [*Unusual.*] *Waller.*

GAR'GLE, *n.* Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat. *Wiseman.*

GAR'GLED, *pp.* Washed, as the throat.

GAR'GLING, *ppr.* Washing, as the throat.

GAR'GLING, *n.* The act of washing the throat with a gargle or liquid preparation.

GAR'GOL, *n.* A distemper in swine. *Mortimer.*

GAR'GOYLE, *n.* [Fr. *gargouille*.]

The spout of a gutter, in *ancient buildings*, frequently representing part of the human figure, or some animal, with the water issuing from the mouth. [*Obs.*] It is also spelt GARGLE, GARGYLE, GURGOYLE.

GAR'ISH. See GAIRISH. [*Gloss. of Arch.*

GAR'LAND, *n.* [Fr. *guirlande*; It. *ghirlanda*; Sp. *guirnalda*; Port. *grinalda*; Arm. *garlantez*. This word has been referred to the L. *gyrus*, and it may be from the same root. It seems to denote something round or twisted, for in Spanish it is used for a wreath of cordage or puddening.]

1. A wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, feathers, and sometimes of precious stones, to be worn on the head like a crown. *Pope. Encyc.*

2. An ornament of flowers, fruits, and leaves, intermixed, anciently used at the gates of temples, where feasts and solemn rejoicings were held. *Gwilt.*

3. The top; the principal thing, or thing most prized. *Shak.*

4. A collection of little printed pieces. *Percy.*

5. In *ships*, a sort of bag, of network, having the mouth extended by a hoop, used by sailors to keep provisions in. *Totten.*

GAR'LAND, *v. t.* To deck with a garland. *B. Jonson.*

GAR'LAND-ED, *pp.* Adorned with a garland.

GAR'LAND-ING, *ppr.* Decking with a garland.

GAR'LAND-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a garland.

GAR'LIC, *n.* [Sax. *garlec*, or *garleac*; *gar*, a dart or lance, in Welsh a shank, and *leac*, a leek; Ir. *gairliog*; W. *garlleg*. The Germans call it *knoblauch*, *knobleek*; D. *knoflook*; Gr. σκορδον.]

A plant, of the genus Allium, having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acrid, pungent taste. Each root is composed of several lesser bulbs, called *cloves of garlic*, inclosed in a common membranous coat, and easily separable. *Encyc.*

GAR'LIC-EAT'ER, *n.* A low fellow. *Shak.*

GAR'LICK-Y, *a.* Like or containing garlic.

GAR'LIC-PEAR-TREE, *n.* A tree in Jamaica, the Crateva, bearing a fruit which has a strong scent of garlic. *Miller.*

GAR'MENT, *n.* [Norm. *garnament*; Old Fr. *guarniment*; It. *guarnimento*, furniture, ornament; from the root of *garnish*, and denoting what is put on or furnished.]

Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, &c. *Garments*, in *the plural*, denotes clothing in general; dress.

> No man putteth a piece of new cloth to an old *garment*.—Matt. ix.

GAR'NER, *n.* [Fr. *grenier*; Ir. *geirneal*; Norm. *guernier*, *garnier*. See GRAIN.]

A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation.

GAR'NER, *v. t.* To store in a granary. *Shak.*

GAR'NER-ED, *pp.* Deposited in a garner.

GAR'NER-ING, *ppr.* Storing in a garner.

GAR'NET, *n.* [It. *granato*; Fr. *grenat*; Sp. *granate*; L. *granatus*, from *granum*, or *granatum*, the pomegranate.]

1. A mineral, usually occurring in symmetrical, twelve-sided crystals, (dodecahedrons,) of a deep-red color. There are also green, yellow, brown, and black varieties. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with more or less oxyd of iron or manganese. When transparent, it is called *precious garnet*, and is used as a gem. Other varieties are, *melanite*, *grossular*, *allochroit*, *colophonite*. The last-mentioned has an emerald-green color. Garnet is a very common mineral in gneiss and mica-slate. It is the *carbuncle* of the ancients. *Dana.*

2. In *ships*, a sort of tackle fixed to the main-stay, and used to hoist in and out the cargo. *Totten.*

GAR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *garnir*; Arm. *goarniça*; Sp. *guarnecer*; It. *guarnire*, *guernire*; Norm. *garner*, *garnisher*, to warn, to summon. The latter sense is still used in law language; and it would seem that *warn* and *garnish* are from the same root, for *warn*, written in the Celtic manner, would be *guarn*.]

1. To adorn; to decorate with appendages; to set off.

> All within with flowers was *garnished*. *Spenser.*

2. In *cookery*, to embellish with something laid round a dish. *Smart.*

3. To fit with fetters; *a cant term.*

4. To furnish; to supply; as, a fort *garnished* with troops.

5. In *law*, to warn; to give notice. [See GARNISHEE.]

GAR'NISH, *n.* Ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration.

> Matter and figure they produce;
> For *garnish* this, and that for use. *Prior.*

2. In *cookery*, something round a dish as an embellishment. *Smart.*

3. In *jails*, fetters; *a cant term.*

4. *Pensiuncula carceraria*; an entrance-fee demanded by the old prisoners of one just committed to jail. *Grose.*

GAR'NISH-ED, (gär'nisht,) *pp.* Adorned; decorated; embellished.

2. Furnished.

3. Warned; notified.

GAR-NISH-EE', *n.* In *law*, one in whose hands the property of an absconding or absent debtor is attached, who is warned or notified of the demand or suit, and who may appear and defend in the suit, in the place of the principal. *Bouvier. Stat. of Conn.*

GAR'NISH-ING, *n.* That which garnishes; ornament.

GAR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Adorning; decorating; warning.

GAR'NISH-MENT, *n.* Ornament; embellishment. *Wotton.*

2. Warning; legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor, to appear and give information to the court.

3. A fee.

GAR'NI-TURE, *n.* Ornamental appendages; embellishment; furniture; dress. *Addison. Beattie. Gray.*

GA'ROUS, *a.* [L. *garum*, pickle.]

Pertaining to garum; resembling pickle made of fish. *Brown.*

GAR'RAN, } *n.* [Ir. *garran*; Scot. *garron*; G. *gur-*
GAR'RON, } *re.*]

A small horse; a highland horse; a hack; a jade; a galloway. [*Not used in America.*] *Temple.*

GAR'RET, *n.* [Scot. *garret*, a watch-tower, the top of a hill; *garritour*, a watchman on the battlements of a castle; Fr. *guerite*, a sentinel-box; Sp. *guardilla*; Arm. *garid*; from the root of *ward*, *guard*, which see.]

1. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof.

2. Rotten wood. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

GAR'RET-ED, *a.* Protected by turrets. *Carew.*

GAR-RET-EER', *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author.

GAR'RI-SON, *n.* [Fr. *garnison*; Arm. *goarnison*; Sp. *guarnicon*] a garrison, a flounce, furbelow, or trimming, the setting of any thing in gold or silver, the guard of a sword, garniture, ornament; It. *guernigione*; Port. *guarnição*; D. *waarison*. The French, English, Armoric, Spanish, and Italian words are from *garnish*; the Dutch is from *waaren*, to keep, to *guard*, Eng. *warren*, and from this root we have *warrant* and *guaranty*, as well as *guard* and *regard*, all from one source. See WARREN.]

1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

2. A fort, castle, or fortified town, furnished with troops to defend it. *Waller.*

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defense; as, troops laid in *garrison*. *Spenser.*

4. It is sometimes synonymous with *winter quarters*. *Brande.*

GAR'RI-SON, *v. t.* To place troops in a fortress for its defense; to furnish with soldiers; as, to *garrison* a fort or town.

2. To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops; as, to *garrison* a conquered territory.

GAR'RI-SON-ED, *pp.* Furnished with troops in a fort for defense.

GAR'RI-SON-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with troops in a fortress for defense.

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GAR-RÖTE', *n.* [Sp.] A mode of punishment in Spain, by strangulation, the victim being placed on a stool with a post behind, to which is affixed an iron collar with a screw; this collar is made to clasp the neck of the criminal, and drawn tighter by means of the screw, until life becomes extinct. *Borrow.*

GAR-RŪ'LI-TY, *n.* [L. *garrulitas*, from *garrio*, to prate; Gr. γαρυω, γηρυω; Ir. *gairim*; W. *gair*, a word. Class Gr, No. 2, 9, 15, 49.]

Talkativeness; loquacity; the practice or habit of talking much; a babbling or tattling. *Ray.*

GAR'RU-LOUS, *a.* Talkative; prating; as, *garrulous* old age. *Thomson.*

GAR'RU-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a talkative manner.

GAR'TER, *n.* [Fr. *jarretiere*, from W. *gar*, Arm. *garr*, the leg, ham, or shank.]

1. A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg.

2. The badge of the highest order of knighthood, in Great Britain, called *the order of the garter*, instituted by Edward III. This order is a college or corporation. Hence, also, the order itself.

3. The principal king at arms. *Johnson.*

4. A term in *heraldry*, signifying the half of a bend. *Encyc.*

GAR'TER, *v. t.* To bind with a garter.

2. To invest with the order of the garter. *Warton.*

GAR'TER-ED, *pp.* Bound with a garter.

GAR'TER-FISH, *n.* A fish having a long, depressed body, like the blade of a sword; the Lepidopus. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

GAR'TER-ING, *ppr.* Tying with a garter.

GAR'TER-SNAKE, *n.* The striped snake, a common American serpent, the *Coluber Sirtalis*, not poisonous. *Encyc. Am.*

GARTH, *n.* [W. *garz.* See GARDEN.]

1. A dam or wear for catching fish.

2. A close; a little backside; a yard; a croft; a garden. [*Not used.*]

GĀ'RUM, *n.* A sauce, much prized by the ancients, made of the pickled gills, or other preparations, of fishes.

GAS, *n.* [Sax. *gast*, G. *geist*, D. *geest*, spirit, *ghost.* The primary sense of air, wind, spirit, is, to flow, to rush. Hence, this word may be allied to Ir. *gaisim*, to flow; *gasaim*, to shoot forth, to *gush*; *gast*, a blast of wind. It may also be allied to *yeast*, which see.]

In *chemistry*, a permanently elastic, aëriform fluid, or a substance reduced to the state of an aëriform fluid by its permanent combination with caloric.

Gases are invisible except when colored, which happens in a few instances.

GAS'CON, *n.* A native of Gascony, in France.

GAS-CON-ĀDE', *n.* [Fr., from *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which are noted for boasting.]

A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging. *Swift.*

GAS-CON-ĀDE', *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.

GAS-CON-ĀD'ER, *n.* A great boaster.

GAS'E-OUS, *a.* In the form of gas or an aëriform fluid.

GASH, *n.* [I know not through what channel we have received this word. It may be allied to *chisel.* See Class Gs, No. 5, 6, 12, 28.]

A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh. *Milton.*

GASH, *v. t.* To make a gash, or long, deep incision; applied chiefly to incisions in flesh.

GASH'ED, (gasht,) *pp.* Cut with a long, deep incision.

GASH'FUL, *a.* Full of gashes; hideous.

GASH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting long, deep incisions.

GAS'-HOLD-ER, *n.* A vessel for containing and preserving gas; a gasometer. *Ure.*

GAS-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [See GASIFY.] The act or process of converting into gas.

GAS'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Converted into an aëriform fluid.

GAS'I-FY, *v. t.* [*gas* and L. *facio*, to make.]

To convert into gas or an aëriform fluid, by combination with caloric.

GAS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into gas.

GAS'KET, *n.* [Sp. *cazeta.* See CASE.]

A flat, plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl or tie the sail to the yard; also, the plaited hemp used for packing the piston of the steam-engine and its pumps. *Brande.*

GAS'KINS, *n. pl.* Galligaskins; wide, open hose. [See GALLIGASKINS.] *Shak.*

GAS'-LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* Light produced by the combustion of carbureted-hydrogen gas. Gas-lights are now substituted for oil-lights, in illuminating streets and apartments in houses.

GAS'ME-TER, *n.* [*gas* and *meter.*] A machine attached to gas-works and to gas-pipes, to show the exact quantity used. *Haldeman.*

GAS-OM'E-TER, *n.* [*gas* and Gr. μετρον.]

In *chemistry*, an instrument or apparatus, intended to measure, collect, preserve, or mix, different gases. *Coxe.*

An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in an experiment; also, the place where gas is prepared for lighting streets. *R. S. Jameson.*

GAS-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The science, art, or practice, of measuring gases. It teaches, also, the nature and properties of these elastic fluids. *Coxe.*

GASP, *v. i.* [Sw. *gispa*, Dan. *gisper*, to gape, to yawn.]

1. To open the mouth wide in catching the breath, or in laborious respiration, particularly in dying. *Addison.*

2. To long for. [*Not in use.*]

GASP, *v. t.* To emit breath by opening wide the mouth.

And with short sobs he *gasps* away his breath. *Dryden.*

GASP, *n.* The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath.

2. The short catch of the breath in the agonies of death. *Addison.*

GASP'ED, (gaspt,) *pp.* of GASP.

GASP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Opening the mouth wide for catching the breath.

GASP'ING, *n.* The opening of the mouth to catch breath.

2. *Figuratively*, strong aspiration or desire.

GAS'SY, *a.* Full of gas; hence, inflated; exhilarated. [*Colloquial.*]

GAST, } *v. t.* To make aghast; to frighten. [*Not*
GAST'ER, } *used.*] *Shak.*

GAST'NESS, *n.* Amazement; fright. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GAS'TRIC, *a.* [from Gr. γαστηρ, the belly or stomach.]

Belonging to the belly, or rather to the stomach. The *gastric juice*, or *liquor*, is a thin, pellucid fluid, produced by a peculiar set of secretories in the mucous membrane of the stomach. It is one of the agents in digestion. *Tully.*

GAS-TRIL'O-QUIST, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ, belly, and L. *loquor*, to speak.]

Literally, one who speaks from his belly or stomach; hence, one who so modifies his voice that it seems to come from another person or place. *Reid.*

GAS-TRIL'O-QUY, *n.* A speaking that appears to proceed from the belly.

GAS-TRI'TIS, *n.* Chronic inflammation of the stomach.

GAS'TRO-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ, the stomach, and κηλη, a tumor.]

A hernia of the stomach.

GAS-TROL'O-GY, *n.* A treatise on the stomach.

GAS'TRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ, belly, and μαντεια, divination.]

1. A kind of divination, among the ancients, by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly. *Brande.*

2. Also, a species of divination by means of glasses or other round, transparent vessels, in the center of which figures appear by magic art. *Brande.*

GAS'TRO-NŌME, } *n.* One who loves good living;
GAS-TRON'O-MER, } an epicure.

GAS-TRO-NOM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to gastronomy.

GAS-TRON'O-MIST, *n.* One who likes good living.

GAS-TRON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. γαστρων.]

The art or science of good eating.

GAS'TRO-POD, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ, the stomach, and ποδα, feet.]

An animal which moves by a fleshy apparatus under the belly, or that has the belly and foot joined, as in the slugs Limax or naked snails. *Bell.*

GAS-TROP'OD-OUS, *a.* Having the belly and foot joined.

GAS-TROR'A-PHY, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ, belly, and ῥαφια, a sewing or suture.]

The operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen. *Quincy.*

GAS-TROT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ, belly, and τεμνω, to cut.]

The operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen. *Encyc.*

GAS'-WORKS, *n. pl.* A place where gas is generated

GAT, *pret.* of GET. [for lighting cities.

GĀTE, *n.* [Sax. *gate*, *geat*; Ir. *geata*; Scot. *gait.* The Goth. *gatwo*, Dan. *gade*, Sw. *gata*, G. *gasse*, Sans. *gaut*, is a way or street. In D. *gat* is a gap or channel. If the radical letters are Gd, or Gt, it may be connected with *gad*, to go, as it signifies a passage.]

1. A large door which gives entrance into a walled city, a castle, a temple, palace, or other large edifice. It differs from *door* chiefly in being larger. *Gate* signifies both the opening or passage, and the frame of boards, planks, or timber, which closes the passage.

2. A frame of timber, iron, &c., which opens or closes a passage into any court, garden, or other inclosed ground; also, the passage.

3. The frame which shuts or stops the passage of water through a dam, lock, &c.

4. An avenue; an opening; a way. *Knolles.*

In *Scripture*, *figuratively*, power, dominion. "Thy seed shall possess the *gate* of his enemies;" that is, towns and fortresses. *Gen.* xxii.

The *gates of hell*, are the power and dominion of the devil and his instruments. *Matt.* xvi.

The *gates of death*, are the brink of the grave. *Ps.* ix.

GĀT'ED, *a.* Having gates. *Young.*

GĀTE'LESS, *a.* Having no gate.

GĀTE'-VEIN, (-vāne,) *n.* The *vena portæ*, a large vein which conveys the blood from the abdominal viscera into the liver. *Bacon. Hooper.*

GĀTE'WĀY, *n.* A way through the gate of some inclosure. *Mortimer.*

2. A structure to be passed at the entrance of the area before a mansion. *Chalmers.*

GATH'ER, *v. t.* [Sax. *gaderian*, or *gatherian*; D. *gaderen.* I know not whether the first syllable is a prefix or not. The Ch. גדר signifies, to inclose, and to *gather* dates. If the elements are primarily Gd, the word coincides with G. *gattern*, Ch. אגר, to *gather*, to bind.]

1. To bring together; to collect a number of separate things into one place or into one aggregate body.

Gather stones; and they took stones, and made a heap. — Gen. xxxi.

2. To get in harvest; to reap or cut and bring into barns or stores. *Levit.* xxv. 20.

3. To pick up; to glean; to get in small parcels and bring together.

Gather out the stones. — Is. lxii.
He must *gather* up money by degrees. *Locke.*

4. To pluck; to collect by cropping, picking, or plucking.

Do men *gather* grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles? — Matt. vii.

5. To assemble; to congregate; to bring persons into one place. *Ezek.* xxii. 19.

6. To collect in abundance; to accumulate; to amass.

I *gathered* me also silver and gold, and the peculiar treasure of kings. — Eccles. ii.

7. To select and take; to separate from others and bring together.

Save us, O Lord our God, and *gather* us from among the heathen. — Ps. cvi.

8. To sweep together.

The kingdom of heaven is like a net that was cast into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind. — Matt. xiii.

9. To bring into one body or interest.

Yet will I *gather* others to him. — Is. lvi.

10. To draw together from a state of expansion or diffusion; to contract.

Gathering his flowing robe, he seemed to stand
In act to speak, and graceful stretched his hand. *Pope.*

11. To gain.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase. *Dryden.*

12. To pucker; to plait.

13. To deduce by inference; to collect or learn by reasoning. From what I hear I *gather* that he was present.

After he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia, assuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us to preach the gospel to them. — Acts xvi.

14. To coil, as a serpent.

To gather breath: to have respite. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GATH'ER, *v. i.* To collect; to unite; to increase; to be condensed. The clouds *gather* in the west.

2. To increase; to grow larger by accretion of like matter.

Their snow-ball did not *gather* as it went. *Bacon.*

3. To assemble. The people *gather* fast.

4. To generate pus or matter. [See GATHERING.]

GATH'ER, *n.* A plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing.

GATH'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be collected; that may be deduced. [*Unusual.*] *Godwin.*

GATH'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected; assembled; contracted, plaited; drawn by inference.

GATH'ER ER, *n.* One who gathers or collects; one who gets in a crop.

GATH'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Collecting; assembling; drawing together; plaiting; wrinkling.

GATH'ER-ING, *n.* The act of collecting or assembling.

2. Collection; a crowd; an assembly.

3. Charitable contribution. 1 *Cor.* xvi.

4. A tumor suppurated or maturated; a collection of pus; an abscess.

GAT'TER-TREE, *n.* A species of Cornus or Cornelian cherry. *Fam. of Plants.*

GAT'-TOOTH-ED, (-tootht,) *a.* Goat-toothed; having a lickerish tooth; lustful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GAUD, *v. i.* [L. *gaudeo*, to rejoice.]

To exult; to rejoice. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GAUD, *n.* [L. *gaudium.*]

An ornament; something worn for adorning the person; a fine thing. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GAUD'ED, *a.* Adorned with trinkets; colored. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Shak.*

GAUD'ER-Y, *n.* Finery; fine things; ornaments. *Bacon. Dryden.*

GAUD'FUL, *a.* Joyful; showy.

GAUD'I-LY, *adv.* Showily; with ostentation of fine dress. *Guthrie.*

GAUD'I-NESS, *n.* Showiness; tinsel appearance; ostentatious finery. *Whitlock.*

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GAUD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of ornament.

GAUD'Y, *a.* Showy; splendid; gay.

A goldfinch there I saw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes. *Dryden.*

2. Ostentatiously fine; gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*. *Shak.*

GAUD'Y, *n.* A feast or festival; *a word in the university of Oxford.* *Cheyne.*

GAUF'FER-ING, *n.* A mode of plaiting or fluting frills, &c., in which the plaits are wider than usual. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

GAUGE, (gāje,) *v. t.* [Fr. *jauger*, to gage; *jauge*, a measuring-rod; Arm. *jauja*, or *jauchi*, to gage; *jauch*, a rod. It is supposed by J. Thomson, that this is contracted from *jaulge*, from *gaule*, a rod or pole. But qu.]

1. To measure or to ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel, as a pipe, puncheon, hogshead, barrel, tierce, or keg.

2. To measure in respect to proportion.

The veins nicely *gauged* on each side. *Derham.*

GAUGE, (gāje,) *n.* A measure; a standard of measure. *Moxon.*

2. Measure; dimensions. *Burke.*

3. The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.

4. Among *letter-founders*, a piece of hard wood variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c., of the various sorts of letters.

5. An instrument, in *joinery*, made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board.

Rain-gauge; an instrument for measuring the quantity of water which falls from the clouds at any given place.

Sea-gauge; an instrument for finding the depth of the sea.

Sliding-gauge: a tool used by mathematical instrument makers, for measuring and setting off distances.

Tide-gauge; an instrument for determining the hight of the tides.

Wind-gauge; an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface.

[See also GAGE.]

GAUGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be gauged or measured.

GAUG'ED, (gājd,) *pp.* Measured.

GAUG'ER, *n.* One who gauges; an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.

GAUG'ING, *ppr.* Measuring a cask; ascertaining dimensions or proportions of quantity.

GAUG'ING, *n.* The art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels of any form. *Ed. Encyc.*

GAUG'ING-ROD, *n.* An instrument to be used in measuring the contents of casks or vessels.

GAUL, *n.* [L. *Gallia.*]

A name of ancient France; also, an inhabitant of Gaul.

GAUL'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to ancient France or Gaul.

GAULT, *n.* A provincial name, in the east of England, for a series of beds of clay and marl, the geological position of which is between the upper and lower *green-sand.* *Lyell.*

GAUNT, (gänt,) *a.* [The origin is uncertain. Qu. Sax. *gewanian*, *wanian*, to wane. In W. *gwan* is weak, poor.]

Vacant; hollow; empty, as an animal after long fasting; hence, lean; meager; thin; slender. *Shak.*

GAUNT'LET, *n.* [Fr. *gantelet*, from *gant*, a glove; It. *guanto*; D. *want*; Dan. and Sw. *vante*, a glove.]

A large, iron glove, with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn by cavaliers, armed at all points.

To throw the gauntlet, is to challenge; and

To take up the gauntlet, is to accept the challenge.

GAUNT'LET-ED, *a.* Wearing a gauntlet.

GAUNT'LY, (gänt'ly,) *adv.* Leanly; meagerly.

GAUZE, *n.* [Sp. *gasa*; Fr. *gaze*; Arm. *gazen.* Qu: L. *gausape*, or *gossipium.*]

A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk or linen. *Encyc.*

GAUZE'-LOOM, *n.* A loom in which gauze is wove.

GAUZ'Y, *a.* Like gauze, thin as gauze.

GAVE, *pret.* of GIVE.

GAV'EL, *n.* In *law*, tribute; toll; custom. [See GABEL.]

GAV'EL, *n.* [Fr. *javelle*; Port. *gavela*, a sheaf; W. *gavael*, a hold or grasp.]

1. A small parcel of wheat, rye, or other grain, laid together by reapers, consisting of two, three, or more handfuls. *New England.*

2. In *England*, a provincial word for *ground.* *Eng. Dict.*

GAV'EL, for GABLE, or GABLE-END. [See GABLE.]

GAV'EL-ET, *n.* An ancient and special *cossavit*, in Kent, in England, where the custom of gavelkind continues, by which the tenant, if he withdraws his rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements. *Encyc.*

2. In *London*, a writ used in the hustings, given to lords of rents in the city. *Encyc.*

GAV'EL-KIND, *n.* [This word *gavel* is British. In W. *gavael* signifies a hold, a grasp, tenure; *gavaelcenedyl*, the hold or *tenure of a family*, (not the *kind* of tenure;) *gavaelu*, to hold, grasp, arrest. Ir. *gabhail*, *gabham*, to take; *gabhailcine*, gavelkind. In Ir. *gabhal* is a fork, (G. *gabel*,) and the groin, and it expresses the collateral branches of a family; but the Welsh application is most probably the true one.]

A tenure, in *England*, by which land descended from the father to all his sons in equal portions, and the land of a brother, dying without issue, descended equally to his brothers. This species of tenure prevailed in England before the Norman conquest, in many parts of the kingdom, perhaps in the whole realm; but particularly in Kent, where it still exists. *Selden. Cowel. Blackstone. Cyc.*

GAV'E-LOCK, *n.* [Sax.] An iron crow.

GA'VI-AL, *n.* A species of crocodile, having a long, slender muzzle. *Mantell.*

GAV'I-LAN, *n.* A species of hawk in the Philippine Isles; the back and wings yellow; the belly white.

GAV'OT, *n.* [Fr. *gavotte*; It. *gavotta.*]

A kind of dance, or tune, the air of which has two brisk and lively strains in common time, each of which is played twice over. The first has usually four or eight bars, and the second contains eight, twelve, or more. *Encyc.*

GAW'BY, *n.* A dunce. [*Not in use.*]

GAWK, *n.* [Sax. *gæc*, *geac*, a cuckoo; G. *gauch*, a cuckoo, and a fool, an unfledged fop, a chough; Scot. *gaukie*, *gauky*, a fool; D. *gek*; Sw. *gack*, a fool, a buffoon; Dan. *giek*, a jest, a *joke.* It seems that this word is radically one with *joke*, *juggle*, which see.]

1. A cuckoo.

2. A fool; a simpleton. [In both senses, it is retained in Scotland.]

GAWK'Y, *a.* Foolish; awkward; clumsy; clownish. [In this sense it is retained in vulgar use in America.]

[Is not this allied to the Fr. *gauche*, left, untoward, unhandy, Eng. *awk*, awkward; *gauchir*, to shrink back or turn aside, to use shifts, to double, to dodge? This verb well expresses the actions of a jester or buffoon.]

GAWK'Y, *n.* A tall, awkward, ungainly, or stupid fellow.

GAWN. [Corrupted for *gallon.*] A small tub or lading vessel.

GAWN'TREE, *n.* A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set.

GAY, *a.* [Fr. *gai*; Arm. *gae*; It. *gaio*, gay. In Sp. *gaya* is a stripe of different colors on stuffs; *gaytero* is gaudy; and *gayo* is a jay. The W. has *gwyç*, gay, gaudy, brave. This is a contracted word, but whether from the root of *gaudy*, or not, is not obvious. In some of its applications, it seems allied to *joy.*]

1. Merry; airy; jovial; sportive; frolicsome. It denotes more life and animation than *cheerful.*

Belinda smiled, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*

2. Fine; showy; as, a *gay* dress.

3. Inflamed or merry with liquor; intoxicated; *a vulgar use of the word in America.*

GAY, *n.* An ornament. [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

GAY'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gaieté*; Fr. *gaiezza.*]

1. Merriment; mirth; airiness; as, a company full of *gayety.*

2. Act of juvenile pleasure; the *gayeties* of youth.

3. Finery; show; as, the *gayety* of dress.

GAY'LY, *adv.* Merrily; with mirth and frolic.

2. Finely; splendidly; pompously; as, ladies *gayly* dressed; a flower *gayly* blooming. *Pope.*

GAY'LY-GILD'ED, *a.* Gilded with showy finery.

GAY'NESS, *n.* Gayety; finery. [*Gray.*

GAY'SOME, *a.* Full of gayety. [*Little used.*]

GAZE, *v. i.* [Qu. Gr. ἀγάζομαι, to be astonished, and Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. חזה *chazah*, to see or look; that is, to fix the eye or to reach with the eye.]

To fix the eyes and look steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity; as in admiration, astonishment, or in study.

A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind. *Shak.*

Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye *gazing* up into heaven?—Acts i.

GAZE, *v. t.* To view with fixed attention.

And *gazed* awhile the ample sky. *Milton.*

[It is little used as a transitive verb.]

GAZE, *n.* A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; a continued look of attention.

With secret *gaze*,
Or open admiration, him behold. *Milton.*

2. The object gazed on; that which causes one to gaze.

Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*. *Milton.*

GAZE'FUL, *a.* Looking with a gaze; looking intently. *Spenser.*

GAZE'HOUND, *n.* A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent. *Encyc. Johnson.*

GA-ZEL', } *n.* [Fr. *gazelle*; Sp. *gazela*; Port.
GA-ZELLE', } *gazella*; from the Arabic. The verb under which this word is placed, غزل *gazala*, is rendered to remove, withdraw, retire, or be separate.]

A small, swift, elegantly-formed species of antelope, celebrated for the luster and soft expression of its eyes. *Brande.*

GAZE'MENT, *n.* View. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

GAZ'ER, *n.* One who gazes; one who looks steadily and intently, from delight, admiration, or study. *Pope.*

GA-ZET', *n.* [It. *gazzetta.*] A Venetian halfpenny. *Massinger.*

GA-ZETTE', (ga-zet',) *n.* [It. *gazzetta*; Fr. *gazette.* *Gazzetta* is said to have been a Venetian coin, which was the price of the first newspaper; and hence the name.]

A newspaper; a sheet or half sheet of paper published periodically, and containing an account of transactions and events of public or private concern, which are deemed important and interesting. The first gazette in England was published at Oxford, in 1665. On the removal of the court to London, the title was changed to the *London Gazette.* It is now the official newspaper, and published on Tuesdays and Saturdays. *Encyc.*

GA-ZETTE', (ga-zet',) *v. t.* To insert in a gazette; to announce or publish in a gazette.

GA-ZETT'ED, *pp.* Published in a gazette.

GAZ-ET-TEER', *n.* A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority. *Johnson.*

2. The title of a newspaper.

3. A book containing a brief description of empires, kingdoms, also of cities, towns, and rivers, in a country, or in the whole world, alphabetically arranged; a book of topographical descriptions.

GAZ'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [See GAZE.] Looking with fixed attention.

GAZ'ING-STOCK, *n.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity or contempt. *Bp. Hall.*

GA-ZON', (ga-zoon',) *n.* [Fr., turf.] In *fortification*, pieces of turf used to line parapets and the faces of works raised of earth. *Brande.*

GE. [Sax.] A particle often prefixed to Saxon verbs,

GEAL, *v. i.* [Fr. *geler*; L. *gelo.*] [&c.

To congeal. [*Obs.*]

GEAR, *n.* [Sax. *gearwian*, *gyrian*, to prepare; *gearw*, prepared, prompt; *gearwa*, habit, clothing, apparatus; G. *gar*, D. *gaar*, dressed, done, ready; perhaps Sw. *garfva*, to tan.]

1. Apparatus; whatever is prepared; hence, habit; dress; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous *gear*. *Spenser.*

2. The harness or furniture of beasts of draught; tackle.

3. The same as GEARING, which see.

4. In *Scotland*, warlike accouterments; also, goods, riches. *Jamieson.*

5. Business; matters. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

6. By seamen pronounced *jears*, which see.

GEAR, *v. t.* To dress; to put on gear; to harness

GEAR'ED, *pp.* Dressed; harnessed.

GEAR'ING, *ppr.* Dressing; harnessing.

GEAR'ING, *n.* Harness.

2. A train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion in machinery. *Hebert.*

GEA'SON, (gē'zn,) *n.* Rare; uncommon; wonderful. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GEAT, *n.* [D. *gat* See GATE.]

The hole through which metal runs into a mold in castings. *Mozon.*

GECK, *n.* [G. *geck*; Sw. *gäck*; Dan. *giek.*]

A dupe. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GECK, *v. t.* To cheat, trick, or gull. [*Obs.*]

GECK'O, *n.* A name common to a family of saurian reptiles; a nocturnal lizard. *Partington.*

GEE, } A word used by teamsters, directing their
JEE, } teams to pass further to the right, or from the driver, when on the near side; opposed to *hoi* or *haw.*

GEESE, *n.*; *pl.* of GOOSE.

GEEST, *n.* Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin. *Jameson.*

GE-HEN'NA, *n.* [Gr. γεεννα, from the Heb. *ge-hinnom*, the valley of Hinnom, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch, and which was afterward regarded as a place of abomination. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 10.

This word has been used by the Jews as equivalent to hell, place of fire or torment after death, and the Greek word is rendered by our translators by *hell* and *hell-fire.* *Mat.* xviii. 9; xxiii. 15.

GEH'LEN-ITE, (gē'len-īte,) *n.* [from *Gehlen*, the chemist.]

A mineral of a grayish color and resinous luster, found chiefly at Mt. Monzoni. Its primary form is a right square prism.

GE'IN, *n.* [Gr. γη, earth.] In *chemistry*, the same as HUMUS, which see.

GEL'A-BLE, *a.* [from L. *gelu*, frost, or *gelo*, to congeal.]

That may or can be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.

GEL'A-TIN, *n.* [It. and Sp. *gelatina*, from L. *gelo*, to congeal, to freeze.]

A concrete animal substance, transparent, and soluble slowly in cold water, but rapidly in warm

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water. With tannin, a yellowish-white precipitate is thrown down from a solution of gelatin, which forms an elastic, adhesive mass, not unlike vegetable gluten, and is a compound of tannin and gelatin.

GEL'A-TIN. See GELATINOUS. [*Parr.*

GE-LAT'I-NATE, *v. i.* To be converted into gelatin, or into a substance like jelly.

Lapis lazuli, if calcined, does not effervesce, but *gelatinates* with the mineral acids. *Kirwan.*

GE-LAT'I-NATE, *v. t.* To convert into gelatin, or into a substance resembling jelly.

GE-LAT-I-NA'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting or being turned into gelatin, or into a substance like jelly. *Kirwan.*

GE-LAT'I-NI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of gelatin. *Med. and Surg. Journ.*

GE-LAT'IN-IZE, *v. i.* The same as GELATINATE. *Fleming.*

GE-LAT-I-NŌ'SA, *n. pl.* An order of gelatinous animals. *Cuvier.*

GE-LAT'I-NOUS, *a.* Of the nature and consistence of gelatin; resembling jelly; viscous; moderately stiff and cohesive.

GELD, *n.* [Sax. *gild*; Sw. *gild*; Dan. *gield*; G. and D. *geld.*]

Money; tribute; compensation. This word is obsolete in English, but it occurs in old laws and law books in composition; as in *Danegeld*, or *Danegelt*, a tax imposed by the Danes; *Weregeld*, compensation for the life of a man, &c.

GELD, *v. t.*; *pret.* GELDED or GELT; *pp.* GELDED or GELT. [G. *geilen*, *gelten*; Sw. *gälla*; Dan. *gilder*, to geld, and to cut off the *gills* of herrings; Ir. *caillim*, to geld, to lose, to destroy. Qu. W. *colli*, to lose, or Eth. ገለፀ *gali*, to cut off.]

1. To castrate; to emasculate.
2. To deprive of any essential part. *Shak.*
3. To deprive of any thing immodest or exceptionable. *Dryden.*

GELD'ED, } *pp.* Castrated; emasculated.
GELT, }

GELD'ER, *n.* One who castrates.

GELD'ER-RŌSE, *n.* [Qu. from *Guelderland.*] A plant, a species of Viburnum, bearing large, white balls of flowers; also called the *snowball-tree.*

GELD'ING, *ppr.* Castrating. [*P. Cyc.*

GELD'ING, *n.* The act of castrating.

2. A castrated animal, but chiefly a horse.

GEL'ID, *a.* [L. *gelidus*, from *gelo*, to freeze, Fr. *geler.* See COOL, COLD.]

Cold; very cold. *Thomson.*

GE-LID'I-TY, *n.* Extreme cold.

GEL'ID-LY, *adv.* Coldly.

GEL'ID-NESS, *n.* Coldness.

GEL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *gelée*; Port. *gelea*; Sp. *jalea*; L. *gelo*, *gelatus.* It is now more generally written JELLY.]

1. The inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar.
2. A viscous or glutinous substance; a gluey substance, soft, but cohesive. [See JELLY.]

GELT, *pp.* of GELD.

GELT, *n.* A castrated animal; a gelding. [*Not used.*]

GELT, for GILT. Tinsel, or gilt surface. [*Not used.*]

GEM, *n.* [L. *gemma*; It. *id.*; Sp. *yema*; Port. *gomo*; Ir. *geam*; G. *keim*; D. *kiem.* The sense is probably a shoot. See Class Gm, No. 5, Ar.]

1. A bud. In *botany*, the bud or compendium of a plant, covered with scales to protect the rudiments from the cold of winter and other injuries; called the *hybernacle* or *winter quarters of a plant.* *Encyc.*
2. A precious stone of any kind, as the ruby, topaz, emerald, &c.

GEM, *v. t.* To adorn with gems, jewels, or precious stones.

2. To bespangle; as, foliage *gemmed* with dew-drops.
3. To embellish with detached beauties.

England is studded and *gemmed* with castles and palaces. *Irving.*

GEM, *v. i.* To bud; to germinate. *Milton.*

GE-MĀ'RA, *n.* [Ch. גמרא, to finish.]

The second part of the Talmud, or the commentary on the Mishna.

GE-MAR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Gemara. *Encyc.*

GEM'-BOSS-ED, *a.* Bossed with gems. *Atherstone.*

GEM'EL, *n.* [L. *gemellus.*]

A pair; a term in heraldry. *Drayton.*

GEM-EL-LIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *gemellus* and *pario.*]

Producing twins. *Dict.*

GEM'EL-RING, *n.* A term applied to rings with two or more links, now *gimbal*, which see.

GEM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *gemino.*]

To double. [*Little used.*]

GEM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* A doubling; duplication; repetition. *Boyle.*

GEM'I-NI, *n. pl.* [L.] Twins. In *astronomy*, a constellation or sign of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars *Castor* and *Pollux.* *Encyc.*

GEM'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *geminus.*]

Double; in pairs. *Brown.*

GEM'I-NY, *n.* [Supra.] Twins; a pair; a couple. *Shak.*

GEM'MA-RY, *a.* [from *gem.*] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEM'MATE, *a.* Having buds; reproducing by buds.

GEM-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gemmatio*, from *gemma.*]

1. In *botany*, budding; the state, form, or construction of the bud of plants, of the leaves, stipules, petioles, or scales. *Martyn.*
2. The process of reproduction by buds.

GEM'MED, *pp.* Adorned with jewels or buds.

GEM'ME-OUS, *a.* [L. *gemmeus.*]

Pertaining to gems; of the nature of gems; resembling gems.

GEM-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing buds.

GEM'MI-NESS, *n.* Spruceness; smartness.

GEM'MING, *ppr.* Adorning with jewels or buds.

GEM-MIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *pario*, to bear.]

Producing buds; reproducing by buds on the body which mature and fall off into independent animals, as some polyps. *Dana.*

GEM-MOS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being a gem or jewel.

GEM'MULE, *n.* A little bud or gem. *Eaton.*

GEM-MU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing gemmules.

GEM'MY, *a.* Bright; glittering; full of gems.

2. Neat; spruce; smart.

GE-MŌTE', *n.* [Sax.] A meeting. [*Obs.*] [See MEET.]

GEMS'BOK, *n.* The name given to a species of the antelope. *J. Barrow.*

GEN-DARME', (zhän-därm',) *n.* In *France*, one of the gensd'armes, a select body of troops, destined to watch over the interior public safety.

GEN-DAR'MER-Y, *n.* [Supra.] The body of gend'armes. *Hume.*

GEN'DER, *n.* [Fr. *genre*; Sp. *genero*; It. *genere*; from L. *genus*, from *geno*, *gigno*, Gr. γενναω, γινομαι, to beget, or to be born; Ir. *geinim*; W. *geni*, to be born; *gan*, a birth; *cenaw*, offspring; Gr. γενος, γονος; Eng. *kind.* From the same root, Gr. γυνη, a woman, a wife; Sans. *gena*, a wife, *jani*, a woman, and *genaga*, a father. We have *begin* from the same root. See BEGIN and CAN.]

1. *Properly*, kind; sort. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
2. A sex, male or female. Hence,
3. In *grammar*, a difference in words to express distinction of sex; usually, a difference of termination in nouns, adjectives, and participles, to express the distinction of male and female. But although this was the original design of different terminations, yet, in the progress of language, other words, having no relation to one sex or the other, came to have genders assigned them by custom. Words expressing males are said to be of the *masculine gender*; those expressing females, of the *feminine gender*; and in some languages, words expressing things having no sex are of the *neuter* or *neither gender.*

GEN'DER, *v. t.* To beget. But ENGENDER is more generally used.

GEN'DER, *v. i.* To copulate; to breed. *Lev.* xix.

GEN-E-A-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [from *genealogy.*]

1. Pertaining to the descent of persons or families; exhibiting the succession of families from a progenitor; as, a *genealogical* table.
2. According to the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; as, *genealogical* order.

GEN-E-A-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By genealogy.

GEN-E-AL'O-GIST, *n.* He who traces descents of persons or families.

GEN-E-AL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To relate the history of descents. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

GEN-E-AL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *genealogia*; Gr. γενεαλογια; γενος, race, and λογος, discourse; Sax. *cyn*, *gecynd*; Eng. *kind.*]

1. An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession.
2. Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.

GEN'E-RA. See GENUS.

GEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be engendered, begotten, or produced. *Bentley.*

GEN'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *generalis*, from *genus*, a kind.]

1. *Properly*, relating to a whole genus or kind; and hence, relating to a whole class or order. Thus we speak of a *general* law of the animal or vegetable economy. This word, though from *genus*, kind, is used to express whatever is common to an order, class, kind, sort, or species, or to any company or association of individuals.
2. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special or particular; as, it is not logical to draw a *general* inference or conclusion from a particular fact.
3. Lax in signification; not restrained or limited to a particular import; not specific; as, a loose and *general* expression.
4. Public; common; relating to or comprehending the whole community; as, the *general* interest or safety of a nation.

To all *general* purposes, we have uniformly been one people. *Federalist, Jr.*

5. Common to many or the greatest number; as, a *general* opinion; a *general* custom.
6. Not directed to a single object.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. *Spratt.*

7. Having a relation to all; common to the whole. Adam, our *general* sire. *Milton.*
8. In *law*, to plead the *general issue*, is to deny at once the whole indictment or declaration, without offering any special matter to evade it. *Bouvier.*
9. Extensive, though not universal; common; usual.

This word is prefixed or annexed to words to express the extent of their application. Thus a *general assembly* is an assembly of a whole body, in fact or by representation. In *Scotland*, it is the whole church convened by its representatives. In *America*, a legislature is sometimes called a *general assembly* or *general court.*

In *logic*, a *general* term is a term which is the sign of a *general* idea.

An *attorney-general*, and a *solicitor-general*, is an officer who conducts suits and prosecutions for the king, or for a nation or state, and whose authority is *general* in the state or kingdom.

A *vicar-general* has authority as vicar or substitute over a whole territory or jurisdiction.

An *adjutant-general* assists the general of an army, distributes orders, receive returns, &c.

The word *general*, thus annexed to a name of office, denotes chief or superior; as, a *commissary-general*, *quartermaster-general.*

In *the line*, a *general* officer is one who commands an army, a division, or a brigade.

GEN'ER-AL, *n.* The whole; the total; that which comprehends all or the chief part; opposed to *particular.*

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*
A history painter paints man in *general*. *Reynolds.*

2. *In general*; in the main; for the most part; not always or universally.

I have shown that he excels, *in general*, under each of these heads. *Addison.*

3. The chief commander of an army. But, to distinguish this officer from other generals, he is often called *general-in-chief.* The officer second in rank is called *lieutenant-general.*
4. The commander of a division of an army or militia, usually called a *major-general.*
5. The commander of a brigade, called a *brigadier-general.*
6. A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice for the infantry to be in readiness to march. *Encyc.*
7. The chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule. *Encyc.*
8. The public; the interest of the whole; the vulgar. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

GEN-ER-AL-IS'SI-MO, *n.* [It.] The chief commander of an army or military force.

2. The supreme commander; sometimes a title of honor; as, Alexander, *generalissimo* of Greece. *Brown.*

GEN-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *generalité*; It. *generalità.*]

1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars. *Hooker.*
2. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; as, the *generality* of a nation, or of mankind. *Addison.*

GEN-ER-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making general; the act of reducing particulars to generals or to their genera.

GEN'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To extend from particulars or species to genera, or to whole kinds or classes; to make general, or common to a number; as, to *generalize* a remark.

2. To reduce particulars to generals, or to their genus. *Reid.*

Copernicus *generalized* the celestial motions, by merely referring them to the moon's motion. Newton *generalized* them still more, by referring this last to the motion of a stone through the air. *Nicholson.*

GEN'ER-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Extended to generals; reduced to a genus.

GEN'ER-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Extending to generals; reducing to genera.

GEN'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally; most frequently, but not without exceptions. A hot summer *generally* follows a cold winter. Men are *generally* more disposed to censure than to praise, as they *generally* suppose it easier to depress excellence in others than to equal or surpass it by elevating themselves.

2. In the main; without detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison.*

GEN'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness. *Sidney.*

GEN'ER-AL-SHIP, *n.* The skill and conduct of a general officer; military skill in a commander, ex-

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hibited in the judicious arrangements of troops, or the operations of war.

GEN'ER-AL-TY, *n.* The whole; the totality. *Hale.*

GEN'ER-ANT, *n.* [L. *generans.*]

1. The power that generates; the power or principle that produces. *Glanville. Ray.*

2. In *geometry*, a line, surface, or solid, generated, or supposed to be generated, by the motion of a point, line, or surface. *Barlow.*

GEN'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *genero.* See GENDER.]

1. To beget; to procreate; to propagate; to produce a being similar to the parent. Every animal *generates* his own species.

2. To produce; to cause to be; to bring into life; as, great whales which the waters *generated. Milton.*

3. To cause; to produce; to form.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*
Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle must likewise *generate* milk. *Arbuthnot.*

In *music*, any given sound *generates* with itself its octave and two other sounds extremely sharp, viz., its twelfth above or the octave of its fifth, and the seventeenth above. *Encyc.*

GEN'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Begotten; engendered; procreated; produced; formed.

GEN'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Begetting; procreating; producing; forming.

GEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of begetting; procreation, as of animals.

2. Production; formation; as, the *generation* of sounds, or of curves or equations.

3. A single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; hence, an age. Thus we say, the third, the fourth, or the tenth *generation. Gen.* xv. 16.

4. The people of the same period, or living at the same time.

O faithless and perverse *generation*! — Luke ix.

5. Genealogy; a series of children or descendants from the same stock.

This is the book of the *generations* of Adam. — Gen. v.

6. A family; a race. *Shak.*

7. Progeny; offspring. *Shak.*

GEN'ER-Ā-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of generating or propagating its own species. *Raleigh.*

2. Having the power of producing. *Bentley.*

3. Prolific. *Bentley.*

GEN'ER-Ā-TOR, *n.* He or that which begets, causes, or produces.

2. In *music*, the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced. Thus the lowest C for the treble of the harpsichord, besides its octave, will strike an attentive ear with its twelfth above, or G in alt., and with its seventeenth above, or E in alt. Hence C is called their *generator*, the G and E its products or harmonics. *Encyc.*

3. A vessel in which steam is generated. *Perkins.*

GE-NER'IC, } *a.* [It. and Sp. *generico*; Fr. *gene-*
GE-NER'IC-AL, } *rique*; from L. *genus.*]

Pertaining to a genus or kind; comprehending the genus, as distinct from species, or from another genus. A *generic* description is a description of a genus; a *generic* difference is a difference in genus; a *generic* name is the denomination which comprehends all the species, as of animals, plants, or fossils, which have certain essential and peculiar characters in common. Thus *Canis* is the *generic* name of animals of the dog kind; *Felis*, of the cat kind; *Cervus*, of the deer kind

GE-NER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With regard to genus; as, an animal *generically* distinct from another, or two animals *generically* allied. *Woodward.*

GE-NER'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being generic.

GEN-ER-OS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *generosité*; L. *generositas*, from *genus*, race, kind, with reference to birth, blood, family.]

1. The quality of being generous; liberality in principle; a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favors; a quality of the heart or mind opposed to meanness or parsimony.

2. Liberality in act; bounty.

3. Nobleness of soul; magnanimity. [*This is the primary sense, but is now little used.*]

GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *generosus*; Fr. *genereux*, from *genus*, birth, extraction, family. See GENDER.]

1. *Primarily*, being of honorable birth or origin; hence, noble; honorable; magnanimous; *applied to persons*; as, a *generous* foe; a *generous* critic.

2. Noble; honorable; *applied to things*; as, a *generous* virtue; *generous* boldness. It is used, also, to denote like qualities in irrational animals; as, a *generous* pack of hounds. *Addison.*

3. Liberal; bountiful; munificent; free to give; as, a *generous* friend; a *generous* father.

4. Strong; full of spirit; as, *generous* wine. *Boyle. Swift.*

5. Full; overflowing; abundant; as, a *generous* cup; a *generous* table.

6. Sprightly; courageous; as, a *generous* steed.

GEN'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Honorably; not meanly.

2. Nobly, magnanimously. *Dryden.*

3. Liberally; munificently.

GEN'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.

2. Liberality; munificence; generosity.

GEN'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. γενεσις, from γενναω, γινομαι. See GENDER.]

1. The act of producing.

2. The first book of the sacred Scriptures of the Old Testament, containing the history of the creation, of the apostasy of man, of the deluge, and of the first patriarchs, to the death of Joseph. In the original Hebrew, this book has no title; the present title was prefixed to it by those who translated it into Greek.

3. In *geometry*, the formation of a line, plane, or solid, by the motion of a point, line, or surface. *Barlow.*

GEN'ET, *n.* [Fr.] A small-sized, well-proportioned, Spanish horse. *Johnson.*

2. An animal allied to the civet, and resembling the polecat in appearance.

GE-NET', } *n.* A name given to cat-skins, when
GE-NETTE', } made into muffs and tippets, as if they were skins of the genet. *Booth.*

GE-NETH'LI-AC, *n.* A birthday poem. *Brande.*

GEN-ETH-LI'AC-AL, } *a.* [Gr. γενεθλιακος, from
GE-NETH'LI-AC, } γινομαι, to be born.]

Pertaining to nativities, as calculated by astrologers; showing the positions of the stars at the birth of any person. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

GE-NETH'LI-ACS, *n.* The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars which preside at the birth of persons. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

GE-NETH-LI-AT'IC, *n.* He who calculates nativities. [*Little used.*] *Drummond.*

GE-NET'IC, *a.* [Gr. γενεσις.]

Pertaining to the origin of a thing, or its mode of production. *T. D. Woolsey.*

GE-NĒ'VA, *n.* [Fr. *genevre*, or *genievre*, a juniperberry; It. *ginepra*; Arm. *geneora.* The Spanish word is *nebrina*, and the tree is called *enebro*, Port. *zimbro.*]

A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper-berries. But instead of these berries, the spirit is often flavored with the oil of turpentine. The word is usually contracted, and pronounced *gin.* *Encyc.*

GE-NĒ'VA BI'BLE, *n.* A copy of the Bible in English, printed at Geneva, first in 1560. This copy was in common use in England till the version made by order of King James was introduced, and it was laid aside by the Calvinists with reluctance.

GE-NĒ'VAN, *a.* Pertaining to Geneva.

2. *n.* An inhabitant of Geneva.

GE-NĒ'VAN-ISM, *n.* [from *Geneva*, where Calvin resided.]

Calvinism. *Mountagu.*

GEN-E-VĒSE', *n. sing.* and *pl.* People of Geneva.

GEN-E-VOIS', (zhen-e-vwä',) *n. pl.* People of Geneva. *Addison.*

GĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *genialis*, from *geno*, *gigno*, Gr. γενναω, γινομαι.]

1. Contributing to propagation or production; that causes to produce.

Creator, Venus, *genial* power of love. *Dryden.*

2. Gay; merry. *Warton.*

3. Enlivening; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life.

So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop. *Milton.*

4. Native; natural. [*Not usual.*] *Brown.*

The *genial gods*, in *pagan antiquity*, were supposed to preside over generation, as earth, air, fire, and water.

GE-NI-AL'I-TY, *n.* Gayety; cheerfulness.

GĒ'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* By genius or nature; naturally. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*

2. Gayly; cheerfully. *Johnson.*

GĒ'NI-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being genial.

GE-NIC'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* To form joints or knots. *Cockeram.*

GE-NIC'U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *geniculatus*, from *genic-*
GE-NIC'U-LĀ-TED, } *ulum*, a knot or joint, from the root of *genu*, the knee. See KNEE.]

Kneed; knee-jointed; having joints like the knee a little bent; as, a *geniculated* stem or peduncle. *Martyn.*

GE-NIC'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Knotting; jointing.

GE-NIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee. *Johnson.*

GĒ'NIE, (jē'ne,) *n.* [Old Fr.] Disposition; inclination; turn of mind. [*Obsolete.*]

GĒ'NI-I, *n. pl.* [L.] A sort of imaginary, intermediate beings between men and angels; some good and some bad. *Encyc.*

GĒ'NI-O, *n.* [It., from L. *genius.*]

A man of a particular turn of mind. *Tatler.*

GEN'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *genitalis*, from the root of *gigno*, Gr. γενναω, to beget.]

Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.

GEN'I-TALS, *n. pl.* The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation.

GEN'I-TING, *n.* [Fr. *janeton.*]

A species of apple that ripens very early.

GEN'I-TIVE, *a.* or *n.* [L. *genitivus*, from the root of *gender.*]

In *grammar*, a term applied to a case in the declension of nouns, expressing primarily the thing from which something else proceeds; as, *filius patris*, the son of a father; *aqua fontis*, the water of a fountain. But, by custom, this case expresses other relations, particularly possession or ownership; as, *animi magnitudo*, greatness of mind, greatness possessed by or inherent in the mind. This case often expresses, also, that which proceeds from something else; as, *pater septem filiorum*, the father of seven sons.

GEN'I-TOR, *n.* One who procreates; a sire; a father. *Sheldon.*

GEN'I-TURE, *n.* Generation; procreation; birth. *Burton.*

GĒN'IUS, *n.*; *pl.* GENIUSES. [L., from the root of *gigno*, Gr. γενναω, to beget.]

1. The peculiar structure of mind which is given by nature to an individual, or that disposition or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life; as, a *genius* for history, for poetry, or painting.

2. Strength of mind; uncommon powers of intellect; particularly, the power of invention. In this sense we say, Homer was a man of *genius.* Hence,

3. A man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind; a man of superior intellectual faculties. Shakspeare was a rare *genius.* *Addison.*

4. Mental powers or faculties. [See No. 2.]

5. Nature; disposition; peculiar character; as, the *genius* of the times.

GĒ'NI-US, *n.*; *pl.* GENII. [L.] Among *the ancients*, a good or evil spirit, or demon, supposed to preside over a man's destiny in life; that is, to direct his birth and actions, and be his guard and guide; a tutelary deity; the ruling and protecting power of men, places, or things. This seems to be merely a personification or deification of the particular structure or bent of mind which a man receives from nature, which is the primary signification of the word.

GE'NI-US LO'CI, [L.] The presiding divinity of a place; and hence, the pervading spirit of a place or institution, as of a college, &c.

GEN-O-ESE', *n.* An inhabitant, or the people of Genoa, in Italy.

GENT, *a.* Elegant; pretty; gentle. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

GEN-TEEL', *a.* [Fr. *gentil*; It. *gentile*; Sp. *gentil*; L. *gentilis*, from *gens*, race, stock, family, and with the sense of noble or at least respectable birth, as we use *birth* and *family.*]

1. Polite; well-bred; easy and graceful in manners or behavior; having the manners of well-bred people; as, *genteel* company; *genteel* guests.

2. Polite; easy and graceful; becoming well-bred persons; as, *genteel* manners or behavior; a *genteel* address.

3. Graceful in mien or form; elegant; as, the lady has a *genteel* person.

4. Elegantly dressed. *Law.*

5. Decorous; refined; free from any thing low or vulgar; as, *genteel* comedy. *Addison.*

GEN-TEEL'LY, *adv.* Politely; gracefully; elegantly; in the manner of well-bred people.

GEN-TEEL'NESS, *n.* Gracefulness of manners or person; elegance; politeness. We speak of the *genteelness* of a person, or of his deportment.

2. Qualities befitting a person of rank. *Johnson.*

GEN'TIAN, (jen'shan,) *n.* [L. *gentiana*; Fr. *gentiane*; Ar. جنطيانا *kanta.*]

The popular name of a genus of plants, of many species. The officinal gentian is a native of the mountainous parts of Germany. The root, the only part used, has a yellowish-brown color, and a very bitter taste, and is used as an ingredient in stomachic bitters. It is sometimes called FELWORT. *Encyc.*

GEN-TIAN-EL'LA, *n.* A kind of blue color.

GEN'TIL, *n.* A species of falcon or hawk.

GEN'TILE, *n.* [L. *gentilis*; Fr. *gentil*; Sp. *gentil*; from L. *gens*, nation, race; *applied to pagans.*]

In *the Scriptures*, a pagan; a worshiper of false gods; any person not a Jew or a Christian; a heathen. The Hebrews included in the term *goim*, or nations, all the tribes of men who had not received the true faith, and were not circumcised. The Christians translated *goim* by the L. *gentes*, and imitated the Jews in giving the name *gentiles* to all nations who were not Jews or Christians. In civil affairs, the denomination was given to all nations who were not Romans. *Encyc.*

GEN'TILE, *a.* Pertaining to pagans or heathens.

2. In *grammar*, denoting one's race or country; as, a *gentile* noun.

GEN-TI-LESSE', *n.* Complaisance. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

GEN'TIL-ISH, *a.* Heathenish; pagan. *Milton.*

GEN'TIL-ISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; the worship of false gods. *Stillingfleet.*

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GEN-TI-LI''TIAL, (jen-te-lish'al,) } *a.* [L. *gentilitus*, from
GEN-TI-LI''TIOUS, (jen-te-lish'us,) } *gens.*]

1. Peculiar to a people; national. *Brown.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbuthnot.*

GEN-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gentilité*, heathenism. So in Sp. and It., from the Latin; but we take the sense from *genteel.*]

1. Politeness of manners; easy, graceful behavior; the manners of well-bred people; genteelness.

2. Good extraction; dignity of birth. *Edward.*

3. Gracefulness of mien. *Shak.*

4. Gentry. [*Not in use.*] *Davies.*

5. Paganism; heathenism. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

GEN'TIL-IZE, *v. i.* To live like a heathen. *Milton.*

GEN'TLE, *a.* [See GENTEEL.] Well-born; of a good family or respectable birth, though not noble; as, the studies of noble and *gentle* youth; *gentle* blood. [*Obs.*] *Milton. Pope.*

2. Mild; meek; soft; bland; not rough, harsh, or severe; as, a *gentle* nature, temper, or disposition; a *gentle* manner; a *gentle* address; a *gentle* voice. 1 *Thess.* ii. 2 *Tim.* ii.

3. Tame; peaceable; not wild, turbulent, or refractory; as, a *gentle* horse or beast.

4. Soothing; pacific. *Davies.*

5. Treating with mildness; not violent.

A *gentle* hand may lead the elephant with a hair. *Persian Rosary.*

GEN'TLE, *n.* A gentleman. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A name sometimes given to the maggots or larvæ of the flesh-fly, and of some other flies. *Brande.*

GEN'TLE, *v. t.* To make genteel; to raise from the vulgar. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GEN'TLE-FŌLK, (-tl-fōke,) *n.* [*gentle* and *folk.*] Persons of good breeding and family. It is now used only in the plural, *gentlefolks*, and this use is vulgar.

GEN'TLE-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a kind or gentle disposition.

GEN'TLE-MAN, *n.* [*gentle*, that is, *genteel*, and *man.* So in Fr. *gentilhomme*, It. *gentiluomo*, Sp. *gentilhombre.* See GENTEEL.]

1. In *its most extensive sense*, in *Great Britain*, every man above the rank of yeoman, comprehending noblemen. In *a more limited sense*, a man who, without a title, bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen. In this sense, *gentlemen* hold a middle rank between the nobility and yeomanry.

2. In *the United States*, where titles and distinctions of rank do not exist, the term is applied to men of education and of good breeding, of every occupation. Indeed, this is also the popular practice in Great Britain. Hence,

3. A man of good breeding, politeness, and civil manners, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish.

A plowman on his legs is higher than a *gentleman* on his knees. *Franklin.*

4. A term of complaisance. In *the plural*, the appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, whatever may be their condition or character.

5. In *Great Britain*, the servant of a man of rank, who attends his person. Also, a prefix to his official title; as, *gentleman usher*, one who walks before his master and introduces strangers into his presence; *gentleman server*, one who serves up the feast. *Camden.*

GEN'TLE-MAN-COM'MON-ER, *n.* The highest class of commoners at Oxford University.

GEN'TLE-MAN-PEN'SION-ERS, *n. pl.* In *England*, a band of forty gentlemen, whose office it is to attend the king to and from the royal chapel. *Buchanan.*

GEN'TLE-MAN-LIKE, } *a.* Pertaining to or becom-
GEN'TLE-MAN-LY, } ing a gentleman, or a man of good family and breeding; polite; complaisant; as, *gentlemanly* manners.

2. Like a man of birth and good breeding; as, a *gentlemanly* officer.

GEN'TLE-MAN-LI-NESS, *n.* Behavior of a well-bred man. *Sherwood.*

GEN'TLE-MAN-SHIP, *n.* Quality of a gentleman.

GEN'TLE-NESS, *n.* [See GENTLE.] Dignity of birth. [*Little used.*]

2. Genteel behavior. [*Obs.*]

3. Softness of manners; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; meekness.

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, *gentleness*, goodness, faith. — Gal. v.

4. Kindness; benevolence. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. Tenderness; mild treatment.

GEN'TLE-SHIP, *n.* The deportment of a gentleman. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

GEN'TLE-WŌM-AN, *n.* [*gentle* and *woman.*] A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar.

2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

3. A term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical. *Dryden.*

GEN'TLE-WŌM-AN-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman.

GEN'TLY, *adv.* Softly; meekly; mildly; with tenderness.

My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

2. Without violence, roughness, or asperity. *Shak.*

GEN-TOO', *n.* [Port. *gentio*, a gentile.]

A native of India or Hindoostan; one who follows the religion of the Bramins. [*Not used in India.*] *Encyc.*

GEN'TRY, *n.* Birth; condition; rank by birth. *Shak.*

2. People of education and good breeding. In *Great Britain*, the classes of people between the nobility and the vulgar.

3. A term of civility; civility; complaisance. [*Obs.*]

GE-NU-FLEC'TION, *n.* [L. *genu*, the knee, and *flectio*, a bending.]

The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship. *Stillingfleet.*

GEN'U-INE, *a.* [L. *genuinus*, from *genus*, or its root. See GENDER.]

Native; belonging to the original stock; hence, real; natural; true; pure; not spurious, false, or adulterated. The Gaels are supposed to be *genuine* descendants of the Celts. Vices and crimes are the *genuine* effects of depravity, as virtue and piety are the *genuine* fruits of holiness. It is supposed we have the *genuine* text of Homer.

GEN'U-INE-LY, *adv.* Without adulteration or foreign admixture; naturally. *Boyle.*

GEN'U-INE-NESS, *n.* The state of being native, or of the true original; hence, freedom from adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from any thing false or counterfeit; purity; reality; as, the *genuineness* of Livy's History; the *genuineness* of faith or repentance.

[Bishop Watson, in his Apology for the Bible, considers *authenticity* and *genuineness* to be quite distinct, the former referring to the correctness of the facts detailed, and the latter to the authorship of the book containing them; while, on the other hand, they are used by Bishop Marsh as synonymous.—E. H. B.]

GĒ'NUS, *n.*; *pl.* GEN'ERA. (It would be desirable to anglicize the plural into *genuses.*) [L. *genus*, Gr. γενος, Ir. *gein*, offspring, race, or family, Sans. *jana*; hence, kind, sort. See GENDER.]

1. In *logic*, that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than species; a universal which is predicable of several things of different species. *Cyc.*

2. In *natural history*, an assemblage of *species* possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others. It is subordinate to *class* and *order*, and in some arrangements, to *tribe* and *family.* A single species, possessing certain peculiar characters, which belong to no other species, may also constitute a *genus*; as the camelopard and the flamingo.

3. In *botany*, a genus consists of such a group or assemblage of species as agree both structurally and physiologically, as respects the organs of fructification, reproduction, or perpetuation, and at the same time have a general resemblance in habit.

GE-O-CEN'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. γη, earth, and κεν-
GE-O-CEN'TRIC-AL, } τρον, center.]

A term denoting the position of a celestial object as seen from the earth, in contradistinction to *heliocentric*, as seen from the sun. *Olmsted.*

GE-OC'RO-NITE, *n.* [Gr. γη, earth, and Κρονος, Saturn, the alchemistic name of lead.]

A lead-gray ore of antimony and lead. *Dana.*

GĒ'ODE, *n.* [Gr. γαιωδης, earthy, from γαια or γη, earth. Plin. *gæodes*, lib. 36, 19.]

In *mineralogy*, a rounded nodule of stone, containing a small cavity, usually lined with crystals, though sometimes with other matter. The cavity is also called a *geode. Geodes* frequently consist of agate, chalcedony, and various zeolites. *Dana.*

GE-O-DES'IC, } *a.* Geodetic. *Sedgwick.*
GE-O-DES'IC-AL, }

GE-OD'E-SY, *n.* [Gr. γεωδαισια; γη, the earth, and δαιω, to divide.]

That part of practical geometry which has for its object the determination of the magnitude and figure either of the whole earth or of any given portion of its surface. *Brande.*

GE-O-DET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to geodesy or its
GE-O-DET'IC-AL, } measurements.

GE-O-DIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*geode* and L. *fero.*] Producing geodes.

GĒ'OG-NOST, *n.* [See GEOGNOSY.] One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

GĒ-OG-NOST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a knowl-
GE-OG-NOST'IC-AL, } edge of the structure of the earth; geological.

GE-OG'NO-SY, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and γνωσις, knowledge.]

That part of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth. It is the science of the substances which compose the earth or its crust, their structure, position, relative situation, and properties. *Cleaveland.*

[This word originated among the German mineralogists, and is synonymous with GEOLOGY.]

GE-O-GON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to geogony, or the formation of the earth. *Humboldt.*

GE-OG'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and γονη, generation.]

The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

GE-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See GEOGRAPHY.] One who describes that part of this globe or earth, which is exhibited upon the surface, as the continents, isles, oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, mountains, countries, &c. One who is versed in geography, or one who compiles a treatise on the subject.

GE-O GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to or containing
GE-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } a description of the terraqueous globe; pertaining to geography.

GE-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a geographical manner; according to the usual practice of describing the surface of the earth.

GE-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and γραφη, description.]

1. *Properly*, a description of the earth or terrestrial globe, particularly of the divisions of its surface, natural and artificial, and of the position of the several countries, kingdoms, states, cities, &c. As a science, geography includes the doctrine or knowledge of the astronomical circles or divisions of the sphere, by which the relative position of places on the globe may be ascertained; and usually treatises of geography contain some account of the inhabitants of the earth, of their government, manners, &c., and an account of the principal animals, plants, and minerals.

2. A book containing a description of the earth.

GE-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See GEOLOGY.] Pertaining to geology; relating to the science of the earth or terraqueous globe.

GE-OL'O-GIST, } *n.* One versed in the science of
GE-O-LŌ'GI-AN, } geology.

GE-OL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To study geology; to make geological investigations.

GE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and λογος, discourse.]

The science which treats of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe, and the causes of its physical features. *Dana.*

The science of the compound minerals or aggregate substances which compose the earth, the relations which the several constituent masses bear to each other, their formation, structure, position, and direction. *Cleaveland.*

GĒ'O-MAN-CER, *n.* [See GEOMANCY.] One who foretells or divines, by means of lines, figures, or points, on the ground or on paper. *Encyc.*

GĒ'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and μαντεια, divination.]

A kind of divination by means of figures or lines, formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth, and afterwards on paper. *Encyc.*

GE-O-MAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to geomancy.

GE-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. γεωμετρης. See GEOMETRY.]

One skilled in geometry. [See GEOMETRICIAN, which is generally used.] *Watts.*

GE-OM'E-TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to geometry.

GE-O-MET'RIC, } *a.* [Gr. γεωμετρικος.]
GE-O-MET'RIC-AL, }

1. Pertaining to geometry.

2. According to the rules or principles of geometry; done by geometry.

3. Disposed according to geometry.

Geometrical ratio, is that relation between quantities which is expressed by the quotient of the one divided by the other.

Geometrical proportion, is an equality of geometrical ratios.

Quantities are in *geometrical progression*, when they increase by a common multiplier, or decrease by a common divisor. *J. Day.*

GE-O-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.

GE-OM-E-TRI''CIAN, (-trish'an,) *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer. *Watts.*

GE-OM'E-TRIZE, *v. t.* To act according to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically. *Boyle.*

GE-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. γεωμετρια; γη, the earth, and μετρον, measure.]

Originally and properly, the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on it. But geometry now denotes the science of magnitude in general, the mensuration of lines, surfaces, solids, with their various relations. *Bailey. Encyc.*

GE-O-PON'IC, } *a.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and πονος,
GE-O-PON'IC-AL, } labor.]

Pertaining to tillage of the earth, or agriculture.

GE-O-PON'ICS, *n.* The art or science of cultivating the earth. *Evelyn.*

GE-O-RA'MA, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and ὁραμα, view.]

An instrument or machine which exhibits a very complete view of the earth, invented in Paris. It is a hollow sphere of forty feet diameter, formed by thirty-six bars of iron representing the parallels and meridians, and covered with a bluish cloth, intended to represent seas and lakes. The land, mountains, and rivers, are painted on paper and pasted on this cover. *Journ. of Science.*

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GEORGE, (jorje,) *n.* A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by knights of the garter. *Shak.*
2. A brown loaf. *Dryden.*

GEORGE-NŌBLE, *n.* A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII., of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

GEOR'GIC, *n.* [Gr. γεωργικος, rustic; γη and εργον, labor.]
A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, in a poetical dress; as, the *Georgics* of Virgil.

GEOR'GIC, } *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agri-
GEOR'GIC-AL, } culture and rural affairs.

GEOR'GI-UM SI'DUS, [L.] The name first given, in honor of George III., to the planet Uranus, which see. *Olmsted.*

GE-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. γη and σκοπεω.]
Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection. *Chambers.*

GE-OT'IC, *a.* [Gr. γη, earth.]
Belonging to earth; terrestrial.

GĒ'RAH, the twentieth part of a shekel, or nearly three cents.

GE-RĀ'NI-UM, *n.* [L., from Gr. γερανιον, from γερανος, a crane.]
Crane's-bill, a genus of plants, of numerous species, some of which are cultivated for their fragrance or the beauty of their flowers.

GĒ'RENT, *a.* [L. *gerens.*]
Bearing; used in VICEGERENT.

GER'FAL-CON, (jer'faw-kn.) See GYRFALCON.

GERM, *n.* [L. *germen.*]
1. In *botany*, the ovary or seed-bud of a plant, the rudiment of fruit yet in embryo. It is the base or lower part of the pistil, which in the progress of vegetation swells and becomes the seed-vessel. *Martyn. Milne.*
2. Origin; first principle; that from which any thing springs; as, the *germ* of civil liberty, or of prosperity.

GER'MAN, *a.* [L. *germanus*, a brother; Fr. *germain.*]
1. Cousins *german* are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters; first cousins.
2. Related. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GER'MAN, *a.* Belonging to Germany.

GER'MAN, *n.* A native of Germany; and by ellipsis, the German language.

GER'MAN-SIL'VER, *n.* An alloy or mixture of 100 parts of copper, 60 of zinc, and 40 of nickel. *Graham.*

GER-MAN'DER, *n.* The popular name of several plants, as the *rock germander*, of the genus Veronica, and the *common* and *water germander*, of the genus Teucrium.

GER-MAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Germany; as, the *Germanic* body or confederacy.

GER'MAN-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the German language. *Chesterfield.*

GERM'EN, *n.*; *pl.* GERMENS. Now contracted to GERM, which see. [The spelling GERMINS is less accurate.]

GERM'IN-AL, *a.* [from *germen.* See GERM.] Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud. *Med. Repos.*

GERM'IN-ANT, *a.* Sprouting.

GERM'IN-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *germino*, from *germen.*]
To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate, as a plant or its seed. *Bacon.*

GERM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To cause to sprout. [*Unusual.*] *Price.*

GERM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Sprouting; beginning to vegetate.

GERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of sprouting; the first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant.
2. The time in which seeds vegetate, after being planted or sown. *Martyn.*

GE-RO-COM'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to gerocomy, [*Little used.*] *Smith.*

GE-ROC'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. γερων and κομεω.]
That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people.

GER'UND, *n.* [L. *gerundium*, from *gero*, to bear.]
In *the Latin grammar*, a kind of verbal noun, partaking of the nature of a participle. *Encyc.*

GE-RUND'I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a gerund.

GĒS'LING, for GOSLING. *North of England.*

GEST, *n.* [L. *gestum*, from *gero*, to carry, to do.]
1. A deed, action, or achievement. [*Obs.*]
2. Show; representation. [*Obs.*] [*Spenser.*
3. [Fr. *gîte*, for *giste*, from *gesir*, to lie.] A stage in traveling; so much of a journey as is made without resting; or, *properly*, a rest; a stop. [*Obs.*] *Brown.*
4. A roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed in the journeys of the English kings, many of which are extant in the herald's office. *Hanmer.*

GES-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gestatio*, from *gero*, to carry.]
1. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy. *Ray. Coxe.*
2. The act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments. *Brown.*
3. Exercise in which one is *borne* or *carried*, as on horseback, or in a carriage, without the exertion of his own powers; passive exercise. *Med. Repos.*

GES'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.
2. That may be carried or worn. *Brown.*

GES'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to deeds; legendary. *Goldsmith.*
2. Relating to bodily motion, as in the dance. *Sir W. Scott.*

GES-TIC'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *gesticulor*, from *gestum*, *gero*, to bear or carry, or *gestio.*]
To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures. *Herbert.*

GES-TIC'U-LATE, *v. t.* To represent by gesture; to act. *B. Jonson.*

GES-TIC'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Making gestures, as in speaking.

GES-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gesticulatio.*]
1. The act of making gestures to express passion or enforce sentiments.
2. Gesture; a motion of the body or limbs in speaking, or in representing action or passion, and enforcing arguments and sentiments.
3. Antic tricks or motions.

GES-TIC'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One that shows postures, or makes gestures.

GES-TIC'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Representing in gestures. *Warton.*

GES'TOR, *n.* One who relates the *gestes* or achievements of distinguished personages. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

GES'TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to gesture.

GES'TURE, (jest'yur,) *n.* [L. *gestus*, from *gero*, to bear, to do; Fr. *geste.*]
1. A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion. It consists chiefly in the actions or movements of the hands and face, and should be suited to the subject. *Encyc.*
2. Movement of the body or limbs

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
In every *gesture* dignity and love. *Milton.*

GES'TURE, *v. t.* To accompany with gesture or action. *Hooker. Wotton.*

GES'TUR-ED, *pp.* Accompanied with gesture or action.

GES'TURE-LESS, *a.* Free from gestures.

GES'TURE-MENT, *n.* Act of making gestures.

GES'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Accompanying with gesture or action.

GET, *v. t.*; *pret.* GOT, [GAT, *obs.*;] *pp.* GOT, GOTTEN. [Sax. *getan*, *gytan*, or *geatan*, to get; *agytan*, to know or understand; *angitan*, *andgitan*, to find, to understand. The Danish has *forgietter*, to forget, but *gietter* signifies to *guess*, or to suppose, to think; the Swedish also has *förgäta*, to forget, to give to oblivion, *ex animo ejicere.* The simple verb *gietter*, *gäta*, coincides with the D. *gieten*, G. *giessen*, to *cast*, to pour out, to found, as vessels of metal, Sax. *geotan.* To *get*, then, is, primarily, to throw, and with respect to acquisition, it is to rush on and seize. The Italian has *cattare*, to get; *raccattare*, to regain, to acquire. Qu. Sp. *rescatar*, Port. *resgatar*, to redeem, to ransom. See RESCUE.]
1. To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of, by almost any means. We *get* favor by kindness; we *get* wealth by industry and economy; we *get* land by purchase; we *get* praise by good conduct; and we *get* blame by doing injustice. The merchant should *get* a profit on his goods; the laborer should *get* a due reward for his labor; most men *get* what they can for their goods or for their services. *Get* differs from *acquire*, as it does not always express permanence of possession, which is the appropriate sense of *acquire.* We *get* a book or a loaf of bread by borrowing, we do not *acquire* it; but we *get* or
2. To have. [*acquire* an estate.

Thou hast *got* the face of a man. *Herbert.*

This is a most common, but gross abuse of this word. We constantly hear it said, I have *got* no corn, I have *got* no money, she has *got* a fair complexion, when the person means only, I have no corn, I have no money, she has a fair complexion.
3. To beget; to procreate; to generate. *Locke.*
4. To learn; as, to *get* a lesson.
5. To prevail on; to induce; to persuade.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of business. *Spectator.*

[*This is not elegant.*]
6. To procure to be. We could not *get* the work done. [*Not elegant.*]
To get off; to put off; to take or pull off; as, to *get off* a garment; also, to remove; as, to *get off* a ship from shoals.
2. To sell; to dispose of; as, to *get off* goods.
To get on; to put on; to draw or pull on; as, to *get on* a coat; to *get on* boots.
To get in; to collect and shelter; to bring under cover; as, to *get in* corn.
To get out; to draw forth; as, to *get out* a secret.
2. To draw out; to disengage.
To get the day; to win; to conquer; to gain the victory.
To get together; to collect; to amass.
To get over; to surmount; to conquer; to pass without being obstructed; as, to *get over* difficulties; also, to recover; as, to *get over* sickness.
To get above; to surmount; to surpass.
To get up; to prepare for coming before the public; to bring forward.
With a pronoun following, it signifies to betake; to remove; to go; as, *get* you to bed; *get* thee out of the land. But this mode of expression can hardly be deemed elegant.

GET, *v. i.* To arrive at any place or state; followed by some modifying word, and sometimes implying difficulty or labor; as,
To get away, or *away from*; to depart; to quit; to leave; or to disengage one's self from.
To get among; to arrive in the midst of; to become one of a number.
To get before; to arrive in front, or more forward.
To get behind; to fall in the rear; to lag.
To get back; to arrive at the place from which one departed; to return.
To get clear; to disengage one's self; to be released, as from confinement, obligation, or burden; also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment.
To get down; to descend; to come from an elevation.
To get home; to arrive at one's dwelling.
To get in or *into*; to arrive within an inclosure, or a mixed body; to pass in; to insinuate one's self.
To get loose or *free*; to disengage one's self; to be released from confinement.
To get off; to escape, to depart; to get clear; also, to alight; to descend from.
To get out; to depart from an inclosed place, or from confinement; to escape; to free one's self from embarrassment.
To get along; to proceed; to advance.
To get rid of; to disengage one's self from; also, to shift off; to remove.
To get together; to meet; to assemble; to convene.
To get up; to arise; to rise from a bed or a seat; also, to ascend; to climb.
To get through; to pass through and reach a point beyond any thing; also, to finish; to accomplish.
To get quit of; to get rid of; to shift off, or to disengage one's self from.
To get forward; to proceed; to advance; also, to prosper; to advance in wealth.
To get near; to approach within a small distance.
To get ahead; to advance; to prosper.
To get on; to proceed; to advance.
To get a mile or *other distance*; to pass over it in traveling.
To get at; to reach; to make way to.
To get asleep; to fall asleep.
To get drunk; to become intoxicated.
To get between; to arrive between.
To get to; to reach; to arrive.

GET'TER, *n.* One who gets, gains, obtains, or acquires.
2. One who begets or procreates. [*Obs.*]

GET'TING, *ppr.* Obtaining; procuring; gaining; winning; begetting.

GET'TING, *n.* The act of obtaining, gaining, or acquiring; acquisition.

Get wisdom; and with all thy *getting*, get understanding. — Prov. iv.

2. Gain; profit. *Swift.*

GEW'GAW, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *ge-gaf*, a trifle, or Fr. *joujou*, a plaything, or from the root of *gaud* joy, jewel.]
A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a spendid plaything.

A heavy *gewgaw*, called a crown. *Dryden.*

GEW'GAW, *a.* Showy without value. *Law.*

GEY'SER, *n.* [Icelandic, raging or roaring.] The name of certain fountains in Iceland, which spout forth boiling water. *Mantell.*

GHAST'FUL, *a.* [See GHASTLY.] Dreary; dismal; fit for walking ghosts. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GHAST'FUL-LY, *adv.* Frightfully. *Pope.*

GHAST'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *ghastly.*] Horror of countenance; a deathlike look; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHAST'LY, *a.* [Sax. *gastlic* from *gast*, spirit, G. *geist*, D. *geest.* In Sax *gast* is both a *ghost* and a *guest*, both from the same radical sense, to move, to rush; Ir. *gaisim*, to flow; Eng. *gush*, *gust.*]
1. Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike; pale; dismal; as, a *ghastly* face; *ghastly* smiles. *Milton.*
2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

Mangled with *ghastly* wounds. *Milton.*

GHAST'NESS, *n.* Ghastliness. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GHAUT, *n.* [Qu. *gate.*] In *the East Indies*, *literally*, a pass through a mountain; hence, also, a range or chain of mountains.
2. Stairs descending to a river. *Malcom.*

GHĒ'BER, and GHĒ'BRE, *n.* See GUEBER.

GHEE, *n.* In *the East Indies*, butter clarified by boiling, and thus converted into a kind of oil. *Malcom.*

GHER'KIN, (gur'kin,) *n.* [G. *gurke*, a cucumber.]
A small pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

GHESS, for GUESS. [*Not used.*]

GHIB'EL-LINE, (gib'e-lin,) *n.* One of a faction in Italy, in the 13th century, which favored the German emperors, and opposed the Guelfs, or adherents of the popes. *Brande*

GHŌLE, (gōle,) *n.* An imaginary demon among

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Eastern nations, who was supposed to prey on human bodies. The word is more properly GHOUL.

GHŌST, (gōst,) *n.* [Sax. *gast*; G. *geist*; D. *geest*; Ir. *gasda*. See GHASTLY.]

1. Spirit; the soul of man. *Shak.*

In this sense seldom used. But hence,

2. The soul of a deceased person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; an apparition.

The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harrys rose. *Dryden.*

To give up the ghost, is to die; to yield up the breath or spirit; to expire. *Scripture.*

The *Holy Ghost*, is the third person in the adorable Trinity. *Scripture.*

GHŌST, *v. i.* To die; to expire. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

GHŌST, *v. t.* To haunt with an apparition. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GHŌST'LESS, *a.* Without life or spirit. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

GHŌST'LIKE, *a.* Withered; having sunken eyes; ghastly. *Sherwood.*

GHŌST'LI-NESS, *n.* Spiritual tendency. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

GHŌST'LY, *a.* Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal or secular.

Save and defend us from our *ghostly* enemies. *Common Prayer.*

2. Spiritual; having a character from religion; as, a *ghostly* father. *Shak.*

3. Pertaining to apparitions. *Akenside.*

GHOUL, (gool,) *n.* An imaginary evil being among Eastern nations, which preyed on human bodies. *T. Moore.*

GIAL-LO-LI'NO, *n.* [It. *giallo*; Eng. *yellow*.] A fine yellow pigment, much used under the name of *Naples yellow*. *Encyc.*

GIAM'BEUX, (zham'bŭ,) *n. pl.* [Fr. *jambe*, the leg.] Greaves; armor for the legs. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GI'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *geant*; Sp. *gigante*; It. *id.*; L. *gigas*; Gr. γιγας, probably from γη, the earth, and γαω or γινομαι. The word originally signified earth-born, *terrigena*. The ancients believed the first inhabitants of the earth to be produced from the ground, and to be of enormous size.]

1. A man of extraordinary bulk and stature.

Giants of mighty bone and bold emprise. *Milton.*

2. A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual. The judge is a *giant* in his profession.

Giant's Causeway; a vast collection of basaltic pillars in the county of Antrim, in Ireland. *Encyc.*

GI'ANT, *a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength; as, *giant* brothers; a *giant* son. *Dryden. Pope.*

GI'ANT-ESS, *n.* A female giant; a female of extraordinary size and stature. *Shak.*

GI'ANT-FEN'NEL, *n.* A large, coarse-looking herb, of the genus Ferula. The stalk of the common species was formerly used as a rod to punish children. *Loudon.*

GI'ANT-IZE, *v. i.* To play the giant. *Sherwood.*

GI'ANT-KILL-ING, *a.* Killing or destroying giants. *Cowper.*

GI'ANT-LIKE, } *a.* Of unusual size; resembling a
GI'ANT-LY, } giant in bulk or stature; gigantic; huge. *South.*

[GIANTLY is not much used.]

GI'ANT-RY, *n.* The race of giants. [*Little used.*]

GI'ANT-SHIP, *n.* The state, quality, or character of a giant.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crestfallen. *Milton.*

GIAOUR, (jowr,) *n.* [Infidel.] A name given, by Turks, to unbelievers in Mohammedanism, and especially to Christians.

GIB, *n.* A cat. [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*

GIB, *v. i.* To act like a cat; to caterwaul. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GIBBE, *n.* An old, worn-out animal. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GIB'BED, *a.* Having been caterwauling. [*Obs.*] *J. Bulwer.*

GIB'BER, *v. i.* [See GABBLE. It is probably allied to *gabble*, and to *jabber*.]

To speak rapidly and inarticulately. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GIB'BER-ISH, *n.* [from *gibber*.] Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words.

GIB'BER-ISH, *a.* Unmeaning, as words. *Swift.*

GIB'BET, *n.* [Fr. *gibet*; Arm. *gibel*.]

1. A gallows; a post or machine in form of a gallows, on which notorious malefactors are hanged in chains, and on which their bodies are suffered to remain, as spectacles *in terrorem*. *Swift.*

2. The projecting beam of a crane, on which the pulley is fixed. *Brande.*

GIB'BET, *v. t.* To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows.

2. To hang or expose on any thing going traverse, as the beam of a gibbet. *Shak.*

GIB'BET-ED, *pp.* Hanged and exposed on a gibbet.

GIB'BET-ING, *ppr.* Hanging and exposing on a gibbet.

GIB'BIER, *n.* [Fr.] Wild fowl; game. [*Not used.*]

GIB'-BOOM. See JIB-BOOM. *Addison.*

GIB-BŌSE', *a.* [L. *gibba*.] Humped; a term applied to a surface which presents one or more large elevations. *Brande.*

GIB-BOS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gibbosité*, from L. *gibbosus*. See GIBBOUS.]

Protuberance; a round or swelling prominence; convexity. *Ray.*

GIB'BOUS, *a.* [L. *gibbus*; Fr. *gibbeux*; It. *gibboso*; Sp. *giboso*; Gr. κυφος, from κυπτω, to bend. Class Gb, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.]

1. Swelling; protuberant; convex. The moon is *gibbous* between the quarters and the full moon, the enlightened part being then convex.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member. *Wiseman.*

2. Hunched; hump-backed; crook-backed. *Brown.*

GIB'BOUS-LY, *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form. *Eaton.*

GIB'BOUS-NESS, *n.* Protuberance; a round prominence; convexity. [This word is preferable to GIBBOSITY.]

GIBBS'ITE, *n.* A mineral found at Richmond, in Massachusetts, and named in honor of George Gibbs, Esq., president of the American Geological Society. It occurs in irregular stalactical masses, which present an aggregation of elongated, tuberous branches, parallel and united. Its structure is fibrous, the fibers radiating from an axis. Its colors are a dirty white, greenish white, and grayish. It is a hydrate of alumina.

GIB'CAT, *n.* A he-cat, or an old worn-out cat. *Shak.*

GIBE, *v. i.* [Sax. *gabban*; Fr. *gaber*; It. *gabbare*. (See GABBLE.) The sense is probably to throw or cast at, or make mouths. But See Class Gb, No. 67, 79.]

To cast reproaches and sneering expressions; to rail at; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to fleer; to scoff.

Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

GIBE, *v. t.* To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt.

Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

GIBE, *n.* An expression of censure mingled with contempt; a scoff; a railing; an expression of sarcastic scorn.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and the notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face. *Shak.*

GIB'ER, *n.* One who utters reproachful, censorious, and contemptuous expressions, or who casts cutting, sarcastic reflections; one who derides; a scoffer. *B. Jonson.*

GIB'ING, *ppr.* Uttering reproachful, contemptuous, and censorious words; scoffing.

GIB'ING-LY, *adv.* With censorious, sarcastic, and contemptuous expressions; scornfully. *Shak.*

GIB'LET, *a.* Made of giblets; as, a *giblet* pie.

GIB'LETS, *n. pl.* [Qu. Fr. *gibier*, game, or Goth. *gibla*, a wing. See GIB.]

Those parts of a goose, or other fowl, which are cut off or taken out before roasting, as the head, feet, pinions, the heart, liver, gizzard, &c.; a considerable article in cookery; as, to boil or stew *giblets*. It is used only in the plural, except in composition; as, a *giblet-pie*.

GIB'STAFF, *n.* A staff to gauge water or to push a boat; *formerly*, a staff used in fighting beasts on the stage. *Dict.*

GID'DI-ED, (gid'did,) *pp.* Made to reel.

GID'DI-LY, *adv.* [See GIDDY.] With the head seeming to turn or reel.

2. Inconstantly; unsteadily; with various turnings; as, to roam about *giddily*. *Donne.*

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently. *Shak.*

GID'DI-NESS, *n.* The state of being giddy or vertiginous; vertigo; a sensation of reeling or whirling, when the body loses the power of preserving its balance or a steady attitude, or when objects at rest appear to reel, tremble, or whirl; a swimming of the head.

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability. *Bacon.*

3. Frolic; wantonness; levity. *Donne. South.*

GID'DY, *a.* [Sax. *gidig*. Class Gd.]

1. Vertiginous; reeling; whirling; having in the head a sensation of a circular motion or swimming; or having lost the power of preserving the balance of the body, and therefore wavering and inclined to fall, as in the case of some diseases, and of drunkenness. In walking on timber aloft, or looking down a precipice, we are apt to be *giddy*.

2. That renders giddy; that induces giddiness; as, a *giddy* hight; a *giddy* precipice. *Prior.*

3. Rotary; whirling; running round with celerity.

The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*

4. Inconstant; unstable; changeable.

You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever. *Swift.*

5. Heedless; thoughtless; wild; roving. *Rowe.*

6. Tottering; unfixed.

As we have paced along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches. *Shak.*

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; rendered wild by excitement or joy.

Art thou not *giddy* with the fashion too? *Shak.*

GID'DY, *v. i.* To turn quick. *Chapman.*

GID'DY, *v. t.* To make reeling or unsteady. *Farindon.*

GID'DY-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Careless; thoughtless; unsteady. *Otway.*

GID'DY-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A person without thought or judgment.

GID'DY-HEAD-ED, *a.* Heedless; unsteady; volatile; incautious. *Donne.*

GID'DY-PĀC-ED, (-pāst,) *a.* Moving irregularly. *Shak.*

GIE; a contraction of GUIDE. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

GIER'-ĒA-GLE, (jer'-) *n.* [Qu. D. *gier*, a vulture.]

A bird of the eagle kind, mentioned in Leviticus xi. 18.

GIE'SECK-ITE, *n.* [from Sir C. *Giesecke*.] A mineral occurring in six-sided prisms, having a greasy luster. It has been considered identical with *eleolite*. *Dana.*

GIF, *v. t.* [from Sax. *gif*, from *gifan*, to give.]

The old but true spelling of IF.

GIFT, *n.* [from *give*.] A present; any thing given or bestowed; any thing, the property of which is voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a donation. It is applicable to any thing movable or immovable.

2. The act of giving or conferring. *Milton.*

3. The right or power of giving or bestowing. The prince has the *gift* of many lucrative offices.

4. An offering or oblation.

If thou bring thy *gift* to the altar. — Matt. v.

5. A reward.

Let thy *gifts* be to thyself. — Dan. v.

6. A bribe; any thing given to corrupt the judgment.

Neither take a *gift*, for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wise. — Deut. xvi.

7. Power; faculty; some quality or endowment conferred by the Author of our nature; as, the *gift* of wit; the *gift* of ridicule. *Addison.*

GIFT, *v. t.* To endow with any power or faculty.

GIFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; furnished with any particular talent.

GIFT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being gifted. *Echard.*

GIFT'ING, *ppr.* Endowing with any power or faculty.

GIG, *v. t.* [L. *gigno*.]

1. To engender. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

2. To fish with a gig or fishgig.

GIG, *n.* [It. *giga*, a jig; Fr. *gigue*, a jig, a romp; Sw. *giga*, a jewsharp; Ice. *gigia*, a fiddle.]

The radical idea seems to be that of *lively motion*. Hence,

1. A top or whirligig; any little thing that is whirled round in play. *Locke.*

2. A light carriage, with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse; a chair or chaise.

3. A fiddle.

4. A dart or harpoon. [See FISHGIG.]

5. A small ship's-boat, designed for rapid motion.

6. An active, playful, or wanton person.

7. *Gigs*, or *gig-machines*, are rotatory cylinders, covered with wire teeth for teazling woolen cloth. *Brande.*

GI-GAN-TĒ'AN, *a.* [L. *giganteus*. See GIANT.] Like a giant; mighty. *More.*

GI-GAN'TIC, *a.* [L. *gigantious*.]

1. Of extraordinary size; very large; huge; like a giant. A man of *gigantic* stature.

2. Enormous; very great or mighty; as, *gigantic* deeds; *gigantic* wickedness.

[GIGANTICAL *and* GIGANTINE, *for* GIGANTIC, *rarely or never used.*]

GI-GAN-TOL'Ō-GY, *n.* [Gr. γιγας, a giant, and λογος, discourse.]

An account or description of giants.

GI-GAN-TOM'A-CHY, *n.* [Gr. γιγας, giant, and μαχη, fight.]

The fabulous war of the giants against heaven.

GIG'GLE, *n.* [Sax. *geagl*; Scot. *geck*.]

A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath.

GIG'GLE, *v. i.* [D. *gichgelen*; Sax. *geagl*; a laugh or sneer, and *gagol*, sportive, wanton; It. *ghignare*, to simper, *ghignazzare*, to laugh or grin. In Ir. *giglim* is to tickle; Gr. γιγγλισμος.]

To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in a silly, puerile manner; to titter; to grin with childish levity or mirth. *Garrick.*

GIG'GLER, *n.* One that giggles or titters.

GIG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Laughing with short catches; tittering.

GIG'GLING, *n.* The act of laughing with short catches; tittering.

GIG'LET, } *n.* [Sax. *geagl*, wanton; Fr. *giguer*, to
GIG'LOT, } romp, to frisk. See GIG.]

A wanton; a lascivious girl. *Shak.*

GIG'LOT, *a.* Giddy; light; inconstant; wanton. *Shak.*

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GIG'ŌT, (jig'ŏt,) *n.* [Fr.] In *cookery*, a term applied to a leg of mutton.

GIL'BERT-INE, *n.* One of a religious order, so named from Gilbert, lord of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, England.

GIL'BERT-INE, *a.* Belonging to the monastic order mentioned above. *Weever.*

GILD, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* GILDED or GILT. [Sax. *gildan, gyldan, geldan*, to pay a debt, to *gild*, and *gild*, tribute, tax, toll; D. and G. *geld*, money; Dan. *gield*, a debt; Sw. *gald*. To *gild* is to cover with *gold*; G. *vergolden*; D. *vergulden*; Dan. *forgylder*; Sw. *förgylla*; from *gold*, or its root, Dan. *guul*, Sw. *gul*, Sax. *gealew*, yellow, connected with Ir. *geal*, W. *golau*, light, bright. Class Gl, No. 6, 7.]

1. To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder, or in amalgam with quicksilver; to overspread with a thin covering of gold; as, the *gilt* frame of a mirror. *Cyc.*

Her joy in *gilded* chariots when alive,
And love of ombre, after death survive. *Pope.*

2. To cover with any yellow matter. *Shak.*

3. To adorn with luster; to render bright.

No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn. *Pope.*

4. To illuminate; to brighten. *South.*

Let oft good humor, mild and gay,
Gild the calm evening of your day. *Trumbull.*

5. To give a fair and agreeable external appearance; to recommend to favor and reception by superficial decoration; as, to *gild* flattery or falsehood.

GILD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Overlaid with gold leaf, or a thin coating of gold; illuminated.

GILD'ER, *n.* One who gilds; one whose occupation is to overlay things with gold.

2. A Dutch coin, of the value of twenty stivers, about 38 cents, or one shilling and ninepence sterling. It is usually written GUILDER.

GILD'ING, *ppr.* Overlaying with gold; giving a fair external appearance.

GILD'ING, *n.* The art or practice of overlaying things with gold leaf, or a thin coating of gold.

2. That which is laid on in overlaying with gold.

GILL, *n.* [Sw. *gel*; Sp. *agalla*, a gland in the throat; a gall-nut, a wind-gall on a horse, the beak of a shuttle, and the gill of a fish; Port. *guelra*, or *guerra*. Hence it would seem that *gill* is a shoot or prominence, the fringe-like substance, not the aperture. In Danish, *gilder* signifies to geld, and to cut off the gills of herrings, and in Scot. *gil* or *gul* is a crack or fissure.]

1. The organ of respiration in fishes, consisting of a cartilaginous or bony arch, attached to the bones of the head, and furnished on the exterior convex side with a multitude of fleshy leaves, or fringed vascular fibrils, resembling plumes, and of a red color in a healthy state. The water is admitted by the gill-opening, and acts upon the blood as it circulates in the fibrils. Other animals also breathe by gills, as frogs in their tadpole state, lobsters, &c. *Ed. Encyc.*

Fishes perform respiration under water by the *gills*. *Ray.*

2. The flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl or bird. *Bacon.*

3. The flesh on the lower part of the cheeks, or under the chin. *Bacon. Swift.*

4. In *England*, a pair of wheels and a frame on which timber is conveyed. [*Local.*]

5. A woody glen; a place between steep banks, and a rivulet flowing through it; a brook. [*Local.*]

GILL'-FLAP, *n.* A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening.

GILL'-FLIRT, *n.* A sportive or wanton girl; the same as JILL-FLIRT.

GILL'-LID, *n.* The covering of the gills.

GILL'-Ō-PEN-ING, *n.* The aperture of a fish, or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills. *Ed. Encyc.*

GILL, *n.* [Low L. *gilla, gillo*, or *gello*, a drinking-glass, a gill. This word has the same elementary letters as Gr. *γαυλος*, a pail or bucket, and Eng. *gallon*, probably from one of the roots in Gl, which signify to hold or contain.]

A measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint. *Encyc.*

GILL, *n.* A plant, ground-ivy, of the genus Glechoma.

2. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

GILL, *n.* [In Sw. *gilja* signifies to woo.]

In *ludicrous language*, a female; a sportive or wanton girl, from *Gillian*, a woman's name. *Grose.*

Each Jack with his *Gill*. *B. Jonson.*

GILL'-BEAR-ING, *a.* Producing gills.

GILL'-HOUSE, *n.* A place where the liquor gill is sold. *Pope.*

GIL'LI-AN, *n.* A girl. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

GIL'LIE, *n.* A boy; a page or menial. *W. Scott.*

GIL'LY-FLOW-ER, *n.* [Fr. *giroflée, giroflier*. The corresponding word in Armorican is *genoflez* or *genoflen*.]

The name of certain plants. The *clove gillyflower* is of the genus Dianthus, or carnation-pink; the *stock gillyflower* is of the genus Mathiola; the *queen's gillyflower* is the Hesperis. *Fam. of Plants.*

GILSE, *n.* A young salmon.

GILT, *pp.* or *a.* [from *gild*.] Overlaid with gold leaf or a thin coating of gold; illuminated; adorned.

GILT, *n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding. *Shak.*

2. In *England*, a young female pig. *Cyc.*

GILT'-EDG-ED, *a.* Having the edge covered with gold leaf.

GILT'-HEAD, *n.* [*gilt* and *head*.] In *ichthyology*, a spinous-finned fish, of the genus *Chrysophris*, allied to the sea-bream; so named from a golden-yellow space over the eyes. *Partington.*

2. A bird. *Hakewill.*

GILT'-TAIL, *n.* A worm so called from its yellow tail. *Johnson.*

GIM, *a.* [Contracted from *gemmy*.] Neat; spruce; well dressed.

GIM'BAL, *n.* A name given to the two brass rings by which a sea-compass is suspended in its box, and by means of which the card is kept in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship. *Hebert.*

GIM'CRACK, *n.* A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing. *Prior. Arbuthnot.*

GIM'LET, *n.* [Fr. *gibelet*; Arm. *guymeled*. *Gimlet* seems to be the same word as *wimble*, with the Celtic pronunciation, *guimble*; and if *m* is casual, and the primary word is *gibelet*, or *guibelet*, the elements of the word coincide with *wabble, quibble*, and with the W. *gwid*, a serpentine motion, *gwibiaw*, to wander, to move in a circular direction, *gwiber*, a serpent, a *viper*, and the primary sense is, to turn.]

A borer; a small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood by turning. It is applied only to small instruments; a large instrument of the like kind is called an *auger*.

GIM'LET, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to turn round an anchor by the stock; a motion resembling that of the turning of a *gimlet*. *Mar. Dict.*

GIM'LET-ING, *ppr.* Turning as an anchor round the stock.

GIM'LET-ING, *n.* Act of turning an anchor round by the stock.

GIM'MAL, *n.* [L. *gemellus*.]

Joined work whose parts move within each other, as a bridle bit or interlocked rings; a quaint piece of machinery. *Toone.*

GIM'MAL, *a.* [L. *gemellus*, twins.]

Consisting of links. *Shak.*

GIM'MER, *n.* Movement or machinery. [*Obs.*] *More.*

GIMP, *n.* [Fr. *guiper*, to cover or *whip* about with silk; Eng. to *whip*.]

A kind of silk twist or edging.

GIMP, *a.* [W. *gwymp*.]

Smart; spruce; trim; nice. [*Not in use.*]

GIN, *n.* A contraction of *Geneva*, a distilled spirit flavored with oil of juniper, or oil of turpentine. [See GENEVA.]

GIN, *n.* [A contraction of *engine*.] A machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength. The word is applied to various engines, as a machine for driving piles, another for raising weights, &c.; and a machine for separating the seeds from cotton, invented by E. Whitney, is called a *cotton-gin*. It is also the name given to an engine of torture, and to a pump moved by rotary sails.

2. A trap; a snare. *Milton. Shak.*

GIN, *v. t.* To clear cotton of its seeds by a machine which separates them with expedition. *Trans. of Society of Arts.*

2. To catch in a trap.

GIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *gynnan*.]

To begin.

GIN'-HOUSE, *n.* A building where cotton is ginned.

GIN'-SHOP, *n.* A house for the retail of gin.

GING, *n.* The same as GANG, or body of persons acting together. [*Obs.*]

There is a knot, a *ging*, a pack, a conspiracy against me. *Shak.*

GIN'GER, *n.* [It. *gengiovo*; Sp. *gengibre*; Port. *gengivre*; Fr. *gingembre*; G. *ingber*; D. *gember*; Sw. *ingefära*; Dan. *ingefer*; L. *zinziber*; Gr. *ζιγγιβερις*; Arm. *zindibel*, or *singebel*; Ar. Pers. and Turk. *zingibil* or *zinjibil*; Syr. and Ch. nearly the same.]

A plant, or the root of Zingiber officinale, a native of Gingi in China. The roots are jointed, and the stalks rise two or three feet, with narrow leaves. The flower stems arise by the side of these, immediately from the root, naked, and ending in an oblong, scaly spike. The dried roots are used for various purposes, in the kitchen and in medicine. *Encyc.*

GIN'GER-BEER, } *n.* Beer impregnated with gin-
GIN'GER-POP, } ger.

GIN'GER-BREAD, *n.* [*ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of cake, composed of flour, with an admixture of butter, pearlash, and ginger, sweetened.

GIN'GER-BREAD-WORK, *n.* Work cut or carved in various fanciful shapes, as an ornament to buildings, &c. *Grose.*

GIN'GER-WINE, *n.* Wine impregnated with ginger.

GIN'GER-LY, *adv.* Nicely; cautiously. [*Not used.*] *Skelton.*

GIN'GER-NESS, *n.* Niceness; tenderness. [*Not used.*]

GING'HAM, *n.* A kind of striped cotton cloth.

GIN'GING, *n.* In *mining*, the lining of a mine-shaft with stones or bricks for its support, called *steining*, or *staining*, which I suppose is from Sax. *stan*, stone.

GIN'GI-VAL, *a.* [L. *gingiva*, the gum.] [*Cyc.*

Pertaining to the gums. *Holder.*

GIN''GLE, } *v. i.* [In Pers. *zangl* is a little bell. In
JIN''GLE, } Ch. and Syr. נגל is the same. Qu. its alliance to *chink* and *jangle*.]

1. To make a sharp, clattering sound; to ring, as a little bell, or as small pieces of sonorous metal; as, *gingling* halfpence. *Gay.*

2. To utter affected or chiming sounds in periods or cadence. *Johnson.*

GIN''GLE, *v. t.* To shake so as to make clattering sounds in quick succession; to ring, as a little bell, or as small coins.

The bells she *gingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

GIN''GLE, *n.* A shrill, clattering sound, or a succession of sharp sounds, as those made by a little bell or by small coins.

2. Affectation in the sounds of periods, in reading or speaking, or rather chiming sounds.

GIN''GLED, *pp.* Shaken so as to ring or make a clattering sound.

GIN''GLING, *n.* Act of gingling, as bells.

GIN''GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking so as to make a clattering sound.

GIN''GLY-MOID, *a.* [Gr. *γιγγλυμος*, a hinge, and *ειδος*, form.]

Pertaining to or resembling a ginglymus.

GIN''GLY-MUS, *n.* [Gr. *γιγγλυμος*.]

In *anatomy*, a species of articulation resembling a hinge. That species of articulation in which each bone partly receives, and is partly received by, the other, so as to admit only of flexion and extension, is called *ginglymus*. *Parr.*

GIN'NED, *pp.* Caught in a trap; cleared of its seeds, as cotton.

GIN'NET, *n.* A nag. [See JENNET.]

GIN'NING, *ppr.* Catching in a trap; clearing cotton of its seeds.

GIN'NING, *n.* The act by which cotton is separated from its seeds. *Ure.*

GIN'SENG, *n.* [This word is probably Chinese, and it is said by Grosier to signify the resemblance of a man, or man's thigh. He observes, also, that the root, in the language of the Iroquois, is called *garentoquen*, which signifies *legs and thighs separated*. *Grosier's China*, i. 534.]

A plant, of the genus Panax, the root of which is in great demand among the Chinese. It is also in the northern parts of Asia and America, and is an article of export from America to China. It has a jointed, fleshy, taper root, as large as a man's finger, which, when dry, is of a yellowish-white color, with a mucilaginous sweetness in the taste, somewhat resembling that of licorice, accompanied with a slight bitterness. *Encyc.*

GIP, *v. t.* To take out the entrails of herrings. *Bailey.*

GIP'SIRE, *n.* A kind of pouch formerly worn at the girdle. *Bulwer.*

GIP'SY, *n.* The Gipsies are a race of vagabonds which infest Europe, Africa, and Asia, strolling about, and subsisting mostly by theft, robbery, and fortune-telling. The name is supposed to be corrupted from *Egyptian*, as they were thought to have come from Egypt. But their language indicates that they originated in Hindoostan. *Grellman.*

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion. *Shak.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman, sometimes implying artifice or cunning.

A slave I am to Clara's eyes:
The *gipsy* knows her power and flies. *Prior.*

4. The language of the gipsies.

GIP'SY, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the gipsies.

GIP'SY-ISM, *n.* The arts and practices of gipsies; deception; cheating; flattery. *Grellman.*

2. The state of a gipsy.

GI-RAFFE', *n.* [Sp. *girafa*; It. *giraffa*; Ar. زرافة, so called from leaping, or the extreme length of its neck, from زرف *zarafa*, to leap on, to hasten.]

The camelopard, an African quadruped, whose fore legs are much longer than the hinder ones. It is the tallest of animals, being sometimes twenty feet from the hoofs to the top of the head. [See CAMELOPARD.] *Partington.*

GIR'AN-DOLE, *n.* [It. *girandola*, from *giro*, a turn, and *andare*, to go.]

A chandelier; a large kind of branched candlestick.

GIR'A-SOLE, } *n.* [Fr. and Sp.; It. *girasole*; *giro*,
GIR'A-SOL, } L. *gyrus*, a turn, It. *girare*, to turn, and *sole*, L. *sol*, the sun.]

1. The turnsole, a plant of the genus Heliotropium.

2. A mineral, usually milk-white, bluish-white, or sky-blue, but when turned toward the sun, or any

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bright light, it constantly reflects a reddish color; hence its name. It sometimes strongly resembles a translucid jelly. *Cleaveland.*

GIRD, (gurd,) *n.* [Sax. *geard*, or *gyrd*, or *gyrda*, a twig, branch, rod, pole, Eng. a *yard*; G. *gurt*, a girth, a girdle; Dan. *gierde*, a hedge, a rail. This word signifies, primarily, a twig, shoot, or branch; hence, a pole or stick used in measuring. In measuring land, among our Saxon ancestors, the *gyrd* seems to have been a certain measure like our rod, perch, or pole, all of which signify the same thing, a branch or shoot, a little pole. We now apply the word *yard* to a measure of three feet in length. In rude ages, *gyrds*, shoots of trees, were used for binding things together, whence the verb to *gird*. (See WITHE.) *Gyrds* were also used for driving, or for punishment, as we now use whips; and our common people use *gird* for a severe stroke of a stick or whip. See LYE, under GYRD and WEAL-STYLLING.]

1. A twitch or pang; a sudden spasm which resembles the stroke of a rod, or the pressure of a band.

2. In *popular language*, a severe stroke of a stick or whip.

GIRD, (gurd,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* GIRDED or GIRT. [Sax. *gyrdan*; G. *gürten*; D. *gorden*; Sw. *giorda*, to gird or surround; Dan. *gierder*, to hedge, to inclose. (See the noun.) It is probable that *garden*, Ir. *gort*, is from the same root; originally, an inclosed field, a piece of ground surrounded with poles, stakes, and branches of trees. If the noun is the primary word, the sense of the root is to shoot, as a branch; if the verb is the root, the sense is to surround, or rather, to bind or make fast. The former is the most probable.]

1. To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance, as with a twig, a cord, bandage, or cloth; as, to *gird* the loins with sackcloth.

2. To make fast by binding; to put on; usually with *on*; as, to *gird on* a harness; to *gird on* a [sword.

3. To invest; to surround.

The Son appeared,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton.*

4. To clothe; to dress; to habit.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen.—Ezek. xvi.

5. To furnish; to equip.

Girded with snaky wiles. *Milton.*

6. To surround; to encircle; to inclose; to encompass.

The Nyseian isle,
Girt with the River Triton. *Milton.*

7. To gibe; to reproach severely; to lash. *Shak.*

GIRD, *v. i.* To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me. *Shak.*

GIRD'ED, *pp.* Bound; surrounded; invested; put on.

GIRD'ER, *n.* In *architecture*, the principal piece of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the summers or breast summers, and the joists are framed into it at one end. In buildings entirely of timber, the *girder* is fastened by tenons into the posts.

2. A satirist. *Lilly.*

GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Binding; surrounding; investing.

GIRD'ING, *n.* A covering. *Is.* iii.

GIRD'LE, (gurd'l,) *n.* [Sax. *gyrdle*, *gyrdl*; Sw. *gördel*; G. *gürtel*; D. *gordel*.]

1. A band or belt; something drawn round the waist of a person, and tied or buckled; as, a *girdle* of fine linen; a leathern *girdle*.

2. Inclosure; circumference.

Within the *girdle* of these walls. *Shak.*

3. The zodiac. *Bacon.*

4. A round iron plate for baking. [Qu. *griddle*.] *Pegge.*

5. Among *jewelers*, the line which encompasses the stone, parallel to the horizon. *Cyc.*

GIRD'LE, *v. t.* To bind with a belt or sash; to gird. *Shak.*

2. To inclose; to environ; to shut in. *Shak.*

3. In *America*, to make a circular incision, like a belt, through the bark and alburnum of a tree, to kill it. *New England. Belknap. Dwight.*

GIRD'LE-BELT, *n.* A belt that encircles the waist. *Dryden.*

GIRD'LED, *pp.* Bound with a belt or sash.

GIRD'LER, *n.* One who girdles; a maker of girdles. *Beaum.*

GIRD'LE-STEAD, (-sted,) *n.* The part of the body where the girdle is worn. *Mason.*

GIRD'LING, *ppr.* Binding with a belt; surrounding.

GIRE, *n.* [L. *gyrus*.] A circle, or circular motion. [See GYRE.]

GIRL, (gurl,) *n.* [The origin of this word is not obvious. It is most probably the Low L. *gerula*, a young woman employed to tend children; a word left in England by the Romans. It is said that the word was formerly used for both sexes; be it so; *gerulus* was also used for a chairman.]

1. A female child, or young woman. In *familiar language*, any young, unmarried woman. *Dryden.*

2. Among *sportsmen*, a roebuck of two years old.

GIRL'HOOD, *n.* The state of a girl. [*Little used.*] *Miss Seward.*

GIRL'ISH, *a.* Like a young woman or child; befitting a girl.

2. Pertaining to the youth of a female. *Carew.*

GIRL'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a girl.

GIRL'ISH-NESS, *n.* Levity; the manners of a girl.

GIRN, *v. i.* A corruption of GRIN. *South.*

GI-ROND'IST, *n.* One of a celebrated political party during the French revolution.

GIR'ROCK, *n.* A species of gar-fish, the *lacertus*. *Cyc.*

GIRT, (gurt,) *pret.* and *pp.* of GIRD.

GIRT, *v. t.* To gird; to surround. *Thomson. Tooke.* [This verb, if derived from the noun *girt*, may be proper.]

GIRT, } *n.* The band or strap by which a saddle or
GIRTH, } any burden on a horse's back is made fast, by passing under his belly.

2. A circular bandage. *Wiseman.*

3. The compass measured by a girth or inclosing bandage.

He's a lusty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the *girth*. *Addison.*

GIRT'ED, *pp.* Girded; surrounded.

GIRTH, *v. t.* To bind with a girth.

GIRT'ING, *ppr.* Girding.

GISE, (jīze,) *v. t.* To feed or pasture. [See AGIST.]

GIS'LE, (jiz'l,) *n.* A pledge. [*Not in use.*]

GIST, (jist *or* jit; Smart and Knowles give *jist*, Jameson *jit*.) *n.* [Fr. *gesir*, to lie; *gite*, a lodging-place.] In *law*, the main point of a question; the point on which an action rests.

GITH, *n.* Guinea pepper.

GIT'TERN, *n.* [L. *cithara*.] A guitar. [See GUITAR.]

GIUS'TO, (jus'to,) [It.] In *music*, in just, equal, or steady time.

GIVE, (giv,) *v. t.*; *pret.* GAVE; *pp.* GIVEN. [Sax. *gifan*, *gyfan*; Goth. *giban*; G. *geben*; D. *geeven*; Sw. *gifva*; Dan. *giver*. Hence, Sax. *gif*, Goth. *iaai* or *yabai*, now contracted into *if*. Chaucer wrote *yeve*, *yave*. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam. יהב, to give. See Class Gb, No. 3, 26, 43. The sense of *give* is generally to pass, or to transfer, that is, to send or throw.]

1. To bestow; to confer; to pass or transfer the title or property of a thing to another person, without an equivalent or compensation.

For generous lords had rather *give* than pay. *Young.*

2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver.

The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she *gave* me of the tree, and I did eat.—Gen. iii.

3. To impart; to bestow.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out.—Matt. xxv.

4. To communicate; as, to *give* an opinion; to *give* counsel or advice; to *give* notice.

5. To pass or deliver the property of a thing to another for an equivalent; to pay. We *give* the full value of all we purchase. A dollar is *given* for a day's labor.

What shall a man *give* in exchange for his soul?—Matt. xvi.

6. To yield; to lend; in the phrase *to give ear*, which signifies to listen; to hear.

7. To quit; in the phrase *to give place*, which signifies to withdraw, or retire to make room for another.

8. To confer; to grant.

What wilt thou *give* me, seeing I go childless?—Gen. xv.

9. To expose; to yield to the power of.

Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryden.*

10. To grant; to allow; to permit.

It is *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*

11. To afford; to supply; to furnish.

Thou must *give* us also sacrifices and burnt-offerings.—Ex. x.

12. To empower; to license; to commission.

Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope.*

But this and similar phrases are probably elliptical; *give*, for *give* power or license. So in the phrases *give* me to understand, *give* me to know, *give* the flowers to blow; that is, to *give* power, to enable.

13. To pay or render; as, to *give* praise, applause, or approbation.

14. To render; to pronounce; as, to *give* sentence or judgment; to *give* the word of command.

15. To utter; to vent; as, to *give* a shout.

16. To produce; to show; to exhibit as a product or result; as, the number of men divided by the number of ships, *gives* four hundred to each ship.

17. To cause to exist; to excite in another; as, to *give* offense or umbrage; to *give* pleasure.

18. To send forth; to emit; as, a stone *gives* sparks with steel.

19. To addict; to apply; to devote one's self, followed by the reciprocal pronoun. The soldiers *give* themselves to plunder. The passive participle is much used in this sense; as, the people are *given* to luxury and pleasure; the youth is *given* to study.

Give thyself wholly to them.—1 Tim. iv.

20. To resign; to yield up; often followed by *up*.

Who say, I care not, those I *give* for lost. *Herbert.*

21. To pledge; as, I *give* my word that the debt shall be paid.

22. To present for taking or acceptance; as, I *give* you my hand.

23. To allow or admit by way of supposition.

To give away; to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer.

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses during our lives, is *given away* from ourselves. *Atterbury.*

To give back; to return; to restore. *Atterbury.*

To give chase; to pursue. *Totten.*

To give forth; to publish; to tell; to report publicly. *Hayward.*

To give the hand; to yield preëminence, as being subordinate or inferior. *Hooker.*

To give in; to allow by way of abatement or deduction from a claim; to yield what may be justly demanded.

To give over; to leave; to quit; to cease; to abandon; as, to *give over* a pursuit.

2. To addict; to attach to; to abandon.

When the Babylonians had *given* themselves *over* to all manner of vice. *Grew.*

3. To despair of recovery; to believe to be lost or past recovery. The physician had *given over* the patient, or *given* the patient *over*. *Addison.*

4. To abandon. *Milton.*

To give out; to utter publicly; to report; to proclaim; to publish. It was *given out* that parliament would assemble in November.

2. To issue; to send forth; to publish.

The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army. *Addison.*

3. To show; to exhibit in false appearance. *Shak.*

4. To send out; to emit; as, a substance *gives out* steam or odors.

To give up; to resign; to quit; to yield as hopeless; as, to *give up* a cause; to *give up* the argument.

2. To surrender; as, to *give up* a fortress to an enemy.

3. To relinquish; to cede. In this treaty, the Spaniards *gave up* Louisiana.

4. To abandon; as, to *give up* all hope; they are *given up* to believe a lie.

5. To deliver.

And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to the king.—2 Sam. xxiv.

To give one's self up; to despair of one's recovery; to conclude to be lost.

2. To resign or devote.

Let us *give ourselves* wholly *up* to Christ in heart and desire. *Taylor.*

3. To addict; to abandon. He *gave himself up* to intemperance.

To give way; to yield; to withdraw to make room for. Inferiors should *give way* to superiors.

2. To fail; to yield to force; to break or fall. The ice *gave way*, and the horses were drowned; the scaffolding *gave way*; the wheels or axletree *gave way*.

3. To recede; to make room for.

4. In *seamen's language*, *give way* is an order to a boat's crew to row after ceasing, or to increase their exertions. *Totten.*

GIVE, (giv,) *v. i.* To yield to pressure. The earth *gives* under the feet.

2. To begin to melt; to thaw; to grow soft, so as to yield to pressure. *Bacon.*

3. To move; to recede.

Now back he *gives*, then rushes on amain.
Daniel's Civil War.

To give in; to go back; to give way. [*Not in use.*]

To give in to; to yield assent; to adopt.

This consideration may induce a translator to *give in to* those general phrases. *Pope.*

To give off; to cease; to forbear. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

To give on; to rush; to fall on. [*Not in use.*]

To give out; to publish; to proclaim.

2. To cease from exertion; to yield; applied to persons. He labored hard, but *gave out* at last.

To give over; to cease; to act no more; to desert.

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

GIV'EN, (giv'n,) *pp.* or *a.* Bestowed; granted; conferred; imparted; admitted or supposed.

GIV'ER, *n.* One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a grantor; one who imparts or distributes.

It is the *giver*, and not the gift, that engrosses the heart of the Christian. *Kollock.*

GIVES, *n. pl.* [Ir. *geibhion*, from *geibhim*, to get or hold.] Fetters or shackles for the feet. [See GYVES.]

GIV'ING, *ppr.* Bestowing; conferring; imparting; granting; delivering.

GIV'ING, *n.* The act of conferring. *Pope.*

2. An alleging of what is not real. *Shak*

GIZ'ZARD, *n.* [Fr. *gesier*.]

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The strong, musculous stomach of a fowl.
Ray. Dryden.

To fret the gizzard; to harass; to vex one's self, or to be vexed. *Hudibras.*

GLĀ'BRI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *glabro.*] To make smooth. [*Not used.*]

GLAB'RI-TY, *n.* Smoothness. [*Not used.*]

GLĀ'BROUS, *a.* [L. *glaber*, allied to Eng. *glib.* Class Lb, No. 10, 24, 27, 34, 37.] Smooth; having a surface without hairs or any unevenness.

GLĀ'CIAL, (glā'shal,) *a.* [Fr. *glacial*; L. *glacialis*, from *glacies*, ice.] Icy; consisting of ice; frozen.

Glacial phenomena; the phenomena which accompany glaciers.

GLĀ'CIĀTE, *v. i.* To turn to ice. *Dict.*

GLĀ-CI-Ā'TION, (glā-she-ā'shun,) *n.* [Supra.] The act of freezing; ice formed. *Brown.*

GLĀ'CIER, (glā'seer,) *n.* [Fr. *glaciere*, an ice-house, from *glace*, It. *ghiaccio*, ice. See GLACIAL.] A field or immense mass of ice, formed in deep but elevated valleys, or on the sides of the Alps or other mountains. These masses of ice extend many miles in length and breadth, and remain undissolved by the heat of summer. *Coxe.*

Glacier theory; the theory that the frigid and temperate zones were covered with ice during the *ice period*, and that, by the agency of this ice, during its formation and dissolution, the loose materials on the earth's surface, (known as *diluvium*,) were transported and accumulated.

GLĀ'CIOUS, (glā'shus,) *a.* Like ice; icy. *Brown.*

GLĀ'CIS, *n.* [Fr.] In *building*, or *gardening*, an easy, insensible slope. This, also, is the sense in geology. *Encyc.*

2. In *fortification*, a sloping bank; that mass of earth which serves as a parapet to the covered way, having an easy slope or declivity toward the champaign or field. *Encyc.*

GLAD, *a.* [Sax. *glæd* or *glad*; Sw. *glad*; Dan. *glad*; perhaps L. *lætus*, without a prefix. See Class Ld, No. 2, Ar.]

1. Pleased; affected with pleasure or moderate joy; moderately happy.

A wise son maketh a *glad* father. — Prov. x.

It is usually followed by *of*. I am *glad of* an opportunity to oblige my friend.

It is sometimes followed by *at*.

He that is *glad* at calamities shall not be unpunished. — Prov. xvii.

It is sometimes followed by *with*.

The Trojan, *glad with* sight of hostile blood. *Dryden.*

With, after *glad*, is unusual, and, in this passage, *at* would have been preferable.

2. Cheerful; joyous.

They blessed the king, and went to their tents, joyful and *glad* of heart. — 1 *Kings* viii.

3. Cheerful; wearing the appearance of joy; as, a *glad* countenance.

4. Wearing a gay appearance; showy; bright.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be *glad* for them. — Is. xxxv.

Glad evening and *glad* morn crowned the fourth day. *Milton.*

5. Pleasing; exhilarating.

Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is. *Sidney.*

6. Expressing gladness or joy; exciting joy.

Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely desert cheers. *Pope.*

GLAD, *v. t.* [The *pret.* and *pp.* GLADDED is not used. See GLADDEN.] To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden; to exhilarate.

Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man. *Pope.*

GLAD'DEN, (glad'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *gladian*; Dan. *glæder*; Sw. *gladia.*] To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate. The news of peace *gladdens* our hearts.

Churches will every where *gladden* his eye, and hymns of praise vibrate upon his ear. *Dwight.*

GLAD'DEN, (glad'n,) *v. i.* To become glad; to rejoice.

So shall your country ever *gladden* at the sound of your voice. *Adams's Inaugural Oration.*

GLAD'DEN-ED, *pp.* Made glad; cheered.

GLAD'DEN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cheering; exhilarating.

GLAD'DER, *n.* One that makes glad, or gives joy. *Dryden.*

GLAD'DING, *ppr.* Making glad; cheering; giving joy.

GLĀDE, *n.* [Ice. *klad.* Qu.]

1. An opening or passage made through a wood by lopping off the branches of the trees. *Locally*, in *the United States*, a natural opening or open place in a forest.

There interspersed in lawns and opening *glades.* *Pope.*

2. In *New England*, an opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen.

GLĀDE, *n* [D. *glad*, G. *glatt*, smooth.] Smooth ice. *New England.*

GLĀ'DEN, } *n.* [L. *gladius*, a sword.]
GLĀ'DER, }

Sword-grass; the general name of plants that rise with a broad blade, like sedge. *Junius.*

GLAD'FUL, *a.* Full of gladness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GLAD'FUL-NESS, *n.* Joy; gladness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

GLAD'I-ĀTE, *a.* [L. *gladius*, a sword.] Sword-shaped; resembling the form of a sword; as the legume of a plant. *Martyn.*

GLAD'I-Ā-TOR, *n.* [L., from *gladius*, a sword.] A sword-player; a prize-fighter. The gladiators, in Rome, were men who fought in the arena, for the entertainment of the people.

GLAD-I-A-TŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to gladiators,
GLAD-I-A-TŌ'RI-AN, } or to combats for the entertainment of the Roman people. *Bp. Reynolds.*

GLAD'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to gladiators. *Bp. Porteus.*

GLAD'I-A-TURE, *n.* Sword-play; fencing. [*Not in use.*] *Gayton.*

GLAD'I-OLE, *n.* [L. *gladiolus*, a dagger.] A plant, the sword-lily, of the genus Gladiolus. The *water gladiole* is of the genus Butomus, or flowering rush, and also of the genus Lobelia, or cardinal flower. *Cyc. Fam. of Plants.*

GLAD'LY, *adv.* [See GLAD.] With pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.

The common people heard him *gladly.* — Mark xii.

GLAD'NESS, *n.* [See GLAD.] Joy, or a moderate degree of joy and exhilaration; pleasure of mind; cheerfulness.

They did eat their meat with *gladness* and singleness of heart. — Acts ii.

[*Gladness* is rarely or never equivalent to *mirth*, *merriment*, *gayety*, and *triumph*, and it usually expresses less than *delight*. It sometimes expresses great joy. *Esther* viii. ix.]

GLAD'SHIP, *n.* State of gladness. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

GLAD'SŌME, (-sum,) *a.* Pleased; joyful; cheerful. *Spenser.*

2. Causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness; having the appearance of gayety; pleasing.

Of opening heaven they sung, and *gladsome* day. *Prior.*

GLAD'SŌME-LY, *adv* With joy; with pleasure of mind.

GLAD'SŌME-NESS, *n.* Joy, or moderate joy; pleasure of mind.

2. Showiness. *Johnson.*

GLAD'WIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Iris. *Fam. of Plants.*

GLĀIR, *n.* [Fr. *glaire.* In Sax. *glære* is amber, or any thing transparent. This coincides with W. *eglur*, Eng. *clear*, L. *clarus*, and with Eng. *glare*, and L. *gloria*; perhaps with L. *glarea*, gravel, or pieces of quartz.]

1. The white of an egg. It is used as a varnish for preserving paintings. *Encyc.*

2. Any viscous, transparent substance, resembling the white of an egg.

3. A kind of halberd. *Dict.*

GLĀIR, *v. t.* To smear with the white of an egg; to varnish.

GLĀIR'ED, *pp.* Smeared with the white of an egg.

GLĀIR'Y, *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities. *Fleming.*

GLĀIVE. See GLAVE.

GLĀ'MOUR, *n.* Witchery, or a charm on the eyes, making them see things differently from what they really are. [*Scottish.*]

It had much of *glamour* might
To make a lady seem a knight.
Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel.

GLANCE, *n.* [G. *glanz*, a ray, a beam, or shoot, of light, splendor; D. *glans*; Dan. *glands*; Sw. *glans.* The primary sense is, to shoot, to throw, to dart.]

1. A sudden shoot of light or splendor. *Milton.*

2. A shoot or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary view or cast; a snatch of sight; as, a sudden *glance*; a *glance* of the eye. *Dryden. Watts.*

GLANCE, *v. i.* To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendor.

When through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly. *Rowe.*

2. To fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside. The arrow struck the shield and *glanced.* So we say, a *glancing* ball or shot.

3. To look with a sudden, rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a momentary or hasty view.

Then sit again, and sigh and *glance.* *Suckling.*

4. To hint; to cast a word or reflection; as, to *glance* at a different subject.

5. To censure by oblique hints. *Shak.*

GLANCE, *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment; as, to *glance* the eye. *Shak.*

GLANCE'-COAL, *n.* Anthracite; a mineral composed chiefly of carbon. [See ANTHRACITE.] *Cyc.*

GLANCED, (glanst,) *pp.* Shot or darted suddenly.

GLAN'CING, *ppr.* Shooting; darting; casting suddenly; flying off obliquely.

GLAN'CING-LY, *adv.* By glancing; in a glancing manner; transiently. *Hakewill.*

GLAND, *n.* [L. *glans*, a nut; *glandula*, a gland; Fr. *glande.* Qu. Gr. βαλανος, with a different prefix.]

1. In *anatomy*, a soft, fleshy organ, in some cases extremely minute, and in others large like the liver. There are two classes of glands, one for the modification of the fluids which pass through them, as the mesenteric and lymphatic glands; and the other for the secretion of fluids which are either useful in the animal economy, or require to be rejected from the body. *Tully.*

2. In *botany*, a *gland*, or *glandule*, is an excretory or secretory duct or vessel in a plant. Glands are found on the leaves, petioles, peduncles, and stipules. *Martyn.*

GLAND'ER-ED, *a.* Affected with glanders. *Berkeley.*

GLAND'ERS, *n.* [from *gland.*] In *farriery*, a contagious and very destructive disease of the mucous membrane in horses, characterized by a constant discharge of sticky matter from the nose, and an enlargement and induration of the glands beneath and within the lower jaw. *Gardner.*

GLAN-DIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *glandifer*; *glans*, an acorn, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing acorns, or other nuts; producing nuts or mast. The beech and the oak are *glandiferous* trees.

GLAND'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *glans* and *forma*, form.] In the shape of a gland, or nut; resembling a gland.

GLAND'Ų-LAR, *a.* Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands.

2. In *botany*, covered with hairs bearing glands on their tips. *Lindley.*

GLAND-Ų-LĀ'TION, *n.* In *botany*, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants. *Martyn.*

Glandulation respects the secretory vessels, which are either glandules, follicles, or utricles. *Lee.*

GLAND'ŲLE, *n.* [L. *glandula.*] A small gland or secreting vessel.

GLAND-Ų-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *glandula* and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing glands. *Lee.*

GLAND-Ų-LOS'I-TY, *n.* A collection of glands. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

GLAND'Ų-LOUS, *a.* [L. *glandulosus.*] Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands; resembling glands.

GLANS, *n.* [See GLAND.] The nut of the penis; an acorn; a pessary; a strumous swelling. *Coxe.*

GLĀRE, *n.* [Dan. *glar*, Ice. *gler*, glass. It coincides with *clear*, *glory*, *glair*, which see.]

1. A bright, dazzling light; clear, brilliant luster or splendor, that dazzles the eyes.

The frame of burnished steel that cast a *glare.* *Dryden.*

2. A fierce, piercing look.

About them round,
A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare.* *Milton.*

3. A viscous, transparent substance. [See GLAIR.]

GLĀRE, *v. i.* To shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light; as, *glaring* light.

The cavern *glares* with new admitted light. *Dryden.*

2. To look with fierce, piercing eyes.

They *glared*, like angry lions. *Dryden.*

3. To shine with excessive luster; to be ostentatiously splendid; as, a *glaring* dress. *Milton.*

She *glares* in balls, front boxes, and the ring. *Pope.*

GLĀRE, *v. t.* To shoot a dazzling light.

GLĀR'ED, *pp.* Shot with a fierce or dazzling light.

GLĀR'E-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *glaireux.* See GLAIR.] Resembling the white of an egg; viscous and transparent or white.

GLĀR'I-NESS, } *n.* A dazzling luster or brilliancy.
GLĀR'ING-NESS, }

GLĀR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting a clear and brilliant light; shining with dazzling luster.

2. *a.* Clear; notorious; open and bold; barefaced; as, a *glaring* crime.

GLĀR'ING-LY, *adv.* Openly; clearly; notoriously.

GLĀR'Y, *a.* Of a brilliant, dazzling luster.

GLASS, *n.* [Sax. *glæs*; Sw. Dan. G. and D. *glas*; so named from its color; W. *glâs*, from *llâs*, blue, azure, green, fresh, pale; *glasu*, to make blue, to become green or verdant, to grow pale, to dawn; *glaslys*, woad, L. *glastum*; *glesid*, blueness. Tacitus, de Mor. Ger. 45, mentions *glesum*, amber collected in the Baltic, probably the same word, and so named from its clearness. Greenness is usually named from vegetation or growing, as L. *viridis*, from *vireo.*]

1. A hard, brittle, transparent, factitious substance, formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalies. *Encyc.*

A definite compound of silicic acid and potassa or soda. The pure silicates of potassa and soda are soluble in water; but by the conjunction of a silicate of lime, magnesia, alumina, or any other earth, it becomes insoluble in water.

In *chemistry*, a substance or mixture, earthy, saline,

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or metallic, brought by fusion to the state of a hard, brittle, transparent mass, whose fracture is conchoidal. *Aikin.*

2. A small drinking-vessel of glass.

3. A mirror; a looking-glass.

4. A vessel to be filled with sand for measuring time; as, an hour-*glass*.

5. The destined time of man's life. His *glass* is run.

6. The quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains. Drink a *glass* of wine with me.

7. A vessel that shows the weight of the air. *Tatler.*

8. A lens or optical instrument through which an object is viewed; as, an optic-*glass*. *Milton.*

9. The time which a glass runs, or in which it is exhausted of sand. The *seamen's watch-glass* is half an hour. We say, a ship fought three *glasses*.

10. *Glasses*, in the plural; spectacles.

GLASS, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; as, a *glass* bottle.

GLASS, *v. t.* To see, as in a glass. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

2. To case in glass. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To cover with glass; to glaze. *Boyle.*

[In the latter sense, GLAZE is generally used.]

GLASS'-BLŌW-ER, *n.* One whose business is to blow and fashion glass.

GLASS'-CŌACH, *n.* In *England*, a coach superior to a hackney-coach, hired for the day, or any short period, as a private carriage, so called because originally private carriages alone had glass windows. *Smart.*

GLASS'-FAC-ED, (-fāst,) *a.* By a *glass-faced* flatterer, in Shakspeare, is meant, one who gives back, in his looks, the looks of his patron. *Johnson.*

GLASS'FUL, *n.* As much as a glass holds.

GLASS'-FUR-NACE, *n.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted. *Cyc.*

GLASS'-GĀZ-ING, *a.* Addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror; finical. *Shak.*

GLASS'-GRIND-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to grind and polish glass. *Boyle.*

GLASS'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where glass is made. *Addison.*

GLASS'I-LY, *adv.* So as to resemble glass.

GLASS'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being glassy or smooth; a vitreous appearance.

GLASS'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling glass.

GLASS'-MAN, *n.* One who sells glass. *Swift.*

GLASS'-MET-AL, (-met-l,) *n.* Glass in fusion. *Boyle.*

GLASS'-POT, *n.* A vessel used for melting glass in manufactories. *Cyc.*

GLASS'-WŌRK, (-wurk,) *n.* Manufacture of glass.

GLASS'-WŌRKS, *n. pl.* The place or buildings where glass is made.

GLASS'WŌRT, *n.* A plant, the popular name of some species of *Salicornia*, yielding a large quantity of soda, which is used in the manufacture of glass. The jointed glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*, is often eaten as a salad, or pickle, under the name of *marsh-samphire*. *P. Cyc.*

GLASS'Y, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; as, a *glassy* substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass in its properties, as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency; as, a *glassy* stream; a *glassy* surface; the *glassy* deep. *Shak. Dryden.*

GLAS'TON-BU-RY-THORN, (glas'n-ber-ry-) *n.* A variety of the common hawthorn. *Loudon.*

GLAUB'ER-ITE, *n.* A slightly soluble mineral consisting of sulphate of soda and sulphate of lime. It occurs in flattened, oblique crystals, somewhat glassy in appearance, and of a yellowish or grayish color. This mineral has been met with only in salt-mines. *Dana.*

GLAUB'ER'S-SALT, *n.* [from *Glauber*, a German chemist, who discovered it.]

Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic.

GLAU-CŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A disease in the eye, in which the crystalline humor becomes of a bluish or greenish color, and its transparency is diminished. *Encyc.*

An opacity of the vitreous humor. *Hooper.*

According to Sharp, the *glaucoma* of the Greeks is the same as the *cataract*; and according to St. Yves and others, it is a cataract with amaurosis. *Parr.*

Dimness or abolition of sight from opacity of the humors. *J. M. Good.*

"*Glaucoma* consists in a change of structure in the vitreous humor."

"Arthritic inflammation of the internal tunics of the eye (an inflammation commencing in parts most essential to the function of vision, in the retina, in the vitreous humor, and probably involving the choroid coat) has sometimes been called *acute glaucoma*, this term being derived from the greenish appearance of the eye. It has been called *glaucoma* from another symptom, which takes place where, without any enlargement of the vessels, without any very severe pain or absolute extinction of vision in the first place, the pupil exhibits the same greenish discoloration, a discoloration which obviously does not depend on a change in the crystalline lens; for it is more deeply seated; it occupies the fundus of the eye, and you can only see it by looking at it when you are standing directly before the patient, not by looking at the eye sideways. This is called *glaucoma* simply; and it appears to me to be a *chronic* form of the same affection as that to which the term *acute glaucoma* is given. This *chronic* form of *glaucoma* is important to be observed; for it is liable to be confounded with *cataract*." *Lawrence, Lectures on Surgery.*

GLAU-CŌ'MA-TOUS, *a.* Having the nature of glaucoma. *P. Cyc.*

GLAU'CON-ITE, *n.* An argillaceous marl, sometimes containing a mixture of green sand. *Mantell.*

GLAU'COUS, *a.* [L. *glaucus.*]

1. Of a sea-green color; of a dull-green passing into grayish-blue. *Lindley.*

2. In *botany*, covered with a fine bloom of the color of a cabbage-leaf. *Lindley.*

GLAVE, *n.* [Fr. *glaive*; W. *glaiv*, a billhook, a crooked sword, a cimeter; Arm. *glaif.*]

A broadsword; a falchion. [*Not used.*] *Fairfax. Hudibras.*

GLAV'ER, *v. i.* [W. *glavru*, to flatter; *glav*, something smooth or shining; L. *glaber*, *lævis*, or *lubricus*; Eng. *glib.*]

To flatter; to wheedle. [*Little used and vulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*

GLAV'ER-ER, *n.* A flatterer. [Supra.]

GLAY'MORE, *n.* [Gael. *claidhamh* and *more.*]

A large, two-handed sword, formerly used by the Highlanders. *Johnson.*

GLĀZE, *v. t.* [from *glass.*] To furnish with windows of glass; as, to *glaze* a house.

2. To incrust with a vitreous substance, the basis of which is lead, but combined with silex, pearlashes, and common salt; as, to *glaze* earthenware.

3. To cover with any thing smooth and shining; or to render the exterior of a thing smooth, bright, and showy.

Though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and brandish the weapons. *Grew.*

4. To give a smooth or glassy surface; as, to *glaze* gunpowder; to make glossy; as, to *glaze* cloth.

GLĀZE, *n.* The vitreous coating or glazing of potter's ware. *Ure.*

GLĀZ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with glass windows; incrusted with a substance resembling glass; rendered smooth and shining.

GLĀ'ZEN, *a.* Resembling glass. *Wiclif.*

GLĀ'ZEN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Glazed.

GLĀ'ZIER, (glā'zhur,) *n.* [from *glaze* or *glass.*] One whose business is to set window-glass, or to fix panes of glass to the sashes of windows, to pictures, &c. *Moxon.*

GLĀZ'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with window-glass.

2. Crusting with a vitreous substance, as potter's ware.

3. Giving a smooth, glossy, shining surface, as to cloth.

GLĀZ'ING, *n.* The act or art of setting glass; the art of crusting with a vitreous substance.

2. The vitreous substance with which potter's ware is incrusted.

3. Any factitious, shining exterior.

4. In *painting*, transparent, or semi-transparent, colors passed thinly over other colors, to modify the effect. *Jocelyn.*

GLĒAM, *n.* [Sax. *gleam*, or *glæm*, properly a shoot of light, coinciding with *glimmer*, *glimpse*, Ir. *laom*, (perhaps L. *flamma.*) The radical sense is, to throw, to shoot, or dart; and it may be of the same family as *clamo*, *clamor*, a shoot of the voice, and W. *llam*, Ir. *leam*, a leap, Ar. ﻟﻤﻊ, Class Lm, No. 8.]

1. A shoot of light; a beam; a ray; a small stream of light. A *gleam* of dawning light; metaphorically, a *gleam* of hope.

2. Brightness; splendor.

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen. *Pope.*

GLĒAM, *v. i.* To shoot, or dart, as rays of light At the dawn, light *gleams* in the east.

2. To shine; to cast light. *Thomson.*

3. To flash; to spread a flood of light. [*Less common.*]

4. Among *falconers*, to disgorge filth, as a hawk. *Encyc.*

GLĒAM'ING, *ppr.* Shooting, as rays of light; shining.

GLĒAM'ING, *n.* A shoot or shooting of light.

GLĒAM'Y, *a.* Darting beams of light; casting light in rays.

In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way. *Pope.*

GLĒAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *glaner*, to glean; *glane*, a handful or cluster. In W. *glân* is *clean.*]

1. To gather the stalks and ears of grain which reapers leave behind them.

Let me now go to the field, and *glean* ears of corn. —Ruth ii.

2. To collect things thinly scattered; to gather what is left in small parcels or numbers, or what is found in detached parcels; as, to *glean* a few passages from an author.

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men. —Judges xx.

GLĒAN, *v. i.* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.

And she went, and came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. —Ruth ii.

GLĒAN, *n.* A collection made by gleaning, or by gathering here and there a little.

The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs. *Dryden.*

GLĒAN'ED, *pp.* Gathered after reapers; collected from small, detached parcels; as, grain *gleaned* from the field.

2. Cleared of what is left; as, the field is *gleaned.*

3. Having suffered a gleaning. The public prints have been *gleaned.*

GLĒAN'ER, *n.* One who gathers after reapers.

2. One who collects detached parts or numbers, or who gathers slowly with labor. *Locke.*

GLĒAN'ING, *ppr.* Gathering what reapers leave; collecting in small, detached parcels.

GLĒAN'ING, *n.* The act of gathering after reapers.

2. That which is collected by gleaning.

GLĒBE, *n.* [L. *gleba*, a clod or lump of earth; Fr. *glebe*, land, ground; probably from collecting, as in *globe*, *club.*]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

Till the glad summons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*. *Garth.*

2. The land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice. *Spelman. Encyc.*

3. A crystal. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

4. Among *miners*, a piece of earth in which is contained some mineral ore. *Encyc.*

GLĒBE'LESS, *a.* Without a glebe.

GLĒB'OUS, *a.* Gleby; turfy. *Dict.*

GLĒB'Y, *a.* Turfy; cloddy.

GLĒDE, *n.* [Sax. *glida*, from *glidan*, to glide; Sw. *glada.*]

1. A bird of the rapacious kind, the kite, a species of Falco. The word is used in Deut. xiv. 13; but the same Hebrew word, Lev. xi. 14, is rendered *a vulture.*

2. A glowing coal. [*Obs.*] *Toone.*

GLEE, *n.* [Sax. *glic*, from *gligg*, *gligg*, sport, music.]

1. Joy; merriment; mirth; gayety; particularly, the mirth enjoyed at a feast. *Spenser.*

2. In *music*, a composition for voices in three or more parts. *Brande.*

3. *Anciently*, music or minstrelsy generally. [*Obs.*]

GLEED, *n.* [Sax. *gled.*] [*Toone.*

A glowing coal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GLEE'FUL, *a.* Merry; gay; joyous. *Shak.*

GLEEK, *n.* [See GLEE.] Music, or a musician. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A scoff; a game at cards. [*Obs.*]

GLEEK, *v. i.* To make sport of; to gibe; to sneer; to spend time idly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GLEE'MAN, *n.* Among *the Saxons*, an itinerant minstrel or musician. [*Obs.*] *Brande.*

GLEEN, *v. i.* [W. *glan*, clean, pure, holy, bright; *glaniaw*, to purify, to brighten; Ir. *glan.*]

To shine; to glisten. [*Not used.*] *Prior.*

GLEE'SŌME, (glee'sum,) *a.* Merry; joyous. [*Obs.*]

GLEET, *n.* [From Sax. *glidan*, to glide, or *klyttrian*, to melt; Ice. *glat.*]

The flux of a thin humor from the urethra; a thin ichor running from a sore. *Encyc. Wiseman.*

GLEET, *v. i.* To flow in a thin, limpid humor; to ooze. *Wiseman.*

2. To flow slowly, as water. *Cheyne.*

GLEET'Y, *a.* Ichorous; thin; limpid.

GLEN, *n.* [W. *glyn*, a valley in which a river flows, as if from *llyn*, liquor, water; Sax. *glen*; Ir. *glean.*]

A valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills.

GLĒ'NE, *n.* [Gr. γληνη.]

In *anatomy*, the cavity or socket of the eye, and the pupil; any slight depression or cavity receiving a bone in articulation. *Parr. Cyc.*

GLĒ'NOID, *a.* A term applied to some articulate cavities of bones. *Forsyth.*

GLEW. See GLUE.

GLI'A-DINE, (glī'a-din,) *n.* [Gr. γλια, glue.]

A peculiar substance obtained from gluten, a slightly transparent, brittle substance, of a straw-yellow color, having a slight smell similar to that of honey-comb. *Ure.*

Berzelius has decided that gliadine is nothing but pure gluten.

GLIB, *a.* [D. *glibberen*, *glippen*, to slide; *glibberig*, glib, slippery; W. *llipyr*; L. *glaber*, smooth; *labor*, to slide. This word contains the elements of *slip.* Qu. L. *glubo*, Gr. γλυφω. Class Lb, No. 27, 37.]

1. Smooth; slippery; admitting a body to slide easily on the surface; as, ice is *glib.*

2. Smooth; voluble; easily moving; as, a *glib* tongue.

GLIB, *n.* A thick, curled bush of hair, hanging down over the eyes. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

GLIB, *v. t.* To castrate. [Qu. to make smooth, *glubo*, γλυφω.] *Shak.*

2. To make smooth. *Bp. Hall.*

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GLIB'LY, *adv.* Smoothly; volubly; as, to slide *glibly*; to speak *glibly*.

GLIB'NESS, *n.* Smoothness; slipperiness; as, a polished, ice-like *glibness*. *Chapman.*

2. Volubility of the tongue. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

GLICKES, *n. pl.* Ogling or leering looks. *B. Jonson.*

GLIDE, *v. i.* [Sax. *glidan*; G. *gleiten*; D. *glyden*; Dan. *glider*. Qu. Fr. *glisser*, in a different dialect. It has the elements of *slide*, as *glib* has of *slip*.]

1. To flow gently; to move without noise or violence; as a river.

By east, among the dusty valleys *glide*
The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood. *Fairfax.*

2. To move silently and smoothly; to pass along without apparent effort; as, a hawk or an eagle *gliding* through the air.

3. To move or pass rapidly, and with apparent ease; as, a ship *glides* through the water.

4. In *a general sense*, to move or slip along with ease, as on a smooth surface; or to pass along rapidly, without apparent effort, and without obstruction.

GLIDE, *n.* The act or manner of moving smoothly, swiftly, and without labor or obstruction. *Shak.*

GLID'ER, *n.* He or that which glides. *Spenser.*

GLID'ING, *ppr.* Passing along gently and smoothly; moving rapidly, or with ease.

GLID'ING-LY, *adv.* In a smooth, flowing, rapid manner.

GLIFF, *n.* A transient glance.

2. A sudden fright. [*Scottish.*]

GLIKE, *n.* [Sax. *glig.*]

A sneer; a scoff; a flout. *Shak.*

GLIM, *n.* [*glimmer.*] A light or candle. *Thompson.*

[*Still used among sailors; as, douse the* glims, *i. e., put out the lights.*]

GLIM'MER, *v. i.* [G. *glimmen, glimmern*, to gleam, to glimmer; D. *glimmen*; Sw. *glimma*: Dan. *glimrer*; Ir. *laom*, flame.]

1. To shoot feeble or scattered rays of light; as, the *glimmering* dawn; a *glimmering* lamp.

When rosy morning *glimmered* o'er the dales. *Pope.*
The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day. *Shak.*

2. To shine faintly; to give a feeble light.

Mild evening *glimmered* on the lawn. *Trumbull.*

GLIM'MER, *n.* A faint light; feeble, scattered rays of light.

2. See MICA.

GLIM'MER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shining faintly; shooting feeble, scattered rays of light.

GLIM'MER-ING, *n.* A faint beaming of light.

2. A faint view.

GLIMPSE, (glims,) *n.* [D. *glimp*, from *glimmen.*]

1. A weak, faint light.

Such vast room in nature,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpse* of light. *Milton.*

2. A flash of light; as, the lightning's *glimpse*. *Milton.*

3. Transient luster.

One *glimpse* of glory to my issue give. *Dryden.*

4. A short, transitory view. He saw at a *glimpse* the design of the enemy.

5. Short, fleeting enjoyment; as, a *glimpse* of delight. *Prior.*

6. Exhibition of a faint resemblance. *Shak.*

GLIMPSE, *v. i.* To appear by glimpses. *Drayton.*

GLIS'SA, *n.* A fish of the tunny kind, without scales. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GLIST, *n.* [from *glisten.*] Glimmer; mica. [See GLIMMER.]

GLIS'TEN, (glis'n,) *v. i.* [Sax. *glisnian*; G. *gleissen.* This word and *glitter* are probably dialectical forms of the same word. In Irish, *lasadh, lasaim*, is to burn, to light; Dan. *lyser*, Sw. *lysa*, to shine; Russ. *oblistayu.* In W. *llathru* is to make smooth and glossy, to polish, to glitter. Qu. Heb. לטש, to shine, L. *glisco*, Eng. *gloss.*]

To shine; to sparkle with light; as, the *glistening* stars.

The ladies' eyes *glistened* with pleasure. *Richardson.*

GLIS'TEN-ED, *pp.* Shone; sparkled.

GLIS'TEN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shining; sparkling; emitting rays of light.

GLIS'TER, *v. i.* [See GLISTEN.] To shine; to be bright; to sparkle; to be brilliant.

All that *glisters* is not gold. *Shak.*

GLIS'TER, *n.* Glitter; luster.

2. See CLYSTER.

GLIS'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shining; sparkling with light.

GLIS'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With shining luster.

GLIT'TER, *v. i.* [Sax. *glitenan*; Sw. *glittra.* See GLISTEN.]

1. To shine; to sparkle with light; to gleam; to be splendid; as, a *glittering* sword.

The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war. *Dryden.*

2. To be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive; as, the *glittering* scenes of a court.

GLIT'TER, *n.* Brightness; brilliancy; splendor; luster; as, the *glitter* of arms; the *glitter* of royal equipage; the *glitter* of dress.

GLIT'TER-AND, *ppr.* or *a.* Sparkling. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

GLIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shining; splendid; brilliant.

GLIT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With sparkling luster.

GLŌAM, *v. i.* To be sullen. [See GLUM.]

GLŌAM'ING, *n.* Twilight. [*Scottish.*]

2. Sullenness; melancholy. [*Obs.*]

GLŌAR, *v. i.* [D. *gluuren*, to *leer.*]

To squint; to stare. [*Obs.*]

GLŌAT, *v. i.* [Sw. *glutta*, to peep.]

To look steadfastly; to gaze earnestly, or with eagerness. *Rowe.*

GLŌAT'ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of GLOAT.

GLŌAT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Gazing with earnestness; looking steadfastly.

GLŌ'BARD, *n.* A glow-worm.

GLŌ'BATE, } *a.* [L. *globatus.*]
GLŌ'BĀ-TED, }

Having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

GLŌBE, *n.* [L. *globus*; Fr. *globe*; Sp. and It. *globo*; Sax. *cleow, clive*, or *cliaw*; Eng. *clew.* (See CLEW.) Russ. *klub*, a ball.]

1. A round or spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the center.

2. The earth; the terraqueous ball; so called, though not perfectly spherical. *Locke.*

3. An artificial sphere of metal, paper, or other matter, on whose convex surface is drawn a map, or representation of the earth or of the heavens. That on which the several oceans, seas, continents, isles, and countries of the earth, are represented, is called a *terrestrial globe.* That which exhibits a delineation of the constellations in the heavens, is called a *celestial globe.*

4. A body of soldiers formed into a circle. *Milton.*

GLŌBE, *v. t.* To gather round or into a circle. *Milton.*

GLŌBE'-AM'A-RANTH, *n.* A plant of the genus *Gomphrena*, bearing beautiful heads of red flowers.

GLŌBE'-AN'I-MAL, *n.* A species of animalcule, of a globular form. *Encyc.*

GLŌBE'-DĀI-SY, *n.* A plant or flower of the genus *Globularia.* *Fam. of Plants.*

GLŌBE'-FISH, *n.* A fish of a globular shape, belonging to the genus *Diodon.* *Johnson. Partington.*

GLŌBE'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus *Trollius*, bearing handsome globular flowers. *P. Cyc.*

GLŌBE'-RA-NUN'CU-LUS, *n.* A plant, a species of hellebore; *Helleborus ranunculinus*; assigned by some botanists to the genus *Trollius.* *Booth.*

GLŌBE'-THIS'TLE, (-this'sl,) *n.* A plant of the genus *Echinops.* *Fam. of Plants.*

GLO-BŌSE', *a.* [L. *globosus*, from *globe.*]

Round; spherical; globular. *Milton.*

GLO-BOS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being round; sphericity. *Ray.*

GLŌ'BOUS, *a.* [L. *globosus.*]

Round; spherical. *Milton.*

GLOB'U-LAR, *a.* [from *globe.*] Round; spherical; having the form of a ball or sphere; as, *globular* atoms. *Grew.*

Globular chart. See CHART.

Globular projection. See PROJECTION.

GLOB-U-LĀ'RI-A, *n.* The natural-history name of a genus of plants, the species of which grow in the temperate and warm parts of Europe.

GLOB'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a spherical form; spherically.

GLOB'U-LAR-NESS, *n.* The quality of being globular.

GLOB'ULE, *n.* [Fr. *globule*; L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus.*]

A little globe; a small particle of matter, of a spherical form; a word particularly applied to the red particles of blood which swim in a transparent serum, and may be discovered by the microscope. *Quincy. Arbuthnot. Encyc.*

Hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their center. *Newton.*

GLOB'U-LIN, *n.* A substance closely allied to albumen, and forming the principal constituent of the globules of blood. *Graham.*

2. This name has been given also to the green globules lying among the cells of cellular tissue, and to minute vesicular granules. *Brande.*

GLOB'U-LOUS, *a.* Round; globular; having the form of a small sphere. *Boyle.*

GLŌB'Y, *a.* Round; orbicular. *Sherwood.*

GLŌDE, old *pret.* of GLIDE. [*Obs.*]

GLŌME, *n.* [L. *glomus*, a ball; Heb. and Ch. גלם, Ar.

ﻝ *lamma*, to wind, convolve, or collect into a mass.

Class Lm, No. 5, 11. Qu. its alliance to *lump, clump, plumbum.*]

In *botany*, a roundish head of flowers. *Martyn.*

GLOM'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *glomero*, from *glomus*, supra.]

To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass, as threads.

GLOM'ER-ATE, *a.* Growing in massive forms.

A glomerate gland, is one which, without having any cavity, discharges at once into a duct.

GLOM'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Gathered into a ball or round mass.

GLOM'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Collecting or winding into a ball or round mass.

GLOM-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *glomeratio.*]

1. The act of gathering, winding, or forming into a ball or spherical body.

2. A body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*

GLOM'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *glomerosus.*]

Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass. [Qu. the use.]

GLOOM, *n.* [Scot. *gloum*, gloom, a frown. In D. *lommer* is a shade, and *loom* is slow, heavy, dull. In Sax. *glomung* is twilight.]

1. Obscurity; partial or total darkness; thick shade; as, the *gloom* of a forest, or the *gloom* of midnight.

2. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; aspect of sorrow. We say, the mind is sunk into *gloom*: a *gloom* overspreads the mind.

3. Darkness of prospect or aspect.

4. Sullenness.

GLOOM, *v. i.* To shine obscurely or imperfectly.

2. To be cloudy, dark, or obscure. [*Spenser.*

3. To be melancholy or dejected. *Goldsmith.*

GLOOM, *v. t.* To obscure; to fill with gloom; to darken; to make dismal. *Young.*

GLOOM'ED, *pp.* Filled with gloom.

GLOOM'I-LY, *adv.* [from *gloomy.*] Obscurely; dimly; darkly; dismally.

2. With melancholy aspect; sullenly; not cheerfully. *Dryden. Thomson.*

GLOOM'I-NESS, *n.* Want of light; obscurity; darkness; dismalness.

2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy; as, to involve the mind in *gloominess.* *Addison.*

GLOOM'Y, *a.* [from *gloom.*] Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; or dark; dismal; as, the *gloomy* cells of a convent; the *gloomy* shades of night.

2. Wearing the aspect of sorrow; melancholy; clouded; dejected; depressed; heavy of heart; as, a *gloomy* countenance or state of mind; a *gloomy* temper.

3. Of a dark complexion. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

GLOP'PEN, *v. t.* To surprise or astonish.

GLŌRE, *n.* Fat. [*North of England.*

GLŌ'RI-A IN EX-CEL'SIS, [L.] Glory in the highest.

GLŌ'RI-A PĀ'TRĪ, [L.] In *the Episcopal service*, praise to God the Father.

GLO-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *gloriatio.*]

Boast; a triumphing. [*Not used.*] *Richardson.*

GLŌ'RI-ED, (glō'rid,) *a.* [See GLORY.] Illustrious; honorable. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

GLO-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [See GLORIFY.] The act of giving glory, or of ascribing honors to. *Taylor.*

2. Exaltation to honor and dignity; elevation to glory; as, the *glorification* of Christ after his resurrection.

GLŌ'RI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Honored; dignified; exalted to glory.

GLŌ'RI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *glorifier*; L. *gloria* and *facio*, to make.]

1. To praise; to magnify and honor in worship; to ascribe honor to, in thought or words. *Psalm* lxxxvi. 9.

God is *glorified*, when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged. *Hooker.*

2. To make glorious; to exalt to glory, or to celestial happiness.

Whom he justified, them he also *glorified.* —Rom. viii.
The God of our fathers hath *glorified* his Son Jesus. —Acts iii.

3. To praise; to honor; to extol.

Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, him they set up and *glorify.* *Spenser.*

4. To procure honor or praise to. *Shak.*

GLŌ'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Praising; honoring in worship; exalting to glory; honoring; extolling.

GLŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *glorieux*; L. *gloriosus.* See GLORY.]

1. Illustrious; of exalted excellence and splendor; resplendent in majesty and divine attributes; *applied to God.* *Ex.* xv. 11.

2. Noble; excellent; renowned; celebrated; illustrious; very honorable; *applied to men, their achievements, titles*, &c.

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,
And act like men who claim that *glorious* title. *Addison.*

3. Boastful; self-exulting; haughty; ostentatious. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

GLŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Splendidly; illustriously; with great renown or dignity.

Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed *gloriously.* —Ex. xv.

GLŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being glorious.

GLŌ'RY, *n.* [L. *gloria*; Fr. *gloire*; Sp. and It. *gloria*; Ir. *gloir*, glory, and *glor*, clear; W. *eglur*, clear, bright; Arm. *gloar*, glory. It coincides with *clear*,

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and the primary sense seems to be, to open, to expand, to enlarge. So *splendor* is from the Celtic *ysplan*, open, clear, plain, L. *planus*; hence, bright, shining. *Glory*, then, is brightness, splendor. The L. *floreo*, to blossom, to *flower*, to *flourish*, is probably of the same family.]

1. Brightness; luster; splendor.

The moon, serene in *glory*, mounts the sky. *Pope.*
For he received from God the Father honor and glory, when there came such a voice to him from the excellent *glory*. —2 Pet. i.

In this passage of Peter, the latter word *glory* refers to the visible splendor or bright cloud that overshadowed Christ at his transfiguration. The former word *glory*, though the same in the original, is to be understood in a figurative sense.

2. Splendor; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his *glory*, was not arrayed like one of these. — Matt. vi.

3. Praise ascribed in adoration; honor.

Glory to God in the highest. — Luke ii.

4. Honor; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. The hero pants for *glory* in the field. It was the *glory* of Howard to relieve the wretched.

5. The felicity of heaven prepared for the children of God; celestial bliss.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to *glory*. — Ps. lxxiii.

6. In *Scripture*, the divine presence; or the ark, the manifestation of it.

The *glory* is departed from Israel. — 1 Sam. iv.

7. The divine perfections or excellence.

The heavens declare the *glory* of God. — Ps. xix.

8. Honorable representation of God. 1 *Cor.* xi. 8.

9. Distinguished honor or ornament; that which honors or makes renowned; that of which one may boast.

Babylon, the *glory* of kingdoms. — Is. xiii.

10. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance; as, vain *glory*.

11. Generous pride. *Sidney.*

12. In *painting*, a circle of rays, surrounding the heads of saints, &c., and especially of the Savior.

GLŌ'RY, *v. i.* [L. *glorior*, from *gloria*.] [*Brande.*

1. To exult with joy; to rejoice.

Glory ye in his holy name. — Ps. cv. 1 Chron. xvi.

2. To boast; to be proud of.

No one should *glory* in his prosperity. *Richardson.*

GLŌ'RY-ING, *ppr.* Exulting with joy; boasting.

GLŌ'RY-ING, *n.* The act of exulting; exultation; boasting; display of pride.

Your *glorying* is not good. — 1 Cor. v.

GLŌ'RY-SMIT'TEN, *a.* Smitten with glory.

GLŌSE, GLŌS'ER. See GLOZE. [*Coleridge.*

GLOSS, *n.* [G. *glosse*, a gloss or comment; *glotzen*, to gleam, to glimmer. In Sax. *glesan* signifies to explain, to flatter, to *gloze*. From the Gr. γλωσσα, the tongue, and a strap, the L. has *glossa* a tongue, and interpretation. In Heb. גלח signifies to shine, but from the sense of smoothness; Syr.  *galash*, to peel, to shave, to make bald. Whether these words are all of one family, let the reader judge. The radical sense appears to be, to open, to make clear, and the sense of *tongue* is probably to extend. If the first letter is a prefix, the other letters, *Ls*, are the elements of Ir. *leos*, light, L. *lustro*, Eng. *luster*; and it is remarkable that in Russ. *losk* is luster, polish, and *laskayu* is to flatter. The Gr. γλωττα, in the Attic dialect, is a tongue, and in Swedish and German, *glatt*, Dan. *glat*, D. *glad*, is smooth.]

1. Brightness or luster of a body proceeding from a smooth surface; as, the *gloss* of silk; cloth is calendered to give it a *gloss*.

2. A specious appearance or representation; external show that may mislead opinion.

It is no part of my secret meaning to set on the face of this cause any fairer *gloss* than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker.*

3. An interpretation artfully specious. *Sidney.*

4. Interpretation; comment; explanation; remark intended to illustrate a subject.

All this, without a *gloss* or comment,
He would unriddle in a moment. *Hudibras.*
Explaining the text in short *glosses*. *Baker.*

GLOSS, *v. t.* To give a superficial luster to; to make smooth and shining; as, to *gloss* cloth by the calender; to *gloss* mahogany.

2. To explain; to render clear and evident by comments; to illustrate.

3. To give a specious appearance to; to render specious and plausible; to palliate by specious representation.

You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause. *Philips.*

GLOSS, *v. i.* To comment; to write or make explanatory remarks. *Dryden.*

2. To make sly remarks. *Prior.*

GLOS-SA'RI-AL, *a.* Containing explanation.

GLOSS'A-RIST, *n.* A writer of glosses or comments. *Tyrwhitt.*

GLOSS'A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *glossaire*; Low L. *glossarium*.] A dictionary or vocabulary, explaining words which are obscure, antiquated, local, &c.; such as Du Cange's *Glossary*; Spelman's *Glossary*.

GLOS-SA'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *glossateur*.] A writer of comments; a commentator. [*Not used.*] *Aylife.*

GLOSS'ED, (glost,) *pp.* Made smooth and shining; explained.

GLOSS'ER, *n.* A writer of glosses; a scholiast; a commentator.

2. A polisher; one who gives a luster.

GLOSS'I-LY, *adv.* In a glossy manner.

GLOSS'I-NESS, *n.* [from *glossy*.] The luster or brightness of a smooth surface. *Boyle.*

GLOSS'ING, *ppr.* Giving luster to; polishing; explaining by comments; giving a specious appearance.

GLOSS'IST, *n.* A writer of comments. [*Not in use.*] *Wilton.*

GLOSS'LY, *adv.* Like gloss. *Cowley.*

GLOSS-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [*gloss* and Gr. γραφω, to write.] A writer of a glossary; a commentator; a scholiast. *Hayward.*

GLOSS-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to glossography.

GLOSS-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* The writing of glossaries, or of comments for illustrating an author.

GLOSS-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to glossology.

GLOSS-OL'O-GIST, *n.* [*gloss* and Gr. λογος.] One who defines and explains terms.

GLOSS-OL'O-GY, *n.* [*gloss* and Gr. λογος, discourse.] The definition and explanation of terms.

GLOSS'Y, *a.* Smooth and shining; reflecting luster from a smooth surface; highly polished; as, *glossy* silk; a *glossy* raven; a *glossy* plum. *Dryden.*

GLOT'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the glottis.

GLOT'TIS, *n.* [Gr. γλωττα, the tongue.] The narrow opening at the upper part of the trachea or windpipe, which, by its dilatation and contraction, contributes to the modulation of the voice. *Encyc. Parr.*

GLOUT, *v. i.* [Scot.] To pout; to look sullen. [*Not used.*] *Garth.*

GLOUT, *v. t.* To view attentively; to gloat. [*Not in use.*]

GLŌVE, (gluv,) *n.* [Sax. *glof*. Qu. W. *golov*, a cover. The G., D., Sw., and Dan., call it a *handshoe*.] A cover for the hand, or for the hand and arm, with a separate sheath for each finger. The latter circumstance distinguishes the *glove* from the *mitten*.

To throw the glove, with our ancestors, was to challenge to single combat.

GLŌVE, *v. t.* To cover with a glove. *Shak.*

GLŌV'ED, (gluvd,) *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a glove.

GLŌV'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell gloves.

GLŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *glowan*, G. *glühen*; D. *gloeijen*, Dan. *glöder*, to glow, to be red with heat; Dan. *glöd*, *gloe*, Sax. *gled*, D. *gloed*, G. *gluth*, Sw. *glöd*, W. *glo*, Corn. *glou*, Arm. *glaouen*, a live coal; W. *gla* or *glaw*, a shining; *gloyw*, bright; *gloywi*, to brighten, or make clear.]

1. To shine with intense heat; or perhaps more correctly, to shine with a white heat; to exhibit incandescence. Hence, in *a more general sense*, to shine with a bright luster.

Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees. *Pope.*

2. To burn with vehement heat.

The scorching fire that in their entrails *glows*. *Addison.*

3. To feel great heat of body; to be hot.

Did not his temples *glow*
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? *Addison.*

4. To exhibit a strong, bright color; to be red.

Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays. *Dryden.*
Fair ideas flow,
Strike in the sketch, or in the picture *glow*. *Pope.*

5. To be bright or red with heat or animation, or with blushes; as, *glowing* cheeks.

6. To feel the heat of passion; to be ardent; to be animated, as by intense love, zeal, anger, &c. We say, the heart *glows* with love or zeal; the *glowing* breast.

When real virtue fires the *glowing* bard. *Lewis.*
If you have never *glowed* with gratitude to the Author of the Christian revelation, you know nothing of Christianity. *Buckminster.*

7. To burn with intense heat; to rage, as passion.

With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows*. *Dryden.*

GLŌW, *v. t.* To make hot so as to shine. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GLŌW, *n.* Shining heat, or white heat.

2. Brightness of color; redness; as, the *glow* of health in the cheeks.

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope.*

3. Vehemence of passion.

GLŌW'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shining with intense heat, white with heat.

2. Burning with vehement heat.

3. Exhibiting a bright color; red; as, a *glowing* color; *glowing* cheeks.

4. Ardent; vehement; animated; as, *glowing* zeal.

5. Inflamed; as, a *glowing* breast.

GLŌW'ING-LY, *adv.* With great brightness; with ardent heat or passion.

GLŌW'-WŌRM, (-wurm,) *n.* The female of the *Lampyris noctiluca*, an insect of the order of *Coleoptera*. It is without wings, and resembles a caterpillar. It emits a shining green light from the extremity of the abdomen. The male is winged, and flies about in the evening, when it is attracted by the light of the female. *Encyc.*

GLŌZE, *v. i.* [Sax. *glesan*. See GLOSS.] To flatter; to wheedle; to fawn; that is, to smooth, or to talk smoothly.

So *glozed* the tempter, and his proem tuned. *Milton.*
A false, *glozing* parasite. *South.*

GLŌZE, *n.* Flattery; adulation. *Shak.*

2. Specious show; gloss. [*Not used.*] [See GLOSS.] *Sidney.*

GLŌZ'ER, *n.* A flatterer. *Gifford.*

GLŌZE *over*, *v. t.* To palliate by specious exposition.

GLŌZ'ING, *ppr.* Flattering; wheedling.

GLŌZ'ING, *n.* Specious representation.

GLU'CŌSE, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς, sweet.] A sugar obtained from grapes, honey, and most acid fruits, which is less sweet than that of the sugar-cane. *Graham.*

GLU CI'NA, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς.] More properly GLYCYNA.

The only oxyd of the metal glucinum. It is a white powder, without taste or odor, and insoluble in water. The salts of glucina have a sweet taste, and hence its name.

GLU-CI'NUM, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς.] More properly GLYCYNUM.

The name of a metal, which appears in the form of a grayish black powder, and acquires a dark metallic luster by burnishing. It may be exposed to air and moisture, or be boiled in water without oxydation.

GLŪE, (glū,) *n.* [Fr. *glu*; W. *glyd*; Arm. *glud*; Ir. *glydh*, *gliu*, *gleten*; L. *gluten*; Gr. γλια; Russ. *klei*. See Class Ld, No. 8, 9, 10.]

A tenacious, viscid matter, which serves as a cement to unite other substances. It is extracted from the skins, parings, &c., of animals, as of oxen, calves, or sheep, by boiling them to a jelly.

GLŪE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gluer*.] [*Encyc. Parr.*

1. To join with glue or a viscous substance. Cabinet-makers *glue* together some parts of furniture.

2. To unite; to hold together. *Newton.*

[This word is now seldom used in *a figurative sense*. The phrases, to *glue* friends together, vices *glue* us to low pursuits or pleasures, found in writers of the last century, are not now used, or are deemed inelegant.]

GLŪE'-BOIL-ER, *n.* [*glue* and *boil*.] One whose occupation is to make glue.

GLŪED, (glūde,) *pp.* United or cemented with glue.

GLŪ'ER, *n.* One who cements with glue.

GLŪ'EY, *a.* Viscous; glutinous.

GLŪ'EY-NESS, *n.* The quality of being gluey.

GLŪ'ING, *ppr.* Cementing with glue.

GLŪ'ISH, *a.* Having the nature of glue. *Sherwood.*

GLUM, *a.* [Scot. *gloum*, a frown.] Frowning; sullen. [*Colloquial.*]

GLUM, *n.* Sullenness; and, as a verb, to look sullen. [*Not in use.*]

GLUM, *v. t.* [from *gloom*.] To look sourly; to be sour of countenance. [*Obs.*]

GLU-MA'CEOUS, *a.* Having glumes; consisting of glumes. *Barton.*

GLŪME, *n.* [L. *gluma*, from *glubo*, to bark or peel, or Gr. γλυφω.]

In *botany*, the calyx or corol of grain and grasses, formed of valves, embracing the seed, often terminated by the *arista* or beard, the husk or chaff of grain. *Milne. Martyn.*

GLUM'MY, *a.* Dark; gloomy; dismal.

GLŪ'MOUS, *a.* A *glumous* flower is a kind of aggregate flower, having a filiform receptacle, with a common glume at the base. *Martyn.*

GLUT, *v. i.* [L. *glutio*; Fr. *engloutir*; Russ. *glotayu*, to swallow; W. *gluth*, a glutton; *glythu*, to gormandize; from *lluth*, a swallow, greediness; It. *ghiotto*, Low L. *gluto*, a glutton; Heb. Ch. בלע. (See Ar. غلغ.) Class Ld, No. 17. The sense is to crowd, to stuff.]

1. To swallow, or to swallow greedily; to gorge. *Milton.*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust; as, to *glut* the appetites. *Denham.*

3. To feast or delight even to satiety.

His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
Torn from his breast, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*

4. To fill or furnish beyond sufficiency; as, to *glut* the market.

5. To saturate. *Boyle.*

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GLUT, *n.* That which is swallowed. *Milton.*

2. Plenty even to loathing.

He shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Estrange.*

A *glut* of study and retirement. *Pope.*

3. More than enough; superabundance. *B. Jonson.*

4. Any thing that fills or obstructs the passage. *Woodward.*

5. A large wooden wedge. *New England.*

GLŪ'TE-AL, *a.* [Gr. γλουτος, nates.]

The *gluteal artery*, is a branch of the hypogastric or internal iliac artery, which supplies the gluteal muscles. *Coxe. Hooper.*

The *gluteal muscles*, are three large muscles on each side, which make up the fleshy part of the buttocks. *Parr.*

GLŪ'TEN, *n.* [L. See GLUE.] A tough, elastic substance, of a grayish color, which becomes brown and brittle by drying; found in the flour of wheat and other grain. It contributes much to the nutritive quality of flour, and gives tenacity to its paste. A similar substance is found in the juices of certain plants. *Brande.*

GLŪ'TE-US, *n.* The large, thick muscle on which we sit.

GLŪ'TIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To unite with glue; to cement. *Bailey.*

GLŪ'TIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* United with glue.

GLŪ'TIN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Uniting with glue.

GLU-TIN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of uniting with glue. *Bailey.*

GLŪ'TIN-A-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of cementing; tenacious.

GLU-TIN-OS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being glutinous; viscousness.

GLŪ'TIN-OUS, *a.* [L. *glutinosus.*]

1. Viscous; viscid; tenacious; having the quality of glue; resembling glue. Starch is *glutinous.*

2. In *botany*, besmeared with a slippery moisture; as, a *glutinous* leaf. *Martyn.*

GLŪ'TIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Viscosity; viscidity; the quality of glue; tenacity. *Cheyne.*

GLUT'TED, *pp.* Cloyed; filled beyond sufficiency.

GLUT'TON, (glut'n,) *n.* [Low L. *gluto*; Fr. *glouton.* See GLUT.]

1. One who indulges to excess in eating.

2. One eager of any thing to excess.

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy. *Granville.*

3. In *zoölogy*, the Gulo vulgaris, found in the north of Europe and Siberia. It grows to the length of three feet, but has short legs and moves slowly. It is a carnivorous animal, and, in order to catch its prey, it climbs a tree, and from that darts down upon a deer or other animal. It is named from its voracious appetite. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

Its voracity has been ridiculously exaggerated. *Cuvier.*

GLUT'TON-IZE, *v. i.* To eat to excess; to eat voraciously; to indulge the appetite to excess; to be luxurious. *Trans. of Grellman.*

GLUT'TON-LIKE, *a.* Like a glutton; greedy.

GLUT'TON-OUS, } *a.* Given to excessive eating;
GLUT'TON-ISH, } indulging the appetite for food to excess; as, a *gluttonous* age. *Raleigh.*

2. Consisting in excessive eating; as, *gluttonous* delight. *Milton.*

GLUT'TON-OUS-LY, *adv.* With the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.

GLUT'TON-Y, *n.* Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food.

2. Luxury of the table.

Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts. *Milton.*

3. Voracity of appetite. *Encyc.*

GLYC'E-RIN, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς, sweet.]

A sweet substance that forms the basis of fatty matter; a transparent liquid, without color or smell, of a sirupy consistence. *Ure.*

GLŸ-CŌ'NI-AN, } *a.* [Low L. *glyconium.*]
GLŸ-CON'IC, }

Denoting a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of three feet, a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic; as, *glyconic* measure. *Johnson.*

GLY-CYR'RHI-ZIN, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς, sweet, and ῥιζ, a root.] A peculiar saccharine matter obtained from the root of the *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or common liquorice. *Brande.*

GLYN. See GLEN.

GLYPH, (glif,) *n.* [Gr. γλυφη, from γλυφω, to carve.]

In *sculpture* and *architecture*, a notch, canal, channel, or cavity, intended as an ornament, and usually perpendicular. *Chambers.*

GLYPH'IC, *n.* A picture or figure by which a word is implied. [See HIEROGLYPHIC.]

GLYP'TIC, *a.* In *mineralogy*, figured.

GLYP'TICS, *n.* [supra.] The art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYP'TO-DON, *n.* [Gr. γλυπτος, engraved, and ὀδους, tooth.]

An extinct quadruped of the Armadillo family, of the size of an ox, covered with scales, and having fluted teeth. *Mantell. Brande.*

GLYP-TO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. γλυπτος and γραφω.] Describing the methods of engraving on precious stones.

GLYP-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Supra.] A description of the art of engraving on precious stones. *British Critic.*

GLYP-TO-THĒ'CA, *n.* [Gr. γλυφω and θηκη.] A building or room for the preservation of works of sculpture. *Brande.*

GNAR, (när,) } *v. i.* [Sax. *gnyrran, gnornian*; Dan.
GNARL, (närl,) } *knurrer*; Sw. *knarra*; D. *gnorren, knorren*; G. *gnurren, knarren.*]

To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

And wolves are *gnarling* which shall gnaw thee first. *Shak.*

[GNAR is nearly obsolete.]

GNARL'ED, (närld,) *a.* Knotty; full of knots; as, the *gnarled* oak. *Shak.*

GNARL'Y, *a.* Knotty; full of knots; as, the *gnarly* oak. *Rich. Dict.*

GNASH, (nash,) *v. t.* [Dan. *knasker*; Sw. *gnissla* and *knastra.* Qu. D. *knarzen*, G. *knirrschen*, to gnash, and It. *ganascia*, the jaw.]

To strike the teeth together, as in anger or pain; as, to *gnash* the teeth in rage. *Dryden.*

GNASH, (nash,) *v. i.* To grind the teeth.

He shall *gnash* with his teeth and melt away. — Ps. cxii.

2. To rage even to collision with the teeth; to growl.

They *gnashed* on me with their teeth. — Ps. xxxv.

GNASH'ING, (nash'ing,) *ppr.* Striking the teeth together, as in anger, rage, or pain.

GNASH'ING, (nash'ing,) *n.* A grinding or striking of the teeth in rage or anguish.

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth. — Matt. viii.

GNASH'ING-LY, *adv.* With gnashing.

GNAT, (nat,) *n.* [Sax. *gnæt.* Qu. Gr. κωνωψ.]

1. A name applied to several insects, of the genus Culex. Their mouth is formed by a flexible sheath, inclosing bristles pointed like stings. The sting is a tube containing five or six spiculæ of exquisite fineness, dentated or edged. The most troublesome of this genus is the musqueto. *Encyc. Cyc.*

2. Any thing proverbially small.

Ye blind guides, who strain at a *gnat*, and swallow a camel. — Matt. xxiii.

GNAT'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A flower, called also BEE-FLOWER. *Johnson.*

GNA-THON'IC, (na-) } *a.* [L. *gnatho*, a flatter-
GNA-THON'IC-AL, (na-) } er.]

Flattering; deceitful. [*Not in use.*]

GNAT'-SNAP-PER, *n.* A bird that catches gnats. *Hakewill.*

GNAT'-WŌRM, (nat'wurm,) *n.* A small water insect, produced by a gnat, and which, after its several changes, is transformed into a gnat; the larva of a gnat. *Cyc.*

GNAW, (naw,) *v. t.* [Sax. *gnagan*; G. *nagen*; D. *knaagen*; Sw. *gnaga*; W. *cnoi*; Gr. κναω, to scrape; Ir. *cnagh, cnaoi*, consumption; *cnuigh*, a maggot; *cnaoidhim*, to gnaw, to consume.]

1. To bite off by little and little; to bite or scrape off with the fore teeth; to wear away by biting. The rats *gnaw* a board or plank; a worm *gnaws* the wood of a tree or the plank of a ship.

2. To eat by biting off small portions of food with the fore teeth.

3. To bite in agony or rage.

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. — Rev. xvi.

4. To waste; to fret; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean picked; his very bones they *gnaw.* *Dryden.*

GNAW, (naw,) *v. i.* To use the teeth in biting.

I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me. *Sidney.*

GNAW'ED, (nawd,) *pp.* or *a.* Bit; corroded.

GNAW'ER, (naw'er,) *n.* He or that which gnaws or corrodes.

GNAW'ING, (naw'ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Biting off by little and little; corroding; eating by slow degrees.

GNEISS, (nīce,) *n.* [Qu. Dan. *gnister*, Sw. *gnistas*, to sparkle.]

In *mineralogy*, a species of aggregated rock, composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, of a structure more or less distinctly slaty. The layers, whether straight or curved, are frequently thick, but often vary considerably in the same specimen. It passes on one side into granite, from which it differs in its slaty structure, and on the other into mica-slate. It is rich in metallic ores. *Kirwan. Cleaveland.*

Gneiss often contains hornblende. The only difference between this and granite consists in the stratified and slaty disposition of gneiss. *Hitchcock.*

GNEIS'SOID, *a.* Having some of the characteristics of gneiss; applied to rocks of an intermediate character between granite and gneiss, or mica-slate and gneiss.

GNEIS'SŌSE, *a.* Having the general structure of gneiss. *Lyell.*

GNOFF, (nof,) *n.* A miser. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

GNŌME, (nōme,) *n.* [Gr. γνωμη.]

1. An imaginary being, supposed by the cabalists to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c. *Encyc.*

2. A brief reflection or maxim. [*Not used.*]

GNOM'IC, (nom'ik,) } *a.* [Gr γνωμη.]
GNOM'IC-AL, (nom'ik-al,) }

Sententious; uttering or containing maxims, or striking detached thoughts; as, *gnomic* poetry, like the book of Proverbs. [*Little used.*]

GNO-MO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to gnomology.
GNO-MO-LOG'IC-AL, }

GNO-MOL'O-GY, (no-mol'o-jy,) *n.* [Gr. γνωμη, a maxim or sentence, and λογος, discourse.]

A collection of maxims, grave sentences, or reflections. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

GNŌ'MON, (nō'mon,) *n.* [Gr. γνώμων, an index, from the root of γινωσκω, to know.]

1. In *dialing*, the style or pin, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day. The line whose shadow shows the time is parallel to the axis of the earth. *Brande.*

2. In *astronomy*, a style or column erected perpendicular to the horizon, for making astronomical observations. Its principal use was to find the altitude of the sun by measuring the length of its shadow. *Brande.*

3. The *gnomon* of a globe, is the index of the hour-circle. *Encyc.*

4. In *geometry*, the part of a parallelogram which remains when one of the parallelograms about its diagonal is removed. *Brande.*

GNO-MON'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the art of dial-
GNO-MON'IC-AL, } ing. *Chambers.*

Gnomonic projection. See PROJECTION.

GNO-MON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of the gnomonic projection. *P. Cyc.*

GNO-MON'ICS, *n.* The art or science of dialing, or of constructing dials to show the hour of the day by the shadow of a gnomon.

GNO-MON-OL'O-GY, *n.* A treatise on dialing.

GNOS'TIC, (nos'tik,) *n.* [L. *gnosticus*; Gr. γνωστικος, from γινωσκω, to know.]

The Gnostics were a sect of philosophers that arose in the first ages of Christianity, who pretended they were the only men who had a true knowledge of the Christian religion. They formed for themselves a system of theology, agreeable to the philosophy of Pytnagoras and Plato, to which they accommodated their interpretations of Scripture. They held that all natures, intelligible, intellectual, and material, are derived by successive emanations from the infinite fountain of Deity. These emanations they called *æons*, αιωνες. These doctrines were derived from the Oriental philosophy. *Encyc. Enfield.*

GNOS'TIC, (nos'tik,) *a.* Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines.

GNOS'TI-CISM, (nos'te-sizm,) *n.* The doctrines, principles, or system of philosophy taught by the Gnostics. *Enfield.*

GNŪ, (nū,) *n.* The Catoblepas Gnu, a ruminant mammal of the tribe Bovidæ, inhabiting Southern Africa, whose form partakes of that of the horse, the ox, and the deer.

2. The draft iron attached to the end of a plow beam, (clevis, clevy.) [*Local.*]

GŌ, *v. i.*; *pret.* WENT; *pp.* GONE. WENT belongs to the root Sax. *wendan*, a different word. [Sax. *gan*; G. *gehen*; Dan. *gaaer*; Sw. *gå*; D. *gaan*; Basque, *gan.* This is probably a contracted word, but the original is obscure. In Goth. *gaggan*, to go, seems to be the Eng. *gang*; and *gad* may belong to a different family. The primary sense is to pass, and either to *go* or *come.* Sax. *ga forth*, go forth; *ga hither*, come hither; *her gæth*, he comes.]

1. In *a general sense*, to move; to pass; to proceed from one place, state, or station, to another; opposed to *resting.* A mill *goes* by water or by steam; a ship *goes* at the rate of five knots an hour; a clock *goes* fast or slow; a horse *goes* lame; a fowl or a ball *goes* with velocity through the air.

The mourners go about the streets. — Eccles. xii.

2. To walk; to move on the feet, or step by step. The child begins to *go* alone at a year old.

You know that love
Will creep in service where it cannot *go.* *Shak.*

3. To walk leisurely; not to run.

Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long that *going* will scarce serve the turn. *Shak.*

4. To travel; to journey by land or water. I must *go* to Boston; he has *gone* to Philadelphia; the minister is *going* to France.

5. To depart; to move from a place; opposed to *come.* The mail *goes* and comes every day, or twice a week.

I will let you *go*, that ye may sacrifice. — Ex. viii.

6. To proceed; to pass.

And so the jest *goes* round. *Dryden.*

7. To move; to pass in any manner or to any end; as, to *go* to bed; to *go* to dinner; to *go* to war.

8. To move or pass customarily from place to place, denoting custom or practice. The child *goes* to school; a ship *goes* regularly to London; we *go* to church.

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9. To proceed from one state or opinion to another; to change. He *goes* from one opinion to another; his estate is *going* to ruin.

10. To proceed in mental operations; to advance; to penetrate. We can *go* but a very little way in developing the causes of things.

11. To proceed or advance in accomplishing an end. This sum will not *go* far toward full payment of the debt.

12. To apply; to be applicable. The argument *goes* to this point only; it *goes* to prove too much.

13. To apply one's self.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

14. To have recourse to; as, to *go* to law.

15. To be about to do; as, I was *going* to say; I am *going* to begin harvest. [This use is chiefly confined to the participle.]

16. To pass; to be accounted in value. All this *goes* for nothing; this coin *goes* for a crown.

17. To circulate; to pass in report. The story *goes*.

18. To pass; to be received; to be accounted or understood to be.

And the man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul. — 1 Sam. xvii.

19. To move, or be in motion, as a machine. [See No. 1.]

20. To move, as a fluid; to flow.

The god I am, whose yellow water flows
Around these fields, and fattens as it *goes*,
Tiber my name. *Dryden.*

21. To have a tendency.

Against right reason all your counsels *go*. *Dryden.*

22. To be in compact or partnership.

They were to *go* equal shares in the booty. *L'Estrange.*

23. To be guided or regulated; to proceed by some principle or rule. We are to *go* by the rules of law, or according to the precepts of Scripture.

We are to *go* by another measure. *Sprat.*

24. To be pregnant. The females of different animals *go* some a longer, some a shorter time.

25. To pass; to be alienated in payment or exchange. If our exports are of less value than our imports, our money must *go* to pay the balance.

26. To be loosed or released; to be freed from restraint. Let me *go*; let *go* the hand.

27. To be expended. His estate *goes* or has *gone* for spirituous liquors. [See No. 24.]

28. To extend; to reach. The line *goes* from one end to the other. His land *goes* to the bank of the Hudson.

29. To extend or lead in any direction. This road *goes* to Albany.

30. To proceed; to extend. This argument *goes* far toward proving the point; it *goes* a great way toward establishing the innocence of the accused.

31. To have effect; to extend in effect; to avail; to be of force or value. Money *goes* further now than it did during the war.

32. To extend in meaning or purport.

His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden.*

[In the three last examples, the sense of *go* depends on *far, farther, further*.]

33. To have a currency or use, as custom, opinion, or manners.

I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbuthnot.*

34. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient; with *to* or *into*. The substances which *go into* this composition; many qualifications *go to* make up the well-bred man.

35. To proceed; to be carried on. The business *goes* on well.

36. To proceed to final issue; to terminate; to succeed.

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Waits.*

37. To proceed in a train, or in consequences.

How *goes* the night, boy? *Shak.*

38. To fare; to be in a good or ill state. How *goes* it, comrade?

39. To have a tendency or effect; to operate.

These cases *go* to show that the court will vary the construction of instruments. *Mass. Reports.*

To go about; to set one's self to a business; to attempt; to endeavor.

They never *go about* to hide or palliate their vices. *Swift.*

2. In *seamen's language*, to tack; to turn the head of a ship.

To go abroad; to walk out of a house.

2. To be uttered, disclosed, or published.

To go against; to invade; to march to attack.

2. To be in opposition; to be disagreeable.

To go aside; to withdraw; to retire into a private situation.

2. To err; to deviate from the right way.

To go astray; to wander; to break from an inclosure; also, to leave the right course; to depart from law or rule; to sin; to transgress.

To go away; to depart; to go to a distance.

To go between; to interpose; to mediate; to attempt to reconcile or to adjust differences.

To go by; to pass near and beyond.

2. To pass away unnoticed; to omit.

3. To find or get in the conclusion.

In argument with men, a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milton.*

[A phrase now little used.]

To go down; to descend in any manner.

2. To fail; to come to nothing.

3. To be swallowed or received, not rejected. The doctrine of the divine right of kings will not *go down* in this period of the world.

To go for nothing; to have no meaning or efficacy.

To go forth; to issue or depart out of a place.

To go forward; to advance.

To go hard with; to be in danger of a fatal issue; to have difficulty to escape.

To go in; to enter.

To go in to; to have sexual commerce with. *Scripture.*

To go in and out; to do the business of life.

2. To go freely; to be at liberty. *John* x.

To go off; to depart to a distance; to leave a place or station.

2. To die; to decease.

3. To be discharged, as fire-arms; to explode.

To go on; to proceed; to advance forward.

2. To be put on, as a garment. The coat will not *go on*.

To go out; to issue forth; to depart from.

2. To go on an expedition. *Shak.*

3. To become extinct, as light or life; to expire. A candle *goes out*; fire *goes out*.

And life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure. *Addison.*

4. To become public. This story *goes out* to the world.

To go over; to read; to peruse; to study.

2. To examine; to view or review; as, to *go over* an account.

If we *go over* the laws of Christianity. *Tillotson.*

3. To think over; to proceed or pass in mental operation.

4. To change sides; to pass from one party to another.

5. To revolt.

6. To pass from one side to the other, as of a river.

To go through; to pass in a substance; as, to *go through* water.

2. To execute; to accomplish; to perform thoroughly; to finish; as, to *go through* an operation.

3. To suffer; to bear; to undergo; to sustain to the end; as, to *go through* a long sickness; to *go through* an operation.

To go through with; to execute effectually.

To go under; to be talked of or known, as by a title or name; as, to *go under* the name of reformers.

To go up; to ascend; to rise.

To go upon; to proceed as on a foundation; to take as a principle supposed or settled; as, to *go upon* a supposition.

To go with; to accompany; to pass with others.

2. To side with; to be in party or design with.

To go ill with; to have ill fortune; not to prosper.

To go well with; to have good fortune; to prosper.

To go without; to be or remain destitute.

Go to; come, move, begin; *a phrase of exhortation*; also a phrase of scornful exhortation.

GŌ'-BE-TWEEN, *n.* [*go* and *between*.] An interposer; one who transacts business between parties. *Shak.*

GŌ'-BY, *n.* [*go* and *by*.] Evasion; escape by artifice. *Collier.*

2. A passing without notice; a thrusting away; a shifting off; as, to give a proposal the *go-by*.

GŌ'-CART, *n.* [*go* and *cart*.] A machine with wheels, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

GŌAD, *n.* [Sax. *gad*, a goad; Sw. *gadd*, a sting; Scot. *gad*, a goad, a rod, the point of a spear; Ir. *gath*, *goth*, a goad; W. *goth*, a push. The sense is, a shoot, a point.]

A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster.

GŌAD, *v. t.* To prick; to drive with a goad.

2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to urge forward, or to rouse by any thing pungent, severe, irritating, or inflaming. He was *goaded* by sarcastic remarks or by abuse; *goaded* by desire or other passion.

GŌAD'ED, *pp.* Pricked; pushed on by a goad; instigated.

GŌAD'ING, *ppr.* Pricking; driving with a goad; inciting; urging on; rousing.

GŌAL, *n.* [Fr. *gaule*, a long pole; W. *gwyal*, Arm. *goalenn*, a staff.]

1. The point set to bound a race, and to which they run; the mark.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton.*

2. Any starting post. *Milton.*

3. The end or final purpose; the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish.

Each individual seeks a several *goal*. *Pope.*

GŌAR, *n.* More usually GORE, which see.

GŌAR'ISH, *a.* Patched; mean. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

GŌAT, *n.* [Sax. *gæt*; D. *geit*; G. *geiss*; Sw. *get*; Dan. *gedebuk*, a he-goat; Russ. *koza*.]

An animal or quadruped of the genus Capra. The horns are hollow, turned upward, erect, and scabrous. Goats are nearly of the size of sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile. They delight to frequent rocks and mountains, and subsist on scanty, coarse food. The milk of the goat is sweet, nourishing, and medicinal, and the flesh furnishes provisions to the inhabitants of countries where they abound.

GŌAT'-CHAF'ER, *n.* An insect, a kind of beetle. *Bailey.*

GŌAT'FISH, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean, *Balistes capriscus*. *Booth.*

GŌAT'HERD, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend goats. *Spenser.*

GŌAT'ISH, *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality; of a rank smell. *More.*

2. Lustful. *Shak.*

GŌAT'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a goat; lustfully.

GŌAT'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being goatish; lustfulness.

GŌAT'-MAR'JO-RAM, *n.* Goat-beard.

GŌAT'-MILK-ER, *n.* A kind of bird, so called from being supposed to suck goats; the goat-sucker. *Bailey.*

GŌAT'S'BEARD, *n.* In *botany*, a plant of the genus Tragopogon.

GŌAT'SKIN, *n.* The skin of a goat. *Pope.*

GŌAT'S'-RUE, *n.* A plant of the genus Galega.

GŌAT'S'-STONES, *n.* The *greater goat's-stones* is the Satyrium; the *lesser*, the Orchis.

GŌAT'S'-THORN, *n.* A plant of the genus Astragalus.

GŌAT'-SUCK-ER, *n.* In *ornithology*, a bird of the genus Caprimulgus, so called from the opinion that it would suck goats. It is called, also, the *fern-owl*. In Bailey, it is called a *goat-milker*.

GOB, *n.* [Fr. *gobe*; W. *gob*, a heap. Qu. Heb. גב, a hill, a boss; Ch. גבא *geba*, to raise.]

A little mass or collection; a mouthful. [*A low word.*] *L'Estrange.*

GOB'BET, *n.* [Fr. *gobe*, supra.]

A small piece; a mouthful; a lump. *Shak. Addison.*

GOB'BET, *v. t.* To swallow in masses or mouthfuls [*A low word.*] *L'Estrange.*

GOB'BET-LY, *adv.* In pieces. *Huloet.*

GOB'BING, *n.* In *mining*, the refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal. *Brande.*

GOB'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gober*, to swallow.]

To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily. *Prior. Swift.*

GOB'BLE, *v. i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. *Prior.*

GOB'BLED, *pp.* Swallowed hastily.

GOB'BLER, *n.* One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer.

2. A name sometimes given to the turkey-cock.

GOB'BLING, *ppr.* Swallowing hastily.

2. Making a noise like a turkey.

GOB'E-LIN, *a.* A term applied to a species of rich tapestry in France. The term is derived from Gilles *Gobelins*, a celebrated dyer in the reign of Francis I. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

GOB'LET, *n.* [Fr. *gobelet*; Arm. *gob* or *gobeled*; Heb. גבין.]

A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle.

We love not loaded boards and *goblets* crowned. *Denham.*

GOB'LIN, *n.* [Fr. *gobelin*; G. *kobold*, a goblin; D. *kabouter*, a boy, an elf; *kabouter-mannetje*, a goblin; Arm. *gobylin*; W. *coblyn*, a knocker, a thumper, a pecker, a fiend; *cobiaw*, to knock; from *cob*, a top, a thump.]

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, replied. *Milton.*

2. A fairy; an elf. *Shak.*

GŌ'BY, *n.* A name given to certain spinous-finned fishes, allied to the blenny, and forming the genus Gobius. They are mostly small sea-fishes, and can live for some time out of the water. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

GOD, *n.* [Sax. *god*; G. *gott*; D. *god*; Sw. and Dan. *gud*; Goth. *goth* or *guth*; Pers. خدا *goda* or *choda*; Hindoo, *khoda*, *codam*. As this word and *good* are written exactly alike in Saxon, it has been inferred that *God* was named from his *goodness*. But the corresponding words in most of the other languages are not the same, and I believe no instance can be

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found of a name given to the Supreme Being from the attribute of goodness. It is probably an idea too remote from the rude conceptions of men in early ages. Except the word *Jehovah*, I have found the name of the Supreme Being to be usually taken from his supremacy or power, and to be equivalent to lord or ruler, from some root signifying to press or exert force. Now, in the present case, we have evidence that this is the sense of this word; for, in Persic, *goda* is rendered *dominus, possessor, princeps*, as is a derivative of the same word. See Cast *Lex.* col. 231.]

1. The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the eternal and infinite Spirit, the Creator, and the Sovereign of the Universe.

God is a spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. — John iv.

2. A false god; a heathen deity; an idol.

Fear not the *gods* of the Amorites. — Judges vi.

3. A prince; a ruler; a magistrate or judge; an angel. Thou shalt not revile the *gods*, nor curse the ruler of thy people. *Exod.* xxii. *Ps.* xcvii.

[*Gods* here is a bad translation.]

4. Any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honored as the chief good.

Whose *god* is their belly. — Phil. iii.

GOD, *v. t.* To deify. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GOD'CHILD, *n.* [*god* and *child.*] One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and promises to see educated as a Christian.

GOD'DAUGH-TER, (-daw-ter,) *n.* [*god* and *daughter.*] A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism. [See GODFATHER.]

GOD'DESS, *n.* A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex.

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty. *Addison.*

2. In *the language of love*, a woman of superior charms or excellence.

GOD'DESS-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a goddess. *Pope.*

GOD'FA-THER, *n.* [Sax. *god* and *fæder.* The Saxons used, also, *godsibb*, good relation.]

A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism, in the English and Roman Catholic churches; who makes himself a surety for the child, that he will "forsake the devil and all his works, and constantly believe God's holy word, and obediently keep his commandments."

[Bingham maintains that, during the four first centuries, there was but one sponsor for a child, and that one the parent, or some person who had the charge of it. Afterward, the number of sponsors was increased, and the parents excluded from the office. *Murdock.*]

GOD'FA-THER, *v. t.* To act as godfather; to take under one's fostering care. *Burke.*

GOD'HEAD, (god'hed,) *n.* [*god* and Sax. *hade*, state.]

1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence; *applied to the true God, and to heathen deities.* *Milton. Prior.*

2. A deity in person; a god or goddess. *Dryden.*

GOD'LESS, *a.* Having no reverence for God; impious; ungodly; irreligious; wicked. *Hooker.*

2. Atheistical; having no belief in the existence of God. *Milton.*

GOD'LESS-LY, *adv.* Irreverently; atheistically.

GOD'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being impious or irreligious. *Bp. Hall.*

GOD'LIKE, *a.* Resembling God; divine.

2. Resembling a deity, or heathen divinity.

3. Of superior excellence; as, *godlike* virtue; a *godlike* prince.

GOD'LIKE-NESS, *n.* The state of being godlike.

GOD'LI-LY, *adv* Piously; righteously. *H. Wharton.*

GOD'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *godly.*] Piety; belief in God, and reverence for his character and laws.

2. A religious life; a careful observance of the laws of God, and performance of religious duties, proceeding from love and reverence for the divine character and commands; Christian obedience.

Godliness is profitable unto all things. — 1 Tim. iv.

3. Revelation; the system of Christianity.

Without controversy, great is the mystery of *godliness*; God was manifest in the flesh. — 1 Tim. iii.

GOD'LING, *n.* A little deity; a diminutive god; as, a puny *godling*. *Dryden.*

GOD'LY, *a.* [*godlike.*] Pious; reverencing God, and his character and laws.

2. Living in obedience to God's commands, from a principle of love to him and reverence of his character and precepts; religious; righteous; as, a *godly* person.

3. Pious; conformed to God's law; as, a *godly* life.

GOD'LY, *adv.* Piously; righteously.

All that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. — 2 Tim. iii.

GOD'LY-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [Sax. *god*, good, and *head.*] Goodness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GOD'MOTH-ER, (-muth'er,) *n.* [*god* and *mother.*] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. [See GODFATHER.]

GO-DOWN', *n.* In *the East Indies*, a corruption of the Malay word *godong*, a warehouse. *Smart.*

GO-DROON', *n.* [Fr. *godron*, a ruffle or puff.]

In *architecture*, a kind of inverted fluting or bending for ornament. *Elmes.*

GOD'SEND, *n.* Something sent by God; an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune.

GOD'SHIP, *n.* Deity; divinity; the rank or character of a god.

O'er hills and dales their *godships* came. *Prior.*

GOD'SMITH, *n.* A maker of idols. *Dryden.*

GOD'SON, (-sun,) *n.* [Sax. *godsunu.*]

One for whom another has been sponsor at the font.

GOD'SPEED, *n.* Good speed, that is, success. 2 *John* 10.

GOD'S'-PEN-NY, *n.* An earnest-penny. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GOD'WARD, *adv.* Toward God. [*An ill-formed word.*]

GOD'WIT, *n.* [Ice. *god* and *veide.*]

A name common to a genus of birds, the Limosa, having long legs and long, flexible bills. The Black-tailed Godwit, in its summer plumage, has the feathers on the head, neck, and back, of a light reddish-brown, those on the belly white, and the tail is regularly barred with black and white. This bird frequents fens and the banks of rivers, and its flesh is esteemed a great delicacy. *Partington.*

GOD'YELD, } *adv.* [Supposed to be contracted from
GOD'YIELD, } *good*, or *god*, and *shield.*]

A term of thanks. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GŌ'EL, *a.* [Sax. *gealew.*] Yellow. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

GŌ'EN, *part. pret.* of Go, formerly so written.

GŌ'ER, *n.* [from *go.*] One that goes; a runner or walker; one that has a gait, good or bad. *Wotton.*

2. One that transacts business between parties; *in an ill sense.* *Shak.*

3. A foot. *Chapman.*

4. A term applied to a horse; as, a good *goer*; a safe *goer.* [*Unusual in the United States.*]

GŌ'E-TY, *n.* [Gr. γοητεια.] [*Beaum. & Fl.*

Invocation of evil spirits. [*Not in use.*] *Hallowell.*

GOFF, *n.* [Qu. W. *gofol*, contracted, a word composed of *go* and *fôl*, foolish; or Fr. *gaffe*; or a contraction of *D. kolf*, a club.]

A foolish clown; also, a game. [*Obs.*] [See GOLF.]

GOFF'ISH, *a.* Foolish; stupid. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GOG, *n.* [W. *gog*, activity, rapidity; probably allied to *gig.* See AGOG.]

Haste; ardent desire to go. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GOG'GLE, (gog'l,) *v. i.* [*W. gogelu*, to shun; *go*, a prefix, and *gelu*, from *cêl*, a shelter, coinciding with L. *celo*; or from *gog.*]

To strain or roll the eyes.

And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras.*

GOG'GLE, *a.* Having full eyes; staring. *B. Jonson.*

GOG'GLE, *n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye.

GOG'GLED, *a.* Prominent; staring, as the eye. *Herbert.*

GOG'GLE-EYE, *n.* A rolling or staring eye. *B. Jonson.*

GOG'GLE-EYED, (gog'l-ide,) *a.* Having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes. *Ascham.*

GOG'GLES, (gog'glz,) *n. pl.* [*W. gogelu*, to shelter. See GOGGLE, the verb.]

1. In *surgery*, instruments used to cure squinting, or the distortion of the eyes which occasions it. *Encyc.*

2. Cylindrical tubes, in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c., and sometimes with colored glasses, to abate the intensity of light.

3. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.

GŌ'ING, *ppr.* [from *go.*] Moving; walking; traveling; turning; rolling; flying; sailing, &c.

GŌ'ING, *n.* The act of moving in any manner.

2. The act of walking. *Shak.*

3. Departure. *Milton.*

4. Pregnancy. *Grew.*

5. Procedure; way; course of life; behavior; deportment; used chiefly in the plural.

His eyes are on the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings*. — Job xxxiv.

6. Procedure; course of providential agency or government.

They have seen thy *goings*, O God; even the *goings* of my God, my King, in the sanctuary. — Ps. lxviii.

Going out, } in *Scripture*, utmost extremity or
Goings out, } limit; the point where an extended body terminates. *Num.* xxxiv. 5, 9.

2. Departure or journeying. *Num.* xxxiii.

GOI'TER, }
GOI'TRE, } *n.* [Fr. *goître.*]

The bronchocele; a cellulose or cystose tumor, the cells oval, currant-sized, or grape-sized, containing a serous fluid; sometimes their contents are caseous. It is seated in the thyroid gland, and appears on the anterior part of the neck. The same disease affects the testes and the female breasts, but in these situations is not called *bronchocele.* Cellular sarcoma is a name applicable to the disease in all locations.

The inhabitants of this part of the Valais are subject to *goiters.* *Coxe, Switz.*

GOI'TER-ED, }
GOI'TRED, } *a.* Affected with goiter.

GOI'TROUS, *a.* [Fr. *goîtreux.*]

1. Pertaining to the goiter; partaking of the nature of bronchocele.

3. Affected with bronchocele. *Journ. of Science.*

Let me not be understood as insinuating that the inhabitants in general are either *goitrous* or idiots. *Coxe, Switz.*

GŌ'LA, *n.* [It.; L. *gula.*]

In *architecture*, the same as CYMATIUM or CYMA.

GŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *gold*; G. *gold*; D. *goud*, a contracted word; Sw. and Dan. *guld*, from *gul*, *guul*, yellow. Hence the original pronunciation *goold*, still retained by some people. The Dan. *guul* is in Sax. *gealwe*, whence our *yellow*, that is, primarily, *bright*, from the Celtic, W. *gawl*, *galau*, *gole*, light, splendor; Gaelic *geal*, bright; Ar. جلا *egala*, to be clear or bright. Class Gl, No. 7.]

1. A precious metal of a bright yellow color, and the most ductile and malleable of all the metals. It is the heaviest metal except platinum, and, being a very dense, fixed substance, and not liable to be injured by air, it is well fitted to be used as coin, or a representative of commodities in commerce. Its ductility and malleability render it the most suitable metal for gilding. It is often found native in solid masses, as in Hungary and Peru; though generally in combination with silver, copper, or iron. *Encyc.*

2. Money.

For me the *gold* of France did not seduce. *Shak.*

3. Something pleasing or valuable; as, a heart of *gold.* *Shak.*

4. A bright yellow color; as, a flower edged with *gold.*

5. Riches; wealth.

Gold of pleasure; a plant of the genus Camelina, bearing yellow flowers, sometimes cultivated for the oil of its seeds.

GŌLD, *a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold; as, a *gold* chain.

GŌLD'BEAT-EN, (-bēt'n,) *a.* Gilded. [*Little used.*]

GŌLD'BEAT-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding. *Boyle.*

Goldbeater's skin; the intestines of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced very thin, and made fit to be applied to cuts and fresh wounds. *Quincy.*

GŌLD'BEAT-ING, *n.* The art or process of reducing gold to extremely thin leaves, by beating with a hammer. *Ure.*

GŌLD'BOUND, *a.* Encompassed with gold. *Shak.*

GŌLD COAST, *n.* In *geography*, the coast of Africa where gold is found; being a part of the coast of Guinea.

GOLD'-DUST, *n.* Gold in very fine particles.

GŌLD'EN, (gōld'n,) *a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold.

2. Bright; shining; splendid; as, the *golden* sun.

Reclining soft on many a *golden* cloud. *Rowe.*

3. Yellow; of a gold color; as, a *golden* harvest; *golden* fruit.

4. Excellent; most valuable; as, the *golden* rule. *Watts.*

5. Happy; pure; as, the *golden* age, the fabulous age of primeval simplicity and purity of manners in rural employments.

6. Preëminently favorable or auspicious; as, *golden* opinions. *Shak.*

Let not slip the *golden* opportunity. *Hamilton.*

Golden number; in *chronology*, a number showing the year of the moon's cycle.

Golden rule; in *arithmetic*, the rule of three, or rule of proportion.

GŌLD'EN-CLUB, *n.* An aquatic plant, bearing yellow flowers.

GŌLD'EN-CUPS, *n.* A plant of the genus Ranunculus.

GŌLD'EN-EYE, (gōld'n-ī,) *n.* A species of duck.

GŌLD'EN FLEECE, *n.* In *mythology*, the fleece of gold taken from the ram that bore Phryxus through the air to Colchis, and in quest of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition. *Ed. Encyc.*

GŌLD'EN-LOOK-ING, *a.* Appearing like gold.

GŌLD'EN-LUNG'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Hieracium.

GŌLD'EN-LY, *adv.* Splendidly; delightfully. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GŌLD'EN-MAID'EN-HAIR, *n.* A plant of the genus Polytrichum.

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GŌLD'EN-MOUSE'ĒAR, *n.* A plant of the genus Hieracium.

GŌLD'EN-ROD, *n.* A tall, coarse-looking herb, bearing yellow flowers; a name common to plants of the genus Solidago. *Partington.*

GŌLD'EN-ROD'-TREE, *n.* A shrub of the Canary Isles, of the genus Bosea. *Loudon.*

GŌLD'EN-SAM'PHIRE, *n.* A plant, the *Inula crithmifolia.* *Lee.*

GŌLD'EN-SAX'I-FRAGE, *n.* A plant, the *Chrysosplenium.*

GŌLD'EN-THIS'TLE, (gōld'n-this'l,) *n.* A plant of the genus Scolymus, bearing yellow flowers.

GŌLD'EN-TRESS-ED, *a.* Having tresses like gold.

GŌLD'EN-WING-ED, *a.* Having wings like gold.

GŌLD'FINCH, *n.* [Sax. *goldfinc.*]
The *Fringilla carduelis*, a beautiful singing-bird, so named from the color of its wings.

GŌLD'-FIND-ER, *n.* One who finds gold; one who empties jakes. *Swift.*

GŌLD'-FISH, } *n.* A fish of the genus Cyprinus,
GŌLD'EN-FISH, } of the size of a pilchard, so named from its bright color. These fishes are bred by the Chinese, in small ponds, in basins or porcelain vessels, and kept for ornament.

GŌLD'HAM-MER, *n.* A kind of bird. *Dict.*

GŌLD'-HILT-ED, *a.* Having a golden hilt.

GŌLD'ING, *n.* A sort of apple. *Dict.*

GŌLD'-LĀCE, *n.* A lace wrought with gold.

GŌLD'-LĀC-ED, (-lāste,) *a.* Trimmed with gold lace.

GŌLD'-LĒAF, *n.* Gold foliated or beaten into a thin leaf.

GŌLD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of gold.

GŌLD'NEY, *n.* A fish, the gilthead. *Dict.*

GŌLD'-PLEAS-URE, *n.* [For GOLD-OF-PLEASURE.] A plant of the genus Camelina.

GŌLD'-PROOF, *a.* Proof against bribery or temptation by money. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GŌLD'-SIZE, *n.* A size or glue for burnishing gilding. *Encyc.*

GŌLD'SMITH, *n.* An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold and silver.
2. A banker; one who manages the pecuniary concerns of others. *Goldsmiths* were formerly bankers in England, but in America the practice does not exist, nor is the word used in this sense.

GŌLD'-STICK, *n.* A colonel of a regiment of English lifeguards, who attends his sovereign on state occasions.

GŌLD'-THREAD, (-thred,) *n.* A thread formed of flatted gold laid over a thread of silk, by twisting it with a wheel and iron bobbins. *Ure.*
2. A small, evergreen plant, Coptis trifolia; so called from its fibrous, yellow roots. *United States.*

GŌLD'-WIRE, *n.* Wire made of gold; *usually*, silver wire gilded, or wire made from an ingot of silver, superficially covered with gold, and drawn through small, round holes. *Ure. Hebert.*

GŌLD'Y-LOCKS, *n.* A name given to certain plants of the genera Chrysocoma and Gnaphalium.

GOLF, *n.* [D. *kolf*, a club or bat; Dan. *kolv*, the butt end of a gun-stock.]
A game with a small ball and a bat or club crooked at the lower end, in which he who drives the ball into a series of small holes in the ground with the fewest strokes is the winner. *Strutt.*

GOLL, *n.* [Gr. γναλον, a cavity, and the hollow of the hand. Qu. is this the Celtic form of *vola?*]
Hands; paws; claws. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Sidney.*

GO-LŌE'-SHOE, (go-lō'shoo,) *n.* [Arm. *golo*, or *golei*, to cover.]
An over-shoe; a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry.

GO-LŌRE', *n.* Plenty; abundance. [*Obs.*] [See GALORE.]

GŌLT'SHUT, *n.* A small ingot of gold; in *Japan*, of silver, serving for money. *Smart.*

GOM, *n.* [Sax. *gum*; Goth. *guma.*]
A man. [*Obs.*]

GOM'AN, *n.* [Probably from *good man.*] A husband; a master of a family. [*Obs.*]

GOM-PHI'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. γομφος, a nail.]
A disease of the teeth, when they loosen and fall out of their sockets. *Brande.*

GOM-PHŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The immovable articulation of the teeth with the jaw-bone, like a nail in a board.

GO-MŪ'TI, *n.* A fibrous substance, resembling horse-hair, obtained from a kind of palm-tree, (*Borassus gomutus,*) of the Indian islands, and used for making cordage. *M'Culloch.*

GON'DO-LA, *n.* [It. *id.*; Fr. *gondole*; Arm. *gondolenn.*]
1. A flat-bottomed pleasure-boat, very long and narrow, used at Venice, in Italy, on the canals. It is painted black, and has a small cabin furnished with black curtains. A gondola of middle size is about thirty feet long and four broad, terminating at each end in a sharp point or peak rising to the hight of a man. It is usually rowed by two men, called *gondoliers*, who propel the boat by pushing the oars. The gondola is also used in other parts of Italy for a passage boat. *Encyc.*
2. A flat-bottomed boat for carrying produce, &c. *United States.*

GON-DO-LIĒR', *n.* A man who rows a gondola.

GONE, (pronounced nearly *gawn.*) *pp.* of Go. Departed.
It was told Solomon that Shimei had *gone* from Jerusalem to Gath. — 1 Kings ii.
2. Advanced; forward in progress; with *far*, *farther*, or *further*; as, a man *far gone* in intemperance.
3. Ruined; undone. Exert yourselves, or we are *gone.*
4. Past; as, these happy days are *gone*; sometimes with *by.* Those times are *gone by.*
5. Lost.
When her masters saw that the hope of their gains was *gone.* — Acts xvi.
6. Departed from life; deceased; dead.

GON'FA-LON, } *n.* [*gonfanon*, Chaucer; Fr. *gonfa-*
GON'FA-NON, } *lon*; Sax. *guthfana*, war-flag, composed of *guth*, war, Ir. *cath* or *cad*, W. *cad*, and Sax. *fana*, Goth. *fana*, L. *pannus*, cloth; in Sax. a flag.]
An ensign or standard; colors. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

GON-FA-LON-IĒR', *n.* A chief standard-bearer. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Wren.*

GONG, *n.* [Sax. *gang.*]
1. A privy or jakes. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
2. A Chinese instrument made of an alloy of copper and tin, of a circular form, producing, when struck, a very loud and harsh sound.

GO-NI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. γωνια, angle, and μετρον, measure.]
An instrument for measuring solid angles, as the angles of crystals, &c., or the inclination of planes. *Cyc.*
Reflecting goniometer; an instrument for measuring the angles of crystals by reflection. *Wollaston.*

GO-NI-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a goniometer. *Goniometrical lines* are used for measuring the quantity of angles. *Chambers.*

GO-NI-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring solid angles.

GON-OR-RHĒ'A, *n.* [Gr. γονος, semen, and ῥεω, to flow.]
A specific, contagious inflammation of the male urethra, or the female vagina, attended, from its early stages, with a profuse secretion of much mucus, intermingled with a little pus. This secretion contains the contagion of the disease. The disease is not a real *gonorrhœa*, but a *urethritis*, or *clytritis.*

GOOD, *a.* [Sax. *god*, or *good*; Goth. *goda*, *gods*, *goth*; G. *gut*; D. *goed*; Sw. and Dan. *god*; Gr. αγαθος; Pers. جود *egod.* In Russ. *godnei*, fit, suitable, seems to be the same word. The primary sense is strong, from extending, advancing, whence free, large, abundant, fit, and particularly, strong, firm, valid, (like *valid*, from *valeo*; *worth*, *virtue*, from *vireo*; Sax. *duguth*, virtue, from *dugan*, to be strong.) In the phrase a *good* deal, we observe the sense of extending; in the phrases a *good* title, a medicine *good* for a disease, we observe the sense of strong, efficacious. Ar. جاد *gauda*, to be liberal or copious, to overflow, to be good, to become better or more firm. See also جد *gada*, to be useful, profitable, or convenient. This word *good* has not the comparative and superlative degrees of comparison; but instead of them, *better* and *best*, from another root, are used. Class Gd, No. 3, 8.]
1. Valid; legally firm; not weak or defective; having strength adequate to its support; as, a *good* title; a *good* deed; a *good* claim.
2. Valid; sound; not weak, false, or fallacious; as, a *good* argument.
3. Complete, or sufficiently perfect, in its kind; having the physical qualities best adapted to its design and use; opposed to *bad*, *imperfect*, *corrupted*, *impaired.* We say, *good* timber, *good* cloth, a *good* soil, a *good* color.
And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very *good.* — Gen. i.
4. Having moral qualities best adapted to its design and use, or the qualities which God's law requires; virtuous; pious; religious; *applied to persons*, and opposed to *bad*, *vicious*, *wicked*, *evil.*
Yet peradventure for a *good* man some would even dare to die. — Rom. v.
5. Conformable to the moral law; virtuous; *applied to actions.*
In all things showing thyself a pattern of *good* works. — Tit. ii.
6. Proper; fit; convenient; seasonable; well adapted to the end. It was a *good* time to commence operations. He arrived in *good* time.
7. Convenient; useful; expedient; conducive to happiness.
It is not *good* that the man should be alone. — Gen. ii.
8. Sound; perfect; uncorrupted; undamaged. This fruit will keep *good* the whole year
9. Suitable to the taste or to health; wholesome; salubrious; palatable; not disagreeable or noxious; as, fruit *good* to eat; a tree *good* for food. *Gen.* ii.
10. Suited to produce a salutary effect; adapted to abate or cure; medicinal; salutary; beneficial; as, fresh vegetables are *good* for scorbutic diseases
11. Suited to strengthen or assist the healthful functions; as, a little wine is *good* for a weak stomach.
12. Pleasant to the taste; as, a *good* apple.
My son, eat thou honey, because it is *good*, and the honey-comb, which is sweet to thy taste. — Prov. xxiv.
13. Full; complete.
The Protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *good* third of its people. *Addison.*
14. Useful; valuable; having qualities of a tendency to produce a good effect.
All quality, that is *good* for any thing, is originally founded on merit. *Collier.*
15. Equal; adequate; competent. His security is *good* for the amount of the debt; applied to *persons* able to fulfill contracts.
Antonio is a *good* man. *Shak.*
16. Favorable; convenient for any purpose; as, a *good* stand for business; a *good* station for a camp.
17. Convenient; suitable; safe; as, a *good* harbor for ships.
18. Well qualified; able; skillful; or performing duties with skill and fidelity; as, a *good* prince; a *good* commander; a *good* officer; a *good* physician.
19. Ready; dextrous.
Those are generally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing else. *South.*
20. Kind; benevolent; affectionate; as, a *good* father; *good* will.
21. Kind; affectionate; faithful; as, a *good* friend.
22. Promotive of happiness; pleasant; agreeable; cheering; gratifying.
Behold, how *good* and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. — Ps. cxxxiii.
23. Pleasant or prosperous; as, *good* morrow, sir; *good* morning.
24. Honorable; fair; unblemished; unimpeached; as, a man of *good* fame or report.
A *good* name is better than precious ointment. — Eccles. vii.
25. Cheerful; favorable to happiness. Be of *good* comfort.
26. Great or considerable; not small nor very great; as, a *good* while ago; he is a *good* way off, or at a *good* distance; he has a *good* deal of leisure; I had a *good* share of the trouble. Here we see the primary sense of *extending*, *advancing.*
27. Elegant; polite; as, *good* breeding.
28. Real; serious; not feigned.
Love not in *good* earnest. *Shak.*
29. Kind; favorable; benevolent; humane.
The men were very *good* to us. — 1 Sam. xxv.
30. Benevolent; merciful; gracious.
Truly God is *good* to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart. — Ps. lxxiii.
31. Seasonable; commendable; proper.
Why trouble ye the woman, for she hath wrought a *good* work on me. — Matt. xxvi.
32. Pleasant; cheerful; festive.
We come in a *good* day. — 1 Sam. xxv.
33. Companionable; social; merry.
It is well known that Sir Roger had been a *good* fellow in his youth. *Arbuthnot.*
34. Brave; *in familiar language.* You are a *good* fellow.
35. In the phrases, the *good* man, applied to the master of the house, and *good* woman, applied to the mistress, *good* sometimes expresses a moderate degree of respect, and sometimes slight contempt. Among the first settlers of New England, it was used as a title instead of Mr.; as, *Goodman* Jones; *Goodman* Wells.
36. The phrase *good will* is equivalent to benevolence; but it signifies also an earnest desire, a hearty wish, entire willingness or fervent zeal; as, we entered into the service with a *good will*; he laid on stripes with a *good will.*
37. Comely; handsome; well-formed; as, a *good* person or shape.
38. Mild; pleasant; expressing benignity or other estimable qualities; as, a *good* countenance.
39. Mild; calm; not irritable or fractious; as, a *good* temper.
40. Kind; friendly; humane; as, a *good* heart or disposition.
Good advice; wise and prudent counsel.
Good heed; great care; due caution.
In good sooth; in good truth; in reality. [*Obs.*]
To make good; to perform; to fulfill; as, to *make good* one's word or promise; that is, to make it entire or unbroken.
2. To confirm or establish; to prove; to verify; as, to *make good* a charge or accusation.
3. To supply deficiency; to make up a defect or loss. I will *make good* what is wanting.

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4. To indemnify; to give an equivalent for damages. If you suffer loss, I will *make* it *good* to you.

5. To maintain; to carry into effect; as, to *make good* a retreat.

To stand good; to be firm or valid. His word or promise *stands good.*

To think good, to see good, is to be pleased or satisfied; to think to be expedient.

If ye *think good,* give me my price. — Zech. xi.

As good as; equally; no better than; the same as. We say, one is *as good as* dead. *Heb.* xi.

As good as his word; equaling in fulfillment what was promised; performing to the extent.

GOOD, *n.* That which contributes to diminish or remove pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity; benefit; advantage; opposed to *evil* or *misery.* The medicine will do neither *good* nor harm. It does my heart *good* to see you so happy.

There are many that say, Who will show us any *good?* — Ps. iv.

2. Welfare; prosperity; advancement of interest or happiness. He labored for the *good* of the state.

The *good* of the whole community can be promoted only by advancing the *good* of each of the members composing it. *Federalist, Jay.*

3. Spiritual advantage or improvement; as, the *good* of souls.

4. Earnest; not jest.

The *good* woman never died after this, till she came to die for *good* and all. *L'Estrange.*

The phrase for *good* and all, signifies, finally; to close the whole business; for the last time.

5. Moral works; actions which are just and in conformity to the moral law or divine precepts.

Depart from evil, and do *good.* — Ps. xxxiv.

6. Moral qualities; virtue; righteousness. I find no *good* in this man.

7. The best fruits; richness; abundance.

I will give you the *good* of the land. — Gen. xlv.

GOOD, *v. t.* To manure. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

GOOD, *adv. As good;* as well; with equal advantage. Had you not *as good* go with me? In America, we sometimes use *goods,* the Gothic word. Had you not *as goods* go?

In *replies, good* signifies well; right; it is satisfactory; I am satisfied. I will be with you to-morrow; answer, *Good,* very *good.* So we use *well,* from the root of L. *valeo,* to be strong.

GOOD'-BREED'ING, *n.* Polite manners, formed by a good education; a polite education.

GOOD'-BY'; farewell. See By.

GOOD-CON-DI'TION-ED, *a.* Being in a good state; having good qualities or favorable symptoms. *Sharp.*

GOOD-DAY', *n.* or *interj.* A term of salutation at meeting or parting; farewell.

GOOD'-FEL'LŌW, *n.* A boon companion.

[*This is hardly to be admitted as a compound word.*]

GOOD'-FEL'LŌW, *v. t.* To make a boon companion; to besot. [*Little used.*]

GOOD'-FEL'LŌW-SHIP, *n.* Merry society.

GOOD-FRI'DAY, *n.* A fast, in memory of our Savior's sufferings, kept on the *Friday* of *passion week.*

GOOD-HŪ'MOR, *n.* A cheerful temper or state of mind.

GOOD-HŪ'MOR-ED, *a.* Being of a cheerful temper.

GOOD-HŪ'MOR-ED-LY, *adv.* With a cheerful temper; in a cheerful way.

GOOD'LI-ER, *a.* More excellent.

GOOD'LI-EST, *a.* Most good or excellent.

GOOD-MAN'NERS, *n. pl.* Propriety of behavior; politeness; decorum.

GOOD-MOR'RŌW, *n.* or *interj.* A term of salutation; good-morning.

GOOD-NA'TURE, *n.* Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.

GOOD-NA'TUR-ED, *a.* Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.

GOOD'-NA'TUR-ED-LY, *adv.* With mildness of temper.

GOOD-NIGHT', *n.* or *interj.* A form of salutation in parting for the night.

GOOD'-NOW. An exclamation of wonder or surprise. *Dryden.*

2. An exclamation of entreaty. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GOOD-SENSE, *n.* Sound judgment.

GOOD'-SPEED, *n.* Good success; *an old form of wishing success.* [See Speed.]

GOOD'-WIFE, *n.* The mistress of a family. *Burton.*

GOOD-WILL', *n.* Benevolence.

2. In *law,* the *good-will* of an establishment is its facilities for trade or business, and is the subject of bargain and sale. *Brande.*

GOOD-WŌM'AN, *n.* The mistress of a family; applied to persons in the lower walks of life.

GOOD'DEN, for Saxon *good-dagen,* good-day; a kind wish or salutation. [*Obs.*]

GOOD'LESS, *a.* Having no goods. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GOOD'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *goodly.*] Beauty of form; grace; elegance

Her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney.*

GOOD'LY, *adv.* Excellently. *Spenser.*

GOOD'LY, *a.* Being of a handsome form; beautiful; graceful; as, a *goodly* person; *goodly* raiment; *goodly* houses. *Shak.*

2. Pleasant, agreeable; desirable; as, *goodly* days. *Shak.*

3. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

GOOD'LY-HEAD, *n.* Goodness; grace. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

GOOD'MAN, *n.* A familiar appellation of civility; sometimes used ironically.

With you, *goodman* boy, if you please. *Shak.*

2. A rustic term of compliment; as, old *goodman* Dobson. *Swift.*

3. A familiar appellation of a husband; also, the master of a family. *Prov.* vii. *Matt.* xxiv.

GOOD'NESS, *n.* The state of being good; the physical qualities which constitute value, excellence, or perfection; as, the *goodness* of timber; the *goodness* of a soil.

2. The moral qualities which constitute Christian excellence; moral virtue; religion.

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, *goodness,* faith. — Gal. v.

3. Kindness; benevolence; benignity of heart; but *more generally,* acts of kindness; charity; humanity exercised. I shall remember his *goodness* to me with gratitude.

4. Kindness; benevolence of nature; mercy.

The Lord God — abundant in *goodness* and truth. — Ex. xxxiv.

5. Kindness; favor shown; acts of benevolence, compassion, or mercy.

Jethro rejoiced for all the *goodness* which Jehovah had done to Israel. — Ex. xviii.

GOODS, *n. pl.* Movables; household furniture.

2. Personal or movable estate, as horses, cattle, utensils, &c.

3. Wares; merchandise; commodities bought and sold by merchants and traders.

GOOD'SHIP, *n.* Favor; grace. [*Not in use.*]

GOOD'Y, *n.* [Qu. *goodwife.*] A low term of civility or sport; as, *goody* Dobson. *Swift. Gay.*

GOOD'Y-SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of a goody. [*Ludicrous.*] *Hudibras.*

GOG'INGS, *n. pl.* In *seamen's language,* clamps of iron bolted on the stern-post of a ship, whereon to hang the rudder; now written Gudgeons. *Mar. Dict.*

GOOM, *n.* [Sax. *guma,* Goth. *guma,* a man.]

A man recently married, or who is attending his proposed spouse for the purpose of marriage; used in composition, as in *bridegoom.* It has been corrupted into Groom.

GOO-ROO', *n.* A spiritual guide among the Hindoos. *Malcom.*

GOOS'AN-DER, *n.* A migratory water-fowl, of the genus Mergus, the dun diver or plunger; called also *merganser.*

GOOSE, (goos,) *n.*; *pl.* Geese. [Sax. *gos;* Sw. *gås;* Dan. *gaas;* Arm. *goas;* W. *gwyz;* Russ. *gus;* Ir. *geadh,* or *geadh;* Pers. غاز *kaz.* The G. and D. is *gans,* but whether the same word or not, let the reader judge. The Ch. אוז or ענז, and the corresponding Arabic and Syriac words, may possibly be the same word, the Europeans prefixing *g* in the Celtic manner.]

1. A well-known aquatic fowl, of the genus Anser, but the domestic goose lives chiefly on land, and feeds on grass. The soft feathers are used for beds, and the quills for pens. The wild goose is migratory.

A *green goose,* in *cookery,* is one under four months old.

2. A tailor's smoothing-iron, so called from its handle, which resembles the neck of a goose.

3. A silly creature. *Rich. Dict.*

GOOSE'BER-RY, (goos'ber-ry,) *n.* [In Ger. *krauselbeere,* from *kraus,* crisp; D. *kruisbes,* from *kruis,* a cross; L. *grossula;* W. *grwys,* from *rhwys,* luxuriant. The English word is undoubtedly corrupted from *crossberry, grossberry,* or *gorseberry,* a name taken from the roughness of the shrub. See Cross and Gross.]

The fruit of a shrub, and the shrub itself, the Ribes grossularia. The shrub is armed with spines. Of the fruit there are several varieties.

The *South American gooseberry* belongs to the genus Melastoma, and the *West Indian gooseberry* to the genus Cactus. *Lee.*

GOOSE'BER-RY-FOOL, *n.* A compound made of gooseberries, scalded and pounded (*foulés*), with cream. *Goldsmith.*

GOOSE'CAP, (goos'kap,) *n.* A silly person. *Beaum. & Fl. Johnson.*

GOOSE'FOOT, (goos'foot,) *n.* A plant, the Chenopodium.

GOOSE'GRASS, (goos'grăss,) *n.* A plant of the genus Galium. Also, the name of certain plants of the genera Potentilla and Asperugo.

GOOSE'NECK, (goos'nek,) *n.* In *a ship,* a piece of iron bent like the neck of a goose, and fitted on the end of a boom, yard, &c. *Totten.*

GOOSE'-QUILL, (goos'kwill,) *n.* The large feather or quill of a goose; or a pen made with it.

GOOS'E-RY, *n.* A place for geese.

GOOSE'TONGUE, (goos'tung,) *n.* A plant of the genus Achillea.

GOOSE'WING, (goos'wing,) *n.* In *seamen's language,* a sail set on a boom on the lee-side of a ship; also, a term applied to the clews or lower corners of a ship's main-sail or fore-sail, when the middle part is furled. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

GŌ'PHER, *n.* The French popular name (Gaufres) of two species of Diplostoma, as is supposed, rodent quadrupeds, found in the Mississippi Valley and on the Missouri, about the size of a squirrel. They burrow in the earth, throwing up hillocks twelve or eighteen inches high. They are very mischievous in cornfields and gardens. *Peck's Gazetteer.*

GŌ'PHER, *n.* [Heb.] A species of wood used in the construction of the ark, in Noah's day. But whether cypress, pine, or other wood, is a point not settled.

GOP'PISH, *a.* Proud; pettish. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

GOR'-BEL'LI-ED, (-bel'lid,) *a.* Big-bellied. *Shak.*

GOR'-BEL-LY, *n.* [In W. *gor* signifies swelled, extreme, over.]

A prominent belly. [*Not in use.*]

GORCE, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *gors.*]

A pool of water to keep fish in; a wear. [*Not used.*]

GOR'-COCK, *n.* The moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game; a bird of the gallinaceous kind. *Ed. Encyc.*

GOR'-CROW, *n.* The carrion-crow. *Johnson.*

GORD, *n.* An instrument of gaming; a sort of dice. *Smart.*

GOR'DI-AN, *a.* Intricate. [See the next word.]

Gordian knot, in *antiquity,* a knot in the leather or harness of Gordius, a king of Phrygia, so very intricate that there was no finding where it began or ended. An oracle declared that he who should untie this knot should be master of Asia. Alexander, fearing that his inability to untie it should prove an ill augury, cut it asunder with his sword. Hence, in *modern language,* a *Gordian knot* is an inextricable difficulty; and to *cut the Gordian knot,* is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures. *Encyc. Lempriere.*

GORE, *n.* [Sax. *gor, gore,* mud; W. *gor;* Ir. *cear,* blood, and red; Gr. χεω; from issuing.]

1. Blood; but generally, thick or clotted blood; blood that after effusion becomes inspissated. *Milton. Bp. Fisher.*

2. Dirt; mud. [*Unusual.*]

GORE, *n.* [Scot. *gore,* or *gair;* Ice. *geir;* D. *geer.*]

1. A wedge-shaped or triangular piece of cloth sewed into a garment, to widen it in any part. *Chaucer.*

2. A slip or triangular piece of land. *Cowel.*

3. In *heraldry,* an abatement denoting a coward. It consists of two arch lines, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fess point. *Encyc.*

GORE, *v. t.* [W. *gyru,* to thrust; Gipsy. *goro,* a dagger. See Heb. גרה. Class Gr, No. 30, 35, 36, 53, 57, &c.]

1. To stab; to pierce; to penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear. *Dryden.*

2. To pierce with the point of a horn.

If an ox *gore* a man or a woman. — Ex. xxi.

3. To cut in a triangular form; to piece with a gore.

GŌR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stabbed; pierced with a pointed instrument; cut in the form of a gore; pieced with a gore.

GORGE, (gorj,) *n.* [Fr. *gorge;* It. *gorga, gorgia;* Sp. *gorja,* the throat, and *gorga,* a whirlpool; *gorgear,* to warble; G. *gurgel,* whence *gargle;* L. *gurges.*]

1. The throat; the gullet; the canal of the neck by which food passes to the stomach.

2. A narrow passage between hills or mountains.

3. In *architecture,* a concave molding; the same as Cavetto, which see. *Gwilt.*

4. In *fortification,* the entrance into a bastion or other outwork. *Brande.*

5. That which is gorged or swallowed, especially by a hawk or other fowl. *Shak.*

GORGE, (gorj,) *v. t.* To swallow; especially, to swallow with greediness, or in large mouthfuls or quantities. Hence,

2. To glut; to fill the throat or stomach; to satiate.

The giant *gorged* with flesh. *Addison.*

GORGE, *v. i.* To feed. *Milton.*

GORGED, (gorjd,) *pp.* Swallowed; glutted.

GORGED, *a.* Having a gorge or throat. *Shak.*

2. In *heraldry,* bearing a crown or the like about the neck. *Encyc.*

GOR'GEOUS, (gor'jus,) *a.* Showy; fine; splendid; glittering with gay colors.

With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of sovereign sway. *Dryden.*
A *gorgeous* robe. — Luke xxiii.

GOR'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* With showy magnificence; splendidly; finely. The prince was *gorgeously* arrayed.

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GOR'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Show of dress or ornament; splendor of raiment.

GOR'GET, (gor'jet,) *n.* [Fr. *gorgette*, from *gorge.*]

1. A piece of armor for defending the throat or neck; a kind of breastplate like a half-moon. *Encyc. Chalmers.*

2. A pendent metallic ornament, worn by officers when on duty. [*Eng.*] *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

3. *Formerly*, a ruff worn by females.

4. In *surgery*, *gorget*, or *gorgeret*, is a cutting instrument used in lithiotomy; also, a concave or cannulated conductor, called a *blunt gorget.* *Cyc. Encyc.*

GORG'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing; eating greedily; glutting.

GOR'GON, *n.* [Gr.] A fabled monster, of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. The poets represent the Gorgons as three sisters, *Sthenо*, *Euryale*, and *Medusa*; but authors are not agreed in the description of them.

2. Any thing very ugly or horrid. *Milton.*

GOR'GON, *a.* Like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific; as, a *gorgon* face. *Dryden.*

GOR-GŌ'NE-AN, } *a.* Like a gorgon; pertaining to
GOR-GŌ'NI-AN, } gorgons. *Milton.*

GOR-GO-NĒ'IA, *n. pl.* In *architectural sculpture*, masks carved in imitation of the gorgon's or Medusa's head; used as key-stones. *Elmes.*

GOR-GŌ'NI-A, *n.* A family of flexible coral-zoöphytes, growing in the form of shrubs, twigs, and reticulate fronds. The branches consist of a horny axis, surrounded by a semi-calcareous crust. The polyps, aggregated together, constitute the crust, and by secretions from their bases, which are directed inward, they form the axis. The species are often bright-colored, and among them is the *sea-fan* of the West Indies. *Dana.*

GOR'-HEN, *n.* The female of the gor-cock.

GŌR'ING, *ppr.* [from *gore.*] Stabbing; piercing.

GŌR'ING, *n.* A pricking; puncture. *Dryden.*

GOR'MAND, } *n.* [Fr. *gourmand*, from W. *gor-*
GOR'MAND-ER, } *mant*, plenitude, exuberance; *gor*, extreme; *gormoz*, excess.]

A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton.

GOR'MAND, *a.* Gluttonous; voracious.

GOR'MAND-ISM, *n.* Gluttony.

GOR'MAND-IZE, *v. i.* To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously. *Shak.*

GOR'MAND-IZ-ER, *n.* A greedy, voracious eater. *Cleaveland.*

GOR'MAND-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Eating greedily and voraciously.

GOR'MAND-IZ-ING, *n.* The act or habit of eating greedily and voraciously.

GORSE, } *n.* [Sax. *gorst.* Qu. *coarse*, L. *cras-*
GORSS, } (gors,) } *sus*, or G. *kratzen*, to scratch.]

Furze, or whin, a thick, prickly shrub, of the genus Ulex, bearing yellow flowers in winter. *Johnson.*

GŌR'Y, *a.* [from *gore.*] Covered with congealed or clotted blood; as, *gory* locks. *Shak.*

2. Bloody; murderous. *Shak.*

GOS'HAWK, *n.* [Sax. *goshafoc*, gooschawk.]

A voracious bird of the hawk kind, larger than the common buzzard, but of a more slender shape. The general color of the plumage is a deep brown; the breast and belly white. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GOS'LING, *n.* [Sax. *gos*, goose, and *ling.*]

1. A young goose; a goose not full grown.

2. A catkin on nut-trees and pines. *Bailey. Johnson.*

GOS'PEL, *n.* [Sax. *godspell*; *god*, good, and *spell*, history, relation, narration, word, speech, that which is uttered, announced, sent, or communicated; answering to the Gr. *ευαγγελιον*, L. *evangelium*, a good or joyful message.]

1. A revelation of the grace of God to fallen man through a mediator, including the whole scheme of salvation, as revealed by Christ and his apostles. This gospel is said to have been preached to Abraham by the promise, "In thee shall all nations be blessed." *Gal.* iii. 8.

It is called the *gospel* of God. *Rom.* i. 1.
It is called the *gospel* of Christ. *Rom.* i. 16.
It is called the *gospel* of salvation. *Eph.* i. 13.

2. A history or narrative of the birth, life, actions, death, resurrection, ascension, and doctrines, of Jesus Christ; as, the *gospel* according to the evangelist Matthew.

3. Divinity; theology. *Milton.*

4. Any general doctrine. *Burke.*

GOS'PEL, *a.* Accordant with the gospel; as, *gospel* righteousness. *Warburton.*

GOS'PEL, *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel; or to fill with sentiments of religion. *Shak.*

GOS'PEL-ED, *pp.* Evangelized; instructed in the gospel.

GOS'PEL-ER, *n.* An evangelist; also, a follower of Wiclif, the first Englishman who attempted a reformation of religion. [*Not much used.*] *Rowe.*

2. He who reads the gospel at the altar.

GOS'PEL-GOS'SIP, *n.* One who is over-zealous, in running about among his neighbors to lecture on religious subjects. *Addison.*

GOS'PEL-ING, *ppr.* Instructing in the gospel.

GOS'PEL-IZE, *v. t.* To form according to the gospel. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. To instruct in the gospel; to evangelize; as, to *gospelize* the savages. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

GOSS, *n.* A kind of low furze or gorse. *Shak.*

GOS'SA-MER, *n.* [L. *gossipium*, cotton.]

A fine, filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air, in calm, clear weather, especially in autumn. It is seen in stubble-fields, and on furze or low bushes, and is probably formed by a species of spider.

GOS'SA-MER-Y, *a.* Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial. *Pursuits of Literature.*

GOS'SIP, *n.* [Sax. *godsibb*; *god*, good, and *sib*, or *sibb*, peace, adoption, and relation; a Saxon name of a sponsor at baptism.]

1. A sponsor; one who answers for a child in baptism. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Davies.*

2. A tippling companion.

And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl. *Shak.*

3. One who runs from house to house, tattling and telling news; an idle tattler. *Dryden.*

[*This is the sense in which the word is now used.*]

4. A friend or neighbor. [*Obs.*]

5. Mere tattle; idle talk.

GOS'SIP, *v. i.* To prate; to chat; to talk much. *Shak.*

2. To be a pot-companion. *Shak.*

3. To run about and tattle; to tell idle tales.

GOS'SIP-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Prating; chatting; running from place to place and tattling; containing gossip.

GOS'SIP-ING, *n.* A prating; a running about to collect tales and tattle.

GOS'SIP-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a gossip.

GOS'SIP-RED, *n.* Compaternity; spiritual affinity, for which a juror might be challenged. [*Not used.*]

GOS-SOON', *n.* [Fr. *garçon*, corrupted.] [*Davies.*

A boy; a servant. [*Not in use.*]

GOS'TING, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GOT, *pret.* of GET. The old preterit GAT, (*pronounced* got,) is nearly obsolete.

GOT and GOT'TEN, *pp.* of GET.

GŌTE, *n.* A water passage; a channel for water. *Grose.*

GOTH, *n.* One of an ancient and distinguished tribe or nation which inhabited Scandinavia, now Sweden and Norway, whose language is now retained in those countries, and a large portion of it is found in English.

2. One rude or uncivilized; a barbarian. *Addison.*

3. A rude, ignorant person. *Chesterfield.*

GŌ'THAM-IST, *n.* A wiseacre; a person deficient in wisdom; so called from Gotham, in Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasant blunders. *Bp. Morton.*

GŌ'THAM-ITE, *n.* A term sportively applied to the inhabitants of New York.

GOTH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths; as, *Gothic* customs; *Gothic* barbarity.

2. Denoting a style of architecture with high and sharply-pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.

3. Rude; ancient.

4. Barbarous.

GOTH'IC, *n.* The language of the Goths.

GOTH'I-CISM, *n.* Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

2. A Gothic idiom.

3. Conformity to the Gothic style of building.

GOTH'I-CIZE, *v. t.* To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism. *Strutt.*

GOTH'I-CIZ-ED, *pp.* Made Gothic; brought back to barbarism.

GŌ TŌ, (gō too.) A phrase of exhortation; come; go.

GOUD, *n.* Woad. [*Not used.*] [come on.

GOUGE, (gowj; *in most English authorities*, gooj;) *n.* [Fr. *gouge*; Arm. *gouich.*]

A semicircular chisel, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves, in wood or stone. *Moxon.*

GOUGE, (gowj,) *v. t.* To scoop out with a gouge.

2. To force out the eye of a person with the thumb or finger; *a barbarous practice.* *America.*

GOUG'ED, *pp.* Scooped out, as with a gouge.

GOUG'ING, *n.* The act of scooping out with a gouge, or forcing out the eye with the thumb and finger. [See GOUGE.]

GOU'JEERS, *n.* The venereal disease. *Shak.*

GOU'LAND, *n.* A plant or flower. *B. Jonson.*

GOU-LARD'S' EX'TRACT, *n.* [So called from the inventor.] A saturated solution of the trisacetate of lead, used as a remedy for inflammation. *Ure.*

GOURD, *n.* [Fr. *courge*; D. *kauwoerde.* Qu. the root of *gherkin.*]

A plant and its fruit, of the genus Legenaria. The shell is sometimes used for a piggin or for a bottle.

GOURD'I-NESS, *n.* A swelling on a horse's leg after a journey. *Far. Dict.*

GOURD'-TREE, *n.* A tree, the Crescentia, or Calabash, found in the West Indies. *Fam. of Plants.*

GOURD'Y, *a.* Swelled in the legs.

GOUR'MAND, (goor'mänd,) *n.* [Fr.] A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton. [See GORMAND.]

GOUR'NET, *n.* A fish. See GURNET.

GOUT, *n.* [Fr. *goutte*, a drop, the gout, the disease being considered as a defluxion; It. *gotta*; Sp. *gota*; Ir. *guta*; L. *gutta.* Qu. Pers. گوتہ *kot*, hot, infirm in the feet.]

1. In *medicine*, a chronic disease, occurring by paroxysms; the paroxysms exacerbating and remitting. It consists essentially in a perfectly specific and peculiar topical inflammation, having its regular seat in the largest joint of the great toe; and an equally specific and peculiar constitutional febrile affection. The irregular forms of this disease are too numerous and too various for specification in this place. *Tully.*

2. A clot or coagulation; as, "on the blade of the dudgeon *gouts* of blood." [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GOUT, (goo,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *gustus*, taste.]

Taste; relish.

GOUT'I-LY, *adv.* In a gouty manner.

GOUT'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being subject to the gout; gouty affections.

GOUT'-SWELL-ED, *a.* Swelled with the gout.

GOUT'WORT, *n.* A plant, the Ægopodium.

GOUT'Y, *a.* Diseased with the gout, or subject to the gout; as, a *gouty* person; a *gouty* joint; a *gouty* constitution.

2. Pertaining to the gout; as, *gouty* matter. *Blackmore.*

3. Swelled; boggy; as, *gouty* land. [*Not in use.*]

GŌVE, *n.* A mow. [*Local.*] [*Spenser.*

GOV'ERN, (guv'ern,) *v. t.* [Fr. *gouverner*; Sp. *gobernar*; It. *governare*; L. *guberno.* The L. *guberno* seems to be a compound.]

1. To direct and control, as the actions or conduct of men, either by established laws or by arbitrary will; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed by law or sovereign will. Thus, in free states, men are *governed* by the constitution and laws; in despotic states, men are *governed* by the edicts or commands of a monarch. Every man should *govern* well his own family.

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. This is the chief point by which he is to *govern* all his counsels and actions.

3. To control; to restrain; to keep in due subjection; as, to *govern* the passions or temper.

4. To direct; to steer; to regulate the course or motion of a ship. The helm or the helmsman *governs* the ship.

5. In *grammar*, to require to be in a particular case; as, a verb transitive *governs* a word in the accusative case; or to require a particular case; as, a verb *governs* the accusative case.

GOV'ERN, *v. i.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws. The chief magistrate should *govern* with impartiality.

2. To maintain the superiority; to have the control. *Dryden.*

GOV'ERN-A-BLE, (guv'ern-a-bl,) *a.* That may be governed, or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; obedient; submissive to law or rule. *Locke.*

GOV'ERN-ANCE, *n.* Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management, either of a public officer or of a private guardian or tutor. *Maccabees. Shak.*

GOV'ERN-ANTE, *n.* [Fr. *gouvernante.*]

A lady who has the care and management of young females; a governess.

GOV'ERN-ED, *pp.* Directed; regulated by authority; controlled; managed; influenced; restrained.

GOV'ERN-ESS, *n.* A female invested with authority to control and direct; a tutoress; an instructress; a woman who has the care of instructing and directing young ladies.

GOV'ERN-ING, *ppr.* Directing; controlling; regulating by laws or edicts; managing; influencing; restraining.

2. *a.* Holding the superiority; prevalent; as, a *governing* wind; a *governing* party in a state. *Federalist, Jay.*

3. Directing; controlling; as, a *governing* motive.

GOV'ERN-MENT, *n.* Direction; regulation. These precepts will serve for the *government* of our conduct.

2. Control; restraint. Men are apt to neglect the *government* of their temper and passions.

3. The exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies, or states; the administration of public affairs, according to established constitution, laws, and usages, or by arbitrary edicts. Prussia rose to importance under the *government* of Frederic II.

4. The exercise of authority by a parent or household. Children are often ruined by a neglect of *government* in parents.

Let family *government* be like that of our heavenly Father, mild, gentle, and affectionate. *Kollock.*

5. The system of polity in a state; that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed, or by which individual members of a body politic are to regulate their social actions; a constitution, either written or unwritten, by which the rights and duties of citizens and public officers are prescribed and defined; as, a monarchical *government*, or a republican *government.*

Thirteen *governments*, thus founded on the natural authority of the people alone, without the pretense of miracle or mystery, are a great point gained in favor of the rights of mankind. *J. Adams.*

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6. An empire, kingdom, or state; any territory over which the right of sovereignty is extended.

7. The right of governing or administering the laws. The king of England vested the *government* of Ireland in the lord lieutenant.

8. The persons or council which administer the laws of a kingdom or state; executive power.

9. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness. *Shak.*

10. Regularity of behavior. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

11. Management of the limbs or body. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

12. In *grammar*, the influence of a word in regard to construction, as when established usage requires that one word should cause another to be in a particular case or mode.

GŎV-ERN-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to government; made by government. *Hamilton.*

GŎV'ERN-ŎR, (guv'ern-ur,) *n.* He that governs, rules, or directs; one invested with supreme authority. The Creator is the rightful *governor* of all his creatures.

2. One who is invested with supreme authority to administer or enforce the laws; the supreme executive magistrate of a state, community, corporation, or post. Thus, in America, each state has its *governor*. Canada has its *governor*.

3. A tutor; one who has the care of a young man; one who instructs him and forms his manners.

4. A pilot; one who steers a ship. *James* iii.

5. One possessing delegated authority. Joseph was *governor* over the land of Egypt. Obadiah was *governor* over Ahab's house. Damascus had a *governor* under Aretas the king.

6. In *mechanics*, a pair of heavy balls connected with machinery, designed to equalize speed.

GŎV'ERN-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a governor.

GOW'AN, *n.* A plant, a species of Bellis or daisy.

GOWK, *v. t.* To stupefy. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

GOWK. See Gawk. [*Fam. of Plants.*

GOWL, *v. i.* [Ice. *goela.*] To howl. *Wickliffe.*

GOWN, *n.* [W. *gwn*; Ir. *gunna*; It. *gonna.* This is probably the *καυνακη* of Hesychius, and the *guanacum* of Varro; a garment somewhat like the *sagum* or sack, said to be of Persian origin, and among rude nations perhaps made of skins, (W. *cênysgin*,) and afterward of wool; a kind of shag or frieze. Ch. גונכא, mentioned *Judges* iv. 18, and 2 *Kings* viii. 15. See Varro *de Ling. Lat.* lib. 4. Bochart. *de Phœn. Col.* lib. 1, cap. 42, and Cluv. *Ant. Germ.* lib. 1.]

1. A woman's upper garment. *Pope.*

2. A long, loose upper garment or robe, worn by professional men, as divines, lawyers, students, &c., who are called *men of the gown*, or *gownmen*. It is made of any kind of cloth worn over ordinary clothes, and hangs down to the ankles, or nearly so. *Encyc.*

3. A long, loose upper garment, worn in sickness, &c.

4. The dress of peace, or the civil magistracy; *cedant arma togæ.*

He Mars deposed, and arms to *gowns* made yield. *Dryden.*

GOWN'ED, *a.* Dressed in a gown. *Dryden.*

GOWN'MAN, } *n.* One whose professional habit is
GOWNS'MAN, } a gown, as a divine or lawyer, and particularly a member of an English university.

The *gownman* learned. *Pope.*

2. One devoted to the arts of peace. *Rowe.*

GOWT, } *n.* A sluice in embankments against the
GO-OUT, } sea, for letting out the land waters, when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of salt-water. *Francis.*

GOZ'ZARD, *n.* [A corruption of *gooseherd.*] One who attends geese. [*Vulgar.*]

GRAB, *n.* A sudden grasp or seizure. [*Vulgar.*]

2. A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts. *Dict.*

GRAB, *v. t.* [Dan. *greb*, a grasp; *griber*, to gripe; Sw. *grabba*, to grasp; *gripa*, to gripe; W. *grab*, a duster.]

To seize; to gripe suddenly. [*Vulgar.*]

GRAB'BED, (grabd,) *pp.* Seized suddenly.

GRAB'BING, *ppr.* Seizing suddenly.

GRAB'BLE, *v. i.* [dim. of *grab*; D. *grabbelen*; G. *grübeln*; allied to *grope*, *grovel*, and *grapple*; Arm. *scraba*; Eng. *scrabble*; allied to *rub*, or L. *rapio*, or to both.]

1. To grope; to feel with the hands. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To lie prostrate on the belly; to sprawl. *Ainsworth.*

GRAB'BLING, *ppr.* Groping; feeling along; sprawling.

GRĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *grace*; It. *grazia*; Sp. *gracia*; Ir. *grasa*; from the L. *gratia*, which is formed on the Celtic; W. *rhad*, grace, a blessing, a gratuity. It coincides in origin with Fr. *gré*; Eng. *agree*, *congruous*, and ready. The primary sense of *gratus* is free, ready, quick, willing, prompt, from advancing. Class Rd. See Grade.]

1. Favor; good-will; kindness; disposition to oblige another; as, a grant made as an act of *grace.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace.* *Dryden.*

2. *Appropriately*, the free, unmerited love and favor of God, the spring and source of all the benefits men receive from him.

And if by *grace*, then it is no more of works. — Rom. xi.

3. Favorable influence of God; divine influence or the influence of the Spirit, in renewing the heart and restraining from sin.

My *grace* is sufficient for thee. — 2 Cor. xii.

4. The application of Christ's righteousness to the sinner.

Where sin abounded, *grace* did much more abound. — Rom. v.

5. A state of reconciliation to God. *Rom.* v. 2.

6. Virtuous or religious affection or disposition, as a liberal disposition, faith, meekness, humility, patience, &c., proceeding from divine influence.

7. Spiritual instruction, improvement, and edification. *Eph.* iv. 29.

8. Apostleship, or the qualifications of an apostle. *Eph.* iii. 8.

9. Eternal life; final salvation. 1 *Pet.* i. 13.

10. The gospel.

Receive not the *grace* of God in vain. — 2 Cor. vi.

11. Favor; mercy; pardon.

Bow and sue for *grace*
With suppliant knee. *Milton.*

12. Favor conferred.

I should therefore esteem it a great favor and *grace.* *Prior.*

13. Privilege.

To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace.* *Dryden.*

14. That in manner, deportment, or language, which renders it appropriate and agreeable; suitableness; elegance or ease with appropriate dignity. We say, a speaker delivers his address with *grace*; a man performs his part with *grace.*

Grace was in all her steps. *Milton.*
Her purple habit sits with such a *grace*
On her smooth shoulders. *Dryden.*

15. Natural or acquired excellence; any endowment that recommends the possessor to others; as, the *graces* of wit and learning. *Hooker.*

16. Beauty; embellishment; in general, whatever adorns and recommends to favor; sometimes, a single beauty.

I pass their form and every charming *grace.* *Dryden.*

17. Beauty deified; among *pagans*, a goddess. The *Graces* were three in number, *Aglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphrosyne*, the constant attendants of Venus. *Lempriere.*

The Loves delighted, and the *Graces* played. *Prior.*

18. Virtue physical; as, the *grace* of plants. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

19. The title of a duke or an archbishop, and formerly of the king of England, meaning *your goodness* or *clemency.* His *grace* the duke of York. Your *grace* will please to accept my thanks.

20. A short prayer before or after meat; a blessing asked, or thanks rendered.

21. In *music*, *graces* are ornamental notes attached to principal ones. *Brande.*

22. In *English universities*, an act, vote, or decree, of the government of the institution.

Day of grace; in *theology*, time of probation, when an offer is made to sinners.

Days of grace; in *commerce*, the days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in. In *Great Britain* and the *United States*, the days of grace are *three*, but in other countries more, the usages of merchants being different.

GRĀCE, *v. t.* To adorn; to decorate; to embellish and dignify.

Great Jove and Phœbus *graced* his noble line. *Pope.*
And hail, ye fair, of every charm possessed,
Who *grace* this rising empire of the west. *D. Humphrey.*

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favor; to honor.

He might, at his pleasure, *grace* or disgrace whom he would in court. *Knolles.*

3. To favor; to honor. *Dryden.*

4. To supply with heavenly grace. *Bp. Hall.*

GRĀCE'-CUP, *n.* The cup or health drank after grace. *Prior.*

GRĀC'ED, (grāst,) *pp.* Adorned; embellished; exalted; dignified; honored.

2. *a.* Beautiful; graceful. [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*

3. Virtuous; regular; chaste. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

GRA'CES, *n. pl.* In *heathen mythology*, three beautiful sisters, who attended Venus.

2. A play with a hoop and rods, designed to promote grace of motion.

3. In *music*, ornamental notes attached to principal ones.

4. *Good graces*; favor, friendship. [See also Grace.]

GRĀCE'-SAY-ER, *n.* One who says grace.

GRĀCE'FUL, *a.* Beautiful with dignity; elegant; agreeable in appearance, with an expression of dignity or elevation of mind or manner; used particularly of motion, looks, and speech; as, a *graceful* walk; a *graceful* deportment; a *graceful* speaker; a *graceful* air.

High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode. *Dryden.*

GRĀCE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With a pleasing dignity; elegantly; with a natural ease and propriety; as, to walk or speak *gracefully.*

GRĀCE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Elegance of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity in manner, motion, or countenance. *Gracefulness* consists in the natural ease and propriety of an action, accompanied with a countenance expressive of dignity or elevation of mind. Happy is the man who can add the *gracefulness* of ease to the dignity of merit.

GRĀCE'LESS, *a.* Void of grace; unregenerate; unsanctified.

2. Corrupt; depraved; profligate.

GRĀCE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without grace.

GRĀCE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of grace; profligacy. *Dr. Favour.*

GRĀC'ILE, (gras'il,) } *a.* [L. *gracilis.*]
GRAC'I-LENT, (gras'e-lent,) } Slender. [*Not in use.*]

GRA-CIL'I-TY, *n.* Slenderness. [*Not in use.*]

GRĀ'CIOUS, (grā'shus,) *a.* [Fr. *gracieux*; L. *gratiosus.*]

1. Favorable; kind; friendly; as, the envoy met with a *gracious* reception.

2. Favorable; kind; benevolent; merciful; disposed to forgive offenses and impart unmerited blessings.

Thou art a God ready to pardon, *gracious* and merciful. — Neh. ix.

3. Favorable; expressing kindness and favor.

All bore him witness, and wondered at the *gracious* words which proceeded out of his mouth. — Luke iv.

4. Proceeding from divine grace; as, a person in a *gracious* state.

5. Acceptable; favored.

He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia. [*Little used.*] 1 Esdras.

6. Renewed or sanctified by grace; as, *gracious* affections.

7. Virtuous; good. *Shak.*

8. Excellent; graceful; becoming. [*Obs.*] *Hooker. Camden.*

GRĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Kindly; favorably; in a friendly manner; with kind condescension.

His testimony he *graciously* confirmed. *Dryden.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Kind condescension. *Clarendon.*

2. Possession of graces or good qualities. *Bp. Barlow.*

3. Pleasing manner. *Johnson.*

4. Mercifulness. *Sandys.*

GRACK'LE, (grak'l,) *n.* [L. *graculus*, dim. of Goth. *krage*, a crow. (See Crow.) Varro's deduction of this word from *grex* is an error.]

One of a genus of birds, the Gracula, of which the crow-blackbird is a species.

GRA-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gradatio*; Fr. *gradation.* See Grade.]

1. A series of ascending steps or degrees, or a proceeding step by step; hence, progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step. We observe a *gradation* in the progress of society from a rude to a civilized life. Men may arrive by several *gradations* to the most horrid impiety.

2. A degree in any order or series; we observe a *gradation* in the scale of being, from brute to man, from man to angels.

3. Order; series; regular process by degrees or steps; as, a *gradation* in argument or description.

4. In *painting*, the gradual blending of one tint with another. *Brande.*

5. In *music*, a diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords. *Brande.*

GRA-DĀ'TION-AL, *a.* According to gradation. *Lawrence.*

GRA-DĀ'TION-ED, *a.* Formed by gradation. *New An. Reg.*

GRAD'A-TO-RY, *a.* Proceeding step by step. *Seward.*

GRAD'A-TO-RY, *n.* Steps from the cloisters into the church. *Ainsworth.*

GRĀDE, *n.* [Fr. *grade*; Sp. and It. *grado*; Port. *grao*; from L. *gradus*, a step; *gradior*, to step, to go; G. *grad*; D. *graad*; Dan. and Sw. *grad*, a step or degree; W. *grâz*, a step, degree, rank, from *rhâz*, a going forward or advance, Arm. *radd.* It may be from a common root with W. *rhawd*, way, course, route; *rhodiaw*, to walk about; *rhod*, a wheel, L. *rota.* We observe by the Welsh that the first letter *g* is a prefix, and the root of the word then is *Rd.* We observe further, that the L. *gradior* forms *gressus*; by a common change of *d* to *s*, or as it is in Welsh *z*, [*th.*] Now, if *g* is a prefix, then *gressus* [*rossus*] coincides with the Sw. *resa*, Dan. *rejser*, G. *reisen*, D. *reizen*, to go, to travel, to journey; D. *reis*, a journey, or voyage. In Sw. and Dan. the verbs signify not only to travel, but to *raise.* Whether the latter word, *raise*, is of the same family, may be doubtful; but the others appear to belong to one radix, coinciding with the Syr. ⟦ʾ⟧ *radah*, to go, to walk; Ch. רדה, to

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open, expand, flow, instruct, Heb. to descend. A *step*, then, is a stretch, a reach of the foot. Class Rd, No. 1, 2, 26.]

1. A degree or rank in order or dignity, civil, military, or ecclesiastical.

Sir W. Scott. J. M. Mason. Walsh.

While questions, periods, and *grades*, and privileges are never once formally discussed. *S. Miller.*

2. A step or degree in any ascending series; as, crimes of every *grade*.

When we come to examine the intermediate *grades*. *S. S. Smith.*

3. A degree of ascent or descent in a road. *U. States.*

GRADE, *v. t.* To reduce the line of a canal or road to such levels, or degrees of inclination, as prepare it for being used. *U. States.*

GRAD'ED, *pp.* Reduced to a proper degree of ascent.

GRADE'LY, *a.* Decent; orderly. [*Local.*]

GRADE'LY, *adv.* Decently; orderly. [*Local.*]

GRA'DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *gradiens, gradior.*]

1. Moving by steps; walking; as, *gradient* automata. *Wilkins.*

2. Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination; as, the *gradient* line of a railroad.

GRA'DI-ENT, *n.* The degree of ascent or descent in a railroad. *England.*

GRAD'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a proper degree of ascent.

GRAD'ING, *n.* The act of reducing the line of a canal or road to such levels or degrees of inclination, as prepare it for being used. *U. States.*

GRAD'Ụ-AL, (grad'yu-al,) *a.* [Fr. *graduel*, from *grade.*]

1. Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; passing from one step to another; regular and slow; as, a *gradual* increase of knowledge; a *gradual* increase of light in the morning is favorable to the eyes.

2. Proceeding by degrees in a descending line or progress; as, a *gradual* decline.

GRAD'Ụ-AL, *n.* An order of steps. *Dryden.*

2. A grail; an ancient book of hymns and prayers, so called because some of the anthems were chanted on the steps (*gradus*) of the pulpit. *Hook.*

GRAD-Ụ-AL'I-TY, *n.* Regular progression. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

GRAD'Ụ-AL-LY, *adv.* By degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly. At evening, the light vanishes *gradually*.

2. In degree. [*Not used.*]

Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically differ from the fantastic reason of brutes. *Grew.*

GRAD'Ụ-ĀTE, (grad'yu-āte,) *v. t.* [It. *graduare*; Sp. *graduar*; Fr. *graducr*; from L. *gradus*, a degree.]

1. To honor with a degree or diploma, in a college or university; to confer a degree on; as, to *graduate* a master of arts. *Carew. Wotton.*

2. To divide any space into small, regular intervals. Thus the limb of a circular instrument is *graduated* into degrees and minutes; a barometer is *graduated* into inches and parts of an inch. *Olmsted.*

3. To form shades or nice differences.

4. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals. *Boyle.*

5. To advance by degrees; to improve.

Dyers advance and *graduate* their colors with salts. *Brown.*

6. To temper; to prepare.

Diseases originating in the atmosphere act exclusively on bodies *graduated* to receive their impressions. *Med. Repos.*

7. To mark degrees or differences of any kind; as, to *graduate* punishment. *Duponceau.*

8. In *chemistry*, to bring fluids to a certain degree of consistency.

GRAD'Ụ-ĀTE, *v. i.* To receive a degree from a college or university.

2. To pass by degrees; to change gradually. Sandstone which *graduates* into gneiss. Carnelian sometimes *graduates* into quartz. *Kirwan.*

GRAD'Ụ-ATE, *n.* One who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some professional incorporated society.

GRAD'Ụ-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Honored with a degree or diploma from some learned society or college.

2. Marked with degrees or regular intervals; tempered.

GRAD'Ụ-ATE-SHIP, *n.* The state of a graduate. *Milton.*

GRAD'Ụ-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Honoring with a degree; marking with degrees.

GRAD-Ụ-Ā'TION, *n.* Regular progression by succession of degrees.

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities. *Brown.*

3. The act of conferring or receiving academical degrees. *Charter of Dartmouth College.*

4. A division of any space into small regular intervals; as, the *graduation* of a barometer or thermometer.

5. The process of bringing a liquid to a certain consistence by evaporation. *Parke.*

GRAD'Ụ-Ā-TOR, *n.* An instrument for dividing any line, right or curve, into small, regular intervals. *Journ. of Science.*

GRA'DUS, *n.* [L.] A dictionary of prosody.

GRAFF, *n.* [See GRAVE.] A ditch or moat.

GRAFF, for GRAFT. [*Obs.*] [*Clarendon.*

GRAF'FER, *n.* In *law*, a notary or scrivener. *Bouvier.*

GRAFT, *n.* [Fr. *greffe*; Arm. *id.*; Ir. *grafchur*; D. *griffel*; from the root of *grave, engrave*, Gr. γραφω, L. *scribo*, the sense of which is to *scrape* or to dig. In Scot. *graif* signifies to bury, to inter. The sense of *graft* is that which is inserted. See GRAVE.]

A small shoot or cion of a tree inserted in another tree, as the stock which is to support and nourish it. These unite and become one tree, but the graft determines the kind of fruit.

GRAFT, *v. t.* [Fr. *greffer.*]

1. To insert a cion or shoot, or a small cutting of it, into another tree. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation. *Dryden.*

3. To insert in a body to which it did not originally belong. *Rom.* xi. 17.

4. To impregnate with a foreign branch. *Shak.*

5. To join one thing to another so as to receive support from it.

And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

GRAFT, *v. i.* To practice the insertion of foreign cions on a stock.

GRAFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Inserted on a foreign stock.

GRAFT'ER, *n.* One who inserts cions on foreign stocks, or propagates fruit by ingrafting.

GRAFT'ING, *ppr.* Inserting cions on different stocks.

Note.—The true original orthography of this word is GRAFF; but GRAFT has superseded the original word, as it has in the compound INGRAFT.

GRAFT'ING, *n.* The act of inserting grafts or cions.

GRAIL, *n.* [L. *graduale.*]

A book of offices in the Roman Catholic church; a gradual. *Warton.*

GRAIL, *n.* [Fr *grêle*, hail.]

Small particles of any kind. *Spenser.*

GRAIN, *n.* [Fr. *grain*; L. *granum*; Sp. and It. *grano*; G. *gran*; D. *graan*; Ir. *gran*, corn; W. *graun, graen, gronyn*, a little pebble or gravel-stone, Ir. *grean*, Arm. *gruan*, which seems to be the Eng. *ground*; Russ. *gran*, grain, and a *corner*, a boundary. In Scot. *grain* is the branch of a tree, the stem or stalk of a plant, the branch of a river, the prong of a fork. In Sw. *gryn* is grain; *grann*, fine; *gren*, a branch; and *gräns*, boundary. Dan. *gran*, a grain, a pine-tree; *grand*, a grain, an atom; *green*, a branch, a sprig; *grændse*, a boundary; G. *gran*, D. *graan*, grain; G. *gränze*, D. *grens*, a border.]

1. Any small, hard mass; as, a *grain* of sand or gravel. Hence,

2. A single seed or hard seed of a plant, particularly of those kinds whose seeds are used for food of man or beast. This is usually inclosed in a proper shell, or covered with a husk, and contains the embryo of a new plant. Hence,

3. *Grain*, without a definitive, signifies corn in general, or the fruit of certain plants which constitutes the chief food of man and beast, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maize.

4. A minute particle.

5. A small weight, or the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part of a scruple, in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty-fourth of a pennyweight troy.

6. A component part of stones and metals.

7. The veins or fibers of wood, or other fibrous substance; the direction of the fibers; whence, *cross-grained*, and *against the grain*, used figuratively to denote, against the natural temper or feelings. [See No. 13.]

8. The body or substance of wood as modified by the fibers.

Hard box, and linden of a softer *grain*. *Dryden.*

9. A rough or fibrous texture on the outside of the skin of animals.

10. The body or substance of a thing, considered with respect to the size, form, or direction, of the constituent particles; as, stones of a fine *grain*. *Woodward.*

The tooth of a sea-horse contains a curdled *grain*. *Brown.*

11. Any thing proverbially small; a very small particle or portion; as, a *grain* of wit or of common sense.

Neglect not to make use of any *grain* of grace. *Hammond.*

12. Dye or tincture.

All in a robe of darkest *grain*. *Milton.*

13. The heart or temper; as, brothers not united in grain. *Hayward.*

14. The form of the surface of any thing, with respect to smoothness or roughness; state of the grit of any body composed of grains; as, sandstone of a fine *grain*.

15. A tine, prong, or spike. *Ray.*

A *grain of allowance*; a small allowance or indulgence; a small portion to be remitted; something above or below just weight. *Watts.*

To dye in grain, is to dye in the raw material, as wool or silk before it is manufactured.

GRAIN, *v. i.* To yield fruit. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

GRAIN or **GRANE**, for GROAN. [*Not in use.*]

GRAIN, *v. t.* To paint in imitation of the grain of wood.

2. To form into grains, as powder.

GRAIN'ED, *a.* Rough; made less smooth. *Shak.*

2. Dyed in grain; ingrained. *Brown.*

GRAIN'ED, (grand,) *pp.* or *a.* Painted in imitation of the grain or fibers of wood; formed into grains; roughened.

GRAIN'ER, *n.* A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeon's dung in water, used by tanners to give flexibility to skins. *Ure.*

2. One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood.

GRAIN'ING, *n.* Indentation. *Leake.*

2. A fish of the dace kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Painting in imitation of the grain of wood; forming into grains.

GRAIN'ING, *n.* A kind of painting in imitation of the grain or fibers of wood.

GRAIN'-MOTH, *n.* An insect whose larves, or grubs, devour grain in the storehouse.

GRAINS, *n. pl.* The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation.

Grains of paradise; a very pungent Indian spice, the seeds of a species of Amomum.

GRAIN'-STAFF, *n.* A quarter-staff.

GRAIN'Y, *a.* Full of grains or corn; full of kernels. *Johnson.*

GRAITH, *v. t.* To prepare. [See GREITH and READY.]

GRAL'LÆ, *n. pl.* [L.] Wading-birds. [See GRALLIC.]

GRAL'LA-TO-RY, **GRAL-LA-TŌ'RI-AL**, *a.* [L. *grallatorius.*]

A term denoting birds which are waders, having long, naked legs.

GRAL'LIC, *a.* [L. *grallæ*, stilts, crutches.]

Stilted; an epithet given to an order of birds having long legs, naked above the knees, which fit them for wading in water.

GRAM, *a.* [Sax. *gram*; Sw. *gram*, angry; Dan. *gram*, envious, grudging.]

Angry. [*Obs.*]

GRAM, **GRAMME**, *n.* [Fr. *gramme*, from Gr. γραμμα, whence γραμμαριον, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce.]

In *the new system of French weights*, the unity of weights. It is the weight of a quantity of distilled water equal to a cubic *centimetre*, or 18 grains $\frac{8\,4\,4}{10\,0\,0\,0}$ French, or *du poids de marc*, equal to 15.434 grains troy, or $\frac{5\,6\,5}{1\,0\,0\,0}$ dram avoirdupois. *Lunier.*

[*It would be desirable to have this word* GRAM *anglicized.*]

GRAM'A-RYE, *n.* The art of necromancy. *Walter Scott.*

GRA-MER'CY, [for Fr. *grand-merci*, great thanks.] An interjection formerly used to express thankfulness, with surprise. *Spenser.*

GRA-MIN'E-AL, **GRA-MIN'E-OUS**, *a.* [L. *gramineus*, from *gramen*, grass.]

Grassy; like or pertaining to grass. *Gramineous* plants are those which have simple leaves, a jointed stem, a husky calyx, termed *glume*, and a single seed. This description, however, includes several sorts of corn, as well as grass. *Milne.*

GRAM-IN-I-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* Bearing leaves like grass.

GRAM-IN-IV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *gramen*, grass, and *voro*, to eat.]

Feeding or subsisting on grass. The ox and all the bovine genus of quadrupeds are *graminivorous* animals; so also the horse or equine genus.

GRAM'MAR, *n.* [Fr. *grammaire*; L. *grammatica*; Gr. γραμματικη, from γραμμα, a letter, from γραφω, to write. See GRAVE.]

1. In *practice*, the art of speaking or writing a language with propriety or correctness, according to established usage.

As *a science*, *grammar* treats of the natural connection between ideas and words, and develops the principles which are common to all languages.

2. A system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; or a digested compilation of customary forms of speech in a nation; also, a book containing such principles and rules.

3. Propriety of speech. To write *grammar*, we must write according to the practice of good writers and speakers.

["*Grammar* is a term borrowed from the Greek, and used with little variation by the Latins, French, English, &c.; but the Welsh are under no necessity of borrowing from others, while they have so significant a term of their own as *llythyreg*."

The Rev. John Walters's Diss. on the Welsh Language, Cowbridge, 1771, 8vo. p. 32.—E. H. B.]

GRAM'MAR, *v. i.* To discourse according to the rules of grammar. [*Obs.*]

GRAM'MAR, *a.* Belonging to or contained in grammar; as, a *grammar* rule.

GRAM'MAR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of grammar.

GRAM'MAR-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the learned languages are taught. By *learned* languages we usually mean the Latin and Greek; but others may be included.

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GRAM-MA'RI-AN, *n.* One versed in grammar, or the construction of languages; a philologist.

2. One who teaches grammar.

GRAM-MAT'IC, } *a.* [Fr.] Belonging to gram-
GRAM-MAT'IC-AL, } mar; as, a *grammatical* rule.

2. According to the rules of grammar. We say, a sentence is not *grammatical;* the construction is not *grammatical.*

GRAM-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles and rules of grammar; as, to write or speak *grammatically.*

GRAM-MAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being grammatical, or according to the rules of grammar.

GRAM-MAT'IC-AS-TER, *n.* [L.] A low grammarian; a pretender to a knowledge of grammar; a pedant. *Petty.*

GRAM-MAT'I-CIZE, *v. t.* To render grammatical. *Johnson.*

GRAM-MAT'I-CIZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered grammatical.

GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* A pretender to a knowledge of grammar. *H. Tooke.*

GRAM'MA-TITE. See TREMOLITE.

GRAMME. See GRAM.

GRAM'PLE, *n.* A crab-fish.

GRAM'PUS, *n.* [Fr. *grampoise; grandpoisson*, contracted. *Spelman.*]

A fish of the cetaceous order, and genus Delphinus. This fish grows to the length of twenty-five feet, and is remarkably thick in proportion to its length. The nose is flat, and turns up at the end. It has thirty teeth in each jaw. The spout-hole is on the top of the neck. The color of the back is black; the belly is of a snowy whiteness; and on each shoulder is a large white spot. This fish is remarkably voracious.

GRA-NADE', GRA-NA'DO. See GRENADE.

GRAN-A-DIL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] A plant; the fruit of the *Passiflora quadrangularis*, which is sometimes as large as a child's head, and is much esteemed in tropical countries as a pleasant dessert fruit. *P. Cyc.*

GRAN'A-RY, *n.* [L. *granarium*, from *granum*, grain; Fr. *grenier.*]

A storehouse or repository of grain after it is thrashed; a corn-house.

GRAN'ATE, *n.* Usually written GARNET, which see.

GRAN'A-TITE. See GRENATITE.

GRAND, *a.* [Fr. *grand*; Sp. and It. *grande*; L. *grandis*: Norm. *grant.* If *n* is casual, this word coincides with *great.* But most probably it belongs to the class Rn. The sense is, to extend, to advance; hence it signifies, old, advanced in age, as well as great.]

1. Great; *but mostly in a figurative sense*; illustrious; high in power or dignity; as, a *grand* lord. *Raleigh.*

2. Great; splendid; magnificent; as, a *grand* design; a *grand* parade; a *grand* view or prospect.

3. Great; principal; chief; as, "Satan, our *grand* foe." *Milton.*

4. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity; as, a *grand* conception.

In general, we apply the epithet *grand* to that which is great and elevated, or which elevates and expands our ideas. The ocean, the sky, a lofty tower, are *grand* objects. But to constitute a thing *grand*, it seems necessary that it should be distinguished by some degree of beauty. *Elem. of Criticism.*

5. Old; more advanced; as in *grandfather, grandmother*, that is, old-father; and to correspond with this relation we use *grandson, granddaughter, grandchild.*

GRAN'DAM, *n.* [*grand* and *dame.*] Grandmother. *Shak.*

2. An old woman. *Dryden.*

GRAND'CHILD, *n.* A son's or daughter's child; a child in the second degree of descent.

GRAND'DAUGH-TER, (-daw-ter,) *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRAN-DEE', *n.* [Sp. *grande.*]

A nobleman; a man of elevated rank or station. In *Spain*, a nobleman of the first rank, who has the king's leave to be covered in his presence. *Encyc.*

GRAN-DEE'SHIP, *n.* The rank or estate of a grandee. *Swinburne.*

GRAND'EST, *a.* Most grand.

GRAND'EUR, (grand'yur,) *n.* [Fr., from *grand.*]

1. In *a general sense*, greatness; that quality, or combination of qualities, in an object, which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions in him who views or contemplates it. Thus the extent and uniformity of surface in the ocean constitute *grandeur*; as do the extent, the elevation, and the concave appearance or vault of the sky. So we speak of the *grandeur* of a large and well-proportioned edifice, of an extensive range of lofty mountains, of a large cataract, of a pyramid, &c.

2. Splendor of appearance; state; magnificence; as, the grandeur of a court, of a procession, &c.

3. Elevation of thought, sentiment, or expression. We speak of the *grandeur* of conceptions, and of style, or diction.

4. Elevation of mien, or air and deportment.

GRAN-DEV'I-TY, *n.* Great age. [*Not used.*]

GRAN-DE'VOUS, *a.* Of great age. [*Not used.*]

GRAND'FA-THER, *n.* A father's or mother's father; the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent.

GRAN-DIF'IC, *a.* Making great.

GRAN-DIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* Lofty speaking; lofty expressions. *More.*

GRAN-DIL'O-QUENT, *a.* [L. *grandiloquens.*] Pompous; bombastic.

GRAN-DIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *grandiloquus; grandis* and *loquor*, to speak.]

Speaking in a lofty style.

GRAN'DI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *grando.*]

Consisting of hail. *Dict.*

GRAND'I-TY, *n.* Greatness; magnificence. [*Not used.*] *Camden.*

GRAND-JU'ROR, *n.* One of a grand jury. In *Connecticut*, an informing officer.

GRAND-JU'RY, *n.* [*grand* and *jury.*] A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and, if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them, to be presented to the court.

GRAND'LY, *adv.* In a lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely.

GRAND'MOTH-ER, (-muth-er,) *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

GRAND-NEPH'EW, *n.* The grandson of a brother or sister.

GRAND'NESS, *n.* Grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence. *Wollaston.*

GRAND'NIECE, (-nees,) *n.* The granddaughter of a brother or sister.

GRAND-SEIGN'IOR, (-seen'yur,) *n.* The sovereign or sultan of Turkey.

GRAND'SIRE, *n.* A grandfather.

2. In *poetry* and *rhetoric*, any ancestor. *Dryden. Pope.*

GRAND'SON, (-sun,) *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

GRAND-VIZ'IER, (-vizh'yer,) *n.* The chief minister of the Turkish empire; the same as VIZIER.

GRANGE, (grānje,) *n.* [Fr. *grange*, a barn; *grangier*, a farmer; Sp. *grangear*, to cultivate; *grangero*, a farmer; Ir. *grainseach*, a grange; Scot. *grange*, the buildings belonging to a corn-farm, originally a place where the rents and tithes, paid in grain to religious houses, were deposited; from *granum, grain.*]

A farm, with the buildings, stables, &c. *Milton. Shak.*

GRA-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *granum*, grain, and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing seeds like grains. *Humble.*

GRAN'I-FORM, *a.* Formed like grains of corn, *London.*

GRAN'I-LITE, *n.* [See GRANITE.] Indeterminate granite; granite that contains more than three constituent parts. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan.*

GRAN'ITE, (gran'it,) *n.* [Fr. *granit*; It. *granito*, grained.]

In *geology*, an aggregate rock, composed of the minerals quartz, feldspar, and mica, or at least of two of these minerals, confusedly crystallized together. The texture is more or less finely granular. The grains vary in size from that of a pin's head to a mass of two or three feet; but usually the largest size is that of a nut. The color of granite is greatly diversified by the different colors and proportions of the component parts, and in general these stones are very hard. The most common colors are gray, grayish-white, and flesh-red. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Kirwan.*

GRAN'I-TEL, *n.* [dim. of *granite.*] A binary aggregate of minerals; a granitic compound containing two constituent parts, as quartz and feldspar, or quartz and shorl or hornblend. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan.*

Italian workmen give this name to a variety of gray granite consisting of small grains. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GRA-NIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to granite; like granite; having the nature of granite; as, *granitic* texture.

2. Consisting of granite; as, *granitic* mountains.

GRA-NIT-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The art or process of being formed into granite. *Humble.*

GRA-NIT'I-FORM, *a.* Resembling granite in structure or shape. *Humble.*

GRAN'I-TIN, *n.* An aggregate of three species of minerals, some of which differ from the species which compose granite, as quartz, feldspar, and jade or shorl. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan.*

GRAN'I-TOID, *a.* Resembling granite.

GRA-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *granum*, grain, and *voro*, to eat.]

Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds; as, *granivorous* birds. *Brown.*

GRAN'NAM, } *n.* [For GRANDAM.] A grandmother.
GRAN'NY, } [*Vulgar.*] *B. Jonson.*

GRANT, *v. t.* [Norm. *granter*, to grant, to promise, or agree. I have not found this word in any other language. Perhaps *n* is not radical, for in some ancient charters it is written *grat.* "*Gratamus et concedimus.*" *Spelman.*]

1. To admit as true what is not proved; to allow; to yield; to concede. We take that for *granted* which is supposed to be true.

Grant that the fates have firmed by their decree. *Dryden.*

2. To give; to bestow or confer on without compensation, particularly in answer to prayer or request.

Thou hast *granted* me life and favor. — Job x.
God *granted* him that which he requested. — 1 Chron. iv.

3. To transfer the title of a thing to another, for a good or valuable consideration; to convey by deed or writing. The legislature have *granted* all the new land.

Grant me the place of this threshing-floor, — 1 Chron. xxi.

GRANT, *n.* The act of granting; a bestowing or conferring.

2. The thing granted or bestowed; a gift; a boon.

3. In *law*, a conveyance, in writing, of such things as can not pass or be transferred by word only, as land, rents, reversions, tithes, &c

A *grant* is an executed contract. *Z. Swift*

4. Concession; admission of something as true *Dryden*

5. The thing conveyed by deed or patent.

GRANT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be granted or conveyed.

GRANT'ED, *pp.* Admitted as true; conceded; yielded; bestowed; conveyed.

GRANT-EE', *n.* The person to whom a conveyance is made.

GRANT'ER, *n.* In *a general sense*, one who grants.

GRANT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Admitting; conceding; bestowing; conveying.

GRANT'OR, *n.* In *law*, the person who grants; one who conveys land, rents, &c.

GRAN'U-LAR, } *a.* [from L. *granum*, grain.]
GRAN'U-LA-RY, }

1. Consisting of grains; as, a *granular* substance.

2, Resembling grains; as, a stone of *granular* appearance.

GRAN'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a granular form.

GRAN'U-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *granuler*, from L. *granum.*]

1. To form into grains or small masses; as, to *granulate* powder or sugar.

2. To raise in small asperities; to make rough on the surface. *Ray.*

GRAN'U-LATE, *v. i.* To collect or be formed into grains; as, cane-juice *granulates* into sugar; melted metals *granulate* when poured into water.

GRAN'U-LATE, *a.* Having numerous small elevations, like shagreen. *Brande.*

2. Consisting of or resembling grains.

GRAN'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Formed into grains.

2. *a.* Consisting of grains; having the form of grains,

GRAN'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Forming into grains.

GRAN-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of forming into grains; as, the *granulation* of powder and sugar. The granulation of metallic substances is performed by pouring the melted substances slowly into water, usually through a colander perforated with holes. *Ure.*

2. In *physiology*, *granulations* are small, grain-like protuberances, which form on the surface of ulcers and in suppurating sores, and which serve to fill up the cavity and unite the sides. The process of doing this is called *granulation.* *Tully.*

GRAN'ULE, *n.* [Sp. *granillo*, from L. *granum.*]

A little grain; a small particle.

GRAN'U-LOUS, *a.* Full of grains; abounding with granular substances.

GRAPE, *n.* [This word is from the root of *grab, gripe*, and signifies primarily a cluster or bunch; Fr. *grappe de raisin*, a bunch of grapes; W. *grab*, a cluster, a *grape; grabin*, a clasping; It. *grappa*, a grappling; *grappo*, a cluster, a bunch of grapes.]

1. *Properly*, a cluster of the fruit of the vine; but *with us*, a single berry of the vine; the fruit from which wine is made by expression and fermentation.

2. In *the manege*, *grapes* signifies mangy tumors on the legs of a horse.

GRAPE'-HY'A-CINTH, *n.* A plant or flower, a species of Hyacinthus or Muscari.

GRAPE'LESS, *a.* Wanting the strength and flavor of the grape. *Jenyns.*

GRAP'ER-Y, *n.* A building or inclosure used for the rearing of grapes.

GRAPE'-SHOT, *n.* A cluster of small shot, confined in a canvas bag, forming a kind of cylinder, whose diameter is equal to that of the ball adapted to the cannon. *Brande.*

GRAPE'-STONE, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

GRAPE'-VINE, *n.* The vine which yields the grape.

GRAPH'IC, } *a.* [L. *graphicus*; Gr. γραφικος, from
GRAPH'IC-AL, } γραφω, to write.]

1. Pertaining to the art of writing or delineating.

2. Well delineated. *Bacon.*

3. Describing with accuracy.

Graphic granite; a variety of granite, composed of feldspar and quartz so arranged as to bear a remote resemblance to oriental characters. *Dana.*

GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With good delineation; in a picturesque manner. *Brown.*

GRAPH'ITE, *n.* [Gr. γραφω, to write.]

Carburet of iron, a substance used for pencils, commonly called BLACK-LEAD, or PLUMBAGO. *Cleaveland.*

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GRAPH'O-LITE, *n.* [Supra.] A species of slate, proper for writing on.

GRAPH-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. γραφω, to describe, and μετρον, measure.]

A mathematical instrument, called also a *semicircle*, whose use is to observe any angle whose vertex is at the center of the instrument in any plane, and to find how many degrees it contains. *Encyc.*

GRAPH-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.

GRAP'NEL, } *n.* [Fr. *grappin.* See GRAPPLE.]
GRAP'LINE, }

A small anchor, fitted with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels. *Totten.*

GRAP'PLE, (grap'pl,) *v. t.* [Goth. *greipan*, to *gripe*; G. *greifen*; D. *grypen*; Dan. *griber*; Sw. *grabba*, *gripa*; It. *grappare*; W. *crapeaw.* See GRAPE and GRIPE.]

1. To seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks. We say, a man *grapples* his antagonist, or a ship *grapples* another ship.

2. To fasten; to fix, as the mind or heart. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

GRAP'PLE, *v. i.* To seize; to contend in close fight, as wrestlers. *Milton. Addison.*

To grapple with; to contend with; to struggle against with boldness. *Shak.*

GRAP'PLE, *n.* A seizing; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold. *Milton.*

2. Close fight. *Shak.*

3. A hook or iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another. *Dryden.*

GRAP'PLED, *pp.* Seized; laid fast hold on.

GRAP'PLE-MENT, *n.* A grappling; close fight or embrace.

GRAP'PLING, *ppr.* Laying fast hold on.

GRAP'PLING-I'RONS, *n. pl.* Irons used as instruments of grappling and holding fast a vessel or some other object.

GRAP'TO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. γραπτος and λιθος.]

A fossil zoöphyte, having the appearance of writing or sculpture, found in the silurian shales. *Brande.*

GRAP'Y, *a.* Like grapes; full of clusters of grapes. *Addison.*

2. Made of grapes. *Gay.*

GRASP, *v. t.* [It. *graspare.*]

1. To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms. We say, to *grasp* with the hand, or with the arms.

2. To catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to take possession of. Kings often *grasp* more than they can hold.

GRASP, *v. i.* To catch or seize; to gripe. *Dryden.*

2. To struggle; to strive. [*Not in use.*]

3. To encroach. *Dryden.*

To grasp at; to catch at; to try to seize. Alexander *grasped at* universal empire.

GRASP, *n.* The gripe or seizure of the hand. This seems to be its proper sense; but it denotes also a seizure by embrace, or infolding in the arms.

2. Possession; hold.

3. Reach of the arms; and *figuratively*, the power of seizing. Bonaparte seemed to think he had the Russian empire within his *grasp.*

GRASP'A-BLE, *a.* That can be grasped.

GRASP'ED, (graspt,) *pp.* Seized with the hands or arms; embraced; held; possessed.

GRASP'ER, *n.* One who grasps or seizes; one who catches at; one who holds.

GRASP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Seizing; embracing; catching; holding.

GRASP'ING-LY, *adv.* In an eager, grasping manner.

GRASS, *n.* [Sax. *græs*, *gærs*, or *græd*; Goth. *gras*; G. and D. *gras*; Sw. *gräs*; Dan. *græs.* In G. *rasen* is turf, sod, and *verrasen*, to overgrow with grass; hence, *g* may be a prefix. *Grass* may be allied to Gr. αγρωστις, κοαστις, γραστις.]

1. In *common usage*, herbage; the plants which constitute the food of cattle and other beasts.

2. In *botany*, a plant having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, called *glume*, and the seed single. This definition includes wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c., and excludes clover and some other plants which are commonly called by the name of *grass.* The grasses form a numerous family of plants. *Encyc.*

Grass of Parnassus; a plant growing in wet ground, of the genus Parnassia.

GRASS, *v. t.* To cover with grass or with turf.

GRASS, *v. i.* To breed grass; to be covered with grass. *Tusser.*

GRAS-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *grassatio.*]

A wandering about. [*Little used.*]

GRASS'-BLADE, *n.* A blade of grass.

GRASS'-GREEN, *a.* Green with grass. *Shenstone.*

2. Dark-green, like the color of grass.

GRASS'-GRÖWN, *a.* Overgrown with grass. *Thomson.*

GRASS'HOP-PER, *n.* [*grass* and *hop.*] An insect that lives among grass, a species of Gryllus.

GRASS'I-NESS, *n.* [from *grassy.*] The state of abounding with grass; a grassy state.

GRASS'LESS, *a.* Destitute of grass.

GRASS'-PLOT, *n.* A plat or level spot covered with grass.

GRASS'POL-Y, *n.* A plant, a species of Lythrum or willow-wort.

GRASS'VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus Lathyrus.

GRASS'WRACK, (-rak,) *n.* A plant, the Zostera.

GRASS'Y, *a.* Covered with grass; abounding with grass. *Spenser.*

2. Resembling grass; green.

GRATE, *n.* [It. *grata*, L. *crates*, a grate, a hurdle. Qu. its alliance to the verb, to *grate.*]

1. A work or frame, composed of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work, such as is used in the windows of prisons and cloisters.

2. An instrument or frame of iron bars for holding coals, used as fuel, in houses, stores, shops, &c.

GRATE, *v. t.* To furnish with grates; to make fast with cross-bars.

GRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gratter*, It. *grattare*, to scratch; Dan. *grytter*, to grate, to break; Sp. *grieta*, a scratch, a crevice; W. *rhathu*, to rub off, to strip, to clear; *rhathell*, a rasp. See the Shemitic גרד, חרש, חרת, and קרר. Class Rd, No. 38, 58, 62, 81. If *g* is a prefix, this word coincides with L. *rado.* See CRY.]

1. To rub, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to rub one thing against another, so as to produce a harsh sound; as to *grate* the teeth.

2. To wear away in small particles, by rubbing with any thing rough or indented; as, to *grate* a nutmeg.

3. To offend; to fret; to vex; to irritate; to mortify; as, harsh words *grate* the heart; they are *grating* to the feelings; harsh sounds *grate* the ear.

4. To make a harsh sound by rubbing or the friction of rough bodies. *Milton.*

GRATE, *v. i.* To rub hard, so as to offend; to offend by oppression or importunity.

This *grated* harder upon the hearts of men. *South.*

2. To make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies. *Hooker.*

GRATE, *a.* [L. *gratus.*]

Agreeable. [*Not in use.*]

GRAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Rubbed harshly; worn off by rubbing.

2. Furnished with a grate; as, *grated* windows.

GRATE'FUL, *a.* [from L. *gratus.* See GRACE.]

1. Having a due sense of benefits; kindly disposed toward one from whom a favor has been received; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits; as, a *grateful* heart.

2. Agreeable; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying; as, a *grateful* present; a *grateful* offering.

3. Pleasing to the taste; delicious; affording pleasure; as, food or drink *grateful* to the appetite.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine. *Pope.*

GRATE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With a due sense of benefits or favors; in a manner that disposes to kindness, in return for favors. The gift was *gratefully* received.

2. In a pleasing manner. Study continually furnishes something new, which may strike the imagination *gratefully.*

GRATE'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being grateful; gratitude.

2. The quality of being agreeable or pleasant to the mind or to the taste.

GRAT'ER, *n.* [See GRATE.] An instrument or utensil with a rough, indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of a body; as, a *grater* for nutmegs.

GRA-TIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* The division of a design or draft into squares, for the purpose of reducing it to smaller dimensions. *Gwilt.*

GRAT-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *gratificatio*, from *gratificor*; *gratus* and *facio*, to make.]

1. The act of pleasing, either the mind, the taste, or the appetite. We speak of the *gratification* of the taste or the palate, of the appetites, of the senses, of the desires, of the mind, soul, or heart.

2. That which affords pleasure; satisfaction; delight. It is not easy to renounce *gratifications* to which we are accustomed.

3. Reward; recompense. *Morton.*

GRAT'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Pleased; indulged according to desire.

GRAT'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who gratifies or pleases.

GRAT'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *gratificor*; *gratus*, agreeable, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To please; to give pleasure to; to indulge; as, to *gratify* the taste, the appetite, the senses, the desires, the mind, &c.

2. To delight; to please; to humor; to soothe; to satisfy; to indulge to satisfaction.

For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden.*

3. To requite; to recompense.

GRAT'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Pleasing; indulging to satisfaction.

2. *a.* Giving pleasure; affording satisfaction.

GRAT'ING, *ppr.* [See GRATE.] Rubbing; wearing off in particles.

2. *a.* Fretting; irritating; harsh; as, *grating* sounds, or a *grating* reflection.

GRAT'ING, *n.* [See GRATE.] A harsh sound or rubbing.

2. A partition of bars, or lattice-work of wood or iron; as, the *grating* of a prison or convent.

3. An open cover for the hatches of a ship, resembling lattice-work; *commonly used in the plural.*

GRAT'ING-LY, *adv.* Harshly; offensively; in a manner to irritate.

GRA'TIS, *adv.* [L.] For nothing; freely; without recompense; as, to give a thing *gratis*; to perform service *gratis.*

GRAT'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *gratitudo*, from *gratus*, pleasing. See GRACE.]

An emotion of the heart, excited by a favor or benefit received; a sentiment of kindness or good-will toward a benefactor; thankfulness. *Gratitude* is an agreeable emotion, consisting in, or accompanied with, good-will to a benefactor, and a disposition to make a suitable return of benefits or services, or, when no return can be made, with a desire to see the benefactor prosperous and happy. *Gratitude* is a virtue of the highest excellence, as it implies a feeling and generous heart, and a proper sense of duty.

The love of God is the sublimest *gratitude.* *Paley.*

GRA-TU'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, from *gratus*; Fr. *gratuit*; It. *gratuito.* See GRACE.]

1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.

We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of Heaven for the fruits of our own industry. *L'Estrange.*

2. Asserted or taken without proof; as, a *gratuitous* argument or affirmation.

GRA-TU'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* Freely; voluntarily; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation; as, labor or services *gratuitously* bestowed.

2. Without proof; as, a principle *gratuitously* assumed.

GRA-TU'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gratuité*, from *gratuit*, from *gratus.*]

1. A free gift; a present; a donation; that which is given without a compensation or equivalent.

2. Something given in return for a favor; an acknowledgment.

GRAT'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *gratulor*, from *gratus*, pleasing, grateful; Russ., with the prefix *na*, *nagrada*, recompense; *nagrajdayu*, to gratify, to reward. See GRACE.]

1. To express joy or pleasure to a person, on account of his success, or the reception of some good; to salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate. [*The latter word is more generally used.*]

To *gratulate* the gentle princes there. *Shak.*

2. To wish or express joy to. *Shak.*

3. To declare joy for; to mention with joy. *B. Jonson.*

GRAT'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Addressed with expressions of joy.

GRAT'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Addressing with expressions of joy, on account of some good received

GRAT-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *gratulatio.*]

An address or expression of joy to a person, on account of some good received by him; congratulation.

I shall turn my wishes into *gratulations.* *South.*

GRAT'U-LA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *gratulatio.*] An address or expression of joy to a person, on account of some good received by him; congratulation.

GRAT'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.

GRA-VA'MEN, *n.* [L.] In *law*, the grievance complained of; the substantial cause of the action. *Bouvier.*

GRAVE, a final syllable, is a grove, Sax. *graf*; or it is an officer, G. *graf.*

GRAVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* GRAVED; *pp.* GRAVEN or GRAVED. [Fr. *graver*; Sp. *grabar*; Sax. *grafan*, G. *graben*; D. *graaven*; Dan. *graver*; Sw. *grafva*; Arm. *engraffi*, *engravi*; Ir. *grafadh*, *grafaim*; W. *criwiaw*, from *rhiw*; Gr. γραφω, to write; originally all writing was *graving*; Eng. to *scrape*; Ch. and Syr. כרב, to plow. See Class Rb, No. 30.]

1. To carve or cut letters or figures on stone or other hard substance, with a chisel or edged tool; to engrave. [*The latter word is now more generally used.*]

Thou shalt take two onyx-stones, and *grave* on them the names of the children of Israel. — Ex. xxviii.

2. To carve; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel; as, to *grave* an image.

Thou shalt not make to thee any *graven* image. — Ex. xx.

3. To clean a ship's bottom by burning off filth, grass, or other foreign matter, and paying it over with pitch.

4. To entomb. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

GRAVE, *v. i.* To carve; to write or delineate on hard substances; to practice engraving.

GRAVE, *n.* [Sax. *græf*; G. *grab*; D. and Sw. *graf*; Dan. *grav*; Russ. *grob*, a ditch, a trench, a grave; L. *scrobs.* See the verb.]

1. The ditch, pit, or excavated place, in which a dead human body is deposited; a place for the corpse

2. A tomb. [of a human being; a sepulcher.

3. Any place where the dead are reposited; a place of great slaughter or mortality. Flanders was

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formerly the *grave* of English armies; Russia proved to be the *grave* of the French army under Bonaparte; the tropical climates are the *grave* of American seamen and of British soldiers.

4. In *a figurative sense*, death or destruction.

5. *Graves*; in *the plural*, sediment of melted tallow. *Brande.*

GRĀVE'-CLOD, *n.* Clod of a grave.

GRĀVE'-CLŌTHES, *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

GRĀVE'-DIG-GER, *n.* One whose occupation is to dig graves.

GRĀVE'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Appearing grave.

GRĀVE'-MAK-ER, *n.* A grave-digger. *Shak.*

GRĀVE'-ROB-BER, *n.* One who robs a grave.

GRĀVE'-ROB-BING, *n.* A robbing of the grave.

GRĀVE'STŌNE, *n.* A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it, as a monument to preserve the memory of the dead.

GRĀVE'YĀRD, *n.* A yard or inclosure for the interment of the dead.

GRĀVE, *a.* [Fr. Sp. and It. *grave*; Arm. *grevus*; from L. *gravis*, heavy, whence L. *gravo*, and *aggravo*, to *aggravate*. Hence *grief*, which see. Ar. كرب *karaba*, to overload, to press, to grieve. Class Rb, No. 30.] *Properly*, pressing, heavy. Hence,

1. In *music*, low; depressed; solemn; opposed to *sharp*, *acute*, or *high*: as, a *grave* tone or sound. Sometimes *grave* denotes slow.

2. Solemn; sober; serious; opposed to *gay*, *light*, or *jovial*; as, a man of a *grave* deportment; a *grave* character.

Youth on silent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior.*

3. Plain; not gay; not showy or tawdry; as, a *grave* suit of clothes.

4. Being of weight; of a serious character; as, a *grave* writer.

5. Important; momentous; having a serious and interesting import. *Lord Eldon. Kent.*

GRĀV'ED, *pp.* [See the verb.] Carved; engraved; cleaned, as a ship.

GRAV'EL, *n.* [Fr. *gravelle*, *gravier*; Arm. *grevell*, or *maen-gravell*, stone-gravel; G. *grober sand*, coarse sand; D. *graveel*. Probably from rubbing, grating. See GRAVE, the verb.]

1. Small stones, or fragments of stone, or very small pebbles, larger than the particles of sand, but often intermixed with them.

2. *In medicine*, a disease produced by small, calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder. *Cyc.*

GRAV'EL, *v. t.* To cover with gravel; as, to *gravel* a walk.

2. To stick in the sand. *Camden.*

3. To puzzle; to stop; to embarrass. *Prior.*

4. To hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.

GRAV'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with gravel; stopped; embarrassed; injured by gravel.

GRĀVE'LESS, *a.* [from *grave*.] Without a grave or tomb; unburied. *Shak.*

GRAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Covering with gravel; embarrassing; hurting the feet, as of a horse.

GRAV'EL-ING, *n.* The act of covering with gravel.

GRAV'EL-LY, *a.* [from *gravel*.] Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel; as, a *gravelly* soil or land.

GRAV'EL-WĀLK, (-wawk,) *n.* A walk or alley covered with *gravel*, which makes a hard and dry bottom; *used in gardens and malls.*

GRĀVE'LY, *adv.* [from *grave*.] In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously.

The queen of learning *gravely* smiles. *Swift.*

2. Without gaudiness or show; as, to be dressed *gravely.*

GRA-VE-MEN'TE, [It.] In *music*, with a depressed tone; solemnly. [See GRAVE.]

GRĀVE'NESS, *n.* Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse. *Denham.*

GRA'VE-O-LENCE, *n.* [L. *gravis* and *oleo*.] A strong and offensive smell.

GRA'VE-O-LENT, *a.* Having a strong odor.

GRĀV'ER, *n.* [See GRAVE.] One who carves or engraves; one whose profession is to cut letters or figures in stone, &c.; a sculptor.

2. An engraving tool; an instrument for graving on hard substances.

GRĀV'ER, *a. comp.* More grave.

GRĀV'EST, *a. superl.* Most grave.

GRAV'ID, *a.* [L. *gravidus*, from *gravis*, heavy.] Pregnant; being with child. *Herbert.*

GRAV'ID-Ā-TED, *a.* Made pregnant; big. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*

GRAV-ID-Ā'TION, *n.* Pregnancy. [*Not in use.*] *Pearson.*

GRA-VID'I-TY, *n.* Pregnancy. [*Not in use.*] *Arbuthnot.*

GRA-VIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *gravis*, and Gr. μετρον.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies, solid or liquid.

GRĀV'ING, *ppr.* Engraving; carving; cutting figures on stone, copper, or other hard substance.

GRĀV'ING, *n.* The act of cutting figures in hard substances.

2. Carved work.

3. The act of cleaning a ship's bottom.

4. *Figuratively*, impression, as on the heart.

GRAV'I-TĀTE, *v. i.* [Sp. *gravitar*; Fr. *graviter*; from L. *gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy.]

To be attracted according to the law of gravitation. A body is said to *gravitate*, when it tends toward another body in accordance with the law of gravitation.

GRAV'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Being attracted, or tending toward another body according to the law of gravitation.

GRAV-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of tending to the center, or of being drawn toward something.

2. In *natural philosophy*, the tendency of all matter in the universe toward all other matter. Every body or portion of matter attracts and is attracted directly as its quantity of matter, and inversely as the square of its distance from the attracting body. *Olmsted.*

GRAV'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gravité*; Sp. *gravidad*; L. *gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy. See GRAVE.]

1. Weight; heaviness.

2. In *natural philosophy*, the tendency of a mass of matter toward its central body; *particularly*, the tendency of a body toward the center of the earth; terrestrial gravitation. *Weight* is the measure of *gravity.* *Olmsted.*

The force of *gravity* in a body is in direct proportion to its quantity of matter. *Anon.*

3. *Specific gravity*; the weight of a body compared with another of the same bulk, taken as a standard. Water is the standard for solids and liquids, common air for gases. Thus the exact weight of a cubic inch of gold, compared with that of a cubic inch of water, is called its *specific gravity.* *Olmsted.*

4. Seriousness; sobriety of manners; solemnity of deportment or character

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renowned. *Dryden.*

5. Weight; enormity; atrociousness; as, the *gravity* of an injury. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

6. In *music*, lowness of sound.

GRĀ'VY, *n.* The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in roasting, or when roasted or baked, or a mixture of that juice with flour.

GRĀY, *a.* [Sax. *grig*, *græg*; G. *grau*; D. *graauw*; Dan. *graae*; Sw. *grå*; It. *grigio*; Ir. *gre.* This is probably Γραικος, *Græcus*, *Greek*, *Graii*, the name given to the Greeks, on account of their fair complexion compared with the Asiatics and Africans. (See EUROPE.)

Φορκυι δ' αυ Κητω Γραιας τεκε καλλιπαρηους,
Εκ γενετης πολιας· τας δη Γραιας καλεουσιν.
Hesiod. Theog. 270.

"Keto bore to Phorcus the Graiæ with fair cheeks, *white* from their birth, and hence they were called *Graiæ.*" The Greek word γραια is rendered an old woman, and, in this passage of Hesiod, is supposed to mean certain deities. The probability is, that it is applied to an old woman, because she is *gray.* But the fable of Hesiod is easily explained by supposing the author to have had in his mind some imperfect account of the origin of the Greeks.]

1. White, with a mixture of black.

These *gray* and dun colors may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks. *Newton.*

2. White; hoary; as, *gray* hair. We apply the word to hair that is partially or wholly white.

3. Dark; of a mixed color; of the color of ashes; as, *gray* eyes; the *gray*-eyed morn. *Gay. Shak.*

4. Old; mature; as, *gray* experience. *Ames.*

GRĀY, *n.* A gray color. *Parnell.*

2. An animal of a gray color, as a horse, a badger, and a kind of salmon. *Smart.*

GRĀY'-BĒARD, *n.* An old man. *Shak.*

GRĀY'-EȳED, (grā'īde,) *a.* Having gray eyes.

GRĀY'FLY, *n.* The trumpet-fly. *Milton.*

GRĀY'-HAIR-ED, *a.* Having gray hair.

GRĀY'-HEAD-ED, (grā'hed-ed,) *a.* Having a gray head or gray hair.

GRĀY'HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *grighund.* See GREYHOUND.]

GRĀY'ISH, *a.* Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree.

GRĀY'LING, *n.* A fish of the genus Salmo, called, also, *umber*, a voracious fish, about sixteen or eighteen inches in length, of a more elegant figure than the trout; the back and sides are of a silvery-gray color. It is found in clear, rapid streams in the north of Europe, and is excellent food. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GRĀY MARE. "The gray mare is the better horse," —said of a woman who rules her husband. *Grose.*

GRĀY'NESS, *n.* The quality of being gray. *Sherwood.*

GRĀY'STŌNE, *n.* A grayish or greenish compact rock, composed of feldspar and augite, and allied to basalt.

GRĀY'WACKE, (-wak,) *n.* [G. *grauwacke.*]

In *geology*, a conglomerate or grit-rock, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together. The name is applied only to certain rocks below the coral series, and deposits of shale are sometimes included under this designation, along with the conglomerate. *Dana.*

GRĀZE, *v. t.* [Sax. *grasian*; G. *grasen*; D. *graazen*; from *grass*, or from the root of L. *rado*, *rasi*, or *rodo*, *rosi*; Sp. *rozar*, Port. *roçar*, to rub against, to graze. In Russ., *grizu*, or *grezu*, signifies to bite, to gnaw.]

1. To rub or touch lightly in passing; to brush lightly the surface of a thing in passing; as, the bullet *grazed* the wall or the earth.

2. To feed or supply cattle with grass; to furnish pasture for; as, the farmer *grazes* large herds of cattle.

3. To feed on; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage.

The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*

4. To tend grazing cattle; as, Jacob *grazed* Laban's sheep. *Shak.*

GRĀZE, *v. i.* To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; as cattle *graze* on the meadows.

2. To supply grass; as, the ground will not *graze* well. *Bacon.*

3. To move on devouring. *Bacon.*

GRĀZ'ED, *pp.* Touched lightly by a passing body; brushed.

2. Fed by growing grass; as, cattle are *grazed.*

3. Eaten, as growing herbage; as, the fields were *grazed.*

GRĀZ'ER, *n.* One that grazes or feeds on growing herbage. *Philips.*

GRĀ'ZIER, (grā'zhur,) *n.* One who pastures cattle, and rears them for market. *Bacon.*

GRĀZ'ING, *ppr.* Touching lightly, as a moving body.

2. Feeding on growing herbage; as, *grazing* cattle.

3. *a.* Supplying pasture; as, a *grazing* farm.

GRĀZ'ING, *n.* A pasture.

GRA-ZI-Ō'SO, (grat-se-ō'so,) [It.] In *music*, graceful, smooth, and elegant.

GRĒASE, *n.* [Fr. *graisse*; It. *grasso*; Sp. *grasa*, grease; Port. *graxa*, grease for wheels, and a distemper in a horse when his fat is melted by excessive action. *Port. Dict.*]

1. *Animal fat in a soft state*; *oily or unctuous* matter of any kind, as tallow, lard; but particularly the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals.

2. An inflammation of the heels of a horse, which suspends the ordinary greasy secretion of the part, and which produces dryness and scurfiness, followed by cracks, ulceration, and fungous excrescences.

GRĒASE, (greez,) *v. t.* To smear, anoint, or daub, with grease or fat.

2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents. [*Not elegant.*] *Dryden.*

GRĒAS'ED, *pp.* Smeared with oily matter; bribed.

GRĒAS'I-LY, *adv.* With grease or an appearance of it; grossly.

GRĒAS'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being greasy; oiliness; unctuousness. *Boyle.*

GRĒAS'ING, *ppr.* Smearing with fat or oily matter; bribing.

GRĒAS'Y, (greez'y,) *a.* Oily; fat; unctuous.

2. Smeared or defiled with grease.

3. Like grease or oil; smooth; as, a fossil that has a *greasy* feel.

4. Fat of body; bulky. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

5. Gross; indelicate; indecent. *Marston.*

GREĀT, *a.* [Sax. *great*; D. *groot*; G. *gross*; Norm. *gres*; It. *grosso*; Sp. *grueso*; Port. *grosso*; Fr. *gros*; Arm. *grozr*; and probably L. *crassus.* *Great* and *gross* are the same word dialectically varied in orthography. See Class Rd, No. 59, 22, 79.]

1. Large in bulk or dimensions; a term of comparison, denoting more magnitude or extension than something else, or beyond what is usual; as, a *great* body; a *great* house; a *great* farm.

2. Being of extended length or breadth; as, a *great* distance; a *great* lake.

3. Large in number; as, a *great* many; a *great* multitude.

4. Expressing a large, extensive, or unusual, degree of any thing; as, *great* fear; *great* love; *great* strength; *great* wealth; *great* power; *great* influence; *great* folly.

5. Long continued; as, a *great* while.

6. Important; weighty; as, a *great* argument; a *great* truth; a *great* event; a thing of no *great* consequence; it is no *great* matter.

7. Chief; principal; as, the *great* seal of England.

8. Chief; of vast power and excellence; supreme; illustrious; as, the *great* God; the *great* Creator.

9. Vast; extensive; wonderful; admirable.

Great are thy works, Jehovah. *Milton.*

10. Possessing large or strong powers of mind; as, a *great* genius.

11. Having made extensive or unusual acquisitions of science or knowledge; as, a *great* philosopher or botanist; a *great* scholar.

12. Distinguished by rank, office, or power; elevated; eminent; as, a *great* lord; the *great* men of the nation; the *great* Mogul; Alexander the *Great.*

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13. Dignified in aspect, mien, or manner.
Amidst the crowd she walks serenely *great*. *Dryden.*
14. Magnanimous; generous; of elevated sentiments; high-minded. He has a *great* soul.
15. Rich; sumptuous; magnificent. He disdained not to appear at *great* tables; a *great* feast or entertainment.
16. Vast; sublime; as, a *great* conception or idea.
17. Dignified; noble.
Nothing can be *great* which is not right. *Rambler.*
18. Swelling; proud; as, he was not disheartened by *great* looks.
19. Chief; principal; much traveled; as, a *great* road. The ocean is called the *great* highway of nations.
20. Pregnant, teeming; as, *great* with young.
21. Hard; difficult. It is no *great* matter to live in peace with meek people.
22. Familiar; intimate [*Vulgar.*]
23. Distinguished by extraordinary events, or unusual importance. *Jude* 6.
24. Denoting consanguinity one degree more remote, in the ascending or descending line; as *great* grandfather, the father of a grandfather; *great great* grandfather, the father of a *great* grandfather, and so on indefinitely; and *great* grandson, *great great* grandson, &c.
25. Superior; preëminent; as, *great* chamberlain; *great* marshal.
The sense of *great* is to be understood by the things it is intended to qualify. *Great* pain or wrath is violent pain or wrath; *great* love is ardent love; *great* peace is entire peace; a *great* name is extensive renown; a *great* evil or sin is a sin of deep malignity, &c.

GREAT, *n.* The whole; the gross; the lump or mass; as, a carpenter contracts to build a ship by the *great*.
2. People of rank or distinction. The poor envy the *great*, and the *great* despise the poor.

GREAT'-BEL-LI-ED, *a.* Pregnant; teeming. *Shak.*
GREAT'-COAT, *n.* An overcoat.
GREAT'-COAT-ED, *a.* Wearing a great coat.
GREAT'EN, *v. t.* To enlarge. [*Obs.*] *Raleigh.*
GREAT'EN, *v. i.* To increase; to become large. [*Obs.*]
GREAT'ER, *a.* Larger; more extensive or wonderful.
GREAT'EST, *a.* Largest; most extensive or important.
GREAT'-HEART'ED, *a.* High-spirited; undejected; noble. *Clarendon.*
GREAT'LY, *adv.* In a great degree; much.
I will *greatly* multiply thy sorrow. — Gen. iii.
2. Nobly; illustriously.
By a high fate, thou *greatly* didst expire. *Dryden.*
3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely. He *greatly* scorned to turn his back on his foe. He *greatly* spurned the offered boon.

GREAT'NESS, *n.* Largeness of bulk, dimensions, number, or quantity; as, the *greatness* of a mountain, of an edifice, of a multitude, or of a sum of money. With reference to solid bodies, however, we more generally use *bulk*, *size*, *extent*, or *magnitude*, than *greatness*; as, the *bulk* or *size* of the body; the *extent* of the ocean; the *magnitude* of the sun or of the earth.
2. Large amount; extent; as, the *greatness* of a reward.
3. High degree; as, the *greatness* of virtue or vice.
4. High rank or place; elevation; dignity; distinction; eminence; power; command.
Farewell, a long farewell, to all my *greatness*. *Shak.*
5. Swelling pride; affected state.
It is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*
6. Magnanimity, elevation of sentiment; nobleness; as, *greatness* of mind.
Virtue is the only solid basis of *greatness*. *Rambler.*
7. Strength or extent of intellectual faculties; as, the *greatness* of genius.
8. Large extent or variety; as, the *greatness* of a man's acquisitions.
9. Grandeur; pomp; magnificence.
Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught,
As brings all Brodignag before your thought. *Pope.*
10. Force; intensity; as, the *greatness* of sound, of passion, heat, &c.

GREAT SEAL, *n.* The principal seal of a kingdom, state, &c.

GREAVE, for GROVE and GROOVE. [See GROVE and GROOVE.] *Spenser.*

GREAVES, (greevz,) *n. pl.* [Port. and Sp. *grevas*. In Fr. *greve* is the calf of the leg.]
1. Armor for the legs; a sort of boots. 1 *Sam.* xvii.
2. *Greaves*, or *graves*; the sediment of melted tallow. *Brande.*

GREBE, *n.* A name common to numerous species of web-footed birds with short wings, and very expert at diving. They constitute the genus Podiceps of Latham, or part of the Linnæan genus Colymbus. *Partington. P. Cyc.*

GRE'CIAN, (grē'shan,) *a.* Pertaining to Greece.
GRE'CIAN, *n.* A native of Greece. Also, a Jew who understood Greek. *Acts* vi.
2. One well versed in the Greek language.

GRE'CIAN-FIRE. See GREEK-FIRE.
GRE'CISM, *n.* [L. *græcismus*.]
An idiom of the Greek language. *Addison.*
GRE'CIZE, *v. t.* To render Grecian.
2. To translate into Greek.
GRE'CIZE, } *v. i.* To speak the Greek lan-
GRE'CIAN-IZE, } guage.
GRE'CIZ-ED, (grēs'izd,) *pp.* Rendered Greek.
GRE'CIZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering Greek.
GREE, *n.* [Fr. *gré*. See AGREE.]
1. Good-will. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
2. Step or stair; rank; degree. [See DEGREE.] [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
GREE, *v. i.* To agree. [*Obs.*] [See AGREE.]
GREECE, *n.* [W. *grâz*; L. *gressus*. It is the plural of GREE, a step, and is sometimes written GRICE, or GRISE.]
A flight of steps. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
GREED, *n.* Greediness. [*Obs.*] *Graham.*
GREED'I-LY, *adv.* [See GREEDY.] With a keen appetite for food or drink; voraciously; ravenously; as, to eat or swallow *greedily*.
2. With keen or ardent desire; eagerly. *Jude* 11.
GREED'I-NESS, *n.* Keenness of appetite for food or drink; ravenousness; voracity.
Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shak.*
2. Ardent desire.
GREED'Y, *a.* [Sax. *grædig*; D. *greetig*; Goth. *gredags*, from *gredon*, to hunger. It agrees in elements with L. *gradior*, and probably signifies reaching forward.]
1. Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry; followed by *of*; as, a lion that is *greedy of* his prey. *Ps.* xvii.
2. Having a keen desire of any thing; eager to obtain; as, *greedy* of gain.
GREED'Y-GUT, *n.* A glutton; a devourer; a belly-god. [*Vulgar.*] *Todd.*
GREEK, *a.* Pertaining to Greece. [See GRAY.]
GREEK, *n.* A native of Greece.
2. The language of Greece.
GREEK'ESS, *n.* A female Greek. *Taylor.*
GREEK'-FIRE, *n.* A combustible composition which burns under water, the constituents of which are supposed to be asphalt, with niter and sulphur. *Ure.*
GREEK'ISH, *a.* Peculiar to Greece. *Milton.*
GREEK'LING, *n.* A little Greek, or one of small esteem or pretensions. *B. Jonson.*
GREEK'-RŌSE, *n.* The flower campion.
GREEN, *a.* [Sax. *grene*; G. *grün*; D. *groen*; Dan. *grön*; Sw. *grön*; Heb. יָרַק, to grow, to flourish. Class Rn, No. 7.]
1. *Properly*, growing, flourishing, as plants; hence, of the color of herbage and plants when growing, a color composed of blue and yellow rays, one of the original prismatic colors; verdant.
2. New; fresh; recent; as, a *green* wound.
The *greenest* usurpation. *Burke.*
3. Fresh; flourishing; undecayed; as, *green* old age.
4. Containing its natural juices; not dry; not seasoned; as, *green* wood; *green* timber.
5. Not roasted; half raw.
We say the meat is *green*, when half roasted. *Watts.*
[Rarely, if ever, used in America.]
6. Unripe; immature; not arrived to perfection; as, *green* fruit. Hence,
7. Immature in age; young; inexperienced; raw; as, *green* in age or judgment.
8. Pale; sickly; wan; of a greenish pale color. *Shak.*
In *cookery*, a goose is said to be *green* until it is more than four months old. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*
GREEN, *n.* The color of growing plants; a color composed of blue and yellow rays, which, mixed in different proportions, exhibit a variety of shades; as, apple *green*, meadow *green*, leek *green*, &c.
2. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage.
O'er the smooth enameled *green*. *Milton.*
3. Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths; *usually in the plural.*
The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind. *Dryden.*
4. The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food in the spring; *in the plural.*
In that soft season, when descending showers
Call forth the *greens*, and wake the rising flowers. *Pope.*
GREEN, *v. t.* To make green. This is used by Thomson and by Barlow, but is not an elegant word, and indeed is hardly legitimate, in the sense in which these writers use it. "Spring *greens* the year." "God *greens* the groves." The only legitimate sense of this verb, if used, would be, to dye green, or to change to a green color. A plant growing in a dark room is yellow; let this plant be carried into the open air, and the rays of the sun will *green* it. This use would correspond with the use of *whiten*, *blacken*, *redden*.

GREEN'BROOM, } *n.* A plant of the genus Genista.
GREEN'WEED, }
GREEN'CLOTH, *n.* A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the British king's household, composed of the lord steward and the officers under him. This court has the charge and cognizance of all matters of justice in the king's household, with power to correct offenders and keep the peace of the verge, or jurisdiction of the court-royal, which extends every way two hundred yards from the gate of the palace. *Johnson. Encyc.*
GREEN'-CŌL-OR-ED, (-kul-urd,) *a.* Pale; sickly.
GREEN'-CROP, *n.* A crop of green vegetables, such as artificial grasses, turnips, &c., consumed on a farm in their unripe state. *Farm. Encyc.*
GREEN'-EARTH, *n.* A species of earth or mineral, so called; the *mountain green* of artists. *Ure.*
GREEN'ED, (grēnd,) *pp.* Made green.
GREEN'ER-Y, *n.* Green plants; verdure.
GREEN'-EY-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having green eyes; as, *green-eyed* jealousy. *Shak.*
GREEN'FINCH, *n.* A bird; also called *green grossbeak.*
GREEN'FISH, *n.* A fish so called. *Ains.*
GREEN'GAGE, *n.* A species of plum.
GREEN'-GRŌ-CER, *n.* A retailer of vegetables or fruits in their fresh or green state.
GREEN'HAIR-ED, *a.* Having green locks or hair.
GREEN'-HAND, *n.* One raw and inexperienced.
GREEN'HOOD, *n.* A state of greenness. *Chaucer.*
GREEN'HORN, *n.* A raw youth. *W. Irving.*
GREEN'-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather, and preserved green during the winter or cold weather.
GREEN'ING, *n.* A well-known sort of apple.
GREEN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green; as, a *greenish* yellow. *Newton.*
GREEN'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being greenish.
GREEN'LY, *adv.* With a green color; newly; freshly; immaturely. — *a.* Of a green color.
GREEN'-MAN'TLED, *a.* Covered with green.
GREEN'NESS, *n.* The quality of being green; viridity; as, the *greenness* of grass or of a meadow.
2. Immaturity; unripeness; *in a literal or figurative sense*; as, the *greenness* of fruit, or of youth.
3. Freshness; vigor. *South.*
4. Newness.
GREEN'OCK-ITE, *n.* [from Lord *Greenock*.] A native sulphuret of cadmium, presenting a honey-yellow or orange-yellow color.
GREEN'-ROOM, *n.* The name given to the retiring-room of play-actors in a theater.
GREENS, *n. pl.* The leaves of various plants, as spinach, &c., boiled in their green state for food. [See GREEN.] *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*
GREEN'-SAND, *n.* A term applied to beds of sand, sandstone, or limestone, belonging to the Cretaceous Period; so called because green earth, or chlorite, is ordinarily, though not always, scattered throughout the sandstone, limestone, &c. *Lyell.*
GREEN'-SICK-NESS, *n.* A disease of females, characterized by pale, lurid complexion, languor, listlessness, depraved appetite and digestion, and a morbid condition of the catamenial excretion.
GREEN'-SICK-NESS-ED, (-sik'nest,) *a.* Having a sickly taste. *Bishop Rundle.*
GREEN'-SNAKE, *n.* Two small species of snakes, not poisonous, of the genus Coluber, are known by this name in the United States.
GREEN'-STALL, *n.* A stall on which greens are exposed to sale.
GREEN'STONE, *n.* [So called from a tinge of green in the color.]
A rock of the trap formation, consisting of hornblende and feldspar in the state of grains or small crystals. *Ure.*
GREEN'-SWARD, *n.* Turf green with grass.
GREEN'-VIT'RI-OL, *n.* A popular name for the sulphate of iron.
GREEN'-WEED, *n.* Dyer's weed.
GREEN'WOOD, *a.* A wood when green, as in summer.
GREEN'WOOD, *a.* Pertaining to a greenwood; as, a *greenwood* shade. *Dryden.*
GREET, *v. t.* [Sax. *gretan*, *grettan*, to salute, to exclaim, to cry out, to bid farewell, to approach, to touch; G. *grüssen*; D. *groeten*, to greet; Sax. *grædan*, to cry; Goth. *greitan*, Sw. *grata*, Dan. *græder*, to weep; It. *gridare*; Sp. and Port. *gritar*; W. *grydian*, *grydiaw*, to shout, to scream, or shriek, to wail, to make a vehement, rough noise; perhaps L. *rudo*, to bray, to roar. See Class Rd, No. 7, 19, 43, 70, 75.]
1. To address with expressions of kind wishes; to salute in kindness and respect.
My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you. *Shak.*
2. To address at meeting; to address in any manner. *Shak.*
3. To congratulate.
4. To pay compliments at a distance; to send kind wishes to. *Col.* iv. 2 *Tim.* iv.
5. To meet and address with kindness; or to express kind wishes accompanied with an embrace. 1 *Thess.* v.
6. To meet. *Shak.*

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GREET, *v. i.* To meet and salute.

There *greet* in silence as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace. *Shak.*

2. To weep; written by Spenser GREIT. [*Obs.*]

GREET'ED, *pp.* Addressed with kind wishes; complimented.

GREET'ER, *n.* One who greets.

GREET'ING, *ppr.* Addressing with kind wishes or expressions of joy; complimenting; congratulating; saluting.

GREET'ING, *n.* Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

GREEZE, *n.* [L. *gressus.*]
A step, or flight of steps. [*Obs.*] [See GREECE.]

GREF'FI-ER, *n.* [Fr.] [See GRAFT.] A registrar, or recorder. *Bp. Hall.*

GRĒ'GAL, *a.* [L. *grex.*]
Pertaining to a flock. *Dict.*

GRE-GA'RI-AN, *a.* [See GREGARIOUS.] Belonging to the herd or common sort. *Howell.*

GRE-GA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *gregarius*, from *grex*, a herd.]
Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not habitually solitary or living alone. Cattle and sheep are *gregarious* animals. Many species of birds are *gregarious.* Rapacious animals are generally not *gregarious.*

GRE-GA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a flock or herd; in a company.

GRE-GA'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of living in flocks or herds.

GREG'GŌE, *n.* A short jacket.

GRE-GŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Denoting what belongs to Gregory. The *Gregorian* calendar is the regulation of the year according to the reformation introduced by Pope Gregory XIII., in 1582. The *Gregorian* year is the year as now reckoned according to the *Gregorian* calendar. Thus, every year which is divisible by 4, except those divisible by 100 and not by 400, has 366 days; all other years have 365 days.

Gregorian chant, is choral music, according to the eight celebrated church modes, as arranged by Pope Gregory I. *Porter.*

Gregorian telescope; a form of the reflecting telescope, so named from its inventor, Prof. James Gregory, of the University of Edinburgh. In this telescope the light, proceeding from a heavenly body, is collected by a large concave mirror, and forms an image in the focus of a small reflector, which transmits the light back through an opening in the center of the large mirror, where it forms a second image, which is magnified by the eye-glass. *Olmsted.*

GRĒIT, *v. i.* [Goth. *greitan.*]
To lament. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GRĒITH, *v. t.* [Sax. *gerædian*, to prepare; *ge* and *hræde*, ready.]
To make ready. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GRĒITH, *n.* Goods; furniture. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GRĒ'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *gremium.*]
Belonging to the lap or bosom. *Dict.*

GRE-NĀDE', *n.* [Sp. *granada*, It. *granata*, Fr. *grenade*, a pomegranate, or *grained* apple.]
In *the art of war*, a hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, to be filled with powder, which is to be fired by means of a fusee, and thrown by hand among enemies. This, bursting into many pieces, does great injury, and is particularly useful in annoying an enemy in trenches and other lodgments. *Encyc.*

GREN-A-DIER', *n.* [from Fr. *grenade*, Sp. *granada*, a pomegranate-tree; so called, it is said, from the cap worn, which resembled the flowers of that tree; or, as others allege, so called from carrying and throwing hand grenades. The latter is the opinion of Lunier.]
1. A foot-soldier, wearing a high cap. *Grenadiers* are usually tall, active soldiers, distinguished from others chiefly by their dress and arms; a company of them is usually attached to each battalion.
2. A fowl found in Angola, in Africa. [*Encyc.*

GRE-NAT'I-FORM, *a.* Being in the form of granatite. *Gibbs.*

GREN'A-TITE, *n.* Staurotide or staurolite, a mineral of a dark, reddish brown. It occurs imbedded in mica slate, and in talc, and is infusible by the blowpipe. It is also called *prismatic garnet. Cyc.*

GRES-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* In *ornithology*, having three toes of the feet forward, two of them connected, and one behind.

GREW, *pret.* of GROW.

GREY. See GRAY.

GREY'HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *grighund.*]
A tall, fleet dog, kept for the chase.

GRICE, *n.* A little pig.
2. A flight of steps. [See GREECE.] *B. Jonson.*

GRID'DLE, *n.* [W. *greidell*, from *grediaw*, to heat, singe, scorch.]
A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes.

GRIDE, *v. t.* [It. *gridare*; Sp. *gritar*; Port. *id.*; Fr. *crier*; Eng. to *cry*; Sax. *grædan*; Dan. *græder*; Sw. *gräta.* See GREET.]
To grate, or to cut with a grating sound; to cut; to penetrate or pierce harshly; as, the *griding* sword. *Milton.*

That through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride.* *Spenser.*

GRID'E-LIN, *n.* [Fr. *gris de lin*, flax gray.]
A color mixed of white and red, or a gray violet. *Dryden.*

GRID'ING, *ppr.* Grating; cutting with a grating sound.

GRID'I-RON, (-I-urn,) *n.* [W. *grediaw*; Ir. *greadam*, to heat, scorch, roast, and *iron.* See GRIDDLE.]
A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals.

GRID'I-RON-PEND'U-LUM, *n.* See PENDULUM.

GRIĒF, (grēf,) *n.* [D. *grief*, hurt; Fr. *grief*, and *grever*, to oppress; Sp. *agravio*; Norm. *grief*, *gref*, *greve*; L. *gravis.* See GRAVE and AGGRAVATE. The sense is, pressure or oppression.]
1. The pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, injury, or evils of any kind; sorrow; regret. We experience *grief* when we lose a friend, when we incur loss, when we consider ourselves injured, and by sympathy, we feel *grief* at the misfortunes of others.
2. The pain of mind occasioned by our own misconduct; sorrow or regret that we have done wrong; pain accompanying repentance. We feel *grief* when we have offended or injured a friend, and the consciousness of having offended the Supreme Being, fills the penitent heart with the most poignant *grief.*
3. Cause of sorrow; that which afflicts.

Which were a *grief* of mind unto Isaac and to Rebekah. — Gen.
A foolish son is a *grief* to his father. — Prov. xvii. [xxvi.

GRIĒF'FUL, *a.* Full of grief or sorrow. *Sackville.*

GRIĒF'-IM-BIT'TER-ED, *a.* Imbittered by grief.

GRIĒF'LESS, *a.* Without grief. *Huloet.*

GRIĒF'-SHOT, *a.* Pierced with grief. *Shak.*

GRIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* Lamentable. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

GRIĒV'ANCE, *n.* [from *grief.*] That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens, oppresses, or injures, implying a sense of wrong done, or a continued injury, and therefore applied only to the effects of *human* conduct; never to providential evils. The oppressed subject has the right to petition for a redress of *grievances.*

GRIĒVE, *v. t.* [D. *grieven*; Fr. *grever*, to oppress; Sp. *agraviar*, *agravar*; It. *gravare*; L. *gravo*, from *gravis.* See GRAVE.]
1. To give pain of mind to; to afflict; to wound the feelings. Nothing *grieves* a parent like the conduct of a profligate child.
2. To afflict; to inflict pain on.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of men. — Lam. iii.

3. To make sorrowful; to excite regret in.
4. To offend; to displease; to provoke.

Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God. — Eph. iv.

GRIĒVE, *v. i.* To feel pain of mind or heart; to be in pain on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn. We *grieve at* the loss of friends or property. We *grieve at* the misfortunes of others. We *grieve for* our own misfortunes, follies, and vices, as well as *for* those of our children. It is followed by *at* or *for.*

GRIĒV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pained; afflicted; suffering sorrow.

GRIĒV'ER, *n.* He or that which grieves.

GRIĒV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving pain; afflicting.
2. Sorrowing; exercised with grief; mourning.

GRIĒV'ING-LY, *adv.* In sorrow; sorrowfully. *Shak.*

GRIĒV'OUS, *a.* [from *grieve*, or *grief.*] Heavy; oppressive; burdensome; as, a *grievous* load of taxes.
2. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne.

Correction is *grievous* to him that forsaketh the way. — Prov. xv.

3. Causing grief or sorrow.

The thing was very *grievous* in Abraham's sight, because of his son. — Gen. xxi.

4. Distressing.

The famine was very *grievous* in the land. — Gen. xii.

5. Great; atrocious.

Because their sin is very *grievous.* — Gen. xviii.

6. Expressing great uneasiness; as, a *grievous* complaint.
7. Provoking; offensive; tending to irritate; as, *grievous* words. *Prov.* xv.
8. Hurtful; destructive; causing mischief; as, *grievous* wolves. *Acts* xx.

GRIĒV'OUS-LY, *adv.* With pain; painfully; with great pain or distress; as, to be *grievously* afflicted.
2. With discontent, ill-will, or grief. *Knolles.*
3. Calamitously; miserably; greatly; with great uneasiness, distress, or grief.
4. Atrociously; as, to sin or offend *grievously.*

GRIĒV'OUS-NESS, *n.* Oppressiveness; weight that gives pain or distress; as, the *grievousness* of a burden.
2. Pain; affliction; calamity; distress; as, the *grievousness* of sickness, war, or famine.
3. Greatness, enormity; atrociousness; as, the *grievousness* of sin or offenses.

GRIF'FIN, } *n.* [Fr. *griffon*; Sp. *grifo*; It. *griffo*, *grif-*
GRIF'FON, } *fone*; G. *greif*; Dan. *grif*; D. *griffioen*; L. *gryps*, *gryphus*; Gr. γρυψ; W. *gruf*, fierce, bold, a griffin.]

In *the natural history of the ancients*, an imaginary animal, said to be generated between the lion and the eagle. It is represented with four legs, wings, and a beak, the upper part resembling an eagle, and the lower part a lion. This animal was supposed to watch over mines of gold and hidden trensures, and was consecrated to the sun. The figure of the griffin is seen on ancient medals, and is still borne in coat-armor. It is also an ornament of Greek architecture. *Encyc.*

GRIF'FIN-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a griffin.

GRIG, *n.* A small eel; the sand-eel.
2. A merry creature, from lively motions, like those of the eel. *Swift.*
3. Health. [*Obs.*]

GRILL, *v. t.* [Fr. *griller.*]
1. To broil.
2. To torment, as if by broiling.

GRILL, *a.* Causing terror or shaking with cold. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GRIL-LĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] Broiled meat, or something broiled.

GRIL'LAGE, *n.* A name given to the sleepers and cross-beams on which some erections are carried up, as piers on marshy soils, &c. *Buchanan.*

GRILL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Broiled; tormented.

GRILL'ING, *ppr.* Broiling; tormenting.

GRIL'LY, *v. t.* To harass. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

GRIM, *a.* [Sax. *grim*, fierce, rough, ferocious; *gram*, raging, fury; *gremian*, to provoke; D. *gram*, angry; *grimmen*, to growl; *grimmig*, grim; *grommen*, to grumble; G. *grimm*, furious, grim; *grimmen*, to rage; *gram*, grief, sorrow; Dan. *grim*, stern, grim, peevish; *gram*, grudging, hating, peevish; W. *gremiaw*, to gnash, to snarl, from *rhem*, whence *rhemial*, to mutter. Hence Fr. *grimace.* These words belong probably to the root of L. *fremo*, which has a different prefix, Gr. βρεμω, Eng. *grumble*, *rumble*, Ir. *grim*, war. See Class Rm, No. 11, 13.]
1. Fierce; ferocious; impressing terror; frightful; horrible; as, a *grim* look; a *grim* face; *grim* war. *Milton. Addison.*
2. Ugly; ill-looking. *Shak.*
3. Sour; crabbed; peevish; surly.

GRIM'-FĀC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a stern countenance.

GRIM'-GRIN-NING, *a.* Grinning with a fierce countenance. *Shak.*

GRIM'-VIS-AG-ED, (-viz-ajd,) *a.* Grim-faced.

GRI-MĀCE', *n.* [Fr., from *grim*, or its root; Sp. *grimazo.*]
1. A distortion of the countenance, from habit, affectation, or insolence. *Spectator.*
2. An air of affectation. *Granville.*

["Half the French words used affectedly by Melantha, in Dryden's *Marriage à-la-Mode*, as innovations in our language, are now in common use: *chagrin*, *double-entendre*, *eclaircissement*, *embarras*, *equivoque*, *foible*, *grimace*, *naiveté*, *ridicule.* All these words, which she learns by heart to use occasionally, are now in common use."
D'Israeli, Curiosities of Literature, Second Series, 2d ed. vol. i. p. 395. — E. H. B.]

GRI-MĀC'ED, (gre-māst',) *a.* Distorted; having a crabbed look.

GRI-MAL'KIN, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *gris*, gray, and *malkin.*]
The name of an old cat. *Philips.*

GRIME, *n.* [Ice. *gryma*, Sax. *hrum*, soot; Rabbinic, כרום, soot. Class Rm, No. 21.]
Foul matter; dirt; sullying blackness, deeply insinuated. *Shak. Woodward.*

GRIME, *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply; to dirt. *Shak.*

GRIM'LY, *a.* Having a hideous or stern look. *Beaum. & Fl.*

GRIM'LY, *adv.* Fiercely; ferociously; with a look of fury or ferocity. *Addison.*
2. Sourly; sullenly. *Shak.*

GRIM'NESS, *n.* Fierceness of look; sternness; crabbedness.

GRI'MY, *a.* Full of grime; foul.

GRIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *grinnian*; G. *greinen*, *grinsen*; D. *grynen*, *grinzen*; Sw. *grina*; Dan. *griner.* In W. *ysgyrnygu* is a grin or snarl, and *ysgorn*, scorn.]
1. To set the teeth together and open the lips, or to open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show them, as in laughter or scorn.

Fools *grin* on fools. *Young.*

2. To fix the teeth, as in anguish.

GRIN, *n.* The act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth. *Addison. Watts.*

GRIN, *n.* A snare or trap. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

GRIN, *v. t.* To express by grinning.

——*grinned* horribly a ghastly smile. *Milton.*

GRIND, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* GROUND. [Sax. *grindan.* This word, if *n* is radical, may be allied to *rend*; if not, it coincides with *grate.* See Class Rn, No. 9, to make smooth, as *mollis* in L. allied to *molo.*]
1. To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction; to comminute by attrition; to triturate.

Take the millstones and *grind* meal. — Is. xlvii.

We say, to *grind meal*; but this is an elliptical phrase. The true phrase is, to *grind corn to meal.*

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2. To break and reduce to small pieces by the teeth. *Dryden.*

3. To sharpen by rubbing or friction; to wear off the substance of a metallic instrument, and reduce it to a sharp edge by the friction of a stone; as, to *grind* an ax or scythe.

4. To make smooth; to polish by friction; as, to *grind* glass.

5. To rub one against another.

Harsh sounds, and the *grinding* of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror in the body and set the teeth on edge. *Bacon.*

6. To oppress by severe exactions; to afflict cruelly; to harass; as, to *grind* the faces of the poor. *Is.* iii.

7. To crush in pieces; to ruin. *Matt.* xxi.

8. To grate; as, *grinding* pains. *Dryden.*

GRIND, *v. i.* To perform the operation of grinding; to move a mill. *Milton.*

2. To be moved or rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding; as, the *grinding* jaws. *Rowe.*

3. To be ground or pulverized by friction. Corn will not *grind* well before it is dry.

4. To be polished and made smooth by friction. Glass *grinds* smooth.

5. To be sharpened by grinding. Steel *grinds* to a fine edge.

GRIND'ER, *n.* One that grinds, or moves a mill.

2. The instrument of grinding. *Philips.*

3. A tooth that grinds or chews food; a double-tooth; a jaw-tooth.

4. The teeth in general. *Dryden.*

GRIND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reducing to powder by friction; triturating; levigating; chewing.

2. Making sharp; making smooth or polishing by friction.

3. Oppressing.

GRIND'ING, *n.* The act of reducing to powder; also, of sharpening or polishing.

GRIND'STŌNE, *n.* A flat, circular stone used for grinding or sharpening tools. *Grindlestone*, used by old writers, is obsolete.

GRIN'NER, *n.* [See GRIN.] One that grins. *Addison.*

GRIN'NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Closing the teeth and showing them, as in laughter; a showing of the teeth.

GRIN'NING-LY, *adv.* With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, *n.* The griffin. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

GRIP, *n.* [Dan. *greb*; G. *griff*. See GRIPE.]

A grasp; a holding fast. [*Obsolete* or *vulgar.*]

GRIP, *n.* [D. *groep*; Sax. *grep.*]

A small ditch or furrow. [*Not used in America.*]

GRIP, *v. t.* To trench; to drain. [*Not used.*]

GRIPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *gripan*; Goth. *greipan*; D. *grypen*; G. *greifen*; Sw. *gripa*; Dan. *griber*; Fr. *gripper*; Arm. *scraba, scrapein*; W. *grab*, a cluster, a grape; *grabin*, a clasping; *grabiniaw*, to grapple, to scramble. Qu. Sans. *grepipan*. These words may be allied in origin to L. *rapio.*]

1. To seize; to grasp; to catch with the hand, and to clasp closely with the fingers.

2. To hold fast; to hold with the fingers closely pressed.

3. To seize and hold fast in the arms; to embrace closely.

4. To close the fingers; to clutch. *Pope.*

5. To pinch; to press; to compress.

6. To give pain to the bowels, as if by pressure or contraction.

7. To pinch; to straiten; to distress; as, *griping* poverty.

GRIPE, *v. i.* To seize or catch by pinching; to get money by hard bargains or mean exactions; as, a *griping* miser.

2. To feel the colic. *Locke.*

3. To bring her head too close to the wind, as a ship. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

GRIPE, *n.* Grasp; seizure; fast hold with the hand or paw, or with the arms. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. Squeeze; pressure. *Dryden.*

3. Oppression; cruel exactions. *Shak.*

4. Affliction; pinching distress; as, the *gripe* of poverty.

5. In *seamen's language*, the fore-foot, or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore end. *Totten.*

6. *Gripes*; in *the plural*, pain in the intestines of the character of that which accompanies a lax. This sort of pain in the intestines is technically called *tormina.*

7. *Gripes*; in *seamen's language*, an assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes, and hooks, fastened to ring-bolts in the deck, to secure the boats. *Totten.*

GRIPE'FUL, *a.* Disposed to gripe.

GRIP'ER, *n.* One who gripes; an oppressor; an extortioner.

GRIP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Grasping; seizing; holding fast; pinching; oppressing; distressing the bowels.

GRIP'ING, *n.* A pinching or grasp; a peculiar pain of the intestines, as in a lax or colic.

2. In *seamen's language*, the inclination of a ship to run to the windward of her course. *Mar. Dict.*

GRIP'ING-LY, *adv.* With a peculiar pain in the intestines

GRIP'PLE, *a.* [from *gripe.*] Griping; greedy; covetous; unfeeling. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Grasping fast; tenacious. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GRIP'PLE-NESS, *n.* Covetousness. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

GRIS, (grēz,) *n.* [Fr. *gris*, gray.]

A kind of fur. *Chaucer.*

GRIS'AM-BER; used, by Milton, for AMBERGRIS. [*Obs.*]

GRISE, *n.* A step, or scale of steps. [L. *gressus*, Sw. *resa.* See GREECE.] [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A swine. [*Obs.*]

GRI-SETTE', (gre-zet',) *n.* [Fr.] A tradesman's wife or daughter. [*Not used.*] *Sterne.*

GRIS'KIN, *n.* [See GRISE.] The spine of a hog. [*Not in use.*]

GRIS'LI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being grisly, or horrible. *Sidney.*

GRIS'LY, (griz'ly,) *a.* [Sax. *grislic*; G. *grass, grässlich*, and *graus*; W. *ecrys*, dire, shocking, that causes to start, from *rhys*, a rushing; Sax. *agrisan*, to shudder.]

Frightful; horrible; terrible; as, *grisly* locks; a *grisly* countenance; a *grisly* face; a *grisly* specter. *Shak. Milton. Dryden.*

Grisly bear. See GRIZZLY.

GRI'SON, *n.* A South American animal, of the glutton kind, a little larger than a weasel. *Partington.*

GRI'SŌNS, (grē'zunz,) *n. pl.* Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps.

GRIST, *n.* [Sax. *grist*; Eth. ሐረሰ *charats*, to grind, coinciding with Heb. and Ch. חרץ. Class Rd, No. 60, 58, &c.]

1. *Properly*, that which is ground; hence, corn ground; but in *common usage*, it signifies, corn for grinding, or that which is ground at one time; as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store. *Tusser.*

2. Supply; provision. *Swift.*

3. Profit; gain; [as in Latin *emolumentum*, from *molo*, to grind;] in the phrase, it brings grist to the mill.

GRIS'TLE, (gris'l,) *n.* [Sax. *gristle*; perhaps the L. *cartil*, in *cartilago*; *cartil* for *cratil*. Qu. Gr. καρτερος, κρατειως, strong, or Ir. *crislion*, sinews.]

A cartilage; a smooth, solid, elastic substance, in animal bodies, chiefly in those parts where a small, easy motion is required, as in the nose, ears, larynx, trachea, and sternum. It covers the ends of all bones which are united by movable articulations. *Quincy.*

GRIST'LY, *a.* Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous; as, the *gristly* rays of fins connected by membranes. *Ray.*

GRIST'-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

GRIT, *n.* [Sax. *greot*, or *gryt, grytta*; G. *gries*, grit; *grütze*, groats; D. *grut, grutte*, and *gruis*; Dan. *grus*, or *grüd*; Sw. *grus*, probably allied to *grate*; Dan. *grytter*, to bruise or grate; W. *grut, grud*, the latter from *rhud*, a cast, or driving forward.]

1. The coarse part of meal.

2. Oats hulled, or coarsely ground; written also GROATS.

3. Sand or gravel; rough, hard particles.

4. A hard sandstone; stone composed of particles of sand agglutinated.

GRITH, *n.* Agreement. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

GRIT'ROCK, } See GRIT, No. 4.
GRIT'STŌNE. }

GRIT'TI-NESS, *n.* The quality of containing grit, or consisting of grit, sand, or small, hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TY, *a.* Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles; sandy.

GRIZ'E-LIN. See GRIDELIN.

GRIZ'ZLE, *n.* [Fr. Sp. and Port. *gris*, gray.]

Gray; a gray color; a mixture of white and black. *Shak.*

GRIZ'ZLED, *a.* Gray; of a mixed color. *Gen.* xxxi.

GRIZ'ZLY, *a.* Somewhat gray. *Bacon.*

Grizzly bear; a large and ferocious bear of Western North America, the *Ursus ferox* of Lewis and Clark.

GRŌAN, *v. i.* [Sax. *granian, grunan*; W. *grvnan*; L. *grunnio*; Fr. *gronder*; Sp. *gruñir*; It. *grugnire*; Ar. رن *ranna*, Heb. and Ch. רנן, to cry out, to groan; L. *rana*, a frog. Class Rn, No. 4.]

1. To breathe with a deep, murmuring sound; to utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow.

For we, that are in this tabernacle, do *groan*, being burdened. — 2 Cor. v.

2. To sigh; to be oppressed or afflicted; or to complain of oppression. A nation *groans* under the weight of taxes.

GRŌAN, *n.* A deep, mournful sound, uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish.

2. Any low, rumbling sound; as, the *groans* of roaring wind. *Shak.*

GRŌAN'FUL, *a.* Sad; inducing groans. *Spenser.*

GRŌAN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a low, mournful sound.

GRŌAN'ING, *n.* The act of groaning; lamentation; complaint; a deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow.

I have heard the *groaning* of the children of Israel. — Ex. vi.

2. In *hunting*, the cry or noise of the buck. *Chamb.*

GROAT, (grawt,) *n.* [D. *groot*, G. *grot*, that is, *great*, a *great* piece or coin; so called because before this piece was coined by Edward III. the English had no silver coin larger than a penny.]

1. An English money of account, equal to four pence.

2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

GROATS, (grawts,) *n. pl.* [See GRIT.] Oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROATS'-WORTH, (grawts'wurth,) *n.* The value of a groat. *Sherwood.*

GRŌ'CER, *n.* [This is usually considered as formed from *gross*, but in other languages, the corresponding word is from the name of plants, herbs, or spices; D. *kruidenier*, from *kruid*, an herb, wort, spices; *wirtzkrämer*, a dealer in worts, herbs, or spices; Sw. *krydd-krämare.* The French, Spanish, and Portuguese, use words formed from the name of spice, and the Italian is from the same word as *drug.* It would seem, then, that a *grocer*, whatever may be the origin of the name, was originally a seller of spices and other vegetables.]

A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.

GRŌ'CER-Y, *n.* The commodities sold by grocers. It is used in the singular in England, in the plural in the United States.

2. A grocer's store. *United States.*

GROG, *n.* A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened.

GROG'-BLOS-SOM, *n.* A rum-bud; a redness on the nose or face of men who drink ardent spirits to excess; a deformity that marks the beastly vice of intemperance. *America.*

GROG'-DRINK-ER, *n.* One addicted to drinking grog.

GROG'GY, *a.* A *groggy* horse, is one that bears wholly on his heels in trotting. *Cyc.*

2. In *vulgar language*, tipsy; intoxicated.

GROG'RAM, } *n.* [It. *grossagrana*, gross grain.]
GROG'RAN, }

A kind of stuff made of silk and mohair.

GROG'SHOP, *n.* In *America*, a shop where grog and other spirituous liquors are retailed. GROGGERY has also been used of late.

GROIN, *n.* [Ice. and Goth. *grein.* Chalmers. But I do not find this in Lye.]

1. The depressed part of the human body between the belly and the thigh.

2. Among *builders*, the angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches. *Encyc.*

3. [Fr. *groin*; Gr. ῥὶν.] The snout or nose of a swine. *Chaucer.*

GROIN, *v. i.* To groan. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GROIN'ED, *a.* Having an angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches; as, a *groined* arch; a *groined* ceiling.

GROM'ET, } *n.* [Arm. *gromm*, a curb, Fr. *gourGROM'MET, } mette.]

Among *seamen*, a ring formed of a strand of rope laid round, used for various purposes. *Totten.*

GROM'WELL, } *n.* A plant of the genus Lithosper-
GROM'IL, } mum. The *German Gromwell* is the Stellera. *Fam. of Plants.*

GROOM, *n.* [Pers. خرما *garma*, a keeper of horses. Qu. Flemish or old D. *grom*, a boy.]

1. A boy or young man; a waiter; a servant.

2. A man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable.

3. In *England*, a title of several officers of the royal household, chiefly in the lord chamberlain's department; as, the *groom* of the chamber; *groom* of the stole or robes. *Brande.*

GROOM, *n.* [Sax. and Goth. *guma*, a man.] A man recently married, or one who is attending his proposed spouse in order to be married; used in composition, as in *bridegroom*, which see. [This is a palpable mistake for *goom.*]

GROOM, *v. t.* To take care of horses.

GROOM'ING, *n.* The care and feeding of horses.

GROOM'-PŌR'TER, *n.* An officer in the household of the king of England, who succeeded the master of revels, and gave direction as to sports. *Fosbroke.*

GROOVE, (groov,) *n.* [Ice. *groef*; Sw. *grop*; but it is merely a variation of *grave.* See GRAVE and GRIP.]

1. A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool. Among *joiners*, a channel in the edge of a molding, style, or rail.

2. Among *miners*, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth.

GROOVE, *v. t.* [Sw. *gröpa.*]

To cut a channel with an edged tool; to furrow.

GROOV'ED, *pp.* Channeled; cut with grooves.

GROOV'ER, *n.* A miner. [*Local.*] *Holloway.*

GROOV'ING, *ppr.* Cutting in channels.

GRŌPE, *v. i.* [Sax. *gropian, grapian*; G. *grabbeln, greifen*; D. *grypen, grabbelen*; Dan. *griber*, to gripe,

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to grope; Sw. *grubla*, Dan. *grubler*, to search. The sense is, to feel or to catch with the hand.]

1. To feel along; to search or attempt to find in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling.

We *grope* for the wall like the blind. — Is. lix.

The dying believer leaves the weeping children of mortality to *grope* a little longer among the miseries and sensualities of a worldly life. *Buckminster.*

2. To seek blindly in intellectual darkness, without a certain guide or means of knowledge.

GRŌPE, *v. t.* To search by feeling in the dark. We *groped* our way at midnight.

But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope*. *Swift.*

GRŌP'ED, (grōpt,) *pp.* Felt in the dark.

GRŌP'ER, *n.* One who gropes; one who feels his way in the dark, or searches by feeling.

GRŌP'ING, *ppr.* Feeling for something in darkness; searching by feeling.

GRŌP'ING-LY, *adv.* In a groping manner.

GRŌS, (grō,) [Fr.] Thick; strong; a word used in many compound words for silk goods; as, *gros de Nap* or *Naples*, *gros de Tours*, &c., all strong fabrics. *Encyc. Am.*

GRŌS'BĒAK, *n.* A bird. See GROSSBEAK.

GRŌSS, *a.* [Fr. *gros*; It. and Port. *grosso*; Sp. *grueso*, *groscro*; L. *crassus*; a dialectical variation of *great*.]

1. Thick; bulky; particularly applied to animals; fat; corpulent; as, a *gross* man; a *gross* body.

2. Coarse; rude; rough; not delicate; as, *gross* sculpture. *Wotton.*

3. Coarse, *in a figurative sense*; rough; mean; *particularly*, vulgar; obscene; indelicate; as, *gross* language; *gross* jests.

4. Thick; large; opposed to *fine*; as, wood or stone of a *gross* grain.

5. Impure; unrefined; as, *gross* sensuality.

6. Great; palpable; as, a *gross* mistake; *gross* injustice.

7. Coarse; large; not delicate; as, *gross* features.

8. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not refined or pure; as, a *gross* medium of sight; *gross* air; *gross* elements. *Bacon. Pope.*

9. Unseemly; enormous; shameful; great; as, *gross* corruptions; *gross* vices.

10. Stupid; dull.

Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear. *Milton.*

11. Whole; entire; as, the *gross* sum, or *gross* amount, as opposed to a sum consisting of separate or specified parts.

GRŌSS, *n.* The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass; as, the *gross* of the people. [We now use BULK.] *Addison.*

2. The *number of twelve dozen*; twelve times twelve; as, a *gross* of bottles. It never has the plural form. We say, *five gross* or *ten gross*.

In the gross, *in gross*, in the bulk, or the whole undivided; all parts taken together.

By the gross, in a like sense.

Gross weight, is the weight of merchandise or goods, with the dust and dross, the bag, cask, chest, &c., in which they are contained, for which an allowance is to be made of tare and tret. This being deducted, the remainder, or real weight, is denominated *neat* or *net* weight. *Gross weight* was abolished in Connecticut by statute, May, 1827.

In *English law*, a *villain in gross*, was one who did not belong to the land, but immediately to the person of the lord, and was transferrable by deed, like chattels, from one owner to another. *Blackstone.*

Advowson in gross; an advowson separated from the property of a manor, and annexed to the person of its owner. *Blackstone.*

Common in gross, is common annexed to a man's person, and not appurtenant to land. *Blackstone.*

GRŌSS'BĒAK, *n.* A singing bird of several species, allied to the finches and linnets. The bill is convex above, and very thick at the base, from which circumstance it takes its name. *P. Cyc.*

GRŌSS'EST, *a.* Coarsest; rudest; most indelicate.

GRŌSS'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid. *Milton.*

GRŌSS'LY, *adv.* In bulky or large parts; coarsely. This matter is *grossly* pulverized.

2. Greatly; palpably; enormously; as, this affair has been *grossly* misrepresented.

3. Greatly; shamefully; as, *grossly* criminal.

4. Coarsely; without refinement or delicacy; as,

5. Without art or skill. [language *grossly* vulgar.

GRŌSS'NESS, *n.* Thickness; bulkiness; corpulence; fatness; *applied to animal bodies*.

2. Thickness; spissitude; density; as, the *grossness* of vapors.

3. Coarseness; rudeness; want of refinement or delicacy; vulgarity; as, the *grossness* of language; the *grossness* of wit.

Abhor the swinish *grossness* that delights to wound the ear of delicacy. *Dwight.*

4. Greatness; enormity; as, the *grossness* of vice.

GROSS'Ū'LAR, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a gooseberry; as, *grossular* garnet.

GROSS'Ū'LAR, *n.* A species of garnet of a green color. [Supra.]

GROT, } *n.* [Fr. *grotte*; It. *grotta*; Sp. and Port.
GROT'TO, } *gruta*; G. and Dan. *grotte*; D. *grot*; Sax. *grut*. *Grotta* is not used.]

1. A large cave; a subterraneous cavern; and, *primarily*, a natural cave or rent in the earth, or such as is formed by a current of water, or an earthquake. *Prior. Dryden.*

2. An artificial, ornamented cave for coolness and refreshment. *Pope.*

GRO-TESQUE', (gro-tesk',) *a.* [Fr. *grotesque*; Sp. and Port. *grutesco*; It. *grottesca*; from *grotto*.]

Wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic. The term is derived from the figures found in the subterraneous apartments (*grottoes*) in the ancient ruins at Rome, and is hence applied to pieces of sculpture and painting, and to natural scenery; as, *grotesque* painting; *grotesque* design. *Dryden.*

GRO-TESQUE', (gro-tesk',) *n.* Whimsical figures or scenery.

2. Artificial grotto-work. *Brande.*

GRO-TESQUE'LY, *adv.* In a fantastical manner.

GRO-TESQUE'NESS, *n.* State of being grotesque.

GROUND, *n.* [Sax. *grund*; G. Dan. and Sw. *grund*; D. *grond*; Russ. *grunt*. This word may be the Ir. *grian*, ground, bottom of a river or lake, from *grean*, W. *graean*, gravel. [See GRAIN.] It seems, primarily, to denote the gravelly bottom of a river or lake, or of the sea, which shows the appropriate sense of the verb *to ground*, as used by seamen.]

The surface of land or upper part of the earth, without reference to the materials which compose it. We apply *ground* to soil, sand, or gravel, indifferently, but never apply it to the whole mass of the earth or globe, nor to any portion of it when removed. We never say a shovel full or a load of *ground*. We say *under ground*, but not *under earth*; and we speak of the globe as divided into *land* and *water*, not into *ground* and *water*. Yet *ground*, *earth*, and *land*, are often used synonymously. We say, the produce or fruits of the *ground*, of the *earth*, or of *land*. The water overflows the *low ground*, or the *low land*.

There was not a man to till the *ground*. — Gen. ii.
The *ground* shall give its increase. — Zech. viii.
The fire ran along on the *ground*. — Exod. ix.

2. Region; territory; as, Egyptian *ground*; British *ground*; heavenly *ground*. *Milton.*

3. Land; estate; possession

Thy next design is on thy neighbor's *grounds*. *Dryden.*

4. The surface of the earth, or a floor or pavement.

Dagon had fallen on his face to the ground. — 1 Sam. v.

5. Foundation; that which supports any thing. This argument stands on defensible *ground*. Hence,

6. Fundamental cause; primary reason, or original principle. He stated the *grounds* of his complaint.

Making happiness the *ground* of his unhappiness. *Sidney.*

7. First principles; as, the *grounds* of religion. *Milton.*

8. In *painting*, that which is first put on; the surface on which a figure or object is represented; that surface or substance which retains the original color, and to which the other colors are applied to make the representation; as, crimson on a white *ground*. *Encyc.*

9. In *manufactures*, the principal color, to which others are considered as ornamental. *Hakewill.*

10. *Grounds*; plural, the bottom of liquors; dregs; *lees*; *feces*; as, coffee *grounds*; the *grounds* of strong beer.

The term *grounds* is also used in *architecture*, to denote pieces of wood, flush with the plastering, to which moldings, &c., are attached. *Brande.*

11. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.

On that *ground* I'll build a holy descant. *Shak.*

12. In *etching*, a gummous composition spread over the surface of the metal to be etched, to prevent the nitric acid from eating, except where the ground is opened with the point of a needle. *Encyc.*

13. Field or place of action. He fought with fury, and would not quit the *ground*.

14. In *music*, the name given to a composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody. *Busby.*

15. The foil to set a thing off. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

16. *Formerly*, the pit of a playhouse. *B. Jonson.*

To gain ground; to advance: to proceed forward in conflict; as, an army in battle *gains ground*. Hence, to obtain an advantage; to have some success; as, the army *gains ground* on the enemy. Hence,

2. To gain credit; to prevail; to become more general or extensive; as, the opinion *gains ground*.

To lose ground; to retire; to retreat; to withdraw from the position taken. Hence, to lose advantage. Hence,

2. To lose credit; to decline; to become less in force or extent.

To give ground; to recede; to yield advantage.

To get ground, and *to gather ground*, are seldom used.

GROUND, *v. t.* To lay or set on the ground.

2. To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, cause, reason, or principle; as, arguments *grounded* on reason; *faith grounded* on scriptural evidence.

3. To settle in first principles; to fix firmly.

Being rooted and *grounded* in love. — Eph. iii.

GROUND, *v. i.* To run aground; to strike the bottom and remain fixed; as, the ship *grounded* in two fathoms of water.

GROUND, *pret.* and *pp.* or *a.* from GRIND.

GROUND'AGE, *n.* A tax paid by a ship for the *ground* or space it occupies while in port. *Bouvier.*

GROUND'-AN''GLING, *n.* Fishing without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook.

GROUND'-ASH, *n.* A sapling of ash; a young shoot from the stump of an ash. *Mortimer.*

GROUND'-BAIT, *n.* Bait consisting of balls of boiled barley, &c., dropped to the bottom of the water to collect together the fish. *Walton.*

GROUND-CHER'RY, *n.* An American weed (*physalis viscosa*) having an inflated calyx, or seed-pod.

GROUND'ED, *pp.* Laid in the ground; run aground.

GROUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Upon firm principles.

GROUND'-FLOOR, *n.* The first or lower floor of a house. But the English call the *second* floor from the ground the *first* floor.

GROUND'-FORM, *n.* In *grammar*, the basis of a word, to which the other parts are added in declension or conjugation. It is sometimes, but not always, the same as the root. *Gibbs.*

GROUND'-HOG, *n.* [*ground* and *hog*.] The popular name of the American Arctomys, or marmot, usually called, in New England, *woodchuck*.

GROUND'-I-VY, *n.* A well-known plant, the *Glechoma hederacea*; called, also, *alehoof* and *gill*.

GROUND'LESS, *a.* Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; as, *groundless* fear.

2. Not authorized; false; as, a *groundless* report or assertion.

GROUND'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without reason or cause; without authority for support. *Boyle.*

GROUND'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of just cause, reason, or authority for support. *Tillotson.*

GROUND'LING, *n.* A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water. *Shak.*

2. *Anciently*, one who stood in the pit of the theater, which was literally on the ground, having neither floor nor benches. *Toone.*

GROUND'LY, *adv.* Upon principles; solidly. *Ascham.* [*A bad word, and not used.*]

GROUND'-NEST, *n.* A nest on the ground.

GROUND'-NUT, *n.* The fruit of the *Arachis hypogæa*, called also *pea-nut*, a native of South America. [See also EARTH-NUT.]

2. A leguminous, twining plant, *Apios tuberosa*, producing clusters of dark-purple flowers, and having a root tuberous and pleasant to the taste. *Dewey's Mass. Rep.*

GROUND'-ŌAK, *n.* A sapling of oak. *Mortimer.*

GROUND'-PINE, *n.* A plant, a species of Teucrium or germander, said to be so called from its resinous smell. *Encyc. Hill.*

GROUND'-PLATE, *n.* In *architecture*, the *ground-plates* are the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, framed into one another with mortises and tenons. *Harris.*

GROUND'-PLOT, *n.* The ground on which a building is placed.

2. The ichnography of a building. *Johnson.*

GROUND'-RENT, *n.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land. *Johnson.*

GROUND'-ROOM, *n.* A room on the ground; a lower room. *Tatler.*

GROUND'SEL, *n.* A plant of the genus Senecio, of several species.

GROUND'SEL, } *n.* [*ground* and Sax. *syll*, basis,
GROUND'SILL, } allied probably to L. *sella*, that which is set. See SILL.]

The timber of a building which lies next to the ground, commonly called a *sill*.

GROUND'-SWELL, *n.* A swell and heaving of the sea, with great power from beneath, while the surface is not agitated by any existing tempest.

GROUND'-TACK-LE, (-tak-l,) *n.* In *ships*, a general term for every thing necessary to secure a vessel at anchor. *Totten.*

GROUND'-WŌRK, *n.* The work which forms the foundation or support of any thing; the basis; the fundamentals.

2. The ground; that to which the rest are additional. *Dryden.*

3. First principle; original reason. *Dryden.*

GROUP, *n.* [It. *groppo*, a knot, a bunch; Fr. *groupe*; Sp. *grupo*. It is radically the same word as *croup*, *crupper*, rump; W. *grab*, a cluster, a *grape*.]

1. A cluster, crowd, or throng; an assemblage, either of persons or things; a number collected without any regular form or arrangement; as, a *group* of men or of trees; a *group* of isles.

2. In *painting* and *sculpture*, an assemblage of two or more figures of men, beasts, or other things, which have some relation to each other.

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GRŌUP, *v. t.* [Fr. *grouper.*]
To form a group; to bring or place together in a cluster or knot; to form an assemblage.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects. *Prior.*

GRŌUP'ED, (groopt,) *pp.* or *a.* Formed or placed in a crowd.

GRŌUP'ING, *ppr.* Bringing together in a cluster or assemblage.

GRŌUP'ING, *n.* The art of composing or combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture. *Cyc.*

GROUSE, (grous,) *n.* [Pers. خروس *khoros*, gros, a cock.]
A heath-cock, or cock of the wood, a bird of the genus Tetrao. The name is given to several species, highly prized for food, such as the black game, the red game, the ptarmigan, the ruffed grouse, &c.

GROUSE, *v. i.* To seek or shoot grouse.

GROUS'ING, *ppr.* Shooting grouse.

GROUT, *n.* [Sax. *grut.* See GROAT.]
1. Coarse meal; pollard.
2. A kind of wild apple. *Johnson.*
3. A thin, coarse mortar, used for pouring into the joints of masonry and brick-work. The term is also applied to a finer material, used in finishing the best ceilings. *Gwilt. Brande.*
4. Lees; that which purges off. *Warner.*
5. Wort of the last running. *Holloway.*

GROUT'ING, *n.* The process of filling in or finishing with grout. *Gwilt.*
2. The grout thus filled in.

GRŌUT'NOL. See GROWTHEAD.

GRŌVE, *n.* [Sax. *greſ, græf*, a *grave*, a cave, a *grove*; Goth. *groba*; from cutting an avenue, or from the resemblance of an avenue to a channel.]
1. In *gardening*, a small wood or cluster of trees with a shaded avenue, or a wood impervious to the rays of the sun. A grove is either open or close; open when consisting of large trees whose branches shade the ground below; close when consisting of trees and underwood, which defend the avenues from the rays of the sun and from violent winds. *Encyc.*
2. A wood of small extent. In *America*, the word is applied to a wood of natural growth in the field, as well as to planted trees in a garden; but only to a wood of small extent, and not to a forest.
3. Something resembling a wood, or trees in a wood.

Tall groves of masts arose in beauteous pride. *Trumbull.*

GROV'EL, (grov'l,) *v. i.* [Ice. *grufa*; Chaucer, *groff*, flat on the ground or face; Scot. on *groufe*; allied to *grope*, which see.]
1. To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture.

Gaze on and *grovel* on thy face. *Shak.*
To creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Milton.*

2. To be low or mean; as, *groveling* sense; *groveling* thoughts. *Dryden. Addison.*

GROV'EL-ER, *n.* One who grovels; an abject wretch.

GROV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Creeping; moving on the ground.
2. *a.* Mean; without dignity or elevation.

GRŌV'Y, *a.* Pertaining to a grove; frequenting groves.

GRŌW, *v. i.*; *pret.* GREW; *pp.* GROWN. [Sax. *growan*; D. *groeyen*; Dan. *groer*; Sw. *gro*, a contracted word; W. *crotiaw, crythu*, to grow, to swell. This is probably the same word as L. *cresco*, Russ. *rastu, rostu*, a dialectical variation of *crodh* or *grodh*. The French *croître*, and Eng. *increase*, retain the final consonant.]
1. To enlarge in bulk or stature, by a natural, imperceptible addition of matter, through ducts and secreting organs, as animal and vegetable bodies; to vegetate as plants, or to be augmented by natural process, as animals. Thus, a plant *grows* from a seed to a shrub or tree, and a human being *grows* from a fetus to a man.

He causeth the grass to *grow* for cattle. — Ps. civ.

2. To be produced by vegetation; as, wheat *grows* in most parts of the world; rice *grows* only in warm climates.
3. To increase, to be augmented; to wax; as, a body *grows* larger by inflation or distention; intemperance is a *growing* evil.
4. To advance; to improve; to make progress; as, to *grow* in grace, in knowledge, in piety. The young man is *growing* in reputation.
5. To advance; to extend. His reputation is *growing.*
6. To come by degrees; to become; to reach any state; as, he *grows* more skilful, or more prudent. Let not vice *grow* to a habit, or into a habit.
7. To come forward; to advance. [*Not much used.*]

Winter began to *grow* fast on. *Knolles.*

8. To be changed from one state to another; to become; as, to *grow* pale; to *grow* poor; to *grow* rich.
9. To proceed, as from a cause or reason. Lax morals may *grow* from errors in opinion.
10. To accrue; to come.

Why should damage *grow* to the hurt of the kings? — Ezra iv.

11. To swell; to increase; as, the wind *grew* to a tempest.
To grow out of; to issue from, as plants from the soil, or as a branch from the main stem.

These wars have *grown out of* commercial considerations. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

To grow up; to arrive at manhood, or to advance to full stature or maturity.
To grow up; } to close and adhere; to become
To grow together; } united by growth, as flesh or the bark of a tree severed.
Grow signifies, properly, to shoot out, to enlarge; but it is often used to denote a passing from one state to another, and from greater to less.

Marriages *grow* less frequent. *Paley.*

[*To grow less*, is an abuse of this word; the phrase should be, *to become less.*]

GRŌW, *v. t.* To cause to grow; to produce; to raise; as, a farmer *grows* large quantities of wheat. [This is a modern, agricultural use of *grow*, but prevalent in Great Britain, and the British use begins to be imitated in America. Until within a few years, we never heard *grow* used as a transitive verb in New England, and the ear revolts at the practice.]

GRŌW'ER, *n.* One who grows; that which increases.
2. In *English use*, one who raises or produces.

GRŌW'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Increasing; advancing in size or extent; becoming; accruing; swelling; thriving.

GROWL, *v. i.* [Gr. γρυλλη, a grunting; Flemish, *grollen. Junius.* D. *krollen*, to caterwaul.]
To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound. *Gay.*

GROWL, *v. t.* To express by growling. *Thomson.*

GROWL, *n.* The murmur of a cross dog.

GROWL'ER, *n.* A snarling cur; a grumbler.

GROWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Grumbling; snarling.

GROWL'ING, *n.* The act of grumbling or snarling.

GROWL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a grumbling manner.

GRŌWN, *pp.* or *a.* from GROW. Advanced; increased in growth.
2. Having arrived at full size or stature; as, a *grown* woman. *Locke.*
Grown over; covered by the growth of any thing; overgrown.

GROWSE, *v. i.* [Sax. *agrisan.*]
To shiver; to have chills. [*Not used.*] *Ray.*

GRŌWTH, *n.* The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; the process of springing from a germ, seed, or root, and proceeding to full size, by the addition of matter, through ducts and secretory vessels. In *plants*, vegetation. We speak of slow *growth*, and rapid *growth*; of early *growth*, late *growth*, and full *growth.*
2. Product; produce; that which has grown; as, a fine *growth* of wood.
3. Production; any thing produced; as, a poem of English *growth.* *Dryden.*
4. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency. *Johnson.*
5. Increase in extent or prevalence; as, the *growth* of trade; the *growth* of vice.
6. Advancement; progress; improvement; as, *growth* in grace or piety.

GRŌWT'HEAD, } *n.* [Probably *gross*, or *great-head.*]
GRŌWT'NOL, } A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
2. A lazy person; a lubber. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

GRUB, *v. t.* [Goth. *graban.* See GRAVE. The primary sense is probably to *rub*, to rake, *scrape*, or scratch, as wild animals dig by scratching. Russ. *grebu*, to rake, to row; *greben*, a comb; *grob*, a grave; *groblia*, a ditch.]
To dig; to be occupied in digging.

GRUB, *v. t.* To dig; mostly followed by *up.* *To grub up*, is to dig up by the roots with an instrument; to root out by digging, or throwing out the soil; as, to *grub up* trees, rushes, or sedge.

GRUB, *n.* [from the verb.] A name given to any fleshy, dingy-colored larva, whether proceeding from the eggs of a beetle, moth, or other insect. It has sometimes been confined to the larvæ of beetles and weevils. *Partington.*
2. A short, thick man; a dwarf, in contempt. *Carew.*

GRUB'-AX, *n.* A tool used in grubbing up roots, &c.

GRUB'BER, *n.* One who grubs.
2. An instrument for digging up the roots of trees, &c.

GRUB'BING, *ppr.* Digging up by the roots.

GRUB'BING, *n.* Operation of digging up shrubs, &c., by the roots.

GRUB'BING-HOE, *n.* An instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, &c., by the roots; a mattock; called also a *grub-ax.*

GRUB'BLE, *v. i.* [G. *grübeln.* See GROVEL and GRABBLE.]
To feel in the dark; to grovel. [*Rare.*] *Dryden.*

GRUB'STREET, *n.* or *a.* Originally, the name of a street near Moorfields, in London, much inhabited by mean writers; hence applied to mean writings; as, a *Grubstreet* poem. *Johnson.*
[The street is now called *Milton* street. *Smart.*]

GRUDGE, *v. t.* [W. *grwg*, a broken, rumbling noise; *grwgaç*, a murmur, and, as a verb, to murmur; *grwgaçu*, to grumble; from the root of *rhwciaw*, to grunt, or grumble; *rhwç*, a grunt, what is rough; L. *rugio*; Scot. *gruch*, to grudge, to repine; Gr. γρυζω. We see the primary sense is, to grumble, and this from the root of *rough.*]
1. To be discontented at another's enjoyments or advantages; to envy one the possession or happiness which we desire for ourselves.

'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shak.*
I have often heard the Presbyterians say, they did not *grudge* us our employments. *Swift.*

It is followed by two objects, but probably by ellipsis; as, *grudge* us, for *grudge to* us.
2. To give or take unwillingly.

Nor *grudge* my cold embraces to the grave. *Dryden.*
They have *grudged* those contributions, which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addison.*

GRUDGE, *v. i.* To murmur; to repine; to complain; as, to *grudge* or complain of injustice. *Hooker.*
2. To be unwilling or reluctant. *Grudge* not to serve your country.
3. To be envious.

Grudge not one against another. — James v.

4. To wish in secret. [*Not used, nor proper.*]
5. To feel compunction; to grieve. [*Not in use.*]

GRUDGE, *n.* Sullen malice, or malevolence; ill-will; secret enmity; hatred; as, an old *grudge.* *B. Jonson.*
2. Unwillingness to benefit.
3. Remorse of conscience. [*Obs.*]

GRUDG'EONS, (grudj'unz,) *n. pl.* Coarse meal. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

GRUDG'ER, *n.* One that grudges; a murmurer.

GRUDG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Envying; being uneasy at another's possession of something which we have a desire to possess.

GRUDG'ING, *n.* Uneasiness at the possession of something by another.
2. Reluctance; also, a secret wish or desire. *Dryden.*

He had a *grudging* still to be a knave. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

3. A symptom of disease. [*Not in use.*] *Jackson.*

GRUDG'ING-LY, *adv.* Unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent; as, to give *grudgingly.*

GRŪ'EL, *n.* [Fr. *gruau*; W. *gruel.*]
A kind of light food made by boiling meal in water. It is usually made of the meal of oats or maize.

GRUFF, *a.* [D. *grof*; G. *grob*; Dan. *grov*; Sw. *gruf*; W. *gruf*, a griffin, one fierce and bold.]
Of a rough or stern manner, voice, or countenance; sour; surly; severe; rugged; harsh. *Addison.*

GRUFF'LY, *adv.* Roughly; sternly; ruggedly; harshly.

And *gruffly* looked the god. *Dryden.*

GRUFF'NESS, *n.* Roughness of countenance, of manner, or voice; sternness.

GRUM, *a.* [Dan. *grum*, cruel, fierce, peevish; Sw. *grym*, id.; Dan. *gremmer*, to mourn; W. *grwm*, growling, surly; *grymian*, to grumble.]
1. Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural; rumbling; as, a *grum* voice.

GRUM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *grommelen, grommen*; Sax. *grymetan*; Dan. *gremmer*; Fr. *grommeler*; W. *grymial*, to grumble; Russ. *grom*, a loud noise, thunder; *gremlyu*, to make a loud noise, to thunder; Arm. *grommellat*; Ir. *cruim*, thunder; probably from the root of *rumble*; Heb. Ch. Syr. רעם, to roar, murmur, thunder; Sax. *reomian, rhemman*, to *scream.* Class Rm, No. 11, 13.]
1. To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice by way of complaint.

L'Avare, not using half his store,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to snarl; as, a lion *grumbling* over his prey.
3. To rumble; to roar; to make a harsh and heavy sound; as, *grumbling* thunder; a *grumbling* storm. [In this sense, RUMBLE is generally used.]

GRUM'BLER, *n.* One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains; a discontented man. *Swift.*

GRUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Murmuring through discontent; rumbling; growling.

GRUM'BLING, *n.* A murmuring through discontent; a rumbling.

GRUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With grumbling, or complaint.

GRŪME, *n.* [Fr. *grumeau*; L. *grumus*; It. and Sp. *grumo.*]
A thick, viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot, as of blood, &c.

GRUM'LY, *adv.* Morosely; with a sullen countenance.

GRŪ'MOUS, *a.* Thick; concreted; clotted; as, *grumous* blood.
2. In *botany*, in the form of little clustered grains. *Lindley.*

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GRŪ'MOUS-NESS, *n.* A state of being clotted or concreted. *Wiseman.*

GRUMP'Y, *a.* Surly; dissatisfied. [*Local in England.*] *Forby.*

GRUND'SEL. See GROUNDSEL. *Milton.*

GRUNT, *v. i.* [Dan. *grynter*; G. *grunzen*; Sax. *grunnan*; Fr. *grogner*; Arm. *grondal*; L. *grunnio*; Sp. *gruñir*; It. *grugnire*. See Heb. Ch. Sam. רנן, Ar. رن *ranna*, to cry out, to murmur. Class Rn, No. 4.]

To murmur like a hog; to utter a short groan, or a deep, guttural sound. *Swift. Shak.*

GRUNT, *n.* A deep, guttural sound, as of a hog.

GRUNT'ER, *n.* One that grunts. [*Dryden.*

2. A fish of the gurnard kind, so called from the peculiar noise which it makes. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GRUNT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering the murmuring or guttural sound of swine or other animals.

GRUNT'ING, *n.* The guttural sound of swine and other animals.

GRUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* With grunting or murmurs.

GRUNT'LE, *v. i.* To grunt. [*Not much used.*]

GRUNT'LING, *n.* A young hog.

GRUTCH, for GRUDGE, is now vulgar, and not to be used.

GRY, *n.* [Gr. γρυς.]

1. A measure containing one tenth of a line. *Locke.*

2. Any thing very small, or of little value. [*Rare.*]

GRYPH'ITE, *n.* [L. *gryphites*; Gr. γρυπος, hooked.

Crowstone, an oblong fossil shell, narrow at the head, and wider toward the extremity, where it ends in a circular limb; the head or beak is very hooked.

GUA-CHA'RO-BIRD, *n.* A nocturnal bird of South America, of the genus Steatornis. It feeds on hard fruits, and is valued for its fat. *Humboldt.*

GUA'IA-CUM, (gwā'ya-kum,) *n.* The name of a genus of plants, and also of the resin of the species G. officinale, popularly called *Lignum vitæ*, or *poz wood*; a tree produced in the warm climates of America. The wood is very hard, ponderous, and resinous. The resin of this tree, sometimes called *guiac*, is of a greenish cast, and much used in medicine. *Encyc.*

GUA'NA, *n.* A species of lizard, found in the warmer parts of America.

GUA-NA'CO, *n.* The Auchenia Huanaca, a species of the genus of ruminant mammals to which the lama belongs. It inhabits the Andes, and is domesticated. It is allied to the camel.

GUA-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Yielding guano. *Ure.*

GUA'NO, *n.* A substance found on some parts of the South American and African coasts, which are frequented by sea-fowls, and composed chiefly of their excrement; used as a manure. *Ure.*

GUA'RA, *n.* A bird of Brazil, the *Tantalus ruber*, about the size of a spoonbill. When first hatched, it is black; it afterward changes to gray, and then to vivid red. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

GUAR-AN-TEE', (gar-an-tee',) *n.* [Fr. *garant*; Sp. *garantia*; Arm. *goarand*; Ir. *barranta*; W. *gwarant*.]

1. An undertaking or engagement, by a third person or party, that the stipulations of a treaty shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them; an undertaking that the engagement or promise of another shall be performed. We say, a clause of *guarantee* in a treaty. *Hamilton.*

2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed. [GUARANTEE is becoming the prevalent spelling.]

GUAR-AN-TEE', (gar-an-tee',) *v. t.* [Fr. *garantir*; It. *guarentire*; Arm. *goaranti*; W. *gwarantu*, from *gwar*, secure, smooth, or rather from *gwara*, to fend, to fence, the root of *guard*, that is, to drive off, to hold off, to stop; D. *waaren*, to preserve, to indemnify; Sax. *werian*, to defend; Eng. to *ward*; allied to *warrant*, &c. See WARRANT.]

1. To warrant; to make sure; to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated; to oblige one's self to see that another's engagements are performed; to secure the performance of; as, to *guarantee* the execution of a treaty. *Madison. Hamilton.*

2. To undertake to secure to another, at all events, as claims, rights, or possessions. [Thus, in the treaty of 1778, France *guaranteed* to the United States their liberty, sovereignty, and independence, and their possessions; and the United States *guaranteed* to France its possessions in America.

The United States shall *guarantee* to every State in the Union a republican form of government. *Const. of United States.*

3. To indemnify; to save harmless. [See GUARANTY.]

GUAR-AN-TEED', GUAR'AN-TIED, *pp.* Warranted.

GUAR-AN-TEE'ING, *ppr.* Warranting.

GUAR'AN-TOR, (gar'an-tor,) *n.* A warrantor; one who engages to see that the stipulations of another are performed; also, one who engages to secure another in any right or possession.

GUAR'AN-TY, (gar'an-ty,) *v. t.* [Fr. *garantir*.] To warrant; to make sure; to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated.

2. To undertake to secure to another, at all events.

3. To indemnify; to save harmless.

GUAR'AN-TY, (gar'an-ty,) *n.* [Fr. *garant*: Sp. *garantia*.] An undertaking or engagement by a third person or party, that the stipulations of covenant shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them.

2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed. [Written also GUARANTEE.]

GUARD, (gärd,) *v. t.* [Fr. *garder*; Sp. and Port. *guardar*; It. *guardare*, to keep, preserve, defend; also, to look, to behold; Basque, *gordi*; W. *gwara*, to fend or guard, to fence, to play. The primary sense is, to strike, strike back, repel, beat down, or to turn back or *stop*; hence, to keep or defend, *as* by repelling assault or danger. The sense of seeing, looking, is secondary, from the sense of *guarding*, and we retain a similar application of the root of this word in *beware*; or it is from the sense of reaching, or casting the eye, or from turning the head. This is the English to *ward*. In W., *gwar* is secure, mild, placid, that is, set, fixed, held. It seems to be allied to G. *wahr*, true, L. *verus*; *wahren*, to keep, to last, to hold out; *bewahren*, to keep or preserve; *bewahren*, to verify, to confirm; D. *waar*, true; *waaren*, to keep, preserve, indemnify; *waarande*, a warren, and guarantee; *waarison*, a garrison; Dan. *vaer*, wary, vigilant, watching; Eng. *ware*, *aware*; Dan. *værger*, to *guard*, defend, maintain; *vare*, a guard, or watch, *wares*, merchandise; *varer*, to keep, last, endure; Sw. *vara*, to watch, and to be, to exist; Dan. *være*, to be; Sax. *warian*, *werian*, to guard, to defend, to be *wary*. The sense of *existing* implies extension or continuance. See REGARD and REWARD.]

1. To secure against injury, loss, or attack; to protect; to defend; to keep in safety. We *guard* a city by walls and forts; a harbor is *guarded* by ships, booms, or batteries; innocence should be *guarded* by prudence and piety; let observation and experience *guard* us against temptations to vice.

2. To secure against objections or the attacks of malevolence.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with caution. *Broome.*

3. To accompany and protect; to accompany for protection; as, to *guard* a general on a journey; to *guard* the baggage of an army.

4. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornaments. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. To gird; to fasten by binding. *B. Jonson.*

GUARD, *v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defense; to be cautious; to be in a state of defense or safety. *Guard* against mistakes, or against temptations.

GUARD, *n.* [Fr. *garde*; Sp. *guarda*; It. *guardia*; Eng. *ward*.]

1. Defense; preservation or security against injury, loss, or attack.

2. That which secures against attack or injury; that which defends. Modesty is the *guard* of innocence.

3. A man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury; he or they whose business is to defend, or to prevent attack or surprise. Kings have their *guards* to secure their persons. Joseph was sold to Potiphar, a captain of Pharaoh's *guard*.

4. A state of caution or vigilance; or the act of observing what passes, in order to prevent surprise or attack; care; attention; watch; heed. Be on your *guard*; temerity puts a man off his *guard*.

5. That which secures against objections or censure; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

6. Part of the hilt of a sword, which protects the hand.

7. In *fencing*, a posture of defense.

8. An ornamental lace, hem, or border. [*Obs.*]

Advanced guard; } in *military affairs*, a body of
Van guard; } troops, either horse or foot, that march before an army or division, to prevent surprise, or give notice of danger.

Rear guard; a body of troops that march in the rear of an army or division, for its protection.

Life guard; a body of select troops, whose duty is to defend the person of a prince or other officer.

The *guards* of a steamboat are a widening of the deck by a framework of strong timbers, which curve out on each side to the water-wheel, and protect it and the shaft against collision with wharfs and other boats.

GUARD'-BOAT, *n.* A boat appointed to row the rounds among ships of war in a harbor, to observe that their officers keep a good look-out. *Mar. Dict.*

GUARD'-CHAM-BER, *n.* A guard-room. 1 *Kings* xiv.

GUARD'-ROOM, *n.* A room for the accommodation of guards.

GUARD'-SHIP, *n.* A vessel of war appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbor or river, and also, in the English service, to receive impressed seamen.

GUARD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be protected.

GUARD'AGE, *n.* Wardship. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

GUARD'ANT, *a.* Acting as guardian. [*Obs.*]

2. In *heraldry*, having the face turned toward the spectator.

GUARD'ANT, *n.* A guardian. *Shak.*

GUARD'ED, *pp.* Defended; protected; accompanied by a guard; provided with means of defense.

2. *a.* Cautious; circumspect. He was *guarded* in his expressions.

3. Framed or uttered with caution; as, his expressions were *guarded*.

GUARD'ED-LY, *adv.* With circumspection.

GUARD'ED-NESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection.

GUARD'ER, *n.* One that guards.

GUARD'FUL, *a.* Wary; cautious.

GUARD'I-AN, *n.* [from *guard*; Fr. *gardien*; Sp. *guardian*.]

1. A warden; one who guards, preserves, or secures; one to whom any thing is committed for preservation from injury.

2. In *law*, one who is chosen or appointed to take charge of the estate and education of an orphan who is a minor, or of any person who is not of sufficient discretion to manage his own concerns. The person committed to the care of a guardian is called his *ward*.

Guardian of the spiritualities; the person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of a diocese is intrusted, during the vacancy of the see.

GUARD'I-AN, *a.* Protecting; performing the office of a protector; as, a *guardian* angel; *guardian* care.

GUARD'I-AN-ESS, *n.* A female guardian. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

GUARD'I-AN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.

GUARD'ING, *ppr.* Defending; protecting; securing; attending for protection.

GUARD'LESS, *a.* Without a guard or defense.

GUARD'SHIP, *n.* Care; protection. [*Little used.*]

GUA'RISH, (gā'rish,) *v. t.* [Fr. *guerir*.] [*Swift.*
To heal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GUA'VA, (gwä'vä,) *n.* An American tree, and its fruit, of the genus Psidium. Two species are well known, the *P. pyriferum*, or *white guava*, and *P. pomiferum*, or *red guava*. The fruit or berry is large and oval-shaped, like a pomegranate, which it resembles in its astringent quality. The pulp is of an agreeable flavor, and of this fruit is made a delicious jelly. *Encyc.*

GŪ'BER-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *guberno*.]
To govern. [*Not used.*]

GU-BER-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *gubernatio*. See GOVERN.]
Government; rule; direction. [*Rare.*] *Watts.*

GŪ'BER-NA-TIVE, *a.* Governing. *Chaucer.*

GU-BER-NA-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *gubernator*.]
Pertaining to government, or to a governor.
[*Sometimes used in America.*]

GUD'GEON, (gud'jun,) *n.* [Fr. *goujon*.]

1. A small, fresh-water fish, of the genus Cyprinus, a fish easily caught; and hence,

2. A person easily cheated or insnared. *Swift.*

3. A bait; allurement; something to be caught to a man's disadvantage. *Shak.*

4. An iron pin on which a wheel or shaft of a machine turns. In *a ship*, a clamp on which the rudder turns. *Hebert. Totten.*

Sea-gudgeon; the black goby or rock-fish.

GUE'BER, } *n.* [*giaour*, infidel.]
GUE'BRE, }
The name given by the Mohammedans to the Persian fire-worshipers. The *Guebers* inhabit the southern parts of Persia, are poor, and miserably oppressed by their Mohammedan lords. In India, they are called PARSEES. *Murdock.*

GUEL'DER-RŌSE, (gel'der-) *n.* See GELDER-ROSE.

GUELF, } (gwelf,) *n.* The *Guelfs*, so called from the
GUELPH, } name of a family, composed a faction formerly in Italy, opposed to the Ghibelines. *J. Adams.*

GUER'DON, (ger'don,) *n.* [Fr., from the same root as *reward*, Norm. *regarde*.]
A reward; requital; recompense; *in a good or bad sense.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Milton.*

GUER'DON, *v. t.* To reward. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

GUER'DON-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of reward. *Buck.*

GUER'DON-ED, *pp.* Rewarded.

GUER'DON-LESS, *a.* Unrecompensed. [*Obs.*]

GUER-RIL'LA, (gwer-ril'la,) *n.* or *a.* [Sp., little war.]
A term applied to an irregular mode of carrying on war, by the constant attacks of independent bands. It was adopted in the north of Spain during the Peninsular war. The term is, for the most part, used adjectively.

GUESS, (ges,) *v. t.* [D. *gissen*; Sw. *gissa*; Ir. *geasam*; Dan. *gietter*. It coincides with *cast*, like the L. *conjicio*; for in Danish, *gietter* is to guess, and *giethuus*, is a casting-house or foundery, *gyder*, to pour out. Hence we see that this is the G. *giessen*, to pour, cast, or found, Eng. to *gush*. In Russ. *gadayu* is to guess, and *kidayu*, to cast. Ar. حزى *chazai*, to divine or guess. Class Gs, No. 31. See also Class Gd. The sense is, to *cast*, that is, to throw together circumstances, or to *cast* forward in mind.]

1. To conjecture; to form an opinion without certain principles or means of knowledge; to judge at random, either of a present unknown fact, or of a future fact.

First, if thou canst, the harder reason *guess*. *Pope.*

2. To judge or form an opinion from some reasons

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that render a thing probable, but fall short of sufficient evidence. From slight circumstances or occasional expressions, we *guess* an author's meaning.

3. To hit upon by accident. *Locke.*

4. To suppose; to think; to be inclined to believe.

Your own people have informed you, I *guess*, by this time. *Middleton.*

GUESS, *v. i.* To conjecture; to judge at random. We do not know which road to take, but we must *guess* at it.

GUESS, *n.* Conjecture; judgment without any certain evidence or grounds.

A poet must confess
His art's like physic, but a happy *guess*. *Dryden.*

GUESS'ED, (gest,) *pp.* Conjectured; divined.

GUESS'ER, *n.* One who guesses; a conjecturer; one who judges or gives an opinion without certain means of knowing. *Pope.*

GUESS'ING, *ppr.* Conjecturing; judging without certain evidence or grounds of opinion.

GUESS'ING, *n.* The forming of conjectures.

GUESS'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of conjecture. *Shak.*

GUEST'-RŌPE. See GUEST-ROPE.

GUESS'-WŌRK, *n.* Work performed at hazard or by mere conjecture.

GUEST, (gest,) *n.* [Sax. *gest*; G. and D. *gast*; Dan. *giest*; Sw. *gdst*; W. *gwêst*, a going out, a *visit*, an inn, a lodging; also, to visit, to be a guest; *gwes*, a going; Russ. *gost*, a guest. This is the Latin *visito*, Eng. *visit*, with the Celtic prefix. See Owen's *Welsh Dictionary*.]

1. A stranger; one who comes from a distance, and takes lodgings at a place, either for a night or for a longer time. *Sidney.*

2. A visitor; a stranger or friend entertained in the house or at the table of another, whether by invitation or otherwise.

The wedding was furnished with *guests*. — Matt. xxii.

GUEST'-CHAM-BER, *n.* An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests. *Mark* xiv.

GUEST'-RITE, *n.* Office due to a guest. *Chapman.*

GUEST'-RŌPE, } *n.* A rope to tow with, or to make
GUESS'-RŌPE, } fast a boat. *Mar. Dict.*

GUEST'WISE, *adv.* In the manner of a guest.

GUG'GLE. See GURGLE.

GUHR, (gur,) *n.* A loose, earthy deposit from water, found in the cavities or clefts of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ocher. *Nicholson. Cleaveland.*

GUID'A-BLE, *a.* That may be guided or governed by counsel. *Sprat.*

GUID'AGE, *n.* [See GUIDE.] The reward given to a guide for services. [*Little used.*]

GUID'ANCE, *n.* [See GUIDE.] The act of guiding; direction; government; a leading. Submit to the *guidance* of age and wisdom.

GUIDE, (gīde,) *v. t.* [Fr. *guider*; It. *guidare*; Sp. *guiar*, to guide; *guia*, a guide, and, in seamen's language, a *guy*; Port. *id.* See Class Gd, No 17, 53.]

1. To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path; as, to *guide* an enemy or a traveler, who is not acquainted with the road or course.

The meek will he *guide* in judgment. — Ps. xxv.

2. To direct; to order.

He will *guide* his affairs with discretion. — Ps. cxii.

3. To influence; to give direction to. Men are *guided* by their interest, or supposed interest.

4. To instruct and direct. Let parents *guide* their children to virtue, dignity, and happiness.

5. To direct; to regulate and manage; to superintend.

I will that the younger women marry, bear children, and *guide* the house. — 1 Tim. v.

GUIDE, *n.* [Fr. *guide*; It. *guida*; Sp. *guia*.]

1. A person who leads or directs another in his way or course; a conductor. The army followed the *guide*. The traveler may be deceived by his *guide*.

2. One who directs another in his conduct or course of life.

He will be our *guide*, even unto death. — Ps. xlviii.

3. A director; a regulator; that which leads or conducts. Experience is one of our best *guides*.

GUID'ED, *pp.* Led; conducted; directed in the way; instructed and directed.

GUIDE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a guide; wanting a director. *Dryden.*

GUIDE'-PŌST, *n.* A post at the forks of a road, for directing travelers the way.

GUID'ER, *n.* A guide; one who guides or directs. *South.*

GUID'ING, *ppr.* Leading; conducting; directing; superintending.

GUI'DON, (gī'don,) *n* [Fr.] The silk standard of a regiment of dragoons, or light dragoons. It is broad at one extreme, and almost pointed at the other. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

GUILD, (gild,) *n.* [Sax. *geld*, *gield*, *gild*, or *gyld*; D. *gild*; G. *gilde*; so called, it is said, from *geldan*, *gildan*, to pay, because each member of the society was to pay something toward the charge and support of the company.]

In *England*, a society, fraternity, or company, associated for some purpose, particularly for carrying on commerce. The merchant-*guilds* of our ancestors answer to our modern corporations. They were licensed by the king, and governed by laws and orders of their own. *Cowel. Encyc.*

GUILD'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to a tax. *Spelman.*

GUILD'ER. See GILDER.

GUILD'-HALL, (gild'hawl,) *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assemble; the great court of judicature in London.

GUILE, (gīle,) *n.* [Qu. Old French *guille*, or *gille*. It may be the Celtic form of Eng. *wile*. See Ethiopic, Cast. col. 533.]

Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit; *usually in a bad sense.*

We may, with more successful hope, resolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milton.*
Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no *guile*. — John i.

GUILE, *v. t.* To disguise craftily. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

GUILE'FUL, *a.* Cunning; crafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious; as, a *guileful* person.

2. Treacherous; deceitful. *Shak.*

3. Intended to deceive; as, *guileful* words.

GUILE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Artfully; insidiously; treacherously. *Milton.*

GUILE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Deceit; secret treachery. *Sherwood.*

GUILE'LESS, *a.* Free from guile or deceit; artless; frank; sincere; honest.

GUILE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Artlessly; honestly.

GUILE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Simplicity; freedom from guile.

GUIL'ER, *n.* One who betrays into danger by insidious arts. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

GUIL'LE-MOT, (gil'le-mot,) *n.* [from the Welsh *gwilawg*, whirling about.]

A water-fowl, of the genus *Uria*, allied to the Penguins, Auks, and Divers. It is found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. *P. Cyc.*

GUIL'LE-VAT, *n.* A vat for fermenting liquors.

GUIL-LOCHE', (gil-losh',) *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, an ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisting over each other in a continued series. *Gwilt.*

GUIL'LO-TYNE, (gil'lo-teen,) *n.* [Fr., from the name of the inventor.]

An engine or machine for beheading persons at a stroke.

GUIL'LO-TYNE, (gil'lo-teen,) *v. t.* To behead with the guillotine.

GUIL'LO-TYN-ED, *pp.* Beheaded at a stroke by a guillotine.

GUIL'LO-TYN-ING, *ppr.* Beheading by a guillotine.

GUILLS, *n.* A plant, the corn marigold.

GUILT, (gilt,) *n.* [Sax. *gylt*, a crime, and a debt, connected with *gyldan*, to pay, or it is from the root of D. and G. *schuld*, Dan. *skyld*, a debt, fault, guilt. (See SHALL, SHOULD.) If the word is from *gildan*, *gyldan*, to pay, it denotes a debt contracted by an offense, a fine, and thence came the present signification.]

1. Criminality; that state of a moral agent which results from his actual commission of a crime or offense, knowing it to be a crime, or violation of law. To constitute guilt, there must be a moral agent enjoying freedom of will, and capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and a wilful or intentional violation of a known law or rule of duty. The guilt of a person exists as soon as the crime is committed; but to evince it to others, it must be proved by confession, or conviction in due course of law. Guilt renders a person a debtor to the law, as it binds him to pay a penalty in money or suffering. Guilt, therefore, implies both criminality and liableness to punishment. Guilt may proceed either from a positive act, or breach of law, or from voluntary neglect of known duty.

2. Criminality, in a political or civil view; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty.

A ship incurs *guilt* by the violation of a blockade. *Kent.*

3. Crime; offense. *Shak.*

GUILT'I-LIKE, *a.* Guilty. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GUILT'I-LY, *adv.* In a manner to incur guilt; not innocently. *Shak.*

GUILT'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt. *Sidney.*

GUILT'LESS, *a.* Free from guilt, crime, or offense; innocent.

The Lord will not hold him *guiltless*, that taketh his name in vain. — Ex. xx.

2. Not produced by the slaughter of animals.

But from the mountain's grassy side,
A *guiltless* feast I bring. *Goldsmith.*

GUILT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without guilt; innocently.

GUILT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Innocence; freedom from guilt or crime. *Sidney.*

GUILT'-SICK, *a.* Diseased in consequence of guilt.

GUILT'Y, (gilt'y,) *a.* [Sax. *gyltig*.] [*Beaum.*

1. Criminal; having knowingly committed a crime or offense, or having violated a law by an overt act or by neglect, and by that act or neglect being liable to punishment; not innocent. It may be followed by *of*; as, to be *guilty* of theft or arson.

Nor he, nor you, were *guilty of* the strife. *Dryden.*

2. Wicked; corrupt; sinful; as, a *guilty* world.

3. Conscious. *B. Jonson.*

In *Scripture*, *to be guilty of death*, is to have committed a crime which deserves death. *Matt.* xxvi.

To be guilty of the body and blood of Christ, is to be chargeable with the crime of crucifying Christ afresh, and offering indignity to his person and righteousness, represented by the symbols of the Lord's supper. 1 *Cor.* xi.

GUIM'BARD, *n.* A musical instrument, the jewsharp. *Maunder.*

GUIN'EA, (gin'ny,) *n.* [from *Guinea*, in Africa, which abounds with gold.]

Formerly, a gold coin of Great Britain, of the value of twenty-one shillings sterling, equal to $4.66⅔, American money.

GUIN'EA CORN, *n.* The great or Indian millet, (*Sorghum vulgare.*) *P. Cyc.*

GUIN'EA-DROP-PER, *n.* One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUIN'EA-FOWL, } *n.* The *Numida meleagris*, a fowl
GUIN'EA-HEN, } of the gallinaceous order, a native of Africa. It is larger than the common domestic hen, and has a kind of colored fleshy horn on each side of the head. Its color is a dark gray, beautifully variegated with small, white spots. *Encyc.*

GUIN'EA-PEP'PER, *n.* A plant, a species of *Amomum* or *Capsicum*. The fruit of some species is used for pickles.

GUIN'EA-PIG, *n.* In *zoölogy*, a quadruped of the genus Cavia or Cavy, a native of Brazil. It is about seven inches in length, and of a white color, variegated with spots of orange and black.

GUIN'I-AD. See GWINIAD.

GUISE, (gīze,) *n.* [Fr. *guise*; It. *guisa*, way, manner; Arm. *guis*, *giz*; W. *gwez*, order, shape; Sax. *wise*; Eng. *wise*; G. *weise*; D. *guizen*, to beguile.]

1. External appearance; dress; garb. He appeared in the *guise* of a shepherd. The hypocrite wears the *guise* of religion.

That love which is without dissimulation wears not the *guise* of modern liberality. *J. M. Mason.*

2. Manner; mien; cast or behavior.

By their *guise*
Just men they seem. *Milton.*

3. Custom; mode; practice.

The swain replied, It never was our *guise*,
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

GUIS'ER, (gī'zer,) *n.* A person in disguise; a mummer who goes about at Christmas. *England.*

GUIT-AR', (git-ar',) *n.* [Fr. *guitare*; It. *chitarra*; Sp. and Port. *guitarra*; L. *cithara*; Gr. κιθαρα.]

A stringed instrument of music. In England and the United States used chiefly by ladies, but in Spain and Italy much used by men. *Encyc.*

GŌ'LA, } *n.* An ogee, or wavy member in a building;
GŌ'LA, } the cymatium.

GŌ'LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the throat. *P. Cyc.*

GŌ'LAND, *n.* An aquatic fowl, of a size between a duck and a goose, the breast and belly white, the head mallard green. It inhabits Iceland. *Pennant.*

GULCH, *n.* [D. *gulzig*, greedy.]

A glutton; a swallowing or devouring. [*Not used.*]

GULCH, *v. t.* To swallow greedily. [*Not used.*]

GŌLES, (gūlz,) *n.* [Fr. *gueules*, red.]

In *heraldry*, a term denoting red, intended perhaps to represent courage, animation, or hardihood. *Encyc.*

GULF, *n.* [Fr. *golfe*; It. Sp. and Port. *golfo*; Arm. *golf*; D. *golf*; Gr. κολπος.]

1. A recess in the ocean from the general line of the shore into the land, or a tract of water extending from the ocean or a sea into the land, between two points or promontories; a large bay; as, the *gulf* of Mexico; the *gulf* of Venice; the *gulf* of Finland. A *gulf* and a *bay* differ only in extent. We apply *bay* to a large or small recess of the sea, as, the *bay* of Biscay, the *bay* of Fundy; but *gulf* is applied only to a large extent of water.

2. An abyss; a deep place in the earth; as, the *gulf* of Avernus. *Spenser.*

3. A whirlpool; an absorbing eddy. *Spenser.*

4. Any thing insatiable. *Shak.*

GULF'-IN-DENT'ED, *a.* Indented with gulfs or bays. *J. Barlow.*

GULF'Y, *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs; as, a *gulfy* sea.

GULL, *v. t.* [D. *kullen*; Old Fr. *guiller*; allied probably to *cully*.]

To deceive; to cheat; to mislead by deception; to trick; to defraud.

The vulgar, *gulled* into rebellion, armed. *Dryden.*

GULL, *n.* A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud. *Shak.*

2. One easily cheated. *Shak.*

GULL, *n.* [W. *gwylan*; Corn. *gullan*.]

A well-known web-footed sea-fowl, with long wings, belonging to the genus Larus. There are numerous species. *Partington.*

GULL'-CATCH-ER, *n.* A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people. *Shak.*

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GULL'ED, *pp.* Cheated; deceived; defrauded.
GULL'ER, *n.* A cheat; an impostor.
GULL'ER-Y, *n.* Cheat. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*
GUL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *goulet, goulot,* from L. *gula*; Russ. *chailo*; Sahs. *gola.*]
1. The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the esophagus.
2. A stream or lake. [*Not used.*] *Heylin.*
GUL-LI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Unsuspecting credulity. [*A low word.*] *John Foster.*
GUL'LI-BLE, *a.* Easily gulled. [*Low.*]
GUU'LI-ED, (gul'lid,) *pp.* or *a.* Having a hollow worn by water.
GULL'ING, *ppr.* Cheating; defrauding.
GULL'ISH, *a.* Foolish; stupid. [*Not in use.*]
GULL'ISH-NESS, *n.* Foolishness; stupidity. [*Not in use.*]
GUL'LY, *n.* A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water. *New England. Mitford.*
2. A large knife. [*Scottish.*] *Walter Scott.*
GUL'LY, *v. t.* To wear a hollow channel in the earth. *America.*
GUL'LY, *v. i.* To run with noise. [*Not in use.*]
GUL'LY-HŌLE, *n.* An opening where gutters empty their contents into the subterraneous sewer. *Johnson.*
GUL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Wearing a hollow channel in the earth.
GU-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *gulosus,* from *gula,* the gullet.]
Greediness; voracity; excessive appetite for food. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
GULP, *v. t.* [D. *gulphn*; Dan. *gulper.*]
To swallow eagerly, or in large draughts. *Gay.*
To gulp up; to throw up from the throat or stomach; to disgorge.
GULP, *n.* A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.
2. A disgorging.
GULP'ED, (gulpt,) *pp.* Swallowed eagerly.
GULPH. See GULF.
GUM, *n.* [Sax. *goma.* See the next word.]
The hard, fleshy substance of the jaws which invests the teeth.
GUM, *n.* [Sax. *goma*; L. *gummi*; D. *gom*; Sp. *goma*; It. *gomma*; Fr. *gomme*; Gr. κομμι; Russ. *kamed.* See Class Gm, No. 12, 29.]
1. The concrete mucilage of vegetables; a concrete juice which exudes through the bark of trees, and thickens on the surface. It is soluble in water, to which it gives a viscous and adhesive quality. It is insoluble in alcohol, and coagulates in weak acids. When dry, it is transparent and brittle, not easily pulverized, and of an insipid or slightly saccharine taste. Gum differs from resin in several particulars, but custom has inaccurately given the name of *gum* to several resins and gum-resins, as gum-copal, gum-sandarach, gum-ammoniac, and others. The true gums are gum-arabic, gum-senegal, gum-tragacanth, and the gums of the peach, plum, and cherry trees, &c. *Nicholson. Hooper.*
2. A tree of the genus Nyssa, called, also, *black gum* and *sour gum.*
Gum-elastic, or *Elastic-gum,* [caoutchouc,] is a well known substance, obtained from a tree in America by incision. It is a white juice, which, when dry, becomes very tough and elastic, and is used for bottles, surgical instruments, for overshoes, &c. This substance is also much used for various other purposes, being perfectly impermeable to water. *Nicholson. Encyc.*
GUM, *v. t.* To smear with gum.
2. To unite by a viscous substance.
GUM-AR'A-BIC, *n.* A gum which flows from the Acacia, in Arabia, Egypt, &c.
GUM'-BOIL, *n.* A boil on the gum.
GUM-RES'IN, *n.* [See RESIN.] A name given to certain inspissated saps. A juice of plants, consisting of resin and various other substances, which have been taken for a gummy substance. The gum-resins do not flow naturally from plants, but are mostly extracted by incision, in the form of white, yellow, or red emulsive fluids, which dry and consolidate. The most important species are olibanum, galbanum, scammony, gamboge, euphorbium, asafetida, aloes, myrrh, and ammoniac. *Fourcroy.*
GUM-SEN'E-GAL, *n.* A gum resembling gum-arabic, brought from the country of the River Senegal, in Africa.
GUM-TRAG'A-CANTH, *n.* The gum of a thorny shrub of that name, in Crete, Asia, and Greece. *Encyc.*
GUM'-TREE, *n.* The popular name of the black gum, of the genus Nyssa, one of the largest trees of the Southern States. It bears a small blue fruit, which is the favorite food of the opossum. Most of the large trees become hollow, and hence *gum-tree* is the term to denote a hollow tree, in many of the Southern States. Bee-hives are extensively made from portions of these hollow trunks; and hence, in many places, *bee-gum* has become the term to denote a bee-hive.
GUM'BO, *n.* A dish of food made of young capsules of ocra, with salt and pepper, stewed and served with melted butter.
GUM'LAC, *n.* The resinous produce of an insect which deposits its eggs on the branches of a tree called *bihar,* in Assam, a country bordering on Thibet, and elsewhere in Asia. [See LAC.] *Nicholson.*
GUM-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing gum.
GUM'MI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness.
2. Accumulation of gum. *Wiseman.*
GUM-MOS'I-TY, *n.* The nature of gum; gumminess; a viscous or adhesive quality. *Floyer.*
GUM'MOUS, *a.* Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive. *Woodward.*
GUM'MY, *a.* Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive. *Ralegh.*
2. Productive of gum. *Milton.*
3. Covered with gum or viscous matter. *Dryden.*
GUMP, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *gump,* the rump of a fowl.]
A foolish person; a dolt. [*Vulgar.*] *Holloway.*
GUMP'TION, (gump'shun,) *n.* [Sax. *gymene,* care; *gyman,* to observe, or be careful.]
Capacity; shrewdness; address. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart. Forby.*
GUN, *n.* [W. *gwn*; Corn. *gun.*]
An instrument consisting of a barrel, or tube of iron, or other metal, fixed in a stock, from which balls, shot, or other deadly weapons are discharged by the explosion of gunpowder. The larger species of guns are called *cannon*; and the smaller species are called *muskets, carbines, fowling-pieces,* &c. But one species of fire-arms, the pistol, is never called a *gun.*
GUN, *v. i.* To shoot. [*Obs.*]
GUN'-BAR-REL, *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.
GUN'-BŌAT, *n.* A boat or small vessel fitted to carry a cannon in the bow or amidships. *Totten.*
GUN'-CAR-RIAGE, (-kar-rij,) *n.* A wheel carriage for bearing and moving cannon.
GUN'-COT-TON, *n.* A highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, or any vegetable fiber, in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry. It is used as a substitute for gunpowder. *Dana.*
GUN'NAGE, *n.* The number of guns in a ship of war.
GUN'-FIRE, *n.* In *military affairs,* the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*
GUN'NEL. See GUNWALE.
GUN'NER, *n.* One skilled in the use of guns; a cannonier; an officer appointed to manage artillery. In the *navy,* a warrant officer, having charge of all the ordnance of a vessel. *Totten.*
GUN'NER-Y, *n.* The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*
GUN'NING, *n.* The act of hunting or shooting game with a gun.
In the earlier times, the art of *gunning* was but little practiced. *Goldsmith.*
GUN'NY, *n.* [Bengal.] A coarse sackcloth manufactured in Bengal, of which bags are made for containing salt and other articles. *Brande.*
GUN'POW-DER, *n.* A composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried. It is used in artillery, in shooting game, in blasting rocks, &c.
GUN'ROOM, *n.* In *ships,* an apartment occupied as a mess-room by the commissioned officers. *Totten.*
GUN'SHOT, *n.* The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot. *Totten.*
GUN'SHOT, *a.* Made by the shot of a gun; as, a *gunshot* wound.
GUN'SMITH, *n.* A maker of small arms; one whose occupation is to make or repair small fire-arms.
GUN'SMITH-ER-Y, *n.* The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small fire-arms.
GUN'STICK, *n.* A rammer, or ramrod; a stick or rod to ram down the charge of a musket, &c.
GUN'STOCK, *n.* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.
GUN'STŌNE, *n.* A stone used for the shot of cannon. Before the invention of iron balls, stones were used for shot. *Shak.*
GUN'-TACK-LE, (-tak'l,) *n.* A *gun-tackle purchase,* in *seamen's language,* is composed of two single blocks and a fall. *Totten.*
GUN'TER'S CHAIN, *n.* [from Edmund *Gunter,* the inventor.] The chain commonly used for measuring land. It is four rods or 66 feet long, and is divided into 100 links.
GUN'TER'S LINE, *n.* A logarithmic line on Gunter's scale, used for performing the multiplication and division of numbers mechanically.
GUN'TER'S SCALE, *n.* A large plane scale having various lines of numbers engraved on it, by means of which questions in practical geometry and arithmetic are resolved with the aid of a pair of compasses. *Brande.*
GUN'WALE, } *n.* The upper edge of a ship's side;
GUN'NEL, } the uppermost wale of a ship, or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend which finishes the upper works of the hull. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*
GURGE, *n.* [L. *gurges*; It. *gorgo.*]
A whirlpool. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
GURGE, *v. t.* To swallow. [*Not in use.*]
GUR'GEON, *n.* The coarser part of meal separated from the bran. [*Not used.*] *Hollinshed.*
GUR'GLE, *v. i.* [It. *gorgogliare,* from *gorga,* the throat, *gargo,* a whirlpool, L. *gurges.* See GARGLE, which seems to be of the same family; or the same word differently applied.]
To run as liquor with a purling noise; to run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle, or a small stream on a stony bottom.
Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely desert trace. *Young.*
GUR'GLING, *ppr.* Running or flowing with a purling sound.
GUR'GLING, *n.* A running with a broken, noisy current.
GUR'HOF-ITE, *n.* A subvariety of magnesian carbonate of lime, found near Gurhof, in Lower Austria. It is snow-white, and has a dull, slightly conchoidal, or even fracture. *Cleaveland.*
GUR'NARD, } *n.* [Ir. *guirnead*; W. *pen-gernyn,* Corn.
GUR'NET, } *pen-garn,* horn-head, or iron-head.]
A sea-fish of several species, some of which are highly esteemed for food. They belong to the Linnæan genus Trigla. The head is loricated with rough lines, or bony plates. *Ash. Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*
GUR'NET, *n.* A kind of fish that abounds on the south coast of Devonshire, in England.
GUR'RAH, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse Indian muslin.
GUSH, *v. i.* [Ir. *gaisim*; G. *giessen*; or D. *gudsen,* or *kissen.* See GUESS.]
1. To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to rush forth as a fluid from confinement; as, blood *gushes* from a vein in venesection.
Behold, he smote the rock, that the waters *gushed* out.—Ps. lxxviii.
2. To flow copiously. Tears *gushed* from her eyes.
GUSH, *v. t.* To emit in copious effusion.
The gaping wound *gushed* out a crimson flood. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*
GUSH, *n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; an emission of liquor in a large quantity and with force; the fluid thus emitted. *Harvey.*
GUSH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously; as, *gushing* waters.
2. Emitting copiously; as, *gushing* eyes. *Pope.*
GUSH'ING, *n.* A rushing forth with violence.
GUSH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a gushing manner.
GUS'SET, *n.* [Fr. *gousset,* a fob, a bracket, a *gusset,* as if from *gousse,* a cod, husk, or shell. But in W. *cwysed* is a gore or gusset, from *cwys,* a furrow.]
A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment, for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part.
GUST, *n.* [L. *gustus,* It. Sp. *gusto,* Fr. *goût,* taste; L. *gusto,* G. *kosten,* W. *çwacthu,* to taste; Gr. γευω, a contracted word, for it has γευσις, taste; W. *cwaeth,* id.]
1. Taste; tasting, or the sense of tasting. *More generally,* the pleasure of tasting; relish. *Tillotson.*
2. Sensual enjoyment.
Where love is duty on the female side,
On theirs, mere sensual *gust,* and sought with surly pride. *Dryden.*
3. Pleasure; amusement; gratification.
Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust.* *Pope.*
4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste
A choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*
[TASTE is now generally used.]
GUST, *v. t.* To taste; to have a relish. [*Little used.*]
GUST, *n.* [Dan. *gust*; Ir. *gaoth,* wind; W. *cwyth,* a puff, a blast of wind; allied perhaps to *gush.*]
1. A sudden squall; a violent blast of wind; a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, of short duration. *Dryden. Addison.*
2. A sudden, violent burst of passion. *Bacon.*
GUST'A-BLE, *a.* That may be tasted; tastable. *Harvey.*
2. Pleasant to the taste. [*Little used.*] *Derham.*
GUST-A'TION, *n.* The act of tasting. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
GUST'A-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to gust or taste.
GUST'FUL, *a.* Tasteful; well-tasted; that relishes.
GUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* Relish; pleasantness to the taste. *Barrow.*
GUST'LESS, *a.* Tasteless. *Brown.*
GUST'O, *n.* [It. and Sp. See GUST.] Relish; that which excites pleasant sensations in the palate or tongue. *Derham.*
2. Intellectual taste. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*
GUST'Y, *a.* Subject to sudden blasts of wind; stormy; tempestuous.
Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with his shores. *Shak.*
GUT, *n.* [G. *kuttel*; Ch. קיתלא *kutla.*]
1. The intestinal canal of an animal; a pipe or

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tube extending, with many circumvolutions, from the pylorus to the vent. This pipe is composed of three coats, and is attached to the body by a membrane called the *mesentery*. This canal is of different sizes in different parts, and takes different names. The thin and small parts are called the *duodenum*, the *ileum*, and the *jejunum*; the large and thick parts are called the *cæcum*, the *colon*, and the *rectum*. By this pipe, the undigested and unabsorbed parts of food are conveyed from the stomach and discharged. This word in the plural is applied to the whole mass formed by its natural convolutions in the abdomen.

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food. [*Low.*] *Dryden.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing. [*Low.*] *Hakewill.*

GUT, *v. t.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate.

2. To plunder of contents; as, the mob *gutted* the house. *Dryden.*

GUTTA SE-RE'NA, [L.] In *medicine*, amaurosis; blindness occasioned by a palsied retina.

GUT'TA-TED, *a.* [L. *gutta.*] Besprinkled with drops.

GUT'TED, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels; eviscerated; deprived of contents.

GUT'TER, *n.* [Fr. *gouttere*, from *goutte*, a drop; Sp. and Port. *gota*, a drop; Sp. *gotera*, a *gutter*; from L. *gutta*, a drop. A *gutter* is a dropper, that which catches drops.]

1. A channel for catching and conveying off the water which collects on the roof at the eaves of a building.

2. A channel or passage for water; a hollow in the earth for conveying water; and, in *popular usage*, a channel worn in the earth by a current of water.

GUT'TER, *v. t.* To cut or form into small hollows. *Shak. Dryden.*

GUT'TER, *v. i.* To be hollowed or channeled.

2. To run in drops or hollows, as a candle.

GUT'TER-ED, *pp.* Formed into small hollows.

GUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Forming into small hollows; running in hollows.

GUT'TER-ING, *n.* A forming into hollows.

GUT'TI-FER, *n.* [L. *gutta* and *fero.*] In *botany*, a plant that exudes gum or resin.

GUT-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Yielding gum or resinous substances.

GUT'TLE, *v. t.* To swallow. [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

GUT'TLE, *v. i.* To swallow greedily. [*Not used.*]

GUT'TLER, *n.* A greedy eater.

GUT'TU-LOUS, *a.* [from L. *guttula*, a little drop.] In the from of a small drop, or of small drops. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

GUT'TUR-AL, *a.* [Fr. *guttural*, from L. *guttur*, the throat.] Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat; as, a *guttural* letter or sound; a *guttural* voice.

GUT'TUR-AL, *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat; as the Greek χ.

GUT'TUR-AL-LY, *adv.* In a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TUR-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being guttural.

GUT'TUR-INE, *a.* Pertaining to the throat. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

GUT'TY, *a.* [from L. *gutta*, a drop.] In *heraldry*, charged or sprinkled with drops. *Encyc.*

GUT'WORT, *n.* A plant *globularia alypum*, a violent purgative.

GUY, (gī,) *n.* [Sp. and Port. *guia*, from *guiar*, to *guide*. See GYE.] In *marine affairs*, a rope attached to any thing to steady it, and bear it one way and another in hoisting or lowering. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

GUZ'ZLE, (guz'l,) *v. i.* [Probably allied to Arm. *gouzouc*, the throat. In Italian, *gozzo* is the crop of a bird.] To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently

Well-seasoned bowls the gossip's spirit raise,
Who, while she *guzzles*, chats the doctor's praise. *Roscommon.*

GUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To swallow much or often; to swallow with immoderate gust.

Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryden.*

GUZ'ZLE, *n.* An insatiable thing or person.

GUZ'ZLED, *pp.* Swallowed often. [*Marston.*

GUZ'ZLER, *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

GUZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Swallowing with immoderate gust.

GWIN'IAD, *n.* [W. *gwen*, *gwyn*, white.] A fish of the salmon kind, shaped like the herring, and often called the *fresh-water herring*.

GYBE, (jibe,) *n.* A sneer. [See GIBE.]

GYBE, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to shift a boom of a fore-and-aft sail from one side of a vessel to the other. *Totten.*

GYB'ING, *ppr.* Shifting a boom from one side of a vessel to the other.

GYE, *v. t.* To guide. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

GYM-NA'SI-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. γυμνασιον and αρχη.] An Athenian officer who provided the oil and other necessaries for the gymnasia at his own expense. *Brande.*

GYM-NA'SI-UM, *n.* [Gr. γυμνασιον, from γυμνος, naked.]

1. A place where athletic exercises are performed; *originally*, in *Greece*, by persons naked.

2. A school for the higher branches of literature and science.

GYM'NAST, (jim'nast,) *n.* One who teaches or learns gymnastic exercises.

GYM-NAS'TIC, *a.* [L. *gymnasticus*; Gr. γυμναστικος, from γυμναζω, to exercise, from γυμνος, naked; the ancients being naked in their exercises.]

Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defense, or diversion, as running, leaping, wrestling, throwing the discus, the javelin, or the hoop, playing with balls, &c. The modern gymnastic exercises are intended chiefly for the preservation and promotion of health.

GYM-NAS'TIC, *n.* Athletic exercise.

GYM-NAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically. *Brown.*

GYM-NAS'TICS, *n.* The gymnastic art; the art of performing athletic exercises.

GYM'NIC, (jim'nik,) *a.* [Gr. γυμνικος; L. *gymnicus.*]

1. Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body.

2. Performing athletic exercises. *Milton.*

GYM'NIC, *n.* Athletic exercises. *Burton.*

GYM-NOS'O-PHIST, *n.* [Gr. γυμνος, naked, and σοφιστης, a philosopher.] A philosopher of India, so called from his going with bare feet, or with little clothing. The Gymnosophists in India lived in the woods and on mountains, subsisting on wild productions of the earth. They never drank wine, nor married. Some of them traveled about, and practiced physic. They believed in the immortality and transmigration of the soul. They placed the chief happiness of man in a contempt of the goods of fortune, and of the pleasures of sense. *Encyc.*

GYM-NOS'O-PHY, *n.* [Supra.] The doctrines of the Gymnosophists. *Good.*

GYM'NO-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. γυμνος, naked, and σπερμα, seed.] In *botany*, a plant that bears naked seeds.

GYM-NO-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Supra.] Having naked seeds, or seeds not inclosed in a capsule or other vessel.

GYM'NOTE, *n.* [from Gr.] A naked person. [sel.

GYM-NO'TUS, *n.* [γυμνος and νωτος.] A genus of South American fresh-water fishes, including the electric eel. *P. Cyc.*

GYN, *v. t.* To begin. [*Obs.*]

GY-NAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. γυνη, a female, and ανηρ, a male.] In *the Linnæan system of botany*, a class of plants whose stamens grow out of, or are united with, the pistil. *Edin. Encyc.*

GY-NAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Having stamens inserted in
GY-NAN'DROUS, } the pistil.

GYN'AR-CHY, (jin'ar-ke,) *n.* [Gr. γυνη, woman, and αρχη, rule.] Government by a female. *Chesterfield.*

GYN-E-COC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. γυναικοκρατια.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYN-E'CIAN, *a.* Relating to women.

GYN-E-OC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. γυνη and κρατος.] Government over which a woman may rule or preside. *Selden.*

GYN'O-PHORE, *n.* [Gr. γυνη and φορεω.] The pedicel on which stands the ovary in certain flowers, as in the passion-flower. *Lindley.*

GYP, *n.* [Said to be a sportive application of γυψ, a vulture.] A cant term for a servant at Cambridge, England, as *scout* is used at Oxford. *Smart.*

GYP'SE-OUS, *a.* [See GYPSUM.] Of the nature of gypsum; partaking of the qualities of gypsum; resembling gypsum; containing gypsum.

GYP'SY, } See GIPSY.
GYP'SEY, }

GYP-SIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Containing gypsum.

GYP'SUM, *n.* [L., from Gr., γυψος; Ch. גבס and גבב, to overspread with plaster; Ar. جبسين *gibsinon.*]

Sulphate of lime, containing 21 per cent. of water. It often occurs in transparent crystals, or crystalline masses, easily splitting into plates, and is then called *Selenite*. There are compact and earthy varieties of various colors. When white, fine-grained, and translucent, it constitutes *alabaster*. Gypsum burnt to drive off the water, and ground up, forms *Plaster of Paris*. *Dana.*

GY'RAL, *a.* [See GYRE.] Whirling; moving in a circular form.

GY'RATE, *a.* In *botany*, winding or going round, as in a circle. *Lindley.*

GY'RATE, *v. i.* To revolve round a central point, as a tornado. *Redfield.*

GY-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *gyratio.* See GYRE.] A turning or whirling round; a circular motion.

GY'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Moving in a circle. [*Newton.*

GYRE, *n.* [L. *gyrus*; Gr. γυρος. Class Gr.] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn.

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres*. *Dryden.*

GYRE, *v. t.* To turn round. *Bishop Hall.*

GY'RED, *a.* Falling in rings. *Shak.*

GYR'FAL-CON, (jer'faw-kn,) *n.* [Fr. *gerfault.* This is said to be in Latin *hierofulco*, from Gr. ιερος, sacred, and *falco*, and so named from the veneration of the Egyptians for hawks. *Cuvier.*] A species of Falco, or hawk.

GY-ROG'ON-ITE, *n.* The fossil seed of the *chara*, a plant found in ponds and ditches; once supposed to be shells. *Lyell.*

GYR-O'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A turning round. *Smith.*

GYR'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. γυρος, a circuit, and μαντεια, divination.] A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring. *Cyc.*

GY'RON, *n.* In *heraldry*, an ordinary consisting of two lines from several parts of the escutcheon, meeting in the fesse point. *Ash.*

GY'ROSE, *a.* Turned round like a crook. *Lounder.*

GYVE, (jive,) *n.* [W. *gewyn*: Ir. *geibheal*, or *geibion*; from holding or making fast. See GAVEL.] *Gyves* are fetters or shackles for the legs.

Gyves and the mill had tamed thee. *Milton.*

GYVE, *v. t.* To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

GY'VED, (jivd,) *pp.* Fettered.

GY'VING, *ppr.* Putting on gyves.

H.

H is the eighth letter of the English alphabet. It is properly the representative of the Chaldee, Syriac, and Hebrew ה, which is the eighth letter in those alphabets. Its form is the same as the Greek H, *eta*. It is not strictly a vowel, nor an articulation, but the mark of a stronger breathing than that which precedes the utterance of any other letter. It is pronounced with an expiration of breath, which, preceding a vowel, is perceptible by the ear at a considerable distance. Thus *harm* and *arm*, *hear* and *ear*, *heat* and *eat*, are distinguished at almost any distance at which the voice can be heard. H is a letter *sui generis*, but as useful in forming and distinguishing words as any other.

In our mother tongue, the Anglo-Saxon, and other Teutonic dialects, *h* sometimes represents the L. *c*, and the Gr. κ; as in *horn*, L. *cornu*, Gr. κερας; *hide*, G. *haut*, Sw. *hud*, D. *huid*, Dan. *hud*, L. *cutis*; Sax. *hlinian*, L. *clino*, Gr. κλινω, to lean; L. *celo*, to conceal, Sax. *helan*, G. *hehlen*, Dan. *hæler*. In Latin, *h* sometimes represents the Greek χ; as in *halo*, Gr. χαλαω: *hio*, χαω. In the modern European languages, it represents other guttural letters.

In English, *h* is sometimes mute, as in *honor*, *honest*; also when united with *g*, as in *right*, *fight*, *brought*. In *which*, *what*, *who*, *whom*, and some other words in which it follows *w*, it is pronounced before it, *hwich*, *hwat*, &c. As a numeral in Latin, H denotes 200, and with a dash over it, H̄, 200,000.

As an abbreviation, in Latin, H. stands for *homo*, *hæres*, *hora*, &c.

HA; an exclamation, denoting surprise, joy, or grief. With the first or long sound of *a*, it is used as a question, and is equivalent to "What do you say?" When repeated, *ha*, *ha*, it is an expression of laughter, or sometimes it is equivalent to "Well! it is so."

HAAF, *n.* The term used to denote the fishing of cod, ling, and tusk, in the Shetland Isles. *Jamieson.*

HAAK, (hāko,) n. A fish, the hake. *Ash.*

HA-AR'KIES, *n.* Capillary pyrites in very delicate acicular crystals. *Brande.*

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HĀ'BE-AS COR'PUS, [L., have the body.] A writ for delivering a person from false imprisonment, or for removing a person from one court to another, &c. *Cowel.*

HA-BEN'DUM, *n.* [L.] The second part of a deed or conveyance, (from its commencing with this word,) the first being the premises.

HAB'ER-DASH-ER, *n.* [Perhaps from G. *habe*, D. *have*, goods, and G. *tauschen*, to barter, to truck. If not, I can give no account of its origin.]

A seller of small wares; confined, at present, to ribbons, tapes, pins, needles, and thread. *Smart.*

[*A word little used, or not at all, in the United States.*]

HAB'ER-DASH-ER-Y, *n.* The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.

HAB'ER-DINE, (hab'er-deen,) *n.* A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

HA-BER'GE-ON, *n.* [Fr. *haubergeon*; Norm. *hauberiom*; Arm. *hobregon*. It has been written, also, *haberge*, *hauberk*, &c., G. *halsberge*; *hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to save or defend; It. *usbergo*.]

A coat of mail or armor to defend the neck and breast. It is formed of little iron rings united, and descending from the neck to the middle of the body. *Encyc.*

HAB'ILE, *a.* Fit; proper. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

HA-BIL'I-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *habillement*, from *habiller*, to clothe, from L. *habeo*, to have.]

A garment; clothing; usually in the plural, *habiliments*, denoting garments, clothing, or dress in general.

HA-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *habiliter.*] To qualify. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

HA-BIL'I-TATE, *a.* Qualified or entitled. *Bacon.*

HA-BIL-I-TA'TION, *n.* Qualification. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

HA-BIL'I-TY. See ABILITY.

HAB'IT, *n.* [Fr. *habit*; Sp. *habito*; It. *abito*; L. *habitus*, from *habeo*, to have, to hold. See HAVE.]

1. Garb; dress; clothes or garments in general.

The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same
We wore last year. *Dryden.*
There are, among the statues, several of Venus, in different *habits*. *Addison.*

2. A coat worn by ladies over other garments.

3. State of any thing, implying some continuance or permanence; temperament, or particular state of a body, formed by nature or induced by extraneous circumstances; as, a costive or lax *habit* of body; a sanguine *habit*.

4. A disposition or condition of the mind or body, a tendency or aptitude for the performance of certain actions, acquired by custom, or a frequent repetition of the same act. *Habit* is that which is held or retained, the effect of custom or frequent repetition. Hence we speak of good *habits* and bad *habits*. Frequent drinking of spirits leads to a *habit* of intemperance. We should endeavor to correct evil *habits* by a change of practice. A great point in the education of children, is to prevent the formation of bad *habits*.

Habit of plants; the general form or appearance, or the conformity of plants of the same kind in structure and growth. *Martyn.*

HAB'IT, *v. t.* To dress; to clothe; to array.

They *habited* themselves like rural deities. *Dryden.*

HAB'IT, *v. t.* To dwell; to inhabit. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HAB-IT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Habitableness. *Buckland.*

HAB'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *habitabilis*, from *habito*, to dwell.]

That may be inhabited or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings; as, the *habitable* world; some climates are scarcely *habitable*.

HAB'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of being inhabited. *More. Ray.*

HAB'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be habitable. *Forsyth.*

HAB'IT-A-CLE, *n.* A dwelling; also, a niche for a statue. [*Not used.*]

HAB'IT-ANCE, *n.* Dwelling; abode; residence. [*Not now used.*] *Spenser.*

HAB'IT-AN-CY, *n.* Legal settlement or inhabitancy. [See INHABITANCY.] *Belknap.*

HAB'IT-ANT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *habitans.*]

An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; one who has a permanent abode in a place. *Milton. Pope.*

HAB'IT-AT, *n.* [L.] Habitation; the natural abode or locality of an animal, plant, &c. *Smart.*

HAB-IT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *habitatio*, from *habito*, to dwell, from *habeo*, to hold, or, as we say in English, to keep.]

1. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling. *Denham.*

2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells. The stars may be the *habitations* of numerous races of beings.

The Lord blesseth the habitation of the just. — Prov. iii.

HAB'IT-A-TOR, *n.* [L.] A dweller; an inhabitant. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

HAB'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Clothed; dressed. He was *habited* like a shepherd.

2. Accustomed. [*Not usual.*]

HA-BIT'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *habituel*, from *habit.*]

1. Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use, or custom.

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

2. Customary; according to habit; as, the *habitual* practice of sin; the *habitual* exercise of holy affections.

It is the distinguishing mark of *habitual* piety to be grateful for the most common blessings. *Buckminster.*

3. Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes; as, an *habitual* color of the skin. *S. S. Smith.*

HA-BIT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By habit; customarily; by frequent practice or use; as, *habitually* profane; *habitually* kind and benevolent.

HA-BIT'U-AL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being habitual.

HA-BIT'U-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *habituer*, from *habit.*]

1. To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice. Men may *habituate* themselves to the taste of oil or tobacco; they *habituate* themselves to vice; let us *habituate* ourselves and our children to the exercise of charity.

2. To settle as an inhabitant in a place. *Temple.*

HA-BIT'U-ATE, *a.* Inveterate by custom. *Hammond.*

2. Formed by habit. *Temple.*

HA-BIT'U-A-TED, *pp.* Accustomed; made familiar by use.

HA-BIT'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Accustoming; making easy and familiar by practice.

HA-BIT-U-A'TION, *n.* The state of being habituated.

HAB'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *habitudo*, from *habitus.*]

1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else. [*Little used.*] *Hale. South.*

2. Frequent intercourse; familiarity. [*Not usual.*]

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company. *Dryden.*

3. Customary manner or mode of life; repetition of the same acts; as, the *habitudes* of fowls or insects. *Goldsmith.*

4. Custom; habit. *Dryden. Prior.*

HA'BLE, *a.* [L. *habilis.*] Fit; proper. [See ABLE.] *Spenser.*

HAB'NAB, *adv.* [*hap ne hap*, let it happen or not.]

At random; by chance; without order or rule. *Hudibras.*

HAB'RO-NEME, *a.* [Gr. ἁβρος, delicate, and νημα, a thread.]

In *mineralogy*, having the form of fine threads.

HAC-I-EN'DA, *n.* [Sp.] An isolated farm or farm-house. *Stephens.*

HACK, *v. t.* [Sax. *haccan*; D. *hakken*; G. *hacken*; Dan. *hakker*; Sw. *hacka*; Fr. *hacher*, from which we have *hash* and *hatchet*, and, from the same root, *hatchel*: Arm. *haicha*; W. *haciaw*, to hack; *hag*, a gash; and *haggle* is of the same family, as are *hew* and *hoe*. Class Cg.]

1. To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument.

2. To speak with stops or catches; to speak with hesitation. *Shak.*

HACK, *n.* A notch; a cut. *Shak.*

HACK, *n.* A horse kept for hire; a horse much used in draught, or in hard service; a worn-out horse; any thing exposed to hire, or used in common.

2. A coach or other carriage kept for hire. [From *hackney*; *used in America.*]

3. Hesitating or faltering speech. *More.*

4. A writer employed in the drudgery and details of book-making.

5. A rack for feeding cattle. [*Local.*]

HACK, *a.* Hired; much used or worn, like a hired horse. *Wakefield.*

HACK, *v. i.* To be exposed or offered to common use for hire; to turn prostitute. *Hanmer.*

2. To cough; to make an effort to raise phlegm. [See HAWK.]

HACK'BER-RY, *n.* An American tree, *Celtis crassifolia*, with a tall, straight trunk, and grayish, unbroken back, covered with asperities unequally distributed over the surface. *Farm. Encyc. Encyc. Am.*

HACK'ED, (hakt,) *pp.* Chopped; mangled; coughed.

HACK'E-RY, *n.* A street cart in Bengal, drawn by oxen. *Malcom.*

HACK'ING, *ppr.* Chopping into small pieces; mangling; mauling; coughing in a broken manner.

2. *a.* Short and interrupted; as, a *hacking* cough.

HACK'LE, (hak'l,) *v. t.* [G. *hecheln*; D. *hekelen.* This is a dialectical variation of *hatchel*, *hetchel.*]

1. To separate the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine, by drawing it through the teeth of a hackle or hatchel.

2. To tear asunder. *Burke.*

HACK'LE, (hak'l,) *n.* An instrument with teeth for separating the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine; a hatchel. [*The latter word is used in the United States.*]

2. Raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun. *Johnson. Walton.*

3. A fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk. *Chalmers.*

HACK'LY, *a.* [from *hack.*] Rough; broken, as if hacked.

In *mineralogy*, having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface; as, a *hackly* fracture. *Cleaveland.*

HACK'MA-TACK, *n.* The popular name of the American larch, *Larix Americana*, a very large tree, and much prized for timber. *Browne's Syl. Am.*

HACK'NEY, *n.* [Fr. *haquenée*, a pacing horse; Sp. *hacanea*, a nag somewhat larger than a pony; *haca*, a pony; Port. *hacanea* or *acanea*, a choice pad, or ambling nag; It. *chinea.*]

1. A pad; a nag; a pony. *Chaucer.*

2. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used; also, a lady's pony.

3. A coach or other carriage kept for hire, and often exposed in the streets of cities. The word is sometimes contracted to *hack*.

4. Any thing much used or used in common; a hireling; a prostitute.

HACK'NEY, *a.* Let out for hire; devoted to common use; as, a *hackney*-coach.

2. Prostitute; vicious for hire. *Roscommon.*

3. Much used; common; trite; as, a *hackney* author or remark.

HACK'NEY, *v. t.* To use much; to practice in one thing; to make trite.

2. To carry in a hackney coach. *Cowper.*

HACK'NEY-CŌACH, *n.* A coach for hire in cities, commonly at stands in the street.

HACK'NEY-CŌACH'MAN, *n.* A man who drives a hackney coach.

HACK'NEY-ED, (hak'nid,) *pp.* or *a.* Used much or in common; worn out.

2. Practiced; accustomed.

He is long *hackneyed* in the ways of men. *Shak.*

HACK'NEY-ING, *ppr.* Using much; accustoming.

HACK'NEY-MAN, *n.* A man who lets horses and carriages for hire. *Barret.*

HACK'STER, *n.* A bully; a ruffian or assassin. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

HAC'QUE-TON, *n.* [Fr. *hoqueton.*]

A stuffed jacket formerly worn under armor, sometimes made of leather. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

HAD, *pret.* and *pp.* of HAVE; contracted from Sax. *hæfd*, that is, *haved*; as, I *had*; I have *had*. In the phrase, "I *had* better go," it is supposed that *had* is used *for would*; "I'd better go." The sense of the phrase is, "it would be better for me to go."

HAD-I-WIST', a proverbial expression — *O that I had known!* *Todd.*

HAD'DER, *n.* [G. *heide.*]

Heath. [*Not in use.*] [See HEATH.]

HAD'DOCK, *n.* [Ir. *codog.* The first syllable seems to be *cod* or *gadus*, and the last, the termination, as in *bullock.*]

A sea-fish of the genus Gadus or cod. It has a long body, the upper part of a dusky brown color, and the belly of a silvery hue; the lateral line is black. This fish breeds in immense numbers in the northern seas, and constitutes a considerable article of food. *Partington.*

HĀDE, *n.* Among *miners*, the steep descent of a shaft; also, the descent of a hill. *Drayton.*

2. In *mining*, the inclination or deviation from the vertical of any mineral vein. *Ure.*

HĀ'DES, *n.* [Gr. ἀδης, qu. *a* negative, and ειδω, to see.]

The region of the dead; the invisible world, or the grave.

HADJ, *n.* [Ar.] The pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, performed by Mohammedans.

HÆC-CE'I-TY, *n.* [from L. *hæc*, this.]

A word used by the schoolmen to denote the essence of individuality. *Smart.*

HAF'FLE, *v. i.* To speak unintelligibly; to prevaricate.

HĂFT, *n.* [Sax. *hæft*, a haft, and *hæftan*, to seize; G. *heft*; D. *heft*; Dan. *hefte*; from the root of *have*, or of L. *capio*, W. *hafiaw*, to snatch.]

A handle; that part of an instrument or vessel which is taken into the hand, and by which it is held and used. It is used chiefly for the part of a knife, sword, or dagger, by which it is held; the hilt.

HĂFT, *v. t.* To set in a haft; to furnish with a haft.

HĂFT'ER, *n.* [W. *hafiaw*, to catch.] [dle.

A caviler; a wrangler. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

HAG, *n.* [In Sax. *hægesse* is a witch, fury, or goblin, answering to the *Hecate* of mythology. In W. *hagyr*, ugly, is from *hag*, a gash, from the root of *hack.* In Russ. *ega* is a foolish old woman, a sorceress. See HAGGARD.]

1. An ugly old woman; as, an old *hag* of threescore. *Dryden.*

2. A witch; a sorceress; an enchantress. *Shak.*

3. A fury; a she-monster. *Crashaw.*

4. A cartilaginous fish, the *Gastrobranchus*, (*Myxine glutinosa* of Linnæus,) which enters other fishes and devours them. It is about five or six inches long, and resembles a small eel. It is allied to the lamprey. *Cyc.*

5. Appearances of light and fire on horses' manes, or men's hair, were formerly called *hags*. *Blount.*

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HAG, *v. t.* To harass; to torment. *Butler.*
2. To tire; to weary with vexation.
HAG'-BORN, *a.* Born of a hag or witch. *Shak.*
HAG'GARD, *a.* [G. *hager*, lean; W. *hag*, a gash; *hacciaw*, to hack. See HACK.]
1. *Literally*, having a ragged look, as if hacked or gashed. Hence, lean; meager; rough; having eyes sunk in their orbits; ugly.
2. Wild or intractable; disposed to break away from duty, like a *haggard* or refractory hawk.

If I do prove her *haggard*,
Though that her jesses were my dear heartstrings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Shak.*

HAG'GARD, *n.* [See HAG. This and the other derivatives of *hag* ought to be written with a single *g*.]
1. An untrained or refractory hawk, which often broke away or flew off. *Partington.*
Hence,
2. *Figuratively*, any thing wild and intractable. *Shak.*
3. A hag. *Garth.*
HAG'GARD, *n.* [Sax. *haga*, a little field, and *geard*, a yard.]
HAG'GARD-LY, *adv.* In a haggard or ugly manner; with deformity. *Dryden.*
A stack-yard. *Howell.*
HAG'GED, *a.* Lean; ugly; like a hag. *Gray.*
HAG'GESS, } *n.* [from *hack*.] A pudding containing
HAG'GISS, } the entrails of a sheep or lamb, chopped with fine herbs and suet, highly seasoned with leeks and spices, and boiled in the maw. *Perry.*
HAG'GISH, *a.* Of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly; horrid. *Shak.*
HAG'GISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a hag.
HAG'GLE, *v. t.* [W. *hag*, a gash or cut. It is a diminutive from the root of *hack*.]
To cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskilful manner; to make rough by cutting; to mangle; as, a boy *haggles* a stick of wood.]

Suffolk first died, and York, all *haggled* o'er,
Comes to him where in gore he lay insteeped. *Shak.*

HAG'GLE, *v. i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to hesitate and cavil. [See HIGGLE.]
HAG'GLED, *pp.* Cut irregularly into notches; made rough by cutting; mangled.
HAG'GLER, *n.* One who haggles.
2. One who cavils, hesitates, and makes difficulty in bargaining.
HAG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hacking; mangling; cavilling and hesitating in bargaining.
HAG'GLING, *n.* The act of hesitating and making difficulty in bargaining.
HA'GI-AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. ἁγιος and αρχη.]
The sacred government; government of holy orders of men. *Southey.*
HA-GI-OG'RA-PHA, *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. ἁγιος, holy, and γραφη, a writing.]
Literally, sacred writings; the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament. The Jews divide the books of the Scriptures into three parts: the law, which is contained in the first five books of the Old Testament; the Prophets, or Nevim; and the Cetuvim, or *writings*, by way of eminence. The latter class is called by the Greeks *Hagiographa*, comprehending the books of Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes.
2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, the lives of the saints. *Brande.*
HA-GI-OG'RA-PHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the hagiographa, which see.
HA-GI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* One of the writers of the hagiographa.
HA-GI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* See HAGIOGRAPHA.
HA-GI-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who writes or treats of the sacred writings.
HA-GI-OL'O-GY, *n.* The history or description of the sacred writings. *Quart. Rev.*
HAG'-RID-DEN, *a.* Afflicted with the nightmare. *Cheyne.*
HAG'-SEED, *n.* The descendant of a hag. *Shak.*
HAG'SHIP, *n.* The state or title of a hag or witch. *Middleton.*
HAGUE'BUT, (hag'but.) See ARQUEBUSE.
HAH; an exclamation expressing surprise or effort.
HA-HA', *n.* A fence or bank sunk between slopes, or a ditch not seen till close upon it. Walpole derives it from an expression of surprise at finding a sudden check to progress in a walk—*ha! ha!*
HAIK, *n.* A large piece of woolen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs over the tunic, but under the burnoose. [Spelt also HYKE.]
HAIL, *n.* [Sax. *hagel*, or *hagel*; G. D. Dan. and Sw. *hagel*; so called from its rough, broken form, from the root of *hack*, *haggle*.]
Moisture precipitated from the atmosphere in the form of ice. The concretions of ice are usually more or less spherical, constituting *hailstones*, but sometimes consist of plates or laminæ, or of agglomerated masses. *Olmsted.*
HAIL, *v. i.* To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapors.
HAIL, *v. t.* To pour down in the manner of hail. *Shak.*

HAIL, *a.* [Sax. *hal*, whole, sound; *hæl*, health; G. *heil*, D. and Dan. *heel*, Sw. *hel*, Gr. ουλος, whole. See HEAL.]
Sound; whole; healthy; not impaired by disease; as, a *hail* body; *hail* corn. [*In this sense it is usually written* HALE.]
HAIL, an exclamation, or rather a verb in the imperative mode, being the adjective *hail* used as a verb. *Hail*, be well; be in health; health to you; a term of salutation equivalent to L. *salve*, *salvete*.

Hail, hail, brave friend. *Shak.*

HAIL, *n.* A wish of health; a salutation. This word is sometimes used as a noun; as, "the angel *hail* bestowed." *Milton.*
HAIL, *v. t.* [from the same root as *call*, L. *calo*, Gr. καλεω. See CALL and HEAL.]
To call; to call to a person at a distance, to arrest his attention. It is properly used in any case where the person accosted is distant, but is appropriately used by seamen. *Hoo*, or *hoi*, *the ship ahoay*, is the usual manner of hailing a ship; to which the answer is, *holloa*, or *hollo*. Then follow the usual questions, Whence came ye? Where are you bound? &c.
HAIL'ED, *pp.* Called to from a distance; accosted.
HAIL'-FEL-LOW, *n.* An intimate companion.
HAIL'ING, *ppr.* Saluting; calling to from a distance.
2. Pouring down hail.
HAIL'SHOT, *n.* Small shot which scatter like hailstones. [*Not used.*] *Hayward.*
HAIL'STONE, *n.* A single mass of ice falling from a cloud. *Dryden.*
HAIL'Y, *a.* Consisting of hail; as, *haily* showers. *Pope.*
HAIR, *n.* [Sax. *hær*; G. *haar*; D. *hair*; Sw. *har*; Dan. *haar*.]
1. A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root. Each filament contains a tube or hollow within, occupied by a pulp or pith, which is intended for its nutrition, and extends only to that part which is in a state of growth. *Cyc.*
When *hair* means a single filament, it has a plural, *hairs*.
2. The collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal, and forming an integument or covering; as, the *hair* of the head. *Hair* is the common covering of many beasts. When the filaments are very fine and short, the collection of them is called *fur*. *Wool*, also, is a kind of hair. When *hair* signifies a collection of these animal filaments, it has no plural.
3. Any thing very small or fine; or a very small distance; the breadth of a *hair*. He judges to a *hair*, that is, very exactly. *Dryden.*
4. A trifling value. It is not worth a *hair*.
5. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction. [*Not used.*]

You go against the *hair* of your profession. *Shak.*

6. Long, straight, and distinct filaments on the surface of plants; a species of down or pubescence. *Martyn.*
HAIR'BELL, *n.* A plant, a species of hyacinth; the harebell. *Smart.*
HAIR'-BRAIN-ED. See HARE-BRAINED.
HAIR'-BREADTH, (-bredth,) *n.* [See BREADTH.] The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance; sometimes, *definitely*, the 48th part of an inch.

Seven hundred chosen men left-handed: every one could sling stones to a hair-*breadth*.—Judges xx.

It is used as an adjective; as, a *hair-breadth* escape. But, in *New England*, it is generally *hair's breadth*.
HAIR'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for smoothing the hair.
HAIR'CLOTH, *n.* Stuff or cloth made of hair, or in part with hair. In *military affairs*, pieces of this cloth are used for covering the powder in wagons, or on batteries, or for covering charged bombs, &c.
HAIR'ED, *a.* Having hair. [*Encyc.*
HAIR'-HUNG, *a.* Hanging by a hair. *Young.*
HAIR'I-NESS, *n.* [from *hairy*.] The state of abounding or being covered with hair. *Johnson.*
HAIR'LACE, *n.* A fillet for tying up the hair of the head. *Swift.*
HAIR'LESS, *a.* Destitute of hair; bald; as, *hairless* scalps. *Shak.*
HAIR'-LINE, *n.* A line made of hair.
HAIR'-NEE-DLE, } *n.* A pin used in dressing the
HAIR'-PIN, } hair.
HAIR'-PEN-CIL, *n.* A brush or pencil made of very fine hair for painting. *Ure.*
HAIR'-POW-DER, *n.* A fine powder of flour for sprinkling the hair of the head.
HAIR'-SALT, *n.* [*haar-salz*, Werner.]
A variety of native Epsom salt. Also, a compound of the sulphates of magnesia and iron. *Dana.*
HAIR'-SPLIT-TING, *a.* Making very minute distinctions in reasoning. *Robinson.*
HAIR'-SPLIT-TING, *n.* The act or practice of making minute distinctions in reasoning.
HAIR'-WORM, *n.* A genus of worms, (*vermes*,) called *Gordius*, resembling a long hair; a filiform animal found in fresh water or in the earth. There are several species. *Encyc.*

HAIR'Y, *a.* [from *hair*.] Overgrown with hair; covered with hair; abounding with hair.

Esau, my brother, is a *hairy* man.—Gen. xxvii.

2. Consisting of hair; as, *hairy* honors. *Dryden.*
3. Resembling hair; of the nature of hair.
HAKE, *n.* A kind of sea-fish of the cod family, the *Merluccius vulgaris*, in shape somewhat resembling the pike. It is often salted and dried, but is not very much esteemed as food. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*
HAKE, *v. i.* To sneak; to go about idly. *Grose.*
HAK'OT, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
HAL, in some names, signifies *hall*.
HAL'BERD, *n.* [Fr. *hallebarde*; G. *hellebarde*: D. *hellebaard*; It. *alabarda* or *labardo*; Sp. Port. *alabarda*; Russ. *berdish*, a halberd or battle-ax, a pole-ax. The etymology is not settled. It seems anciently to have been a battle-ax fixed to a long pole, and in Gothic, *hilde* is battle.]
A military weapon, consisting of a pole or shaft of wood, with a head armed with a steel point, with a cross piece of steel, flat and pointed at both ends, or with a cutting edge at one end, and a bent point at the other. It is carried by sergeants of foot and dragoons. *Encyc.*
HAL-BERD-IER', (hol-berd-eer',) *n.* One who is armed with a halberd. *Bacon.*
HAL'BERD-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Having the shape of a halberd.
HAL'CY-ON, (hal'se-on,) *n.* [L. *halcyon*, Gr. ἁγκυων, a king-fisher, from αλς, the sea, and κυω, to conceive, from breeding among reeds by the sea. *Morin.*]
The name anciently given to the king-fisher, otherwise called *alcedo*; a bird that was said to lay her eggs in nests, on rocks near the sea, during the calm weather about the winter solstice. Hence,
HAL'CY-ON, *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy. *Halcyon days* were seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the weather was calm. Hence, by *halcyon days* are now understood days of peace and tranquillity.
HAL-CY-O'NI-AN, *a.* Halcyon; calm. *Sheldon.*
HALE, *a.* [Sax. *hal*, sound, whole. See HAIL and HEAL.]
Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired; as, a *hale* body.
HALE, *n.* Welfare. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
HALE or HALE, *v. t.* [Sw. *hala*; Fr. *haler*.]
To pull or draw with force; to drag. This is now more generally written and pronounced *haul*, which see.
HALF, (häf,) *n.*; *pl.* HALVES, (hävz.) [Sax. *half* or *healf*; Goth. *halbs*; D. *half*; Sw. *half*; Dan. *halv*; G. *halb*.]
One part of a thing which is divided into two equal parts, either in fact or in contemplation; a moiety; as, *half* a pound; *half* a tract of land; *half* an orange; *half* the miseries or plensures of life. It is applied to quantity, number, length, and every thing susceptible of division. In *practice*, *of* is often or usually omitted after *half*. We say, *half* a pound; *half* a mile; *half* the number.

Half the misery of life. *Addison.*

HALF, (häf,) *v. t.* To divide into halves. [See HALVE.]
HALF, *adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree.

Half loth and *half* consenting. *Dryden.*

In *composition*, *half* denotes an equal part; or, *indefinitely*, a part, and hence, imperfect.
HALF'-BLOOD, (häf'blud,) *n.* Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both; as, a brother or sister of the *half-blood*. The word is sometimes used as an adjective.
HALF'-BLOOD'ED, *a.* Mean; degenerate. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
2. Proceeding from a male and female, each of full blood, but of different breeds; as, a *half-blooded* [sheep.
HALF'-BRED, *a.* Half-blooded.
HALF'-BREED, *a.* Half-blooded.
HALF-BROTH'ER, (häf-,) *n.* A brother by one parent, but not by both.
HALF'-CAP, *n.* A cap not wholly put off, or faintly moved. *Shak.*
HALF'-CASTE, *n.* In *India*, one born of a Hindoo parent on the one side, and of a European on the other.
HALF'-COCK, *n.* When the cock of a gun is retained by the first notch, the gun is said to be at *half-cock*. *Booth.*
HALF'-DEAD, (-ded,) *a.* Almost dead; nearly exhausted.
HALF'EN, *a.* Wanting half its due qualities. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
HALF'EN-DEAL, *adv.* [Teut. *halfdeel*.] Nearly half. *Spenser.*
HALF'ER, *n.* One that possesses half only.
2. A male fallow deer gelded.
HALF'-FAC'ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Showing only part of the face. *Shak.*
HALF'-HATCH-ED, (-hatcht,) *a.* Imperfectly hatched; as, *half-hatched* eggs. *Gay.*
HALF'-HEARD, (-herd,) *a.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to the end.

And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

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HALF'-HOL'I-DAY, *n.* A half of a day given to children in schools for recreation.

HALF'-LEARN-ED, (-lernd,) *a.* Imperfectly learned. *South.*

HALF'-LOST, *a.* Nearly lost. *Milton.*

HALF'-MARK, *n.* A coin; a noble, or 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

HALF'-MOON, *n.* The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated.

2. Any thing in the shape of a half-moon. In *fortification*, an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle, whose gorge is in the form of a crescent or half-moon. *Encyc.*

HALF'-NOTE, *n.* In *music*, a minim, being half a semibreve.

HALF'-PART, *n.* An equal part. *Shak.*

HALF'-PAY, *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; as, an officer retires on *half-pay*. [It is reduced, but seldom literally half the amount. *Smart.*]

HALF'-PAY, *a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay; as, a *half-pay* officer.

HALF'-PEN-NY, (hap'pen-ny *or* hā'pen-ny,) *n.* A copper coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny. It is used in the plural.

He cheats for *half-pence*. *Dryden.*

[This coin is not current in America.]

HALF'-PEN-NY, *a.* Of the price or value of half a penny; as, a *half-penny* loaf. *Shak.*

HALF'-PEN-NY-WORTH, *n.* The value of a half-penny.

HALF'-PIKE, *n.* A short pike carried by officers. *Tatler.*

2 A short pike used in boarding ships. *Mar. Dict.*

HALF'-PINT, *n.* The half of a pint or fourth of a quart. *Pope.*

HALF'-READ, (-red,) *a.* Superficially informed by reading. *Dryden.*

HALF'-ROUND, *n.* A semicircular molding. *Gwilt.*

HALF'-SCHOLAR, *n.* One imperfectly learned. *Watts.*

HALF'-SEAS-O'VER; a low expression, denoting half-drunk.

HALF'-SHIFT, *n.* In playing the violin, a move of the hand a little way upward on the neck of the instrument, to reach a high note.

HALF-SIGHT'ED, (hăf'sīt'ed,) *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment. *Bacon.*

HALF'-SIS'TER, *n.* A sister by one parent, but not by both.

HALF-SPHERE, *n.* Hemisphere. *B. Jonson.*

HALF'-STARV-ED, *a.* Almost starved.

HALF'-STRAIN-ED, *a.* Half-bred; imperfect. *Dryden.*

HALF'-SWORD, (hăf'sōrd,) *n.* Within half the length of a sword; close fight. *Shak.*

HALF'-WAY, *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance. *Granville.*

HALF'-WAY, *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; as, a *half-way* house.

HALF'-WIT, *n.* A foolish person; a dolt; a blockhead. *Dryden.*

HALF'-WIT-TED, *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; foolish. *Swift.*

HALF'-YEAR-LY, *a.* Two in a year; semi-annual.

HALF'-YEAR-LY, *adv.* Twice in a year; semi-annually.

HAL'I-BUT, *n.* A fish of the genus Hippoglossus, and family Pleuronectidæ. This fish has a compressed body, one side resembling the back, the other the belly, and both eyes on the same side of the head. It grows to a great size; some to the weight of 300 or 400 pounds. It forms an article of food, and some parts of the body are fat, tender, and delicious. This fish, like other flat fish, swims on its side, and hence the name of the family. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

HAL'I-DOM, *n.* [Sax. *haligdome*; *holy* and *dom.*] Adjuration by what is holy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HAL'I-MASS, *n.* [Sax. *halig*, holy, and *mass.*] The feast of All Souls; Hallowmas.

HAL'ING or HAL'ING. See HAULING.

HA-LI'Ū-OUS, *a.* [L. *halitus*, breath.] Like breath; vaporous. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

HALL, *n.* [Sax. *heal*; D. *hal* or *zaal*; G *saal*; Sw. and Dan. *sal*; Fr. *salle*; It. and Sp. *sala*; L. *aula*; Gr. αυλη; Sans. *aala*; Copt. *auli*; Turk. *awli*; Qu. Heb. אהל, a tent, Ar. أهل to marry, and to begin housekeeping, or Heb. Ch. and Syr. היכל, a palace. Qu. are these all of one family? See SALT.]

1. In *architecture*, a large room at the entrance of a house or palace. In the houses of ministers of state, magistrates, &c., it is the place where they give audience and dispatch business. *Encyc.*

2. An edifice in which courts of justice are held; as, Westminster *Hall*, which was originally a royal palace; the kings of England formerly holding their parliaments and courts of judicature in their own dwellings, as is still the practice in Spain. *Encyc.*

3. A manor-house, so called because in them courts were formerly held. *Addison.*

4. A college, or large edifice, belonging to a collegiate institution.

5. A room for a corporation or public assembly; as, a town-*hall*; Faneuil *Hall*, in Boston, &c.

6. A collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. *Prideaux.*

HAL-LE-LŪ'IAH, } (hal-le-lū'yä,) *n.* [Heb. הללו יה,
HAL-LE-LŪ'JAH, } praise ye Jah or Jehovah, from הלל, to praise, that is, to throw, or raise the voice, to utter a loud sound. Ar. هل *halla* or *ealla*, to appear; to begin to shine, as the new moon; to exclaim; to exult; to sing; to rejoice; to praise or worship God. Gr. ελελευ, a shout in battle. It coincides in elements with *howl*, L. *ululo.*]

Praise ye Jehovah; give praise to God; a word used in songs of praise, or a term of rejoicing in solemn ascriptions of thanksgiving to God. It is used as a noun, or as an exclamation.

[This word is improperly written with *j*, in conformity with the German and other continental languages, in which *j* has the sound of *y*. But to pronounce the word with the English sound of *j* destroys its beauty. The like mistake of the sound of *j* in *Jehovah*, *Jordan*, *Joseph*, has perverted the true pronunciation, which was *Yehovah*, *Yordan*, *Yoseph*. This perversion must now be submitted to, but in *Hallelujah* it ought not to be tolerated.]

HAL'LIARD, } (hal'yard,) *n.* [from *hale*, *haul.*] A
HAL'YARD, } term applied to ropes or tackles for hoisting or lowering yards or sails. *Brande. Totten.*

HAL'LI-ER, *n.* A particular kind of net for catching birds. *Encyc.*

HAL-LOO', *v. i.* [This seems to belong to the family of *call*; Fr. *haler.*]

To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to call to by name, or by the word *halloo.*

Country folks *hallooed* and hooted after me. *Sidney.*

HAL-LOO', *v. t.* To encourage with shouts.

Old John *hallooes* his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chase with shouts. *Shak.*

3. To call or shout to. *Shak.*

[This verb is regular, and pronounced with the accent on the first syllable.]

HAL-LOO'; an exclamation, used as a call to invite attention.

HAL-LOO'ING, *ppr.* Crying out.

HAL-LOO'ING, *n.* A loud outcry. *Smart.*

HAL'LŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *haligan* or *halgian*, to consecrate, to sanctify, from *halig* or *halg*, holy, from *hal*, sound, safe, whole; G. *heiligen*, from *heilig*, holy, *heil*, whole; *heilen*, to heal; D. *heiligen*, from *heilig*, holy, *heil*, safety, happiness; Dan. *helliger*, from *hellig*, holy; *hecl*, whole, entire; Sw. *helga*, from *helig*, holy. (See HOLY.) It coincides in origin with *hold*, and L. *calleo*, to be able.]

1. To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use. *Ex.* xxviii. xxix. 1 *Kings* viii.

2. To devote to holy or religious exercises; to treat as sacred.

Hallow the Sabbath day, to do no work therein. — Jer. xvii.

3. To reverence; to honor as sacred.

Hallowed be thy name. *Lord's Prayer.*

HAL'LŌW-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Consecrated to a sacred use, or to religious exercises; treated as sacred; reverenced.

HAL'LŌW-EEN, *n.* The evening preceding All Hallows or All Saints' day. [*Scottish.*]

HAL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Setting apart for sacred purposes; consecrating; devoting to religious exercises; reverencing.

HAL'LŌW-MAS, *n.* [See MASS.] The feast of All Souls. *Shak.*

HAL-LŪ'CIN-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *hallucinor.*] To stumble or blunder.

HAL-LŪ-CIN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *hallucinatio*, from *hallucinor*, to blunder.]

1. Error; delusion; mistake. [*Little used.*] *Addison.*

2. In *medicine*, faulty sense (*dysæsthesia*) or erroneous imagination. *Hallucinations of the senses* arise from some defect in the organs of sense, or from some unusual circumstances attending the object, as when it is seen by moonlight; and they are sometimes symptoms of general disease, as in fevers. *Maniacal hallucinations* arise from some imaginary or mistaken idea. Similar hallucinations occur in *revery.* *Darwin. Parr.*

HAL-LŪ'CIN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Partaking of hallucination.

HALM, (hawm,) *n.* [Sax. *healm*; L. *culmus.*] Straw. [See HAUM.]

HA'LO, *n.* [Ar. هالة *haulon.* The verb signifies to frighten, and to adorn with necklaces.]

A name given to the circular or elliptical appearances surrounding the sun, moon, or other celestial body. Halos occur sometimes singly, sometimes in concentric or intersecting curves, which are usually more or less diversified in color. *Olmsted.*

HAL'O-GEN, *n.* [Gr. ἁλς, salt, and γενναω, to generate.]

A substance which, by combination with a metal, forms a haloid salt. *Dana.*

HA-LOG'EN-OUS, *a.* Having the nature of halogen.

HĀ'LOID, *a.* [Gr. ἁλς, salt, and εἰδος, form.]

Resembling a salt. In *chemistry*, the term *haloid salt* is applied to binary compounds containing chlorine, iodine, and the allied elements. Common salt, which is a chlorid of sodium, is a *haloid* salt.

HALSE, (hawls,) *n.* [Sax. *hals.*] [*Berzelius.*

The neck or throat. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HALSE, *v. i.* To embrace about the neck; to adjure; to greet. [*Obs.*]

HAL'SEN-ING, *a.* Sounding harshly in the throat or tongue. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

HALS'ER, (hawz'er,) *n.* [Sax. *hals*, G. D. Dan. and Sw. *hals*, the neck; and qu. Sax. *sæl*, a rope or strap.]

A large rope of a size between the cable and the tow-line. [See HAWSER.]

HALT, *v. i.* [Sax. *healt*, halt, lame; *healtian*, to limp; G. *halt*, a hold, stop, halt; *halten*, to hold; Sw. *halt*, *halta*; Dan. *halt*, *halter*; from the root of *hold.*]

1. To stop in walking; to hold. In *military affairs*, the true sense is retained, to stop in a march. The army *halted* at noon.

2. To limp; that is, to stop with lameness.

3. To hesitate; to stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do.

How long *halt* ye between two opinions? — 1 Kings xviii.

4. To fail; to falter; as, a *halting* sonnet. *Shak.*

HALT, *v. t.* To stop; to cause to cease marching; *a military term.* The general *halted* his troops for refreshment. *Washington.*

HALT, *a.* [Sax. *healt.*]

Lame; that is, holding or stopping in walking.

Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind. — Luke xiv.

HALT, *n.* A stopping; a stop in marching. The troops made a *halt* at the bridge.

2. The act of limping.

HALT'ED, *pp.* Stopped.

HALT'ER, *n.* One who halts or limps.

HALT'ER, *n.* [G. *halter*, a holder. See HALT.]

1. A rope or strap and head-stall for leading or confining a horse.

2. A rope for hanging malefactors.

3. A strong cord or string.

HALT'ER, *v. t.* To put a halter on; as, to *halter* a horse.

2. To catch and hold, or to bind with a rope or cord.

HALT'ER-ED, *pp.* Caught or bound with a rope.

HALT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Putting a halter on; catching; binding.

HALT'ING, *n.* The act of stopping or faltering.

HALT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Stopping; limping.

HALT'ING-LY, *adv.* With limping; slowly.

HALVE, (hăv,) *v. t.* [from *half.*] To divide into two equal parts; as, to *halve* an apple.

HALV'ED, (hăvd,) *a.* In *botany*, hemispherical; covering one side; placed on one side.

HALV'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts.

HALVES, (hăvz,) *n.*; *pl.* of HALF. Two equal parts of a thing.

To cry halves, is to claim an equal share.

To go halves, is to have an equal share.

HALV'ING, (hăv'ing,) *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts.

HAL'YARD. See HALLIARD.

HAM, [Sax. *ham*,] a house, is our modern word *home*, G. *heim.* It is used in *hamlet*, and in the names of places, as in *Waltham*, wood-house, *walt*, a wood, and *ham*, a house, [not Wal-thaun, as it is often pronounced,] *Bucking-ham*, *Notting-ham*, *Wrent-ham*, *Dur-ham*, &c.

HAM, *n.* [Sax. *ham.*]

1. The inner or hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal. Hence,

2. The thigh of a beast, particularly of a hog, whether salted and cured or not. But the word is more generally understood to mean the thigh of a hog salted and dried in smoke.

HAM'A-DRY-AD, *n.* [Gr. ἁμα, together, and δρυς, a tree.]

A wood-nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which it was attached. *Spectator.*

HA'MATE, *a.* [L. *hamatus.*] Hooked; entangled. *Berkeley.*

HA'MĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *hamatus*, from *hama*, a hook; Celtic and Pers. *cam*, crooked.] Hooked or set with hooks. *Swift.*

HAM'BLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hamelan.*] To hamstring. [*Not used.*]

HAMES, *n. pl.* [G. *kummet*; Russ. *chomut*, a collar; but it seems to be the Scot. *haims.* In Sw. *hämma* is to stop, or restrain.]

A kind of collar for a draught horse, consisting of two bending pieces of wood or bows, and these placed on curving pads or stuffed leather, made to conform to the shape of the neck.

HAME'SUCK-EN, *n.* In *Scottish law*, the violent seeking and invasion of a person in his own house. *Bouvier.*

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HA'MITE, *n.* The fossil remains of a curved shell; an extinct species of cephalopods. *Mantell.*

HAM'LET, *n.* [Sax. *ham*, a house; Fr. *hameau*; Arm. *hamell*, or *hamm.* See HOME.]

A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.

This word seems originally to have signified the seat of a freeholder, comprehending the mansion-house and adjacent buildings. It now denotes a small collection of houses in the country, in distinction from a city, a large town, or township.

The country wasted and the *hamlets* burned. *Dryden.*

HAM'LET-ED, *a.* Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life. *Feltham.*

HAM'MER, *n.* [Sax. *hamer*; D. *hamer*; G. and Dan. *hammer*; Sw, *hammare*; probably, the beater.]

1. An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like. It consists of an iron head, fixed cross-wise to a handle. Hammers are of various sizes; a large hammer used by smiths is called a *sledge.*

2. A piece of steel covering the pan of a musket lock. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

HAM'MER, *v. t.* To beat with a hammer; as, to *hammer* iron or steel.

2. To form or forge with a hammer; to shape by beating.

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labor; usually with *out*; as, to *hammer out* a scheme.

HAM'MER, *v. i.* To work; to be busy; to labor in contrivance.

2. To be working, or in agitation.

HAM'MER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be shaped by a hammer. *Sherwood.*

HAM'MER-BEAM, *n.* In *Gothic architecture*, a beam acting as a tie at the feet of a pair of principal rafters, but not extending so as to connect the opposite sides. *Gwilt.*

HAM'MER-CLOTH, *n.* The cloth which covers a coach-box, so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, &c., in a little pocket hid by this cloth. *Pegge.*

HAM'MER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Beaten with a hammer.

HAM'MER-ER, *n.* One who works with a hammer.

HAM'MER-HARD, *n.* Iron or steel hardened by hammering. *Moxon.*

HAM'MER-ING, *ppr.* Beating with a hammer; working; contriving.

HAM'MER-ING, *n.* The act of beating with a hammer.

HAM'MER-MAN, *n.* One who beats or works with a hammer.

HAM'MER-WORT, *n.* An herb. *Chalmers.*

HAM'MOCK, *n.* [Sp. *hamaca*; Port. *maca.* A word of Indian origin; for Columbus, in the Narrative of his first Voyage, says, "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and *hamacas*, or nets, in which they sleep."]

A kind of hanging bed, suspended between trees or posts, or by hooks. It consists of a piece of hempen cloth about six feet long and three feet wide, gathered at the ends, and suspended by cords. It forms a bed, or a receptacle for a bed, on board of ships. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

HAM-MO-CHRY'SOS, *n.* [Gr. αμμος and χρυσος.]

A stone with spangles of gold color.

HA'MOUS, *a.* [L. *hamus*, a hook; Celtic, *cam*, crooked.]

Hooked; having the end hooked or curved; *a term of botany.* *Lee. Martyn.*

HAM'PER, *n.* [Contracted from *hanaper*, or from *hand pannier.*]

1. A large basket for conveying things to market, &c.

2. Fetters, or some instrument that shackles. *W. Browne.*

[This signification, and that of the verb following, indicate that this word is from *hanaper*, and that the latter is from the sense of interweaving twigs.]

HAM'PER, *v. t.* [See the noun.] To shackle; to entangle; hence, to impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult.

A lion *hampered* in a net. *L'Estrange.*

They *hamper* and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upward. *Tillotson.*

2. To insnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements. *Shak.*

3. To tangle; to render complicated. *Blackmore.*

4. To perplex; to embarrass.

Hampered by the laws. *Butler.*

HAM'PER-ED, *pp.* Shackled; entangled; insnared; perplexed.

HAM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Shackling; entangling; perplexing.

HAM'STER, *n.* [G. *hamster*; Russ. *chomiak.*]

A species of rat, the *Mus criccetus* of Linnæus, or German marmot. This rat is of the size of the water rat, but is of a browner color, and its belly and legs of a dirty yellow. It is remarkable for two bags, like those of a baboon, on each side of the jaw, under the skin, in which it conveys grain, peas, and acorns to its winter residence. *Encyc. Goldsmith.*

HAM'STRING, *n.* The tendons of the ham. *Wiseman.*

HAM'STRING, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* HAMSTRUNG, or HAMSTRINGED. To cut the tendons of the ham, and thus to lame or disable. *Dryden.*

HAM'STRING-ING, *ppr.* Cutting the tendons of the ham, and thus disabling.

HAM'STRUNG, *pp.* Disabled by having the tendons of the hum cut.

HAN, for HAVE, in the plural. *Spenser.*

HAN'A-PER, *n.* [Norm. *hanap*, a cup, a hamper; Sax. *hnæp*, G. *napf*, D. *nap*, Fr. *hanap*, Arm. *hanaff*, It. *nappo*, a bowl or cup. These seem to be all the same word, yet I see not how a cup and a basket should have the same name, unless the vessel was originally made of bark, and so tight as to hold liquors.]

The hanaper was used in early days, by the kings of England, for holding and carrying with them their money, as they journeyed from place to place. It was a kind of basket, like the *fiscus*, and hence came to be considered as the king's treasury. Hence, the clerk or warden of the *hanaper*, is an officer who receive the fees due to the king for seals of charters, patents, commissions, and writs. There is also an officer who is controller of the *hanaper.* This word, therefore, answered to the modern *exchequer.* *Spelman.*

HANCE, HAUNCE, for ENHANCE. [*Obs.*] See ENHANCE.

HAN'CES, *n. pl.* [L. *ansa.*]

1. In *architecture*, the ends of elliptical arches, which are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme or middle part of the arch. *Harris.*

2. In *a ship*, falls of the fife-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Harris.*

HAND, *n.* [Sax. *hand*, *hond*; G. and D. *hand*; Dan. *haand*; Sw. *hand.* This word may be connected in origin with Sax. *hentan*, to follow, to take, or seize, Gr. χανδανω, L. *hendo*, in *prehendo*; but from its derivatives, *handy*, *handsome*, it would appear to proceed from a root signifying to be strong, right, straight, which would give the sense of fitness and of beauty. Chaucer has *hende*, *hendy*, civil, courteous.]

1. In *man*, the extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist; the part with which we hold and use any instrument.

2. In *falconry*, the foot of a hawk; and in *the manege*, the fore foot of a horse.

3. A measure of four inches; a palm; *applied chiefly to horses*; as, a horse 14 *hands* high.

4. Side; part; right or left; as, on the one *hand* or the other. This is admitted on all *hands*, that is, on all sides, or by all parties. So, to be on the mending *hand*, is to be on the side of recovery from illness.

5. Act; deed; performance; external action; that is, the effect for the cause, the *hand* being the instrument of action.

Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and *hand.* *King Charles.*

6. Power of performance; skill.

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin. *Addison.*
He had a mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator. *Addison.*

7. Power of making or producing.

An intelligent being coming out of the *hands* of infinite perfection. *Cheyne.*

8. Manner of acting or performance; as, he changed his *hand.* *Dryden.*

9. Agency; part in performing or executing. Punish every man who had a *hand* in the mischief. We see the *hand* of God in this event.

10. Conveyance; agency in transmitting.

11. Possession; power. The estate is in the *hands* of the owner. The papers are in my *hands.*

12. The cards held at a game; hence, a game.

13. An index, or that which performs the office of the hand, or of a finger, in pointing; as, the *hand* of a clock; the hour-*hand*, and the minute-*hand.*

14. A person; an agent; a man employed in agency or service. The mason employs twenty *hands.*

15. Form of writing; style of penmanship; as, a good *hand*; a bad *hand*; a fine *hand.*

16. Agency; service; ministry. *Ex.* iv *Lev.* viii.

17 Rate; price; conditions; as, "bought at a dear *hand.*" [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

18. In *Scripture*, the *hand* of God, is his eternal purpose and executive power. *Acts* iv.

19. The providential bounty of God. *Ps.* civ.

20. The power of God exerted in judgments or mercies, in punishing or defending. *Judges* ii. *Ps.* xxxii.

21. The Spirit of God; divine influence. 1 *Kings* xviii.

22. The favor of God, or his support. *Neh.* ii. *Luke* i.

At hand; near; either present and within reach, or not far distant.

Your husband is *at hand*; I hear his trumpet. *Shak.*

2. Near in time; not distant.

The day of Christ is *at hand.* — 2 Thess. ii.

By hand; with the hands, in distinction from the instrumentality of tools, engines, or animals; as, to weed a garden *by hand*; to lift, draw, or carry *by hand.*

In hand; present payment; in respect to the receiver.

Receiving *in hand* one year's tribute. *Knolles.*

2. In the state of execution. I have a great work *in hand.*

At my hand, *at his hand*, &c., denote from the person or being.

Shall we receive good *at the hand* of God, and shall we not receive evil? — Job ii.

On hand; in present possession; as, he has a supply of goods *on hand.*

2. Under one's care or management.

Jupiter had a farm *on his hands.* *L'Estrange.*

Off hand; without delay, hesitation, or difficulty; immediately; dextrously; without previous preparation.

Out of hand; ready payment, with regard to the payer.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee; but give it him *out of hand.* *Tobit.*

2. At once; directly.

To his hand, *to my hand*, &c.; in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received.

The work is made *to his hands.* *Locke.*

Under his hand, *under her hand*, &c.; with the proper writing or signature of the name. This deed is executed *under the hand* and seal of the owner.

Hand over head; negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

Hand over hand; by passing the hands alternately one before or above another; as, to climb *hand over hand*; also, rapidly; as, to come up with a chase *hand over hand*; *used by seamen.* *Mar. Dict.*

Hand to hand; in close union; close fight. *Dryden.*

But *from hand to hand*, is, from one person to another.

Hand in hand; in union; conjointly; unitedly. *Swift.*

To join hand in hand, is, to unite efforts and act in concert.

Hand in hand; fit; pat; suitable. *Shak.*

Hand to mouth. To live *from hand to mouth*, is to obtain food and other necessaries, as want requires, without making previous provision, or having an abundant previous supply.

To bear in hand; to keep in expectation; to elude. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

To bear a hand; to hasten; *a seaman's phrase.* *Totten.*

To lend a hand; to give assistance. *R. H. Danu, Jr.*

To be hand and glove; to be intimate and familiar, as friends or associates.

To set the hand to; to engage in; to undertake.

That the Lord thy God may bless thee, in all thou *settest thine hand* to. — Deut. xxiii.

To take in hand; to attempt; to undertake. *Luke* i. Also, to seize and deal with.

To have a hand in; to be concerned in; to have a part or concern in doing; to have an agency in. *South.*

To put the last hand, or *finishing hand*, *to*; to complete; to perfect; to make the last corrections, or give the final polish.

To change hands; to change sides; to shift; to change owners. *Butler.*

Hand, in the sense of rate, price, terms, conditions, as used by Bacon, Taylor, &c., is obsolete; as, "to buy at a dear *hand*;" "accept the mystery, but at no *hand* wrest it by pride or ignorance." So in the sense of advantage, gain, superiority, as used by Hayward; and in that of competition, content, as used by Shakspeare.

To get hand, to gain influence, is obsolete.

A heavy hand; severity or oppression.

A light hand; gentleness; moderation.

A strict hand; severe discipline; rigorous government.

Hands off; a vulgar phrase for *keep off*, *forbear.*

To pour water on the hands, in the phraseology of the Scriptures, is to serve or minister to. 2 *Kings* iii.

To wash the hands; to profess innocence. *Matt.* xxvii.

To kiss the hand, imports adoration. *Job* xxxi.

To lean on the hand, imports familiarity. 2 *Kings* v.

To strike hands; to make a contract, or to become surety for another's debt or good behavior. *Prov.* xvii.

Putting the hand under the thigh, was an ancient ceremony used in swearing.

To give the hand, is to make a covenant with one, or to unite with him in design. 2 *Kings* x.

The stretching out of the hand, denotes an exertion of power. But,

The stretching out of the hand to God, imports earnest prayer or solemn dedication of one's self to him. *Ps.* lxviii. and cxliii.

The lifting of the hand, was used in affirmation and swearing, and in prayer imported a solemn wishing of blessings from God. *Gen.* xiv. *Lev.* xix.

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To lift the hand against a superior; to rebel. 2 *Sam.* xx.

To put forth the hand against one; to kill him. 1 *Sam.* xxiv.

To put one's hand to a neighbor's goods; to steal them. *Ex.* xxii.

To lay hands on in anger; to assault, or seize, or to smite. *Ex.* xxiv. *Is.* xi.

To lay the hand on the mouth, imports silence. *Job* xl.

The laying on of hands, was also a ceremony used in consecrating one to office. *Num.* xxvii. 1 *Tim.* iv. It was also used in blessing persons. *Mark* x.

Hiding the hand in the bosom, denotes idleness; inactivity; sluggishness. *Prov.* xix.

The clapping of hands, denotes joy and rejoicing. But, in some instances, contempt or derision, or joy at the calamities of others. *Ps.* xlvii. *Ezek.* xxv.

A station at the *right hand* is honorable, and denotes favor, approbation, or honor. A station on the *left hand* is less honorable. *Matt.* xx.

God's standing at the right hand of men, imports his regard for them, and his readiness to defend and assist them. *Ps.* xvi.

Satan's standing at the right hand of men, imports his readiness to accuse them, or to hinder or torment them. *Zech.* iii.

Clean hands, denotes innocence and a blameless and holy life. *Ps.* xxiv.

A slack hand, denotes idleness; carelessness; sloth. *Prov.* x.

The right hand, denotes power; strength. *Ex.* xv.

HAND, *v. t.* To give or transmit with the hand. *Hand me a book.*

2. To lead, guide, and lift with the hand; to conduct. *Locke.*

3. To manage; as, I *hand* my oar. *Prior.*

4. To seize; to lay hands on. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. In *seamanship*, to furl; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten it with gaskets. *Mar. Dict.*

To hand down; to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor. Fables are *handed down* from age to age.

HAND, *v. i.* To go hand in hand; to cooperate. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

HAND'-BALL, *n.* An ancient game with a ball. *Brande.*

HAND'-BAR-RŌW, *n.* A barrow or vehicle borne by the hands of men, and without a wheel. *Mortimer.*

HAND'-BASK-ET, *n.* A small or portable basket. *Mortimer.*

HAND'-BELL, *n.* A small bell rung by the hand; a table-bell. *Bacon.*

HAND'-BLŌW, *n.* [*hand* and *blow.*] A blow or stroke with the hand.

HAND'-BOOK, *n.* A book for the hand; a manual; applied frequently to a guide-book for travelers.

HAND'-BŌW, *n.* A bow managed by the hand.

HAND'BREADTH, (-bredth,) *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm. *Ex.* xxv.

HAND'-ĊLOTH, *n.* A handkerchief.

HAND'ĊRAFT, *n.* [Sax. *handcræft.*]

1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand. *Addison. Harmer.*

2. A man who obtains his living by manual labor; one skilled in some mechanical art. *Dryden.*

[*This word is usually spelt* HANDICRAFT; *but the preferable spelling would be* HANDCRAFT, *in accordance with the Saxon.*]

HAND'ĊRAFTS-MAN, *n.* A man skilled or employed in manual occupation; a manufacturer. *Swift.*

HAND'ĊUFF, *n.* [Sax. *handcopse.*]

A name given to manacles, consisting of iron rings for the wrists, and a connecting chain to confine the hands.

HAND'ĊUFF, *v. t.* To manacle; to confine the hands with handcuffs.

HAND'ĊUFF-ED, (-kuft,) *pp.* Manacled; confined by handcuffs.

HAND'ED, *pp.* Given or transmitted by the hands; conducted; furled.

HAND'ED, *a.* With hands joined. *Milton.*

2. In *composition*; as, right-*handed*, most dextrous or strong with the right hand; having the right hand most able and ready.

Left-handed; having the left hand most strong and convenient for principal use.

HAND'ER, *n.* One who hands or transmits; a conveyer in succession. *Dryden.*

HAND'FAST, *n.* Hold; custody; power of confining or keeping. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

HAND'FAST, *a.* Fast by contract; betrothed by joining hands. [See the verb.]

HAND'FAST, *v. t.* [Sax. *handfæstan.*]

To pledge; to betroth by joining hands, in order to cohabitation, before the celebration of marriage. *Jamieson.*

HAND'FAST-ING, *n.* A kind of betrothing by joining hands, in order to cohabitation, before marriage.

HAND'-FET-TER, *n.* A fetter for the hand; a manacle. *Sherwood.*

HAND'FŪL, *n.* As much as the hand will grasp or contain. *Addison.*

2. As much as the arms will embrace.

3. A palm; four inches. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

4. A small quantity or number. A *handful* of men. *Clarendon.*

5. As much as can be done; full employment. *Raleigh.*

In *America*, the phrase is, he has his *hands full.*

HAND'-GAL-LOP, *n.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle, to hinder increase of speed. *Johnson.*

HAND'GLASS, *n.* In *gardening*, a glass used for placing over, protecting, and forwarding, various plants in winter. *Cyc.*

HAND'-GRE-NADE', *n.* A grenade to be thrown by the hand.

HAND'GRIPE, *n.* [*hand* and *gripe.*] A gripe or seizure and pressure with the hand. *Hudibras.*

HAND'-GUN, *n.* A gun to be used by the hand. *Camden.*

HAND'I-ĊRAFT, *n.* [Sax. *handcræft.*]

1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand. *Addison. Harmer.*

2. A man who obtains his living by manual labor; one skilled in some mechanical art. *Dryden.*

[See HANDCRAFT.]

HAND'I-ĊRAFTS-MAN, *n.* A man skilled or employed in manual occupation; a manufacturer. *Swift.*

[See HANDCRAFT.]

HAND'I-LY, *adv.* [See HANDY.] With dexterity or skill; dextrously; adroitly.

2. With ease or convenience.

HAND'I-NESS, *n.* The ease of performance derived from practice; dexterity; adroitness. *Chesterfield.*

HAND'ING, *ppr.* Giving with the hand.

HAND'I-WŌRK, *n.* [A corruption of *handwork.*] Work done by the hands. [*Obs.*]

HAND'KER-CHIEF, (hank'er-chif,) *n.* [*hand* and *kerchief.* See KERCHIEF.]

1. A piece of cloth, usually silk or linen, carried about the person for the purpose of cleaning the face or hands, as occasion requires.

2. A piece of cloth to be worn about the neck, and sometimes called a *neckerchief.*

HAND'-LAN''GUAGE, (-lang'gwaje,) *n.* The art of conversing by the hands. [*Not in use.*]

HAND'LE, *v. t.* [G. *handeln*, D. *handelen*, Sw. *handla*, Dan. *handler*, to treat, to trade, to negotiate. But in English it has not the latter signification. The word is formed from *hand*, as *manage* from L. *manus.*]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand; to use or hold with the hand.

The bodies we daily *handle*—hinder the approach of the part of our hands that press them. *Locke.*

2. To manage; to use; to wield.

That fellow *handles* a bow like a crow-keeper. *Shak.*

3. To make familiar by frequent touching.

The breeders in Flanders—*handle* their colts six months every year. *Temple.*

4. To treat; to discourse on; to discuss; to use or manage in writing or speaking. The author *handled* the subject with address. The speaker *handled* the arguments to the best advantage.

5. To use; to deal with; to practice.

They that *handle* the law knew me not.—Jer. ii.

6. To treat; to use well or ill.

How wert thou *handled*? *Shak.*

7. To manage; to practice on; to transact with.

You shall see how I will *handle* her. *Shak.*

HAND'LE, *n.* [Sax. Qu. L. *ansa*, Norm. *hanser.*]

1. That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used, as the haft of a sword, the bail of a kettle, &c.

2. That of which use is made; the instrument of effecting a purpose. *South.*

HAND'LE-A-BLE, (hand'l-a-bl,) *a.* That may be handled. *Sherwood.*

HAND'-LEAD, (-led,) *n.* A small lead for sounding.

HAND'LED, *pp.* Touched; treated; managed.

HAND'LESS, *a.* Without a hand. *Shak.*

HAND'LING, *ppr.* Touching; feeling; treating; managing.

HAND'LING, *n.* A touching or use by the hand; a treating in discussion.

HAND'-LOOM, *n.* A weaver's loom worked by the hand.

HAND'MAID, } *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a
HAND'MAID-EN, } female servant or attendant. *Scripture.*

HAND'MILL, *n.* A mill worked by the hand. *Dryden.*

HAND'RAIL, *n.* A rail supported by balusters, &c., as in staircases. *Gwilt.*

HAND'SAILS, *n. pl.* Sails managed by the hand. *Temple.*

HAND'SAW, *n.* A saw to be used with the hand.

In the proverb, "not to know a hawk from a *handsaw*," denoting great ignorance, *handsaw* is a corruption of *heronshaw*, i. e., the heron, which see. *Todd's Shak.*

HAND'SCREW, (-skru,) *n.* An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights; a jack.

HAND'SEL, *n.* [Dan. *handsel*; Sax. *handselen*, from *handsyllan*, to deliver into the hand. See SALE and SELL.]

1. The first act of using any thing; the first sale. *Elyot.*

2. An earnest; money for the first sale. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

HAND'SEL, *v. t.* To use or do any thing the first time. *Dryden.*

HAND'SEL-ED, *pp.* Used or done for the first time.

HAND'SŌME, (hand'sum,) *a.* [D. *handzaam*, soft, limber, tractable; *hand* and *zaam*, together. *Zaam*, or *saam*, we see in *assemble.* The sense of docility is taken from *hand*, as in G. *behandeln*, D. *behandelen*, to handle, to manage. The Dutch sense of soft, limber, is probably from the sense of easily managed or handled.]

1. *Properly*, dextrous; ready; convenient.

For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*

This sense is either from the original meaning of *hand*, or from the use of the hand, or rather of the right hand. In this sense the word is still used. We say of a well-fought combat and victory, it is a *handsome* affair, an affair well performed, done with dexterity or skill. [See HANDY.]

2. Moderately beautiful, as the person or other thing; well made; having symmetry of parts; well formed. It expresses less than *beautiful* or *elegant*; as, a *handsome* woman or man; she has a *handsome* person or face. So we say, a *handsome* house; a *handsome* type.

3. Graceful in manner; marked with propriety and ease; as, a *handsome* address.

4. Ample; large; as, a *handsome* fortune.

5. Neat; correct; moderately elegant; as, a *handsome* style or composition.

6. Liberal; generous; as, a *handsome* present.

The applications of this word, in popular language, are various and somewhat indefinite. In general, when applied to things, it imports that the form is agreeable to the eye, or to just taste; and when applied to manner, it conveys the idea of suitableness, or propriety with grace.

HAND'SŌME, as *a verb*, to render neat or beautiful, is not an authorized word. *Donne.*

HAND'SŌME-LY, *adv.* Dextrously; cleverly; with skill. *Spenser.*

2. Gracefully; with propriety and ease.

3. Neatly; with due symmetry or proportions; as, a thing is *handsomely* made or finished.

4. With a degree of beauty; as, a room *handsomely* furnished or ornamented.

5. Amply; generously; liberally. She is *handsomely* endowed.

HAND'SŌME-NESS, *n.* A moderate degree of beauty or elegance; as, the *handsomeness* of the person or of an edifice.

2. Grace; gracefulness; ease and propriety in manner.

HAND'SŌM-ER, *a. comp.* More handsome.

HAND'SŌM-EST, *a. superl.* Most handsome.

HAND'SPIKE, *n.* A bar, usually of wood, used with the hand as a lever, for various purposes, as in raising weights, heaving about a windlass, &c.

HAND'STAFF, *n.*; *pl.* HANDSTAFFS. A javelin. *Ez.* xxxix.

HAND'STRŌKE, *n.* [*hand* and *stroke.*] A blow or stroke given by the hand. *Beaum. & Fl.*

HAND'VICE, *n.* A small vice used by hand, or for small work. *Moxon.*

HAND'WEAP-ON, (-wep'n,) *n.* Any weapon to be wielded by the hand. *Num.* xxxv.

HAND'-WING-ED, *a.* A literal translation into English of the technical term *cheiropterous*, a term in natural history used in application to the family of bats. *Kirby.*

HAND'WŌRK, *n.* Work done by the hands. [*Obs.*]

HAND'WRIT-ING, *n.* The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person. *Shak.*

2. Any writing.

HAND'Y, *a.* [D. *handig*, *behendig*; Dan. *hændig*; from *hand.*]

1. Performed by the hand.

They came to *handy* blows. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

2. Dextrous; ready; adroit; skillful; skilled to use the hands with ease in performance; *applied to persons.* He is *handy* with the saw or the plane. Each is *handy* in his way. *Dryden.*

3. Ingenious; performing with skill and readiness.

4. Ready to the hand; near. My books are very *handy.*

5. Convenient; suited to the use of the hand.

6. Near; that may be used without difficulty or going to a distance. We have a spring or pasture that is *handy.* *Holloway.*

HAND'Y-DAN-DY, *n.* A play among children in which something is shaken between two hands, and then a guess is made in which hand it is retained. *Todd.*

HAND'Y-GRIPE, *n.* Seizure by the hand. *Hudibras.*

HAND'Y-STRŌKE, *n.* A blow inflicted by the hand.

HANG, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* HANGED or HUNG. [Sax.

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hangan; Sw. *hänga*; Dan. *hænger*; G. and D. *hangen*; W. *hongian*, to hang; *hong*, a hanging, or dangling; *honc*, a shake, a wagging; *honcaw*, to shake, wag, stagger, to waver. The latter seems to be the primary sense.]

1. To suspend; to fasten to some fixed object above, in such a manner as to swing or move; as, to *hang* a thief. Pharaoh *hanged* the chief baker. Hence,

2. To put to death by suspending by the neck.

Many men would rebel rather than be ruined; but they would rather not rebel than be *hanged*. *Ames.*

3 To place without any solid support or foundation.

He *hangeth* the earth upon nothing. — Job xxxvi.

4. To fix in such a manner as to be movable; as, to *hang* a door or grate on hooks or by butts.

5. To cover or furnish by any thing suspended or fastened to the walls; as, to *hang* an apartment with curtains or with pictures.

Hung be the heavens with black. *Shak.*
And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils. *Dryden.*

To hang out; to suspend in open view; to display; to exhibit to notice; as, to *hang out* false colors.

2. To hang abroad; to suspend in the open air.

To hang down; to let fall below the proper situation; to bend down; to decline; as, to *hang down* the head, and elliptically, to *hang the head*.

To hang up; to suspend; to place on something fixed on high.

2. To suspend; to keep or suffer to remain undecided; as, to *hang up* a question in debate.

To hang fire; in *the military art*, is to be slow in communicating, as fire in the pan of a gun to the charge.

HANG, *v. i.* To be suspended; to be sustained by something above, so as to swing or be movable below.

2. To dangle; to be loose and flowing below.

3. To bend forward or downward; to lean or incline. *Addison.*

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulder *hung*. *Pope.*

4. To float; to play.

And fall those sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hung*. *Prior.*

5. To be supported by something raised above the ground; as, a *hanging* garden on the top of a house.

6. To depend; to rest on something for support. This question *hangs* on a single point.

7. To rest on by embracing; to cling to; as, to *hang* on the neck of a person.

Two infants *hanging* on her neck. *Peacham.*

8. To hover; to impend; with *over*. View the dangers that *hang over* the country.

9. To be delayed; to linger.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not. *Milton.*

10. To incline; to have a steep declivity; as, *hanging* grounds. *Mortimer.*

11. To be executed by the halter.

Sir Balaam *hangs*. *Pope.*

To hang on, or *upon*; to adhere to, often as something troublesome and unwelcome.

A cheerful temper dissipates the apprehensions which *hang on* the timorous. *Addison.*

2. To be suspended in fixed attention and interest.

Though wondering senates *hung* on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke. *Pope.*

3. To adhere obstinately; to be importunate.

4. To rest; to reside; to continue, as sleep on the eyelids. *Shak.*

5. To be dependent on.

How wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs on* princes' favors! *Shak.*

6. In *seamen's language*, to hold fast without belaying; to pull forcibly.

To hang over; to extend or project from above.

To hang in doubt; to be in suspense, or in a state of uncertainty.

Thy life shall *hang in doubt* before thee. — Deut. xxviii.

To hang together; to be closely united; to cling.

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang together*. *Dryden.*

2. To be just united, so as barely to hold together. *Shak.*

To hang on, or *upon*; to drag; to be incommodiously joined.

Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden. *Addison.*

To hang to; to adhere closely; to cling.

HANG, *n.* A sharp declivity. [*Colloquial.*]

HANG'BIRD, *n.* A name familiarly given in America to the Baltimore oriole, from the peculiar construction of its nest, which is suspended from the limb of a tree.

HANG'BY, *n.* A dependent, in contempt. *Ray.*

HANG'DOG, *n.* A term of reproach for one of a base and degraded character, as if fit only to be the hangman of dogs.

HANG'ED, *pp.* Suspended; put to death by being suspended by the neck.

HANG'ER, *n.* That by which a thing is suspended.

2. A short, broad sword, incurvated toward the point. *Smollett.*

3. One that hangs, or causes to be hanged. *Aubrey.*

HANG'ER-ON, *n.* One who besets another importunately in soliciting favors.

2. A dependent; one who eats and drinks without payment. *Swift.*

HANG'ING, *ppr.* Suspending to something above.

2. Being suspended; dangling; swinging.

3. *a.* Foreboding death by the halter.

What a *hanging* face! *Dryden.*

4. Requiring punishment by the halter; as, a *hanging* matter. *Johnson.*

HANG'ING, *n.* A term applied to linings for rooms of arras, tapestry, paper, &c. *Guilt.*

No purple *hangings* clothe the palace walls. *Dryden.*

2. Death by the halter; as, hard words or *hanging*. *Pope.*

3. Display; exhibition. *Addison.*

HANG'ING-SIDE, *n.* In *mining*, the overhanging side of an inclined or hading vein. *Cyc.*

HANG'ING-SLEEVES, *n. pl.* Strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders. [*Obs.*] *Halifax.*

HANG'MAN, *n.* One who hangs another; a public executioner; also, a term of reproach.

HANG'NAIL, *n.* A small piece or sliver of skin which hangs from the root of a finger-nail. *Holloway.*

HANG'NEST, *n.* The name of certain species of birds, which build nests suspended from the branches of trees, such as the Baltimore oriole or red-bird; also, the nest so suspended.

HANK, *n.* [Dan. *hank*, a handle, a hook, a tack, a clasp; Sw. *hank*, a band.]

1. A name given to two or more skeins of thread or silk tied together. *Brande.*

2. In *ships*, a name given to rings of wood, &c., fixed on stays, to confine the sails when hoisted. *Totten.*

3. A rope or withy for fastening a gate. [*Local.*]

HANK, *v. t.* To form into hanks.

HANK'ER, *v. i.* [D. *hunkeren*. The corresponding word in Danish is *higer*, and probably *n* is casual.]

1. To long for with a keen appetite and uneasiness; *in a literal sense*; as, to *hanker for* fruit, or *after* fruit.

2. To have a vehement desire of something, accompanied with uneasiness; as, to *hanker after* the diversions of the town. *Addison.*

It is usually followed by *after*. *It is a familiar, but not a low word.*

HANK'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Longing for with keen appetite or ardent desire.

HANK'ER-ING, *n.* A keen appetite that causes uneasiness till it is gratified; vehement desire to possess

HANK'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* Longingly. [or enjoy.

HANK'LE, (hank'l,) *v. t.* [See HANK.] To twist. [*Not in use.*]

HAN'SARD, *n.* A merchant of one of the Hanse Towns. *McCulloch.*

HAN-SE-AT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Hanse Towns, or to their confederacy.

HANSE TOWNS. *Hanse* signifies a society; Goth. *hansa*, a multitude. The *Hanse Towns*, in *Germany*, were certain commercial cities which associated for the protection of commerce as early as the twelfth century. To this confederacy acceded certain commercial cities in Holland, England, France, Spain, and Italy, until they amounted to seventy-two; and for centuries this confederacy commanded the respect and defied the power of kings. It has now ceased to exist, and its remnants, Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort, are called *Free Cities*. *Encyc. Am.*

HAN'T; a vulgar contraction of HAVE NOT or HAS NOT; as, I *han't*, he *han't*, we *han't*.

HAP, *n.* [W. *hap*, or *hab*, luck, chance, fortune, that is, that which falls, or a coming suddenly. This seems to be allied to Fr. *happer*, to snap or catch; D. *happen*; Norm. *happer*, to seize; W. *hafiaw*, to snatch. In Sp. *haber* signifies to *have*, to *happen* or befall, to take. These verbs seem to unite in one radix, and all coincide with L. *capio*. The primary sense is, to fall or to rush; hence, to rush on and seize.]

1. That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident; casual event. [See CHANCE and CASUAL.]

Whether art it was or heedless *hap*. *Spenser.*
Cursed be good *haps*, and cursed be they that build
Their hopes on *haps*. *Sidney.*

2. Misfortune.

[But this word is obsolete, or obsolescent, except in compounds and derivatives.]

HAP, *v. i.* To happen; to befall; to come by chance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Bacon.*

HAP-HAZ'ARD, *n.* [This is tautological. See HAZARD.]

Chance; accident.

We take our principles at *hap-hazard*, on trust. *Locke.*

HAP'LESS, *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy; as, *hapless* youth; *hapless* maid. *Dryden.*

HAP'LY, *adv.* By chance; perhaps; it may be.

Lest *haply* ye be found to fight against God. — Acts v.

2. By accident; casually. *Milton.*

HAP'PEN, (hap'n,) *v. i.* [W. *hapiaw*, to happen, to have luck. (See HAP.) Sw. *hdpna*, to be surprised or amazed.]

1. To come by chance; to come without one's previous expectation; to fall out.

There shall no evil *happen* to the just. — Prov. xii.

2. To come; to befall.

They talked together of all those things which had *happened*. — Luke xxiv.

3. To light; to fall or come unexpectedly.

I have *happened* on some other accounts relating to mortalities. *Graunt.*

HAP'PEN-ING, *ppr.* Coming or falling; befalling.

HAP'PI-LY, *adv.* [See HAPPY.] By good fortune; fortunately; luckily; with success.

Preferred by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown. *Waller.*

2. In a happy state; in a state of felicity. He lived *happily* with his consort.

3. With address or dexterity; gracefully; in a manner to insure success.

Formed by thy converse, *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

4. By chance. [See HAPLY.]

HAP'PI-NESS, *n.* [from *happy*.] The agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified by the enjoyment of pleasure without pain; felicity; but *happiness* usually expresses less than *felicity*, and *felicity* less than *bliss*. *Happiness* is comparative. To a person distressed with pain, relief from that pain affords *happiness*; in other cases, we give the name *happiness* to positive pleasure or an excitement of agreeable sensations. *Happiness* therefore admits of indefinite degrees of increase in enjoyment, or gratification of desires. Perfect *happiness*, or pleasure unalloyed with pain, is not attainable in this life.

2. Good luck; good fortune. *Johnson.*

3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.

For there's a *happiness*, as well as care. *Pope.*

HAP'PY, *a.* [from *hap*; W. *hapus*, properly lucky, fortunate, receiving good from something that falls or comes to one unexpectedly, or by an event that is not within control. See HOUR.]

1. Lucky; fortunate; successful.

Chemists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*

So we say, a *happy* thought; a *happy* expedient.

2. Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; enjoying pleasure from the gratification of appetites or desires. The pleasurable sensations derived from the gratification of sensual appetites render a person temporarily *happy*; but he only can be esteemed really and permanently *happy*, who enjoys pence of mind in the favor of God. To be in any degree *happy*, we must be free from pain both of body and of mind; to be very *happy*, we must be in the enjoyment of lively sensations of pleasure, either of body or mind.

Happy am I, for the daughters will call me blessed. — Gen. xxx.
He found himself *happiest* in communicating happiness to others. *Wirt.*

3. Prosperous; having secure possession of good.

Happy is that people whose God is Jehovah. — Ps. cxliv.

4. That supplies pleasure; that furnishes enjoyment; agreeable; *applied to things*; as, a *happy* condition.

5. Dextrous; ready; able.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

6. Blessed; enjoying the presence and favor of God, in a future life.

7. Harmonious; living in concord; enjoying the pleasures of friendship; as, a *happy* family.

8 Propitious; favorable. *Shak.*

HAP'PY-MAK-ING, *a.* Making happy. *Milton.*

HAQUE'BUT, (hak'but,) *n.* An arquebuse or handgun. *Brande.*

HA-RANGUE', (ha-rang',) *n.* [Fr. *harangue*; Sp. and Port. *arenga*; It. *aringa*; Arm. *harenec*; from the root of *ring*, to sound, Sax. *hringan*.]

1. A speech addressed to an assembly or an army; a popular oration; a public address. This word seems to imply loudness or declamation, and is therefore appropriated generally to an address made to a popular assembly or to an army, and not to a sermon, or to an argument at the bar of a court, or to a speech in a deliberative council, unless in contempt.

2. Declamation; a noisy, pompous, or irregular address.

HA-RANGUE', (ha-rang',) *v. i.* To make an address or speech to a large assembly; to make a noisy speech.

HA-RANGUE', (ha-rang',) *v. t.* To address by oration; as, the general *harangued* the troops.

HA-RANG'UED, *pp.* Addressed by oration.

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HA-RANGUE'FUL, *a.* Full of harangue.
HA-RANG'UER, (ha-rang'er,) *n.* An orator; one who addresses an assembly or army; a noisy declaimer.
HA-RANG'UING, *ppr.* Declaiming; addressing with noisy eloquence.
HAR'ASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *harasser.* Qu. Ir. *creasam.*]
1. To weary; to fatigue to excess; to tire with bodily labor; as, to *harass* an army by a long march. *Bacon.*
2. To weary with importunity, care, or perplexity; to tease; to perplex.
Nature oppressed and *harassed* out with care. *Addison.*
3. To waste or desolate. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*
HAR'ASS, *n.* Waste; disturbance; devastation. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
HAR'ASS-ED, (har'ast,) *pp.* Wearied; tired; teased.
HAR'ASS-ER, *n.* One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.
HAR'ASS-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tiring; fatiguing; teasing.
HAR'BIN-GER, *n.* [See HARBOR. *Harbinger* is properly a person who goes to provide *harbor* or lodgings for those that follow.]
1. In *England*, an officer of the king's household, who rides a day's journey before the court when traveling, to provide lodgings and other accommodations. *Encyc.*
2. A forerunner; a precursor; that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else.
HAR'BIN-GER-ED, *a.* Preceded by a harbinger.
HAR'BOR, *n.* [Sax. *here-berga*, the station of an army; D. *herberg*, an inn; Dan. Sw. and G. *herberge*; Fr. *auberge*; Sp. and Port. *albergue*; It. *albergo*. The first syllable, in the Teutonic dialects, signifies an army, or a troop, a crowd; the last syllable is *berg*, *burg*, a town, or castle, or from *bergen*, to save. But in the Celtic dialects, the first syllable, *al*, is probably different from that of the other dialects.]
1. A lodging; a place of entertainment and rest.
For *harbor* at a thousand doors they knocked. *Dryden.*
2. A port or haven for ships; a bay or inlet of the sea, in which ships can moor, and be sheltered from the fury of winds and a heavy sea; any navigable water where ships can ride in safety.
3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of safety from storms or danger.
HAR'BOR, *v. t.* To shelter; to secure; to secrete; as, to *harbor* a thief.
2. To entertain; to permit to lodge, rest, or reside; as, to *harbor* malice or revenge. *Harbor* not a thought of revenge.
HAR'BOR, *v. i.* To lodge or abide for a time; to receive entertainment.
This night let's *harbor* here in York. *Shak.*
2. To take shelter.
HAR'BOR-AGE, *n.* Shelter; entertainment. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
HAR'BOR-ED, *pp.* Entertained; sheltered.
HAR'BOR-ER, *n.* One who entertains or shelters another.
HAR'BOR-ING, *ppr.* Entertaining; sheltering.
HAR'BOR-LESS, *a.* Without a harbor; destitute of shelter or a lodging.
HAR'BOR-MAS'TER, *n.* An officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, and executes the regulations respecting harbors. *New York.*
HAR'BŎR-ŌUGH, (här'bur-rō,) *n.* A harbor or lodging.
HAR'BOR-OUS, *a.* Hospitable. [*Not in use.*]
HARD, *a.* [Sax. *heard*; Goth. *hardu*; D. *hard*; G. *hart*; Dan. *haard*; Sw. *hård.* The primary sense is, pressed.]
1. Firm; solid; compact; not easily penetrated, or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure; applied to material bodies, and opposed to *soft*; as, *hard* wood; *hard* flesh; a *hard* apple.
2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.
In which are some things *hard* to be understood. — 2 Pet. iii.
The *hard* causes they brought to Moses. — Ex. xviii.
3. Difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done or executed. A *hard* task; a disease *hard* to cure.
Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? — Gen. xviii.
4. Full of difficulties or obstacles; not easy to be traveled; as, a *hard* way. *Milton.*
5. Painful; difficult; distressing.
Rachel traveled, and she had *hard* labor. — Gen. xxxv.
6. Laborious; fatiguing; attended with difficulty or pain, or both; as, *hard* work or labor; *hard* duty; *hard* service.
7. Oppressive; rigorous; severe; cruel; as, *hard* bondage; a *hard* master. *Ex.* i. *Is.* xiv.
8. Unfeeling; insensible; not easily moved by pity; not susceptible of kindness, mercy, or other tender affections; as, a *hard* heart.
9. Severe; harsh; rough; abusive.
Have you given him any *hard* words of late? *Shak.*
10. Unfavorable; unkind; implying blame of another; as, *hard* thoughts.
11. Severe; rigorous; oppressive. The enemy was compelled to submit to *hard* terms. So we say, a *hard* bargain; *hard* conditions
12. Unreasonable; unjust. It is *hard* to punish a man for speculative opinions. It is a *hard* case.
13. Severe; pinching with cold; rigorous; tempestuous; as, a *hard* winter; *hard* weather.
14. Powerful; forcible; urging; pressing close on.
The stag was too *hard* for the horse. *L'Estrange.*
The disputant was too *hard* for his antagonist. *Anon.*
15. Austere; rough; acid; sour; as liquors. The cider is *hard.*
16. Harsh; stiff; forced; constrained; unnatural.
Others — make the figures *harder* than the marble itself. *Dryden.*
His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold *Dryden.*
17. Not plentiful; not prosperous; pressing; distressing; as, *hard* times, when markets are bad, and money of course scarce.
18. Avaricious; difficult in making bargains; close. *Matt.* xxv.
19. Rough; of coarse features; as, a *hard* face or countenance.
20. Austere; severe; rigorous.
21. Rude; unpolished or unintelligible.
A people of *hard* language. — Ezek. iii.
22. Coarse; unpalatable or scanty; as, *hard* fare.
Hard water, is that which contains some mineral substance that decomposes soap, and thus renders it unfit for washing.
HARD, *adv.* Close; near; as in the phrase *hard by.* In this phrase the word retains its original sense of pressed, or pressing. So in It. *presso*, Fr. *près*, from L. *pressus.*
2. With pressure; with urgency; hence, diligently; laboriously; earnestly; vehemently; importunately; as, to work *hard* for a living.
And prayed so *hard* for mercy from the prince. *Dryden.*
3. With difficulty; as, the vehicle moves *hard.*
4. Uneasily; vexatiously. *Shak.*
5. Closely; so as to raise difficulties.
The question is *hard* set. *Brown.*
6. Fast; nimbly; rapidly; vehemently; as, to run *hard*, that is, with pressure or urgency.
7. Violently; with great force; tempestuously; as, the wind blows *hard*, or it blows *hard.*
8. With violence; with a copious descent of water; as, it rains *hard.*
9. With force; as, to press *hard.*
Hard-a-lee; in *seamen's language*, an order to put the helm close to the lee-side of the ship, to tack or keep her head to the wind; also, that situation of the helm. *Mar. Dict.*
Hard-a-weather; an order to put the helm close to the weather or windward side of the ship; also, that position of the helm.
Hard-a-port; an order to put the helm close to the larboard side of a ship.
Hard-a-starboard; an order to put the helm close to the starboard side of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
HARD'BEAM, *n.* A tree of the genus Carpinus, so called from its compact, horny texture; hornbeam.
HARD'-BE-SET'TING, *a.* Closely besetting or besieging. *Milton.*
HARD'BOUND, *a.* Costive; fast or tight; as, *hard-bound* brains. *Pope.*
HARD'-DRINK'ER, *n.* One who drinks to excess.
HARD'-DRINK'ING, *n.* Drinking to excess.
HARD'-EARN-ED, (-ernd,) *a.* Earned with toil and difficulty. *Burke.*
HARD'EN, (härd'n,) *v. t.* To make hard or more hard; to make firm or compact; to indurate; as, to *harden* iron or steel; to *harden* clay.
2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent; as, to *harden* the face.
3. To make obstinate, unyielding, or refractory; as, to *harden* the neck. *Jer.* xix.
4. To confirm in wickedness, opposition, or enmity; to make obdurate.
Why then do ye *harden* your hearts, as Pharaoh and the Egyptians *hardened* their hearts? — 1 Sam. vi.
So God is said to *harden* the heart, when he withdraws the influences of his Spirit from men, and leaves them to pursue their own corrupt inclinations.
5. To make insensible or unfeeling; as, to *harden* one against impressions of pity or tenderness.
6. To make firm; to endure with constancy.
I would *harden* myself in sorrow. — Job vi.
7. To inure; to render firm, or less liable to injury, by exposure or use; as, to *harden* to a climate or to labor.
HARD'EN, (härd'n,) *v. i.* To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity, or more compactness. Mortar *hardens* by drying.
2. To become unfeeling.
3. To become inured.
4. To indurate, as flesh.
HARD'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obstinate; confirmed in error or vice.
HARD'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.
HARD'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making hard or more compact; making obdurate or unfeeling; confirming; becoming more hard.
HARD'EN-ING, *n.* The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they had before. *Encyc.*
HARD'ER, *a.* More hard.
HARD'EST, *a.* Most hard.
HARD'-FA-VOR-ED, *a.* Having coarse features; harsh of countenance. *Dryden.*
HARD'-FA-VOR-ED-NESS, *n* Coarseness of features.
HARD'-FEAT-UR-ED, *a.* Having coarse features. *Smollett.*
HARD'-FIST-ED, *a.* Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer
2. Close-fisted; covetous. *Hall.*
HARD'-FOUGHT, (-fawt,) *a.* Vigorously contested; as, a *hard-fought* battle.
HARD'-GOT-TEN, *a.* Obtained with difficulty.
HARD'-HAND-ED, *a.* Having hard hands, as a laborer. *Shak.*
HARD'HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* Clash or collision of heads in contest. *Dryden.*
HARD'-HEART'ED, (-härt'ed,) *a.* Cruel; pitiless; merciless; unfeeling; inhuman; inexorable. *Shak. Dryden.*
HARD'-HEART'ED-LY, *adv.* In a hard-hearted manner.
HARD'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity. *South.*
HARD'I-EST, *a.* Most hardy. *Baxter.*
HARD'I-HOOD, *n.* [See HARDY and HOOD.] Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind; dauntless bravery; intrepidity. *Milton.*
It is the society of numbers which gives *hardihood* to iniquity. *Buckminster.*
HARDIHEAD and HARDIMENT, in the sense of *hardihood*, are obsolete. *Spenser. Fairfax.*
HARD'I-LY, *adv.* With great boldness; stoutly *Scott.*
2. With hardship; not tenderly. *Goldsmith.*
HARD'I-NESS, *n.* [Fr. *hardiesse.* See HARDY.]
1. Boldness; firm courage; intrepidity; stoutness; bravery; applied to the mind, it is synonymous with *hardihood.*
2. Firmness of body derived from laborious exercises.
3. Hardship; fatigue. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
4. Excess of confidence; assurance; effrontery
HARD'-LA'BOR-ED, *a.* Wrought with severe labor; elaborate; studied; as, a *hard-labored* poem. *Swift.*
HARD'LY, *adv.* [See HARD.] With difficulty; with great labor.
Recovering *hardly* what he lost before. *Dryden.*
2. Scarcely; barely; almost not.
Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South.*
3. Not quite, or wholly. The object is so distant we can *hardly* see it. The veal is *hardly* done. The writing is *hardly* completed,
4. Grudgingly; as an injury. *Shak.*
5. Severely; unfavorably; as, to think *hardly* of public measures.
6. Rigorously; oppressively. The prisoners were *hardly* used or treated. *Addison. Swift.*
7. Unwelcomely; harshly.
Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man. *Locke.*
8. Coarsely; roughly; not softly.
Heaven was her canopy, bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodged. *Dryden.*
HARD'-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Not sensible to the bit; not easily governed; as, a *hard-mouthed* horse. *Dryden.*
HARD'NESS, *n.* [See HARD.] Firmness; close union of the component parts; compactness; solidity; the quality of bodies which resists impression or the separation of their particles; opposed to *softness* and *fluidity.*
2. Difficulty to be understood. *Shak.*
3. Difficulty to be executed or accomplished; as, the *hardness* of an enterprise. *Sidney.*
4. Scarcity; penury; difficulty of obtaining money; as, the *hardness* of the times. *Swift.*
5. Obduracy; impenitence; confirmed state of wickedness; as, *hardness* of heart.
6. Coarseness of features; harshness of look; as, *hardness* of favor. *Ray.*
7. Severity of cold; rigor; as, the *hardness* of winter.
8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness.
The blame
May hang upon your *hardness.* *Shak.*
9. Stiffness; harshness; roughness; as, the *hardnesses* of sculpture. *Dryden.*
10. Closeness; niggardliness; stinginess. *Johnson.*
11. Hardship; severe labor, trials, or sufferings.
Endure *hardness* as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. — 2 Tim. ii.
12. A quality in some kinds of water which unfits it for washing. [See HARD.]
HARD'NIB-BED, (-nibd,) *a.* Having a hard nib or point.

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HAR'DOCK, *n.* Probably *hoardock*, dock with whitish leaves. *Shak.*

HARD PAN. See PAN, No. 4.

HARDS, *n. pl.* The refuse or coarse part of flax; tow.

HARD'SHIP, *n.* Toil; fatigue; severe labor or want; whatever oppresses the body.

2. Injury; oppression; injustice. *Swift.*

HARD'-VIS-AG-ED, *a.* Having coarse features; of a harsh countenance. *Burke.*

HARD'WARE, *n.* A general name for all wares made of iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws, knives, &c.

HARD'WARE-MAN, *n.* A maker or seller of hardwares. *Swift.*

HARD'-WŌN, *a.* Won with difficulty. *Scott.*

HARD'-WORK-ING, *a.* Laboring hard.

HARD'Y, *a.* [Fr. *hardi*; Norm. *hardy*; Arm. *hardiz, hardih*; It. *ardire*, to dare, and boldness, assurance. The sense is, shooting, or advancing forward.]

1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid. Who is *hardy* enough to encounter contempt?

2. Strong; firm; compact.

An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabric. *South.*

3. Confident; full of assurance; impudent; stubborn to excess.

4. Inured to fatigue; rendered firm by exercise, as a veteran soldier.

HARD'Y, *n.* An iron-smith's tool.

HAR, HARE, HERE, in composition, signify an army, Sax. *here*, G. *heer*, D. *heir*. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Herwin*, a victorious army. So in Greek, Stratocles, from *στρατος*, and Polemarchus, from *πολεμος*.

HARE, *n.* [Sax. *hara*; Dan. and Sw. *hare*.]

1. A quadruped of the genus Lepus, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, and a divided upper lip. It is a timid animal, often hunted for sport, or for its flesh, which is excellent food. It moves swiftly by leaps, and is remarkable for its fecundity.

2. A constellation situated directly under Orion. *P. Cyc.*

HARE, *v. t.* [Norm. *harer*, *harier*, to stir up, or provoke.]

To fright, or to excite, tease, and harass, or worry. [*Not used.*] [See HARRY.] *Locke.*

HARE'BELL, *n.* A plant of the genus Hyacinthus, with campaniform or bell-shaped flowers. *Fam. of Plants.*

HARE'-BRAIN-ED, *a.* [*hare* and *brain*.] Wild; giddy; volatile; heedless. *Bacon.*

HARE'FOOT, *n.* A bird; a plant. *Ainsworth.*

HARE'-HEART'ED, (-härt'ed,) *a.* Timorous; easily frightened. *Ainsworth.*

HARE'-HOUND, *n.* A hound for hunting hares. *Chalmers.*

HARE'-HUNT-ER, *n.* One who hunts, or is used to hunting hares. *Pope.*

HARE'-HUNT-ING, *n.* The hunting of hares. *Somerville.*

HARE'LIP, *n.* A fissure or perpendicular division of one or both lips, but more commonly the upper one, like that of a hare. *Wiseman.*

HARE'LIP-PED, (-lipt,) *a.* Having a harelip.

HARE'MINT, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HARE'PIPE, *n.* A snare for catching hares. *Stat. James I.*

HARE'S'-EAR, *n.* A plant of the genus Bupleurum. The *Bastard Hare's Ear* is of the genus Phyllis.

HARE'S'-LET-TUCE, (-let-tis,) *n.* A plant of the genus Sonchus.

HARE'WORT, *n.* A plant.

HAR'EM, *n.* [Ar. حرم *harama*, to prohibit, drive off, or deny access.]

The division allotted to females in the larger dwelling-houses of the East. *Smart.*

HA-REN'GI-FORM, *a.* [See HERRING.] Shaped like a herring. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

HAR'I-COT, (har'e-ko,) *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *αρακος*.]

1. A kind of ragout of meat and roots. *Chesterfield.*

2. The kidney-bean.

HAR'I-ER, *n.* [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares. [This spelling is now disused. *Smart.*] [See HARRIER.]

HAR-I-O-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *hariolatio*.] Prognostication; soothsaying.

HAR'ISH, *a.* Like a hare.

HARK, *v. i.* [Contracted from *hearken*, which see.] To listen; to lend the ear. *Shak. Hudibras.*

[This word is rarely or never used, except in the imperative mode, *hark*, that is, listen, hear.]

HARL, *n.* The skin of flax; the filaments of flax, or hemp.

2. A filamentous substance. *Mortimer.*

HAR'LE-QUIN, (här'le-kin,) *n.* [Fr. *harlequin*, a buffoon; It. *arlecchino*; Sp. *arlequin*; Arm. *harliqin, furlugin*, a juggler. I know not the origin of this word. It has been suggested that the last component part of the word is from the Gothic, Sw. *leca*, to play, and a story is told about a comedian who frequented the house of M. de Harley; but I place no reliance on these suggestions.]

A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes, who plays tricks, like a merry-andrew, to divert the populace. This character was first introduced into Italian comedy, but is now a standing character in English pantomime entertainments. *Encyc.*

[Boundless and mad, disordered rhyme was seen;
Disguised Apollo changed to *Harlequin*.
Boileau's *Art of Poetry*; *English Translation of his Works*, Lond. 1712, vol. i. p. 89. — E. H. B.]

HAR'LE-QUIN, *v. i.* To play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

HAR'LE-QUIN-ADE', *n.* Exhibitions of harlequins.

HAR'LOCK, *n.* A plant. *Drayton.*

HAR'LOT, *n.* [W. *herlawd*, a stripling; *herlodes*, a hoiden; a word composed of *her*, a push, or challenge, and *llawd*, a *lad*. This word was formerly applied to males, as well as females.

A sturdie *harlot*— that was her hostes man. *Chaucer, Tales.*
He was a gentil *harlot* and a kind. *Ibn.*

The word originally signified a bold stripling, or a hoiden. But the W. *llawd* signifies not only a *lad*, that is, a shoot, or growing youth, but as an adjective, tending forward, craving, *lewd*. See LEWD.]

1. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman. *Dryden.*

2. In *Scripture*, one who forsakes the true God and worships idols. *Is.* i.

3. A servant; a rogue; a cheat. [*Obs.*] *Fox.*

HAR'LOT, *a.* Wanton; lewd; low; base. *Shak.*

HAR'LOT, *v. i.* To practice lewdness. *Milton.*

HAR'LOT-RY, *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness; prostitution. *Dryden.*

HARM, *n.* [Sax. *hearm* or *harm*. In G. the word signifies grief, sorrow.]

1. Injury; hurt; damage; detriment; misfortune.

Do thyself no *harm*. — Acts xvi.
He shall make amends for the *harm* he hath done in the holy thing. — Lev. v.

2. Moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness; *a popular sense of the word.*

HARM, *v. t.* To hurt; to injure; to damage; to impair soundness of body, either animal or vegetable. *Wuller. Ray.*

HAR-MAT'TAN, *n.* A hot dry wind from the interior of Africa, which destroys vegetation. It corresponds to the samiel or simoom of Arabia, &c. *Encyc. Amer.*

HARM'ED, *pp.* Injured; hurt; damaged.

HAR'MEL, *n.* The wild African rue.

HARM'FUL, *a.* Hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous.

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Ralegh.*

HARM'FUL-LY, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously; with damage. *Ascham.*

HARM'FUL-NESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; noxiousness.

HARM'ING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring.

HARM'LESS, *a.* Not hurtful or injurious; innoxious. Ceremonies are *harmless* in themselves. *Hooker.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged; uninjured; as, to give bond to save another *harmless*.

3. Innocent; not guilty.

Who is holy, *harmless*, undefiled, separate from sinners. — Heb. vii.

HARM'LESS-LY, *adv.* Innocently; without fault or crime: as, to pass the time *harmlessly* in recreations.

2. Without hurt or damage.

Bullets full *harmlessly* into wood or feathers. *Decay of Piety.*

HARM'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being innoxious; freedom from a tendency to injure.

2. Innocence.

HAR-MON'IC, } *a.* [See HARMONY.] Relating
HAR-MON'IC-AL, } to harmony or music; as, *harmonical* use. *Bacon.*

2. Concordant; musical; consonant; as, *harmonic* sounds.

Harmonic twang of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.*
The basis of an *harmonic* system. *Encyc.*
The *harmonic* elements are the three smallest concords. *Edin. Encyc.*

3. An epithet applied to the accessary sounds which accompany the predominant and apparently simple tone of any chord or string.

Harmonic triad; in *music*, the common chord; the chord of a note with its third and fifth. *Brande.*

Harmonical mean; in *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a term used to express certain relations of numbers and quantities, which bear an analogy to musical consonances.

Harmonical proportion; in *arithmetic* and *algebra*. See PROPORTION.

Harmonical series or *progression*; a series of numbers such that any three consecutive terms are in harmonical proportion. *Brande.*

HAR-MON'I-CA, *n.* A musical instrument invented by Dr. Franklin, in which the tones are produced by friction against the edges of a series of hemispherical glasses. *Hebert.*

HAR-MON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Musically.

HAR-MON'ICS, *n.* Harmonious sounds; consonances.

2. The doctrine or science of musical sounds. *Dr. R. Smith.*

3. Derivative sounds, generated with predominant sounds, and produced by subordinate vibrations of a chord or string, when its whole length vibrates. These shorter vibrations produce more acute sounds, and are called *acute harmonics*.

4. *Grave harmonics*, are low sounds which accompany every perfect consonance of two sounds. *Edin. Encyc.*

HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

God hath made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us. *Locke.*

2. Concordant; consonant; symphonious; musical. *Harmonious* sounds are such as accord, and are agreeable to the ear.

3. Agreeing; living in peace and friendship; as, a *harmonious* family or society.

HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Distances, motions, and quantities of matter *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system. *Bentley.*

2. With accordance of sounds; musically; in concord.

3. In agreement; in peace and friendship.

HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Proportion and adaptation of parts; musicalness.

2. Agreement; concord.

HAR-MON'I-PHON, *n.* [Gr. *ἁρμονια* and *φωνη*.] A musical instrument whose sound is produced by the vibration of thin metallic plates. The air which acts on these vibrating substances is blown by the mouth through an elastic tube. It is played with keys like a piano-forte.

HAR'MO-NIST, *n.* A musician; a composer of music.

2. One who brings together corresponding passages, as of the four Gospels, to show their agreement.

HAR'MO-NIZE, *v. i.* To be in concord; to agree in sounds.

2. To agree; to be in peace and friendship, as individuals or families.

3. To agree in sense or purport; as, the arguments *harmonize*; the facts stated by different witnesses *harmonize*.

HAR'MO-NIZE, *v. t.* To adjust in fit proportions, to cause to agree.

2. To make musical; to combine according to the laws of counterpoint

HAR'MO-NIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made to be accordant.

HAR'MO-NIZ-ER, *n.* One that brings together or reconciles.

2. In *music*, a practical harmonist.

HAR-MO-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Causing to agree.

HAR'MO-NIZ-ING, *a.* Being in accordance; bringing to an agreement.

HAR-MO-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ἁρμονια* and *μετρον*.] An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds.

HAR'MO-NY, *n.* [L. *harmonia*; Gr. *ἁρμονια*, a setting together, a closure or seam, agreement, concert, from *αρω*, to fit or adapt, to square; Sp. *armonia*; It. *id.*; Fr. *harmonie*. If the Greek *αρω* is a contracted word for *καρω*, which is probable, it may be the French *carrer*, *equarrir*.]

1. The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or composition of things, intended to form a connected whole; as, the *harmony* of the universe.

Equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony*. *Bacon.*
All discord, *harmony* not understood. *Pope.*

2. Just proportion of sound; consonance; musical concord; the accordance of two or more intervals or sounds, or that union of different sounds which pleases the ear; or a succession of such sounds, called *chords*.

Ten thousand harps, that tuned
Angelic *harmonies*. *Milton.*

3. Concord; agreement; accordance in facts; as, the *harmony* of the Gospels.

4. Concord or agreement in views, sentiments, or manners, interests, &c.; good correspondence; peace and friendship. The citizens live in *harmony*.

5. The agreement or consistency of different histories of the same events; as, the *harmony* of the Gospels.

6. A literary work which brings together parallel passages of historians respecting the same events, and shows their agreement or consistency.

Natural harmony, in *music*, consists of the harmonic triad, or common chord. *Artificial harmony*, is a mixture of concords and discords. *Figured harmony*, is when one or more of the parts move, during the continuance of a chord, through certain notes which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord. *Busby.*

Perfect harmony, implies the use of untempered concords only. *Tempered harmony*, is when the notes are varied by temperament. [See TEMPERAMENT.]

Harmony of the spheres. See MUSIC. [*Encyc.*

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HAR'MOST, *n.* [Gr. ἁρμοστηρ, from ἁρμοσσω, to regulate.]

In *ancient Greece*, a Spartan governor, regulator, or prefect. *Mitford.*

HAR'MO-TŌME, *n.* [Gr. ἁρμος, a joint, and τεμνω, to cut.]

In *mineralogy*, cross-stone, or staurolite, called also *pyramidical zeolite.* [See CROSS-STONE.]

HAR'NESS, *n.* [W. *harnaes*, from *harn*, that is, closely fitted; Fr. *harnois*; Arm. *harnes*; It. *arnese*; Sp. *arnes*; Port. *arnez*; D. *harnas*; G. *harnisch*; Sw. *harnesk*; Dan. *harnisk.* The primary sense is, to fit, prepare, or put on; and in different languages, it signifies not only *harness*, but furniture and utensils.]

1. Armor; the whole accouterments or equipments of a knight or horseman; *originally*, perhaps, defensive armor, but in a more modern and enlarged sense, the furniture of a military man, defensive or offensive, as a casque, cuirass, helmet, girdle, sword, buckler, &c.

2. The furniture of a draught horse, whether for a wagon, coach, gig, chaise, &c.; called, in some of the American States, *tackle* or *tackling*, with which, in its primary sense, it is synonymous. *Dryden.*

HAR'NESS, *v. t.* To dress in armor; to equip with armor for war, as a horseman.

Harnessed in rugged steel. *Rowe.*

2. To put on the furniture of a horse for draught.

Harness the horses. — Jer. xlvi.

3. To defend; to equip, or furnish for defense. 1 *Macc.* iv.

HAR'NESS-ED, (här'nest,) *pp.* or *a.* Equipped with armor; furnished with the dress for draught; defended.

HAR'NESS-ER, *n.* One who puts on the harness of a horse. *Sherwood.*

HAR'NESS-ING, *ppr.* Putting on armor or furniture for draught.

HARNS, *n. pl.* Brains. *Grose.*

HARP, *n.* [Sax. *hearpa*; G. *harfe*; D. *harp*; Sw. *harpa*; Dan. *harpe*; Fr. *harpe*; It. Sp. and Port. *arpa.*]

1. An instrument of music of the stringed kind, of a triangular figure, held upright, and commonly touched with the fingers. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. A constellation, *Lyra*, or the Lyre. *P. Cyc.*

HARP, *v. i.* To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers, *harping* with their harps. — Rev. xiv.

2. To dwell on tediously or vexatiously, in speaking or writing.

He seems
Proud and disdainful, *harping* on what I am —
Not what he knew I was. *Shak.*

3. To touch, as a passion; to affect. *Shak.*

HARP'ER, *n.* A player on the harp.

HARP'ING, *ppr.* Playing on a harp; dwelling on continually.

HARP'ING, *a.* Pertaining to the harp; as, *harping* symphonies. *Milton.*

HARP'ING, *n.* A continual dwelling on.

Making infinite merriment by *harpings* upon old themes. *Irving.*

HARP'ING, *n.*; *pl.* HARPINGS. In *ships*, *harpings* are the fore parts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the ship, and are fastened to the stem. Their use is to strengthen the ship, in the place where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the sea. *Totten.*

Cat-harpings are ropes which serve to brace in the rigging, to tighten it, and to give a greater sweep to the yards. *Totten.*

HARP'ING-I-RON, (-I-urn,) *n.* A harpoon, which see.

HARP'IST, *n.* A harper. *Brown.*

HAR-POON', *n.* [Fr. *harpon*; Sp. *arpon*; Port. *arpam*, *arpeo*; It. *arpione*; G. *harpune*; D. *harpoen*; from Fr. *harper*, to grapple; Sp. *arpar*, to claw; Gr. ἁρπαζω, from ἁρπαω, to seize with the claws; probably L. *rapio*, by transposition of letters. Class Rb.]

A harping-iron; a spear or javelin, used to strike whales for killing them. It consists of a long shank, with a broad, flat, triangular head, sharpened at both edges for penetrating the whale with facility. It is generally thrown by hand.

HAR-POON', *v. t.* To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

The beluga is usually caught in nets, but is sometimes *harpooned.* *Pennant.*

HAR-POON'ED, *pp.* Struck, caught, or killed with a harpoon.

HAR-POON'ER, HAR-PO-NEER', *n.* One who uses a harpoon; the man in a whale-boat who throws the harpoon.

HAR-POON'ING, *ppr.* Striking with a harpoon.

HARP'SI-CHORD, *n.* [*harp* and *chord.*] An instrument of music with strings of wire, played by the fingers, by means of keys. The striking of these keys moves certain little jacks, which move a double row of cords or strings, stretched over four bridges on the table of the instrument. *Encyc.*

HAR'PY, *n.* [Fr. *harpie*: It. Sp. and Port. *arpia*; L. *harpyia*; Gr. ἁρπυια, from the root of ἁρπαζω, to seize, or claw.]

1. In *antiquity*, the *harpies* were fabulous winged monsters, ravenous and filthy, having the face of a woman, and the body of a vulture, with their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws. They were three in number, Aello, Ocypete, and Celeno. They were sent by Juno to plunder the table of Phineus. They are represented as rapacious and filthy animals. *Lempriere.*

2. The largest of the eagle tribe; the Harpyia destructor, inhabiting Mexico and Brazil.

3. Any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.

HAR'QUE-BUSE. See ARQUEBUSE.

HAR-RA-TEEN', *n.* A kind of stuff or cloth. *Shenstone.*

HAR'RI-CO, *n.* A dish of vegetables, as beans. [See HARICOT.]

HAR'RI-DAN, *n.* [Fr. *haridelle*, a jade, or worn-out horse. See HARE, the verb.]

A decayed strumpet. *Swift.*

HAR'RI-ED, (har'rid,) *pp.* Stripped; harassed.

HAR'RI-ER, *n.* A kind of hound for hunting hares, having an acute sense of smelling. [The original spelling HARIER is disused. *Smart.*]

HAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sw. *harf*, Dan. *harve*, a harrow. D. *hark*, G. *harke*, a rake, is probably the same word, allied to Sw. *harja*, Dan. *herger*, Sax. *hergian*, to ravage, or lay waste.]

An instrument of agriculture, formed of pieces of timber sometimes crossing each other, and set with iron or wooden teeth. It is drawn over plowed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown.

HAR'RŌW, *v. t.* [Sw. *harfva*; Dan. *harver.*]

1. To draw a harrow over, for the purpose of breaking clods and leveling the surface, or for covering seed sown; as, to *harrow* land or ground.

2. To break or tear with a harrow.

Will he *harrow* the valleys after thee? — Job xxxix.

3. To tear; to lacerate; to torment.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would *harrow* up thy soul. *Shak.*

4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste by violence. [*Not used.*]

5. To disturb; to agitate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

HAR'RŌW, [Old Fr. *harau.*] An exclamation of sudden distress; help; halloo. *Spenser.*

HAR'RŌW-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Broken or smoothed by a harrow.

HAR'RŌW-ER, *n.* One who harrows.

2. A hawk.

HAR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* Breaking or levelling with a harrow.

2. *a.* Tormenting; lacerating. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

HAR'RŌW-ING, *n.* The act or process of using a harrow.

HAR'RY, *v. t.* [Sax. *hergian*, to strip; *hyrwian*, to upbraid; or W. *herwa*, to rove for plunder, to scout; *her*, a push.]

1. To strip; to pillage. [See HARROW.]

2. To harass; to agitate; to tease. *Shak.*

HAR'RY, *v. i.* To make a predatory incursion. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

HARSH, *a.* [G. *harsch*; Scot. *harsk.* In Dan. *harsk*, Sw. *härsk*, is rank, rancid.]

1. Rough to the touch; rugged; grating; as, *harsh* sand; *harsh* cloth; opposed to *smooth.* *Boyle.*

2. Sour; rough to the taste; as, *harsh* fruit.

3. Rough to the ear; grating; discordant; jarring; as, a *harsh* sound; *harsh* notes; a *harsh* voice. *Dryden.*

4. Austere; crabbed; morose; peevish. Civilization softens the *harsh* temper or nature of man.

5. Rough; rude; abusive; as, *harsh* words; a *harsh* reflection.

6. Rigorous; severe.

Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher charmed. *Dryden.*

HARSH'LY, *adv.* Roughly; in a harsh manner.

2. Sourly; austerely.

3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly; as, to speak or answer *harshly.*

4. Roughly; rudely; with violence; as, to treat a person *harshly.* *Addison.*

5. Roughly; with a grating sound; unpleasantly.

It would sound *harshly* in her ears. *Shak.*

HARSH'NESS, *n.* Roughness to the touch; opposed to *softness* and *smoothness.*

2. Sourness; austereness; as, the *harshness* of fruit.

3. Roughness to the ear; as, the *harshness* of sound, or of a voice, or of verse.

'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offense,
The sound must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*

4. Roughness of temper; moroseness; crabbedness; peevishness. *Shak.*

5. Roughness in manner or words; severity; as, the *harshness* of reproof.

HARS'LET, HAS'LET, *n.* [Ice. *hasla.* Qu.]

The heart, liver, lights, &c., of a hog.

HART, *n.* [Sax. *heort*; Dan. and Sw. *hiort*; G. *hirsch*; D. *hert.*]

A stag, or male deer; an animal of the cervine genus.

HART'BEEST, *n.* A species of the antelope, the *Caama*, the most common of the large antelopes inhabiting the plains of South Africa. *P. Cyc.*

HART-ROY'AL, *n.* A plant.

HARTS'HORN, *n.* The horn of the hart or male deer. *Hartshorn shavings*, originally taken from the horns of stags, or harts, which are a species of bone, are now obtained chiefly by planing down the bones of calves. They afford a nutritious and speedily-formed jelly. *Hebert.*

Salt of hartshorn, or *volatile salts*; an impure solid carbonate of ammonia, obtained by the destructive distillation of hartshorn, or any kind of bone. *Brande.*

Spirit of hartshorn; an impure solution of carbonate of ammonia, obtained by the distillation of bones, hoofs, horns, or other refuse of the slaughter-house. *Hebert.*

Hartshorn plantain; an annual species of plantain. *Plantago coronopus*; called, also, *buckshorn.* *Booth.*

HARTS'TONGUE, (-tung,) *n.* [See TONGUE.] A common British fern, the *Scolopendrium officinarum* of Smith; also, a West Indian fern, the *polypodium phyllitidis* of Linnæus. *Partington.*

HART'WORT, *n.* The name of certain umbelliferous plants of the genera Seseli, Tordylium, and Bupleurum.

HAR'UM SCA'RUM, *a.* Wild; precipitate; giddy; rash. [*Colloquial.*] *Smart.*

HA-RUS'PICE, *n.* [L. *haruspex*, from *specio*, to view.]

In *Roman history*, a person who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of beasts sacrificed, or watching the circumstances attending their slaughter, or their manner of burning and the ascent of the smoke. *Encyc. Adam.*

HA-RUS'PI-CY, *n.* Divination by the inspection of victims.

HAR'VEST, *n.* [Sax. *hærfest*, *harfest*, harvest, autumn; G. *herbst*; D. *herfst.* This word signifies *autumn*, and primarily had no reference to the collection of the fruits of the earth; but, in German, *herbstzeit* is harvest time. It seems to be formed from the G. *herbe*, harsh, keen, tart, *acerb*, L. *acerbus*, and primarily it refers to the cold, chilly weather in autumn, in the north of Europe. This being the time when crops are collected in northern climates, the word came to signify *harvest.*]

1. The season of reaping and gathering in corn or other crops. It especially refers to the time of collecting corn or grain, which is the chief food of men, as wheat and rye. In Egypt and Syria, the wheat harvest is in April and May; in the south of Europe and of the United States, in June; in the Northern States of America, in July; and in the north of Europe, in August and September. In the United States, the harvest of maize is mostly in October.

2. The ripe corn or grain collected and secured in barns or stacks. The *harvest* this year is abundant.

3. The product of labor; fruit or fruits.

Let us the *harvest* of our labor eat. *Dryden.*

4. Fruit or fruits; effects; consequences. He that sows iniquity will reap a *harvest* of woe.

5. In *Scripture*, *harvest* signifies, figuratively, the proper season for business.

He that sleepeth in *harvest* is a son that causeth shame. — Prov. x.

Also, a people whose sins have ripened them for judgment. *Joel* iii.

Also, the end of the world. *Matt.* xiii.

Also, a seasonable time for instructing men in the gospel. *Matt.* ix.

HAR'VEST, *v. t.* To reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits for the use of man and beast.

HAR'VEST-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reaped and collected, as ripe corn and fruits.

HAR'VEST-ER, *n.* A reaper; a laborer in gathering grain.

HAR'VEST-FLY, *n.* A name applied to several large insects of the cicada group, popularly called *locusts.* The males of several species are remarkable for their loud, buzzing noise.

HAR'VEST-HOME, *n.* The time of harvest. *Dryden.*

2. The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself. *Dryden.*

3. The opportunity of gathering treasure. *Shak.*

HAR'VEST-ING, *n.* Operation of reaping and collecting, as ripe grain.

HAR'VEST-ING, *ppr.* Reaping and collecting, as ripe corn and other fruits.

HAR'VEST-LORD, *n.* The head-reaper at the harvest. *Tusser.*

HAR'VEST-MAN, *n.* A laborer in harvest.

HAR'VEST-MOON, *n.* The moon near the full, about the time of the autumnal equinox, when, by reason of the small angle of the ecliptic and moon's orbit with the horizon, it rises nearly at the same hour for several days. The name is given, because this is, in England, the period of harvest. *Olmsted.*

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HAR'VEST-MOUSE, *n.* A very small European species of the field-mouse, the *Mus messorius*, which builds its nest on the stems of wheat or other plants. *Partington.*

HAR'VEST-QUEEN, *n.* An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

HAS. The third person singular of the verb HAVE.

HASE, *v. t.* To urge, drive, harass. *Booth.* [Still used among sailors. *R. H. Dana, Jr.* See HAZE.]

HASH, *v. t.* [Fr. *hacher*; Arm. *haicha*; Eng. to *hack*. See HACK.]

To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix; as, to *hash* meat. *Garth.*

HASH, *n.* Minced meat, or a dish of meat and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed.

HASH'ED, (hasht,) *pp.* or *a.* Cut up into small pieces, as meat.

HASK, *n.* A case made of rushes or flags. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

HAS'LET. See HARSLET.

HASP, *n.* [Sax. *hæps*; G. *haspe*, a hinge; Dan. *hasp*. Sw. *haspe*. We probably have the word from the Danes.]

1. A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock. *Mortimer.*

2. A spindle to wind thrend or silk on: [*Local.*]

HASP, *v. t.* To shut or fasten with a hasp. *Garth.*

HAS'SOCK, *n.* [W. *hesor*. Qu. from *hesg*, sedge, rushes. It signifies, in Scottish, a besom, any thing bushy, and a turf of peat moss used as a seat. The sense is, therefore, the same as that of *mat*, a collection or mass.]

A thick mat or bass on which persons kneel in church. *Addison.*

And knees and *hassocks* are well nigh divorced. *Cowper.*

HAST, the second person singular of HAVE; I have, thou *hast*, contracted from *havest*. It is used only in the solemn style.

HAS'TATE, HAS'TA-TED, } *a.* [L. *hastatus*, from *hasta*, a spear.]

In *botany*, spear-shaped; resembling the head of a halberd; triangular, hollowed at the base and on the sides, with the angles spreading; as, a *hastate* leaf. *Martyn. Lee.*

HASTE, *n.* [G. Sw. and Dan. *hast*; D. *haast*; Fr. *hâte*, for *haste*; Arm. *hast*; from hurrying, pressing, driving. See HEAT.]

1. Celerity of motion; speed; swiftness; dispatch; expedition; applied only to voluntary beings, as men and other animals; never to other bodies. We never say, a ball flies with *haste*.

The king's business required *haste*. — I Sam. xxi.

2. Sudden excitement of passion; quickness; precipitance; vehemence.

I said in my *haste*, All men are liars. — Ps. cxvi.

3. The state of being urged or pressed by business; as, I am in great *haste*.

HASTE, (hāst,) HAST'EN, (hās'n,) } *v. t.* [G. *hasten*; D. *haasten*; Sw. *hasta*; Dan. *haster*; Fr. *hâter*.]

To press; to drive or urge forward; to push on; to precipitate; to accelerate movement; to expedite; to hurry.

I would *hasten* my escape from the windy storm. — Ps. lv.

HASTE, HAST'EN, } *v. i.* To move with celerity; to be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick.

They were troubled, and *hasted* away. — Ps. xlviii.

HAST'ED, HAST'EN-ED, } *pp.* Moved rapidly; accelerated; urged with speed.

HAST'EN-ER, *n.* One that hastens or urges forward.

HAST'ING, HAST'EN-ING, } *ppr.* Urging forward; pushing on; proceeding rapidly.

That state is *hastening* to ruin, in which no difference is made between good and bad men. *Antisthenes. Enfield.*

HAST'I-LY, *adv.* [See HASTY.] In haste; with speed or quickness; speedily; nimbly.

Half clothed, half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Rashly; precipitately; without due reflection.

We *hastily* engaged in the war. *Swift.*

3. Passionately; under sudden excitement of passion.

HAST'I-NESS, *n.* Haste; speed; quickness or celerity in motion or action, as of animals.

2. Rashness; heedless eagerness; precipitation. Our *hastiness* to engage in the war caused deep regret.

3. Irritability; susceptibility of anger, warmth, or temper.

HAST'ING-PEAR, *n.* An early pear, called, also, *green chissel*. *Encyc.*

HAST'INGS, *n. pl.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come early. *Mortimer.*

HAST'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *hâtif*, from *haste*.]

Forward; early; as fruit. [*Not much used.*] *Encyc.*

HAST'Y, *a.* Quick; speedy; expeditious; opposed to *slow*.

Be not *hasty* to go out of his sight. — Eccles. viii.

2. Eager; precipitate; rash; opposed to *deliberate*.

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. — Prov. xxix.

3. Irritable; easily excited to wrath; passionate.

He that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly. — Prov. xiv.

4. Early ripe; forward; as, *hasty* fruit. *Is.* xxviii.

HAST'Y-PUD'DING, *n.* A pudding made of the meal of maize moistened with water and boiled, or of milk and flour boiled.

HAT, *n.* [Sax. *hæt*; G. *hut*; D. *hoed*; Dan. *hat*; Sw. *hatt*; W. *hêd* or *het*. The word signifies a cover, and, in German, *finger-hut* is a thimble. The primary sense is probably to ward off, or defend.]

1. A covering for the head, made of various materials, and worn by men or women for defending the head from rain or heat, or for ornament. Hats for men are usually made of fur or wool, and formed with a crown and brim. Hats for females are made of straw or grass braid, and various other materials. Of these, the ever-varying forms admit of no description that can long be correct.

2. The dignity of a cardinal.

HAT'A-BLE, *a.* [from *hate*.] That may be hated; odious. *Sherwood.*

HAT'-BAND, *n.* A band round the crown of a hat.

HAT'-BOX, HAT'-CASE, } *n.* A box for a hat. But a case for a lady's hat is called a *band-box*.

HAT'-BRUSH, *n.* A soft brush for hats.

HATCH, *v. t.* [G. *hecken*, *aushecken*, Dan. *hekker*, to hatch. This word seems to be connected with G. *heck*, Dan. *hekke*, Sw. *häck*, a *hedge*, Dan. *hek*, a fence of pales; and the *hatches* of a ship are doubtless of the same family. The sense probably is, to thrust out, to drive off, whence in Sw. *hägn*, a hedge, is also protection; *hägna*, to hedge, to guard. To *hatch* is to exclude.]

1. To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat. In Egypt chickens are *hatched* by artificial heat.

The partridge sitteth on eggs and *hatcheth* them not. — Jer. xvii.

2. To contrive or plot; to form by meditation, and bring into being; to originate and produce in silence; as, to *hatch* mischief; to *hatch* heresy. *Hooker.*

HATCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *hacher*, to hack.]

1. To cross with lines, in drawing and engraving, in a peculiar manner called HATCHING, which see.

Those *hatching* strokes of the pencil. *Dryden.*

2. To steep. [*Obs.*] *Beaum.*

HATCH, *v. i.* To produce young; to bring the young to maturity. Eggs will not *hatch* without a due degree and continuance of heat.

HATCH, *n.* A brood; as many chickens as are produced at once, or by one incubation.

2. The act of exclusion from the egg.

3. Disclosure; discovery. *Shak.*

HATCH, *n.* [Sax. *hæca*; D. *hek*, a railing, gate, &c. See HEDGE and HATCH, supra.]

1. The opening in a ship's deck, or the passage from one deck to another, the name of the grate itself being used for the opening; this is more properly called the HATCHWAY. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A half-door, or door with an opening over it. Qu. *Johnson. Shak.*

3. Floodgates. *Encyc. Ainsworth.*

4. In *Cornwall, Eng.*, openings into mines, or in search of them. *Encyc.*

5. *Hatches*, pl.; the coverings placed over the hatchways. *Totten.*

To be under the hatches; to be confined below; to be in distress, depression, or slavery. *Locke.*

HATCH'EL, *n.* [G. *hechel*, D. *hekel*, Dan. *hegle*, Sw. *häckla*, whence the common pronunciation in America, *hetchel*. In Slav. *hakel* is a rake.]

An instrument formed with long, iron teeth set in a board, for cleansing flax or hemp from the tow, hards, or coarse part. The *hatchel* is a large species of comb.

HATCH'EL, *v. t.* To draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a hatchel, for separating the coarse part and broken pieces of the stalk from the fine, fibrous parts.

2. To tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches; *a vulgar use of the word.*

HATCH'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cleansed by a hatchel; combed.

HATCH'EL-ER, *n.* One who uses a hatchel.

HATCH'EL-ING, *ppr.* Drawing through the teeth of a hatchel.

HATCH'ER, *n.* One that hatches, or contrives a plot. *Smart.*

HATCH'ET, *n.* [G. *hacke*; Dan. *hakke*; Fr. *hache*; from *hack*, which see.]

A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand.

To take up the hatchet, a phrase borrowed from the natives of America, is to make war.

To bury the hatchet, is to make peace.

HATCH'ET-FACE, *n.* A sharp, prominent face, like the edge of a hatchet. *Dryden.*

HATCH'E-TINE, *n.* A substance of the hardness of soft tallow, of a yellowish-white or greenish-yellow color, found in South Wales. *Cleaveland.*

HATCH'ET-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Having the shape of a hatchet.

HATCH'ING, *n.* Act of producing young by incubation.

HATCH'ING, *n.* A mode of execution in engraving, drawing, and miniature painting, in which the effect is produced by courses of lines crossing each other at angles more or less acute. *Jocelyn.*

HATCH'ING, *ppr.* Producing young from eggs.

HATCH'MENT, *n.* [Corrupted from *achievement*.] An armorial escutcheon of a dead person, placed in front of the house, on a hearse at funerals, or in a church. *Shak.*

HATCH'WAY, *n.* In *ships*, a square or oblong opening in the deck, affording a passage from one deck to another, or into the hold or lower apartments. *Brande.*

HATE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hatian*, to hate, and to heat; Goth. *hatyan*; G. *hassen*; D. *haaten*; Sw. *hata*; Dan. *hader*; L. *odi*, for *hodi*. In all the languages except the Saxon, *hate* and *heat* are distinguished in orthography; but the elements of the word are the same, and probably they are radically one word, denoting, to stir, to irritate, to rouse.]

1. To dislike greatly; to have a great aversion to. It expresses less than *abhor*, *detest*, and *abaminate*, unless pronounced with peculiar emphasis.

How long will *fools* hate knowledge? — Prov. i.
Blessed are ye when men shall *hate* you. — Luke vi.
The Roman tyrant was contented to be *hated*, if he was but feared. *Rambler.*

2. In *Scripture*, it signifies, to love less.

If any man come to me, and *hate* not father and mother, &c. — Luke xiv.
He that spareth the rod *hateth* his son. — Prov. xiii.

HATE, *n.* Great dislike or aversion; hatred. *Dryden.*

HAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Greatly disliked.

HATE'FUL, *a.* Odious; exciting great dislike, aversion, or disgust. All sin is *hateful* in the sight of God and of good men.

2. That feels hatred; malignant; malevolent.

And worse than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conquest. *Dryden.*

HATE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Odiously; with great dislike.

2. Malignantly; maliciously. *Ezek.* xxiii.

HATE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Odiousness; the quality of being hateful, or of exciting aversion or disgust.

HAT'ER, *n.* One that hates.

An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good. *Brown.*

HAT'ING, *ppr.* Disliking extremely; entertaining a great aversion for.

HAT'LESS, *a.* Having no hat.

HA'TRED, *n.* Great dislike or aversion; hate; enmity. *Hatred* is an aversion to evil, and may spring from utter disapprobation, as the *hatred* of vice or meanness; or it may spring from offenses or injuries done by fellow-men, or from envy or jealousy, in which case it is usually accompanied with malevolence or malignity. Extreme *hatred* is abhorrence or detestation.

HAT'TED, *a.* [from *hat*.] Covered with a hat; wearing a hat.

HAT'TER, *v. t.* To harass. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

HAT'TER, *n.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.

HAT'TI-SHER'IFF, *n.* An irrevocable order which comes immediately from the grand seignior. *Encyc. Am.*

HAT'TLE, *a.* Wild; skittish. [*Local.*]

HAT'TOCK, *n.* [Erse, *attock*.]

A shock of corn. [*Not in use.*]

HAU'BERK, *n.* A coat of mail without sleeves, formed of steel rings interwoven. [*Obs.*] [See HABERGEON.] *Gray.*

HAUD PAS'SI-BUS Æ'QUIS, [L.] Not with equal pace or rapidity.

HAUGH, (haw,) *n.* A low-lying meadow. [*Scottish.*]

HAUGHT, (hawt,) *a.* [Qu. Fr. *haut*, or the root of the English *high*. If it is from the French *haut*, the orthography is corrupt, for *haut* is from the Latin *altus*, that is, *haltus*, changed to *haut*.]

High; elevated; hence, proud; insolent. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

HAUGH'TI-ER, *a.* More haughty or disdainful.

HAUGH'TI-EST, *a.* Most haughty. *Borrow.*

HAUGH'TI-LY, (haw'te-ly,) *adv.* [See HAUGHT and HAUGHTY.] Proudly; arrogantly; with contempt or disdain; as, to speak or behave *haughtily*.

Her heavenly form too *haughtily* she prized. *Dryden.*

HAUGH'TI-NESS, (haw'te-ness,) *n.* The quality of being haughty; pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance.

I will lay low the *haughtiness* of the terrible. — Is. xiii.

HAUGH'TY, (haw'ty,) *a.* [from *haught*, Fr. *haut*.]

1. Proud and disdainful; having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others; lofty and arrogant; supercilious.

His wife was a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature. *Clarendon.*

A *haughty* spirit goeth before a fall. — Prov. xvi.

2. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt; manifesting pride and disdain; as, a *haughty* air or walk.

3. Proud and imperious; as, a *haughty* nation.

4. Lofty; bold; of high hazard; as, a *haughty* enterprise. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HAUL, *v. t.* [Fr. *haler*; Arm. *hala*; Sp. *halar*; D.

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haalen. It is sometimes written *hale*, but *haul* is preferable, as *au* represents the broad sound of *a*.]

1. To pull or draw with force; to drag; as, to *haul* a heavy body along on the ground; to *haul* a boat on shore. *Haul* is equivalent to *drag*, and differs sometimes from *pull* and *draw*, in expressing more force and labor. It is much used by seamen; as, to *haul* down the sails; *haul* in the boom; *haul* aft, &c.

2. To drag; to compel to go.

When applied to persons, *haul* implies compulsion or rudeness, or both.

To haul the wind, in *seamanship*, is to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards more forward, hauling the sheets more aft, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

HAUL, *n.* A pulling with force; a violent pull. *Thomson.*

2. A draft of a net; as, to catch a hundred fish at a *haul*.

HAUL'ED, (hawld,) *pp.* Pulled with force; dragged; compelled to move.

HAUL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing by force or violence; dragging.

HAULM, } (hawm,) *n.* [Sax. *healm*; G. D. Sw. and
HAUM, } Dan. *halm*; Fr. *chaume*; L. *culmus*, the stalk of corn. The sense is probably that which is set, or a shoot. It seems to be the W. *colov*, a stem or stalk, whence *columna*, a *column*.]

1. The stem or stalk of grain, of all kinds, or of pease, beans, hops, &c.

2. Straw; the dry stalks of corn, &c., in general.

HAUNCH, *n.* [Fr. *hanche*; Arm. *hoinch*; Sp. It. and Port. *anca*.]

1. The hip; that part of the body of man and of quadrupeds which lies between the last ribs and the thigh. *Encyc.*

2. The rear; the hind part. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

HAUNCH'ED, (hänchť,) *pp.* or *a.* Having haunches.

HAUNT, *v. t.* [Fr. *hanter*; Arm. *hantein* or *henti*.]

1. To frequent; to resort to much or often, or to be much about; to visit customarily.

Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves. *Pope.*

2. To come to frequently; to intrude on; to trouble with frequent visits; to follow importunately.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house. *Shak.*
Those cares that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift.*

3. It is particularly applied to specters or apparitions, which are represented by fear and credulity as frequenting or inhabiting old, decayed, and deserted houses.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting-place. *Fairfax.*

HAUNT, *v. i.* To be much about; to visit or be present often.

I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my door. *Shak.*

HAUNT, *n.* A place to which one frequently resorts. Taverns are often the *haunts* of tipplers. A den is the *haunt* of wild beasts.

2. The habit or custom of resorting to a place. [*Not used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

3. Custom; practice. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HAUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions.

2. Troubled by frequent visits.

HAUNT'ER, *n.* One who frequents a particular place, or is often about it.

HAUNT'ING, *ppr.* Frequenting; visiting often; troubling with frequent visits.

HAUS'MANN-ITE, *n.* [from M. *Hausmann*.] One of the ores of manganese, having a brownish-black color. *Dana.*

HAUST, *n.* [Sax. *hwasta*.]

A dry cough. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

HAUS'TEL-LATE, *a.* Provided with a haustellum or sucker, as certain insects.

HAUT'BOY, (hō'boy,) *n.* [Fr. *haut*, high, and *bois*, wood, or a shoot.]

1. A wind instrument, somewhat resembling a flute, but widening toward the bottom, and sounded through a reed. The treble is two feet long. The tenor goes a fifth lower, when blown open. It has only eight holes; but the base, which is five feet long, has eleven. *Encyc.*

2. A sort of strawberry. [The name belongs to the strawberry.]

HAU-TEUR', (ho-tūre', *or* ho-tāur',) *n.* [Fr.] Pride; haughtiness; haughty manner or spirit.

HAUT GOUT', (ho-goo',) [Fr.] High relish or taste.

2. High seasoning.

HAU'YNE, (how'in,) *n.* A mineral, named from the French mineralogist Haüy, occurring in grains or small masses, and also in groups of minute, shining crystals. Its color is blue, of various shades. It is found imbedded in volcanic rocks, basalt, clinkstone, &c. *Cleaveland.*

HAVE, (hav,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* HAD. Indic. present, I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*; we, ye, they *have*. [Sax. *habban*; Goth. *haban*; G. *haben*; D. *hebben*; Sw. *hafva*; Dan. *haver*; L. *habeo*; Sp. *haber*; Port. *haver*; It. *avere*; Fr. *avoir*; W. *hafiaw*, to snatch or seize hastily, and *hapiaw*, to happen. The Spanish *haber* unites *have* with *happen*; *haber*, to have or possess, to take, to *happen* or befall. The primary sense, then, is, to fall on, or to rush on and seize. See HAPPEN. Class Gb, No. 74, 79.]

1. To possess; to hold in possession or power.

How many loaves *have* ye? Matt. xv.
He that gathered much *had* nothing over. — Ex. xvi.
I *have* a Levite to my priest. — Judges xvii.

To have and *to hold*; terms in a deed of conveyance.

2. To possess, as something that is connected with, or belongs to, one.

Have ye a father? *Have* ye another brother? — Gen. xliii. and xliv.
Sheep that *have* no shepherd. — 1 Kings xxii.

3. To marry; to take for a wife or husband.

In the resurrection, whose wife shall she be of the seven? for they all *had* her. — Matt. xxii.

4. To hold; to regard. Thus, *to have* in honor, is, to hold in esteem; to esteem; to honor.

To have in derision or contempt; to hold in derision or contempt; to deride; to despise.

5. To maintain; to hold in opinion.

Sometimes they will *have* them to be the natural heat; sometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

6. To be urged by necessity or obligation; to be under necessity, or impelled by duty. I *have* to visit twenty patients every day. We *have* to strive against temptations. We *have* to encounter strong prejudices. The nation *has* to pay the interest of an immense debt.

7. To seize and hold; to catch. The hound *has* him. [*The original, but now a vulgar use of the word.*]

8. To contain. The work *has* many beauties and many faults.

9. To gain; to procure; to receive; to obtain; to purchase. I *had* this cloth very cheap. He *has* a guinea a month. He *has* high wages for his services.

10. To bring forth, to produce, as a child.

Had rather, denotes wish or preference.

I *had rather* be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than dwell in the tents of wickedness. — Ps. lxxxiv.

Is not this phrase a corruption of *would rather*?

To have after; to pursue. [*Not much used, nor elegant.*] *Shak.*

To have away; to remove; to take away. *Tusser.*

To have at; to encounter; to assail; as, to *have at* him; to *have at* you. [*Legitimate, but vulgar.*]

To enter into competition with; to make trial with. *Shak.*

Have with you, is, have one with you; let us go together. *Shak.*

To have in; to contain.

To have on; to wear; to carry, as raiment or weapons.

He saw a man who *had* not *on* a wedding garment. — Matt. xxii.

To have out; to cause to depart. 2 *Sam.* xiii.

To have a care; to take care; to be on the guard, or to guard.

To have pleasure; to enjoy.

To have pain; to suffer.

To have sorrow; to be grieved or afflicted.

With *would* and *should*.

He would have; he desires to have, or he requires.

He should have; he ought to have.

But the various uses of *have* in such phrases, and its uses as an auxiliary verb, are fully explained in grammars. As an auxiliary, it assists in forming the perfect tense; as, I *have* formed, thou *hast* formed, he *hath* or *has* formed, we *have* formed; and the prior-past tense; as, I *had* seen, thou *hadst* seen, he *had* seen.

["*To have* and *to be*. The distinction is marked in a beautiful sentiment of a German poet — *Hast* thou any thing? Share it with me, and I will pay thee the worth of it. *Art* thou any thing? O, then, let us exchange souls."
Dr. Southey's *Omniana*, i. 237. — E. H. B.]

HAVE'LESS, (hav'less,) *a.* Having little or nothing. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

HA'VEN, (hā'vn,) *n.* [Sax. *hæfan*; D. *haven*; Dan. *havn*; Fr. *hâvre*; Arm. *haffn*; G. *hafen*; from *haber*, a Gaulish word, signifying the mouth of a river, says Lunier. But in Welsh, *hav* is summer, and *havyn* is a flat, extended, still place, and a *haven*.]

1. A harbor; a port; a bay, recess, or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river which affords good anchorage and a safe station for ships; any place in which ships can be sheltered by the land from the force of tempests and a violent sea.

2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety. *Shak.*

HA'VEN-ER, *n.* The overseer of a port; a harbor-master. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

HAV'ER, *n.* One who has or possesses; a possessor; a holder. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

HAV'ER, *n.* [G. *hafer*; D. *haver*; perhaps L. *avena*.]

Oats; a word of local use in the north of England; as, *haverbread*, oaten bread. *Johnson.*

HAV'ER-SACK, *n.* [Fr. *havre-sac*.]

A soldier's knapsack.

HAV'ING, *ppr.* [from *have*.] Possessing; holding in power or possession; containing; gaining; receiving; taking.

HAV'ING, *n.* Possession; goods; estate. *Shak.*

2. The act or state of possessing. *Sidney.*

HAV'IOR, *n.* Conduct; manners. *Spenser.*

HAV'OC, *n.* [W. *havog*, a spreading about, waste, devastation; *havogi*, to commit waste, to devastate; supposed to be from *hav*, a spreading. But qu. Ir. *arvach*, havoc.]

Waste; devastation; wide and general destruction.

Ye gods! what *havoc* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addison.*
As for Saul, he made *havoc* of the church. — Acts viii.

HAV'OC, *v. t.* To waste; to destroy; to lay waste
To waste and *havoc* yonder world. *Milton.*

HAV'OC, *exclam.* [Sax. *hafoc*, a hawk.]

Originally, a term of excitement in hunting, but afterward, a war-cry and the signal for indiscriminate slaughter. *Toone.*

Do not cry *havoc* when you should but hunt
With modest warrant. *Shak.*
Cry *havoc!* and let slip the dogs of war. *Shak.*

HAW, *n.* [Sax. *hæg*, *hag*, G. *heck*, D. *haag*, *heg*, Dan. *hek*, *hekke*, a hedge.]

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn, that is, *hedge-thorn*. *Bacon.*

2. [Sax. *haga*.] A small piece of ground adjoining a house; a small field; *properly*, an inclosed piece of land, from *hedge*, like *garden*, which also signifies an inclosure. [Dan. *hauge*, a garden.]

3. In *farriery*, an excrescence, resembling a gristle, growing under the nether eyelid and eye of a horse. *Encyc.*

4. A dale. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

5. A hesitation or intermission of speech.

HAW, *v. i.* [Corrupted from *hawk*, or *hack*.] To stop, in speaking, with a haw, or to speak with interruption and hesitation; as, to hem and *haw*. *L'Estrange.*

HAW'FINCH, *n.* A bird, a European species of grosbeak.

HAW-HAW', *n.* [Duplication of *haw*, a hedge.] A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk, sunk between slopes, and not perceived till approached. [See HAHA.] *Chalmers.*

HAW'ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Speaking with a haw, or with hesitation.

HAWK, *n.* [Sax. *hafoc*; D. *havik*; G. *habicht*; Sw. *hök*; Dan. *høg*, *høög*; W. *hebog*, named from *heb*, utterance.]

A name common to numerous species of birds, nearly allied to the falcons, having a crooked beak furnished with a cere at the base, a cloven tongue, and the head thick set with feathers. Most of the species are rapacious, feeding on birds or other small animals. Hawks were formerly trained for sport or catching small birds.

HAWK, *v. i.* To catch, or attempt to catch, birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose, and let loose on the prey; to practice falconry.

He that *hawks* at larks and sparrows. *Locke.*
A falconer Henry is, when Emma *hawks*. *Prior.*

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing; with *at*.

To *hawk at* flies. *Dryden.*

HAWK, *v. i.* [W. *hoçi*; Scot. *hawgh*. Qu. Chal. חכך, and *keck*, and *cough*. See Class Gk, No. 5, 29, 36.]

To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise; as, to *hawk* and spit. *Shak. Harvey.*

To hawk up, transitively; as, to *hawk up* phlegm.

HAWK, *n.* An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.

HAWK, *v. t.* [Qu. G. *hocken*, to take on the back; *höcken*, to higgle; *höcker*, a huckster; or the root of L. *auctio*, auction, a sale by outcry. The root of the latter probably signified, to cry out.]

To cry; to offer for sale by outcry in the street, or to sell by outcry; as, to *hawk* goods or pamphlets.

HAWKE, *n.* Among *plasterers*, a small board, with a handle on the under side, to hold mortar. *Buchanan.*

HAWK'ED, (hawkt,) *pp.* Offered for sale by outcry in the street.

2. *a.* Crooked; curving, like a hawk's bill.

HAWK'ER, *n.* One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street, a peddler. *Swift.*

2. A falconer. [Sax. *hafcere*.]

HAWK'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having a keen eye; discerning.

HAWK'-HEAD-ED, (-hed-ed,) *a.* Having a head like that of a hawk. *Dr. Warren.*

HAWK'ING, *ppr.* Catching wild birds by hawks.

2. Making an effort to discharge phlegm.

3. Offering for sale in the street by outcry.

HAWK'ING, *n.* The exercise of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

2. Making an effort to discharge phlegm.

3. Offering for sale in the streets by outcry.

HAWK'-MOTH, *n.* A very large moth, or butterfly, which moves from flower to flower with great rapidity and a loud, humming sound.

HAWK'-NŌS-ED, *a.* Having an aquiline nose. *Farrand.*

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HAWK'-WEED, *n.* The vulgar name of several species of plants, of the genera Hieracium, Crepis, Hyoseris, and Andryala.

HAWSE, (hawz,) *n.* [See HALSER.] The situation of the cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with two anchors from the bows, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow; as, the ship has a clear *hawse*, or a foul *hawse*. A *foul hawse*, is when the cables cross each other or are twisted together. *Mar. Dict.*

The word is also sometimes used to denote the little distance ahead of the vessel; as, to anchor in our *hawse*.

HAWSE'-HŌLE, *n.* A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship, through which a cable passes.

HAWSE'-PIECE, *n.* One of the foremost timbers of a ship, through which the hawse-hole is cut.

HAWS'ER, *n.* [See HALSER.] A small cable; or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

HAWS'ES. See HAWSE-HOLE.

HAW'THORN, *n.* [Sax. *hæg-thorn*, hedge-thorn; Sw. *hagtorn*; Dan. *hagetorn*; G. *hagedorn*; D. *haagedoorn*.]

A shrub or tree which bears the *haw*, of the genus Crataegus; the white-thorn. The hawthorn is much used for hedges, and for standards in gardens. It grows naturally in all parts of Europe. *Encyc.*

HAW'THORN-FLY, *n.* An insect so called. *Walton.*

HAY, *n.* [Sax. *heg*, *hig*; G. *heu*; D. *hooi*; Dan. *höe*; Sw. *hö*.]

Grass cut and dried for fodder; grass prepared for preservation. Make *hay* while the sun shines.

To dance the hay; to dance in a ring. *Donne.*

HAY, *v. t.* [G. *heuen*.]

To dry or cure grass for preservation.

HAY, *n.* [Sax. *hæg*.]

1. A hedge. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A net which incloses the haunt of an animal. *Harmer.*

HAY, *v. t.* To lay snares for rabbits. *Huloet.*

HAY'-BŌTE, *n.* Hedge-bote. In *English law*, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences. *Blackstone.*

HAY'COCK, *n.* A conical pile or heap of hay, in the field.

HAY'DEN-ITE, *n.* A mineral resembling chabasite, and perhaps identical with it. It occurs near Baltimore, in pale, yellowish-brown crystals, where it was discovered by Dr. Hayden.

HAY'ING, *n.* Haymaking; the getting in of hay. *Beaum. & Fl.*

HAY'-KNIFE, (-nīfe,) *n.* A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow.

HAY'-LOFT, *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay, particularly in a barn.

HAY'MAK-ER, *n.* One who cuts and dries grass for fodder.

HAY'MAK-ING, *n.* The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.

HAY'-MAR-KET, *n.* A place for the sale of hay.

HAY'MOW, *n.* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation.

HAY'RICK, *n.* A rick of hay; usually, a long pile for preservation in the open air.

HAY'STACK, *n.* A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation.

HAY'-STALK, *n.* A stalk of hay.

HAY'THORN, *n.* Hawthorn. *Scott.*

HAY'WARD, *n.* [Fr. *haie*, hedge, and *ward*, hedgeward.]

A person formerly appointed to guard the hedges, and hence to keep cattle from doing them injury. In *New England*, the *hayward* is a town officer, whose duty is to impound cattle, and particularly swine, which are found running at large in the highways, contrary to law.

HAZ'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *hasard*; probably from the root of L. *casus*, a fall, and *ard*, the common termination. But qu. the word in Italian is *azzardo*.]

1. Chance; accident; casualty; a fortuitous event; that which falls or comes suddenly or unexpectedly, the cause of which is unknown, or whose operation is unforeseen or unexpected.

I will stand the *hazard* of the die. *Shak.*

2. Danger; peril; risk. He encountered the enemy at the *hazard* of his reputation and life.

Men are led on from one stage of life to another, in a condition of the utmost *hazard*. *Rogers.*

3. A game at dice. *Swift.*

To run the hazard; to risk; to take the chance; to do or neglect to do something, when the consequences are not foreseen, and not within the powers of calculation.

HAZ'ARD, *v. t.* [Fr. *hasarder*.]

1. To expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to venture; to risk; as, to *hazard* life to save a friend; to *hazard* an estate on the throw of a die; to *hazard* salvation for temporal pleasure.

Men *hazard* nothing by a course of evangelical obedience. *J. Clarke.*

2. To venture to incur, or bring on; as, to *hazard* the loss of reputation.

HAZ'ARD, *v. i.* To try the chance; to adventure; to run the risk or danger.

Pause a day or two before you *hazard*. *Shak.*

HAZ'ARD-A-BLE, *a.* That is liable to hazard or chance. *Brown.*

HAZ'ARD-ED, *pp.* Put at risk or in danger; ventured.

HAZ'ARD-ER, *n.* One who ventures or puts at stake.

HAZ'ARD-ING, *ppr.* Exposing to danger or peril; venturing to bring on.

HAZ'ARD-OUS, *a.* Dangerous; that exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil; as, a *hazardous* attempt or experiment.

HAZ'ARD-OUS-LY, *adv.* With danger of loss or evil; with peril.

HAZ'ARD-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being attended with danger.

HAZ'ARD-RY, *n.* Rashness; temerity. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Gaming in general. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HAZE, *n.* [The primary sense of this word is probably, to mix, or to turn, stir, and make thick.]

Vapor which renders the air thick, but not as damp as in foggy weather.

HAZE, *v. i.* To be hazy, or thick with haze. [*A local word.*] *Ray.*

HAZE, *v. t.* [See HASE.] To urge, drive, harass, especially with labor; *used among sailors.* *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

HA'ZEL, (hā'zl,) *n.* [Sax. *hæsel*, a hat, or cap; *hæsl*, hazel; *hæsl-nutu*, hazel-nut; G. *hasel*; D. *hazelaar*; Dan. *hassel*, *hasselnöd*; Sw. *hassel*. By the Saxon, it appears that the word signifies a cap, and the name of the nut, a cap-nut.]

A shrub, of the genus Corylus, bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild farinaceous taste. *Encyc.*

HA'ZEL, (hā'zl,) *a.* Pertaining to the hazel, or like it; of a light-brown color like the hazel-nut.

HA'ZEL-EARTH, (hā'zl-erth,) *n.* A kind of red loam.

HA'ZEL-NUT, *n.* The nut or fruit of the hazel.

HA'ZEL-LY, *a.* Of the color of the hazel-nut; of a light brown. *Mortimer. Encyc.*

HA'ZI-NESS, *n.* The state of being hazy.

HA'ZY, *a.* [See HAZE.] Thick with vapor, but not as damp as in foggy weather; as, *hazy* weather; the *hazy* north. *Thomson. Totton.*

HE, pronoun of the third person; nom. *he*; poss. *his*; obj. *him*. [Sax. mas. *he*; fem. *heo*; neut. *hit*, now contracted to *it*, L. *id*, for *hid*. It seems to be a contracted word, for the L. is *hic*, and the Saxon accusative is sometimes *hig*. In English it has no plural, but it has in Saxon *hi*, *they*.]

1. A pronoun, a substitute for the third person, masculine gender, representing the man or male person named before.

Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and *he* shall rule over thee. —Gen. iii.

Thou shalt fear Jehovah thy God; *him* shalt thou serve.—Deut. x.

2. It often has reference to a person that is named in the subsequent part of the sentence. *He* is the man.

3. *He* is often used without reference to any particular person, and may be referred to any person indefinitely that answers the description. It is then synonymous with *any man*.

He that walketh with wise men shall be wise. — Prov. xiii.

4. *He*, when a substitute for *man*, in its general sense, expressing mankind, is of common gender, representing, like its antecedent, the whole human race.

My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that *he* also is flesh. — Gen. vi.

5. Man; a male.

I stand to answer thee, or any *he* the proudest of thy sort. *Shak.*

In this use of *he*, in the ludicrous style, the word has no variation of case. In the foregoing sentence, *he* is in the objective case, or position, and the word is to be considered as a noun.

6. *He* is sometimes prefixed to the names of animals to designate the male kind; as, a *he-goat*, a *he-bear*. In such cases, *he* is to be considered as an adjective, or the two words as forming a compound.

HEAD, (hed,) *n.* [Sax. *heafod*, *hefed*, *heafd*; D. *hoofd*; Dan. *hoved*; Sw. *hufvud*; G. *haupt*. This word is a participle of the Sax. *heafan*, *hefan*, to *heave*, pret. *hof*, hove; G. *heben*, *hob*, &c. *Heafod*, heaved, the elevated part, the top. Class Gb.]

1. The uppermost part of the human body, or the foremost part of the body of prone and creeping animals. This part of the human body contains the organs of hearing, seeing, tasting, and smelling; it contains also the brain, which is supposed to be the sent of the intellectual powers, and of sensation. Hence the *head* is the chief or most important part, and is used for the whole person, in the phrase, Let the evil fall on my *head*.

2. An animal; an individual; as, the tax was raised by a certain rate per *head*. And we use the singular number to express many. The herd contains twenty *head* of oxen.

Thirty thousand *head* of swine. *Addison.*

3. A chief; a principal person: a leader; a commander; one who has the first rank or place, and to whom others are subordinate; as, the *head* of an army; the *head* of a sect or party. *Eph.* v.

4. The first place; the place of honor, or of command. The lord mayor sat at the *head* of the table. The general marched at the *head* of his troops.

5. Countenance; presence; in the phrases, to hide the *head*, to show the *head*.

6. Understanding; faculties of the mind; sometimes in a ludicrous sense; as, a man has a good *head*, or a strong *head*. These men laid their *heads* together to form the scheme. Never trouble your *head* about this affair. So we say, to beat the *head*; to break the *head*; that is, to study hard, to exercise the understanding or mental faculties.

7. Face; front; fore part.

The ravishers turn *head*, the fight renews. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

8. Resistance; successful opposition; in the phrase, to *make head against*; that is, to advance, or resist with success.

9. Spontaneous will or resolution; in the phrases, *of his own head*, *on their own head*. But *of* is more usual than *on*.

10. State of a deer's horns by which his age is known. The buck is called, the fifth year, a buck of the first *head*. *Shak.*

11. The top of a thing, especially when larger than the rest of the thing; as, the *head* of a spear; the *head* of a cabbage; the *head* of a nail; the *head* of a mast.

12. The fore part of a thing, as the *head* of a ship, which includes the bows on both sides; also, the ornamental figure or image erected on or before the stem of a ship. *Encyc.*

13. The blade or cutting part of an ax, distinct from the helve.

14. A rounded mass of foam which rises on a pot of beer, &c. *Mortimer.*

15. The upper part of a bed or bedstead.

16. The brain.

They turn their *heads* to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

17. The dress of the head; as, a laced *head*. [*Unusual.*] *Swift.*

18. The principal source of a stream; as, the *head* of the Nile.

19. Altitude of water in ponds, as applicable to the driving of mill-wheels. The mill has a good *head* of water.

20. Topic of discourse; chief point or subject; a summary; as, the *heads* of a discourse or treatise.

21. Crisis; pitch; hight. The disease has grown to such a *head* as to threaten life.

22. Influence; force; strength; pitch. The sedition got to such a *head* as not to be easily quelled.

23. Body; conflux. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Spenser.*

24. Power; armed force.

My lord, my lord, the French have gathered *head*. *Shak.*

25. Liberty; freedom from restraint; as, to give a horse the *head*. Hence,

26. License; freedom from check, control, or restraint. Children should not have their *heads*.

He has too long given his unruly passions the *head*. *South.*

27. The hair of the head; as, a *head* of hair.

28. The top of corn or other plant; the part on which the seed grows.

29. The end, or the boards that form the end; as, the *head* of a cask.

30. The part most remote from the mouth or opening into the sea; as, the *head* of a bay, gulf, or creek.

31. The matured part of an ulcer or boil; hence, to *come to a head*, is to suppurate.

Head and ears; a phrase denoting the whole person, especially when referring to immersion. He plunged *head and ears* into the water. He was *head and ears* in debt, that is, completely overwhelmed.

Head and shoulders; by force; violently; as, to drag one *head and shoulders*.

They bring in every figure of speech, *head and shoulders*. *Felton.*

Head or tail, or *neither head nor tail*; a phrase denoting uncertainty; not reducible to certainty. *Burke.*

Head, as an adj. or in composition, chief; principal; as, a *head* workman.

By the head, in *seamen's language*, denotes the state of a ship laden too deeply at the fore-end.

HEAD, (hed,) *v. t.* To lead; to direct; to act as leader to; as, to *head* an army; to *head* an expedition; to *head* a riot.

2. To behead; to decapitate. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

3. To form a head to; to fit or furnish with a head; as, to *head* a nail.

4. To cut off the head; to lop; as, to *head* trees.

5. To go in front of; to get into the front in order to stop; as, to *head* a drove of cattle. Hence, *figuratively*, to *head* a person, is to check or restrain him.

6. To set on the head; as, to *head* a cask.

7. To oppose; to veer round, and blow in opposition to the course of a ship; as, the wind *heads* us.

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HEAD, (hed,) *v. i.* To originate; to spring; to have its source, as a river.

A broad river, that *heads* in the great Blue Ridge of mountains. *Adair.*

2. To be directed; as, how does the ship *head*?

3. To form a head; as, the cabbages *head* early.

HEAD'ĀCHE, (hed'āke,) *n.* Pain in the head.

HEAD'BAND, (hed'band,) *n.* A fillet; a band for the head; also, the band at each end of a book. *Is.* iii.

HEAD'BŌR-ŌUGH, (hed'bur-ro,) *n.* *In England*, formerly, the chief of a frank pledge, tithing, or decennary, consisting of ten families; called, in some counties, *bors-holder*, that is, *borough's elder*, and sometimes *tithingman*. *Blackstone.*

HEAD'-DRESS, (hed'dress,) *n.* The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head. *Pope. Addison.*

2. The crest or tuft of feathers on a fowl's head. *Addison.*

HEAD'ED, (hed'ed,) *pp.* Led; directed; furnished with a head; having a top. This is used in composition as an adjective; as, clear-*headed*, long-*headed*, thick-*headed*, &c.

HEAD'ER, (hed'er,) *n.* One who heads nails or pins.

2. One who leads a mob or party.

3. A brick or stone laid with its shorter face or head in the surface of the wall. *Gwilt.*

HEAD'FAST', (hed'fäst',) *n.* A rope at the head of a ship to fasten it to a wharf or other fixed object. *Totten.*

HEAD'-FIRST', (hed'furst',) *adv.* With the head foremost.

HEAD'-GAR-GLE, (hed'gär-gl;) *n.* A disease of cattle. *Mortimer.*

HEAD'-GĒAR, (hed'geer,) *n.* Covering or ornament of the head. *Burton.*

HEAD'I-LY, (hed'e-ly,) *adv.* Rashly; hastily.

HEAD'I-NESS, (hed'e-ness,) *n.* [See HEADY.] Rashness; precipitation; a disposition to rush forward without due deliberation or prudence. *Spenser.*

2. Stubbornness; obstinacy.

HEAD'ING, (hed'ing,) *n.* That which stands at the head; title; as, the *heading* of a paper.

2. Materials for the heads of casks.

HEAD'LAND, (hed'land,) *n.* A cape; a promontory; a point of land projecting from the shore into the sea, or other expanse of water.

2. A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence.

HEAD'LESS, (hed'less,) *a.* Having no head; beheaded; as, a *headless* body, neck, or carcase. *Spenser.*

2. Destitute of a chief or leader. *Raleigh.*

3. Destitute of understanding or prudence; *rash*; obstinate. *Spenser.*

HEAD'LONG, (hed'long,) *adv.* With the head foremost; as, to fall *headlong*. *Dryden.*

2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation.

He hurries *headlong* to his fate. *Dryden.*

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

HEAD'LONG, (hed'long,) *a.* Steep; precipitous. *Milton.*

2. Rash; precipitate; as, *headlong* folly.

HEAD'-LUG-GED, *a.* Dragged by the head. *Shak.*

HEAD'-MĀIN, *n.* The main ditch by which water is drawn from a river, &c., for irrigation, to be distributed through smaller channels. *Loudon.*

HEAD'-MAN, (hed'man,) *n.* A chief; a leader.

HEAD'MŌLD-SHOT, *n.* A disease in children, in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal, ride, that is, when their edges shoot over one another, and are so close locked as to compress the brain, often occasioning convulsions and death. *Encyc.*

HEAD'-MŌN-EY, (hed'mun-ny,) *n.* A capitation-tax. *Milton.*

HEAD'MŌST, (hed'mōst,) *a.* Most advanced; most forward; first in a line or order of progression; as, the *headmost* ship in a fleet.

HEAD'-PAN, (hed'pan,) *n.* The brain-pan. [*Not in use.*]

HEAD'-PENCE, (hed'pens,) *n.* A poll-tax. [*Obs.*]

HEAD'-PIĒCE, (hed'pēse,) *n.* Armor for the head; a helmet; a morion. *Sidney. Dryden.*

2. Understanding; force of mind. [*Not common.*] *Prideaux.*

HEAD'-QUART'ERS, *n. pl.* The quarters or place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army.

2. The residence of any chief, or place from which orders are issued.

HEAD'-RŌPE, (hed'rōpe,) *n.* That part of a bolt-rope which is sewed to the upper edge or head of the principal sails. *Totten.*

HEAD'-SAIL, (hed'sāle,) *n.* The general name for all those sails of a vessel which are set forward of the foremast. *Totten.*

HEAD'-SĒA, (hed'see,) *n.* Waves that meet the head of a ship, or roll against her course. *Totten.*

HEAD'-SHAKE, (hed'shāke,) *n.* A significant shake of the head. *Shak.*

HEAD'SHIP, (hed'ship,) *n.* Authority; chief place. *Hales.*

HEADS'MAN, (hedz'man,) *n.* One that cuts off heads; an executioner. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

HEAD'SPRING, (hed'spring,) *n.* Fountain; source; origin.

HEAD'STALL, (hed'stawl,) *n.* That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.

HEAD'-STŌNE, (hed'stōne,) *n.* The principal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner stone. *Psalms.*

2. The stone at the head of a grave.

HEAD'STRONG, (hed'strong,) *a.* Violent; obstinate; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way; bent on pursuing his own will; not easily restrained.

Now let the *headstrong* boy my will control. *Dryden.*

2. Directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy; as, a *headstrong* course. *Dryden.*

HEAD'STRONG-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy. [*Not in use.*] *Gayton.*

HEAD'-TIRE, (hed'tīre,) *n.* Dress or attire for the head. 1 *Esdras* iii.

HEAD'WAY, (hed'wā,) *n.* The motion of an advancing ship. A ship makes *headway*, when she advances, as from a state of rest.

HEAD'-WIND, (hed'wind,) *n.* A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course.

HEAD'-WŌRK, *n.* Mental or intellectual labor.

2. An ornament for the key-stone of an arch. *Gwilt.*

HEAD'-WŌRK'MAN, *n.* The chief workman of a party; a foreman in a manufactory. *Swift.*

HEAD'Y, (hed'y,) *a.* [See HEAD.] Rash; hasty; precipitate; violent; disposed to rush forward in an enterprise without thought or deliberation; hurried on by will or passion; ungovernable.

All the talent required, is to be *heady*, to be violent on one side or the other. *Temple.*

2. Apt to affect the head; inflaming; intoxicating; strong; as, spirituous liquors. Champagne is a *heady* wine.

3. Violent; impetuous; as, a *heady* current. [*Not usual.*] *Shak.*

HĒAL, *v. t.* [Sax. *hælan*, *helan*, *gehelan*, to heal, and to conceal, L. *celo*; Goth. *hailyan*, to heal; G. *heilen*; D. *heelen*; Sw. *hela*; Dan. *heeler*; from *hal*, *heil*, *hæl*, *hel*, whole, sound, allied to *hold* and *holy*. Heb. כָּלַל, כָּלַל, Ch. כְּלָא, to be whole or entire, *all*. The primary sense of the root is, to press, strain, extend; hence, to *hold*, to shut, inclose, conceal, to embrace the whole. To *heal* is to make *whole*, *hale*, sound, and to *conceal* is to hold, or keep close.]

1. To cure of a disease or wound, and restore to soundness, or to that state of body in which the natural functions are regularly performed; as, to *heal* the sick.

Speak, and my servant shall be *healed*. — Matt. viii.

2. To cure; to remove or subdue; as, to *heal* a disease.

3. To cause to cicatrize; as, to *heal* a sore or wound.

4. To restore to soundness; as, to *heal* a wounded limb.

5. To restore purity to; to remove feculence or foreign matter.

Thus saith the Lord, I have *healed* these waters. — 2 Kings ii.

6. To remove, as differences or dissension; to reconcile, as parties at variance; as, to *heal* a breach or difference.

7. In *Scripture*, to forgive; to cure moral disease, and restore soundness.

I will *heal* their backsliding. — Hos. xiv.

8. To purify from corruptions, redress grievances, and restore to prosperity. *Jer.* xiv.

9. To cover, as a roof with tiles, slate, lead, &c. [Sax. *helan*.] *Encyc.*

HĒAL, *v. i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state; as, the limb *heals*, or the wound *heals*: sometimes with *up* or *over*; it will *heal up* or *over*.

HĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be healed. *Sherwood.*

HĒALDS, *n. pl.* The harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom. *Ure.*

HĒAL'ED, *pp.* Restored to a sound state.

HĒAL'ER, *n.* He or that which cures, or restores to soundness.

HĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Curing; restoring to a sound state.

2. *a.* Tending to cure; mild; mollifying.

HĒAL'ING, *n.* The act or process by which a cure is effected.

2. The act of covering. [*Obs.*]

HĒAL'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to cure.

HEALTH, (helth,) *n.* [from *heal*.] That state of an animal or living body, in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which they all perform freely their natural functions. In this state, the animal feels no pain. This word is also adapted to plants.

Though *health* may be enjoyed without gratitude, it can not be sported with without loss, or regained by courage. *Buckminster.*

2. Sound state of the mind; natural vigor of faculties. *Bacon.*

3. Sound state of the mind, *in a moral sense*; purity; goodness.

There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer.*

4. Salvation or divine favor, or grace which cheers God's people. *Ps.* xliii.

5. Wish of health and happiness; *used in drinking*. "Come love and *health* to all;" an elliptical phrase, for, I wish *health* to you.

HEALTH'FUL, (helth'fụl,) *a.* Being in a sound state, as a living or organized being; having the parts or organs entire, and their functions in a free, active, and undisturbed operation; free from disease. We speak of a *healthful* body, a *healthful* person, a *healthful* plant.

2. Serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious; as, a *healthful* air or climate; a *healthful* diet.

3. Indicating health or soundness; as, a *healthful* condition

4. Salutary; promoting spiritual health. *Common Prayer.*

5. Well-disposed; favorable.

A *healthful* ear to hear. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

HEALTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In health; wholesomely.

HEALTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* A state of being well; a state in which the parts of a living body are sound, and regularly perform their functions.

2. Wholesomeness; salubrity; state or qualities that promote health; as, the *healthfulness* of the air, or of climate, or of diet, or of exercises.

HEALTH'I-LY, *adv.* [See HEALTH.] Without disease.

HEALTH'I-NESS, *n.* The state of health; soundness; freedom from disease; as, the *healthiness* of an animal or plant.

HEALTH'LESS, (helth-,) *a.* Infirm; sickly.

2. Not conducive to health. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

HEALTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being healthless.

HEALTH'SŌME, (helth'sum,) *a.* Wholesome. *Shak.*

HEALTH'Y, *a.* Being in a sound state; enjoying health; hale; sound; as, a *healthy* body or constitution.

2. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious; as, a *healthy* exercise; a *healthy* climate; *healthy* recreations. *Locke.*

HĒAM, *n.* In beasts, the same as after-birth in women. *Johnson.*

HĒAP, *n.* [Sax. *heap*, *heop*; D. *hoop*; G. *haufe*: Sw. *hop*; Dan. *hob*; Russ. *kupa*; W. *cub*, a heap, what is put together, a bundle, a *cube*. See Class Gb, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.]

1. A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body, so as to form an elevation; as, a *heap* of earth or stones.

Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rise. *Dryden.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a cluster; *applied to living persons.* [*Inelegant, and not in use.*] *Bacon. Dryden.*

3. A mass of ruins.

Thou hast made of a city a *heap*. — Is. xxv.

HĒAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *heapian*; Sw. *hopa*; G. *häufen*; D. *hoopen*.]

1. To throw or lay in a heap; to pile; as, to *heap* stones; often with *up*; as, to *heap up* earth; or with *on*; as, to *heap on* wood or coal.

2. To amass; to accumulate; to lay up; to collect in great quantity; with *up*; as, to *heap up* treasures.

Though the wicked *heap up* silver as the dust. — Job xxvii.

3. To add something else, in large quantities. *Shak.*

4. To pile; to add till the mass takes a roundish form, or till it rises above the measure; as, to *heap* any thing in measuring.

HĒAP'ED, (heept,) *pp.* Piled; amassed; accumulated.

HĒAP'ER, *n.* One who heaps, piles, or amasses.

HĒAP'ING, *ppr.* Piling; collecting into a mass.

HĒAP'Y, *a.* Lying in heaps; as, *heapy* rubbish. *Gay.*

HĒAR, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* HEARD, but more correctly HEARED. [Sax. *heoran*, *hyran*; G. *hören*; D. *hooren*; Dan. *hörer*; Sw. *höra*. It seems to be from *ear*, L. *auris*, or from the same root. So L. *audio* seems to be connected with Gr. οὖς. The sense is probably, to lend the ear, to turn or incline the ear, and *ear* is probably a shoot or extremity.]

1. To perceive by the ear; to feel an impression of sound by the proper organs; as, to *hear* sound; to *hear* a voice; to *hear* words.

2. To give audience or allowance to speak.

He sent for Paul and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ. — Acts xxiv.

3. To attend; to listen; to obey.

To-day, if ye will *hear* his voice, harden not your heart. — Ps. xcv.

4. To attend favorably; to regard.

They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking. — Matt. vi.

5. To grant an answer to prayer.

I love the Lord, because he hath *heard* my voice. — Ps. cxvi.

6. To attend to the facts, evidence, and arguments, in a cause between parties; to try in a court of law or equity. The cause was *heard* and determined at the last term; or, it was *heard* at the last term, and will be determined at the next. So 2 *Sam.* xv.

7. To acknowledge a title; *a Latin phrase.*

Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth. *Prior.*

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8. To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; as, what minister do you *hear?* [*A colloquial use of the word.*]

9. To learn.

I speak to the world those things which I have *heard* of him. — John viii.

10. To approve and embrace.

They speak of the world, and the world *heareth* them. — 1 John iv.

To hear a bird sing; to receive private communication. *Shak.*

HĒAR, *v. i.* To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. He is deaf, he can not *hear.*

2. To listen; to hearken; to attend. He *hears* with solicitude.

3. To be told; to receive by report.

I *hear* there are divisions among you, and I partly believe it. — 1 Cor. xi.

HEARD, (herd,) *pret.* and *pp.* of HEAR. Perceived by the ear.

HĒAR'ER, *n.* One who hears; one who attends to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.

HĒAR'ING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the ear, as sound.

2. Listening to; attending to; obeying; observing what is commanded.

3. Attending to witnesses or advocates in a judicial trial; trying.

HĒAR'ING, *n.* The faculty or sense by which sound is perceived.

2. Audience; attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard. I waited on the minister, but could not obtain a *hearing.*

3. Judicial trial; attention to the facts, testimony, and arguments, in a cause between parties, with a view to a just decision.

4. The act of perceiving sound; sensation or perception of sound.

I have heard of thee by the *hearing* of the ear. — Job xlii.
And to the others he said in my *hearing.* — Ezek. ix.

5. Reach of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard. He was not within *hearing.*

HEARK'EN, (härk'n,) *v. i.* [Sax. *heorcnian, hyrcnian;* G. *horchen.*]

1. To listen; to lend the ear; to attend to what is uttered, with eagerness or curiosity.

The furies *hearken,* and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden.*

2. To attend; to regard; to give heed to what is uttered; to observe or obey.

Hearken, O Israel, to the statutes and the judgments which I teach you. — Deut. iv.

3. To listen; to attend; to grant or comply with.

Hearken thou to the supplication of thy servant. — 1 Kings viii.

HEARK'EN, (härk'n,) *v. t.* To hear by listening. [*Little used.*]

HEARK'EN-ED, (härk'nd,) *pp.* Heard by listening.

HEARK'EN-ER, (härk'n-er,) *n.* A listener; one who hearkens.

HEARK'EN-ING, (härk'n-ing,) *ppr.* Listening; attending; observing.

HEAR'SAL, for REHEARSAL. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

HEAR'SAY, *n.* [*hear* and *say.*] Report; rumor; fame; common talk. He affirms without any authority except *hearsay;* the account we have depends on *hearsay.* It is sometimes used as an adjective; as, *hearsay* evidence.

HEARSE, (herse,) *n.* [See HERSE.] A temporary monument set over a grave. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. An ornamented car in which the bodies of the great were carried to the cemetery. [*Obs.*] Hence,

3. A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave. [See HERSE.]

4. A hind in the second year of her age. *Encyc.*

HEARSE, (herse,) *v. t.* To inclose in a hearse; to bury. *Shak.*

HEARSE'-CLOTH, (herse'kloth,) *n.* A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse. *Sanderson.*

HEARSE'-LIKE, (herse'like,) *a.* Suitable to a funeral.

HEART, (härt,) *n.* [Sax. *heort;* G. *herz;* D. *hart;* Sw. *hierta;* Dan. *hierte;* Gr. καρδία; Sans. *herda.* I know not the primary sense, nor whether it is from the root of κειρ, L. *cor, cordis,* and allied to Eng. *core,* or named from motion, pulsation.]

1. A muscular viscus, which is the primary organ of the blood's motion in an animal body, situated in the thorax. From this organ all the arteries arise, and in it all the veins terminate. By its alternate dilatation and contraction, the blood is received from the veins, and returned through the arteries, by which means the circulation is carried on, and life preserved.

2. The inner part of any thing; the middle part or interior; as, the *heart* of a country, kingdom, or empire; the *heart* of a town; the *heart* of a tree.

3. That which has the shape or form of a heart.

4. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part. *Bacon.*

5. The seat of the affections and passions, as of love, joy, grief, enmity, courage, pleasure, &c.

The *heart* is deceitful above all things. Every imagination of the thoughts of the *heart* is evil continually. We read of an honest and good *heart,* and an evil *heart* of unbelief, a willing *heart,* a heavy *heart,* sorrow of *heart,* a hard *heart,* a proud *heart,* a pure *heart.* The *heart* faints in adversity, or under discouragement, that is, courage fails; the *heart* is deceived, enlarged, reproved, lifted up, fixed, established, moved, &c. *Scripture.*

6. By *a metonymy, heart* is used for an affection or passion, and particularly for love.

The king's *heart* was toward Absalom. — 2 Sam. xiv.

7. The seat of the understanding; as, an understanding *heart.* We read of men wise in *heart,* and slow of *heart.* *Scripture.*

8. The seat of the will; hence, secret purposes, intentions, or designs. There are many devices in a man's *heart.* The *heart* of kings is unsearchable. The Lord tries and searches the *heart.* David had it in his *heart* to build a house of rest for the ark. *Scripture.*

Sometimes *heart* is used for the will, or determined purpose.

The *heart* of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil. — Eccles. viii.

9. Person; character; *used with respect to courage or kindness.*

Cheerly, my *hearts.* *Shak.*

10. Courage; spirit; as, to take *heart;* to give *heart;* to recover *heart.* *Spenser. Temple. Milton.*

11. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.

Michal saw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her *heart.* — 2 Sam. vi.

12. Disposition of mind.

He had a *heart* to do well. *Sidney.*

13. Secret meaning; real intention.

And then show you the *heart* of my message. *Shak.*

14. Conscience, or sense of good or ill.

Every man's *heart* and conscience — doth either like or disallow it. *Hooker.*

15. Strength; power of producing; vigor; fertility. Keep the land in *heart.*

That the spent earth may gather *heart* again. *Dryden.*

16. The utmost degree.

This gay charm — hath beguiled me
To the very *heart* of loss. *Shak.*

To get or *learn by heart;* to commit to memory; to learn so perfectly as to be able to repeat without a copy.

To take to heart: to be much affected; also, to be zealous, ardent, or solicitous, about a thing; to have concern.

To lay to heart, is used nearly in the sense of the foregoing.

To set the heart on: to fix the desires on; to be very desirous of obtaining or keeping; to be very fond of.

To set the heart at rest; to make one's self quiet; to be tranquil or easy in mind.

To find in the heart; to be willing or disposed.

I *find it in my heart* to ask your pardon. *Sidney.*

For my heart; for tenderness or affection. I could not *for my heart* refuse his request.

Or this phrase may signify, for my life; if my life was at stake.

I could not get him *for my heart* to do it. *Shak.*

To speak to one's heart; in *Scripture,* to speak kindly to; to comfort; to encourage.

To have in the heart; to purpose; to have design or intention.

A *hard heart;* cruelty; want of sensibility.

HEART, *v. i.* To encourage. [*Not much used.*] *Pridcaux.*

HEART'-ACHE, (härt'āke,) *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind. *Shak.*

HEART'-AF-FECT'ING, *a.* Affecting the heart.

HEART'-AL-LŌR'ING, *a.* Suited to allure the affections. *Parnell.*

HEART'-AP-PALL'ING, *a.* Dismaying the heart.

HEART'-BREĀK, *n.* Overwhelming sorrow or grief. *Shak.*

HEART'-BREĀK-ER, *n.* A lady's curl; a love-lock.

HEART'-BREĀK-ING, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with grief or sorrow. *Spenser.*

HEART'-BREĀK-ING, *n.* Overpowering grief; deep affliction. *Hakewill.*

HEART'-BRED, *a.* Bred in the heart. *Crashaw.*

HEART'-BRŌK-EN, *a.* Deeply afflicted or grieved.

HEART'-BUR-I-ED, (-ber'rid,) *a.* Deeply immersed. *Young.*

HEART'-BURN, *n.* Cardialgy; a disease or affection of the stomach, attended with a sensation of heat and uneasiness.

HEART'-BURN-ED, *a.* Having the heart inflamed. *Shak.*

HEART'-BURN-ING, *a.* Causing discontent. *Middleton.*

HEART'-BURN-ING, *n.* Heart-burn, which see.

2. Discontent; secret enmity. *Swift.*

HEART'-CHILL-ED, (härt'child,) *a.* Having the heart chilled. *Shenstone.*

HEART'-CON-SŪM'ING, *a.* Destroying peace of mind.

HEART'-COR-RŌD'ING, *a.* Preying on the heart.

HEART'-DĒAR, *a.* Sincerely beloved. *Shak.*

HEART'-DEEP, *a.* Rooted in the heart. *Herbert.*

HEART'-DIS-COUR'AG-ING, *a.* [See COURAGE.] Depressing the spirits. *South.*

HEART'-EASE, *n.* Quiet; tranquillity of mind. *Shak.*

HEART'-ĒAS-ING, *a.* Giving quiet to the mind. *Milton.*

HEART'-ĒAT-ING, *a.* Preying on the heart. *Burton.*

HEART'-EN-LIV'EN-ING, *a.* Enlivening the heart.

HEART'-EX-PAND'ING, *a.* Enlarging the heart; opening the feelings. *Thomson.*

HEART'-FELT, *a.* Deeply felt; deeply affecting, either as joy or sorrow.

HEART'-GRIEF, *n.* Affliction of the heart. *Milton.*

HEART'-GRIND-ING, *a.* Grinding the heart. *Mrs. Butler.*

HEART'-HARD-EN-ED, *a.* Obdurate; impenitent; unfeeling. *Harmer.*

HEART'-HARD-EN-ING, *a.* Rendering cruel or obdurate. *Shak.*

HEART'-HEAV'I-NESS, (-hev'e-nes,) *n.* Depression of spirits. *Shak.*

HEART'-HUM-BLED, *a.* Humbled in heart. *Moore.*

HEART'I-ER, *a.* More hearty.

HEART'I-EST, *a.* Most hearty.

HEART'LET, *n.* A little heart.

HEART'-OF-FEND'ING, *a.* Wounding the heart. *Shak.*

HEART'-PAIN-ING, *a.* Giving pain to the heart.

HEART'-PĒA, *n.* A plant, heart-seed, which see. *Miller.*

HEART'-PIERC-ING, *a.* Piercing the heart.

HEART'-PŪ'RI-FY-ING, *a.* Purifying the heart.

HEART'-QUELL-ING, *a.* Conquering the affection. *Spenser.*

HEART'-REND-ING, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive. *Waller.*

HEART'-RIS-ING, *n.* A rising of the heart; opposition.

HEART'-ROB-BING, *a.* Depriving of thought; ecstatic. *Spenser.*

2. Stealing the heart; winning. *Spenser.*

HEART'S'-BLŌOD, HEART'-BLŌOD, (-blud,) *n.* The blood of the heart; life; essence. *Shak.*

HEART'S'-EASE, *n.* A plant; a species of Viola or violet; also, a species of Polygonum.

HEART'-SEARCH-ING, (-serch-ing,) *a.* Searching the secret thoughts and purposes.

HEART'-SEED, *n.* A climbing plant, of the genus Cardiospermum, having round seeds which are marked with a spot like a heart. *Loudon.*

HEART'-SHAP-ED, *a.* Having the shape of a heart.

HEART'-SICK, *a.* Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply afflicted or depressed.

HEART'-SICK'EN-ING, *a.* Sickening the heart. *E. Everett.*

HEART'SŌME, *a.* Merry; cheerful; lively. [*Scottish.*]

HEART'-SŌRE, *n.* That which pains the heart. *Spenser.*

HEART'-SŌRE, *a.* Deeply wounded. *Shak.*

HEART'-SOR'RŌW-ING, *a.* Sorrowing deeply in heart. *Shak.*

HEART'-STIR-RING, *a.* Moving the heart.

HEART'-STRIKE, *v. t.* To affect at heart. *B. Jonson.*

HEART'-STRING, *n.* A hypothetical nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart. *Shak. Taylor.*

HEART'-STRUCK, *a.* Driven to the heart; infixed in the mind.

2. Shocked with fear; dismayed. *Milton.*

HEART'-SWELL-ING, *a.* Rankling in the heart. *Spenser.*

HEART'-THRILL-ING, *a.* Thrilling the heart.

HEART'-TOUCH-ING, *a.* Affecting the heart.

HEART'-WHEEL, *n.* The name of a well-known mechanical contrivance, (an elliptical wheel for converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear one,) common in cotton-mills. *Brande.*

HEART'-WHŌLE, (-hōle,) *a.* [See WHOLE.] Not affected with love; not in love, or not deeply affected.

2. Having unbroken spirits, or good courage.

HEART'-WOOD, *n.* The hard, central part of the trunk of a tree, differing in color from the outer layers. *Brande. Lindley.*

HEART'-WOUND-ED, *a.* Wounded with love or grief; deeply affected with some passion. *Pope.*

HEART'-WOUND-ING, *a.* Piercing with grief. *Rowe.*

HEART'ED, *a.* Taken to heart. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. Composed of hearts. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. Laid up in the heart. *Shak.*

This word is chiefly used in composition; as, hard-*hearted,* faint-*hearted,* stout-*hearted,* &c.

HEART'EN, (härt'n,) *v. t.* To encourage; to animate; to incite or stimulate courage. *Sidney.*

2. To restore fertility or strength to; as, to *hearten* land. [*Little used.*] *May.*

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HEART'EN-ER, (härt'n-er,) *n.* He or that which gives courage or animation. *Brown.*

HĒARTH, (härth; *hearth* is sanctioned by no recent orthoëpist;) *n.* [Sax. *heorth;* G. *herd;* Dan. *haard;* Sw. *hård.* Qu. its connection with *earth,* which must have been the primitive *hearth.*]

1. A pavement or floor of brick or stone in a chimney, on which a fire is made, and from which there is a passage for the smoke to ascend.

2. *Figuratively,* the house itself, as the abode of comfort to its inmates and of hospitality to strangers. *Smart.*

HEARTH'-MŌN-EY, } *n.* A tax on hearths.
HEARTH'-PEN-NY, } *Blackstone.*

HEARTH'-STŌNE, *n.* Stone forming the hearth; fireside.

HEART'I-LY, *adv.* [from *hearty.*] From the heart; with all the heart; with sincerity; really.

I heartily forgive them. *Shak.*

2. With zeal; actively; vigorously. He *heartily* assisted the prince.

3. With eagerness; freely; largely; as, to eat *heartily.*

HEART'I-NESS, *n.* Sincerity; zeal; ardor; earnestness.

2. Eagerness of appetite.

HEART'LESS, *a.* Without courage; spiritless; faint-hearted.

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground. *Dryden.*

2. Without feeling or affection.

HEART'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without courage or spirit; faintly; timidly; feebly.

2. Without feeling or affection.

HEART'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind; feebleness. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Destitution of feeling or affection.

HEART'Y, *a.* Having the heart engaged in any thing; sincere; warm; zealous; as, to be *hearty* in support of government.

2. Proceeding from the heart; sincere; warm; as, a *hearty* welcome.

3. Being full of health; sound; strong; healthy; as, a *hearty* man.

4. Strong; durable; as, *hearty* timber. [*Not used in America.*] *Wotton.*

5. Having a keen appetite; eating much; as, a *hearty* eater.

6. Strong; nourishing; as, *hearty* food.

HEART'Y-HALE, *a.* Good for the heart. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HEAT, *n.* [Sax. *heat, hæt;* D. *hitte;* G. *hitze;* Sw. *hetta;* D. *hede;* L. *æstus,* for *hæstus,* or *cæstus.* See the verb.]

1. Heat, as a cause of sensation, is considered by some to be the result of the vibration of elastic *media,* by others as a subtile fluid, contained in a greater or less degree in all bodies. In *modern chemistry,* it is called *caloric.* It expands all bodies in different proportions, and is the cause of fluidity and evaporation. A certain degree of it is also essential to animal and vegetable life. Heat is *latent,* when so combined with other matter as not to be perceptible. It is *sensible,* when it is evolved and perceptible. *Lavoisier. Encyc.*

2. Heat, as a sensation, is the effect produced on the sentient organs of animals, by the passage of caloric, disengaged from surrounding bodies, to the organs. When we touch or approach a hot body, the caloric or heat passes *from* that body *to* our organs of feeling, and gives the sensation of heat. On the contrary, when we touch a cold body, the caloric passes *from* the hand to that body, and causes a sensation of cold. *Lavoisier.*

Note. — This theory of heat seems not to be fully settled.

3. Hot air; hot weather; as, the *heat* of the tropical climates.

4. Any accumulation or concentration of the matter of heat or caloric; as, the *heat* of the body; the *heat* of a furnace; a red *heat;* a white *heat;* a welding *heat.*

5. The greatest accumulation of heat, or the time of such accumulation; as, in the *heat* of the day.

6. The state of being once heated or hot. Give the iron another *heat.*

7. A violent action unintermitted; a single effort.

Many causes are required for refreshment between the *heats.* *Dryden.*

8. A single effort in running; a course at a race. Hector won at the first *heat.*

9. Redness of the face; flush. *Addison.*

10. Animal excitement; violent action or agitation of the system. The body is all in a *heat.*

11. Utmost violence; rage; vehemence; as, the *heat* of battle.

12. Violence; ardor; as, the *heat* of party.

13. Agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation; as, the *heat* of passion.

14. Ardor; fervency; animation in thought or discourse.

With all the strength and *heat* of eloquence. *Addison.*

15. Fermentation.

HEAT, *v. t.* [Sax. *hatan,* to call, to order, command, or promise; *gehatan,* to call, to promise, to grow warm; *hætan,* to heat, to command, to call; *gehætan,* to promise; *hæse,* order, command; *bchæs,* a vow; *behætan,* to vow; *onhætan,* to heat, to inflame; *hatian,* to heat, to be hot, to boil, to *hate; hæt, heat,* heat; *hat,* hot; *hate,* hatred, hate; L. *odi, osus,* for *hodi, hosus;* Goth. *hatyan,* to hate; *haitan, gahaitan,* to call, to command, to vow or promise; G. *heiss,* hot; *heissen,* to call; *heitzen,* to heat; *hitze,* heat, ardor, vehemence; *gcheiss,* command; *verheissen,* to promise; *hass,* hate; *hassen,* to hate; D. *heet,* hot, eager, hasty; *hitte,* heat, *heeten,* to heat, to name or call, to be called, to command; *haat,* hate; *haaten,* to hate; *verhitten,* to inflame; Sw. *het,* hot; *hetta,* heat, passion; *hetta,* to be hot, to glow; *heta,* to be called or named; *hat,* hate, hatred; *hata,* to hate; Dan. *heed,* hot; *hede,* heat, ardor; *heder,* to heat, to be called or named; *had,* hate; *hader,* to hate. With these words coincides the L. *æstus,* for *hæstus,* heat, tide, Gr. $\alpha\iota\theta\omega$, to burn, and the English *haste* and *hoist* are probably of the same family. The primary and literal sense of all these words is, to stir, to rouse, to raise, to agitate, from the action of driving, urging, stimulating, whence Sw. *hetsa,* Dan. *hedser,* to excite, to set on dogs. See Class Gd, No. 39, and others. It may be further added, that in W. *cas* is hatred, a *castle,* from the sense of separating; *casau,* to hate; and if this is of the same family, it unites *castle* with the foregoing words. In these words we see the sense of repulsion.]

1. To make hot; to communicate heat to, or cause to be hot; as, to *heat* an oven or a furnace; to *heat* iron.

2. To make feverish; as, to *heat* the blood.

3. To warm with passion or desire; to excite; to rouse into action.

A noble emulation *heats* your breast. *Dryden.*

4. To agitate the blood and spirits with action; to excite animal action. *Dryden.*

HEAT, *v. i.* To grow warm or hot by fermentation, or extrication of latent heat. Green hay *heats* in a mow, and green corn in a bin.

2. To grow warm or hot. The iron or the water *heats* slowly.

HEAT, for HEATED, used by Shakspeare and Ben Jonson, is still sometimes used, and pronounced *het;* but it is not elegant.

HĒAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made hot; inflamed; exasperated.

HĒAT'ER, *n.* He or that which heats.

2. A mass of iron which is heated and inclosed in a box or case in order to heat or keep something hot; as, a coffee-*heater.*

HĒATH, *n.* [Sax. *hæth;* D. and G. *heide;* Dan. *hede;* Sw. *hed;* Scot. *haddyr;* W. *eiziar,* connected with *eiziaw,* to take to, or possess; the clinging plant.]

1. A plant of the genus Erica, of many species, bearing beautiful flowers. It is a shrub which is used in Great Britain for brooms, thatch, beds for the poor, and for heating ovens. Its leaves are small, and continue green all the year. It is called also LING. *Miller. P. Cyc.*

2. A place overgrown with heath. *Temple.*

3. A place overgrown with shrubs of any kind. *Bacon.*

HĒATH'-CLAD, *a.* Clothed or crowned with heath.

HĒATH'-COCK, } *n.* A large bird which frequents
HĒATH'-GAME, } heaths, a species of grouse. *Carew.*

HĒATH'-PEA, *n.* A species of bitter vetch, Orobus. *Johnson.*

HĒATH'-POUT, *n.* A bird, the same as the *heath-cock.* *Ed. Encyc.*

HĒATH'-RŌSE, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HĒA'THEN, (hē'thn,) *n.* [Sax. *hæthen;* G. *heide,* heath, and a heathen or pagan; D. *heiden;* Dan. and Sw. *hedning;* Gr. $\epsilon\theta\nu o\varsigma$; from *heath,* that is, one who lives in the country or woods, as *pagan* from *pagus,* a village.]

1. A pagan; a Gentile; one who worships idols, or is unacquainted with the true God. In *the Scriptures,* the word seems to comprehend all nations except the Jews or Israelites, as they were all strangers to the true religion, and all addicted to idolatry. The word may now be applied, perhaps, to all nations, except to Christians and Mohammedans.

Heathen, without the plural termination, is used plurally or collectively, for Gentiles or heathen nations.

Ask of me, and I will give thee the *heathen* for thine inheritance. — Ps. ii.

Heathen, however, has a plural, expressing two or more individuals.

If men have reason to be *heathens* in Japan. *Locke.*
The precepts and examples of the ancient *heathens.* *Addison.*

2. A rude, illiterate, barbarous person.

HĒA'THEN, *a.* Gentile; pagan; as, a *heathen* author. *Addison.*

HĒA'THEN-DŌM, *n.* That part of the world where heathenism prevails. *Irving.*

HĒA'THEN-ISH, *a.* Belonging to Gentiles or pagans; as, *heathenish* rites.

2. Rude; illiterate; wild; uncivilized.

3. Barbarous; savage; cruel; rapacious. *Spenser.*

HĒA'THEN-ISH-LY, *adv.* After the manner of heathens.

HĒA'THEN-ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being heathen, or like heathens.

HĒA'THEN-ISM, *n.* Gentilism; paganism; ignorance of the true God; idolatry; the rites or system of religion of a pagan nation. *Hammond.*

2. Rudeness; barbarism; ignorance.

HĒA'THEN-IZE, *v. t.* To render heathen or heathenish. *Firmin.*

HĒA'THEN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered heathen or heathenish.

HĒA'THEN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering heathenish.

HĒA'THEN-NESS, *n.* State of being heathens.

HEATH'ER, (heth'er. This is the only pronunciation in Scotland.) *n.* Heath.

HEATH'ER-BELLS, (heth'er-belz,) *n. pl.* The blossoms of the heather. *Burns.*

HEATH'ER-Y, (heth-,) *a.* Heathy; abounding in heather. *Mrs. Hemans.*

HĒATH'Y, *a.* [from *heath.*] Full of heath; abounding with heath; as, *heathy* land. *Mortimer.*

HĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Making warm or hot; inflaming; rousing the passions; exasperating.

2. *a.* Tending to impart heat to; promoting warmth or heat; exciting action; stimulating; as, *heating* medicines or applications.

HĒAT'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to impart heat to.

HĒAT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of heat; cold. *Beaum. & Fl.*

HĒAVE, (heev,) *v. t.; pret.* HEAVED, or HOVE; *pp.* HEAVED, HOVE, formerly HOVEN. [Sax. *heafan, hefan, heofan;* Goth. *hafyan;* Sw. *hafva;* D. *hefen;* G. *heben;* Dan. *hæver,* to heave; Gr. $\kappa\alpha\phi\epsilon\omega$, to breathe; $\kappa\alpha\pi\tau\omega$, id. Class Gb.]

1. To lift; to raise; to move upward.

So stretched out huge in length the arch fiend lay,
Chained on the burning lake, nor ever hence
Has risen, or *heaved* his head. *Milton.*

2. To cause to swell.

The glittering finny swarms
That *heave* our friths and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*

3. To raise or force from the breast; as, to *heave* a sigh or groan, which is accompanied with a swelling or expansion of the thorax.

4. To raise; to elevate; with *high.*

One *heaved* on *high.* *Shak.*

5. To puff; to elate. *Hayward.*

6. To throw; to cast; to send; as, to *heave* a stone. This is a common use of the word in popular language, and among seamen; as, to *heave* the lead.

7. To raise forcibly, by turning a windlass; with *up;* as, to *heave up* the anchor. Hence,

8. To turn a windlass or capstan with bars or levers. Hence the order, to *heave away.*

To heave ahead; to force a vessel ahead by any means, when not under sail. *Totten.*

To heave astern; to cause to recede; to draw back.

To heave down; to throw or lay down on one side; to careen.

To heave out; to throw out. With *seamen,* to loose or unfurl a sail, particularly the stay-sails.

To heave in stays; in *tacking,* to put a vessel on the other tack. *Totten.*

To heave short; to draw so much of a cable into the ship, as that she is almost perpendicularly above the anchor.

To heave a strain; to work at the windlass with unusual exertion.

To heave taught; to turn a capstan, &c., till the rope becomes strained. [See TAUGHT and TIGHT.]

To heave to; to bring the ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion.

To heave up; to relinquish; [so to *throw up;*] as, to *heave up* a design. [*Vulgar.*]

HĒAVE, (heev,) *v. i.* To swell, distend, or dilate; as, a horse *heaves* in panting. Hence,

2. To pant; to breathe with labor or pain; as, he *heaves* for breath. *Dryden.*

3. To keck; to make an effort to vomit.

4. To rise in billows, as the sea; to swell.

5. To rise; to be lifted; as, a ship *heaves.*

6. To rise or swell, as the earth at the breaking up of frost.

To heave in sight; to appear; to make its first appearance; as, a ship at sea, or as a distant object approaching or being approached.

We observe that this verb has often the sense of rising or rising in an arch or circular form, as in throwing and in distention, and from this sense is derived its application to the apparent arch over our heads, *heaven.*

HĒAVE, (heev,) *n.* A rising or swell; an exertion or effort upward.

None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle or swallow them. *Dryden.*

2. A rising swell, or distention, as of the breast.

These profound *heaves.* *Shak.*

3. An effort to vomit.

4. An effort to rise. *Hudibras.*

HĒAV'ED, *pp.* Lifted; swelled; panted; tried to vomit.

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HEAV'EN, (hev'n,) *n.* [Sax. *heafen, hefen, heofen,* from *heafan,* to heave, and signifying elevated or arched.]

1. The region or expanse which surrounds the earth, and which appears above and around us, like an immense arch or vault, in which are seen the sun, moon, and stars.

2. Among *Christians,* the part of space in which the omnipresent Jehovah is supposed to afford more sensible manifestations of his glory. Hence, this is called the habitation of God, and is represented as the residence of angels and blessed spirits. *Deut.* xxvi.

The sanctified heart loves *heaven* for its purity, and God for his goodness. *Buckminster.*

3. Among *pagans,* the residence of the celestial gods.

4. The sky or air; the region of the atmosphere; or an elevated place; *in a very indefinite sense.* Thus we speak of a mountain reaching to *heaven;* the fowls of *heaven;* the clouds of *heaven;* hail or rain from *heaven. Jer.* ix. *Job* xxxv.

Their cities are walled to *heaven.* — Deut. i.

5. The Hebrews acknowledged three heavens; the air or aërial heavens; the firmament in which the stars are supposed to be placed; and the heaven of heavens, or third heaven, the residence of Jehovah. *Brown.*

6. Modern philosophers divide the expanse above and around the earth into two parts, the atmosphere or aërial heaven, and the ethereal heaven beyond the region of the air, in which there is supposed to be a thin, unresisting medium, called *ether. Encyc.*

7. The Supreme Power; the Sovereign of heaven; God; as, prophets sent by *Heaven.*

I have sinned against *Heaven.* — Luke xv.
Shun the impious profaneness which scoffs at the institutions of *Heaven.* *Dwight.*

8. The pagan deities; celestials.

And show the *heavens* more just. *Shak.*

9. Elevation; sublimity.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest *heaven* of invention. *Shak.*

10. Supreme felicity; great happiness.

11. The angels. *Job* xv. 15.

12. Distinguished glory. *Is.* xiv. 12.

HEAV'EN-AS-PIR'ING, *a.* Aspiring to heaven. *Akenside.*

HEAV'EN-BAN'ISH-ED, (-ban'isht,) *a.* Banished from heaven. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-BE-GOT', *a.* Begot by a celestial being. *Dryden.*

HEAV'EN-BORN, *a.* Born from heaven; native of heaven, or of the celestial regions; as, *heaven-born* sisters. *Pope.*

HEAV'EN-BRED, *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven; as, *heaven-bred* poesy. *Shak.*

HEAV'EN-BRIGHT, *a.* Bright as heaven.

HEAV'EN-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Built by the agency or favor of the gods; as, a *heaven-built* wall. *Pope.*

HEAV'EN-DAR-ING, *a.* Offering defiance to Heaven, or to the divine will and commands.

HEAV'EN-DI-REC'TED, *a.* Pointing to the sky; as, a *heaven-directed* spire. *Pope.*

2. Taught or directed by the celestial powers; as, *heaven-directed* hands. *Pope.*

HEAV'EN-EX-ALT'ED, *a.* Exalted to heaven.

HEAV'EN-FALL'EN, *a.* Fallen from heaven; having revolted from God. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-GIFT-ED, *a.* Bestowed by Heaven. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-GIV-EN, *a.* Given by Heaven. *Verplanck.*

HEAV'EN-GUID-ED, *a.* Divinely guided. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-IN-SPIR'ED, *a.* Inspired by Heaven. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-IN-STRUCT'ED, *a.* Taught by Heaven. *Crashaw.*

HEAV'EN-IZE, (hev'n-ize,) *v. t.* To render like Heaven. [*Unauthorized.*] *Bp. Hall.*

HEAV'EN-KISS'ING, *a.* Touching, as it were, the sky. *Shak.*

HEAV'EN-LI-NESS, *n.* [from *heavenly.*] Supreme excellence. *Davies.*

HEAV'EN-LŎV-ED, (-luvd,) *a.* Beloved by Heaven. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to heaven; celestial; as, *heavenly* regions; *heavenly* bliss.

2. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent; as, a *heavenly* lyre; a *heavenly* temper.

The love of heaven makes one *heavenly.* *Sidney.*

3. Inhabiting heaven; as, a *heavenly* race; the *heavenly* throng.

HEAV'EN-LY, *adv.* In a manner resembling that of heaven.

Where *heavenly,* pensive Contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

2. By the influence or agency of Heaven.

Our *heavenly* guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*

HEAV'EN-LY-MIND'ED, *a.* Having the affections placed on heaven, and on spiritual things. *Milner.*

HEAV'EN-LY-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of having the affections placed on heavenly things and spiritual objects. *Milner.*

HEAV'EN-PRO-TECT'ED, *a.* Protected by divine power.

HEAV'EN-SA-LŪT'ING, *a.* Touching the sky. *Crashaw.*

HEAV'EN-WARD, *adv.* Toward heaven. *Prior.*

HEAV'EN-WAR'RING, *a.* Warring against Heaven. *Milton.*

HEAVE'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* Among *the Jews,* an offering or oblation made to God; so called because it was to be heaved or elevated. *Num.* xv. and xviii. The same as *wave-offering.*

HEAV'ER, *n.* One who heaves or lifts. Among *seamen,* a staff for a lever.

HEAVES, (heevz,) *n.* A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.

HEAV'I-ER, (hev'e-er,) *a.* More heavy.

HEAV'I-EST, (hev'e-est,) *a.* Most heavy.

HEAV'I-LY, (hev'e-ly,) *adv.* [from *heavy.*] With great weight; as, to bear *heavily* on a thing; to be *heavily* loaded.

2. With great weight of grief; grievously; afflictively. When calamities fall *heavily* on the Christian, he finds consolation in Christ.

3. Sorrowfully; with grief.

I came hither to transport the tidings,
Which I have *heavily* borne. *Shak.*

4. With an air of sorrow or dejection.

Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day? *Shak.*

5. With weight; oppressively. Taxes sometimes bear *heavily* on the people.

6. Slowly and laboriously; with difficulty; as, to move *heavily.*

So they drove them *heavily.* — Ex. xiv.

HEAV'I-NESS, (hev'e-ness,) *n.* Weight; ponderousness; gravity; the quality of being heavy; as, the *heaviness* of a body.

2. Sadness; sorrow; dejection of mind; depression of spirits.

Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop. — Prov. xii.
Ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season ye are in *heaviness,* through manifold temptations. — 1 Pet. i.

3. Sluggishness; torpidness; dullness of spirit; languidness; languor; lassitude.

What means this *heaviness* that hangs upon me? *Addison.*

4. Weight; burden; oppression; as, the *heaviness* of taxes.

5. That which it requires great strength to move or overcome; that which creates labor and difficulty; as, the *heaviness* of a draught.

6. Thickness; moistness; deepness; as, the *heaviness* of ground or soil.

7. Thickness; moistness; as of air.

HEAV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lifting; swelling; throwing; panting; making an effort to vomit.

HEAV'ING, *n.* A rising or swell; a panting. *Addison. Shak.*

HEAV'I-SŌME, (hev'e-sum,) *a.* Dull; dark; drowsy. [*Local.*]

HEAV'Y, (hev'y,) *a.* [Sax. *heafig, hefig,* that is, *lift-like,* lifted with labor, from *heafan,* to heave.]

1. Weighty; ponderous; having great weight; tending strongly to the center of attraction: contrary to *light; applied to material bodies;* as, a *heavy* stone; a *heavy* load.

2. Sad; sorrowful; dejected; depressed in mind.

A light wife makes a *heavy* husband. *Shak.*
So is he that singeth songs to a *heavy* heart. — Prov. xxv.

3. Grievous; afflictive; depressing to the spirits; as, *heavy* news; a *heavy* calamity.

4. Burdensome; oppressive; as, *heavy* taxes.

Make thy father's *heavy* yoke — lighter. — 1 Kings xii.

5. Wanting life and animation; dull.

My *heavy* eyes, you say, confess
A heart to love and grief inclined. *Prior.*

6. Drowsy; dull.

Their eyes were *heavy.* — Matt. xxvi. Luke ix.

7. Wanting spirit or animation; destitute of life or rapidity of sentiment; dull; as, a *heavy* writer; a *heavy* style.

8. Wanting activity or vivacity; indolent.

But of a *heavy,* dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.*

9. Slow; sluggish. He walks with a *heavy* gait.

10. Burdensome; tedious; as, *heavy* hours. Time lies *heavy* on him who has no employment.

11. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

He found his men *heavy,* and laden with booty. *Bacon.*

12. Lying with weight on the stomach; not easily digested; as, oily food is *heavy* to the stomach.

13. Moist; deep; soft; miry; as, *heavy* land; a *heavy* soil. We apply *heavy* to soft, loamy, or clayey land, which makes the draught of a plow or wagon difficult and laborious. So we say, a *heavy* road.

14. Difficult; laborious; as, a *heavy* draught.

15. Weary; supported with pain or difficulty.

And the hands of Moses were *heavy.* — Ex. xvii.

16. Inflicting severe evils, punishments, or judgments.

The hand of the Lord was *heavy* on them of Ashdod. — 1 Sam. v.

17. Burdensome; occasioning great care.

This thing is too *heavy* for thee. — Ex. xviii.

18. Dull; not hearing; inattentive.

Neither his ear *heavy,* that he can not hear. — Is. lix.

19. Large, as billows; swelling and rolling with great force; as, a *heavy* sea.

20. Large in amount; as, a *heavy* expense; a *heavy* debt.

21. Thick; dense; black; as, a *heavy* cloud.

22. Violent; tempestuous; as, a *heavy* wind or gale.

23. Large; abundant; as, a *heavy* fall of snow or rain.

24. Great; violent; forcible; as, a *heavy* fire of cannon or small arms.

25. Not raised by leaven or fermentation; not light; clammy; as, *heavy* bread.

26. Requiring much labor or much expense; as, a *heavy* undertaking.

27. Loud; as, *heavy* thunder.

Heavy metal, in *military affairs,* signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size, or it is applied to large balls themselves.

HEAV'Y, (hev'y,) *adv.* With great weight; *used in composition.*

HEAV'Y, (hev'y,) *v. t.* To make heavy. [*Not in use.*] *Wickliffe.*

HEAV'Y-BROW-ED, *a.* Having heavy brows.

HEAV'Y HAND-ED, *a.* Clumsy; not active or dextrous.

HEAV'Y-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a heavy or dull head.

HEAV'Y-LAD'EN, *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.

HEAV'Y-SPAR, *n.* [See BARYTA.] A heavy, sparry mineral, but little harder than calc-spar and sulphuric acid.

HĒA'ZY, *a.* [Icc. *hoese.*] Hoarse; whoezing. [*Local.*]

HEB'DO-MAD, *n.* [Gr. ἑβδομας, seven days, from ἑπτα, seven; L. *hebdomada.*] A week; a period of seven days. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

HEB-DOM'AD-AL, } *a.* Weekly; consisting of sev-
HEB-DOM'AD-A-RY, } en days, or occurring every seven days. *Brown.*

HEB-DOM'AD-A-RY, *n.* A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir, rehearse the anthems and prayers, and perform other services, which, on extraordinary occasions, are performed by the superiors.

HEB-DO-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Weekly. *Bp. Morton.*

HEB'EN, *n.* Ebony. *Spenser.*

HEB'E-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *hebeto,* from *hebes,* dull, blunt, heavy.] To dull; to blunt; to stupefy; as, to *hebetate* the intellectual faculties. *Arbuthnot.*

HEB'E-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Made blunt, dull, or stupid.

HEB'E-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Rendering blunt, dull, or stupid.

HEB-E-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making blunt, dull, or stupid.

2. The state of being dulled.

HEB'ETE, *a.* Dull; stupid. [*Obs.*]

HEB'E-TUDE, *n.* [L. *hebetudo.*] Dullness; stupidity. *Harvey.*

HE-BRĀ'IC, *a.* [from *Hebrew.*] Pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

HE-BRĀ'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left. *Swift.*

HĒ'BRA-ISM, *n.* A Hebrew idiom; a peculiar expression or manner of speaking in the Hebrew language.

HĒ'BRA-IST, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.

HĒ-BRA-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Hebrew.

HĒ'BRA-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew. *J. P. Smith.*

HĒ'BRA-IZE, *v. i.* To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrews.

HĒ'BRA-IZ-ED, *pp.* Converted into the Hebrew idiom.

HĒ'BREW, (hē'bru,) *n.* [Heb. עבר *Eber,* either a proper name, or a name denoting passage, pilgrimage, or coming from beyond the Euphrates.]

1. One of the descendants of Eber, or Heber; but particularly, a descendant of Jacob, who was a descendant of Eber; an Israelite; a Jew.

2. The Hebrew language.

HĒ'BREW, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews; as, the *Hebrew* language or rites.

HĒ'BREW-ESS, *n.* An Israelitish woman.

HE-BRI'CIAN, (he-brish'an,) *n.* One skilled in the Hebrew language. [*Less proper.*] [See HEBRAIST.]

HE-BRID'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the isles called Hebrides, west of Scotland. *Johnson.*

HEC'A-TŌMB, (hek'a-toom,) *n.* [L. *hecatombe;* Gr. ἑκατομβη; ἑκατον, a hundred, and βους, an ox.]

In *antiquity,* a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind, and, it is said, at a hundred altars, and by a hundred priests. *Encyc.*

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Hence, sometimes *indefinitely*, any sacrifice of a large number of victims. *Brande.*

HECK, *n* [See HATCH.] An engine or instrument for catching fish; as, a salmon *heck*. *Chambers.*

2. A rack for holding fodder for cattle. [*Local.*] *Ray.*

3. A bend in a stream. [G. *ecke*, a corner.]

4. A hatch or latch of a door. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

HECK'LE, (hek'l,) *v. t.* A different orthography of HACKLE, or HATCHEL.

HEC'TARE, *n.* [Gr. ἑκατον, a hundred, and L. *area*.]

A French measure containing a hundred *ares*, or ten thousand square *metres*, or nearly two and a half English acres. *Lunier.*

HEC'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. ἑκτικος, from ἑξις, habit of
HEC'TIC-AL, } body, from εχω, to have.]

1. Habitual; pertaining to hectic.

2. Affected with hectic fevers; as, a *hectic* patient.

No *hectic* student scares the gentle maid. *Taylor.*

HEC'TIC, *n.* An exacerbating and remitting fever, with stages of chilliness, heat, and sweat, variously intermixed; exacerbation, chiefly in the evening; the sweats mostly in the night; pulse weak; urine with a natant, furfuraceous cloud. *Tully.*

HEC'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Constitutionally. *Johnson.*

HEC'TO-GRAM, } *n.* [Gr. ἑκατον, a hundred, and
HEC'TO-GRAMME, } γραμμα, a gram.]

In the French system of weights and measures, a weight containing a hundred *grammes*, or about 3½ ounces avoirdupois. *Lunier.*

HEC-TOL'I-TER, } *n.* [Gr. ἑκατον, a hundred, and
HEC'TO-LI'TRE, } λιτρα, a pound.]

A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred *litres*; equal to a tenth of a cubic *metre*, nearly 26⅜ gallons of wine measure, or 22 imperial gallons. As a dry measure, it is called a *setier*, and contains 10 *decalitres*, or about 2⅝ Winchester bushels. *Lunier. McCulloch.*

HEC-TOM'E-TER, } *n.* [Gr. ἑκατον, a hundred, and
HEC'TO-ME-TRE, } μετρον, measure.]

A French measure equal to a hundred *metres*; the *metre* being the unit of lineal measure. It is equivalent nearly to 328 English feet. *Lunier.*

HEC'TOR, *n.* [from *Hector*, the son of Priam, a brave Trojan warrior.]

1. A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

2. One who teases or vexes.

HEC'TOR, *v. t.* To threaten; to bully; to treat with insolence. *Dryden.*

2. To tease; to vex; to torment by words.

HEC'TOR, *v. i.* To play the bully; to bluster; to be turbulent, or insolent. *Swift.*

HEC'TOR-ED, *pp.* Bullied; teased.

HEC'TOR-ING, *ppr.* Bullying; blustering; vexing.

["The epithet of a *hectoring fellow* is a more familiar instance of a participle similarly formed, though strangely distorted in its use to express a meaning almost the opposite of its original. The *Hector* of Homer unites, we know,

'The mildest manners with the bravest mind.'

The sole bulwark of Troy, he reveres the opinion of her citizens; armed, and hastening to the battle, he stops to caress his infant, and to soothe the afflictions of its mother; to his brother's faults he is indulgent; and Helen herself witnesses, over his grave, that she had never heard from him one accent of unkindness, or censed to be protected from the reproach of others by his mild speech and kindly dispositions:

Σὴ τ' αγανοφροσύνη, καὶ σοῖς ἀγνωσὶ ἐπέσσι."

Nugæ Metricæ, an unpublished work by Lord Grenville, 1824, p. 86. — E. H. B.]

HEC'TOR-ISM, *n.* The disposition or practice of a hector; a bullying. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

HEC'TOR-LY, *a.* Blustering; insolent. *Barrow.*

HED'DLES, (hed'dlz,) *n. pl.* The harness for guiding the warp threads in a loom. *Buchanan.*

HED'EN-BERG-ITE, *n.* [from *Hedenberg*, who first analyzed it.]

A dark, or nearly black, cleavable variety of augite, semi-metallic in appearance, containing a large proportion of oxyd of iron. *Dana.*

HED-E-RA'CEOUS, (-ā'shus,) *a.* [L. *hederaceus*, from *hedera*, ivy; W. *eiaw*, ivy, from holding, clinging; *eiziaw*, to possess. See HEATH.]

1. Pertaining to ivy.

2. Producing ivy.

HED'E-RAL, *a.* Composed of ivy; belonging to ivy. *Bailey.*

HED-E-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *hedera*, ivy, and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing ivy.

HEDGE, (hej,) *n.* [Sax. *hege*, *heag*, *hæg*, *hegge*; G. *heck*; D. *heg*, *haag*; Dan. *hekke*, or *hek*; Sw. *hägn*, hedge, protection; Fr. *haie*; W. *cae*. Hence Eng. *haw*, and *Hague* in Holland. Ar. حاج *haugon*, a species of thorny plant.]

Properly, a thicket of thorn-bushes, or other shrubs, or small trees; but *appropriately*, such a thicket planted round a field to fence it, or in rows, to separate the parts of a garden.

Hedge, prefixed to another word, or in composition, denotes something mean, as, a *hedge*-priest, a *hedge*-press, a *hedge*-vicar, that is, born in or belonging to the *hedges* or woods, low, outlandish. [*Not used in America.*]

HEDGE, (hej,) *v. t.* To inclose with a hedge; to fence with a thicket of shrubs or small trees; to separate by a hedge; as, to *hedge* a field or garden.

2. To obstruct with a hedge, or to obstruct in any manner.

I will *hedge* up *thy* way with thorns. — Hos. ii.

3. To surround for defense; to fortify.

England *hedged* in with the main. *Shak.*

4. To inclose for preventing escape.

That is a law to *hedge* in the cuckow. *Locke.*

Dryden, Swift, and Shakspeare, have written HEDGE for EDGE, to *edge in*, but improperly.

5. To guard, or protect; as, to *hedge* one's bets, that is, after having bet on one side, to bet also on the other side, thus guarding one's self against great loss, whatever may be the result. *Smart.*

HEDGE, (hej,) *v. i.* To hide, as in a hedge; to hide; to skulk. *Shak.*

2. To bet on both sides. [See No. 5, above.]

HEDGE'-BILL, } *n.* A cutting hook used in dress-
HEDG'ING-BILL, } ing hedges.

HEDGE'-BORN, *a.* Of low birth, as if born in the woods; outlandish; obscure. *Shak.*

HEDGE'-BOTE, *n.* Wood for repairing hedges. *Blackstone.*

HEDGE'-CREEP-ER, *n.* One who skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGE-FŌ'MI-TO-RY, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE'HOG, *n.* A quadruped of the genus Erinaceus. The common hedgehog has round ears, and crested nostrils; his body is about nine inches long, and the upper part is covered with prickles, or spines, and the under part with hair. When attacked, this animal erects his prickles, and rolls himself into a round form, which presents the points of the prickles, on all sides, to an assailant.

Edin. Encyc. Partington.

2. A term of reproach. *Shak.*

3. A plant of the genus Medicago, or snail-trefoil. The pods are shaped like a snail, downy, and armed with a few short spines. *Loudon.*

4. The globe-fish. *Ash.*

This fish belongs to the genus Diodon. It is covered with long spines, and has the power of inflating its body, whence the name *globe-fish*. [Fr. *orbe*.] *Cuvier.*

The *sea-hedgehog* is the *echinus*, a genus of zoöphytes, generally of a nearly spheroidal or oval form, and covered with movable spines. [See ECHINUS.] *Cuvier. Cyc.*

HEDGE'HOG-THIS'TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* A plant, the Cactus. *Fam. of Plants.*

HEDGE'-HYS-SOP, *n.* A bitter herb of the genus Gratiola.

HEDGE'LESS, *a.* Having no hedge.

HEDGE'-MUS-TARD, *n.* A plant of the genus Erysimum.

HEDGE'-NET-TLE, *n.* An herb, or undershrub, of the genus Stachys, whose flowers grow in spikes. The *shrubby hedge-nettle* is of the genus Prasium.

HEDGE'-NŌTE, *n.* A term of contempt for low writing. *Dryden.*

HEDGE'PIG, *n.* A young hedgehog. *Shak.*

HEDGE'-RŌW, *n.* A row or series of shrubs, or trees, planted for inclosure, or separation of fields. *Milton.*

HEDGE'-SPAR-RŌW, *n.* A European bird of the Linnæan genus Motacilla, frequenting hedges; distinguished from the sparrow that builds in thatch. *Encyc. Johnson.*

HEDGE'-STAKE, *n.* A stake to support a hedge.

HEDGE'-WRIT-ER, *n.* A Grub-street writer, or low author. *Swift.*

HEDG'ER, *n.* One who makes hedges.

HEDG'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with a hedge; obstructing; confining; betting on both sides.

HEDG'ING-BILL, *n.* A bill or hook like a sickle, for pruning hedges.

HE-DON'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἡδονη, pleasure.]

Pertaining to pleasure. The *Hedonic* sect, in *antiquity*, was one that placed the highest happiness in pleasure. This was called the *Cyrenaic* sect.

HE'DY-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. ἡδυς, sweet, and φαινω, to appear.]

A white or grayish mineral, of an adamantine luster, consisting of oxyd of lead, and lime, combined with the arsenic and phosphoric acids, and some chlorine. *Dana.*

HEED, *v. t.* [Sax. *hedan*; G. *hüten*; D. *hoedan*; Gr. κηδεω; Sp. and Port. *cuidar*.]

To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*. *Dryden.*

HEED, *n.* Care; attention.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning. *Milton.*

2. Caution; care; watch for danger; notice; circumspection; usually preceded by *take*. *Take heed* of evil company; *take heed* to your ways.

Amasa *took no heed* to the sword that was in Joab's hand. — 2 Sam. xx.

3. Notice; observation; regard; attention; often preceded by *give*.

The preacher *gave* good *heed*. — Eccles. xii.
Neither *give hced* to fables. — 1 Tim. i.
Therefore we ought to *give* the more earnest *heed*. — Heb. ii.

4. Seriousness; a steady look.

A *heed*
Was in his countenance. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

HEED, *v. i.* To mind; to consider. *Warton.*

HEED'ED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; regarded.

HEED'FUL, *a.* Attentive; observing; giving heed; as, *heedful* of advice. *Pope.*

2. Watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary.

HEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* Attentively; carefully; cautiously. Listen *heedfully* to good advice.

2. Watchfully.

HEED'FUL-NESS, *n.* Attention; caution; vigilance; circumspection; care to guard against danger, or to perform duty.

HEED'I-LY, *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Dict.*

HEED'I-NESS, *n.* Attention; caution.

HEED'LESS, *a.* Inattentive; careless; negligent of the means of safety; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving. We say, *heedless* children; *heedless* of danger or surprise.

The *heedless* lover does not know
Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*

HEED'LESS-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively; without care or circumspection. *Brown.*

HEED'LESS-NESS, *n.* Inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence. *Locke.*

HEEL, *n.* [Sax. *hel*, *hela*; D. *hiel*; Sw. *häl*; Dan. *hæl*; L. *calx*. Qu. its alliance to Gr. κηλη, a tumor.]

1. The hind part of the foot, particularly of man; but it is applied, also, to the corresponding part of the feet of quadrupeds.

2. The whole foot.

The stag recalls his strength, his speed,
His winged *heels*. *Denham.*

3. The hind part of a shoe, either for man or beast.

4. The part of a stocking intended for the heel.

To be out at the heels, is to have on stockings that are worn out; hence, *figuratively*, to be in bad condition.

5. Something shaped like the human heel; a protuberance or knob. *Mortimer.*

6. The latter part; as, a bill was introduced into the legislature at the *heel* of the session.

7. A spur.

This horse understands the *heel* well. *Encyc.*

8. The after end of a ship's keel; the lower end of the sternpost to which it is connected; also, the lower end of a mast.

To be at the heels; to pursue closely; to follow hard; also, to attend closely.

Hungry want is at my *heels*. *Otway.*

To show the heels; to flee; to run from.

To take to the heels; to flee; to betake to flight.

To lay by the heels; to fetter; to shackle; to confine. *Addison.*

To have the heels of; to outrun.

Neck and heels; the whole length of the body.

HEEL, *v. i.* To dance. *Shak.*

HEEL, *v. t.* To arm a cock. *Johnson.*

2. To add a heel to; as, to *heel* a shoe.

HEEL, *v. i.* [Sax. *hyldan*, to lean or incline; D. *hellen*; Dan. *helder*; Sw. *halla*, to tilt.]

To incline; to lean, as a ship; as, the ship *heels* a-port, or a-starboard. *Encyc.*

HEEL'ED, *pp.* Supplied with a heel.

HEEL'ER, *n.* A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL'ING, *ppr.* Supplying with a heel.

HEEL'-PIECE, *n.* Armor for the heels. *Chesterfield.*

2. A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe.

HEEL'-TAP, *n.* [*heel* and *tap*.] A small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe.

HEEL'-TAP, *v. t.* To add a piece of leather to the heel of a shoe.

HEFT, *n.* [Sax. *hefe*, from *hefan*, to heave, to lift.]

1. Heaving; effort.

He cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent *hefts*. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. Weight; ponderousness. [This use is common in popular language in America. And we sometimes hear it used as a verb as, to *heft*, to lift for the purpose of feeling or judging of the weight. Provincial in England. See *Halloway*.]

3. [D. *heft*.] A handle; a haft. [*Not used.*] *Waller.*

HEFT'ED, *a.* Heaved; expressing agitation. *Shak.*

HE-GE-MON'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ἡγεμονικος.]
HE-GE-MON'IC-AL, } Principal; ruling; predominant. *Fotherby.*

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HE-GI'RA, *n.* [Ar., from هجر *hajara*, to remove, to desert.]

In *chronology*, an epoch among the Mohammedans, from which they compute time. The event which gave rise to it was the flight of Mohammed from Mecca; from which the magistrates, fearing his impostures might raise a sedition, expelled him, July 16, A. D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius. *Harris. Encyc.*

HEIF'ER, (hef'er,) *n.* [Sax. *heafre, heahfore, heafore.* Qu. Heb. פרה.]

A young cow. *Pope.*

HEIGH'-HŌ, (hī'hō;) an exclamation expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness. Dryden has used it for the voice of exultation.

HEIGHT, HIGHT, (hīte,) *n.* [Sax. *healtho, heatho, hehthe, heotho, hethe, hihth, hyhthe*, contracted or changed from *heagthe*, or *higeth*, or *highthe*; G. *höhe, hoheit*; D. *hoogte*, Sw. *höghet, högd*; Dan. *höjde, höjhed.* This word is formed from *heah, hoh, hog*, now *high*; and, as the orthography is unsettled, I should prefer to form it regularly from the present English word *high*, and write it *hight*, as was formerly done by distinguished writers.]

1. Elevation above the ground; any indefinite distance above the earth. The eagle flies at a great *hight*, or *highth*.

2. The altitude of an object; the distance which any thing rises above its foot, basis, or foundation; as, the *hight* or *highth* of a tower or steeple.

3. Elevation of a star, or other celestial luminary, above the horizon.

4. Degree of latitude either north or south. In this application, the distance from the equator is considered as *elevation*. Latitudes are higher as they approach the pole. *Johnson.*

Guinea lieth to the north sea, in the same *hight* as Peru to the south. *Abbot.*

5. Distance of one thing above another.

6. An eminence; a summit; an elevated part of any thing.

7. A hill or mountain; any elevated ground, as, the *hights* of Dorchester.

8. Elevation of rank; station of dignity or office.

By him that raised me to this careful *hight*. *Shak.*

9. Elevation in excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts.

10. Elevation in fame or reputation.

11. Utmost degree in extent or violence; as, the *highth* or *hight* of a fever, of passion, of madness, of folly, of happiness, of good-breeding. So we say, the *hight* of a tempest.

12. Utmost exertion.

I shall now put you to the *hight* of your breeding. *Shak.*

13. Advance; degree; progress toward perfection or elevation; *speaking comparatively.*

Social duties are carried to a greater *hight* — by the principles of our religion. *Addison.*

HEIGHT'EN, HIGHT'EN, (hīt'n,) *v. t.* To raise higher; *but not often used in this literal sense.*

2. To advance in progress toward a better state; to improve; to meliorate; to increase in excellence or good qualities; as, to *highten* virtue; to *highten* the beauties of description, or of poetry.

3. To aggravate; to advance toward a worse state; to augment in violence.

Foreign states have endeavored to *highten* our confusion. *Addison.*

4. To increase; as, to *highten* our relish for intellectual pleasure.

5. In *painting*, to make prominent by touches of light or brilliant colors, as contrasted with the shadows. *Brande.*

HEIGHT'EN-ED, HIGHT'EN-ED, (hīt'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Raised higher; elevated; exalted; advanced; improved; aggravated; increased.

HEIGHT'EN-ER, HIGHT'EN-ER, *n.* One that heightens.

HEIGHT'EN-ING, HIGHT'EN-ING, (hīt'n ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Raising; elevating; exalting; improving; increasing; aggravating.

HEIGHT'EN-ING, HIGHT'EN-ING, (hīt'n ing,) *n.* The act of elevating; increase of excellence; improvement. *Dryden.*

2. Aggravation; augmentation.

HEIN'OUS, (hā'nus,) *a.* [Fr. *haineux*, from *haine*, hatred. Qu. Gr. αινος. The spelling Hainous would accord better with the etymology of this word.]

Properly, hateful; odious. Hence, great; enormous; aggravated; as, a *heinous* sin or crime. *Mitford.*

HEIN'OUS-LY, *adv.* Hatefully; abominably; enormously.

HEIN'OUS-NESS, *n.* Odiousness; enormity; as, the *heinousness* of theft, or robbery, or of any crime. *Johnson.*

HEIR, (āre,) *n.* [Norm. *hier, here*, Arm *hear, haer*; Sw. *heredero*; Port. *herdeiro*; Fr. *heritier*; It. *erede*; L. *hæres, hæredis*, from the verb, Eth. ወረሰ *waras*, Heb. ירש, Ar. ورث *warata*, to become an heir, to inherit. The primary sense is, to seize, or to rush on and take, or to expel and dispossess others, and take their property, according to the practice of rude nations. We observe, in the Hebrew and Ethiopic, the last consonant is a sibilant, as in the Latin nominative; but the oblique cases in the Latin correspond with the Arabic word, whose final consonant is a dental. This word may be connected with the Gr. αἱρεω, to take. See Class Rd, No. 51, 52, 68.]

1. The man who succeeds, or is to succeed, another in the possession of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, by descent; the man on whom the law casts an estate of inheritance by the death of the ancestor or former possessor; or the man in whom the title to an estate of inheritance is vested by the operation of law, on the death of a former owner.

We give the title to a person who is to inherit after the death of an ancestor, and during his life, as well as to the person who has actually come into possession. A man's children are his *heirs*. In most monarchies, the king's eldest son is *heir* to the throne; and a nobleman's eldest son is *heir* to his title.

Lo, one born in my house is my *heir*. — Gen. xv.

2. One who inherits or takes from an ancestor. The son is often *heir* to the disease or to the miseries of the father.

3. One who succeeds to the estate of a former possessor. *Jer.* xlix. *Mic.* i.

4. One who is entitled to possess. In *Scripture*, saints are called *heirs* of the promise, *heirs* of righteousness, *heirs* of salvation, &c., by virtue of the death of Christ, or of God's gracious promises. *Rom.* viii.

HEIR, (āre,) *v. t.* To inherit; to take possession of an estate of inheritance, after the death of the ancestor. *Dryden.*

HEIR-AP-PAR'ENT, *n.* The man who, during the life of his ancestor, is entitled to succeed to his estate or crown.

HEIR'DŌM, (āre'dum,) *n.* Succession by inheritance. *Burke.*

HEIR'ESS, (ār'ess,) *n.* A female heir; a female that inherits, or is entitled to inherit, an estate; an inheritrix.

HEIR'LESS, (āre'less,) *n.* Destitute of an heir.

HEIR'-LOOM, (āre'loom,) *n.* [*heir* and Sax. *loma, geloma, andloman*, utensils, vessels.]

Any furniture, movable, or personal chattel, which by law descends to the heir with the house or freehold, as tables, cupboards, bedsteads, &c. *Eng. Law.*

HEIR'-PRE-SUMP'TIVE, *n.* One who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be heir, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by any contingency, as by the birth of a nearer relative. *Encyc.*

HEIR'SHIP, (āre'ship,) *n.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting. *Johnson.*

2. *Heirship movables*; in *Scotland*, the best of certain kinds of movables which the heir is entitled to take, besides the heritable estate. *Encyc.*

HELD, *pret.* and *pp.* of Hold. A court was *held* in Westminster Hall. At a council *held* on the first of January.

HELE, *v. t.* [L. *celo.*] To hide. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

[This is the masonic *heil* or *hail*, to *conceal*, which is ignorantly supposed to be *hail*, to salute.]

HE-LI-AC, HE-LI'AC-AL, *a.* [L. *heliacus*; Fr. *heliaque*; from Gr. ἡλιος, the sun; W. *haul.*]

Emerging from the light of the sun, or passing into it. The *heliacal* rising of a star, is when, after being in conjunction with it and invisible, it emerges from the light so as to be visible in the morning before sun-rising. On the contrary, the *heliacal* setting of a star, is when the sun approaches so near as to render it invisible by its superior splendor. *Encyc.*

HE-LI'AC-AL-LY, *adv.* A star rises *heliacally*, when it emerges from the sun's light, so as to be visible. [See the preceding word.]

HEL'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. ἑλιξ, a scroll, or spiral body.]

Spiral; winding; coiled in a spiral form. *Wilkins.*

HEL'I-CITE, *n.* [See Helix.] Fossil remains of the helix, a shell.

HEL'I-COID, *a.* [Gr. ἑλιξ, a winding, and εἰδος, form.]

In *geometry*, an epithet of a curve which arises from the supposition that the axis of the common parabola is bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which now converge toward the center of the said circle. This curve is also called the *parabolic spiral.* *Brande.*

HEL'I-CON, *n.* A mountain in Bœotia, in Greece, from which flowed a fountain. The Greeks placed here the residence of the Muses.

HEL-I-CŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Helicon.

HĒ'LING, *n.* [from *hele*, obs.; L. *celo.*]

The covering of the roof of a building; written also Hilling. [*Not used in the United States.*]

HE-LI-O-CEN'TRIC, HE-LI-O-CEN'TRIC-AL, *a.* [Fr. *heliocentrique*; Gr. ἡλιος, the sun, and κεντρον, center.]

Heliocentric place; the position of a heavenly body, as seen from the sun.

Heliocentric longitude; the distance of a heavenly body from the vernal equinox, as seen from the sun, and measured on the ecliptic.

Heliocentric latitude; the distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic, as seen from the sun, and measured on a secondary to the ecliptic. *Olmsted.*

HE-LI-O-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to heliography.

HE-LI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος and γραφη.]

The art of fixing images of objects by the camera obscura.

[This name is preferable to that of Daguerreotype, which see.]

HE-LI-OL'A-TER, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος, the sun, and λατρευω, to worship.]

A worshiper of the sun. *Drummond.*

HE-LI-OL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος, the sun, and λατρεια, service, worship.]

The worship of the sun, a branch of Sabianism.

HE-LI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος, the sun, and μετρεω, to measure.]

A kind of micrometer for measuring with exactness the apparent diameter of the sun; used also to measure any small celestial space, as the diameter of the moon, planets, &c. *Brande.*

HĒ'LI-O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος, the sun, and σκοπεω, to view.]

A sort of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, as when made with colored glasses, or glasses blackened with smoke. *Encyc.*

HĒ'LI-O-STAT, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος, the sun, and στατος.]

An instrument by which a sunbeam may be introduced into a dark room, and, by means of clockwork, kept steadily in. *Brande.*

HĒ'LI-O-TROPE, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος, the sun, and τρεπω, to turn; τροπη, a turning.]

1. Among *the ancients*, an instrument or machine for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics and the equinoctial line. *Encyc.*

2. The popular name of certain species of plants belonging to the genus heliotropium.

3. A mineral, a subspecies of rhomboidal quartz, of a deep-green color, peculiarly pleasant to the eye. It is usually variegated with blood-red or yellowish dots, and is more or less translucent. Before the blowpipe, it loses its color. It is generally supposed to be chalcedony, colored by green earth or chlorite. *Cleaveland. Ure.*

HEL-I-SPHER'IC, HEL-I-SPHER'IC-AL, *a.* [*helix* and *sphere.*]

Spiral. The *helispherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, so called because, on the globe, it winds round the pole spirally, coming nearer and nearer to it, but never terminating in it. *Barlow.*

HĒ'LIX, *n.*; *pl.* Hel'i-ces. [Gr. ἑλιξ, a winding.]

1. A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; a circumvolution; a winding, or something that is spiral; as, a winding staircase in *architecture*, or a caulicule or little volute under the flowers of the Corinthian capital. In *anatomy*, the whole circuit or extent of the auricle, or external border of the ear. *Brande.*

2. In *zoölogy*, the snail-shell.

HELL, *n.* [Sax. *hell, helle*; G. *hölle*; D. *hel, helle*; Sw. *helvete*; Dan. *helvede.* Qu. *hole*, a deep place, or from Sax. *helan*, to cover.]

1. The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death. *Matt.* x. *Luke* xii.

Sin is *hell* begun, as religion is heaven anticipated. *J. Lathrop.*

2. The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the lower regions, or the grave; called in Hebrew *sheol*, and by the Greeks *hades.* *Ps.* xvi. *Jon.* ii.

3. The *pains of hell*; temporal death, or agonies that dying persons feel, or which bring to the brink of the grave. *Ps.* xviii.

4. The *gates of hell*; the power and policy of Satan and his instruments. *Matt.* xvi.

5. The infernal powers.

While Saul and *hell* crossed his strong fate in vain. *Cowley.*

6. The place at a running play to which are carried those who are caught. *Sidney.*

7. A place into which a tailor throws his shreds, or a printer his broken type. *Hudibras.*

8. A dungeon or prison. [*Obs.*]

9. A gambling-house.

HELL'-BEND-ER, *n.* A name given to the large North American salamander.

HELL'-BLACK, *a.* Black as hell. *Shak.*

HELL'-BORN, *a.* Born in hell.

HELL'-BRED, *a.* Produced in hell. *Spenser.*

HELL'-BREW-ED, (-brūde,) *a.* Prepared in hell.

HELL'-BROTH, *n.* A composition for infernal purposes. *Shak.*

HELL'-CAT, *n.* A witch; a hag. *Middleton.*

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HELL'-CON-FOUND'ING, *a.* Defeating the infernal powers. *Beaum. & Fl.*

HELL'-DOOM-ED, *a.* Doomed or consigned to hell. *Milton.*

HELL'-GOV-ERN-ED, *a.* Directed by hell. *Shak.*

HELL'-HAG, *n.* A hag of hell.

HELL'-HAT-ED, *a.* Abhorred as hell. *Shak.*

HELL'-HAUNT-ED, *a.* Haunted by the devil. *Dryden.*

HELL'-HOUND, *n.* A dog of hell; an agent of hell. *Dryden. Milton.*

HELL'-KITE, *n.* A kite of an infernal breed. *Shak.*

HEL-LAN-OD'IC, *n.* [Gr. ἑλλην and δικη.]
In *ancient Greece*, a judge of the games, exercises, or combats, who decided to which of the candidates the prizes belonged.]

HEL'LE-BORE, *n.* [L. *helleborus*; Gr. ἑλλεβορος.]
The name of several plants of different genera, the most important of which are the black hellebore, Christmas rose, or Christmas flower, of the genus Helleborus, and the white hellebore, of the genus Veratrum. Both are acrid and poisonous, and are used in medicine as evacuants and alteratives. *Cyc.*

HEL'LE-BO-RISM, *n.* A medicinal preparation of hellebore. *Farrand.*

HEL-LE'NI-AN, } *a.* [Gr. ἑλληνισκος, ἑλληνιος.]
HEL-LEN'IC, }
Pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece so called from Hellas, in Greece, or from Hellen.

HEL'LEN-ISM, *n.* [Gr. ἑλληνισμος.]
A phrase in the idiom, genius, or construction of the Greek language. *Addison.*

HEL'LEN-IST, *n.* [Gr. ἑλληνιστης.]
1. A Grecian Jew; a Jew who used the Greek language. *Campbell. Encyc.*
2. One skilled in the Greek language.

HEL-LEN-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenists. The *Hellenistic* language was the Greek spoken or used by the Jews who lived in Egypt and other countries, where the Greek language prevailed. *Campbell.*

HEL-LEN-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the Hellenistic dialect. *Gregory.*

HEL'LEN-IZE, *v. i.* To use the Greek language. *Hammond.*

HEL'LES-PONT, *n.* A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the *Dardanelles*; a part of the passage between the Euxine and the Egean Sea.

HEL-LES-PONT'INE, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellespont. *Mitford.*

HELL'LI-ER, *n.* A tiler, or slater. [See HELE.] [*Not in use.*]

HELL'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to hell. *Sidney.*
2. Like hell in qualities; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable. *South.*

HELL'ISH-LY, *adv.* Infernally; with extreme malignity; wickedly; detestably. *Bp. Barlow.*

HELL'ISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities of hell, or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity, or impiety.

HELL'WARD, *adv.* Toward hell. *Pope.*

HELL'Y, *a.* Having the qualities of hell. *Anderson.*

HELM, a termination, denotes defense; as in *Sighelm*, victorious defense. [See HELMET.]

HELM, *n.* [Sax. *helma*; G. *helm*, a *helm*, and a *helve*; D. and Dan. *helm*; Sw. *hielm*; called, in some dialects, *helmstock*, which must be the tiller only; probably from the root of *hold.*]
1. The instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and, in large vessels, a wheel. [See RUDDER.] *Mar. Dict.*
2. Station of government; the place of direction or management; as, to be at the *helm* in the administration.

HELM, *v. t.* To steer; to guide; to direct. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
2. To cover with a hemlet. *Milton.*

HELM, } *n.* [Sax. *helm.* See HELM.]
HELM'ET, }
1. Defensive armor for the head; a head-piece; a morion. The helmet is worn by horsemen to defend the head against the broadsword.
2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. *Johnson.*
3. The upper part of a retort. *Boyle.*
4. In *botany*, the hooded upper-lip of some flowers. *P. Cyc.*

HELM'AGE, *n.* Guidance.

HELM'ED, } *a.* Furnished with a helmet.
HELM'ET-ED, }

HEL-MIN'THIC, *a.* [Gr. ἑλμινς, a worm.]
Relating to worms; expelling worms.

HEL-MIN'THIC, *n.* A medicine for expelling worms. *Coxe.*

HEL-MIN-THO-LOG'IC, } *a.* [See HELMINTHOL-
HEL-MIN-THO-LOG'IC-AL, } OGY.] Pertaining to worms or vermes, or to their history.

HEL-MIN-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the natural history of vermes or worms.

HEL-MIN-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἑλμινς, a worm, and λογος, discourse.]
The science or knowledge of vermes or worms; the description and natural history of vermes or worms.] *Ed. Encyc.*

HELM'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a hemlet. *Barlow.*
2. Without a helm.

HELMS'MAN, *n.* The man at the helm.

HELM'WIND, *n.* A wind in the mountainous parts of England, so called. *Burn.*

HE'LOT, *n.* A slave in ancient Sparta.

HE'LOT-ISM, *n.* Slavery; the condition of the Helots, slaves in Sparta. *Stephens.*

HE'LOT-RY, *n.* The collective body of the Helots. *T. B. Macaulay.*

HELP, *v. t.*; a regular verb; the old past tense and participle, *holp* and *holpen*, being obsolete. [W. *helpu*; Sax. *helpan*, *hylpan*; G. *helfen*; D. *helpen*; Sw. *hielpa*; Dan. *hielper*; Goth. *hilpan.*]
1. To aid; to assist; to lend strength or means toward effecting a purpose; as, to *help* a man in his work; to *help* another in raising a building; to *help* one to pay his debts; to *help* the memory, or the understanding.
2. To assist; to succor; to lend means of deliverance; as, to *help* one in distress; to help one out of prison.
3. To relieve; to cure, or to mitigate pain or disease.
Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*
The true calamus *helps* a cough. *Gerard.*
Sometimes with *of*; as, to *help* one *of* blindness. *Shak.*
4. To remedy; to change for the better.
Cease to lament for what thou canst not *help*. *Shak.*
5. To prevent; to hinder. The evil approaches, and who can *help* it?
6. To forbear; to avoid.
I can not *help* remarking the resemblance between him and our author. *Pope.*
To help forward; to advance by assistance.
To help on; to forward; to promote by aid.
To help out: to aid in delivering from difficulty, or to aid in completing a design.
The god of learning and of light
Would want a god himself to *help* him *out*. *Swift.*
To help over; to enable to surmount; as, to *help* one *over* a difficulty.
To help off; to remove by help; as, to *help off* time. [*Unusual.*] *Locke.*
To help to; to supply with; to furnish with.
Whom they would *help to* a kingdom. — 1 Maccabees.
Also, to present to at table; as, to *help* one *to* a glass of wine.

HELP, *v. i.* To lend aid; to contribute strength or means.
A generous present *helps* to persuade, as well as an agreeable person. *Garth.*
To help out; to lend aid; to bring a supply.

HELP, *n.* [W. *help.*]
1. Aid; assistance; strength or means furnished toward promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress.
Give us *help* from trouble; for vain is the *help* of man. — Ps. lx.
2. That which gives assistance; he or that which contributes to advance a purpose.
Virtue is a friend and a *help* to nature. *South.*
God is a very present *help* in time of trouble. — Ps. xlvi.
3. Remedy; relief. The evil is done; there is no *help* for it. There is no *help* for the man; his disease is incurable.
4. A hired man or woman; a servant. *United States.*

HELP'ED, (helpt,) *pp.* Aided; assisted; relieved.

HELP'ER, *n.* One that helps, aids, or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary.
2. One that furnishes or administers a remedy.
Compassion — is oftentimes a *helper* of evils. *More.*
3. One that supplies with any thing wanted; with *to*.
A *helper* to a husband. *Shak.*
4. A supernumerary servant. *Swift.*

HELP'FUL, *a.* That gives aid or assistance; that furnishes means of promoting an object; useful.
2. Wholesome; salutary; as, *helpful* medicines. *Ralegh.*

HELP'FUL-NESS, *n.* Assistance; usefulness. *Milton.*

HELP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Assisting; aiding; supporting.

HELP'LESS, *a.* Without help in one's self; destitute of the power or means to succor or relieve one's self. A person is rendered *helpless* by weakness, or want of means. An infant is *helpless.*
2. Destitute of support or assistance.
How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend? *Pope.*
3. Admitting no help; irremediable. [*Not used.*]
4. Unsupplied; destitute. [*Spenser.*
Helpless of all that human wants require. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

HELP'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without succor. *Kid.*

HELP'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of strength or ability; inability; want of means in one's self to obtain relief in trouble, or to accomplish one's purposes or desires.
It is the tendency of sickness to reduce our extravagant self-estimation, by exhibiting our solitary *helplessness*. *Buckminster.*

HELP'MATE, } *n.* An assistant; a helper; a com-
HELP'MEET, } panion.

HEL'TER-SKEL'TER; cant words denoting hurry and confusion. [*Vulgar.*] Qu. L. *hilariter* and *celeriter*, or Ch. חלט, Ar. خلط to mix.

HELVE, (helv,) *n.* [Sax. *helf*; G. *helm*, a helve and a helm; probably from the root of hold.]
The handle of an ax or hatchet. *Johnson.*

HELVE, (helv,) *v. t.* To furnish with a helve, as an ax.

HELV'ED, *pp.* Fitted with a helve.

HEL-VET'IC, *a.* [Sax. *Hæfelden*, the Helvetii. Qu. hill-men, or high hill-men.]
Pertaining to the Helvetii, the inhabitants of the Alps, now Switzerland, or to the modern states and inhabitants of the Alpine regions; as, the *Helvetic* confederacy; *Helvetic* states.

HEL'VIN, *n.* [from Gr ἡλιος, the sun]
A mineral, of a yellowish color, occurring in regular tetrahedrons, with truncated angles. *Cleaveland.*

HELV'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a helve, as an ax.

HEM; an exclamation whose utterance is a sort of voluntary half cough, loud or subdued, as the emotion may suggest. *Smart.*

HEM, *n.* [Sax. *hem*; W. *hem*; Russ. *kaima.*]
1. The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it and prevent the raveling of the threads.
2. Edge; border. *Matt.* ix.
3. A particular sound of the human voice, expressed by the word *hem.*

HEM, *v. t.* To form a hem or border; to fold and sew down the edge of cloth to strengthen it.
2. To border; to edge.
All the skirt about
Was *hemmed* with golden fringe. *Spenser.*
To hem in; to inclose and confine; to surround; to environ. The troops were *hemmed in* by the enemy. Sometimes, perhaps, to *hem about* or *round* may be used in a like sense.

HEM, *v. i.* [D. *hemmen.*]
To make the sound expressed by the word *hem.*

HEM'A-CHATE, *n* [Gr. αἱμα, blood, and αχατης, agate.]
A species of agate, of a blood color. *Encyc.*

HEM-A-DYN-A-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. αἱμα, blood, and *dynamometer*, which see.]
A contrivance for ascertaining the pressure of the blood in the arteries.

HEM-E-STAT'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. αἱμα, blood, and στατικος.]
Relating to the weight of the blood.

HEM'A-TIN, *n.* [Gr. αἱμα, blood.]
The coloring principle of logwood, of a red color and bitterish taste. *Chevreul.*

HEM'A-TITE, *n.* [Gr. αἱματιτης, from αἱμα, blood.]
Red hematite is a variety of the specular ore of iron. *Brown hematite*, the hydrated oxyd of iron. The name *hematite* is now mostly restricted to the latter ore. The word alludes to the red or brownish-red color of the mineral when rubbed or powdered. Both of these ores are used extensively in the manufacture of iron. *Dana.*

HEM-A-TIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to hematite, or resembling it; composed of or containing hematite.

HEM'A-TO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. αἱμα, blood, and κηλη, a tumor.]
A tumor filled with blood.

HEM-A-TŌ'SIN, *n.* One of the proximate principles of the blood, containing its red coloring-matter.

HEM-A-TŌ'SIS, *n.* A morbid quantity of blood.

HEM-E-RO-BAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. ἡμερα, day, and βαπτω, to wash.]
One of a sect among the Jews, who bathed every day. *Fulke.*

HEMI, in *composition*, from the Gr. ἡμισυς, signifies half, like *demi* and *semi.*

HEMI-CRA-NY, *n.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, and κρανιον, the skull.]
A pain that affects only one side of the head.

HEMI-CY-CLE, (-si-kl,) *n.* [Gr. ἡμικυκλος.]
A half circle; more generally called a *semicircle.*

HEM-I-DI'TŌNE, *n.* In *Greek music*, the lesser third. [See DEMI-DITONE.] *Busby.*

HĒM-I-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. ἡμισυ, half, and ἑδρα, face.]
In *mineralogy*, a term applied to a crystal with half of the similar edges or angles similarly replaced. *Dana.*

HEMI'NA, *n.* [L.] In *Roman antiquity*, a measure containing half a sextary, and according to Arbuthnot, about half a pint English wine-measure. *Encyc.*
2. In *medicine*, a measure equal to about ten ounces. *Quincy.*

HEM-I-PLE'GI-A, } *n.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, and πληγη,
HEMI'PLE-GY, } a stroke, from πλησσω, to strike.]

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A palsy that affects one half of the body; a paralytic affection on one side of the human frame. *Encyc.*

HEM-I-PRIS-MAT'IC, *a.* Half prismatic.

HE-MIP'TER, *n.* / **HE-MIP'TER-A**, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, and πτερον, a wing.]

Terms applied to insects with the upper wings, or wing-covers, usually half coriaceous and half membranaceous, and incumbent on each other; as the Cimex.

HE-MIP'TER-AL, / **HE-MIP'TER-OUS**, *a.* Having the upper wings half coriaceous and half membranaceous.

HEM'I-SPHERE, *n.* [Gr. ἡμισφαιριον.]

1. A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing through its center. *Particularly*, one half the mundane sphere. The equator divides the sphere into two equal parts. That on the north is called the *northern hemisphere*; the other, the *southern*. So the horizon divides the sphere into the *upper* and *lower hemispheres*. Hemisphere is also used for a map or projection of half the terrestrial or celestial sphere, and is then often called *planisphere*.

2. A map or projection of half the terrestrial globe.

HEM-I-SPHER'IC, / **HEM-I-SPHER'IC-AL**, *a.* Containing half a sphere or globe; as, a *hemispheric* figure or form; a *hemispherical* body.

HEM-I-SPHER'ULE, *n.* A half spherule.

HEM'IS-TICH, (hem'e-stik,) *n.* [Gr. ἡμιστιχιον.]

Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed. *Dryden. Encyc.*

HE-MIS'TIC-AL, (he-mis'tik-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a hemistich; denoting a division of the verse.

HEM'I-TONE, *n.* [Gr. ἡμιτονιον.] *[Warton.*

A half tone in music; now called a SEMITONE.

HEM'I-TROPE, *a.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, and τροπη, a turning.]

Half turned; a *hemitrope crystal* is one in which one segment is turned through half the circumference of a circle. The word is used also as a noun. *Haüy.*

HEM'LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *hemleac*; the latter syllable is the same as *leek*. Qu. is it not a border-plant, a plant growing in hedges?]

1. A plant of the genus Conium, whose leaves and root are poisonous. [See, also, WATER-HEMLOCK.]

2. A North American tree, of the genus Abies or Fir, an evergreen.

3. A poison, an infusion or decoction of the poisonous plant. [See CICUTA.]

Popular liberty might then have escaped the indelible reproach of decreeing to the same citizens the *hemlock* on one day, and statues on the next. *Federalist, Madison.*

HEM'MED, *pp.* or *a.* Bordered; edged; folded and sewed down at the edge.

HEM'MEL, *n.* [Dan. *hemmelig*, close.]

A shed or hovel for cattle. *[Local.]*

HEM'MING, *ppr.* Bordering; folding and sewing down at the edge of the cloth.

HE-MOP'TY-SIS, / **HE-MOP'TO-E**, *n.* [Gr. αἱμα, blood, and πτυσις, a spitting.]

A spitting of blood.

HEM'OR-RHAGE, *n.* [Gr. αἱμορῤῥαγια; αἱμα, blood, and ῥηγνυω, to burst.]

Any discharge of blood from vessels destined to contain it. The ancients confined the word to a discharge of blood from the nose; but in *modern use*, it is applied to a flux from the nose, lungs, intestines, &c. *Encyc.*

HEM-OR-RHAG'IC, (-raj'ik,) *a.* Pertaining to a flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage.

HEM-OR-RHOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the hemorrhoids; as, the *hemorrhoidal* vessels.

2. Consisting in a flux of blood from the vessels of the anus.

HEM'OR-RHOIDS, *n.* [Gr. αἱμορῥοις; αἱμα, blood, and ῥοος, a flowing.]

A discharge of blood from the vessels of the anus; the piles; in *Scripture*, emerods

The term is also applied to tumors formed by a morbid dilatation of the hemorrhoidal veins. When they do not discharge blood, they are called *blind piles*; when they occasionally emit blood, *bleeding* or *open piles*. *Cyc. Parr.*

HEMP, *n.* [Sax. *henep*; G. *hanf*; D. *hennep* or *kennip*; Sw. *hampa*; Dan. *hamp*; Fr. *chanvre*; Arm. *canab*; Ir. *cannaib*, *cnaib*; L. *cannabis*; Gr. κανναβις; Sp. *cañamo*; It. *canapa*; Russ. *konopel*. It is found in the Arabic. See Class Nb, No. 20, 26.]

1. A fibrous plant, of the genus Cannabis, whose skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage. Hence, *canvas*, the coarse, strong cloth used for sails.

2. The skin or rind of the plant, prepared for spinning. Large quantities of *hemp* are exported from Russia.

HEMP-AG'RI-MO-NY, *n.* A plant, a species of Eupatorium.

HEMP'EN, (hemp'n,) *a.* Made of hemp; as, a *hempen* cord.

HEMP'-NET-TLE, *n.* An annual plant of the genus Galeopsis, whose flower has a grotesque figure. *Loudon.*

HEMP'Y, *a.* Like hemp. *[Unusual.]* *Howell.*

HEN, *n.* [Sax. *hen*, *henne*; G. *henne*; D. *hen*; Sw. *höna*; Dan. *höne*. In Goth. *hana*, Sax. *han*, *hana*, is a cock; G. *hahn*; D. *haan*. In Sw. and Dan. *hane* is a cock, the male of a fowl, and *han* is *he*, the personal pronoun.]

The female of any kind of fowl; but it is particularly applied to the female of the domestic fowl of the gallinaceous kind, or, as sometimes called, the *barn-door fowl*.

HEN'BANE, *n.* [*hen* and *bane*.] A plant of the genus Hyoscyamus, of several species. The roots, leaves, and seeds, are poisonous. *Encyc.*

HEN'BIT, *n.* A name common to several plants; also called DEAD-NETTLE, or SPEEDWELL, which see.

HEN'-COOP, *n.* A coop or cage for fowls.

HEN'-DRIV'ER, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

HEN'-HARM, / **HEN'-HAR-RI-ER**, *n.* A species of buzzard, Falco ganeus of Linnæus. It derives its English name from its persecutions in the poultry yard. *Edin. Encyc.*

HEN'-HEART-ED, *a.* Cowardly; timid; dastardly.

HEN'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shelter for fowls.

HEN'-PECK-ED, (-pekt,) *a.* Governed by the wife.

HEN'-ROOST, *n.* A place where poultry rest at night. *Addison.*

HENS'-FEET, *n.* A plant, hedge fumitory. *Johnson.*

HENCE, (hens,) *adv.* [Sax. *heona*; Scot. *hyne*; G. *hin*.]

1. From this place.

Arise, let us go *hence*. — John xiv.
I will send thee far *hence* to the Gentiles. — Acts xxii.

2. From this time; in the future; as, a week *hence*; a year *hence*.

3. From this cause or reason, noting a consequence, inference, or deduction from something just before stated.

Hence, perhaps, it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson.*

It sometimes denotes an inference, or consequence, resulting from something that follows.

Whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not *hence*, even from your lusts? — James iv.

4. From this source, or original.

All other faces borrowed *hence*. *Suckling.*

Hence signifies *from this*, and *from*, before *hence*, is not strictly correct. But *from hence* is so well established by custom, that it may not be practicable to correct the use of the phrase.

Hence is used elliptically and imperatively, for *go hence*; *depart hence*; *away*; *begone*.

Hence with your little ones. *Shak.*

Hence, as a verb, to send off, as used by Sidney, is improper.

HENCE-FORTH', (hens-förth',) *adv.* From this time forward.

I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray. *Milton.*

HENCE-FOR'WARD, (hens-for'ward), *adv.* From this time forward; henceforth. *Shak. Dryden.*

HENCH'MAN / *n.* [Sax. *hinc*, a servant.]

HENCH'BOY, / A page; a servant. *[Obs.]* *Shak. Dryden.*

HEND, / *v. t.* [Sax. *hentan*.]

HENT, / To seize; to lay hold on; to occupy. *[Obs.]*

The preterit of HEND is also HENT. *[Shak.*

HEND, or **HEND'Y**, *a.* Gentle. *[Obs.]* *Chaucer.*

HEN-DEC'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. ἑνδεκα, eleven, and γωνια, an angle.]

In *geometry*, a plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles. *Encyc.*

HEN-DEC-A-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a line of eleven syllables.

HEN-DEC-A-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. ἑνδεκα and συλλαβη.]

A metrical line of eleven syllables. *Warton.*

HEN-DI'A-DYS, *n.* [L., from Gr. ἑν δια ὁυοιν, one by two.]

In *grammar*, a figure in which the same idea is presented by two words or phrases.

HEN'NA, *n.* [Arabic.] A deciduous, tropical tree, or shrub, of the genus Lawsonia. Also, a paste made of its pounded leaves, and much used by the Egyptians and Asiatics for dyeing their nails, &c., of an orange hue. It is also used by the men for dyeing their beards, the orange color being afterward changed to a deep black, by the application of indigo. *Loudon. Partington. P. Cyc.*

HEP, *n.* The fruit of the wild dog-rose. [See HIP.]

HE'PAR, *n.* [L. *hepar*, the liver; Gr. ἡπαρ.]

A combination of sulphur with an alkali, or rather with the metallic base of an alkali, was formerly called by chemists *hepar sulphuris*, liver of sulphur, from its brown-red color. The term has been applied to all combinations of alkali, or earth, with sulphur, or phosphorus. *Nicholson.*

The *hepars* are, by modern chemists, called *sulphurets*. *Fourcroy.*

HE-PAT'IC, / **HE-PAT'IC-AL**, *a.* [L. *hepaticus*; Gr. ἡπατικος, from ἡπαρ, the liver.]

Pertaining to the liver; as, *hepatic* gall; *hepatic* pain; *hepatic* artery; *hepatic* flux. *Quincy. Arbuthnot.*

Hepatic air, or *gas*, is a fetid vapor, or elastic fluid, emitted from combinations of sulphur with alkalies, earths, and metals. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

This species of air is now called *sulphureted hydrogen gas*. *Fourcroy.*

Hepatic mercurial ore, or *hepatic cinnabar*. See CINNABAR.

HEP'A-TITE, *n.* A gem, or mineral, that takes its name from the liver. Plin. l. 37, 11.

Hepatite is a name given to the fetid sulphate of baryta. It sometimes occurs in globular masses, and is either compact, or of a foliated structure. By friction, or the application of heat, it exhales a fetid odor, like that of sulphureted hydrogen. *Cleaveland.*

HEP-A-TI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of impregnating with sulphureted hydrogen gas.

2. Conversion into a substance resembling the liver. *Dunglison.*

HEP'A-TIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen gas.

2. To fill with blood or plastic matter. *Dunglison.*

HEP'A-TIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Impregnated or combined with sulphureted hydrogen gas; gorged with blood, or plastic matter.

On the right of the river were two wells of *hepatized* water. *Barrow.*

HEP-A-TOS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. ἡπαρ, the liver, and σκοπεω, to view.]

The art or practice of divination by inspecting the liver of animals. *Encyc.*

HEP'PEN, *a.* [Sax. *hæplic*.]

Neat; fit; comfortable. *Grose.*

HEP'TA-CHORD, (-kord,) *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and χορδη, chord.]

A system of seven sounds. In *ancient poetry*, verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes. In this sense the word was applied to the lyre, when it had but seven strings. One of the intervals is also called a *heptachord*, as containing the same number of degrees between the extremes. *Encyc.*

HEP'TADE, *n.* The sum or number of seven.

HEP'TA-GLOT, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and γλωττα, language.]

A book of seven languages.

HEP'TA-GON, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and γωνια, an angle.]

In *geometry*, a plane figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.

In *fortification*, a place that has seven bastions for defense. *Encyc.*

HEP-TAG'ON-AL, *a.* Having seven angles or sides. *Heptagonal numbers*; in *arithmetic*, a sort of polygonal numbers, wherein the difference of the terms of the corresponding arithmetical progression is 5. One of the properties of these numbers is, that if they are multiplied by 40, and 9 is added to the product, the sum will be a square number. *Brande.*

HEP-TA-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and γυνη, a female.]

In *botany*, an order of plants having seven styles. *Linnæus.*

HEP-TA-GYN'I-AN, / **HEP-TAG'YN-OUS**, *a.* In *botany*, having seven styles.

HEP-TA-HE'DRON, *n.* A solid figure with seven sides.

HEP-TA-HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and *hexahedral*.]

Presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces. *Cleaveland.*

HEP-TAM'E-REDE, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and μερις, part.]

That which divides into seven parts. *A. Smith.*

HEP-TAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and ανηρ, a male.]

In *botany*, a class of plants having seven stamens. *Linnæus.*

HEP-TAN'DRI-AN, / **HEP-TAN'DROUS**, *a.* Having seven stamens.

HEP-TAN''GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and *angular*.]

Having seven angles.

HEP-TAPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and φυλλον, a leaf.]

Having seven leaves.

HEP-TARCH'IC, *a.* Denoting a sevenfold government. *Warton.*

HEP'TARCH-IST, / **HEP'TARCH**, *n.* A ruler of one division of a heptarchy. *Warton.*

HEP'TARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and αρχη, rule.]

A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons. But the word is usually applied to England, when under the government of seven kings, or divided into seven kingdoms; as, the Saxon *heptarchy*, which comprehended the whole of England, when subject to seven independent princes. These petty kingdoms were those of Kent, the South Saxons, [Sussex,] West Saxons, East Saxons, [Essex,] the East Angles, Mercia, and Northumberland. *Hist. of England.*

HEP'TA-TEUCH, (-tūke,) *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and τευχος, book.]

The first seven books of the Old Testament.

HEP'-TREE, *n.* The wild dog-rose, a species of Rosa, the Rosa canina.

HER, (hur;) an adjective, or pronominal adjective,

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of the third person. [Sax. *hire*, sing., *heora*, pl., the possessive case of *he*, *heo*; but more properly, an adjective, like the L. *suus*.]

1. Belonging to a female; as, *her* face; *her* head.

2. It is used before neuter nouns in personification.

Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all *her* paths are peace. — Prov. iii.

Her is also used as a pronoun, or substitute for a female, in the objective case, after a verb or preposition.

She gave also to her husband with *her*, and he did eat. — Gen. iii.

Hers is primarily the objective or genitive case, denoting something that belongs to a female. But it stands as a substitute in the nominative or objective case.

And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend. *Dryden.*

Here *hers* stands for *her fortune*; but it must be considered as the nominative to *could mend*. I will take back my own book, and give you *hers*. Here *hers* is the object after *give*.

HER'ALD, *n.* [Fr. *heraut*, for *herault*; Arm. *herald*, or *harod*; Sp. *heraldo*; Port. *arauto*; It. *araldo*; G. *herold*; W. *herodyr*, embassador and herald, from *herawd*, a defiance or challenge, *heriaw*, to brandish, to threaten, from *her*, a push, a motion of defiance, a challenge. The primary sense is, to send, thrust, or drive.]

1. An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army. Hence,

2. A proclaimer; a publisher; as, the *herald* of another's fame.

3. A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger.

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn. *Shak.*

4. An officer in Great Britain, whose business is to marshal, order, and conduct, royal cavalcades, ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of dukes and other nobles, embassies, funeral processions, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, &c.; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein. *Encyc.*

5. Formerly applied, by the French, to a minstrel.

HER'ALD, *v. t.* To introduce, as by a herald. *Shak.*

HER'ALD-ED, *pp.* Introduced, as by a herald.

HER-AL'DIC, *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry; as, *heraldic* delineations. *Warton.*

HER-AL'DIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a heraldic manner.

HER'ALD-ING, *ppr.* Introducing, as by a herald.

HER'ALD-RY, *n.* The art or office of a herald. *Heraldry* is the art, practice, or science, of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial. It also teaches whatever relates to the marshaling of cavalcades, processions, and other public ceremonies. *Encyc.*

HER'ALD-SHIP, *n.* The office of a herald. *Selden.*

HERB, (erb,) *n.* [L. *herba*; Fr. *herbe*; It. *erba*; Sp. *yerba*; Port. *erva*. Qu. Ir. *forba*, glebe, that is, food, pasture, subsistence; Gr. φορβω.]

1. A plant or vegetable with a soft or succulent stalk or stem, which dies to the root every year, and is thus distinguished from a tree and a shrub, which have ligneous, or hard, woody stems. *Milne. Martyn.*

2. In *the Linnæan botany*, that part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification, including the stem or stalk, the leaves, the fulcra or props, and the hibernacle. *Milne. Martyn.*

The word *herb* comprehends all the grasses, and numerous plants used for culinary purposes.

HERB-CHRIST'O-PHER, *n.* An herb, *Actæa spicata*, whose root is used in nervous diseases. *Partington.*

HERB-ROB'ERT, *n.* A plant, a species of Geranium.

HER-BA'CEOUS, (her-bā'shus,) *a.* [L. *herbaceus*.] Pertaining to herbs; having the nature of an herb. *Herbaceous* plants are such as perish annually down to the root; soft, succulent vegetables. So, a *herbaceous* stem is one which is soft, not woody. *Herbaceous*, applied to animals by Derham, is not authorized. [See HERBIVOROUS.]

HERB'AGE, (erb'aj *or* herb'aj,) *n.* [Fr., from *herbe*.]

1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture; green food for beasts.

The influence of true religion is mild, soft, and noiseless, and constant as the descent of the evening dew on the tender herbage. *Buckminster.*

2. In *law*, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man. *Encyc.*

HERB'AG-ED, *a.* Covered with grass. *Thomson.*

HERB'AL, (herb'al,) *n.* A book that contains the names and descriptions of plants, or the classes, genera, species, and qualities of vegetables. *Bacon.*

2. A hortus siccus, or dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved. *Encyc.*

HERB'AL, *a.* Pertaining to herbs.

HERB'AL-IST, *n.* A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants.

HERB'AR, *n.* An herb. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HERB'AR-IST, *n.* A herbalist. [*Little used.*] *Derham. Boyle.*

HER-BA'RI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* HERBARIUMS. A collection of plants carefully dried and preserved. *Med. Repos.*

2. A book or other contrivance for thus preserving plants.

HERB'A-RIZE. See HERBORIZE.

HERB'A-RY, *n.* A garden of plants. *Warton.*

HERB'E-LET, *n.* A small herb. *Shak.*

HERB'ER, *n.* *Formerly*, an arbor. [See HERBARY.]

HERB-ES'CENT, *a.* [L. *herbescens*.] Growing into herbs.

HERB'ID, *a.* [L. *herbidus*.] Covered with herbs. [*Little used.*]

HERB-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing herbs.

HERB'IST, *n.* One skilled in herbs.

HERB-IV'O-RA, *n. pl.* In *science*, animals subsisting on herbs or vegetables.

HERB-IV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *herba* and *voro*, to eat.] Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants; feeding on vegetables. The ox and the horse are *herbivorous* animals.

HERB'LESS, (erb-) *a.* Destitute of herbs. *Warton.*

HERB'O-RIST. See HERBALIST. *Ray.*

HERB-O-RI-ZA'TION, (herb-) *n.* [from *herborize*.] The act of seeking plants in the field; botanical research.

2. The figure of plants in mineral substances. [See ARBORIZATION.] *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

HERB'O-RIZE, *v. t.* To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants, with a view to ascertain their characters, and to class them.

He *herborized* as he traveled, and enriched the Flora Succica with new discoveries. *Tooke.*

HERB'O-RIZE, *v. t.* To figure; to form the figures of plants in minerals. [See ARBORIZE.] *Fourcroy.*

HERB'O-RIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Figured; containing the figure of a plant; as a mineral body.

Daubenton has shown that *herborized* stones contain very fine mosses. *Fourcroy.*

HERB'O-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Searching for plants.

2. Forming the figures of plants in minerals.

HER'BOR-OUGH, (her'bur-ro,) *n.* [Ger. *herberg*.] Place of temporary residence, especially for troops. *B. Jonson.*

HERB'OUS, *a.* [L. *herbosus*.] Abounding with herbs.

HERB'-WŌM-AN, *n.* A woman that sells herbs.

HERB'Y, *a.* Having the nature of herbs. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

HER-CŪ'LE-AN, *a.* [from *Hercules*. See CLUB OF HERCULES.]

1. Very great, difficult, or dangerous; such as it would require the strength or courage of Hercules to encounter or accomplish; as, *Herculean* labor or task.

2. Having extraordinary strength and size; as, *Herculean* limbs.

3. Of extraordinary strength, force, or power.

HER'CU-LĒS, *n.* A hero of antiquity, celebrated for his strength.

2. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, near Lyra. *P. Cyc.*

HER-CYN'I-AN, *a.* [from *Hercynia*; G. *harz*, resin.] Denoting an extensive forest in Germany, the remains of which are now in Swabia.

HERD, *n.* [Sax. *herd*, *heord*; G. *herde*; Sw. and Dan. *hiord*; Basque, *ardi*. Words of this kind have for their primary sense, collection, assemblage. So in Saxon, *here* is an army. It may be from driving, W. *gyr*, or *her*.]

1. A collection or assemblage; applied to beasts when feeding or driven together. We say, a *herd* of horses, oxen, cattle, camels, elephants, bucks, harts, and, in Scripture, a *herd* of swine. But we say, a *flock* of sheep, goats, or birds. A number of cattle going to market is called a *drove*.

2. A company of *men* or people, in contempt or detestation; a crowd; a rabble; as, a vulgar *herd*.

HERD, *n.* [Sax. *hyrd*; G. *hirt*; Sw. *herde*; Dan. *hyrde*, or *hyre*; from the same root as the preceding, that is, the holder or keeper.]

A keeper of cattle; used by Spenser, and still used in Scotland, but in English now seldom or never used, except in composition; as, a *shepherd*, a *goatherd*, a *swineherd*.

HERD, *v. i.* To unite or associate, as beasts; to feed or run in collections. Most kinds of beasts manifest a disposition to *herd*.

2. To associate; to unite in companies customarily.

3. To associate; to become one of a number or party. *Walsh.*

HERD, *v. t.* To form or put into a herd. *B. Jonson.*

HERD'ER, *n.* A herdsman.

HER'DER-ITE, *n.* [from *Herder*, who discovered it.] A mineral which occurs in Saxony, in crystals imbedded in fluor. *Brande.*

HERD'ESS, *n.* A shepherdess. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HERD'GROOM, *n.* A keeper of a herd. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HERD'ING, *ppr.* Associating in companies.

HERDS'-GRASS, *n.* A name given to various grasses which are highly esteemed for hay, particularly Timothy, (*Phleum pratense*,) Fox Tail, (*Alopecurus pratensis*,) and Red Top, (*Agrostis vulgaris*.)

HERDS'MAN, *n.* A keeper of herds; one employed in tending herds of cattle.

2. *Formerly*, the owner of a herd. [*Formerly spelt* HERDMAN.] *Sidney.*

HERE, *adv.* [Goth. *her*; Sax. *her*; G. and D. *hier*; Sw. *här*; Dan. *her*. It denotes, this place.]

1. In this place; in the place where the speaker is present; opposed to *there*. Behold, *here* am I. Lodge *here* this night. Build *here* seven altars. *Scripture.*

2. In the present life or state.

Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.

Then *here's* for earnest. *Dryden.*

4. In drinking health.

Here's to thee, Dick. *Cowley.*

It is neither here nor there; it is neither in this place nor in that; neither in one place nor in another.

Here and there: in one place and another; in a dispersed manner or condition; thinly; or irregularly.

HERE'A-BOUT, } [comp., *here* and *about*.] About
HERE'A-BOUTS, } this place. *Addison.*

HERE-AFT'ER, [comp. *here* and *after*.] In time to come; in some future time.

2. In a future state.

HERE-AFT'ER, *n.* A future state.

'Tis Heaven itself that points out a *hereafter*. *Addison.*

HERE-AT', [comp. *here* and *at*.] At this. He was offended *hereat*, that is, at this saying, this fact, &c.

HERE-BY', [comp. *here* and *by*.] By this.

Hereby we became acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts.*

HERE-IN', [comp. *here* and *in*.] In this.

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit. — John xv.

HERE-IN-TŌ, [comp. *here* and *into*.] Into this. *Hooker.*

HERE-OF', (heer-off',) [comp. *here* and *of*.] Of this; from this.

Hereof comes it that Prince Harry is valiant. *Shak.*

HERE-ON', [comp. *here* and *on*.] On this. *Brown.*

HERE-OUT', [comp. *here* and *out*.] Out of this place. *Spenser.*

HERE-TŌ', } [comp. *here* and *unto* or *to*.] To this.
HERE-UN-TŌ', } *Hooker.*

HERE-TO-FORE', [comp. *here* and *tofore*.] In times before the present; formerly. *Sidney.*

HERE-UP-ON', [comp. *here* and *upon*.] On this.

HERE-WITH', [comp. *here* and *with*.] With this.

Most of the compounds, of *here* and a preposition, are obsolete or obsolescent, or at least are deemed inelegant. But *hereafter* and *heretofore* are in elegant use. *Herein* and *hereby* are frequently used in the present version of the Scriptures, and ought not, perhaps, to be discarded. Indeed, some of these words seem to be almost indispensable in technical law language.

HE-RED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [from the root of *heir*; L. *hæreditas*.] That may be inherited. [*Not much used.*] [See INHERITABLE.] *Locke.*

HE-RED'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* By inheritance; by right of descent.

The one-house-owners belong *hereditably* to no private persons. *Tooke, Russ. Encyc.*

HER-E-DIT'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *hæres*, *hæredium*. See HEIR.] Any species of property that may be inherited; lands, tenements, any thing corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed, that may descend to an heir. *Blackstone.*

A *corporeal* hereditament is visible and tangible; an *incorporeal* hereditament is an ideal right, existing in contemplation of law, issuing out of substantial corporeal property.

HE-RED'IT-A-RI-LY, *adv.* By inheritance; by descent from an ancestor. *Pope.*

HE-RED'IT-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *hereditaire*; It. *creditario*. See HEIR.]

1. That has descended from an ancestor. He is in possession of a large *hereditary* estate.

2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir; descendible to an heir at law. The crown of Great Britain is *hereditary*.

3. That is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child; as, *hereditary* pride; *hereditary* bravery; *hereditary* disease.

HER'E-MIT, *n.* A hermit. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

HER-E-MIT'IC-AL, *a.* [See HERMIT. It should rather be written HERMITICAL.] Solitary; secluded from society. *Pope.*

HER'E-SI-ARCH or HE-RĒ'SI-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. αἱρεσις, heresy, and αρχος, chief.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics. *Stillingfleet.*

HER'E-SI-ARCH-Y, *n.* Chief heresy.

HER-E-SI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. αἱρεσις and γραφω.] One who writes on heresies.

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HER-E-SI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* A treatise on heresy.

HER'E-SY, *n.* [Gr. αἵρεσις, from αἱρεω, to take, to hold; L. *hæresis*; Fr. *heresie.*]

1. A fundamental error in religion, or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion. But in countries where there is an established church, an opinion is deemed *heresy* when it differs from that of the church. The Scriptures being the standard of faith, any opinion that is repugnant to its doctrines is *heresy*; but as men differ in the interpretation of Scripture, an opinion deemed *heretical* by one body of Christians may be deemed orthodox by another. In Scripture and primitive usage, *heresy* meant merely *sect*, *party*, or the doctrines of a sect, as we now use *denomination* or *persuasion*, implying no reproach.

2. *Heresy*, in *law*, is an offense against Christianity, consisting in a denial of some of its essential doctrines, publicly avowed, and obstinately maintained. *Blackstone.*

3. An untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine in politics. *Swift.*

HER'E-TIC, *n.* [Gr. αἱρετικος; It. *eretico*; Fr. *heretique.*]

1. A person under any religion, but particularly the Christian, who holds and teaches opinions repugnant to the established faith, or that which is made the standard of orthodoxy. In strictness, among Christians, a person who holds and avows religious opinions contrary to the doctrines of Scripture, the only rule of faith and practice.

2. Any one who maintains erroneous opinions. *Shak.*

HE-RET'IC-AL, *a.* Containing heresy; contrary to the established faith, or to the true faith.

HE-RET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a heretical manner; with heresy.

HE-RET'IC-ATE, *v. t.* To decide to be heresy.

HER'E-TOG, } *n.* [Sax. *heretoga*, *here*, an army, and
HER'E-TOCH, } *teache*, a leader, from *teogan*, *teon*, to lead, L. *duco*, *dux*, Eng. to *tug.*]

Among *our Saxon ancestors*, the leader or commander of an army, or the commander of the militia in a county or district. This officer was elected by the people in folkmote.

HER'I-OT, *n.* [Sax. *heregeat*; *here*, army, and *geat*, tribute, supply, from *geotan*, to flow, to render.]

In *English law*, a tribute or fine payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal. Originally, this tribute consisted of military furniture, or of horses and arms, as appears by the laws of Canute, C. 69. But as defined by modern writers, a *heriot* is a customary tribute of goods and chattels, payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner of the land; or a render of the best beast, or other movables, to the lord, on the death of the tenant. Heriots were of two sorts; *heriot service*, which was due by reservation in a grant or lease of lands; and *heriot custom*, which depended solely on immemorial usage. *Wilkins. Spelman. Blackstone.*

HER'I-OT-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of a heriot. *Burn.*

HER'IS-SON, *n.* [Fr., a hedgehog, from *herisser*, to bristle, to stand out as hair.]

In *fortification*, a beam or bar armed with iron spikes pointed outward, and turning on a pivot, used to block up a passage. *Encyc.*

HER'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [from the root of *heir*, L. *hæres.*]

1. Capable of inheriting or taking by descent.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and heritable. *Hale.*

2. That may be inherited. [*This is the true sense.*]

3. Annexed to estates of inheritance. In *Scots law*, *heritable* rights are all rights that affect lands or other immovables. *Encyc. Blackstone.*

HER'IT-AGE, *n.* [Fr., from the root of *heir.*]

1. Inheritance; an estate that passes from an ancestor to an heir by descent or course of law; that which is inherited. In *Scots law*, it sometimes signifies immovable estate, in distinction from movable.

2. In *Scripture*, the saints or people of God are called his *heritage*, as being claimed by him, and the objects of his special care. 1 *Pet.* v.

HER'IT-OR, *n.* In *Scotland*, a proprietor or landholder in a parish. *Jamieson.*

HER-MAPH-RO-DE'I-TY, *n.* Hermaphrodism. *B. Jonson.*

HER-MAPH'RO-DISM, } *n.* [Infra.] The union
HER-MAPH'RO-DIT-ISM, } of the two sexes in the same individual. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

HER-MAPH'RO-DITE, (-maf'ro-dite,) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. ἑρμαφροδιτος; Ἑρμης, Mercury, and Αφροδιτη, Venus.]

1. An animal or human being having the parts of generation both of male and female. *Encyc.*

2. In *botany*, a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil, or the male and female organs of generation, within the same calyx, or on the same receptacle. *Martyn. Encyc.*

3. A plant that has only hermaphrodite flowers. *Martyn.*

HER-MAPH'RO-DITE, *a.* Designating both sexes in the same animal, flower, or plant.

Among *sailors*, a *hermaphrodite* brig, is one that is square-rigged forward, and schooner-rigged aft. *Totten.*

HER-MAPH-RO-DIT'IC, } *a.* Partaking of both
HER-MAPH-RO-DIT'IC-AL, } sexes. *Brown.*

HER-MAPH-RO-DIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of hermaphrodites.

HER-ME-NEU'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. ἑρμηνευτικος, from
HER-ME-NEU'TIC-AL, } ἑρμηνευς, an interpreter, from Ἑρμης, Mercury.]

Interpreting; explaining; unfolding the signification; as, *hermeneutic* theology, the art of expounding the Scriptures. *Bloomfield. Encyc.*

HER-ME-NEU'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the true art of interpreting words. *M. Stuart.*

HER-ME-NEU'TICS, *n.* The science of interpretation, or of finding the meaning of an author's words and phrases, and of explaining it to others; particularly applied to the interpretation of the Scriptures.

HER'MES, *n.* [Gr. Ἑρμης, Mercury.]

In *archæology*, a name given to rough, quadrangular stones or pillars, having a head sculptured on the top, without arms or body. Such stones were placed by the Greeks in front of buildings, and used by the Romans as boundaries or landmarks. As they originally bore the head of Hermes or Mercury, they have been called by his name, even when surmounted by the heads of other deities, &c. *Smith's Dict.*

HER-MET'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *hermetique*; Sp. *hermetico*;
HER-MET'IC-AL, } from Gr. Ἑρμης, Mercury, the fabled inventor of chemistry.]

1. Designating chemistry; chemical; as, the *hermetic* art.

2. Designating that species of philosophy which pretends to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury; as, the *hermetic* philosophy.

3. Designating the system which explains the causes of diseases and the operations of medicine, on the principles of the hermetical philosophy, and particularly on the system of an alkali and acid; as, *hermetical* physic or medicine. *Encyc.*

4. Perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit, can escape; as, a *hermetic* seal. The *hermetic* seal is formed by heating the neck of a vessel till it is soft, and then twisting it, till the aperture or passage is accurately closed. *Encyc.*

Hermetic books; books of the Egyptians, which treat of astrology. *Bryant.*

Books which treat of universal principles, of the nature and orders of celestial beings, of medicine, and other topics. *Enfield.*

HER-MET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the hermetic art; chemically; closely; accurately; as, a vessel *hermetically* sealed or closed.

HER'MIT, *n.* [Fr. *hermite*, *ermite*: Sp. *ermitaño*; It. *eremita*; Gr. ερημιτης, from ερημος, solitary, destitute. Perhaps from the Shemitic חרם, to cut off from society, to expel, or to be separated. Class Rm. See HAREM.]

1. A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; an anchoret. The word is usually applied to a person who lives in solitude, disengaged from the cares and interruptions of society, for the purpose of religious contemplation and devotion.

2. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another. *Shak.*

HER'MIT-AGE, *n.* The habitation of a hermit; a house or hut with its appendages, in a solitary place, where a hermit dwells. *Milton.*

2. A cell in a recluse place, but annexed to an abbey. *Encyc.*

3. A kind of wine.

HER'MIT-A-RY, *n.* A cell for the hermits annexed to some abbey. *Howell.*

HER'MIT-ESS, *n.* A female hermit. *Drummond.*

HER-MIT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a hermit, or to retired life.

2. Suited to a hermit. *Coventry.*

HER-MO-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. Ἑρμης, Mercury, and δακτυλος, a finger; Mercury's finger.]

In the *materia medica*, a root brought from Turkey. It is in the shape of a heart flattened, of a white color, compact, but easy to be cut or pulverized, of a viscous, sweetish taste, with a slight degree of acrimony. Some suppose it to be the root of the Colchicum variegatum; others, the root of the Iris tuberosa. It was anciently in great repute as a cathartic; but that which is now furnished has little or no cathartic quality. *Encyc.*

HER-MO-GE'NI-ANS, *n. pl.* A sect of ancient heretics, so called from their leader, *Hermogenes*, who lived near the close of the second century. He held matter to be the fountain of all evil, and that souls are formed of corrupt matter. *Encyc.*

HERN, *n.* A heron, which see.

HERN'HILL, *n.* A plant.

HER'NI-A, *n.* [Gr. ἑρνια, from ἑρνος, a shooting forth, a branch.]

In *surgery*, a protrusion of some organ of the abdomen through an interstice in its parietes; producing a soft and slightly elastic tumor.

HER'NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with, hernia.

HERN'SHAW, *n.* A heronshaw or heron. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HE'RO, *n.* [L. *heros*, Gr. ἡρως, a demigod. It coincides in elements with Ir. *earr*, noble, grand, a champion, and with the G. *herr*, D. *heer*, lord, master.]

1. A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger; as, a *hero* in arms. *Cowley.*

2. A great, illustrious, or extraordinary person; as, a *hero* in learning. [*Little used.*]

3. In a *poem*, or *romance*, the principal personage, or the person who has the principal share in the transactions related; as Achilles in the Iliad, Ulysses in the Odyssey, and Æneas in the Æneid.

4. In *pagan mythology*, a hero was an illustrious person, mortal indeed, but supposed by the populace to partake of immortality, and after his death to be placed among the gods. *Encyc.*

HE-RO'DI ANS, *n. pl.* A sect among the Jews, which took this name from *Herod*; but authors are not agreed as to their peculiar notions.

HE-RO'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a hero or heroes; as, *heroic* valor.

2. Becoming a hero; bold; daring; illustrious; as, *heroic* action; *heroic* enterprises.

3. Brave; intrepid; magnanimous; enterprising; illustrious for valor; as, Hector, the *heroic* son of Priam; a *heroic* race.

4. Productive of heroes; as, a *heroic* line in pedigree.

5. Reciting the achievements of heroes; as, a *heroic* poem.

6. Used in heroic poetry or hexameter; as, *heroic* verse; a *heroic* foot.

Heroic age; the age when the *heroes*, or those called the children of the gods, are supposed to have lived.

HE-RO'IC-AL, *a.* The same as HEROIC. [*Little used.*]

HE-RO'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a hero; with valor; bravely; courageously; intrepidly. The wall was *heroically* defended.

HE-RO-I-COM'IC, *a.* [See HERO and COMIC.] Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque; as, a *heroi-comic* poem.

HER'O-INE, (her'o-in,) *n.* [Fr. *heroine*, from *hero.*]

A female hero; a woman of a brave spirit. [HEROESS is not in use.] *Dryden.*

HER'O-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *heroisme.*]

The qualities of a hero; bravery; courage; intrepidity; particularly in war. *Bryome.*

HER'ON, *n.* [Fr.] A water fowl of the genus Ardea, with long legs, wings, and neck, a great devourer of fish.

HER'ON-RY, *n.* A place where herons breed. *Derham.*

HER'ON-SHAW, *n.* A heron. *Pennant.*

HE-RO-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of heroes.

HE'RO-SHIP, *n.* The character of a hero. *Cowper.*

HER'PES, *n.* [Gr. ἑρπης, from ἑρπω, to creep.]

Tetters; an eruption of the skin; erysipelas; ringworm, &c. This disease takes various names, according to its form or the part affected. *Coxe. Encyc.*

A term applied to several cutaneous eruptions, from their tendency to spread or creep from one part of the skin to another. *Cyc.*

An eruption of vesicles in small distinct clusters, accompanied with itching or tingling; including the shingles, ringworm, &c. *Good.*

HER-PET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the herpes or cutaneous eruptions; resembling the herpes, or partaking of its nature; as, *herpetic* eruptions. *Darwin.*

HER-PET-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to herpe-
HER-PET-O-LOG'IC-AL, } tology.

HER-PE-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* A person versed in herpetology, or the natural history of reptiles.

HER-PE-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετον, a reptile, λογος, discourse.]

A description of reptiles; the natural history of reptiles, including oviparous quadrupeds, as the crocodile, frog, and tortoise, and serpents. The history of the latter is called *ophiology.*

HER'RING, *n.* [Sax. *hæring*; Fr. *hareng*; Arm. *haring*; G. *hering*; D. *haring*; It. *aringa*; Sp. *arenque*; Port. *id.*]

A fish of the genus Clupea. Herrings, when they migrate, move in vast shoals, and it is said that the name is formed from the Teutonic *here*, *heer*, an army or multitude. They come from high northern latitudes in the spring, and visit the shores of Europe and America, where they are taken and salted in great quantities.

HER'RING-FISH'ER-Y, *n.* The fishing for herrings, which constitutes an important branch of business with the English, Dutch, and Americans.

HERRN'HUT-ER, *n.* [Ger.] One of a sect established by Nicholas Lewis, count of Zinzendorf; called also *Moravians.*

HERS, (hurz,) *pron. fem. possessive*; as, this house is *hers*, that is, this is the house *of her.* But perhaps it would be more correct to consider *hers* as a substitute for the noun and adjective, in the nominative

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case. Of the two houses, *hers* is the best; that is, *her house* is the best.

HER'SAL, *n.* Rehearsal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HER'SCHEL, (her'shel,) *n.* A planet discovered by Dr. Herschel, in 1781, first called *Georgium Sidus*, and now, *Uranus.*

HERSE, (hers,) *n.* [Fr. *herse*, a harrow, a portcullis, probably from cross-work; radically the same word as HARROW, which see.]

1. In *fortification*, a lattice or portcullis in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes. It is hung by a rope fastened to a moulinet, and when a gate is broken, it is let down to obstruct the passage. It is called also a *sarrasin* or *cataract*, and when it consists of straight stakes without cross-pieces, it is called *orgues.*

Herse is also a harrow, used for a chevaux-de-frise, and laid in the way or in breaches, with the points up, to obstruct or incommode the march of an enemy. *Encyc.*

2. A carriage for bearing corpses to the grave; now spelt HEARSE. It is a frame only, or a box, borne on wheels.

3. A temporary monument set over a grave. [*Obsolete.*] *Weever.*

4. A rehearsal; "the holy *herse*," rehearsal of prayers. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HERSE, (hers,) *v. t.* To put on or in a herse.

2. To carry to the grave. [*Shak. Chapman.*

HER-SELF', *pron.* [*her* and *self.*] This denotes a female, the subject of discourse before mentioned, and is either in the nominative or objective case. In the nominative, it usually follows *she*, and is added for the sake of emphasis, or emphatical distinction; as, *she herself* will bear the blame.

The daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash *herself.* — EXOD. ii.

2. Having the command of herself; mistress of her rational powers, judgment, or temper. The woman was deranged, but she is now *herself* again. She has come to *herself.*

3. In her true character; as, the woman acts like *herself.*

HERSE'LIKE, (hers'like,) *a.* Funereal; suitable to funerals. *Bacon.*

HERS'IL-LON, *n.* [Fr., from *herse.*] In *the military art*, a plank or beam, whose sides are set with spikes or nails, to incommode and retard the march of an enemy; a herse. *Brande.*

HER'Y, *v. t.* [Sax. *herian.*]

To regard as holy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HES'I-TAN-CY, *n.* [See HESITATE.] A doubting; *literally*, a stopping of the mind; a pausing to consider; dubiousness; suspense.

The reason of my *hesitancy* about the air is— *Boyle.*

HES'I-TANT, *a.* Hesitating; pausing; wanting volubility of speech.

HES'I-TANT-LY, *adv.* With hesitancy or doubt.

HES'I-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *hæsito*; Fr. *hesiter*; from *hæsi*, *pret.* of L. *hæreo*, to hang.]

1. To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be doubtful as to fact, principle, or determination; to be in suspense or uncertainty; as, he *hesitated* whether to accept the offer or not. We often *hesitate* what judgment to form.

It is never transitive, unless by poetic license.

Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike. *Pope.*

2. To stammer; to stop in speaking.

HES'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Stopped; paused; doubted.

HES'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Doubting; pausing; stammering.

HES'I-TA-TING-LY, *adv.* With hesitation or doubt.

HES-I-TA'TION, *n.* A pausing or delay in forming an opinion or commencing action; doubt; suspension of opinion or decision, from uncertainty what is proper to be decided. When evidence is clear, we may decide without *hesitation.*

2. A stopping in speech; intermission between words; stammering. *Swift.*

HES-PE'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *hesperius*, western, from *hesperus*, *vesper*, the evening star, Venus, Gr. ἑσπερος.] Western; situated at the west.

HES-PE'RI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of a western country. *J. Barlow.*

HES'SIAN, (hesh'an,) *a.* Relating to Hesse, in Germany.

HES'SIAN-FLY, *n.* [So called from the opinion that it was brought into America by the Hessian troops, during the revolution.]

A small, two-winged fly or midge, nearly black, very destructive to young wheat. It is the *Cecidomyia destructor* of Say. *E. C. Herrick.*

HEST, *n.* [Sax. *hæse*; G. *geheiss*, a command; *heissen*, to call, to bid; D. *heeten.* See HEAT.]

Command; precept; injunction; order. *Shak.*

[Now obsolete, but it is retained in the compound, *behest.*]

HES-TERN'AL, *a.* Pertaining to yesterday. *Smart.*

HES'Y-CHAST, *n.* [Gr. ἡσυχος.]

A quietist. *Bib. Repository.*

HET'E-RAR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. ἑτερος, another, and αρχη, rule.]

The government of an alien. *Bp. Hall.*

HET E-RO-CIR'CAL, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, and κιρκος.] An epithet applied to fishes which have the upper fork of the tail longer than the lower. *Agassiz.*

HET'E-RO-CLITE, *n.* [Gr. ἑτεροκλιτον; ἑτερος, another, or different, and κλιτος, from κλινω, to incline, to lean.]

1. In *grammar*, a word which is irregular or anomalous either in declension or conjugation, or which deviates from ordinary forms of inflection in words of a like kind. It is particularly applied to nouns irregular in declension.

2. Any thing or person deviating from common forms. *Johnson.*

HET'E-RO-CLITE, HET-E-RO-CLIT'IC, HET-E-RO-CLIT'IC-AL, *a.* Irregular; anomalous; deviating from ordinary forms or rules. *Brown.*

HET-E-ROC'LI-TOUS, *a.* Heteroclitic. [*Not in use.*]

HET'E-RO-DOX, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, another, different, and δοξα, opinion.]

1. In *theology*, heretical; contrary to the faith and doctrines of the true church; or, more precisely, contrary to the real doctrines of the Scriptures; as, a *heterodox* opinion; opposed to ORTHODOX.

2. Repugnant to the doctrines or tenets of any established church.

3. Holding opinions repugnant to the doctrines of the Scriptures; as, a *heterodox* divine; or holding opinions contrary to those of an established church.

HET'E-RO-DOX-LY, *adv.* In a heterodox manner.

HET'E-RO-DOX-NESS, *n.* State of being heterodox.

HET'E-RO-DOX-Y, *n.* Heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or contrary to those of an established church.

HET-E-ROG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, different, and γαμος, marriage.]

In *botany*, having different essential parts of fructification.

HET'E-RO-GE'NE, *a.* [*Obs.*] [See the next word.]

HET-E-RO-GE'NE-AL, HET-E-RO-GE'NE-OUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, other, and γενος, kind.]

Of a different kind or nature; unlike or dissimilar in kind; opposed to HOMOGENEOUS.

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneal*, and dissimilar. *Newton.*

Heterogeneous nouns, are such as are of different genders in the singular and plural numbers; as, *hic locus*, of the masculine gender in the singular, and *hi loci* and *hæc loca*, both masculine and neuter in the plural. *Hoc cælum*, neuter in the singular; *hi cæli*, masculine in the plural.

Heterogeneous quantities, in *mathematics*, are such as are incapable of being compared together in respect to magnitude. *Brande.*

Heterogeneous surds, are such as have different radical signs. *Barlow.*

HET-E-RO-GE-NE'I-TY, *n.* Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities. [*Ill formed.*]

2. Dissimilar part; *something* of a different kind. *Boyle.*

HET-E-RO-GE'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Difference of nature and quality; dissimilitude or contrariety in kind, nature, or qualities.

HET-E-RO-PA'TH'IC, *a.* The same as ALLOPATHIC.

HET-E-ROPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, diverse, and φυλλον, leaf.]

Having leaves different from the regular form. A *heterophyllous* violet is one which has leaves not analogous to the leaves of other violets.

HET'E-RO-POD, *n.* One of an order of molluscous animals, whose foot is compressed into a vertical, muscular lamina, serving for a fin.

HET-E-ROP'TICS, *n.* [See OPTICS.] False optics. *Spectator.*

HET-E-ROS'CIAN, *n.* [Gr. ἑτερος, other, and σκια, shadow.]

Those inhabitants of the earth are called *heteroscians*, whose shadows fall one way only. Such are those who live between the tropics and the polar circles. The shadows of those who live north of the tropic of Cancer fall northward; those of the inhabitants south of the tropic of Capricorn fall southward; wherens the shadows of those who dwell between the tropics fall sometimes to the north and sometimes to the south.

HET-E-ROS'CIAN, *a.* Having the shadow fall one way only. *Gregory.*

HET'E-RO-SITE, *n.* A mineral, of a greenish-gray or bluish color, becoming violet on exposure, and consisting of phosphoric acid, and the oxyds of iron and manganese. *Dana.*

HET-E-ROT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, another, and τεμνω, to cleave.]

Having a different cleavage; applied to a species of the feldspar family, because the cleavage differs from that of common feldspar. *Dana.*

HET-E-ROT'RO-PAL, HET-E-ROT'RO-POUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος and τρεπω.]

In *botany*, when the micropyle is at neither end of the seed, the embryo will be neither erect nor inverted, but will be in a more or less oblique direction with respect to the seed, and is then said to be *heterotropous*, or *heterotropal.* *Lindley.*

HET'MAN, *n.* A Cossack commander-in-chief.

HEU'LAND-ITE, *n.* [from M. *Heuland.*] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in amygdaloid, in pearly, foliated masses, and also crystallized in rhomboidal prisms, with the basal plane pearly. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with about 15 per cent. of water. *Dana.*

HEW, (hū,) *v. t.*; *pret.* HEWED; *pp.* HEWED or HEWN. [Sax. *heawian*; G. *hauen*; D. *houwen*; Sw. *hugga*; Dan. *hugger.* In Sw., *hugg* is a cut, a slash; Dan. *hug*, a beating, a striking; so that the primary sense is to strike, to drive with the hand. See HOE.]

1. To cut with an ax, or other like instrument, for the purpose of making an even surface or side; as, to *hew* timber.

2. To chop; to cut; to hack; as, to *hew* in pieces.

3. To cut with a chisel; to make smooth; as, *to hew* stone.

4. To form or shape with an edged instrument; with *out*; as, to *hew out* a sepulcher. *Is.* xxii.

5. To form laboriously.

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing out* new ones. [*Unusual.*] *Pope.*

To hew down; to cut down; to fell by cutting.

To hew off; to cut off; to separate by a cutting instrument.

HEW, *n.* Destruction by cutting down. *Spenser.*

2. Color. [See HUE.]

HEW'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut and made smooth or even; chopped; hacked; shaped by cutting or by a chisel.

HEW'ER, *n.* One who hews wood or stone.

HEW'ING, *ppr.* Cutting and making smooth or even; chopping; hacking; forming by the chisel.

HEWN, (hūne,) *pp.* or *a.* The same as HEWED.

HEX'A-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and χορδη, a chord.]

In *ancient music*, an imperfect chord called a *sixth.* Also, an instrument of six chords or strings, and a scale or system of six sounds. *Rousseau.*

HEX-A-DAC'TYL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ and δακτυλος.] Having six fingers or toes.

HEX'ADE, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six.]

A series of six numbers. *Med. Repos.*

HEX'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and γωνια, an angle.]

In *geometry*, a plane figure of six sides and *six* angles. If the sides and angles are equal, it is a *regular hexagon.* The cells of honey-comb are hexagons, and it is remarkable that bees instinctively form their cells of this figure, which *fills* any given space without any interstice or loss of room.

HEX-AG'ON-AL, *a.* Having six sides and six angles.

HEX-AG'ON-Y, for HEXAGON, is not used.

HEX'A-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and γυνη, a female.]

In *botany*, an order of plants having six *styles.* *Linnæus.*

HEX-A-GYN'I-AN, HEX-AG'YN-OUS, *a.* In *botany*, having six styles.

HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* Of the figure of a hexahedron; *having six* equal sides.

HEX-A-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and ἑδρα, a base or seat.]

A regular, solid body of six sides; a cube.

HEX-A-HE'ME-RON, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and ἡμερα, day.]

1. The term of six days. *Good.*

2. The history of the six days' work of creation, as contained in the first chapter of Genesis. Many of the learned fathers wrote commentaries on this history, giving their views of the created universe. *Murdock.*

HEX-AM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and μετρον, measure.]

In *ancient poetry*, a verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondees the fifth must regularly be a dactyl, and the sixth always a spondee. In this species of verse are composed the Iliad of Homer and the Æneid of Virgil.

Diva ae | lo fix | os ocu | los a | versa ten | ebat. *Virgil.*

HEX-AM'E-TER, *a.* Having six metrical feet.

HEX-A-MET'RIC, HEX-A-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Consisting of six metrical feet. *Warton.*

HEX-AN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and ανηρ, male.]

In *botany*, a class of plants having *six* stamens. *Linnæus.*

HEX-AN'DRI-AN, HEX-AN'DROUS, *a.* Having six stamens.

HEX-AN''GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and *angular.*] Having six angles or corners.

HEX-A-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and πεταλον, a leaf, a petal.]

Having six petals or flower-leaves.

HEX-APH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and φυλλον, a leaf.]

Having six leaves.

HEX'A-PLA, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and ἁπλοω.] A collection of the Holy Scriptures in six languages, applied particularly to the collection published by Origen, in the third century. *Encyc. Am.*

HEX'A-PLAR, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and ἁπλοω, to unfold.] Sextuple; containing six columns; from *hexapla.*

HEX'A-POD, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and πους, ποδος, L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.]

Having six feet.

HEX'A-POD, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and πους.]

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1. An insect having six feet.
2. A fathom. [*Not in use.*]

HEX'A-STIC'H, (-stik,) *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and στιχος, a verse.]
A poem consisting of six verses. *Johnson. Weever.*

HEX'A-ST'YLE, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, and στυλος, a column.]
A building with six columns in front. *Encyc.*

HEX-OC-TA-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, six, οκτω, eight, and ἑδρα, face.]
A solid contained under forty-eight equal, triangular faces. *Dana.*

HEY, (hā:) an exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation, the contrary to the L. *hei.* *Prior.*

HEY'DAY, (hā'dā,) *exclam.* [Qu. *high-day*] An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder. *Shak.*

HEY'DAY, *n.* A frolic; wildness. *Shak.*

HEY'DE-GUY, *n.* [Perhaps from *heyday* and *guise.*]
A kind of dance; a country dance or round. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *hio*, to gape.]
The act of gaping. [*Not used.*]

HI-A'TUS, *n.* [L., from *hio*, to open or gape, Gr. χαω.]
1. An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm.
2. In *grammar*, the concurrence of two vowels in two successive syllables or words, occasioning a hardness in the pronunciation. *Pope.*
3. A defect; a chasm in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced. *Encyc.*

HI-BER'NA-CLE, *n.* [L. *hibernacula*, winter-quarters.]
1. In *botany*, the winter-quarters of a plant; that is, a bulb or a bud, in which the embryo of a future plant is inclosed by a scaly covering, and protected from injuries during winter. *Burton. Martyn.*
2. The winter-lodge of a wild animal.

HI-BER'NAL, *a.* [L. *hibernus.*]
Belonging or relating to winter. *Brown.*

HI'BER-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *hiberno*; It. *vernare.*]
To winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion, as birds or beasts. *Darwin.*

HI'BER-NA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Passing the winter in close quarters.

HI-BER-NA'TION, *n.* The passing of winter in a close lodge, as beasts and fowls that retire in cold weather. *Darwin.*

HI-BER'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland.

HI-BER'NI-AN, *n.* A native of Ireland. [land.

HI-BER'NI-CISM, } *n.* An idiom or mode of speech
HI-BER'NI-AN-ISM, } peculiar to the Irish. *Todd.*

HI-BER'NO-CEL'TIC, *n.* The native language of the Irish; the Gaelic.

HIC'CIUS DOC'TIUS. [Qu. L. *hic est doctus.*] A cant word for a juggler. *Hudibras.*

HIC'COUGH, (hik'up,) *n.* [Dan. *hik* or *hikken*; Sw. *hicka*; D. *hik, hikken*; Fr. *hoquet*; W. *ig, igian*; Arm. *hicq.* The English is a compound of *hic* and *cough*; and *hic* may be allied to *hitch*, to catch.]
Convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles, with sonorous inspiration; repeated at short intervals. *Good.*

HIC'COUGH, (hik'up,) *v. i.* To have convulsive catch of some of the respiratory muscles.

HIC JA'CET, [L.] Here lies.

HICK'O-RY, *n.* Several American trees of the genus Carya are so called. They are sometimes called *walnut*, but not very correctly. Its nut is called *hickory-nut.*

HICK'UP; a spelling sometimes given to HICCOUGH.

HICK'WALL, } *n.* [Qu. *hitchwall.*]
HICK'WAY, }
A small species of woodpecker.

HID, } *pp.* of HIDE. Concealed; placed in se-
HID'DEN, } crecy.
2. *a.* Secret; not seen or known.
3. Mysterious; difficult to be known.

HID'AGE, *n.* [from *hide*, a quantity of land.] An extraordinary tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

HI-DAL'GO, *n.* [Sp.] In Spain, a nobleman of the lowest class. *Brande.*

HID'DEN-LY, *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner.

HIDE, *v. t.*; *pret.* HID; *pp.* HID, HIDDEN. [Sax. *hydan*; W. *cuziaw*; Arm. *cuza*, or *cuddyo*, or *kytho*; Corn. *kitha*; Russ. *kutayu*; Gr. κευθω. In Sw., *hydda*, Dan. *hytte*, is a *hut*; and the Sw. *hyda, förhyda*, Dan. *forhuer*, to sheathe a ship, seem to be the same word. *Hood*, as well as *hut*, may belong to this root. See Class Gd, No. 26, 31, 43, 55.]
1. To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight; to place in any state or position in which the view is intercepted from the object. The intervention of the moon between the earth and the sun *hides* the latter from our sight. The people in Turkey *hide* their grain in the earth. No human being can *hide* his crimes or his neglect of duty from his Maker.
2. To conceal from knowledge; to keep secret.

Depart to the mountains; *hide* yourselves there three days. — Josh. ii.

Tell me now what thou hast done — *hide* it not from me. — Josh. vii.

3. In *Scripture*, not to confess or disclose; or to excuse and extenuate.

I acknowledge my sin to thee, and my iniquity have I not *hid.* — Ps. xxxii.

4. To protect; to keep in safety.

In the time of trouble he shall *hide* me in his pavilion. — Ps. xxvii.

To hide the face from; to overlook; to pardon.

Hide thy face from my sins. — Ps. li.

To hide the face; to withdraw spiritual presence, support, and consolation.

Thou didst *hide thy face*, and I was troubled. — Ps. xxx.

To hide one's self; to put one's self in a condition to be safe; to secure protection.

The prudent man foreseeth the evil and *hideth himself.* — Prov. xxii.

HIDE, *v. i.* To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to be withdrawn from sight.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you *hide.* *Pope.*

Hide-and-seek; a play of children, in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them. *Gulliver.*

HIDE, *n.* [According to Lye, Sax. Dict., under *wealstylling*, this word signified originally a station, covered place, or place of refuge for besiegers against the attacks of the besieged. Qu.]
In *the ancient laws of England*, a certain portion of land, the quantity of which, however, is not well ascertained. Some authors consider it as the quantity that could be tilled with one plow; others, as much as would maintain a family. Some suppose it to be 60, some 80, and others 100 acres. *Spelman. Encyc.*

HIDE, *n.* [Sax. *hyd, hyde*; G. *haut*; D. *huid*; Sw. and Dan. *hud*; L. *cutis*; Gr. κως, κωδιον; either a peel, from stripping, separating, or a cover.]
1. The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed; more generally applied to the undressed skins of the larger domestic animals, as oxen, horses, &c.
2. The human skin, in contempt. *Dryden.*

HIDE'BOUND, *a.* An animal is *hidebound*, when his skin sticks so closely to his ribs and back as not to be easily loosened or raised. *Far. Dict.*
Trees are said to be *hidebound*, when the bark is so close or firm that it impedes the growth. *Bacon.*
2. Harsh; untractable. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*
3. Niggardly; penurious. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

HID'E-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *hideux*; Norm. *hidous*, from *hide*, fright, dread.]
1. Frightful to the sight; dreadful; shocking to the eye; *applied to deformity*: as, a *hideous* monster; a *hideous* spectacle; *hideous* looks. *Shak. Dryden.*
2. Shocking to the ear; exciting terror; as, a *hideous* noise. *Woodward.*
3. Detestable. *Spenser.*

HID'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to frighten; dreadfully; shockingly. *Shak.*

HID'E-OUS-NESS, *n.* Frightfulness to the eye; dreadfulness; horribleness.

HID'ER, *n.* [from *hide.*] One who hides or conceals.

HID'ING, *ppr.* Concealing; covering or withdrawing from view; keeping close or secret.

HID'ING, *n.* Concealment. *Hab.* iii.
2. Withdrawment; a withholding; as, the *hidings* of God's face. *Milner.*
3. A beating. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart.*

HID'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place of concealment.

HIE, *v. i.* [Sax. *higan, higian*, to hasten, to urge forward, to press, to endeavor; also, *hiegan* and *higgan*, to be urgent, to strive.]
1. To hasten; to move or run with haste; to go in haste; *a word chiefly used in poetry.*

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies.* *Dryden.*

2. With the reciprocal pronoun; as, *hie* thee home.

HIE, *n.* Haste; diligence. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HI'E-RARCH, *n.* [Gr. ἱεραρχης, q. d. ὁ των ἱερων αρχων, a ruler in sacred things.]
One who rules or has authority in sacred things. *Suicer.*

HI'E-RARCH-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a hierarch. *Milton.*

HI-E-RARCH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a hierarchy.

HI'E-RARCH-IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a hierarchy.

HI'E-RARCH-ISM, *n.* Principles of a hierarchy.

HI'E-RARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. ἱεραρχια.]
1. Dominion or authority in sacred things. *Suicer.*
2. The persons who have the exclusive direction of things sacred; used *especially* of a body of clergy of different ranks or orders: but applicable to all who claim to be a holy order of men, with an exclusive right to minister in holy things. *Murdock.*
3. The *celestial hierarchy*, in *the writings of pseudo-Dionysius*, embraced Christ as its head, and the various orders of angels as his ministering spirits. *Murdock.*

HI-E-RAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἱερατικος, sacerdotal, from ἱερος, sacred.]
1. Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pertaining to priests. *Russell.*
2. A term applied to a mode of ancient Egyptian writing, chiefly used in *papyri*, considered as a rapid mode of writing hieroglyphics, and being the sacerdotal character, as the *demotic* was that of the people. *P. Cyc.*

HI-E-ROC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and κρατεω.]
Government by ecclesiastics. *Jefferson.*

HI'E-RO-GLYPH, } *n.* [Gr. ἱερος, sacred, and γλυ-
HI-E-RO-GLYPH'IC, } φω, to carve.]
1. *Literally*, a sacred character; applied to a species of writing first practiced by the ancient Egyptian priests, often called *picture-writing*, which expressed a series of ideas by representations of visible objects. According to Champollion, the Egyptian hieroglyphics consist of three different species of characters: 1. The *hieroglyphic*, properly so called, in which the object is represented by a picture, either entire or in an abridged form. 2. *Symbolical*, in which an idea is expressed by some visible object which represents it; as adoration by a censer containing incense. 3. *Phonetic* characters, in which the sign represents not a visible object, but a sound. *Brande.*

HI-E-RO-GLYPH'IC, } *a.* Emblematic; expres-
HI-E-RO-GLYPH'IC-AL, } ive of some meaning by characters, pictures, or figures; as, *hieroglyphic* writing; a *hieroglyphic* obelisk.

HI-E-RO-GLYPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Emblematically; by characters or pictures expressive of facts or moral qualities. The Mexicans wrote history *hieroglyphically.*

HI-E-RO-GLYPH'IST, *n.* One versed in hieroglyphics. *Gliddon.*

HI'E-RO-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος, sacred, and γραμμα, letter.]
A species of sacred writing.

HI-E-RO-GRAM-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἱερος, sacred, and γραμμα, letter.]
Denoting a kind of writing in sacred or sacerdotal characters, used only by the priests in Egypt. *Warburton.*

HI-E-RO-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* *Literally*, a sacred writer; an Egyptian priest whose duty was to decipher hieroglyphics, and preside over the religious services. *Brande.*

HI-E-RO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to sacred
HI-E-RO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } writing.

HI-E-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος, holy, and γραφω, to write; γραφη, a writing.]
Sacred writing. [*Little used.*]

HI-E-RO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to hierology.
HI-E-RO-LOG'IC-AL, } *Gliddon.*

HI-E-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in hierology.

HI-E-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and λογος.]
Literally, a discourse on sacred things; *particularly*, the science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians, or a treatise on that science.

HI'E-RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος, sacred, and μαντεια, divination.]
Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice. *Encyc.*

HI-E-ROM-NE'MON, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος, sacred, and μνημων, preserving memory.]
In *ancient Greece*, the most honorable of the two classes of representatives which composed the Amphictyonic council. The word sometimes occurs, also, as applied to priests or magistrates, in some of the Grecian states. *Smith's Dict.*

HI'E-RO-PHANT or HI-ER'O-PHANT, *n.* [Gr. ἱεροφαντης; ἱερος, sacred, and φαινω, to show.]
A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion. *Hale.*

HI-E-RO-PHANT'IC, *a.* Relating to hierophants; sacred.

HIG'GLE, *v. i.* [In Dan. *hykler* signifies to flatter, fawn, disguise, or play the hypocrite; Sw. *hyckla*, id. In Welsh, *hiciaw* is to snap, to catch suddenly, to trick, as if allied to *hitch*. This word may be from the same root as L. *cocio*. See HUCKSTER.]
1. To carry provisions about and offer them for sale.
2. To chaffer; to be tedious and nice in making a bargain.

It argues an ignorant mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and dodge in the amends. *Hale.*

HIG'GLE-DY-PIG'GLE-DY, *adv.* In confusion; *a low word.*

HIG'GLER, *n.* One who carries about provisions for sale.
2. One who is tedious and nice in bargaining.

HIG'GLING, *n.* The employment of a higgler; the act of being tedious and nice in bargaining.

HIGH, (hī,) *a.* [Sax. *heah, hig, heh*, or *hih*; G. *hoch*; D. *hoog*; Sw. *hög*; Dan. *höj*; San. *uchchah.* The W. *uc, ucel*, may be the same word, with the loss of the first letter.]
1. Extending to a great distance above the surface of the earth; elevated; lofty; of great altitude; as, a *high* mountain; a *high* tower.
2. Rising, or having risen, or being, far above the earth; elevated; lofty; as, a *high* flight; the clouds are *high* in the atmosphere.
3. Elevated above the horizon; as, how *high* is the sun? It is an hour *high.*
4. Raised above any object.

High o'er their heads a moldering rock is placed. *Dryden.*

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5. Exalted in nature or dignity.

The *highest* faculty of the soul. *Baxter.*

6. Elevated in rank, condition, or office. We speak of *high* and low; of a *high* office; *high* rank; *high* station; a *high* court.

7. Possessing or governed by honorable pride; noble; exalted; magnanimous; dignified; as, a man

8. Exalted in excellence or extent. [of *high* mind.

Solomon lived at ease, nor aimed beyond
Higher design than to enjoy his state. *Milton.*

9. Difficult; abstruse.

They meet to hear, and answer such *high* things. *Shak.*

10. Boastful; ostentatious.

His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot. *Clarendon.*

11. Arrogant; proud; lofty; loud.

The governor made himself merry with his *high* and threatening language. *Clarendon.*

12. Loud; boisterous; threatening or angry. The parties had very *high* words.

13. Violent; severe; oppressive.

When there appeareth on either side a *high* hand, violent persecution, &c. *Bacon.*

14. Public; powerful; triumphant; glorious; or under divine protection.

The children of Israel went out of Egypt with a *high* hand.—Ex. xiv.

15. Noble; illustrious; honorable; as, a man of *high* birth.

16. Expressive of pride and haughtiness; as, *high*

17. Powerful; mighty. [looks. *Is,* x.

Strong is thy hand, *high* is thy right hand.—Ps. lxxxix.

18. Possessed of supreme power, dominion, or excellence.

Thou, Lord, art *high* above all the earth.—Ps. xcvii.

19. Great; important; solemn; held in veneration.

For that Sabbath day was a *high* day.—John xix.

20. Violent; rushing with velocity; tempestuous; as, a *high* wind.

21. Tumultuous; turbulent; inflamed; violent; as, *high* passions.

22. Full; complete. It is *high* time to retire.

It is *high* time to awake from sleep.—Rom. xiii.

23. Raised; accompanied by, or proceeding from, great excitement of the feelings; as, *high* pleasure of body or mind.

24. Rich; luxurious; well-seasoned; as, *high* fare; *high* living; *high* sauces. *Milton. Bacon.*

25. Strong; vivid; deep; as, a *high* color.

26. Dear; of a great price, or greater price than usual; as, to purchase at a *high* rate; goods are *high.*

27. Remote from the equator north or south; as, a *high* latitude.

28. Remote in past time; early in former time; as, *high* antiquity.

29. Extreme; intense; as, a *high* heat.

30. Loud; as, a *high* sound. But *more generally,*

31. In *music,* acute; sharp; as, a *high* note; a *high* voice; opposed to *low* or *grave.*

32. Much raised; as, *high* relief, [*alto relievo.*]

33. Far advanced in art or science; as, *high* attainments.

34. Great; capital; committed against the king, sovereign, or state; as, *high* treason, distinguished from *petty* treason, which is committed against a master or other superior.

35. Great; exalted; as, a *high* opinion of one's integrity.

High and dry; applied to the situation of a vessel when aground above water mark. *Totten.*

High church and *low church;* in *Great Britain,* a distinction introduced after the revolution. The high church were supposed to favor the papists, or at least to support the high claims to prerogative which were maintained by the Stuarts. The low church entertained more moderate notions, manifested great enmity to popery, and were inclined to circumscribe the royal prerogatives. This distinction is now less marked, but not wholly obliterated.

High day, high noon; the time when the sun is in the meridian.

High Dutch, is the German language, as distinguished from Low Dutch or Belgic, or the cultivated German, as opposed to the vulgar dialects.

HIGH, *adv.* Aloft; to a great altitude; as, towering

2. Eminently; greatly. [*high.*

Heaven and earth
Shall *high* extol thy praises. *Milton.*

3. With deep thought; profoundly.

He reasoned *high.* *Milton.*

4. Powerfully. *Milton.*

HIGH, *n.* An elevated place; superior region; as, on *high;* from on *high.*

On high; aloud. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Aloft.

HIGH'-AIM-ED, *a.* Having grand or lofty designs. *Crashaw.*

HIGH'-ARCH-ED, (-ärcht,) *a.* Having elevated arches. *May.*

HIGH'-AS-PIR'ING, *a.* Having elevated views; aiming at elevated objects. *Bp. Hall.*

HIGH'-BLEST, *a.* Supremely happy. *Milton.*

HIGH'-BLOWN, *a.* Swelled much with wind; inflated, as with pride or conceit. *Shak.*

HIGH'-BORN, *a.* Being of noble birth or extraction. *Rowe.*

HIGH'-BRED, *a.* Bred in high life. *Byron.*

HIGH'-BROW-ED, *a.* Having high brows. *Moore.*

HIGH'-BUILT, (hī'bilt,) *a.* Of lofty structure. *Milton.*

2. Covered with lofty buildings.

The *high-built* elephant his castle rears. *Creech.*

HIGH'-CHURCH, *a.* An epithet applied to those in the episcopal church, who attach the highest importance to episcopacy, so as to question or deny the validity of rites and ordinances, performed by those who have not been episcopally ordained.

HIGH'-CHURCH'ISM, *n.* The principles of the high-church party.

HIGH'-CHURCH'MAN, *n.* One who holds high church principles.

HIGH'-CLIMB-ING, (hī'klīm-ing,) *a.* Climbing to a great hight.

2. Difficult to be ascended *Milton.*

HIGH'-COL-OR-ED, (hī'kul-lurd,) *a.* Having a strong, deep, or glaring color. *Floyer.*

2. Vivid; strong or forcible in representation; as, a *high-colored* description.

HIGH'-CON'STA-BLE, *n.* A police officer in some cities. *Bouvier.*

HIGH'-CURL-ING, *a.* Rising high in curls. *M. Bruce.*

HIGH'-DAY, *a.* Fine; befitting a holiday. *Shak.*

HIGH'-DE-SIGN'ING, *a.* Forming great schemes. *Dryden.*

HIGH'-EM-BOW'ED, *a.* Having lofty arches. *Milton.*

HIGH'-EN-GEN'DER-ED, *a.* Engendered aloft, or in the air. *Shak.*

HIGH'-FED, *a.* Pampered; fed luxuriously. *Milton.*

HIGH'-FIN'ISH-ED, (-fin'isht,) *a.* Finished completely.

HIGH'-FLAM-ING, *a.* Throwing flame to a great hight. *Pope.*

HIGH'-FLA-VOR-ED, *a.* Having a high flavor.

HIGH'-FLI-ER, *n.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance. *Swift.*

HIGH'-FLOWN, *a.* Elevated; swelled; proud; as *high-flown* hopes. *Denham.*

2. Turgid; swelled; extravagant; as, a *high-flown* hyperbole. *L'Estrange.*

HIGH'-FLUSH-ED, (hī'flusht,) *a.* Much elated. *Young.*

HIGH'-FLY-ING, *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions; as, *high-flying,* arbitrary kings. *Dryden.*

HIGH'-GAZ-ING, *a.* Looking upward. *More.*

HIGH'-GO-ING, *a.* Moving rapidly. *Massinger.*

HIGH'-GROWN, *a.* Having the crop considerably grown.

HIGH'-HAND-ED, *a.* Overbearing; oppressive; violent.

HIGH'-HEAP-ED, (hī'heept,) *a.* Covered with high piles; as, a *high-heaped* table. *Pope.*

2. Raised in high piles. *Pope.*

HIGH'-HEART-ED, *a.* Full of courage. *Beaum.*

HIGH'-HEEL-ED, *a.* Having high heels. *Swift.*

HIGH'-HUNG, *a.* Hung aloft; elevated. *Dryden.*

HIGH'-LIV-ED, *a.* Pertaining to high life. *Goldsmith.*

HIGH'-MASS, *n.* Among *Roman Catholics,* that mass which is read before the high altar on Sundays, feast-days, and great occasions. *Encyc. Am.*

HIGH'-MET-TLED, *a.* Having high spirit; ardent; full of fire; as, a *high-mettled* steed.

HIGH'-MIND-ED, *a.* Proud; arrogant.

Be not *high-minded,* but fear.—Rom. xi.

2. Having honorable pride; magnanimous; opposed to *mean.*

HIGH'-MIND ED NESS, *n.* State of being high-minded.

HIGH'-PLACE, *n.* In *Scripture,* an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered. Before the temple was built in Jerusalem, sacrifices were offered to Jehovah by his worshipers, on *high places;* but afterward such mounds were devoted to idolatrous sacrifices.

HIGH'-PLAC-ED, (-plăst,) *a.* Elevated in situation or rank. *Shak.*

HIGH'-PRESS'URE, *a.* See STEAM-ENGINE.

HIGH'-PRIEST, *n.* A chief priest. *Scripture.*

HIGH'-PRIEST'SHIP, *n.* Office of a high-priest.

HIGH'-PRIN'-CI-PLED, *a.* Extravagant in notions of politics. *Swift.*

HIGH'-PROOF, *a.* Highly rectified; very strongly alcoholic; as, *high-proof* spirits.

HIGH'-RAIS-ED, *a.* Elevated; raised aloft. *Dryden.*

2. Raised with great expectations or conceptions. *Milton.*

HIGH'-REACH-ING, *a.* Reaching to a great hight.

2. Reaching upward. *Milton.*

3. Ambitious; aspiring. *Shak.*

HIGH'-REAR-ED, *a.* Raised high; of lofty structure. *Shak.*

HIGH'-RED, *a.* Having a strong red color; deeply red. *Boyle.*

HIGH'-RE-PENT'ED, *a.* Deeply repented. [*Ill.*] *Shak.*

HIGH'-RE-SOLV'ED, *a.* Very resolute. *Tit. Andron.*

HIGH'-ROAD, *n.* A highway; a much frequented road.

HIGH'-ROPES, *n. pl.* A person is said to be on his *high ropes* when he is greatly elevated or excited, especially by passion. *Grose.*

HIGH'-ROOF-ED, (hī'rooft,) *a.* Having a lofty or sharp roof. *Milton.*

HIGH'-SEA'SON-ED, *a.* Enriched with spices or other seasoning.

HIGH'-SEAT-ED, *a.* Fixed on high; seated in an elevated place. *Milton.*

HIGH'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Always looking upward. *Shak.*

HIGH'-SOUL-ED, *a.* Having a high spirit. *Everett.*

HIGH'-SOUND-ING, *a.* Pompous; noisy; ostentatious; as, *high-sounding* words or titles.

HIGH'-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Full of spirit or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible.

2. Full of spirit; bold; daring.

HIGH'-STOM'ACH-ED, (-stum'akd,) *a.* Having a lofty spirit; proud; obstinate. *Shak.*

HIGH'-SWELL-ED, *a.* Swelled to a great hight.

HIGH'-SWELL-ING, *a.* Swelling greatly; inflated; boastful.

HIGH'-SWOLN, *a.* Greatly swelled. *Shak.*

HIGH'-TA-PER, *n.* A plant of the genus Verbascum. *Fam. of Plants.*

HIGH'-TAST-ED, *a.* Having a strong relish; piquant. *Denham.*

HIGH'-TIME, *n.* Quite time; full time for the occasion, or the time when any thing is to be done.

HIGH'-TON-ED, *a.* High in sound.

HIGH'-TOW-ER-ED, *a.* Having lofty towers. *Milton.*

HIGH'-VIC-ED, (-vist,) *a.* Enormously wicked. *Shak.*

HIGH'-WA'TER, *n.* The utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also, the time of such elevation.

HIGH'-WA'TER-MARK, *n.* The line made on the shore by the tide at its utmost hight. *Mar. Dict.*

HIGH'-WROUGHT, (rawt,) *a.* Wrought with exquisite art or skill; accurately finished. *Pope.*

2. Inflamed to a high degree; as, *high-wrought* passion.

HIGH'ER, *a. comp.* More high.

HIGH'EST, *a. superl.* Most high.

HIGH'GATE RES'IN. See FOSSIL COPAL.

HIGH'LAND, *n.* Elevated land; a mountainous region.

Highlands of Scotland; mountainous regions inhabited by the descendants of the ancient Celts, who retain their primitive language.

Highlands on the Hudson, sixty miles from New York. These afford most sublime and romantic scenery, and here is West Point, a fortified post during the revolution, and now the seat of one of the best military schools of the age.

HIGH'LAND-ER, *n.* An inhabitant of the mountains; as, the *Highlanders* of Scotland.

HIGH'LAND-ISH, *a.* Denoting high or mountainous land. *Drummond.*

HIGH'LY, (hī'ly,) *adv.* With elevation in place.

2. In a great degree. We are *highly* favored. Exercise is *highly* requisite to health.

3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously. *Shak.*

4. With elevation of mind or opinion; with great estimation; as, to think *highly* of one's performances.

HIGH'MOST, *a.* Highest. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

HIGH'NESS, (hī'ness,) *n.* Elevation above the surface; loftiness; altitude; hight.

2. Dignity; elevation in rank, character, or power.

3. Excellence; value. *Howell.*

4. Violence; as, the *highness* of wind.

5. Great amount; as, the *highness* of price.

6. Acuteness; as, the *highness* of a note or voice.

7. Intenseness, as of heat.

8. A title of honor given to princes or other men of rank.

HIGHT, (hīte,) *n.* [See HEIGHT.] Elevation; altitude; loftiness.

[It is very desirable that this noun should be thus regularly formed from the adjective *high,* as was formerly done by distinguished writers.

Hight, named, called, promised, commanded, &c., (sometimes written HOTE,) is a corruption from Sax. *hatan.* It is obsolete. [See HEAT.] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

HIGHT'EN-ER, *n.* One that hightens.

HIGH'WAY, *n.* A public road; a way open to all passengers; so called, either because it is a great or public road, or because the earth was raised to form a dry path. *Highways* open a communication from one city or town to another.

2. Course; road; train of action. *Child.*

HIGH'WAY-MAN, *n.* One who robs on the public road, or lurks in the highway for the purpose of robbing.

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HIL'A-RATE is not in use. See EXHILARATE.

HI-LA'RI-OUS, *a.* Mirthful; merry.

HI-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *hilaritas*; Gr. ἱλαρος, joyful, merry. If *r* is radical, this cannot be from ἱλαω, to be propitious.]

A pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits; mirth; merriment; gayety. *Hilarity* differs from *joy*; the latter, excited by good news or prosperity, is an affection of the mind; the former, by social pleasure, drinking, &c., which rouse the animal spirits.

HIL'A-RY-TERM, *n.* The term of courts, &c., which begins about the time of the festival of St. Hilary, or near the middle of January. *England.*

HILD, [G. and D. *held*; Dan. *heldt*, a hero,] is retained in names; as, *Hildebert*, a bright hero; *Mathild*, *Matilda*, a heroic lady.

HILD'ING, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *hyldan*, to decline, or *hyldeleas*, destitute of affection.]

A mean, sorry, paltry man or woman. [*Obs.*]

HILE. See HILUM. [*Shak.*

HILL, *n.* [Sax. *hill* or *hyl*; L. *collis*; perhaps Gr. κηλη. It cannot be the G. *hügel*, D. *heuvel*, unless contracted.]

1. A natural elevation of land, or a mass of earth rising above the common level of the surrounding land; an eminence. A hill is less than a mountain, but of no definite magnitude, and is sometimes applied to a mountain. Jerusalem is seated on two *hills*. Rome stood on seven *hills*.

2. A cluster of plants, and the earth raised about them; as, a *hill* of maize or potatoes. *United States.*

HILL, *v. t.* To raise earth about plants; to raise a little mass of earth. Farmers in New England *hill* their maize in July. *Hilling* is generally the third hoeing.

2. To cover. [*Obs.*] [Sax. *helan*; L. *celo*.]

HILL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Raised into hills; having hills.

HILL'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being hilly. *Rich. Dict.*

HILL'ING, *ppr.* Raising into hills.

HILL'ING, *n.* A covering. [*Obs.*]

2. The act of raising the earth around plants.

HILL'OCK, *n.* A small hill. *Milton. Dryden.*

HILL'-SIDE, *n.* The side or declivity of a hill.

HILL'-TOP, *n.* The top of a hill. [*J. Barlow.*

HILL'Y, *a.* Abounding with hills; as, a *hilly* country.

HILT, *n.* [Sax. *hilt*, the *hold*, from *healdan*, to hold.]

The handle of any thing; but chiefly applied to the handle of a sword.

HILT'ED, *a.* Having a hilt.

HI'LUM, *n.* [L.; W. *hil*, a particle, issue.]

The eye of a bean or other seed; the mark or scar of the umbilical cord, by which the seed adheres to the placenta. *Martyn.*

HIM, *pron.* The objective case of *he*, L. *eum*, anciently *em* or *im*.

Him that is weak in the faith receive. — Rom. xiv.

Him and *his* were formerly used for nouns of the neuter gender, but the practice is obsolete.

HIM-SELF', *pron.* [*him* and *self*.] In the nominative or objective case.

1. He; but *himself* is more emphatical, or more expressive of distinct personality than *he*.

With shame remembers, while *himself* was one
Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done. *Denham.*

2. When *himself* is added to *he*, or to a noun, it expresses discrimination of person with particular emphasis.

But *he himself* returned from the quarries. — Judges iii.
But *God himself* is with us for our captain. — 2 Chron. xiii.

3. When used as the reciprocal pronoun, it is not usually emphatical.

David hid *himself* in the field. — 1 Sam. xx.

4. It was formerly used as a substitute for neuter nouns; as, high as heaven *himself*. [*This use is now improper.*]

5 It is sometimes separated from *he*; as *he* could not go *himself*, for *he himself* could not go.

6. *Himself* is used to express the proper character or natural temper and disposition of a person, after or in opposition to wandering of mind, irregularity, or devious conduct, from derangement, passion, or extraneous influence. We say, a man has come to *himself*, after delirious or extravagant behavior. Let the man alone; let him act *himself*.

By himself; alone; unaccompanied; sequestered. He sits or studies *by himself*.

Ahab went one way *by himself*, and Obadiah went another way *by himself*. — 1 Kings xviii.

HIN, *n.* [Heb. הין.]

A Hebrew measure of liquids, said by Josephus to be double the Greek χους, and therefore about six quarts English measure. *Gesenius.*

HIND, *n.* [Sax. *hinde*; G. and D. *hinde*; Sw. and Dan. *kind*; allied perhaps to *han*, *hen*. See HEN.]

The female of the red deer or stag.

HIND, *n.* [Sax. *hine*; Scot. *hyne*.]

1. A domestic; a servant. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A peasant; a rustic; a countryman; a swain; a boor; or a husbandman's servant. [*English.*] *Encyc.*

HIND, *a.* [Sax. *hyndan*, *hindan*: G. *hintan*; D. *hinder*. *Deriv. comp.* HINDER, *superl.* HINDMOST.]

Backward; pertaining to the part which follows; in opposition to the fore part; as, the *hind* legs of a quadruped; the *hind* toes; the *hind* shoes of a horse; the *hind* part of an animal.

HIND'BER-RY, *n.* The wild fruit of a species of Rubus, allied to the raspberry, *Booth.*

HIND'ER, *a.*; *comp.* of HIND. That is in a position contrary to that of the head or fore part; designating the part which follows; as, the *hinder* part of a wagon; the *hinder* part of a ship, or the stern. *Acts* xxvii.

HIN'DER, *v. t.* [Sax, *henan*, *hynan*, *hindrian*; G. *hindern*; D. *hinderen*; Sw. *hindra*; Dan. *hindrer*; from *hind*, *hyn*. The Saxon verbs *henan*, *hynan*, signify to oppress, as well as to hinder, and *hean* is low, humble, poor. Qu. L. *cunctor*, or Gr. ουκνεω for *οκνεω*. See Class Gn, No. 4, 14, 41.]

1. To stop; to interrupt; to obstruct; to impede or prevent from moving forward by any means. It is applicable to any subject, physical, moral, or intellectual.

Them that were entering in, ye *hindered*. — Luke xi.

2. To retard; to check in progression or motion; to obstruct for a time, or to render slow in motion. Cold weather *hinders* the growth of plants, or *hinders* them from coming to maturity in due season. Let no obstacle *hinder* daily improvement.

3. To prevent, in *a general sense*; as, what *hinders* our having that right?

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? *Locke.*

HIN'DER, *v. i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments.

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander may be written. *Dryden.*

HIN'DER-ANCE, } *n.* The act of impeding or re-
HIN'DRANCE, } straining motion.

2. Impediment; that which stops progression or advance; obstruction.

He must remove all these *hinderances* out of the way. *Atterbury.*

HIN'DER-ED, *pp.* Stopped; impeded; obstructed; retarded.

HIN'DER-ER, *n.* One who stops or retards; that which hinders.

HIN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Stopping; impeding; obstructing; retarding.

HIND'ER-LING, *n.* A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HIND'ER-MŌST, *a.* That which is behind all others; the last. [But we now use HINDMOST.]

HIND'MŌST, *a.* The last; that is in the rear of all others.

He met thee in the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee. — Deut. xxv.

HIN'DOO, } *n.* An aboriginal of Hindoostan, or Hin-
HIN'DU, } dostan. The language of the Hindoos is called *Hindoostance*.

HIN'DOO-ISM, } *n.* The doctrines and rites of the
HIN'DU-ISM, } Hindoos; the system of religious principles among the Hindoos.

HIN-DOO-STAN'EE, *a.* or *n.* A term applied to the Hindoos or their language.

HINGE, (hinj,) *n.* [This word appears to be connected with *hang*, and with *angle*, the verb; G. *angel*, a hook, or hinge; D. *hengzel*, a hinge, a handle.]

1. The hook or joint on which a door, gate, &c., turns.

The gate self-opened wide,
On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton.*

2. That on which any thing depends or turns; a governing principle, rule, or point. This argument was the *hinge* on which the question turned.

3. A cardinal point, as east, west, north, or south. [*Little used.*] *Creech.*

To be off the hinges, is to be in a state of disorder or irregularity. *Tillotson.*

HINGE, *v. t.* To furnish with hinges.

2. To bend like a hinge. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

HINGE, *v. i.* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge. The question *hinges* on this single point.

HING'ED, (hinjd,) *pp.* Placed on a hinge.

HING'ING, (hinj'ing,) *ppr.* Depending; turning.

HIN'NI-ĀTE, } *v. i.* [L. *hinnio*.] To neigh.
HIN'NY, } *B. Jonson.*

HIN'NY, *n.* The produce of a stallion and a she-ass. *Booth.*

HINT, *v. t.* [It. *cenno*, a nod, or hint; *accennare*, to nod, or beckon.]

To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to; to suggest by a slight intimation.

Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike. *Pope.*

HINT, *v. i.* To *hint at*, is to allude to; to mention slightly.

HINT, *n.* A distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation; a word or two intended to give notice, or remind one of something, without a full declaration or explanation.

2. Suggestion.

3. Occasion; as, our *hint* of woe is common; it was my *hint* to speak. [*Obs.*] [May not this word be from *hent*, (hentan,) to seize, or lay hold of, and thus denote that which is to be *laid hold of*, as an occasion, an intimation, &c.? *Ed.*]

HINT'ED, *pp.* Alluded to; mentioned slightly.

HINT'ING, *ppr.* Alluding to; mentioning slightly.

HINT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a hinting manner; suggestingly.

HIP, *n.* [Sax. *hipe*, *hype*, *hypp*; G. *hifte*; D. *heup*; Sw. *höft*; Dan. *hofte*. It coincides with *heap*, Sax. *hype*, and probably signifies a mass, or lump.]

The projecting part of an animal formed by the haunch bone; the haunch, or the flesh that covers the bone and the adjacent parts; the joint of the thigh.

To have on the hip; to have the advantage over one; *a low phrase, borrowed probably from wrestlers.*

To smite hip and thigh; completely to overthrow or defeat. *Judges* xv.

HIP, *v. t.* To sprain or dislocate the hip.

HIP, } *n.* The fruit of the dog-rose, or wild brier.
HOP, }

HIP, HIP'PED, HIP'PISH See HYP.

HIP'HALT, *a.* [*hip* and *halt*.] Lame; limping. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

HIP'PED-ROOF, (hipt'roof,) *n.* A roof whose ends slant back at the same angle with the adjacent sides; also called HIP-ROOF. *Gwilt.*

HIP'PO-CAMP, *n.* [Gr. ἱπποκαμπος; ἱππος, a horse, and καμπτω, to bend.]

A name given to the sea-horse *Browne.*

HIP-PO-CEN'TAUR, *n.* [Gr. ἱπποκενταυρος; ἱππος, a horse, κεντεω, to spur, and ταυρος, a bull.]

In *ancient fable*, a supposed monster, half man and half horse. The *hippocentaur* differed from the centaur in this, that the latter rode on an ox, and the former on a horse, as the name imports. *Encyc.*

HIP'PO-CRAS, *n.* [Fr., quasi *wine of Hippocrates*.]

A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients; used as a cordial. That directed by the late London Dispensatory, is to be made of cloves, ginger, cinnamon, and nutmegs, beat and infused in canary with sugar; to the infusion, milk, a lemon, and some slips of rosemary are to be added, and the whole strained through flannel. *Encyc.*

HIP-POC'RA-TĒS' SLEEVE, *n.* A kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used for straining sirups and decoctions. *Quincy.*

HIP-PO-CRAT'IC FACE, *n.* [L. *facies hippocratica*.] Pale, sunken, and contracted features, considered as a fatal symptom in diseases. *Parr.*

HIP-POC'RA-TISM, *n.* The philosophy of Hippocrates, as it regards medicine. *Chambers.*

HIP'PO-DAME, *n.* A sea-horse. *Spenser.*

HIP'PO-DROME, *n.* [Gr. ἱπποδρομος; ἱππος, a horse, and δρομος, a course, from δρεμω, to run.]

Anciently, a circus, or place in which horse-races and chariot-races were performed, and horses exercised. The term is still in use. *Brande.*

HIP'PO-GRIFF, *n.* [Fr. *hippogriffe*, from Gr. ἱππος, a horse, and γρυψ, a griffin.]

A fabulous animal or monster, half horse and half griffin; a winged horse. *Johnson. Milton.*

HIP-PO-PA-THOL'O-GY, *n.* The science of veterinary medicine; the pathology of the horse.

HIP-POPH'A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on horses, as the Tartars.

HIP-POPH'A-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἱππος, a horse, and φαγω, to eat.]

The act or practice of feeding on horses. *Quart. Rev.*

HIP-PO-POT'A-MUS, *n.* [Gr. ἱππος, a horse, and ποταμος, a river.]

A pachydermatous mammal allied to the elephant, having a thick and square head, a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs terminated by four toes, a short tail, two ventral dugs, skin without hair, except at the extremity of the tail. It inhabits nearly the whole of Africa. There are supposed to be two species. He has been found of the length of seventeen feet. He delights in the water, but feeds on herbage on land.

HIP-PŪ'RIC AC'ID, *n.* [Gr. ἱππος, horse, and ουρον, urine.] An acid allied to benzoic acid, obtained from the urine of horses, &c. *Brande.*

HIP'PU-RITE, *n.* An extinct bivalve mollusk of the genus Hippurites, occurring in the chalk formation. *Brande.*

HIP'ROOF, *n.* [*hip* and *roof*.] The same with HIPPED-ROOF, which see.

HIP'SHOT, *a.* [*hip* and *shot*.] Having the hip dislocated. *L'Estrange.*

HIP'WORT, *n.* A plant.

HIR, *pron.* In *old English*, HER; sometimes used for the plural THEIR.

HIR'CIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid produced by the saponification of hircin. *Ure.*

HIR'CIN, *n.* [L. *hircus*, a goat.] A liquid, fatty matter, obtained from mutton suet, and giving it a peculiar rank smell. *Brande.*

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HIRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hyran*; D. *huuren*; Sw. *hyra*; Dan. *hyrer*; W. *huriaw*; Ch. Syr. Sam. אגר, Ar. أجر *agar*, to hire, Class Gr, No. 10.]

1. To procure from another person, and for temporary use, at a certain price, or for a stipulated or reasonable equivalent; as, to *hire* a farm for a year; to *hire* a horse for a day; to *hire* money at legal interest.

2. To engage in service for a stipulated reward; to contract with for a compensation; as, to *hire* a servant for a year; to *hire* laborers by the day or month.

3. To bribe; to engage in immoral or illegal service for a reward.

To hire out one's self; to let; to engage one's service to another for a reward.

They have *hired out themselves* for bread. — 1 Sam. ii.

To hire, or *to hire out;* to let; to lease; to grant the temporary use of a thing for a compensation. He has *hired out* his house or his farm.

HIRE, *n.* [Sax. *hyre*. Qu. can the Gr. κερδος be of this family?]

1. The price, reward, or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the temporary use of any thing.

2. Wages; the reward or recompense paid for personal service.

The laborer is worthy of his *hire*. — Luke x.

3. Reward for base or illegal service; a bribe.

HIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Procured or taken for use, at a stipulated or reasonable price; as, a *hired* farm.

2. Employed in service for a compensation; as, a *hired* man; a *hired* servant.

HIRE'LESS, *a.* Without hire.

HIRE'LING, *n.* One who is hired, or who serves for wages.

2. A mercenary; a prostitute. *Pope.*

HIRE'LING, *a.* Serving for wages; venal; mercenary; employed for money or other compensation.

A tedious crew
Of *hireling* mourners. *Dryden.*

HI'REN, *n.* A strumpet. [*Obs.*] *Todd's Shakspeare.*

HIR'ER, *n.* One that hires; one that procures the use of any thing for a compensation; one who employs persons for wages, or contracts with persons for service.

HIR'ING, *ppr.* Procuring the use of for a compensation.

HIR-SUTE', *a.* [L. *hirsutus*. Qu. *hair*.] [tion.

1. Hairy; rough with hair; shaggy; set with bristles.

2. In *botany*, it is nearly synonymous with *hispid*, but it denotes having more hairs or bristles, and less stiff. *Martyn.*

HIR-SUTE'NESS, *n.* Hairiness. *Burton.*

HIS, (hiz,) *pron. possessive* of He. [Sax. gen. *hys*, and *hyse*, male.]

1. Of him. Thus in Alfred's Orosius, "*Sume for his ege ne dorstan.*" Some for fear *of him* durst not; *literally*, for *his awe*, for *awe of him*. Lib. 3, 8. In this instance, *his* does not express what belongs to the antecedent of *his*, (Philip,) but the fear which others entertained *of him*.

2. The present use of *his* is as a pronominal adjective, in any case indifferently, corresponding to the L. *suus*. Thus, tell John *his* papers are ready. I will deliver *his* papers to *his* messenger. He may take *his* son's books. When the noun is omitted, *his* stands as its substitute, either in the nominative or objective case. Tell John this book is *his*. He may take mine, and I will take *his*.

3. *His* was formerly used for *its*, but improperly, and the use has ceased.

4. It was formerly used as a sign of the possessive. The man *his* ground, for the *man's* ground. This use has also ceased.

5. *His* is still used as a substitute for a noun, preceded by *of*; as, all ye saints *of his*; ye ministers *of his*. *Scripture.*

Hisself is no longer used.

HIS'IN-GER-ITE, *n.* A soft, black, iron ore, nearly earthy, consisting of silica and iron, with 20 per cent. of water. *Dana.*

HISK, *v. i.* To breathe with difficulty.

HIS'PID, *a.* [L. *hispidus.*] [*North of England.*

1. Rough with bristles or minute spines; bristly.

2. In *botany*, having strong hairs or bristles; beset with stiff bristles. *Martyn.*

HISS, *v. i.* [Sax. *hysian*, *hiscan*, *hispan*, *hyspan*.]

1. To make a sound by driving the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth; to give a strong aspiration, resembling the noise made by a serpent and some other animals, or that of water thrown on hot iron. *Hissing* is an expression of contempt.

The merchants among the people shall *hiss* at thee. — Ezek. xxvii.

2. To express contempt or disapprobation by hissing.

3. To whiz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight.

HISS, *v. t.* To condemn by hissing; to explode. The spectators *hissed* him off the stage.

2. To procure hisses or disgrace.

That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker. *Shak.*

HISS, *n.* The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth; the noise of a serpent, a goose, &c.

He *hiss* for *hiss* returned. *Milton.*

2. An expression of contempt or disapprobation, used in places of public exhibition.

HISS'ED, (hist,) *pp.* Expressed contempt by hissing.

HISS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or resembling the noise of serpents.

HISS'ING, *n.* A hissing sound; an expression of scorn or contempt.

2. The occasion of contempt; the object of scorn and derision.

I will make this city desolate, and a *hissing*. — Jer. xix.

HISS'ING-LY, *adv.* With a whistling sound. *Sherwood.*

HIST, *exclam.* [Dan. *hyst*. In Welsh, *hust* is a low, buzzing sound.]

A word commanding silence; equivalent to *hush*, be silent.

HIS-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Historical. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HIS-TŌ'RI-AN, *n.* [Fr. *historien*; L. *historicus*; It. *istorico*. See History.]

A writer or compiler of history; one who collects and relates facts and events in writing, particularly respecting nations. Hume is called an elegant *historian*.

HIS-TOR'IC, } *a.* [L. *historicus*; Fr. *historique.*]
HIS-TOR'IC-AL, }

1. Containing history, or the relation of facts; as, a *historical* poem; the *historic* page; *historic* brass. *Pope.*

2. Pertaining to history; as, *historic* care or fidelity.

3. Contained in history; deduced from history; as, *historical* evidence.

4. Representing history; as, a *historical* chart.

Historical painting: that highest branch of the art which can embody a story in one picture, and invest it with the warmth of poetry. *Smart.*

Historical sense, is that meaning of a passage which is deduced from the circumstances of time, place, &c., under which it was written; the primary sense, as opposed to any secondary or remoter one.

HIS-TOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of history; according to history; by way of narration.

The Gospels declare *historically* something which our Lord Jesus Christ did, spoke, or suffered. *Hooker.*

HIS'TO-RI-ED, (his'to-rid,) *a.* Recording in history.

HIS-TŌ'RI-ER, *n.* A historian. [*Obs.*]

HIS-TOR'I-FY, *v. t.* To relate; to record in history. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

HIS-TO-RI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. ἱστορια, history, and γραφω, to write.]

A historian; a writer of history; *particularly*, a professed historian, an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state; as, the *historiographer* of his Britannic majesty.

HIS-TO-RI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art or employment of a historian.

HIS-TO-RI-OL'O-GY, *n.* A discourse on history, or the knowledge of history. [*Not in use.*]

HIS'TO-RY, *n.* [Gr. ἱστορια; L. Sp. and Port. *historia*; It. *istoria*; Fr. *histoire*; Ir. *sdair*, *stair*; Sax. *stair*, *ster*, probably from the Latin; W. *ysdori*, history, matter of record, what is of concern or in mind, from *ysdawr*, an object of care or concern, from *dawr*, to care, to be concerned, to regard. The Greek ἱστωρ signifies knowing, learned, and ἱστορεω is rendered to inquire, to explore, to learn by inspection or inquiry. This would seem to be connected with W. *ystyriaw*, to consider, to regard or take notice. History and Story are the same word differently written.]

1. An account of facts, particularly of facts respecting nations or states; a narration of events in the order in which they happened, with their causes and effects. *History* differs from *annals*. *Annals* relate simply the facts and events of each year, in strict chronological order, without any observations of the annalist. *History* regards less strictly the arrangement of events under each year, and admits the observations of the writer. This distinction, however, is not always regarded with strictness.

History is of different kinds, or treats of different subjects; as, a *history* of government, or political *history*; *history* of the Christian church, or ecclesiastical *history*; *history* of war and conquests, or military *history*; *history* of law; *history* of commerce; *history* of the crusades, &c. In these and similar examples, *history* is *written* narrative or relation. What is the *history* of nations, but a narrative of the follies, crimes, and miseries of man?

2. Narration; verbal relation of facts or events; story. We listen with pleasure to the soldier or the seaman, giving a *history* of his adventures.

What *histories* of toil could I declare! *Pope.*

3. Knowledge of facts and events.

History — is necessary to divines. *Watts.*

4. Description; an account of things that exist; as, natural *history*, which comprehends a description of the works of nature, particularly of animals, plants, and minerals; a *history* of animals, or zoölogy; a *history* of plants.

5. An account of the origin, life, and actions of an individual person. We say, we have a concise *history* of the prisoner in the testimony offered to the court.

A formal written account of an individual's life, is called Biography.

HIS'TO-RY-PIECE, *n.* A representation of any real event in painting, which exhibits the actors, their actions, and the attending events to the eye, by figures drawn to the life.

HIS'TRI-ON, *n.* A player. [*Not in use.*] *Pope.*

HIS-TRI-ON'IC, } *a.* [L. *histrionicus*, from *his-*
HIS-TRI-ON'IC-AL, } *trio*, a buffoon, an actor, or stage-player.]

Pertaining to a stage-player; belonging to stage-playing; befitting a theater; theatrical; pantomimic. *Johnson.*

HIS-TRI-ON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a stage-player; theatrically.

HIS'TRI-O-NISM, *n.* The acts or practice of buffoons or pantomimes; stage-playing. *Southey.*

HIT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Hit. [Sw. *hitta*, Dan. *hitter*, to find, to meet, that is, to come to, to come or fall on. This word illustrates the signification of Find.]

1. To strike or touch, either with or without force. We *hit* a thing with the finger, or with the head; a cannon ball *hits* a mast, or a wall.

2. To strike or touch a mark with any thing directed to that object; not to miss.

The archers *hit* him. — 1 Sam. xxxi.

3. To reach; to attain to.

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavors to *hit* the notes right. *Locke.*

4. To suit; to be conformable.

Melancholy,
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To *hit* the sense of human sight. *Milton.*

5. To strike; to touch properly; to offer the right bait.

There you *hit* him — that argument never fails with him. *Dryden.*

To hit off; to strike out; to determine luckily.

2. To represent or describe exactly. [*Temple.*

To hit out; to perform by good luck. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

HIT, *v. i.* To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash; followed by *against* or *on*.

If bodies be mere extension, how can they move and *hit* one *against* another. *Locke.*
Corpuscles, meeting with or *hitting on* those bodies, become conjointed with them. *Woodward.*

2. To meet or fall on by good luck; to succeed by accident; not to miss.

And oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest, and despair most fits. *Shak.*

3. To strike or reach the intended point; to succeed.

And millions miss for one that *hits*. *Swift.*

To hit on, or *upon;* to light on; to come to or fall on by chance; to meet or find, as by accident.

None of them *hit upon* the art. *Addison.*

HIT, *n.* A striking against; the collision of one body against another; the stroke or blow that touches any thing.

So he the famed Cilician fencer praised,
And at each *hit* with wonder seems amazed. *Dryden.*

2. A chance; a casual event; as, a lucky *hit*.

3. A lucky chance; a fortunate event. *Dryden.*

4. A term in backgammon. Three *hits* are equal to a gammon.

5. A striking expression or turn of thought, which seems to be peculiarly applicable, or to *hit* the point.

HITCH, *v. t.* [Ar. حاك *haika*, to hitch along; W. *hecian*, to halt, hop, or limp, or *hictaw*, to snap, to catch suddenly. Both may be of one family.]

1. To move by jerks, or with stops; as, in colloquial language, to *hitch* along.

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides in a verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme. *Pope.*

2. To become entangled; to be caught or hooked. *South.*

3. To hit the legs together in going, as horses. [*Not used in the United States.*]

4. To hop; to spring on one leg. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

5. To move or walk. *Grose.*

HITCH, *v. t.* To hook; to catch by a hook; as, to *hitch* a bridle.

2. To fasten by hitching; as, to *hitch* a horse by a bridle, or to *hitch* him to a post. *New England.*

HITCH, *n.* A catch; any thing that holds, as a hook; an impediment.

2. The act of catching, as on a hook, &c.

3. In *seamen's language*, a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object; as, a clove *hitch*, a timber *hitch*, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

4. A stop or sudden halt in walking or moving.

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HITCH'ED, (hitcht,) *pp.* Caught; hooked; fastened.
HITCH'EL, *v. t.* To hatchel. [*Not used.*] [See HATCHEL.]
HITCH'ING, *ppr.* Hooking; fastening.
HITCH'ING, *n.* A fastening, as with a string or strap to a ring, hook, or other fixture.
HITHE, *n.* [Sax. *hyth.*]
A port or small haven; as in *Queenhithe* and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth.* [*English.*]
HITH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *hither* or *hider*; Goth. *hidre*; Dan. *hid*; Sw. *hit.*]
1. To this place; used with verbs signifying motion; as, to come *hither*; to proceed *hither*; to bring *hither.*
2. *Hither* and *thither*; to this place and that.
3. To this point; to this argument or topic; to this end. [*Little used, and not to be encouraged.*]
Hither we refer whatever belongs to the highest perfection of man. *Hooker.*
HITH'ER, *a.* Nearest; toward the person speaking; as, on the *hither* side of a hill; the *hither* end of the building.
HITH'ER-MŌST, *a.* Nearest on this side. *Hale.*
HITH'ER-TŌ, [comp *hither* and *to.*] To this time; yet.
The Lord hath blessed me *hitherto.* — Josh. xvii.
2. In any time, or every time till now; in time preceding the present.
More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont. *Spenser.*
3. To this place; *to* a prescribed limit.
Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further. — Job xxxviii.
HITH'ER-WARD, [comp. *hither* and *ward.*] This way; toward this place.
A puissant and mighty power—
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shak.*
HIT'TING, *ppr.* Striking.

HIVE, *n.* [Sax. *hyfe*; Eth. ፍፎ *kafo.* Class Gb, No. 88. In W. *cyf* is the stem or stock of a tree, and *cyfgwenyn* is a bee-hive. So in G. *bienenstock*, Sw. *bistock*, bee-stock. The hive of wild bees is a hollow tree.]
1. A box, chest, or kind of basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of honey-bees. It is made of boards, straw, or other materials.
2. A swarm of bees; or the bees inhabiting a hive. *Shak.*
3. A company or society together, or closely connected. [*Unusual.*] *Swift.*
HIVE, *v. t.* To collect into a hive; to cause *to* enter a hive; as, to *hive* bees. *Dryden. Mortimer.*
2. To contain; to receive, as a habitation, or place of deposit.
Where all delicious sweets are *hived.* *Cleaveland.*
HIVE, *v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings together; to reside in a collective body. *Pope.*
HIV'ED, *pp.* Lodged in a hive or shelter.
HIV'ER, *n.* One that collects bees into a hive.
HIV'ING, *ppr.* Collecting into a hive. [*Mortimer.*
HIVES, *n.* [Scot. Qu. *heave.*]
A disease, the croup, or *cynanche trachealis*; rattles.
2 A popular name of an eruptive disease, allied to the chicken-pox. *Buchanan.*
HIZZ, *v. i.* To hiss. *Shak.*
HIZZ'ING, *n.* A hissing or hiss. *May.*
HŌ, *exclam.* A word used by teamsters, to stop their teams. It has been used as a noun, for stop, moderation, bounds.
There is no *ho* with them. *Dekker. Green.*
[This word is pronounced also *whō*, or *hwō.*]
HŌ, } *exclam.* [L. *eho.*]
HŌA, }
A call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach.
What noise there, *ho?* *Shak.*
Hoa! who's within? *Shak.*
HŌAR, *a.* [Sax. *har*; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. חור, white.]
1. White; as, *hoar* frost; *hoar* cliffs. *Thomson.*
2. Gray; white with age; hoary; as, a matron grave and *hoar.* *Spenser.*
3. Musty; moldy. [*Obsolete.*] *Spenser.*
HŌAR, *n.* Hoariness; antiquity. *Burke.*
HŌAR, *v. i.* To become moldy or musty. [*Little used.*]
HŌAR'-FROST, *n.* The white particles formed by the congelation of dew.
HŌARD, *n.* [Sax. *hord*, from gathering, hiding, or depositing.]
A store, stock, or large quantity of any thing accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure; as, a *hoard* of provisions for winter; a *hoard* of money. *Shak. Woodward.*
2. A fence inclosing a house and materials while builders are at work. [*Eng.*] *Smart.*
HŌARD, *v. t.* To collect and lay up a large quantity of any thing; to amass and deposit in secret; to store secretly; as, to *hoard* grain or provisions; to *hoard* silver and gold. *Dryden.*
It is sometimes followed by *up*, but without use; as, *to hoard up* provisions.

HŌARD, *v. i.* To collect and form a hoard; to lay up store.
Nor cared to *hoard* for those whom he did breed. *Spenser.*
HŌARD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected and laid up in store.
HŌARD'ER, *n.* One who lays up in store; one who accumulates and keeps in secret.
HŌARD'ING, *ppr.* Laying up in store.
2. *a.* Instinctively collecting and laying up provisions for winter; as, the squirrel is a *hoarding* animal.
HŌARD'ING, *n.* A laying up in store.
HŌAR'ED, *a.* Moldy; musty. [*Not in use.*]
HŌAR'HOUND, *n.* The name of several plants of different genera. The common hoarhound is the *Marrubium vulgare.* It has a bitter taste, and is used as a tonic. *Encyc.*
HŌAR'I-NESS, *n.* [from *hoary.*] The state of being white, whitish, or gray; as, the *hoariness* of the hair or head of old men.
HŌARSE, (hōrs,) *a.* [Syr. ܚܪܫ *hars*, to be rough or hoarse.]
1. Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold.
2. Rough; grating; discordant; as the voice, or as any sound. We say, the *hoarse* raven; the *hoarse* resounding shore. *Dryden.*
HŌARSE'-SOUND-ING, *a.* Making a rough, grating sound. *Allen.*
HŌARSE'LY, *adv.* With a rough, harsh, grating voice or sound. *Dryden.*
HŌARSE'NESS, *n.* Harshness or roughness of voice or sound; preternatural asperity of voice. *Arbuthnot.*
HŌAR'STŌNE, *n.* [Arm. *harz*, a bound or limit. "In many parts of Great Britain are to be seen certain upright, rude pillars, or massive blocks of stone, which in England are called *hoarstones*, or by a name of nearly the same sound, with all the gradations of dialectical variety. Their appellation in Scotland is the *hare-stane.*"]
A landmark; a stone designating the bounds of an estate.
HŌAR'Y, *a.* [See HOAR.] White or whitish; as, the *hoary* willows. *Addison.*
2. White or gray with age; as, *hoary* hairs; a *hoary* head.
Reverence the *hoary* head. *Dwight.*
3. Moldy; mossy. *Knowles.*
4. In *botany*, *grayish-white*, caused by very short, dense hairs covering the surface. *Lindley.*
HŌAX, *n.* [Sax. *hucse*, or *hucx*, contempt, irony, derision; or W. *hoced*, cheat, deceit, juggle, trick.]
Something done for deception or mockery; a trick played off in sport.
HŌAX, *v. t.* To deceive; to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice. [*A colloquial word, but not elegant.*]
HŌAX'ED, (hōkst,) *pp.* Deceived; played a trick upon for sport.
HŌAX'ER, *n.* One who hoaxes or deceives. [*Colloquial.*] *Smart.*
HŌAX'ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; tricking, without malice.
HOB, } *n.* [Dan. *hob*, a heap; or W. *hob*, that which
HUB, } swells.]
The nave of a wheel; a solid piece of timber in which the spokes are inserted. *Washington.*
HOB, *n.* The flat part of a grate at the side, where things are placed to be kept warm *Smart.*
HOB, *n.* A clown; a fairy.
HOB OR NOB. See HOBNOB.
HOB'BISM, *n.* The principles of the skeptical Thomas Hobbes. *Skelton.*
HOB'BIST, *n.* A follower of Hobbes, the skeptic.
HOB'BLE, (hob'bl,) *v i.* [W. *hobelu*, to hop, to *hobble.* See HOP.]
1. To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp; to walk with a hitch or hop, or with crutches.
The friar was *hobbling* the same way too. *Dryden.*
2. To walk awkwardly, as when the feet are encumbered with a clog, or with fetters.
3. To move roughly or irregularly, as verse.
While you Pindaric truths rehearse,
She *hobbles* in alternate verse. *Prior.*
HOB'BLE, *v. t.* To perplex. [*Not in use.*]
HOB'BLE, *n.* An unequal, halting gait; an encumbered, awkward step.
He has a *hobble* in his gait. *Swift.*
2. Difficulty; perplexity. *Rich. Dict.*
HOB'BLE-DE-HOY, *n.* A stripling; a cant phrase for a boy between fourteen and twenty-one. *Swift.*
HOB'BLER, *n.* One that hobbles.
HOB'BLER, *n.* [from *hobby.*] One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service; or one who served as a soldier on a hobby with light armor. *Encyc. Davies.*
HOB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Walking with a halting or interrupted step.
HOB'BLING-LY, *adv.* With a limping or interrupted step.

HOB'BY, *n.* [W. *hobel*, what stops or starts suddenly; Arm. *haberell*: Fr. *hobereau.*]
A species of falcon, *Falco subbutes.* It is extremely active, and was formerly trained for hawking. *Jardine.*
HOB'BY, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *hobyn*, and allied to the preceding.]
1. A strong, active horse, of a middle size, said to have been originally from Ireland; a nag; a pacing-horse; a garran. *Johnson. Encyc.*
2. A stick, or figure of a horse, on which boys ride.
3. Any favorite object; that which a person pursues with zeal or delight.
4. A stupid fellow.
HOB'BY-HORSE, *n.* A hobby; a wooden horse on which boys ride. [*Tautological.*]
2. A character in the old May-games. *Douce.*
3. A stupid or foolish person. *Shak.*
4. The favorite object of pursuit.
HOB-BY-HORS'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or having a hobby-horse; eccentric. *Sterne.*
HOB BY-HORS'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Whimsically. *Sterne.*
HOB-GOB-LIN, *n.* [Probably W. *hob*, hop, and *goblin.*]
A fairy; a frightful apparition.
HOB'I-LER, *n.* A feudal tenant bound to serve as a light horseman or bowman; the same as HOBBLER. *Brande.*
HŌ'BIT, *n.* [Sp. *hobus*; G. *haubitze.*]
A small mortar, or short gun for throwing bombs. [See HOWITZER, the common orthography.]
HOB'LIKE, *a.* Clownish; boorish. *Cotgrave.*
HOB'NAIL, *n.* [G. *hufnagel*, hoof-nail.]
1. A nail with a thick, strong head, such as is used for shoeing horses. *Shak.*
2. A clownish person, in contempt. *Milton.*
HOB'NAIL-ED, *a.* Set with hobnails; rough. *Dryden.*
HOB'NOB, *adv.* [Qu. Sax. *habban*, *næbban*, have, not have.]
Take or not take; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking. *Shak.*
HOB-O-MOK'KO, *n.* Among *American Indians*, an evil spirit.
HŌ'BOY. See HAUTBOY.
HOB'SON'S CHOICE; a vulgar proverbial expression denoting a choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing. It is said to have had its origin in the name of a person at Cambridge, England, named *Hobson*, who let horses, and obliged every customer to take in his turn that horse which stood next the stable-door. *Encyc. Am.*
HOCK, *n.* [Sax. *hoh.* See HOUGH.]
1. The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock. *Johnson.*
2. A part of the thigh.
HOCK, } *v. t.* To hamstring; to hough; to disable
HOCK'LE, } by cutting the tendons of the ham.]
HOCK, *n.* [from *Hochheim*, in Germany.] A highly-esteemed sort of Rhenish wine, of a light-yellowish color. *Mortimer.*
HOCK'A-MORE, *n.* A Rhenish wine. [See HOCK.] *Hudibras.*
HOCK'DAY, } *n.* High day; a day of feasting and
HŌKE'DAY, } mirth, formerly held in England the second Tuesday after Easter, to commemorate the destruction of the Danes in the time of Ethelred. *Encyc.*
HOCK'ED, (hokt,) *pp.* Hamstrung; disabled by cutting the tendons of the ham.
HOCK'EY, *n.* [G. *hoch*, Sax. *heah*, high. Qu.]
1. Harvest-home. [*Not used.*]
2. A game at ball played with a club curved at the bottom. It seems *to* be the same with HAWKEY, as described by Holloway.
HOCK'HERB, (-erb,) *n.* A plant, the mallows. *Ainsworth.*
HOCK'LE, (hok'l,) *v. t.* To hamstring. *Hanmer.*
2. To mow. *Mason.*
HŌ'CUS-PŌ'CUS, *n.* [W. *hoced*, a cheat or trick, and perhaps *bog* or *pwca*, a hobgoblin.]
A juggler; a juggler's trick; a cheat used by conjurers. *Hudibras.*
HŌ'CUS-PŌ'CUS, *v. t.* To cheat. *L'Estrange.*
HOD, *n.* [Fr. *hotte.*]
A kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick, used in bricklaying. It is fitted with a handle, and borne on the shoulder.
HOD'DEN-GRAY, *n.* Cloth made of wool in its natural state, without being dyed. [*Scottish.*]
HOD'DY-DOD'DY, *n.* An awkward or foolish person. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
HODGE-PODGE, } *n.* [Qu. Fr. *hocher*, to shake, or
HOTCH'-POTCH, } *hachis*, minced meat.]
A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients. [*Vulgar.*]
[See HOTCHPOT.]
HŌ-DI-ERN'AL, *a.* [L. *hodiernus*, from *hodie*, *hoc die*, this day.]
Of this day; belonging to the present day.
HOD'MAN, *n.* A man who carries a hod; a mason's tender.
HOD'MAN-DOD, *n.* A shell-fish, otherwise called *dodman.* *Bacon.*
2. A shell-snail.

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HŌE, (hō,) *n.* [G. *haue*; Sw. *hacka*, and this is the Dan. *hakke*, G. *hacke*, a mattock; Fr. *houe*. It seems this is from the root of *hack* and *hew*; Sax. *heawian*; D. *houwen*; G. *hacken*, Sw. *hacka*, Dan. *hakker*, to chop, to hack, to hew; Fr. *houer*.]

A farmer's instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens. It is in shape something like an adz, being a plate of iron, with an eye for a handle, which is set at an acute angle with the plate.

HŌE, *v. t.* To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe; as, to *hoe* the earth in a garden; to *hoe* the beds.

2. To clear from weeds; as, to *hoe* maize; to *hoe*

HŌE, *v. i.* To use a hoe. [cabbages.

HŌED, (hōde,) *pp.* Cleared from weeds, or loosened by the hoe.

HŌE'ING, *ppr.* Cutting, scraping, or digging with a

2. Clearing of weeds with a hoe. [hoe.

HŌE'ING, *n.* The act of scraping or digging with a hoe.

HŌ'FUL, *a.* [Sax. *hohfull, hogfull; hoga*, care, and *full.*]

Careful. [*Obs.*]

HOG, *n.* [W. *hwch*, a hog, a push or thrust; Arm. *houch*; probably so named from his snout, or from rooting; Sp. *hocico*, the snout of a beast; *hocicar*, to root.]

1. A swine; a general name of that species of animal.

2. In *England*, a castrated sheep of a year old. *Ash.*

3. A bullock of a year old. *Ash.*

4. A brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy.

5. Among *seamen*, a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water. *Totten.*

HOG, *v. t.* To scrape a ship's bottom under water.

2. [G. *hocken.*] To carry on the back. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

3. To cut the hair short; as, to *hog* the mane of a horse. *Smart.*

HOG, *v. i.* To bend, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back; as, a ship *hogs* in launching.

HOG'ĒŌTE, *n.* [*hog* and *cote.*] A shed or house for swine; a sty. *Mortimer.*

HOG'GED, (hogd,) *pp.* Scraped under water.

2. Curving; having the ends lower than the middle. *Eton.*

HOG'GER-EL, *n.* A sheep of the second year. *Ash.*

HOG'GET, *n.* [Norm. *hoget.*]

1. A sheep two years old. *Skinner.*

2. A colt of a year old, called also *hog-colt.* [*Local.*] *Grose.*

3. A young boar of the second year. *Cyc.*

HOG'GING, *ppr.* Scraping under water.

HOG'GISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; mean; selfish.

HOG'GISH-LY, *adv.* In a brutish, gluttonous, or filthy manner.

HOG'GISH-NESS, *n.* Brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

HŌGH, (hō,) *n.* [See HIGH.] A hill; a cliff. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HOG'HERD, *n.* [*hog* and *herd.*] A keeper of swine. *Browne.*

HŌ'GO, *n.* [Corrupted from *haut gout.*] High flavor; strong scent. [See HAUT GOUT.]

HOG'PEN, *n.* [*hog* and *pen.*] A hogsty.

HOG'-PLUM, *n.* A tropical tree of the genus Spondias, with fruit somewhat resembling plums, but chiefly eaten by hogs. *Booth. London.*

HOG'-RING-ER, *n.* One whose business is to put rings in the snouts of swine.

HOG'S'-BEAN, *n.* [A mere translation of the Gr. Ὑοσκυαμος.] A plant, Hyoscyamus niger, and other species of the genus Hyoscyamus; henbane. *Ainsworth.*

HOG'S'-FEN-NEL, *n.* A plant of the genus Peucedanum.

HOG'S'-MUSH-ROOMS, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HOGS'HEAD, (hogz'hed,) *n.* [D. *oxhoofd*; G. *oxhoft*; Dan. *oxehoved*; Sw. *oxhufvud*; that is, oxhead. The English orthography is grossly corrupt.]

1. A measure of capacity, containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons. The old ale hogshead contained 54 ale gallons, or nearly 55 imperial gallons. *McCulloch.*

2. In *America*, this name is often given to a butt, a cask containing from 110 to 120 wine gallons; as, a *hogshead* of spirit or molasses.

3. A large cask of indefinite contents. *Bacon.*

HOG'-SKIN, *n.* Tanned leather made of the skins of swine.

HOG'STEER, *n.* A wild boar of three years old. [*Not in use.*]

HOG'STY, *n.* [*hog* and *sty.*] A pen or inclosure for hogs.

HOG'WASH, *n.* [*hog* and *wash.*] Swill; the refuse matters of a kitchen or brewery, or like matter for swine. *Arbuthnot.*

HŌHL'SPATH, *n.* [G.] The mineral otherwise called *macle*, and *chiastolite.*

HOI'DĒN, *n.* [W. *hoeden*, a flirt, a wanton, a coquet.]

1. A rude, bold girl; a romp.

2. A rude, bold man. [*Not used in the United States.*] *Milton.*

HOI'DĒN, *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic. *Young.*

HOI'DĒN, *r. i.* To romp rudely or indecently. *Swift.*

HOI'DEN-HOOD, *n.* State of being a hoiden.

HOI'DEN-ISH, *a.* Having the manners of a hoiden.

HOIST, *v. t.* [Originally *hoise*; but corrupted perhaps beyond remedy. G. *hissen*; D. *hyssen*; Sw. *hissa*; Dan. *hiscer*; Fr. *isser*; Arm. *içza*; Sp. *izar*; Port. *içar.* This appears by the German to be radically the same word as *heat*; which see.]

1. To raise; to lift.

We'll quickly *hoist* Duke Humphrey from his seat. *Shak.*

In *popular language*, it is a word of general application. But the word has two appropriate uses, one by seamen, and the other by milkmaids, viz.

2. To raise, to lift or bear upward by means of tackle; and to draw up or raise, as a sail along the mast or stays, or as a flag, though by a single block only. *Hoist* the main-sail. *Hoist* the flag. *Mar. Dict.*

3. To lift and move the leg backward; a word of command used by milkmaids to cows, when they wish them to lift and set back the right leg.

HOIST. *n.* In *marine language*, the perpendicular hight of a flag or sail, as opposed to the *fly*, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge. *Encyc.*

HOIST'ED. *pp.* Raised; lifted; drawn up.

HOIST'ING, *ppr.* Raising; lifting.

HOIT, *v. i.* [Icel. *hauta.*] To leap; to caper. *Beaum. & Fl.*

HOI'TY TOI'TY; an exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation with some degree of contempt.

Hoity toity! what have I to do with dreams? *Congreve.*

[Qu. Ice. *hauty*, to leap.]

HOL'EAD, *n.* [Gr. ὁλκὰς.]

In *ancient Greece*, a large ship of burden. *Mitford.*

HŌLD, *v. t.*; *pret.* HELD; *pp.* HELD. HOLDEN is obsolete in elegant writing. [Sax. *healdan*; G. *halten*; D. *houden*, *l* suppressed; Sw. *hålla*; Dan. *holder*; Gr. κωλυω, to hold, or restrain; Heb. כול, to hold or contain; Ch. and Syr. to measure, that is, to limit; אלא, to confine, restrain, or shut up; Ch. Syr. *id*; Ar. ﻙﻞ to keep, guard, or preserve; Ch. אכל, to take, also, to eat, to roar, to thunder. [See CALL.] The primary sense is, to press, to strain. Class Gl, No. 18, 32, 36, 40.]

1. To stop; to confine: to restrain from escape; to keep fast; to retain. It rarely or never signifies the first act of seizing or falling on, but the act of retaining a thing when seized or confined. To *grasp*, is to seize, or to keep fast in the hand; *hold* coincides with *grasp* in the latter sense, but not in the former. We *hold* a horse by means of a bridle. An anchor *holds* a ship in her station.

2. To embrace and confine, with bearing or lifting. We *hold* an orange in the hand, or a child in the arms.

3. To connect; to keep from separation.

The loops *held* one curtain to another. — Exod. xxxvi.

4. To maintain, as an opinion. He *holds* the doctrine of justification by free grace.

5. To consider; to regard; to think; to judge, that is, to have in the mind.

I *hold* him but a fool. *Shak.*

The Lord will not *hold* him guiltless, that taketh his name in vain. — Exod. xx.

6. To contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain. Here is an empty basket that *holds* two bushels. This empty cask *holds* thirty gallons. The church *holds* two thousand people.

7. To retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out. A vessel with holes in its bottom will not *hold* fluids.

They have hewed them out broken cisterns, that can *hold* no water. — Jer. ii.

8. To defend; to keep possession; to maintain.

With what arms
We mean *to hold* what anciently we claim
Of empire. *Milton.*

9. To have; as, to *hold* a place, office, or title.

10. To have or possess by title; as, he *held* his lands of the king. The estate is *held* by copy of court-roll.

11. To refrain; to stop; to restrain; to withhold. *Hold* your laughter. *Hold* your tongue.

Death! what do'st? O, *hold* thy blow. *Crashaw.*

12. To keep; as, *hold* your peace.

13. To fix; to confine; to compel to observe or fulfil; as, to *hold* one to his promise.

14. To confine; to restrain from motion.

The Most High — *held* still the flood till they had passed. — 2 Esdras.

15. To confine; to bind; in a legal or moral sense. He is *held* to perform his covenants.

16. To maintain; to retain; to continue.

But still he *held* his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

17. To keep in continuance or practice.

And Night and Chaos, ancestors of Nature, *hold*
Eternal anarchy. *Milton.*

18. To continue; to keep; to prosecute or carry on.

Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall *hold* their course. *Milton.*

19. To have in session; as, to *hold* a court or parliament; to *hold* a council.

20. To celebrate; to solemnize; as, to *hold* a feast.

21. To maintain; to sustain; to have in use or exercise; as, to *hold* an argument or debate.

22. To sustain; to support.

Thy right hand shall *hold* me. — Ps. cxxxix.

23. To carry; to wield.

They all *hold* swords, being expert in war. — Cant. iii.

24. To maintain; to observe in practice.

Ye *hold* the traditions of men. — Mark vii.

25. To last; to endure. The provisions will *hold* us, till we arrive in port. So we say, the provisions will *last* us; but the phrase is elliptical for will *hold* or last *for* us, the verb being intransitive.

To hold forth; to offer; to exhibit; to propose.

Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach. *Locke.*

2. To reach forth; to put forward to view. *Cheyne.*

To hold in; to restrain; to curb; to govern by the bridle. *Swift.*

2. To restrain in general; to check; to repress. *Hooker.*

To hold off; to keep at a distance. *Pope.*

To hold on; to continue or proceed in; as, to *hold on* a course.

To hold out; to extend; to stretch forth.

The king *held out* to Esther the golden scepter. — Esther v.

2. To propose; to offer.

Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards. *B. Jonson.*

3. To continue to do or suffer.

He can not long *hold out* these pangs. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

To hold over; to remain in after one's term has expired.

To hold up; to raise; as, *hold* up your head.

2. To sustain; to support.

He *holds* himself up in virtue. *Sidney.*

3. To retain; to withhold.

4. To offer; to exhibit. He *held up* to view the prospect of gain.

5. To sustain; to keep from falling.

To hold one's own; to keep good one's present condition; not to fall off, or to lose ground. In *seamen's language*, a ship *holds her own*, when she sails as fast as another ship, or keeps her course.

To hold, is used by the Irish, for *to lay*, as a bet, to wager. I *hold* a crown, or a dollar; but this is a vulgar use of the word.

HŌLD, *v. i.* To be true; not to fail; to stand, as a fact or truth. This is a sound argument in many cases, but does not *hold* in the case under consideration.

The rule *holds* in lands as well as in other things. *Locke.*

In this application, we often say, to *hold true*, to *hold good.* The argument *holds good* in both cases. This *holds true* in most cases.

2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly *held.* [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To last; to endure. *Bacon.*

We now say, to *hold out.*

4. To continue.

While our obedience *holds.* *Milton.*

5. To be fast; to be firm; not to give way, or part. The rope is strong; I believe it will *hold.* The anchor *holds* well.

6. To refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have *held*
From weeping. *Dryden.*

7. To stick or adhere. The plaster will not *hold.*

To hold forth: to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim. *L'Estrange.*

To hold in; to restrain one's self. He was tempted to laugh; he could hardly *hold in.*

2. To continue in good luck. [*Unusual.*] *Swift.*

To hold off; to keep at a distance; to avoid connection.

To hold of; to be dependent on; to derive title from.

My crown is absolute, and *holds of* none. *Dryden.*

To hold on; to continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade *held on* many years. *Swift.*

2. To keep fast hold; to cling to.

3. To proceed in a course. *Job* xvii.

To hold out; to last; to endure; to continue. A consumptive constitution may *hold out* a few years. He will accomplish the work if his strength *holds out.*

2. Not to yield; not to surrender; not to be subdued. The garrison still *held out.*

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To hold to; to cling or cleave to; to adhere.

Else he will *hold to* the one, and despise the other. — Matt. vi.

To hold under, or *from*: to have title from; as, petty barons *holding under* the greater barons.

To hold with; to adhere to; to side with; to stand up for.

To hold plow; to direct or steer a plow by the hand in tillage.

To hold together; to be joined; not to separate; to remain in union. *Dryden. Locke.*

To hold up; to support one's self; as, to *hold up* under misfortunes.

2. To cease raining; to cease, as falling weather; used impersonally. It *holds up*; it will *hold up*.

3. To continue the same speed; to run or move as fast. *Collier.*

But we now say, to *keep up*.

To hold a wager; to lay, to stake, or to hazard, a wager. *Swift.*

Hold, used imperatively, signifies stop; cease; forbear; be still.

HŌLD, *n.* A grasp with the hand; an embrace with the arms; any act or exertion of the strength or limbs which keeps a thing fast and prevents escape. Keep your *hold*; never quit your *hold*.

It is much used after the verbs to *take*, and to *lay*; to *take hold*, or to *lay hold*, is to seize. It is used in a literal sense; as, to *take hold* with the hands, with the arms, or with the teeth; or in a figurative sense.

Sorrow shall *take hold* on the inhabitants of Palestina. — Ex. xv.
Take fast *hold* of instruction. — Prov. iv.
My soul *took hold* on thee. *Addison.*

2. Something which may be seized for support; that which supports.

If a man be upon a high place, without a good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

3. Power of keeping.

On your vigor now
My *hold* of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

4. Power of seizing.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shak.*

5. A prison; a place of confinement.

They laid hands on them, and put them in *hold* till the next day. — Acts iv.

6. Custody; safe keeping.

King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke. *Shak.*

7. Power or influence operating on the mind; advantage that may be employed in directing or persuading another, or in governing his conduct.

Fear — by which God and his laws take the surest *hold* of us. *Tillotson.*
Gives fortune no more *hold* of him than is necessary. *Dryden.*

8. Lurking-place; a place of security; as, the *hold* of a wild beast.

9. A fortified place; a fort; a castle; often called a *strong hold*. *Jer.* li.

10. The whole interior cavity of a ship, between the floor and the lower deck. In a vessel of one deck, the whole interior space from the keel or floor to the deck. That part of the hold which lies abaft the main-mast, is called the *after-hold*; that part immediately before the main-mast, the *main-hold*; that part about the fore-hatchway, the *fore-hold*. *Mar. Dict.*

11. In *music*, a mark directing the performer to rest on the note over which it is placed. It is called also a *pause*.

HŌLD'BACK, *n.* Check; hinderance; restraint. *Hammond.*

2. The iron in the thill of a wheel carriage, to which a part of the harness is attached, in order to enable the animal to hold back the carriage.

HŌLD'ER, *n.* One who holds or grasps in his hand, or embraces with his arms.

2. A tenant; one who holds land under another. *Carew.*

3. Something by which a thing is held.

4. One who owns or possesses; as, a *holder* of stock or shares in a joint concern.

5. In *ships*, one who is employed in the hold. *Mar. Dict.*

HŌLD'ER-FŌRTH', *n.* A haranguer; a preacher. *Hudibras.*

HŌLD'FAST, *n.* A general name of various contrivances for securing and holding things in their place, as a long, flat-headed nail, a catch, a hook, &c. *Hebert.*

HŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Stopping; confining; restraining; keeping; retaining; adhering; maintaining, &c.

HŌLD'ING, *n.* A tenure; a farm held of a superior. *Carew.*

2. The burden or chorus of a song. *Shak.*

3. Hold; influence; power over. *Burke.*

HŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *hol*; G. *höhle*; D. *hol*; Dan. *hul*, *hule*; Sw. *hål*; Basque, *chiloa*; Gr. κοιλας, κοιλος. Qu. Heb. חר, or Ar. خلا *khala*. Class Gl, No. 20, 23.]

1. A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, of any shape or dimensions, natural or artificial. It may differ from a rent or fissure in being wider. A cell; a den; a cave or cavern in the earth; an excavation in a rock or tree; a pit, &c. *Is.* xi. *Ezek.* viii. *Nah.* ii. *Matt.* viii.

2. A perforation; an aperture; an opening in or through a solid body, left in the work or made by an instrument.

Jehoiada took a chest, and bored a *hole* in the lid of it. — 2 Kings xii.

3. A mean habitation; a narrow or dark lodging. *Dryden.*

4. An opening or means of escape; a subterfuge; in the vulgar phrase, he has a *hole* to creep out at.

Arm-hole: the arm-pit; the cavity under the shoulder of a person. *Bacon.*

2. An opening in a garment for the arm.

HŌLE, *v. i.* To go into a hole. *B. Jonson.*

HŌLE, *v. t.* To cut, dig, or make a hole or holes in; as, to *hole* a post for the insertion of rails or bars.

2. To drive into a bag, as in billiards.

HOL'I-BUT. See HALIBUT.

HOL'I-DAM, *n.* [*holy* and *dame*.] Blessed lady, an ancient oath. *Hanmer.*

HOL'I-DĀY, *n.* A day set apart for commemorating some important event in history; a festival.

2. A day of joy and gayety.

3. A day of exemption from labor; a day of amusement. [See HOLYDAY.]

HOL'I-DĀY, *a.* Pertaining to a festival; gay.

HŌ'LI-LY, *adv.* [from *holy*.] Piously; with sanctity.

2. Sacredly; inviolably; without breach. [*Little used*.] *Shak. Sidney.*

HŌ'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *holy*.] The state of being holy; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; sanctity. *Applied to the Supreme Being*, *holiness* denotes perfect purity or integrity of moral character, one of his essential attributes.

Who is like thee, glorious in *holiness*? — Exod. xv.

2. *Applied to human beings*, holiness is purity of heart or dispositions; sanctified affections; piety; moral goodness, but not perfect.

We see piety and *holiness* ridiculed as morose singularities. *Rogers.*

3. Sacredness; the state of any thing hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; *applied to churches or temples*.

4. That which is separated to the service of God.

Israel was *holiness* unto the Lord. — Jer. ii.

5. A title of the pope, and formerly of the Greek emperors. *Encyc.*

HŌL'ING-AX, *n.* A narrow ax for cutting holes in posts.

HOL-LŌA', } *exclam.* A word used in calling. Among
HOL-LŌ', } *seamen*, it is the answer to one that hails, equivalent to, "I hear, and am ready." It is also written HOLLA.

HOL'LO, } (hol'lo *or* hol-lō',) *v. i.* [Sax. *ahlowan*.] To
HOL'LA, } call out or exclaim. [See HALLOO.]

HOL'LAND, *n.* Fine linen first manufactured in Holland.

HOL'LAND-ER, *n.* A native of Holland.

HOL'LAND-ISH, *a.* Like Holland.

HOL'LANDS, *n.* Gin made in Holland.

HOL'LEN. See HOLLY.

HOL'LŌW, *a.* [Sax. *hol*; G. *hohl*; D. *hol*; Sw. *hålig*; Dan. *huled*; Arm. *goullo*, or *houllu*, emptied. See HOLE.]

1. Containing an empty space, natural or artificial, within a solid substance; not solid; as, a *hollow* tree; a *hollow* rock; a *hollow* sphere.

Hollow with boards shalt thou make it. — Exod. xxvii.

2. Sunk deep in the orbit; as, a *hollow* eye.

3. Deep; low; resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or designating such a sound; as, a *hollow* roar. *Dryden.*

4. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound; as, a *hollow* heart; a *hollow* friend. *Milton. Shak.*

HOL'LŌW, *n.* A cavity, natural or artificial; any depression of surface in a body; concavity; as, the *hollow* of the hand.

2. A place excavated; as, the *hollow* of a tree.

3. A cave or cavern; a den; a hole; a broad, open space in any thing. *Shak. Prior.*

4. A pit. *Addison.*

5. Open space of any thing; a groove; a channel; a canal. *Addison.*

HOL'LŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *holian*.]

To make hollow, as by digging, cutting, or engraving; to excavate.

Trees rudely *hollowed* did the waves sustain. *Dryden.*

HOL'LŌW or **HOL-LŌW'**, *v. i.* To shout. [See HOLLA and HOLLO.] *Dryden. Addison. Smart.*

HOL'LŌW, *adv.* He carried it *hollow*, or he beat *all hollow*; that is, he beat all his competitors without difficulty. [*Colloquial*.] *Grose.*

HOL'LŌW-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made hollow; excavated.

HOL'LŌW-EY-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having sunken eyes.

HOL'LŌW-HEART-ED, *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not sound and true; of practice or sentiment different from profession. *Butler.*

HOL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Making hollow; excavating.

HOL'LŌW-LY, *adv.* Insincerely; deceitfully. *Shak.*

HOL'LŌW-NESS, *n.* The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation. *Bacon.*

2. Insincerity; deceitfulness; treachery. *South.*

HOL'LŌW-ROOT, *n.* A plant, tuberous moschatel, or inglorious, constituting the genus Adoxa; a low plant, whose leaves and flowers smell like musk; hence it is sometimes called *musk-crowfoot*. *Encyc.*

HOL'LŌW-SPĂR, *n.* The mineral called, also, *chiastolite*.

HOL'LŌW-SQUĀRE, *n.* A body of foot soldiers drawn up to receive the charge of cavalry, having an empty space in the middle to receive the officers, artillery-men, &c., and protected on all sides by a line of bayonets.

HOL'LY, *n.* [Sax. *holegn*; D. *hulst*; perhaps L. *ilex*, for *hilex*. In Welsh, the corresponding word is *celyn*, from the root of *celu*, to conceal, L. *celo*. The *ilex*, in Sw., is called *iron oak*.]

The holm-tree, of the genus Ilex, of several species. The common holly grows from 20 to 30 feet high; the stem, by age, becomes large, and is covered with a grayish, smooth bark, and set with branches which form a sort of cone. The leaves are oblong oval, of a lucid green on the upper surface, but pale on the under surface; the edges are indented and waved, with sharp thorns terminating each of the points. The flowers grow in clusters, and are succeeded by roundish berries, which turn to a beautiful red about Michaelmas. This tree is a beautiful evergreen. *Encyc.*

2. The holm oak, *Quercus ilex*, an evergreen oak; often called *holly-oak*. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

Knee-holly; a plant, the butcher's broom, of the genus Ruscus.

Sea-holly; a plant of the genus Eryngium.

HOL'LY-HOCK, *n.* [Sax. *holihoc*.]

A plant of the genus Althæa, bearing flowers of various colors. It is called, also, *rose-mallow*.

HOL'LY-RŌSE, *n.* A scentless plant. *Smart.*

HŌLM, *n.* The evergreen oak; the ilex.

2. An islet, or river isle.

3. A low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river. *Cyc.*

HŌLM'ITE, *n.* A variety of carbonate of lime; so called from Mr. Holme, who analyzed it. [*Obsolete*.] *Cleaveland.*

HOL'O-CAUST, *n.* [Gr. ὁλος, whole, and καυστος, burnt, from καιω, to burn.]

A burnt sacrifice or offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire; a species of sacrifice in use among the Jews and some pagan nations. *Ray. Encyc.*

HOL'O-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. ὁλος, whole, and γραφω, to write.]

A deed or testament written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand. *Encyc.*

HOL-O-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Written wholly by the grantor or testator himself.

HOL-O-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. ὁλος, whole, and ἑδρα, face.]

In *mineralogy*, a term applied to a crystal with all the similar edges or angles similarly replaced. *Dana.*

HO-LOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ὁλος, all, and μετρεω, to measure.]

An instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens; a pantometer. *Hebert.*

HŌLP, **HŌLP'EN**, the antiquated *pret.* and *pp.* of HELP.

HŌL'STER, *n.* [Sax. *heolster*, a hiding-place or recess; Port. *coldre*; from *holding*, or *concealing*, L. *celo*, Sax. *helan*.]

A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the fore part of his saddle.

HŌL'STER-ED, *a.* Bearing holsters; as, a *holstered* steed. *Byron.*

HŌLT, *n.* [Sax. *holt*, Ir. *coillte*, W. *cellt*, a wood, from the root of Sax. *helan*, L. *celo*, W. *celu*, to hide, to keep close; a word retained in names.]

A wood or woodland; obsolete, except in poetry. *Drayton. Browne.*

HŌ'LY, *a.* [Sax. *halig*; G. and D. *heilig*; Sw. *helig*; Dan. *hellig*; from the root of *heal*, *hold*, *whole*, and *all*; Sax. *hal*, G. *heil*, D. *heel*, Sw. *hel*, Dan. *heel*, whole. See HEAL and HOLD, and Class Gl, No. 31, 35, 42. The sense is *whole*, entire, complete, sound, unimpaired.]

1. *Properly*, whole, entire, or perfect, in a moral sense. Hence, pure in heart, temper, or dispositions; free from sin and sinful affections. Applied to the Supreme Being, *holy* signifies perfectly pure, immaculate, and complete, in moral character; and man is more or less *holy*, as his heart is more or less sanctified, or purified from evil dispositions. We call a man *holy*, when his heart is conformed in some degree to the image of God, and his life is regulated by the divine precepts. Hence, *holy* is used as nearly synonymous with *good*, *pious*, *godly*.

Be ye *holy*; for I am *holy*. — 1 Pet. i.

2. Hallowed; consecrated or set apart to a sacred use, or to the service or worship of God; a sense

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frequent in Scripture; as, the *holy* Sabbath; *holy* oil; *holy* vessels; a *holy* nation; the *holy* temple; a *holy* priesthood.

3. Proceeding from pious principles, or directed to pious purposes; as, *holy* zeal.

4. Perfectly just and good; as, the *holy* law of God.

5. Sacred; as, a *holy* witness. *Shak.*

Holy of holies; in *Scripture*, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept, and where no person entered, except the high priest once a year.

Holy Ghost, or *Holy Spirit;* the divine Spirit; the third person in the Trinity; the Sanctifier of souls.

Holy war; a war undertaken to rescue the Holy Land, the ancient Judea, from the infidels; a crusade; an expedition carried on by Christians against the Saracens, in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries; a war carried on in a most *unholy* manner.

HŌ'LY-CROSS DAY, *n.* The fourteenth of September, observed as a festival, in memory of the exaltation of our Savior's cross. *Brande.*

HŌ'LY-CRŪ-EL, *a.* Cruel from excess of holiness. *Shak.*

HŌ'LY-DAY, *n.* A religious festival; sometimes applied to a festival of any kind, for which HOLIDAY is the more appropriate term.

HŌ'LY-OF'FICE, *n.* A name for the Inquisition.

HŌ'LY-ONE, (-wun,) *n.* An appellation of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis.

2. An appellation of Christ. *Is.* xliii.

3. One separated to the service of God. *Deut.* xxxiii.

HŌ'LY-ROOD, *n.* The cross or crucifix, particularly one placed in Roman Catholic churches, over the entrance of the chancel.

[As applied to the palace in Edinburgh, the word is pronounced *hol'y-rood. Smart.*]

HŌ'LY-ROOD DAY, *n.* A festival observed on the fourteenth of September, in memory of the exaltation of our Savior's cross. *Brande.*

HŌ'LY-STONE, *n.* A stone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships; so called in derision, it is said, from the dislike of seamen to use it. *Totten.*

HŌ'LY-STONE, *v. t.* To scrub the deck of a vessel with a stone used by seamen for this purpose.

HŌ'LY-THIS-TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* A plant of the genus Centaurea.

The blessed thistle, *Centaurea benedicta.* *Cyc.*

HŌ'LY-THURS'DAY, *n.* The day on which the ascension of our Savior is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide. *Johnson.*

HŌ'LY-WA-TER, *n.* In *the Greek* and *Roman Catholic churches*, water which has been consecrated by the priest to sprinkle the faithful, and things used for holy purposes.

HŌ'LY-WEEK, *n.* The week before Easter, in which the passion of our Savior is commemorated. *Johnson.*

HŌ'LY-WRIT, (-rit,) *n.* The sacred Scriptures.

HOM'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *hommage;* Sp. *homenage;* It. *omaggio;* from L., *homo*, man.]

1. In *feudal law*, the submission, loyalty, and service which a tenant promised to his lord or superior, when first admitted to the land which he held of him in fee; or rather the act of the tenant in making this submission, or being invested with the fee. The ceremony of doing *homage* was thus performed. The tenant, being ungirt and uncovered, kneeled and held *up both* his hands between those of the lord, who sat before him, and there professed that "he did become his man, from that day forth, of life, and limb, and earthly honor," and then received a kiss from his lord. *Blackstone.*

2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action.

Go, go, with *homage* yon proud victors meet. *Dryden.*

3. Reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection.

HOM'AGE, *v. t.* To pay respect to by external action; to give reverence to; to profess fealty.

HOM'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to homage. *Howell.*

HOM'A-GER, *n.* One who does homage, or holds land of another by homage. *Bacon.*

HOM'BERG'S PY-ROPH'O-RUS. An inflammable composition whose essential ingredient is sulphuret of potassium in a state of minute division. *Turner.*

HŌME, *n.* [Sax. *ham;* G. and D. *heim;* Sw. *hem;* Dan. *hiem;* Gr. κωμη; properly, a house, a close place, or place of rest. Hence *hamlet*, Fr. *hameau*, Arm. *hamell.* The primary sense is probably to inclose, to cover, or to make fast. Derivatives in G. D. Sw. and Dan. signify secret, close; and we say, to bring *home* arguments, that is, press them close; to drive *home* a nail, &c. If the radical sense is close, it may be from the same root as Ar. كمى *kamai*, to cover. See CHEMISTRY, and Class Gm, No. 7, 9, 20, 23.]

1. A dwelling-house; the house or place in which one resides. He was not at *home.*

Then the disciples went away again to their own *home.*—John xx.

Home is the sacred refuge of our life. *Dryden.*

2. One's own country. Let affairs at *home* be well managed by the administration.

3. The place of constant residence; the seat.

Flandria, by plenty, made the *home* of war. *Prior.*

4. The grave; death; or a future state.

Man goeth to his long *home.*—Eccles. xii.

5. The present state of existence.

Whilst we are at *home* in the body, we are absent from the Lord. —2 Cor. v.

At home; at one's own house, or lodgings.

To be at home; to be conversant with what is familiar.

HŌME, *a.* Pertaining to one's dwelling or country; domestic; as, *home* manufactures.

2. Close; severe; poignant; as, a *home* thrust.

HŌME, *adv.* [This is merely elliptical, *to* being omitted.]

1. To one's own habitation; as in the phrases, go *home*, come *home*, bring *home*, carry *home.*

2. To one's own country. *Home* is opposed to *abroad*, or in a foreign country. My brother will return *home* in the first ship from India.

3. Close; closely; to the point; as, this consideration comes *home* to our interest, that is, it nearly affects it. Drive the nail *home*, that is, drive it close.

To haul *home* the top-sail sheets, in *seamen's language*, is to draw the bottom of the top-sail *close* to the yard-arm by means of the sheets.

An anchor is said to come *home*, when it loosens from the ground by the violence of the wind or current, &c.

HŌME'-BORN, *a.* Native; natural. *Donne.*

2. Domestic; not foreign. *Pope.*

HŌME'-BOUND, *a.* See HOMEWARD-BOUND.

HŌME'-BRED, *a.* Native; natural; as, *home-bred* lusts. *Hammond.*

2. Domestic; originating at *home*; not foreign; as, *home-bred* evil. *Spenser.*

3. Plain; rude; artless; uncultivated; not polished by travel.

Only to me two *home-bred* youths belong. *Dryden.*

HŌME'-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Built in our own country. *Jefferson.*

HŌME'-DRIV'EN, *a.* Driven home, as a blow; driven closely.

HŌME'-DWELL'ING, *a.* Dwelling at home.

HŌME'-FELT, *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private; as, *home-felt* joys or delight. *Milton. Pope.*

HŌME'-KEEP-ING, *a.* Staying at home; not gadding. *Shak.*

HŌME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a home.

HŌME'LI-ER, *a. comp.* More homely.

HŌME'LI-EST, *a. superl.* Most homely.

HŌME'LI-LY, *adv.* Rudely; inelegantly.

HŌME'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *homely.*] Plainness of features; want of beauty. It expresses less than UGLINESS.

2. Rudeness; coarseness; as, the *homeliness* of dress, or of sentiments. *Addison.*

HŌME'-LOT, *n.* An inclosure on or near which the mansion-house stands. [*America.*]

HŌME'LY, *a.* [from *home.*] *Originally*, belonging to home; domestic; hence, of plain features; not handsome; as, a *homely* face. It expresses less than UGLY.

Let time, which makes you *homely*, make you wise.

2. Plain; like that which is made for common domestic use; rude; coarse; not fine, or elegant; as, a *homely* garment; a *homely* house; *homely* fare.

Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homeliest* strains. *Pope.*

HŌME'LY, *adv.* Plainly; rudely; coarsely; as, *homely* dressed. [*Little used.*]

HŌME'LYN, *n.* A species of fish.

HŌME'-MADE, *a.* Made at home; being of domestic manufacture; made either in private families, or in one's own country. *Locke.*

HO-ME-O-PATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to homeopathy.

HO-ME-O-PATH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the method of homeopathy.

HO-ME-OP'A-THIST, *n.* A believer in homeopathy.

HO-ME-OP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιοπαθεια; ὁμοιος, like, and παθος, affection.]

The doctrine or theory of curing diseases with very minute doses of medicine, by producing in the patient affections similar to those of the disease. *Med. and Surg. Journ.*

HŌ'MER, } *n.* A Hebrew measure containing, as a
ĊHŌ'MER, } liquid measure, ten *baths*, and as a dry measure, ten ephahs. *Gesenius.*

HO-MER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece, or to his poetry; resembling Homer's verse.

HŌME'SICK, *a.* Depressed in spirits, or grieved at a separation from home.

HŌME'SICK-NESS, *n.* In *medicine*, *nostalgia*, grief, or depression of spirits, occasioned by a separation from one's home or country.

HŌME'-SPĒAK-ING, *n.* Forcible and efficacious speaking. *Milton.*

HŌME'SPUN, *a.* Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture. *Swift.*

2. Not made in foreign countries. *Addison.*

3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; not elegant; as, a *homespun* English proverb; a *homespun* author. *Dryden. Addison.*

HŌME'SPUN, *n.* Cloth made at home; as, he was dressed in *homespun.*

2. A coarse, unpolished, rustic person. *Shak.*

HŌME'STALL, } *n.* The place of a mansion-house;
HŌME'STEAD, } the inclosure or ground immediately connected with the mansion. *Dryden*

2. Native seat; original station, or place of residence.

We can trace them back to a *homestead* on the Rivers Volga and Ural. *Tooke.*

[In the United States, HOMESTEAD is the word used.]

HŌME'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *ham* and *weard.*]

Toward home; toward one's habitation, or toward one's native country. *Sidney. Milton.*

HŌME'WARD-BOUND, *a.* Bound or directing the course homeward, or to one's native land; as, the *homeward-bound* fleet. We spoke a brig *homeward-bound.*

HOM'I-CI-DAL, *a.* [from *homicide.*] Pertaining to homicide; murderous; bloody.

HOM'I-CIDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *homicidium;* *homo*, man, and *cædo*, to strike, to kill.]

1. The killing of one man or human being by another. Homicide is of three kinds—*justifiable*, *excusable*, and *felonious; justifiable*, when it proceeds from unavoidable necessity, without an intention to kill, and without negligence; *excusable*, when it happens from misadventure, or in self-defense; *felonious*, when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act, or in a sudden passion. Homicide committed with premeditated malice, is murder. Suicide, also, or self-murder, is felonious homicide. Homicide comprehends murder and manslaughter. *Blackstone.*

2. A person who kills another; a manslayer. *Dryden.*

HOM-I-LET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ὁμιλητικος, from ὁμιλεω.
HOM I-LET'IC-AL, } to converse in company.]

1. Pertaining to familiar intercourse; social; conversable; companionable. [*Rare.*] *Atterbury.*

2. Pertaining to homiletics.

HOM-I-LET'ICS, *n.* The science which teaches the principles of adapting the discourses of the pulpit to the spiritual benefit of the hearers. It is a part of practical theology. *E. T. Fitch.*

HOM'I-LIST, *n.* One that preaches to a congregation. *Beaum. & Fl.*

HOM'I-LY, *n.* [Fr. *homelie;* Sp. *homilia;* It. *omelia;* Gr. ὁμιλια, from ὁμιλεω, to converse in company, ὁμιλος, a company or assembly.]

A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience.

The *Book of Homilies*, in *the English church*, is a collection of plain sermons, which was prepared at the time of the Reformation, to be preached by those of the inferior clergy who were not qualified to compose discourses themselves.

HOM'I-NY, *n.* [Indian.] In *America*, maize hulled and broken, but coarse, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled. *Adair.*

HOM'MOCK, *n.* [I suppose this to be an Indian word.]

A hillock, or small eminence of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees. *Bartram. Encyc.*

HOM-O-CEN'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος and κεντρον.]

Having the same center.

HO-MOG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, the same, and γαμος, marriage.]

In *botany*, having the same essential parts of fructification.

HO-MO-GE'NE-AL, } *a.* [Fr. *homogene;* Gr. ὁμογε-
HO-MO-GE'NE-OUS, } νης; ὁμος, the same, and γενος, kind.]

Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature. Thus we say, *homogeneous* particles, elements, or principles; *homogeneous* bodies.

HO-MO-GE'NE-AL-NESS, } *words not to be encour-*
HO-MO-GE-NE'I-TY; } *aged, equivalent to*
HO-MO-GE'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Sameness of kind or nature.

HOM'O-GE-NY, *n.* Joint nature. *Bacon.*

HOM-OI-OP'TO-TON, *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιος, like, and πτωτος, falling.]

A figure in rhetoric, in which the several parts of a sentence end with the same case, or a tense of like sound.

HO-MOI-OU'SI-AN, *n.* or *a.* [Gr. ὁμοιουσιος; ὁμοιος, similar, and ουσια, being.]

In *church history*, a term applied, in the fourth century, to those Arians, who held that the Son was *like* the Father in essence, but not the *same.* *Brande.*

HO-MOL'O-GATE, *v. t.* [It. *omologare;* Fr. *homologuer;* Gr. ὁμολογεω; ὁμος, the same, and λεγω, to speak.]

To approve; to allow. *Wheaton's Rep.* vol. iv.

HO-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to homology; having a structural affinity. *Dana.*

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HO-MOL'O-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, the same, and λογος, proportion.]
Having the same ratio or proportion. In *geometry*, it is applied to those sides of similar figures which, being opposite to equal and corresponding angles, are proportional to each other. *Brande.*
The *homologous* terms of a proportion are either the two antecedents or the two consequents. *J. Day.*

HO-MOL'O-GY, *n.* In *physical science*, affinity depending on structure, and not merely on similarity of form or use. *Dana.*

HOM'O-NY, *n.* See HOMINY.

HOM'O-NYM, *n.* [Gr. ὁμος and ονομα.]
A term applied to words which are the same in sound, but differ in signification; as the noun *bear* and the verb *to bear*. *Brande.*

HO-MON'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμωνυμος; ὁμος, the same, and ονομα, name.]
Equivocal; ambiguous; that has different significations, or may be applied to different things. *Watts.*

HO-MON'Y-MOUS-LY, *adv.* In an equivocal manner. *Harris.*

HO-MON'Y-MY, *n.* [Gr. ὁμωνυμια. See supra.]
Ambiguity; equivocation. Sameness between words which differ in signification; ambiguity. *Johnson.*

HO-MO-OU'SI-AN, *n.* or *a.* [Gr. ὁμοουσιος; ὁμος, the same, and ουσια, being.]
In *church history*, a term applied, in the fourth century, to those who maintained that the Son had the *same* essence with the Father; opposed to HOMOIOUSIAN. *Brande.*

HOM'O-PHONE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. ὁμος and φωνη.]
A letter or character expressing a like sound with another. *Gliddon.*

HO-MOPH'O-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, the same, and φωνη, tone.]
Being of the same pitch; in unison; expressing the same sound or letter.

HO-MOPH'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. ὁμος, the same, and φωνη, sound.]
Sameness of sound. Among *the Greeks*, a kind of music performed in unison, in opposition to ANTIPHONY.

HO-MOT'O-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, the same, and τονος, tone.]
Equable; of the same tenor; *applied to diseases which have a uniform tenor of rise, state, or declension.* *Quincy.*

HO-MOT'RO-PAL, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, the same, and τροπη, a turning.]
In *botany*, a term used in describing the direction of bodies, to denote any one having the same direction as the body to which it belongs, but not being straight. *Brande.*

HŌNE, *n.* [Sw. *hen*, a hone; Sax. *hænan*, to stone. The word is found in the Greek ακονη; and in two dialects of the Burman empire, *hin*, *hcen*, signifies a stone. *Asiat. Researches*, 5, 228. We find the word also in the Syriac ܐܟܢܐ *akana*, a hone, coticula, Lapis Lydius. *Cast. Hept.* 213.]
A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments that require a fine edge, and particularly for setting razors.
[We never, I believe, call a hone a *whetstone*. The latter is a stone of coarse grit. See the word.]

HŌNE, *v. t.* To rub and sharpen on a hone; as, to *hone* a razor.

HŌNE, *v. i.* [Qu. W. *hawn*, eager.]
To pine; to long. [*Obs.*]

HŌN'ED, *pp.* Sharpened on a hone.

HŌNE'WORT, *n.* An umbelliferous plant of the genus Sison.

HON'EST, (on'est,) *a.* [Fr. *honnête*, for *honeste*; Sp. and Port. *honesto*; It. *onesto*; from L. *honestus*, from *honos*, *honor*.]
1. Upright; just; fair in dealing with others; free from trickishness and fraud; acting and having the disposition to act at all times according to justice or correct moral principles; *applied to persons.*

An *honest* man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*
An *honest* physician leaves his patient, when he can contribute no farther to his health. *Temple.*

2. Fair; just; equitable; free from fraud; as, an *honest* transaction; an *honest* transfer of property.
3. Frank; sincere; unreserved; according to truth; as, an *honest* confession.
4. Sincere; proceeding from pure or just principles, or directed to a good object; as, an *honest* inquiry after truth; an *honest* endeavor; *honest* views or motives.
5. Fair; good; unimpeached.

Seek seven men of *honest* report. — Acts vi.

6. Decent; honorable, or suitable.

Provide things *honest* in the sight of all men. — Rom. xii.

7. Chaste; faithful.

Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too. *Shak.*

With reference to this last sense, a man who marries his concubine is still said to make an *honest* woman of her. *Smart.*

HON'EST, (on'est,) *v. t.* To adorn; to grace. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*

HON-ES-TĀ'TION, *n.* Adornment; grace. [*Not used.*] *Mountagu.*

HON'EST-LY, (on'est-ly,) *adv.* Uprightly; justly; with integrity and fairness; as, a contract *honestly* made.
2. With frank sincerity; without fraud or disguise; according to truth; as, to confess *honestly* one's real design.
3. By upright means; with upright conduct; as, to live *honestly*.
4. Chastely; with conjugal loyalty and fidelity.

HON'ES-TY, (on'es-ty,) *n.* [Fr. *honnêteté*; L. *honestas*.]
1. In *principle*, an upright disposition; moral rectitude of heart; a disposition to conform to justice and correct moral principles, in all social transactions. In *fact*, upright conduct; an actual conformity to justice and moral rectitude.
Honesty is chiefly applicable to social transactions, or mutual dealings in the exchange of property.
2. Fairness; candor; truth; as, the *honesty* of a narrative. *Wurdlaw.*
3. Frank sincerity. *Shak.*
4. A flowering herb of the genus Lunaria.

HŎN'EY, (hun'y,) *n.* [Sax. *hunig*; G. *honig*; D. *honig*, *honing*; Sw. *håning*; Dan. *honning*.]
1. A sweet juice collected by bees from the flowers of plants, and deposited in cells of the comb in hives. Honey, when pure, is of a moderate consistence, of a whitish color, tinged with yellow, sweet to the taste, of an agreeable smell, soluble in water, and becoming vinous by fermentation. In medicine, it is useful as a detergent and aperient. It consists chiefly of sugar, mucilage, and an acid. *Encyc. Ure.*
2. Sweetness; lusciousness.

The king hath found,
Matter against him, that forever mars
The *honey* of his language. *Shak.*

3. A word of tenderness; sweetness; sweet one. *Dryden.*
This word is sometimes used adjectively; as, the music of his *honey* vows.

HŎN'EY, *v. i.* To talk fondly. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

HŎN'EY, *v. t.* To sweeten.

HŎN'EY-BAG, *n.* The receptacle for honey in a honey-bee. *Grew.*

HŎN'EY-CŌMB, (hun'y-kōme,) *n.* A substance of a firm, close texture, formed by bees into hexagonal cells for repositories of honey, and for the eggs which produce their young.
2. A casting of iron or other metal which has cells like a honeycomb.

HŎN'EY-CŌMB-ED, (-kōmd,) *a.* Having little flaws or cells. *Wiseman.*

HŎN'EY-DEW, (-dū,) *n.* A sweet, saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops, like dew. Two substances have been called by this name: one secreted from the plants, and the other deposited by a small insect, called the *aphis*, or vine-fretter. Bees and ants are said to be fond of honey-dew. *Encyc.*

HŎN'EY-ED, (hun'nid,) *a.* Covered with honey. *Milton*
2. Sweet; as, *honeyed* words. *Milton. Shak.*

HŎN'EY-FLOW-ER, *n.* An evergreen shrub, of the genus Melianthus, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. *Loudon.*

HŎN'EY-GNAT, (-nat,) *n.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

HŎN'EY-GUIDE, *n.* A species of Cuckoo, of the genus Indicator, found in Africa, which, by its motions and cries, conducts persons to hives of wild honey. *P. Cyc.*

HŎN'EY-HAR-VEST, *n.* Honey collected. *Dryden.*

HŎN'EY-LESS, *a.* Destitute of honey. *Shak.*

HŎN'EY-LŌ-CUST, *n.* A North-American tree, the *Gleditschia triacanthus*, armed with thorns, and having wood resembling that of the locust. It has sometimes, though erroneously, been called the *three-thorned acacia*. *Encyc. Am.*

HŎN'EY-MOON, } *n.* The first month after mar-
HŎN'EY-MŌNTH, } riage. *Addison.*

HŎN'EY-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Soft or smooth in speech. *Shak.*

HŎN'EY-STALK, (hun'y-stawk,) *n.* Clover-flower.

HŎN'EY-STŌNE, See MELLITE. [*Mason.*

HŎN'EY-SUCK-LE, *n.* The popular name of some species of a genus of plants, the Lonicera or Caprifolium, one of which is called *woodbine*. They are celebrated for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers.

HŎN'EY-SUCK'LED, (-suk'ld,) *a.* Covered with honeysuckles.

HŎN'EY-SWEET, *a.* Sweet as honey. *Chaucer.*

HŎN'EY-TONGU-ED, (-tungd,) *a.* Using soft speech. *Shak.*

HŎN'EY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Cerinthe, whose flowers are very attractive to bees. *Loudon.*

HONG, *n.* The Chinese name of large factories at Canton, where each nation has a separate *hong*. Hence, a *hong* merchant is a Chinese who is authorized to trade with these hongs. *Buchanan.*

HŌ'NI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, [Fr.] Shame be to him that evil thinks.

HŎN'I-ED, (hun'nid,) [*Ill.*] See HONEYED.

HON'OR, (on'ur,) *n.* [L. *honor*, *honos*; Fr. *honneur*; Sp. *honor*; Port. *honra*; It. *onore*; Arm. *enor*; It. *onoir*.]
1. The esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation.

A prophet is not without *honor*, except in his own country. — Matt. xiii.

2. A testimony of esteem; any expression of respect or of high estimation by words or actions; as, the *honors* of war; military *honors*; funeral *honors*; civil *honors*.
3. Dignity; exalted rank or place; distinction.

I have given thee riches and *honor*. — 1 Kings iii.
Thou art clothed with *honor* and majesty. — Ps. civ.
In doing a good thing, there is both *honor* and pleasure. *Franklin.*

4. Reverence; veneration; or any act by which reverence and submission are expressed, as worship paid to the Supreme Being.
5. Reputation; good name; as, his *honor* is unsullied.
6. True nobleness of mind; magnanimity; dignified respect for character, springing from probity, principle, or moral rectitude; *a distinguishing trait in the character of good men.*
7. An assumed appearance of nobleness; scorn of meanness, springing from the fear of reproach, without regard to principle; as, shall I violate my trust? Forbid it, *honor*.
8. Any particular virtue much valued, as bravery in men, and chastity in females. *Shak.*
9. Dignity of mien; noble appearance.

Godlike erect, with native *honor* clad. *Milton.*

10. That which honors; he or that which confers dignity; as, the chancellor is an *honor* to his profession.
11. Privileges of rank or birth; *in the plural.*

Restore me to my *honors*. *Shak.*

12. Civilities paid.

Then here a slave, or, if you will, a lord,
To do the *honors*, and to give the word. *Pope.*

13. That which adorns; ornament; decoration.

The sire then shook the *honors* of his head. *Dryden.*

14. A noble kind of seignory or lordship, held of the king *in capite*. *Encyc.*
Honors; in *games*, the four highest cards, the ace, king, queen, and jack.
Honors of war; distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out from a camp or intrenchments with all the insignia of military etiquette. Also, the compliments paid to great personages when they appear before an armed body of men; likewise, such as are paid to the remains of a deceased officer. *Encyc. Am.*
On or *upon my honor*; words accompanying a declaration which pledge one's honor or reputation for the truth of it. The members of the house of lords, in Great Britain, are not under oath, but give their opinions *on their honor*.
Laws of honor, among *persons of fashion*, signify certain rules by which their social intercourse is regulated, and which are founded on a regard to reputation These laws require a punctilious attention to decorum in external deportment, but admit of the foulest violations of moral duty. *Paley.*
Court of honor; a court of chivalry; a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, having power to redress injuries of honor, and to hold pleas respecting matters of arms and deeds of war. *Encyc.*

HON'OR, (on'ur,) *v. t.* [L. *honoro*; Fr. *honorer*; Sp. *honrar*; It. *onorare*.]
1. To revere; to respect; to treat with deference and submission, and perform relative duties to.

Honor thy father and thy mother. — Ex. xx.

2. To reverence; to manifest the highest veneration for, in words and actions; to entertain the most exalted thoughts of; to worship; to adore.

That all men should *honor* the Son, even as they *honor* the Father. — John v.

3. To dignify; to raise to distinction or notice; to elevate in rank or station; to exalt. Men are sometimes *honored* with titles and offices which they do not merit.

Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to *honor*. — Esther vi.

4. To glorify; to render illustrious.

I will be *honored* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host. — Ex. xiv.

5. To treat with due civility and respect in the ordinary intercourse of life. The troops *honored* the governor with a salute.
6. In *commerce*, to accept and pay when due; as, to *honor* a bill of exchange.

HON'OR-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *honorabilis*; Fr. *honorable*.]
1. Holding a distinguished rank in society; illustrious or noble.

Shechem was more *honorable* than all the house of his father. — Gen. xxxiv.
Many of them believed; also of *honorable* women who were Greeks — not a few. — Acts xvii.

2. Possessing a high mind; actuated by principles

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of honor, or a scrupulous regard to probity, rectitude, or reputation. He is an *honorable* man.

3. Conferring honor, or procured by noble deeds; as, *honorable* wounds. *Dryden.*

4. Consistent with honor or reputation. It is not *honorable* to oppress the weak, or to insult the vanquished.

5. Respected; worthy of respect; regarded with esteem.

Marriage is *honorable* in all. — Heb. xiii.

6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor, or with testimonies of esteem; as, an *honorable* burial.

7. Proceeding from an upright and laudable cause, or directed to a just and proper end; not base; not reproachful; as, an *honorable* motive. Nothing can be *honorable* which is immoral.

8. Not to be disgraced.

Let her descend; my chambers are *honorable*. *Shak.*

9. Honest; without hypocrisy or deceit; fair. His intentions appear to be *honorable*.

10. An epithet of respect or distinction; as, the *honorable* senate; the *honorable* gentleman.

11. Becoming men of rank and character, or suited to support men in a station of dignity; as, an *honorable* salary. *Constitution of Massachusetts.*

HON'OR-A-BLE-NESS, (on'ur-a-bl-ness,) *n.* The state of being honorable; eminence; distinction.

2. Conformity to the principles of honor, probity, or moral rectitude; fairness; *applied to disposition or to conduct.*

HON'OR-A-BLY, *adv.* With tokens of honor or respect. The man was *honorably* received at court.

2. Magnanimously; generously; with a noble spirit or purpose. The prince *honorably* interposed to prevent a rupture between the nations.

3. Reputably; without reproach.

Why did I not more *honorably* starve? *Dryden.*

HOR-OR-A'RI-UM, } *n.* A term applied, in *Europe*, to
HON'OR-A-RY, } the recompense offered to professors in universities, and to medical or other professional gentlemen for their services. It is nearly equivalent to FEE, with the additional idea of being given *honoris causa*, as a token of respect. *Brande.*

HON'OR-A-RY, *a.* Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor; as, an *honorary* degree; an *honorary* crown.

2. Possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward; as, an *honorary* member of a society.

HON'OR-ED, (on'urd,) *pp.* or *a.* Respected; revered; reverenced; elevated to rank or office; dignified; exalted; glorified; accepted and paid, as a bill of exchange.

HON'OR-ER, *n.* One that honors; one that reveres, reverences, or regards with respect.

2. One who exalts, or who confers honors.

HON'OR-ING, *n.* The act of giving honor.

HON'OR-ING, *ppr.* Respecting highly; reverencing; exalting; dignifying; conferring marks of esteem; accepting and paying, as a bill.

HON'OR-LESS, (on'ur-less,) *a.* Destitute of honor; not honored. *Warburton.*

HOOD, in *composition*, [Sax. *had*, *hade*, G. *heit*, D. *heid*, Sw. *het*, Dan. *hed*, as in *manhood*, *childhood*,] denotes state or fixedness, hence quality or character, from some root signifying to set, Sax. *hadian*, to ordain. It is equivalent to the termination *ness* in English, and *tas* in Latin; as *goodness*, G. *gutheit*; *brotherhood*, L. *fraternitas.*

HOOD, *n.* [Sax. *hod*; W. *hod*. Qu. from the root of *hut* or *hide*.]

1. A covering for the head, used by females, and deeper than a bonnet.

2. A covering for the head and shoulders, used by monks; a cowl.

3. A covering for a hawk's head or eyes, used in falconry.

4. Any thing to be drawn over the head to cover it.

5. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate to mark his degree *Johnson.*

6. A low, wooden porch over the ladder which leads to the steerage of a ship; the upper part of a galley-chimney; the cover of a pump. *Mar. Dict.*

HOOD, *v. t.* To dress in a hood or cowl; to put on a hood.

The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crowned. *Pope.*

2. To cover; to blind.

I'll *hood* my eyes. *Shak.*

3. To cover.

And *hood* the flames. *Dryden.*

HOOD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a hood; blinded.

HOOD'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a hood.

HOOD'LESS, *a.* Having no hood.

HOOD'MAN-BLIND, *n.* A play in which a person blinded is to catch another, and tell his name; blind man's-buff. *Shak.*

HOOD'WINK, *v. t.* [*hood* and *wink*.] To blind by covering the eyes.

We will blind and *hoodwink* him. *Shak.*

2. To cover; to hide.

For the prize I'll bring thee to,
Shall *hoodwink* this mischance. *Shak.*

3. To deceive by external appearances or disguise; to impose on. *Sidney.*

HOOD'WINK-ED, (-winkt,) *pp.* Blinded; deceived.

HOOD'WINK-ING, *ppr.* Blinding the eyes; covering; hiding; deceiving.

HOOF, *n.* [Sax. *hof*; G. *huf*; D. *hoef*; Dan. *hov*; Sw. *hof*, a hoof, and a measure. Class Gb, No. 31.]

1. The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, &c.

2. An animal; a beast.

He had not a single *hoof* of any kind to slaughter. *Washington.*

HOOF, *v. i.* To walk as cattle. [*Little used.*] *William Scott.*

HOOF'-BOUND, *a.* A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the fore feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame. *Far. Dict.*

HOOF'ED, (hoof,) *a.* Furnished with hoofs.

Of all the *hoofed* quadrupeds the horse is the most beautiful. *Grew.*

HOOF'LESS, *a.* Destitute of hoofs.

HOOF'-TREAD, *n.* The tread of a hoof; a track.

HOOK, *n.* [Sax. *hoc*; D. *haak*; G. *haken*; Sw. *hake*; Dan. *hage*; W. *hwg*; Heb. חכה; Ch. חכי. Class Cg, No. 22, 23, 24.]

1. A piece of iron, or other metal, bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining any thing; as, a *hook* for catching fish; a tenter-*hook*; a chimney-*hook*; a pot-*hook*, &c.

2. A snare; a trap. *Shak.*

3. [W. *hoc*, a scythe.] A curving instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle; an instrument for cutting or lopping. *Mortimer. Pope.*

4. That part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post; whence the phrase, to be *off the hooks*, to be unhinged, to be disturbed or disordered. *Swift.*

5. A forked timber in a ship, placed on the keel.

6. A catch; an advantage. [*Vulgar.*]

7. In *husbandry*, a field sown two years running. [*Local.*] *Ainsworth.*

By hook and by crook; one way or other; by any means, direct or indirect. *Dryden.*

HOOK, *v. t.* To catch with a hook; as, to *hook* a fish.

2. To seize and draw, as with a hook *Shak.*

3. To fasten with a hook.

4. To entrap; to insnare.

5. To draw by force or artifice. *Norris.*

To hook on; to apply a hook.

HOOK, *v. i.* To bend; to be curving.

HOOK'AH, *n.* A Turkish pipe, in which the smoke of tobacco is made to pass through water for the sake of cooling it.

HOOK'ED, (hook'ed *or* hookt,) *a.* Bent into the form of a hook; curvated. The claws of a beast are *hooked.*

2. Bent; curvated; aquiline; as, a *hooked* nose. *Brown.*

HOOK'ED, (hookt,) *pp.* Caught with a hook; fastened with a hook.

HOOK'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being bent like a hook.

HOOK'ING, *ppr.* Catching with a hook; fastening with a hook.

HOOK'-NŌS-ED, *a.* Having a curvated or aquiline nose. *Shak.*

HOOK'Y, *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.

HOOP, *n.* [D. *hoep*, *hoepel*.]

1. A band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, &c., or for other similar purposes. Wooden hoops are usually made by splitting an oak or hickory sapling into two parts; but sometimes they are made of thin splints, and of other species of wood.

2. A piece of whalebone, in the form of a circle or ellipsis, used formerly by females to extend their petticoats; a farthingale. *Swift.*

3. Something resembling a hoop; a ring; any thing circular. *Addison.*

HOOP, *v. t.* To bind or fasten with hoops; as, to *hoop* a barrel or puncheon.

2. To clasp; to encircle; to surround. *Shak. Grew.*

HOOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *heafian*, *heafian*, to howl, to lament, to weep; also, *hwcopan*, to *whip*, to *weep*, to howl, to *whoop*; the latter is written also *wcopan*, *wepan*, to *wcep*; Goth. *wopyan*, to *whoop*. The Sax. *heafian* seems to be connected with *heave*, and the sense is probably to raise or throw the voice. Whether *heafian* and *hwcopan* are radically the same word, is not certain; most probably they are, and *whoop* and *weep* are evidently the same. *Weeping*, in rude ages, is by howling, or loud outcries. See WHOOP, the same word differently written.]

To shout; to utter a loud cry, or a particular sound by way of call or pursuit.

HOOP, *v. t.* To drive with a shout or outcry. *Shak.*

2. To call by a shout or hoop.

HOOP, *n.* A shout; also, [Sw. *hof*,] a measure, equal to a peck.

2. The hoopoe.

HOOP'ED, (hoopt,) *pp.* Fastened with hoops.

HOOP'ER, *n.* One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

HOOP'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with hoops.

2. Crying out; shouting.

HOOP'ING-COUGH, *n.* A cough in which the patient hoops, or whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath.

HOOP'OE, } *n.* [Fr. *huppe*, the hoopoe, and a tuft;
HOOP'OO, } *huppé*, tufted; or L. *upupa*, *epops*; Gr. ἐποψ.]

A bird of the genus Upupa, whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure. *Encyc.*

HOOP'-PŌLE, *n.* A small young tree cut for making hoops.

HOO'SIER, (hoo'zher,) *n.* A term applied to the citizens of the state of Indiana. *United States.*

HOOT, *v. i.* [W. *hwd*, or *hwt*, a taking off, off, away; *hwtiaw*, to take off, to push away, to *hoot*; and *udaw*, to howl or yell; Fr. *huer*, a contracted word; hence, *hue*, in *hue* and *cry*.]

1. To cry out or shout in contempt.

Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryden.*

2. To cry as an owl.

The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots*. *Dryden.*

HOOT, *v. t.* To drive with cries or shouts uttered in contempt.

Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat. *Swift.*

HOOT, *n.* A cry or shout in contempt. *Glanville.*

HOOT'ED, *pp.* Driven with shouts of contempt.

HOOT'ING, *ppr.* Shouting in contempt.

HOOT'ING, *n.* A shouting in contempt.

2. The cry of an owl.

HOOVE, } *n.* A disease in cattle consisting in the
HOOV'EN, } excessive inflation of the stomach by gas, ordinarily caused by eating too much green food. *Gardner.*

HOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *hoppan*; G. *hüpfen*; D. *huppelen*; Sw. *hoppa*; Dan. *hopper*; W. *hobelu*, to hop, to hobble. It has the elements of *caper*.]

1. To leap, or spring on one leg; *applied to persons.*

2. To leap; to spring forward by leaps; to skip, as birds.

Hopping from spray to spray. *Dryden.*

3. To walk lame; to limp; to halt.

[We generally use HOBBLE.]

4. To move by leaps or starts, as the blood in the veins. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

5. To spring; to leap; to frisk about.

6. To dance. *Chaucer.*

HOP, *n.* A leap on one leg; a leap; a jump; a spring.

2. A dance. [*Colloquial.*]

HOP-O'-MY-THUMB, *a.* A very diminutive person. [*Vulgar.*] *Grose.*

HOP, *n.* [D. *hop*; G. *hopfen*; probably *hoop*, from winding.]

A plant constituting the genus Humulus. The stalk or vine, which grows to a great length, is weak, and requires to be supported. In growing, it climbs or winds round a pole or other support. This plant is of great importance in brewing, as it tends to preserve malt liquors, and renders them more salubrious. *Encyc.*

HOP, *v. t.* To impregnate with hops. *Mortimer.*

HOP'-BIND, *n.* The stalk or vine on which hops grow. *Blackstone.*

HŌP'ŌAST, *n.* In *Kent*, a kiln for drying hops.

HOP'-PICK-ER, *n.* One that picks hops.

HOP'-PŌLE, *n.* A pole used to support hops. *Tusser.*

HOP'-VINE, *n.* The stalk of hops.

HOP'-YARD, } *n.* A field or inclosure where hops
HOP'-GAR-DEN, } are raised.

HŌPE, *n.* [Sax. *hopa*; D. *hoop*; Sw. *hopp*; Dan. *haab*; G. *hoffnung*. Qu. L. *cupio*. Class Gb. The primary sense is, to extend, to reach forward.]

1. A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. *Hope* differs from *wish* and *desire* in this, that it implies some expectation of obtaining the good desired, or the possibility of possessing it. *Hope*, therefore, always gives pleasure or joy; whereas *wish* and *desire* may produce, or be accompanied with, pain and anxiety.

The hypocrite's *hope* shall perish. — Job viii.
He wished, but not with *hope*. *Milton.*
Sweet *hope*! kind cheat! *Crashaw.*
He that lives upon *hope* will die fasting. *Franklin.*

2. Confidence in a future event; the highest degree of well-founded expectation of good; as, a *hope* founded on God's gracious promises; *a scriptural sense.* A well-founded scriptural *hope* is, in our religion, the source of ineffable happiness.

3. That which gives hope; he or that which furnishes ground of expectation, or promises desired good. The *hope* of Israel is the Messiah.

The Lord will be the *hope* of his people. — Joel iii.

4. An opinion or belief not amounting to certainty,

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but grounded on substantial evidence. The Christian indulges a *hope* that his sins are pardoned.

HŌPE, *v. i.* [Sax. *hopian*; G. *hoffen*; D. *hoopen*, to hope, and to heap; Dan. *haaber*; Sw. *hoppas*.]

1. To cherish a desire of good, with some expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable.

Hope for good success. *Taylor.*
Be sober and *hope* to the end. — 1 Pet. i.
Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar. *Pope.*

2. To place confidence in; to trust in with confident expectation of good.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me? *Hope* thou in God. — Ps. xlii.

HŌPE, *v. t.* To desire with expectation of good, or a belief that it may be obtained. But as a *transitive verb*, it is seldom used, and the phrases in which it is so used are elliptical, *for* being understood.

So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear,
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

HŌPE, *n.* A sloping plain between ridges of mountains. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

HŌP'ED, (hōpt,) *pp.* Desired with expectation.

HŌPE'-DE-SERT'ED, *a.* Deserted by hope; hopeless.

HŌPE'FUL, *a.* Having qualities which excite hope; promising or giving ground to expect good or success; as, a *hopeful* youth; a *hopeful* prospect.

2. Full of hope or desire, with expectation.

I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would encourage you to the trial of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*

HŌPE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner to raise hope; in a way promising good. He prosecutes his scheme *hopefully*.

2. In a manner to produce a favorable opinion respecting some good at the present time. The young man is hopefully *pious*.

3. With hope; with ground to expect.

HŌPE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Promise of good; ground to expect what is desirable. *Wotton.*

HŌPE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of hope; having no expectation of that which is desirable; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*. *Shak.*

2. Giving no ground of hope or expectation of good; promising nothing desirable; desperate; as, a *hopeless* condition.

HŌPE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without hope. *Beaum. & Fl.*

HŌPE'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of being desperate, or affording no hope.

HŌP'ER, *n.* One that hopes. *Shak.*

HŌP'ING, *ppr.* Having hope; indulging desire of good, with the expectation of obtaining it, or a be-

2. Confiding in. [lief that it is obtainable.

HŌP'ING-LY, *adv.* With hope or desire of good, and expectation of obtaining it. *Hammond.*

HOP'LITE, *n.* [Gr. ὁπλιτης, from ὁπλον, a weapon.] In *ancient Greece*, a heavy-armed soldier. *Mitford.*

HOP'PED, (hopt,) *pp.* Leaped on one leg; danced.

2. Impregnated with hops.

HOP'PER, *n.* [See HOP.] One who hops, or leaps on one leg.

2. *Properly*, a wooden trough or shoe through which grain passes into a mill; so named from its moving or shaking. But we give the name to a box or frame of boards, which receives the grain before it passes into the trough; also, to a similar box which receives apples for conducting them into a mill, and to one which supplies fuel to a furnace, &c.

3. A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing. *Encyc.*

HOP'PER-BOY, *n.* In *mills*, a rake moving in a circle to draw the meal over an opening in the floor, through which it falls.

HOP'PERS, *n.* A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg; hopscotch, which see. *Johnson.*

HOP'PING, *ppr.* Leaping on one leg; springing;

2. Impregnating with hops. [frisking; dancing.

HOP'PING, *n.* A leaping on one leg; a springing, frisking, or dancing.

2. A gathering of hops. *Smart.*

HOP'PLE, *v. t.* To tie the feet near together, to prevent leaping; as, to *hopple* an unruly horse. *Holloway.*

HOP'PLES, (-plz,) *n. pl.* Fetters for horses or other animals when turned out to graze. *Brande.*

HOP'PO, *n.* In *China*, a collector; an overseer of commerce. *Malcom.*

HOP'SCOTCH, *n.* A play among boys. The word *scotch* refers to lines which are *scotched* or traced on the ground, over which the player can pass only by hopping. *Toone.*

HŌ'RAL, *a.* [L. *hora*, an *hour*. See HOUR.] Relating to an hour, or to hours. *Prior.*

HŌ'RAL-LY, *adv.* Hourly. [*Not in use.*]

HŌ'RA-RY, *a.* [L. *horarius*; Fr. *horaire*; from L. *hora*, hour.]

1. Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours; as, the *horary* circle. *Encyc.*

2. Continuing an hour. *Brown.*

HŌRDE, *n.* [D. *horde*, a clan, and a hurdle; G. *horde*, a clan, and a pen or fold. This seems to be the Sax. *heord*, a herd.]

A company of wandering people, dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place, for the sake of pasturage, plunder, &c. Such are some tribes of the Tartars in the north of Asia. A horde usually consists of fifty or sixty tents. *Encyc. Mitford.*

HOR'DE-IN, *n.* A substance analogous to starch, found in barley.

HŌRE'HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *hara-hune*, white hune.] See HOARHOUND.]

HO-RI'ZON, *n.* [Gr. ὁριζων, from ὁριζω, to bound, ὁρος, a limit; Fr. *horizon*; Sp. *horizonte*; It. *orizonte*. This word was formerly pronounced *hor'izon*, like *or'ison*, which is in accordance with the regular analogy of English words.]

1. A circle touching the earth at the place of the spectator, and bounded by the line in which the earth and skies seem to meet. This is called the *sensible horizon*.

2. The great circle which divides the earth into upper and lower hemispheres, and separates the visible heavens from the invisible. This is called the *rational horizon*. The *sensible horizon* is parallel to the *rational*, but is distant from it by the semi-diameter of the earth, or nearly 4000 miles. *Olmsted.*

HOR-I-ZON'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the horizon, or relating to it.

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level; as, a *horizontal* line or surface.

3. Near the horizon; as, *horizontal*, misty air. *Milton.*

HOR-I-ZON'TAL-LY, *adv.* In a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level; as, a ball carried *horizontally*.

HOR-I-ZON-TAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being horizontal. *Kirwan.*

HORN, *n.* [Sax. *horn*; G. Sw. and Dan. *horn*; Goth. *haurn*; D. *hoorn*; Sw. *horn*, a corner; W. *corn*, a horn, cornel, a corner; L. *cornu*; Sp. *cuerno*; It. and Port. *corno*; Fr. *corne*; Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar. קרן. The sense is, a shoot, a projection. Class Rn, No. 15.]

1. A hard substance growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven-footed quadrupeds; usually projecting to some length, and terminating in a point. Horns are generally bent or curving, and those of some animals are spiral. They serve for weapons of offense and defense. The substance of horns is gelatinous, and in Papin's digester it may be converted into jelly. *Encyc.*

Horn is an animal substance, chiefly membranous, consisting of coagulated albumen, with a little gelatin and phosphate of lime. *Ure.*

The horns of deer possess exactly the properties of bone, and are composed of the same constituents, only the proportion of cartilage is greater. *Thomson.*

2. A wind instrument of music, made of horn; a trumpet. Such were used by the Israelites.

3. In *modern times*, a wind instrument of music, made of metal.

4. An extremity of the moon, when it is waxing or waning, and forming a crescent. *Dryden.*

5. The feeler or antenna of an insect.

6. The feeler of a snail, which may be withdrawn; hence, to *pull* or *draw in the horns*, is to repress one's ardor, or to restrain pride. *Johnson.*

7. A drinking cup; horns being used anciently for cups. Hence, *in vulgar language*, *to take a horn*, to drink.

8. A winding stream. *Dryden.*

9. *Horns*, in the plural, is used to characterize a cuckold. He wears the *horns*.

10. In *Scripture*, *horn* is a symbol of strength or power.

The *horn* of Moab is cut off. — Jer. xlviii.

Horn is also an emblem of glory, honor, dignity.

My *horn* is exalted in the Lord. — 1 Sam. ii.

In Daniel, *horn* represents a kingdom or state.

HORN, *v. i.* To cuckold. *B. Jonson.*

HORN'BEAK, *n.* A fish. [See HORNFISH.]

HORN'BEAM, *n.* [See BEAM.] The popular name of one or two species of a genus of trees, the *Carpinus*, having wood of a horny toughness and hardness, used for various implements of husbandry. *Farm. Encyc.*

HORN'BILL, *n.* A large, voracious bird, of the genus *Buceros*, which has a flat, bony forehead, with two horns; a native of the East Indies. There are many species in India and Africa, distinguished in general by a large bill with one or two horns.

HORN'BLENDE, *n.* [G. *horn* and *blende*.] A common mineral, occurring massive or in prismatic crystals, and of various colors, from white, through green shades, to black. The crystals are sometimes short, but generally very long and slender, blade-like or mere fibers. The black variety is called *Hornblende*; the green, *Actinolite*; the white, *Tremolite*, or *White hornblende*; the fibrous, *Asbestus.*

This mineral consists essentially of silica combined with magnesia, lime, or iron.

HORN'BLENDE-SCHIST, (-shist,) *n.* A hornblende rock of schistose structure. *Dana.*

HORN-BLEND'IC, *a.* Composed chiefly of hornblende. *Percival's Geol.*

HORN'BLŌW-ER, *n.* One that blows a horn.

HORN'BOOK, *n.* The first book of children, or that in which they learn their letters and rudiments; so called from its cover of horn. [*Now little used.*] *Locke.*

HORN'-BUG, *n.* A kind of beetle of a dark, mahogany color. *Farm. Encyc.*

HORN'-DIS-TEM'PER, *n.* A disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn. *Encyc.*

HORN'ED, *a.* Furnished with horns; as, *horned* cattle.

2. Shaped like a crescent, or the new moon. *Milton.*

HORN'ED HORSE, *n.* The Gnu, which see.

HORN'ED-NESS, *n.* The appearance of horns.

HORN'ER, *n.* One who works or deals in horn. *Grew.*

2. One who winds or blows the horn. *Sherwood.*

HORN'ET, *n.* [Sax. *hyrnet*, *hyrnete*; G. *horniss*; D. *horzel*.]

An insect of the genus Vespa or wasp, the *Vespa crabro*. It is much larger and stronger than the wasp, and its sting gives severe pain. This insect constructs a nest of leaves, or other substances, which resemble brown paper of a light color. This is attached to the branches of trees, and often of the size of a half peck measure.

HORN'FISH, *n.* The gar-fish or sea-needle, of the old genus *Esox*. *Encyc.*

HORN'FOOT, *a.* Having a hoof; hoofed. *Hakewill.*

HORN'I-FY, *v. t.* To bestow horns upon. [*Not used, or vulgar.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

HORN'ING, *n.* Appearance of the moon when increasing, or in the form of a crescent. *Gregory.*

2. In *Scottish law*, *letters of horning* are a process against a debtor requiring the debt to be paid within a limited time, in default of which the debtor incurs a charge of rebellion. *W. Scott. Brande.*

HORN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat like horn; hard. *Sandys.*

HORN'I-TO, *n.* [L. *fornare*, Sp. *horno*.] An oven.

HORN'-LEAD, (-led,) *n.* Chlorid of lead.

HORN'LESS, *a.* Having no horns. *Journ. of Science.*

HORN'-MAD, *a.* Mad from cuckoldom. *Shak.*

HORN'-MAK-ER, *n.* A maker of cuckolds. *Shak.*

HORN'-MER'CU-RY, *n.* Chlorid of mercury.

HORN'OWL, *n.* A species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head, like horns. *Ainsworth.*

HORN'PIPE, *n.* An instrument of music in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe with horns at the ends, one to collect the wind blown from the mouth, the other to carry off the sounds as modulated by the performer. [W. *pib-corn*.] *Encyc.*

2. A lively air or tune of triple time, with six crotchets in a bar; four to the descending beat, and two to the ascending. *Encyc.*

3. A characteristic British dance. *Smart.*

HORN'-SHAV-INGS, *n. pl.* Scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer. *B. Jonson.*

HORN'-SIL-VER, *n.* Chlorid of silver.

HORN'STONE, *n.* A gray, silicious stone. *Kirwan.*

HORN'SPOON, *n.* A spoon made of horn.

HORN'STONE, *n.* A silicious stone, a subspecies of quartz. It is divided by Jameson into splintery, conchoidal, and wood-stone. [See CHERT.]

HORN'WORK, *n.* In *fortification*, an outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain. *Brande.*

HORN'WRACK, (-rak,) *n.* A species of coralline. [See CORALLOID.]

HORN'Y, *a.* Consisting of horn, or horns. *Milton.*

2. Resembling horn.

3. Hard; callous. *Dryden.*

HO-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ὡρα, hour, and γραφω, to write, γραφη, a description.]

1. An account of hours.

2. The art of constructing dials. *Cyc.*

HOR'O-LOGE, *n.* [Fr. *horloge*; L. *horologium*; Gr. ὡρολογιον; ὡρα, hour, and λεγω, to tell.] An instrument that indicates the hour of the day. But CHRONOMETER is now generally used.

HOR-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the horologe, or to horology.

HOR-O-LO-GI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* A maker of clocks or dials.

HOR-O-LO-GI-O-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialing. *Chambers.*

HOR-O-LO-GI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ὡρα, hour, λογος, discourse, and γραφη, description.]

An account of instruments that show the hour of the day; also, of the art of constructing dials. *Dict.*

HO-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ὡρολογεω; ὡρα, hour, and λεγω, to indicate. See HOROLOGE.]

That branch of mathematics which treats of the principles and construction of machines for measuring and indicating portions of time, as clocks, watches, &c. *Edin. Encyc.*

HOR-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* [from *horometry*.] Belonging to horometry, or to the measurement of time by hours and subordinate divisions. *Asiat. Res.*

HO-ROM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ὡρα, hour, and μετρον, measure.]

The art or practice of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.

HOR'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. ὡροσκοπος; ὡρα, hour, and σκοπεω, to view, or consider.]

1. In *astrology*, a scheme or figure of the twelve

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houses, or twelve signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a given time, and by which astrologers formerly told the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth. *Encyc.*

2. The degree or point of the heavens arising above the eastern point of the horizon at any given time when a prediction is to be made of a future event. *Encyc.*

HO-ROS'CO-PY, *n.* The art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars and planets.

HOR'RENT, *a.* [L. *horrens.* See HORROR.] Bristled; standing erect as bristles; pointing outward.

With bright emblazonry and *horrent* arms. *Milton.*

HOR'RI-BLE, *a.* [L. *horribilis.* See HORROR.] Exciting, or tending to excite, horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; as, a *horrible* figure or sight; a *horrible* story.

A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round. *Milton.*

HOR'RI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or qualities that may excite horror; dreadfulness; terribleness; hideousness.

HOR'RI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; terribly; as, *horribly* loud; *horribly* afraid.

HOR'RID, *a.* [L. *horridus.* See HORROR.]

1. That does or may excite horror; dreadful; hideous; shocking; as, a *horrid* spectacle or sight; *horrid* sympathy. *Milton.*

2. Rough; rugged. [*This is the literal and primary sense.*]

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn. *Dryden.*

3. Shocking; very offensive; *a colloquial sense.* *Pope.*

HOR'RID-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly.

HOR'RID-NESS, *n.* The qualities that do or may excite horror; hideousness; enormity. *Hammond.*

HOR-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *horrificus.*] Causing horror. *Thomson.*

HOR'RI-FI-ED, (hor're-fīde,) *pp.* or *a.* Made horrible; struck with horror.

HOR'RI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *horror* and *facio.*] To make horrible; to strike with horror. *E. Irving.*

HOR-RIP-I-LA'TION, *n.* A bristling of the hair of the head or body, resulting from disease or terror.

HOR-RIS'O-NOUS, *a.* [L. *horrisonus; horreo,* to shake, and *sonus,* sound.] Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible sound.

HOR'ROR, *n.* [L., from *horreo,* to shake, or shiver, or to set up the bristles, to be rough.]

1. A shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever. This ague is usually accompanied *with a contraction* of the skin into small wrinkles, giving it a kind of roughness.

2. An excessive degree of fear, or a painful emotion which makes a person tremble; terror; a shuddering with fear; but appropriately, terror, or a sensation approaching it, accompanied with hatred or detestation. *Horror* is often a passion compounded of fear and hatred or disgust. The recital of a bloody deed fills us with *horror.*

A *horror* of great darkness fell on *Abram.* — Gen. xv.
Horror hath taken hold on me, because of the wicked that forsake thy law. — Ps. cxix.

3. That which may excite horror or dread; gloom; dreariness.

And breathes a browner *horror* on the woods. *Pope.*

4. Dreadful thoughts.

5. Distressing scenes; as, the *horrors* of war or famine.

The horrors; a result of habits of inebriation; a state of extreme bodily and mental agitation, occasioned by a withdrawment of the customary stimulus.

HOR'ROR-STRICK'EN, *a.* Struck with horror.

HORS DE COM-BAT', (hor-de-kom-bä',) [Fr.] Out of the combat; disabled to fight.

HORSE, *n.* [Sax. *hors;* G. *ross;* D. *ros;* Fr. *rosse;* It. *rozzo.*]

1. A species of quadrupeds of the genus Equus, having six erect and parallel fore-teeth in the upper jaw, and six somewhat prominent in the under jaw; the dog-teeth are solitary, and the feet consist of an undivided hoof. The horse is a beautiful animal, and of great use for draught, or conveyance on his back. *Horse,* in English, is of common gender, and may comprehend the male and female.

2. A constellation. *Creech.*

3. Cavalry; a body of troops serving on horseback. In this sense, it has no plural termination. We say, a thousand *horse;* a regiment of *horse.*

4. A machine by which something is supported; usually, a wooden frame with legs. Various machines used in the arts are thus called. *Encyc.*

5. A wooden machine on which soldiers ride by way of punishment; sometimes called a *timber-mare.* *Johnson.*

6. In *seamen's language,* a foot-rope extending from the middle of a yard to its extremity, to support the sailors while they loose, reef, or furl the sails; also, a thick rope extended near the mast for hoisting a yard or extending a sail on it. *Totten.*

To take horse; to set out to ride on horseback.

2. To be covered, as a mare. [*Addison.*

HORSE, *v. t.* To mount on a horse.

2. To take or carry on the back.

The keeper, *horsing* a deer. *Butler.*

3. To ride or sit on any thing astride; as, ridges *horsed.* *Shak.*

4. To cover a mare, as the male. *Mortimer.*

HORSE, *v. i.* To get on horseback. *Shelton.*

HORSE'BACK, (hors'bak,) *n.* The state of being on a horse; the posture of riding on a horse.

I saw them salute on *horseback.* *Shak.*

HORSE'-BEAN, *n.* A small bean usually given to horses. *Mortimer.*

HORSE'-BLOCK, *n.* A block or stage that assists persons in mounting and dismounting from a horse.

HORSE'-BOAT, *n.* A boat used in conveying horses over a river or other water.

2. A boat moved by horses; a species of ferry-boat.

HORSE'-BOY, *n.* A boy employed in dressing and tending horses; a stable-boy. *Knolles.*

HORSE'-BREAK-ER, *n.* One whose employment is to break horses, or to teach them to draw or carry. *Creech.*

HORSE'-CHEST'NUT, *n.* A large nut, the fruit of a species of Æsculus; or the tree that produces it. The tree is much cultivated for shade.

HORSE'-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to cover a horse.

HORSE'-COURS'ER, *n.* One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race. *Johnson.*

2. A dealer in horses. *Wiseman.*

HORSE'-CRAB, *n.* A crustaceous fish. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE'-CU'CUM-BER, *n.* A large green cucumber. *Mortimer.*

HORSE'-DEAL-ER, *n.* One who buys and sells horses.

HORSE'-DRENCH, *n.* A dose of physic for a horse.

HORSE'-DUNG, *n.* The dung of horses. [*Shak.*

HORSE'-EM-MET, *n.* A species of large ant.

HORSE'-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a long, coarse face.

HORSE'-FLESH, *n.* The flesh of a horse. *Bacon.*

HORSE'-FLY, *n.* A large fly that stings horses.

HORSE'-FOOT, *n.* A plant, called also COLTSFOOT. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE'-GUARDS, *n. pl.* A body of cavalry for guards.

HORSE'-HAIR, *n.* The hair of horses.

HORSE'-HOE, *n.* A hoe for cleaning a field by means of horses.

HORSE'-JOCK-EY, *n.* A dealer in the purchase and sale of horses.

HORSE'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps or takes care of horses.

HORSE'-KNAVE, (-nāve,) *n.* A groom. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HORSE'-KNOPS, (hors'nops,) *n. pl.* Heads of knop-weed. *Grose.*

HORSE'-LAUGH, (-läf,) *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh. *Pope.*

HORSE'-LEECH, *n.* A large leech. [See LEECH.]

2. A farrier. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE'-LIT-TER, *n.* A carriage hung on poles which are borne by and between two horses. *Milton.*

HORSE'-LOAD, *n.* A load for a horse.

HORSE'LY, *a.* Applied to a horse, as *manly* is to a man.

HORSE'MAN, *n.* A rider on horseback. *Addison.*

2. A man skilled in riding. *Dryden.*

3. A soldier who serves on horseback. *Hayward.*

HORSE'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The act of riding, and of training and managing horses. *Pope.*

HORSE'-MAR-TEN, *n.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE'MATCH, *n.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

HORSE'-MEAT, *n.* Food for horses; provender. *Bacon.*

HORSE'-MILL, *n.* A mill turned by a horse.

HORSE'-MIL'LI-NER, *n.* [*horse* and *milliner.*] One who supplies ribbons and other decorations for horses. *Smart.*

HORSE'-MINT, *n.* A species of large mint.

HORSE'-MUS-CLE, (-mus'l,) *n.* A large muscle or shell-fish. *Bacon.*

HORSE'-PATH, *n.* A path for horses, as by canals.

HORSE'-PLAY, *n.* Rough, rugged play. *Dryden.*

HORSE'-POND, *n.* A pond for watering horses.

HORSE'-POW-ER, *n.* The power of a horse; or its equivalent, which has been estimated, by Mr. Watt, as a power which will raise 32,000 lbs. avoirdupois one foot high per minute. *Ure.*

HORSE'-PURS'LANE, *n.* A plant of the genus Trianthema.

HORSE'-RACE, *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses in running.

HORSE'-RAC-ING, *n.* The practice or act of running horses.

HORSE-RAD'ISH, *n.* A plant of the genus Cochlearia, a species of scurvy-grass, having a root of a pungent taste.

HORSE'SHOE, (-shoo,) *n.* A shoe for horses, consisting of a plate of iron of a circular form.

2. Any thing shaped like a horseshoe.

HORSE'SHOE-HEAD, (-shoo-hed,) *n.* A disease of infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open; opposed to HEADMOLD-SHOT.

HORSE'SHOE-ING, *n.* The act or employment of shoeing horses.

HORSE'-STEAL-ER, HORSE'-THIEF, } *n.* A stealer of horses.

HORSE'-STEAL-ING, *n.* The stealing of a horse or horses.

HORSE'-STING-ER, *n.* The dragon-fly. [horses.

HORSE'-TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Equisetum, allied to the ferns. The *shrubby horsetail* is of the genus Ephedra. *Fam. of Plants.*

2. A Turkish standard. Commanders are distinguished by the number of *horse-tails* carried before them, or planted in front of their tents. Thus, the sultan has seven, the grand-vizier five, and the pashaws three, two, or one. *Encyc. Am.*

HORSE'-TONGUE, (-tung,) *n.* A plant of the genus Ruscus.

HORSE'-VETCH, HORSE'SHOE-VETCH, } *n.* A plant of the genus Hippocrepis.

HORSE'-WAY, HORSE'-ROAD, } *n.* A way or road in which horses may travel.

HORSE'WHIP, *n.* A whip for driving or striking horses.

HORSE'WHIP, *v. t.* To lash; to strike with a horse-whip.

HORSE'WHIP-PED, *pp.* Struck with a horsewhip.

HORSE'WHIP-PING, *ppr.* Lashing or beating with a horsewhip.

HORSE'WHIP-PING, *n.* A striking with a horsewhip.

HORSE'WOM-AN, *n.* A woman who rides on horseback.

HORSE'-WORM, *n.* A worm that infests horses; a bott.

HOR-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *hortatio,* from *hortor,* to exhort.] The act of exhorting, or giving advice; exhortation; advice intended to encourage. [*But* EXHORTATION *is generally used.*]

HOR'TA-TIVE, *a.* Giving exhortation; advisory.

HOR'TA-TIVE, *n.* Exhortation; a precept given to incite or encourage. *Bacon.*

HOR'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Giving exhortation or advice; encouraging; inciting; as, a *hortatory* speech.

HOR-TEN'SIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [L. *hortensis.*] Fit for a garden. [*Not used.*] *Evelyn.*

HOR'TI-CUL-TOR, *n.* [L. *hortus,* a garden, and *cultor,* a tiller.] One who cultivates a garden.

HOR-TI-CUL'TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

HOR'TI-CUL-TURE, *n.* [L. *hortus,* a garden, and *cultura,* culture, from *colo,* to till.] The cultivation of a garden; or the art of cultivating gardens.

HOR-TI-CUL'TUR-IST, *n.* One who is skilled in the art of cultivating gardens.

HOR'TU-LAN, *a.* [L. *hortulanus.*] Belonging to a garden; as, a *hortulan* calendar. *Evelyn.*

HOR'TUS SIC'CUS, *n.* [L.] *Literally,* a dry garden, an appellation given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved. The old name of HERBARIUM. *Encyc.*

HORT'YARD, *n.* An orchard; which see.

HO-SAN'NA, *n.* [Heb., save, I beseech you.] An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings. In *the Hebrew ceremonies,* it was a prayer rehearsed on the several days of the feast of tabernacles, in which this word was often repeated.

HŌSE, *n.*; *pl.* HOSE, (hōze,) formerly HOSEN, (hō'zn.) [Sax. *hos,* a heel, a thorn, or twig, and hose; G. *hose;* D. *kous;* W. *hos, hosan,* from *hos,* a covering, a *housing;* Fr. *chausse;* Ir. *asan.* The Welsh unites this word with *house.* The *hose,* or *hosan,* was a garment covering the legs and thighs, like the modern long trowsers. Hence, in G. *hosen-gurt,* a *hose-girt,* is a waist-band; and *hosen-trager,* hose-supporter, or shoulder-strap, indicates that the hose was sustained, as breeches and pantaloons now are, by suspenders or braces.]

1. Breeches or trowsers. *Shak.*

2. Stockings; covering for the legs. This word, in *mercantile use,* is synonymous with *stockings,* though originally a very different garment.

3. A flexible pipe, generally made of leather, used with engines, for conveying water to extinguish fires, &c.

HŌ'SIER, (hō'zhur,) *n.* One who deals in stockings and socks, &c.

HŌ'SIER-Y, (hō'zhur-y,) *n.* Stockings in general; socks.

HOS'PICE, (hos'pees,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *hospitium.*] A term applied to convents in some of the passes of the Alps, for the entertainment of travelers.

HOS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *hospitalis,* from *hospes,* a guest; It. *ospitale* and *ospitabile. Hospes* is from the Celtic; W. *osb,* a stranger or wanderer, a guest; Arm. *osb, osp, hospyd.* See HOST.]

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1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; disposed to treat guests with generous kindness; as, a *hospitable* man.

2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests; manifesting generosity; as, a *hospitable* table; *hospitable* rites. *Dryden.*

3. Inviting to strangers; offering kind reception; indicating hospitality.

To where yon taper cheers the vale,
With *hospitable* ray. *Goldsmith.*

HOS'PI-TA-BLY, *adv.* With kindness to strangers or guests; with generous and liberal entertainment. *Prior. Swift.*

HOS'PI-TAGE, *n.* Hospitality. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HOS'PI-TAL, *n.* [Fr. *hôpital*, for *hospital*; L. *hospitalis*, supra.]

1. A building appropriated for the reception of sick, infirm, and helpless paupers, who are supported and nursed by charity; also, a house for the reception of insane persons, whether paupers or not, or for seamen, soldiers, foundlings, &c., who are supported by the public, or by private charity, or for infected persons, &c.

2. A place for shelter or entertainment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

HOS'PI-TAL, *a.* Hospitable. [*Not in use.*] *Howell.*

HOS'PI-TAL-ER, *n.* [from *hospital.*] *Properly*, one residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor and strangers. The *hospitalers* were an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims. They were called *knights of St. John*, and are the same as the *knights of Malta.* *Encyc.*

HOS-PI-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *hospitalité*; L. *hospitalitas*; W. *ysbyd.* See HOSPITABLE.]

The act or practice of receiving and entertaining strangers or guests without reward, or with kind and generous liberality.

A bishop — must be given to *hospitality.* — 1 Tim. iii.
Hospitality I have found as universal as the face of man. *Ledyard.*

HOS'PI-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *hospitor.*]

To reside or lodge under the roof of another. [*Not used.*] *Grew.*

HOS'PI-TATE, *v. t.* To lodge a person. [*Not used.*]

HOS'PO-DAR, *n.* A governor appointed by the Turkish porte over the Christian provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. Since 1829, the appointment is for life. *Brande.*

HŌST, *n.* [Fr. *hôte*, for *hoste*; It. *oste*: Sp. *huesped*; Port. *hospede*; and L. *hostis*, a stranger, an enemy, probably of the same family. (See HOSPITABLE.) The sense is, a stranger or foreigner, that is, a wanderer or traveler, from some root signifying to wander, to go or pass, or to visit. See Class Gs, No. 5, 14, 16.]

1. One who entertains another at his own house, without reward.

Homer never entertained guests or *hosts* with long speeches. *Sidney.*

2. One who entertains another at his house for reward; an innkeeper; a landlord.

3. A guest; one who is entertained at the house of another. The innkeeper says of the traveler, he has a good *host*, and the traveler says of his landlord, he has a kind *host.* [See GUEST.] *Encyc.*

HŌST, *n.* [L. *hostis*, a stranger, an enemy. The sense is probably transferred from a single foe to an army of foes.]

1. An army; a number of men embodied for war.

2. Any great number or multitude.

HŌST, *n.* [L. *hostia*, a victim or sacrifice, from *hostis*, an enemy; Fr. *hostie*; applied to the Savior, who was offered for the sins of men.]

In *the Roman Catholic church*, the sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated wafer, representing the body of Christ, or, as the Roman Catholics allege, transubstantiated into his own body and blood. *Brande.*

HŌST, *v. i.* To lodge at an inn; to take up entertainment. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

HŌST, *v. t.* To give entertainment to. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

HOS'TAGE, *n.* [Fr. *ôtage*, for *ostage*; It. *ostaggio*; Arm. *ostaich*; G. *geissel*; W. *gwystyl*, a pledge, pawn, surety, hostage.]

A person delivered to an enemy or hostile power, as a pledge to secure the performance of the conditions of a treaty or stipulations of any kind, and on the performance of which the person is to be released. *Bacon. Atterbury.*

HOS'TEL,
HOS'TEL-RY, } *n.* An inn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HOS'TEL-ER, *n.* An innkeeper. *Booth.*

HŌST'ESS, *n.* A female host; a woman who entertains guests at her house. *Dryden.*

2. A woman who keeps an inn. *Temple.*

HŌST'ESS-SHIP, *n.* The character or business of a hostess. *Shak.*

HOS'TIE, (hos'te,) *n.* [L. *hostia.*] The consecrated wafer. *Burnet.*

HOS'TILE, (hos'til,) *a.* [L. *hostilis*, from *hostis*, an enemy, that is, a foreigner.]

1. Belonging to a public enemy; designating enmity, *particularly* public enmity, or a state of war; inimical; as, a *hostile* band or army; a *hostile* force; *hostile* intentions.

2. Possessed by a public enemy; as, a *hostile* country. *Kent.*

3. Pertaining to or expressing private enmity or opposition; as, *hostile* to sudden change.

HOS'TILE-LY, *adv.* In a hostile manner.

HOS-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *hostilité*; L. *hostilitas*, from *hostis*, an enemy.]

1. The state of war between nations or states; the actions of an open enemy; aggression; attacks of an enemy. These secret enmities broke out in *hostilities.*

Hostility being thus suspended with France. *Hayward.*
We have carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity. *Atterbury.*

2. Private enmity; *a sense less proper.*

HOS'TIL-IZE, *v. t.* To make an enemy. [*Little used.*]

HŌST'ING, *n.* [from *host*, an army.] An encounter; a battle. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

2. A muster or review. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HOS'TLER, (hos'ler *or* os'ler,) *n.* [from Fr. *hôtelier*, an innkeeper. See HOTEL.]

The person who has the care of horses at an inn.

HŌST'LESS, *a.* Inhospitable. [*Not in use.*]

HŌST'RY, *n.* A stable for horses. *Dryden.*

2. A lodging-house. *Howell.*

HOT, *a.* [Sax. *hat*; G. *heiss*; D. *heet*; Sw. *het*; Dan. *heed.* See HEAT.]

1. Having sensible heat; opposed to *cold*; as, a *hot* stove or fire; a *hot* cloth; *hot* liquors. *Hot* expresses more than *warm.*

2. Ardent in temper; easily excited or exasperated; vehement.

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, and revengeful. *Dryden.*

3. Violent; furious; as, a *hot* engagement or assault. *Dryden.*

4. Eager; animated; brisk; keen; as, a *hot* pursuit, or a person *hot* in a pursuit.

5. Lustful; lewd. *Shak.*

6. Acrid; biting; stimulating; pungent; as, *hot* as mustard or pepper.

HOT, HŌTE, HŌ'TEN, *pp.* Called; named. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

HOT'BED, *n.* In *gardening*, a bed of earth and horsedung, or tanner's bark, covered with glass to defend it from the cold air, intended for raising early plants, or for nourishing exotic plants of warm climates, which will not thrive in cool or temperate air. *Farm. Encyc.*

2. A place which favors rapid growth or development; as, a *hotbed* of sedition.

HOT'-BLOOD-ED, *a.* Having hot blood; high spirited; irritable.

HOT'-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Ardent in temper; violent; rash; precipitate; as, *hot-brained* youth. *Dryden.*

HOTCH'POT, *n.* [Fr. *hochepot*, from *hocher*, to shake, and probably *pot*, a pot or dish.]

1. *Properly*, a mingled mass; a mixture of ingredients. *Bacon. Camden.*

2. In *law*, a mixing of lands. Thus lands given in frank-marriage to one daughter, shall, after the death of the ancestor, be blended with the lands descending to her and to her sisters from the same ancestor, and then be divided in equal portions to all the daughters. *Blackstone.*

HOTCH'POTCH. See HODGEPODGE and HOTCHPOT, No. 1.

HOT'-COCK-LES, (-kok'lz,) *n. pl.* [Qu. Fr. *hautes coquilles*, high shells.]

A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him, or his hand placed behind him. *Gay.*

HO-TEL', *n.* [Fr. *hôtel*, for *hostel*, a palace or dwelling-house of a prince or lord.]

1. A house for entertaining strangers or travelers. It was formerly a house for genteel strangers or lodgers, but the name is now given to any inn.

2. In *France*, a palace or dwelling of persons of rank or wealth.

HO-TEL' DIEU', (ō-tel'de-u',) [Fr.] A hospital.

HOT'-FLUE, *n.* An apartment heated by stoves or steam-pipes, in which padded and printed calicoes are dried. *Ure.*

HOT'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash. *Arbuthnot.*

HOT'HOUSE, *n.* A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air; a place in which the plants of warmer climates may be reared, and fruits ripened.

2. A bagnio, or place to sweat and cup in. *Shak.*

3. A brothel. *B. Jonson.*

HOT'LY, *adv.* [from *hot.*] With heat.

2. Ardently; vehemently; violently; as, a stag *hotly* pursued.

3. Lustfully. *Dryden.*

HOT'-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable.

That *hot-mouthed* beast that bears against the curb. *Dryden.*

HOT'NESS, *n.* Sensible heat beyond a moderate degree of warmth.

2. Violence; vehemence; fury.

HOT'-PRESS-ED, (-prest,) *a.* Pressed while heat is applied, for the purpose of giving a smooth and glossy surface.

HOT'-PRESS-ING, *n.* The application of heat in conjunction with mechanical pressure, for the purpose of giving a smooth and glossy surface, as to paper, linen, &c.

HOT'-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Having a fiery spirit. *Irving.*

HOT'SPUR, *n.* [*hot* and *spur.*] A man violent, passionate, heady, rash, or precipitate. *Shak.*

2. A kind of pea of early growth.

HOT'SPUR, *a.* Violent; impetuous. *Spenser.*

HOT'SPUR-RED, (hot'spurd,) *a.* Vehement; rash; heady; headstrong. *Peacham.*

HOT'TEN-TOT, *n.* One belonging to a South African tribe, formerly esteemed the most degraded of the human race.

2. A savage, brutal man.

HOT'TEN-TOT-CHER'RY, *n.* A plant. [See CHERRY.] *Chambers.*

HOT'TEST, *a.* Most hot.

HOT'-WALL, *n.* In *gardening*, a wall constructed with flues for the conducting of heat, for securing or hastening the growth of fruit-trees. *Brande.*

HOU'DAH, *n.* A seat to be fixed on a camel's back.

HOUGH, (hok,) *n.* [Sax. *hoh*, the heel or the hough; G. *hacke*, D. *hak*, a heel, a hoe.]

1. The lower part of the thigh; the ham; the joint of the hind leg of a beast that connects the thigh with the leg. *Encyc.*

2. An adz; a hoe. [*Not in use.*] *Stillingfleet.*

HOUGH, (hok,) *v. t.* To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

2. To cut with a hoe. [*Obs.*]

HOUGH'ED, (hokt,) *pp.* Hamstrung; disabled by cutting the sinews of the hum.

HOU'LET, *n.* An owl. [See HOWLET.]

HŌULT. See HOLT.

HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *hund*: G. Sw. Dan. and Scot. *hund*: D. *hond*; L. *canis*; Gr. κυων, κυνος; Fr. *chien*; It. *cane.*]

A generic name of the dog; but in English it is confined to a particular breed or variety, used in the chase. It has long, smooth, pendulous ears.

HOUND, *v. t.* To set on the chase. *Bramhall.*

2. To hunt; to chase. *L'Estrange.*

HOUND'FISH, *n.* A name of certain fishes of the shark family. The smooth houndfish, or smooth shark, is the *Mustelus lævis*, which grows to the length of three or four feet, and is esteemed delicate food among the Hebrides. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

HOUNDS, *n. pl.* In *seamen's language*, the projecting parts of the head of a mast, serving as shoulders for the top or trestle-trees to rest on. *Totten.*

HOUND'S'-TONGUE, (-tung,) *n.* A plant of the genus Cynoglossum, so called from the shape of its leaves. *Partington.*

HOUND'-TREE, *n.* A kind of tree. *Ainsworth.*

HŌUP. See HOOPOO.

HOUR, (our,) *n.* [L. and Sp. *hora*; Gr. ὡρα; It. *ora*; Fr. *heure*; Arm. *heur*; W. *awr*; Ir. *uair*; G. *uhr*; D. *uur.* The primary sense is, time or season, occasion, from a root which signifies to come, to happen, to fall, to rush or drive. Hence the Fr. *heur* signifies luck, good fortune, and *heureux*, lucky, fortunate, happy, that is, seasonable. So in L. *tempestivus*, from *tempus.* (See TIME.) But *hour*, *hora*, afterward came to signify a certain portion or division of the day. This has been different in different nations.]

1. A space of time equal to one twenty-fourth part of the natural day. An hour answers to fifteen degrees of the equator. It consists of sixty minutes, each minute of sixty seconds, &c.

2. Time; a particular time; as, the *hour* of death.

Jesus saith, Woman, my *hour* is not yet come. — John ii.

3. The time marked or indicated by a chronometer, clock, or watch; the particular time of the day. What is the *hour*? At what *hour* shall we meet? I will be with you at an early *hour.*

Good hour, signifies early or seasonably. You have arrived at a *good hour.*

To keep good hours; to be at home in good season; not to be abroad late, or at the usual hours of retiring to rest.

Hours, in *the plural*, certain prayers in the Roman Catholic church, to be repeated at stated times of the day, as matins and vespers. *Encyc.*

In *mythology*, the *Hours*, (*Horæ*,) were divinities, regarded either as the goddesses of the seasons or of the hours of the day. *Brande.*

HOUR'-CIR-CLE, (our'sur-kl,) *n.* In *astronomy*, a meridian; so called because the arcs of the equator, intercepted between the meridians, are used as measures of time. *Olmsted.*

HOUR'-GLASS, (our'glass,) *n.* A chronometer that measures intervals of time by the running of sand from one glass vessel to another, through a small aperture. The quantity of sand may be so proportioned as to measure an hour, a half hour, or a quarter.

2. Space of time. *Bacon.*

HOUR'-HAND, *n.* The hand or pointed pin which shows the hour on a chronometer.

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HOUR'I, (hour'e,) *n.* Among *the Mohammedans*, a nymph of paradise. *Johnson.*

HOUR'LY, (our'ly,) *a.* Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; frequent; often repeated.

Observe the waning moon with *hourly* view. *Dryden.*

2. Continual.

We must live in *hourly* expectation of having the troops recalled. *Swift.*

HOUR'LY, (our'ly,) *adv.* Every hour; frequently; continually.

Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renewed. *Dryden.*

HOUR'-PLATE, (our'plate,) *n.* The plate of a clock or other timepiece on which the hours are marked; the dial. *Locke.*

HOUS'AGE, *n.* [from *house.*] A fee for keeping goods in a house. [*Not in use.*] *Chambers.*

HOUSE, (hous,) *n.* [Sax. *hus*; Goth. Sw. and Scot. *hus*; G. *haus*; D. *huis*; Dan. *huus*; L. *casa*; It. Sp. and Port. *casa*; W. *hws*, a covering or housing. If the primary sense is a covering, this word may be referred to Heb. Ch. Syr. כסה, Ar. كسا *kasa*, to put on, to cover. Class Gs, No. 57. It corresponds to *cot*, in a different dialect.]

In *a general sense*, a building or shed intended or used as a habitation or shelter for animals of any kind; but *appropriately*, a building or edifice for the habitation of man; a dwelling-place, mansion, or abode for any of the human species. It may be of any size, and composed of any materials whatever — wood, stone, brick, &c.

2. An edifice or building appropriated to the worship of God; a temple; a church; as, the *house* of God.

3. A monastery; a college; as, a religious *house.*

4. The manner of living; the table. He keeps a good *house*, or a miserable *house.*

5. In *astrology*, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the twelfth part of the heavens. *Johnson. Encyc.*

6. A family of ancestors; descendants and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe. It particularly denotes a noble family or an illustrious race; as, the *house* of Austria; the *house* of Hanover. So, *in Scripture*, the *house* of Israel, or of Judah.

Two of a *house* few ages can afford. *Dryden.*

7. One of the estates of a kingdom assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men united in their legislative capacity, and holding their place by *right* or *by election.* Thus we say, the *house* of lords or peers of Great Britain; the *house* of commons; the *house* of representatives. In most of the United States, the legislatures consist of two *houses*, the senate, and the house of representatives or delegates.

8. The quorum of a legislative body; the number of representatives assembled who are constitutionally empowered to enact laws. Hence we say, there is a sufficient number of representatives present to form a *house.*

9. In *mercantile affairs*, a firm or commercial establishment, as the *house* of Baring & Brothers.

10. In *Scripture*, those who dwell in a house and compose a family; a household.

Cornelius was a devout man, and feared God with all his *house.* — Acts x.

11. Wealth; estate.

Ye devour widows' *houses.* — Matt. xxiii.

12. The grave; as, the *house* appointed for all living, *Job* xxx.

13. Household affairs; domestic concerns.

Set thy *house* in order. — 2 Kings xx.

14. The body; the residence of the soul in this world; as, our earthly *house*, 2 *Cor.* v.

15. The church among the Jews.

Moses was faithful in all his *house.* — Heb. iii.

16. A place of residence. Egypt is called the *house* of bondage. *Ex.* xiii.

17. A square, or division on a chess-board. *Encyc.*

House of correction; a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, vagrants, trespassers, &c. *Brande.*

HOUSE, (houz,) *v. t.* [Sw. *hysa.*]

1. To cover from the inclemencies of the weather; to shelter; to protect by covering; as, to *house* wood; to *house* farming utensils; to *house* cattle.

2. To admit to residence; to harbor.

Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots. *Sidney.*

3. To deposit and cover, as in the grave. *Sandys, Shak.*

4. To drive to a shelter.

HOUSE, (houz,) *v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings; to keep abode; to reside.

To *house* with darkness and with death. *Milton.*

2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.

Where Saturn *houses.* *Dryden.*

HOUSE'-BOAT, (hous'bōat,) *n.* A covered boat.

HOUSE'BŌTE, (hous'bōte,) *n.* [*house* and Sax. *bot*, supply.]

In *law*, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel.

HOUSE'-BREAK-ER, (hous'brāk-er,) *n.* One who breaks, opens, and enters a house by day with a felonious intent, or one who breaks or opens a house, and steals therefrom by daylight. *Blackstone.*

HOUSE'-BREAK-ING, (hous'brāk-ing,) *n.* The breaking, or opening and entering of a house by daylight, with the intent to commit a felony, or to steal or rob. The same crime committed at night is *burglary.* *Blackstone.*

HOUSE'-DOG, *n.* A dog kept to guard the house. *Addison.*

HOUS'ED, (houzd,) *pp.* Put under cover; sheltered.

HOUSE'HŌLD, (hous'hōld,) *n.* Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; those who belong to a family.

I baptized also the *household* of Stephanus. — 1 Cor. i.

2. Family life; domestic management. *Shak.*

HOUSE'HŌLD, *a.* Belonging to the house and family; domestic; as, *household* furniture; *household* affairs.

HOUSE'HŌLD-BREAD, (-bred,) *n.* Common bread, or not of the finest quality.

HOUSE'HŌLD-ER, *n.* The master or chief of a family; one who keeps house with his family. *Matt.* xiii.

HOUSE'HŌLD-STUFF, *n.* The furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils, and goods of a family. *Bacon.*

HOUSE'KEEP-ER, *n.* One who occupies a house with his family; a man or woman who maintains a family state in a house; a householder; the master or mistress of a family. *Locke.*

2. A female servant who has the chief care of the family, and superintends the other servants. *Swift.*

3. One who lives in plenty. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

4. One who keeps much at home. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. A house-dog. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

HOUSE'KEEP-ING, *a.* Domestic; used in a family; as, *housekeeping* commodities. [*Little used.*] *Carew.*

HOUSE'KEEP-ING, *n.* The family state in a dwelling; care of domestic concerns.

2. Hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

HOUS'EL, (houz'el,) *n.* [Sax. *husel.* Lye supposes this to be from Goth. *hunsa*, a victim.]

The eucharist; the sacred bread.

HOUS'EL, *v. t.* [Sax. *huslian.*]

To give or receive the eucharist. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

HOUSE'-LAMB, *n.* A lamb kept in a house for fatting.

HOUSE'LEEK, *n.* [See LEEK.] A plant of the genus Sempervivum, which is found on the tops of houses. The *lesser houseleek* is of the genus Sedum.

HOUSE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a house or habitation; as, the *houseless* child of want. *Goldsmith.*

2. Destitute of shelter.

HOUSE'LINE, } *n.* Among *seamen*, a small line
HOUS'ING, } formed of three strands, smaller than rope-yarn, used for seizings, &c. *Totten.*

HOUSE'-MAID, *n.* A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

HOUSE'-PIG-EON, *n.* A tame pigeon. *Gregory,*

HOUSE'-RAIS-ER, *n.* One who erects a house. *Wotton.*

HOUSE'-ROOM, *n.* Room or place in a house. *Dryden,*

HOUSE'-SNAIL, *n.* A particular kind of snail. *Dict,*

HOUSE'-WARM-ING, (hous'wȧrm-ing,) *n.* A feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house. *Johnson,*

HOUSE'WIFE, *n.* [*house* and *wife*; contracted into *huswife*, *hussy.*] The mistress of a family. *Pope.*

2. A female economist; a good manager. *Dryden. Addison.*

3. One skilled in female business. *Addison.*

4. A little case or bag for articles of female work; (*pron.* huz'zif.) *Shelton,*

HOUSE'WIFE-LY, *a.* Pertaining to the mistress of a family.

2. Taken from housewifery, or domestic affairs; as, a *housewifery* metaphor. *Blackstone,*

HOUSE'WIFE-RY, *n.* The business of the mistress of a family; female business in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns. *Temple. Taylor.*

HOUSE'WRIGHT, (hous'rīte,) *n.* An architect who builds houses. *Fotherby.*

HOUS'ING, *ppr.* Depositing in a house; covering; sheltering.

2. Warped; crooked, as a brick.

HOUS'ING, *n.* [Fr. *housse*; W. *hws*, a covering,]

1. Cover or cloth over or under a horse's saddle, used originally to keep off dirt, and afterwards as an ornamental or military appendage; a saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth.

2. Horses, taken collectively. [*Obs.*]

3. [See HOUSELINE.]

4. In *architecture*, the space taken out of one solid, to admit the insertion of another. *Brande.*

Also, a niche for a statue. *Glass. of Archit.*

HOUS'LING, *a.* [See HOUSEL.] Sacramental; as, *housling* fire, used in the ceremony of marriage. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HOUSS, *n.* A covering. [See HOUSING.] *Dryden.*

HŌVE; *pret.* of HEAVE.

HOV'EL, *n.* [Sax. *hof*, *hofe*, a house, a cave.]

1. An open shed for sheltering cattle, protecting produce, &c., from the weather. *Brande.*

2. A cottage; a mean house.

HOV'EL, *v. t.* To put in a hovel; to shelter.

HOV'EL-ED, *pp.* Put in a hovel; sheltered.

HŌV'EN, *pp.* of HEAVE.

HŌV'ER, (huv'er,) *v. i.* [W. *hoviaw*, to hang over, to fluctuate, to hover.]

1. To flap the wings, as a fowl; to hang over or about, fluttering or flapping the wings, with short, irregular flights.

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling on it. *Addison.*

2. To hang over or around, with irregular motions.

A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight. *Dryden.*

3. To stand in suspense or expectation. *Spenser.*

4. To wander about from place to place in the neighborhood; to move back and forth; as, an army *hovering* on our borders; a ship *hovering* on our coast. *Cranch's Rep.*

HŌV'ER, *n.* A protection or shelter by hanging over. [*Obs.*]

HŌV'ER-GROUND, *n.* Light ground. *Ray.*

HŌV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Flapping the wings; hanging over or around; moving with short, irregular flights.

HŌV'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a hovering manner.

HOW, *adv.* [Sax. *hu*; D. *hoe.*]

1. In what manner. I know not *how* to answer.

How can a man be born when he is old? *How* can these things be? — John iii.

2. To what degree or extent. *How* long shall we suffer these indignities? *How* much better is wisdom than gold!

O, *how* love I thy law! *How* sweet are thy words to my taste! — Ps. cxix.

3. For what reason; from what cause.

How now, my love, why is your cheek so pale? *Shak.*

4. By what means. *How* can this effect be produced?

5. In what state.

How, and with what reproach shall I return! *Dryden.*

6. It is used in a sense marking proportion; as, *how* much less; *how* much more.

Behold, he putteth no trust in his servants — *how* much less in them that dwell in houses of clay! — Job iv.

By *how* much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility, and fountains, and rivers of the earth. *Bentley.*

7. It is much used in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen! — 2 Sam. i.

8. In some popular phrases, *how* is superfluous or inelegant.

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land; knowing *how* that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown. *Bacon.*

HOW'BE, *adv.* Nevertheless. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

HOW-BE'IT, *adv.* [*how*, *be*, and *it.*] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however.

HOW'DY, *n.* A midwife. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

HOW D'YE; how do you? how is your health?

HOW-EV'ER, *adv.* [*how* and *ever.*] In whatever manner or degree; as, *however* good or bad the style may be.

2. At all events; at least.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greatest evils. *Tillotson.*

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet. I shall not oppose your design; I can not, *however*, approve of it.

You might, *howe'er*, have took a fairer way. *Dryden.*

HOW'ITZ,
HOW'ITZ-ER, } *n.* [Sp. *hobus*; G. *haubitze.*]

A kind of mortar or short gun, mounted on a field carriage, and used for throwing shells. The difference between a mortar and a howitz is, that the trunnions of a mortar are at the end, but those of a howitz are at the middle. *Encyc.*

HOW'KER, *n.* A Dutch vessel with two masts, a main and a mizzen-mast; also a fishing-boat with one mast, used on the coast of Ireland. *Mar. Dict.*

HOWL, *v. i.* [D. *huilen*; G. *heulen*; Sw. *yla*; Dan. *hyler*; Sp. *aullar*; L. *ululo*; Gr. ὑλαω; Corn. *hoalea.* Qu. W. *wylaw*; Arm. *gucla*, or *iula*; Ir. *guilim*; It. *guaiolare.* The latter coincide with *wail* and *yell.*]

1. To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a particular kind of loud, protracted, and mournful sound. We say, the dog *howls*; the wolf *howls.* Hence,

2. To utter a loud, mournful sound, expressive of distress; to wail.

Howl ye, for the day of the Lord is at hand. — Is. xiii.

Ye rich men, weep and *howl.* — James v.

3. To roar, as a tempest.

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HOWL, *v. t.* To utter or speak with outcry.

Go—*howl* it out in deserts. *Philips.*

HOWL, *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound.

2. The cry of a human being in horror or anguish.

HOWL'ED, *pp.* Uttered with outcry, as a dog or wolf.

HOWL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *hulotte*; from *owl.*]
An owl.

HOWL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering the cry of a dog or wolf; uttering a loud cry of distress.

HOWL'ING, *a.* Filled with howls, or howling beasts; dreary.

Innumerable artifices and stratagems are acted in the *howling* wilderness and in the great deep, that can never come to our knowledge. *Addison.*

HOWL'ING, *n.* The act of howling; a loud outcry or mournful sound.

HOW'SŌ, *adv.* [Abbreviation of *howsoever.*] Although. *Daniel.*

HOW-SO-EV'ER, *adv.* [*how, so,* and *ever.*]
1. In what manner soever. *Ralegh.*
2. Although. *Shak.*
[For this word, HOWEVER is generally used.]

HOX, *v. t.* To hough; to hamstring. [*Not used.*]
[See HOUGH.] *Shak.*

HOY, *n.* A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in conveying passengers and goods from place to place on the sea-coast, or in transporting goods to and from a ship in a road or bay. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

HOY; an exclamation, of no definite meaning.

HUB, *n.* [See HOB.] The nave of a wheel. [See NAVE.]
Up to the hub; to a great extent; deeply involved; as, a man is in debt *up to the hub.*

HUB'BUB, *n.* A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot. *Spenser. Clarendon.*

HUB-BUB-BOO', *n.* A howling. *Smart.*

HUCK, *v. i.* To haggle in trading. [*Not in use.*]

HUCK, *n.* The name of a German river trout. *Dict.*

HUCK'A-BACK, *n.* A kind of linen with raised figures on it, used for table-cloths and towels.

HUCK'LE, *n.* [Infra.] The hip, that is, a bunch.

HUCK'LE-BACK-ED, (huk'l-bakt,) *a.* [G. *höcker*, a bunch, and *back.*]
Having round shoulders.

HUCK'LE-BER-RY, (huk'l-,) *n.* The berry called, also, WHORTLEBERRY.

HUCK'LE-BONE, (huk'l-,) *n.* [G. *höcker*, a bunch.]
The hip bone.

HUCK'STER, *n.* [G. *höcke, höcker*; Dan. *höiker.* It seems to be from *hocken*, to take on the back, and to signify primarily a peddler, one that carries goods on his back.]
1. A retailer of small articles, of provisions, nuts, &c.
2. A mean, trickish fellow. *Hub. Tale.*

HUCK'STER, *v. i.* To deal in small articles, or in petty bargains. *Swift.*

HUCK'STER-AGE, *n.* The business of a huckster; a dealing. *Milton.*

HUCK'STRESS, *n.* A female peddler.

HUD, *n.* The shell or hull of a nut. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

HUD'DLE, *v. i.* [In Ger., *hudeln* signifies to bungle. It may be allied to *hut, hide,* or *cuddle.*]
1. To crowd; to press together promiscuously, without order or regularity. We say of a throng of people, they *huddle* together.
2. To move in a promiscuous throng without order; to press or hurry in disorder. The people *huddle* along, or *huddle* into the house.

HUD'DLE, *v. t.* To put on in haste and disorder; as, she *huddled* on her clothes.
2. To cover in haste or carelessly. *Edwards.*
3. To perform in haste and disorder. *Dryden.*
4. To throw together in confusion; to crowd together without regard to order; as, to *huddle* propositions together. *Locke.*

HUD'DLE, *n.* A crowd; a number of persons or things crowded together without order or regularity; tumult; confusion. *Glanville. Locke.*

HUD'DLED, *pp.* Crowded together without order.

HUD'DLER, *n.* One who throws things into confusion; a bungler.

HUD'DLING, *ppr.* Crowding or throwing together in disorder; putting on carelessly.

HU-DI-BRAS'TIC, *a.* Similar in style to Hudibras, or doggerel poetry.

HUE, (hū,) *n.* [Sax. *hiewe, hiw,* color, form, image, beauty; *hiwian,* to form, to feign, to simulate. This may be contracted; for in Sw. *hyckla,* Dan. *hykler,* is to play the hypocrite. Perhaps *how* is of this family.]
Color; tint; dye.

Flowers of all *hue.* *Milton.*

HUE, in the phrase *hue and cry*, signifies a shouting or vociferation. In *law*, a hue and cry is the pursuit of a felon or offender, with loud outcries or clamor to give an alarm. *Hue* is a contracted word, Norm. *hue,* Fr. *huer* or *hucher,* Dan. *hui,* or, more probably, it is from the same root as *hoot.*

HU'ED, (hūde,) *a.* Having a color.

HUE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of color.

HŪ'ER, *n.* One whose business is to cry out or give an alarm. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

HUFF, *n.* [Sp. *chufa*, an empty boast; *chufar*, to hector, to bully; Sw. *yfvas, yfva sig.* This word coincides in elements with *heave, hove,* Dan. *hover*, to swell; but it may be a different word. See Class Gb, No. 4, 31.]
1. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance.

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *huff* about his extraction. *L'Estrange.*

2. A boaster; one swelled with a false opinion of his own value or importance.

Lewd, shallow-brained *huffs* make atheism and contempt of religion the badge of wit. *South.*

HUFF, *v. t.* To swell; to enlarge; to puff up. *Grew.*
2. To hector; to bully; to treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence.

HUFF, *v. i.* To swell; to dilate or enlarge; as, the bread *huffs.*
2. To bluster; to swell with anger, pride, or arrogance; to storm.

This arrogant conceit made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance. *South.*
A *huffing*, shining, flattering, cringing coward. *Otway.*

HUFF'ED, (huft,) *pp.* Swelled; puffed up.

HUFF'ER, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer; a blusterer.

HUFF'I-NESS, *n.* Petulance; the state of being puffed up. *Hudibras.*

HUFF'ING, *ppr.* Swelling; puffing up; blustering.

HUFF'ING, *n.* Petulance; huffiness.

HUFF'ISH, *a.* Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HUFF'ISH-LY, *adv.* With arrogance or blustering.

HUFF'ISH-NESS, *n.* Arrogance; petulance; noisy bluster.

HUFF'Y, *a.* Swelled or swelling; petulant.

HUG, *v. t.* [Dan. *heger*, to hug, to cherish, Sw. *hugna*; Dan. *huger*, to sit squat on the tail. The latter seems to be the G. *hocken*, to sit squat, to keep close, D. *hukken.* The sense is to press, and this word may be allied to *hedge.*]
1. To press close in an embrace.

And *hugged* me in his arms. *Shak.*

2. To embrace closely; to hold fast; to treat with fondness.

Wo *hug* deformities if they bear our names. *Glanville.*

3. To congratulate; followed by a reciprocal pronoun; as, to *hug* one's self. *Smart.*
4. To gripe in wrestling or scuffling.
5. In *seamen's language*, to keep close to; as, to *hug* the land; to *hug* the wind. *Totten.*

HUG, *n.* A close embrace. *Gay.*
2. A particular gripe in wrestling or scuffling.

HUGE, *a.* [This word seems to belong to the family of *high,* D. *hoog,* G. *hoch.* If so, the primary sense is, to swell or rise. If not, I know not its origin.]
1. Very large or great; enormous; *applied to bulk or size*; as, a *huge* mountain; a *huge* ox.
2. It is improperly applied to space and distance, in the sense of great, vast, immense; as, a *huge* space; a *huge* difference. This is inelegant, or rather vulgar.
3. In *colloquial language*, very great; enormous; as, a *huge* feeder. *Shak.*

HUGE'-BEL'LI-ED, *a.* Having a very large belly. *Milton.*

HUGE'-BUILT, (bilt,) *a.* Built to a huge size.

HUGE'LY, *adv.* Very greatly; enormously; immensely.

Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea? *Shak.*

HUGE'NESS, *n.* Enormous bulk or largeness; as, the *hugeness* of a mountain or of an elephant.

HUG'GED, *pp.* Closely embraced; held fast.

HUG'GER-MUG'GER, *n.* [*Hugger* contains the elements of *hug* and *hedge*, and *mugger* those of *smoke,* W. *mwg*, and of *smuggle.*]
In hugger-mugger, denotes in privacy or secrecy, and the word, adverbially used, denotes secretly.
[*It is a low, cant word.*] *Holloway.*

HUG'GING, *ppr.* Pressing or embracing closely; fondling.

HŪ'GUE-NOT, (hū'ge-not,) *n.* [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is conjectured to be a corruption of G. *eidgenossen*, confederates; *eid*, oath, and *genoss*, consort.]
A name formerly given to a Protestant in France.

HŪ'GUE-NOT-ISM, *n.* The religion of the Huguenots in France. *Sherwood.*

HŪ'GY, *a.* [from *huge.*] Vast in size. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

HUI'SHER, (hwĭ'sher,) *n.* [Fr. *huissier.*]
An usher. [*Obs.*] [See USHER.] *B. Jonson.*

HŪKE, *n.* [W. *hug.*]
A cloak; a hyke. *Bacon.*

HULCH, *n.* A bunch or hump. [*Not used.*]

HULCH'Y, *a.* Much swelling; gibbous. [*Not used.*]

HULK, *n.* [D. *hulk*; Sax. *hulc*, a cottage or lodge, a vessel; Dan. *holk*, a hoy; Sw. *hälk.* Qu. Gr. ὁλκας.]
1. The body of a ship, or decked vessel of any kind; but the word is applied only to the body of an old ship or vessel which is laid by as unfit for service. A *sheer-hulk* is an old ship fitted with an apparatus to fix or take out the masts of a ship.
Encyc. Mar. Dict.
2. Any thing bulky or unwieldy. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
The hulks; in England, old or dismasted ships, formerly used as prisons.

HULK, *v. t.* To take out the entrails; as, to *hulk* a hare. [*Little used.*] *Ainsworth.*

HULK'Y, *a.* Bulky; unwieldy. [*Not used.*]

HULL, *n.* [Sax. *hul*, the cover of a nut; G. *hülse*; D. *hulse*; W. *hûl*, a cover; *huliaw*, to cover, to deck, G. *hüllen.* See HULK.]
1. The outer covering of any thing, particularly of a nut or of grain. Johnson says, the *hull* of a nut covers the shell.
2. The frame or body of a vessel, exclusive of her masts, yards, sails, and rigging. *Totten.*
To lie a hull, in *seamen's language*, is to lie as a ship without any sail upon her, and her helm lashed a-lee. *Encyc.*
To strike a hull, in a storm, is to take in the sails, and lash the helm on the lee-side of a ship. *Encyc.*
Hull down, expresses that the hull of the ship is concealed by the convexity of the sea.

HULL, *v. t.* To strip off or separate the hull or hulls; as, to *hull* grain.
2. To pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon ball.

HULL, *v. i.* To float or drive on the water, like the hull of a ship, without sails. *Milton.*

HULL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stripped off, as the hulls of seed.
Hulled corn or *grain*; corn or grain boiled in a weak lye, so that the hull or coat separates, or is easily separated, from the kernel.

HULL'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off the hull.

HULL'Y, *a.* Having husks or pods; siliquous.

HUL'VER, *n.* Holly, an evergreen shrub, or tree. [D. *hulst.*] *Tusser.*

HUM, *v. i.* [G. *hummen*; D. *hommelen.*]
1. To utter the sound of bees; to buzz.
2. To make an inarticulate, buzzing sound.

The cloudy messenger turns me his back,
And *hums.* *Shak.*

3. To pause in speaking, and make an audible noise, like the humming of bees.

He *hummed* and hawed. *Hudibras.*

4. To make a dull, heavy noise like a drone.

Still *humming* on their drowsy course they took. *Pope.*

5. To applaud. [*Obs.*]

HUM, *v. t.* To sing in a low voice; as, to *hum* a tune.
2. To cause to hum; to impose on. [*Vulgar.*]

HUM, *n.* The noise of bees or insects.
2. A low, confused noise, as of crowds; as, the busy *hum* of men. *Milton.*
3. Any low, dull noise. *Pope.*
4. A low, inarticulate sound, uttered by a speaker in a pause; as, *hums* and haws. *Shak. Dryden.*
5. An expression of applause. *Spectator.*
6. An imposition in jest. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart.*

HUM, *exclam.* A sound with a pause implying doubt and deliberation. *Pope.*

HŪ'MAN, *a.* [L. *humanus*; Fr. *humain*; Sp. *humano*; It. *umano.* I am not certain which are the radical letters of this word, but am inclined to believe them to be *Mn*; that the first syllable is a prefix; that *homo* in Latin is contracted, the *n* being dropped in the nominative, and restored in the oblique cases; hence *homo,* and the Gothic and Sax. *guma*, a man, may be the same word; but this is doubtful. If *Mn* are the elements, this word is from the root of *man*, or rather is formed on the Teutonic word. Heb. אנ form, species. The corresponding word in G. is *menschlich*, (*manlike,*) D. *menschelyk.* See MAN.]
1. Belonging to man or mankind; pertaining or relating to the race of man; as, a *human* voice; *human* shape; *human* nature; *human* knowledge; *human* life.
2. Having the qualities of a man. *Swift.*
3. Profane; not sacred or divine; as, a *human* author. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

HŪ'MAN-ATE, *a.* Endued with humanity. [*Obs.*] *Cranmer.*

HU-MANE', *a.* [Supra.] Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat others with kindness; particularly in relieving them when in distress, or in captivity, when they are helpless or defenseless; kind; benevolent.
2. Inclined to treat the lower orders of animals with tenderness.

HU-MANE'LY, *adv.* With kindness, tenderness, or compassion; as, the prisoners were treated *humanely.*
2. In a humane manner; with kind feelings.

HU-MANE'NESS, *n.* Tenderness. *Scott.*

HŪ'MAN-IST, *n.* One who pursues the study of the *humanities*, (*literæ humaniores,*) or polite literature; a term used in various European universities, especially the Scottish. *Brande.*
2. One versed in the knowledge of human nature. *Shaftesbury.*

HU-MAN-I-TA'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *humanus, humanitas.*]

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One who denies the divinity of Christ, and believes him to be a mere man.

HU-MAN-I-TĀ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the humanitarians.

HU-MAN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *humanitas*; Fr. *humanité.*]

1 The peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings. Thus Christ, by his incarnation, was invested with *humanity.*

2. Mankind collectively; the human race.

If he is able to untie those knots, he is able to teach all *humanity.* *Glanville.*

It is a debt we owe to *humanity.* *S. S. Smith.*

3. The kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man, by which he is distinguished from the lower orders of animals; kindness; benevolence; especially, a disposition to relieve persons in distress, and to treat with tenderness those who are helpless and defenseless; opposed to CRUELTY.

4. A disposition to treat the lower orders of animals with tenderness, or at least to give them no unnecessary pain.

5. The exercise of kindness; acts of tenderness.

6. Philology; grammatical studies. *Johnson.*

Humanities, in the plural, signifies grammar, rhetoric, the Latin and Greek languages, and poetry; for teaching which there are professors in the universities of Scotland. *Encyc.*

HU-MAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of humanizing.

HŪ'MAN-IZE, *v. t.* To soften; to render humane; to subdue dispositions to cruelty, and render susceptible of kind feelings.

Was it the business of magic to *humanize* our natures? *Addison. Witherspoon.*

HŪ'MAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Softened in feeling; rendered humane.

HŪ'MAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Softening; subduing cruel dispositions.

HŪ'MAN-KIND, *n.* The race of man; mankind; the human species. *Pope.*

HŪ'MAN-LY, *adv.* After the manner of men; according to the opinions or knowledge of men. The present prospects, *humanly* speaking, promise a happy issue.

2. Kindly; humanely. [*Obs.*] *Pope.*

HU-MĀ'TION, *n.* Interment. [*Not used.*]

HUM'BIRD, HUM'MING-BIRD, } *n.* A very small bird of the genus Trochilus, so called from the sound of its wings in flight. The rostrum is subulate, filiform, and longer than the head; the tongue is filiform and tubulous. It never lights to take food, but feeds while on the wing.

HUM'BLE, *a.* [Fr. *humble*; L. *humilis*; supposed to be from *humus*, the earth, or its root.]

1. Low; opposed to HIGH or LOFTY.

Thy *humble* nest built on the ground. *Cowley.*

2. Low; opposed to LOFTY or GREAT; mean; not magnificent; as, a *humble* cottage.

A *humble* roof, and an obscure retreat. *Anon.*

3. Lowly; modest; meek; submissive; opposed to PROUD, HAUGHTY, ARROGANT, or ASSUMING. In *an evangelical sense*, having a low opinion of one's self, and a deep sense of unworthiness in the sight of God.

God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the *humble.*—James iv.

Without a *humble* imitation of the divine Author of our blessed religion, we can never hope to be a happy nation. *Washington's Circular Address or Letter, June 18, 1783.*

HUM'BLE, *v. t.* To bring down; to reduce to a low state. This victory *humbled* the pride of Rome. The power of Rome was *humbled*, but not subdued.

2. To crush; to break; to subdue. The battle of Waterloo *humbled* the power of Bonaparte.

3. To mortify, or make ashamed; as, one may be *humbled* without having true humility.

4. To make humble or lowly in mind; to abase the pride of; to reduce arrogance and self-dependence; to give a low opinion of one's moral worth; to make meek and submissive to the divine will; *the evangelical sense.*

Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you.—1 Pet. v.

Hezekiah *humbled* himself for the pride of his heart.—2 Chron. xxxii.

5. To make to condescend. He *humbles* himself to speak to them.

6. To bring down; to lower; to reduce.

The highest mountains may be *humbled* into valleys. *Hakewill.*

7. To deprive of chastity. *Deut.* xxi.

To humble one's self; to repent; to afflict one's self for sin; to make contrite.

HUM'BLE-BEE, *n.* [G. *hummel*; D. *hommel*; Dan. *hummel*; Sw. *humla*; from *hum.* It is often called *bumblebee*, L. *bombus*, a buzzing.]

A bee of a large species, that draws its food chiefly from clover flowers.

HUM'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Made low; abased; rendered meek and submissive; penitent.

HUM'BLE-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Mild; meek; modest. *Shak.*

HUM'BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being humble or low; humility; meekness. *Bacon. Sidney.*

HUM'BLE-PLANT, *n.* A species of sensitive plant. *Mortimer.*

HUM'BLER, *n.* He or that which humbles; he that reduces pride or mortifies.

HUM'BLES, UM'BLES, } *n. pl.* Entrails of a deer. *Johnson.*

HUM'BLESS, *n.* [Old Fr. *humblesse.*] Humbleness; humility. *Spenser.*

HUM'BLING, *ppr.* Abasing; crushing; subduing.

2. *a.* Adapted to abase pride and self-dependence.

HUM'BLING, *n.* Humiliation; abatement of pride.

HUM'BLY, *adv.* In a humble manner; with modest submissiveness; with humility.

Hope *humbly* then; with trembling pinions soar;
Wait the great teacher, death, and God adore. *Pope.*

2. In a low state or condition; without elevation.

HUM'BŌLDT-INE, *n.* [from *Humboldt.*] A native oxalate of iron.

HUM'BŌLDT-ITE, *n.* [from *Humboldt.*] A rare mineral, a variety of datholite.

HUM'BUG, *n.* An imposition under fair pretenses; a person who thus imposes. [*A low word.*]

HUM'BUG, *v. t.* To deceive; to impose on. [*A low word.*]

HUM'BUG-GED, *pp.* Imposed on; deceived.

HUM'BUG-GER-Y, *n.* The practice of imposition.

HUM'DRUM, *a.* [Qu. *hum* and *drone*, or W. *trom*, heavy.]

Dull; stupid. *Addison. Hudibras.*

HUM'DRUM, *n.* A stupid fellow; a drone.

HU-MECT', HU-MECT'ĀTE, } *v. t.* [L. *humecto*, from *humeo*, to be moist; Fr. *humecter.*]

To moisten; to wet; to water. [*Little used.*] *Brown. Howell.*

HU-MECT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of moistening, wetting, or watering. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

HU-MECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power to moisten.

HŪ'MER-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *humerus*, the shoulder.] Belonging to the shoulder; as, the *humeral* artery.

HUM'HUM, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse India cloth, made of cotton.

HŪ'MIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid formed from humus by the action of an alkali. *Coolcy.*

HU-MI-CU-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *humus*, the ground, and *cubo*, to lie.]

A lying on the ground. [*Little used.*] *Bramhall.*

HŪ'MID, *a.* [L. *humidus*, from *humeo*, to be moist; Fr. *humide.*]

1. Moist; damp; containing sensible moisture; as, a *humid* air or atmosphere.

2. Somewhat wet or watery; as, *humid* earth.

HU-MID'I-TY, *n.* Moisture; dampness; a moderate degree of wetness, which is perceptible to the eye or touch, occasioned by the absorption of a fluid, or its adherence to the surface of a body. When a cloth has imbibed any fluid to such a degree that it can be felt, we call it humid; but when no *humidity* is perceptible, we say it is *dry.* Quicksilver communicates no *humidity* to our hands or clothes, for it does not adhere to them; but it will adhere to gold, tin, and lead, and render them humid and soft to the touch.

2. Moisture in the form of visible vapor, or perceptible in the air.

HŪ'MID-NESS, *n.* Humidity.

HU-MIL'I-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *humilio*; Fr. *humilier.*]

To humble; to lower in condition; to depress; as, *humiliated* slaves. *Eaton.*

HU-MIL'I-Ā-TED, *pp.* *Humbled*; depressed; degraded.

HU-MIL'I-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Humbling; depressing.

2. *a.* Abating pride; reducing self-confidence; mortifying. *Boswell.*

HU-MIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of humbling; the state of being humbled.

2. Descent from an elevated state or rank to one that is low or humble.

The former was a *humiliation* of deity; the latter, a *humiliation* of manhood. *Hooker.*

3. The act of abasing pride; or the state of being reduced to lowliness of mind, meekness, penitence, and submission.

The doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Swift.*

4. Abasement of pride; mortification.

HU-MIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *humilitas*; Fr. *humilité.* See HUMBLE.]

1. In *ethics*, freedom from pride and arrogance; humbleness of mind; a modest estimate of one's own worth. In *theology*, humility consists in lowliness of mind, a deep sense of one's own unworthiness in the sight of God, self-abasement, penitence for sin, and submission to the divine will.

Before honor is *humility.*—Prov. xv.

Serving the Lord with all *humility* of mind.—Acts xx.

2. Act of submission.

With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king. *Davies.*

HŪ'MIN, *n.* See HUMUS.

HŪ'MITE, *n.* A red Vesuvian mineral, occurring in minute complex crystals. It was named from Sir David Hume. *Dana.*

HUM'MER, *n.* [from *hum.*] One that hums; an applauder. *Ainsworth.*

HUM'MING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a low buzzing or murmuring.

HUM'MING, *n.* The sound of bees; a low, murmuring sound.

HUM'MING-ALE, *n.* Sprightly ale. *Dryden.*

HUM'MING-BIRD, *n.* The smallest of birds, of the genus Trochilus. [See HUMBIRD.]

HUM'MOCK, *n.* A solid mass of turf considerably elevated above the surrounding earth. [See HOMMOCK.]

HUM'MUMS, *n. pl.* [Persian.] Baths or places for sweating.

HŪ'MOR, *n.* [L., from *humeo*, to be moist; Sans. *ama*, moist. The pronunciation *yumor* is odiously vulgar.]

1. Moisture; but the word is chiefly used to express the moisture or fluids of animal bodies; as, the *humors* of the eye. But more generally the word is used to express a fluid in its morbid or vitiated state. Hence, in popular speech, we often hear it said, the blood is full of *humors.* But the expression is not technical, nor correct.

Aqueous humor of the eye; a transparent fluid, occupying the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea, both before and behind the pupil.

Crystalline humor or *lens*; a small, transparent, solid body, of a softish consistence, occupying a middle position in the eye, between the aqueous and vitreous humors, and directly behind the pupil. It is of a lenticular form, or with double convex surfaces, and is the principal instrument in refracting the rays of light, so as to form an image on the retina.

Vitreous humor of the eye; a fluid contained in the minute cells of a transparent membrane, occupying the greater part of the cavity of the eye, and all the space between the crystalline and the retina. *Wistar.*

2. A disease of the skin; cutaneous eruptions. *Fielding.*

3. Turn of mind; temper; disposition, or rather a peculiarity of disposition often temporary; so called because the temper of mind has been supposed to depend on the fluids of the body. Hence we say, good *humor*; melancholy *humor*; peevish *humor.* Such *humors*, when temporary, we call *freaks*, *whims*, *caprice.* Thus a person characterized by good nature may have a fit of *ill humor*; and an ill-natured person may have a fit of *good humor.* So we say, it was the *humor* of the man at the time; it was the *humor* of the multitude.

4. That quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a wild or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth by ludicrous images or representations. *Humor* is less poignant and brilliant than *wit*; hence it is always agreeable. Wit, directed against folly, often offends by its severity; *humor* makes a man ashamed of his follies, without exciting his resentment. *Humor* may be employed solely to raise mirth and render conversation pleasant, or it may contain a delicate kind of satire.

5. Petulance; peevishness; better expressed by *ill humor.*

Is my friend all perfection? has he not *humors* to be endured? *South.*

6. A trick; a practice or habit.

I like not the *humor* of lying. *Shak.*

HŪ'MOR, *v. t.* To gratify by yielding to particular inclination, *humor*, wish, or desire; to indulge by compliance. We sometimes *humor* children to their injury or ruin. The sick, the infirm, and the aged often require to be *humored.*

2. To suit; to indulge; to favor by imposing no restraint, and rather contributing to promote by occasional aids. We say, an actor *humors* his part, or the piece.

It is my part to invent, and that of the musicians to *humor* that invention. *Dryden.*

HŪ'MOR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the humors; as, a *humoral* fever. *Harvey.*

Humoral pathology; that pathology, or doctrine of the nature of diseases, which attributes all morbid phenomena to the disordered condition of the fluids or humors. *Cyc.*

HŪ'MOR-AL-ISM, *n.* State of being humoral. *Caldwell.*

2. The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors.

HŪ'MOR-AL-IST, *n.* One who favors the humoral pathology.

HŪ'MOR-ED, *pp.* Indulged; favored.

HŪ'MOR-ING, *ppr* Indulging a particular wish or propensity; favoring; contributing to aid by falling into a design or course.

HŪ'MOR-ISM, *n.* The state of the humors.

HŪ'MOR-IST, *n.* One who conducts himself by his own inclination, or bent of mind; one who gratifies his own humor.

The *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased or greatly displeased with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things. *Watts.*

2. One that indulges humor in speaking or writing; one who has a playful fancy or genius. [See HUMOR, No. 4.]

3. One who has odd conceits; also, a wag; a droll. *Hall. Bodley.*

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HŪ'MOR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of humor.

HŪ'MOR-OUS, *a.* Containing humor; full of wild or fanciful images; adapted to excite laughter; jocular; as, a *humorous* essay; a *humorous* story.

2. Having the power to speak or write in the style of humor; fanciful; playful; exciting laughter; as, a *humorous* man or author.

3. Subject to be governed by humor or caprice; irregular; capricious; whimsical.

I am known to be a *humorous* patrician. *Shak.*
Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind. *Dryden.*

4. Moist; humid. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

HŪ'MOR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With a wild or grotesque combination of ideas; in a manner to excite laughter or mirth; pleasantly; jocosely. Addison describes *humorously* the manual exercise of ladies' fans.

2. Capriciously; whimsically; in conformity with one's humor.

We resolve by halves, rashly and *humorously*. *Calamy.*

HŪ'MOR-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being humorous; oddness of conceit; jocularity.

2. Fickleness; capriciousness.

3. Peevishness; petulance. *Goodman.*

HŪ'MOR-SŌME, (-sum,) *a.* Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

The commons do not abet *humorsome*, factious arms. *Burke.*

2. Odd; humorous; adapted to excite laughter. *Swift.*

HŪ'MOR-SŌME-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; petulantly.

2. Oddly; humorously. [*Johnson.*

HUMP, *n.* [L. *umbo.*]

The protuberance formed by a crooked back; as, a camel with one *hump*, or two *humps*.

HUMP'BACK, *n.* A crooked back; high shoulders.

2. A humpbacked person. [*Tatler.*

HUMP'BACK-ED, (-bakt,) *a.* Having a crooked back.

HŪ'MUS, *n.* [L., ground.] A pulverulent brown substance formed by the action of air on solid animal or vegetable matter. It is a valuable constituent of soils. *Graham.*

HUNCH, *n.* [See the verb.] A hump; a protuberance; as, the *hunch* of a camel.

2. A lump; a thick piece; as, a *hunch* of bread; *a word in common vulgar use in New England.*

3. A push or jerk with the fist or elbow.

HUNCH, *v. t.* To push with the elbow; to push or thrust with a sudden jerk.

2. To push out in a protuberance; to crook the back. *Dryden.*

HUNCH'BACK, *n.* A humpback.

HUNCH'BACK-ED, (-bakt,) *a.* Having a crooked back. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*

HUNCH'ED, (hunchť,) *pp.* Pushed or thrust with the fist or elbow.

HUNCH'ING, *pp.* Pushing with the fist or elbow.

HUND'RED, *a.* [Sax. *hund* or *hundred*; Goth. *hund*; D. *honderd*; G. *hundert*: Sw. *hundra*; Dan. *hundre*, *hundred*; L. *centum*: W. *cant*, a circle, the hoop of a wheel, the rim of any thing, a complete circle or series, a hundred; Corn. *canz*: Arm. *cant*; Ir. *ceantr.* Lye, in his Saxon and Gothic Dictionary, suggests that this word *hund* is a mere termination of the Gothic word for ten; *taihun-taihund*, ten times ten. But this can not be true, for the word is found in the Celtic as well as Gothic dialects, and in the Arabic

ﻳﺪ *hand*, Class Gn, No. 63; at least, this is probably the same word. The Welsh language exhibits the true sense of the word, which is a circle, a complete series. Hence W. *cantrev*, a division of a county, or circuit, a *canton*, a hundred. (See CANTON.) The word signifies a circuit, and the sense of *hundred* is secondary. The *centuria* of the Romans, and the *hundred*, a division of a county in England, might have been merely a *division*, and not an exact *hundred* in number.]

Denoting the product of ten multiplied by ten, or the number of ten times ten; as, a *hundred* men.

HUND'RED, *n.* A collection, body, or sum, consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; the number 100.

2. A division or part of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a *hundred* families, or a *hundred* warriors, or a *hundred* manors.

[But as the word denotes primarily a *circuit* or *division*, it is not certain that Alfred's divisions had any reference to that number.]

HUND'RED-CŌURT, *n.* In *England*, a court held for all the inhabitants of a hundred. *Blackstone.*

HUND'RED-ER, *n.* In *England*, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs.

2. One having the jurisdiction of a hundred.

HUND'REDTH, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.

HUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of HANG.

HUNG'-BEEF, *n.* The fleshy part of beef slightly salted and hung up to dry; dried beef.

HUN'GA-RY-WA'TER, *n.* A distilled water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary; so called from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first made. *Encyc.*

HUN'GER, *n.* [Sax. *hunger*, G. Dan. and Sw. *hunger*, D. *honger*, Goth. *hukrus*, hunger; Sax. *hungrian*, *hingrian*, Goth. *huggryan*, to hunger. It appears from the Gothic that *n* is not radical; the root, then, is *Hg.*]

1. An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food; a craving of food by the stomach; craving appetite. *Hunger* is not merely *want of food*, for persons when sick may abstain long from eating without *hunger* or an appetite for food. *Hunger*, therefore, is the pain or uneasiness of the stomach of a healthy person, when too long destitute of food.

2. Any strong or eager desire.

For *hunger* of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

HUN'GER, *v. i.* To feel the pain or uneasiness which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; to crave food.

2. To desire with great eagerness; to long for.

Blessed are they that *hunger* and thirst after righteousness. — Matt. v.

HUN'GER, *v. t.* To famish. [*Not in use.*]

HUN'GER-BIT, } *a.* Pained, pinched, or weak-
HUN'GER-BIT-TEN, } ened by hunger. *Milton.*

HUN'GER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pinched by want of food; hungry.

HUN'GER-ING, *ppr.* Feeling the uneasiness of want of food; desiring eagerly; longing for; craving.

HUN'GER-LY, *a.* Hungry; wanting food or nourishment. *Shak.*

HUN'GER-LY, *adv.* With keen appetite. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

HUN'GER-STĀRV-ED, *n.* Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Shak. Dryden.*

HUN'GER-STUNG, *a.* Stung by hunger. *Drake.*

HUN'GRED, *a.* Hungry; pinched by want of food. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

HUN'GRI-LY, *adv.* [from *hungry.*] With keen appetite; voraciously.

When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed. *Dryden.*

HUN'GRY, *a.* Having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food. Eat only when you are *hungry*.

2. Having an eager desire.

3. Lean; emaciated, as if reduced by hunger.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shak.*

4. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren; requiring substances to enrich itself; as, a *hungry* soil; a *hungry* gravel. *Mortimer.*

HUNKS, *n.* A covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard. *Dryden.*

HUNS, *n. pl.* [L. *Hunni.*]

The Scythians, who conquered Pannonia, and gave it its present name, *Hungary*.

HUNT, *v. t.* [Sax. *huntian*. This word does not appear in the cognate languages. See Class Gn, No. 67.]

1. To chase wild animals, particularly quadrupeds, for the purpose of catching them for food, or for the diversion of sportsmen; to pursue with hounds for taking, as game; as, to *hunt* a stag or a hare.

2. To go in search of, for the purpose of shooting; as, to *hunt* wolves, bears, squirrels, or partridges. This is the common use of the word in America. It includes fowling by shooting.

3. To pursue; to follow closely.

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. — Ps. cxl.

4. To use, direct, or manage hounds in the chase.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs. *Addison.*

To hunt out, *up*, or *after*; to seek; to search out. *Locke.*

To hunt from; to pursue and drive out or away.

To hunt down; to depress; to bear down by persecution or violence.

HUNT, *v. i.* To follow the chase. *Gen.* xxvii.

2. To seek wild animals for game, or for killing them by shooting when noxious; with *for*; as, to *hunt for* bears or wolves; to *hunt for* quails, or *for* ducks.

3. To seek by close pursuit; to search; with *for*.

The adulteress will *hunt for* the precious life. — Prov. vi.

To hunt counter; to trace the scent backward in hunting; to go back on one's steps. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* To *run counter* is still used.

HUNT, *n.* A chase of wild animals for catching them.

2. A huntsman. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

3. A pack of hounds. *Dryden.*

4. Pursuit; chase. *Shak.*

5. A seeking of wild animals of any kind for game; as, a *hunt* for squirrels.

6. An association of huntsmen; as, the Caledonian *hunt*.

HUNT-COUNT'ER, *n.* A dog that runs back on the scent, and hence is worthless. *Shak.*

HUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Chased; pursued; sought.

HUNT'ER, *n.* One who pursues wild animals with a view to take them, either for sport or for food.

2. A dog that scents game, or is employed in the chase.

3. A horse used in the chase.

HUNT'ING, *ppr.* Chasing for seizure; pursuing; seeking; searching.

HUNT'ING, *n.* The act or practice of pursuing wild animals, for catching or killing them. *Hunting* was originally practiced by men for the purpose of procuring food as it still is by uncivilized nations. But, among civilized men, it is practiced mostly for exercise or diversion, or for the destruction of noxious animals, as in America.

2. A pursuit; a seeking.

HUNT'ING-HORN, *n.* A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game.

HUNT'ING-HORSE, } *n.* A horse used in hunting.
HUNT'ING-NAG, } *Butler.*

HUNT'ING-SEAT, *n.* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting. *Gray.*

HUNT'RESS, *n.* A female that hunts, or follows the chase. Diana is called the *huntress*.

HUNTS'MAN, *n.* One who hunts, or who practices hunting. *Waller.*

2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase. *L'Estrange.*

HUNTS'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The art or practice of hunting, or the qualifications of a hunter. *Donne.*

HUR'DEN, *a.* [Made of *hurds*, hards, or coarse flax.]

A coarse kind of linen. [*Local or obs.*] *Shenstone.*

HUR'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *hyrdel*; G. *hürde*, a hurdle, a fold or pen; D. *horde*, a hurdle, a horde. The elements of this word are the same as of the L. *crates*, *Hrd*, *Crd*. It coincides, also, with *herd*, denoting closeness, pressure, holding.]

1. A texture of twigs, osiers, or sticks; a crate of various forms, according to its destination.

2. In *England*, a sled or crate on which criminals were drawn to the place of execution. In this sense, it is not used in America. *Bacon.*

3. In *fortification*, a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely, and sustained by long stakes. It is made in the figure of a long square, five or six feet by three and a half. Hurdles serve to render works firm, or to cover traverses and lodgments for the defense of workmen against fireworks or stones. *Encyc.*

4. In *husbandry*, a movable frame of split timber or sticks wattled together, serving for gates, inclosures, &c. It is sometimes made of iron. *Farm. Encyc.*

HUR'DLE, *v. t.* To make up, hedge, cover, or close, with hurdles. *Seward.*

HURDS, *n.* The coarse part of flax or hemp. [See HARDS.]

HUR'DY-GUR'DY, *n.* A stringed instrument of music, whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel, and regulated by the fingers. *Porter.*

HURL, *v. t.* [Arm. *harlua*. This may be a different spelling of *whirl*.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive with great force; as, to *hurl* a stone.

And *hurl* them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope.*

2. To utter with vehemence; as, to *hurl* out vows. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

3. To play at a kind of game. *Carew.*

HURL, *v. i.* To move rapidly; to whirl. [*Rare.*] *Thomson.*

HURL, *n.* The act of throwing with violence.

2. Tumult; riot; commotion. *Knolles.*

HURL'BAT, *n.* A whirl-bat; an old kind of weapon. *Ainsworth.*

HURL'BŌNE, *n.* In *a horse*, a bone near the middle of the buttock. *Encyc.*

HURL'ED, *pp.* Thrown with violence.

HURL'ER, *n.* One who hurls, or who plays at hurling. *Carew.*

HURL'ING, *ppr.* Throwing with force; playing at hurling.

HURL'WIND, *n.* A whirlwind, which see. *Sandys.*

HUR'LY, } *n.* [Russ. *burlyu*, to be noisy or
HUR'LY-BUR'LY, } turbulent; Dan. *hurl om burl*, topsy-turvy; Fr. *hurlu-burlu*, inconsiderately.] Tumult; bustle; confusion. *Shak.*

HUR-RĀ,' } *exclam.* [Sw. *hurra*. The Welsh has
HUR-RAH',' } *gwara*, play, sport; but the Swedish appears to be the English word.]

A shout of joy or exultation.

HUR'RI-CANE, *n.* [Sp. *huracan*, for *furacan*, from the L. *furio*, *furo*, to rage; Port. *furaçam*; It. *oragano*: Fr. *ouragan*; D. *orkaan*; G. Dan. and Sw. *orcan*. I know not the origin nor the signification of the last syllable.]

A violent storm, distinguished by the vehemence of the wind and its sudden changes. A *hurricane* on the water is called a *gale*; on the land, a *tornado*. *Olmsted.*

Hurricane deck; a name given to the upper deck of steamboats, which, from its hight, is liable to be injured by sudden and violent winds.

HUR'RI-ED, (hur'rid,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *hurry.*] Hastened; urged or impelled to rapid motion or vigorous action.

HUR'RI-ED-LY, *adv.* In a hurried manner. *Bowring.*

HUR'RI-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being hurried. *Scott.*

HUR'RI-ER, *n.* One who hurries, urges, or impels.

HUR'RY, *v. t.* [This word is evidently from the root

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of L. *curro*; Fr. *courir*; Sw. *köra*; W. *gyru*, to drive, impel, thrust, run, ride, press forward. See Ar. جرى *jarai*, and كار *kaura*, to go round, to hasten. Class Gr, No. 7, 32, 36.]

1. To hasten; to impel to greater speed; to drive or press forward with more rapidity; to urge to act or proceed with more celerity; as, to *hurry* the workmen or the work. Our business *hurries* us. The weather is hot and the load heavy; we can not safely *hurry* the horses.

2. To drive or impel with violence.

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy the cravings of it. *South.*

3. To urge or drive with precipitation and confusion; for confusion is often caused by hurry.

And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shak.*

To hurry away; to drive or carry away in haste.

HUR'RY, *v. i.* To move or act with haste; to proceed with celerity or precipitation. The business is urgent; let us *hurry*.

HUR'RY, *n.* A driving or pressing forward in motion or business.

2. Pressure; urgency to haste. We can not wait long; we are in a *hurry*.

3. Precipitation that occasions disorder or confusion.

It is necessary sometimes to be in haste, but never in a *hurry*. *Anon.*

4. Tumult; bustle; commotion.

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addison.*

HUR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Driving or urging to greater speed; precipitating.

HUR'RY-ING, *n.* The urging to greater speed; rapidity of motion.

HUR'RY-ING-LY, *adv.* In a hurrying manner.

HUR'RY-SKUR'RY, *adv.* Confusedly; in a bustle. [*Not in use.*] *Gray.*

HURST, *n.* [Sax. *hurst* or *hyrst*.]

A wood or grove; a word found in many names, as in *Hazlehurst*.

HURT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* HURT. [Sax. *hyrt*, wounded; It. *urtare*, Fr. *heurter*, to strike or dash against; W. *hyrtiaw*, to push, thrust, or drive, to assault; to butt; Arm. *heurda*.]

1. To bruise; to give pain by a contusion, pressure, or any violence to the body. We *hurt* the body by a severe blow, or by tight clothes, and the feet by fetters. *Ps.* cv.

2. To wound; to injure or impair the sound state of the body, as by incision or fracture.

3. To harm; to damage; to injure by occasioning loss. We *hurt* a man by destroying his property.

4. To injure by diminution; to impair. A man *hurts* his estate by extravagance.

5. To injure by reducing in quality; to impair the strength, purity, or beauty of.

Hurt not the wine and the oil. — Rev. vi.

6. To harm; to injure; to damage, in general.

7. To wound; to injure; to give pain to; as, to *hurt* the feelings.

HURT, *n.* A wound; a bruise; any thing that gives pain to the body.

The pains of sickness and *hurts*. *Locke.*

2. In *a general sense*, whatever injures or harms.

I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my *hurt*. — Gen. iv.

3. Injury; loss.

Why should damage grow to the *hurt* of the kings? — Ezra iv.

HURT'ER, *n.* One who hurts or does harm.

HURT'ERS, *n. pl.* Pieces of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from injuring the parapet.

HURT'FUL, *a.* Injurious; mischievous; occasioning loss or destruction; tending to impair or destroy. Negligence is *hurtful* to property; intemperance is *hurtful* to health.

HURT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Injuriously; mischievously.

HURT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Injuriousness; tendency to occasion loss or destruction; mischievousness.

HUR'TLE, (hur'tl,) *v. i.* [from *hurt*.] To clash or run against; to jostle; to skirmish; to meet in shock and encounter; to wheel suddenly. [*Not now used.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

HUR'TLE, *v. t* To move with violence or impetuosity. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To push forcibly; to whirl.

HUR'TLE-BER-RY, *n.* A whortleberry, which see.

HUR'TLES, } *n. pl.* A name of horses among the
HUR'TELS, } Highlanders in Scotland.

HURT'LESS, *a.* Harmless; innocent; doing no injury; innoxious; as, *hurtless* blows. *Dryden.*

2. Receiving no injury.

HURT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without harm. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

HURT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from any harmful quality. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

HUS'BAND, *n.* [Sax. *husbonda*; *hus*, house, and *buend*, a farmer or cultivator, or an inhabitant, from *byan*, to inhabit or till, contracted from *bugian*; Dan. *husbonde*; Sw. *husbonde*; Sw. *byggia*, Dan. *bygger*, to build: D. *bouwen*, G. *bauen*, to build, to till, to plow, or cultivate; G. *bauer*, a builder, a countryman, a clown, a rustic, a *boor*; D. *buur*, the last component part of *neighbor*. *Band*, *bond*, in this word, is the participle of *buan*, *byan*, that is, *buend*, occupying, tilling, and *husband* is the farmer or inhabitant of the house; in Scottish, a farmer; thence the sense of husbandry. It had no relation, primarily, to marriage; but among the common people, a woman calls her consort *my man*, and the man calls his wife *my woman*, as in Hebrew; and in this instance the farmer or occupier of the house, or the builder, was called *my farmer*; or by some other means, *husband* came to denote the consort of the female head of the family.]

1. A man contracted or joined to a woman by marriage. A man to whom a woman is betrothed, as well as one actually united by marriage, is called a *husband*. *Lev.* xix. *Deut.* xxii.

2. In *seamen's language*, the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person. *Mar. Dict.*

3. The male of animals of a lower order. *Dryden.*

4. An economist; a good manager; a man who knows and practices the methods of frugality and profit. In this sense, the word is modified by an epithet; as, a good *husband*; a bad *husband*. *Davies. Collier.*

[*But in America, this application of the word is little or not at all used.*]

5. A farmer; a cultivator; a tiller of the ground. *Bacon. Dryden.*

[*In this sense it is not used in America; we always use* HUSBANDMAN.]

HUS'BAND, *v. t.* To direct and manage with frugality, in expending any thing; to use or employ in the manner best suited to produce the greatest effect; to use with economy. We say, a man *husbands* his estate, his means, or his time

He is conscious how ill he has *husbanded* the great deposit of his Creator. *Rambler.*

2. To till; to cultivate with good management. *Bacon.*

3. To supply with a husband. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

HUS'BAND-A-BLE, *a.* Manageable with economy. [*Ill.*] *Sherwood.*

HUS'BAND-ED, *pp.* Used or managed with economy; well managed.

HUS'BAND-ING, *ppr.* Using or managing with frugality.

HUS'BAND-ING, *n.* The laying up or economizing; frugal management.

HUS'BAND-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a husband. *Shak.*

HUS'BAND-LY, *a.* Frugal; thrifty. [*Little used.*] *Tusser.*

HUS'BAND-MAN, *n.* A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground; one who labors in tillage. In America, where men generally own the land on which they labor, the proprietor of a farm is also a laborer or husbandman; but the word includes the lessee and the owner.

2. The master of a family. [*Not in use in America.*] *Chaucer.*

HUS'BAND-RY, *n.* The business of a farmer, comprehending agriculture or tillage of the ground, the raising, managing, and fattening of cattle and other domestic animals, the management of the dairy, and whatever the land produces.

2. Frugality; domestic economy; good management; thrift. But in this sense, we generally prefix *good*; as, *good husbandry*. *Swift.*

3. Care of domestic affairs, usually with *good*. *Shak.*

HUSH, *a.* [G. *husch*; Dan. *hys*, *hyst*. In W. *hëz* is peace; *hëzu*, to make peace; *cvss* is rest, sleep; and *hust* is a low, buzzing sound; Heb. חשׁ, to be silent. Class Gs, No. 46.]

Silent; still; quiet; as, they are *hush* as death. This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies, except in the compound *hush-money*.

HUSH, *v. t.* To still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress noise; as, to *hush* the noisy crowd; the winds were *hushed*.

My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war. *Shak.*

2. To appease; to allay; to calm, as commotion or agitation.

Wilt thou, then,
Hush my cares? *Otway.*

HUSH, *v. i.* To be still; to be silent. *Spenser.*

HUSH; imperative of the verb, used as an exclamation; be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise.

To hush up; to suppress; to keep concealed.

This matter is *hushed up*. *Pope.*

HUSH'ED, (husht,) *pp.* Stilled; silenced; calmed.

HUSH'ING, *ppr.* Silencing; calming.

HUSH'-MON-EY, (-mun-y,) *n.* A bribe to secure silence; money paid to hinder information or disclosure of facts. *Swift.*

HUSK, *n.* [Qu. W. *gwisg*, Corn. *guesk*, a cover; or It. *guscio*, bark or shell; Sp. and Port. *casca*, husks of grapes, bark. It signifies, probably, a cover or a peel.]

The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants. It is the calyx of the flower or glume of corn and grasses, formed of valves embracing the seed. The husks of the small grains, when separated, are called *chaff*; but in America we apply the word chiefly to the covering of the ears or seeds of maize, which is never denominated *chaff*. It is sometimes used in England for the rind, skin, or hull of seeds.

HUSK, *v. t.* To strip off the external integument or covering of the fruits or seeds of plants; as, to *husk* maize.

HUSK'ED, (huskt,) *pp.* Stripped of its husks.

2. *a.* Covered with a husk.

HUSK'I-LY, *adv.* Dryly; roughly.

HUSK'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being dry and rough, like a husk.

2. *Figuratively*, roughness of sound; as, *huskiness* of voice.

HUSK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off husks.

HUSK'ING, *n.* The act of stripping off husks. In New England, the practice of farmers is to invite their neighbors to assist them in stripping their maize, in autumnal evenings, and this is called a *husking*.

HUSK'Y, *a.* Abounding with husks; consisting of husks. *Dryden.*

2. Resembling husks; dry; rough.

3. Rough, as sound; harsh; whizzing.

HU'SO, *n.* A chondropterygious fish with free branchiæ, belonging to the genus Acipenser. It is frequently found to exceed twelve and fifteen feet in length, and to weigh more than twelve hundred pounds. The finest isinglass is made from its natatory bladder. It inhabits the Danube and the rivers of Russia. The sturgeon belongs to the same genus.

HUS-SAR', (huz-zär',) *n.* [Tartar, *uswar*, cavalry; Sans. *uswa*, a horse. *Thomson.*]

A mounted soldier or horseman in German cavalry. The *hussars* are the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia. Their regimentals are a fur cap adorned with a feather, a doublet, a pair of breeches to which the stockings are fastened, and a pair of red or yellow boots. Their arms are a saber, a carbine, and pistols. Hussars now form a part of the French and English cavalry. *Encyc.*

HUSS'ITE, *n.* A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer, who was burnt alive in 1415.

HUS'SY, *n.* [Contracted from *housewife*, housewife.]

1. A bad or worthless woman. It is used also ludicrously in slight disapprobation or contempt. Go, *hussy*, go.

2. An economist; a thrifty woman. *Tusser.*

HUS'TINGS, *n. pl.* [Sax. *hustinge*; supposed to be composed of *hus*, house, and *thing*, cause, suit; the house of trials.]

1. A court held in Guildhall, in London, before the lord mayor and aldermen of the city; the supreme court or council of the city. In this court are elected the aldermen and the four members of parliament.

2. The place where an election of a member of parliament is held. *Burke.*

HUS'TLE, (hus'l,) *v. t.* [D. *hutselen*, to shake; Sw. *hutla*, to shuffle.]

To shake together in confusion; to push or crowd.

HUS'TLED, (hus'ld,) *pp.* Shaken together.

HUS''TLING, *ppr.* Shaking together.

HUS'WIFE, (huz'zif,) *n.* A worthless woman; a bad manager. [See HUSSY.] *Shak.*

2. A female economist; a thrifty woman. *Shak.*

HUS'WIFE, (huz'zif,) *v. t.* To manage with economy and frugality. *Dryden.*

HUS'WIFE-RY, (huz'zif-ry,) *n.* The business of managing the concerns of a family by a female; female management, good or bad. *Tusser.*

HUT, *n.* [G. *hütte*; D. *hut*: Dan. *hytte*; Fr. *hutte*; perhaps a dialectical orthography of Sax. *hus*, house, and *cot*; W. *cwt*.]

A small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a cottage. It is particularly applied to log-houses erected for troops in winter.

HUT, *v. t.* To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters. *Marshall. Smollett.*

HUT, *v. i.* To take lodgings in huts.

The troops *hutted* for the winter. *Pickering.*

HUTCH, *n.* [Fr. *huche*; Sp. *hucha*; Sax. *hwæcca*.]

1. A chest or box; a corn chest or bin; a case for rabbits. *Mortimer.*

2. A rat-trap.

HUTCH, *v. t.* To hoard, as in a chest. *Milton.*

HUTCH'ED, (hutcht,) *pp.* Deposited in a chest.

HUTCH'ING, *ppr.* Depositing in a hutch.

HUTCH-IN-SO'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of the opinions of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire, England.

HUT'TED, *pp.* Lodged in huts. *Milford.*

HUT'TING, *ppr.* Placing in huts; taking lodgings in huts.

HUX, *v. t.* To fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders. *Encyc.*

HUZZ, *v. i.* To buzz. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

HUZ-ZA', *n.* A shout of joy. The word chiefly used is our native word, HURRAH, which see.

HUZ-ZA', *v. i.* To utter a loud shout of joy, or an acclamation in joy or praise.

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HU̇Z-ZA′, *v. t.* To receive or attend with shouts of joy. *Addison.*

HU̇Z-ZA′ED, (hu̇z-zād′,) *pp* Uttered in shouts of joy.

2. Received with shouts of joy.

HU̇Z-ZA′ING, *ppr.* Shouting with joy; receiving with shouts of joy.

HU̇Z-ZA′ING, *n.* A shouting with joy; a receiving with shouts of joy.

HY′A-CINTH, *n.* [L. *hyacinthus*; Gr. ὑακινθος.]

1. In *botany*, the popular name of some species of a genus of plants. The Oriental hyacinth has a large, purplish, bulbous root, from which spring several narrow, erect leaves; the flower stalk is upright and succulent, and adorned with many bell-shaped flowers, united in a large pyramidical spike, of different colors in the varieties. *Encyc.*

2. In *mineralogy*, a red variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem. [See ZIRCON.] *Dana.*

HY-A-CINTH′INE, *a.* Made of hyacinth; consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth. *Milton.*

HY′A-DĒS, } *n. pl.* [Gr. ὑαδες, from ὑω, to rain; ὑετος,
HY′ADS, } rain.]

In *astronomy*, a cluster of five stars in the Bull's face, supposed by the ancients to bring rain. *Brande.*

HY′A-LINE, *a.* [Gr. ὑαλινος, from ὑαλος, glass.]

Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass.

HY′A-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ὑαλος.] *Milton.*

A pellucid variety of opal, looking like colorless gum or resin. It is also called *Müller's glass.* *Dana.*

HY′A-LOID, *a.* [Gr. ὑαλος and ειδος.]

A term applied to transparent membranes, especially that which invests the vitreous humor of the eye.

HY-BER′NA-CLE, } See HIBERNACLE, HIBERNATE,
HY′BER-NATE, } HIBERNATION.
HY-BER-NA′TION. }

HY′BRID, or HYB′RID, *n.* [Gr. ὑβρις, injury, force, rape; L. *hybrida.*]

A mongrel; an animal or plant produced from the mixture of two species. *Lee. Martyn.*

HY′BRID, } *a.* Mongrel; produced from the
HYB′RID-OUS, } mixture of two species.
HY′BRID-ISM, } *n.* State of being the offspring of
HY-BRID′I-TY, } two species.

HY′DAGE, *n.* In *law*, a tax on lands, at a certain rate by the hide. *Blackstone.*

HYD′A-TID, *n.* An intestinal worm of the genus Hydatis, which see.

HYD′A-TIS, *n.* [Gr. ὑδατις, from ὑδωρ, water.]

In *natural history*, the name of a genus of Entozoä, or intestinal worms, found in various textures and cavities of the human body; indeed in all, (as is said,) except the cavity of the alimentary canal.

HY′DRA, *n.* [L. *hydra*; Gr. ὑδ ρα, from ὑδωρ, water.]

1. A water serpent. In *fabulous history*, a serpent or monster in the lake or marsh of Lerna, in Peloponnesus, represented as having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized. Hercules killed this monster by applying firebrands to the wounds, as he cut off the heads. Hence we give the name to a multitude of evils, or to a cause of multifarious evils.

2. The name of a genus of minute fresh-water polyps. *Dana.*

3. A southern constellation of great length. *P. Cyc.*

HY-DRAC′ID, (-dras′sid,) *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and *acid.*]

An acid whose base is hydrogen.

HY′DRA-GOGUE, (hī′dra-gog,) *n.* [ὑδραγωγος; ὑδωρ, water, and αγωγη, a leading or drawing, from αγω, to lead or drive.]

A medicine that occasions a discharge of watery humors.

In general, the stronger cathartics are hydragogues. *Quincy. Encyc.*

HY-DRAN′GE-A, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and αγγειον, a vessel.]

1. A plant which grows in the water, and bears a beautiful flower. Its capsule has been compared to a cup. *De Theis, Gloss. Botan.*

2. The name of a genus of plants.

HY′DRANT, *n.* [Gr. ὑδραινω, to irrigate, from ὑδωρ, water.]

A pipe or machine with suitable valves and a spout by which water is raised and discharged from the main conduit of an aqueduct.

HY-DRAR′GIL-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and αργιλλος, clay.]

A mineral, called also *Wavellite.*

HY-DRAR′GO-CHLŌ′RID, *n.* A compound bichlorid of mercury (corrosive sublimate) with another chlorid. *Brande.*

HY-DRAR′GY-RUM, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and αργυριον.]

Quicksilver.

HY′DRATE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water.]

In *chemistry*, a compound, in definite proportions, of a metallic oxyd with water. *Ure.*

A *hydrate* is a substance which has formed so intimate a union with water as to solidify it, and render it a component part. Slaked lime is a *hydrate* of lime. *Parke.*

HY′DRA-TED, *a.* Formed into a hydrate.

HY-DRAUL′IC, } *a.* [Fr. *hydraulique*; L. *hydrau-*
HY-DRAUL′IC-AL, } *licus*: Gr. ὑδραυλις, an instrument of music played by water; ὑδωρ, water, and αυλος, a pipe.]

Pertaining to hydraulics, or to fluids in motion.

Hydraulic lime; a species of lime which, when formed into mortar, hardens in water; used for cementing under water. *Journ. of Science.*

HY-DRAUL′IC PRESS. See HYDROSTATIC PRESS.

HY-DRAUL′IC RAM. See RAM.

HY-DRAUL′IC-ON, *n.* An ancient musical instrument acted upon by water; a water organ.

HY-DRAUL′ICS, *n.* That branch of the science of hydrodynamics which treats of fluids considered as in motion. *Ed. Encyc.*

HY-DREN-TER′O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, εντερον, intestine, and κηλη, a tumor.]

A hernial tumor, whose contents are intestine, with the addition of water.

HY′DRI-AD, *n.* In *mythology*, the name of a kind of water nymphs.

HYD′RI-O-DATE, *n.* A supposed salt formed by the hydriodic acid with a base. More correctly, IODOHYDRATE. *De Claubry.*

HYD-RI-OD′IC, *a.* [*hydrogen* and *iodine.*] A term denoting a peculiar acid, produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine. Better, IODOHYDRIC.

HY-DRO-BRŌ′MIC, *a.* Composed of hydrogen and bromine. More correctly BROMOHYDRIC.

HY-DRO-CAR′BON, *n.* A term applied by chemists to compounds of hydrogen and carbon. *Brande.*

HY-DRO-CAR′BON-ATE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, or rather *hydrogen*, and L. *carbo*, a coal.]

Carbureted hydrogen gas, or heavy inflammable air. *Aikin.*

HY-DRO-CAR′BU-RET, *n.* Carbureted hydrogen. *Henry.*

HY′DRO-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδροκηλη; ὑδωρ, water, and κηλη, a tumor.]

A dropsy of the vaginal tunic of the spermatic cord.

HY-DRO-CEPH′A-LUS, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and κεφαλη, the head.]

Dropsy of the head.

HY-DRO-CHLŌ′RATE, *n.* A supposed compound of hydrochloric acid and a base; formerly called *a muriate.* More correctly, CHLOROHYDRATE. The *hydrochlorates* are really *chlorids.* *Journ. of Science.*

HY-DRO-CHLŌ′RIC, *a.* [*hydrogen* and *chloric.*]

Hydrochloric acid is muriatic acid, a compound of chlorin and hydrogen gas. More correctly, CHLOROHYDRIC. *Brande.*

HY-DRO-CY′A-NATE, *n.* A supposed compound of hydrocyanic acid with a base. More correctly, CYANOHYDRATE.

HY-DRO-CY-AN′IC, *a.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, or rather *hydrogen*, and κυανος, blue.]

A term applied to an acid whose base is hydrogen, and its acidifying principle cyanogen; more correctly, CYANOHYDRIC. This acid is one of four or five different compounds that have been called *prussic acid.*

HY-DRO-DY-NAM′IC, *a.* [ὑδωρ, water, and δυναμις, power, force.]

Pertaining to the force or pressure of water.

HY-DRO-DY-NAM′ICS, *n.* That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties and relations of water and other fluids, whether in motion or at rest. It comprehends both hydrostatics and hydraulics. *Ed. Encyc.*

HY-DRO-FLŪ′ATE, *n.* A supposed compound of hydrofluoric acid and a base. Better, FLUOHYDRATE.

HY-DRO-FLU-OR′IC, *a.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and *fluor.*]

Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen. The hydrofluoric acid is obtained by distilling a mixture of one part of the purest fluor spar in fine powder, with two of sulphuric acid. More correctly, FLUOHYDRIC. *Brande.*

HY′DRO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and γενναω, to generate; so called as being considered the generator of water.]

In *chemistry*, a gas which constitutes one of the elements of water, of which it constitutes one ninth part, and oxygen eight ninths. Hydrogen gas is an aëriform fluid, the lightest body known, and, though extremely inflammable itself, it extinguishes burning bodies, and is fatal to animal life. Its specific gravity is 0.0694, that of air being 1.00. In consequence of its extreme lightness, it is employed for filling air-balloons. *Lavoisier. Brande.*

HY′DRO-GEN-ATE, *v. t.* To combine hydrogen with any thing.

HY′DRO-GEN-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* In combination with hydrogen.

HY′DRO-GEN-IZE, *v. t.* To combine with hydrogen.

HY′DRO-GEN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Combined with hydrogen.

HY′DRO-GEN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Combining with hydrogen.

HY-DROG′E-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to hydrogen.

HY-DROG′RA-PHER, *n.* [See HYDROGRAPHY.] One who draws maps of the sea, lakes, or other waters, with the adjacent shores; one who describes the sea or other waters. *Boyle.*

HY-DRO-GRAPH′IC, } *a.* Relating to or contain-
HY-DRO-GRAPH′IC-AL, } ing a description of the sea, sea-coast, isles, shoals, depth of water, &c., or of a lake.

HY-DROG′RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and γραφω, to describe; γραφη, description.]

The art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters; or the art of forming charts, exhibiting a representation of the sea-coast, gulfs, bays, isles, promontories, channels, soundings, &c.

HY-DROG′U-RET, *n.* A compound of hydrogen with a base; a hydruret. [*Little used.*]

HY′DRO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and λιθος, a stone.]

A mineral whose crystals are described as six-sided prisms, terminated by low, six-sided pyramids, with truncated summits. *Cleaveland.*

HY-DRO-LOG′IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to hydrology.

HY-DROL′O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and λογος, discourse.]

The science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws.

HY′DRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and μαντεια, divination.]

A method of divination or prediction of events by water, invented, according to Varro, by the Persians, and practiced by the Romans. *Encyc.*

HY-DRO-MAN′TIC, *a.* Pertaining to divination by water.

HY′DRO-MEL, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and μελι, honey.]

A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water. Before fermentation, it is called *simple hydromel*; after fermentation, it is called *vinous hydromel*, or *mead.*

HY-DROM′E-TER, *n.* [See HYDROMETRY.] An instrument for determining the specific gravities of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors, these being inversely as their specific gravities. *Brande.*

HY-DRO-MET′RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a hydrom-
HY-DRO-MET′RIC-AL, } eter, or to the determination of the specific gravity of fluids.

2. Made by a hydrometer.

HY-DROM′E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and μετρον, measure.]

The art of determining the specific gravity of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors.

HY-DRO-PATH′IC, *a.* Pertaining to hydropathy.

HY-DROP′A-THIST, *n.* One who practices hydropathy.

HY-DROP′A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and παθος.]

The water-cure, a mode of treating diseases, by the copious and frequent use of pure water, both internally and externally.

HY′DRO-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and φαινω, to show.]

In *mineralogy*, a variety of opal made transparent by immersion in water. *Kirwan.*

HY-DROPH′A-NOUS, *a.* Made transparent by immersion in water. *Kirwan.*

HY-DROPH′I-DĒS, *n. pl.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and οφις.]

A term applied to that section of the *Ophidians* which includes the water-snake. *Brande.*

HY-DRO-PHŌ′BI-A, } *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and φο-
HY′DRO-PHO-BY, } βεομαι, to fear.]

A preternatural dread of water; a symptom of canine madness, or the disease itself, which is thus denominated. This dread of water sometimes takes place in violent inflammations of the stomach, and in hysteric fits. *Encyc.*

HY-DRO-PHOB′IC, *a.* Pertaining to a dread of water, or canine madness. *Med. Repos.*

HY′DRO-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and φυτον, a plant.]

An aquatic plant. *Bell.*

HY-DROP′IC, } *a.* [L. *hydrops*; Gr. ὑδρωψ, drop-
HY-DROP′IC-AL, } sy, ὑδωρ, water.]

1. Dropsical; diseased with extravasated water.

2. Containing water; caused by extravasated water; as, a *hydropic* swelling.

3. Resembling dropsy.

Every lust is a kind of *hydropic* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson.*

HY-DRO-PNEU-MAT′IC, (-nu-mat′ik,) *a.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and πνευματικος, inflated, from πνευμα, breath, spirit.]

An epithet given to a vessel of water used to collect gases in chemical experiments. *Silliman.*

HY′DROP-SY. See DROPSY.

HY′DRO-SALT, *n.* A salt supposed to be formed by a hydracid and a base.

HY′DRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and σκοπεω, to view.]

A kind of water-clock, or instrument used anciently for measuring time, consisting of a cylindrical tube, conical at the bottom, perforated at the vertex, and the whole tube graduated. *Encyc.*

HY-DRO-STAT′IC, } *a.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and
HY-DRO-STAT′IC-AL, } στατικος, static, standing, or settling.]

Relating to the science of weighing fluids, or hydrostatics

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Hydrostatic balance; a balance for weighing substances in water, for the purpose of ascertaining their specific gravities. *Brande.*

Hydrostatic press; a machine for obtaining an enormous pressure through the medium of water. *Brande.*

HY-DRO-STAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to hydrostatics, or to hydrostatic principles. *Bentley.*

HY-DRO-STAT'ICS, *n.* *Hydrostatics* is that branch of the science of hydrodynamics which treats of the properties of fluids at rest. *Ed. Encyc.*

HY-DRO-SUL'PHATE, *n.* The same as HYDROSULPHURET.

HY-DRO-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* [*hydrogen* and *sulphuret.*] A combination of sulphureted hydrogen with an earth, alkali, or metallic oxyd.

HY-DRO-SUL'PHU-RET-ED, *a.* Combined with sulphureted hydrogen.

HY-DRO-SUL-PHU'RIC *acid* is called also *hydrothionic acid*, or *sulphureted hydrogen.*

HY-DRO-THŌ'RAX, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and θωραξ.] Dropsy in the chest. *Coxe.*

HY-DROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water.] Causing a discharge of water.

HY-DROT'IC, *n.* A medicine that purges off water or phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

HY-DROX-AN'THATE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and ξανθος, yellow.] In *chemistry*, a compound of hydroxanthic acid with a base. [*Scarcely used.*]

HY-DROX-AN'THIC, *a.* A term used to denote a new acid, formed by the action of alkalies on the deutosulphuret of carbon. It is called also *carbosulphuric* acid. [*Rarely used.*] *Henry.*

HY-DROX'YD, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water, and *oxyd.*] A metallic oxyd combined with water; a metallic hydrate. *Parke. Coxe.*

HY'DRU-RET, *n.* A compound of hydrogen destitute of acidity

HY'DRUS, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, water.] A water-snake; also, a new constellation of the southern hemisphere, near the south pole. *P. Cyc.*

HY-Ē'MAL, *a.* [L. *hiems*, winter; Sans. *hima*, cold; Slav. *zima.*] Belonging to winter; done in winter.

HY'E-MATE, *v. i.* To winter at a place. [*Not in use.*]

HY-Ē-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *hiemo*, to winter.] The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.

HY'EMS, *n.* [L.] Winter. *Shak.*

HY-Ē'NA, *n.* [L. *hyæna*; Gr. ὑαινα.] A quadruped of the genus Canis, having small, naked ears, four toes on each foot, a straight-jointed tail, and erect hair on the neck; an inhabitant of Asiatic Turkey, Syria, Persia, and Barbary. It is a solitary animal, and feeds on flesh; it preys on flocks and herds, and will open graves to obtain food. It is a fierce, cruel, and untamable animal, and is sometimes called the *tiger-wolf.* Shakspeare writes this word *hyen.*

HY-GĒ'IAN, *a.* Relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health.

HY-GI-EI'NA, } *n.* Health, or the art or science of
HY-GI EI'NE, } preserving health. That department
HY-GI-ĒNE', } of medicine which treats of the preservation of health.

HY-GI-EN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to health.

HY-GROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ὑγρος and λογος.] The doctrine of the fluids of the body.

HY-GROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ὑγρος, moist, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. *Encyc.*

HY-GRO-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to hygrome-
HY-GRO-MET'RIC-AL, } try; made by or according to the hygrometer.

2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture, as potash. *Brande.*

HY-GROM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring the moisture of the air.

HY'GRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ὑγρος, moist, and σκοπεω, to view.] The same as HYGROMETER. The latter is now chiefly used.

HY-GRO-SCOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the hygroscope; having the property of readily imbibing moisture from the atmosphere. *Adams.*

HY-GRO-STAT'ICS, *n.* [Gr. ὑγρος, moist, and στατικη.] The science of comparing degrees of moisture. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

HYKE, *n.* [Ar.] A loose Arabian garment. [See HAIK.] *Parkhurst.*

HY-LAR'CHIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. ὑλη, matter, and αρχη, rule.] Presiding over matter. *Halliwell.*

HY-LÆ-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. ὑλαιος, belonging to wood, and σαυρος, a lizard.] An extinct animal, which blended the osteology of the crocodile with that of the lizard; found in the wealden formation, England. [Sometimes written *hylæosaur.*] *Mantell.*

HY'LO-IST, *n.* One who believes matter to be God.

HY'LO-THE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. ὑλη, matter, and Θεος, God.] The doctrine or belief that matter *is* God, or that there is no God, except matter and the universe.

HY-LO-ZŌ'IC, *n* [Gr. ὑλη, matter, and ζωη, life.] One who holds matter to be animated. *Clarke.*

HY-LO-ZŌ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to hylozoism.

HY-LO-ZŌ'ISM, *n.* [Gr. ὑλη, matter, and ζωη, life.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life. *Cudworth.*

HY-LO-ZŌ'IST, *n.* One who holds that matter and every particle of it has a species of life or animation.

HYM, *n.* A bloodhound; a mistake in transcription for *lym.* *Shak. Smart.*

HY'MEN, *n.* [L., from Gr. ὑμην, membrana, pellicula, hymen.]

1. In *ancient mythology*, a fabulous deity, the son of Bacchus and Venus, supposed to preside over marriages.

2. In *anatomy*, the virginal membrane.

3. In *botany*, the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.

HY-MEN-Ē'AL, } *a.* Pertaining to marriage. *Pope.*
HY-MEN-Ē'AN, }

HY-MEN-Ē'AL, } *n.* A marriage song. *Milton.*
HY-MEN-Ē'AN, }

HY-MEN'OP-TER, *n.* } [Gr. ὑμην, a membrane,
HY-MEN-OP'TE-RA, *n. pl.* } and πτερον, a wing.]

In *entomology*, terms applied to insects, having four membranous wings, and the tail of the female mostly armed with a sting, of which *the bee* is an example.

HY-MEN-OP'TER-AL, } *a.* Having four membra-
HY-MEN-OP'TER-OUS, } nous wings.

HYMN, (him,) *n.* [L. *hymnus*: Gr. ὑμνος; Eng. *hum.*] A song or ode in honor of God, and, among pagans, in honor of some deity. A hymn among Christians is a short poem, composed for religious service, or a song of joy and praise to God. The word primarily expresses the tune, but it is used for the ode or poem.

And when they had sung a *hymn*, they went out to the Mount of Olives. — Matt. xxvi.

Admonishing one another in psalms and *hymns*. — Col. iii.

HYMN, (him,) *v. t.* To praise in song; to worship by singing hymns. *Milton.*

2. To sing; to celebrate in song. They *hymn* their Maker's praise.

HYMN, (him,) *v. i.* To sing in praise or adoration. *Milton.*

HYMN'ED, *pp.* Sung; praised; celebrated in song.

HYM'NIC. *a.* Relating to hymns. *Donne.*

HYMN'ING, *ppr.* Praising in song; singing.

HYMN'ING, *n.* The singing of hymns.

HYM-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* A composer of hymns. *Busby.*

HYM-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ὑμνος and λογος.] A collection of hymns. *Mede.*

HY'OID, *a.* A term denoting a bone of the tongue.

HY-OS-CY'A-MIN, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from
HY-OS-CY-AM'I-NA, } Hyoscyamus niger, and con-
HY-OS-CY'A-MA, } sidered to be new and peculiar. Thomson supposes that it is identical with *Atropina* or *Daturina*; but the effects of Hyoscyamus differ too much from Atropa and Datura, to allow any probability to Thomson's hypothesis.

HYP, *n.* [A contraction of *hypochondrias.*] A disease; depression of spirits.

HYP, *v. t.* To make melancholy; to depress the spirits. *Spectator.*

HY-PÆ'THRAL, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο, under, and αιθηρ, the air.] In *architecture*, a term applied to a building or temple without a roof. *Gwilt.*

HY-PAL'LA-GE, (hip-pal'la-jy,) *n.* [Gr. ὑπαλλαγη, change, from ὑπαλλασσω; ὑπο and αλλασσω, to change.] In *grammar*, a figure consisting of a mutual change of cases. Thus, in Virgil, *dare classibus austros*, for *dare classes austris.* Hypallage is a species of hyperbaton.

HY-PAS'PIST, (hip-) *n.* [Gr. ὑπασπιστης; ὑπο and ασπις, a shield.] A soldier in the armies of Greece, armed in a particular manner. *Mitford.*

HY'PER [Gr. ὑπερ, Eng. *over*] is used in composition to denote excess, or something *over* or beyond.

2. *n.* A hypercritic. [*Not used.*] *Prior.*

HY-PER-AS'PIST, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερασπιστης; ὑπερ and ασπις, a shield.] A defender. *Chillingworth. Milner.*

HY-PER-BAT'IC, *a.* Transposed; inverted.

HY-PER'BA-TON, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερβατον, from ὑπερβαινω, to transgress, or go beyond.] In *grammar*, a figurative construction, inverting the natural and proper order of words and sentences. The species are the anastrophe, the hysteron-proteron, the hypallage, the synchysis, the tmesis, the parenthesis, and the proper hyperbaton, which last is a long retention of the verb which completes the sentence. *Encyc.*

HY-PER'BO-LA, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ, over, beyond, and βαλλω, to throw.] In *geometry*, a curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting-plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. *Webber.*

HY-PER'BO-LE, *n.* [Fr. *hyperbole*; Gr. ὑπερβολη, excess, from ὑπερβαλλω, to throw beyond, to exceed.]

In *rhetoric*, a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth, or which represents things much greater or less, better or worse, than they really are. An object uncommon in size, either great or small, strikes us with surprise, and this emotion produces a momentary conviction that the object is greater or less than it is in reality. The same effect attends figurative grandeur or littleness; and hence the use of the hyperbole, which expresses this momentary conviction. The following are instances of the use of this figure.

He was owner of a piece of ground not larger than a Lacedemonian letter. *Longinus.*

If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. — Gen. xiii.

Ipse arduus, altaque pulsat
Sidera. *Virgil.*

He was so gaunt, the case of a flagelet was a mansion for him. *Shak.*

HY-PER-BOL'IC, } *a.* Belonging to the hyper-
HY-PER-BOL'IC-AL, } bola; having the nature of the hyperbola.

2. Relating to or containing hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth; as, a *hyperbolical* expression.

Hyperbolic space; in *geometry*, the area comprehended between the curve of a hyperbola and a double ordinate.

HY-PER-BOL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a hyperbola.

2. With exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.

Scylla — is *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible. *Broome.*

HY-PER-BOL'I-FORM, *a.* [*hyperbola* and *form.*] Having the form, or nearly the form, of a hyperbola. *Johnson.*

HY-PER'BO-LISM, *n.* The use of hyperbole. *Jefferson.*

HY-PER'BO-LIST, *n.* One who uses hyperboles.

HY-PER'BO-LIZE, *v. i.* To speak or write with exaggeration. *Mountagu.*

HY-PER'BO-LIZE, *v. t.* To exaggerate or extenuate. *Fotherby.*

HY-PER'BO-LOID, *n.* [*hyperbola*, and Gr. ειδος, form.] A hyperbolic conoid; a solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis. *Ed. Encyc.*

HY-PER-BŌ'RE-AN, *a.* [L. *hyperboreus*; Gr. ὑπερβυσος; ὑπερ, beyond, and βορεας, the north.]

1. Northern; belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; most northern.

2. Very cold; frigid.

HY-PER-BŌ'RE-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth. The ancients gave this denomination to the people and places to the northward of the Scythians, people and regions of which they had little or no knowledge. The hyperboreans, then, are the Laplanders, the Samoiedes, and the Russians near the White Sea.

HY-PER-CAR'BU-RET-ED, *a.* Supercarbureted; having the largest proportion of carbon. *Silliman.*

HY-PER-CAT-A-LEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ὑπερκαταληκτικος; ὑπερ and καταληξις, termination.] A *hypercatalectic verse*, in Greek and Latin poetry, is a verse which has a syllable or two beyond the regular and just measure. *Bailey. Encyc.*

HY-PER-CRIT'IC, *n.* [Fr. *hypercritique*; Gr. ὑπερ, beyond, and κριτικος, critical. See CRITIC.] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over-rigid critic; a captious censor. *Dryden.*

HY-PER-CRIT'IC, } *a.* Over-critical; critical be-
HY-PER-CRIT'IC-AL, } yond use or reason; animadverting on faults with unjust severity; as, a *hypercritical* reader. *Swift.*

2. Excessively nice or exact; as, a *hypercritical* punctilio. *Evelyn.*

HY-PER-CRIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a hypercritical manner.

HY-PER-CRIT'I-CISM, *n.* Excessive rigor of criticism. *Med. Repos. Bailey.*

HY-PER-DŪ'LI-A, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ, beyond, and δουλεια, service.] Super-service in the Roman Catholic church, performed to the Virgin Mary. *Usher.*

HY-PER'I-CON, *n.* John's wort. *Stukely.*

HY-PĒ'RI-ON, *n.* A name of Apollo, the god of day, who was distinguished for his beauty.

So excellent a king; that was to this,
Hyperion to a satyr. *Shak.*

[Pronounced *Hyperi'on* in the classics.]

HY-PER'ME-TER, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ, beyond, and μετρον, measure.] Any thing greater than the ordinary standard of measure. *Addison.*

A verse is called a hypermeter, when it contains a syllable more than the ordinary measure. When this is the case, the following line begins with a vowel, and the redundant syllable of the former line blends with the first of the following, and they are read as one syllable.

HY-PER-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable. *Rambler.*

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HY-PER-OR'THO-DOX-Y, *n.* Orthodoxy indulged to excess. *Dick.*

HY-PER-OX'YD, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερ* and *oxyd.*]
That which has an excess of oxygen; a superoxyd.

HY-PER-OX'Y-GEN-Ā-TED, } *a.* [Gr. *ὑπερ*, beyond,
HY-PER-OX'Y-GEN-IZ-ED, } and *oxygenated*, or *oxygenized.*]
Super-saturated with oxygen. [*Obs.*] *Darwin. Med. Repos.*

HY-PER-OX-Y-MŪ'RI-ATE, *n.* The same as CHLORATE. [*Obs.*]

HY-PER-OX-Y-MU-RI-AT'IC, *a.* The *hyperoxymuriatic* acid is the chloric acid. [*Obs.*]

HY-PER-PHYS'IC-AL, *a.* Supernatural.

HY-PER-SAR-CŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερ*, beyond, and *σαρξ*, flesh.]
Proud or fungous flesh.

HY'PER-STENE, } *n.* [So named from its difficult
HY'PER-STHENE, } frangibility. Gr. *ὑπερ* and *σθενος.*]
A mineral, Labrador hornblende, or schillerspar. Its color is between grayish and greenish-black, but nearly copper-red on the cleavage. *Kirwan. Phillips.*
It is a foliated variety of either augite or hornblende. *Dana.*

HY-PER-STHEN'IC, *a.* Composed of or containing hypersthene.

HY-PER-THYR'I-ON, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερ* and *θυριον*, a door.]
That part of the architrave, in *building*, which is over a door or window.

HY-PER-TROPH'IC, } *a.* Producing or tending
HY-PER-TROPH'IC-AL, } to produce hypertrophy.

HY-PER'TRO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερ* and *τροφη.*]
In *medicine*, the enlargement of a part of the body from excess of nourishment. *P. Cyc.*

HY'PHEN, *n.* [Gr. *ὑφεν*, under one, or to one.]
A mark or short line made between two words to show that they form a compound word, or are to be connected; as in *pre-occupied; five-leaved; ink-stand.* In *writing* and *printing*, the hyphen is used to connect the syllables of a divided word, and is placed after the syllable that closes a line, denoting the connection of that syllable, or part of a word, with the first syllable of the next line.

HYP-NOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep.]
Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; soporific. *Brown.*

HYP-NOT'IC, *n.* A medicine that produces or tends to produce sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

HY'PO; a Greek preposition, *ὑπο*, under, beneath; *used in composition.* Thus, *hyposulphuric* acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid.

HY-POB'O-LE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπο*, under, and *βαλλω*, to cast.]
In *rhetoric*, a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument, or in favor of the opposite side, and each of them is refuted in order. *Encyc.*

HYP'O-CAUST, *n.* [Gr. *ὑποκαυστον*; *ὑπο* and *καιω*, to burn.]
1. Among *the Greeks* and *Romans*, a subterraneous place where was a furnace to heat baths.
2. Among *the moderns*, the place where a fire is kept to warm a stove or a hothouse. *Encyc.*

HYP-O-CHON'DRES, *n. pl.* } See HYPOCHONDRIA.
HYP-O-CHON'DRY, *n.* }

HYP-O-CHON'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr., from *ὑπο* and *χονδρος*, a cartilage.]
1. In *anatomy*, the sides of the belly under the cartilages of the spurious ribs; the spaces on each side of the epigastric region. *Coxe. Encyc.*
2. Hypochondriac complaints, being a combination of *melancholia* and dyspepsia, consisting in gloomy ideas of life, dejected spirits, and indisposition to activity. The true name of this disease is HYPOCHONDRIASIS. *Tatler.*

HYP-O-CHON'DRI-AC, *a.* Pertaining to the hypochondria, or the parts of the body so called; as, the *hypochondriac* region.
2. Affected by a disease, attended with debility, depression of spirits, or melancholy.
3. Producing melancholy, or low spirits.

HYP-O-CHON'DRI-AC, *n.* A person affected with debility, lowness of spirits, or melancholy.

HYP-O-CHON-DRI'AC-AL, *a.* The same as HYPOCHONDRIAC.

HYP-O-CHON-DRI'AC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a depressed or melancholy manner.

HYP-O-CHON-DRI'A-CISM, *n.* A disease characterized by languor or debility, depression of spirits or melancholy, with dyspepsy. *Darwin.*

HYP-O-CHON-DRI'A-SIS, *n.* Hypochondriacism.

HY-PO-CIST'IS, *n.* [Gr. *ὑποκιστις*, sub cisto, under the cistus.]
An inspissated juice obtained from the *Cytinus Hypocistus.* The juice is expressed from the unripe fruit and evaporated to the consistence of an extract, formed into cakes and dried in the sun. It is an astringent, useful in diarrheas and hemorrhages. *Encyc.*

HY-PO-CRA-TER'I-FORM, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπο*, under, *κρατηρ*, a cup, and *form.*]
Tubular below, but suddenly expanding into a flat border at top; applied to a monopetalous corol. *Bigelow.*

HY-POC'RI-SY, (hip-pok're-sy,) *n.* [Fr. *hypocrisie*; L. *hypocrisis*; Gr. *ὑποκρισις*, simulation; *ὑποκρινομαι*, to feign; *ὑπο* and *κρινω*, to separate.]
1. Simulation; a feigning to be what one is not; or dissimulation, a concealment of one's real character or motives. *More generally*, hypocrisy is simulation, or the assuming of a false appearance of virtue or religion; a deceitful show of a good character, in morals or religion; a counterfeiting of religion.
Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is *hypocrisy.* — Luke xii.
2. Simulation; deceitful appearance; false pretense.
Hypocrisy is the necessary burden of villainy. *Rambler.*

HYP'O-CRITE, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrite*; Gr. *ὑποκριτης.*]
1. One who feigns to be what he is not; one who has the form of godliness without the power, or who assumes an appearance of piety and virtue, when he is destitute of true religion.
And the *hypocrite's* hope shall perish. — Job viii.
2. A dissembler; one who assumes a false appearance.
Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain. *Dryden.*

HYP-O-CRIT'IC, } *a.* Simulating; counterfeiting
HYP-O-CRIT'IC-AL, } a religious character; assuming a false and deceitful appearance; *applied to persons.*
2. Dissembling; concealing one's real character or motives.
3. Proceeding from hypocrisy, or marking hypocrisy; as, a *hypocritical* face or look.

HYP-O-CRIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With simulation; with a false appearance of what is good; falsely; without sincerity.

HY-PO-GAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπο*, under, and *γαστηρ*, the belly.]
1. Relating to the *hypogastrium*, or middle part of the lower region of the belly.
2. An appellation given to the internal branch of the iliac artery. *Encyc.*

HY-PO-GAS'TRO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπογαστριον*, and *κηλη*, a tumor.]
A hernia through the walls of the lower belly. *Coxe.*

HYP'O-GENE, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπο* and *γινομαι.*]
A term applied to rocks not formed on the surface of the earth, but thrust up from below, as granite, gneiss, &c. *Lyell.*

HY-PO-GE'UM, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπο*, under, and *γαια* or *γη*, the earth.]
A name given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building which were under ground, as the cellar, &c. *Gwilt.*

HYP'O-GYN, *n.* A hypogynous plant.

HY-POG'Y-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπο*, under, and *γυνη*, a female.]
In *botany*, growing from below the base of the ovary. *Lindley.*

HY-PO-NI'TROUS AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of nitrogen and oxygen, but containing less oxygen than nitrous acid. It is composed of three equivalents of oxygen and one of nitrogen. *Silliman.*

HY-PO-PHOS'PHITE, *n.* A compound of hypophosphorous acid and a salifiable base.

HY-PO-PHOS'PHOR-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπο* and *phosphorous.*]
The hypophosphorous acid contains less oxygen than the phosphorous, and is obtained from the phosphuret of barytum. It is a liquid which may be concentrated by evaporation, till it becomes viscid. It has a very sour taste, reddens vegetable blues, and does not crystallize. *Ure.*

HY-PŌ'PI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπο*, under, and *πυον*, pus, because there is pus under the cornea.]
An effusion of pus into the anterior chamber of the eye, or that cavity which contains the aqueous humor. It is always a mere sequel of an inflammation.

HY-POS'TA-SIS, *n.* [L. *hypostasis*; Fr. *hypostase*; Gr. *ὑποστασις*, from *ὑπο*, and *ιστημι*, to stand.]
Properly, subsistence or substance. Hence it is used to denote distinct substance, or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, in the Godhead, called by the Greek Christians three *hypostases.* The Latins more generally used *persona* to express the sense of hypostasis, and this is the modern practice. We say, the Godhead consists of three *persons.*

HY-PO-STAT'IC, } *a.* Relating to hypostasis;
HY-PO-STAT'IC-AL, } constitutive.
Let our Carneades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chemists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*
2. Personal, or distinctly personal; or constituting a distinct substance. *Pearson.*

HY-PO-STAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Personally.

HY-PO-SUL'PHATE, *n.* A compound of hyposulphuric acid and a base.

HY-PO-SUL'PHITE, *n.* A compound of hyposulphurous acid and a salifiable base.

HY-PO-SUL-PHŪ'RIC, *a* *Hyposulphuric acid* is an acid combination of sulphur and oxygen, intermediate between sulphurous and sulphuric acid. *Ure.*

HY-PO-SUL'PHUR-OUS, *a.* *Hyposulphurous acid* is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid. This acid is known only in combination with salifiable bases. *Ure. Henry.*

HY-POT'E-NUSE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑποτεινουσα*, part. of *ὑποτεινω*, to subtend.]
In *geometry*, the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle. *Encyc.*

HY-POTH'E-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *hypotheca*, a pledge; Gr. *ὑποθηκη*, from *ὑποτιθημι*, to put under, to suppose.]
1. To pledge, and, *properly*, to pledge the keel of a ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of money borrowed to carry on a voyage. In this case, the lender hazards the loss of his money by the loss of the ship; but if the ship returns safe, he receives his principal, with the premium or interest agreed on, though it may exceed the legal rate of interest. *Blackstone. Park.*
2. To pledge, *in general*, for the security of a creditor, as goods, stocks, &c. *Park.*

HY-POTH'E-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Pledged as security for money borrowed.

HY-POTH'E-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Pledging as security.

HY-POTH-E-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of pledging, as a security for debt, without parting with the immediate possession, differing in this last particular from the simple pledge. *Brande.*

HY-POTH'E-CĀ-TOR, *n.* One who pledges a ship or other property as security for the repayment of money borrowed. *Judge Johnson.*

HY-POTH'E-NUSE, *n.* Hypotenuse, which see.

HY-POTH'E-SIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ὑποθεσις*, a supposition; *ὑποτιθημι*, to suppose; *ὑπο* and *τιθημι.*]
1. A supposition; a proposition or principle which is supposed or taken for granted, in order to draw a conclusion or inference for proof of the point in question; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument. *Encyc.*
2. A system or theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood. *Encyc.*

HY-PO-THET'IC, } *a.* Including a supposition;
HY-PO-THET'IC-AL, } conditional; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof. *Watts.*

HY-PO-THET'IC-AL BAP'TISM. See BAPTISM.

HY-PO-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of supposition; conditionally.

HY-PO-TYP-Ō'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, imagery; a description of things in strong or lively colors.

HYP'PED, (hipt,) *pp.* Made melancholy.

HYP'PISH, *a.* Affected with hypochondria.

HYRSE, (hirs,) *n.* [G. *hirse.*]
Millet.

HYRST, *n.* A wood. [See HURST.]

HY'SON, *n.* A species of green tea from China.

HYS'SOP, (hi'zup *or* his'sup,) *n.* [L. *hyssopus*; Gr. *ὑσσωπος.* It would be well to write this word HYSOP.]
A plant, Hyssopus officinalis. The leaves have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste. Something called *hyssop* was much used by the Jews in purifications. *Encyc.*

HYS-TER'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *hystérique*; Gr. *ὑστερικος*,
HYS-TER'IC-AL, } from *ὑστερα*, the womb.]
Disordered in the region of the womb; troubled with fits or nervous affections.

HYS-TER'ICS, } *n.* A disease characterized by con-
HYS-TĒ'RI-A, } vulsive struggling, alternately remitting and exacerbating; rumbling in the bowels; sense of suffocation; drowsiness; urine copious and limpid; temper fickle. *Good.*

HYS-TER'O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑστερα*, the womb, and *κηλη*, a tumor.]
A species of hernia containing the womb. *Coxe.*

HYS-TER-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ὑστερος* and *λογος.*]
In *rhetoric*, a figure by which the ordinary course of thought is inverted in expression, and the last put first; called also *hysteron-proteron.*

HYS'TER-ON-PROT'ER-ON, *n.* [Gr. *ὑστερον*, last, and *προτερον*, first.]
In *grammar*, a figure in which the word that should follow comes first; as, *valet atque vivit*, "he is well and lives." Hence the word is sometimes used to denote an anachronism, or the putting of a later historical event before an earlier one. *Encyc. Am.*

HYS-TER-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ὑστερα*, the uterus, and *τομη*, a cutting.]
In *surgery*, the Cesarean section; the operation of cutting into the uterus, for taking out a fetus which can not be excluded by the usual means.

HYTHE, *n.* A port. [See HITHE.]

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I.

I is the ninth letter, and the third vowel, of the English alphabet. We receive it, through the Latin and Greek, from the Shemitic *jod, je,* or *ye,* in Greek *ιωτα,* whence our English word *jot.* This vowel in French, and in most European languages, has the long, fine sound, which we express by *e* in *me,* or *ee* in *seen, meek.* This sound we retain in some foreign words which are naturalized in our language, as in *machine, intrigue.* But in most English words this long sound is shortened, as in *holiness, pity, gift;* in which words the sound of *i* coincides with that of *y* in *hypocrite,* and at the end of words in unaccented syllables, as in *holy, glory.* It is this short sound of the French and Italian *i* which we hear in the pronunciation of *been,* which we pronounce *bin.* After *l,* this letter has sometimes the liquid sound of *y,* as in *million,* pronounced *milyon.* This sound corresponds with that of the Hebrews, as in *Joseph,* which in Syria is pronounced *Yoseph,* and with the sound of the German *j,* as in *ja, jahr,* that is, *ya, yahr.*

The sound of *i* long, as in *fine, kind, arise,* is diphthongal; it begins with a sound approaching to that of broad *a,* but it is not exactly the same, as the organs are not opened to the same extent, and therefore the sound begins a little above that of *aw.* The sound, if continued, closes with one that nearly approaches to that of *e* long. This sound can be learned only by the ear.

This letter enters into several digraphs, as in *fail, field, seize, feign, vain, friend;* and with *o* in *oil, join, coin,* it helps to form a proper diphthong.

No English word ends with *i;* but when the sound of the letter occurs at the end of a word, it is expressed by *y: alkali, banditti,* and a few other words of foreign origin, are the only exceptions.

As *a numeral,* I signifies *one,* and stands for as many units as it is repeated in times, as II, two, III, three, &c. *When* it stands *before* V or X, it subtracts itself, and the numerals denote one less than the V or the X. Thus IV expresses *four,* one less than V, *five;* IX stands for *nine,* one less than X, *ten.* But when it is placed *after* V or X, it denotes the addition of a unit, or as many units as the letter is repeated in times. Thus VI is *five* and *one,* or *six;* and XI is *ten* and *one,* or *eleven;* VIII stands for *five* and *three,* or *eight,* &c.

Among *the ancient Romans,* IↃ stood for 500; CIↃ, for 1000; IↃↃ, for 5000; CCIↃↃ, for 10,000; IↃↃↃ, for 50,000; and CCCIↃↃↃ, for 100,000.

I, formerly prefixed to some English words, as in *ibuilt,* is a contraction of the Saxon prefix *ge;* and more generally this was written *y.*

I, *pron.* [Sax. *ic;* Goth. and D. *ik;* G. *ich;* Sw. *jag;* Dan. *jeg;* Gr. *εγω;* L. *ego;* Port. *eu;* Sp. *yo;* It. *io;* Fr. *je;* Sans. *agam.* In Armoric *me* is the nominative; so W. *mi,* Fr. *moi,* Hindoo, *me.* Either *ego* is contracted from *mego,* or *I* and *me* are from different roots. It is certain that *me* is contracted from *meg* or *mig.* See ME.]

The pronoun of the first person; the word which expresses one's self, or that by which a speaker or writer denotes himself. It is only the nominative case of the pronoun; in the objective case we use *me. I* am attached to study; study delights *me.*

We often hear, in popular language, the phrase *it is me,* which is now considered to be ungrammatical, for *it is I.* But the phrase may have come down to us from the use of the Welsh *mi,* or from the French use of the phrase *c'est moi.*

In *the plural,* we use *we* and *us,* which appear to be words radically distinct from *I.*

Johnson observes that Shakspeare uses *I* for *ay* or *yes.* In this he is not followed, and the use is incorrect.

I-AM'BIC, *n.* [Fr. *iambique;* L. *iambicus;* Gr. *ιαμβικος.*]

Pertaining to the iambus, a poetic foot consisting of two syllables, a short one followed by a long one.

I-AM'BIC, } *n.* [L. *iambus;* Gr. *ιαμβος.*]
I-AM'BUS, }

In *poetry,* a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, as in *delight.* The following line consists wholly of iambic feet:

He scorns | the force | that dares | his fu | ry stay.

I-AM'BIC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of iambics.

I-AM'BICS, *n. pl.* Verses composed of short and long syllables alternately. *Anciently,* certain songs or satires, supposed to have given birth to ancient comedy.

I-A-TRO-LEP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ιατρος* and *αλειφω.*]

That which cures by anointing.

I'BEX, *n.* [L.] A species of Capra, or goat, inhabiting the Alps, Pyrenees, Apennines, &c. The male is red-brown in summer, and gray-brown in winter. The female is earthy-brown and ashy. The young is gray. The horns of the male are flat, and bent backward, with two longitudinal ridges at the sides, crossed by numerous transverse knots. The horns of the female are short, more erect, with three or four knots in front.

The *Ægagrus,* or wild goat of the mountains of Persia, appears to be the stock of the tame goat. The *Ibex* is a distinct species. *Cuvier.*

IB'ID; a contraction of *ibidem.*

IB-I'DEM, [L.] In the same place.

I'BIS, *n.* [Gr. and L.] A genus of grallatory birds, one of whose most remarkable species is the Ibis religiosa of Cuvier. This is found throughout Africa. It was reared in the temples of ancient Egypt, with a degree of respect bordering on adoration. Ibis rubra, another species, is found in all the hot parts of America.

I-CA'RI-AN, *a.* [from *Icarus,* the son of Dædalus, who fled on wings to escape the resentment of Minos; but his flight, being too high, was fatal to him, as the sun melted the wax that cemented his wings.]

Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety, like Icarus.

ICE, *n.* [Sax. *is, isa;* G. *eis;* D. *ys;* Dan. *iis;* Sw. and Ice. *is;* Ir. *cuise.* The true orthography would be *ise.* The primary sense is doubtless to set, to fix, to congeal, or harden. It may be allied to the G. *eisen,* iron; perhaps also to L. *os,* a bone.]

1. Water or other fluid congealed, or in a solid state; a solid, transparent, brittle substance, formed by the congelation of a fluid, by means of the abstraction of the heat necessary to preserve its fluidity, or, to use common language, congealed by cold.

2. Concreted sugar.

To break the ice, is to make the first opening to any attempt; to remove the first obstructions or difficulties; to open the way. *Shak.*

ICE, *v. t.* To cover with ice; to convert into ice. *Fletcher.*

2. To cover with concreted sugar; to frost.

3. To chill; to freeze. [*Puller.*

ICE'BERG, *n.* [*ice* and G. *berg,* a hill.]

A hill or mountain of ice, or a vast body of ice floating on the ocean.

This term is applied to such elevated masses as exist in the valleys of the frigid zones; to those which are found on the surface of fixed ice; and to ice of great thickness and hight in a floating state. These lofty floating masses are sometimes detached from the icebergs on shore, and sometimes formed at a distance from any land. They are found in both the frigid zones, and are sometimes carried toward the equator as low as 40°. *Ed. Encyc.*

ICE'-BIRD, *n.* A bird of Greenland.

ICE'BLINK, *n.* A name given by seamen to a bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the ice, and observed before the ice itself is seen. *Encyc.*

ICE'-BŌAT, *n.* A strong boat, commonly propelled by steam, used to break a passage through ice.

2. A boat for sailing on the surface of ice; much used in Holland. *Hebert.*

ICE'-BOUND, *a.* In *seamen's language,* totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing. *Mar. Dict.*

ICE'-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Composed of ice.

2. Loaded with ice. *Gray.*

ICE'-CRĒAM, *n.* Cream flavored and congealed by a freezing mixture. Sometimes, instead of cream, the materials of a custard are used.

ICE'-FALLS, *n. pl.* Falls composed of ice. *Coleridge.*

ICE'-FLŌE, *n.* A large mass of floating ice.

ICE'-GLĀZ-ED, *a.* Glazed or incrusted with ice. *Coleridge.*

ICE'-HOUSE, *n.* [*ice* and *house*] A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather; a pit with a drain for conveying off the water of the ice when dissolved, and usually covered with a roof.

ICE'-ISLE, (Ise'ile,) *n.* [*ice* and *isle.*] A vast body of floating ice, such as is often seen in the Atlantic, off the banks of Newfoundland. *J. Barlow.*

When flat and extending beyond the reach of sight, it is called *field ice;* when smaller, but of very large dimensions, it is called a *floe;* when lofty, an *iceberg.* There are numerous other terms for the different appearances of floating ice. *Ed. Encyc.*

ICE'LAND-ER, *n.* A native of Iceland.

ICE-LAND'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Iceland; and *as a noun,* the language of the Icelanders.

ICE'LAND-MOSS, *n.* A kind of lichen common in mountainous districts of Europe. It is a tonic and nutritive.

ICE'LAND-SPAR, *n.* Calcareous spar, in laminated masses, easily divisible into rhombs, perfectly similar to the primitive rhomb. *Cleaveland.*

ICE'-PLAIN, *n.* A plain of ice. *Coleridge.*

ICE'-PLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus Mesembryanthemum, sprinkled with pellucid, glittering, watery vesicles. *Encyc.*

ICE'SPAR, *n.* A variety of feldspar, the crystals of which resemble ice. *Jameson.*

ICE'-TONGS, *n. pl.* Large iron nippers for handling ice.

ICH DIEN, (eeh deen,) [G.] Literally, *I serve;* the motto of the Prince of Wales. *Brande.*

ICH-NEU'MON, *n.* [L., from the Gr. *ιχνευμων,* from *ιχνευω,* to follow the steps, *ιχνος,* a footstep; a follower of the crocodile.]

An animal of the genus Viverra, or Mangusta. Its body is dotted equally all over; dirty yellow and slate color, each hair being annulated alternately with these tints; paws and muzzle black; tail long and terminated by a diverging tuft. It inhabits Egypt and feeds on the eggs of the crocodile, mice, and all sorts of small animals. It is domesticated. Its native name is *Nems.*

Ichneumon fly; a genus of flies, of the order Hymenoptera, containing several thousand species. The abdomen is generally petiolated, or joined to the body by a pedicle. These animals are great destroyers of caterpillars, plant-lice, and other insects, as the ichneumon is of the eggs and young of the crocodile. *Encyc.*

ICH-NEU-MON'I-DAN, *a.* Relating to the ichneumonidæ, a family of predaceous insects.

ICH-NO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* [See ICHNOGRAPHY.]
ICH-NO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground-plot.

ICH-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ιχνος,* a footstep, and *γραφω,* to describe.]

In *drawing,* a plan; a horizontal section of a building or other object, showing its true dimensions according to a geometric scale. *Hebert.*

I'CHOR, *n.* [Gr. *ιχωρ.*]

1. A thin, watery humor, like serum or whey.

2. Colorless matter flowing from an ulcer.

I'CHOR-OUS, *a.* Like ichor; thin; watery; serous.

ICH'THY-O-COL, } *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς,* a fish, and
ICH'THY-O-COL-LA, } *κολλα,* glue.]

Fish-glue; isinglass; a glue prepared from the sounds of fish. *Tooke.*

ICH-THY-O-DOR'U-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς,* a fish, *δορυ,* a spear, and *λιθος,* stone.]

The fossil dorsal spine of certain fishes. *Humble.*

ICH-THY-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς* and *γραφω.*]

A treatise on fishes.

ICH'THY-OID, *a.* [Gr. *ιχθυς,* fish, and *ειδος,* form.]

A term applied to saurians having many of the characters of a fish. *P. Cyc.*

ICH'THY-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς,* a fish, and *λιθος,* a stone.]

Fossil fish; or the figure or impression of a fish in rock. *Hitchcock.*

ICH-THY-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ichthyology.

ICH-THY-OL'O-GIST, *n.* [See ICHTHYOLOGY.] One versed in ichthyology.

ICH-THY-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς,* a fish, and *λογος,* discourse.]

The science of fishes, or that part of zoölogy which treats of fishes, their structure, form, and classification, their habits, uses, &c. *Encyc. Edin. Encyc.*

ICH'THY-O-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by the heads of fishes.

ICH-THY-OPH'A-GIST, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς,* a fish, and *φαγω,* to eat.]

One who eats or subsists on fish.

ICH-THY-OPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ιχθυς,* fish, and *φαγω,* to eat.]

Eating or subsisting on fish. *D'Anville.*

ICH-THY-OPH'A-GY, *n.* [Supra.] The practice of eating fish.

ICH-THY-OPH-THAL'MITE, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς,* a fish, and *οφθαλμος,* an eye.]

Fish-eye-stone. [See APOPHYLLITE.]

ICH-THY-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς,* a fish, and *σαυρος,* a lizard.]

The fish-lizard, an extinct marine animal, whose fossil remains are found in England and other countries, and whose skeleton combines in its structure the characteristics of a fish with those of a crocodile. [Sometimes written ICHTHYOSAUR.] *Buckland.*

ICH-THY-Ō'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A roughness of the skin, which becomes thick, hard, and scaly.

I'CI-CLE, (i'sik-kl,) *n.* [Sax. *ices-gecel,* D. *yskegel,* ice-cone. *Kegel* is a cone or ninepin.]

A pendent conical mass of ice, formed by the

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freezing of water or other fluid as it flows down an inclined plane, or collects in drops and is suspended. In the north of England, it is called *ickle*.

I'CI-NESS, *n.* The state of being icy, or of being very cold.

2. The state of generating ice.

I'CING, *ppr.* Covering with ice. *Byron*

2. Covering with concreted sugar.

I'CING, *n.* A covering of concreted sugar.

I'CON, *n.* [Gr. εικων, an image, from εικω, to resemble.]

An image or representation. [*Not in use.*] *Brown. Hakewill.*

I'CON-ISM, *n.* [Gr.] A figure or representation. *More.*

I-CON'O-CLASM, *n.* The act of breaking or destroying images, as of idolaters.

I-CON'O-CLAST, *n.* [Fr. *iconoclaste;* Gr. εικων, an image, and κλαστης, a breaker, from κλαω, to break.]

A breaker or destroyer of images; a name which Roman Catholics give to those who reject the use of images in religious worship. *Encyc.*

I-CON-O-CLAST'IC, *a.* Breaking images.

I-CON-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. εικων, an image, and γραφω, to describe.]

The description of images or ancient statues, busts, semi-busts, paintings in fresco, mosaic works, and ancient pieces of miniature.

I-CON-OL'A-TER, *n.* [Gr. εικων, an image, and λατρευς, a servant.]

One that worships images; a name given to the Roman Catholics.

I-CON-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. εικων, an image, and λογος, a discourse.]

The doctrine of images or emblematical representations. *Johnson.*

I-CO-SA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. εικοσι, twenty, and εδρα, seat, basis.]

Having twenty equal sides or faces.

I-CO-SA-HE'DRON, *n.* [Supra.] A solid of twenty equal sides or faces.

In *geometry*, a regular solid, consisting of twenty equal and similar triangular pyramids whose vertices meet in the center of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it. *Encyc. Enfield.*

I-CO-SAN'DRI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. εικοσι, twenty, and ανηρ, a male.]

In *botany*, a class of plants having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx. *Linnæus.*

I-CO-SAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the class of
I-CO-SAN'DROUS, } plants Icosandria; having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

IC-TER'IC, } *a.* [*L. ictericus*, from *ictcrus*, jaun-
IC-TER'IC-AL, } dice.]

1. Affected with the jaundice.

2. Good in the cure of the jaundice.

IC-TER'IC, *n.* A remedy for the jaundice. *Swift.*

IC-TE-RI''TIOUS, } *a.* [*L. icterus*, jaundice.]
IC-TER'I-TOUS, }

Yellow; having the color of the skin when it is affected by the jaundice.

I'CY, *a.* [from *ice.*] Abounding with ice; as, the *icy* regions of the north.

2. Cold; frosty; as, *icy* chains. *Shak.*

3. Made of ice.

4. Resembling ice; chilling.

Religion lays not an *icy* hand on the true joys of life. *Buckminster.*

5. Cold; frigid; destitute of affection or passion. *Shak.*

6. Indifferent; unaffected; backward. *Shak.*

I'CY-PEARL-ED, (-perld,) *a.* Studded with spangles of ice. *Milton.*

I'D; contracted from *I would* or I *had.*

ID.; contracted from *idem.*

I-DE'A, *n.* [L. *idea;* Fr. *idée;* Gr. ιδεα, from ειδω, to see, L. *video.*]

1. *Literally*, that which is seen; hence, form, image, model of any thing in the mind; that which is held or comprehended by the understanding or intellectual faculties.

I have used the word *idea*, to express whatever is meant by phantasm, notion, species, or whatever it is which the mind can be employed about in thinking. *Locke.*

Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call an *idea*. *Locke.*

The attention of the understanding to the objects acting on it, by which it becomes sensible of the impressions they make, is called by logicians *perception;* and the notices themselves, as they exist in the mind, as the materials of thinking and knowledge, are distinguished by the name of *ideas.* *Encyc.*, art. *Logic.*

An *idea* is the reflex perception of objects, after the original perception or impression has been felt by the mind. *Encyc.*

In *popular language*, *idea* signifies the same thing as *conception, apprehension, notion.* To have an *idea* of any thing is to conceive it. In *philosophical use*, it does not signify that act of the mind which we call *thought* or *conception*, but some *object* of thought. *Reid.*

According to modern writers on mental philosophy, an *idea* is the object of thought, or the notice which the mind takes of its perceptions.

Darwin uses *idea* for a notion of external things which our organs bring us acquainted with originally; and he defines it, a contraction, motion, or configuration of the fibers which constitute the immediate organ of sense; synonymous with which he sometimes uses *sensual motion*, in contradistinction to *muscular motion.* *Zoön.*

2. In *popular use*, *idea* signifies notion, conception, thought, opinion, and even purpose or intention. *Burke.*

3. Image in the mind.

Her sweet *idea* wandered through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*

[*A bad use of the word.*]

4. An opinion; a proposition. These decisions are incompatible with the *idea*, that the principles are derived from the civil law.

I-DE'AL, *a.* Existing in idea; intellectual; mental; as, *ideal* knowledge.

There will always be a wide interval between practical and *ideal* excellence. *Rambler.*

2. Visionary; existing in fancy or imagination only; as, *ideal* good.

3. That considers ideas as images, phantasms, or forms in the mind; as, the *ideal* theory or philosophy.

I-DE'AL-LESS, *a.* [*idea* and *less.*] Destitute of ideas. *Allan.*

I-DE'AL-ISM, *n.* The system or theory that makes every thing to consist in ideas, and denies the existence of material bodies. *Walsh.*

I-DE'AL-IST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism.

I-DE-AL'I-TY, *n.* A lively imagination, united to a love of the beautiful, forming, in its higher exercises, one of the chief constituents of creative genius in poetry and the fine arts. *Combe.*

I-DE-AL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of forming in idea.

I-DE'AL-IZE, *v. i.* To form ideas.

I-DE'AL-LY, *adv.* Intellectually; mentally; in idea. *Brown.*

I-DE'ATE, *v. t.* To form in idea; to fancy. [*Not in use.*] *Donne.*

I'DEM, [L.] The same.

I-DEN'TIC, *a.* Identical, which see. [*Rarely used.*]

I-DEN'TIC-AL, *a.* [Fr. *identique;* Sp. *identico;* from L. *idem*, the same.]

The same; not different; as, the *identical* person; the *identical* proposition. We found on the thief the *identical* goods that were lost.

I-DEN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With sameness.

I-DEN'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Sameness.

I-DEN-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of making or proving to be the same.

I-DEN'TI-FI-ED, *pp.* Ascertained or made to be the same.

I-DEN'TI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *idem*, the same, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To ascertain or prove to be the same. The owner of the goods found them in the possession of the thief, and *identified* them.

2. To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one interest, purpose, or intention; to treat as having the same use; to consider as the same in effect.

Paul has *identified* the two ordinances, circumcision and baptism, and thus, by demonstrating that they have one and the same use and meaning, he has exhibited to our view the very same seal of God's covenant. *J. M. Mason.*

That treaty in fact *identified* Spain with the republican government of France, by a virtual acknowledgment of unqualified vassalage, and by specific stipulations of unconditional defense. *British Declaration, Jan.* 1805.

Every precaution is taken to *identify* the interests of the people, and of the rulers. *Ramsay.*

I-DEN'TI-FY, *v. i.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c.

An enlightened self-interest, which, when well understood, they tell us will *identify* with an interest more enlarged and public. *Burke.*

I-DEN'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Ascertaining or proving to be the same.

2. Making the same in interest, purpose, use, efficacy, &c.

I-DEN'TI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *identité.*]

Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity. We speak of the *identity* of goods found, the *identity* of persons, or of personal *identity.* *Locke. South.*

ID-E-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* [*idea* and Gr. γραφω.]
ID-E-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, }

Representing ideas independently of sounds, as the digit 9, which to an Englishman represents *nine*, and to a Frenchman *neuf.* *Brande.*

ID-E-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ideology.

ID-E-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of ideas.

ID-E-OL'O-GY, *n.* [*idea* and Gr. λογος.]

1. A treatise on ideas, or the doctrine of ideas, or the operations of the understanding. *Jefferson*, iv. 297.

2. The science of mind. *Stewart.*

IDES, *n. pl.* [L. *idus.* Qu. the Hetrurian *iduo*, to divide, the root of *wide, divide, individual.* The etymology is not ascertained.]

In *the ancient Roman calendar*, the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth day of the other months. Eight days in each month often pass by this name, but only one strictly receives it, the others being called the day before the *ides*, the third from the *ides*, and so on, backward, to the eighth from the *ides.* *Encyc. Brande.*

ID EST, [L.] That is.

ID-I-OC'RA-SY, *n.* [Gr. ιδιος, proper, peculiar to one's self, and κρασις, mixture, temperament, from κεραω, κερανυμι, to mix.]

Peculiarity of constitution; that temperament, or state of constitution, which is peculiar to a person.

ID-I-O-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Peculiar in constitution
ID-I-O-CRAT'IC-AL, }

ID'I-O-CY, *n.* [Gr. ιδιωτεια. See IDIOT.]

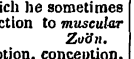
A defect of understanding; properly, a natural defect.

Idiocy and lunacy excuse from the guilt of crime. *Encyc.*

ID-I-O-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. ιδιος, separate from others, peculiar to one's self, and *electric.*]

Electric *per se*, or containing electricity in its natural state. *Gregory.*

ID'I-OM, *n.* [Fr. *idiome;* L. *idioma*, from Gr. ιδιωμα, from ιδιος, proper, or peculiar to one's self. The root of ιδιος is that of *divide*, Hetrurian *iduo*, Eng



wiaow, wide, Ar. بدد *badda*, to separate. Class Bd, No. 1.]

1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; peculiarity of expression or phraseology. In this sense it is used in the plural to denote forms of speech or phraseology peculiar to a nation or language.

And to just *idiome* fix our doubtful speech. *Prior.*

2. The genius or peculiar cast of a language.

He followed the Latin language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

3. Dialect.

ID-I-O-MAT'IC, } *a.* Peculiar to a language; per-
ID-I-O-MAT'IC-AL, } taining to the particular genius or modes of expression which belong to a language; as, an *idiomatic* phrase.

ID-I-O-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the idiom of a language.

ID-I-O-PATH'IC, *a.* [See IDIOPATHY.] Pertaining to or indicating a disease not preceded and occasioned by any other disease; opposed to SYMPTOMATIC.

ID-I-O-PATH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an idiopathic disease; not symptomatically.

ID-I-OP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ιδιος, proper, peculiar, and παθος, suffering, disease, from πασχω, to suffer.]

1. A morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.

2. Peculiar affection. *More.*

ID-I-O-RE-PUL'SIVE, *a.* Repulsive by itself; as, the *idiorepulsive* power of heat.

ID-I-O-SYN'CRA-SY, *n.* [Gr. ιδιος, proper, συν, with, and κρασις, temperament.]

A peculiarity of constitution and susceptibility occasioning certain peculiarities of effect from the impress of extraneous influences or agencies. Synonymous with IDIOCRASY.

ID-I-O-SYN-CRAT'IC, *a.* Of peculiar temper or disposition.

ID'I-OT, *n.* [L. *idiota;* Gr. ιδιωτης, private, vulgar, unskilled, from ιδιος, peculiar, that is, separate, simple; Sp. and It. *idiota;* Fr. *idiot.* See IDIOM.]

1. A natural fool, or fool from his birth; a human being in form, but destitute of reason, or the ordinary intellectual powers of man.

A person who has understanding enough to measure a yard of cloth, number twenty correctly, tell the days of the week, &c., is not an *idiot* in the eye of the law. *Encyc.*

2. A foolish person; one unwise.

["A collection of *picturesque words*, found among our ancient writers, would constitute a precious supplement to the history of our language. Far more expressive than our term of *executioner* is their solemn one of the *deathsman;*—than our *vagabond* their *scatterling;*—than our *idiot* or *lunatic* their *moonling;* a word which, Mr. Gifford observes, should not have been suffered to grow obsolete."

D'Israeli, Curiosities of Literature, 2d series, 2d edit. vol. i. p. 407. — E. H. B.]

[See INNOCENT.]

ID'I-OT-CY, *n.* State of being an idiot.

ID-I-OT'IC, } *a.* Like an idiot; foolish; sot-
ID-I-OT'IC-AL, } tish.

ID-I-OT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of an idiot.

ID-I-OT'I-CON, *n.* [Gr.] A dictionary of a particular dialect, or of the words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country. *Brande.*

ID'I-OT-ISH, *a.* Like an idiot; partaking of idiocy; foolish. *Paley.*

ID'I-OT-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *idiotisme;* It. and Sp. *idiotismo;*

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Gr. ἰδιωτισμος, a form of speech taken from the vulgar, from ἰδιος.]

1. An idiom; a peculiarity of expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity in the structure of words and phrases.

Scholars sometimes give terminations and *idiotisms*, suitable to their native language, to words newly invented. *Hale.*

2. Idiocy. *Beddoes, Hygeia.*

But it would be well to restrain this word to its proper signification, and keep *idiocy* and *idiotism* distinct.

ID'I-OT-IZE, *v i.* To become stupid. *Pers. Letters.*

I'DLE, (I'dl,) *a.* [Sax. *idel, ydel*, vain, empty; G. *eitel*, mere, pure, idle, frivolous; D. *ydel*, vain, empty, idle; Dan. and Sw. *idel*, mere, pure, unmixed. See ADDLE. Class Dl, No. 6, 16, 25, 29.]

1. Not employed; unoccupied with business; inactive; doing nothing.

Why stand ye here all the day *idle*? — Matt. xx.

To be *idle*, is to be vicious. *Rambler.*

2. Slothful; given to rest and ease; averse to labor or employment; lazy; as, an *idle* man; an *idle* fellow.

3. Affording leisure; vacant; not occupied; as, *idle* time; *idle* hours.

4. Remaining unused; unemployed; *applied to things*; as, my sword or spear is *idle*.

5. Useless; vain; ineffectual; as, *idle* rage.

Down their *idle* weapons dropped. *Milton.*

6. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good.

Of antres vast and *idle* deserts. *Shak.*

Idle weeds. [Obs.] *Shak.*

7. Trifling; vain; of no importance; as, an *idle* story; an *idle* reason; *idle* arguments. *Hooker. Dryden. Swift.*

8. Unprofitable; not tending to edification.

Every *idle* word that men shall speak, they shall give an account thereof in the day of judgment. — Matt. xii.

Idle differs from *lazy*: the latter implying constitutional or habitual aversion or indisposition to labor or action, sluggishness; whereas *idle*, in its proper sense, denotes merely unemployed. An industrious man may be *idle*, but he can not be *lazy*.

I'DLE, *v. i.* To lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business.

To idle away; in *a transitive sense*, to spend in idleness; as, to *idle away* time.

I'DLE-HEAD-ED, (I'dl-hed-ed,) *a.* [*idle* and *head.*] Foolish; unreasonable. *Carew.*

2. Delirious; infatuated. [*Little used.*] *L'Estrange.*

I'DLE-NESS, *n.* Abstinence from labor or employment; the state of a person who is unemployed in labor, or unoccupied in business; the state of doing nothing. *Idleness* is the parent of vice.

Through the *idleness* of the hands the house droppeth through. — Eccles. x.

2. Aversion to labor; reluctance to be employed, or to exertion either of body or mind; laziness; sloth; sluggishness. This is properly *laziness*; but idleness is often the effect of laziness, and sometimes this word may be used for it.

3. Unimportance; trivialness.

Apes of *idleness*. *Shak.*

4. Inefficacy; uselessness. [*Little used.*]

5. Barrenness; worthlessness. [*Little used.*]

6. Emptiness; foolishness; infatuation; as, *idleness* of brain. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

I'DLE-PĀ-TED, *a.* Idle-headed; stupid. *Overbury.*

I'DLER, *n.* One who does nothing; one who spends his time in inaction, or without being engaged in business.

2. A lazy person; a sluggard. *Raleigh.*

I'DLES-BY, (I'dlz-be,) *n.* An idle or lazy person. [*Not used.*] *Whitlock.*

I'DLING, *ppr.* Spending in idleness or inaction.

I'DLY, *adv.* In an idle manner; without employment.

2. Lazily; sluggishly.

3. Foolishly; uselessly; in a trifling way.

A shilling spent idly by a fool, may be saved by a wiser person. *Franklin.*

4. Carelessly; without attention. *Prior.*

5. Vainly; ineffectually; as, to reason *idly* against truth.

ID'O-CRASE, *n.* [Gr. ἰδεα, form, and κρασις, mixture; a mixed figure.]

A mineral, occurring either in massive or in modified square prisms, presenting a handsome brown or brownish-yellow color. It consists essentially of silica, aluminn, and lime. It is the *Vesuvian* of Werner. *Cyprine* is the name of a rose-red variety. *Dana.*

I'DOL, *n.* [Fr. *idole*; It. and Sp. *idolo*; L. *idolum*; Gr. εἰδωλον, from εἰδος, form, or εἰδω, to see.]

1. An image, form, or representation, usually of a man or other animal, consecrated as an object of worship; a pagan deity. *Idols are* usually statues or images, carved out of wood or stone, or formed of metals, particularly silver or gold.

The gods of the nations are *idols*. — Ps. xcvi.

2. An image.

Nor ever *idol* seemed so much alive. *Dryden.*

3. A person loved and honored to adoration. The prince was the *idol* of the people.

4. Any thing on which we set our affections; that to which we indulge an excessive and sinful attachment.

Little children, keep yourselves from *idols*. — 1 John v.

An *idol* is any thing which usurps the place of God in the hearts of his rational creatures. *S. Miller.*

5. A representation. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

I-DOL'A-TER, *n.* [Fr. *idolatre*; L. *idololatra*; Gr. εἰδωλολατρης. See IDOLATRY.]

1. A worshiper of idols; one who pays divine honors to images, statues, or representations of any thing made by hands; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan.

2. An adorer; a great admirer. *Hurd.*

I-DOL'A-TRESS, *n.* A female worshiper of idols.

I-DO-LAT'RIC-AL, *a.* Tending to idolatry.

I-DOL'A-TRIZE, *v. i.* To worship idols.

I-DOL'A-TRIZE, *v. t.* To adore; to worship. *Ainsworth.*

I-DOL'A-TRIZ-ED, *pp.* Worshiped; adored.

I-DOL'A-TRIZ-ING, *ppr.* Adoring; worshiping.

I-DOL'A-TROUS, *a.* Pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry, or of the worship of false gods; consisting in the worship of idols; as, *idolatrous* worship.

2. Consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence; as, an *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity.

I-DOL'A-TROUS-LY, *adv.* In an idolatrous manner; with excessive reverence. *Hooker.*

I-DOL'A-TRY, *n.* [Fr. *idolatrie*; L. *idololatria*: Gr. εἰδωλολατρεια; εἰδωλων, idol, and λατρευω, to worship or serve.]

1. The worship of idols, images, or any thing made by hands, or which is not God.

Idolatry is of two kinds; the worship of images, statues, pictures, &c., made by hands; and the worship *of* the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, and stars, or of demons, angels, men, and animals. *Encyc.*

2. Excessive attachment or veneration for any thing, or that which borders on adoration.

I'DOL-ISH, *a.* Idolatrous. *Milton.*

I'DOL-ISM, *n.* The worship of idols. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

I'DOL-IST, *n.* A worshiper of images; *a poetical word.* *Milton.*

I'DOL-IZE, *v. t.* To love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration; as, to *idolize* gold or wealth; to *idolize* children; to *idolize* a virtuous magistrate or a hero.

I'DOL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Loved or reverenced to adoration.

I'DOL-IZ-ER, *n.* One who idolizes or loves to reverence.

I'DOL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Loving or revering to an excess bordering on adoration.

I'DOL-OUS, *a.* Idolatrous.

I-DŌ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *idoneus*; probably from the root of Gr. δυναμαι, to be strong, able, or sufficient.] Fit; suitable; proper; convenient; adequate. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

ID'RI-A-LIN, *n.* A bituminous substance obtained from the quicksilver mines of Idria. *Brande.*

I'DYL, *n.* [L. *idyllium*; Gr. εἰδυλλιον; supposed to be from εἰδος, form.]

A short poem; *properly*, a short pastoral poem; as, the *idyls* of Theocritus.

I. E. stands for L. *id est*, that is.

IE'LAND, or rather I'LAND, *n.* [G. and D. *eiland*; Sax. *ealond, iegland*; composed of *ie, ea*, water, Fr. *eau*, contracted from L. *aqua*, and *land*. This is the genuine English word, always used in discourse, though in spelling it has been changed into *island*, an absurd compound of Fr. *isle* and *land*, which signifies *land-in-water land*, or rather *ieland-land*. Mitford writes this word *iland*; and in the Bishops' Bible it was always written *iland* or *yland*; but it is probably too late to hope for any general return to the true spelling.

1. A portion of land surrounded by water, as Bermuda, Barbadoes, Cuba, Great Britain, Borneo.

2. A large mass of floating ice.

IF, *v. t.* Imperative, contracted from Sax. *gif*, from *gifan*, Goth. *giban*, to give. It introduces a conditional sentence. It is a verb, without a specified nominative. In like manner we use *grant, admit, suppose*. *Regularly*, *if* should be followed, as it was formerly, by the substitute or pronoun *that*, referring to the succeeding sentence or proposition. *If that* John shall arrive in season, I will send him with a message. But *that* is now omitted, and the subsequent sentence, proposition, or affirmation, may be considered as the object of the verb. *Give* John shall arrive; *grant, suppose, admit* that he shall arrive, I will send him with a message. The sense of *if*, or *give*, in this use, is grant, admit, cause to be, let the fact be, let the thing take place. *If*, then, is equivalent to *grant, allow, admit*. "If thou wilt, thou canst make me whole," that is, thou canst make me whole, *give* the fact, that thou wilt.

If thou art the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. — Matt. xiv.

2. Whether or not.

Uncertain *if* by augury or chance. *Dryden.*

So in French, *soit que*, let it be that.

I'FAITH', *adv* [Abbreviation of *in faith.*] Indeed; truly. *Shak.*

IG-A-SŪ'RIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid found combined with strychnine in nux vomica and St. Ignatius's bean. *Brande.*

IG-NA'RO, *n.* [It.] A term formerly used for blockhead.

IG'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *igneus*, from *ignis*, fire, Sans. *aghni* or *agnis*, or *agnih*. Bengal. *aag*, *ogin*, Slav. *ogn*.]

1. Pertaining to or consisting of fire; as, *igneous* particles emitted from burning wood.

2. Containing fire; having the nature of fire.

3. Resembling fire; as, an *igneous* appearance.

4. In *geology*, proceeding from the action of fire; as, lavas and basalt are *igneous* rocks. *Dana.*

IG-NES'CENT, *a.* [L. *ignescens, ignesco*, from *ignis*, fire.]

Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating; as, *ignescent* stones. *Fourcroy.*

IG-NES'CENT, *n.* A stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron.

Many other stones, besides this class of *ignescents*, produce a real scintillation when struck against steel. *Fourcroy.*

IG-NIF'ER-OUS, *n.* Producing fire.

IG'NI-FI-ED, (-fīde,) *pp.* Formed into fire.

IG-NIF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *ignifluus.*] Flowing with fire. *Cockeram.*

IG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *ignis* and *facio.*] To form into fire. *Stukely.*

IG'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Forming into fire.

IG-NIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [L. *ignis* and Gr. γενναω.] Produced by fire. It is supposed a part of the crust of the earth is *ignigenous*

IG-NIP'O-TENT, *a.* [L. *ignis*, fire, and *potens*, powerful.]

Presiding over fire. Vulcan is called the power *ignipotent.* *Pope.*

IG'NIS FAT-U-US, *n.*; *pl.* IGNES FATUI. [L.] A meteor or light that appears in the night, over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, or by some inflammable gas; vulgarly called *Will-with-the-wisp*, and *Jack-with-a-lantern*. *Ed. Encyc.*

IG-NITE', *v. t.* [L. *ignis*, fire.]

1. To kindle or set on fire.

2. *More generally*, to communicate fire to, or to render luminous or red by heat; as, to *ignite* charcoal or iron. Anthracite is *ignited* with more difficulty than bituminous coal.

IG-NITE', *v. i.* To take fire; to become red with heat.

IG-NIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set on fire.

2. Rendered red or luminous by heat or fire.

IG-NIT'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

IG-NIT'ING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; becoming red with heat.

2. Communicating fire to; heating to redness.

IG-NI'TION, (ig-nish'un,) *n.* The act of kindling, or setting on fire.

2. The act or operation of communicating fire or heat, till the substance becomes red or luminous.

3. The state of being kindled; *more generally*, the state of being heated to redness or luminousness.

4. Calcination.

IG-NIV'O-MOUS, *a.* [L. *ignivomus, ignis*, fire, and *vomo*, to vomit.]

Vomiting fire; as, an *ignivomous* mountain, a volcano. *Derham.*

IG-NO-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Ignobleness. [*Not in use.*] *Ball.*

IG-NŌ'BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ignobilis*; *in* and *nobilis*. See NOBLE.]

1. Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious.

2. Mean; worthless; as, an *ignoble* plant.

3. Base; not honorable, elevated, or generous; *applied to feelings and actions*; as, an *ignoble* motive.

IG-NŌ'BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of dignity; meanness. *Ainsworth.*

IG-NŌ'BLY, *adv.* Of low family or birth; as, *ignobly* born.

2. Meanly; dishonorably; reproachfully; disgracefully; basely. The troops *ignobly* fly.

IG-NO-MIN'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *ignominiosus.* See IGNOMINY.]

1. Incurring disgrace; cowardly; of mean character.

Then with pale fear surprised,
Fled *ignominious.* *Milton.*

2. Very shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; infamous. To be hanged for a crime is *ignominious*. Whipping, cropping, and branding are *ignominious* punishments.

3. Despicable; worthy of contempt; as, an *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*

IG-NO-MIN'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Meanly; disgracefully; shamefully.

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IG'NO-MIN-Y, *n.* [L. *ignominia; in* and *nomen*, against name or reputation; Fr. *ignominie.*]
Public disgrace under the imputation of dishonorable motives or conduct; shame; reproach; dishonor; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honor after their defeat; yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison.*
Vice begins in mistake, and ends in *ignominy.* *Rambler.*

IG'NO-MY, *n.* An abbreviation of *ignominy.* *Shak.*

IG-NO-RA'MUS, *n.* [L., we are ignorant; from *ignoro.*]
1. The indorsement which a grand jury make on a bill presented to them for inquiry, when there is not evidence to support the charges, on which all proceedings are stopped, and the accused person is discharged.
2. An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge. *South.*

IG'NO-RANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ignorantia; ignoro*, not to know; *ignarus*, ignorant; *in* and *gnarus*, knowing.]
1. Want, absence, or destitution of knowledge; the negative state of the mind which has not been instructed in arts, literature, or science, or has not been informed of facts. Ignorance may be general, or it may be limited to particular subjects. *Ignorance* of the law does not excuse a man for violating it. *Ignorance* of facts is often venial.

Ignorance is preferable to error. *Jefferson.*

2. *Ignorances*, in the plural, is used sometimes for omissions or mistakes; but the use is uncommon, and not to be encouraged.

IG'NO-RANT, *a.* [L. *ignorans.*] Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened. A man may be *ignorant* of the law, or of any art or science. He may be *ignorant* of his own rights, or of the rights of others.
2. Unknown; undiscovered; *a poetical use*: as, *ignorant* concealment. *Shak.*
3. Unacquainted with.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

4. Unskillfully made or done. [*Not legitimate.*]

Poor *ignorant* baubles. *Shak.*

IG'NO-RANT, *n.* A person untaught or uninformed; one unlettered or unskilled.

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach? *Denham.*

IG'NO-RANT-LY, *adv.* Without knowledge, instruction, or information.

Whom therefore ye *ignorantly* worship, him declare I to you. — Acts xvii.

2. Unskillfully; inexpertly. A man may mistake blunders for beauties, and *ignorantly* admire them.

IG-NORE', *v. t.* To be ignorant of. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*
2. In *law*, the grand jury are said to *ignore* a bill, when they do not find the evidence such as to induce them to make a presentment. *Brande.*

IG-NOS'CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *ignoscibilis.*] Pardonable. [*Not used.*]

IG-NOTE', *a.* [L. *ignotus.*] Unknown. [*Not used.*]

IG-UA'NA, (-wä'na,) *n.* A genus of saurian reptiles.
2. The Iguana tuberculata, the common Iguana of South America, whose flesh is eaten and esteemed delicious.

IG-UA'NO-DON, *n.* An extinct saurian reptile. The fossil remains of this animal found in Tilgate forest, and at Maidstone in England, indicate the animal to be sixty, seventy, or more feet in length. *Mantell.*

ILE; so written by Pope for *aile*, a walk or alley in a church or public building. [*Not in use.*]
2. An ear of corn. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

IL'E-US, *n.* [Gr. ειλεος.] The technical specific name of common colic, both in ancient and modern times.
2. Intestinal intussusception, from the hypothesis that this state always exists in common colic.

I'LEX, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the generic name of the Holly tree. Also, the Quercus ilex, or great scarlet oak.

IL'I-AC, *a.* [L. *iliacus*, from *ilia*, the flank, or small intestines; Gr. ειλεω, to wind.]
Pertaining to the lower bowels, or to the ileum. The *iliac* passion is a bad form of ileus or common colic, in which there is inversion of the peristaltic action of the upper part of the small intestines.

IL'I-AD, *n.* [from *Ilium*, *Ilion*, Troy.] An epic poem, composed by Homer, in twenty-four books. The subject of this poem is the wrath of Achilles; in describing which, the poet exhibits the miserable effects of disunion and public dissensions. Hence the phrase *Ilias malorum*, an *Iliad* of woes or calamities, a world of disasters. *Cicero.*

ILK, *a.* [Sax. *elc*, each.] The same; each. *Spenser.*
In *Scottish*, the phrase *of that ilk* denotes that a person's surname and title are the same; as, *Grant of that ilk*, i. e., *Grant of Grant.* *Jamieson.*

ILL, *a.* [Supposed to be contracted from *evil*, Sax. *yfel*; but this is doubtful. It is in Swedish *illa*, and Dan. *ilde.*]
1. Bad or evil, in *a general sense*; contrary to good, physical or moral; *applied to things*; evil; wicked; wrong; iniquitous; as, his ways are *ill*; he sets an *ill* example.
2. Producing evil or misfortune; as, an *ill* star or planet.
3. Bad; evil; unfortunate; as, an *ill* end; an *ill* fate.
4. Unhealthy; insalubrious; as, an *ill* air or climate.
5. Cross; crabbed; surly; peevish; as, *ill* nature; *ill* temper.
6. Diseased; disordered; sick or indisposed; *applied to persons*; as, the man is *ill*; he has been *ill* a long time; he is *ill* of a fever.
7. Diseased; impaired; as, an *ill* state of health.
8. Discordant; harsh; disagreeable; as, an *ill* sound.
9. Homely; ugly; as, *ill* looks, or an *ill* countenance.
10. Unfavorable; suspicious; as when we say, this affair bears an *ill* look or aspect.
11. Rude; unpolished; as, *ill* breeding; *ill* manners.
12. Not proper; not regular or legitimate; as, an *ill* expression in grammar.

ILL, *n.* Wickedness; depravity; evil.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the *ill.* *Dryden.*

2. Misfortune; calamity; evil; disease; pain; whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success.

Who can all sense of others' *ills* escape
Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate.*

ILL, *adv.* Not well; not rightly or perfectly. He is *ill* at ease.
2. Not easily; with pain or difficulty. He is *ill* able to sustain the burden.

Ill bears the sex the youthful lovers' fate,
When just approaching to the nuptial state. *Dryden.*

Illy is sometimes but erroneously used for *ill.*

ILL, prefixed to participles of the present tense, and denoting evil or wrong, may be considered as a noun governed by the participle, or as making a part of a compound word; as, an *ill-meaning* man, an *ill-designing* man, an *ill-boding* hour; that is, a man meaning ill, an hour boding ill. It is more consonant, however, to the genius of our language, to treat these and similar words as compounds. In some cases, as before the participles of intransitive verbs, *ill* must be considered as a part of the compound, as in *ill-looking.* When used before the perfect participle, *ill* is to be considered as an adverb, or modifying word, or to be treated as a part of the compound; as in *ill-bred*, *ill-governed*, *ill-fated*, *ill-favored*, *ill-formed*, *ill-minded.* In these, and all similar connections, it might be well to unite the two words in a compound by a hyphen. As *ill* may be prefixed to almost any participle, it is needless to attempt to collect a list of such words for insertion.

Il, prefixed to words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*, as used in the Latin language, and usually denotes a negation of the sense of the simple word; as, *illegal*, not legal; or it denotes *to* or *on*, and merely augments or enforces the sense, as in *illuminate.*

IL-LAB'ILE, *a.* [See LABILE.] Not liable to fall or err; infallible. [*Not used.*] *Cheyne.*

IL-LA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being liable to err, fall, or apostatize. *Cheyne.*

IL-LAC'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [See LACERATE.] That can not be torn or rent.

IL-LAC'RY-MA-BLE, *a.* [L. *illacrymabilis.*] Incapable of weeping.

IL-LAPSE', (il-laps',) *n.* [See LAPSE.] A sliding in; an immission or entrance of one thing into another. *Norris.*
2. A falling on; a sudden attack. *Thomson.*

IL-LAQ'UE-ATE, (il-lak'we-āte,) *v. t.* [L. *illaqueo; in* and *laqueo*, to insnare; *laqueus*, a snare.]
To insnare; to entrap; to entangle; to catch. [*Little used.*] *More.*

IL-LAQ'UE-A-TED, *pp.* Insnared.

IL-LAQ-UE-A'TION, *n.* The act of insnaring; a catching or entrapping. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
2. A snare.

ILL'-AR-RANG'ED, *a.* Not well arranged.

ILL'-AS-SORT'ED, *a.* Not well assorted.

IL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *illatio; in* and *latio*, a bearing; *latus*, from *fero.*]
An inference from premises; a conclusion; deduction. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

IL'LA-TIVE, *a.* [See ILLATION.] Relating to illation; that may be inferred; as, an *illative* consequence.
2. That denotes an inference; as, an *illative* word or particle, as *then* and *therefore.* *Watts.*

IL'LA-TIVE, *n.* That which denotes illation or inference. *Bp. Hall.*

IL'LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By inference. *Bp. Richardson.*

IL-LAUD'A-BLE, *a.* [See LAUDABLE.] Not laudable; not worthy of approbation or commendation; as, an *illaudable* motive or act.
2. Worthy of censure or dispraise.

IL-LAUD'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner unworthy of praise: without deserving praise. *Broome.*

ILL'-BAL'ANC-ED, (-bal'anst,) *a.* Not well balanced.

ILL'-BLOOD, *n.* Resentment; enmity. *Quart. Rev.*

ILL'-BRED, *a.* Not well bred: unpolite.

ILL'-BREED'ING, *n.* Want of good breeding; unpoliteness.

ILL'-CON-CERT'ED, } *a.* Not well contrived.
ILL'-CON-TRIV'ED, }

ILL-CON-DI''TION-ED, (-kon-dish'und,) *a.* [See CONDITION.] Being in bad order or state.

ILL'-CON-DUCT'ED, *a.* Badly conducted.

ILL'-CON-SID'ER-ED, *a.* Not well considered.

ILL'-DE-FIN'ED, *a.* Not well defined.

ILL'-DE-SERV'ED, *a.* Not well deserved

ILL'-DE-VIS'ED, *a.* Not well devised.

ILL'-DI-RECT'ED, *a.* Not well directed.

ILL'-DIS-PŌS'ED, *a.* Not well disposed.

IL-LE'CE-BROUS, *a.* [L. *illecebrosus.*]
Alluring; full of allurement. *Elyot.*

IL-LE'GAL, *a.* [See LEGAL.] Not legal; unlawful; contrary to law; illicit; as, an *illegal* act; *illegal* trade.

IL-LE-GAL'I-TY, *n.* Contrariety to law; unlawfulness; as, the *illegality* of trespass, or of false imprisonment.

IL-LE'GAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render unlawful.

IL-LE'GAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered unlawful.

IL-LE'GAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law; unlawfully; as, a man *illegally* imprisoned. *Blackstone.*

IL-LE'GAL-NESS, *n.* Illegality.

IL-LEG-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being illegible.

IL-LEG'I-BLE, *a.* [See LEGIBLE.] That can not be read; obscure or defaced so that the words can not be known. It is a disgrace to a gentleman to write an *illegible* hand. The manuscripts found in the ruins of Herculaneum are mostly *illegible.*

IL-LEG'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being illegible.

IL-LEG'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be read; as, a letter written *illegibly.*

IL-LE-GIT'I-MA-CY, *n.* [See LEGITIMATE.] The state of being born out of wedlock; the state of bastardy. *Blackstone.*
2. The state of being not genuine, or of illegitimate origin.

IL-LE-GIT'I-MATE, *a.* [See LEGITIMATE.] Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; spurious; as, an *illegitimate* son or daughter.
2. Unlawful; contrary to law.
3. Not legitimately deduced; illogical; as, an *illegitimate* inference.
4. Not authorized by good usage; as, an *illegitimate* word.

IL-LE-GIT'I-MATE, *v. t.* To render illegitimate; to prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize. *Wotton.*

IL-LE-GIT'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Rendered illegitimate; proved to have been born out of wedlock.

IL-LE-GIT'I-MATE-LY, *adv.* Not in wedlock; without authority.

IL-LE-GIT-I-MA'TION, *n.* The state of one not born in wedlock. *Bacon.*
2. Want of genuineness. *Martin.*

ILL'-E-QUIP'PED, (-kwipt',) *a.* Not well equipped.

IL-LEV'I-A-BLE, *a.* [*in*, not, and Fr. *lever*, to raise or levy.]
That can not be levied or collected. *Hale.*

ILL'-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having an ugly face. *Hall.*

ILL'-FA-TED, *a.* Unfortunate.

ILL'-FA'VOR-ED, *a.* [*ill* and *favored.*] Ugly; ill-looking; wanting beauty; deformed.

Ill-favored and lean-fleshed. — Gen. xli.

ILL'-FA'VOR-ED-LY, *adv.* With deformity.
2. Roughly; rudely. *Howell.*

ILL'-FA'VOR-ED-NESS, *n.* Ugliness; deformity.

ILL'-FIT-TED, *a.* Not well fitted.

ILL'-FORM-ED, *a.* Not well formed.

ILL'-FRAM-ED, *a.* Not well framed.

ILL'-FUR'NISH-ED, (-fur'nisht,) *a.* Not well furnished.

ILL'-HAB'IT-ED, *a.* Not well habited

IL-LIB'ER-AL, *a.* [See LIBERAL.] Not liberal; not free or generous.
2. Not noble; not ingenuous; not catholic; of a contracted mind. Cold in charity; in religion, *illiberal.* *K. Charles.*
3. Not candid; uncharitable in judging.
4. Not generous; not munificent; sparing of gifts. *Woodward.*
5. Not becoming a well-bred man. *Harris.*
6. Not pure; not well authorized or elegant; as, *illiberal* words in Latin. [*Unusual.*] *Chesterfield.*

IL-LIB-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* Narrowness of mind; contractedness; meanness; want of catholic opinions.
2. Parsimony; want of munificence. *Bacon.*

IL-LIB'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make illiberal. *New Ann. Reg.*

IL-LIB'ER-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made illiberal.

IL-LIB'ER-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making illiberal.

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IL-LIB'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* Ungenerously; uncandidly; uncharitably; disingenuously.

2. Parsimoniously.

IL-LIC'IT, (il-lis'sit,) *a.* [*L. illicitus; in* and *licitus*, from *liceo*, to permit.]

Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful; as, an *illicit* trade; *illicit* intercourse or connection.

IL-LIC'IT-LY, *adv.* Unlawfully.

IL-LIC'IT-NESS, *n.* Unlawfulness.

IL-LIC'IT-OUS, *a.* Unlawful.

IL-LIGHT'EN, *v. t.* [See LIGHT, LIGHTEN.] To enlighten. [*Not in use.*] *Ralegh.*

ILL'-IM-AG'IN-ED, *a.* Not well imagined.

IL-LIM'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [*in*, not, and *limit*, or L. *limes.*]

That can not be limited or bounded; as, *the illimitable* void. *Thomson.*

IL-LIM'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* Without possibility of being bounded.

2. Without limits.

IL-LIM-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* The state of being illimitable.

IL-LIM'IT-ED, *a.* [Fr. *illimité; in* and L. *limes*, a limit.]

Unbounded; not limited; interminable. *Bp. Hall.*

IL-LIM'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Boundlessness; the state of being without limits or restriction.

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was much spoken of. *Clarendon.*

ILL'-IN-FORM'ED, *a.* Not well informed.

IL-LI-NI''TION, (il-le-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *illinitus, illinio*, to anoint; *in* and *lino*, to besmear.]

A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals.

It is sometimes disguised by a thin crust or *illinition* of black manganese. *Kirwan.*

2. A rubbing in of an ointment or liniment.

IL-LIT'ER-A-CY, *n.* [from *illiterate.*] The state of being untaught or unlearned; want of a knowledge of letters; ignorance. *Encyc.*

IL-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* Not literal.

IL-LIT'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *illiteratus; in* and *literatus*; from *litera*, a letter.]

Unlettered; ignorant of letters or books; untaught; *unlearned*; uninstructed in science; as, an *illiterate* man, nation, or tribe. *Wotton.*

IL-LIT'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of learning; ignorance of letters, books, or science. *Boyle.*

IL-LIT'ER-A-TURE, *n.* Want of learning. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

ILL'-JUDG-ED, *a.* Not well judged.

ILL'-LIV-ED, *a.* Leading a wicked life. [*Little used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

ILL'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having a bad look.

ILL'-MANN-ED, *a.* Not well furnished with men

ILL'-MĒAN'ING, *a.* Meaning ill or evil.

ILL'-MOD'EL-ED, *a.* Badly modeled.

ILL'-NĀ'TURE, *n.* [*ill* and *nature.*] Crossness; crabbedness; habitual bad temper, or want of kindness; fractiousness. *South.*

ILL'-NĀ'TUR-ED, *a.* Cross; crabbed; surly; intractable; *of habitual bad temper*; peevish; fractious. An *ill-natured* person may disturb the harmony of a whole parish.

2. That indicates ill-nature.

The *ill-natured* task refuse. *Addison.*

3. Intractable; not yielding to culture; as, *ill-natured* land. [*Not legitimate.*] *Philips.*

ILL'-NĀ'TUR-ED-LY, *adv.* In a peevish or froward manner; crossly; unkindly.

ILL'-NĀ'TUR-ED-NESS, *n.* Crossness; want of a kind disposition.

ILL'NESS, *n.* [from *ill.*] Badness; unfavorableness; as, the *illness* of the weather. [*Not used.*] *Locke.*

2. Disease; indisposition; malady; disorder of health; sickness. He has recovered from his *illness.*

3. Wickedness; iniquity; *wrong moral* conduct. *Shak.*

IL-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See LOGICAL.] Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning; as, an *illogical* disputant.

2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning; as, an *illogical* inference.

IL-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of correct reasoning.

IL-LOG'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to sound reasoning. *Hammond.*

ILL'-Ō'MEN-ED, *a.* Having unlucky omens. *Neele.*

ILL'-PIĒC-ED, (-peest,) *a.* Not well pieced. *Burke.*

ILL'-PRO-PŌR'TION-ED, *a.* Not well proportioned.

ILL'-PRO-VID'ED, *a.* Not well provided.

ILL'-RE-QUIT'ED, *a.* Not well requited.

ILL'-SORT'ED, *a.* Not well sorted.

ILL'-SORT'ING, *a.* Not well sorting.

ILL'-STAR-RED, *a.* [*ill* and *star.*] Fated to be unfortunate. *Beddoes.*

ILL'-STŌR-ED, *a.* Not well stored.

ILL'-SUP-PRESS'ED, (-prest',) *a.* Not fully suppressed.

ILL'-TEM'PER-ED, *a.* Of bad temper; morose; crabbed; sour; peevish; fretful.

ILL'-TIME', *v. t.* To do or attempt at an unsuitable time.

ILL'-TIM-ED, *a.* Done or said at an unsuitable time.

ILL'-TRĀIN-ED, *a.* Not well trained or disciplined. *Mitford.*

ILL'-TURN, *n.* An unkind or injurious act.

2. A slight attack of illness. [*Familiar.*] *America.*

IL-LŪDE', *v. t.* [*L. illudo; in* and *ludo*, to play. [See LUDICROUS.]

To play upon by artifice; to deceive; to mock; to excite hope and disappoint it.

IL-LŪD'ED, *pp.* Deceived; mocked.

IL-LŪD'ING, *ppr.* Playing on by artifice; deceiving.

IL-LŪME', } *v. t.* [Fr. *illuminer*; L. *illumino; in*
IL-LŪ'MINE, } and *lumino*, to enlighten, from *lumen*, light. See LUMINOUS.]

1. To illuminate; to enlighten; to throw or spread light on; to make light or bright. *Milton.*

[*These words are used chiefly in poetry.*]

2. To enlighten, as the *mind*; to cause to understand.

3. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow,
Illumed with fluid gold. *Thomson.*

IL-LŪ'MIN-ANT, *n.* That which illuminates or affords light. *Boyle.*

IL-LŪ'MIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [See ILLUME.] To enlighten; to throw light on; to supply with light. [*This word is used in poetry or prose.*]

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace. *Heb.* x.

4. To adorn with ornamented letters, or with pictures, portraits, and other paintings; as, to *illuminate* manuscripts or books, according to ancient practice. *Encyc.*

5. To illustrate; to throw light on, as on obscure subjects. *Watts.*

IL-LŪ'MIN-ATE, *a.* Enlightened. *Bp. Hall.*

IL-LŪ'MIN-ATE, *n.* One of a sect of heretics, pretending to possess extraordinary light and knowledge.

IL-LŪ'MIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Enlightened; rendered light or luminous; *illustrated*; adorned with ornamented letters and pictures, as books.

IL-LU-MIN-Ā'TI, *n. pl.* } A church term, anciently
IL-LŪ-MIN-EE', *n.* } applied to persons who had received baptism; in which ceremony they received a lighted taper, as a symbol of the faith and grace they had received by that sacrament. *Encyc.*

2. The name of a sect of heretics, who sprung up in Spain about the year 1575, and who afterward appeared in France. Their principal doctrine was, that, by means of a sublime manner of prayer, they had attained to so perfect a state as to have no need of ordinances, sacraments, and good works. *Encyc.*

3. The name given to certain associations of men in modern Europe, who were said to have combined to overthrow the existing religious institutions, and substitute reason, by which they expected to raise men and society to perfection. It has been denied, however, that this was their object. *Robison.*

IL-LŪ'MIN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Enlightening; rendering luminous or bright; illustrating; adorning with ornamented letters and pictures.

IL-LŪ'MIN-Ā-TING, *n.* The act, practice, or art, of adorning manuscripts and books with ornamented letters and paintings.

IL-LU-MIN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of illuminating or rendering luminous; the act of supplying with light.

2. The act of rendering a house or a town light, by placing lights at the windows, or in elevated situations, as a manifestation of joy; or the state of being thus rendered light.

3. That which gives light.

The sun — is an *illumination* created. *Ralegh.*

4. Brightness; splendor.

5. Infusion of intellectual light; an enlightening of the understanding by knowledge, or the mind by spiritual light.

6. The act, art, or practice, of adorning manuscripts and books with ornamented letters and pictures. *Encyc.*

7. A manuscript or book thus adorned. *Fosbroke.*

8. Inspiration; the special communication of knowledge to the mind by the Supreme Being.

Hymns and psalms — are framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical *illumination* are inspired. *Hooker.*

IL-LŪ'MIN-A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *illuminatif.*]

Having the power of giving light. *Digby.*

IL-LŪ'MIN-Ā-TOR, *n.* He or that which illuminates or gives light.

2. One whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books with ornamented letters, or with pictures, portraits, and drawings of any kind. This practice began among the Romans, and was continued during the middle ages. The manuscripts containing portraits, pictures, and emblematic figures, form a valuable part of the riches preserved in the principal libraries in Europe. *Hebert. Encyc.*

From this word, by contraction, is formed LIMNER.

IL-LŪ'MIN-ED, *pp.* Illuminated; made light.

IL-LŪ'MIN-ING, *ppr.* Rendering light; illuminating.

IL-LŪ'MIN-ISM, *n.* The principles of the Illuminati.

IL-LŪ'MIN-IZE, *v. t.* To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati. *Am. Review.*

IL-LŪ'MIN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Initiated into the doctrines, &c., of the Illuminati.

IL-LŪ'MIN-IZ ING, *ppr.* Initiating into the doctrines, &c., of the Illuminati.

IL-LŪ'SION, (il-lū'zhun,) *n.* [Fr. *illusion*; L. *illusio*; from *illudo*, to *illude.*]

Deceptive appearance; false show, by which a person is or may be deceived, or his expectations disappointed; mockery.

Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*

IL-LŪ'SION-IST, *n.* One given to illusion.

IL-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful; false.

While the fond soul,
Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,
Still paints th' *illusive* form. *Thomson.*

IL-LŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By means of a false show.

IL-LŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Deception; false show. *Ash.*

IL-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *illusoire*, from L. *illusus, illudo.*]

Deceiving or intending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious. His offers were *illusory.*

IL-LUS'TRĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *illustrer*; L. *illustro; in* and *lustro*, to illuminate. See LUSTER.]

1. To make clear, bright, or luminous.

2. To brighten with honor; to make distinguished.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illustrates. *Milton.*

3. To brighten; to make glorious, or to display the glory of; as, to *illustrate* the perfections of God.

4. To explain or elucidate; to make clear, intelligible, or obvious, what is dark or obscure; as, to *illustrate* a passage of Scripture by comments, or of a profane author by a gloss.

5. To explain and adorn by means of pictures, drawings, &c.

IL-LUS'TRĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made bright or glorious.

2. Explained; *elucidated*; made clear to the understanding.

3. Explained by pictures, &c.

IL-LUS'TRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making bright or glorious; rendering distinguished; elucidating; explaining by pictures, &c.

IL-LUS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of rendering bright or glorious.

2. Explanation; elucidation; a rendering clear what is obscure or abstruse. *Locke.*

3. An engraving or picture designed to illustrate.

IL-LUS'TRA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of elucidating and making clear what is obscure; as, an argument or simile *illustrative* of the subject. *Brown.*

2. Having the quality of rendering glorious, or of displaying glory.

IL-LUS'TRA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation. *Brown.*

IL'LUS-TRĀ-TOR, *n.* One who illustrates or makes clear.

IL-LUS'TRA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to illustrate.

IL-LUS'TRI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *illustre*; L. *illustris.*]

1. Conspicuous; distinguished by the reputation of greatness or renown; eminent; as, an *illustrious* general or magistrate; an *illustrious* prince.

2. *Conspicuous*; renowned; conferring honor; as, *illustrious* actions.

3. Glorious; as, an *illustrious* display of the divine perfections.

4. A title of honor.

IL-LUS'TRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; with dignity or distinction.

2. Gloriously; in a way to manifest glory. The redemption of man displays *illustriously* the justice as well as the benevolence of God.

IL-LUS'TRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Eminence of character; greatness; grandeur; glory.

IL-LUX-U'RI-OUS, *a.* Not luxurious. *Drury.*

ILL'-WILL', *n.* Enmity; malevolence.

ILL'-WILL'ER, *n.* One who wishes ill to another.

ILL'-WŌRN, *a.* Not well worn.

IL'LY, *adv.* A word sometimes used, though improperly, for ILL.

IL'MEN-ITE, *n.* A black, metallic mineral, consisting of titanic acid and oxyd of iron. *Dana.*

I'M, contracted from *I am.*

IM, *in composition*, is usually the representative of the Latin *in*; *n* being changed to *m*, for the sake of easy utterance, before a labial, as in *imbibe, immense, impartial.* We use the same prefix in compounds not of Latin origin, as in *imbank, imbitter.* For *im*, the French write *em*, which we also use in words borrowed from their language.

IM'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *image*; L. *imago*; Sp. *imagen*; It. *image, immagine*; Ir. *iomaigh.*]

1. A representation or similitude of any person or thing formed of a material substance; as, an *image* wrought out of stone, wood, or wax.

Whose is this *image* and superscription? — Matt. xxii.

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2. A statue.

3. An idol; the representation of any person or thing that is an object of worship. The second commandment forbids the worship of *images*.

4. The likeness of any thing on canvas; a picture; a resemblance painted.

5. Any copy, representation, or likeness. The child is the *image* of its mother.

6. Semblance; show; appearance.

The face of things a frightful *image* bears. *Dryden.*

7. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a conception; a picture drawn by fancy.

Can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*

8. In *rhetoric*, a lively description of any thing in discourse, which presents a kind of picture to the mind. *Encyc.*

9. In *optics*, the figure of any object, made by rays of light proceeding from the several points of it. Thus a mirror reflects the *image* of a person standing before it, as does water in a vessel or stream, when undisturbed.

IM'AGE, *v. t.* To represent or form an image of; as, mountains *imaged* in the peaceful lake.

2. To form a likeness in the mind by the fancy or recollection.

And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

IM'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be imaged.

IM'AG-ED, *pp.* Formed into an image; copied by the imagination.

IM'AGE-LESS, *a.* Having no image. *Shelley.*

IM'AGE-RY, (im'aj-ry,) *n.* Sensible representations, pictures, statues.

Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery*. *Dryden.*

2. Show; appearance.

What can thy *imagery* and sorrow mean? *Prior.*

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.

The *imagery* of a melancholic fancy. *Atterbury.*

4. Representations in writing or speaking; lively descriptions, which impress the images of things on the mind; figures in discourse.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

5. Form; make.

IM'AGE-WOR'SHIP, *n.* The worship of images; idolatry.

IM-AG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. See IMAGINE.] That may or can be imagined or conceived. This point is proved with all *imaginable* clearness.

IM-AG'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* In an imaginable manner.

IM-AG'IN-ANT, *a.* Imagining; conceiving. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

IM-AG'IN-A-RY, *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy; visionary; fancied; not real.

Imaginary ills and fancied tortures. *Addison.*

Imaginary quantity; a name given to certain expressions that arise in various algebraical and trigonometrical operations, to which no value, either rational or irrational, can be assigned. *Barlow.*

IM-AG-IN-A'TION, *n.* [L. *imaginatio*; Fr. *imagination.*]

1. The power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things communicated to it by the organs of sense. *Encyc.*

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. *Bacon.*

Our simple apprehension of corporeal objects, if present, is *sense*; if absent, is *imagination*, [conception.] *Glanville.*

Imagination, in *its proper sense*, signifies a lively conception of objects of sight. It is distinguished from *conception* as a part from a whole. *Reid.*

The business of conception is to present us with an exact transcript of what we have felt or perceived. But we have also a power of modifying our conceptions, by combining the parts of different ones so as to form new wholes of our own creation. I shall employ the word *imagination* to express this power. I apprehend this to be the proper sense of the word, if imagination be the power which gives birth to the productions of the poet and the painter. *Stewart.*

We would define *imagination* to be the will working on the materials of memory; not satisfied with following the order prescribed by nature, or suggested by accident, it selects the parts of different conceptions, or objects of memory, to form a whole, more pleasing, more terrible, or more awful, than has ever been presented in the ordinary course of nature. *Ed. Encyc.*

The two latter definitions give the true sense of the word, as now understood.

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

Sometimes Despair darkens all her *imaginations*. *Sidney.*
His *imaginations* were often as just as they were bold and strong. *Dennis.*

3. Contrivance; scheme formed in the mind; device.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* against me. — Lam. iii.

4. Conceit; an unsolid or fanciful opinion.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination* the idea of space of itself leads us. *Locke.*

5. First motion or purpose of the mind. *Gen.* vi.

IM-AG'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *imaginatif.*]

1. That forms imaginations. *Taylor.*

2. Full of imaginations; fantastic. *Bacon.*

["Milton had a highly *imaginative*, Cowley a very *fanciful* mind." *S. T. Coleridge, Biog. Lit.* i. 88. — E. H. B.]

[See IMAGINATION.]

IM-AG'IN-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being imaginative.

IM-AG'INE, *v. t.* [Fr. *imaginer*; Sp. *imaginar*; L. *imaginor*, from *imago*, image.]

1. To form a notion or idea in the mind; to fancy. We can *imagine* the figure of a horse's head united to a human body.

[*In this sense*, FANCY *is the more proper word.*]

2. To form ideas or representations in the mind, by modifying and combining our conceptions. *Stewart.*

3. To contrive in purpose; to scheme; to devise.

How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man? — Ps. lxii.

IM-AG'INE, *v. i.* To conceive; to have a notion or idea. I can not *imagine* how this should have happened.

IM-AG'IN-ED, *pp.* or *a* Formed in the mind; fancied; contrived.

IM-AG'IN-ER, *n.* One who forms ideas; one who contrives. *Bacon.*

IM'AG-ING, *n.* The forming of an image. *Carlisle.*

IM'AG-ING, *ppr.* Forming into an image; depicting by the imagination.

IM-AG'IN-ING, *n.* The act of forming images or ideas. *Channing.*

IM-AG'IN-ING, *ppr.* Forming ideas in the mind; devising.

I-MAM', } *n.* A minister or priest who performs the
I-MAUM', } regular service of the mosque among the
I'MAN, } Mohammedans.

2. A Mohammedan prince who unites in his person supreme spiritual and temporal power; as, the *imaum* of Muscat.

IM-BALM', IM-BAR'GO, IM-BARK', IM-BASE'. See EMBALM, EMBARGO, EMBARK, EMBASE.

IM-BAN', *v. t.* [*in* and *ban.*] To excommunicate, in a civil sense; to cut off from the rights of man, or exclude from the common privileges of humanity. [*Not well authorized.*] *J. Barlow.*

IM-BAND', *v. t.* [*in* and *band.*] To form into a band or bands.

Beneath full sails *imbanded* nations rise. *J. Barlow.*

IM-BAND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed into a band or bands.

IM-BANK', *v. t.* [*in* and *bank.*] To inclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds, or dikes.

IM-BANK'ED, (im-bankt',) *pp.* Inclosed or defended with a bank.

IM-BANK'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or surrounding with a bank.

IM-BANK'MENT, *n.* The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.

2. Inclosure by a bank; the banks or mounds of earth that are raised to defend a place, especially against floods.

IM-BAN'NER-ED, *a.* Furnished with banners.

IM-BARN', *v. t.* To deposit in a barn. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

IM-BAS'TARD-IZE, *v. t.* To render degenerate. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

IM-BATHE', *v. t.* [*in* and *bathe.*] To bathe all over.

And gave her to her daughters to *imbathe*
In nectared lavers strowed with asphodel. *Milton, Comus*, v. 837.

["The word IMBATHE occurs in our author's *Reformation*:— 'Methinks a sovereign and reviving joy must needs rush into the bosom of him that reads or hears; and the sweet odor of the returning gospel *imbathe* his soul with the fragrance of heaven.' (*Prose Works*, vol. i. p. 2.) What was enthusiasm in most of the puritanical writers was poetry in Milton." *T. Warton, Minor Poems of Milton*, p. 235. — E. H. B.]

IM-BATH'ED, *pp.* Bathed all over.

IM-BEAD', *v. t.* [*in* and *bead.*] To fasten with a bead.

The strong, bright bayonet *imbeaded* fast. *J. Barlow.*

IM-BEAD'ED, *pp.* Fastened with a bead.

IM-BEAD'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a bead.

IM'BE-CILE, (im'be-sil *or* im-be-seel',) *a.* [L. *imbecillis*; Fr. *imbecile.* This seems to be a compound word, of which the primitive, *bec*, is not now to be found or recognized.]

Weak; feeble; destitute of strength, either of body or of mind; impotent. *Barrow.*

IM'BE-CILE, (im'be-sil *or* im-be-seel',) *n.* One destitute of strength, either of body or mind.

IM'BE-CILE, *v. t.* To weaken. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

IM-BE-CIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* To weaken; to render feeble. *A. Wilson.*

IM-BE-CIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *imbecillitas*; Fr. *imbecillité.*]

1. Want of strength; weakness; feebleness of body or of mind. We speak of the *imbecility* of the body or of the intellect, when either does not possess the vigor that usually belongs to men, and which is necessary to a due performance of its functions. This may be natural, or induced by violence or disease.

2. Impotence of males; inability to procreate children.

IM-BED', *v. t.* [*in* and *bed.*] To sink or lay in a bed; to place in a mass of earth, sand, or other substance, so as to be partly inclosed.

IM-BED'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid or inclosed, as in a bed or mass of surrounding matter.

IM-BED'DING, *ppr.* Laying, as in a bed.

IM-BEL'LIC, *a.* [L. *in* and *bellicus.*]

Not warlike or martial. [*Little used.*] *Junius.*

IM-BENCH'ING, *n.* [*in* and *bench.*] A raised work like a bench. *Parkhurst.*

IM-BIBE', *v. t.* [L. *imbibo*; *in* and *bibo*, to drink; Fr. *imbiber.*]

1. To drink in; to absorb; as, a dry or porous body *imbibes* a fluid; a sponge *imbibes* moisture.

2. To receive or admit into the mind and retain; as, to *imbibe* principles; to *imbibe* errors. *Imbibing in the mind*, always implies retention, at least for a time.

3. To imbue, as used by Newton; but he has not been followed.

IM-BIB'ED, *pp.* Drank in, as a fluid; absorbed; received into the mind and retained.

IM-BIB'ER, *n.* He or that which imbibes.

IM-BIB'ING, *ppr* Drinking in; absorbing; receiving and retaining.

IM-BI-BI'TION, (-bish'un,) *n.* The act of imbibing. *Bacon.*

IM-BIT'TER, *v. t.* [*in* and *bitter.*] To make bitter.

2. To make unhappy or grievous; to render distressing. The sins of youth often *imbitter* old age. Grief *imbitters* our enjoyments.

3. To exasperate; to make more severe, poignant, or painful. The sorrows of true penitence are *imbittered* by a sense of our ingratitude to our Almighty Benefactor.

4. To exasperate; to render more violent or malignant: as, to *imbitter* enmity, anger, rage, passion, &c.

IM-BIT'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made unhappy or painful; exasperated.

IM-BIT'TER-ER, *n.* That which makes bitter. *Johnson.*

IM-BIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Rendering unhappy or distressing; exasperating.

IM-BOD'I-ED, *pp.* or *a.* [See EMBODY.] Formed into a body.

IM-BOD'Y. See EMBODY.

IM-BOIL', *v. i.* To effervesce; to rage. *Spenser.*

IM-BOLD'EN. See EMBOLDEN.

IM-BOR'DER, *v. t.* [*in* and *border.*] To furnish or inclose with a border; to adorn with a border.

2. To terminate; to bound. *Milton.*

IM-BOR'DER-ED, *pp.* Furnished, inclosed, or adorned with a border; bounded.

IM-BOR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing, inclosing, or adorning with a border; bounding.

IM-BOSK', *v. t.* [It. *imboscare.* See BUSH.]

To conceal, as in bushes; to hide. *Milton.*

IM-BOSK', *v. i.* To lie concealed. *Milton.*

IM-BO'SOM, *v. t.* [*in* and *bosom.*] To hold in the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment.

2. To hold in nearness or intimacy.

The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss *imbosomed* sat the Son. *Milton.*

3. To admit to the heart or affection; to caress.

But glad desire, his late *imbosomed* guest. *Sidney.*

4. To inclose in the midst; to surround.

Villages *imbosomed* soft in trees. *Thomson.*

5. To inclose in the midst; to cover; as, pearls *imbosomed* in the deep.

IM-BO'SOM-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Held in the bosom or to the breast; caressed; surrounded in the midst; inclosed; covered.

IM-BO'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Holding in the bosom; caressing; holding to the breast; inclosing or covering in the midst.

IM-BOUND', *v. t.* [*in* and *bound.*] To inclose in limits; to shut in. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

IM-BOW', *v. t.* [*in* and *bow.*] To arch; to vault; as, an *imbowed* roof. *Milton.*

2. To make of a circular form; as, *imbowed* windows. *Bacon.*

IM-BOW'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Arched; vaulted; made of a circular form.

IM-BOW'ER. See EMBOWER.

IM-BOW'ING, *ppr.* Arching; vaulting; making of a circular form.

IM-BOW'MENT, *n.* An arch; a vault *Bacon.*

IM-BOX', *v. t.* To inclose in a box.

IM-BOX'ED, (im-bokst',) *pp.* Inclosed in a box.

IM-BOX'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a box.

IM-BRAN'GLE, *v. t.* To entangle. *Hudibras.*

IM-BRED', *pp.* Generated within.

IM-BREED', *v. t.* To generate within; to inbreed.

IM-BREED'ING, *ppr.* Generating within.

IM'BRI-CATE, } *a.* [L. *imbricatus*, *imbrico*, from
IM'BRI-CA-TED, } *imbrex*, a tile.]

1. Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter tile.

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2. In *botany*, lying over each other in regular order, like tiles on a roof, as the scales on the cup of some acorns; overlapping each other parallelly at the margins, without any involution, as leaves in the bud. *Lindley.*

IM-BRI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A concave indenture, like that of tiles; tiling. *Derham.*

IM-BRŌGL'IO, (im-brōl'yo,) *n.* [It.] In *the drama*, an intricate, complicated plot.

IM-BROWN', *v. t.* [*in* and *brown.*] To make brown; to darken; to obscure.

2. To darken the color of; to make dirty.

The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrowned.* *Gay.*

3. To tan; to darken the complexion.

IM-BROWN'ED, *pp.* Made brown; darkened; tanned.

IM-BROWN'ING, *ppr.* Rendering brown; darkening; tanning.

IM-BRŪE', (im-brū',) *v. t.* [Gr. εμβρεχω, to moisten; εν and βρεχω. Hence it is allied to *embrocate*, and Sp. *embriagar*, to intoxicate. See Ebriety, Brook, and Rain.]

1. To wet or moisten; to soak; to drench in a fluid, chiefly in blood.

Whose arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue.* *Sandys.*
Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *imbrue* their hands in Cato's blood. *Addison.*

2. To pour out or distil. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IM-BRŪ'ED, *pp.* Wet; moistened; drenched.

IM-BRŪ'ING, *ppr.* Wetting; moistening; drenching.

IM-BRŪ'MENT, *n.* The act of imbruing.

IM-BRŪTE', *v. t.* [*in* and *brute.*] To degrade to the state of a brute; to reduce to brutality.

And mix with bestial slime
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute.* *Milton.*

IM-BRŪTE', *v. i.* To sink to the state of a brute.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and *imbrutes*, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton's Comus*, v. 466.

Thus, also, Satan speaks of the debasement and corruption of his original divine essence.

Mixed with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*,
That to the hight of deity aspired. *Parad. Lost*, 9, 165.

IM-BRŪT'ED, *pp.* Degraded to brutism.

IM-BRŪT'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to brutishness.

IM-BŪE', (im-bū',) *v. t.* [L. *imbuo*; *in* and the root of Eng. *buck*; to buck cloth, that is, to dip, drench, or steep, in water.]

1. To tinge deeply; to dye; as, to *imbue* cloth. *Boyle.*

2 To tincture deeply; to cause to imbibe; as, to *imbue* the minds of youth with good principles.

IM-BŪ'ED, (im-būde',) *pp.* Tinged; dyed; tincture.

IM-BŪ'ING, *ppr.* Tinging; dyeing; tincturing deeply.

IM-BŪ'MENT, *n.* A deep tincture.

IM-BURSE', (im-burs',) *v. t.* [See Burse.] To supply money, or to stock with money. [*Not used.*]

IM-BURSE'MENT, *n.* The act of supplying money.

2. Money laid up in stock.

IM-BŪ'TION, *n.* Act of imbuing. *Lee.*

IM-I-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See Imitable, Imitate.] The quality of being imitable. *Norris.*

IM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *imitabilis.* See Imitate.]

1. That may be imitated or copied. Let us follow our Savior in all his *imitable* conduct and traits of character. There are some works of the ancients that are hardly *imitable.* The dignified style of Johnson is scarcely *imitable.*

2. Worthy of imitation.

IM'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr., *imiter*; Sp. and Port. *imitar*; It. *imitare*; L. *imitor*; allied, perhaps, to Gr. *ομος*, similar, equal.]

1. To follow in manners; to copy in form, color, or quality. We *imitate* another in dress or manners; we *imitate a statue*, a painting, a sound, an action, when we make or do that which resembles it. We should seek the best models to *imitate*; and, in morals and piety, it is our duty to *imitate* the example of our Savior. But, as we can not always make an exact similitude of the original, hence,

2. To attempt or endeavor to copy or resemble; as, to *imitate* the colors of the rainbow, or any of the beauties of nature. Cicero appears to have *imitated* the Greek orators.

3. To counterfeit.

This hand appeared a shining sword to wield,
And that sustained an *imitated* shield. *Dryden.*

4. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use like images and examples. *Johnson. Gay.*

IM'I-TA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Followed; copied.

IM'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Following in manner; copying.

IM-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imitatio*; *imitor*, to imitate.]

1. The act of following in manner, or of copying in form; the act of making the similitude of any thing, or of attempting a resemblance. By the *imitation* of bad men or of evil examples, we are apt to contract vicious habits. In the *imitation* of natural forms and colors, we are often unsuccessful. *Imitation* in music, says Rousseau, is a reiteration of the same air, or of one which is similar, in several parts, where it is repeated by one after the other, either in unison or at the distance of a fourth, a fifth, a third, or any interval whatever. *Imitation* in *oratory*, is an endeavor to resemble a speaker or writer in the qualities which we propose to ourselves as patterns. *Encyc.*

2. That which is made or produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance. We say, a thing is a true *imitation* of nature.

3. A method of translating, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign, or in which the translator not only varies the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion. *Johnson. Dryden.*

IM'I-TĀ-TIVE, *a.* Inclined to follow in manner; as, man is an *imitative* being.

2. Aiming at resemblance; that is used in the business of forming resemblances. Painting is an *imitative* art.

3. Formed after a model, pattern, or original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

Imitative music, is that which is intended to resemble some natural operation, the passions and the like. *Busby.*

IM'I-TĀ-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an imitative manner.

IM'I-TĀ-TOR, *n.* One that follows in manners or deportment.

2. One that copies, or attempts to make the resemblance of any thing.

IM'I-TĀ-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or state of an imitator. *Marston.*

IM-MAC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *immaculatus*; *in* and *macula*, a spot.]

1. Spotless; pure; unstained; undefiled; without blemish; as, *immaculate* reputation; *immaculate* thoughts. Our Savior has set us an example of an *immaculate* life and conversation.

2. Pure; limpid; not tinged with impure matter; as, an *immaculate* fountain. *Shak*

Immaculate conception. The doctrine of the *immaculate conception*, as held in the Roman Catholic church, is the doctrine that the Virgin Mary was born without original sin. *Hook.*

IM-MAC'U-LATE-LY, *adv.* With spotless purity.

IM-MAC'U-LATE-NESS, *n.* Spotless purity.

IM-MAIL'ED, *a.* Wearing mail or armor. *Browne.*

IM-MAL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *malleable.*] Not malleable; that can not be extended by hammering. *Med. Repos.*

IM-MAN'A-CLE, *v. t.* [*in* and *manacle.*] To put manacles on; to fetter or confine; to restrain from free action. *Milton.*

IM-MAN'A-CLED, *pp.* Fettered; confined.

IM-MAN'A-CLING, *ppr.* Fettering; confining.

IM-MA-NĀ'TION, *n.* A flowing or entering in.

IM-MĀNE', *a.* [L. *immanis.*] [*Good.*

Vast; huge; very great. [*Little used.*]

IM-MĀNE'LY, *adv.* Monstrously; cruelly. *Milton.*

IM'MA-NEN-CY, *n.* Internal dwelling. *Pearson.*

IM'MA-NENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *manens*, *maneo*, to abide.]

Inherent; intrinsic; internal. *South.*

IM-MAN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *immanitas.*]

Barbarity; savageness. *Shak.*

IM-MAN'U-EL, *n.* [Heb.] God with us; a name given to the Savior. *Matt.* i. 23.

IM-MAR-CES'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *marcesco*, to fade.]

Unfading. *Dict.*

IM-MAR'TIAL, (im-mär'shal,) *a.* [*in* and *martial.*] Not martial; not warlike. *Chapman.*

IM-MASK', *v. t.* [*in* and *mask.*] To cover, as with a mask; to disguise. *Shak.*

IM-MASK'ED, (im-mäskt',) *pp.* Covered; masked.

IM-MASK'ING, *ppr.* Covering; disguising.

IM-MATCH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be matched; peerless.

IM-MA-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* [Fr. *immateriel*; *in* and *material.*]

1. Incorporeal; not material; not consisting of matter; as, *immaterial* spirits. The mind or soul is *immaterial.*

2. Unimportant; without weight; not material; of no essential consequence. *Melmoth. Aikin. Hayley. Ruffhead.*

IM-MA-TĒ'RI-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the existence or state of immaterial substances or spiritual beings.

IM-MA-TĒ'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who professes immaterinlity. *Swift.*

IM-MA-TE-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter; destitution of matter; as, the *immateriality* of the soul.

IM-MA-TĒ'RI-AL-IZ-ED, *a.* Rendered or made immaterial. *Glanville.*

IM-MA-TĒ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner not depending on matter.

2. In a manner unimportant.

IM-MA-TĒ'RI-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being immaterial; immateriality.

IM-MA-TĒ'RI-ATE, *a.* Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

IM-MA-TŪRE', } *a.* [L. *immaturus*; *in* and *ma-*
IM-MA-TŪR'ED, } *turus.*]

1 Not mature or ripe; unripe; that has not arrived to a perfect state; *applied to fruit.*

2. Not perfect; not brought to a complete state; as, *immature* plans or counsels

3. Hasty; too early; that comes before the natural time. *Taylor.*

[In this sense, Premature is generally used.]

IM-MA-TŪRE'LY, *adv.* Too soon; before ripeness or completion; before the natural time.

IM-MA-TŪRE'NESS, } *n.* Unripeness; incomplete-
IM-MA-TŪ'RI-TY, } ness; the state of a thing which has not arrived to perfection.

IM-ME-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *in* and *meo*, to pass.]

Want of power to pass. *Arbuthnot.*

The proper sense is, the quality of not being *permeable*, or not affording a passage through the pores. [*Little used.*]

IM-MEAS'UR-A-BLE, (im-mezh'ur-a-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *measure.*]

That can not be measured; immense; indefinitely extensive; as, an *immeasurable* distance or space; an *immeasurable* abyss. *Milton. Addison.*

IM-MEAS'UR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being incapable of measure or measurement.

IM-MEAS'UR-A-BLY, *adv.* To an extent not to be measured; immensely; beyond all measure. *Milton.*

IM-MEAS'UR-ED, *a.* Exceeding common measure.

IM-ME-CHAN'IC-AL, *a.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not consonant to the laws of mechanics. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne.*

IM-ME-CHAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Inconsistently with the laws of mechanics.

IM-MĒ'DI-A-CY, *n.* [from *immediate.*] Power of acting without dependence. *Shak.*

IM-MĒ'DI-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *immediat*; It. *immediato*; L. *in* and *medius*, middle.]

1. Proximate; acting without a medium, or without the intervention of another cause or means; producing its effect by its own direct agency. An *immediate* cause is that which is exerted directly in producing its effect, in opposition to a *mediate* cause, or one more remote.

2. Not acting by second causes; as, the *immediate* will of God. *Abbot.*

3. Instant; present; without the intervention of time. We must have an *immediate* supply of bread; *immediate* duty.

Immediate are my needs. *Shak.*
Death — inflicted — by an *immediate* stroke. *Milton.*

IM-MĒ'DI-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without the intervention of any other cause or event; opposed to Mediately.

The transfer, whether accepted *immediately* by himself, or *mediately* by his agent, vests in him the property. *Anon.*

2. Instantly; at the present time; without delay, or the intervention of time.

And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him, saying, I will; be thou clean. And *immediately* his leprosy was cleansed. — Matt. viii.

IM-MĒ'DI-ATE-NESS, *n.* Presence with regard to time.

2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IM-MED'I-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *immedicabilis*; *in* and *medicabilis*, from *medico*, to heal.]

Not to be healed; incurable. *Milton.*

IM-ME-LŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* Not melodious. *Drummond.*

IM-MEM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *immemorabilis*; *in* and *memorabilis.* See Memory.]

Not to be remembered; not worth remembering. *Johnson.*

IM-ME-MŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *in* and *memor*, *memoria.*]

Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or can not be traced and ascertained; as, when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time *immemorial*, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes *prescription*, or *prescriptive right.* So we speak of *immemorial* use, custom, or practice. In *England*, a thing is said to be *immemorial*, when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IM-ME-MŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* Beyond memory. *Bentley.*

IM-MENSE', *a.* [Fr., from L. *immensus*; *in* and *mensus*, *metior*, to measure.]

1. Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness *immense!* *Milton.*

2. Vast in extent; very great; as, an *immense* distance.

3. Huge in bulk; very large; as, the *immense* body of Jupiter.

IM-MENSE'LY, *adv.* Infinitely; without limits or

2. Vastly; very greatly. [measure.

IM-MENSE'NESS, *n.* Unbounded extent or greatness.

IM-MENS'I-TY, *n.* Unlimited extension; an extent not to be measured; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity.* *Locke.*

2. Vastness in extent or bulk; greatness.

IM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *immensurable.*]

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The quality of not being capable of measure; impossibility to be measured.

IM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *mensurabilis*, from *mensura*, measure; *mensus*, *metior*.] Not to be measured; immeasurable.

The law of nature — a term of *immensurable* extent. *Ward.*

IM-MEN'SU-RATE, *a.* Unmeasured. *W. Mountagu.*

IM-MERGE', (im-merj',) *v. t.* [L. *immergo*; *in* and *mergo*, to plunge.]

1. To plunge into or under a fluid. [See IMMERSE, which is generally used.]

2. *v. i.* To disappear by entering into any medium, as into the light of the sun, or the shadow of the earth.

IM-MERG'ED, (im-merjd',) *pp.* Plunged into.

IM-MERG'ING, *ppr.* Entering or plunging into.

IM-MER'IT, *n.* Want of worth. [*Not used.*]

IM-MER'IT-ED, *a.* Unmerited. [*Not used.*]

IM-MER'IT-OUS, *a.* Undeserving. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

IM-MERSE', (im-mers',) *v. t.* [L. *immersus*, from *immergo*; *in* and *mergo*, to plunge.]

1. To put under water or other fluid; to plunge; to dip.

2. To sink or cover deep; to cover wholly; as, to be *immersed* in a wood. *Dryden.*

3. To plunge; to overwhelm; to involve; to engage deeply; as, to *immerse* in business or cares.

It is impossible for a man to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immersed* in the enjoyment of this. *Atterbury.*

IM-MERSE', *a.* Buried; covered; sunk deep.

IM-MERS'ED, (im-merst',) *pp.* Put into a fluid; plunged; deeply engaged; concealed by entering into any medium, as into the light of the sun, or the shadow of the earth.

IM-MERS'ING, *ppr.* Plunging into a fluid; dipping; overwhelming; deeply engaging.

IM-MER'SION, *n.* The act of putting into a fluid below the surface; the act of plunging into a fluid till covered.

2. The state of sinking into a fluid.

3. The state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged; as, an *immersion* in the affairs of life. *Atterbury.*

4. In *astronomy*, the disappearance of a celestial body by entering into any medium, as into the light of the sun, or the shadow of the earth, opposed to EMERSION. *Olmsted.*

IM-MESH', *v. t.* [*in* and *mesh*.] To entangle in the meshes of a net, or in a web. Observe whether the fly is completely *immeshed*. The spider used his efforts to *immesh* the scorpion. *Goldsmith.*

IM-MESH'ED, (im-mesht',) *pp.* Entangled in meshes or webs.

IM-MESH'ING, *ppr.* Entangling in meshes or webs.

IM-ME-THOD'IC-AL, *a.* [*in* and *methodical*. See METHOD.] Having no method; without systematic arrangement; without order or regularity; confused. *Addison.*

IM-ME-THOD'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without order or regularity; irregularly.

IM-ME-THOD'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Want of method; confusion.

IM'MI-GRANT, *n.* A person that removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

IM'MI-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *immigro*; *in* and *migro*, to migrate.] To remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence. [See EMIGRATE.] *Belknap.*

IM-MI-GRA'TION, *n.* The passing or removing into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

IM'MI-NENCE, *n.* [L. *imminentia*, *immineo*, to hang over.] *Properly*, a hanging over, but used by Shakspeare for impending evil or danger. [*Little used.*]

IM'MI-NENT, *a.* [L. *imminens*, from *immineo*, to hang over; *in* and *minor*, to threaten. See MENACE.] *Literally*, shooting over; hence, hanging over; impending; threatening; near; appearing as if about to fall on; *used of evils*; as, *imminent* danger; *imminent* judgments, evils, or death. *Hooker. Milton.*

IM'MI-NENT-LY, *adv.* Impendingly; threateningly.

IM-MIN''GLE, *v. t.* [*in* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix; to unite with numbers. *Thomson.*

IM-MIN''GLED, *pp.* Mixed; mingled.

IM-MIN''GLING, *ppr.* Mixing; mingling.

IM-MI-NŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *imminutio*, *imminuo*; *in* and *minuo*, to lessen.] A lessening; diminution; decrease. *Ray.*

IM-MIS-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *immisceo*; *in* and *misceo*, to mix.] Incapacity of being mixed.

IM-MIS'CI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *miscible*.] Not capable of being mixed. *Med. Repos.*

IM-MIS'SION, (im-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *immissio*, *immitto*; *in* and *mitto*, to send.] The act of sending or thrusting in; injection; contrary to EMISSION.

IM-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *immitto*; *in* and *mitto*, to send.] To send in; to inject. *Greenhill.*

IM-MIT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *mitigate*.] That can not be mitigated or appeased. *Harris.*

IM-MIT'I-GA-BLY, *adv.* In an immitigable manner.

IM-MIT'TED, *pp.* Sent in; injected.

IM-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Sending in; injecting.

IM-MIX', *v. t.* [*in* and *mix*.] To mix; to mingle.

IM-MIX'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being mixed. *Wilkins.*

IM-MIX'ED, IM-MIXT', *a.* Unmixed. *Herbert.*

IM-MIX'ING, *ppr.* Mingling.

IM-MO-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *immobilité*; L. *immobilitas*, from *immobilis*; *in* and *mobilis*, from *moveo*, to move.] Unmovableness; fixedness in place or state; resistance to motion. *Arbuthnot.*

IM-MOD'ER-A-CY, *n.* Excess. *Brown.*

IM-MOD'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *immoderatus*; *in* and *moderatus*. See MODERATE.] Exceeding just or usual bounds; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable; as, *immoderate* demands; immoderate passions, cares, or grief.

IM-MOD'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Excessively; to an undue degree; unreasonably; as, to weep *immoderately*.

IM-MOD'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance. *Shelford.*

IM-MOD-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Excess; want of moderation. *Hammond.*

IM-MOD'EST, *a.* [Fr. *immodeste*; L. *immodestus*; *in* and *modestus*, modest. See the latter.]

1. *Literally*, not limited to due bounds. Hence, in *a general sense*, immoderate; exorbitant; unreasonable; arrogant.

2. *Appropriately*, wanting in the reserve or restraint which decency requires; wanting in decency and delicacy. It is *immodest* to treat superiors with the familiarity that is customary among equals.

3. Wanting in chastity; unchaste; lewd; as, an *immodest* female.

4. Impure; indelicate; as, an *immodest* thought.

5. Obscene; as, an *immodest* word. [*Dryden.*

IM-MOD'EST-LY, *adv.* Without due reserve; indecently; unchastely; obscenely.

IM-MOD'ES-TY, *n.* [L. *immodestia*.]

1. Want of modesty; indecency; unchastity.

2. Want of delicacy or decent reserve.

IM'MO-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *immoler*; L. *immolo*, to sacrifice; *in* and *mola*, meal sprinkled with salt, which was thrown on the head of the victim.]

1. To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice. *Boyle.*

2. To offer in sacrifice.

Now *immolate* the tongues and mix the wine. *Pope.*

IM'MO-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Sacrificed; offered in sacrifice.

From the same altar on which the small states shall be *immolated*, will rise the smoke of sacrificed liberty, and despotism must be the dreadful successor. *U. Tracy.*

IM'MO-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Sacrificing; offering, as a victim.

IM-MO-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of sacrificing. *Brown.*

2. A sacrifice offered.

IM'MO-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who offers in sacrifice.

IM-MŌLD', *v. t.* To mold into shape; to form. *Fletcher.*

IM-MŌLD'ED, *pp.* Molded into shape.

IM-MŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Molding into shape.

IM-MŌ'MENT, *a.* Trifling. [*Not English.*] *Shak.*

IM-MO-MENT'OUS, *a.* Unimportant. *Seward.*

IM-MOR'AL, *a.* [*in* and *moral*.] Inconsistent with moral rectitude; contrary to the moral or divine law; wicked; unjust; dishonest; vicious. Every action is *immoral* which contravenes any divine precept, or which is contrary to the duties which men owe to each other.

2. Wicked or unjust in practice; vicious; dishonest; as, an *immoral* man. Every man who violates a divine law or a social duty is *immoral*: but we particularly apply the term to a person who habitually violates the laws.

IM-MO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* Any act or practice which contravenes the divine commands or the social duties. Injustice, dishonesty, fraud, slander, profaneness, gaming, intemperance, lewdness, are *immoralities*. All crimes are immoralities; but *crime* expresses more than *immorality*.

IM-MOR'AL-LY, *adv.* Wickedly; viciously; in violation of law or duty.

IM-MO-RIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [Low L. *immoriger*.] Rude; uncivil. *Stackhouse.*

IM-MO-RIG'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Rudeness; disobedience. *Bp. Taylor.*

IM-MOR'TAL, *a.* [L. *immortalis*. See MORTAL.]

1. Having no principle of alteration or corruption; exempt from death; having life or being that shall never end; as, an *immortal* soul.

Unto the King eternal, *immortal*, invisible, the only wise God, be honor and glory forever. — 1 Tim. i.

2. Connected with, or terminating in immortality; never to cease; as, *immortal* hopes, desires, &c.

I have
Immortal longings in me. *Shak.*

3. Perpetual; having unlimited existence. A corporation is called an *immortal* being.

4. Destined to live in all ages of this world; imperishable; as, *immortal* fame. So Homer is called the *immortal* bard.

IM-MOR'TAL, *n.* One who is exempt from death.

IM-MOR-TAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of never ceasing to live or exist; exemption from death and annihilation; life destined to endure without end; as, the *immortality* of the human soul.

Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and *immortality* to light through the gospel. — 2 Tim. i.

2. Exemption from oblivion.

3. Perpetuity; existence not limited; as, the *immortality* of a corporation. *J. Marshall.*

IM-MOR-TAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of immortalizing.

IM-MOR'TAL-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *immortaliser*; Sp. *immortalizar*.]

1. To render immortal; to make perpetual; to cause to live or exist while the world shall endure. The Iliad has *immortalized* the name of Homer.

Alexander had no Homer to *immortalize* his guilty name. *T. Dawes.*

2. To exempt from oblivion; to make perpetual.

IM-MOR'TAL-IZE, *v. i.* To become immortal. [*Not in use.*] *Pope.*

IM-MOR'TAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered immortal or perpetual.

IM-MOR'TAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making immortal or perpetual.

IM-MOR'TAL-LY, *adv.* With endless existence; with exemption from death.

IM-MOR-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [*in* and *mortification*.] Want of subjection of the passions. *Bp. Taylor.*

IM-MŌV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Steadfastness that can not be moved or shaken.

IM-MŌV'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *movable*.] That can not be moved from its place; as, an *immovable* foundation.

2. Not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; fixed; that can not be induced to change or alter; as, a man who remains *immovable*.

3. That can not be altered or shaken; unalterable; unchangeable; as, an *immovable* purpose or resolution.

4. That can not be affected or moved; not impressible; not susceptible of compassion or tender feelings; unfeeling. *Dryden.*

5. Fixed; not liable to be removed; permanent in place; as, *immovable* estate. *Blackstone. Ayliffe.*

6. Not to be shaken or agitated.

IM-MŌV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being immovable.

IM-MŌV'A-BLES, (-blz,) *n. pl.* In *law*, the opposite of MOVABLES; things which can not be legally taken away, in leaving a house, farm, &c. *Bouvier.*

IM-MŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be moved from its place or purpose; or in a manner not to be shaken; unalterably; unchangeably. *Immovably* firm to their duty; *immovably* fixed or established.

IM-MUND', *a.* [L. *immundus*.] Unclean. *Burton.*

IM-MUN-DIC'I-TY, *n.* Uncleanness. *Mountagu.*

IM-MŪ'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *immunité*; L. *immunitas*, from *immunis*, free, exempt; *in* and *munus*, charge, office, duty.]

1. Freedom or exemption from obligation. To be exempted from observing the rites or duties of the church, is an *immunity*.

2. Exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition; a particular privilege; as, the *immunities* of the free cities of Germany; the *immunities* of the clergy.

3. Freedom; as, an *immunity* from error. *Dryden.*

IM-MŪRE', *v. t.* [Norm. *emmurrer*, to wall in; Sw. *inmura*, L. *in* and *murus*, a wall.]

1. To inclose within walls; to shut up; to confine; as, to *immure* nuns in cloisters. The student *immures* himself voluntarily.

2. To wall; to surround with walls.

Lysimachus *immured* it with a wall. [*Not usual.*] *Sandys.*

3. To imprison. *Denham.*

IM-MŪRE', *n.* A wall; an inclosure. [*Not used.*]

IM-MŪR'ED, *pp.* Confined within walls. [*Shak.*

IM-MŪR'ING, *ppr.* Confining within walls.

IM-MŪ'SIC-AL, *a.* [*in* and *musical*.] Not musical; inharmonious; not accordant; harsh. *Bacon. Brown.*

IM-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *immutabilité*; L. *immutabilitas*; *in* and *mutabilis*, mutable, from *muto*, to change.] Unchangeableness; the quality that renders change or alteration impossible; invariableness. *Immutability* is an attribute of God.

IM-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *immutabilis*; *in* and *mutabilis*.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; not capable or susceptible of change.

That by two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have strong consolation. — Heb. vi.

IM-MŪ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.

IM-MŪ'TA-BLY, *adv.* Unchangeably; unalterably; invariably; in a manner that admits of no change. *Boyle.*

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IM-MŪ'TATE, *a.* [L. *immutatus.*] Unchanged. *Lee,*

IM-MU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *immutatio.*] Change; alteration. *More.*

IM-MŪTE', *v. t.* To change or alter. *Salkeld.*

IMP, *n.* [W. *imp*, a shoot or cion; Sw. *ymp*, Dan. *ympe*, id.]

1. A son; offspring; progeny. [*Obs.*]

The tender *imp* was weaned. *Fairfax.*
A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shak.*

2. A subaltern or puny devil. *Hooker. Milton.*

["IMP, an addition to a bee-hive; also, one length of hair twisted, as forming part of a fishing-line." *J. T. Brockett, Glossary of North Country Words*, 2d edit. p. 164. — E. H. B.]

IMP, *v. t.* [W. *impiaw*, G. *impfen*, Sw. *ympa*, Sax. *impan*, Dan. *ymper*, to ingraft; D. *ent*, a graft; *enten*, to ingraft.]

1. To graft. *Chaucer.*

2. To lengthen; to extend or enlarge by something inserted or added; a term originally used by falconers, who repair a hawk's wing by adding feathers.

Imp out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shak.*
The false north displays
Her broken league to *imp* her serpent wings. *Milton.*

[*This verb is, I believe, used only in poetry.*]

[In *falconry*, to *imp* a feather in a hawk's wing, is to add a new piece to a mutilated stump, from the Sax. *impan*, to ingraft. *Spenser.*]

IM-PA'CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *paco*, to appease.] Not to be appeased or quieted. *Spenser.*

IM-PA'CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of being appeased.

IM-PACT', *v. t.* [L. *impactus*, from *impingo*; *in* and *pango*, to drive.] To drive close; to press or drive firmly together. *Woodward.*

IM'PACT, *n.* Touch; impression. *Darwin.*

2. In *mechanics*, the single instantaneous blow or stroke communicated from one body in motion to another either in motion or at rest. *Barlow.*

IM-PACT'ED, *pp.* Driven hard; made close by driving. *Woodward.*

IM-PACT'ING, *ppr.* Driving or pressing close.

IM-PAINT', *v. t.* To paint; to adorn with colors. *Shak.*

IM-PAINT'ED, *pp.* Ornamented with colors.

IM-PAINT'ING, *ppr.* Adorning with colors.

IM-PAIR', *v. t.* [Fr. *empirer*; Sp. *empeorar*; Port. *empeiorar*, from *peior*, worse, Sp. *peor*, Fr. *pire*, from L. *pejor.*]

1. To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, or excellence. An estate is *impaired* by extravagance or neglect. The profligate *impairs* his estate and his reputation. Imprudence *impairs* a man's usefulness.

2. To lessen in power; to weaken; to enfeeble. The constitution is *impaired* by intemperance, by infirmity, and by age. The force of evidence may be *impaired* by the suspicion of interest in the witness.

IM-PAIR', *v. i.* To be lessened or worn out. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

IM'PAIR, *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal.]

1. Unsuitable. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. In *crystallography*, a term applied, by Haüy, to crystals whose sides and summits have not the same number of faces. [*Disused.*]

IM-PAIR', } *n.* Diminution; decrease; injury.
IM-PAIR'MENT, } [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

IM-PAIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Diminished; injured; weakened.

IM-PAIR'ER, *n.* He or that which impairs. *Warburton.*

IM-PAIR'ING, *ppr.* Making worse; lessening; injuring; enfeebling.

IM-PAL'A-TA-BLE, *a.* Unpalatable. [*Little used.*]

IM-PALE', *v. t.* [L. *in* and *palus*, a pole, a stake.]

1. To fix on a stake; to put to death by fixing on an upright, sharp stake. [See EMPALE.]

2. To inclose with stakes, posts, or palisades.

3. In *heraldry*, to join two coats of arms pale-wise. *Encyc.*

IM-PALE'MENT, *n.* The act of inclosing or surrounding with stakes. [*Rare.*] *Milton.*

2. A punishment formerly used by the Turks and other nations, which consisted in thrusting a stake through the fundament into the body, and thus leaving the victim to a lingering death. *Brande.*

3. In *heraldry*, the division of a shield pale-wise.

IM-PAL'LID, *v. t.* To make pallid or pale. [*Not in use.*] *Feltham.*

IM-PALM', (im-pām',) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *palma*, the hand.] To grasp; to take in the hand. *J. Barlow.*

IM-PAL-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being palpable or perceptible by the touch. *Jortin.*

IM-PAL'PA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *in* and *palpo*, to feel. See PALPABLE.]

1. Not to be felt; that can not be perceived by the touch; as, an *impalpable* powder, whose parts are so minute that they can not be distinguished by the senses, particularly by feeling. *Encyc.*

2. Not coarse or gross. *Warton.*

IM-PAL'PA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be felt.

IM-PAL'SIED, (-pol'zid,) *pp.* Struck with palsy.

IM-PAL'SY, (-pol'ze,) *v. t.* [*in* and *palsy.*] To strike with palsy; to paralyze; to deaden.

IM-PAL'SY-ING, *ppr.* Affecting with palsy.

IM'PA-NATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *panis*, bread.] Embodied in bread. *Cranmer.*

IM'PA-NATE, *v. t.* To embody with bread. *Waterland.*

IM'PA-NA-TED, *pp.* Embodied in bread.

IM'PA-NA-TING, *ppr.* Embodying in bread.

IM-PA-NA'TION, *n.* The supposed real presence and union of Christ's material body and blood with the substance of bread, in the eucharist. Rupert of Duytz, in the twelfth century, proposed this modification of the doctrine of transubstantiation. He supposed the Messiah assumes the bread in the eucharist, just as he assumed human nature at his incarnation, i. e., by a union of the two natures, without any change of either. Luther's doctrine of *consubstantiation* was understood, by both Papists and the Reformed, to be the same with *impanation.* *Murdock.*

IM-PAN'NEL, *v. t.* [*in* and *panel.*] To write or enter the names of a jury in a list, or on a piece of parchment, called a *panel*; to form, complete, or enroll a list of jurors in a court of justice.

IM-PAN'NEL-ED, *pp.* Having the names entered in a panel; formed, as a jury.

IM-PAN'NEL-ING, *ppr.* Writing the names on a panel; forming, as a jury.

IM-PAR'A-DISE, *v. t.* [It. *imparadisare*; *in* and *paradise.*] To put in a place of supreme felicity; to make perfectly happy.

IM-PAR'A-DIS-ED, *pp.* Placed in a condition resembling that of paradise; made perfectly happy.

IM-PAR'A-DIS-ING, *ppr.* Making perfectly happy.

IM-PAR'AL-LEL-ED, *a.* Unparalleled. [*Not used.*] *Burnet.*

IM-PAR-A-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* [L. *in*, *par*, and *syllaba.*] Not consisting of an equal number of syllables. An *imparasyllabic* noun is one which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases; as, *lapis, lapidis*; *mens, mentis.* *Bryant.*

IM-PAR'DON-A-BLE, *a.* Unpardonable. *South.*

IM-PAR'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *parity*; L. *par*, equal.]

1. Inequality; disproportion. *Bacon.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts. *Brown.*

3. Difference of degree, rank, or excellence. *Sancroft.*

IM-PARK', *v. t.* [*in* and *park.*] To inclose for a park; to make a park by inclosure; to sever from a common. *Johnson.*

IM-PARK'ED, (im-pärkt',) *pp.* Confined in a park.

IM-PARK'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a park.

IM-PARL', *v. i.* [Norm. *emperler*; *in* and Fr. *parler*, to speak.] To hold mutual discourse; *appropriately*, in *law*, to have license to settle a lawsuit amicably; to have delay for mutual adjustment. *Blackstone.*

IM-PARL'ANCE, *n.* *Properly*, leave for mutual discourse; *appropriately*, in *law*, the license or privilege of a defendant, granted on motion, to have delay of trial, to see if he can settle the matter amicably by talking with the plaintiff, and thus to determine what answer he shall make to the plaintiff's action. Hence,

2. The continuance of a cause till another day, or from day to day. *Blackstone.*

IM-PAR-SON-EE', *a.* A *parson impersonee*, is a parson presented, instituted, and inducted into a rectory, and in full possession. *Blackstone.*

IM-PART', *v. t.* [L. *impertior*; *in* and *partio*, to divide; from *pars*, a part.]

1. To give, grant, or communicate; to bestow on another a share or portion of something; as, to *impart* a portion of provisions to the poor.

2. In *a wider sense*, simply to bestow on another; to grant; to give; to confer; as, to *impart* honor or favor.

3. To communicate the knowledge of something; to make known; to show by words or tokens.

Gentle lady,
When first I did *impart* my love to you. *Shak.*

IM-PART'ANCE, *n.* Communication of a share; grant.

IM-PART-A'TION, *n.* The act of imparting or conferring. [*Not much used.*] *Chauncey.*

IM-PART'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Communicated; granted; conferred.

IM-PART'ER, *n.* One that imparts.

IM-PAR'TIAL, (im-pär'shal,) *a.* [*in* and *partial*, from *part*, L. *pars.*]

1. Not partial; not biased in favor of one party more than another; indifferent; unprejudiced; disinterested; as, an *impartial* judge or arbitrator.

2. Not favoring one party more than another; equitable; just; as, an *impartial* judgment or decision; an *impartial* opinion.

IM-PAR'TIAL-IST, *n.* One who is impartial. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

IM-PAR-TIAL'I-TY, (im-pär-shal'e-ty,) *n.* Indifference of opinion or judgment; freedom from bias in favor of one side or party more than another; disinterestedness. *Impartiality* is indispensable to an upright judge.

2. Equitableness; justice; as, the *impartiality* of a decision.

IM-PAR'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Without bias of judgment; without prejudice; without inclination to favor one party or side more than another; equitably; justly.

IM-PART-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being subject to partition.

2. The quality of being capable of being communicated.

IM-PART'I-BLE, *a.* [Sp. *impartible*; *in* and *partible.*]

1. Not partible or subject to partition; as, an *impartible* estate. *Blackstone.*

2. [from *impart.*] That may be imparted, conferred, bestowed, or communicated. *Digby.*

IM-PART'ING, *ppr.* Communicating; granting; bestowing.

IM-PART'MENT, *n.* The act of imparting; the communication of knowledge; disclosure. *Shak.*

IM-PASS A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *passable*, See PASS.] That can not be passed; not admitting a passage; as, an *impassable* road, mountain, or gulf. *Milton. Temple.*

IM-PASS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being impassable.

IM-PASS'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that prevents passing, or the power of passing.

IM-PAS-SI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *impassible.*] Ex-
IM-PAS'SI-BLE-NESS, } emption from pain or suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things. *Dryden.*

IM-PAS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *impassible*; Sp. *impasible*; L. *impassibilis*, from *passus*, *patior*, to suffer.] Incapable of pain, passion, or suffering; that can not be affected with pain or uneasiness. Whatever is destitute of sensation is *impassible.*

Though naked and *impassible*, depart. *Dryden.*

IM-PAS'SION, (im-pash'un,) *v. t.* [*in* and *passion.*] To move or affect strongly with passion.

IM-PAS'SION-A-BLE, *a.* Easily excited to anger; susceptible of strong emotion.

IM-PAS'SION-ATE, *v. t.* To affect powerfully. *More.*

IM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Strongly affected.

2. Without passion or feeling. *Burton.*

IM-PAS'SION-ED, (-pash'und,) *a.* Actuated or agitated by passion.

The tempter, all *impassioned*, thus began. *Milton.*

2. Animated; excited; having the feelings warmed; as, an *impassioned* orator.

3. Animated; expressive of passion or ardor; as, an *impassioned* discourse.

IM-PAS'SIVE, *a.* [L. *in* and *passus*, *patior*, to suffer.] Not susceptible of pain or suffering; as, the *impassive* air; *impassive* ice. *Dryden. Pope.*

IM-PAS'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without sensibility to pain or suffering.

IM-PAS'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being insusceptible of pain. *Mountagu.*

IM-PAS-SIV'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being insusceptible of feeling, pain, or suffering. *Pausanias. Trans.*

IM-PAS-TA'TION, *n.* [*in* and *paste.*] A union or mixture of different substances by means of cements which are capable of resisting the action of fire or air. *Brande.*

IM-PASTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *empâter*; *in* and *pâte*, paste.]

1. To knead; to make into paste.

2. In *painting*, to lay on colors thick and bold.

IM-PAST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Concreted, as into paste. *Shak.*

2. Pasted over; covered with paste, or with thick paint.

IM-PAST'ING, *ppr.* Making into paste.

IM-PAT'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *impatibilis.*] Intolerable; that can not be borne.

IM-PA'TIENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *impatientia*, from *impatiens*; *in* and *patior*, to suffer.] Uneasiness under pain or suffering; the not enduring pain with composure; restlessness occasioned by suffering positive evil, or the absence of expected good. *Impatience* is not *rage*, nor absolute *inability* to bear pain; but it implies want of fortitude, or of its exercise. It usually springs from irritability of tem-

IM-PA'TIENT, *a* [L. *impatiens.*] [per.

1. Uneasy or fretful under suffering; not bearing pain with composure; not enduring evil without fretfulness, uneasiness, and a desire or effort to get rid of the evil. Young men are *impatient* of restraint. We are all apt to be *impatient* under wrongs; but it is a Christian duty not to be *impatient* in sickness, or under any afflictive dispensation of Providence.

2. Not suffering quietly; not enduring.

Fame, *impatient* of extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise. *Pope.*

3. Hasty; eager; not enduring delay. The *impatient* man will not wait for information; he often acts with precipitance. Be not *impatient* for the return of spring.

4. Not to be borne; as, *impatient* smart. *Spenser.*

This word is followed by *of*, *at*, *for*, or *under*. We are *impatient of* restraint, or *of* wrongs; *impatient at* the delay of expected good; *impatient for* the return of a friend, or *for* the arrival of the mail; *impatient*

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under evils of any kind. The proper use of these particles can be learnt only by practice or observation.

IM-PA'TIENT, *n.* One who is restless under suffering. [*Unusual.*]

IM-PA'TIENT-LY, *adv.* With uneasiness or restlessness; as, to bear disappointment *impatiently.*

2. With eager desire causing uneasiness; as, to wait *impatiently* for the arrival of one's friend.

3. Passionately; ardently. *Clarendon.*

IM-PAT-RON-I-ZA'TION, *n.* Absolute seignory or possession. *Cotgrave.*

IM-PAT'RON-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *impatroniser.*]

To gain to one's self the power of any seignory. *Bacon.*

IM-PAWN', *v. t.* [*in* and *pawn.*] To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as security. *Shak.*

IM-PAWN'ED, *pp.* Pledged.

IM-PAWN'ING, *ppr.* Pledging.

IM-PEACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *empêcher*; Arm. *ampeich, ampechein*: Port. and Sp. *empachar*; It. *impacciare*; to hinder, to stop. It signifies also, in Portuguese, to surfeit, to overload, to glut. It belongs to the family



of *pack*; L. *pango, pactus*; Ar. بكّ *bakka*, to press or compress. Class Bg, No. 18, 20, 61. The literal sense of *impeach* is, to thrust, or send against; hence, to hinder, to stop.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is found in our early writers.

These ungracious practices of his sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land. *Davies.*

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howell.*

[*This application of the word is obsolete.*]

2. To accuse; to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; but *appropriately*, to exhibit charges of maladministration against a public officer before a competent tribunal, that is, to send or put on, to load. The word is now restricted to accusations made by authority; as, to *impeach* a judge. [See IMPEACHMENT.]

3. To charge with impropriety; to call in question; as, to *impeach* one's motives or conduct.

4. To call to account; to charge as answerable.

IM-PEACH', *n.* Hinderance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

IM-PEACH'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to accusation; chargeable with a crime; accusable; censurable.

2. Liable to be called in question; accountable.

Owners of lands in fee-simple are not *impeachable* for waste. *Z. Swift.*

IM-PEACH'ED, (im-peecht',) *pp.* Hindered. [*Obs.*]

2. Accused; charged with a crime, misdemeanor, or wrong; censured.

The first donee in tail may commit waste without being *impeached.* *Z. Swift.*

IM-PEACH'ER, *n.* An accuser by authority; one who calls in question.

IM-PEACH'ING, *ppr.* Hindering. [*Obs.*]

2. Accusing by authority; calling in question the purity or rectitude of conduct or motives.

IM-PEACH'MENT, *n.* Hinderance; impediment; stop; obstruction. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

2. An accusation or charge brought against a public officer for maladministration in his office. In *Great Britain*, it is the privilege or right of the house of commons to impeach, and the right of the house of lords to try and determine impeachments. In *the United States*, it is the right of the house of representatives to impeach, and of the senate to try and determine impeachments. In Great Britain, the house of peers, and in the United States, the senate of the United States, and the senates in the several states, are the high courts of impeachment.

3. The act of impeaching.

4. Censure; accusation; a calling in question the purity of motives or the rectitude of conduct, &c. This declaration is no *impeachment* of his motives or of his judgment.

5. The act of calling to account, as for waste.

6. The state of being liable to account, as for waste.

IM-PEARL', (im-perl',) *v. t.* [*in* and *pearl.*] To form in the resemblance of pearls.

Dew-drops which the sun
Impearls on every leaf, and every flower. *Milton.*

2. To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls.

The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn. *Digby.*

IM-PEARL'ED, *pp.* Formed in the resemblance of pearls.

IM-PEARL'ING, *pp.* Forming in the resemblance of pearls; decorating with pearls.

IM-PEC-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [See IMPECCABLE.] The
IM-PEC'CAN-CY, } quality of not being liable to sin; exemption from sin, error, or offense. *Pope.*

IM-PEC'CA-BLE, *a.* [Sp. *impecable*; Fr. *impeccable*; *in* and Sp. *pecable*, Fr. *peccable*, from L. *pecco*, to err, to sin.]

Not liable to sin; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning. No mere man is *impeccable.*

IM-PĒDE', *v. t.* [Sp. *impedir*; It. *impedire*; L. *impedio*; supposed to be compounded of *in* and *pedes*, feet, to catch or entangle the feet.]

To hinder; to stop in progress; to obstruct; as, to *impede* the progress of troops.

IM-PĒD'ED, *pp.* Hindered; stopped; obstructed.

IM-PĒ'DI-BLE, *a.* That may be impeded.

IM-PED'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *impedimentum.*]

1. That which hinders progress or motion; hinderance; obstruction; obstacle; *applicable to every subject, physical or moral.* Bad roads are *impediments* in marching and traveling. Idleness and dissipation are *impediments* to improvement. The cares of life are *impediments* to the progress of vital religion.

2. That which prevents distinct articulation; as, an *impediment* in speech.

IM-PED'I-MENT, *v. t.* To impede. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Reynolds.*

IM-PED-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Hindering; obstructing. *Mountagu.*

IM-PĒD'ING, *ppr.* Hindering; stopping; obstructing.

IM'PE-DITE, *a.* Hindered. *Taylor.*

IM'PE-DITE, *v. t.* To impede. [*Not in use.*]

IM-PE-DI''TION, (-pe-dish'un,) *n.* A hindering. *Baxter.*

IM-PED'I-TIVE, *a.* Causing hinderance. *Sanderson.*

IM-PEL', *v. t.* [Sp. *impeler*; It. *impellere*; L. *impello*; *in* and *pello*, to drive.]

To drive or urge forward; to press on; to excite to action, or to move forward, by the application of physical force, or moral suasion, or necessity. A ball is *impelled* by the force of powder; a ship is *impelled* by wind; a man may be *impelled* by hunger or a regard to his safety; motives of policy or of safety *impel* nations to confederate.

The surge *impelled* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*
And several men *impel* to several ends. *Pope.*

IM-PEL'LED, (im-peld',) *pp.* Driven forward; urged on; moved by any force or power, physical or moral.

IM-PEL'LENT, *a.* Having the quality of impelling.

IM-PEL'LENT, *n.* A power or force that drives forward; motive or impulsive power. *Glanville.*

IM-PEL'LER, *n.* He or that which impels.

IM-PEL'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Driving forward; urging; pressing.

IM-PEN', *v. t.* [*in* and *pen.*] To pen; to shut or inclose in a narrow place. *Feltham.*

IM-PEND', *v. i.* [L. *impendeo*; *in* and *pendeo*, to hang.]

1. To hang over; to be suspended above; to threaten. A dark cloud *impends* over the land.

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends.* *Pope.*

2. To be near; to be approaching and ready to fall on.

It expresses our deep sense of God's *impending* wrath. *Smalridge.*
Nor bear advices of *impending* foes. *Pope.*

IM-PEND'ENCE, } *n.* The state of hanging over;
IM-PEND'EN-CY, } near approach; a menacing attitude. *Hammond.*

IM-PEND'ENT, *a.* Hanging over; imminent; threatening; pressing closely; as, an *impendent* evil. *Hale.*

IM-PEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hanging over; approaching near; threatening.

IM-PEN-E-TRA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *impenetrable.*] The quality of being impenetrable.

2. In *natural philosophy*, that quality of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies. *Olmsted.*

3. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression. *Johnson.*

IM-PEN'E-TRA-BLE, *a.* [L. *impenetrabilis*; *in* and *penetrabilis*, from *penetro*, to penetrate.]

1. That can not be penetrated or pierced; not admitting the passage of other bodies; as, an *impenetrable* shield.

2. Not to be affected or moved; not admitting impressions on the mind. The hardened sinner remains *impenetrable* to the admonitions of the gospel.

3. Not to be entered by the sight; as *impenetrable* darkness. Hence,

4. Not to be entered and viewed by the eye of the intellect; as, *impenetrable* obscurity or abstruseness.

IM-PEN'E-TRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Impenetrability, which see.

IM-PEN'E-TRA-BLY, *adv.* With solidity that admits not of being penetrated.

2. With hardness that admits not of impression; as, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope.*

IM-PEN'I-TENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *impenitence*; Sp. *impen-*
IM-PEN'I-TEN-CY, } *itencia*; It. *impenitenza*; L. *in* and *pœnitens*, from *pœniteo*, to repent, *pœna*, pain.]

Want of penitence or repentance; absence of contrition or sorrow for sin; obduracy; hardness of heart. Final *impenitence* dooms the sinner to inevitable punishment.

He will advance from one degree of *impenitence* to another. *Rogers.*

IM-PEN'I-TENT, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *penitent*, supra.]

Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate; of a hard heart.

They died
Impenitent. *Milton.*

IM-PEN'I-TENT, *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.

IM-PEN'I-TENT-LY, *adv.* Without repentance or contrition for sin; obdurately.

IM-PEN'NATE, *a.* or *n.* [L. *in* and *penna.*] A term applied to swimming birds, as penguins, characterized by short wings covered with feathers resembling scales. *Brande.*

IM-PEN'NED, *pp.* Inclosed in a narrow place.

IM-PEN'NING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a narrow place.

IM-PEN'NOUS, *a.* [*in* and *pennous.*] Having no wings.

IM-PĒO'PLE, (im-pee'pl,) *v. t.* To form into a community. [See PEOPLE.] *Beaum. & Fl.*

IM-PĒO'PLED, *pp.* Formed into a community.

IM-PĒO'PLING, *ppr.* Forming into a community.

IM'PE-RANT, *a.* [L. *impero.*]

Commanding. *Baxter.*

IM'PE-RATE, *a.* [L. *imperatus*, *impero*, to command.]

Done by impulse or direction of the mind. [*Not used.*] *South. Hale.*

IM-PER'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *imperatif*; L. *imperativus*, from *impero*, to command. See EMPIRE.]

1. Commanding; authoritative; expressive of command; containing positive command, as distinguished from ADVISORY, or DISCRETIONARY. The orders are *imperative.*

2. In *grammar*, the *imperative* mode of a verb is that which expresses command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation; as, *go, write, attend.*

IM-PER'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With command; authoritatively.

IM-PER-A-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Commanding. [*Not in use.*]

IM-PER-CĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* Imperceptible. [*Norris.*]

IM-PER-CĒIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Imperceptibleness.

IM-PER-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *perceptible.*]

1. Not to be perceived; not to be known or discovered by the senses. We say a thing is *imperceptible* to the touch, to the eye or sight, to the ear, to the taste, or smell. Hence,

2. Very small; fine; minute in dimensions; or very slow in motion or progress; as, the growth of a plant or animal is *imperceptible*; it is too slow to be perceived by the eye.

IM-PER-CEP'TI-BLE, *n.* That which can not be perceived by the senses on account of its smallness. [*Little used.*] *Tatler.*

IM-PER-CEP'TI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being
IM-PER-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, } imperceptible. *Hale.*

IM-PER-CEP'TI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived. *Addison.*

IM-PER-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* Not perceiving or not having power to perceive. *Baxter.*

IM-PER-DI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being imperdible.

IM-PER'DI-BLE, *a.* Not destructible. [*Not a legitimate word.*]

IM-PER'FECT, *a.* [L. *imperfectus*; *in* and *perfectus*, finished, perfect; *perficio*, to perfect; *per* and *facio*, to make.]

1. Not finished; not complete. The work or design is *imperfect.*

2. Defective; not entire, sound, or whole; wanting a part; impaired. The writings of Livy are *imperfect.*

3. Not perfect in intellect; liable to err; as, men are *imperfect*; our minds and understandings are *imperfect.*

4. Not perfect in a moral view; not according to the laws of God, or the rules of right. Our services and obedience are *imperfect.*

5. In *grammar*, the *imperfect* tense denotes an action in time past, then present, but not finished.

6. In *music*, incomplete; not having all the accessary sounds; as, an *imperfect* chord.

An *imperfect interval*, is one which does not contain its complement of simple sounds. *Busby.*

7. In *botany*, wanting either stamens or pistils, as a flower.

Imperfect number; one which is not equal to the sum of its aliquot parts or divisors. [See PERFECT.]

IM-PER-FEC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imperfectio*, supra.]

1. Defect; fault; the want of a part or of something necessary to complete a thing; *equally applicable to physical or moral subjects.* When fruit fails to come to maturity, and after it begins to decay, we denominate the defect an *imperfection.* Laws sometimes fail of the intended effect, either from their *imperfection*, or from the *imperfection* of the administration. Men are all chargeable with *imperfections*, both in character and in conduct.

2. In *book-binding*, a sheet or signature wanting to complete a book.

IM-PER'FECT-LY, *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree; not fully; not entirely; not completely; not in the best manner; not without fault or failure.

IM-PER'FECT-NESS, *n.* The state of being imperfect.

IM-PER'FO-RA-BLE, *a.* [Infra.] That can not be perforated or bored through.

IM-PER'FO-RATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *perforatus*, *perforo.*]

Not perforated or pierced; having no opening. *Sharpe.*

IM-PER'FO-RĀ-TED, *a.* Not perforated. *Brown.*

2. Having no pores. *Sir J. Banks.*

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IM-PER-FO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being not perforated, or without any aperture.

IM-PĒ'RI-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *imperialis*, from *impero*, to command. See EMPEROR.]

1. Pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor; as, an *imperial* government; an *imperial* diadem; *imperial* authority or edict; *imperial* power or sway.

2. Royal; belonging to a monarch; as, an *imperial* palace; *imperial* arts. *Dryden.*

3. Pertaining to royalty; denoting sovereignty.

4. Commanding; maintaining supremacy; as, the *imperial* democracy of Athens. *Mitford.*

Imperial chamber; the sovereign court of the German empire. *Encyc.*

Imperial city; a city in Germany having no head but the emperor.

Imperial diet; an assembly of all the states of the German empire. *Encyc.*

IM-PĒ'RI-AL, *n.* In *architecture*, a kind of dome, which, viewed in profile, is pointed toward the top, and widens as it descends, as in Moorish buildings. *Elmes.*

2. A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip.

IM-PĒ'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who belongs to an emperor; a subject or soldier of an emperor. The denomination *imperialists* is often given to the troops or armies of the emperor of Germany.

IM-PE-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* Imperial power.

2. The right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, &c.

The late empress having, by ukases of grace, relinquished her *imperialities* on the private mines, viz. the tenths of the copper, iron, silver, and gold. *Tooke.*

IM-PĒ'RI-AL-IZ-ED, *a.* Made imperial or belonging to an emperor. *Fuller.*

IM-PĒ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In an imperial manner.

IM-PĒ'RI-AL-TY, *n.* Imperial power. *Sheldon.*

IM-PER'IL, *v. t.* [*in* and *peril.*] To bring into danger. *Spenser.*

IM-PER'IL-ED, *pp.* Brought into danger.

IM-PER'IL-ING, *ppr.* Bringing into danger.

IM-PĒ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *imperiosus*; It. and Sp. *imperioso*; Fr. *imperieux.* See IMPERIAL.]

1. Commanding; dictatorial; haughty; arrogant; overbearing; domineering; as, an *imperious* tyrant; an *imperious* dictator; an *imperious* man; an *imperious* temper. *More. Shak.*

2. Commanding; indicating an imperious temper; authoritative; as, *imperious* words. *Locke.*

3. Powerful; overbearing; not to be opposed by obstacles; as, a man of a vast and *imperious* mind. *Tillotson.*

4. Commanding; urgent; pressing; as, *imperious* love; *imperious* circumstances; *imperious* appetite. *Dryden. S. S. Smith.*

5. Authoritative; commanding with rightful authority.

The commandment high and *imperious* in its claims. *D. A. Clarke.*

IM-PĒ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With arrogance of command; with a haughty air of authority; in a domineering manner. *South.*

2. With urgency or force not to be opposed.

IM-PĒ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Authority; air of command. *South.*

2. Arrogance of command; haughtiness.

Imperiousness and severity is an ill way of treating men who have reason to guide them. *Locke.*

IM-PER'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *imperissable*; *in* and *perish.*]

Not subject to decay; not liable to perish; indestructible; enduring permanently; as, an *imperishable* monument; *imperishable* renown. Elegant discourses on virtue — will not supply the consolations of *imperishable* hope.

IM-PER'ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being imperishable.

IM-PER'ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be liable to decay.

IM-PĒ'RI-UM IN IM-PĒ'RI-O, [L.] Government within a government.

IM-PER'MA-NENCE, *n.* Want of permanence or continued duration. *W. Mountagu.*

IM-PER'MA-NENT, *a.* [*in* and *permanent.*] Not permanent; not enduring. *Gregory.*

IM-PER-ME-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality in bodies of not permitting a fluid to pass through them. *Cavallo. Asiat. Res.*

IM-PER'ME-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *permeo*; *per* and *meo*, to pass.]

A term applied to bodies which do not permit fluids to pass through them. India-rubber is *impermeable* to water; bladder is *impermeable* to air. *Olmsted.*

IM-PER'ME-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being impermeable.

IM-PER'ME-A-BLY, *adv.* In an impermeable manner.

IM-PER-SCRŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* That can not be searched out.

IM-PER-SCRŪ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of not being capable of scrutiny.

IM-PER'SON-AL, *a.* [Fr. *impersonnel*; L. *impersonalis*; *in* and *personalis*, from *persona.* See PERSON.]

In *grammar*, an *impersonal* verb is one which is not employed with the first and second persons, *I* and *thou* or *you*, *we* and *ye*, for nominatives, and which has no variation of ending to express them, but is used only with the termination of the third person singular, with *it* for a nominative in English, and without a nominative in Latin; as, *it rains*; *it becomes* us to be modest; L. *tædet*; *libet*; *pugnatur.*

IM-PER-SON-AL'I-TY, *n.* Want or indistinctness of personality. *Draper.*

IM-PER'SON-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an impersonal verb.

IM-PER'SON-ĀTE, *v. t.* To invest with personality or the bodily substance of a living being.

2. To ascribe the qualities of a person; to personify. *Warton.*

IM-PER'SON-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made persons of. [See PERSONATED.] *Warton.*

IM-PER-SON-Ā'TION, *n.* Embodiment, or state of being invested with personality.

2. The act of personifying, or representing things without life as persons. *West. Rev.*

IM-PER-SPI-CŪ'I-TY, *n.* Want of perspicuity or clearness to the mind.

IM-PER-SPIC'Ū-OUS, *a.* [*in* and *perspicuous.*] Not perspicuous; not clear; obscure. *Bailey.*

IM-PER-SUĀ'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *persuasibilis.* See PERSUADE.]

Not to be moved by persuasion; not yielding to arguments. *Decay of Piety.*

IM-PER'TI-NENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *impertinence*, from L.
IM-PER'TI-NEN-CY, } *impertinens*; *in* and *pertinens*, *pertineo*, to pertain; *per* and *teneo*, to hold.]

1. That which is not pertinent; that which does not belong to the subject in hand; that which is of no weight. *Bacon.*

2. The state of not being pertinent.

3. Folly; rambling thought. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

4. Rudeness; improper intrusion; interference by word or conduct which is not consistent with the age or station of the person.

[*This is the most usual sense.*]

We should avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants. *Swift.*

5. A trifle; a thing of little or no value.

There are many subtile *impertinences* learnt in schools. *Watts.*

IM-PER'TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *impertinens*, supra.]

1. Not pertaining to the matter in hand; of no weight; having no bearing on the subject; as, an *impertinent* remark. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

2. Rude; intrusive; meddling with that which does not belong to the person; as, an *impertinent* coxcomb.

3. Trifling; foolish; negligent of the present purpose. *Pope.*

IM-PER'TI-NENT, *n.* An intruder; a meddler; one who interferes in what does not belong to him. *L'Estrange.*

IM-PER'TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* Without relation to the matter in hand.

2. Officiously; intrusively; rudely. *Addison.*

IM-PER-TRAN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being capable of being passed through. *Hale.*

IM-PER-TRAN'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *pertranseo*; *per* and *transeo*, to pass over or through; *trans* and *eo*, to go.]

Not to be passed through. [*Little used.*]

IM-PER-TURB'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *perturbo*, to disturb; *per* and *turbo.*]

That can not be disturbed or agitated; permanently quiet. *Encyc.*

IM-PER-TUR-BĀ'TION, *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness. *W. Mountagu.*

IM-PER-TURB'ED, *a.* Undisturbed. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

IM-PER'VI-A-BLE, *a.* Impervious.

IM-PER'VI-A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Imperviousness.
IM-PER-VI-A-BIL'I-TY, } *Ed. Rev.*

IM-PER'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *impervius*; *in* and *pervius*, passable; *per* and *via*, way.]

1. Not to be penetrated or passed through; impenetrable; as, an *impervious* gulf; an *impervious* forest.

2. Not penetrable; not to be pierced by a pointed instrument; as, an *impervious* shield.

3. Not penetrable by light; not permeable to fluids. Glass is pervious to light, but *impervious* to water. Paper is *impervious* to light. In the latter sense only, *impervious* is synonymous with *impermeable.*

IM-PER'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to prevent passage or penetration.

IM-PER'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of not admitting a passage.

IM-PES'TER, *v. t.* To vex; to tease. [*Not used.*]

IM-PE-TIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *impetigo*, a ringworm.] Of the nature of impetigo.

IM-PE-TI'GO, *n.* [L.] A cutaneous eruption consisting of clustering pustules which are yellow and itching, and terminate in a yellow, scaly crust, intersected with cracks. *Good.*

IM'PE-TRA-BLE, *a.* [See IMPETRATE.] That may be obtained by petition.

IM'PE-TRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *impetro.*]

To obtain by request or entreaty. *Usher.*

IM-PE-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of obtaining by prayer or petition. *Herbert*

2. In *law*, the pre-obtaining of benefices from the church of Rome, which belonged to the disposal of the king and other lay patrons of the realm. *Encyc.*

IM'PE-TRA-TIVE, *a.* Obtaining; tending to obtain by entreaty. *Bp. Hall.*

IM'PE-TRA-TO-RY, *a.* Beseeching; containing entreaty. *Taylor.*

IM-PET-Ū-OS'I-TY, *n.* [See IMPETUOUS.] A rushing with violence and great force; fury; violence.

2. Vehemence; furiousness of temper.

IM-PET'Ū-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *impetueux*; L. *impetuosus*, from *impetus*, *impeto*; *in* and *peto*, to urge, to rush. See BID.]

1. Rushing with great force and violence; moving rapidly; furious; forcible; fierce; raging; as, an *impetuous* wind: an *impetuous* torrent.

2. Vehement of mind; fierce; hasty; passionate; violent; as, a man of *impetuous* temper.

IM-PET'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* Violently; fiercely; forcibly; with haste and force. *Addison.*

IM-PET'Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* A driving or rushing with haste and violence; furiousness; fury; violence.

2. Vehemence of temper; violence.

IM'PE-TUS, *n.* [L. supra.] Force of motion; the force with which any body is driven or impelled.

2. The force with which one body in motion strikes another.

3. In *gunnery*, the altitude through which a heavy body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to that with which a ball is discharged from a piece. *Brande.*

IM-PIC'TUR-ED, *a.* Painted; impressed. *Spenser.*

IM'PIER. See UMPIRE.

IM-PIĒRCE', *v. t.* To pierce through; to penetrate. *Drayton.*

IM-PIĒRCE'A-BLE, (im-peers'a-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *pierce.*] Not to be pierced or penetrated. *Spenser.*

IM-PIĒRC'ED, (im-peerst',) *pp.* Pierced through.

IM-PIĒRC'ING, *ppr.* Piercing through.

IM-PI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *impieté*; L. *impietas*; *in* and *pietas*, *pius.*]

1. Ungodliness; irreverence toward the Supreme Being; contempt of the divine character and authority; neglect of the divine precepts. These constitute different degrees of *impiety.*

2. Any act of wickedness, as blasphemy and scoffing at the Supreme Being, or at his authority; profaneness. Any expression of contempt for God or his laws, constitutes an *impiety* of the highest degree of criminality. Disobedience to the divine commands, or neglect of duty, implies contempt for his authority, and is therefore *impiety.* *Impiety*, when it expresses the temper or disposition, has no plural; but it is otherwise when it expresses an act of wickedness, for all such acts are *impieties.*

IM-PIG'NO-RĀTE, *v. t.* To pledge or pawn. [*Not in use.*]

IM-PIG-NO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of pawning. [*Not in use.*]

IM-PINGE', (im-pinj',) *v. i.* [L. *impingo*; *in* and *pango*, to strike. See PACK.]

To fall against; to strike; to dash against; to clash upon.

The cause of reflection is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies. *Newton.*

IM-PINGE'MENT, *n.* Act of impinging. *D. Clinton.*

IM-PING'ING, *ppr.* Striking against.

IM-PIN''GUĀTE, (-ping'gwāte,) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *pinguis*, fat.]

To fatten; to make fat. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

IM'PI-OUS, *a.* [L. *impius*; *in* and *pius*, pious.]

1. Irreverent toward the Supreme Being; wanting in veneration for God and his authority; irreligious; profane. The scoffer at God and his authority is *impious.* The profane swearer is *impious.*

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

2. Irreverent toward God; proceeding from or manifesting a contempt for the Supreme Being; tending to dishonor God or his laws, and bring them into contempt; as, an *impious* deed; *impious* language; *impious* writings.

IM'PI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With irreverence for God, or contempt for his authority; profanely; wickedly.

IM'PI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Impiety; contempt of God and his laws.

IMP'ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of an imp.

IM-PLĀ-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *implacable.*] The
IM-PLĀ'CA-BLE-NESS, } quality of not being appeasable; inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity or anger.

IM-PLĀ'CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *implacabilis*; *in* and *placabilis*, from *placo*, to appease.]

1. Not to be appeased; that can not be pacified and rendered peaceable; inexorable; stubborn or constant in enmity; as, an *implacable* prince.

2. Not to be appeased or subdued; as, *implacable* anger; *implacable* enmity, malice, or revenge.

IM-PLĀ'CA-BLY, *adv.* With enmity not to be pacified or subdued; inexorably; as, to hate a person *implacably.*

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IM-PLANT', *v. i.* [*in* and *plant*, L. *planto.*]

To set, plant, or infix, for the purpose of growth; as, to *implant* the seeds of virtue, or the principles of knowledge in the minds of youth; to *implant* grace in the heart.

[*It is now seldom or never used in its literal sense for setting plants or seeds in the earth.*]

IM-PLANT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of setting or infixing in the mind or heart, as principles or first rudiments. *Brown.*

IM-PLANT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set; infixed in the mind, as principles or rudiments.

IM-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Setting or infixing in the mind, as principles.

IM-PLAU-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *implausible.*] The quality of not being plausible or specious.

IM-PLAU'SI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *plausible.*] Not specious; not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility, and not likely to be believed; as, an *implausible* harangue. *Swift.*

IM-PLAU'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of not being plausible.

IM-PLAU'SI-BLY, *adv.* Without an appearance of probability.

IM-PLĒACH', *v. t.* [*in* and *pleach.*] To interweave. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

IM-PLĒAD', *v. t.* [*in* and *plead.*] To institute and prosecute a suit against one in court; to sue at law. The corporation shall have power to plead and be *impleaded.*

Let them *implead* one another. — Acts xix.

IM-PLĒAD'ED, *pp.* Prosecuted; sued; subject to answer to a suit in court.

IM-PLĒAD'ER, *n.* One who prosecutes another.

IM-PLĒAD'ING, *ppr.* Prosecuting a suit.

IM-PLĒAS'ING, *a.* Unpleasing. [*Not in use.*]

IM-PLEDGE', (im-plej',) *v. t.* To pawn. [*Not used.*]

IM-PLEDG'ED, *a.* Pledged; pawned.

IM'PLE-MENT, *n.* [Low L. *implementum*, from *impleo*, to fill; *in* and *pleo.*]

Whatever may supply wants; particularly applied to tools, utensils, vessels, instruments; the tools or instruments of labor; the vessels used in a kitchen, &c.; as, the *implements* of trade or of husbandry.

[*It is a word of very extensive signification.*]

IM'PLE-MENT-ING, *a.* Furnishing with implements. *Ed. Rev.*

IM-PLĒ'TION, *n.* [L. *impleo*, to fill; *in* and *pleo.*] The act of filling; the state of being full.

The *impletion* is either in simple or compound flowers. The *impletion* of simple flowers is by the increase either of the petals or of the nectary. *Lee.*

IM'PLEX, *a.* [L. *implexus.* See IMPLICATE.] Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated.

Every poem is simple or *implex*; it is called simple, when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Spectator.*

IM-PLEX'ION, (im-plek'shun,) *n.* [See IMPLICATE.] The act of infolding or involving; the state of being involved; involution. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

IM'PLI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *impliquer*; It. *implicare*; L. *implico, implicatus*; *in* and *plico*, to fold; Gr. πλεκω, W. *plygu.*]

1. To infold; to involve; to entangle. *Boyle.*

[*Seldom used in its literal sense.*]

2. To involve; to bring into connection with; also, to show or prove to be connected or concerned; as, the evidence does not *implicate* the accused person in this conspiracy.

IM'PLI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Infolded; involved.

2. Involved; connected; concerned; proved to be concerned or to have had a part. Twenty persons are *implicated* in the plot.

IM'PLI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Involving; proving to be concerned.

IM-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *implicatio*, supra.]

1. The act of infolding or involving.

2. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are, the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*

3. An implying, or that which is implied, but not expressed; a tacit inference, or something fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words.

The doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion. *Ayliffe.*

IM'PLI-CĀ-TIVE, *a.* Having implication.

IM'PLI-CĀ-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By implication. *Buck.*

IM-PLIC'IT, (im-plis'it,) *a.* [L. *implicitus*, from *implico.*]

1. Infolded; entangled; complicated.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit.* [*Little used.*] *Pope.*

2. Implied; tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; as, an *implicit* contract or agreement.

3. Resting on another; trusting to the word or authority of another, without doubting or reserve, or without examining into the truth of the thing itself. Thus we give *implicit* credit or confidence to the declarations of a person of known veracity; we receive with *implicit* faith whatever God has clearly revealed.

IM-PLIC'IT-LY, *adv.* By inference deducible, but not expressed in words; virtually; in reality, but not in name.

He that denies the providence of God *implicitly* denies his existence. *Bentley.*

2. By connection with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence; without doubting, or without examining evidence. We are disposed to believe *implicitly* what a man of veracity testifies.

Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence, but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them. *Atterbury.*

IM-PLIC'IT-NESS, *n.* The state of being implicit; the state of trusting without reserve.

IM-PLI'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [See IMPLY.] Involved; contained virtually, though not expressed; as, an *implied* promise.

IM-PLI'ED-LY, *adv.* By implication.

IM-PLO-RĀ'TION, *n.* Earnest supplication. *Bp. Hall.*

IM'PLO-RĀ-TOR, *n.* One who implores. *Shak.*

IM-PLŌRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *implorer*; Sp. *implorar*; It. *implorare*; L. *imploro*; *in* and *ploro*, to cry out.]

1. To call upon or for, in supplication; to beseech; to pray earnestly; to petition with urgency; to entreat; as, to *implore* the forgiveness of sins; to *implore* mercy.

Imploring all the gods that reign above. *Pope.*

2. To ask earnestly; to beg.

IM-PLŌRE', *v. i.* To entreat; to beg.

IM-PLŌRE', *n.* Earnest supplication. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

IM-PLŌR'ED, *pp.* Earnestly supplicated; besought.

IM-PLŌR'ER, *n.* One who prays earnestly.

IM PLŌR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Beseeching; entreating; praying earnestly.

IM-PLŌR'ING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of entreaty.

IM-PLŪM'ED, } *a.* Having no plumes or feathers.
IM-PLŪM'OUS, } *Johnson.*

IM-PLUNGE', (im-plunj',) *v. t.* To plunge; to immerse. *Fuller.*

IM-PLŸ', *v. t.* [Fr. *impliquer*; Sp. *implicar*; It. *implicare*; L. *implico*; *in* and *plico*, to fold. See IMPLICATE.]

1. *Literally*, to infold or involve; to wrap up. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To involve or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words.

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied.* *Sherlock.*

When a man employs a laborer to work for him, or an agent to transact business for him, the act of hiring *implies* an obligation, and a promise that he shall pay him a reasonable reward for his services. Contracts are expressed or *implied*; express contracts are those in which an agreement or promise is expressed by words or in writing; *implied* contracts are such as arise from the presumption of law, or the justice and reason of the transaction. *Blackstone.*

IM-PLŸ'ING, *ppr.* Involving; containing in substance, or by fair inference, or by construction of law.

IM-POCK'ET, *v. t.* To pocket. [*Not used.*]

IM-POIS'ON, (im-poiz'n,) *v. t.* [Fr. *empoisonner.* See POISON.]

1. To poison; to impregnate with poison; to corrupt with poison.

2. To imbitter: to impair; as, grief *impoisons* the pleasures of life.

3. To kill with poison. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

IM-POIS'ON-ED, *pp.* Poisoned; corrupted; imbittered.

IM-POIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Poisoning; corrupting; imbittering.

IM-POIS'ON-MENT, *n.* The act of poisoning. *Pope.*

IM-PŌ'LAR-I-LY, *adv.* Not according to the direction of the poles. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

IM-POL'I-CY, *n.* [*in* and *policy.*] Inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed; bad policy; defect of wisdom; *a word applied to private as well as public affairs.* *Washington.*

IM-PO-LITE', *a.* [*in* and *polite.*] Not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil; rude in manners.

IM-PO-LITE'LY, *adv.* Uncivilly.

IM-PO-LITE'NESS, *n.* Incivility; want of good manners. *Chesterfield.*

IM-POL'I-TIC, *a.* Not wise; devising and pursuing measures adapted to injure the public interest; as, an *impolitic* prince or minister.

2. Unwise; adapted to injure the public interest; as, an *impolitic* law, measure, or scheme.

3. Not wise in private concerns; pursuing measures ill suited to promote private welfare; not prudent.

4. Not suited to promote private interest.

IM-PO-LIT'IC-AL, for IMPOLITIC, is obsolete.

IM-PO-LIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without art or forecast. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

IM-POL'I-TIC-LY, *adv.* Not wisely; not with due forecast and prudence; in a manner to injure public or private interest.

IM-PON-DER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Destitution of sensible weight.

IM-PON'DER-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *ponderable.*] Not having sensible weight.

Heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, are called *imponderable* substances. *Brande.*

IM-PON'DER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being imponderable.

IM-PON'DER-OUS, *a.* Not having sensible weight. *Brown.*

IM-PON'DER-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being imponderous.

IM-PŌNE', *v. t.* [L.] To stake; to wager. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

IM-POOR', *v. t.* [*in* and *poor.*] To impoverish. [*Not in use.*] *Browne.*

IM-PO-ROS'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *porosity.*] Want of porosity; closeness of texture; compactness that excludes pores. *Bacon.*

IM-PŌ'ROUS, *a.* Destitute of pores; very close or compact in texture; solid. *Brown. Ray.*

IM-PŌRT', *v. t.* [Fr. *importer*; L. *importo*; *in* and *porto*, to bear. See BEAR.]

1. To bring from a foreign country or jurisdiction, or from another state, into one's own country, jurisdiction, or state; opposed to EXPORT. We *import* teas and silks from China, wines from Spain and France, and dry goods from Great Britain. Great Britain *imports* cotton from America and India. We may say also that Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maine, *import* flour from the Middle States.

2. To bear or convey, as signification or meaning; to mean; to signify; to imply. We are to understand by a term what it clearly *imports.*

3. To be of weight to; to be of moment or consequence to; to bear on the interest of, or to have a bearing on.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious
Importeth thee to know, this bears. *Shak.*
If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden.*

IM'PŌRT, *n.* That which is borne or conveyed in words; meaning; signification; the sense which words are intended to convey to the understanding, or which they bear in sound interpretation. IMPORT differs from IMPLICATION in this, that the meaning of a term, or number of words, in connection, is less obscurely expressed. *Import* depends less on inference, or deduction, than *implication*, and is also applied more frequently to a single word. In all philosophical discussions, it is useful to ascertain the *import* of the terms employed. In the construction of laws and treaties, we are to examine carefully the *import* of words and phrases.

2. That which is imported or brought into a country from another country or state; generally in the plural. Our *imports* exceed our exports; the balance must be paid in specie; hence the scarcity of coin.

3. Importance; weight; consequence. [*Formerly accented on the second syllable.*] *Shak. Dryden.*

IM-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be imported.

2. Insupportable; not to be endured. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IM-PORT'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *importancia*; It. *importanza*; from *import.*]

1. Weight; consequence; a bearing on some interest; that quality of any thing by which it may affect a measure, interest, or result. The education of youth is of great *importance* to a free government. A religious education is of infinite *importance* to every human being.

2. Weight or consequence in the scale of being.

Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*

3. Weight or consequence in self-estimation. He believes himself a man of *importance.*

4. Thing implied; matter; subject; importunity. [*In these senses, obsolete.*] *Shak.*

IM-PORT'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] *Literally*, bearing on or to. Hence, weighty; momentous; of great consequence; having a bearing on some interest, measure, or result, by which good or ill may be produced. Truth is *important* to happiness as well as to knowledge, but none so *important* as religious truth. The commerce of Great Britain is *important* to her navy, and her navy is *important* to her independence. Men often forget the *important* end for which they were created.

2. Bearing on; forcible; driving.

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him assailed. *Spenser.*

3. Importunate. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

IM-PORT'ANT-LY, *adv.* Weightily; forcibly. *Hammond.*

IM-PŌR-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *import.*]

1. The act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or state; opposed to EXPORTATION. Nations forbid the *importation* of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance at home.

2. The wares or commodities imported. The *importations*, this season, exceed those of the last.

3. Conveyance.

IM-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Brought from another country or state.

IM-PŌRT'ER, *n.* He that imports; the merchant

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who, by himself or his agent, brings goods from another country or state.

IM-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bringing goods, &c., into one's own country or state from a foreign or distant state

2. Bearing, as a signification; meaning.

3. Having weight or consequence.

IM-PŌRT'LESS, *a.* Of no weight or consequence. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

IM-PORT'Ų-NA-CY, *n.* The act of importuning; importunateness.

IM-PORT'Ų-NATE, *a.* [L. *importunus.* See IMPORTUNE.]

1. Bearing on; pressing or urging in request or demand; urgent and pertinacious in solicitation; as, an *importunate* suitor or petitioner.

2. Pressing; urgent; as, an *importunate* demand.

3. Inciting urgently for gratification; as, *importunate* passions and appetites.

IM-PORT'Ų-NATE-LY, *adv.* With urgent request; with pressing solicitation.

IM-PORT'Ų-NATE-NESS, *n.* Urgent and pressing solicitation. *Digby.*

IM-PORT'Ų-NĀ-TOR, *n.* One that importunes. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

IM-POR-TŪNE', *v. t.* [Fr. *importuner*; Sp. *importunar*; It. *importunare*; from L. *importunus*; *in* and *porto*, to bear on.]

To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to urge with frequent or unceasing application.

Their ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*

IM-POR-TŪNE', *a.* [L. *importunus.* Formerly accented on the second syllable.]

1. Pressing in request; urgent; troublesome by frequent demands; vexatious; unreasonable. *Spenser. Bacon.*

2. Unseasonable. *Milton.*

[This word is obsolete; being superseded by IMPORTUNATE, unless perhaps in poetry.]

IM-POR-TŪN'ED, *pp.* Requested with urgency.

IM-POR-TŪNE'LY, *adv.* With urgent solicitation; incessantly; continually; troublesomely. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Unseasonably; improperly. [*Obs.*] *Sanderson.*

IM-POR-TŪN'ER, *n.* One who urges with earnestness.

IM-POR-TŪN'ING, *ppr.* Soliciting with urgency.

IM-POR-TŪ'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *importunité*; L. *importunitas.*]

Pressing solicitation; urgent request; application for a claim or favor, which is urged with troublesome frequency or pertinacity. Men are sometimes overcome by the *importunity* of their wives or children.

IM-PŌRT'Ų-OUS, *a.* [L. *importuosus*; *in* and *portus.*] Without a port, haven, or harbor.

IM-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be imposed or laid on. *Hammond.*

IM-PŌS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being imposable.

IM-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *imposer*; L. *impositum*, from *impono*; *in* and *pono*, to put. *Pono*, as written, belongs to Class Bn; and *posui*, *positum*, to Class Bs or Bd. The latter coincides with Eng. *put.* But *n* and *s* may be convertible.]

1. To lay on; to set on; to lay on, as a burden, tax, toll, duty, or penalty. The legislature *imposes* taxes for the support of government; toll is *imposed* on passengers to maintain roads, and penalties are *imposed* on those who violate the laws. God *imposes* no burdens on men which they are unable to bear.

On impious realms and barbarous kings *impose* Thy plagues. *Pope.*

2. To place over by authority or by force. The Romans often *imposed* rapacious governors on their colonies and conquered countries.

3. To lay on, as a command; to enjoin, as a duty.

Thou on the deep *imposest* nobler laws. *Waller.*
Impose but your commands. *Dryden.*

4. To fix on; to impute. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

5. To lay on, as hands in the ceremony of ordination, or of confirmation.

6. To obtrude fallaciously.

Our poet thinks not fit
To *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

7. Among *printers*, to put the pages on the stone and fit on the chase, and thus prepare the form for the press.

To impose on; to deceive; to mislead by a trick or false pretense; *vulgarly*, to *put upon.* We are liable to be *imposed on* by others, and sometimes we *impose on* ourselves.

IM-PŌSE', *n.* Command; injunction. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

IM-PŌS'ED, (im-pōzd',) *pp.* Laid on, as a tax, burden, duty, or penalty; enjoined.

Imposed on: deceived.

IM-PŌSE'MENT, *n.* Imposition. [*Bad.*] *Moore.*

IM-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who lays on; one who enjoins.

The *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *Walton.*

IM-PŌS'ING, *ppr* Laying on; enjoining; deceiving.

2. *a.* Commanding; adapted to impress forcibly; as, an *imposing* air or manner.

Large and *imposing* edifices, imbosomed in the groves of some rich valley. *Bishop Hobart.*

IM-PŌS'ING, *n.* Among *printers*, the act of putting the pages of a sheet in proper order on the imposing-stone, and preparing them to be printed. *Brande.*

IM-PŌS'ING-LY, *adv.* In an imposing manner.

IM-PŌS'ING-STŌNE, *n.* Among *printers*, the stone on which the pages or columns of types are imposed or made into forms.

IM-PO-SI''TION, (im-po-zish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *impositio.* See IMPOSE.]

1. In *a general sense*, the act of laying on.

2. The act of laying on hands in the ceremony of ordination, when the bishop in the Episcopal church, and the ministers in most other churches, place their hands on the head of the person whom they are ordaining, while one prays for a blessing on his labors. The same ceremony is used in other cases.

3. The act of setting on or affixing to; as, the *imposition* of names. *Boyle.*

4. That which is imposed; a tax, toll, duty, or excise, laid by authority. Tyrants oppress their subjects with grievous *impositions.*

5. Injunction, as of a law or duty. *Milton.*

6. Constraint; oppression; burden.

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable *impositions* on the mind and practice. *Watts.*

7. Deception; imposture.

Being acquainted with his hand, I had no reason to suspect an *imposition.* *Smollett.*

8. A supernumerary exercise enjoined on students as a punishment. *England.*

["Every pecuniary mulct whatever on young men *in statu pupillari*, should be abolished; the proper punishment is employing their minds in some useful *imposition.*" *Enormous Expense of Education in Cambridge.*

"Literary tasks called *impositions*, or frequent compulsive attendances on tedious and unimproving exercises in a college hall." *T. Warton, Minor Poems of Milton*, p. 422.—E. H. B.]

IM-POS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *impossible.*] That which can not be; the state of being not possible to exist. That a thing should be and not be at the same time, is an *impossibility.*

2. Impracticability; the state or quality of being not feasible or possible to be done. That a man by his own strength should lift a ship of the line, is to him an *impossibility*, as the means are inadequate to the end. [See IMPOSSIBLE.]

IM-POS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *impossibilis*; *in* and *possibilis*, from *possum*, to be able.]

1. That can not be. It is *impossible* that two and two should make five, or that a circle and a square should be the same thing, or that a thing should be and not be at the same time.

2. Impracticable; not feasible; that can not be done.

With men this is *impossible*; but with God all things are possible. — Matt. xix.
Without faith it is *impossible* to please God. — Heb. xi.

There are two kinds of impossibilities, *physical* and *moral.* That is a *physical impossibility*, which is contrary to the law of nature. A thing is said to be *morally impossible*, when in itself it is possible, but attended with difficulties or circumstances which give it the appearance of being impossible. [See POSSIBLE, PRACTICABLE, and IMPRACTICABLE.] *Encyc.*

Impossible quantity. See IMAGINARY.

IM'PŌST, *n.* [Sp. and It. *imposta*; Fr. *impôt*, for *impost*; L. *impositum*, *impono.*]

1. Any tax or tribute imposed by authority; *particularly*, a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported, and paid or secured by the importer at the time of importation. *Imposts* are also called *customs.*

2. In *architecture*, that part of a pillar in vaults and arches on which the weight of the building rests; or the capital of a pillar or cornice which crowns the pier and supports the first stone or part of an arch. *Ainsworth. Ash.*

IM-POS'THU-MĀTE, (im-pos'tu-māte,) *v. i.* [See IMPOSTHUME.] To form an abscess; to gather; to collect pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body. *Arbuthnot.*

IM-POS'THU-MĀTE, *v. t.* To affect with an imposthume or abscess.

IM-POS'THU-MĀ-TED, *pp.* Affected with an imposthume.

IM-POS'THU-MĀ'TING, *ppr.* Forming into an abscess.

IM-POS-THU-MĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forming an abscess; also, an abscess; an imposthume. *Coxe. Bacon.*

IM-POS'THUME, (im-pos'tūme,) *n.* [This word is a corruption of *apostem*, L. *apostema*, Gr. αποστημα, from αφιστημι, to separate, to withdraw, or to stand off; απο and ἱστημι, to stand.]

An abscess; a collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body. *Encyc.*

[This word and its derivatives, being mere corruptions, might well be suffered to pass into oblivion.]

IM-POS'THUME, *v. i.* The same as IMPOSTHUMATE.

IM-POS'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *imposteur*; Sp. and Port. *impostor*; It. *impostore*; from Low L. *impostor*, from *impono.* See IMPOSE.]

One who imposes on others; a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver under a false character. It seems to be yet unsettled whether Perkin Warbeck was an *impostor.* A religious *impostor* may be one who assumes the character of a preacher without authority; or one who falsely pretends to an extraordinary commission from Heaven, and terrifies people with denunciations of judgments. *Encyc.*

IM-POS'TŲR-AGE, *n.* Imposition. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

IM-POS'TŲRE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *impostura.* See IMPOSE.]

Deception practiced under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition practiced by a false pretender.

Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures.* *Irene.*

IM-POS'TŲR-ED, *a.* Having the nature of imposture. *Beaum. & Fl.*

IM-POS'TŲR-OUS, *a.* Deceitful. [*Not used.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

IM'PO-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *impotentia*; *in* and *potentia*,
IM'PO-TEN-CY, } from *potens*, from the root of L. *possum*, *posse*, which consists of the elements Pd or Pt. See POWER.]

1. Want of strength or power, animal or intellectual; weakness; feebleness; inability; imbecility; defect of power, natural or adventitious, to perform any thing.

Some were poor by the *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, idiots, and cripples. *Hayward.*
The *impotence* of exercising animal motion attends fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Moral inability; the want of power or inclination to resist or overcome habits and natural propensities.

3. Inability to beget.

4. Ungovernable passion; *a Latin signification.* [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

IM'PO-TENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *impotens.*]

1. Weak; feeble; wanting strength or power; unable by nature, or disabled by disease or accident, to perform any act.

I know thou wast not slow to hear,
Nor *impotent* to save. *Addison.*

2. Wanting the power of propagation, as males.

3. Wanting the power of restraint; not having the command over; as, *impotent* of tongue. *Dryden.*

IM'PO-TENT, *n.* One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease. *Shak.*

IM'PO-TENT-LY, *adv.* Weakly; without power over the passions.

IM-POUND', *v. t.* [*in* and *pound.* See POUND.]

1. To put, shut, or confine, in a pound or close pen; as, to *impound* unruly or stray horses, cattle, &c.

2. To confine; to restrain with limits. *Bacon.*

IM-POUND'ED, *pp.* Confined in a pound.

IM-POUND'ER, *n.* One who impounds the beasts of another.

IM-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Confining in a pound; restraining.

IM-POV'ER-ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *appauvrir*, *appauvrissant*, from *pauvre*, poor; It. *impovcrire.* See POOR.]

1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence. Idleness and vice are sure to *impoverish* individuals and families.

2. To exhaust strength, richness, or fertility; as, to *impoverish* land by frequent cropping.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-ED, (im-pov'er-isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to poverty; exhausted.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-ER, *n.* One who makes others poor.

2. That which impairs fertility.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Making poor; exhausting.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-ING, *a.* Tending or fitted to reduce to poverty, or to exhaust of fertility. White crops are *impoverishing* to land.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-LY, *adv.* So as to impoverish.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-MENT, *n.* Depauperation; a reducing to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness, or fertility.

IM-POW'ER. See EMPOWER.

IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [See IMPRACTI-
IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BLE-NESS, } CABLE.]

1. The state or quality of being beyond human power, or the means proposed; infeasibility.

2. Untractableness; stubbornness. *Burnet.*

IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *practicable*; Fr. *impracticable.* See PRACTICE.]

1. That can not be done or performed; infeasible; not to be effected by human means, or by the means proposed. It is *impracticable* for a man to lift a tun by his unassisted strength; but not *impracticable* for a man aided by a mechanical power.

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2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn; as, a fierce, *impracticable* nature. *Rowe.*

3. That can not be passed or traveled; as, an *impracticable* road; *a colloquial sense.*

IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that hinders practice.

Morality not *impracticably* rigid. *Johnson.*

IM'PRE-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *imprecor; in* and *precor*, to pray. See PRAY.]

To invoke, as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall on one's self or on another person.

IM'PRE-CA-TED, *pp.* Invoked on one, as some evil.

IM'PRE-CA-TING, *ppr.* Calling for evil on one's self or another.

IM-PRE-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *imprecatio.*]

The act of imprecating, or invoking evil on any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one; a curse.

IM'PRE-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a prayer for evil to befall a person.

IM-PRE-CIS'ION, *n.* [*in* and *precision.*] Want of precision or exactness; defect of accuracy. *Taylor.*

IM-PREGN', (im-preen',) *v. t.* [It. *impregnare*; Fr. *impregner*; L. *in* and *prægnans*. See PREGNANT.]

To impregnate; to infuse the seed of young, or other prolific principle. [Used in poetry. See IMPREGNATE.] *Milton. Thomson.*

IM-PREG'NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *imprenable.*]

1. Not to be stormed, or taken by assault; that can not be reduced by force; able to resist attack; as, an *impregnable* fortress.

2. Not to be moved, impressed, or shaken; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable.* *South.*

IM-PREG'NA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to resist penetration or assault; in a manner to defy force; as, a place *impregnably* fortified. *Sandys.*

IM-PREG'NATE, *v. t.* [It. *impregnare*; Fr. *impregner*; Sp. *impregnar.* See PREGNANT.]

1. To infuse the principle of conception; to make pregnant, as a female animal.

2. To deposit the fecundating dust of a flower on the pistils of a plant; to render prolific.

3. To infuse particles of one thing into another; to communicate the virtues of one thing to another, as in pharmacy, by mixture, digestion, &c.

IM-PREG'NATE, *a.* Impregnated; rendered prolific or fruitful.

IM-PREG'NA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made pregnant or prolific; fecundated; filled with something by mixture, &c.

IM-PREG'NA-TING, *ppr.* Infusing seed or pollen; rendering pregnant; fructifying; fecundating; filling by infusion or mixture.

IM-PREG-NA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of fecundating and rendering fruitful; *applied to animals or plants.*

2. The communication of the particles or virtues of one thing to another.

3. That with which any thing is impregnated. *Derham.*

4. Saturation. *Ainsworth.*

IM-PRE-JU'DI-CATE, *a.* [L. *in, præ*, and *judico.*]

Not prejudged; unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

IM-PREP-A-RA'TION, *n.* [*in* and *preparation.*]

Want of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

IM-PRE-SCRIP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *imprescriptibilité*, from *imprescriptible.*]

The state of being independent of prescription; the state which renders a thing not liable to be lost or impaired by the prescription of another, or by one's own non-user. *Vattel, Trans.*

IM-PRE-SCRIP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from *prescriptible*, from L. *præscribo*; *præ* and *scribo*, to write.]

That can not be lost or impaired by non-user, or by the claims of another founded on prescription.

Rights of mere ability which a man may use or not at pleasure, without any person's having a right to prescribe to me on that subject, are *imprescriptible.* *Vattel, Trans.*

The rights of navigation, fishing, and others that may be exercised on the sea, belonging to the right of mere ability, are *imprescriptible.* *Vattel.*

IM-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *impressum*, from *imprimo*; *in* and *premo*, to press.]

1. To imprint; to stamp; to make a mark or figure on any thing by pressure; as, to *impress* coin with the figure of a man's head, or with that of an ox or sheep; to *impress* a figure on wax or clay.

2. To print, as books.

3. To mark; to indent.

4. To fix deep; as, to *impress* truth on the mind, or facts on the memory. Hence, to convict of sin.

5. To compel to enter into public service, as seamen; to seize and take into service by compulsion, as nurses in sickness. In this sense, we use *press* or *impress* indifferently.

6. To seize; to take for public service; as, to *impress* provisions. *Marshall.*

IM'PRESS, *n.* A mark or indentation, made by pressure.

2. The figure or image of any thing made by pressure; stamp; likeness.

3. Mark of distinction; stamp; character.

God leaves us this general *impress* or character on the works of creation, that they were very good. *South.*

4. Device; motto.

To describe emblazoned shields,
Impresses quaint. *Milton.*

5. The act of compelling to enter into public service. [See PRESS.] *Shak.*

IM-PRESS'-GANG, *n.* A party of men with an officer, employed to impress seamen for ships of war. [See PRESS-GANG.]

IM-PRESS'ED, (im-prest',) *pp.* or *a.* Imprinted; stamped; marked by pressure; compelled to enter public service; seized for public use; fixed in the mind; made sensible; convinced.

IM-PRESS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being impressible.

IM-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be impressed; that yields to an impression; that may receive impressions. Solid bodies are not easily *impressible.*

2. That may be impressed; that may have its figure stamped on another body.

IM-PRESS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to make impression.

IM-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Imprinting; stamping; fixing in the mind; compelling into service.

IM-PRES'SION, (-presh'un,) *n.* [Fr.; L. *impressio.*]

1. The act of impressing, as one body on another; as, a figure made by *impression.*

2. Mark; indentation; stamp made by pressure; as, a seal makes an *impression* on wax.

3. The effect which objects produce on the mind. Thus we say, the truths of the gospel make an *impression* on the mind; they make no *impression*, or a deep and lasting *impression.* The heart is *impressed* with love or gratitude. We lie open to the *impressions* of flattery.

4. Image in the mind; idea.

5. Sensible effect. The artillery made no *impression* on the fort. The attack made no *impression* on the enemy.

6. A single edition of a book; the books printed at once; as, a copy of the last *impression.* The whole *impression* of the work was sold in a month.

7. Slight, indistinct remembrance. I have an *impression* that the fact was stated to me, but I can not clearly recollect it.

IM-PRES'SION-A-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of impression; that can be impressed.

IM-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting, or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch sensibility or the conscience; as, an *impressive* discourse; an *impressive* scene.

2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible. *Spenser.*

IM-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to touch sensibility or to awaken conscience; in a manner to produce a powerful effect on the mind.

IM-PRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being impressive.

IM-PRESS'MENT, *n.* The act of impressing men into public service; as, the *impressment* of seamen.

2. The act of compelling into any service; as, the *impressment* of nurses to attend the sick.

3. The act of seizing for public use; as, the *impressment* of provisions for the army. *Marshall.*

IM-PRESS'URE, *n.* The mark made by pressure; indentation; dent; impression. *Shak.*

IM'PREST, *n.* [It. *imprestare.*]

A kind of earnest-money; loan; money advanced. *Burke.*

IM-PREST', *v. t.* To advance on loan.

IM-PREV'A-LENCE, *n.* Incapability of prevailing. *Hall.*

IM-PRI-MA'TUR, *n.* [L., let it be printed.] A license to print a book, &c.

IM-PRIM'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *imprimerie.*]

A print; impression; a printing-house; art of printing. [*Not in use.*]

IM-PRI'MIS, *adv.* [L. *imprimis*, for *in primis.*]

In the first place; first in order.

IM'PRINT, *n.* The name of the publisher of a book, newspaper, &c., with the place and time of publication, inserted in the first page.

IM-PRINT', *v. t.* [It. *imprimere*; Sp. *imprimir*; Fr. *imprimer*; L. *imprimo*; *in* and *premo*, to press. See PRINT.]

1. To impress; to mark by pressure; as, a character or device *imprinted* on wax or cloth.

2. To stamp letters and words on paper by means of types, to print.

3. To fix on the mind or memory; to impress. Let your father's admonitions and instructions be *imprinted* on your mind.

IM-PRINT'ED, *pp.* Marked by pressure; printed; fixed in the mind or memory.

IM-PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Marking by pressure; printing; fixing on the mind or memory.

IM-PRIS'ON, (im-priz'n,) *v. t.* [Fr. *emprisonner*; *in* and *prison.*]

1. To put into a prison; to confine in a prison or jail, or to arrest and detain in custody in any place.

2. To confine; to shut up; to restrain from escape; to deprive of the liberty to move from place to place; as, to be *imprisoned* in a cell.

He *imprisoned* was in chains remediless. *Spenser.*
Try to *imprison* the resistless winds. *Dryden.*

IM-PRIS'ON-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Confined in a prison or jail; restrained from escape, or from going at large.

IM-PRIS'ON-ER, *n.* One who imprisons another. *Clayton.*

IM-PRIS'ON-ING, *n.* Act of confining in prison.

IM-PRIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in prison; confining in a place.

IM-PRIS'ON-MENT, *n.* The act of putting and confining in prison; the act of arresting and detaining in custody.

2. Confinement in a place; restraint of liberty to go from place to place at pleasure. *Appropriately*, the confinement of a criminal or debtor within the walls of a prison, or in the custody of a sheriff, &c.

False imprisonment, is any confinement of the person, or restraint of liberty, without legal or sufficient authority. The arrest or detention of the person by an officer, without warrant, or by an illegal warrant, or by a legal warrant executed at an unlawful time, is *false imprisonment.* *Blackstone.*

IM-PROB-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See IMPROBABLE.] The quality of being improbable, or not likely to be true; unlikelihood.

IM-PROB'A-BLE, *a.* [Sp. Fr., from L. *improbabilis*; *in* and *probabilis*, from *probo*, to prove.]

Not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case. It is always *improbable* that men will knowingly oppose their own interest; yet the fact is possible. It is *improbable* that snow will fall in July, but not incredible.

IM-PROB'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not likely to be true.

2. In a manner not to be approved. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

IM'PRO-BATE, *v. t.* [L. *improbo.*]

To disallow; not to approve. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

IM-PRO-BA'TION, *n.* The act of disapproving. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

IM-PROB'I-TY, *n.* [L. *improbitas*; *in* and *probitas*, from *probo*, to approve.]

That which is disapproved or disallowed; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty. A man of known *improbity* is always suspected, and usually despised.

IM-PRO-DUC'ED, (im-pro-dūst',) *a.* Not produced. *Ray.*

IM-PRO-FI''CIENCE, (-pro-fish'ens,) } *n.* Want of
IM-PRO-FI''CIEN-CY, (-pro-fish'en-sy,) } proficiency. *Bacon.*

IM-PROF'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Unprofitable. [*Not in use.*] *Elyot.*

IM-PRO-GRES'SIVE, *a.* Not progressive.

IM-PRO-LIF'IC, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful. [*Obs.*] *Waterhouse.*

IM-PRO-LIF'IC-ATE, *v. t.* To impregnate; to fecundate. [*Obs.*]

IM-PROMP'TU, *adv.* or *a.* [L. *in promptu*, in readiness, from *promptus*, ready, quick.]

Off hand; without previous study; as, a verse uttered or written *impromptu.*

IM-PROMP'TU, *n.* A piece made off hand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition.

IM-PROP'ER, *a.* [L. *improprius*; *in* and *proprius*, proper.]

1. Not proper; not suitable; not adapted to its end; unfit; as, an *improper* medicine for a particular disease; an *improper* regulation.

2. Not becoming; not decent; not suited to the character, time, or place; as, *improper* conduct in church; *improper* behavior before superiors; an *improper* speech.

3. Not according to the settled usages or principles of a language; as, an *improper* word or phrase.

4. Not suited to a particular place or office; unqualified; as, he is an *improper* man for the office.

Improper fraction; a fraction whose denominator is not greater than its numerator.

IM-PROP'ER-LY, *adv.* Not fitly; in a manner not suited to the end; in a manner not suited to the company, time, place, and circumstances; unsuitably; incongruously.

2. In a manner not according with established usages; inaccurately; ungrammatically; as, to speak or write *improperly.*

IM-PRO-PI''TIOUS, (-pro-pish'us,) *a.* Not propitious; unpropitious. *Wotton.*

[*The latter is the word in use.*]

IM-PRO-POR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not proportionable. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

IM-PRO-POR'TION-ATE, *a.* Not proportionate; not adjusted. [*Little used.*] *Smith.*

IM-PRO'PRI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *proprius*, proper.]

1. To appropriate to private use; to take to one's self; as, to *impropriate* thanks to one's self. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

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2. To place the profits of ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman. *Hook.*

["The Money-god, in Aristophanes, pretends a command from Jupiter to distribute as great a largess to the wicked as to the good; because, if vertue should once *impropriate* riches, that faire Goddesse would be more wooed for her dowry than for her native beauty." *Archbishop Sancroft, Modern Policies*, edit. 5, Lond. 1654, 12mo. — E. H. B.]

IM-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *a.* Devolved into the hands of a layman.

IM-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Appropriated to one's self. [See APPROPRIATED.]

2. Put in possession of a layman, as church property.

IM-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Appropriating to one's self.

2. Placing profits of ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman.

IM-PRO-PRI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice into the hands of a layman.

2. The benefice impropriated. [*Ayliffe.*

IM-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TOR, *n.* A layman who has possession of the lands of the church, or an ecclesiastical living. *Ayliffe.*

IM-PRO-PRI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *impropriété*, from L. *improprius*. See IMPROPER.]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances; as, *impropriety* of behavior or manners. Levity of conduct is an *impropriety* in a religious assembly and at a funeral. Rudeness or forwardness in young persons before their superiors is *impropriety*. Indecency and indecorum are *improprieties*.

2. Inaccuracy in language; a word or phrase not according with the established usages or principles of speaking or writing.

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded. *Swift.*

IM-PROS-PER'I-TY, *n.* Unprosperity; want of success. *Naunton.*

IM-PROS'PER-OUS, *a.* [*in* and *prosperous.*] Not prosperous; not successful; unfortunate; not yielding profit; not advancing interest; as, an *improsperous* undertaking or voyage. *Dryden.*

[UNPROSPEROUS *is the word most generally used in this sense.*]

IM-PROS'PER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unprosperously; unfortunately. *Boyle.*

IM-PROS'PER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Ill success; want of prosperity. *Hammond.*

IM-PRŌV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See IMPROVABLE.] The state or quality of being capable of improvement; susceptibility of being made better.

IM-PRŌV'A-BLE, *a.* [See IMPROVE.] Susceptible of improvement; capable of growing or being made better; that may be advanced in good qualities.

We have stock enough, and that too of an *improvable* nature, that is capable of infinite advancement. *Decay of Piety.*
Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. *Hale.*
I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands. *Addison.*

2. That may be used to advantage, or for the increase of any thing valuable.

The essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints to better. *Brown.*

3. Capable of tillage or cultivation.

A scarcity of *improvable* lands began to be felt in these colonies. *Ramsay, Hist. Carolina. B. Trumbull.*

IM-PRŌV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility of improvement; capableness of being made better, or of being used to advantage.

IM-PRŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of improvement.

IM-PRŌVE', (im-proov',) *v. t.* [Norm. *prover*, to improve; *improvment*, improving. The French and Italians use the same compound in a different sense. It is from the L. *in* and *probo*, to prove, or the adjective *probus*.]

1. To make better; to advance in value or good qualities. We *amend* a bad, but *improve* a good thing. A good education *improves* the mind and the manners. A judicious rotation of crops tends to *improve* land. *Johnson.*

2. To use or employ to good purpose; to make productive; to turn to profitable account; to use for advantage; to employ for advancing interest, reputation, or happiness.

Many opportunities occur of *improving* money, which, if a man misses, he may not afterwards recover. *Rambler.*
Melissus was a man of parts, capable of enjoying and *improving* life. *Rambler.*
True policy, as well as good faith, binds us to *improve* the occasion. *Washington.*
This success was not *improved*. *Marshall.*
Those who enjoy the advantage of better instruction, should *improve* their privileges. *Milner.*
We shall especially honor God by *improving* diligently the talents which God hath committed to us. *Barrow.*
They were aware of the advantages of their position, and *improved* them with equal skill and diligence. *Walsh, Rev. of Hamilton's Works.*
Those moments were diligently *improved*. *Gibbon.*
The candidate *improved* his advantages. *Gibbon.*
A hint that I do not remember to have seen opened and *improved*. *Addison, Spect.* lii.
Whatever interest we have at the throne of grace, should be *improved* in behalf of others. *Scott, Com. Ex.* xxxiii.
The court seldom fails to *improve* the opportunity. *Blackstone.*
My lords, no time should be lost, which may promise to *improve* this disposition in America. *Lord Chatham.*
If we neglect to *improve* our knowledge to the ends for which it was given. *Locke.*
It is the fault of persons not *improving* that light. *S. Clarke.*
The shorter the time — the more eager were they to *improve* it. *Lardner.*
A young minister wishing to *improve* the occasion. *C. Simeon.*

3. To apply to practical purposes; as, to *improve* a discourse, or the doctrines stated and proved in a sermon. *Owen.*

4. To advance or increase by use; *in a bad sense.*

I fear we have not a little *improved* the wretched inheritance of our ancestors. [*Ill.*] *Porteus.*

5. To use; to employ; as, to *improve* a witness or a deposition.

Let even the coach, the inns, or the ships, be *improved* as openings for useful instruction. *T. Scott.*

6. To use; to occupy; to cultivate. The house or the farm is now *improved* by an industrious tenant.

This application is perhaps peculiar to some parts of the United States. It, however, deviates little from that in some of the foregoing definitions.

Old authors sometimes use this word for CENSURE or IMPEACH, i. e. *reprove.* *Rich. Dict.*

IM-PRŌVE', (im-proov',) *v. i.* To grow better or wiser; to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, or other excellence. We are pleased to see our children *improve* in knowledge and virtue. A farm *improves* under judicious management. The artisan *improves* by experience. It is the duty, as it is the desire, of a good man to *improve* in grace and piety.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence. *Atterbury.*

2. To advance in bad qualities; to grow worse.

Domitian *improved* in cruelty toward the end of his reign. *Milner.*

[*I regret to see this word thus used, or rather perverted.*]

3. To increase; to be enhanced; to rise. The price of cotton *improves*, or is *improved*. [*A mercantile and modern use of the word.*]

To improve on: to make useful additions or amendments to; to bring nearer to perfection; as, to *improve* on the mode of tillage usually practiced.

IM-PRŌV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made better, wiser, or more excellent; advanced in moral worth, knowledge, or manners.

2. Made better; advanced in fertility or other good qualities.

3. Used to profit or good purpose; as, opportunities of learning *improved*.

4. Used; occupied; as, *improved* land.

IM-PRŌVE'MENT, (im-proov'ment,) *n.* Advancement in moral worth, learning, wisdom, skill, or other excellence; as, the *improvement* of the mind or of the heart by cultivation; *improvement* in classical learning, science, or mechanical skill; *improvement* in music; *improvement* in holiness.

2. Melioration; a making or growing better, or more valuable; as, the *improvement* of barren or exhausted land; the *improvement* of the roads; the *improvement* of the breed of horses or cattle.

3. A valuable addition; excellence added, or a change for the better; sometimes with *on*.

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements on* the Greek poet. *Addison.*

4. Advance or progress from any state to a better.

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addison.*

5. Instruction; growth in knowledge or refinement; edification.

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*. *South.*

6. Use or employment to beneficial purposes; a turning to good account; as, the *improvement* of natural advantages, or spiritual privileges.

A good *improvement* of his reason. *S. Clarke.*

7. Practical application; as, the *improvement* of the doctrines and principles of a sermon.

I shall make some *improvement* of this doctrine. *Tillotson.*

Hence,

8. The part of a discourse intended to enforce and apply the doctrines, is called the *improvement*.

9. Use; occupancy.

10. *Improvements*, pl.; valuable additions or melioration, as buildings, clearings, drains, fences, &c., on a farm. *Kent.*

IM-PRŌV'ER, *n.* One who improves; one who makes himself or any thing else better; as, an *improver* of horses or cattle.

2. That which improves, enriches, or mellorates; as, chalk is an *improver* of lands. *Mortimer.*

IM-PRO-VID'ED, *a.* [L. *improvisus*; *in* and *provideo*, to foresee or provide.]

Unforeseen; unexpected; not provided against. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IM-PRŌV'I-DENCE, *n.* [L. *in* and *providens*, *providentia*, from *pro*, before, and *video*, to see.]

Want of providence or forecast; neglect of foresight, or of the measures which foresight might dictate for safety or advantage. Half the inconveniences and losses which men suffer are the effects of *improvidence*.

IM-PRŌV'I-DENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *providens*; *pro* and *video*, supra.]

Wanting forecast; not foreseeing what will be necessary or convenient, or neglecting the measures which foresight would dictate; wanting care to make provision for future exigencies. Seamen are proverbially *improvident*. It is sometimes followed by *of*; as, *improvident of* harm.

IM-PRŌV'I-DENT-LY, *adv.* Without foresight or forecast; without care to provide against future wants.

IM-PRŌV'ING, *ppr.* Making better; growing better; using to advantage.

IM-PRŌV'ING, *a.* Growing better; tending to advance in good qualities; as, an *improving* rotation of crops.

IM-PRŌV'ING-LY, *adv.* In an improving manner.

IM-PROV'I-SATE, *a.* Unpremeditated.

IM-PROV-I-SĀ'TION, *n.* Act of making poetry or performing music extemporaneously.

IM-PROV-I-SA-TŌ'RE, *n.* [It.] A man who makes rhymes and short poems extemporaneously.

[This word is usually spelled with but one *v* by the English and French.]

IM-PROV'I-SA-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to extemporary composition of rhymes.

IM-PROV-I-SA-TRĪ'CE, (im-prov-e-sa-trē'chā,) *n.* [It.] A woman who makes rhymes or short poems extemporaneously.

[This word is usually spelled with but one *v* by the English and French.]

IM-PRO-VISE', *v. i.* To speak extemporaneously, especially in verse. *Smart.*

IM-PRO-VIS'ION, (-vizh'un,) *n.* [*in* and *provision.*] Want of forecast; improvidence. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IM-PRŪ'DENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imprudentia*; *in* and *prudentia*, prudence.]

Want of prudence; indiscretion; want of caution, circumspection, or a due regard to the consequences of words to be uttered, or actions to be performed, or their probable effects on the interest, safety, reputation, or happiness, of one's self or others; heedlessness; inconsiderateness; rashness. Let a man of sixty attempt to enumerate the evils which his *imprudence* has brought on himself, his family, or his neighbors.

IM-PRŪ'DENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *imprudens*; *in* and *prudens*, prudent.]

Wanting prudence or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash; heedless. The *imprudent* man often laments his mistakes, and then repeats them.

IM-PRŪ'DENT-LY, *adv.* Without the exercise of prudence; indiscreetly.

IM'PU-DENCE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *impudens*; *in* and *pudens*, from *pudeo*, to be ashamed.]

Shamelessness; want of modesty; effrontery; assurance, accompanied with a disregard of the opinions of others.

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke.*

IM'PU-DENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *impudens.*]

Shameless; wanting modesty; bold, with contempt of others; saucy.

When we behold an angel, not to fear
Is to be *impudent*. *Dryden.*

IM'PU-DENT-LY, *adv.* Shamelessly; with indecent assurance.

At once assail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

IM-PU-DIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *impudicitia.*]

Immodesty. *Sheldon.*

IM-PŪGN', (im-pūne',) *v. t.* [Fr. *impugner*; Sp. *impugnar*; L. *impugno*; *in* and *pugno*, to fight, or resist.]

To oppose; to attack by words or arguments; to contradict. The lawfulness of lots is *impugned* by some, and defended by others.

The truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Peacham.*

IM-PUG-NA'TION, *n.* Opposition. [*Little used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

IM-PŪGN'ED, (im-pūnd',) *pp.* Opposed; contradicted.

IM-PŪGN'ER, *n.* One who opposes or contradicts.

IM-PŪGN'ING, *ppr.* Opposing; attacking; contradicting.

IM-PŪ'IS-SANCE, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *puissance.*] Impotence; weakness. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

IM-PŪ'IS-SANT, *a.* [Fr.] Weak; impotent.

IM'PULSE, (im'puls,) *n.* [L. *impulsus*, from *impello.* See IMPEL.]

1. Force communicated instantaneously; the effect of a sudden or momentary communication of motion. *Impulse* is in proportion to the quantity of matter and velocity of the impelling body.

2. Influence acting on the mind; motive.

These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking. *Dryden.*

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3. Impression; supposed supernatural influence on the mind.

Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius, armed,
Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden.*

IM-PUL'SION, (-shun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *impulsio.* See IMPEL.]

1. The act of driving against, or impelling; the sudden or momentary agency of a body in motion on another body. *Bacon.*

2. Influence on the mind; impulse. *Milton.*

IM-PULS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *impulsif.* See IMPEL.]

1. Having the power of driving or impelling; moving; impellent.

Poor men! poor papers! We and they
Do some *impulsive* force obey. *Prior.*

2. Actuated by impulse; as, a person who is *impulsive.*

IM-PULS'IVE-LY, *adv.* With force; by impulse.

IM-PUNC'TU-AL, *a.* Not punctual.

IM-PUNC-TU-AL'I-TY, *n.* Neglect of punctuality. *A. Hamilton.*

IM-PU'NI-BLY, *adv.* Without punishment.

IM-PU'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *impunité*; L. *impunitas*; *in* and *punio*, to punish.]

1. Exemption from punishment or penalty. No person should be permitted to violate the laws with *impunity. Impunity* encourages men in crimes.

2. Freedom or exemption from injury. Some ferocious animals are not to be encountered with *impunity.*

IM-PURE', *a.* [Fr. *impur*; L. *impurus*; *in* and *purus*, pure.]

1. Not pure; foul; feculent; tinctured; mixed or impregnated with extraneous substances; as, *impure* water or air; *impure* salt or magnesia.

2. Obscene; as, *impure* language or ideas.

3. Unchaste; lewd; unclean; as, *impure* actions.

4. Defiled by sin or guilt; unholy; as *persons.*

5. Unhallowed; unholy; as *things.*

6. Unclean; *in a legal sense*; not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses.

IM-PURE', *v. t.* To render foul; to defile. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

IM-PURE'LY, *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

IM-PURE'NESS, } *n.* [Fr. *impureté*; L. *impuritas*,
IM-PU'RI-TY, } supra.]

1. Want of purity; foulness; feculence; the admixture of a foreign substance in any thing; as, the *impurity* of water, of air, of spirits, or of any species of earth or metal.

2. Any foul matter.

3. Unchastity; lewdness.

The foul *impurities* that reigned among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury.*

4. Want of sanctity or holiness; defilement by guilt.

5. Want of ceremonial purity; legal pollution or uncleanness. By the Mosaic law, a person contracted *impurity* by touching a dead body or a leper.

6. Foul language; obscenity.

Profaneness, *impurity*, or scandal, is not wit. *Buckminster.*

IM-PUR'PLE, *v. t.* [*in* and *purple*; Fr. *empourprer.*] To color or tinge with purple; to make red or reddish; as, a field *impurpled* with blood.

The bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smiled. *Milton.*

IM-PUR'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Tinged or stained with purple color.

IM-PUR'PLING, *ppr.* Tinging or coloring with purple.

IM-PU'TA-BLE, *a.* [See IMPUTE.] That may be imputed or charged to a person; chargeable. Thus we say, crimes, sins, errors, trespasses are *imputable* to those who commit them.

2. That may be ascribed to; *in a good sense.* This favor is *imputable* to your goodness, or to a good motive.

3. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. [*Not proper.*] *Ayliffe.*

4. That may be set to the account of another. It has been a question much agitated, whether Adam's sin is *imputable* to his posterity.

IM-PU'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being imputable. *Norris.*

IM-PU-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from *imputer.*] The act of imputing or charging; attribution; generally in *an ill sense*; as, the *imputation* of crimes or faults to the true authors of them. We are liable to the *imputation* of numerous sins and errors; to the *imputation* of pride, vanity, and self-confidence; to the *imputation* of weakness and irresolution, or of rashness.

2. Sometimes in *a good sense.*

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humor his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shak.*

3. Charge or attribution of evil; censure; reproach.

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

4. Hint; slight notice. Qu. *intimation.* *Shak.*

IM-PU'TA-TIVE, *a.* That may be imputed.

IM-PU'TA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By imputation. *Encyc.*

IM-PUTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *imputer*; It. *imputare*; Sp. *imputar*; L. *imputo*; *in* and *puto*, to think, to reckon; *properly*, to set, to put, to throw to or on.]

1. To charge; to attribute; to set to the account of; generally *ill*, sometimes *good.* We *impute* crimes, sins, trespasses, faults, blame, &c., to the guilty persons. We *impute* wrong actions to bad motives, or to ignorance, or to folly and rashness. We *impute* misfortunes and miscarriages to imprudence.

And therefore it was *imputed* to him for righteousness. — Rom. iv.

2. To attribute; to ascribe.

I have read a book *imputed* to Lord Bathurst. *Swift.*

3. To reckon to one what does not belong to him.

It has been held that Adam's sin is *imputed* to all his posterity. *Encyc.*

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton.*

IM-PU'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Charged to the account of; attributed; ascribed.

IM-PU'TER, *n.* One that imputes or attributes.

IM-PU'TING, *ppr.* Charging to the account of; attributing; ascribing.

IM-PU-TRES'CI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and L. *putresco*, to putrefy.]

Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

IN, a prefix, [L. *in*,] is used in composition as a particle of negation, like the English *un*, of which it seems to be a dialectical orthography; or it denotes *within*, *into*, or *among*, as in *inbred*, *incase*; or it serves only to augment, or render emphatical, the sense of the word to which it is prefixed, as in *inclose*, *increase.*

In, before *l*, is changed into *il*, as in *illusion*; and before *r* into *ir*, as in *irregular*; and into *im* before a labial, as in *imbitter*, *immaterial*, *impatient.*

IN, *prep.* [L. *in*; Gr. *ἐν*; Goth. *in*; Sax. *in*; Fr. *en*; Sp. *en*; It. *in*; G. *in*, or *ein*; D. *in*; Dan. *ind*; Sw. *in*; W. *yn*; Sans. *antu.*]

In denotes present or inclosed, surrounded by limits; as, *in* a house; *in* a fort; *in* a city. It denotes a state of being mixed; as, sugar *in* tea; or combined, as carbonic acid *in* marble, or latent heat *in* air. It denotes present in any state; as, *in* sickness or health. It denotes present in time; as, *in* that hour or day. The uses of *in*, however, can not, in all cases, be defined by equivalent words, except by explaining the phrase in which it is used; as, *in* deed; *in* fact; *in* essence; *in* quality; *in* reason; *in* courage; *in* spirits, &c. A man *in* spirits or good courage, denotes one who possesses at the time spirits or courage; *in* reason, is equivalent to *with* reason; one *in* ten, denotes one of that number; and we say also one *of* ten, and one *out of* ten.

In the name, is used in phrases of invoking, swearing, declaring, praying, &c. In prayer, it denotes by virtue of, or for the sake of. *In the name of the people*, denotes on their behalf or part; in their stead, or for their sake.

In, in many cases, is equivalent to *on.* This use of the word is frequent in the Scriptures; as, let fowls multiply *in* the earth. This use is more frequent in England than in America. We generally use *on* in all similar phrases, and this is most correct.

In signifies by or through. *In* thee shall all nations be blessed. I am glorified *in* them.

In a hill, properly denotes *under* the surface; but *in a valley*, denotes *on* the surface of the land.

In that, is sometimes equivalent to *because.*

Some things they do *in that* they are men; some things *in that* they are men misled and blinded with error. *Hooker.*

In these and similar phrases, *that* is an antecedent, substitute, or pronoun relating to the subsequent part of the sentence, or the subsequent clause. God commendeth his love toward us, *in that*, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. That is, in the facts stated in the latter clause, for which *that* is the substitute. *Rom.* v.

In as much; seeing; seeing that; this being the fact. I will ride for health, *inasmuch* as I am infirm.

In is often used without the noun to which it properly belongs. I care not who is *in*, or who is *out*, that is, *in office*, or *out of office.* Come *in*, that is, into the house or other place. Who has or will come in, that is, *into* office. A vessel has come *in*, that is, into port, or has arrived.

To be or *keep in with*; to be close or near. *Keep* the ship *in with* the land.

IN-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inhabilité*; L. *inhabilis*; *in* and *habilis*, Norm. *hable*, able.]

1. Want of sufficient physical power or strength; as, the *inability* of a man to raise an arm or a leg.

2. Want of adequate means; as, an *inability* to purchase a farm, or to fit out a ship.

3. Want of moral power. *Moral inability* is considered to be want of inclination, disposition, or will, or a deep-rooted aversion to act, and therefore improperly so called.

Moral *inability* aggravates our guilt. *Scott.*

4. Want of intellectual strength or force; as, an *inability* to comprehend a mathematical demonstration.

5. Want of knowledge or skill; as, an *inability* to read or write.

IN-A'BLE-MENT, *n.* [See ENABLE.] Ability. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

IN-AB'STI-NENCE, *n.* [*in* and *abstinence.*] A not abstaining; a partaking; indulgence of appetite; as, the *inabstinence* of Eve. *Milton.*

IN-AB-STRACT'ED, *a.* Not abstracted. *Hooker.*

IN-A-BU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without abuse. *L. North.*

IN-AC CESS-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *inaccessible.*]
IN-AC-CESS'I-BLE-NESS, } The quality or state of being inaccessible, or not to be reached.

IN-AC-CESS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *accessible.*] Not to be reached; as, an *inaccessible* hight or rock. The depths of the sea are *inaccessible.*

2. Not to be obtained. The necessary vouchers are *inaccessible.*

3. Not to be approached; forbidding access; as, an *inaccessible* prince.

IN-AC-CESS'I-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be approached. *Warton.*

IN-AC'CU-RA-CY, *n.* [from *inaccurate.*] Want of accuracy or exactness; mistake; fault; defect; error; as, an *inaccuracy* in writing, in a transcript, or in a calculation.

IN-AC'CU-RATE, *a.* [*in* and *accurate.*] Not accurate; not exact or correct: not according to truth; erroneous; as, an *inaccurate* man; he is *inaccurate* in narration; the transcript or copy is *inaccurate*; the instrument is *inaccurate.*

IN-AC'CU-RATE-LY, *adv.* Not according to truth; incorrectly; erroneously. The accounts are *inaccurately* stated.

IN-AC-QUAINT'ANCE, *n.* Unacquaintance. *Good.*

IN-AC-QUI-ES'CENT, *a.* Not acquiescing.

IN-AC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *action.*] Want of action; forbearance of labor; idleness; rest. *Pope.*

IN-AC'TIVE, *a.* [*in* and *active.*] Not active; inert; having no power to move. Matter is, per se, *inactive.*

2. Not active; not diligent or industrious; not busy; idle. Also, habitually idle; indolent; sluggish; as, an *inactive* officer.

IN-AC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Idly; sluggishly; without motion, labor, or employment.

IN-AC-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *activity.*] Inertness; as, the *inactivity* of matter.

2. Idleness, or habitual idleness; want of action or exertion; sluggishness. *Swift.*

IN-AC'TU-ATE, *v. t.* To put in action. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

IN-AC-TU-A'TION, *n.* Operation. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

IN-AD-APT-A'TION, *n.* A state of being not adapted or fitted. *Dick.*

IN-AD'E-QUA-CY, *n.* [from *inadequate.*] The quality of being unequal or insufficient for a purpose.

The *inadequacy* and consequent inefficacy of the alleged causes. *Dwight.*

2. Inequality.

Dr. Price considers this *inadequacy* of representation as our fundamental grievance. *Burke.*

3. Incompleteness; defectiveness; as, the *inadequacy* of ideas.

IN-AD'E-QUATE, *a.* [*in* and *adequate*, L. *adæquatus*, from *adæquo*, to equal.]

1. Not equal to the purpose; insufficient to effect the object; unequal; as, *inadequate* power, strength, resources.

2. Not equal to the real state or condition of a thing; not just or in due proportion; partial; incomplete; as, *inadequate* ideas of God, of his perfections, or moral government; an *inadequate* compensation for services.

3. Incomplete; defective; not just; as, *inadequate* representation or description.

IN-AD'E-QUATE-LY, *adv.* Not fully or sufficiently; not completely.

IN-AD'E-QUATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; inequality; incompleteness.

IN-AD-E-QUA'TION, *n.* Want of exact correspondence. [*Obs.*] *Puller.*

IN-AD-HE'SION, (-hē'zhun,) *n.* [*in* and *adhesion.*] Want of adhesion; a not adhering.

Porcelain clay is distinguished from colorific earths by *inadhesion* to the fingers. *Kirwan.*

IN-AD-MIS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *inadmissible.*] The quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received; as the *inadmissibility* of an argument, or of evidence in court, or of a proposal in a negotiation.

IN-AD-MIS'SI-BLE, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *admissible*, from *admitto*, to admit.]

Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received; as, *inadmissible* testimony; an *inadmissible* proposition.

IN-AD-MIS'SI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not admissible.

IN-AD-VERT'ENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *inadvertance*, from L.
IN-AD-VERT'EN-CY, } *in* and *advertens*, *adverto.* See ADVERT.]

1. A not turning the mind to; inattention; negligence; heedlessness. Many mistakes, and some misfortunes, proceed from *inadvertence.*

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2. The effect of inattention; any oversight, mistake, or fault which proceeds from negligence of thought.

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to works of an inferior kind of author. *Addison.*

IN-AD-VERT'ENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *advertens.*] Not turning the mind to; heedless; careless; negligent.

IN-AD-VERT'ENT-LY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; from want of attention; inconsiderately.

IN-AF-FA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Reservedness in conversation.

IN-AF'FA-BLE, *a.* Not affable; reserved.

IN-AF-FECT-Ā'TION, *n.* Destitution of affected manner.

IN-AF-FECT'ED, *a.* Unaffected. [*Not used.*]

IN-AID'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be assisted. *Shak.*

IN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLE, (-āl'yen-a-bl,) *a.* [Fr. *in* and *alienable*, from L. *alieno, alienus.*]

Unalienable; that can not be legally or justly alienated or transferred to another. The dominions of a king are *inalienable*. All men have certain natural rights which are *inalienable*. The estate of a minor is *inalienable*, without a reservation of the right of redemption, or the authority of the legislature.

IN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inalienable. *Scott.*

IN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that forbids alienation; as, rights *inalienably* vested.

IN-AL-I-MENT'AL, *a.* [*in* and *aliment.*] Affording no nourishment. *Bacon.*

IN-ĄL-TER-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* [from *inalterable.*] The quality of not being alterable or changeable. *Fourcroy.*

IN-ĄL'TER-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *alterable.*] That can not or may not be altered or changed; unalterable. *Hakewill.*

IN-Ā'MI-A-BLE, *a.* Unamiable. [*Not in use.*]

IN-Ā'MI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unamiableness. [*Not in use.*]

IN-A-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *amitto*, to lose.] Not to be lost. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

IN-A-MIS'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not being liable to be lost.

IN-AM-O-RĀ'TO, n. m. } [L. *in* and *amor*, love.]
IN-AM-O-RĀ'TA, n. f. } A lover. *Marston.*

IN AND IN; *to breed in and in.* See To Breed.

IN-ĀNE', *a.* [L. *inanis*, empty.] Empty; void; sometimes used as a noun, to express a void space, or space beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

IN-AN''GU-LAR, *a.* Not angular. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-AN'I-MĀTE, *v. t.* [Infra.] To animate. [*Little used.*]

IN-AN'I-MATE, *a.* [L. *inanimatus; in* and *animo, animatus.*]

1. Destitute of animal life. Plants, stones, and earth are *inanimate* substances; a corpse is an *inanimate* body.

2. Destitute of animation or life.

IN-AN'I-MĀ-TED, *a.* Destitute of animal life. *Cheyne.*

2. Not animated; not sprightly. [See Unanimated.]

IN-AN-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* Animation. [*Unusual and useless.*]

IN-A-NI''TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inanis*, empty.] Emptiness; want of fullness; as, *inanition* of body or of the vessels. *Burton.*

IN-AN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *inanitas*, from *inanis*, void.] Emptiness; void space; vacuity. *Digby.*

IN-AP'PE-TENCE, } *n.* [*in* and *appetence*, L. *appetentia.*]
IN-AP'PE-TEN-CY, }

1. Want of appetence, or of a disposition to seek, select, or imbibe nutriment. [See Appetence.]

2. Want of desire or inclination. *Cheyne.*

IN-AP-PLI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *inapplicable.*] The quality of not being applicable; unfitness.

IN-AP'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *applicable.*] Not applicable; that can not be applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose. The argument or the testimony is *inapplicable* to the case.

IN-AP'PLI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not suited to the purpose.

IN-AP-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *application.*] Want of application; want of attention or assiduity; negligence; indolence; neglect of study or industry.

IN-AP'PO-SITE, *a.* [*in* and *apposite.*] Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent; as, an *inapposite* argument.

IN-AP'PO-SITE-LY, *adv.* Not pertinently; not suitably.

IN-AP-PRĒ'CIA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *appreciable*, from *appreciate.*] Not to be appreciated; that can not be duly valued.

2. That can not be estimated. *Ure.*

IN-AP-PRE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* Not intelligible. *Milton.*

IN-AP-PRE-HENS'IVE, *a.* Not apprehensive; regardless. *Taylor.*

IN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *approachable.*] Not to be approached; inaccessible.

IN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be approached.

IN-AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *a.* [*in* and *appropriate.*] Not appropriate; unsuited; not proper. *J. P. Smith.*

2. Not appropriate; not belonging to. *Med. Repos.*

IN-AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE-LY, *adv.* Not appropriately.

IN-AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness.

IN-APT', *a.* Unapt; not apt.

IN-APT'I-TUDE, *n.* [*in* and *aptitude.*] Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness. *Burke.*

IN-APT'LY, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably.

IN-APT'NESS, *n.* Unfitness.

IN-Ā'QUATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *aquatus.*] Embodied in water. *Cranmer.*

IN-A-QUĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being inaquate. *Gardner.*

IN-AR'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *arable.*] Not arable; not capable of being plowed or tilled. *Dict.*

IN-ĀRCH', *v. t.* [*in* and *arch.*] To graft by approach; to graft by uniting a cion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree. *Miller. Encyc.*

IN-ĀRCH'ED, (in-ārcht',) *pp.* Grafted by approach.

IN-ĀRCH'ING, *ppr.* Grafting by approach.

IN-ĀRCH'ING, *n.* A method of ingrafting, by which a cion, without being separated from its parent tree, is joined to a stock standing near. *Encyc.*

IN-ĀR-TIC'Ų-LATE, *a.* [*in* and *articulate.*] Not uttered with articulation or junction of the organs of speech; not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables. The sounds of brutes and fowls are, for the most part, *inarticulate.*

2. In *zoology*, not jointed or articulated. *Dana.*

IN-ĀR-TIC'Ų-LATE-LY, *adv.* Not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.

IN-ĀR-TIC'Ų-LATE-NESS, *n.* Indistinctness of utterance by animal voices; want of distinct articulation.

IN-ĀR-TIC-Ų-LĀ'TION, *n.* Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

IN-ĀR-TI-FI''CIAL, (-ār-te-fish'al,) *a.* [*in* and *artificial.*] Not done by art; not made or performed by the rules of art; formed without art; as, an *inartificial* style of composition.

2. Simple; artless.

IN-ĀR-TI-FI''CIAL-LY, *adv.* Without art; in an artless manner; contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*

IN-AS-MUCH', *adv.* [*in, as*, and *much.*] Such being the case or fact; seeing.

IN-AT-TEN'TION, *n.* [*in* and *attention.*] The want of attention, or of fixing the mind steadily on an object; heedlessness; neglect.

Novel lays attract our ravished ears,
But old the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope.*

IN-AT-TENT'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *attentive.*] Not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; careless; negligent; regardless; as, an *inattentive* spectator or hearer; an *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*

IN-AT-TENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Without attention; carelessly; heedlessly *Johnson.*

IN-ĄUD-I-BIL'I-TY, }
IN-ĄUD'I-BLE-NESS, } *n.* State of being inaudible.

IN-ĄUD'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *audible.*] That can not be heard; as, an *inaudible* voice or sound.

2. Making no sound; as, the *inaudible* foot of time. *Shak.*

IN-ĄUD'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be heard. *Colebroke.*

IN-ĄU'GU-RAL, *a.* [L. *inauguro; in* and *augur.*]

1. Pertaining to inauguration; as, *inaugural* ceremonies.

2. Made or pronounced at an inauguration; as, an *inaugural* address.

IN-ĄU'GU-RATE, *v. t.* [Supra.] To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest with an office in a formal manner; a word borrowed from the ceremonies used by the Romans when they were received into the college of *augurs*. Kings and emperors are *inaugurated* by coronation; a prelate, by consecration; and the president of a college, by such ceremonies and forms as give weight and authority to the transaction.

2. To begin with good omens. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

IN-ĄU'GU-RATE, *a.* Invested with office. *Drayton.*

IN-ĄU'GU-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies.

IN-ĄU'GU-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Inducting into office with solemnities.

IN-ĄU-GU-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of inducting into office with solemnity; investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies.

IN-ĄU'GU-RĀ-TOR, *n.* One who inaugurates. *Coleridge.*

IN-ĄU'GU-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Suited to induction into office: pertaining to inauguration; as, *inauguratory* gratulations. *Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

IN-ĄU-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inauro, inauratus; in* and *aurum*, gold.] The act or process of gilding or covering with gold. *Arbuthnot.*

IN-ĄU'SPI-CATE, *a.* Ill-omened. *Buck.*

IN-ĄU-SPI''CIOUS, (-aw-spish'us,) *a.* [*in* and *auspicious.*] Ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavorable. The war commenced at an *inauspicious* time, and its issue was *inauspicious*. The counsels of a bad man have an *inauspicious* influence on society.

IN-ĄU-SPI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With ill omens; unfortunately; unfavorably.

IN-ĄU-SPI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Unluckiness; unfavorableness.

IN-BĒ'ING, *n.* [*in* and *being.*] Inherence; inherent existence; inseparableness. *Watts.*

IN'BŌARD, *a.* Carried or stowed within the hold of a ship or other vessel; as, an *inboard* cargo.

IN'BŌARD, *adv.* Within the hold of a vessel.

IN'BORN, *a.* [*in* and *born.*] Innate; implanted by nature; as, *inborn* passions; *inborn* worth. *Dryden. Addison.*

IN'BREAK-ING, *a.* Breaking into. *Ed. Rev.*

IN-BRĒATHE', *v. t.* To infuse by breathing. *Coleridge.*

IN-BRĒATH'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Infused by breathing or inspiration. *Milton.*

IN-BRĒATH'ING, *ppr.* Infusing by breathing.

IN'BRED, *a.* [*in* and *bred, breed.*] Bred within; innate; natural; as, *inbred* worth; *inbred* affection. *Dryden.*

IN-BREED', *v. t.* To produce or generate within. *Bp. Reynolds.*

IN'CA, (ink'a,) *n.* The title given by the natives of Peru to their kings and to the princes of the blood, before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards.

IN-CĀGE', *v. t.* [*in* and *cage.*] To confine in a cage; to coop up; to confine to any narrow limits. *Shak.*

IN-CĀG'ED, *pp.* Cooped up; confined to a cage or to narrow limits.

IN-CĀGE'MENT, *n.* Confinement in a cage. *Shelton.*

IN-CĀG'ING, *ppr.* Confining to a cage or to narrow limits.

IN-CAL'CU-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be calculated; beyond calculation.

IN-CAL'CU-LA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being beyond calculation.

IN-CAL'CU-LA-BLY, *adv.* In a degree beyond calculation.

IN-CA-LES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *incalescens, incalesco; in* and *calesco, calco*, to be
IN-CA-LES'CEN-CY, } hot.]

A growing warm; incipient or increasing heat. *Ray.*

IN-CA-LES'CENT, *a.* Growing warm; increasing in heat.

IN-CAM-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [*in* and *camera*, a chamber or arched roof.]

The act or process of uniting lands, revenues, or other rights, to the pope's domain. *Encyc.*

IN-CAN-DES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *incandescens, incandesco; in* and *candesco; candeo, canco*, to be white, to shine; *canus*, white.]

A white heat; or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat. We say, a metal is heated to *incandescence*.

IN-CAN-DES'CENT, *a.* White or glowing with heat.

IN-CANT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *incantatio, incanto; in* and *canto*, to sing.]

The act of enchanting; enchantment; the act of using certain formulas of words and ceremonies, for the purpose of raising spirits. *Encyc. Bacon.*

IN-CANT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Dealing by enchantment; magical. *Brown.*

IN-CANT'ING, *a.* Enchanting. [*Not used.*]

IN-CAN'TON, *v. t.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or separate community. *Addison.*

IN-CĀ-PA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *incapable.*] The
IN-CĀ'PA-BLE-NESS, } quality of being incapable; natural incapacity or want of power; as, the *incapableness* of a child to comprehend logical syllogisms.

2. Want of legal qualifications or of legal power; as, the *incapability* of holding an office.

IN-CĀ'PA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *in* and *capable.*]

1. Wanting capacity sufficient; not having room sufficient to contain or hold; followed by *of*. We say, a vessel is *incapable of* containing or holding a certain quantity of liquor; but I believe we rarely or never say, a vessel is *incapable of* that quantity.

2. Wanting natural power or capacity to learn, know, understand, or comprehend. Man is *incapable* of comprehending the essence of the divine Being. An idiot is *incapable* of learning to read.

3. Not admitting; not in a state to receive; not susceptible of; as, a bridge is *incapable* of reparation.

4. Wanting power equal to any purpose.

Is not your father grown *incapable*
Of reasonable affairs? *Shak.*

[See No. 2.]

5. Wanting moral power or disposition. He is *incapable* of a dishonorable act.

6. Unqualified or disqualified, in a legal sense; not having the legal or constitutional qualifications. A man not thirty years of age is *unqualified*, and

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therefore *incapable* of holding the office of president of the United States; a man convicted on impeachment is *disqualified*, and therefore *incapable* of holding any office of honor or profit under the government.

Incapable properly denotes a want of passive power, the power of receiving, and is applicable particularly to the mind; *unable* denotes the want of active power, or power of performing, and is applicable to the body or mind. [See INCAPACITY.]

IN-CA'PA-BLY, *adv.* In an incapable manner.

IN-CA-PA'CIOUS, (-ka-pā'shus,) *a.* [*in* and *capacious.*] Not capacious; not large or spacious; narrow; of small content; as, an *incapacious* soul. *Burnet.*

IN-CA-PA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Narrowness; want of containing space.

IN-CA-PAC'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [*in* and *capacitate.*]

1. To deprive of capacity or natural power of learning, knowing, understanding, or performing. Old age and infirmity often *incapacitate* men to exercise the office of a judge.

2. To render or make incapable; as, infancy *incapacitates* a child for learning algebra.

3. To disable; to weaken; to deprive of competent power or ability. This is an improper use of the word. The loss of an arm *disables* a soldier, but does not *incapacitate* him.

4. To render unfit; as, infancy *incapacitates* one for marriage.

5. To disqualify; to deprive of legal or constitutional requisites; as, conviction of a crime *incapacitates* one to be a witness.

IN-CA-PAC'I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Rendered incapable; deprived of capacity.

IN-CA-PAC'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of capacity; rendering incapable.

IN-CA-PAC-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* Want of capacity; disqualification. *Burke.*

IN-CA-PAC'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *capacity.*] Want of capacity, intellectual power, or the power of receiving, containing, or understanding; *applied to the mind, and it may be natural or casual.* There is a *natural incapacity* in children to comprehend difficult propositions in logic or metaphysics, and a *natural incapacity* in men to comprehend the nature of spiritual beings. The defect of understanding proceeding from intoxication, or from an injury done to the brain, is a *casual incapacity.*

2. Want of qualification or legal requisites; inability; as, the *incapacity* of minors to make binding contracts.

3. Disqualification; disability by deprivation of power; as, the *incapacity* of a convict to give testimony in a court of law.

IN-CAR'CER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *incarcero*; *in* and *carcer*, a prison, Sp. *carcel*, Sax. *carcærn*, Goth. *karkara*, G. and D. *kerker*, W. *carcar*. *Carcer* seems to be allied to W. *carc*, Eng. *cark*, care; showing that the primary sense is, to press or strain.]

1. To imprison; to confine in a jail.

2. To confine; to shut up or inclose. *Harvey.*

IN-CAR'CER-ATE, *a.* Imprisoned; confined. *More.*

IN-CAR'CER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Imprisoned.

IN-CAR'CER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Imprisoning.

IN-CAR-CER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of imprisoning or confining; imprisonment.

IN-CARN', *v. t.* [L. *incarno*; *in* and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

To cover with flesh; to invest with flesh. *Wiseman.*

IN-CARN', *v. i.* To breed flesh. *Wiseman.*

IN-CARN'A-DINE, *a.* [Fr. *incarnadin*; It. *incarnatino*; L. *in* and *caro*, flesh.]

Flesh-colored; of a carnation color; pale red. *Shak.*

IN-CARN'A-DINE, *v. t.* To dye red or flesh color. [*Little used.*]

IN-CARN'ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *incarner*; Sp. *encarnar*; It. *incarnare*; *L. incarno*; *in* and *caro*, flesh.]

To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh. *Milton. Asiat. Res.*

IN-CARN'ATE, *a.* Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh; as, the *incarnate* Son of God.

2. In *Scotland*, of a red color; flesh-colored.

IN-CARN'Ā-TED, *pp.* Clothed with flesh.

IN-CARN'Ā-TING, *ppr.* Investing with flesh.

IN-CARN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of clothing with flesh.

2. The act of assuming flesh, or of taking a human body and the nature of man; as, the *incarnation* of the Son of God.

3. In *surgery*, the process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh. *Encyc.*

IN-CARN'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *incarnatif.*] Causing new flesh to grow; healing. *Encyc.*

IN-CARN'Ā-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh, and assist nature in the healing of wounds. *Encyc.*

IN-CASE', *v. t.* [*in* and *case.*] To inclose in a case.

2. To inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase.* *Pope.*

IN-CASED, (in-kāst',) *pp.* Inclosed as in a case, sheath, or box.

IN-CASE'MENT, *n.* An inclosing with a casement.

IN-CAS'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing as in a case.

IN-CASK', *v. t.* To put into a cask. *Sherwood.*

IN-CAS'TEL-LĀ-TED, *a.* Confined or inclosed in a castle.

IN-CAT-E-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *catena*, a chain.] The act of linking together. *Goldsmith.*

IN-CAU'TION, *n.* Want of caution. *Rich. Dict.*

IN-CAU'TIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Not cautious; unwary; not circumspect; heedless; not attending to the circumstances on which safety and interest depend; as, *incautious* youth.

IN-CAU'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Unwarily; heedlessly; without due circumspection.

IN-CAU'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of caution; unwariness; want of foresight.

IN'CA-VĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *in* and *cavo*, to make hollow.] Made hollow; bent round or in.

IN-CA-VĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making hollow

2. A hollow made.

IN-CEND', *v. t.* [L. *incendo.*] To inflame; to excite. [*Little used.*] *Marston.*

IN-CEND'I-A-RISM, *n.* The act or practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings.

IN-CEND'I-A-RY, *n.* [L. *incendiarius*. from *incendo*, to burn; *in* and *candeo*, to shine, or be on fire.]

1. A person who maliciously sets fire to another man's dwelling-house, or to any out-house, being parcel of the same, as a barn or stable; one who is guilty of arson.

2. Any person who sets fire to a building.

3. A person who excites or inflames factions, and promotes quarrels.

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries.* *Bentley.* *Incendiaries* of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, can not be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addison.*

4. He or that which excites.

IN-CEND'I-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling; as, an *incendiary* purpose.

2. Tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition, or quarrel.

IN-CEND'I-OUS, *a.* Promoting faction or contention. *Bacon.*

IN-CEND'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to promote contention.

IN'CENSE, (in'sens,) *n.* [L. *incensum*, burnt, from *incendo*, to burn; It. *incenso*; Fr. *encens.*]

1. Perfume exhaled by fire; the odors of spices and gums, burnt in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity.

A thick cloud of *incense* went up. — Ezek. viii.

2. The materials burnt for making perfumes. The incense used in the Jewish offerings was a mixture of sweet spices, stacte, onycha, galbanum, and the gum of the frankincense-tree.

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein, and put *incense* thereon. — Lev. x.

3. Acceptable prayers and praises. *Mal.* i.

IN'CENSE, (in'sens,) *v. t.* To perfume with incense. In *the Roman Catholic church*, it is the deacon's office to *incense* the officiating priest or prelate, and the choir. *Encyc.*

IN-CENSE', (in-sens',) *v. t.* To enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite angry passions; to provoke; to irritate; to exasperate; to heat; to fire. It expresses less than ENRAGE.

How could my pious son thy power *incense?* *Dryden.*

IN-CENS'ED, (in-senst',) *pp.* or *a.* Inflamed to violent anger; exasperated.

IN-CENSE'MENT, (in-sens'ment,) *n.* Violent irritation of the passions; heat; exasperation. It expresses less than RAGE and FURY. *Shak.*

IN-CENS'ING, *ppr.* Inflaming to anger; irritating; exasperating.

IN-CEN'SION, *n.* [L. *incensio*, from *incendo*, to burn.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. *Bacon.*

IN-CENS'IVE, *a.* Tending to excite or provoke. *Barrow.*

IN-CENS'OR, *n.* [L.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of the angry passions.

IN-CENS'O-RY, *n.* The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*

[We generally use CENSER.]

IN-CEN'SUR-A-BLE, *a.* Not censurable. *Dwight.*

IN-CEN'TIVE, *a.* [Low L. *incentivus*, from *incendo*, to burn.]

Inciting; encouraging or moving.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-CEN'TIVE, *n.* [Low L. *incentivum.*]

1. That which kindles or inflames; *used now in a figurative sense only.*

2. That which moves the mind or operates on the passions; that which incites or has a tendency to incite to determination or action; that which prompts to good or ill; motive; spur. The love of money, and the desire of promotion, are two most powerful *incentives* to action.

IN-CEN'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Incitingly; encouragingly.

IN-CEP'TION, *n.* [L. *inceptio*, from *incipio*, to begin; *in* and *capio*, to take.]

Beginning. *Bacon.*

I hope this society will not be marked with vivacity of *inception*, apathy of progress, and prematureness of decay. *Rawle.*

IN-CEP'TIVE, *a.* [L. *inceptivus*, from *incipio*, to begin.]

Beginning; noting beginning; as, an *inceptive* proposition; an *inceptive* verb, which expresses the beginning of action. A point is *inceptive* of a line, and a line is *inceptive* of a surface.

IN-CEP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner noting beginning.

IN-CEP'TOR, *n.* A beginner; one in the rudiments. *Walton.*

IN-CER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *incero*, from *cera.*]

The act of covering with wax.

IN-CER'A-TIVE, *a.* Cleaving to like wax.

IN-CER'TAIN, *a.* [*in* and *certain.*] Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady. *Fairfax.*

IN-CER'TAIN-LY, *adv.* Doubtfully

IN-CER'TAIN-TY, *n.* Uncertainty; doubt. *Davies.*

IN CER'TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *incertitudo*, from *incertus*; *in* and *certus*, certain.]

Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

IN-CES'SA-BLE, *a.* Unceasing; continual. [*Little used.*] *Shelton.*

IN-CES'SA-BLY, *adv.* Continually; unceasingly.

IN-CES'SAN-CY, *n.* [from *incessant.*] Unintermitted continuance; unceasingness. *Dwight.*

IN-CES'SANT, *a.* [L. *in* and *cessans*, from *cesso*, to cease.]

Unceasing; unintermitted; uninterrupted; continual; as, *incessant* rains; *incessant* clamors. *Milton. Pope.*

IN-CES'SANT-LY, *adv.* Without ceasing; continually. *Spenser.*

IN'CEST, *n.* [Fr. *inceste*; L. *incestum*; *in* and *castus*, chaste.]

The crime of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the law of a country.

Spiritual incest, is a like crime committed between persons who have a spiritual alliance by means of baptism or confirmation. It is also understood of a vicar or other beneficiary, who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other. *Encyc.*

IN-CEST'U-OUS, *a.* Guilty of incest; as, an *incestuous* person.

2. Involving the crime of incest; as, an *incestuous* connection.

IN-CEST'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an incestuous manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

IN-CEST'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being incestuous. *Bp. Hall.*

INCH, *n.* [Sax. *ince*; L. *uncia*, the twelfth part; Gr. *ουγγια*, but said to be from the Latin.]

1. A lineal measure in Great Britain and the United States, being the twelfth part of a foot, and equal to the length of three barley-corns.

2. *Proverbially*, a small quantity or degree; as, to die by *inches*; to gain ground by *inches.*

3. A precise point of time.

Beldame, I think we watched you at an *inch.* [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

INCH, *v. t.* To drive by inches or small degrees. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. [*Little used.*] *Ainsworth.*

INCH, *v. i.* To advance or retire by small degrees. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

Inched, containing inches, is added to words of number; as, *four-inched.* *Shak.*

But in *America* the common practice is to add only *inch*; as, a *seven-inch* cable.

IN-CHAM'BER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enchambrer.*] To lodge in a chamber.

IN-CHAR'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Uncharitable.

[*The latter is the word used.*]

IN-CHAS'TI-TY, *n.* [*in* and *chastity.*] Lewdness; impurity; unchastity. *J. Edwards.*

IN-CHEST', *v. t.* To put into a chest. *Sherwood.*

IN-CHEST'ED, *pp.* Put into a chest.

INCH'-MEAL, *n.* [*inch* and *meal.*] A piece an inch long.

By inch-meal; by small degrees. *Shak.*

IN'CHO-ATE, (in'ko-āte,) *v. t.* [L. *inchoo.*] To begin. [*Little used.*] *More.*

IN'CHO-ATE, *a.* Begun; commenced.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate.* *Raleigh.*

IN'CHO-ATE-LY, *adv.* In an incipient degree.

IN-CHO-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of beginning; commencement; inception.

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts, would be looked on as the first *inchoation* of them. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

IN-CHŌ'A-TIVE, *a.* Noting beginning; inceptive; as, an *inchoative* verb, otherwise called INCEPTIVE.

INCH'PIN, *n.* Some part of the inwards of a deer.

IN-CIDE', *v. t.* [L. *incido*; *in* and *cædo*, to strike.]

To cut; to separate; as medicines. [*Obs.*] *Quincy. Arbuthnot.*

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IN'CI-DENCE, *n.* [L. *incidens; incido*, to fall on; *in* and *cado*, to fall.]

1. *Literally*, a falling on; whence, an accident or casualty. *Shak.*

2. In *natural philosophy*, the direction in which a ray of light or heat falls on any surface.

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions. *Newton.*

Angle of incidence; the angle which a ray of light, falling on any surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface. *Olmsted.*

IN'CI-DENT, *a.*

1. *Literally*, falling on; as, an *incident* ray.

2. Falling; casual; fortuitous; coming or happening occasionally, or not in the usual course of things, or not according to expectation or in connection with the main design.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so man's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hooker.*

A proposition introduced by *who*, *which*, *whose*, *whom*, &c., is called an *incident* proposition; as, Julius, *whose* surname was Cesar, overcame Pompey. *Watts.*

3. Happening; apt to happen; as, intemperate passions *incident* to human nature; diseases *incident* to a climate; misfortunes *incident* to the poor.

4. Appertaining to or following the chief or principal. A court baron is *incident* to a manor. *Encyc.*

IN'CI-DENT, *n.* That which falls out or takes place; an event; casualty.

2. That which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action.

No person, no *incident* in a play but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

3. In *law*, something necessarily appertaining to and depending on another, which is termed the *principal*. *Brande.*

IN-CI-DENT'AL, *a.* Happening as an occasional event, without regularity; coming without design; casual; accidental; as, an *incidental* conversation; an *incidental* occurrence.

2. Not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional.

By some persons, religious duties appear to be regarded as an *incidental* business. *Rogers.*

IN-CI-DENT'AL, *n.* An incident. [*Little used.*] *Pope.*

IN-CI-DENT'AL-LY, *adv.* Casually; without intention; accidentally. I was *incidentally* present when the conversation took place.

2 Beside the main design; occasionally.

I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colors. *Boyle.*

IN'CI-DENT-LY, *adv.* Occasionally; by the way. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-CIN'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.]

To burn to ashes. *Bacon.*

IN-CIN'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Burnt to ashes.

IN-CIN'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to ashes by combustion.

IN-CIN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to ashes by combustion. *Boyle. Encyc.*

IN-CIP'I-EN-CY, *n.* Beginning; commencement.

IN-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *incipiens*, *incipio*; *in* and *capio*, to take.]

Beginning; commencing; as, the *incipient* stage of a fever; *incipient* light or day.

IN-CIP'I-ENT-LY, *adv.* In an incipient manner.

IN-CIR'CLET, *n.* A small circle. *Sidney.*

IN-CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TI-BLE, *a.* That can not be circumscribed or limited. *Cranmer.*

IN-CIR-CUM-SPEC'TION, *n.* [*in* and *circumspection.*] Want of circumspection; heedlessness. *Brown.*

IN-CISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *inciser.*]

To cut in; to carve; to engrave. *Carew.*

IN-CIS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [L. *incisus*, from *incido*, to cut.]

Cut or engraved; made by cutting; as, an *incised* wound; *incised* lips. *Wiseman.*

IN-CISE'LY, *adv.* In the manner of incisions or notches. *Eaton.*

IN-CIS'ING, *ppr.* Cutting in; carving.

IN-CIS'ION, (in-sizh'un,) *n.* [Fr.; L. *incisio*, from *incido*, to cut.]

1. A cutting; the act of cutting into a substance.

2. A cut; a gash; the separation of the surface of any substance made by a sharp instrument. The surgeon with his knife makes an *incision* in the flesh, and the gardener in a tree; but we do not say, an *incision* is made with a plow or a spade; at least, such phraseology is unusual.

3. Separation of viscid matter by medicines. [*Obs.*]

IN-CIS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *incisif.*] [*Bacon.*

Having the quality of cutting or separating the superficial part of any thing.

Incisive teeth, in *animals*, are the fore teeth, the cutters or incisors.

IN-CIS'OR, *n.* [L.] A cutter; a fore tooth, which cuts, bites, or separates.

IN-CIS'OR-Y, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.

IN-CIS'URE, (in-sizh'yur,) *n.* [L. *incisura.*]

A cut; a place opened by cutting; an incision. *Derham.*

IN-CIT'ANT, *n.* [from *incite.*] That which excites action in an animal body. *Darwin.*

IN-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *incitatio.* See INCITE.]

1. The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement. *Brown.*

2. Incitement; incentive; motive; that which excites to action; that which rouses or prompts. *Government of the Tongue.*

IN-CITE', *v. t.* [L. *incito*; *in* and *cito*, to call, to stir up.]

1. To move the mind to action by persuasion or motives presented; to stir up; to rouse; to spur on.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prussias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans. *Bacon.*

2. To move to action by impulse or influence.

No blown ambition does our arms *incite*. *Shak.*

3. To animate; to encourage.

In general, INCITE denotes to operate on the mind or will; EXCITE has the same sense, but it extends also to the passions and to material substances; as, to *excite* action in the heart and arteries.

IN-CIT'ED, *pp.* Moved to action; stirred up; spurred on.

IN-CITE'MENT, *n.* That which incites the mind or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse.

From the long records of a distant age,
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope.*

IN-CIT'ER, *n.* He or that which incites or moves to action.

IN-CIT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exciting to action; stirring up.

IN-CIT'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to excite to action.

IN-CIV'IL, *a.* [*in* and *civil.*] Uncivil; rude; unpolite. [But UNCIVIL is generally used.]

IN-CIV-IL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* An uncivilized state.

IN-CI-VIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incivilité.*]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness of manners toward others; impoliteness. *Tillotson.*

2. Any act of rudeness or ill breeding; *with a plural.* Loud laughter and uncomely jests, in respectable company, are *incivilities* and indecencies.

IN-CIV'IL-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely.

IN-CIV'ISM, *n.* [*in* and *civism.*] Want of civism; want of love to one's country, or of patriotism; unfriendliness to the state or government of which one is a citizen. *Ames.*

IN-CLASP', *v. t.* To clasp; to hold fast. *Cudworth.*

IN-CLASP'ED, (in-klaspt') *pp.* Held fast.

IN-CLASP'ING, *ppr.* Holding fast.

IN'CLA-VĀ-TED, *a.* Set; fast fixed. *Dict.*

IN'CLE, (ink'l,) See INKLE.

IN-CLEM'EN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *inclemence*; L. *inclementia.* See CLEMENCY.]

1. Want of clemency; want of mildness of temper; unmercifulness; harshness; severity; *applied to persons.*

2. Roughness; boisterousness; storminess; or simply rainiess; severe cold, &c.; *applied to the weather.* We were detained by the *inclemency* of the weather.

IN-CLEM'ENT, *a.* Destitute of a mild and kind temper; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh.

2. Rough; stormy; boisterous; rainy; rigorously cold, &c.; as, *inclement* weather; *inclement* sky. *Pope.*

IN-CLEM'ENT-LY, *adv.* In an inclement manner.

IN-CLIN'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *inclinabilis.* See INCLINE.]

1. Leaning; tending; as, a tower *inclinable* to fall. *Bentley.*

2. Having a propension of will; leaning in disposition; somewhat disposed; as, a mind *inclinable* to truth. *Milton.*

IN-CLIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inclinable; inclination.

IN-CLIN-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inclinatio.* See INCLINE.]

1. A leaning; any deviation of a body or line from an upright position, or from a parallel line, toward another body; as, the *inclination* of the head in bowing.

2. In *geometry*, the angle made by two lines or planes, which meet, or which would meet, if produced; as, the *inclination* of the axis of the earth to the plane of the ecliptic is 23° 28′.

3. A leaning of the mind or will; propension or propensity; a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another. The prince has no *inclination* to peace. The bachelor has manifested no *inclination* to marry. Men have a natural *inclination* to pleasure.

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing. *South.*

4. Love; affection; regard; desire; with *for*. Some men have an *inclination for* music, others *for* painting.

5. Disposition of mind. *Shak.*

6. The dip of the magnetic needle, or its tendency to incline toward the earth; also, the angle made by the needle with the horizon. *Enfield.*

7. The act of decanting liquors by stooping or inclining the vessel. *Quincy.*

IN-CLIN'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* Obliquely; with inclination. *Brown.*

IN-CLIN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining. *Brown.*

IN-CLINE', *v. i.* [L. *inclino*; *in* and *clino*, Gr. κλινω, Sax. *hlinian*, *hleonian*, *hlynian*, Eng. to *lean*, G. *lehnen*, D. *leunen*, Russ. *klonyu* and *nakloniayu*, Ir. *cleonaim*; Fr. *incliner*; Port. and Sp. *inclinar*; It. *inclinare*, *inchinare*, *chinare.* Class Ln.]

1. To lean; to deviate from an erect or parallel line toward any object; to tend. Converging lines *incline* toward each other. A road *inclines* to the north or south. Connecticut River runs south, *inclining*, in some part of its course, to the west; and, below Middletown, it *inclines* to the east.

2. To lean; *in a moral sense*; to have a propension; to be disposed; to have some wish or desire.

Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech. — Judges ix.

3. To have an appetite; to be disposed; as, to be *inclined* to eat.

IN-CLINE', *v. t.* To cause to deviate from an erect, perpendicular, or parallel line; to give a leaning to; as, *incline* the column or post to the east; *incline* your head to the right.

2. To give a tendency or propension to the will or affections; to turn; to dispose

Incline our hearts to keep this law. *Common Prayer.*
Incline my heart to thy testimonies. — Ps. cxix.

3. To bend; to cause to stoop or bow; as, to *incline* the head or the body in acts of reverence or civility.

IN-CLIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a leaning or tendency; disposed.

Inclined plane, in *mechanics*, is a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane. It is one of the five simple mechanical powers.

IN-CLIN'ER, *n.* An inclined dial.

IN-CLIN'ING, *ppr.* Leaning; causing to lean.

IN-CLIN'ING, *a.* Leaning.

IN-CLIP', *v. t.* [*in* and *clip.*] To grasp; to inclose; to surround. *Shak.*

IN-CLIP'PED, (in-klipt',) *pp.* Grasped; inclosed.

IN-CLIP'PING, *ppr.* Grasping; surrounding.

IN-CLOIS'TER, *v. t.* [*in* and *cloister.*] To shut up or confine in a cloister. [But CLOISTER is generally used.]

IN-CLŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enclos*; Sp. It. *incluso*; L. *inclusus*, *includo*; *in* and *claudo*, or *cludo.*]

1. To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; as, to *inclose* a field with a fence; to *inclose* a fort or an army with troops; to *inclose* a town with walls.

2. To separate from common grounds by a fence; as, to *inclose* lands.

3. To include; to shut or confine; as, to *inclose* trinkets in a box.

4. To environ; to encompass.

5. To cover with a wrapper or envelope; to cover under seal; as, to *inclose* a letter or a bank note.

IN-CLŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Surrounded; encompassed; confined on all sides; covered and sealed; fenced.

IN-CLŌS'ER, *n.* He or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.

IN-CLŌS'ING, *ppr.* Surrounding; encompassing; shutting in; covering and confining.

IN-CLŌS'URE, (in-klō'zhur,) *n.* The act of inclosing.

2. The separation of land from common ground into distinct possessions by a fence.

3. The appropriation of things common. *Taylor.*

4. State of being inclosed, shut up, or encompassed. *Ray.*

5. That which incloses; a barrier or fence.

6. A space inclosed or fenced; a space comprehended within certain limits.

7. Ground inclosed or separated from common land.

8. That which is inclosed or contained in an envelope, as a paper. *Washington.*

IN-CLOUD', *v. t.* [*in* and *cloud.*] To darken; to obscure. *Shak.*

IN-CLOUD'ED, *pp.* Involved in obscurity.

IN-CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Darkening; obscuring.

IN-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *includo*; *in* and *cludo*, to shut up; Fr. *enclorre.*]

1. To confine within; to hold; to contain; as, the shell of a nut *includes* the kernel; a pearl is *included* in a shell. [But in these senses we more commonly use INCLOSE.]

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to contain. The history of England necessarily *includes* a portion of that of France. The word duty *includes* what we owe to God, to our fellow-men, and to ourselves; it *includes* also a tax payable to the government.

IN-CLŪD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Contained; comprehended.

IN-CLŪD'ING, *ppr.* Containing; comprising.

IN-CLŪ'SION, (in-klū'zhun,) *n.* [L. *inclusio.*]

The act of including.

IN-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* [Fr. *inclusif.*]

1. Inclosing; encircling. *Shak.*

2. Comprehended in the number or sum; as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusive*, that is, taking in both Monday and Saturday.

IN-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Comprehending the thing

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mentioned; as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusively.*

IN-CO-ACT', } *a.* Unconstrained.
IN-CO-ACT'ED, }

IN-CO-AG'U-LA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *coagulable.*] That can not be coagulated or concreted.

IN-CO-ER'CI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *coercible*, from *coerce.*] Not to be coerced or compelled; that can not be forced. *Black.*

IN-CO-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* [*in* and *coexistence.*] A not existing together. [*Not common.*] *Locke.*

IN-COG', *adv.* [contracted from *incognito.*] In concealment; in disguise; in a manner not to be known. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-COG'I-TANT, *a.* Not thinking; thoughtless. *Milton.*

IN-COG'I-TANT-LY, *adv.* Without consideration. *Boyle.*

IN-COG'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* [*in* and *cogitative.*] Not thinking; wanting the power of thought; as, a vegetable is an *incogitative* being. *Locke.*

IN-COG'NI-TO, *a.* or *adv.* [It.] Unknown; in concealment; in a disguise. It is sometimes used as a noun, as also is *incognita*, in the feminine.

IN-COG'NI-ZA-BLE, (in-kog'ne-za-bl *or* in-kon'e-za-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *cognizable.*] That can not be recognized, known, or distinguished.

The Lettish race, not a primitive stock of the Slavi, but a distinct branch, now become *incognizable.* *Tooke.*

IN-CO-HER'ENCE, } *n.* [*in* and *coherence.*] Want
IN-CO-HER'EN-CY, } of coherence; want of cohesion or adherence; looseness or unconnected state of parts, as of a powder. *Boyle.*

2. Want of connection; incongruity; inconsistency; want of agreement or dependence of one part on another; as, the *incoherence* of arguments, facts, or principles.

3. Inconsistency; that which does not agree with other parts of the same thing.

IN-CO-HER'ENT, *a.* [*in* and *coherent.*] Wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected; not fixed to each other; *applied to material substances.* *Woodward.*

2. Wanting coherence or agreement; incongruous; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part on another; as, the thoughts of a dreaming man, and the language of a madman, are *incoherent.*

IN-CO-HER'ENT-LY, *adv.* Inconsistently; without coherence of parts; as, to talk *incoherently.*

IN-CO-IN'CI-DENCE, *n.* [*in* and *coincidence.*] Want of coincidence or agreement.

IN-CO-IN'CI-DENT, *a.* [*in* and *coincident.*] Not coincident; not agreeing in time, place, or principle.

IN-CO-LU'MI-TY, *n.* [L. *incolumitas.*] Safety; security. *Howell.*

IN-COM-BIN'ING, *a.* Not combining or uniting; disagreeing; differing. *Milton.*

IN-COM-BUST-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *incombustible.*] The quality of being incapable of being burnt or consumed. *Ray.*

IN-COM-BUST'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *combustible.*] Not to be burnt, decomposed, or consumed by fire. Asbestus is an *incombustible* substance.

IN-COM-BUST'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incombustibility.

IN-COM-BUST'I-BLY, *adv.* So as to resist combustion.

IN'COME, (in'kum,) *n.* [*in* and *come.*] That gain which proceeds from labor, business, or property of any kind; the produce of a farm; the rent of houses; the proceeds of professional business; the profits of commerce or of occupation; the interest of money or stock in funds. INCOME is often used synonymously with REVENUE, but *income* is more generally applied to the gain of private persons, and *revenue* to that of a sovereign or of a state. We speak of the annual *income* of a gentleman, and the annual *revenue* of the state.

2. A coming in; admission; introduction. [*Obs.*]

IN'COM-ING, (in'kum-ing,) *a.* Coming in. *Burke.*

IN'COM-ING, *n.* [*in* and *come.*] Income; gain.

Many *incomings* are subject to great fluctuations. *Tooke.*

IN COM-MEN'DAM, [Law Lat.] In *England*, to hold a vacant living *in commendam*, is to hold it by favor of the crown, till a proper pastor is provided. *Blackstone.*

IN-COM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *incom-*
IN-COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE-NESS, } *mensurable.*] The quality or state of a thing, when it has no common measure with another thing, or when the same thing will not exactly measure both.

IN-COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE, *a* [*in* and *commensurable.*] Having no common measure. Quantities are *incommensurable* when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of both. *Encyc.*

IN-COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of measuration.

IN-COM-MEN'SU-RATE, *a.* [*in* and *commensurate.*] Not admitting of a common measure. *More.*

2. Not of equal measure or extent; not adequate. Our means are *incommensurate* to our wants.

IN-COM-MEN'SU-RATE-LY, *adv.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion. *Cheyne.*

IN-COM-MIS'CI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *commix.*] That can not be commixed or mutually mixed.

IN-COM-MIX'TURE, *n.* A state of being unmixed.

IN-COM'MO-DATE, *v. t.* To incommode. [*Brown.*

IN-COM'MO-DA-TED, *pp.* Incommoded.

IN-COM'MO-DA-TING, *ppr.* Incommoding.

IN-COM-MO-DA'TION, *n.* State of being incommodated.

IN-COM-MŌDE', *v. t.* [L. *incommodo*; *in* and *commodo*, *con* and *modus.*] To give inconvenience to; to give trouble to; to disturb or molest in the quiet enjoyment of something, or in the facility of acquisition. It denotes less than ANNOY, VEX, or HARASS. We are *incommoded* by want of room to sit at ease Visits of strangers, at unseasonable hours, *incommode* a family. Often we are *incommoded* by a fashionable dress.

IN-COM-MŌD'ED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience; molested.

IN-COM-MŌDE'MENT, *n.* Inconvenience. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne.*

IN-COM-MŌD'ING, *ppr.* Subjecting to trouble or inconvenience.

IN-COM-MŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* [L. *incommodus.*] Inconvenient; not affording ease or advantage; unsuitable; giving trouble without much injury. A seat in church, or the site of a house, may be *incommodious.*

IN-COM-MŌ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to create inconvenience; inconveniently; unsuitably.

IN-COM-MŌ'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Inconvenience; unsuitableness.

IN-COM-MOD'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incommodité*; L. *incommoditas.*] Inconvenience; trouble. [*Now little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-COM-MU-NI-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *incom-*
IN-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLE-NESS, } *municable.*] The quality of not being communicable, or capable of being imparted to another.

IN-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *communicable.*] That can not be communicated or imparted to others.

2. That can not or may not be communicated, told, or revealed to others. *South.*

IN-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. *Hakewill.*

IN-COM-MŪ'NI-CĀ-TED, *a.* Not imparted.

IN-COM-MŪ'NI-CĀ-TING, *a.* Having no communion or intercourse with each other; as, an administration in *incommunicating* hands. *Hale.*

IN-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Not communicative; not free or apt to impart to others in conversation.

2. Not disposed to hold communion, fellowship, or intercourse with.

The Chinese — an *incommunicative* nation. *Buchanan.*

IN-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TIVE-LY, *adv* Not communicatively.

IN-COM-MŪT-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of be-
IN-COM-MŪT'A-BLE-NESS, } ing incommutable.

IN-COM-MŪT'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *commutable.*] Not to be exchanged or commuted with another.

IN-COM-MŪT'A-BLY, *adv.* Without reciprocal change. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

IN-COM-PACT', } *a.* [*in* and *compact.*] Not com-
IN-COM-PACT'ED, } pact; not having the parts firmly united; not solid. *Boyle.*

IN-COM'PA-RA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *comparable.*] That admits of no comparison with others; usually in *a good sense*, but it may be properly used in *a bad sense.* When we say, an *incomparable* man, we mean a man of good qualities, or of some excellence that raises him above comparison or equality with others. So we say, *incomparable* excellence, virtue, wit, &c. But *incomparable* baseness or malignity may be used with propriety.

IN-COM'PA-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Excellence beyond comparison.

IN-COM'PA-RA-BLY, *adv.* Beyond comparison; without competition. Newton was *incomparably* the greatest philosopher the English nation had produced.

IN-COM-PAR'ED, *a.* Not matched; peerless. *Spenser.*

IN-COM-PAS'SION, *n.* Want of compassion. [*Obs.*]

IN-COM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* [*in* and *compassionate.*] Void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness. *Johnson.*

IN-COM-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without pity or tenderness.

IN-COM-PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of pity. *Granger.*

IN-COM-PAT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *incompatible.*] Inconsistency; that quality or state of a thing which renders it impossible that it should subsist, or be consistent with, something else. There is a permanent *incompatibility* between truth and falsehood.

2. Irreconcilable disagreement. During the revolution in France, *incompatibility* of temper was deemed a sufficient cause for divorcing man and wife.

IN-COM-PAT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from the L. *in* and *competo*, to suit, to be proper or convenient; *con* and *peto*, to press toward, to seek, or press on. It was formerly *incompetible.*]

1. Inconsistent; that can not subsist with something else. Thus, truth and falsehood are essentially *incompatible*, as are virtue and vice. A degree of cold that congeals water is *incompatible* with vegetation. Dissipation is *incompatible* with health, reputation, and virtue.

2. Irreconcilably different or disagreeing; incongruous; as, *incompatible* tempers.

3. Legally or constitutionally inconsistent; that cannot be united in the same person, without violating the law or constitution. By our constitution, the offices of a legislator and of a judge are *incompatible*, as they cannot be held at the same time by the same person.

4. In *chemistry*, a term applied to salts and other substances, which can not exist together in solution without natural decomposition. *Brande.*

IN-COM-PAT'I-BLY, *adv.* Inconsistently; incongruously.

IN-COM-PENS'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be recompensed.

IN-COM'PE-TENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *incompetence*, from
IN-COM'PE-TEN-CY, } *incompetent.*]

1. Inability; want of sufficient intellectual powers or talents; as, the *incompetency* of infants or idiots.

2. Want of natural adequate strength of body or of suitable faculties; as, the *incompetency* of the eyes to discern the motions of the heavenly bodies.

3. Want of legal or constitutional qualifications; as, the *incompetency* of a witness.

4. Want of adequate means.

5. Insufficiency; inadequacy; as, the *incompetency* of testimony.

IN-COM'PE-TENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *in* and *competens*, *competo.* See INCOMPATIBLE.]

1. Wanting adequate powers of mind, or suitable faculties; as, an *incompetent* judge. Infancy, derangement, want of learning, or dotage, may render a person *incompetent* to fill an office or to transact business.

2. Wanting due strength or suitable faculties; unable.

3. Wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications. A person convicted of a crime is an *incompetent* witness in a court of law or equity.

4. Destitute of means; unable.

5. Inadequate; insufficient; as, *incompetent* testimony.

6. Unfit; improper; legally unavailable.

It is *incompetent* for the defendant to make this defense. *Mass. Rep.*

IN-COM'PE-TENT-LY, *adv.* Insufficiently; inadequately; not suitably.

IN-COM-PLĒTE', *a.* [*in* and *complete.*] Not finished. The building is *incomplete.*

2. Imperfect; defective.

3. In *botany*, lacking calyx or corolla, or both.

IN-COM-PLĒTE'LY, *adv.* Imperfectly.

IN-COM-PLĒTE'NESS, *n.* An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness.

IN-COM-PLĒ'TION, *n.* Incompleteness. [*Unauthorized.*] *Smart.*

IN-COM-PLEX', *a.* [*in* and *complex.*] Not complex; uncompounded; simple.

IN-COM-PLI'A-BLE, *a.* Not compliable.

IN-COM-PLI'ANCE, *n.* [*in* and *compliance.*] Defect of compliance; refusal to comply with solicitations.

2. Untractableness; unyielding temper or constitution.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humor in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotson.*

IN-COM-PLI'ANT, *a.* [*in* and *compliant.*] Unyielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply.

IN-COM-PLI'ANT-LY, *adv.* Not compliantly.

IN-COM-PŌS'ED, *a.* [*in* and *composed.*] Disordered; disturbed. *Milton.*

[But this word is little used. Instead of it we use DISCOMPOSED.]

IN-COM-POS'ITE or IN-COM'PO-SITE, *a.* [*in* and *composite.*] Uncompounded; simple.

IN-COM-POS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *compossible.*] The quality of not being possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something. [*Little used.*] *More. Hale.*

IN-COM-POS'SI-BLE, *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *possible.*] Not possible to be or subsist with something else. [*This and the preceding word are little used, and can hardly be considered as legitimate English words.*]

IN-COM-PRE-HENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See the next word.] The quality of being incomprehensible, or beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivableness. *Campbell.*

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IN-COM-PRE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. See COMPREHEND.]

1. That can not be comprehended or understood; that is beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable. The nature of spiritual being is *incomprehensible to* us, or *by* us.

2. Not to be contained. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

IN-COM-PRE-HENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incomprehensibility, which see.

IN-COM-PRE-HENS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner which the human mind can not comprehend or understand; inconceivably. *Locke.*

IN-COM-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* Want of comprehension or understanding. *Bacon.*

IN-COM-PRE-HENS'IVE, *a.* Not comprehensive; not extensive. *Warton.*

IN-COM-PRESS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See INCOMPRESSIBLE.] The quality of resisting compression, or of being incapable of reduction by force into a smaller compass.

IN-COM-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *compressible.*] Not to be compressed; not capable of being reduced by force into a smaller compass; resisting compression. Water is not, as was once supposed, wholly *incompressible.*

IN-COM-PŪT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be computed.

IN-CON-CĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *concealable.*] Not concealable; not to be hid or kept secret. *Brown.*

IN-CON-CĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *conceivable*; Fr. *inconcevable.*]

1. That can not be conceived by the mind; incomprehensible. It is *inconceivable* to us how the will acts in producing muscular motion.

2. That can not be understood.

IN-CON-CĒIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.

IN-CON-CĒIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner beyond comprehension, or beyond the reach of human intellect. *South.*

IN-CON-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* Inconceivable. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

IN-CON-CIN'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *inconcinnitas.*] Unsuitableness; want of proportion. *More.*

IN-CON-CLŪ'DENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *concludens, concludo*, to conclude.] Not inferring a conclusion or consequence. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

IN-CON-CLŪD'ING, *a.* Inferring no consequence. *Pearson.*

IN-CON-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* [*in* and *conclusive.*] Not producing a conclusion; not closing, concluding, or settling a point in debate, or a doubtful question. An argument or evidence is *inconclusive*, when it does not exhibit the truth of a disputed case in such a manner as to satisfy the mind, and put an end to debate or doubt.

IN-CON-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without such evidence as to determine the understanding in regard to truth or falsehood.

IN-CON-CLŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Want of such evidence as to satisfy the mind of truth or falsehood, and put an end to debate.

IN-CON-COCT', *a.* Inconcocted.

IN-CON-COCT'ED, *a.* [*in* and *concoct.*] Not fully digested, not matured; unripened. *Bacon.*

IN-CON-COC'TION, *n.* [*in* and *concoction.*] The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity. *Bacon.*

IN-CON-CUR'RING, *a.* [*in* and *concurring*, from *concur.*] Not concurring; not agreeing. *Brown.*

IN-CON-CUS'SI-BLE, *a.* That can not be shaken. *Reynolds.*

IN-CON-DENS-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See INCONDENSABLE.] The quality of being not condensable.

IN-CON-DENS'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *condensable.*] Not capable of condensation; that can not be made more dense or compact. *Black.*

2. Not to be converted from a state of vapor to a fluid.

IN-CON'DITE, *a.* [L. *inconditus*; *in* and *condo*, to build.] Rude; unpolished; irregular. [*Little used.*] *Philips.*

IN-CON-DI''TION-AL, (-kon-dish'un-al,) *a.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Without any condition, exception, or limitation; absolute. [*Not now used.*] [See UNCONDITIONAL.] *Brown.*

IN-CON-DI''TION-ATE, *a.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited or restrained by conditions; absolute. [*Not now used.*] *Boyle.*

IN-CON-FIRM'ED, for UNCONFIRMED, is not in use.

IN-CON-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* Not conformable.

IN-CON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Want of conformity; incompliance with the practice of others, or with the requisitions of law, rule, or custom; non-conformity. [*The latter word is more commonly used, especially to express dissent in religion.*]

IN-CON-FŪS'ED, *a.* Not confused; distinct. *Bacon.*

IN-CON-FŪ'SION, (-fū'zhun,) *n.* Distinctness. *Bacon.*

IN-CON-GĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being frozen.

IN-CON-GĒAL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The impossibility of being congealed or frozen.

IN-CON-GĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [*in* and *congenial.*] Not congenial; not of a like nature; unsuitable.

IN-CON-GE-NI-AL'I-TY, *n.* Unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.

IN-CON''GRU-ENCE, *n.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Want of congruence, adaptation, or agreement; unsuitableness. [*Little used. We now use* INCONGRUITY.] *Boyle.*

IN-CON''GRU-ENT, *a.* Unsuitable; inconsistent. *Elyot.*

IN-CON-GRŪ'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *congruity.*] Want of congruity; impropriety; inconsistency; absurdity; unsuitableness of one thing to another. The levity of youth in a grave divine is deemed an *incongruity* between manners and profession.

2. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry. *Donne.*

IN-CON''GRU-OUS, *a.* [L. *incongruus.*] Not congruous; unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; improper. The dress of a *seaman* on a judge would be deemed *incongruous* with his character and station.

IN-CON''GRU-OUS-LY, *adv* Unsuitably; unfitly; improperly.

IN-CON-NEC'TION, *n.* [*in* and *connection.*] Want of connection; loose, disjointed state. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-CON-NEX'ED-LY, *adv.* Without connection.

IN-CON'SCION-A-BLE, (-kon'shun-a-bl,) *a.* Having no sense of good and evil; unconscionable. *Spenser.*

IN-CON'SE-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *inconsequentia.*] Want of just inference; inconclusiveness. *Stillingfleet.*

IN-CON'SE-QUENT, *a.* Not following from the premises; without regular inference; as, an *inconsequent* deduction or argument. *Brown.*

IN-CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL, *a.* Not regularly following from the premises.

2. Not of consequence; not of importance; of little moment. *Chesterfield.*

IN-CON-SE-QUEN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* State of being of no consequence.

IN-CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Without regular sequence or deduction.

IN-CON-SID'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *considerable.*] Not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial. We speak of an *inconsiderable* distance; an *inconsiderable* quality or amount; *inconsiderable* value. No sin is *inconsiderable* in the sight of a holy God.

IN-CON-SID'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Small importance. *Tillotson.*

IN-CON-SID'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a small degree; to a small amount; very little.

IN-CON-SID'ER-A-CY, *n.* Thoughtlessness; want of consideration. [*Unusual.*] *Chesterfield.*

IN-CON-SID'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *inconsideratus.* See CONSIDER.]

1. Not considerate; not attending to the circumstances which regard safety or propriety; hasty; rash; imprudent; careless; thoughtless; heedless; inattentive. The young are generally *inconsiderate.*

2. Proceeding from heedlessness; rash; as, *inconsiderate* conduct.

3. Not duly regarding; with *of* before the subject; as, *inconsiderate of* consequences.

IN-CON-SID'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without due consideration or regard to consequences; heedlessly; carelessly; rashly; imprudently. *Addison.*

IN-CON-SID'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of due regard to consequences; carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence. *Tillotson.*

IN-CON-SID-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *consideration.*] Want of due consideration; want of thought; inattention to consequences. *Taylor.*

IN-CON-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* [*in* and *consistence.*] Such
IN-CON-SIST'EN-CY, } opposition or disagreement as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety between things that both can not subsist together.

There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt and that which is of free gift. *South.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction. *Johnson.*

3. Incongruity; want of agreement or uniformity; as, the *inconsistency* of a man with himself.

4. Unstendiness; changeableness.

IN-CON-SIST'ENT, *a.* Incompatible; incongruous; not suitable. Loud laughter in grave company is *inconsistent* with good breeding. Habitual gloom is *inconsistent* with health and happiness.

2. Not consistent; contrary, so that one infers the negation or destruction of the other, or so that the truth of one proves the other to be false. Two covenants, one that a man shall have an estate in fee, and the other that he shall hold it for years, are *inconsistent.*

3. Not uniform; being contrary at different times. Men are sometimes *inconsistent* with themselves.

IN-CON-SIST'ENT-LY, *adv.* With absurdity; incongruously; with self-contradiction; without steadiness or uniformity.

IN-CON-SIST'ENT-NESS, *n.* Inconsistency. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

IN-CON-SIST'ING, *a.* Inconsistent. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

IN-CON-SŌL'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *consolable.*] Not to be consoled; grieved beyond susceptibility of comfort. *Addison.*

IN-CON-SŌL'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.

IN-CON'SO-NANCE, *n.* Disagreement of sounds; discordance. *Busby.*

IN-CON'SO-NAN-CY, *n.* [*in* and *consonancy.*] Disagreement; inconsistency. In *music*, disagreement of sounds; discordance.

IN-CON'SO-NANT, *a.* Not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.

IN-CON'SO-NANT-LY, *adv.* Inconsistently; discordantly.

IN-CON-SPIC'Ū-OUS, *a.* [*in* and *conspicuous.*] Not discernible; not to be perceived by the sight. *Boyle.*

2. Not conspicuous.

IN-CON-SPIC'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* So as not to be perceived.

IN-CON'STAN-CY, *n.* [L. *inconstantia.* See CONSTANCY.]

1. Mutability or instability of temper or affection; unsteadiness; fickleness. *Addison.*

2. Want of uniformity; dissimilitude. *Woodward.*

IN-CON'STANT, *a.* [L. *inconstans*; Fr. *inconstant.*]

1. Mutable; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose; not firm in resolution; unsteady; fickle; *used of persons*; as, *inconstant* in love or friendship.

2. Mutable; changeable; variable; *used of things.*

IN-CON'STANT-LY, *adv.* In an inconstant manner; not steadily.

IN-CON-SŪM'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *consumable.*] Not to be consumed; that can not be wasted. *Brown.*

IN-CON-SŪM'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be consumable. *Shilley.*

IN-CON-SUM'MATE, *a.* Not consummate; not finished; not complete.

IN-CON-SUM'MATE-NESS, *n.* State of being incomplete.

IN-CON-SUMP'TI-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *consumptus.*]

1. Not to be spent, wasted, or destroyed by fire. [*Not used.*] *Digby.*

2. Not to be destroyed. [*Not used.*]

IN-CON-TAM'IN-ATE, *a.* Not contaminated. *Moore.*

IN-CON-TAM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Uncorrupted state.

IN-CON-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Not contestable; not to be disputed; not admitting debate; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible; as, *incontestable* evidence, truth, or facts.

IN-CON-TEST'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude debate; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably. *Reid.*

IN-CON-TIG'Ū-OUS, *a.* [*in* and *contiguous.*] Not contiguous; not adjoining; not touching; separate. *Boyle.*

IN-CON-TIG'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* Not contiguously; separately.

IN-CON'TI-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *incontinentia*; Fr. *incon-*
IN-CON'TI-NEN-CY, } *tinence.* See CONTINENCE.]

1. Want of restraint of the passions or appetites; free or uncontrolled indulgence of the passions or appetites, as of anger. *Gillies' Aristotle.*

2. Want of restraint of the sexual appetite; free or illegal indulgence of lust; lewdness; *used of either sex, but appropriately of the male sex. Incontinence* in men is the same as *unchastity* in women.

3. Among *physicians*, the inability of any of the animal organs to restrain discharges of their contents, so that the discharges are involuntary.

IN-CON'TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *incontinens.*]

1. Not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; indulging lust without restraint, or in violation of law; unchaste; lewd.

2. Unable to restrain discharges.

In the sense of *immediate* or *immediately*, obsolete.

IN-CON'TI-NENT, *n.* One who is unchaste. *B. Jonson.*

IN-CON'TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely.

2. Immediately. *Pope. Dickens.*

IN-CON-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not contracted; not shortened. *Blackwall.*

IN-CON-TRŌL'LA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *controllable.*] Not to be controlled; that can not be restrained or governed; uncontrollable. *Walsh.*

IN-CON-TRŌL'LA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no control.

IN-CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *controvertible.*] Indisputable; too clear or certain to admit of dispute.

IN-CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or to a degree that precludes debate or controversy.

IN-CON-VĒN'IENCE, } *n.* [L. *inconveniens*; *in* and
IN-CON-VĒN'IEN-CY, } *convenio, conveniens.*]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness; inexpedience.

They plead against the *inconveniences*, not the unlawfulness, of popish apparel. *Hooker.*

2. That which gives trouble or uneasiness; disad-

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vantage; any thing that disturbs quiet, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success. Rain and bad roads are *inconveniences* to the traveler; want of utensils is a great *inconvenience* to a family; but the great *inconvenience* of human life is the want of money and the means of obtaining it.

IN-CON-VĒN'IENT, *a.* [Fr., from the L., supra.]

1. Incommodious; unsuitable; disadvantageous; giving trouble or uneasiness; increasing the difficulty of progress or success; as, an *inconvenient* dress or garment; an *inconvenient* house; *inconvenient* customs; an *inconvenient* arrangement of business.

2. Unfit; unsuitable. *Hooker.*

IN-CON-VĒN'IENT-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably; incommodiously; in a manner to give trouble; unseasonably.

IN-CON-VERS'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *conversable.*] Not inclined to free conversation; incommunicative; unsocial; reserved. *More.*

IN-CON'VERS-ANT, *a.* Not conversant; not familiar; not versed. *Shaw's Zoöl.*

IN-CON-VERT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *inconvertible.*] The quality of not being changeable or convertible into something else; as, the *inconvertibility* of bank notes or other currency into gold or silver. *Walsh.*

IN-CON-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *convertible.*] Not convertible; that can not be transmuted or changed into something else. One metal is *inconvertible* into another. Bank notes are sometimes *inconvertible* into specie. *Walsh.*

IN-CON-VICT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being not convicted. [*Bad.*] *More.*

IN-CON-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *convincible.*] Not convincible; that can not be convinced; not capable of conviction.

IN-CON-VIN'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of conviction.

IN-CŎN'NY, *a.* or *n.* [Qu. *in* and *con*, to know.] Unlearned; artless; an accomplished person, in contempt. [*Ill.*] *Shak.*

IN-COR'PO-RAL, *a.* [*in* and *corporal.*] Not consisting of matter or body; immaterial. [INCORPOREAL *is generally used.*] *Ralegh.*

IN-COR-PO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not consisting of matter; immateriality.

IN-COR'PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* Without matter or a body; immaterially.

IN-COR'PO-RATE, *a.* [*in* and *corporate.*] Not consisting of matter; not having a material body. [*Little used.*]

2. Mixed; united in one body; associated. *Bacon. Shak.*

IN-COR'PO-RĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *incorporer*; Sp. *incorporar*; It. *incorporare*; L. *incorporo*; *in* and *corpus*, a body.]

1. In *pharmacy*, to mix different ingredients in one mass or body; to reduce dry substances to the consistence of paste by the admixture of a fluid, as in making pills, &c. *Encyc.*

2. To mix and embody one substance in another; as, to *incorporate* copper with silver.

3. To unite; to blend; to work into another mass or body; as, to *incorporate* plagiarisms into one's own composition.

4. To unite; to associate in another government or empire. The Romans *incorporated* conquered countries into their government. *Addison.*

5. To embody; to give a material form to.

The idolaters, who worshiped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein. *Stillingfleet.*

6. To form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute a body, composed of one or more individuals, with the quality of perpetual existence or succession, unless limited by the act of incorporation; as, to *incorporate* the inhabitants of a city, town, or parish; to *incorporate* the proprietors of a bridge, the stockholders of a bank, of an insurance company, &c. New Haven was *incorporated* in January, 1784, Hartford in May, 1784. *Stat. of Conn.*

IN-COR'PO-RĀTE, *v. i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into, &c.; usually followed by *with.*

Painters' colors and ashes do better *incorporate with* oil. *Bacon.*

IN-COR'PO-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Mixed or united in one body; associated in the same political body; united in a legal body.

IN-COR'PO-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Mixing or uniting in one body or mass; associating in the same political body; forming a legal body.

IN-COR-PO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of incorporating.

2. Union of different ingredients in one mass.

3. Association in the same political body; as, the *incorporation* of conquered countries into the Roman republic.

4. Formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person. *Blackstone.*

IN-COR-PŌ'RE-AL, *a.* [Fr. *incorporel*; L. *incorporalis*, *incorporeus.*]

Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial. Spirits are deemed *incorporeal* substances.

IN-COR-PŌ'RE-AL-LY, *adv.* Without body; immaterially. *Bacon.*

IN-COR-PO-RĒ'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being not material; immateriality.

IN-CORPSE', (in-korps',) *v. t.* To incorporate. [*Barbarous.*] *Shak.*

IN-COR-RECT', *a.* [*in* and *correct.*] Not correct; not exact; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; inaccurate; faulty.

The piece, you think, is *incorrect.* *Pope.*

2. Not according to truth; inaccurate; as, an *incorrect* statement, narration, or calculation.

3. Not according to law or morality.

4. In *old writers*, not duly regulated or subordinated.

It shows a will most *incorrect* to heaven. *Shak.*

IN-COR-REC'TION, *n.* Want of correction. *Arnway.*

IN-COR-RECT'LY, *adv.* Not in accordance with truth or other standard; inaccurately; not exactly; as, a writing *incorrectly* copied; testimony *incorrectly* stated.

IN-COR-RECT'NESS, *n.* Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy. *Incorrectness* may consist in defect or in redundance.

IN-COR-RE-SPOND'ING, *a.* Not corresponding. *Coleridge.*

IN-COR'RI-GI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *corrigible*; L. *corrigo*; *con* and *rego.*]

1. That can not be corrected or amended; bad beyond correction; as, *incorrigible* error.

2. Too depraved to be corrected or reformed; as, an *incorrigible* sinner; an *incorrigible* drunkard.

IN-COR'RI-GI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being
IN-COR-RI-GI-BIL'I-TY, } bad, erroneous, or depraved beyond correction; hopeless depravity in persons and error in things. *Locke.*

IN-COR'RI-GI-BLY, *adv.* To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Roscommon.*

IN-COR-RŌ'DI-BLE, *a.* That can not be corroded.

IN-COR-RUPT', } *a.* [L. *incorruptus*; *in* and *cor-*
IN-COR-RUPT'ED, } *rumpo*, *corruptus*; *con* and *rumpo*, to break.]

Not corrupt; not marred, impaired, or spoiled; not defiled or depraved; puro; sound; untainted; above the power of bribes; *applicable to persons, principles, or substances.* *Milton.*

IN-COR-RUPT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *incorruptible.*] The quality of being incapable of decay or of being corrupted.

IN-COR-RUPT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *corruptible.*]

1. That can not corrupt or decay; not admitting of corruption. Thus gold, glass, mercury, &c., are *incorruptible.* Spirits are supposed to be *incorruptible.*

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal substances. *Wake.*

2. That can not be bribed; inflexibly just and upright.

IN-COR-RUPT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay. *Boyle.*

IN-COR-RUPT'I-BLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of corruption or decay.

IN-COR-RUP'TION, *n.* [*in* and *corruption.*] Incapability of being corrupted.

It is sown in corruption; it is raised in *incorruption.* — 1 Cor. xv.

IN-COR-RUPT'IVE, *a.* Not liable to corruption or decay. *Akenside.*

IN-COR-RUPT'NESS, *n.* Exemption from decay or corruption.

2. Purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty. *Woodward.*

IN-CRAS'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *incrasso*, *incrassatus*; *in* and *crassus*, thick.]

1. To make thick or thicker; to thicken; the contrary to ATTENUATE.

2. In *pharmacy*, to make fluids thicker by the mixture of other substances less fluid, or by evaporating the thinner parts.

Acids dissolve or attenuate: alkalies precipitate or *incrassate.* *Newton.*

IN-CRAS'SATE, *v. i.* To become thick or thicker.

IN-CRAS'SATE, } *a.* In *botany*, thickened or be-
IN-CRAS'SA-TED, } coming thicker. *Martyn.*

2. Fattened.

IN-CRAS'SA-TED, *pp.* Made thick or thicker.

IN-CRAS'SA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering thick or thicker; growing thicker.

IN-CRAS-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act of thickening, or state of becoming thick or thicker. *Brown.*

IN-CRAS'SA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

IN-CRAS'SA-TIVE, *n.* That which has the power to thicken. *Harvey.*

IN-CRĒAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be increased. *Sherwood.*

IN-CRĒASE', *v. i.* [L. *incresco*; *in* and *cresco*, to grow, Fr. *croître*, Sp. *crecer*, It. *crescere*, Arm. *cresqi.* As the Latin pret. is *crevi*, this word and the Eng. *grow* are probably of the same family. Class Rd, No. 59, 75.]

1. To become greater in bulk or quantity; to grow; to augment; as plants. Hence, to become more in number; to advance in value, or in any quality, good or bad. Animal and vegetable bodies *increase* by natural growth; wealth *increases* by industry; heat *increases* as the sun advances toward the meridian; a multitude *increases* by accession of numbers; knowledge *increases* with age and study; passion and enmity *increase* by irritation, and misery *increases* with vice.

The Lord make you to *increase* and abound in love one toward another. — 1 Thess. iii.

2. To become more violent; as, the fever *increases*; the pain *increases*; cold, wind, or a storm, *increases.*

3. To become more bright or vivid; as, the light *increases.*

4. To swell; to rise.

The waters *increased*, and bore up the ark. — Gen. vii.

5. To swell; to become louder, as sound.

6. To become of more esteem and authority.

He must *increase*, but I must decrease. — John iii.

7. To enlarge, as the enlightened part of the moon's disk.

IN-CRĒASE', *v. t.* To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount; as, to *increase* wealth or treasure; to *increase* a sum or value.

2. To advance in quality; to add to any quality or affection; as, to *increase* the strength of moral habits; to *increase* love, zeal, or passion.

3. To extend; to lengthen; as, to *increase* distance.

4. To extend; to spread; as, to *increase* fame or renown.

5. To aggravate; as, to *increase* guilt or trespass.

IN-CRĒASE' or IN'CRĒASE, *n.* Augmentation; a growing larger in size, extent, quantity, &c.

Of the *increase* of his government and peace, there shall be no end. — Is. ix.

2. The result of augmentation; profit; interest; that which is added to the original stock.

Take thou no interest of him or *increase*; but fear thy God. — Lev. xxv.

3. Produce, as of land.

Then shall the earth yield her *increase.* — Ps. lxvii.

4. Progeny; issue; offspring.

All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the flower of their age. — 1 Sam. ii.

5. Generation. *Shak.*

6. The waxing of the moon; the augmentation of the luminous part of the moon, presented to the inhabitants of the earth.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon.*

7. Augmentation of strength or violence; as, *increase* of heat, love, or other passion; *increase* of force.

8. Augmentation of degree; as, *increase* of happiness or misery.

IN-CRĒAS'ED, (in-kreest',) *pp.* or *a.* Augmented; made or grown larger.

IN-CRĒASE'FUL, *a.* Abundant in produce. *Shak.*

IN-CRĒAS'ER, *n.* He or that which increases.

IN-CRĒAS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Growing; becoming larger; advancing in any quality, good or bad.

IN-CRĒAS'ING-LY, *adv.* In the way of growing; growingly.

IN-CRE-ĀTE', *v. t.* To create within. *Howe.*

IN'CRE-ĀTE, } *a.* Uncreated, which see. [*The*
IN'CRE-Ā-TED, } *latter is the word mostly used.*]

IN-CRED-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incredibilité.* See INCREDIBLE.]

The quality of surpassing belief, or of being too extraordinary to admit of belief. *Dryden.*

IN-CRED'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *incredibilis*; *in* and *credibilis*, credible.]

That can not be believed; not to be credited; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief.

Why should it be thought a thing *incredible* with you, that God should raise the dead? — Acts xxvi.

IN-CRED'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incredibility, which see.

IN-CRED'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude belief.

IN-CRE-DŪ'LI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incredulité.*]

The quality of not believing; indisposition to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief. *Ralegh.*

Of every species of *incredulity*, religious unbelief is infinitely the most irrational. *Buckminster.*

IN-CRED'Ū-LOUS, *a.* [L. *incredulus*; *in* and *credulus*; *credo*, to believe.]

Not believing; indisposed to admit the truth of what is related; refusing or withholding belief. *Bacon.*

IN-CRED'Ū-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner not disposed to believe.

IN-CRED'Ū-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Incredulity, which see.

IN-CREM'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *cremo.*]

That can not be burnt. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

IN'CRE-MENT, *n.* [L. *incrementum*, from *increscо.* See INCREASE.]

1. Increase; a growing in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; augmentation.

2. Produce; production.

3. Matter added; increase.

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4. In *mathematics*, the finite increase of a variable quantity. *Barlow.*

IN'CRE-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *increpo.*]
To chide; to rebuke. [*Not in use.*]

IN-CRE-PA'TION, *n.* [It. *increpazione.*]
A chiding or rebuking; rebuke; reprehension. *Hammond.*

IN-CRES'CENT, *a.* [L. *increscens.* See INCREASE.]
Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling.

IN-CRIM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *criminor*, to accuse. See CRIME.]
To accuse; to charge with a crime or fault.

IN-CRIM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Accused; charged with a crime.

IN-CRIM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Charging with a crime or fault.

IN-CRU-ENT'AL, *a.* [L. *incruentus.*]
Unbloody; not attended with blood. [*Not in use.*]

IN-CRUST', *v. t.* [L. *incrusto*; *in* and *crusto*, to crust.]
To cover with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of any substance; as, iron *incrusted* with oxyd or rust; a vessel *incrusted* with salt.

IN-CRUST'ATE, *v. t.* To incrust. [*Less frequently used.*]

IN-CRUST-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *incrustatio.*]
1. A crust or coat of any thing on the surface of a body.
2. A covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, or other substance, attached by cramp-irons, cement, &c. *Brande.*

IN-CRUST'ED, *pp.* Covered with a crust.

IN-CRUST'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a crust.

IN-CRUST'MENT, *n.* Incrustation. *Ed. Rev.*

IN-CRYS'TAL-LIZ-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *crystallizable.*]
That will not crystallize; that can not be formed into crystals; uncrystallizable.

IN'CU-BATE, *v. i.* [L. *incubo*; *in* and *cubo*, to lie down.]
To sit, as on eggs for hatching.

IN-CU-BA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *incubatio.*]
The act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young. *Ray.*
This word has of late been sometimes applied to the hatching of eggs by artificial heat. *Ure.*

IN-CU'BI-TURE, *n.* Incubation. [*Not used.*]

IN'CU-BUS, *n.* [L., from *incubo*, to lie on.]
1. The nightmare; suffocative anhelation, with a sense of external pressure upon the chest, often seeming to be that of some hideous monster, and with tremor or violent struggle, transitory; most commonly occurring during sleep, though sometimes during wakefulness.
2. A demon; an imaginary being or fairy. *Dp. Hall.*

IN-CUL'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *inculco*, to drive or force on; *in* and *calco*, to tread, *calx*, the heel.]
To impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind. Our Savior *inculcates* on his followers humility and forgiveness of injuries.

IN-CUL'CA-TED, *pp.* Impressed or enforced by frequent admonitions.

IN-CUL'CA-TING, *ppr.* Impressing or enforcing by repeated instruction.

IN-CUL-CA'TION, *n.* The action of impressing by repeated admonitions.

IN-CUL'PA-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *culpabilis*, from *culpa*, a fault.]
Without fault; unblamable; that can not be accused. *South.*

IN-CUL'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unblamableness. *Mountagu.*

IN-CUL'PA-BLY, *adv.* Unblamably; without blame. *South.*

IN-CUL'PATE, *v. t.* [L. *inculpo*, to excuse.]
To blame; to censure; opposed to EXCULPATE. *Smart.*
[This sense is directly contrary to that of the Latin word, but is established by good authority.]

IN-CUL'PA-TED, *pp.* Blamed; censured.

IN-CUL'PA-TING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

IN-CUL-PA'TION, *n.* [L. *in* and *culpa.*]
Blame; censure. *Jefferson.*

IN-CUL'PA-TO-RY, *a.* Imputing blame.

IN-CULT', *a.* [L. *incultus*; *in* and *cultus*, from *colo.*]
Untilled; uncultivated. *Thomson.*

IN-CUL'TI-VA-TED, *a.* Not cultivated; uncultivated.

IN-CUL-TI-VA'TION, *n.* Neglect or want of cultivation. *Berington.*

IN-CUL'TURE, *n.* Want or neglect of cultivation. *Feltham.*

IN-CUM'BEN-CY, *n.* [from *incumbent.*] A lying or resting on something.
2. The state of holding or being in possession of a benefice, or of an office.
These fines are to be paid to the bishop only during his *incumbency.* *Swift.*
There is no test of the tenure but *incumbency* on the part of the king. *E. Everett.*

IN-CUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *incumbens*, *incumbo*; *in* and *cumbo*, to lie down; Sp. *incumbir.*]
1. Lying or resting on.
And when to move the *incumbent* load they try. *Addison.*
2. Supported; buoyed up.
And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air. *Dryden.*
3. Leaning on or resting against; as, *incumbent* stamens or anthers, in botany. *Martyn.*
4. Lying on, as duty or obligation; imposed and emphatically urging or pressing to performance; indispensable.
All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works which are *incumbent* on all Christians. *Sprat.*

IN-CUM'BENT, *n.* The person who is in present possession of a benefice, or of any office [*It is applied to civil officers as well as to ecclesiastical.*]

IN-CUM'BENT-LY, *adv.* In an incumbent manner. *Chalmers.*

IN-CUM'BER, *v. t.* [Fr. *encombrer*; It. *ingombrare.*]
To burden with a load; to embarrass. [See ENCUMBER, and its derivatives.]

IN-CUM'BRANCE, *n.* A burdensome and troublesome load; any thing that impedes motion or action, or renders it difficult or laborious; clog; impediment; embarrassment.
2. A legal claim on the estate of another.

IN-CUM'BRAN-CER, *n.* One who has an incumbrance, or some legal claim on an estate. *Kent.*

IN-CUM'BROUS, *a.* Cumbersome; troublesome. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

IN-CUR', *v. t.* [L. *incurro*, to run against; *in* and *curro*, to run; It. *incorrere*; Sp. *incurrir.*]
1. *Literally*, to run against; hence, to become liable to; to become subject to. Thus, a thief *incurs* the punishment of the law by the act of stealing, before he is convicted, and we have all *incurred* the penalties of God's law.
2. To bring on; as, to *incur* a debt; to *incur* guilt; to *incur* the displeasure of God; to *incur* blame or censure.
3. To occur; to meet; to press on; with *to* or *into.* [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

IN-CUR-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incurabilité.*]
The state of being incurable; impossibility of cure; insusceptibility of cure or remedy. *Harvey.*

IN-CUR'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *curable.*] That can not be cured; not admitting of cure; beyond the power of skill or medicine; as, an *incurable* disease.
2. Not admitting remedy or correction; irremediable; remediless; as, *incurable* evils.

IN-CUR'A-BLE, *n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure.

IN-CUR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not admitting cure or remedy.

IN-CUR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that renders cure impracticable.

IN-CU-RI-OS'I-TY, *n.* Want of curiosity; inattentiveness; indifference. *Wotton.*

IN-CU'RI-OUS, *a.* [*in* and *curious.*] Destitute of curiosity; not curious or inquisitive; inattentive. *Swift.*

IN-CU'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without inquisitiveness. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-CU'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of curiosity or inquisitiveness. *Chesterfield.*

IN-CUR'RED, (in-kurd',) *pp.* Brought on.

IN-CUR'RENCE, *n.* The act of bringing on, or subjecting one's self to; as, the *incurrence* of guilt.

IN-CUR'RING, *ppr.* Becoming subject or liable to; bringing on.

IN-CUR'SION, *n.* [Fr. *incursion*; L. *incursio*, from *incurro.* See INCUR.]
1. *Literally*, a running into; hence, an entering into a territory with hostile intention; an inroad; applied to the expeditions of small parties or detachments of an enemy's army, entering a territory for attack, plunder, or destruction of a post or magazine. Hence it differs from *invasion*, which is the hostile entrance of an army for conquest. During the revolution, the British troops made an *incursion* to Danbury, and destroyed the magazines. In opposing this *incursion*, General Wooster was killed.
2. Attack; occurrence; as, sins of daily *incursion.* [*Unusual.*] *South.*

IN-CUR'SIVE, *a.* Hostile; making an attack or incursion.

IN-CURV'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *incurvo*; *in* and *curvus*, bent.]
To bend; to crook; to turn from a right line or straight course.

IN-CURV'ATE, *a.* Curved inward or upward.

IN-CURV'A-TED, *pp.* Bent; turned from a rectilinear direction.

IN-CURV'A-TING, *ppr.* Bending; turning from a right line.

IN-CURV-A'TION, *n.* The act of bending.
2. The state of being bent or turned from a rectilinear course; curvity; crookedness.
3. The act of bowing, or bending the body in respect or reverence. *Stillingfleet.*

IN-CURVE', (in-kurv',) *v. t.* To bend; to make crooked.

IN-CURV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bent; bent or curved inward.

IN-CURV'I-TY, *n.* [from L. *incurvus.*]
A state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; a bending inward. *Brown.*

IN'DA-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *indago.*]
To seek or search out. [*Not used.*]

IN-DA-GA'TION, *n.* The act of searching; search; inquiry; examination. [*Little used.*] *Boyle. Brown.*

IN'DA-GA-TOR, *n.* A searcher; one who seeks or inquires with diligence. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

IN-DAM'AGE. See ENDAMAGE.

IN-DART', *v. t.* [*in* and *dart.*] To dart in; to thrust or strike in. *Shak.*

IN-DART'ED, *pp.* Darted in.

IN-DART'ING, *ppr.* Darting or thrusting in.

IN-DEB-I-TA'TUS AS-SUMP'SIT. See ASSUMPSIT.

IN-DEBT', (-det',) a verb, is never used.

IN-DEBT'ED, (in-det'ed,) *a.* [It. *indebitato.*]
1. Being in debt; having incurred a debt; held or obliged to pay. A is *indebted* to B; he is *indebted* in a large sum, or *to* a large amount.
2. Obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due. We are *indebted to* our parents *for* their care of us in infancy and youth; we are *indebted to* God *for* life; we are *indebted to* the Christian religion *for* many of the advantages, and much of the refinement, of modern times.

IN-DEBT'ED-NESS, (in-det'ed-ness,) *n.* The state of being indebted. *Smart.*

IN-DEBT'MENT, (in-det'ment,) *n.* The state of being indebted. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

IN-DE'CEN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *indecence*: It. *indecenza*; L. *indecens*, *indecco*; *in* and *deceo*, to become.]
That which is unbecoming in language or manners; any action or behavior which is deemed a violation of modesty, or an offense to delicacy, as rude or wanton actions, obscene language, and whatever tends to excite a blush in a spectator. Extreme assurance or impudence may also be deemed *indecency* of behavior toward superiors. [See INDECORUM.]

IN DE'CENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *indecens.*]
Unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy; as, *indecent* language; *indecent* manners; an *indecent* posture or gesture. *Dryden.*

IN-DE'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a manner to offend modesty or delicacy.

IN-DE-CID'U-OUS, *a.* [*in* and *deciduous.*] Not falling, as the leaves of the trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen.

IN-DEC'I-MA-BLE, *a.* Not liable to the payment of tithes. *Cowel.*

IN-DE-CI'PHER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deciphered.

IN-DE-CIS'ION, (-de-sizh'un,) *n.* [*in* and *decision.*] Want of decision; want of settled purpose or of firmness in the determination of the will; a wavering of mind; irresolution. *Burke.*

IN-DE-CI'SIVE, *a.* [*in* and *decisive.*] Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue; as, an *indecisive* battle or engagement; an argument *indecisive* of the question.
2. Unsettled; wavering; vacillating; hesitating; as, an *indecisive* state of mind; an *indecisive* character.

IN-DE-CI'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without decision.

IN-DE-CI'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being undecided; unsettled state; state of not being brought to a final issue.

IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *indeclinabilis*; *in* and *declino.*]
Not declinable; not varied by terminations; as, *pondo*, in Latin, is an *indeclinable* noun.

IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLY, *adv.* Without variation. *Mountagu.*

IN-DE-COM-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *decomposable*, *decompose.*] Not capable of decomposition, or of being resolved into the primary constituent elements. *Encyc.*

IN-DE-COM-PŌS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incapableness of decomposition.

IN-DE-CŌ'ROUS or IN-DEC'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *indecorus*; *in* and *decor*, *decus*, *decco*, to become.]
Unbecoming; violating good manners; contrary to the established rules of good breeding, or to the forms of respect which age and station require. It is *indecorous* in a young person to take the highest place in company, when his superiors are present. *Indecorous* is sometimes equivalent to *indecent*; but it is less frequently applied to actions which offend modesty and chastity.

IN-DE-CŌ'ROUS-LY or IN-DEC'O-ROUS-LY, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.

IN-DE-CŌ'ROUS-NESS or IN-DEC'O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* Violation of good manners in words or behavior.

IN-DE-CŌ'RUM, *n.* [L. *in* and *decorum.*]
Impropriety of behavior; that in behavior or manners which violates the established rules of civility, or the duties of respect which age or station requires; an unbecoming action. It is sometimes synonymous with INDECENCY; but *indecency*, more frequently than *indecorum*, is applied to words or actions which refer to what nature and propriety require to be concealed or suppressed.

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IN-DEED', *adv.* [*in* and *deed.*] In reality; in truth; in fact.

The carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither *indeed* can be. — Rom. viii.

Indeed is usually emphatical, but in some cases more so than in others; as, this is true; it is *indeed.*

I were a beast *indeed* to do you wrong. *Dryden.*
Some sons, *indeed*, some very few we see,
Who keep themselves from this infection free. *Dryden.*
There is, *indeed*, no greater pleasure in visiting these magazines of war. *Addison.*

It is used to denote concession or admission; as, ships not so large *indeed*, but better manned.

Indeed is used as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation of a fact stated. *Indeed!* is it possible? is it so *in fact?*

IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis*; *in* and *defatigo*, *fatigo*, to fatigue.]

Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labor; not yielding to fatigue; as, *indefatigable* exertions; *indefatigable* attendance or perseverance.

Usborne with *indefatigable* wings. *Milton.*

IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unweariedness; persistency. *Parnell.*

IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLY, *adv.* Without weariness; without yielding to fatigue. *Dryden.*

IN-DE-FAT-I-GA'TION, *n.* Unweariedness. [*Not used.*]

IN-DE-FĒAS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *indefeasible.*] The quality or state of being not subject to be made void; as, the *indefeasibility* of a title.

IN-DE-FĒAS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *defeasible*; Fr. *defaire*, *defait*, to undo, to defeat; *de* and *faire*, to make, L. *facio.*]

Not to be defeated; that can not be made void; as, an *indefeasible* estate or title.

IN-DE-FĒAS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be defeated or made void.

IN-DE-FECT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *indefectible.*] The quality of being subject to no defect or decay. *Ch. Observer.*

IN-DE-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *defect.*] Unfailing; not liable to defect, failure, or decay.

IN-DE-FECT'IVE, *a.* Not defective; perfect; complete. *South.*

IN-DE-FĒI'SI-BLE, *a.* Indefeasible. [*Not used.*]

IN-DE-FENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *indefensible.*] The quality or state of not being capable of defense or vindication. *Walsh.*

IN-DE-FENS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *defensible*, from *defend.*]

1. That can not be defended or maintained. A military post may be *indefensible*; a bad cause is *indefensible.*

2. Not to be vindicated or justified. An improper action or indecent expression is *indefensible.*

IN-DE-FENS'I-BLY, *adv.* In an indefensible manner.

IN-DE-FENS'IVE, *a.* Having no defense. *Herbert.*

IN-DE-FI''CIEN-CY, (-fish'en-se,) *n.* The quality of not being deficient, or of suffering no delay.

IN-DE-FI''CIENT, *a.* Not deficient; not failing; perfect.

IN-DE-FIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be defined. *Reynolds.*

IN-DE-FIN'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of definition.

IN-DEF'IN-ITE, *a.* [L. *indefinitus*; *in* and *definitus*, *definio*, to define; *de* and *finio*, to end, *finis*, end.]

1. Not limited or defined; not determinate; not precise or certain; as, an *indefinite* time. An *indefinite* proposition, term, or phrase, is one which has not a precise meaning or limited signification.

2. That has no certain limits, or to which the human mind can affix none, as, *indefinite* space. A space may be *indefinite*, though not *infinite.*

IN-DEF'IN-ITE-LY, *adv.* Without any settled limitation; as, space *indefinitely* extended.

2. Not precisely; not with certainty or precision; as, to use a word *indefinitely.*

IN-DEF'IN-ITE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.

IN-DE-FIN'I-TUDE, *n.* Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

IN-DE-HIS'CENT, *a.* [*in* and *dehiscent.*] Not opening spontaneously at maturity, as the pericarp of the hazel-nut. *Lindley.*

IN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *a.* [*in* and *deliberate*; Fr. *indeliberé.*]

Done or performed without deliberation or consideration; sudden; unpremeditated; as, the *indeliberate* commission of sin.

IN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without deliberation or premeditation.

IN-DEL-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being indelible. *Horsley.*

IN-DEL'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *indelebile*; L. *indelebilis*; *in* and *delebilis*, from *deleo*, to blot out.]

1. Not to be blotted out; that can not be effaced or canceled; as, *indelible* letters or characters. *Indelible* ink is such as can not be taken out of paper or cloth, or not by ordinary means.

2. Not to be annulled.

They are endued with *indelible* power from above, to feed and govern this household. [*Unusual.*] *Sprat.*

3. That can not be effaced or lost; as, impressions on the mind may be *indelible*; reproach or stain on reputation may be *indelible.*

IN-DEL'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be blotted out or effaced; too deeply imprinted to be effaced, or to vanish.

IN-DEL'I-CA-CY, *n.* [*in* and *delicacy.*] Want of delicacy; want of decency in language or behavior, regarding what nature and manners require to be concealed. *Addison.*

2. Want of a nice sense of propriety, or nice regard to refinement in manners or in the treatment of others; rudeness; coarseness of manners or language; that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind.

IN-DEL'I-CATE, *a.* Wanting delicacy; indecent; but it expresses less than INDECENT; as, an *indelicate* word or expression; *indelicate* behavior; *indelicate* customs.

2. Offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind.

IN-DEL'I-CATE-LY, *adv.* Indecently; in a manner to offend against good manners or purity of mind.

IN-DEM-NI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [from *indemnify.*] The act of indemnifying, saving harmless, or securing against loss, damage, or penalty.

2. Security against loss.

3. Reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty.

IN-DEM'NI-FI-ED, (in-dem'ne-fide,) *pp.* Saved harmless; secured against damage.

IN-DEM'NI-FY, *v. t.* [*in* and *damnify*; L. *damnificus*; *damnum*, loss.]

1. To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage, or penalty.

2. To make good; to reimburse to one what he has lost. We *indemnify* a man by giving sufficient security to make good a future loss, or by actual reimbursement of loss, after it has occurred.

IN-DEM'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Saving harmless; securing against loss; reimbursing loss.

IN-DEM'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *indemnité*; Sp. *indemnidad*; It. *indennità*; L. *in* and *damnum*, loss.]

1. Security given to save harmless; a writing or pledge by which a person is secured against future loss.

2. Security against punishment.

3. Indemnification or compensation for injury sustained.

They were told to expect, upon the fall of Walpole, a large and lucrative *indemnity* for their pretended wrongs. *Lord Mahon's History of England.*

[This is a recent sense of the word, borrowed from the French, and, perhaps, not fully authorized.]

IN-DE-MON'STRA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *demonstrable.*] That can not be demonstrated.

IN-DEN-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of naturalizing, or the patent by which a person is made free.

IN-DEN'IZE, *v. t.* To endenize, which see.

IN-DEN'I-ZEN, *v. t.* To invest with the privileges of a free citizen. *Overbury.*

IN-DEN'I-ZEN-ED, *pp.* Invested with the privileges of a free citizen.

IN-DEN'I-ZEN-ING, *ppr.* Investing with the privileges of a free citizen.

IN-DENT', *v. t.* [*in* and Fr. *dent*, L. *dens*, a tooth; Fr. *denteler*; Arm. *danta.*]

1. To notch; to jag; to cut any margin into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; as, to *indent* the edge of paper.

The margins — are *indented.* *Woodward.*

2. To bind out by indentures or contract; as, to *indent* a young man to a shoemaker; to *indent* a servant.

IN-DENT', *v. i.* To be cut or notched; hence, to crook or turn. *Milton.*

2. To contract; to bargain or covenant. [From the practice of using indented writings or counterparts.] *Shak.*

IN-DENT', *n.* Incisure; a cut or notch in the margin of any thing, or a recess like a notch. *Shak.*

2. A stamp.

IN-DENT', *n.* A certificate or indented certificate issued by the government of the United States at the close of the revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt. [*Not used.*] *Ramsay. Hamilton.*

IN-DENT-A'TION, *n.* A notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things. *Woodward.*

2. A recess or depression in any border.

IN-DENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut in the edge into points, like teeth.

2. Bound out by indented writings; as, an *indented* apprentice or servant.

3. Bound out by writings, or covenants in writing. [The practice of indenting writings is, in some places, discontinued, but the term remains in use.]

IN-DENT'ED-LY, *adv.* With indentations.

IN-DENT'ING, *ppr.* Cutting into notches.

2. Binding out by covenants in writing.

IN-DENT'ING, *n.* An impression like that made by a tooth.

IN-DENT'MENT, *n.* Indenture. [*Obsolete.*] *Bp. Hall.*

IN-DENT'URE, *n.* A writing containing a contract. Indentures are generally duplicates, laid together and indented, so that the two papers or parchments correspond to each other. But indenting is often neglected, while the writings or counterparts retain the name of *indentures.*

IN-DENT'URE, *v. t.* To indent; to bind by indentures; as, to *indenture* an apprentice.

IN-DENT'URE, *v. i.* To run in and out; to indent. *Heywood.*

IN-DENT'UR-ED, *pp.* Bound by indentures; apprenticed.

IN-DENT'UR-ING, *ppr* Binding by indentures.

IN-DE-PEND'ENCE, } IN-DE-PEND'EN-CY, } *n.* [*in* and *dependence.*]

1. A state of being not dependent; complete exemption from control, or the power of others; as, the *independence* of the Supreme Being.

2. A state in which a person does not rely on others for subsistence; ability to support one's self.

3. A state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others; exemption from undue influence; self-direction. *Independence* of mind is an important qualification in a judge.

4. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, a system of *independency* is one in which each congregation of Christians is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

Declaration of Independence; the solemn declaration of the congress of the United States of America, on the 4th of July, 1776, by which they formally renounced their subjection to the government of Great Britain.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT, *a.* [*in* and *dependent.*]

1. Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not subordinate. God is the only being who is perfectly *independent.*

2. Not holding or enjoying possessions at the will of another; not relying on others; not dependent. We all wish to be *independent* in property; yet few men are wholly *independent*, even in property, and none *independent* for the supply of their wants.

3. Affording the means of independence; as, an *independent* estate.

4. Not subject to bias or influence; not obsequious; self-directing; as, a man of an *independent* mind.

5. Not connected with. It is believed that the soul may exist *independent* of matter.

6. Free; easy; self-commanding; bold; unconstrained; as, an *independent* air or manner.

7. Separate from; exclusive.

I mean the account of that obligation in general, under which we conceive ourselves bound to obey a law, *independent* of those resources which the law provides for its own enforcement. *Ward.*

8. Pertaining to the Independents.

This word is followed by *of* or *on*, both of which are well authorized. *On* is most conformable to analogy, for it always follows *depend*, but *of* is most common.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT, *n.* One who, in religious affairs, maintains that every congregation of Christians is a complete church, subject to no superior authority, and competent to perform every act of government in ecclesiastical affairs.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* Without depending or relying on others; without control.

2. Without undue bias or influence; not obsequiously.

3. Without connection with other things.

IN-DEP'RE-CA-BLE, *a.* That can not be deprecated.

IN-DEP-RE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be found out. *Bp. Morton.*

IN-DE-PRIV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deprived.

IN-DE-SCRIB'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be described.

IN-DE-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Not descriptive or containing just description.

IN-DE-SERT', *n.* [*in* and *desert.*] Want of merit or worth. *Addison.*

IN-DES'I-NENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *desino*, to cease; *de* and *sino.*] Not ceasing; perpetual.

IN-DES'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* Without cessation. *Ray.*

IN-DE-SIR'A-BLE, *a.* Not desirable.

IN-DE-STRUCT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *indestructible.*]

The quality of resisting decomposition, or of being incapable of destruction.

IN-DE-STRUCT'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *destructible.*]

That can not be destroyed; incapable of decomposition; as a material substance. *Boyle.*

IN-DE-STRUCT'I-BLY, *adv.* In an indestructible manner.

IN-DE-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *determinable.*]

1. That can not be determined, ascertained, or fixed. *Brown.*

2. Not to be determined or ended.

IN-DE-TERM'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* In an indeterminable manner.

IN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* [*in* and *determinate.*]

1. Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; as, an *indeterminate* number of years.

2. Not certain; not precise.

An *indeterminate quantity*; in *mathematics*, a quantity which has no fixed value, but which may be varied in accordance with any proposed condition. *A. D. Stanley*

IN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE-LY, *adv.* Not in any settled

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manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits; as, a space *indeterminately* large.

2. Not with certainty or precision of signification; as, an idea *indeterminately* expressed.

IN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Indefiniteness; want of certain limits; want of precision. *Paley.*

IN-DE-TERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [*in* and *determination.*]

1. Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.

2. Want of fixed or stated direction. *Bramhall.*

IN-DE-TERM'IN-ED, *a.* [*in* and *determined.*] Undetermined; unsettled; unfixed.

IN-DE-VŌTE', *a.* Not devoted. *Bentley,*

IN-DE-VŌT'ED, *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon.*

IN-DE-VŌ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *devotion.*]

Want of devotion; absence of devout affections. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-DE-VOUT', *a.* [Fr. *indevot.*]

Undevout; not having devout affections *Decay of Piety.*

IN-DE-VOUT'LY, *adv.* Without devotion.

IN'DEX, *n.*; *pl.* INDEXES, sometimes INDICES. [L., connected with *indico*, to show; *in* and *dico*, Gr. δείκνυμι.]

1. That which points out; that which shows or manifests.

Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, &c. *Bentley.*

3. A table of the contents of a book. *Watts.*

A table of references in an alphabetical order.

4. In *anatomy*, the fore-finger, or pointing finger.

5. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the figure or letter which shows to what power any quantity is involved; the exponent. [In this sense, the plural is always INDICES.] *Barlow.*

6. The *index of a logarithm*, is the integral part of the logarithm, and is always one less than the number of integral figures in the given number. It is also called the *characteristic*, *Barlow.*

7. The *index of a globe*, or the *gnomon*, is a little style fitted on the north pole, which, when the globe is turned, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour-circle. *Encyc.*

8. *Index of refraction*; in *optics*, the sine of the angle of incidence, the sine of the angle of refraction being taken for unity. Thus the *index of refraction* for sulphur is 2, because, when light passes out of air into sulphur, the sine of the angle of incidence is double the sine of the angle of refraction.

9. In *music*, a direct, which see. [*Olmsted.*

In *the Roman Catholic church*, the *index prohibitory* is a catalogue of books which are forbidden to be read; the *index expurgatory* is a catalogue specifying passages in books which are to be expunged, or altered. These catalogues are published with additions, from time to time, under the sanction of the pope. *Hook.*

IN'DEX, *v. t.* To provide with an index or table of references; to reduce to an index; as, to *index* a book.

IN'DEX-ED, (in'dext,) *pp.* Furnished with or reduced to an index.

IN'DEX-ER, *n.* One who makes an index.

IN-DEX'IC-AL, *a.* Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.

IN-DEX'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an index. *Swift.*

IN'DEX-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a table of refer-

IN-DEX-TER'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *dexterity.*] [ences.

1. Want of dexterity or readiness in the use of the hands; clumsiness; awkwardness.

2. Want of skill or readiness in any art or occupation. *Harvey.*

IN'DIA, (ind'yă,) *n.* A country in Asia, so named from the River Indus.

IN'DIA MAN, *n.* A large ship employed in the India trade.

IN'DIAN, (ind'yan,) *a.* [from *India*, and this from *Indus*, the name of a river in Asia.]

Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America.

IN DIAN, *n.* A general name of any native of the Indies; as, an East *Indian*, or West *Indian*. It is particularly applied to any native of the American continent.

IN'DIAN AR'RŌW-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Maranta.

IN'DIAN BER'RY, *n.* Cocculus Indicus, which see. *Ure.*

IN'DIAN BREAD, *n.* A plant of the genus Jatropha.

IN'DIAN CORN, *n.* A plant, the maize, of the genus Zea, a native of America.

IN'DIAN CRESS, *n.* A plant of the genus Tropæolum.

IN'DIAN FIG, *n.* A plant of the genus Cactus.

IN'DIAN INK, } *n.* A substance brought chiefly from
IN'DIA INK, } China, used for water colors. It is in rolls, or in square cakes, and is said to consist of lampblack and animal glue. *Brande.*

IN'DIAN-ITE, *n.* [from *India.*] A doubtful mineral of the feldspar family. *Dana.*

IN'DIAN-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an Indian.

IN'DIAN RED, *n.* A species of ocher, a very fine, purple earth, of a firm, compact texture, and great weight. *Hill.*

IN'DIAN REED, *n.* A plant of the genus Canna.

IN'DIAN TO-BAC'CO, *n.* A species of Lobelia, which see.

IN'DIAN TUR'NIP, *n.* An American plant, Arum triphyllum, with a head of red flowers growing on a stem, a root resembling a small turnip, but having a very acrid juice. *Farm. Encyc.*

IN'DIA RUB'BER, } *n.* The caoutchouc, a substance
IN'DIAN RUB'BER, } of extraordinary elasticity, called also ELASTIC GUM, or RESIN. It is produced by incision from several trees of different genera.

IN'DI-CANT, *a.* or *n.* [L. *indicans*; *in* and *dico*, to show.]

A term applied to that which points out what is to be done for the cure of disease. *Coxe.*

IN'DI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *indico*; *in* and *dico*, to show, Gr. δείκνυμι.]

1. To show; to point out; to discover; to direct the mind to a knowledge of something not seen, or something that will probably occur in future. Thus, fermentation *indicates* a certain degree of heat in a liquor. A heavy swell of the sea, in calm weather, often *indicates* a storm at a distance. A particular kind of cloud in the west, at evening, *indicates* the approach of rain.

2. To tell; to disclose.

3. In *medicine*, to show or manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies; as, great prostration of strength *indicates* the use of stimulants.

IN'DI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Shown; pointed out; directed.

IN'DI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Showing; pointing out; directing.

IN-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of pointing out.

2. Mark; token; sign; symptom; whatever serves to discover what is not before known, or otherwise obvious.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places are plain *indications* of their weariness. *Addison.*

3. In *medicine*, any symptom or occurrence in a disease, which serves to direct to suitable remedies.

4. Discovery made; intelligence given. *Bentley.*

5. Explanation; display. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-DIC'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *indicativus.*] Showing; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious. Reserve is not always *indicative* of modesty; it may be *indicative* of prudence.

2. In *grammar*, the *indicative* mode is the form of the verb that *indicates*, that is, which affirms or denies; as, he *writes*, he is *writing*; they *run*; we *misimprove* advantages. It also asks questions; as, *has* the mail *arrived*?

The word is often used as *a noun* to denote this mood.

IN-DIC'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to show or signify. *Grew.*

IN'DI-CĀ-TOR, *n.* He or that which shows or points out. *Smith.*

IN'DI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Showing; serving to show or make known.

IN-DI-CĀ'VIT, *n.* [L.] In *England*, a writ of prohibition which lies for the patron of a church whose incumbent is sued in the spiritual court by another clergyman, for tithes amounting to a fourth part of the profits of the advowson. *Blackstone.*

IN'DICE. See INDEX.

IN'DI-CO-LITE, *n.* [L. *indicum*, indigo, and λιθος, a stone.]

In *mineralogy*, a variety of shorl or tourmalin, of an indigo-blue color, sometimes with a tinge of azure or green. *Cleaveland.*

IN-DICT', (in-dīte',) *v. t.* [L. *indictus*, from *indico*; *in* and *dico*, to speak.]

In *law*, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor, in writing, by a grand jury under oath. It is the peculiar province of a grand jury to *indict*, as it is of a house of representatives to *impeach*. It is followed by *of*; as, *indicted of* treason or arson.

IN-DICT'A-BLE, (in-dīt'a-bl,) *a.* That may be indicted; as, an *indictable* offender.

2. Subject to be presented by a grand jury; subject to indictment; as, an *indictable* offense.

IN-DICT'ED, (in-dīt'ed,) *pp.* Accused by a grand jury.

IN-DICT-EE', *n.* A person indicted.

IN-DICT'ER, (in-dīt'er,) *n.* One who indicts.

IN-DICT'ING, (in-dīt'ing,) *ppr.* Accusing, or making a formal or written charge of a crime by a grand jury.

IN-DIC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from Low L. *indictio*, *indico.*]

1. Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*

2. In *chronology*, a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great; originally a period of taxation. Constantine, having reduced the time which the Romans were obliged to serve in the army to fifteen years, imposed a tax or tribute at the end of that term, to pay the troops discharged. This practice introduced the keeping of accounts by this period. But, as it is said, in honor of the great victory of Constantine over Mezentius, Sept. 24, A. D. 312, by which Christianity was more effectually established, the council of Nice ordained that accounts of years should no longer be kept by Olympiads, but that the *indiction* should be used as the point from which to reckon and date years. This was begun January 1, A. D. 313. *Johnson. Encyc.*

IN-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Proclaimed; declared. *Kennet.*

IN-DICT'MENT, (in-dīte'ment,) *n.* A written accusation or formal charge of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to a court by a grand jury under oath. *Blackstone.*

2. The paper or parchment containing the accusation of a grand jury.

IN'DIES, (ind'yez,) *n. pl.* of INDIA.

IN-DIF'FER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *indifferentia*; *in* and *differo*, to differ. INDIFFERENCY is little used.]

1. Equipoise, or neutrality of mind between different persons or things; a state in which the mind is not inclined to one side more than the other; as when we see a contest of parties with *indifference*.

2. Impartiality; freedom from prejudice, prepossession, or bias; as when we read a book on controverted points with *indifference*. [*This is a different application of the first definition.*]

3. Unconcernedness; a state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented to it. No person of humanity can behold the wretchedness of the poor with *indifference*.

4. State in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; as when we speak of the *indifference* of things in themselves. *Hooker.*

IN-DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *indifferens.*]

1. Neutral; not inclined to one side, party, or thing more than to another.

Cato knows neither of them,
Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die. *Addison.*

2. Unconcerned; feeling no interest, anxiety, or care respecting any thing. It seems to be impossible that a rational being should be *indifferent* to the means of obtaining endless happiness.

It was a remarkable law of Solon, that any person who, in the commotions of the republic, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment. *Addison.*

3. Having no influence or preponderating weight; having no difference that gives a preference. It is *indifferent* which road we take.

4. Neutral, as to good or evil. Things in themselves *indifferent* may be rendered evil by the prohibition of law.

5. Impartial; disinterested; as, an *indifferent* judge, juror, or arbitrator.

6. Passable; of a middling state or quality; neither good, nor the worst; as *indifferent* writing or paper.

Indifferent, used adverbially, as *indifferent* honest, is ungrammatical and vulgar.

IN-DIF'FER-ENT-ISM, *n.* State of indifference. [*Bad.*] *Carlisle.*

IN-DIF'FER-ENT-LY, *adv.* Without distinction or preference; as, to offer pardon *indifferently* to all. *Addison.*

2. Equally; impartially; without favor, prejudice, or bias.

They may truly and *indifferently* minister justice. *Common Prayer.*

3. In a neutral state; without concern; without wish or aversion.

Set honor in one eye and death i' the other,
And I will look on death *indifferently*. *Shak.*

4. Not well; tolerably; passably; as, *indifferently* well; to be *indifferently* entertained.

IN'DI-GENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *indigence*, from L. *indigen-*
IN'DI-GEN-CY, } *tia*, from *indigeo*; *in*, or *ind*, and *egeo*, to want, to lack.]

Want of estate, or means of comfortable subsistence; penury; poverty. A large portion of the human race live in *indigence*, while others possess more than they can enjoy.

IN'DI-GENE, *n.* [L. *indigena*; *in*, or *ind*, and *geno*, *gigno*, to beget or to be born.]

One born in a country; a native animal or plant. *Evelyn. Vattel.*

IN-DIG'EN-OUS, *a.* [L. *indigena*, supra.]

1. Native; born in a country; *applied to persons.*

2. Native; produced naturally in a country or climate; not exotic; *applied to vegetables.*

IN'DI-GENT, *a.* [L. *indigens*; Fr. *indigent.*]

Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*. *Addison.*

IN'DI-GENT-LY, *adv.* In an indigent, destitute manner.

IN-DI-GEST', *n.* A crude mass. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

IN-DI-GEST'ED, *a.* [*in* and *digested*; L. *indigestus.*]

1. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach; not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; undigested; crude.

2. Not separated into distinct classes or orders, or into proper form; not regularly disposed and arranged. Chaos is represented as a rude or *indigested* mass.

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3. Not methodized; not reduced to due form; crude; as, an *indigested* scheme.
4. Not prepared by heat.
5. Not brought to suppuration, as the contents of an abscess or boil; as, an *indigested* wound. *Wiseman.*

IN-DI-GEST'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *digestible.*] Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme, or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Not to be received or patiently endured.

IN-DI-GEST'I-BLY, *adv.* Not digestibly.

IN-DI-GES'TION, (-jest'yun,) *n.* [*in* and *digestion.*] Want of due coction in the stomach; a failure of that change in food which prepares it for nutriment; crudity. *Encyc.*
As a *disease*, dyspepsy; that state of the stomach, in which it is incapable of performing its natural healthy functions.

IN-DIG'IT-ATE, *v. i.* To communicate ideas by the fingers; to show or compute by the fingers.

IN-DIG'IT-ATE, *v. t.* To point out with the finger. *Brown.*

IN-DIG'IT-A-TING, *ppr.* Showing, directing, or computing by the fingers.

IN-DIG-IT-A'TION, *n.* The act of pointing out with the finger. *More.*

IN-DIGN', (in-dīne',) *a.* [L. *indignus.*] Unworthy; disgraceful. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

IN-DIG'NANCE, *n.* Indignation. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

IN-DIG'NANT, *a.* [L. *indignans*, from *indignor*, to disdain; *in* and *dignor*, *dignus.*]
Affected at once with anger and disdain; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn or contempt, as when a person is exasperated at one despised, or by a mean action, or by the charge of a dishonorable act. Goliath was *indignant* at the challenge of David.

He strides *indignant*, and with haughty cries
To single fight the fairy prince defies. *Tickell.*

IN-DIG'NANT-LY, *adv.* In an indignant manner.

IN-DIG-NA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *indignatio.*]
1. A strong and elevated disapprobation of what is flagitious in character or conduct; anger, or extreme anger, mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence.

When Haman saw Mordecai in the king's gate, that he stood not up, nor moved for him, he was full of *indignation* against Mordecai. — Esth. v.

2. The anger of a superior; extreme anger; *particularly*, the wrath of God against sinful men for their ingratitude and rebellion. 2 *Kings* iii.
3. The effects of anger; the dreadful effects of God's wrath; terrible judgments. *Is.* xxvi.
4. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. 2 *Cor.* vii.

IN-DIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* To treat disdainfully. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

IN-DIG'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *indignitas.*]
Unmerited, contemptuous conduct toward another; any action toward another which manifests contempt for him; contumely; incivility or injury, accompanied with insult. Contemptuous words respecting one, or foul language in the presence of persons of character and delicacy, and indecent behavior, are *indignities*. Christ on the cross was treated with the foulest *indignity*.

IN-DIGN'LY, (in-dīne'ly,) *adv.* Unworthily. [*Obs.*] *Hall.*

IN'DI-GO, *n.* [L. *indicum*, from *India*; Fr. It. and Sp. *indigo.*]
A substance or dye, prepared from the leaves and stalks of the indigo-plant, which are steeped in water till the pulp is extracted, when the liquor is drawn off and churned or agitated, till the dye begins to granulate. The flakes are then left to settle; the liquor is again drawn off, and the indigo is drained in bags and dried in boxes. It is used for dyeing a deep blue. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

IN-DI-GŌ'GEN, *n.* White or reduced indigo, produced by the action upon blue indigo of any deoxydating body. *Graham.*

IN-DI-GOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo. *Ure.*

IN'DI-GO-PLANT, *n.* A name common to several species of the genus Indigofera, from which is prepared indigo. They are natives of Asia, Africa, and America, and are called by the native Americans *anil*. The calyx is patent; the carina of the corol is furnished with a subulate, patulous spur on each side; the legume is linear. Several species are cultivated for making indigo, of which the most important are the *I. tinctoria*, or common indigo-plant, the *I. anil*, a larger species, and the *I. disperma*, which furnishes the Guatimala indigo. *Encyc. Miller. Edin. Encyc.*

IN-DI-GOT'IC, *a. Indigotic acid* is obtained by boiling indigo in nitric acid, diluted with an equal weight of water.

IN-DIL'A-TO-RY, *a.* [*in* and *dilatory.*] Not dilatory or slow. *Cornwallis.*

IN-DIL'I-GENCE, *n.* [*in* and *diligence.*] Want of diligence; slothfulness. *B. Jonson.*

IN-DIL'I-GENT, *a.* Not diligent; idle; slothful. *Feltham.*

IN-DIL'I-GENT-LY, *adv.* Without diligence. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be diminished. *Milton.*

IN-DI-RECT', *a.* [L. *indirectus*; *in* and *directus*, from *dirigo.*]
1. Not straight or rectilinear; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous. From New York to England by Bourdeaux, is an *indirect* course.
2. Not direct, in *a moral sense*; not tending to a purpose by the shortest or plainest course, or by the obvious, ordinary means, but obliquely or consequentially; by remote means; as, an *indirect* accusation; an *indirect* attack on reputation; an *indirect* answer or proposal. Hence,
3. Wrong; improper. *Shak.*
4. Not fair; not honest; tending to mislead or deceive.

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other. *Tillotson.*

5. *Indirect tax*, is a tax or duty on articles of consumption, as an excise, customs, &c.

IN-DI-REC'TION, *n.* [*in* and *direction.*] Oblique course or means. *Shak.*
2. Dishonest practice. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

IN-DI-RECT'LY, *adv.* Not in a straight line or course; obliquely.
2. Not by direct means.
3. Not in express terms. He *indirectly* mentioned the subject.
4. Unfairly.

Your crown and kingdom *indirectly* held. *Shak.*

IN-DI-RECT'NESS, *n.* Obliquity; devious course.
2. Unfairness; dishonesty. *Mountagu.*

IN-DIS-CERN'I-BLE, (-diz-zern'a-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *discernible.*] That can not be discerned; not visible or perceptible; not discoverable. *Denham.*

IN-DIS-CERN'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incapability of being discerned. *Hammond.*

IN-DIS-CERN'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be seen or perceived.

IN-DIS-CERP'I-BLE, *a.* Indiscerptible. [*Obs.*] *More.*

IN-DIS-CERP'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not being capable of separation of constituent parts.

IN-DIS-CERP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incapable of dissolution, or separation of parts.

IN-DIS-CERP'TI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *discerptible.*] Incapable of being destroyed by dissolution, or separation of parts. *Bp. Butler.*

IN-DIS-CERP'TI-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of separation into parts.

IN-DIS'CI-PLIN-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *disciplinable.*] That can not be disciplined or subjected to discipline; not capable of being improved by discipline. *Hale.*

IN-DIS'CI-PLINE, *n.* Want of discipline, or instruction. *G. Morris.*

IN-DIS-CŌV'ER-A-BLE, (-kuv'er-a-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *discoverable.*] That can not be discovered; undiscoverable.

IN-DIS-CŌV'ER-Y, *n.* [*in* and *discovery.*] Want of discovery. [*Unusual.*] *Brown.*

IN-DIS-CREET', *a.* [*in* and *discreet.*] Not discreet; wanting in discretion; imprudent; inconsiderate; injudicious; as *persons*.
2. Not according to discretion or sound judgment; as, *indiscreet* behavior.

IN-DIS-CREET'LY, *adv.* Not discreetly; without prudence; inconsiderately; without judgment.

IN-DIS-CRĒTE', *a.* Not discrete or separated. *Pownal.*

IN-DIS-CRE''TION, (-dis-kresh'un,) *n.* [*in* and *discretion.*] Want of discretion; imprudence. The grossest vices pass under the fashionable name *indiscretions*.

IN-DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *indiscriminatus.* See DISCRIMINATE.]
1. Undistinguishing; not making any distinction; as, the *indiscriminate* voraciousness of a glutton. *Chesterfield.*
2. Not having discrimination; confused.
3. Undistinguished or undistinguishable.

IN-DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without distinction; in confusion.

IN-DIS-CRIM'IN-A-TING, *a.* Not making any distinction; as, the victims of an *indiscriminating* spirit of rapine. *Marshall.*

IN-DIS-CRIM-IN-A'TION, *n.* Want of discrimination or distinction. *Jefferson.*

IN-DIS-CRIM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Making no distinction.

IN-DIS-CUSS'ED, (-dis-kust',) *a.* Not discussed. *Donne.*

IN-DIS-PENS-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Indispensableness. [*Little used.*] *Skelton.*

IN-DIS-PENS'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *dispensable.*] Not to be dispensed with; that can not be omitted, remitted, or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite. Air and water are *indispensable* to the life of man. Our duties to God and to our fellow-men are of *indispensable* obligation.

IN-DIS-PENS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being absolutely necessary.

IN-DIS-PENS'A-BLY, *adv.* Necessarily; in a manner or degree that forbids dispensation, omission, or want.

IN-DIS-PERS'ED, (-dis-perst',) *a.* Not dispersed. *More.*

IN-DIS-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *indisposer*; *in* and *disposer*, to dispose or fit. See DISPOSE.]
1. To disincline; to alienate the mind and render it averse or unfavorable to any thing. A love of pleasure *indisposes* the mind *to* severe study and steady attention to business. The pride and selfishness of men *indispose* them *to* religious duties.
2. To render unfit; to disqualify for its proper functions; to disorder; as, the distemperature of *indisposed* organs. *Glanville.*
3. To disorder slightly, as the healthy functions of the body.

It made him rather *indisposed* than sick. *Walton.*

4. To make unfavorable or disinclined; with *toward.*

The king was sufficiently *indisposed toward* the persons, or the principles of Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon.*

IN-DIS-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disinclined; averse; unwilling; unfavorable.
2. Disordered; disqualified for its functions; unfit.
3. Slightly disordered; not in perfect health.

IN-DIS-PŌS'ED-NESS, *n.* Disinclination; slight aversion; unwillingness; unfavorableness.
2. Unfitness; disordered state.

IN-DIS-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Disinclining; rendering somewhat averse, unwilling, or unfavorable.
2. Disordering; rendering unfit.

IN-DIS-PO-SI''TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *disposition.*] Disinclination; aversion; unwillingness; dislike; as the *indisposition* of men to submit to severe discipline; an *indisposition* to abandon vicious practices.

A general *indisposition* toward believing. *Atterbury.*

2. Slight disorder of the healthy functions of the body; tendency to disease. *Indisposition* is a slight defect of healthy action in bodily functions, rather than settled or marked disease.
3. Want of tendency or natural appetency or affinity; as, the *indisposition* of two substances to combine.

IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *disputable.*] Not to be disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable; too evident to admit of dispute. *Addison.*

IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable, or too clear to admit of controversy.

IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLY, *adv.* Without dispute; in a manner or degree not admitting of controversy; unquestionably; without opposition.

IN-DIS-PŪT'ED, *a.* Not disputed or controverted; undisputed. *Encyc.*

IN-DIS-SO-LU-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *indissolubilité.* See INDISSOLUBLE.]
1. The quality of being indissoluble, or not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied. *Locke.*
2. The quality of being incapable of a breach; perpetuity of union, obligation, or binding force. *Warburton.*

IN-DIS'SO-LU-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *indissolubilis*; *in* and *dissolubilis*, from *dissolvo*; *dis* and *solvo*, to loosen.]
1. Not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied, as by heat or water. Few substances are absolutely *indissoluble* by heat; many are *indissoluble* in water.
2. That can not be broken or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or obligatory; as, an *indissoluble* league or covenant. The marriage covenant is *indissoluble*, except in certain specified cases.
3. Not to be broken; firm; stable; as, *indissoluble* friendship; *indissoluble* bands of love.

IN-DIS'SO-LU-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incapable of dissolution, separation, or breach; indissolubility. *Hale.*

IN-DIS'SO-LU-BLY, *adv.* In a manner resisting separation; firmly united beyond the power of separation; in a manner not to be dissolved or broken.

On they move
Indissolubly firm. *Milton.*

IN-DIS-SOLV'A-BLE, (-diz-zolv'-,) *a.* [*in* and *dissolvable.*] That can not be dissolved; not capable of being melted or liquefied.
2. Indissoluble; that can not be broken; perpetually firm and binding; as, an *indissolvable* bond of union.
3. Not capable of separation into parts by natural process.

IN-DIS-SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Indissolubleness.

IN-DIS'TAN-CY, *n.* Want of distance or separation. [*A bad word, and not used.*] *Pearson.*

IN-DIS-TINCT', *a.* [Fr.; L. *indistinctus*; *in* and *distinctus.* See DISTINCT.]
1. Not distinct or distinguishable; not separate in such a manner as to be perceptible by itself. The parts of a substance are *indistinct*, when they are so blended that the eye can not separate them, or perceive them as separate. Sounds are *indistinct*, when the ear can not separate them. Hence,

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2. Obscure; not clear; confused, as, *indistinct* ideas or notions.

3. Imperfect; faint; not presenting clear and well-defined images; as, *indistinct* vision; an *indistinct* view.

4. Not exactly discerning. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

IN-DIS-TINCT'I-BLE, *a.* Undistinguishable. [*Little used.*] *Warton.*

IN-DIS-TINC'TION, *n.* Want of distinction; confusion; uncertainty.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name — hath made some doubt. *Brown.*

2. Indiscrimination; want of distinction. *Sprat.*

3. Equality of condition or rank. *Coxe, Switz.*

IN-DIS-TINCT'LY, *adv.* Without distinction or separation; as when parts of a thing are *indistinctly* seen.

2. Confusedly; not clearly; obscurely; as when ideas are *indistinctly* comprehended.

3. Not definitely; not with precise limits; as when the border of a thing is *indistinctly* marked.

IN-DIS-TINCT'NESS, *n.* Want of distinction or discrimination; confusion; uncertainty.

2. Obscurity; faintness; as, the *indistinctness* of vision.

IN-DIS-TIN''GUISH-A-BLE, (-ting'gwish-a-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *distinguishable.*] That can not be distinguished or separated; undistinguishable. *Tytler.*

IN-DIS-TIN''GUISH-ING, *a.* Making no difference; as, *indistinguishing* liberalities. *Johnson.*

IN-DIS-TURB'ANCE, *n.* [*in* and *disturbance.*] Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquillity. *Temple.*

IN-DITCH', *v. t.* To bury in a ditch. [*Little used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

IN-DITE', *v. t.* [L. *indico, indictum; in* and *dico*, to speak.]

1. To compose; to write; to commit to words in writing.

Hear how learned Greece her useful rules *indites.* *Pope.*

2. To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written. The late President Dwight *indited* his sermons.

My heart is *inditing* a good matter. — Ps. xlv.

IN-DITE', *v. i.* To compose an account of. *Waller.*

[This is from the same original as INDICT. The different applications of the word have induced authors to express each in a different orthography, but without good reason.]

IN-DIT'ED, *pp.* Composed; written; dictated.

IN-DITE'MENT, *n.* The act of inditing.

IN-DIT'ER, *n.* One who indites.

IN-DIT'ING, *ppr.* Committing to words in writing; dictating what shall be written.

IN-DI-VID'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of division. *Shak.*

IN-DI-VID'ED, *a.* Undivided. *Patrick.*

IN-DI-VID'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *individuel*; L. *individuus; in* and *dividuus*, from *divido*, to divide.]

1. Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one; as, an *individual* man or city.

Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul. *Milton.*

2. Pertaining to one only; as, *individual* labor or exertions.

IN-DI-VID'U-AL, *n.* A single person or human being. This is the common application of the word; as, there was not an *individual* present.

2. A single animal or thing of any kind. But this word, as a noun, is applied particularly to human beings.

IN-DI-VID'U-AL-ISM, *n.* The state of individual interest, or attachment to the interest of individuals, in preference to the common interest of society.

IN-DI-VID-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* Separate or distinct existence; a state of oneness. *Arbuthnot.*

IN-DI-VID-U-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of individualizing; the state of being individualized.

IN-DI-VID'U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To distinguish; to select or mark as an individual, or to distinguish the peculiar properties of a person from others. *Drake.*

IN-DI-VID'U-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Distinguished as a particular person or thing. *Drake.*

IN-DI-VID'U-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing as an individual.

IN-DI-VID'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others. Thirty men will unitedly accomplish what each of them *individually* can not perform.

2. With separate or distinct existence.

How should that subsist solitary by itself, which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker.*

3. Inseparably; incommunicably.

Omniscience — an attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead. *Hakewill.*

IN-DI-VID'U-ATE, *a.* Undivided.

IN-DI-VID'U-ĀTE, *v. t.* To make single; to distinguish from others of the species.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. *More.*

IN-DI-VID-U-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of making single or the same, to the exclusion of others. *Watts.*

2. The act of separating into individuals by analysis. *Etymol. Vocabulary.*

IN-DI-VID-U'I-TY, *n.* Separate existence. [*Not used.*]

IN-DI-VIN'I-TY, *n.* Want of divine power. *Brown.*

IN-DI-VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See INDIVISIBLE.] The state or property of being indivisible. *Locke.*

IN-DI-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *divisible.* See DIVIDE.

That can not be divided, separated, or broken; not separable into parts. Perhaps the particles of matter, however small, can not be considered as *indivisible.* The mind or soul must be *indivisible.* A mathematical point is *indivisible.*

IN-DI-VIS'I-BLE, *n.* In *geometry*, indivisibles are the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved. *Barlow.*

IN-DI-VIS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Indivisibility, which see.

IN-DI-VIS'I-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of division.

IN-DI-VIS'ION, *n.* A state of being not divided. *More.*

IN'DO-BRIT'ON, *n.* A person born in India, one of whose parents is a native of Great Britain. *Malcom.*

IN-DŌ'CI-BLE or IN-DOC'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *docible*; L. *docco*, to teach.]

1. Unteachable; not capable of being taught, or not easily instructed; dull in intellect. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Intractable, as a beast.

IN-DŌ'CI-BLE-NESS or IN-DOC'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Indocility. *Taylor.*

IN-DŌ'CILE or IN-DOC'ILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *indocilis; in* and *docilis*; *docco*, to teach.]

1. Not teachable; not easily instructed; dull. *Bentley.*

2. Intractable, as a beast.

IN-DO-CIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *indocilité.*]

1. Unteachableness; dullness of intellect. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Intractableness, as of a beast.

IN-DOC'TRIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *endoctriner*; L. *in* and *doctrina*, learning.]

To teach; to instruct in rudiments or principles.

He took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young, unexperienced favorite. *Clarendon.*

IN-DOC'TRIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Taught; instructed in the principles of any science.

IN-DOC'TRIN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Teaching; instructing in principles or rudiments.

IN-DOC-TRIN-Ā'TION, *n.* Instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science; information. *Brown.*

IN'DO-LENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *indolentia; in* and *doleo*, to be pained.]

1. *Literally*, freedom from pain. *Burnet.*

2. Habitual idleness; indisposition to labor; laziness; inaction, or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil. *Indolence*, like *laziness*, implies a constitutional or habitual love of ease; *idleness* does not.

IN'DO-LENT, *a.* [Fr.] Habitually idle or indisposed to labor; lazy; listless; sluggish; indulging in ease; *applied to persons.*

2. Inactive; idle; as, an *indolent* life.

3. Free from pain; as, an *indolent* tumor.

IN-DO-LENT-LY, *adv.* In habitual idleness and ease; without action, activity, or exertion; lazily.

Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison.*

IN-DOM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *domo*, to tame.] That can not be subdued; irrepressible; untamable. *Herbert.*

IN-DOMPT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *in* and *dompter*, L. *domo*, to tame.]

Not to be subdued. [*Unusual.*] *Toke.*

IN-DORS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be indorsed, assigned, and made payable to order.

IN-DORSE', *v. t.* [L. *in* and *dorsum*, the back.]

1. To write on the back of a paper or written instrument; as, to *indorse* a note or bill of exchange; to *indorse* a receipt or assignment on a bill or note. Hence,

2. To assign by writing an order on the back of a note or bill; to assign or transfer by indorsement. The bill was *indorsed* to the bank.

3. To give sanction or currency to; as, to *indorse* a statement or the opinions of another. [*Modern.*]

To indorse in blank; to write a name only on a note or bill, leaving a blank to be filled by the holder.

IN-DORS'ED, (in-dorst',) *pp.* or *a.* Written on the back; assigned; sanctioned.

IN-DOR-SEE', *n.* The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

IN-DORSE'MENT, *n.* The act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument.

2. That which is written on the back of a note, bill, or other paper, as a name, an order for payment, the return of an officer, or the verdict of a grand jury.

3. Sanction or support given, as the *indorsement* of a rumor.

IN-DORS'ER, *n.* The person who indorses, or writes his name on the back of a note or bill of exchange; and who, by this act, as the case may be, makes himself liable to pay the note or bill.

IN-DORS'ING, *ppr.* Writing on the back; assigning; sanctioning.

IN-DORS'ING, *n.* The act of making an indorsement.

IN'DRAUGHT, (in'dräft,) *n.* [*in* and *draught.*] An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet. [*Obs.*] *Raleigh.*

IN'DRAWN, *a.* Drawn in.

IN-DRENCH', *v. t.* [*in* and *drench.*] To overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench. *Shak.*

IN-DRENCH'ED, (in-drencht',) *pp.* Overwhelmed with water.

IN-DŪ'BI-OUS, *a.* [L. *indubius; in* and *dubius*, doubtful.]

1. Not dubious or doubtful; certain.

2. Not doubting; unsuspecting; as, *indubious* confidence. *Harvey.*

IN-DŪ'BI-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *indubitabilis; in* and *dubitabilis*, from *dubito*, to doubt.]

Not to be doubted; unquestionable; evident; apparently certain; too plain to admit of doubt. *Watts.*

IN-DŪ'BI-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being indubitable. *Ash.*

IN-DŪ'BI-TA-BLY, *adv.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably; in a manner to remove all doubt. *Sprat.*

IN-DŪ'BI-TATE, *a.* [L. *indubitatus.*]

Not questioned; evident; certain. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *induco; in* and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *induire*; It. *indurre.*]

1. To lead, as by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to incite; to influence by motives. The emperor could not be *induced* to take part in the contest.

2. To produce by influence.

As this belief is absolutely necessary for all mankind, the evidence for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men. *Forbes.*

3. To produce; to bring on; to cause; as, a fever *induced* by extreme fatigue. The revolution in France has *induced* a change of opinions and of property.

4. To introduce; to bring into view.

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad. *Pope.*

5. To offer by way of induction or inference. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

6. In *electricity*, to transmit an electric influence through a non-conducting medium without any apparent communication of a spark.

IN-DŪCE'ĀD, (in-dūst',) *pp.* Persuaded by motives; influenced; produced; caused.

IN-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* Motive; any thing that leads the mind to will or to act; any argument, reason, or fact, that tends to persuade or influence the mind. The love of ease is an *inducement* to idleness. The love of money is an *inducement* to industry in good men, and to the perpetration of crimes in the bad.

2. In *law*, a statement of facts introducing other material facts.

IN-DŪC'ER, *n.* He or that which induces, persuades, or influences.

IN-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be induced; that may be offered by induction. *Brown.*

2. That may be caused. *Barrow.*

IN-DŪC'ING, *ppr.* Leading or moving by reason or arguments; persuading; producing; causing; transmitting electrical influence through a non-conducting medium.

IN-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *inductus*, from *induco; in* and *duco*, to lead.]

1. *Literally*, to bring in or introduce. Hence,

2. *Appropriately*, to introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical living, or of any other office, with the customary forms and ceremonies. Clerks or parsons are *inducted* by a mandate from the bishop to the archdeacon, who usually issues a precept to other clergymen to perform the duty. In the United States, certain civil officers, and presidents of colleges, are *inducted* into office with appropriate ceremonies.

IN-DUCT'ED, *pp.* Introduced into office with the usual formalities.

IN-DUC'TILE, *a.* [*in* and *ductile.*] Not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal. [See DUCTILE.]

IN-DUC-TIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inductile.

IN-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* Introducing into office with the usual formalities.

IN-DUC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inductio.* See INDUCT.]

1. *Literally*, a bringing in; introduction; entrance. Hence,

2. The bringing forward of particulars or individual cases, with a view to establish some general conclusion.

3. A kind of argument which infers respecting a whole class what has been ascertained respecting one or more individuals of that class. *Whately.*

This is the *inductive method* of Bacon, and is the

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direct reverse of logical *deduction*. It ascends from the parts to the whole, and forms, from the general analogy of nature, or special presumptions in the case, conclusions which have greater or less degrees of force, and which may be strengthened or weakened by subsequent experience. It relates to actual existences, as in physical science, or the concerns of life. *Deduction* descends from the whole to some included part; its inferences are necessary conclusions according to the laws of thought, being merely the mental recognition of some particular, as included or contained in something general.

4. The inference of some general truth from *all* the particulars embraced under it, as legitimated by the laws of thought, and abstracted from the conditions of any particular matter. This may be called *metaphysical induction*, and should be carefully distinguished from the illations of physics, spoken of above.

5. The conclusion or inference drawn from a process of induction.

6. The introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or giving possession of an ecclesiastical living; or the introduction of a person into an office by the usual forms and ceremonies. *Induction* is applied to the introduction of officers, only when certain oaths are to be administered or other formalities are to be observed, which are intended to confer authority or give dignity to the transaction. In Great Britain, *induction* is used for giving possession of ecclesiastical offices. In the United States, it is applied to the formal introduction of civil officers, and the higher officers of colleges.

7. In *electricity*, an influence exerted by an electrified body through a non-conducting medium, without any apparent communication of a spark. Thus electrical attractions and repulsions may be transmitted by *induction* through glass, although no spark can pass through such a medium. *Olmsted.*

8. In *old plays*, an introductory scene, leading to the main action, as the episode of the *Duke* and the *Tinker*, in Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew. *Toone.*

IN-DUC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to induction. *Maunder.*

IN-DUCT'IVE, *a.* Leading or drawing; with *to*.

A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly *to* the sin of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Tending to induce or cause.

They may be *inductive* of credibility. [*Unusual.*] *Hale.*

3. Leading to inferences; proceeding by induction; employed in drawing conclusions from premises; as, *inductive* reasoning.

IN-DUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By induction or inference.

IN-DUCT'OR, *n.* The person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

IN-DŪE', (in-dū',) *v. t.* [L. *induo*; Gr. *ενδυω*; Fr. *enduire*. This word coincides nearly in signification with *endow*, that is, to put on, to furnish. *Duo* is evidently a contracted word.]

1. To put on something; to invest; to clothe; as, to *indue* matter with forms, or man with intelligence.

2. To furnish; to supply with; to endow.

IN-DŪ'ED, (in-dūde',) *pp.* Clothed; invested.

IN-DŪE'MENT, (in-dū'ment,) *n.* A putting on; endowment. *Mountagu.*

IN-DŪ'ING, *ppr.* Investing; putting on.

IN-DULGE', (in-dulj',) *v. t.* [L. *indulgeo*. This word is compound, but the primitive, simple verb is not known, nor the radical sense. If allied to G. and D. *dulden*, to bear, to tolerate, it is from the root of L. *tolero*.]

1. To permit to be or to continue; to suffer; not to restrain or oppose; as, to *indulge* sloth; to *indulge* the passions; to *indulge* pride, selfishness, or inclinations.

2. To gratify, *negatively*; not to check or restrain the will, appetite, or desire; as, to *indulge* children in amusements.

3. To gratify, *positively*; to grant something, not of right, but as a favor; to grant in compliance with wishes or desire.

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread Chaos and eternal Night! *Pope.*

4. In *general*, to gratify; to favor; to humor; to yield to the wishes of; to withhold restraint from.

It is remarked by Johnson, that if the matter of indulgence is a single thing, it has *with* before it; if it is a habit, it has *in*. He indulged himself *with* a glass of wine; he indulges himself *in* sloth or intemperance.

IN-DULGE', (in-dulj',) *v. i.* To permit to enjoy or practice; or to yield to the enjoyment or practice of, without restraint or control; as, to *indulge* in sin, or in sensual pleasure. This form of expression is elliptical, a pronoun being omitted; as, to indulge *myself* or *himself*.

Most men are more willing to *indulge* in easy vices, than to practice laborious virtues. *Johnson.*

2. To yield; to comply; to be favorable. [*Little used.*]

IN-DULG'ED, *pp.* Permitted to be and to operate without check or control; as, love of pleasure *indulged* to excess.

2. Gratified; yielded to; humored in wishes or desires; as, a child *indulged* by his parents.

3. Granted.

IN-DUL'GENCE, } *n.* Free permission to the appe-
IN-DUL'GEN-CY, } tites, humor, desires, passions, or will, to act or operate; forbearance of restraint or control. How many children are ruined by *indulgence!* *Indulgence* is not kindness or tenderness, but it may be the effect of one or the other, or of negligence.

2. Gratification; as, the *indulgence* of lust or of appetite.

3. Favor granted; liberality; gratification.

If all these gracious *indulgencies* are without effect on us, we must perish in our folly. *Rogers.*

4. In *the Roman Catholic church*, remission of the punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory; absolution from the censures of the church and from all transgressions. *Encyc.*

IN-DUL'GENT, *a.* Yielding to the wishes, desires, humor, or appetites of those under one's care; compliant; not opposing or restraining; as, an *indulgent* parent.

2. Mild; favorable; not severe; as, the *indulgent* censure of posterity. *Waller.*

3. Gratifying; favoring; with *of*.

The feeble old, *indulgent of* their ease. *Dryden.*

IN-DUL-GEN'TIAL, *a.* Relating to the indulgences of the Roman Catholic church. [*Not well authorized.*] *Brevint.*

IN-DUL'GENT-LY, *adv.* With unrestrained enjoyment. *Hammond.*

2. Mildly; favorably; not severely.

IN-DULG'ER, *n.* One who indulges. *Mountagu.*

IN-DULG'ING, *ppr.* Permitting to enjoy or to practice; gratifying.

IN-DULT', } *n.* [Fr.; It. *indulto*, a pardon; L. *in-*
IN-DULT'O, } *dultus*, indulged.]

1. A privilege or exemption. *Johnson.*

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a privilege granted by the pope, to certain persons, of doing or obtaining something contrary to established rule or law. *Lunier.*

3. In *Spain*, a duty, tax, or custom, paid to the king for all goods imported from the West Indies in the galleons. *Encyc. Brit.*

IN-DŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *duplicatus*.]

In *botany*, having the margins bent abruptly inward, and the external face of these edges applied to each other without any twisting, as in some species of Clematis. *Lindley.*

IN'DU-RATE, *v. i.* [L. *induro*; *in* and *duro*, to harden.]

To grow hard; to harden or become hard. Clay *indurates* by drying, and by extreme heat.

IN'DU-RATE, *v. t.* To make hard. Extreme heat *indurates* clay. Some fossils are *indurated* by exposure to the air.

2. To make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate; as, to *indurate* the heart. *Goldsmith.*

IN'DU-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Hardened; made obdurate.

IN'DU-RA-TING, *ppr.* Hardening; rendering insensible.

IN-DU-RA'TION, *n.* The act of hardening, or process of growing hard. *Bacon.*

2. Hardness of heart; obduracy. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-DŪ'SIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [L. *indusia.*]

Composed of or containing the petrified cases of the larves of certain insects; as, *indusial* limestone.

IN-DŪ'SI-UM, (-she-um,) *n.* [L.] In *botany*, a collection of hairs upon the style of a flower, united into the form of a cup, and inclosing the stigma, as in the *Goodeniaceæ*. *Lindley.*

2. A superincumbent portion of cuticle continuing to cover the *sori* of ferns when they are mature. *Lindley.*

IN-DUS'TRI-AL, *a.* Consisting in industry; pertaining to industry.

IN-DUS'TRI-AL-LY, *adv.* With reference to industry.

IN-DUS'TRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *industrius*, from *industria*.]

1. Diligent in business or study; constantly, regularly, or habitually occupied in business; assiduous; opposed to SLOTHFUL and IDLE.

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Temple.*

2. Diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end; opposed to REMISS or SLACK; as, *industrious* to accomplish a journey, or to reconcile contending parties.

3. Given to industry; characterized by diligence; as, an *industrious* life.

4. Careful; assiduous, as, the *industrious* application of knowing men. *Watts.*

IN-DUS'TRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With habitual diligence; with steady application of the powers of body or of mind.

2. Diligently; assiduously; with care; *applied to a particular purpose*. He attempted *industriously* to make peace. He *industriously* concealed his name.

IN'DUS-TRY, *n.* [L. *industria*; Fr. *industrie*. This is a compound word, and the root probably of the Class Ds.]

Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business; assiduity; opposed to SLOTH and IDLENESS. We are directed to take lessons of *industry* from the bee. *Industry* pays debts, while idleness or despair will increase them.

IN'DWELL-ER, *n.* An inhabitant. *Spenser*

IN'DWELL-ING, *a.* [*in* and *dwelling*.] Dwelling within; remaining in the heart, even after it is renewed; as, *indwelling* sin. *Owen. Macknight. Milner.*

IN'DWELL-ING, *n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul. *Encyc.*

IN-E'BRI-ANT, *a.* [See INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating.

IN-E'BRI-ANT *n.* Any thing that intoxicates, as opium. *Encyc.*

IN-E'BRI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *inebrio*, *inebriatus*; *in* and *ebrio*, to intoxicate; *ebrius*, soaked, drenched, drunken. The Latin *ebrius* is contracted from *ebrigus* or *ebregus*, as appears from the Spanish *embriagar*, to intoxicate; *embriago*, inebriated; It. *briaco*, drunk; *imbriacare*, *imbriacarsi*. The sense is, to wash or drench, and it is evidently from the common root of the Gr. *βρεχω*, to water or irrigate. See RAIN.]

1. To make drunk; to intoxicate. *Sandys.*

2. To disorder the senses; to stupefy, or to make furious or frantic; to produce effects like those of liquor, which are various in different constitutions.

IN-E'BRI-ĀTE, *v. i.* To be or become intoxicated. *Bacon.*

IN-E'BRI-ATE, *n.* An habitual drunkard.

Some *inebriates* have their paroxysms of inebriety terminated by much pale urine, profuse sweats, &c. *Darwin.*

IN-E'BRI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Intoxicated.

IN-E'BRI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Making drunk; intoxicating.

IN-E'BRI-Ā-TING, *a.* Having intoxicating qualities; tending to intoxicate; as, *inebriating* liquors.

IN-E-BRI-Ā'TION, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication. *Brown.*

IN-E-BRI'E-TY, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication. *Darwin.*

IN-ED'IT-ED, *a.* [*in* and *edited*.] Unpublished. *Warton.*

IN-EF-FA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Unspeakableness.

IN-EF'FA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ineffabilis*; *in* and *effabilis*, from *effor*, to speak.]

Unspeakable; unutterable; that can not be expressed in words; *usually in a good sense*; as, the *ineffable* joys of heaven; the *ineffable* glories of the Deity.

IN-EF'FA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unspeakableness; quality of being unutterable. *Scott.*

IN-EF'FA-BLY, *adv.* Unspeakably; in a manner not to be expressed in words. *Milton.*

IN-EF-FĀCE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be effaced.

IN-EF-FĀCE'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be effaceable.

IN-EF-FECT'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *effective*.] Not effective; not producing any effect, or the effect intended; inefficient; useless.

The word of God, without the spirit, is a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Taylor.*

2. Not able; not competent to the service intended; as, *ineffective* troops; *ineffective* force.

3. Producing no effect.

IN-EF-FECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Without effect; inefficiently.

IN-EF-FECT'U-AL, *a.* [*in* and *effectual*.] Not producing its proper effect, or not able to produce its effect; inefficient; weak; as, an *ineffectual* remedy; the Spaniards made an *ineffectual* attempt to reduce Gibraltar. [See INEFFICACIOUS.]

IN-EF-FECT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Without effect; in vain.

IN-EF-FECT'U-AL-NESS, *n.* Want of effect, or of power to produce it; inefficacy.

James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion. *Wake.*

IN-EF-FER-VES'CENCE, *n.* [*in* and *effervescence*.] Want of effervescence; a state of not effervescing. *Kirwan.*

IN-EF-FER-VES'CENT, *a.* Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence.

IN-EF-FER-VES-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not effervescing, or not being susceptible of effervescence. *Kirwan.*

IN-EF-FER-VES'CI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of effervescence.

IN-EF-FI-CA'CIOUS, *a.* [It. and Fr. *inefficace*; L. *inefficax*; *in* and *efficax*, *efficio*, to effect; *ex* and *facio*, to make.]

Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect; of inadequate power or force.

Ineffectual, says Johnson, rather denotes an actual failure, and *inefficacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect. But the distinction is not always observed, nor can it be; for we can not always know whether means are *inefficacious*, till experiment has

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proved them *ineffectual*; nor even then, for we can not be certain that the failure of means to produce an effect is to be attributed to habitual want of power, or to accidental and temporary causes. INEFFICACIOUS is therefore sometimes synonymous with INEFFECTUAL.

IN-EF-FI-CA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without efficacy or effect.

IN-EF-FI-CA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of power to produce the effect, or want of effect.

IN-EF'FI-CA-CY, *n.* [*in* and *efficacy*, L. *efficacia.*]

1. Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency; as, the *inefficacy* of medicines or of means.

2. Ineffectualness; failure of effect.

IN-EF-FI''CIEN-CY, *n.* [*in* and *efficiency.*] Want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect; inefficacy.

IN-EF-FI''CIENT, (-fish'ent,) *a.* [*in* and *efficient.*] Not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficacious.

2. Not active; effecting nothing; as, an *inefficient* force. *Chesterfield.*

IN-EF-FI''CIENT-LY, *adv.* Ineffectually; without effect.

IN-E-LAB'O-RATE, *a.* Not elaborate; not wrought with care. *Cockeram.*

IN-E-LAS'TIC, *a.* [*in* and *elastic.*] Not elastic; wanting elasticity; unelastic.

IN-E-LAS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.

IN-EL'E-GANCE, } *n.* [See INELEGANT.] Want of
IN-EL'E-GAN-CY, } elegance; want of beauty or polish in language, composition, or manners; want of symmetry or ornament in building; want of delicacy in coloring, &c.

IN-EL'E-GANT, *a.* [L. *inelegans*; *in* and *elegans*, from the root of *eligo*, to choose.]

Not elegant; wanting beauty or polish, as language, or refinement, as manners; wanting symmetry or ornament, as an edifice; in short, wanting in any thing which correct taste requires.

IN-EL'E-GANT-LY, *adv.* In an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely; roughly. *Chesterfield.*

IN-EL-I-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *ineligible.*] Incapacity of being elected to an office.

2. State or quality of not being worthy of choice.

IN-EL'I-GI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *eligible.*] Not capable of being elected to an office.

2. Not worthy to be chosen or preferred; not expedient.

IN-EL'I-GI-BLY, *adv.* In an ineligible manner.

IN-EL'O-QUENT, *a.* [*in* and *eloquent.*] Not eloquent; not speaking with fluency, propriety, grace, and pathos; not persuasive; *used of persons.*

2. Not fluent, graceful, or pathetic; not persuasive; as language or composition. *Milton.*

IN-EL'O-QUENT-LY, *adv.* Without eloquence.

IN-E-LUCT'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *ineluctabilis.*]

Not to be resisted by struggling; not to be overcome. [*Not used.*] *Pearson.*

IN-E-LUD'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *eludible.*] That can not be eluded or defeated. *Glanville.*

IN-EM'BRY-ON-A'TE, *a.* Not formed in embryo.

IN-E-NAR'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inenarrabilis.*]

That can not be narrated or told.

IN-EPT', *a.* [L. *ineptus*; *in* and *aptus*, fit, *apt.*]

1. Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable. *Woodward.*

2. Improper; unbecoming; foolish. *More.*

IN-EPT'I-TUDE, *n.* Unfitness; inaptitude; unsuitableness; as, an *ineptitude* to motion. *Arbuthnot.*

IN-EPT'LY, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly. *Glanville.*

IN-EPT'NESS, *n.* Unfitness. *More.*

IN-E'QUAL, *a.* [*in* and *equal.*] Unequal; uneven; various. [*Little used.*] *Shenstone.*

IN-E-QUAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *inæqualitas*; *in* and *æqualis*, equal; Fr. *inegalité.*]

1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; the state of not having equal measure, degree, dimensions, or amount; as, an *inequality* in size or stature; an *inequality* of numbers or of power; *inequality* of distances or of motions.

2. Unevenness; want of levelness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface; as, the *inequalities* of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab.

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency; as, the *inequality* of terrestrial things to the wants of a rational soul.

4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places; as, the *inequality* of air or temperature.

5. Difference of rank, station, or condition; as, the *inequalities* of men in society; *inequalities* of rank or property.

6. In *astronomy*, an irregularity or deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion. *Brande.*

IN-E-QUI-DIS'TANT, *a.* Not being equally distant. *Say.*

IN-E-QUI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* Having unequal sides. *Say.*

IN E-QUI-LIB'RI-O, [L.] In an even poise.

IN-EQ'UI-TA-BLE, (-ek'we-ta-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *equitable.*] Not equitable; not just.

IN-Ē'QUI-VALVE, } *a.* Having unequal
IN-E-QUI-VALV'Ū-LAR, } valves, as the shell of an oyster.

IN-E-RAD'I-CA-BLE, *a.* That can not be eradicated. *Channing.*

IN-E-RAD'I-CA-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be eradicable.

IN-ER-GET'IC, } *a.* Having no energy.
IN-ER-GET'IC-AL, }

IN-ER-GET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without energy.

IN-ERM', } *a* [L. *inermis*; *in* and *arma*, arms.]
IN-ERM'OUS, }

Unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf; *a botanical word.* *Martyn.*

IN-ER-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from error, or from the possibility of erring; infallibility. *King Charles.*

IN-ER'RA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *err.*] That can not err; exempt from error or mistake; infallible. *Hammond.*

IN-ER'RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Exemption from error; inerrability. *Hammond.*

IN-ER'RA-BLY, *adv.* With security from error; infallibly.

IN-ER-RAT'IC, *a.* [*in* and *erratic.*] Not erratic or wandering; fixed. *Paus. Trans.*

IN-ER'RING-LY, *adv.* Without error, mistake, or deviation. *Glanville.*

IN-ERT', *a.* [L. *iners*; *in* and *ars*, art. The English sense is drawn not from *art*, but from the primary sense, strength or vigorous action.]

1. Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; as, matter is *inert.*

2. Dull; sluggish; very slow to act; indisposed to move or act. *Thomson.*

IN-ER'TIA, (in-er'shă,) *n.* [L.] A property of matter by which it tends to preserve a state of rest when still, and of uniform rectilinear motion when moving. *Bigelow.*

2. Inertness; indisposition to move.

IN-ER'TION, *n.* Want of activity; want of action or exertion.

These vicissitudes of exertion and *inertion* of the arterial system constitute the paroxysms of remittent fever. *Darwin.*

IN-ERT'I-TUDE, *n.* The state of being inert, or a tendency to remain quiescent till impelled by external force to move. *Good.*

IN-ERT'LY, *adv.* Without activity; sluggishly. *Dunciad.*

IN-ERT'NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inert, or destitute of the power to move *per se.* [See INERTIA.]

2. Want of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness.

IN-ES'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *inesco.*]

To bait; to lay a bait for.

IN-ES'CA-TED, *pp.* Baited.

IN-ES-CA'TION, *n.* The act of baiting. *Hallywell.*

IN ES'SE. [L.] In being; actually existing; distinguished from *in posse*, or *in potentia*, which denote that a thing is not, but may be.

IN-ES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* Not essential; unessential.

IN-ES'TI-MA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inæstimabilis.* See ESTIMATE.]

1. That can not be estimated or computed; as, an *inestimable* sum of money.

2. Too valuable or excellent to be rated; being above all price; as, *inestimable* rights. The privileges of American citizens, civil and religious, are *inestimable.*

IN-ES'TI-MA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be estimated or rated.

IN-E-VĀ'SI-BLE, *a.* That can not be evaded. *Ec. Rev.*

IN-EV'I-DENCE, *n.* Want of evidence; obscurity. *Barrow.*

IN-EV'I-DENT, *a.* [*in* and *evident.*] Not evident; not clear or obvious; obscure. *Brown.*

IN-EV-I-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *inevitable.*] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty to happen. *Bramhall.*

IN-EV'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inevitabilis*; *in* and *evitabilis*, from *evito*, to shun.]

Not to be avoided; that can not be shunned; unavoidable; that admits of no escape or evasion. To die is the *inevitable* lot of man; we are all subjected to many *inevitable* calamities.

IN-EV'I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unavoidable.

IN-EV'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* Without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably; certainly.

How *inevitably* does immoderate laughter end in a sigh! *South.*

IN-EX-ACT', (*x* as *gz*,) *a.* [*in* and *exact.*] Not exact; not precisely correct or true.

IN-EX-ACT'NESS, (*x* as *gz*,) *n.* Incorrectness; want of precision.

IN-EX-CIT'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *excitable.*] Not susceptible of excitement; dull; lifeless; torpid.

IN-EX-CŪS'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *inexcusabilis*; *in* and *excusabilis*, *excuso.* See EXCUSE.]

Not to be excused or justified; as, *inexcusable* folly.

IN-EX-CŪS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not admitting of excuse or justification; enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

This *inexcusableness* is stated on the supposition that they knew God, but did not glorify him. *South.*

IN-EX-CŪS'A-BLY, *adv.* With a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or justification.

IN-EX-E-CŪT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be executed or performed. *G. Morris.*

IN-EX-E-CŪ'TION, *n.* Neglect of execution; nonperformance; as, the *inexecution* of a treaty.

IN-EX-ER'TION, (*x* as *gz*,) *n.* [*in* and *exertion.*] Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action. *Darwin.*

IN-EX-HAL'A-BLE, (*x* as *gz*,) *a.* [*in* and *exhalable*, L. *exhalo.*]

Not to be exhaled or evaporated; not evaporable. *Brown.*

IN-EX-HAUST'ED, (*x* as *gz*,) *a.* [*in* and *exhausted.*] Not exhausted; not emptied; unexhausted.

2. Not spent; not having lost all strength or resources; unexhausted.

IN-EX-HAUST'I-BLE, (*x* as *gz*,) *a.* [*in* and *exhaustible.*] That can not be exhausted or emptied; unfailing; as, an *inexhaustible* quantity or supply of water.

2. That can not be wasted or spent; as, *inexhaustible* stores of provisions.

IN-EX-HAUST'I-BLE-NESS, (*x* as *gz*,) *n.* The state of being inexhaustible.

IN-EX-HAUST'I-BLY, (*x* as *gz*,) *adv.* In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

IN-EX-HAUST'IVE, (*x* as *gz*,) *a.* Not to be exhausted or spent.

IN-EX-IST', (*x* as *gz*,) *v. i.* Not to exist. *Tucker.*

IN-EX-IST'ENCE, (*x* as *gz*,) *n.* [*in* and *existence.*] Want of being or existence. *Broome.*

2. Inherence.

IN-EX-IST'ENT, (*x* as *gz*,) *a.* [*in* and *existent.*] Not having being; not existing. *South. Brown.*

2. Existing in something else. *Boyle.*

IN-EX-O-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty. *Paley.*

IN-EX'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inexorabilis*; *in* and *exorabilis*, from *exoro*, to entreat; *ex* and *oro*, to pray.]

1. Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; too firm and determined in purpose to yield to supplication; as, an *inexorable* prince or tyrant; an *inexorable* judge.

2. Unyielding; that can not be made to bend.

Inexorable equality of laws. *Gibbon.*

IN-EX'O-RA-BLY, *adv.* So as to be immovable by entreaty.

IN-EX-PECT-Ā'TION, *n.* State of having no expectation. *Feltham.*

IN-EX-PECT'ED, *a.* Not expected. [*Not in use.*]

IN-EX-PĒ'DI-ENCE, } *n.* [*in* and *expedience.*] Want
IN-EX-PĒ'DI-EN-CY, } of fitness; impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose. The *inexpedience* of a measure is to be determined by the prospect of its advancing the purpose intended or not.

IN-EX-PĒ'DI-ENT, *a.* [*in* and *expedient.*] Not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; not tending to a good end; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time and place. Whatever tends to retard or defeat success in a good cause, is *inexpedient.* What is expedient at one time, may be *inexpedient* at another.

IN-EX-PĒ'DI-ENT-LY, *adv.* Not expediently; unfitly.

IN-EX-PENS'IVE, *a.* Not expensive. *Coleridge.*

IN-EX-PĒ'RI-ENCE, *n.* [*in* and *experience.*] Want of experience or experimental knowledge; as, the *inexperience* of youth, or their *inexperience* of the world.

IN-EX-PĒ'RI-ENC-ED, (-eks-pē're-enst,) *a.* Not having experience; unskilled.

IN-EX-PERT', *a.* [*in* and *expert.*] Not expert; not skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

In letters and in laws
Not *inexpert.* *Prior.*

IN-EX-PERT'NESS, *n.* Want of expertness.

IN-EX'PI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inexpiabilis.* See EXPIATE.]

1. That admits of no atonement or satisfaction; as, an *inexpiable* crime or offense.

2. That can not be mollified or appeased by atonement; as, *inexpiable* hate. *Milton.*

IN-EX'PI-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree that admits of no atonement. *Roscommon.*

IN-EX-PLAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be explained; inexplicable. [*Obs.*]

IN-EX-PLĒ'A-BLY or IN-EX'PLE-A-BLY, *adv.* Insatiably. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*

IN-EX-PLI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being inexplicable.

IN-EX'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inexplicabilis*; *in* and *explico*, to unfold.]

That can not be explained or interpreted; not capable of being rendered plain and intelligible; as, an *inexplicable mystery.*

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IN-EX'PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* A state of being inexplicable.

IN-EX'PLI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be explained.

IN-EX-PLIC'IT, *a.* Not explicit; not clear in statement.

IN-EX-PLŌR'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *explorable*, from *explore.*]
That can not be explored, searched, or discovered. *Tooke.*

IN-EX-PŌS'URE, *n.* [*in* and *exposure.*] A state of not being exposed. *Med. Repos.*

IN-EX-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *expressible*, from *express.*]
Not to be expressed in words; not to be uttered; unspeakable; unutterable; as, *inexpressible* grief, joy, or pleasure.

IN-EX-PRESS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be told or expressed in words; unspeakably; unutterably. *Hammond.*

IN-EX-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not tending to express; not expressing; inexpressible.

IN-EX-PRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inexpressive.

IN-EX-PUG'NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inexpugnabilis*; *in* and *expugno*; *ex* and *pugno*, to fight.]
Not to be subdued by force; not to be taken by assault; impregnable. *Ray.*

IN-EX-SŪ'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *inexsuperabilis.*]
Not to be passed over or surmounted.

IN-EX-TEND'ED, *a.* Having no extension. *Good.*

IN-EX-TEN'SION, *n.* [*in* and *extension.*] Want of extension; unextended state. *Encyc.*

IN EX-TEN'SO, [L.] Fully; at full length.

IN-EX-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *exterminable.*] That can not be exterminated. *Rush.*

IN-EX-TINCT', *a.* Not quenched; not extinct.

IN-EX-TIN''GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *extinguishable.*] That can not be extinguished; unquenchable; as, *inextinguishable* flame, thirst, or desire.

IN-EX-TIRP'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be extirpated.

IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inextricabilis.* See EXTRICATE.]
1. Not to be disentangled; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity; as, an *inextricable* maze or difficulty. *Sherlock.*
2. Not to be untied; as, an *inextricable* knot.

IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inextricable. *Donne.*

IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLY, *adv.* To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled. *Pope.*

IN-EYE', (in-ī',) *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree or a bud. *Philips.*

IN-EY'ED, (in-īde',) *pp.* Inoculated, as a tree or bud.

IN-FAB'RI-CA-TED, *a.* Unfabricated; unwrought. [*Not used.*]

IN-FAL-LI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *infallible.*] The
IN-FAL'LI-BLE-NESS, } quality of being incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error; inerrability. No human being can justly lay claim to *infallibility.* This is an attribute of God only.

IN-FAL'LI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *infaillible*; *in* and *faillir*, L. *fallo.*]
1. Not fallible; not capable of erring; entirely exempt from liability to mistake; *applied to persons.* No man is *infallible*; to be *infallible* is the prerogative of God only.
2. Not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence; certain; as, *infallible* evidence; *infallible* success.

To whom he showed himself alive after his passion, by many *infallible* proofs. — Acts i.

IN-FAL'LI-BLY, *adv.* Without a possibility of erring or mistaking. *Smalridge.*
2. Certainly; without a possibility of failure. Our Savior has directed us to conduct that will *infallibly* render us happy.

IN-FAME', *v. t.* To defame. [*Not used.*] *Bacon. Milton.*

IN'FA-MIZE, *v. t.* To make infamous. [*Not well authorized.*]

IN'FA-MOUS, *a.* [Fr. *infame*; L. *infamis*; *infamo*, to defame; *in* and *fama*, fame.]
1. Of ill report, *emphatically*; having a reputation of the worst kind; publicly branded with odium for vice or guilt; base; scandalous; notoriously vile; *used of persons*; as, an *infamous* liar; an *infamous* rake, or gambler.
2. Odious; detestable; held in abhorrence; that renders a person infamous; as, an *infamous* vice.
3. Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime. An *infamous* person can not be a witness.

IN'FA-MOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree to render infamous; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.
2. With open reproach.

IN'FA-MY, } *n.* [Fr. *infamie*; L. *infamia*;
IN'FA-MOUS-NESS, } *in* and *fama*, report.]
1. Total loss of reputation; public disgrace. Avoid the crimes and vices which expose men to *infamy.*
2. Qualities which are detested and despised; qualities notoriously bad and scandalous; as, the *infamy* of an action.
3. In *law*, that loss of character or public disgrace which a convict incurs, and by which a person is rendered incapable of being a witness or juror. *Encyc.*

IN'FAN-CY, *n.* [L. *infantia.* See INFANT.]
1. The first part of life, beginning at the birth. In *common usage*, *infancy* extends not beyond the first year or two of life; but there is not a defined limit where *infancy* ends, and childhood begins.
2. In *law*, *infancy* extends to the age of twenty-one years.
3. The first age of any thing; the beginning or early period of existence; as, the *infancy* of the Roman republic; the *infancy* of a college, or of a charitable society; the *infancy* of agriculture, of manufactures, or of commerce.

IN-FAN'DOUS, *a.* [L. *infandus.*]
Too odious to be expressed. [*Not in use.*] *Howell.*

IN-FANG'THEF, *n.* [Sax. *in*, *fangan*, to take, and *theof*, thief.]
In *English law*, the privilege granted to lords to judge thieves taken on their manors, or within their franchises. *Cowell.*

IN'FANT, *n.* [Fr. *enfant*; L. *infans*; *in* and *fans*, speaking, *fari*, to speak.]
1. A child in the first period of life, beginning at his birth; a young babe. In *common usage*, a child ceases to be called an *infant* within the first or second year, but at no definite period. In some cases, authors indulge a greater latitude, and extend the term to include children of several years of age.
2. In *law*, a person under the age of twenty-one years, who is incapable of making valid contracts.
Spenser used *infant* for the son of a king, like the Spanish *infante.*

IN'FANT, *a.* Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life.
2. Young; tender; not mature; as, *infant* strength.

IN-FANT'A, *n.* In *Spain* and *Portugal*, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent.

IN-FANT'E, *n.* In *Spain* and *Portugal*, any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent.

IN'FANT-GAUD, *n.* A toy for children.

IN'FANT-I-CIDE, *n.* [Low L. *infanticidium*; *infans*, an infant, and *cædo*, to kill.]
1. The intentional killing of an infant.
2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. *Matt.* ii.
3. A slayer of infants.

IN'FANT-ILE, *a.* [L. *infantilis.*]
Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant; pertaining to the first period of life.

IN'FANT-INE, *a.* Pertaining to infants or to young children. *Sir Walter Scott.*

IN'FANT-LIKE, *a.* Like an infant. *Shak.*

IN'FANT-LY, *a.* Like a child. *Beaum. & Fl.*

IN'FANT-RY, *n.* [Fr. *infanterie*; Sp. *infanteria*; It. *fanteria.* See INFANT.]
In *military affairs*, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from *cavalry*; as, a company, regiment, or brigade of *infantry.* In some armies, there have been *heavy-armed infantry*, and *light-armed* or *light-infantry*, according to their manner of arming and equipping.

IN-FARCE', *v. t.* To stuff. [*Not in use.*]

IN-FARC'TION, *n.* [L. *infarcio*, *infercio*, to stuff; *in* and *farcio.*]
The act of stuffing or filling; constipation. *Harvey.*

IN-FASH'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Unfashionable. [*Not used.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

IN-FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Indefatigable. [*Obs.*]

IN-FAT'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *infatuo*; *in* and *fatuus*, foolish.]
1. To make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers, or to deprive of sound judgment. *In general*, this word does not signify to deprive absolutely of rational powers and reduce to idiocy, but to deprive of sound judgment, so that a person *infatuated* acts in certain cases as a fool, or without common discretion and prudence. Whom God intends to destroy, he first *infatuates.*

The judgment of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people ripe and prepared for destruction. *Clarendon.*

2. To prepossess or incline to a person or thing in a manner not justified by prudence or reason; to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion, too obstinate to be controlled by reason. Men are often *infatuated* with a love of gaming, or of sensual pleasure.

IN-FAT'U-ATE, *a.* Infatuated. [ure.

IN-FAT'U-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with folly.

IN-FAT'U-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Affecting with folly.

IN-FAT-U-A'TION, *n.* The act of affecting with folly.
2. A state of mind in which the intellectual powers are weakened, either generally or in regard to particular objects, so that the person affected acts without his usual judgment, and contrary to the dictates of reason. All men who waste their substance in gaming, intemperance, or any other vice, are *chargeable* with *infatuation.*

IN-FAUST'ING, *n.* [L. *infaustus.*]
The act of making unlucky. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

IN-FĒAS-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *infeasible.*] Im-
IN-FĒAS'I-BLE-NESS, } practicability; the quality of not being capable of being done or performed.

IN-FĒAS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *feasible*; Fr. *faisable*, from *faire*, to make or do, L. *facio.*]
Not to be done; that can not be accomplished; impracticable. *Glanville.*

IN-FECT', *v. t.* [Fr. *infecter*; Sp. *infectar*; It. *infettare*; L. *inficio*, *infectus*; *in* and *facio.* In this application of *inficio*, as in *inficior*, to deny, we find the radical sense of *facio*, to make, which is, to thrust, to drive. To *infect*, is to *thrust in*; to deny, is to *thrust against*, that is, to thrust away, to repel. And here we observe the different effects of the prefix *in* upon the verb.]
1. To taint with disease; to infuse into a healthy body the virus, miasma, or morbid matter of a diseased body, or any pestilential or noxious air or substance by which a disease is produced. Persons in health are *infected* by the contagion of the plague, of syphilis, of small-pox, of measles, of malignant fevers. In some cases, persons can be *infected* only by contact, as in syphilis; in most cases, they may be *infected* without contact with the diseased body.
2. To taint or affect with morbid or noxious matter; as, to *infect* a lancet; to *infect* clothing; to *infect* an apartment.
3. To communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt; to taint by the communication of any thing noxious or pernicious. It is melancholy to see the young *infected* and corrupted by vicious examples, or the minds of our citizens *infected* with errors.
4. To contaminate with illegality.

IN-FECT', *a.* Infected. [*Not used.*]

IN-FECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Tainted with noxious matter; corrupted by poisonous exhalations; corrupted by bad qualities communicated.

IN-FECT'ER, *n.* He or that which infects.

IN-FECT'ING, *ppr.* Tainting; corrupting.

IN-FEC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inficio.*]
1. The act or process of infecting.
2. The thing which infects. In *medicine*, the terms *infection* and *contagion* are used as synonymous in a great majority of cases. Different writers proposed and attempted to make a distinction between them, but there has been a great disagreement as to what the distinction should be; and in general no regard is paid to the proposed distinctions.
Infection is used in two acceptations; first, as denoting the effluvium or infectious matter exhaled from the person of one diseased, in which sense it is synonymous with *contagion*; and secondly, as signifying the act of communication of such morbid effluvium by which diseases are transferred. *Cyc.*
3. That which taints, poisons, or corrupts, by communication from one to another; as, the *infection* of error or of evil example.
4. Contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods.
5. Communication of like qualities.
Mankind are gay or serious by *infection.* *Rambler.*

IN-FEC'TIOUS, (-fek'shus,) *a.* Having qualities that may taint, or communicate disease to; as, an *infectious* fever; *infectious* clothing; *infectious* air; *infectious* miasma.
2. Corrupting; tending to taint by communication; as, *infectious* vices or manners.
3. Contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure and forfeiture.
Contraband articles are said to be of an *infectious* nature. *Kent.*
4. Capable of being communicated by near approach.
Grief, as well as joy, is *infectious.* *Kames.*

IN-FEC'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* By infection.

IN-FEC'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being infectious, or capable of communicating disease or taint from one to another.

IN-FEC'TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of communicating disease or taint from one to another. *Sidney.*

IN-FĒ'CUND, *a.* [L. *infœcundus*; *in* and *fœcundus*, prolific.]
Unfruitful; not producing young; barren.

IN-FE-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *infœcunditas.*]
Unfruitfulness; barrenness. *Med. Repos.*

IN-FE-LIC'I-TOUS, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy.

IN-FE-LIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *infelicité*; L. *infelicitas.* See FELICITY.]
1. Unhappiness; misery; misfortune.
2. Unfortunate state; unfavorableness; as, the *infelicity* of the times, or of the occasion.

IN-FEOFF', (-fef'.) See ENFEOFF.

IN-FER', *v. t.* [Fr. *inferer*; L. *infero*; *in* and *fero*, to bear or produce.]
1. *Literally*, to bring on; to induce. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*
2. To deduce; to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence. From the character of God, as creator and governor of the world, we *infer* the indispensable obligation of all his creatures to obey his commands. We *infer* one proposition or truth from another, when we perceive that if one is true, the other must be true also.
3. To offer; to produce. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

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IN-FER'A-BLE, *a.* That may be inferred or deduced from premises. [*Also written* INFERRIBLE.] *Burke.*

IN'FER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr., from *inferer.*]

A truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true; a conclusion. *Inferences* result from reasoning, as when the mind perceives such a connection between ideas, as that, if certain propositions called *premises* are true, the conclusions or propositions deduced from them must also be true.

IN-FE-REN'TIAL, *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference.

IN-FE-REN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* By way of inference.

IN-FE'RI-Æ, n. pl. [L.] Sacrifices offered by the ancients to the souls of deceased heroes or friends.

IN-FĒ'RI-OR, *a.* [L., comp. from *inferus*, low; Sp. *id.*; Fr. *inferieur.*]

1. Lower in place.

2. Lower in station, age, or rank in life. Pay due respect to those who are superior in station, and due civility to those who are *inferior.*

3. Lower in excellence or value; as, a poem of *inferior* merit; cloth of *inferior* quality or price.

4. Subordinate; of less importance. Attend to health and safety; ease and convenience are *inferior* considerations.

IN-FĒ'RI-OR, *n.* A person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society.

A person gets more by obliging his *inferior*, than by disdaining him. *South.*

IN-FE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inferiorité.*]

A lower state of dignity, age, value, or quality. We speak of the *inferiority* of rank, of office, of talents, of age, of worth.

IN-FĒ'RI-OR-LY, *adv.* In an inferior manner, or on the inferior part. [*A word that deserves no countenance.*]

IN-FER'NAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *infernus.*]

1. *Properly*, pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients. Hence,

2. Pertaining to *hell*; inhabiting hell; as, *infernal* spirits.

3. Hellish; resembling the temper of infernal spirits; malicious; diabolical; very wicked and detestable.

IN-FER'NAL, *n.* An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions.

Infernal stone, [*lapis infernalis*:] a name formerly given to lunar caustic, a substance prepared from an evaporated solution of silver in nitric acid.

Lunar caustic is nitrate of silver fused and cast in small cylinders. *Brande.*

IN-FER'NAL-LY, *adv.* In an infernal manner.

IN-FER'RED, *pp.* Deduced as a consequence.

IN-FER'RING, *ppr.* Deducing, as a fact or consequence.

IN-FER'TILE, (-til,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *infertilis*; *in* and *fertilis.*]

Not fertile; not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an *infertile* soil.

IN-FER'TILE-LY, *adv.* In an unproductive manner.

IN-FER-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the *infertility* of land. *Hale.*

IN-FEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *infester*; L. *infesto.*]

To trouble greatly; to disturb; to annoy; to harass. In warm weather, men are *infested* with musquitoes and gnats; flies *infest* horses and cattle. The sea is often *infested* with pirates. Small parties of the enemy *infest* the coast.

These, said the genius, are envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions that *infest* human life. *Addison.*

IN-FEST', *a.* Mischievous. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Smart.*

IN-FEST-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of infesting; molestation. *Bacon.*

IN-FEST'ED, *pp.* Troubled; annoyed; harassed; plagued.

IN-FES'TER-ED, *a.* [*in* and *fester.*] Rankling; inveterate.

IN-FEST'ING, *ppr.* Annoying; harassing; disturbing.

IN-FES'TIVE, *a.* [*in* and *festive.*] Having no mirth.

IN-FES-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *festivity.*] Want of festivity, or of cheerfulness and mirth, at entertainments.

IN-FEST'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *infestus.*]

Mischievous. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-FEŪD-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *in* and *feudum*, feud.]

1. The act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee. *Hale.*

2. The granting of tithes to laymen. *Blackstone.*

IN-FIB-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *infibulo*, from *fibula*, a clasp.]

A clasping, or confining with a small buckle or padlock. *Miner.*

IN'FI-DEL, *a.* [Fr *infidele*; L. *infidelis*; *in* and *fidelis*, faithful.]

Unbelieving; disbelieving the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine institution of Christianity.

The *infidel* writer is a great enemy to society. *Knox.*

IN'FI-DEL, *n.* One who disbelieves the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the divine origin of Christianity.

In *the wars springing out of the crusades*, this word was applied particularly to the Mohammedans, who, in return, called Christians *giaours* or *infidels.* The name was also given by the older writers to pagans.

IN-FI-DEL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *infidelité*: L. *infidelitas.*]

1. In *general*, want of faith or belief; a withholding of credit.

2. Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine original of Christianity; unbelief.

There is no doubt that vanity is one principal cause of *infidelity.* *Knox.*

3. Unfaithfulness, particularly in married persons; a violation of the marriage covenant by adultery or lewdness.

4. Breach of trust; treachery; deceit; as, the *infidelity* of a friend or a servant. In this sense UNFAITHFULNESS is most used.

IN-FIELD', *v. t.* To inclose, as a field. [*Not in good use.*]

IN'FIELD, *n.* Land kept continually under crop.

IN-FIL'TER-ED, *a.* Infiltrated. [*Scottish.*

IN-FIL'TRATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *filtrer*, to filter.]

To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

IN-FIL'TRĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Filtered in.

IN-FIL'TRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Penetrating by the pores or interstices.

IN-FIL-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of entering the pores or cavities of a body.

2. The substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body.

Calcareous *infiltrations*, filling the cavities of other stones. *Kirwan.*

IN'FI-NITE, (-nit,) *a.* [L. *infinitus*; *in* and *finitus*, terminated; Fr. *infini*; Sp. *infinito.*]

1. Without limits; unbounded; boundless; not circumscribed; applied to *time*, *space*, and *qualities.* God is *infinite* in duration, having neither beginning nor end of existence. He is also *infinite* in presence, or omnipresent, and his perfections are *infinite.* We also speak of *infinite* space.

2. That will have no end. Thus angels and men, though they have had a beginning, will exist in *infinite* duration.

3. That has a beginning in space, but is infinitely extended; as, a line beginning at a point, but extended indefinitely, is an *infinite* line.

4. *Infinite* is used loosely and hyperbolically for indefinitely large, immense, of great size or extent.

In *mathematics*, a term applied to quantities which are greater than any assignable quantity.

Infinite canon; in *music*, a perpetual fugue.

IN'FI-NITE, *n.* In *mathematics*, an infinite quantity.

IN'FI-NITE-LY, *adv.* Without bounds or limits.

2. Immensely; greatly; to a great extent or degree; as, I am *infinitely* obliged by your condescension.

IN'FI-NITE-NESS, *n.* Boundless extent of time, space, or qualities; infinity. *Taylor.*

2. Immensity; greatness.

IN-FIN-I-TES'I-MAL, *a.* Infinitely small; less than any assignable quantity. *Johnson. Barlow.*

IN-FIN-I-TES'I-MAL, *n.* An infinitely small quantity; that which is less than any assignable quantity. *Barlow.*

IN-FIN-I-TES'I-MAL-LY, *adv.* By infinitesimals; in infinitely small quantities.

IN-FIN'I-TIVE, *a.* [L. *infinitivus*; Fr. *infinitif.*]

In *grammar*, the *infinitive* mode expresses the action of the verb, without limitation of person or number; as, *to love.* The word is often used as a noun to denote this mode.

IN-FIN'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an infinitive mode.

IN-FI-NI'TO, [It.] In *music*, perpetual, as a canon whose end lends back to the beginning.

IN-FIN'I-TUDE, *n.* Infinity; infiniteness; the quality or state of being without limits; infinite extent; as, the *infinitude* of space, of time, or of perfections.

2. Immensity; greatness.

3. Boundless number. *Addison.*

IN-FIN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *infinité*; L. *infinitas.*]

1. Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; boundlessness. We apply *infinity* to God and his perfections; we speak of the *infinity* of his existence, his knowledge, his power, his goodness, and holiness.

2. Immensity; indefinite extent.

3. Endless or indefinite number; *a hyperbolical use of the word*; as, an *infinity* of beauties.

IN-FIRM', (in-ferm',) *a.* [Fr *infirme*; L. *infirmus*; *in* and *firmus.*]

1. Not firm or sound; weak; feeble; as, an *infirm* body; an *infirm* constitution.

2. Weak of mind; irresolute; as, *infirm* of purpose. *Shak.*

3. Not solid or stable.

He who fixes on false principles treads on *infirm* ground. *South.*

IN-FIRM', (in-ferm',) *v. t.* To weaken. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*

IN-FIRM'A-RY, (in-ferm'a-ry,) *n.* A hospital or place where the sick are lodged and nursed.

IN-FIRM'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *infirmatif.*]

Weakening; annulling, or tending to make void.

IN-FIRM'I-TY, (in-ferm'i-ty,) *n.* [Fr. *infirmité*; L. *infirmitas.*]

1. An unsound or unhealthy state of the body; weakness; feebleness. Old age is subject to *infirmities.*

2. Weakness of mind; failing; fault; foible.

A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities.* *Shak.*

3. Weakness of resolution.

4. Any particular disease; malady; *applied rather to chronic than to violent diseases.* *Hooker.*

5. Defect; imperfection; weakness; as, the *infirmities* of a constitution of government. *Hamilton.*

IN-FIRM'LY, *adv.* In an infirm manner.

IN-FIRM'NESS, (in-ferm'ness,) *n.* Weakness; feebleness; unsoundness. *Boyle.*

IN-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *infixus*, *infigo*; *in* and *figo*, to fix.]

1. To fix by piercing or thrusting in; as, to *infix* a sting, spear, or dart.

2. To set in; to fasten in something.

3. To implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, instructions; as, to *infix* good principles in the mind, or ideas in the memory.

IN-FIX'ED, (in-fikst',) *pp.* Thrust in; set in; inserted; deeply implanted.

IN-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting in; setting in; implanting.

IN-FLĀME', *v. t.* [L. *inflammo*; *in* and *flamma*, flame.]

1. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn; *in a literal sense.* But *more generally*,

2. To excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to enkindle into violent action; as, to *inflame* love, lust, or thirst; to *inflame* desire or anger.

3. To exaggerate; to aggravate in description.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. [*Unusual.*] *Addison.*

4. To heat; to excite excessive action in the blood-vessels; as, to *inflame* with wine.

5. To provoke; to irritate; to anger.

6. To increase; to exasperate; as, to *inflame* the enmity of parties, or the spirit of sedition.

7. To increase; to augment; as, to *inflame* a presumption. *Kent.*

IN-FLĀME', *v. i.* To grow hot, angry, and painful. *Wiseman.*

IN-FLĀM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set on fire; enkindled; heated; provoked; exasperated.

IN-FLĀM'ER, *n.* The person or thing that inflames. *Addison.*

IN-FLĀM'ING, *ppr.* Kindling; heating; provoking; exasperating.

IN-FLAM-MA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of readily taking fire.

IN-FLAM'MA-BLE, *a.* That may be set on fire; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion; as, *inflammable* oils or spirits.

IN-FLAM'MA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of flame, or capable of taking fire; inflammability. *Boyle.*

IN-FLAM'MA-BLY, *adv.* In an inflammable manner.

IN-FLAM-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inflammatio.*]

1. The act of setting on fire or inflaming.

2. The state of being in flame. *Temple. Wilkins.*

3. In *medicine* and *surgery*, a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms. *Encyc.*

4. Violent excitement; heat; animosity; turbulence; as, an *inflammation* of the body politic, or of parties.

IN-FLAM'MA-TO-RY, *a.* Inflaming; tending to excite heat or inflammation; as, medicines of an *inflammatory* nature.

2. Accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action; as, an *inflammatory* fever or disease.

3. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; as, *inflammatory* libels, writings, speeches, or publications.

IN-FLĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *inflatus*, from *inflo*; *in* and *flo*, to blow.]

1. To swell or distend by injecting air; as, to *inflate* a bladder; to *inflate* the lungs.

2. To fill with the breath; to blow in. *Dryden.*

3. To swell; to puff up; to elate; as, to *inflate* one with pride or vanity.

IN-FLĀTE', } *a.* In *botany*, puffed; hollow and dis-
IN-FLĀT'ED, } tended, as a perianth, corol, nectary, or pericarp. *Martyn.*

IN-FLĀT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Swelled or distended with air; puffed up.

IN-FLĀT'ING, *ppr.* Distending with air; puffing up.

IN-FLĀT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to inflate.

IN-FLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inflatio.*]

1. The act of inflating.

2. The state of being distended with air injected or inhaled.

3. The state of being puffed up, as with vanity. *B. Jonson.*

4. Conceit.

IN-FLECT', *v. t.* [L. *inflecto*; *in* and *flecto*, to bend.]

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1. To bend; to turn from a direct line or course.

Are not the rays of the sun reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle? *Newton.*

2. In *grammar*, to vary a noun or a verb in its terminations; to decline, as a noun or adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb.

3. To modulate, as the voice.

IN-FLEC'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Bent or turned from a direct line or course; as, an *inflected* ray of light; varied in termination.

IN-FLEC'TING, *ppr.* Bending or turning from its course; varying in termination; modulating, as the voice.

IN-FLEC'TION, *n.* [L. *inflectio.*]

1. The act of bending or turning from a direct line or course.

2. In *optics*, a term used to denote certain phenomena which light exhibits when it passes near the edges of an opaque body, such as the formation of colored fringes; also called DIFFRACTION. *Olmsted.*

3. In *grammar*, the variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and verbs by conjugation. *Encyc.*

4. A slide of the voice in speaking, either up or down. *Hooker.*

More commonly *inflection* gives significance to tones. *E. Porter.*

Point of inflection; in *geometry*, the point on opposite sides of which a curve bends in contrary ways. *A. D. Stanley.*

IN-FLEC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power of bending; as, the *inflective* quality of the air. *Derham.*

IN-FLEX'ED, (in-flekst',) *a.* [L. *inflexus.*]

Turned; bent; bent inward. *Feltham. Brande.*

IN-FLEX-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [Fr. *inflexibilité*, from *in-*
IN-FLEX'I-BLE-NESS, } *flexible*: L. *in* and *flexibilis*, from *flecto*, to bend.]

1. The quality of being inflexible, or not capable of being bent; unyielding stiffness.

2. Obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of purpose that will not yield to importunity or persuasion; unbending pertinacity.

IN-FLEX'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inflexibilis.*]

1. That can not be bent; as, an *inflexible* oak.

2. That will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; not to be prevailed on; that can not be turned; as, a man of upright and *inflexible* temper. *Addison.*

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is *inflexible*. *Watts.*

IN-FLEX'I-BLY, *adv.* With a firmness that resists all importunity or persuasion; with unyielding pertinaciousness; inexorably. A judge should be *inflexibly* just and impartial.

IN-FLEX'ION. See INFLECTION.

IN-FLICT', *v. t.* [L. *inflictus*, *infligo*; *in* and *fligo*, to strike; Eng. to *flog*.]

To lay on; to throw or send on; to apply; as, to *inflict* pain or disgrace; to *inflict* punishment on an offender.

To *inflict* an office, condition, knowledge, tenderness, &c., on one, as used by Chesterfield, is not an authorized use of the word.

IN-FLICT'ED, *pp.* Laid on; applied; as punishments or judgments.

IN-FLICT'ER, *n.* He who lays on or applies.

IN-FLICT'ING, *ppr.* Laying on; applying.

IN-FLIC'TION, *n.* [L. *inflictio.*]

1. The act of laying on or applying; as, the *infliction* of torment or of punishment.

2. The punishment applied.

His severest *inflictions* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers.*

IN-FLICT'IVE, *a.* Tending or able to inflict.

IN-FLO-RES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *inflorescens*, *infloresco*, *infloreo*; *in* and *florco*, to blossom.]

1. In *botany*, a mode of flowering, or the manner in which flowers are supported on their foot-stalks or peduncles.

Inflorescence affords an excellent characteristic mark in distinguishing the species of plants. *Milne.*

2. A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms. *Journ. of Science.*

IN'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *influens*, *influo*, to flow in; *in* and *fluo*, to flow; Sp. *influencia*; It. *influenza.*]

1. *Literally*, a flowing in, into, or on, and referring to substances spiritual, or too subtile to be visible, like inspiration. Hence the word was formerly followed by *into*.

God hath his *influence into* the very essence of all things. *Hooker.*

It is now followed by *on* or *with*.

2. In *a general sense*, influence denotes power whose operation is invisible, and known only by its effects, or a power whose cause and operation are unseen.

3. The power which celestial bodies are supposed to exert on terrestrial; as, the *influence* of the planets on the birth and fortunes of men; *an exploded doctrine of astrology.*

4. Moral power; power of truth operating on the mind, rational faculties, or will, in persuading or dissuading; as, the *influence* of motives, of arguments, or of prayer. We say, arguments had no *influence on* the jury. The magistrate is not popular; he has no *influence with* the people, or he has great *influence with* the prince.

5. Physical power; power that affects natural bodies by unseen operation; as, the rays of the sun have an *influence* in whitening cloth, and in giving a green color to vegetables.

6. Power acting on sensibility; as, the *influence* of love or pity in sympathy.

7. Spiritual power, or the immediate power of God on the mind; as, divine *influence*; the *influences* of the Holy Spirit.

IN'FLU-ENCE, *v. t.* To move by physical power operating by unseen laws or force; to affect.

These experiments succeed after the same manner *in vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton.*

2. To move by moral power; to act on and affect, as the mind or will, in persuading or dissuading; to induce. Men are *influenced* by motives of interest or pleasure. An orator may *influence* the people to take arms, or to abandon an enterprise.

3. To move, as the passions; as, to *influence* one by pity.

4. To lead or direct. This revelation is sufficient to *influence* our faith and practice.

IN'FLU-ENC-ED, (in'flu-enst,) *pp.* Moved; excited; affected; persuaded; induced.

IN'FLU-ENC-ING, *ppr.* Moving; affecting; inducing.

IN'FLU-ENC-ING, *n.* Act of inciting, moving, or inducing.

IN'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing in. [*Little used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

IN-FLU-EN'TIAL, *a.* Exerting influence or power by invisible operation, as physical causes on bodies, or as moral causes on the mind. It is particularly used to express the operation of moral causes. *Milner.*

Influential characters; persons who possess the power of inclining or controlling the minds of others. *Hamilton.*

IN-FLU-EN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* By means of influence, so as to incline, move, or direct.

IN-FLU-EN'ZA, *n.* [It. *influenza*, influence.]

An epidemic catarrh. The *influenza* of October and November, 1789, and that of April and May, 1790, were very general or universal in the United States, and unusually severe. A like *influenza* prevailed in the winters of 1825 and 1826.

IN'FLUX, *n.* [L. *influxus*, *influo*; *in* and *fluo*, to flow.]

1. The act of flowing in; as, an *influx* of light or
2. Infusion; intromission. [other fluid.

The *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale.*

3. Influence; power. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

4. A coming in; introduction; importation in abundance; as, a great *influx* of goods into a country, or an *influx* of gold and silver.

IN-FLUX'ION, *n.* Infusion; intromission. *Bacon.*

IN-FLUX'IOUS, *a.* Influential. [*Not used.*]

IN-FLUX'IVE, *a.* Having influence, or having a tendency to flow in. [*Not used.*] *Halesworth.*

IN-FLUX'IVE-LY, *adv.* By influxion.

IN-FŌLD', *v. i.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve; to wrap up or inwrap; to inclose.

Infold his limbs in bands. *Blackmore.*

2. To clasp with the arms; to embrace.

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shak.*

IN-FŌLD'ED, *pp.* Involved; inwrapped; inclosed; embraced.

IN-FŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Involving; wrapping up; clasping.

IN-FŌLD'MENT, *n.* Act of infolding; state of being infolded.

IN-FŌ'LI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *folium*, a leaf.]

To cover or overspread with leaves. [*Not much used.*] *Howell.*

IN-FORM', *v. t.* [Fr. *informer*; Sp. *informar*; It. *informare*; L. *informo*, to shape; *in* and *formo*, *forma*, form.]

Properly, to give form or shape to; *but in this sense not used.*

1. To animate; to give life to; to actuate by vital powers.

Let others better mold the running mass
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass. *Dryden.*
Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*
Breathes in our soul, *informs* our vital part. *Pope.*

[*This use is chiefly or wholly poetical.*]

2. To instruct; to tell to; to acquaint; to communicate knowledge to; to make known to by word or writing; usually followed by *of*. Before we judge, we should be well *informed of* the facts relating to the case. A messenger arrived, and *informed* the commander *of* the state of the troops. Letters from Europe *inform* us *of* the commencement of hostilities between the Persians and Turks.

3. To communicate a knowledge of facts to one by way of accusation.

Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul. — Acts xxiv.

In this application, the verb is usually intransitive; as, A *informed* against B.

IN-FORM', *v. i.* To give intelligence. *Shak.*

He might either teach in the same manner, or *inform* how he had been taught. *Monthly Rev.*

To inform against; to communicate facts by way of accusation; to give intelligence of a breach of law. Two persons came to the magistrate, and *informed against* A.

IN-FORM', *a.* [L. *informis.*]

Without regular form; shapeless; ugly. [*Obs.*]

IN-FORM'AL, *a.* [*in* and *formal.*] Not in the regular or usual form; as, an *informal* writing; *informal* proceedings.

2. Not in the usual manner; not according to custom; as, an *informal* visit.

3. Not with the official forms; as, the secretary made to the envoy an *informal* communication.

Shakspeare uses *informal* in the sense of *irregular* or *deranged* in mind.

IN-FOR-MAL'I-TY, *n.* [from *informal.*] Want of regular or customary form. The *informality* of legal proceedings may render them void.

IN-FORM'AL-LY, *adv.* In an irregular or informal manner; without the usual forms.

IN-FORM'ANT, *n.* One who informs or gives intelligence.

2. One who offers an accusation. [See INFORMER, which is generally used.] *Shak.*

IN-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *informatio.*]

1. Intelligence; notice; news or advice communicated by word or writing. We received *information* of the capture of the ship by an arrival at Boston. The *information* by the messenger is confirmed by letters.

2. Knowledge derived from reading or instruction.

He should get some *information* in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

3. Knowledge derived from the senses, or from the operation of the intellectual faculties.

The active *informations* of the intellect. *South.*

4. Communication of facts for the purpose of accusation; a charge or accusation exhibited to a magistrate or court. An *information* is the accusation of a common informer, or of a private person; the accusation of a grand jury is called an *indictment* or a *presentment.* *Blackstone.*

IN-FORM'A-TIVE, *a.* Having power to animate. *More.*

IN-FORM'ED, *pp.* Told; instructed; made acquainted.

IN-FORM'ED, *a.* Ill-formed; misshapen. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IN-FORMED STARS. See UNFORMED.

IN-FORM'ER, *n.* One who animates, informs, or gives intelligence.

2. One who communicates to a magistrate a knowledge of the violations of law. In *a bad sense*, one who gains his livelihood by informing against others, or who does it from base or unworthy motives.

IN-FOR'MI-DA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *formidable.*] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded.

Foe not *informidable*. *Milton.*

IN-FORM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving notice or intelligence; telling.

2. Communicating facts by way of accusation.

Informing officer, is an officer whose duty it is to inform against persons for breaches of law, as an attorney-general, a sheriff, constable, or grand-juror.

A *common informer*, is any person who informs against another.

IN-FORM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *informis.*]

Want of regular form; shapelessness. *Brown.*

IN-FORM'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *informe*; L. *informis.*]

Of no regular form or figure; shapeless. [*Obs.*] *Brown. Wilford.*

IN FŌ'RO CON-SCI-EN'TI-Æ, (-kon-she-en'she-ē,) [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.

IN-FOR'TU-NATE, *a.* [L. *infortunatus.*]

Unlucky; unfortunate. [*The latter is commonly used.*]

IN-FOR'TU-NATE-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately. [*Not used.*]

IN-FOR'TUNE, *n.* Misfortune. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

IN-FRACT', *v. t.* [L. *infractus*, from *infringo*; *in* and *frango*, to break.]

To break; to violate. [*This is synonymous with* INFRINGE; *it is an unnecessary word, and little used.*]

IN-FRACT'ED, *pp.* Broken.

IN-FRAC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *infractio.* See INFRACT.]

The act of breaking; breach; violation; nonobservance; as, an *infraction* of a treaty, compact, agreement, or law. *Watts.*

IN-FRACT'OR, *n.* One that violates an agreement, &c.

IN-FRĀ'GRANT, *a.* Not fragrant.

IN-FRA-LAPS-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Infralapsarians, or to their doctrine.

IN-FRA-LAPS Ā'RI AN, *n.* [L. *infra*, below, or after, and *lapsus*, fall.]

A name given to that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being in a fallen and

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guilty state. The *Supralapsarians* consider this decree as contemplating the elect as persons to be created, and to apostatize with the rest of the race, and then to be recovered by divine grace. The former considered the election of grace as a remedy for an existing evil; the latter regarded it as a part of God's original purpose in regard to men. *Murdock.*

IN-FRA-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *infra*, below, and *mundanus*, *mundus*, the world.]
Lying or being beneath the world.

IN-FRAN'GI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *frangible.*]
1. Not to be broken or separated into parts; as, *infrangible* atoms. *Cheyne.*
2. Not to be violated.

IN-FRA-TER-RI-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Within the territory. *Story, Sup. Court.*

IN-FRĒ'QUENCE, } *n.* [L. *infrequentia.*]
IN-FRĒ'QUEN-CY, }
Uncommonness; rareness; the state of rarely occurring. *Broome.*

IN-FRĒ'QUENT, *a.* [L. *infrequens; in* and *frequens*, frequent.]
Rare; uncommon; seldom happening or occurring to notice; unfrequent.

IN-FRĒ'QUENT-LY, *adv.* Not frequently.

IN-FRIG'ID-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *frigidus*, cold.]
To chill; to make cold. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

IN-FRIG-ID-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of making cold. *Tatler.*

IN-FRINGE', (in-frinj',) *v. t.* [L. *infringo; in* and *frango*, to break. See BREAK.]
1. To break, as contracts; to violate, either positively by contravention, or negatively by non-fulfillment or neglect of performance. A prince or a private person *infringes* an agreement or covenant, by neglecting to perform its conditions, as well as by doing what is stipulated not to be done.
2. To break; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfill or obey; as, to *infringe* a law.
3. To destroy or hinder; as, to *infringe* efficacy. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*
This word is very frequently followed by *on* or *upon*: as, to *infringe upon* one's rights.

IN-FRING'ED, *pp.* Broken; violated; transgressed.

IN-FRINGE'MENT, (in-frinj'ment,) *n.* Act of violating; breach; violation; non-fulfillment; as, the *infringement* of a treaty, compact, or other agreement; the *infringement* of a law or constitution.

IN-FRING'ER, *n.* One who violates; a violator.

IN-FRING'ING, *ppr.* Breaking; violating; transgressing; failing to observe or fulfill.

IN-FRŪ'GAL, *a.* Not frugal; prodigal.

IN-FRU-GIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Not bearing fruit.

IN'FU-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *infuco; in* and *fuco*, to paint.]
To stain; to paint; to daub.

IN-FŪM'ED, *a.* [L. *infumatus.*]
Dried in smoke.

IN-FUN-DIB'U-LAR, *a.* Having the form of a tunnel. *Kirby.*

IN-FUN-DIB'U-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *infundibulum*, a funnel, and *form.*]
In *botany*, having the shape of a funnel, as the corol of a flower; monopetalous, having an inversely conical border rising from a tube. *Martyn.*

IN-FŪ'RI-ATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *furiatus*, from *furia*, fury.]
Enraged; mad; raging. *Milton. Thomson.*

IN-FŪ'RI-ĀTE, *v. t.* To render furious or mad; to enrage. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-FŪ'RI-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered furious or mad.

IN-FŪ'RI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Rendering furious.

IN-FUS'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *infuscatus*, *infusco*, to make black; *in* and *fusco*, *fuscus*, dark.]
To darken; to make black.

IN-FUS-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of darkening or blackening.

IN-FŪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *infuser*, from L. *infusus*, *infundo*, to pour in; *in* and *fundo*, to pour.]
1. To pour in, as a liquid.
That strong Circean liquor cease to *infuse.* *Denham.*
2. To instill, as principles or qualities.
Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son, which himself never possessed? *Swift.*
3. To pour in or instill, as into the mind. *Infuse* into young minds a noble ardor.
4. To introduce; as, to *infuse* Gallicisms into a composition.
5. To inspire with; as, to *infuse* the breast with magnanimity. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
6. To steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities.
One scruple of dried leaves is *infused* in ten ounces of warm water. *Coxe.*
7. To make an infusion with an ingredient. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-FŪSE', *n.* Infusion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IN-FŪS'ED, *pp.* Poured in; instilled; steeped.

IN-FŪS'ER, *n.* One who infuses.

IN-FŪ-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *infusible.*] The capability of being infused or poured in.
2. The incapability of being fused or dissolved.

IN-FŪ'SI-BLE, *a.* [from the verb.] That may be infused. Good principles are *infusible* into the minds of youth.

IN-FŪ'SI-BLE, *a.* [*in*, not, and *fusible*, from *fuse.*
Not fusible; incapable of fusion; that can not be dissolved or melted.
The best crucibles are made of Limoges earth, which seems absolutely *infusible.* *Lavoisier.*

IN-FŪS'ING, *ppr.* Pouring in; instilling; steeping.

IN-FŪ'SION, (in-fū'zhun,) *n.* The act of pouring in or instilling; instillation; as, the *infusion* of good principles into the mind; the *infusion* of ardor or zeal.
2. Suggestion; whisper.
His folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*
3. In *pharmacy*, the process of steeping in liquor, an operation by which the medicinal qualities of plants may be extracted by a liquor without boiling. *Encyc.*
4. The liquor in which plants are steeped, and which is impregnated with their virtues or qualities. *Coxe.*
5. The act of introducing into the veins medicinal substances by a kind of syringe.

IN-FŪ'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of infusion. *Thomson.*

IN-FU-SŌ'RI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] Microscopic animals inhabiting water and liquids of various kinds, and having no organs of motion except extremely minute hairs, called *vibratile cilia.* *Dana.*

IN-FU-SŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the infusoria;
IN-FŪ'SO-RY, } composed of or containing infusorin.

IN-FŪ'SO-RY, *n.*; *pl.* INFUSORIES. A name given to certain microscopic animals living in water or other liquids, called, also, INFUSORIA, which see.

ING, in *Saxon*, signifies a pasture or meadow, Goth. *winga.* [See ENGLISH.]

IN-GAN-NĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *ingannare*, to cheat.]
Cheat; fraud. [*Not used.*]

IN'GĀTE, *n.* [*in* and *gate.*] Entrance; passage in. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IN-GATH'ER-ING, *n.* [*in* and *gathering.*] The act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest; as, the feast of *ingathering. Ex.* xxiii.

IN-GEL'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *gelable.*] That can not be congealed.

IN-GEM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *ingeminatus.*]
Redoubled. *Taylor.*

IN-GEM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ingemino; in* and *gemino.*]
To double or repeat. *Sandys.*

IN-GEM'IN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Doubled.

IN-GEM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Doubling.

IN-GEM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* Repetition; reduplication. *Walsall.*

IN-GEN'DER. See ENGENDER.

IN-GEN-ER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Infra.] Incapacity of being engendered.

IN-GEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *generate.*] That can not be engendered or produced. *Boyle.*

IN-GEN'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ingenero; in* and *genero*, to generate.]
To generate or produce within. *Fellows.*

IN-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* Generated within; inborn; innate; inbred; as, *ingenerate* powers of body. *Wotton.*

IN-GEN'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Produced within.
Noble habits *ingenerated* in the soul. *Hale.*

IN-GEN'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Generating or producing within.

IN-GĒN'IOUS, *a.* [L. *ingeniosus*, from *ingenium; in* and *genius*, *geno*, *gigno*, to beget, Gr. γεινομαι.]
1. Possessed of genius, or the faculty of invention; hence, skillful or prompt to invent; having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations of ideas; as, an *ingenious* author; an *ingenious* mechanic.
The more *ingenious* men are, the more apt are they to trouble themselves. *Temple.*
2. Proceeding from genius or ingenuity; of curious design, structure, or mechanism; as, an *ingenious* performance of any kind; an *ingenious* scheme or plan; an *ingenious* model or machine; *ingenious* fabric; *ingenious* contrivance.
3. Witty; well formed; well adapted; as, an *ingenious* reply.
4. Mental; intellectual. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
This word has sometimes been confounded with INGENUOUS.

IN-GĒN'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With ingenuity; with readiness in contrivance; with skill.

IN-GĒN'IOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity; *used of persons.*
2. Curiousness of design or mechanism; *used of things.*

IN-GEN'ITE, *a.* [L. *ingenitus; in* and *genitus*, born.]
Innate; inborn; inbred; native; ingenerate. *South.*

IN-GE-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *ingenuité.*]
1. The quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in combining ideas, or in forming new combinations; ingeniousness; skill; *used of persons.* How many machines for saving labor has the *ingenuity* of men devised and constructed!
2. Curiousness in design, the effect of ingenuity; as, the *ingenuity* of a plan or of mechanism.
3. Openness of heart; fairness; candor.
[This sense of the word was formerly common, and is found in good authors down to the age of Locke, and even later; but it is now wholly obsolete. In lieu of it, INGENUOUSNESS is used.]

IN-GEN'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *ingenuus.*]
1. Open; frank; fair; candid; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation; *used of persons or things.* We speak of an *ingenuous* mind; an *ingenuous* man; an *ingenuous* declaration or confession.
2. Noble; generous; as, an *ingenuous* ardor or zeal; *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood. *Locke.*
3. Of honorable extraction; freeborn; as, *ingenuous* blood or birth.

IN-GEN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Openly; fairly; candidly; without reserve or dissimulation. *Dryden.*

IN-GEN'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Openness of heart; frankness; fairness; freedom from reserve or dissimulation; as, to confess our faults with *ingenuousness.*
2. Fairness; candidness; as, the *ingenuousness* of a confession.

IN'GE-NY, *n.* Wit; ingenuity. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

IN-GEST', *v. t.* [L. *ingestus*, from *ingero; in* and *gero*, to bear.]
To throw into the stomach. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-GES'TION, (in-jest'yun,) *n.* The act of throwing into the stomach; as, the *ingestion* of milk or other food. *Harvey.*

IN''GLE, (ing'gl,) *n.* [Qu. L. *igniculus*, *ignis.*]
1. Flame; blaze. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*
2. In *Scottish*, a fire, or fireplace. *Burns.*
3. A term of endearment; a darling; a paramour. [*Obs.*] *Toone.*

IN-GLŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *inglorius; in* and *gloria.*]
1. Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory; not accompanied with fame or celebrity; as, an *inglorious* life of ease.
2. Shameful; disgraceful. He charged his troops with *inglorious* flight.

IN-GLŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With want of glory; dishonorably; with shame.

IN-GLŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being inglorious, or without celebrity.

IN'GOT, *n.* [Fr. *lingot.* Qu. L. *lingua.*]
A mass or wedge of gold, silver, or other metal, cast in a mold; a mass of unwrought metal. *Hobert.*

IN-GRAFT', *v. t.* [*in* and *graff.* The original word is *ingraff* or *graff*, but it is corrupted beyond recovery.]
1. To insert a cion of one tree or plant into another for propagation; as, to *ingraft* the cion of an apple-tree on a pear-tree, as its stock; to *ingraft* a peach on a plum.
2. To propagate by incision. *May.*
3. To plant or introduce something foreign into that which is native, for the purpose of propagation.
This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name Upon our stock. *Dryden.*
4. To set or fix deep and firm.
Ingrafted love he bears to Cesar. *Shak.*

IN-GRAFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Inserted into a stock for growth and propagation; introduced into a native stock; set or fixed deep.

IN-GRAFT'ER, *n.* A person who ingrafts.

IN-GRAFT'ING, *ppr.* Inserting, as cions in stocks; introducing and inserting on a native stock what is foreign; fixing deep.

IN-GRAFT'MENT, *n.* The act of ingrafting.
2. The thing ingrafted.

IN'GRAIN or IN-GRAIN', *v. t.* [*in* and *grain.*] To dye in the grain, or before manufacture.
2. To work into the natural texture; to impregnate the whole matter or substance. *Rich. Dict.*

IN'GRAIN-ED or IN-GRAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dyed in the grain or in the raw material; as, *ingrained* carpets.
2. Wrought into the natural texture; thoroughly impregnated.

IN'GRAIN-ING or IN-GRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Dyeing in the raw material.
2. Working into the texture; thoroughly impregnating.

IN-GRAP'PLED, *a.* Grappled; seized on; entwined. *Drayton.*

IN'GRATE, } *a.* [L. *ingratus; in* and *gratus*;
IN-GRATE'FUL, } Fr. *ingrat.*]
1. Ungrateful; unthankful; not having feelings of kindness for a favor received. *Milton. Pope.*
2. Unpleasing to the sense.
He gives no *ingrateful* food. *Milton.*

IN'GRATE, *n.* [Fr. *ingrat.*]
An ungrateful person.

IN-GRATE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Ungratefully.

IN-GRATE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Ungratefulness.

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IN-GRĀ'TIĀTE, (in-gra'shāte,) *v. t.* [It. *ingraziarsi*; L. *in* and *gratia*, favor.]

1. To commend one's self to another's good will, confidence, or kindness. It is always used as a reciprocal verb, and followed by *with*, before the person whose favor is sought. Ministers and courtiers *ingratiate* themselves *with* their sovereign. Demagogues *ingratiate* themselves *with* the populace.

2 To recommend; to render easy; *used of things.* *Hammond.*

IN-GRĀ'TIĀ-TED, *pp.* Commended one's self to another's favor.

IN-GRĀ'TIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Commending one's self to the favor of another.

IN-GRĀ'TIĀ-TING, *n.* The act of commending one's self to another's favor.

IN-GRAT'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *gratitude.*]

1. Want of gratitude or sentiments of kindness for favors received; insensibility to favors, and want of a disposition to repay them; unthankfulness. No man will own himself guilty of *ingratitude.*

Ingratitude is abhorred by God and man. *L'Estrange.*

2. Retribution of evil for good.

Nor was it with *ingratitude* returned. *Dryden.*

IN-GRAVE', *v. t.* To bury. [*Not used.*] [See also ENGRAVE.]

IN-GRAV'I-DĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *gravidus.*]

To impregnate. *Fuller.*

IN-GRAV'I-DĀ-TED, *pp.* Impregnated.

IN-GRAV'I-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* Impregnating.

IN-GRAV-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being pregnant.

IN-GREAT', *v. t.* To make great. [*Not in use.*] *Fotherby.*

IN-GRĒ'DI-ENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ingrediens*, entering into; *ingredior*; *in* and *gradior.* See GRADE.]

That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any compound or mixture. It is particularly applied to the simples in medicinal compositions, but admits of a very general application. We say, an ointment or a decoction is composed of certain *ingredients*; and Addison wondered that learning was not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune.

IN'GRESS, *n.* [L. *ingressus*, *ingredior*, supra.]

1. Entrance; as, the *ingress* of air into the lungs. It is particularly applied to the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses, the sun's entrance into a sign, &c.

2. Power of entrance; means of entering. All *ingress* was prohibited.

IN-GRES'SION, (-gresh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *ingressio*, *ingredior.*]

The act of entering; entrance. *Digby.*

IN''GUIN-AL, (ing'gwin-al,) *a.* [from L. *inguen*, the groin.]

Pertaining to the groin; as, an *inguinal* tumor.

IN-GULF', *v. t.* [*in* and *gulf.*] To swallow up in a vast deep, gulf, or whirlpool. *Milton.*

2. To cast into a gulf. *Hayward.*

IN-GULF'ED, (in-gulft',) *pp.* Swallowed up in a gulf or vast deep; cast into a gulf.

IN-GULF'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing up in a gulf, whirlpool, or vast deep.

IN-GULF'MENT, *n.* A swallowing up in a gulf or abyss.

IN-GUR'GI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *ingurgito*; *in* and *gurges*, a gulf.]

To swallow greedily or in great quantity. *Dict.*

IN-GUR'GI-TĀTE, *v. i.* To drink largely; to swill.

IN-GUR'GI-TA-TED, *pp.* Swallowed greedily.

IN-GUR-GI-TA'TION, *n.* The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity. *Darwin.*

IN-GUST'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *gusto*, to taste.]

That can not be tasted. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-HAB'ILE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inhabilis*; *in* and *habilis*, apt, fit.]

1. Not apt or fit; unfit; not convenient; as, *inhabile* matter. *Encyc.*

2. Unskilled; unready; unqualified; *used of persons.* [*Little used.*] [See UNABLE.]

IN-HA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *inhabile.*] Unaptness; unfitness; want of skill. [*Little used.*] [See INABILITY.]

IN-HAB'IT, *v. t.* [L. *inhabito*; *in* and *habito*, to dwell.]

To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence. Wild beasts *inhabit* the forest; fishes *inhabit* the ocean, lakes, and rivers; men *inhabit* cities and houses.

Thus saith the high and lofty One, that *inhabiteth* eternity. — Is. lvii.

IN-HAB'IT, *v. i.* To dwell; to live; to abide.

They any wild beasts *inhabit* here. *Waller.*

IN-HAB'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [from *inhabit.*] Habitable; that may be inhabited; capable of affording habitation to animals. The stars may be *inhabitable* worlds. Some regions of the earth are not *inhabitable*, by reason of cold or sterility. A building may be too old and decayed to be *inhabitable.*

2. Not habitable. [Fr. *inhabitable*; L. *inhabitabilis.*] [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

IN-HAB'IT-ANCE, *n.* Residence of dwellers. [*Little used.*] *Carew.*

IN-HAB'IT-AN-CY, *n.* Residence; habitancy; permanent or legal residence in a town, city, or parish; or the domiciliation which the law requires to entitle a pauper to demand support from the town, city, or parish in which he lives, otherwise called a legal settlement, which subjects a town to support a person, if a pauper. *Laws of Mass. Blackstone.*

IN-HAB'IT-ANT, *n.* A dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor; as, the *inhabitant* of a house or cottage; the *inhabitants* of a town, city, county, or state. So brute animals are *inhabitants* of the regions to which their natures are adapted; and we speak of spiritual beings as *inhabitants* of heaven.

2. One who has a legal settlement in a town, city, or parish. The conditions or qualifications which constitute a person an inhabitant of a town or parish, so as to subject the town or parish to support him, if a pauper, are defined by the statutes of different governments or states.

IN-HAB-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited. *Raleigh.*

2. Abode; place of dwelling. *Milton.*

3. Population; whole mass of inhabitants.

[*This word is little used.*] [*Brown.*

IN-HAB'IT-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* In *phrenology*, an organ which produces the desire of permanence in place or abode. *Brande.*

IN-HAB'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Occupied by inhabitants, human or irrational.

IN-HAB'IT-ER, *n.* One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant. *Derham.*

IN-HAB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Dwelling in; occupying as a settled or permanent inhabitant; residing in.

IN-HAB'IT-RESS, *n.* A female inhabitant. *Bp. Richardson.*

IN-HA-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of inhaling.

IN-HĀLE', *v. t.* [L. *inhalo*; *in* and *halo*, to breathe.]

To draw into the lungs; to inspire; as, to *inhale* air; opposed to EXHALE and EXPIRE.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

IN-HĀL'ED, *pp.* Drawn into the lungs.

IN-HĀL'ER, *n.* One who inhales.

2. In *medicine*, an apparatus for breathing or drawing warm steam or some nĕriform substance into the lungs, as a remedy for coughs and catarrhal complaints. *Dunglison.*

IN-HĀL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing into the lungs; breathing.

IN-HAR-MON'IC, } *a.* Unharmonious; discord-
IN-HAR-MON'IC-AL, } ant.

IN-HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* [*in* and *harmonious.*] Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant. *Broome.*

IN-HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without harmony; discordantly.

IN-HAR'MO-NY, *n.* Want of harmony; discord.

IN-HELD', *pp.* Contained in itself.

IN-HĒRE', *v. i.* [L. *inhæreo*; *in* and *hæreo*, to hang.]

To exist or be fixed in something else; as, colors *inhere* in cloth; a dart *inheres* in the flesh.

IN-HĒR'ENCE, } *n.* Existence in something; a
IN-HĒR'EN-CY, } fixed state of being in another body or substance.

IN-HĒR'ENT, *a.* Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

Inherent baseness. *Shak.*

2. Innate; naturally pertaining to; as, the *inherent* qualities of the magnet; the *inherent* right of men to life, liberty, and protection.

IN-HĒR'ENT-LY, *adv.* By inherence. *Bentley.*

IN-HĒR'ING, *ppr.* Existing or fixed in something else.

IN-HER'IT, *v. t.* [Sp. *heredar*; Port. *herdar*; It. *ereditare*; Fr. *heriter*: from L. *hæres*, an heir. See HEIR.]

1. To take by descent from an ancestor; to take by succession, as the representative of the former possessor; to receive, as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his decease. The heir *inherits* the lands or real estate of his father; the eldest son of the nobleman *inherits* his father's title, and the eldest son of a king *inherits* the crown.

2. To receive by nature from a progenitor. The son *inherits* the virtues of his father; the daughter *inherits* the temper of her mother, and children often *inherit* the constitutional infirmities of their parents.

3. To possess; as, the world and all it doth *inherit*; to *inherit* a thought of ill concerning some one. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. To enjoy; to take as a possession, by gift or divine appropriation; as, to *inherit* everlasting life; to *inherit* the promises.

That thou mayest live, and *inherit* the land which Jehovah thy God giveth thee. — Deut. xvi.

The meek shall *inherit* the earth. — Matt. v.

IN-HER'IT, *v. i.* To take or have possession or property.

Thou shalt not *inherit* in our father's house. — Judges xi.

IN-HER-IT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inheritable or descendible to heirs. *Jefferson.*

IN-HER'IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir by course of law; as, an *inheritable* estate or title.

2. That may be transmitted from the parent to the child; as, *inheritable* qualities or infirmities.

3. Capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent.

By attainder — the blood of the person attainted is so corrupted as to be rendered no longer *inheritable.* *Blackstone.*

IN-HER'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* By inheritance. *Sherwood.*

IN-HER'IT-ANCE, *n.* An estate derived from an ancestor to an heir by succession or in course of law; or an estate which the law casts on a child or other person, as the representative of the deceased ancestor.

2. The reception of an estate by hereditary right, or the descent by which an estate or title is cast on the heir; as, the heir received the estate by *inheritance.*

3. The estate or possession which may descend to an heir, though it has not descended.

And Rachel and Leah answered and said, Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house? — Gen. xxxi.

4. An estate given or possessed by donation or divine appropriation. *Num.* xxvi.

5. That which is possessed or enjoyed; possession. *Shak.*

Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine *inheritance.* — Ps. ii.

IN-HER'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Received by descent from an ancestor; possessed.

IN-HER'IT-ING, *ppr.* Taking by succession or right of representation; receiving from ancestors; possessing.

IN-HER'IT-OR, *n.* An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.

IN-HER'IT-RESS, } *n.* An heiress; a female who
IN-HER'IT-RIX, } inherits, or is entitled to inherit, after the death of her ancestor.

IN-HERSE', *v. t.* [*in* and *herse.*] To inclose in a funeral monument. *Shak.*

IN-HĒ'SION, (in-hē'zhun,) *n.* [L. *inhæsio*, *inhæreo.*]

Inherence; the state of existing or being fixed in something.

IN-HI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *inhiatio.*]

A gaping after; eager desire. [*Not used.*]

IN-HIB'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *inhiber*; L. *inhibeo*; *in* and *habeo*, to hold, properly to rush or drive.]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to check or repress.

Their motions also are excited or *inhibited* — by the objects without them. *Bentley.*

2. To forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation at the dissolution so much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

IN-HIB'IT-ED, *pp.* Restrained; forbid.

IN-HIB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Restraining; repressing; prohibiting.

IN-HI-BI''TION, (-bish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *inhibitio.*]

1. Prohibition; restraint; embargo.

2. In *law*, a writ to forbid or inhibit a judge from farther proceedings in a cause depending before him; *commonly*, a writ issuing from a higher ecclesiastical court to an inferior one, on appeal. *Cowel.*

IN-HIB'IT-O-RY, *a.* Prohibitory. *Southey.*

IN-HŌLD', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* INHELD. [*in* and *hold.*]

To have inherent; to contain in itself. [*Little used.*] *Ralegh.*

IN-HŌLD'ER, *n.* An inhabitant. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IN-HOOP', *v. t.* [*in* and *hoop.*] To confine or inclose in any place. *Shak.*

IN-HOOP'ED, (in-hoopt',) *pp.* Confined or inclosed.

IN-HOS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *hospitable.*]

1. Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers gratuitously; declining to entertain guests, or entertaining them with reluctance; as, an *inhospitable* person or people.

2. Affording no conveniences, subsistence, or shelter to strangers; as, *inhospitable* deserts or rocks. *Milton. Dryden.*

IN-HOS'PI-TA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Want of hospitality
IN-HOS-PI-TAL'I-TY, } or kindness to strangers; refusal or unwillingness to entertain guests or strangers without reward. *Chesterfield.*

IN-HOS'PI-TA-BLY, *adv.* Unkindly to strangers. *Milton.*

IN-HŪ'MAN, *a.* [Fr. *inhumain*; L. *inhumanus*; *in* and *humanus*, humane.]

1. Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling; as, an *inhuman* person or people.

2. Marked with cruelty; as, an *inhuman* act.

IN-HU-MAN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inhumanité.*]

1. Cruelty in disposition; savageness of heart; *used of persons.*

2. Cruelty in act; barbarity; *used of actions.*

IN-HŪ'MAN-LY, *adv.* With cruelty; barbarously. *Swift.*

IN-HŪ'MĀTE, *v. t.* To inhume, which see.

IN-HU-MĀ'TION, *n* The act of burying; interment.

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IN-HŌME', *v. t.* [Fr. *inhumer*; L. *inhumo*, *humo*, to bury.]
To bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a dead body.
IN-HŌM'ED, *pp.* Buried; interred.
IN-HŌM'ING, *ppr.* Burying; interring.
IN-IM-AG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Unimaginable; inconceivable. *Pearson.*
IN-IM'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *inimicus*; *in* and *amicus*, a friend.]
1. Unfriendly; having the disposition or temper of an enemy; applied to *private* enmity, as *hostile* is to *public*.
2. Adverse; hurtful; repugnant.
Savage violences *inimical* to commerce. *Ward.*
IN-IM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an unfriendly manner.
IN-IM-I-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *inimitable*.] The quality of being incapable of imitation. *Norris.*
IN-IM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inimitabilis*; *in* and *imitabilis*, from *imitor*, to imitate.]
That can not be imitated or copied; surpassing imitation; as, *inimitable* beauty or excellence; an *inimitable* description; *unimitable* eloquence.
IN-IM'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree beyond imitation.
Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*
IN-IQ'UI-TOUS, (in-ik'we-tus,) *a.* [See INIQUITY.] Unjust; wicked; as, an *iniquitous* bargain; an *iniquitous* proceeding.
[It is applied to things rather than to persons, but may be applied to persons.]
IN-IQ'UI-TOUS-LY, *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly.
IN-IQ'UI-TY, (in-ik'we-ty,) *n.* [Fr. *iniquité*; L. *iniquitas*; *in* and *æquitas*, equity.]
1. Injustice; unrighteousness; a deviation from rectitude; as, the *iniquity* of war; the *iniquity* of the slave trade.
2. Want of rectitude in principle; as, a malicious prosecution originating in the *iniquity* of the author.
3. A particular deviation from rectitude; a sin or crime; wickedness; any act of injustice.
Your *iniquities* have separated between you and your God. — Is. lix.
4. Original want of holiness, or depravity.
I was shapen in *iniquity*. — Ps. li.
IN-I'QUOUS, *a.* Unjust. [*Not used.*]
IN-IR-RI-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *irritability*.] The quality of being inirritable, or not susceptible of contraction by excitement. *Darwin.*
IN-IR'RI-TA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *irritable*.] Not irritable; not susceptible of irritation, or contraction by excitement. *Darwin.*
IN-IR'RI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Not accompanied with excitement; as, an *inirritative* fever. *Darwin.*
IN-ISLE', (in-ile',) *v. t.* [*in* and *isle*.] To surround; to encircle. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*
IN-I'TIAL, (in-ish'al,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *initialis*, *initium*, beginning.]
1. Beginning; placed at the beginning; as, the *initial* letters of a name.
2. Beginning; incipient; as, the *initial* symptoms of a disease.
IN-I'TIAL, *n.* The first letter of a name.
IN-I'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In an incipient degree. *Barrow.*
IN-I'TIATE, (in-ish'āte,) *v. t.* [Low L. *initio*, to enter or begin, from *initum*, *ineo*, to enter; *in* and *eo*, to go.]
1. To instruct in rudiments or principles; or to introduce into any society or sect by instructing the candidate in its principles or ceremonies; as, to *initiate* a person into the mysteries of Ceres.
2. To introduce into a new state or society; as, to *initiate* one into a club. *Addison.*
3. To instruct; to acquaint with; as, to *initiate* one in the higher branches of mathematics.
4. To begin upon. *Clarendon.*
IN-I'TIATE, *v. i.* To do the first act; to perform the first rite. *Pope.*
IN-I'TIATE, (in-ish'ate,) *a.* Unpracticed. *Shak.*
2. Begun; commenced. A tenant by the courtesy *initiate*, becomes so by the birth of a child, but his estate is not consummate till the death of the wife. *Blackstone.*
IN-I'TIATE, *n.* One who is initiated. *J. Barlow.*
IN-I'TIA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Instructed in the first principles; entered; received into a society or sect by the proper ceremonies.
IN-I'TIA-TING, *ppr.* Introducing by instruction, or by appropriate ceremonies. *J. M. Mason.*
IN-I'TI-Ā'TION, (in-ish-e-ā'shun,) *n.* [L. *initiatio*.]
1. The act or process of introducing one into a new society, by instructing him in its principles, rules, or ceremonies; as, to *initiate* a person into a Christian community.
2. The act or process of making one acquainted with principles before unknown.
3. Admission by application of ceremonies or use of symbols; as, to *initiate* one into the visible church by baptism. *Hammond.*
IN-I'TIA-TIVE, *a.* Serving to initiate.
IN-I'TIA-TIVE, *n.* An introductory step or movement. The term is applied especially to the action of legislative bodies; as when one of two houses has the right to originate any measure, it is said to have the *initiative*. Such is the right of the house of commons in respect to money bills. *Brande.*
IN-I'TIA-TO-RY, (in-ish'a-to-ry,) *a.* Introductory; as, an *initiatory* step.
2. Initiating or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies.
Two *initiatory* rites of the same general import can not exist together. *J. M. Mason.*
IN-I'TIA-TO-RY, *n.* [supra.] Introductory rite. *L. Addison.*
IN-I'TION, (in-ish'un,) *n.* A beginning. [*Obsolete.*] *Naunton.*
IN-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *injectus*, *injicio*; *in* and *jacio*, to throw.]
1. To throw in; to dart in; as, to *inject* any thing into the mouth or stomach.
2. To cast or throw on.
And mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*
IN-JECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown in or on.
IN-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing in or on.
IN-JEC'TION, (in-jek'shun,) *n* [Fr., from L. *injectio*.]
1. The act of throwing in; applied particularly to the forcible throwing in of a liquid or aëriform body, by means of a syringe, pump, &c.
2. A liquid medicine thrown into the body by a syringe or pipe; a clyster.
3. In *anatomy*, the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some colored substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications. *Encyc.*
IN-JOIN'. See ENJOIN.
IN-JU-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *injucunditas*.] Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [*Little used.*]
IN-JŪ'DI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not cognizable by a judge. [*Little used.*]
IN-JU-DI'CIAL, (-ju-dish'al,) *a.* Not according to the forms of law. *Dict.*
IN-JU-DI'CIOUS, (-ju-dish'us,) *a.* [*in* and *judicious*.] Not judicious; void of judgment; acting without judgment; unwise; as, an *injudicious* person.
2. Not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; as, an *injudicious* measure.
IN-JU-DI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without judgment; unwisely.
IN-JU-DI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injudicious or unwise. *Whitlock.*
IN-JUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *injunctio*, from *injungo*, to enjoin; *in* and *jungo*, to join.]
1. A command; order; precept; the direction of a superior vested with authority.
For still they knew, and ought to have still remembered
The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit. *Milton.*
2. Urgent advice or exhortation of persons not vested with absolute authority to command.
3. In *law*, a writ or order of the Court of Chancery, directed to an inferior court, or to parties and their counsel, directing them to stay proceedings, or to do some act, as to put the plaintiff in possession for want of the defendant's appearance, to stay waste or other injury, &c. When the reason for granting an injunction ceases, the injunction is dissolved. *Blackstone.*
IN'JURE, *v. t.* [Fr. *injure*, *injurier*; L. *injuria*, injury; Sp. *injuriar*; It. *ingiuriare*. See INJURY.]
1. To hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness, as of health.
2. To damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate.
3. To slander, tarnish, or impair, as reputation or character.
4. To impair or diminish; to annoy; as happiness.
5. To give pain to; to grieve; as sensibility or feelings.
6. To impair, as the intellect or mind.
7. To hurt or weaken; as, to *injure* a good cause.
8. To impair; to violate; as, to *injure* rights.
9. To make worse; as, great rains *injure* the roads.
10. In *general*, to wrong the person, to damage the property, or to lessen the happiness of ourselves or others. A man *injures* his person by wounds, his estate by negligence or extravagance, and his happiness by vices. He *injures* his neighbor by violence to his person, by fraud, by calumny, and by non-fulfillment of his contracts.
IN'JUR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hurt; wounded; damaged; impaired; weakened; made worse.
IN'JUR-ER, *n.* One who injures or wrongs.
IN'JUR-ING, *ppr.* Hurting; damaging; impairing; weakening; rendering worse.
IN-JŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *injurius*; Fr. *injurieux*.]
1. Wrongful; unjust; hurtful to the rights of another. That which impairs rights or prevents the enjoyment of them, is *injurious*.
2. Hurtful to the person or health. Violence is *injurious* to the person, as intemperance is to the health.
3. Affecting with damage or loss. Indolence is *injurious* to property.
4. Mischievous; hurtful; as, the *injurious* consequences of sin or folly.
5. Lessening or tarnishing reputation. The very suspicion of cowardice is *injurious* to a soldier's character.
6. Detractory; contumelious; hurting reputation; as, obscure hints, as well as open detraction, are sometimes *injurious* to reputation.
7. In *general*, whatever gives pain to the body or mind, whatever impairs or destroys property or rights, whatever tarnishes reputation, whatever disturbs happiness, whatever retards prosperity or defeats the success of a good cause, is deemed *injurious*.
IN-JŪ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; mischievously.
IN-JŪ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury.
IN'JU-RY, *n.* [L. *injuria*; *in* and *jus*, *juris*, right; Fr. *injure*; It. *ingiuria*; Sp. *injuria*.]
1. In *general*, any wrong or damage done to a man's person, rights, reputation, or goods. That which impairs the soundness of the body or health, or gives pain, is an *injury*. That which impairs the mental faculties is an *injury*. These *injuries* may be received by a fall or by other violence. Trespass, fraud, and non-fulfillment of covenants and contracts are *injuries* to rights. Slander is an *injury* to reputation, and so are cowardice and vice. Whatever impairs the quality or diminishes the value of goods or property, is an *injury*. We may receive *injury* by misfortune as well as by injustice.
2. Mischief; detriment.
Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling on trifling arguments. *Watts.*
3. Any diminution of that which is good, valuable, or advantageous.
IN-JUS'TICE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *injustitia*; *in* and *justitia*, justice.]
1. Iniquity; wrong; any violation of another's rights, as fraud in contracts, or the withholding of what is due. It has a particular reference to an *unequal* distribution of rights, property, or privileges among persons who have *equal* claims.
2. The withholding from another merited praise, or ascribing to him unmerited blame.
INK, *n.* [D. *inkt*; Fr. *encre*. Qu. It. *inchiostro*, from *inchiudere*, L. *includo*.]
1. A black liquor or substance used for writing, generally made of an infusion of galls, copperas, and gum-arabic.
2. Any liquor used for writing or forming letters, as red *ink*, &c.
3. A pigment.
Printing ink is made by boiling linseed oil, and burning it for a short time, and mixing it with lamp-black, with an addition of soap and resin.
Ink for the rolling press, is made with linseed oil burnt as above, and mixed with Frankfort black.
Indian ink, from China, is composed of lampblack, and size or animal glue. *Nicholson.*
Sympathetic ink, a liquor used in writing, which exhibits no color or appearance till some other means are used, such as holding it to the fire, or rubbing something over it. *Encyc.*
INK, *v. t.* To black or daub with ink.
INK'-BAG, *n.* A bag or sac containing a deep black liquid; found in certain animals, as the cuttle-fish. *Buckland.*
INK'BLUR-RED, *a.* Blurred or darkened with ink.
INK'ED, (inkt,) *pp.* Covered or daubed with ink.
INK'HORN, *n.* [*ink* and *horn*; horns being formerly used for holding ink.] A small vessel used to hold ink on a writing-table or desk, or for carrying it about the person. Inkhorns are made of horn, glass, or stone.
2. A portable case for the instruments of writing. *Johnson.*
INK'HORN, *a.* A reproachful epithet, meaning affected, pedantic, or pompous. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*
INK'I-NESS, *n.* [from *inky*.] The state or quality of being inky.
INK'ING, *ppr.* Covering or daubing with ink.
INK'LE, (ink'l,) *n.* A kind of broad linen tape. *Shak.*
INK'LING, *n.* A hint or whisper; an intimation. *Bacon.*
2. Inclination; desire. *Grose.*
[This is the proper sense of the word; it being from *incline*, *inclination*.]
INK'-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ink.
IN-KNIT', (in-nit',) *v. t.* To knit in. *Southey.*
IN-KNOT', (in-not',) *v. t.* [*in* and *knot*.] To bind, as with a knot. *Fuller.*
INK'STAND, *n.* A vessel for holding ink and writing materials.
INK'-STŌNE, *n.* A kind of small, round stone, of a white, red, gray, yellow, or black color, containing a quantity of native vitriol or sulphate of iron, used in making ink. *Encyc.*
INK'Y, *a.* Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black.
2. Tarnished or blackened with ink.
IN-LĀCE', *v. t.* [*in* and *lace*.] To embellish with variegations. *Fletcher.*

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IN-LĀC′ED, (-lāst′,) *pp.* Embellished with variegations.

IN-LĀC′ING, *ppr.* Embellishing with variegations.

IN-LA-GĀ′TION, *n.* The restitution of an outlawed person to the protection of the law *Bouvier*

IN-LĀID′, *pp.* of INLAY, which see.

IN′LAND, *a.* [*in* and *land.*] Interior; remote from the sea. Worcester in Massachusetts, and Lancaster in Pennsylvania, are large *inland* towns.

2. Within land; remote from the ocean; as, an *inland* lake or sea. *Spenser.*

3. Carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign; as, *inland* trade or transportation; *inland* navigation.

4. Confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country; as, an *inland* bill of exchange, distinguished from a *foreign* bill, which is drawn in one country on a person living in another.

IN′LAND, *n.* The interior part of a country. *Shak. Milton.*

IN′LAND-ER, *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea. *Brown.*

IN′LAND-ISH, *a.* Denoting something inland; native. [*Obs.*]

IN-LAP′I-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *lapido, lapis,* a stone.]

To convert into a stony substance; to petrify. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-LAW′, *v. t.* To clear of outlawry or attainder. *Bacon.*

IN-LAW′ED, *pp.* Cleared of attainder.

IN-LĀY′, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* INLAID. [*in* and *lay.*] To diversify cabinet or other work by laying in and fastening with glue or cement, thin slices or leaves of fine wood, ivory, pearl, mosaic, &c., on a ground of common wood, or coarser material. This is used in making compartments. *Gwilt.*

IN′LĀY, *n.* Matter or pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid, or prepared for inlaying. *Milton.*

IN-LĀY′ER, *n.* The person who inlays, or whose occupation it is to inlay.

IN-LĀY′ING, *ppr.* Laying in thin slices of wood, ivory, &c., on another surface.

IN-LĀY′ING, *n.* The operation of diversifying or ornamenting work with thin pieces of wood, ivory, pearl, &c., set in a ground of other wood, or coarser material.

IN′LET, *n.* [*in* and *let.*] A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance. Thus, a window is an *inlet* for light into a house; the senses are the *inlets* of ideas or perceptions into the mind.

2. A bay or recess in the shore of the sea, or of a lake or large river, or between isles.

IN LIM′I-NE, [L.] At the threshold; at the beginning or outset.

IN-LIST′. See ENLIST.

IN-LOCK′, *v. t.* To lock or inclose one thing within another.

IN-LOCK′ED, (in-lokt′,) *pp.* Locked or inclosed within another thing.

IN LO′CO, [L.] In the place.

IN′LY, *a.* [*in* and *like.*] Internal; interior; secret. *Shak.*

IN′LY, *adv.* Internally; within; in the heart; secretly; as, to be *inly* pleased or grieved. *Milton. Spenser.*

IN′MATE, *n.* [*in,* or *inn,* and *mate.*] A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another, occupying different rooms, but using the same door for passing in and out of the house. *Cowel.*

2. A lodger; one who lives with a family, but is not otherwise connected with it than as a lodger.

IN′MATE, *a.* Admitted as a dweller. *Milton.*

IN ME′DI-AS RES, [L.] In the midst of things.

IN′MOST, *a.* [*in* and *most.*] Deepest within; remotest from the surface or external part.

> The silent, slow, consuming fires,
> Which on my inmost vitals prey. *Addison.*
> I got into the *inmost* court. *Gulliver.*

INN, *n.* [Sax. *inn,* probably from the Heb. and Ch. חנה, to dwell, or to pitch a tent, whence Ch. חנות, an inn. Class Gn, No. 19.]

1. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; often a tavern where liquors are furnished for travelers and others.

> There was no room for them in the *inn.* — Luke ii.

2. In *England,* a college of municipal or common law professors and students; the word *inn* having formerly been used as synonymous with lodging-house or residence, and also for the town-house of a nobleman, bishop, or other distinguished personage, in which he resided when he attended the court. Hence the terms Lincoln's *Inn,* Gray's *Inn,* &c., which were once the residences of the noble families whose names they bear. *Toone.*

Inns of court: colleges in which students of law reside and are instructed. The principal are the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.

Inns of chancery; colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies. These are now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, &c. *Encyc.*

INN, *v. i.* To take up lodging; to lodge. *Donne.*

INN, *v. t.* To house; to put under cover. *Bacon.*

INN′HŌLD-ER, *n.* [*inn* and *hold.*] A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers; also, a taverner.

2. An inhabitant. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

INN′KEEP-ER, *n.* [*inn* and *keep.*] An innholder. In *America,* the innkeeper is often a tavern-keeper or taverner, as well as an innkeeper, the inn for furnishing lodgings and provisions being usually united with the tavern for the sale of liquors.

IN′NATE or IN-NĀTE′, *a.* [L. *innatus,* from *innascor; in* and *nascor,* to be born.]

Inborn; native; natural. *Innate* ideas are such as are supposed to be stamped on the mind at the moment when existence begins. Mr. Locke has taken great pains to prove that no such ideas exist. *Encyc.*

IN′NĀ-TED, for INNATE, is not used.

IN′NATE-LY or IN-NĀTE′LY, *adv.* Naturally.

IN′NATE-NESS or IN-NATE′NESS, *n.* The quality of being innate.

IN-NAV′I-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *innavigabilis; in* and *navigabilis.* See NAVIGATE.]

That can not be navigated; impassable by ships or vessels. *Dryden.*

IN-NAV′I-GA-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be navigable.

IN′NER, *a.* [from *in.*] Interior; farther inward than something else; as, an *inner* chamber; the *inner* court of a temple or palace.

2. Interior; internal; not outward; as, the *inner* man. *Eph.* iii.

IN′NER-LY, *adv.* More within. [*Obs.*] *Barret.*

IN′NER-MŌST, *a.* Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part. *Prov.* xviii.

IN-NERV-A′TION, *n.* [*in,* neg., and *nerve.*] A state of weakness. *Hall.*

2. Act of strengthening.

IN-NERVE′, *v. t.* [*in* and *nerve.*] To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen *Dwight.*

IN-NERV′ED, *pp.* Invigorated.

IN-NERV′ING, *ppr.* Strengthening.

INN′ING, *n.* The ingathering of grain.

2. A term in cricket, the turn for using the bat.

INN′INGS, *n. pl.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*

IN′NO-CENCE, } *n.* [Fr., from L. *innocentia; in* and
IN′NO-CEN-CY, } *nocco,* to hurt.]

1. *Properly,* freedom from any quality that can injure; innoxiousness; harmlessness; as, the *innocence* of a medicine which can do no harm. In this sense, the noun is not obsolete, though less used than the adjective.

2. In *a moral sense,* freedom from crime, sin, or guilt; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity.

> Enjoyment left nothing to ask — *innocence* left nothing to fear. *Johnson.*

3. Freedom from guilt or evil intentions; simplicity of heart; as, the *innocence* of a child.

4. Freedom from the guilt of a particular sin or crime. This is the sense in which the word is most generally used, for perfect *innocence* can not be predicated of man. A man charged with theft or murder may prove his *innocence.*

5. The state of being lawfully conveyed to a belligerent, or of not being contraband; as, the *innocence* of a cargo, or of any merchandise. *Kent.*

IN′NO-CENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *innocens.*]

1. *Properly,* not noxious; not producing injury; free from qualities that can injure; harmless; innoxious; as, an *innocent* medicine or remedy.

2. Free from guilt; not having done wrong or violated any law; not tainted with sin; pure; upright. In this general sense, no human being that is a moral agent can be *innocent.* It is followed by *of.*

3. Free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action; as, a man is *innocent of* the crime charged in the indictment.

4. Lawful; permitted; as, an *innocent* trade.

5. Not contraband; not subject to forfeiture; as, *innocent* goods carried to a belligerent nation. *Kent.*

6. Ignorant; imbecile; idiotic. [*Obs.*]

IN′NO-CENT, *n.* One free from guilt or harm. *Shak.*

2. An ignorant person; hence, a natural; an idiot. [*Unusual.*] *Hooker.*

IN′NO-CENT-LY, *adv.* Without harm; without incurring guilt.

2. With simplicity; without evil design.

3. Without incurring a forfeiture or penalty; as, goods *innocently* imported.

IN-NOC′Ū-OUS, *a.* [L. *innocuus; in* and *nocco,* to hurt.]

Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent. Certain poisons, used as medicines, in small quantities, prove not only *innocuous,* but beneficial. It is applied only to *things,* not to *persons.*

IN-NOC′Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without harm; without injurious effects.

IN-NOC′Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness; the quality of being destitute of mischievous qualities or effects. *Digby.*

IN-NOM′I-NA-BLE, *a.* Not to be named. *Chaucer.*

IN-NOM′I-NATE, *a.* Having no name; anonymous. *Ray.*

IN′NO-VĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *innover; L. innovo; in* and *novo,* to make new, *novus,* new.]

1. To change or alter by introducing something new.

> From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship. *South.*

2. To bring in something new. *Bacon.*

IN′NO-VĀTE, *v. i.* To introduce novelties; to make changes in any thing established; with *on.* It is often dangerous to *innovate on* the customs of a nation.

IN′NO-VĀ-TED, *pp.* Changed by the introduction of something new.

IN′NO-VĀ-TING, *ppr.* Introducing novelties.

IN-NO-VĀ′TION, *n.* [from *innovate.*] Change made by the introduction of something new; change in established laws, customs, rites, or practices. *Innovation* is expedient when it remedies an evil, and safe when men are prepared to receive it. *Innovation* is often used, in an ill sense, for a change that disturbs settled opinions and practices, without an equivalent advantage.

IN′NO-VĀ-TOR, *n.* An introducer of changes.

> Time is the greatest *innovator.* *Bacon.*

2. One who introduces novelties, or who makes changes by introducing something new. *South.*

IN-NOX′IOUS, *a.* [L. *innozius; in* and *noxius, noceo,* to hurt.]

1. Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless; as, an *innozious* drug.

2. Not producing evil; harmless in effects.

> *Innozious* flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads, and on horses' manes. *Digby.*

3. Free from crime; pure; innocent. *Pope.*

IN-NOX′IOUS-LY, *adv.* Harmlessly; without mischief.

2. Without harm suffered. *Brown.*

IN-NOX′IOUS-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness.

> The *innoziousness* of the small-pox. *Tooke.*

IN-NU-EN′DO, *n.* [L., from *innuo,* to nod; *in* and *nuo.*]

1. An oblique hint; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named.

> Mercury — owns it a marriage by *innuendo.* *Dryden.*

2. In *law,* a word used to point out the application of some injurious remark to the person aimed at.

IN′NU-ENT, *a.* [L. *innuens.*] Significant. *Burton.*

IN-NU-MER-A-BIL′I-TY, } *n.* State of being innu-
IN-NŪ′MER-A-BLE-NESS, } merable. *Fotherby. Sherwood.*

IN-NŪ′MER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *innumerabilis.* See NUMBER.]

1. Not to be counted; that can not be enumerated or numbered for multitude.

2. In *a loose sense,* very numerous.

IN-NŪ′MER-A-BLY, *adv.* Without number.

IN-NŪ′MER-OUS, *a.* [L. *innumerus; in* and *numerus,* number.] Too many to be counted or numbered; innumerable. *Milton. Pope.*

IN-NU-TRI′TION, (-nu-trish′un,) *n.* [*in* and *nutrition.*] Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment. *Darwin.*

IN-NU-TRI′TIOUS, (-nu-trish′us,) *a.* [*in* and *nutritious.*] Not nutritious; not supplying nourishment; not nourishing. *Darwin.*

IN-NŪ′TRI-TIVE, *a.* Not nourishing. *Good.*

IN-O-BĒ′DI-ENCE, *n.* Disobedience; neglect of obedience. *Bp. Bedell.*

IN-O-BĒ′DI-ENT, *a.* Not yielding obedience; neglecting to obey.

IN-OB-SERV′A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *observable.*] That can not be seen, perceived, or observed.

IN-OB-SERV′ANCE, *n.* Want of observance; neglect of observing; disobedience. *Bacon. Barrow.*

IN-OB-SERV′ANT, *a.* [*in* and *observant.*] Not taking notice. *Beddoes.*

IN-OB-SERV-Ā′TION, *n.* Neglect or want of observation. *Shuckford.*

IN-OB-TRŪ′SIVE, *a.* Not obtrusive. *Coleridge.*

IN-OB-TRŪ′SIVE-LY, *adv.* Unobtrusively.

IN-OB-TRŪ′SIVE-NESS, *n.* A quality of being not obtrusive.

IN-OC-CU-PĀ′TION, *n.* Want of occupation. *C. B. Brown.*

IN-OC′Ū-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be inoculated.

2. That may communicate disease by inoculation. *Hall.*

IN-OC′Ū-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *inoculo; in* and *oculus,* the eye.]

1. To bud; to insert the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant, for the purpose of growth on the new stock. All sorts of stone fruit, apples, pears, &c., may be *inoculated.* We *inoculate* the stock with a foreign bud.

2. To communicate a disease to a person by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh; as, to *inoculate* a person with the matter of small-pox.

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When the cow-pox is communicated, it is called *vaccination*.

IN-OC'U-LĀTE, *v. i.* To propagate by budding; to practice inoculation. The time to *inoculate* is when the buds are formed at the extremities of the same year's shoot, indicating that the spring growth for that season is complete.

IN-OC'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Budded; as, an *inoculated* stock.

2. Inserted in another stock, as a bud.

3. Infected by inoculation with a particular disease.

IN-OC'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Budding; propagating by inserting a bud on another stock.

2. Infecting by inoculation.

IN-OC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inoculatio.*]

1. The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant under the bark of another for propagation.

2. The act or practice of communicating a disease to a person in health, by inserting contagious matter in his skin or flesh. This term is limited chiefly to the communication of the small-pox. [See VACCINATION.]

IN-OC'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* A person who inoculates; one who propagates plants or diseases by inoculation.

IN-Ō'DI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *odium.*]
To make hateful. [*Not in use.*] *South.*

IN-Ō'DOR-ATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *odoratus.*]
Having no scent or odor. *Bacon.*

IN-Ō'DOR-OUS, *a.* [L. *inodorus*; *in* and *odor.*]
Wanting scent; having no smell.

The white of an egg is an *inodorous* liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

IN-OF-FENS'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *offensive.*]

1. Giving no offense or provocation; as, an *inoffensive* man; an *inoffensive* answer.

2. Giving no uneasiness or disturbance; as, an *inoffensive* appearance or sight.

3. Harmless; doing no injury or mischief.

Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite. *Dryden.*

4. Not obstructing; presenting no hinderance.

From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell. *Milton.*

[*Unusual.*]

IN-OF-FENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Without giving offense; without harm; in a manner not to offend.

IN-OF-FENS'IVE-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness; the quality of being not offensive either to the senses or to the mind.

IN-OF-FI''CIAL, (-of-fish'al,) *a.* [*in* and *official.*] Not official; not proceeding from the proper officer; not clothed with the usual forms of authority, or not done in an official character; as, an *inofficial* communication; *inofficial* intelligence.

Pinckney and Marshall would not make *inofficial* visits to discuss official business. *Pickering.*

IN-OF-FI''CIAL-LY, *adv.* Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.

IN-OF-FI''CIOUS, (-of-fish'us,) *a.* [*in* and *officious.*] Unkind; regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty.

Suggesting that the parent had lost the use of his reason, when he made the *inofficious* testament. *Blackstone.*
Let not a father hope to excuse an *inofficious* disposition of his fortune, by alleging that every man may do what he will with his own. *Paley.*

2. Unfit for an office.

Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep. *B. Jonson.*

3. Not civil or attentive. *B. Jonson.*

IN-OF-FI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Not officiously.

IN-OP-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Agency; influence; production of effects. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

IN-OP'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* [*in* and *operative.*] Not operative; not active; having no operation; producing no effect; as, laws rendered *inoperative* by neglect; *inoperative* remedies.

IN-OP'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *inopinatus.*] Not expected. [*Obs.*]

IN-OP-POR-TŪNE', *a.* [L. *inopportunus.* See OPPORTUNE.]
Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable in time.

IN-OP-POR-TŪNE'LY, *adv.* Unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.

IN-OP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *oppressive.*] Not oppressive; not burdensome. *O. Wolcott.*

IN-OP'U-LENT, *a.* [*in* and *opulent.*] Not opulent; not wealthy; not affluent or rich.

IN-OR'DIN-A-CY, *n.* [from *inordinate.*] Deviation from order or rule prescribed; irregularity; disorder; excess, or want of moderation; as, the *inordinacy* of desire or other passion. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-OR'DIN-ATE, *a.* [L. *inordinatus*; *in* and *ordo*, order.]
Irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate; not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds; as, an *inordinate* love of the world; *inordinate* desire of fame.

Inordinate proportion; in *mathematics*, a proportion in which the order of the terms is not regular. *Barlow.*

IN-OR'DIN-ATE-LY, *adv.* Irregularly; excessively; immoderately. *Skelton.*

IN-OR'DIN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Deviation from order; excess; want of moderation; inordinacy; intemperance in desire or other passion. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-OR-DIN-Ā'TION, *n.* Irregularity; deviation from rule or right. *South.*

IN-OR-GAN'IC, } *a.* [*in* and *organic.*] Devoid of
IN-OR-GAN'IC-AL, } organs; not formed with the organs or instruments of life; as, the *inorganic* matter that forms the earth's surface. *Kirwan.*

Inorganic bodies are such as have no organs, as minerals.

IN-OR-GAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without organs.

IN-OR'GAN-IZ-ED, *a.* Not having organic structure; void of organs, as earths, metals, or other minerals.

IN-OS'CU-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *in* and *osculatus*, from *oscular*, to kiss.]
In *anatomy*, to unite by apposition or contact; to unite, as two vessels at their extremities; as, one vein or artery *inosculates* with another; a vein *inosculates* with an artery.

IN-OS'CU-LĀTE, *v. t.* To unite, as two vessels in an animal body.

IN-OS'CU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Uniting, as the extremities of two vessels.

IN-OS-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The union of two vessels of an animal body at their extremities, or by contact and perforation of their sides, by means of which a communication is maintained, and the circulation of fluids is carried on; anastomosis. *Ray.*

IN Ō'VO, [L.] In the egg; in infancy.

IN PER-PĔT'U-AM RĔ'I ME-MO'RI-AM, [L.] For a perpetual memorial of the affair.

IN PER-PĔT'U-UM, [L.] To perpetuity; forever.

IN PET'TO, [It., in the breast, L. *in pectore.*]
In secret; in reserve.

IN POS'SE, [L.] In possibility of being.

IN PRŌ'PRI-A PER-SŌ'NA, [L.] In one's own person.

IN'QUEST, *n.* [Fr. *enquête*; L. *inquisitio*, *inquiro*; *in* and *quæro*, to seek.]

1. Inquisition; judicial inquiry; official examination. An *inquest* of office is an inquiry made by the king's officer, his sheriff, coroner, or escheator, concerning any matter that entitles the king to the possession of lands or tenements, goods or chattels. It is made by a jury of no determinate number. *Blackstone*

In *the United States*, a similar inquiry, made by the proper officer, under the authority of a State.

2. A jury; *particularly*, a coroner's jury, assembled to inquire into the cause of a sudden death.

3. Inquiry; search. *South.*

IN-QUI'ET, *v. t.* To disturb; to trouble. [*Not used.*]

IN-QUI-ET-A'TION, *n.* Disturbance. [*Not used.*]

IN-QUI'ET-UDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inquietudo*; *in* and *quies*, rest.]
Disturbed state; want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness, either of body or mind; disquietude. *Pope.*

IN'QUI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *inquino*, to defile; *in* and Gr. κοινόω, from κοινός, common.]
To defile; to pollute; to contaminate. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-QUI-NA'TION, *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-QUIR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *inquire.*] That may be inquired into; subject to inquisition or inquest. *Bacon.*

IN-QUIRE', *v. i.* [Fr. *enquerir*; Sp. *inquirir*; L. *inquiro*; *in* and *quæro*, to seek; Malayan, *charee*, to seek. See ACQUIRE.]

1. To ask a question; to seek for truth or information by asking questions.

We will call the damsel and *inquire* at her mouth. —Gen. xxiv.

It has *of* before the person asked. *Inquire of* them, or *of* him. It has *of*, *concerning*, or *after*, before the subject of inquiry.

He sent Hadoram, his son, to King David to *inquire of* his welfare. —1 Chron. xviii.
For thou dost not *inquire* wisely *concerning* this. —Eccl. vii.

When search is to be made for particular knowledge or information, it is followed by *into*. The coroner by jury *inquires into* the cause of a sudden death. When a place or person is sought, or something hid or missing, *for* is commonly used. *Inquire for* one Saul of Tarsus. He was *inquiring for* the house to which he was directed. *Inquire for* the cloak that is lost. *Inquire for* the right road. Sometimes it is followed by *after*. *Inquire after* the right way.

When some general information is sought, this verb is followed by *about*; sometimes by *concerning*. His friends *inquired about* him; they *inquired concerning* his welfare.

2. To seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions, or by investigation.

To inquire into; to make examination; to seek for particular information. *Inquire into* the time, manner, and place. *Inquire into* all the circumstances of the case.

IN-QUIRE', *v. t.* To ask about; to seek by asking; as, he *inquired* the way; but the phrase is elliptical, for *inquire for* the way.

2. To call or name. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IN-QUIR'ED, *pp.* Asked about; sought by asking.

IN-QUIR'ENT, *a.* Making inquiry. *Shenstone.*

IN-QUIR'ER, *n.* One who asks a question; one who interrogates; one who searches or examines; one who seeks for knowledge or information.

IN-QUIR'ING, *ppr.* Seeking for information by asking questions; asking; questioning; interrogating; examining.

IN-QUIR'ING, *a.* Given to inquiry; disposed to investigate causes; as, an *inquiring* mind.

IN-QUIR'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of inquiry.

IN-QUI'RY, *n.* [Norm. *enquerre*, from *querer*, to inquire.]

1. The act of inquiring; a seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation.

The men who were sent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. — Acts x.

2. Search for truth, information, or knowledge; research; examination into facts or principles by proposing and discussing questions, by solving problems, by experiments or other modes; as, physical *inquiries*; *inquiries* about philosophical knowledge. *Locke.*

The first *inquiry* of a rational being should be, Who made me? the second, Why was I made? who is my Creator, and what is his will? *Anon.*

IN-QUI-SI''TION, (in-kwe-zish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *inquisitio*, *inquiro*. See INQUIRE.]

1. Inquiry; examination; a searching or search. *Ps.* ix.

2. Judicial inquiry; official examination; inquest.

The justices in eyre had it formerly in charge to make *inquisition* concerning them by a jury of the *county*. *Blackstone.*

3. Examination; discussion. *Bacon.*

4. In *some Roman Catholic countries*, a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics. This court was established in the twelfth century by Father Dominic, who was charged by Pope Innocent III. with orders to excite Roman Catholic princes and people to extirpate heretics. *Encyc.*

IN-QUI-SI''TION-AL, *a.* Making inquiry; busy in inquiry. *Sterne.*

IN-QUI-SI''TION-A-RY, *a.* Inquisitional.

IN-QUIS'I-TIVE, *a.* Apt to ask questions; addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information by questions; followed by *about* or *after*. He was very *inquisitive about*, or *after*, news. Children are usually *inquisitive*.

2. Inclined to seek knowledge by discussion, investigation, or observation; given to research. He possesses an *inquisitive* mind or disposition. We live in an *inquisitive* age.

IN-QUIS'I-TIVE, *n.* A person who is inquisitive; one curious in research. *Temple.*

IN-QUIS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.

IN-QUIS'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The disposition to obtain information by questioning others, or by researches into facts, causes, or principles; curiosity to learn what is not known. The works of nature furnish ample matter for the *inquisitiveness* of the human mind.

IN-QUIS'I-TOR, *n.* [L. See INQUIRE.] One who inquires; *particularly*, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine. *Dryden.*

2. A member of the court of inquisition in Roman Catholic countries. *Encyc.*

IN-QUIS-I-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition; as, *inquisitorial* power.

2. Pertaining to the court of inquisition, or resembling its practices; as, *inquisitorial* tragedy. *Encyc.*

Inquisitorial robes. *Buchanan.*

IN-QUIS-I-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In an inquisitorial manner.

IN-QUIS-I-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Making strict inquiry. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

IN-RAIL', *v. t.* [*in* and *rail.*] To rail in; to inclose with rails. *Hooker. Gay.*

IN-RAIL'ED, *pp.* Inclosed with rails.

IN-RAIL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with rails.

IN-REG'IS-TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enregistrer.* See REGISTER.]
To register; to record; to enter in a register. *Walsh.*

IN'RŌAD, *n.* [*in* and *road.*] The entrance of an enemy into a country with purposes of hostility; a sudden or desultory incursion or invasion. The confines of England and Scotland were formerly harassed with frequent *inroads*. The English made *inroads* into Scotland, and the Scots into England, and the country was sometimes desolated.

2. Attack; encroachment.

IN-SĀFE'TY, *n.* Want of safety. [*Ill.*] *Maunton.*

IN-SA-LŪ'BRI-OUS, *a.* [*in* and *salubrious.*] Not salubrious; not healthful; unfavorable to health; unwholesome; as, an *insalubrious* air or climate.

IN-SA-LŪ'BRI-TY, *n.* [*in* and *salubrity.*] Want of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness; as, the *insalubrity* of air, water, or climate.

IN-SAL'U-TA-RY, *a.* [*in* and *salutary.*] Not salutary; not favorable to health or soundness.

2. Not tending to safety; productive of evil.

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IN-SAN-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* State of being incura-
IN-SAN'A-BLE-NESS, } ble.
IN-SAN'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *insanabilis; in* and *sano*, to heal.]
Incurable; that can not be healed. *Johnson.*
IN-SAN'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be incurable.
IN-SĀNE', *a.* [L. *insanus; in* and *sanus*, sound.]
1. Unsound in mind or intellect; mad; deranged in mind; delirious; distracted. *Shak.*
2. Used by or appropriated to insane persons; as, an *insane* hospital.
3. Making mad; causing madness; as, the *insane* root. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
IN-SĀNE', *n.* An insane person; as, a hospital for the *insane*.
IN-SĀNE'LY, *adv.* Madly; foolishly; without reason. *Montgomery.*
IN-SĀNE'NESS, } *n.* The state of being unsound in
IN-SAN'I-TY, } mind; derangement of intellect; madness. *Insanity* is chiefly used, and the word is applicable to any degree of mental derangement, from slight delirium or wandering, to distraction. It is, however, rarely used to express slight, temporary delirium, occasioned by fever or accident.
IN-SAP'O-RY, *a.* [L. *in* and *sapor*, taste.]
Tasteless; wanting flavor. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*
IN-SĀ'TIA-BLE, (in-sā'sha-bl,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *insatiabilis: in* and *satio*, to satisfy.]
Incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy; as, an *insatiable* appetite or desire; *insatiable* thirst.
IN-SĀ'TIA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Greediness of appetite
IN-SĀ-TIA-BIL'I-TY, } that can not be satisfied or appeased. *King Charles.*
IN-SĀ'TIA-BLY, (in-sā'sha-bly,) *adv.* With greediness not to be satisfied. *South.*
IN-SĀ'TIATE, (in-sā'shate,) *a.* [L. *insatiatus.*]
Not to be satisfied; insatiable; as, *insatiate* thirst. *Philips.*
IN-SĀ'TIATE-LY, *adv.* So greedily as not to be satisfied.
IN-SA-TI'E-TY, *n.* Insatiableness. *Granger.*
IN-SAT-IS-FAC'TION, *n.* Want of satisfaction. *Bacon.*
IN-SAT'U-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *insaturabilis; in* and *satur*, full.]
Not to be saturated, filled, or glutted. *Johnson.*
IN'SCI-ENCE, *n.* [*in* and *science.*] Ignorance; want of knowledge. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
IN-SCRIB'A-BLE, *a.* That may be inscribed.
IN-SCRIB'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being inscribable.
IN-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *inscribo; in* and *scribo*, to write, Eng. to *scrape*. See SCRIBE.]
1. To write on; to engrave on for perpetuity or duration; as, to *inscribe* a line or verse on a monument, on a column or pillar.
2. To imprint on; as, to *inscribe* any thing on the mind or memory.
3. To assign or address to; to commend to by a short address, less formal than a dedication; as, to *inscribe* an ode or a book to a prince.
4. To mark with letters, characters, or words; as, to *inscribe* a stone with a name.
5. To draw a figure within another, so that all the angles of the figure inscribed touch the sides or bounding planes of the other figure. *Johnson. Encyc.*
IN-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* Written on; engraved; marked; addressed; drawn within.
IN-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One who inscribes. *Pownall.*
IN-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Writing on; engraving; marking; addressing; drawing within.
IN-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inscriptio.* See INSCRIBE.]
1. Something written or engraved to communicate knowledge to after ages; any character, word, line, or sentence written or engraved on a solid substance for duration; as, *inscriptions* on monuments, called epitaphs, on pillars, &c. The *inscription* on a medal is usually in a straight line across it, while the *legend* is placed in a circle round the rim. We do not call writings on paper or parchment *inscriptions.*
2. A title.
3. An address or consignment of a book to a person, as a mark of respect, or an invitation of patronage. It is less formal than a dedication.
IN-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Bearing inscription.
IN-SCRŌLL', *v. t.* To write on a scroll. *Shak.*
IN-SCRŌLL'ED, *pp.* Written on a scroll.
IN-SCRŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Writing on a scroll.
IN-SCRU-TA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being
IN-SCRŪ'TA-BLE-NESS, } inscrutable.
IN-SCRŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inscrutabilis; in* and *scrutor*, to search.]
1. Unsearchable; that can not be searched into and understood by inquiry or study. The designs of the emperor appear to be *inscrutable.*
2. That can not be penetrated, discovered, or understood by human reason. The ways of Providence are often *inscrutable.* Mysteries are *inscrutable.*
IN-SCRŪ'TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be found out or understood. The moral government of an Infinite Being must often be *inscrutably* dark and mysterious.
IN-SCULP', *v. t.* [L. *insculpo; in* and *sculpo*, to engrave.]
To engrave; to carve. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
IN-SCULP'TION, *n.* Inscription. [*Little used.*] *Tourneur.*
IN-SCULP'TURE, *n.* An engraving; sculpture.
[See SCULPTURE, which is generally used.] *Shak.*
IN-SCULP'TUR-ED, *a.* Engraved.
IN-SĒAM', *v. t.* [*in* and *seam.*] To impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix. [*Poetical.*] *Pope.*
IN-SĒAM'ED, *pp.* Impressed with a seam.
IN-SĒAM'ING, *ppr.* Marking with a seam.
IN-SEARCH', (in-serch',) *v. t.* To make search. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*
IN-SEC'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *insecabilis; in* and *seco*, to cut.]
That can not be divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible. *Encyc.*
IN'SECT, *n.* [L. *insecta*, pl., from *inseco*, to cut in; *in* and *seco*, to cut. This name seems to have been originally given to certain small animals, whose bodies appear *cut in*, or almost divided. So in Greek *τνπομα.*]
1. In *zoölogy*, an articulate animal, having the body composed of three distinct parts,—the head, corslet or thorax, and abdomen; the legs, six in number, with usually two or four wings, attached to the thorax; and along the sides of the abdomen, minute punctures, called *spiracles*, by means of which the respiration takes place. This term was formerly extended to *spiders* and *crustacea*, and is so used by Linnæus; and in a still looser sense has been applied to worms and other small animals. *Dana.*
2. Any thing small or contemptible. *Thomson.*
IN'SECT, *a.* Small; mean; contemptible.
IN-SEC-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] A persecutor. [*Little used.*]
IN'SECT-ED, *a.* Having the nature of an insect. *Howell.*
IN-SEC'TILE, *a.* Having the nature of insects. *Bacon.*
IN-SEC'TILE, *n.* An insect. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*
IN-SEC'TION, *n.* A cutting in; incisure; incision.
IN-SEC-TIV'O-RA, *n. pl.* [from L.] A family of vertebrate quadrupeds, the species of which live on insects. It includes the shrew and mole. *Dana.*
2. In *Temminck's system*, an order of birds that feed on insects. *Brande.*
IN-SEC-TIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [*insect* and L. *voro*, to eat.]
Feeding or subsisting on insects. Many-winged animals are *insectivorous.* *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
IN-SEC-TOL'O-GER, *n.* [*insect* and Gr. λογος.]
One who studies insects. [*Not in use.*] [See ENTOMOLOGIST.]
IN-SE-CŪRE', *a.* [*in* and *secure.*] Not secure; not safe; not confident of safety; *used of persons.* No man can be quiet when he feels *insecure.*
2. Not safe; not effectually guarded or protected; unsafe; exposed to danger or loss. Goods on the ocean are *insecure.* Hay and grain unhoused are *insecure.* Debts are often *insecure.*
IN-SE-CŪRE'LY, *adv.* Without security or safety; without certainty. *Chesterfield.*
IN-SE-CŪ'RI-TY, *n.* [*in* and *security.*] Want of safety, or want of confidence in safety. Seamen in a tempest must be conscious of their *insecurity.*
2. Uncertainty. With what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects to unseen causes.
3. Want of safety; danger; hazard; exposure to destruction or loss; *applied to things*; as, the *insecurity* of a building exposed to fire; the *insecurity* of a debt.
IN-SE-CŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *insecutio.*] Pursuit. *Chapman.*
IN-SEM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *insemino.*] To sow; to impregnate. [*Little used.*]
IN-SEM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The act of sowing or impregnating. [*Little used.*]
IN-SENS'ATE, *a.* [Fr. *insensé*; L. *in* and *sensus*, sense.]
Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish; wanting sensibility. *Milton. Hammond.*
IN-SENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *insensible.*] Want of sensibility, or the power of feeling or perceiving. A frozen limb is in a state of *insensibility*, as is an animal body after death.
2. Want of the power to be moved or affected; want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion. Not to be moved at the distresses of others denotes an *insensibility* extremely unnatural.
3. Dullness; stupidity; torpor.
IN-SENS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr and Sp., from L. *in* and *sensus*, sense, *sentio*, to feel.]
1. Imperceptible; that can not be felt or perceived. The motion of the earth is *insensible* to the eye. A plant grows, and the body decays, by *insensible* degrees. The humors of the body are evacuated by *insensible* perspiration.
The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colors round about it, and render them almost *insensible.* *Newton.*
2. Destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; wanting corporeal sensibility. An injury to the spine often renders the inferior parts of the body *insensible.*
3. Not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; wanting tenderness. To be *insensible* to the sufferings of our fellow-men, is inhuman. To be *insensible* of danger, is not always evidence of
4. Dull; stupid; torpid. [courage.
5. Void of sense or meaning; as, *insensible* words. *Hale. Du Ponceau*
IN-SENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inability to perceive; want of sensibility. [See INSENSIBILITY, which is generally used.]
IN-SENS'I-BLY, *adv.* Imperceptibly; in a manner not to be felt or perceived by the senses.
The hills rise *insensibly.* *Addison.*
2. By slow degrees; gradually. Men often slide *insensibly* into vicious habits.
IN-SEN'TIENT, (-sen'shent,) *a.* [*in* and *sentient.*] Not having perception, or the power of perception. *Reid.*
IN-SEP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inseparabilis; in* and *separabilis*, *separo*, to separate.]
That can not be separated or disjoined; not to be parted. There is an *inseparable* connection between vice and suffering or punishment.
IN-SEP'A-RA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being
IN-SEP-A-RA-BIL'I-TY, } inseparable, or incapable of disjunction. [*The latter word is rarely used.*] *Locke.*
IN-SEP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that prevents separation; with indissoluble union. *Bacon. Temple.*
IN-SEP'A-RATE, *a.* Not separate. [*Not used.*]
IN-SEP'A-RATE-LY, *adv.* So as not to be separated. [*Not used.*] *Cranmer.*
IN-SERT', *v. t.* [Fr. *inserer*; L. *insero, insertum; in* and *sero*, to thrust.]
Literally, to thrust in; hence, to set in or among; as, to *insert* a cion in a stock; to *insert* a letter, word, or passage in a composition; to *insert* an advertisement or other writing in a paper.
IN-SERT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set in or among.
IN-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Setting in or among
IN-SERT'ING, *n.* A setting in.
2. Something set in, as lace, &c., into garments.
IN-SER'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *insertio.*]
1. The act of setting or placing in or among other things; as, the *insertion* of cions in stocks; the *insertion* of words or passages in writings; the *insertion* of notices or essays in a public paper.
2. The manner in which one part is inserted into, or adheres to, another; as, the *insertion* of stamens into a calyx; the *insertion* of muscles, tendons, &c., in parts of the body. *Lindley.*
3. The thing inserted. *Broome.*
IN-SERVE', *v. i.* [L. *inservio.*] To be of use to an end.
IN-SERV'I-ENT, *a.* Conducive.
IN-SES-SŌ'RES, *n. pl.*, [L.] An order of birds that perch; perchers.
IN-SES-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Perching; an epithet applied to all birds which live habitually among trees. Their feet are formed for grasping or perching. *Swainson.*
IN-SET', *v. t.* To infix or implant. *Chaucer.*
IN'SET, *n.* In *language*, a note within a note. *Dabney.*
IN-SEV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be severed.
IN-SHAD'ED, *a.* Marked with different shades. *Browne.*
IN-SHELL', *v. t.* To hide in a shell. *Shak.*
IN-SHELL'ED, *pp.* Hid in a shell.
IN-SHEL'TER, *v. t.* To shelter. *Shak.*
IN-SHEL'TER-ED, *pp.* Sheltered.
IN-SHIP', *v. t.* To ship; to embark. *Shak.*
IN-SHŌRE', *adv.* Near the shore.
IN-SHRINE'. See ENSHRINE.
IN-SIC-CA'TION, *n.* The act of drying in.
IN'SIDE, *n.* [*in* and *side.*] The interior part of a thing; internal part; opposed to OUTSIDE; as, the *inside* of a church; the *inside* of a letter. It is also used as an adjective.
IN-SID'I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *insidior.*]
To lie in ambush for.
IN-SID'I-A-TED, *pp.* Laid in ambush.
IN-SID'I-A-TING, *ppr.* Lying in ambush.
IN-SID'I-A-TOR, *n.* One who lies in ambush. *Barrow.*
IN-SID'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *insidiosus*, from *insideo*, to lie in wait; *in* and *sedeo*, to sit.]
1. *Properly*, lying in wait; hence, watching an opportunity to insnare or entrap; deceitful; sly; treacherous; *used of persons.*
2. Intended to entrap; as, *insidious* arts.
IN-SID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* With intention to insnare; deceitfully; treacherously; with malicious artifice or stratagem. *Bacon.*
IN-SID'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* A watching for an opportunity to insnare; deceitfulness; treachery. *Barrow.*
IN'SIGHT, (in'site,) *n.* [*in* and *sight.*] Sight or view of the interior of any thing; deep inspection or view; introspection; thorough knowledge or skill.
A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of Providence. *Spectator.*

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IN-SIG'NI-A, *n. pl* [L.] Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor. *Burke.*

2. Marks, signs, or visible impressions, by which any thing is known or distinguished. *Beattie.*

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANCE, } *n.* [*in* and *significance.*]
IN-SIG-NIF'I-CAN-CY, } Want of significance or meaning; *as*, the *insignificance* of words or phrases.

2. Unimportance; want of force or effect; as, the *insignificance* of human art or of ceremonies. *Addison.*

3. Want of weight; meanness.

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT, *a.* [*in* and *significant.*] Void of signification; destitute of meaning; as, *insignificant* words.

2. Unimportant; answering no purpose; having no weight or effect; as, *insignificant* rites.

3. Without weight of character; mean; contemptible; as, an *insignificant* being or fellow.

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT, *n.* An insignificant, trifling, or worthless thing. *Tatler.*

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT-LY, *adv.* Without meaning, as words.

2. Without importance or effect; to no purpose.

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* Not expressing by external signs.

IN-SIN-CERE', *a.* [L. *insincerus; in* and *sincerus*, sincere.]

1. Not sincere; not being in truth what one appears to be; dissembling; hypocritical; false; *used of persons*; as, an *insincere* heart.

2. Deceitful; hypocritical; false; *used of things*; as, *insincere* declarations or professions.

3. Not sound; not secure, as joys. *Dryden.*

IN-SIN-CERE'LY, *adv.* Without sincerity; hypocritically.

IN-SIN-CER'I-TY, *n.* Dissimulation; want of sincerity or of being in reality what one appears to be; hypocrisy; *used of persons*

2. Deceitfulness; hollowness; *used of things*; as, the *insincerity* of professions.

IN-SIN'EW, (*in-sin'nu,*) *v. t.* [*in* and *sinew.*] To strengthen; to give vigor to. *Shak.*

IN-SIN'EW-ED, *pp.* Strengthened.

IN-SIN'EW-ING, *ppr.* Giving vigor to.

IN-SIN'U-ANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *insinuans.*]

Insinuating; having the power to gain favor. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

IN-SIN'U-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *insinuer*; L. *insinuo*; *in* and *sinus*, the bosom, a bay, inlet, or recess.]

1. To introduce gently, or into a narrow passage; to wind in. Water *insinuates* itself into the crevices of rocks.

2. To push or work one's self into favor; to introduce by slow, gentle, or artful means.

He *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to suggest by remote allusion.

And all the fictions bards pursue,
Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

4. To instill; to infuse gently; to introduce artfully.

All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment. *Locke.*

IN-SIN'U-ATE, *v. i.* To creep in; to wind in; to flow in; to enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly, as into crevices.

2. To gain on the affections by gentle or artful means, or by imperceptible degrees; as, *insinuating* flattery.

3. To wind along. *Milton.*

IN-SIN'U-A-TED, *pp.* Introduced or conveyed gently, imperceptibly, or by winding into crevices; hinted.

IN-SIN'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Creeping or winding in; flowing in; gaining on gently; hinting.

2. *a.* Tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favor and confidence.

IN-SIN'U-A-TING-LY, *adv.* By insinuation.

IN-SIN-U-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *insinuatio.*]

1. The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; a flowing into crevices.

2. The act of gaining on favor or affections, by gentle or artful means.

3. The art or power of pleasing and stealing on the affections.

He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon.*

4. A hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion. Slander may be conveyed by *insinuations.*

IN-SIN'U-A-TIVE, *a.* Stealing on the affections. *Bacon.*

IN-SIN'U-A-TOR, *n.* One who insinuates; one that hints.

IN-SIP'ID, *a.* [Fr. *insipide*: L. *insipidus*; *in* and *sapidus*, *sapio*, to taste.]

1. Tasteless; destitute of taste; wanting the qualities which affect the organs of taste; vapid; as, *insipid* liquor.

2. Wanting spirit, life, or animation; wanting pathos, or the power of exciting emotions; flat; dull; heavy; as, an *insipid* address; an *insipid* composition.

3. Wanting power to gratify desire; as, *insipid* pleasures.

IN-SI-PID'I-TY, } *n.* [Fr. *insipidité.*]
IN-SIP'ID-NESS, }

1. Want of taste, or the power of exciting sensation in the tongue.

2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

IN-SIP'ID-LY, *adv.* Without taste; without spirit or life; without enjoyment. *Locke.*

IN-SIP'I-ENCE, *n.* [L. *insipientia*; *in* and *sapio*, to be wise.]

Want of wisdom; folly; foolishness; want of understanding.

IN-SIST', *v. i.* [Fr. *insister*; L. *insisto*; *in* and *sisto*, to stand.]

1. *Literally*, to stand or rest on. [*Rarely used.*] *Ray.*

2. In *geometry*, an angle is said to *insist upon* the arc of the circle intercepted between the two lines which contain the angle.

3. To dwell on in discourse; as, to *insist on* a particular topic.

To insist on: to press or urge for any thing with immovable firmness; to persist in demands; as, to *insist on* oppressive terms in a treaty; *to insist on* immediate payment of a debt.

IN-SIST'ED, *pp.* Dwelt on; urged.

IN-SIST'ENT, *a.* Standing or resting on; as, an *insistent* wall. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

IN-SIST'ING, *ppr.* Urging; pressing. [See INSIST.]

IN-SIST'URE, *n.* A dwelling or standing on; fixedness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

IN-SI''TIEN-CY, *n.* [L. *in* and *sitio*, to thirst.]

Freedom from thirst. *Grew.*

IN-SI''TION, (*in-sish'un,*) *n.* [L. *insitio*, from *insitus*, *insero*, to plant.]

The insertion of a cion in a stock; ingraftment. *Ray.*

IN SI'TU, [L.] In its original situation or bed.

IN-SNARE', *v. t.* [*in* and *snare.*] To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means.

2. To inveigle; to seduce by artifice; to take by wiles, stratagem, or deceit. The flattering tongue is apt to *insnare* the artless youth.

3. To entangle; to involve in difficulties or perplexities.

[This word is often written ENSNARE, but INSNARE is the true orthography.]

IN-SNARED, *pp.* Caught in a snare; entrapped; inveigled; involved in perplexities.

IN-SNA'RER, *n.* One that insnares.

IN-SNA'RING, *ppr.* or *a.* Catching in a snare; entrapping; seducing; involving in difficulties.

IN-SO-BRI'E-TY, *n.* [*in* and *sobriety.*] Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness. *Decay of Piety.*

IN-SO'CIA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *insociabilis*; *in* and *sociabilis*, *socio*, to unite.]

1. Not inclined to unite in social converse; not given to conversation; unsociable; taciturn.

2. That can not be joined or connected.

Lime and wood are *insociable.* [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

IN-SO'CIA-BLY, *adv.* Unsociably.

IN'SO-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *insolo*; *in* and *sol*, the sun.]

To dry in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.

IN'SO-LA-TED, *pp.* Exposed to the sun; dried or matured in the sun's rays.

IN'SO-LA-TING, *ppr.* Exposing to the action of sunbeams.

IN-SO-LA'TION, *n.* The act or process of exposing to the rays of the sun for drying or maturing, as fruits, drugs, &c., or for rendering acid, as vinegar.

2. A stroke of the sun; the action of extreme heat on the living system.

IN'SO-LENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *insolentia*; *in* and *soleo*, to be accustomed.]

Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt; impudence. *Johnson.*

Blown with *insolence* and wine. *Milton.*

IN'SO-LENCE, *v. t.* To treat with haughty contempt. [*Not used.*] *K. Charles.*

IN'SO-LENT, *a.* Proud and haughty, with contempt of others; overbearing; domineering in power; as, an *insolent* master. *Atterbury.*

2. Proceeding from insolence; haughty and contemptuous; as, *insolent* words or behavior.

3. Unaccustomed; *the primary sense.* [*Not used.*]

IN'SO-LENT-LY, *adv.* With contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily. *Dryden.*

IN-SO-LID'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *solidity.*] Want of solidity; weakness. *More.*

IN-SOL-U-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *insoluble.*] The quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid.

IN-SOL'U-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *insolubilis*; *in* and *solvo*, to dissolve.]

1. That can not be dissolved, particularly by a liquid. We say a substance is *insoluble* in water, when its parts will not separate and unite with that fluid.

2. Not to be solved or explained; not to be resolved; as, a doubt or difficulty. [*Not much used.*]

IN-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *in* and *solvo*, to loosen or dissolve.]

1. Not to be cleared of difficulty or uncertainty; not to be solved or explained; not admitting solution or explication; as, an *insolvable* problem or difficulty. *Watts.*

2. That can not be paid or discharged. *Pope.*

IN-SOLV'EN-CY, *n.* [Infra.] Inability of a person to pay all his debts; or the state of wanting property sufficient for such payment; as, a merchant's *insolvency.*

2. Insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner; as, the *insolvency* of an estate.

Act of insolvency. See infra, INSOLVENT LAW.

IN-SOLV'ENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *solvens*, *solvo*, to solve, to free, to pay.]

1. Not having money, goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts; as, an *insolvent* debtor.

2. Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner; as, an *insolvent* estate.

3. Respecting insolvent debtors; relieving an insolvent debtor from imprisonment for debt, or from liability to arrest and imprisonment for debts previously contracted; as, an *insolvent* law. *Daggett. Sergeant.*

Insolvent law, or *act of insolvency*; a law which liberates a debtor from imprisonment, or exempts him from liability to arrest and imprisonment on account of any debt previously contracted. These terms may be considered as *generic*, comprehending also bankrupt laws, which protect a man's future acquisitions from his creditors. But in a limited sense, as the words are now generally used, an insolvent law extends only to protect the person of the debtor from imprisonment on account of debts previously contracted. *Stat. of Conn. Wheaton's Rep.*

IN-SOLV'ENT, *n.* A debtor unable to pay his debts. *Sergeant.*

IN-SOM'NI-OUS, *a.* [L. *insomniosus*; or *in* and *somnus*, sleep.]

Troubled with dreams; restless in sleep.

IN-SO-MUCH', *adv.* [*in, so,* and *much.*] So that; to that degree.

Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange.*

[This word, or combination of words, is not deemed elegant, and is obsolescent, at least in classical composition.]

IN-SPECT', *v. t.* [L. *inspicio*, *inspectum*; *in* and *specio*, to view.]

1. To look on; to view or oversee for the purpose of examination. It is the duty of parents to *inspect* the conduct or manners of their children.

2. To look into; to view and examine for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition of a thing; as, to *inspect* potash; to *inspect* flour; to *inspect* arms.

3. To view and examine for the purpose of discovering and correcting errors; as, to *inspect* the press, or the proof-sheets of a book.

4. To superintend.

IN-SPECT', *n.* Close examination. [*Not used.*] *Thomson.*

IN-SPECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Viewed with care; examined by the eye or officially.

IN-SPECT'ING, *ppr.* Looking on or into; viewing with care; examining for ascertaining the quality or condition.

IN-SPEC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inspectio.*]

1. A looking on or into; prying examination; close or careful survey; as, the divine *inspection* into the affairs of the world. *Bentley.*

2. Watch; guardianship; as, a youth placed at school under the *inspection* of a friend.

3. Superintendence; oversight. The fortifications are to be executed under the *inspection* of an officer of the army.

4. Official view; a careful viewing and examining of commodities or manufactures, to ascertain their quality; as, the *inspection* of flour.

5. Official examination, as of arms, to see that they are in good order for service.

IN-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* Inspecting.

IN-SPEC'TOR, *n.* One who inspects, views, or oversees; as, an *inspector* of morals; an *inspector* of the press.

2. A superintendent; one to whose care the execution of any work is committed, for the purpose of seeing it faithfully performed.

3. An officer whose duty is to examine the quality of goods or commodities offered for sale.

4. An officer of the customs.

5. A military officer whose duty it is to inspect the troops and examine their arms.

IN-SPEC'TOR-ATE, } *n.* The office of an inspector.
IN-SPEC'TOR-SHIP, } *Washington.*

IN-SPERS'ED, (*in-sperst',*) *a.* Sprinkled on. [*Not used.*]

IN-SPER'SION, *n.* [L. *inspersio*, *inspergo*; *in* and *spargo*, to scatter.]

The act of sprinkling on. *Ainsworth.*

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IN-SPEX'I-MUS, *n.* [L., we have inspected.] In *England*, the first word of ancient charters, confirming a grant made by a former king; hence, the name of a royal grant. *Smart.*

IN-SPHĒRE', *v. t.* [*in* and *sphere.*] To place in an orb or sphere. *Milton.*

IN-SPHĒR'ED, *pp.* Placed in a sphere.

IN-SPHĒR'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a sphere.

IN-SPIR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *inspire.*] That may be inspired.

2. That may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable; as air or vapors.

IN-SPI-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inspiro.*]

1. The act of drawing air into the lungs; the inhaling of air; a part of respiration, and opposed to EXPIRATION.]

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. The supernatural influence of the Spirit of God on the human mind, by which prophets, apostles, and sacred writers, were qualified to set forth divine truth without any mixture of error; or the communication of the divine will to the understanding by suggestions or impressions on the mind, which leave no room to doubt the reality of their supernatural origin.

All Scripture is given by *inspiration* of God. — 2 Tim. iii.

4. The infusion of ideas or directions by the supposed deities of pagans.

5. The infusion or communication of ideas or poetic spirit, by a superior being or supposed presiding power; as, the *inspiration* of Homer or other poet.

6. A highly exciting influence; as, the *inspiration* of the scene.

IN-SPI'RA-TO-RY or IN'SPI-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or aiding inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs. *Med. Repos.*

IN-SPIRE', *v. i.* [L. *inspiro*; *in* and *spiro*, to breathe; Fr. *inspirer.*]

To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs; opposed to EXPIRE.

IN-SPIRE', *v. t.* To breathe into.

Ye nine, descend and sing,
The breathing instruments *inspire*. *Pope.*

2. To infuse by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and him that *inspired* into him an active soul. *Wisdom.*

3. To infuse into the mind; as, to *inspire* with new life.

4. To infuse or suggest ideas or monitions supernaturally; to communicate divine instructions to the mind. In this manner we suppose the prophets to have been *inspired*, and the Scriptures to have been composed under divine influence or direction.

5. To infuse ideas or poetic spirit.

6. To draw into the lungs; as, to *inspire* and *expire* the air with difficulty. *Harvey.*

IN-SPIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Breathed in; inhaled; infused.

2. Informed or directed by the Holy Spirit.

IN-SPIR'ER, *n.* He that inspires.

IN-SPIR'ING, *ppr.* Breathing in; inhaling into the lungs; infusing into the mind supernaturally.

2. *a.* Infusing spirit or courage; animating.

IN-SPIR'IT, *v. t.* [*in* and *spirit.*] To infuse or excite spirit in; to enliven; to animate; to give new life to; to encourage; to invigorate.

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspirited* by the love of empire and ambition. *Pope.*

IN-SPIR'IT-ED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; invigorated.

IN-SPIR'IT-ING, *ppr.* Infusing spirit; giving new life to.

IN-SPIS'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *spissus*, thick.]

To thicken, as fluids; to bring to greater consistence by evaporating the thinner parts, &c.

IN-SPIS'SATE, *a.* Thick. *Greenhill.*

IN-SPIS'SĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Thickened, as a liquor.

IN-SPIS'SĀ-TING, *ppr.* Thickening, as a liquor.

IN-SPIS-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation, &c.

IN-STA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *instabilité*; L. *instabilitas*, *instabilis*; *in* and *stabilis*, from *sto*, to stand.]

1. Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Instability* is the characteristic of weak minds.

2. Changeableness; mutability; as, the *instability* of laws, plans, or measures.

IN-STĀ'BLE, *a.* [L. *instabilis.*]

1. Inconstant; prone to change or recede from a purpose; mutable; *of persons.*

2. Not steady or fixed; changeable; *of things.*

[INSTABLE *and* UNSTABLE *are synonymous, and the latter is more commonly used.*]

IN-STĀ'BLE-NESS, *n.* Unstableness; mutability; instability.

IN-STALL', *v. t.* [Fr. *installer*; Sp. *instalar*; It. *installare*; from G. *stall*, from *stellen*, D. *stellen*, to set, Gr. στελλω, to send.]

To set, place, or instate in an office, rank, or order; to invest with any charge, office, or rank, with the customary ceremonies. To *install* a clergyman or minister of the gospel, is to place one who has been previously ordained over a particular church and congregation, or to invest an ordained minister with a particular pastoral charge; in *England*, to induct a dean, prebendary, or other ecclesiastical dignitary, into possession of the church to which he belongs.

IN-STALL-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies.

On the election, the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*. *Ayliffe.*

IN-STALL'ED, *pp.* Placed in a seat, office, or order.

IN-STALL'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a seat, office, or order.

IN-STALL'MENT, *n.* The act of installing, or giving possession of an office with the usual ceremonies or solemnities. *Shak.*

2. The seat in which one is placed. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

3. In *commerce*, a part of a large sum of money paid, or to be paid, at a particular period. In constituting a capital stock by subscriptions of individuals, it is customary to afford facilities to subscribers, by dividing the sum subscribed into *installments*, or portions payable at distinct periods. In large contracts, also, it is not unusual to agree that the money shall be paid by *installments.*

IN'STANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *insto*, to press; *in* and *sto*, to stand.]

Literally, a standing on. Hence,

1. Urgency; a pressing; solicitation; importunity; application. The request was granted at the *instance* of the defendant's advocate.

2. Example; a case occurring; a case offered. Howard furnished a remarkable *instance* of disinterested benevolence. The world may never witness a second *instance* of the success of daring enterprise and usurpation equal to that of Bonaparte.

Suppose the earth should be removed nearer to the sun, and revolve, for *instance*, in the orbit of Mercury; the whole ocean would boil with heat. *Bentley.*

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain a difficulty. *Baker.*

3. Time; occasion; occurrence.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward I., they were drawn up in the form of a law, in the first *instance*. *Hale.*

4. Motive; influence. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. Process of a suit. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Instance Court; a branch of the Court of Admiralty, in *England*, distinct from the Prize Court.

On *the continent of Europe*, a court of the *first instance* is one which has original jurisdiction of a case; courts of the *second* and *third instance* are courts of successive appeal. *Encyc. Am.*

IN'STANCE, *v. i.* To give or offer an example or case.

As to false citations — I shall *instance* two or three. *Tillotson.*

IN'STANCE, *v. t.* To mention as an example or case. He *instanced* the event of Cesar's death.

IN'STANC-ED, (in'stanst,) *pp.* or *a.* Given in proof or as an example. *Bp. Hall.*

IN'STANC-ING, *ppr.* Giving as proof or as an example.

IN'STANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *instans*, *insto.*]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer. — Rom. xii.

2. Immediate; without intervening time; present.

Impending death is mine, and *instant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Quick; making no delay.

Instant he flew with hospitable haste. *Pope.*

4. Present; current. On the tenth of July *instant.*

IN'STANT, *n.* A point in duration; a moment; a part of duration in which we perceive no succession, or a part that occupies the time of a single thought.

2. A particular time. *Shak.*

IN-STANT-A-NĒ'I-TY, *n.* Unpremeditated production. *Shenstone.*

IN-STANT-Ā'NE-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *instantané*; Sp. and It. *instantaneo.*]

Done in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible succession; very speedily. The passage of electricity through any given space appears to be *instantaneous.*

IN-STANT-Ā'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration. The operations of the human mind are wonderful; our thoughts fly from world to world *instantaneously.* In the western parts of the Atlantic States of America, showers of rain sometimes begin *instantaneously.*

IN-STANT-Ā'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being done in an instant.

IN-STANT'ER, *adv.* [L.] In *law*, immediately; at the present time; without delay. The party was compelled to plead *instanter.*

IN'STANT-LY, *adv.* Immediately; without any intervening time; at the moment. Lightning often kills *instantly.*

2. With urgent importunity.

And when they come to Jesus, they besought him *instantly*, saying, that he was worthy for whom he should do this. — Luke vii.

3. With diligence and earnestness. *Acts* xxvi.

IN-STAR', *v. t.* [*in* and *star.*] To set or ordain with stars, or with brilliants.

IN STAR OM'NI-UM, [L.] Like all; an example for all.

IN-STAR'RED, (-stärd,) *pp.* Adorned with stars.

A golden throne
Instarred with gems. *J. Barlow.*

IN-STATE', *v. t.* [*in* and *state.*] To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; as, to *instate* a person in greatness or in favor. *South. Atterbury.*

2. To invest. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

IN-STAT'ED, *pp.* Set or placed.

IN-STAT'ING, *ppr.* Setting or placing.

IN STA'TU QUO, [L.] In the former state or condition.

IN-STAU'RATE, *v. t.* [L. *instauro.*]

To reform; to repair. [*Obsolete.*] *Smith.*

IN-STAU-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *instauratio*, *instauro*, to renew.]

Renewal; repair; reëstablishment; the restoration of a thing to its former state, after decay, lapse, or dilapidation.

IN-STAU-RĀ'TOR, *n.* One who renews or restores to a former condition. *More.*

IN-STEAD', (in-sted',) [A compound of *in* and *stead*, place; but *stead* retains its character of a noun, and is followed by *of*; *instead of*, in the same manner as *in the stead of.*]

In the place or room of.

Let thistles grow *instead* of wheat. — Job xxxix.
Absalom made Amasa captain of the host *instead of* Joab. — 2 Sam. xvii.

This consideration is *instead of* a thousand arguments. In this use, *instead* may be equivalent to *equal to.*

When *instead* is used without *of* following, there is an ellipsis, or some words are understood.

IN-STEEP', *v. t.* [*in* and *steep.*] To steep or soak; to drench; to macerate in moisture. *Shak.*

2. To keep under or in water.

IN-STEEP'ED, (in-steept',) *pp.* Steeped; soaked; drenched; lying under water.

IN-STEEP'ING, *ppr.* Steeping; soaking.

IN'STEP, *n.* [*in* and *step.*] The *instep* of the human foot is the fore part of the upper side of the foot, near its junction with the leg.

2. The *instep* of a horse is that part of the hind leg which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint. *Farm. Encyc.*

IN'STI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *instigo*; *in* and *stigo*, inusit., Gr. στιζω, to prick.]

To incite; to set on; to provoke; to urge; *used chiefly or wholly in an ill sense*; as, to *instigate* one to evil; to *instigate* to a crime.

IN'STI-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Incited or persuaded, as to evil.

IN'STI-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Inciting; tempting to evil.

IN'STI-GĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* Incitingly; temptingly.

IN-STI-GĀ'TION, *n.* Incitement, as to evil or wickedness; the act of encouraging to commit a crime or some evil act.

2. Temptation; impulse to evil; as, the *instigation* of the devil.

IN'STI-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who incites another to an evil act; a tempter.

2. That which incites; that which moves persons to commit wickedness.

IN-STILL', *v. t.* [L. *instillo*; *in* and *stillo*, to drop.]

1. To infuse by drops. *Milton.*

2. To infuse slowly, or by small quantities; as, to *instill* good principles into the mind.

IN-STIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *instillatio.*]

1. The act of infusing by drops or by small quantities.

2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.

3. That which is instilled or infused.

IN-STILL'ED, *pp.* Infused by drops or by slow degrees.

IN-STILL'ER, *n.* He that instills.

IN-STILL'ING, *ppr.* Infusing by drops or by slow degrees. *Shak.*

IN-STILL'MENT, *n.* The act of instilling; any thing instilled.

IN-STĪM'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* To stimulate; to excite. [*Not used.*]

IN-STIM'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Excited.

IN-STIM'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Not stimulating; not exciting vital powers. *Cheyne.*

IN-STĪM-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*in* and *stimulation.*] The act of stimulating, inciting, or urging forward.

IN-STINCT', *a.* [L. *instinctus.* See the noun.]

Moved; animated; excited; as, *instinct* with spirit. *Milton.*

Betulia — *instinct* with life. *Faber.*

IN'STINCT, *n.* [Fr.; It. *instinto*, *istinto*; Sp. and Port. *instinto*; from L. *instinctus*, inwardly moved; *in* and *stinguo*, Gr. στιζω, στιγω (See DISTINGUISH, EXTINGUISH.) The sense of the root is to thrust; hence the compound, *instinctus*, signifies, properly, thrust in, infixed. See INSTIGATE.]

A certain power or disposition of mind, by which, independent of all instruction or experience, without deliberation, and without having any end in view, animals are unerringly directed to do spontaneously

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whatever is necessary for the preservation of the individual or the continuation of the kind. Such, in the human species, is the *instinct* of sucking, exerted immediately after birth, and that of insects in depositing their eggs in situations most favorable for hatching. *Encyc.*

Instinct may be defined, the operation of the principle of organized life by the exercise of certain natural powers directed to the present or future good of the individual. *Instinct* is the general property of the living principle, or the law of organized life in a state of action. *Good.*

And *reason* raise o'er *instinct* as you can,
In *this* 'tis God directs, in *that* 'tis man. *Pope.*

IN-STINCT'ED, *a.* Impressed as an animating power. [*Little used.*] *Bentley.*

IN-STINC'TION, *n.* Instinct. [*Not in use.*] *Elyot.*

IN-STINCT'IVE, *a.* Prompted by instinct; spontaneous; acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction, or experience; determined by natural impulse or propensity. The propensity of bees to form hexagonal cells for holding their honey and their young, must be *instinctive.*

IN-STINCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By force of instinct; without reasoning, instruction, or experience; by natural impulse.

IN'STI-TUTE, *v. t.* [L. *instituo; in* and *statuo*, to set.]

1. To establish; to appoint; to enact; to form and prescribe; as, to *institute* laws; to *institute* rules and regulations.

2. To found; to originate and establish; as, to *institute* a new order of nobility; to *institute* a court.

3. To ground or establish in principles; to educate; to instruct; as, to *institute* children in the principles of a science.

4. To begin; to commence; to set in operation; as, to *institute* an inquiry; to *institute* a suit.

5. To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice, or the care of souls. *Blackstone.*

IN'STI-TUTE, *n.* [L. *institutum*; Fr. *institut.*]

1. Established law; settled order.

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

To make the Stoic *institutes* thy own. *Dryden.*

3. A book of elements or principles; particularly a work containing the principles of the Roman law. *Encyc.*

4. In *Scots law*, when a number of persons in succession hold an estate in tail, the first is called the *institute*, the others *substitutes.* *Encyc.*

5. A literary and philosophical society; applied particularly to the principal society of this kind in France. *Brande.*

IN'STI-TU-TED, *pp.* Established; appointed; founded; enacted; invested with the care of souls.

IN'STI-TU-TING, *ppr.* Establishing; founding; enacting; investing with the care of souls.

IN-STI-TŪ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *institutio.*]

1. The act of establishing.

2. Establishment; that which is appointed, prescribed, or founded by authority, and intended to be permanent. Thus we speak of the institutions of Moses or Lycurgus. We apply the word *institution* to laws, rites, and ceremonies, which are enjoined by authority as permanent rules of conduct or of government.

3. An organized society, established either by law or by the authority of individuals, for promoting any object, public or social. We call a college or an academy a literary *institution*; a Bible society a benevolent or charitable *institution*; a banking company and an insurance company are commercial *institutions.*

4. A system of the elements or rules of any art or science. *Encyc.*

5. Education; instruction.

His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution.* *Bentley.*

6. The act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice, by which the care of souls is committed to his charge. *Blackstone.*

IN-STI-TŪ'TION-AL, *a.* Enjoined; instituted by authority. *Etym. Vocabulary.*

2. Elementary.

IN-STI-TŪ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Elemental; containing the first principles or doctrines. *Brown.*

IN'STI-TU-TIST, *n.* A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions. *Harvey.*

IN'STI-TU-TIVE, *a.* That establishes; having the power to establish. *Barrow.*

2. Established; depending on institution. *Milton.*

IN'STI-TU-TOR, *n.* [L.] The person who establishes; one who enacts laws, rites, and ceremonies, and enjoins the observance of them.

2. The person who founds an order, sect, society, or scheme, for the promotion of a public or social object,

3. An instructor; one who educates; as, an *institutor* of youth. *Walker.*

4. In *the Episcopal church*, a presbyter appointed by the bishop to institute a rector or assistant minister in a parish church. *Staunton.*

IN-STOP', *v. t.* [*in* and *stop.*] To stop; to close; to make fast. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

IN-STRAT'I-FI-ED, (-strat'e-fide,) *a.* Stratified within something else. *Journ. of Science.*

IN-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *instruo, instructum; in* and *struo*, to set or to put on, to furnish; Fr. and It. *instruire*; Sp. *instruir.* The L. *struo* is contracted from *struco* or *strugo.* See DESTROY.]

1. To teach; to inform the mind; to educate; to impart knowledge to one who was destitute of it. The first duty of parents is to *instruct* their children in the principles of religion and morality.

2. To direct; to enjoin; to persuade or admonish.

She, being before *instructed* by her mother, said, Give me here the head of John the Baptist in a charger. — Matt. xiv.

3. To direct or command; to furnish with orders. The president *instructed* his envoy to insist on the restitution of the property.

4. To inform; to advise or give notice to. On this question the court is not *instructed.*

5. To model; to form; to prepare. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*

IN-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Taught; informed; trained up; educated.

IN-STRUCT'I-BLE, *a.* Able to instruct. [*Ill.*] *Bacon.*

IN-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Teaching; informing the mind; directing.

IN-STRUC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *instructio.*]

1. The act of teaching or informing the understanding in that of which it was before ignorant; in-

2. Precepts conveying knowledge. [formation.

Receive my *instruction*, and not silver. — Prov. viii.

3. Direction; order; command; mandate. The minister received *instructions* from his sovereign to demand a categorical answer.

IN-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* [Sp. *instructivo; It. instruttivo*; Fr. *instructif.*]

Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform. Affliction furnishes very *instructive* lessons.

IN-STRUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* So as to afford instruction. *Pope.*

IN-STRUCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Power of instructing.

IN-STRUCT'OR, *n.* A teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information. 1 *Cor.* iv.

2. The preceptor of a school or seminary of learning; any president, professor, or tutor, whose business is to teach languages, literature, or the sciences; any professional man who teaches the principles of *his profession.*

IN-STRUCT'RESS, *n.* A female who instructs; a preceptress; a tutoress.

IN'STRU-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *instrumentum*, from *instruo*, to prepare; that which is prepared.]

1. A tool; that by which work is performed, or any thing is effected; as a knife, a hammer, a saw, a plow, &c. Swords, muskets, and cannon, are *instruments of destruction.* A telescope is an astronomical *instrument.*

2. That which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect; means used or contributing to an effect; *applicable to persons or things.* Bad men are often *instruments* of ruin to others. The distribution of the Scriptures may be the *instrument* of a vastly extensive reformation in morals and religion.

3. An artificial machine or body constructed for yielding harmonious sounds; as an organ, a harpsichord, a violin, or flute, &c., which are called musical *instruments*, or *instruments* of music.

4. In *law*, a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, &c.; *in general*, a writing by which some fact is recorded for evidence, or some right conveyed.

5. A person who acts for another, or is employed by another for a special purpose; and if the purpose is dishonorable, the term implies degradation or meanness.

IN-STRU-MENT'AL, *a.* Conducive, as an instrument or means, to some end; contributing aid; serving to promote or effect an object; helpful. The press has been *instrumental* in enlarging the bounds of knowledge.

2. Pertaining to instruments; made by instruments; as, *instrumental* music, distinguished from *vocal* music, which is made by the human voice.

IN-STRU-MENT-AL'I-TY, *n.* Subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency of any thing, as means to an end; as, the *instrumentality* of second causes.

IN-STRU-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* By way or means of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument, as means to an end. *South.*

2. With instruments of music.

IN-STRU-MENT'AL-NESS, *n.* Usefulness, as of means to an end; instrumentality. *Hammond.*

IN-STYLE', *v. t.* [*in* and *style.*] To call; to denominate. [*Not used.*] *Crashaw.*

IN-SUAV'I-TY, (in-swav'e-ty,) *n.* [L. *insuavitas.*] Unpleasantness. *Burton.*

IN-SUB-JEC'TION, *n.* State of disobedience to government.

IN-SUB-MIS'SION, *n.* Defect of submission; disobedience.

IN-SUB-OR'DI-NATE, *a* Not submitting to authority.

IN-SUB-OR-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Want of subordination; disorder; disobedience to lawful authority *Marshall. J. M. Mason*

IN-SUB-STAN'TIAL, *a.* Unsubstantial; not real. *Shak.*

IN-SUC-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *insucco*, to moisten; *in* and *succus*, juice.]

The act of soaking or moistening; maceration; solution in the juice of herbs. *Coxe.*

IN-SUF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *sufferable.*] Intolerable; that can not be borne or endured; as, *insufferable* heat; cold, or pain.

2. That can not be permitted or tolerated. Our wrongs are *insufferable.*

3. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

A multitude of scribblers who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff. *Dryden.*

IN-SUF FER-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance; as, a blaze *insufferably* bright; a person *insufferably* proud.

IN-SUF-FI''CIEN-CY, (-suf-fish'en-se,) *n.* [*in* and *sufficiency.*] Inadequateness; want of sufficiency; deficiency; as, an *insufficiency* of provisions to supply the garrison.

2. Inadequacy of power or skill; inability; incapacity; incompetency; as, the *insufficiency* of a man for an office.

3. Want of the requisite strength, value, or force; defect.

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is supplied by the light of Scripture. *Hooker.*

IN-SUF-FI''CIENT, (-suf-fish'ent,) *a.* [*in* and *sufficient.*] Not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose. The provisions are *insufficient* in quantity, and defective in quality.

2. Wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill; incapable; unfit; as, a person *insufficient* to discharge the duties of an office.

IN-SUF-FI''CIENT-LY, *adv.* With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

IN-SUF-FLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *in* and *suffio*, to blow.]

1. The act of breathing on.

2. The act of blowing a substance into a cavity of the body. *Coxe.*

IN-SŪIT'A-BLE, *a.* Unsuitable. [*Little used.*] *Burnet.*

IN'SU-LAR, } *a.* [L. *insularis*, from *insula*, an
IN'SU-LA-RY, } isle.]

Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water; as, an *insular* situation.

IN'SU-LAR, *n.* One who dwells in an isle. *Berkeley.*

IN-SU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being insular.

IN'SU-LAR-LY, *adv.* In an insular manner.

IN'SU-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *insula*, an isle.]

1. To place in a detached situation, or in a state to have no communication with surrounding objects.

2. In *architecture*, to set a column alone, or not contiguous to a wall.

3. In *electrical experiments*, to place electrified bodies, by means of non-conductors, in such a situation that the electricity is prevented from escaping.

4. To make an isle. [*Little used.*]

IN'SU-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies; as, an *insulated* house or column.

2. In *electrical experiments*, placed, by means of non-conductors, so that the electricity is prevented from escaping.

IN'SU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Setting in a detached position.

2. In *electrical experiments*, placing, by means of non-conductors, so that the electricity is prevented from escaping.

IN-SU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of insulating; the state of being detached from other objects.

2. In *electrical experiments*, act of placing electrified bodies, by means of non-conductors, in such a situation that the electricity is prevented from escaping; the state of being thus placed.

IN'SU-LĀ-TOR, *n.* In *electrical experiments*, the substance or body that insulates, or interrupts the communication of electricity to surrounding objects; a non-conductor, or electric. *Ed. Encyc.*

IN'SU-LOUS, *a.* Abounding in isles.

IN-SULSE', (in-suls',) *a.* [L. *insulsus.*]

Dull; insipid. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

IN'SULT, *n.* [Fr. *insulte*; L. *insultus*, from *insilio*, to leap on; *in* and *salio*, to leap.]

1. The act of leaping on. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

2. Any gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief. *Savage.*

IN-SUL'T', *v. t.* [Fr. *insulter*; It. *insultare*; Sp. *insultar*; L. *insulto.* See the noun.]

To treat with gross abuse, insolence, or contempt,

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by words or actions; as, to call a man a coward or a liar, or to sneer at him, is to *insult* him.

IN-SULT', *v. i.* To behave with insolent triumph. *B. Jonson.*

To insult over; to triumph over with insolence and contempt.

IN-SULT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of insulting; abusive treatment. *Feltham.*

IN-SULT'ED, *pp.* Abused, or treated with insolence and contempt.

IN-SULT'ER, *n.* One who insults. *Rowe.*

IN-SULT'ING, *ppr.* Treating with insolence or contempt.

IN-SULT'ING, *a.* Containing or conveying gross abuse; as, *insulting* language.

IN-SULT'ING-LY, *adv.* With insolent contempt; with contemptuous triumph. *Dryden.*

IN-SULT'MENT, *n.* The act of insulting. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

IN-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *insumo.*]

To take in. [*Not used.*] *Evelyn.*

IN-SU-PER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *insuperable.*] The quality of being insuperable.

IN-SŪ'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *insuperabilis*; *in* and *superabilis*, from *supero*, to overcome or surpass.]

1. That can not be overcome or surmounted; insurmountable; as, *insuperable* difficulties, objections, or obstacles.

2. That can not be passed over.

And middle natures, how they long to join!
Yet never pass the *insuperable* line. *Pope.*

The latter application is unusual. This word is rarely or never used, in reference to an enemy, in the sense of *invincible* or *unconquerable*. We do not say that troops or enemies are *insuperable*; but the word is applied chiefly to difficulties, objections, obstacles, or impediments.

IN-SŪ'PER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being insuperable or insurmountable.

IN-SŪ'PER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome; insurmountably. *Grew.*

IN-SUP-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *in* and *supportable.*]

1. That can not be supported or borne; as, the weight or burden is *insupportable.*

2. That can not be borne or endured; insufferable; intolerable. We say of heat or cold, insult, indignity, or disgrace, it is *insupportable.*

IN-SUP-PŌRT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being insupportable; insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance. *Sidney.*

IN-SUP-PŌRT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be supported or endured. *Dryden.*

IN-SUP-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be suppressed or concealed. *Young.*

IN-SUP-PRESS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be suppressed or concealed.

IN-SUP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not tending to suppress. *Shak.*

IN-SŪR'A-BLE, (in-shūr'a-bl,) *a.* [from *insure.*] That may be insured against loss or damage; proper to be insured.

The French law annuls the latter policies so far as they exceed the *insurable* interest which remained in the insured at the time of the subscription thereof. *Walsh.*

IN-SŪR'ANCE, (in-shur'ans,) *n.* [from *insure.*] The act of insuring or assuring against loss or damage; or a contract by which one engages for a stipulated consideration or premium per cent. to make up a loss which another may sustain. *Insurance* is usually made on goods or property exposed to uncommon hazard, or on lives.

2. The premium paid for insuring property or life.

Insurance company: a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage.

IN-SŪR'AN-CER, *n.* An underwriter. [*Not in use.*] *R. Blair.*

IN-SŪRE', (in-shūre',) *v. t.* [*in* and *sure.* The French use *assurer.*]

1. To make sure or secure; as, to *insure* safety to any one.

2. To contract or covenant, for a consideration, to secure a person against loss; or to engage to indemnify another for the loss of any specified property, at a certain stipulated rate per cent., called a *premium.* The property usually *insured* is such as is exposed to extraordinary hazard. Thus the merchant *insures* his ship or its cargo, or both, against the dangers of the sea; houses are *insured* against fire; sometimes hazardous debts are *insured*, and sometimes lives.

IN-SŪRE', *v. i.* To underwrite; to practice making insurance. This company *insures* at three per cent., or at a low premium.

IN-SŪR'ED, (in-shurd',) *pp.* or *a.* Made sure; assured; secured against loss.

IN-SŪR'ER, (in-shūr'er,) *n.* One who insures; the person who contracts to pay the losses of another for a premium; an underwriter.

IN-SUR'GENT, *a.* [L. *insurgens*; *in* and *surgo*, to rise.]

Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority; as, *insurgent* chiefs. *Stephens.*

IN-SUR'GENT, *n.* A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws. [See INSURRECTION.]

An INSURGENT differs from a REBEL. The *insurgent* opposes the execution of a particular law or laws; the *rebel* attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts, and attempts to place his country under another jurisdiction. All *rebels* are *insurgents*, but all *insurgents* are not *rebels.*

IN-SŪR'ING, (in-shūr'ing,) *ppr.* Making secure; assuring against loss; engaging to indemnify for losses.

IN-SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *insurmontable.* See SURMOUNT.]

1. Insuperable; that can not be surmounted or overcome; as, an *insurmountable* difficulty, obstacle, or impediment.

2. Not to be surmounted; not to be passed by ascending; as, an *insurmountable* wall or rampart.

IN-SUR-MOUNT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome.

IN-SUR-REC'TION, *n.* [L. *insurgo*; *in* and *surgo*, to rise.]

1. A rising against civil or political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or state. It is equivalent to SEDITION, except that *sedition* expresses a less extensive rising of citizens. It differs from REBELLION, for the latter expresses a revolt, or an attempt to overthrow the government, to establish a different one, or to place the country under another jurisdiction. It differs from MUTINY, as it respects the civil or political government; whereas a *mutiny* is an open opposition to law in the army or navy. *Insurrection* is, however, used with such latitude as to comprehend either *sedition* or *rebellion.*

It is found that this city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. — Ezra iv.

2. A rising in mass to oppose an enemy. [*Little used.*]

IN-SUR-REC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection. *Am. Rev.*

IN-SUR-REC'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to insurrection. *Burke.*

IN-SUR-REC'TION-IST, *n.* One who favors insurrection.

IN-SUS-CEPT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *insusceptible.*] Want of susceptibility, or capacity to feel or perceive. *Med. Repos.*

IN-SUS-CEPT'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *susceptible.*] Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; as, a limb *insusceptible* of pain; a heart *insusceptible* of pity.

2. Not capable of receiving or admitting.

IN-SUS-UR-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *insusurro.*] The act of whispering into something.

IN-TACT', *a.* Untouched.

IN-TACT'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *intactum*; *in* and *tactum*, *tango*, to touch.]

Not perceptible to the touch. *Dict.*

IN-TAGL'IA-TED, (in-tal'yā-ted,) *a.* [See INTAGLIO.] Engraved or stamped on. *Warton.*

IN-TAGL'IO, (in-tal'yo,) *n.* [It., from *intagliare*, to carve; *in* and *tagliare*, to cut, Fr. *tailler.*]

Literally, a cutting or engraving; hence, any thing engraved, or a precious stone with a head or an inscription cut in or hollowed out. It is the opposite of a CAMEO. *Addison.*

IN-TAN'GI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *tangible.*] That can not or may not be touched. *Wilkins.*

2. Not perceptible to the touch.

A corporation is an artificial, inviable, *intangible* being. *Marshall.*

IN-TAN'GI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being in-
IN-TAN-GI-BIL'I-TY, } tangible.

IN-TAN'GI-BLY, *adv.* So as to be intangible.

IN-TAST'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *tastable*, *taste.*] That can not be tasted; that can not affect the organs of taste. *Grew.*

IN'TE-GER, *n.* [L. See ENTIRE.] The whole of any thing; *particularly*, in *arithmetic*, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction. Thus, in the number 54.7, in decimal arithmetic, 54 is an *integer*, and 7 a *fraction*, or seven tenths of a unit.

IN'TE-GRAL, *a.* [Fr., from *integer.*] Whole; entire.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*. *Bacon.*

2. Making part of a whole, or necessary to make a whole.

3. Not fractional.

4. Uninjured; complete; not defective. *Holder.*

Integral calculus. See CALCULUS.

Integral molecules: the smallest particles into which a body can be supposed to be divided by mechanical means. *Olmsted.*

IN'TE-GRAL, *n.* A whole; an entire thing.

2. In *mathematics.* See DIFFERENTIAL and CALCULUS.

IN-TE-GRAL'I-TY, *n.* Entireness. [*Not used.*] *Whitaker.*

IN'TE-GRAL-LY, *adv.* Wholly; completely. *Whitaker.*

IN'TE-GRANT, *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. *Burke.*

Integrant parts or *particles* of bodies, are those into which bodies are reduced by mechanical division, as distinct from *elementary* or *constituent particles.* *Brande.*

IN'TE-GRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *integro.*]

To renew; to restore; to perfect; to make a thing entire. *South.*

IN'TE-GRĀ-TED, *pp.* Made entire.

IN'TE-GRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making entire.

IN-TE-GRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making entire.

IN-TEG'RI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *integrité*; L. *integritas*, from *integer.*]

1. Wholeness; entireness; unbroken state. The constitution of the United States guaranties to each state the *integrity* of its territories. The contracting parties guarantied the *integrity* of the empire.

2. The entire, unimpaired state of any thing, particularly of the mind; moral soundness or purity; incorruptness; uprightness; honesty. *Integrity* comprehends the whole moral character, but has a special reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfers of property, and agencies for others.

The moral grandeur of independent *integrity* is the sublimest thing in nature, before which the pomp of Eastern magnificence and the splendor of conquest are odious as well as perishable. *Buckminster.*

3. Purity; genuine, unadulterated, unimpaired state; as, the *integrity* of language.

IN-TEG-U-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *intego*, to cover.]

That part of physiology which treats of the integuments of animals and plants. *Encyc.*

IN-TEG'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *integumentum*, *intego*, to cover; *in* and *tego.* See DECK.]

That which naturally invests or covers another thing; but *appropriately* and *chiefly*, in *anatomy*, a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests a particular part. The skin of seeds and the shells of crustaceous animals are denominated *integuments.* *Encyc.*

IN-TEG-U-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Belonging to or composed of integuments.

IN'TEL-LECT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *intellectus*, from *intelligo*, to understand. See INTELLIGENCE.]

That faculty of the human soul or mind which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses, or by perception, or by other means; the faculty of thinking; otherwise called the UNDERSTANDING. A clear *intellect* receives and entertains the same ideas which another communicates with perspicuity.

IN-TEL-LEC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *intellectio*, from *intelligo.*]

The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas. *Bentley.*

IN-TEL-LECT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *intellectif.*]

1. Having power to understand. *Glanville.*

2. Produced by the understanding. *Harris.*

3. To be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses. *Milton.*

IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *intellectuel.*]

1. Relating to the intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the understanding; mental; as, *intellectual* powers or operations.

2. Ideal; perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding; as, an *intellectual* scene. *Pope.*

3. Having the power of understanding; as, an *intellectual* being.

4. Relating to the understanding; treating of the mind; as, *intellectual* philosophy, now sometimes called *mental* philosophy.

IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL, *n.* The intellect or understanding. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL-IST, *n.* One who overrates the understanding. *Bacon.*

IN-TEL-LECT-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of intellectual power. [*Not used.*] *Hallywell.*

IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of the understanding.

IN-TEL'LI-GENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *intelligentia*, from *intelligo*, to understand. This verb is probably composed of *in*, *inter*, or *intus*, within, and *lego*, to collect. The primary sense of *understand* is generally to take or hold, as we say, to *take* one's ideas or meaning.]

1. Understanding; skill. *Spenser.*

2. Notice; information communicated; an account of things distant or before unknown. *Intelligence* may be transmitted by messengers, by letters, by signals, or by telegraphs.

3. Commerce of acquaintance; terms of intercourse. Good *intelligence* between men is harmony. So we say, there is a good *understanding* between persons when they have the same views, or are free from discord.

4. A spiritual being; as, a created *intelligence.* It is believed that the universe is peopled with innumerable superior *intelligences.*

IN-TEL'LI-GENCE, *v. t.* To inform; to instruct. [*Little used.*]

IN-TEL'LI-GENC-ED, (in-tel'le-jenst,) *pp.* Informed; instructed. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-TEL'LI-GENCE-OF'FICE, *n.* An office or place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired.

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IN-TEL'LI-GEN-CER, *n.* One who sends or conveys intelligence; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; a messenger. *Bacon. Addison.*

2. A public paper; a newspaper.

IN-TEL'LI-GEN-CING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving or conveying notice to or from a distance.

IN-TEL'LI-GENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *intelligens.*]

1. Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason. Man is an *intelligent* being.

2. Knowing; understanding; well informed; skilled; as, an *intelligent* officer; an *intelligent* young man; an *intelligent* architect; sometimes followed by *of*; as, *intelligent of* seasons. *Milton.*

3. Giving information. [*Not used, nor proper.*] *Shak.*

IN-TEL-LI-GEN'TIAL, *a.* Consisting of unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require. *Milton.*

2. Intellectual; exercising understanding. *Milton.*

IN-TEL'LI-GENT-LY, *adv.* In an intelligent manner.

IN-TEL-LI-GI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *intelligible.*]
IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLE-NESS, } The quality or state of being intelligible; the possibility of being understood. *Locke. Tooke.*

IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *intelligibilis.*]

That may be understood or comprehended; as, an *intelligible* account. The rules of human duty are *intelligible* to minds of the smallest capacity.

IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly; as, to write or speak *intelligibly.*

IN-TEM'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *intemeratus.*]

Pure; undefiled. [*Not in use.*]

IN-TEM'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* State of being unpolluted. [*Not used.*] *Donne.*

IN-TEM'PER-A-MENT, *n.* [*in* and *temperament.*] A bad state or constitution; as, the *intemperament* of an ulcerated part. *Harvey.*

IN-TEM'PER-ANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *intemperantia.*]

1. In *a general sense*, want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence; any exertion of body or mind, or any indulgence of appetites or passions which is injurious to the person or contrary to morality; as, *intemperance* in study or in labor, in eating or drinking, or in any other gratification. Hence, *appropriately* and *emphatically*,

2. Habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors, with or without intoxication.

Should a foreign army land on our shores, to levy such a tax upon us as *intemperance* levies — no mortal power could resist the swelling tide of indignation that would overwhelm it. *L. Beecher.*

IN-TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* [L. *intemperatus; in* and *temperatus*, from *tempero*, to moderate or restrain.]

1. Not moderate or restrained within due limits; indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance; immoderate in enjoyment or exertion. A man may be *intemperate* in passion, *intemperate* in labor, *intemperate* in study or zeal. Hence, by customary application, *intemperate* denotes indulging to excess in the use of food or drink, but particularly in the use of spirituous liquors. Hence,

2. Addicted to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors.

3. Passionate; ungovernable. *Shak.*

4. Excessive; exceeding the convenient mean or degree; as, an *intemperate* climate. The weather may be rendered *intemperate* by violent winds, rain, or snow, or by excessive cold or heat.

IN-TEM'PER-ATE, *v. t.* To disorder. [*Not in use.*] *Whitaker.*

IN-TEM'PER-ATE-LY, *adv.* With excessive indulgence of appetite or passion; with undue exertion; immoderately; excessively.

IN-TEM'PER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of moderation; excessive degree of indulgence; as, the *intemperateness* of appetite or passion.

2. Immoderate degree of any quality in the weather, as in cold, heat, or storms.

IN-TEM'PER-A-TURE, *n.* Excess of some quality.

IN-TEM-PEST'IVE, *a.* [L. *intempestivus.*]

Untimely. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

IN-TEM-PEST'IVE-LY, *adv.* Unseasonably. [*Not used.*]

IN-TEM-PES-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Untimeliness. [*Not used.*]

IN-TEN'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *tenable.*] That can not be held or maintained; that is not defensible; as, an *intenable* opinion; an *intenable* fortress. *Warburton.*

[UNTENABLE, though not more proper, is more generally used.]

IN-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *intendo; in* and *tendo*, to stretch or strain, from *tenor*, Gr. τεινω, to stretch.]

1. To stretch; to strain; to extend; to distend.

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted *Hale.*

[*This literal sense is now uncommon.*]

2. To mean; to design; to purpose; that is, to stretch or set forward in mind. [*This is now the usual sense.*]

For they *intended* evil against thee. — Ps. xxi.

3. To regard; to fix the mind on; to attend; to take care of.

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon.*

[This use of the word is now obsolete. We now use TEND and SUPERINTEND, or REGARD.]

4. To enforce; to make intense. *Brown.*

IN-TEND'AN-CY, *n.* The office or employment of an intendant, or the district committed to his

IN-TEND'ANT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *intendo.*] [charge

1. One who has the charge, oversight, direction, or management of some public business; as, an *intendant* of marine; an *intendant* of finance; a word much used in France, and sometimes in England and America; but we generally use in lieu of it SUPERINTENDENT.

2. In *Charleston*, South Carolina, the mayor or chief municipal officer of the city.

IN-TEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Designed; purposed; as, the insult was *intended.*

2. Stretched; made intense. [*Little used.*]

IN-TEND'ED-LY, *adv.* With purpose or intention; by design. *Milton.*

IN-TEND'ER, *n.* One who intends.

IN-TEND'I-MENT, *n.* Attention; understanding; consideration. [*Obs.*]

IN-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Meaning; designing; purposing.

2. Stretching; distending. [*Little used.*]

IN-TEND'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *entendement*, with a sense somewhat different.]

Intention; design; in *law*, the true meaning of a person or of a law, or of any legal instrument. In the construction of statutes or of contracts, the *intendment* of the same is, if possible, to be ascertained, that is, the true meaning or intention of the legislator or contracting party.

IN-TEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *tener*, tender.]

To make tender; to soften.

Autumn vigor gives
Equal, *interating*, milky grain. *Philips.*

IN-TEN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Made tender or soft.

IN-TEN'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Making tender.

IN-TEN-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of making soft or tender; the state of being made tender. *Bacon.*

[INTENERATE and its derivatives are little used.]

IN-TEN'I-BLE, *a.* That can not hold. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

IN-TENS'ATE, *v. t.* To make intense, or more intense.

IN-TENS'A-TING, *ppr.* Making intense, or more intense.

IN-TENSE', *a.* [L. *intensus*, from *intendo*, to stretch.]

1. *Literally*, strained, stretched; hence, very close, strict, as when the mind is fixed or bent on a particular subject; as, *intense* study or application; *intense* thought.

2. Raised to a high degree; violent; vehement; as, *intense* heat.

3. Very severe or keen; as *intense* cold.

4. Vehement; ardent; as, *intense* phrases in language.

5. Extreme in degree.

The doctrine of the atonement supposes that the sins of men were so laid on Christ, that his sufferings were *inconceivably intense* and overwhelming. *S. E. Dwight.*

6. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive; opposed to REMISS. *Milton.*

IN-TENSE'LY, *adv.* To an extreme degree; vehemently; as, a furnace *intensely* heated; weather *intensely* cold.

2. Attentively; earnestly. *Spenser.*

IN-TENSE'NESS, *n.* The state of being strained or stretched; intensity; as, the *intenseness* of a cord.

2. The state of being raised or concentrated to a great degree; extreme violence; as, the *intenseness* of heat or cold.

3. Extreme closeness; as, the *intenseness* of study or thought.

IN-TENS'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Made more intense.

IN-TENS'I-FY, *v. t.* To render more intense. *Bacon.*

IN-TENS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Rendering more intense.

IN-TEN'SION, *n.* [L. *intensio.*]

1. A straining, stretching, or bending; the state of being strained; as, the *intension* of a musical string.

2. Increase of power or energy of any quality; opposed to REMISSION.

IN-TENS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *intensité.*]

1. The state of being strained or stretched; intenseness, as of a musical cord.

2. The state of being raised to a great degree; extreme violence; as, the *intensity* of heat.

3. Extreme closeness; as, *intensity* of application.

4. Excess; extreme degree; as, the *intensity* of guilt. *Burke.*

IN-TENS'IVE, *a.* Stretched, or admitting of extension.

2. Intent; unremitted; assiduous; as, *intensive* circumspection. *Wotton.*

3. Serving to give force or emphasis; as, an *intensive* particle or preposition.

IN-TENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By increase of degree; in a manner to give force. *Bramhall.*

IN-TENT', *a.* [L. *intentus*, from *intendo.* See INTEND.]

Literally, having the mind strained or bent on an object; hence, fixed closely; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously diligent; formerly with *to*, but now with *on*; as, *intent on* business or pleasure; *intent on* the acquisition of science.

Be *intent* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker. *Watts.*

IN-TENT', *n.* *Literally*, the stretching of the mind toward an object; hence, a design; a purpose; intention; meaning; drift; aim; applied to *persons* or *things.*

The principal *intent* of Scripture is *to* deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker.*

I ask, therefore, for what *intent* ye have sent for me. — Acts x.

To all intents; in all senses; whatever may be designed.

He was miserable *to all intents* and purposes. *L'Estrange.*

IN-TEN'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *intentio.* See INTEND.]

1. *Primarily*, a stretching or bending of the mind toward an object; hence, uncommon exertion of the intellectual faculties; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; earnestness.

Intention is when the mind, with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas. *Locke.*

2. Design; purpose; the fixed direction of the mind to a particular object, or a determination to act in a particular manner. It is my *intention* to proceed to Paris.

3. End or aim; the object to be accomplished.

In chronical distempers, the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The state of being strained. [See INTENSION.]

5. In *surgery*, a wound is said to heal by the first *intention*, when it cicatrizes without suppuration. *Dunglison.*

IN-TEN'TION-AL, *a.* Intended; designed; done with design or purpose. The act was *intentional*, not accidental.

IN-TEN'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By design; of purpose; not casually.

IN-TEN'TION-ED, in composition; as, *well-intentioned*, having good designs, honest in purpose; *ill-intentioned*, having ill designs. *Milner. Ch. Obs.*

IN-TENT'IVE, *a.* Attentive; having the mind closely applied. *Bacon.*

[This word is nearly superseded by ATTENTIVE.]

IN-TENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Closely; with close application. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-TENT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Closeness of attention or application of mind. *W. Mountagu.*

IN-TENT'LY, *adv.* With close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness; as, the mind *intently* directed to an object; the eyes *intently* fixed; the man is *intently* employed in the study of geology.

IN-TENT'NESS, *n.* The state of being intent; close application; constant employment of the mind. *Swift.*

IN'TER; a Latin preposition, signifying *among* or *between*; used as a prefix.

IN-TER', *v. t.* [Fr. *enterrer; en* and *terre*, L. *terra*, the earth; Sp. *enterrar*: It. *interrare.*]

1. To bury; to deposit and cover in the earth; as, to *inter* a dead animal body.

2. To cover with earth.

But it is used almost exclusively to denote the depositing and covering of dead animal bodies.

IN-TER-ACT', *n.* [*inter* and *act.*] Intermediate employment or time; a short piece between others. *Chesterfield.*

IN-TER-AC'TION, *n.* Intermediate action. *I. Taylor.*

IN-TER-A'GENT, *n.* An intermediate agent. *Kirby.*

IN-TER-AM'NI-AN, *a.* [L. *inter* and *amnis*, river.]

Situated between rivers. *Bryant.*

IN-TER-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* To animate mutually. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

IN-TER-AR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* Being between the joints or articulation.

IN-TER-BAS-TA'TION, *n.* [Sp. *bastear*, to baste.]

Patchwork. [*Not in use.*] *Smith.*

IN-TER'CA-LAR, } *a.* [Fr. *intercalaire*; L. *intercalaris; inter* and *calo*, to call
IN-TER'CA-LA-RY, } or proclaim.]

Inserted or introduced in the midst of others; as, an *intercalary* verse; applied particularly to the odd day inserted in leap-year. The twenty-ninth of February in leap-year is called the *intercalary* day. We read in Livy of an *intercalary* month.

IN'TER-CAL-ATE or IN-TER'CAL-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *intercalo; inter* and *calo*, to call.]

To insert an extraordinary day or other portion of time.

IN'TER-CAL-A-TED or IN-TER'CAL-A-TED, *pp* or *a.* Inserted.

IN'TER-CAL-A-TING or IN-TER'CAL-A-TING, *ppr.* Inserting.

IN-TER-CAL-A'TION, *n.* [L. *intercalatio.*]

The insertion of an odd or extraordinary day, or

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other portion of time, in the calendar; as, the 29th of February in leap-year.

IN-TER-CĒDE′, *v. i.* [L. *intercedo; inter* and *cedo; literally*, to move or pass between.]

1. To pass between.

He supposes that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age in which he lived. *Hale.*

2. To mediate; to interpose; to make intercession; to act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend; usually followed by *with*. *Calamy.*

3. To plead in favor of one.

IN-TER-CĒD′ED, *pp.* Mediated; interposed.

IN-TER-CĒD′ENT, *a.* Passing between; mediating; pleading for.

IN-TER-CĒD′ER, *n.* One who intercedes or interposes between parties, to effect a reconciliation; a mediator; an intercessor.

IN-TER-CĒD′ING, *ppr.* Mediating; pleading.

IN-TER-CEL′LU-LAR, *a.* Lying between the cells or elementary bladders, as of plants. *P. Cyc.*

IN-TER-CEPT′, *v. t.* [Fr. *intercepter*; L. *interceptus, intercipio*, to stop; *inter* and *capio*, to take.]

1. To take or seize on by the way; to stop on its passage; as, to *intercept* a letter. The prince was *intercepted* at Rome. The convoy was *intercepted* by a detachment of the enemy.

2. To obstruct; to stop in progress; as, to *intercept* rays of light; to *intercept* the current of a river, or a course of proceedings.

3. To stop, as a course or passing; as, to *intercept* a course. *Dryden.*

4. To interrupt communication with, or progress toward.

While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore. *Pope.*

5. To take, include, or comprehend between.

Right ascension is an arc of the equator, reckoning toward the east, *intercepted* between the beginning of Aries and the point of the equator which rises at the same time with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Bailey.*

IN-TER-CEPT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken on the way; seized in progress; stopped; included or comprehended between.

IN-TER-CEPT′ER, *n.* One who intercepts.

IN-TER-CEPT′ING, *ppr.* Seizing on its passage; hindering from proceeding; comprehending between.

IN-TER-CEP′TION, (-sep′shun,) *n.* The act of seizing something on its passage; a stopping; obstruction of a course or proceeding; hinderance. *Wotton.*

IN-TER-CES′SION, (-sesh′un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *intercessio*, from *intercedo*. See INTERCEDE.]

1. The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation.

2. Prayer or solicitation to one party in favor of another, sometimes against another.

Your *intercession* now is needless grown;
Retire, and let me speak with her alone. *Dryden.*
He bore the sin of many, and made *intercession* for the transgressors. — Is. liii.

IN-TER-CES′SION-AL, *a.* Containing intercession or entreaty. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-CES′SOR, *n.* [L. See INTERCEDE.]

1. A mediator; one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; one who pleads in behalf of another. *Milton.*

2. A bishop, who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-CES-SŌ′RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an intercessor.

IN-TER-CES′SO-RY, *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.

IN-TER-CHĀIN′, *v. t.* [*inter* and *chain.*] To chain; to link together. *Shak.*

IN-TER-CHĀIN′ED, *pp.* Chained together.

IN-TER-CHAIN′ING, *ppr.* Chaining or fastening together.

IN-TER-CHĀNGE′, *v. t.* [*inter* and *change.*]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to reciprocate; as, to *interchange* places; to *interchange* cares or duties.

I shall *interchange*
My waned state for Henry's regal crown. *Shak.*

2. To succeed alternately, or to cause alternation. *Sidney.*

IN′TER-CHĀNGE, *n.* Mutual change, each giving and receiving; exchange; permutation of commodities; barter; as, the *interchange* of commodities between New York and Liverpool.

2. Alternate succession; as, the *interchange* of light and darkness.

Sweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*

3. A mutual giving and receiving; reciprocation; as, an *interchange* of civilities or kind offices.

IN-TER-CHĀNGE′A-BLE, *a.* That may be interchanged; that may be given and taken mutually. *Bacon.*

2. Following each other in alternate succession; as, the four *interchangeable* seasons. *Holder.*

IN-TER-CHĀNGE-A-BIL′I-TY, } *n.* The state of being interchangeable.
IN-TER-CHĀNGE′A-BLE-NESS, }

IN-TER-CHĀNGE′A-BLY, *adv.* Alternately; by reciprocation; in a manner by which each gives and receives. *Hooker.*

IN-TER-CHĀNG′ED, *pp.* Mutually exchanged; reciprocated.

IN-TER-CHĀNGE′MENT, *n.* Exchange; mutual transfer. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

IN-TER-CHĀNG′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Mutually giving and receiving; taking each other's place successively; reciprocating.

IN-TER-CHAP′TER, *n.* An interpolated chapter.

IN-TER-CI′DENT, *a.* [L. *intercido.*] Falling or coming between. *Boyle.*

IN-TER-CIP′I-ENT, *a.* [L. *intercipiens.* See INTERCEPT.] Intercepting; seizing by the way; stopping.

IN-TER-CIP′I-ENT, *n.* He or that which intercepts or stops on the passage. *Wiseman.*

IN-TER-CIS′ION, (in-ter-sizh′un,) *n.* [L. *intercido; inter* and *cædo*, to cut.] Interruption. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-TER-CLŪDE′, *v. t.* [L. *intercludo; inter* and *cludo*, to shut.]

1. To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept. *Holder.*

2. To cut off; to interrupt. *Mitford.*

IN-TER-CLŪD′ED, *pp.* Intercepted; interrupted.

IN-TER-CLŪD′ING, *ppr.* Interrupting.

IN-TER-CLŪ′SION, *n.* Interception; a stopping.

IN-TER-CO-LUM-NI-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *inter* and *columna*, a column.]

In *architecture*, the clear space between two columns. By the rules of the art, this should be in proportion to the hight and bulk of the columns. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-COM′MON, *v. i.* [*inter* and *common.*]

1. To feed at the same table. *Bacon.*

2. To graze cattle in a common pasture; to use a common with others, or to possess or enjoy the right of feeding in common.

Common because of vicinage, is where the inhabitants of two townships, contiguous to each other, have usually *intercommoned* with one another. *Blackstone.*

IN-TER-COM′MON-AGE, *n.* Mutual commonage. *Roberts.*

IN-TER-COM′MON-ING, *ppr.* Feeding at the same table, or using a common pasture; enjoying a common field with others.

IN-TER-COM-MŪ′NI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be mutually communicated.

IN-TER-COM-MŪ′NI-CĀTE, *v. i.* [*inter* and *communicate.*] To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.

IN-TER-COM-MU-NI-CĀ′TION, *n.* Reciprocal communication.

IN-TER-COM-MŪN′ION, *n.* [*inter* and *communion.*] Mutual communion; as, an *intercommunion* of deities. *Faber.*

IN-TER-COM-MŪ′NI-TY, *n.* [*inter* and *community.*] A mutual communication or community; mutual freedom or exercise of religion; as, the *intercommunity* of pagan theology. *Paley.*

IN-TER-COST′AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib.] Placed or lying between the ribs; as, an *intercostal* muscle, artery, or vein. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-COST′AL, *n.* A part lying between the ribs. *Derham.*

IN′TER-CŌURSE, *n.* [L. *intercursus, intercurro; inter* and *curro*, to run.]

1. *Literally*, a running or passing between. Hence,

2. Communication; commerce; connection by reciprocal dealings between persons or nations, either in common affairs and civilities, in trade, or correspondence by letters. We have an *intercourse* with neighbors and friends in mutual visits and in social concerns; nations and individuals have *intercourse* with foreign nations or individuals by an interchange of commodities, by purchase and sale, by treaties, contracts, &c.

3. Silent communication or exchange.

This sweet *intercourse*
Of looks and smiles. *Milton.*

IN-TER-CUR′, *v. i.* [L. *intercurro.*] To intervene; to come in the mean time. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

IN-TER-CUR′RENCE, *n.* [L. *intercurrens, intercurro.*] A passing or running between. *Boyle.*

IN-TER-CUR′RENT, *a.* [L. *intercurrens.*]

1. Running between or among. *Boyle.*

2. Occurring; intervening. *Barrow.*

IN-TER-CU-TĀ′NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *inter* and *cutis*, the skin.] Being within or under the skin.

IN′TER-DĒAL, *n.* [*inter* and *deal.*] Mutual dealing; traffic. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

IN-TER-DEN′TIL, *n.* The space between two dentils. *Gwilt.*

IN-TER-DE-PEND′ENCE, *n.* Mutual dependence.

IN-TER-DE-PEND′ENT, *a.* Mutually dependent.

IN-TER-DICT′, *v. t.* [L. *interdico, interdictum; inter* and *dico*, to speak.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit. An act of congress *interdicted* the sailing of vessels from our ports. Our intercourse with foreign nations was *interdicted.*

2. To forbid communion; to cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

IN′TER-DICT, *n.* [L. *interdictum.*]

1. Prohibition; a prohibiting order or decree.

2. A prohibition of the pope, by which the clergy are restrained from performing divine service; a species of ecclesiastical censure. The pope has sometimes laid a whole kingdom under an *interdict.*

3. A prohibition of the pope, by which persons are restrained from attending divine service, or prevented from enjoying some privilege.

IN-TER-DICT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Forbidden; prohibited.

IN-TER-DICT ING, *ppr.* Forbidding; prohibiting; cutting off from the enjoyment of some privilege.

IN-TER-DIC′TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *interdictio.*] The act of interdicting; prohibition; prohibiting decree; curse. *Milton. Shak.*

IN-TER-DICT′IVE, *a.* Having power to prohibit. *Milton.*

IN-TER-DICT′O-RY, *a.* Serving to prohibit.

IN-TER-E-QUI-NOC′TIAL, *a.* [*inter* and *equinox.*] Coming between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. [*Not in use.*]

Spring and autumn I have denominated equinoctial periods. Summer and winter I have called *interequinoctial* intervals. *Belfour, Asiat. Res.*

IN′TER-ESS, for INTEREST, is obsolete.

IN′TER-EST, *v. t.* [Fr. *interesser*; It. *interessare*; Sp. *interesar*; L. *inter* and *esse.*]

1. To concern; to affect; to excite emotion or passion, usually in favor, but sometimes against, a person or thing. A narration of suffering *interests* us in favor of the sufferer; we are *interested* in the story or in the fate of the sufferer; we are *interested* to know the result, issue, or event, of an enterprise. It is followed by *in* or *for*. We are *interested in* the narration, but *for* the sufferer.

2. To give a share in. Christ, by his atonement, has *interested* believers in the blessings of the covenant of grace.

3. To have a share.

We are not all *interested* in the public funds, but we are all *interested* in the happiness of a free government.

4. To engage; as, to *interest* one in our favor.

To interest one's self, is to take a share or concern in.

IN′TER-EST, *n.* Concern; advantage; good, as, private *interest*; public *interest.*

Divisions hinder the common *interest* and public good. *Temple.*

2. Influence over others. They had now lost their *interest* at court.

He knew his *interest* sufficient to procure the office. *Rambler.*

3. Share; portion; part; participation in value. He has parted with his *interest* in the stocks; he has an *interest* in a manufactory of cotton goods.

4. Regard to private profit.

'Tis *interest* calls off all her sneaking train. *Pope.*

5. Premium paid for the use of money; the profit per cent. derived from money lent, or property used by another person, or from debts remaining unpaid. Commercial states have a legal rate of *interest*; debts on book bear an *interest* after the expiration of the credit; courts allow *interest* in many cases where it is not stipulated; a higher rate of *interest* than that which the law allows is called *usury.*

Simple interest, is that which arises from the principal sum only.

Compound interest, is that which arises from the principal with the interest added; interest on interest.

6. Any surplus advantage.

With all speed,
You shall have your desires with *interest.* *Shak.*

[In this last sense, the word is also applicable to injury; as, to repay a blow with *interest.*]

IN′TER-EST-ED, *pp.* Made a sharer; as, one *interested* in the funds.

2. Affected; moved; having the passions excited; as, one *interested* by a story.

3. *a.* Having an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected; as, an *interested* witness.

IN′TER-EST-ING, *ppr.* Giving a share or concern; as, by *interesting* one in a voyage, or in a banking company.

2. Engaging the affections; as, by *interesting* a person in one's favor.

3. *a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting or adapted to excite emotions or passions; as, an *interesting* story.

IN-TER-FĀ′CIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Included between two faces. An *interfacial angle* is formed by the meeting of two planes. *Dana.*

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IN-TER-FĒRE', *v. i.* [L. *inter* and *fero*, to bear, or *ferio*, to strike.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others. It is prudence not to *interfere* in party disputes but from necessity.

2. To clash; to come in collision; to be in opposition. The claims of two nations may *interfere*.

3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when one hoof or shoe strikes against the fetlock of the opposite leg, and breaks the skin or injures the flesh. *Far. Dict.*

IN-TER-FĒR'ED, *pp.* Interposed; meddled.

2. Clashed.

3. Struck one foot against the fetlock of the opposite leg.

IN-TER-FĒR'ENCE, *n.* Interposition; an intermeddling; medintion. *Burke.*

2. A clashing or collision.

3. A striking of one foot against the other.

4. In *optics*, a term employed to denote certain phenomena which result from the mutual action of the rays of light on each other.

IN-TER-FĒR'ER, *n.* One who interferes.

IN-TER-FĒR'ING, *ppr.* Interposing; meddling.

2. Clashing; coming in collision.

3. Striking one foot against the fetlock of the opposite leg.

IN-TER-FĒR'ING, *n.* Interference. *Bp. Butler.*

IN-TER-FĒR'ING-LY, *adv.* By interference.

IN-TER'FLU-ENT, } *a.* [L. *interfluo*; *inter* and *fluo*,
IN-TER'FLU-OUS, } to flow.]

Flowing between. *Boyle.*

IN-TER-FO-LI-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *inter* and *folium*, a leaf.]

Being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them; as, *interfoliaceous* flowers or peduncles. *Martyn.*

IN-TER-FŌ'LI-ĀTE, *v. t.* To interweave. *Evelyn.*

IN-TER-FUL'GENT, *a.* [L. *inter* and *fulgens*, shining.]

Shining between. *Johnson.*

IN-TER-FŪS'ED, *a.* [L. *interfusus*; *inter* and *fundo*, to pour.]

Poured or spread between.

The ambient air, wide *interfused*,
Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

IN'TER-IM, *n.* [L.] The mean time; time intervening. *Tatler.*

2. A decree of the emperor Charles V., by which he intended to reduce to harmony the conflicting opinions of the Protestants and Roman Catholics. *Brande.*

IN-TĒ'RI-OR, *a.* [L., comp. formed from *inter* or *intra*, in or within.]

1. Internal; being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; inner; opposed to EXTERIOR, or superficial; as, the *interior* apartments of a house; the *interior* ornaments; the *interior* surface of a hollow ball; the *interior* parts of the earth.

2. Inland; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; as, the *interior* parts of a country, state, or kingdom.

IN-TĒ'RI-OR, *n.* The internal part of a thing; the inside.

2. The inland part of a country, state, or kingdom.

IN-TĒ'RI-OR-LY, *adv.* Internally; inwardly. *Donne.*

IN-TER-JĀ'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *interjacens*; *inter* and *jacens*, lying.]

1. A lying between; a being between; intervention; as, the *interjacency* of the Tweed between England and Scotland. *Hale.*

2. That which lies between. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-TER-JĀ'CENT, *a.* [L. *interjacens*, supra.]

Lying or being between; intervening; as, *interjacent* isles. *Raleigh.*

IN-TER-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *interjicio*; *inter* and *jacio*, to throw.]

To throw between; to throw in between other things; to insert.

A circumstance—may be *interjected* even between a relative word and that to which it relates. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-JECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown in or inserted between.

IN-TER-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing in or inserting between.

IN-TER-JEC'TION, *n.* The act of throwing between.

2. A word, in speaking or writing, thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion of passion. "These were delightful days, but, *alas!* they are no more." [See EXCLAMATION.]

IN-TER-JEC'TION-AL, *a.* Thrown in between other words or phrases; as, an *interjectional* remark. *Observer.*

IN-TER-JOIN', *v. t.* [*inter* and *join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

IN-TER-JOIN'ED, *pp.* Mutually joined.

IN-TER-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining mutually.

IN'TER-JOIST, *n.* The space or interval between two joists. *Gwilt.*

IN-TER-JUNC'TION, *n.* A mutual joining. *Smart.*

IN-TER-KNIT', (-nit,) *v. t.* To knit together. *Southey.*

IN-TER-KNOWL'EDGE, (-nol'lej,) *n.* [*inter* and *knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-TER-LĀCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *entrelacer*; It. *intralciare*; Sp. *entrelazar*. See LACE.]

To intermix; to put or insert one thing with another.

They *interlaced* some errors. *Hayward.*
The epic way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

IN-TER-LĀC'ED, (in-ter-lāst',) *pp.* Intermixed; inserted between other things.

IN-TER-LĀCE'MENT, *n.* Intermixture or insertion within.

IN-TER-LĀC'ING, *ppr.* Intermixing; inserting between.

IN-TER-LAM'IN-Ā-TED, *a.* [L. *inter* and *lamina*, a plate.]

Placed between laminæ or plates; inclosed by laminæ. *Humble.*

IN-TER-LAPSE', (in-ter-laps',) *n.* [*inter* and *lapse*.] The lapse or flow of time between two events. *Harvey.*

IN-TER-LARD', *v. t.* [Fr. *entrelarder*; *entre*, among, and *larder*, to lard.]

1. *Primarily*, to mix fat with lean; hence, to interpose; to insert between. *Carew.*

2. To mix; to diversify by mixture. *Hale.*

IN-TER-LARD'ED, *pp.* Interposed; inserted between; mixed.

IN-TER-LARD'ING, *ppr.* Inserting between; intermixing.

IN-TER-LAY', *v. t.* To lay or place among or between.

IN'TER-LĒAF, *n.* [See LEAF.] A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted. *Chesterfield.*

IN-TER-LĒAVE', *v. t.* [*inter* and *leaf*.] To insert a leaf; to insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in a book, between other leaves.

IN-TER-LĒAV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Inserted between leaves, or having blank leaves inserted between other leaves.

IN-TER-LĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Inserting blank leaves between other leaves.

IN-TER-LINE', *v. t.* [*inter* and *line*.] To write in alternate lines; as, to *interline* Latin and English. *Locke.*

2. To write between lines already written or printed, for the purpose of adding to or correcting what is written. *Swift.*

IN-TER-LIN'E-AR, } *a.* [*inter* and *linear*.] Writ-
IN-TER-LIN'E-A-RY, } ten between lines before written or printed.

IN-TER-LIN'E-A-RY, *n.* A book having insertions between the lines. *Milton.*

IN-TER-LIN-E-Ā'TION, *n.* [*inter* and *lineation*.] The act of inserting words or lines between lines before written or printed.

2. The words, passage, or line inserted between lines before written or printed.

IN-TER-LIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Written between lines; as, an *interlined* word.

2. Containing a line or lines written between lines; as, an *interlined* manuscript.

IN-TER-LIN'ING, *ppr.* Writing between lines already written or printed.

IN-TER-LIN'ING, *n.* Correction or alteration by writing between the lines. *Burnet.*

IN-TER-LINK', *v. t.* [*inter* and *link*.] To connect by uniting links; to join one chain to another. *Dryden.*

IN-TER-LINK'ED, (-linkt,) *pp.* Connected by union of links; joined.

IN-TER-LINK'ING, *ppr.* Connecting by uniting links; joining.

IN-TER-LOB'U-LAR, *a.* Being between lobes. *Hall.*

IN-TER-LO-CĀ'TION, *n.* A placing between; interposition.

IN-TER-LOCK', *v. i.* To embrace, communicate with, or flow into one another.

IN-TER-LO-CŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *interlocutio*; *inter* and *locutio*, *loquor*, to speak.]

1. Dialogue; conference; interchange of speech. *Hooker.*

2. In *law*, an intermediate act or decree before final decision. *Ayliffe.*

IN-TER-LOC'U-TOR, *n.* [L. *interloquor*, supra.]

1. One who speaks in dialogue; a dialogist. *Boyle.*

2. In *Scots law*, an interlocutory judgment or sentence. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-LOC'U-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *interlocutoire*, supra.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the Holy Scripture. *Fiddes.*

2. In *law*, intermediate; not final or definitive. An order, sentence, decree, or judgment, given in an intermediate stage of a cause, or on some intermediate question before the final decision, is called *interlocutory*; as a decree in chancery referring a question of fact to a court of law, or a judgment on default in a court of law. *Blackstone.*

IN-TER-LŌPE', *v. i.* [*inter* and D. *loopen*, G. *laufen*, to run, Eng. to *leap*. See LEAP.]

To run between parties and intercept without right the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffic without a proper license; to forestall; to prevent right. *Johnson.*

IN-TER-LŌP'ER, *n.* One who runs into business to which he has no right; one who interferes wrongfully; one who enters a country or place to trade without license.

IN-TER-LŌP'ING, *ppr* Interfering wrongfully. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-LŪ'CĀTE, *v. t.* To let in light by cutting away branches of trees. [*Obs.*]

IN-TER-LŪ'CĀ-TED, *pp.* Divested of branches so as to let in light.

IN-TER-LŪ'CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Letting in light by cutting away branches.

IN-TER-LU-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of thinning a wood to let in light. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

IN-TER-LŪ'CENT, *a.* [L. *interlucens*; *inter* and *luceo*, to shine.]

Shining between *Dict.*

IN'TER-LŪDE, *n.* [L. *inter* and *ludus*, play.]

An entertainment exhibited on the stage between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece, to amuse the spectators, while the actors take breath and shift their dress, or the scenes and decorations are changed. In *ancient tragedy*, the chorus sung the interludes. In *modern times*, interludes consist of songs, feats of activity, dances, concerts of music, &c. *Encyc.*

IN'TER-LŪD-ED, *a.* Inserted or made as an interlude.

IN'TER-LŪD-ER, *n.* One that performs in an interlude. *B. Jonson.*

IN-TER-LŪ'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *interluens*, *interluo*, to flow between.]

A flowing between; water interposed. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

IN-TER-LŪ'NAR, } *a.* [L. *inter* and *luna*, the
IN-TER-LŪ'NA-RY, } moon.]

Belonging to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible. *Brown. Milton.*

IN-TER-MAR'RIAGE, *n.* [*inter* and *marriage*.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another. *Johnson. Addison.*

IN-TER-MAR'RI-ED, *pp.* Mutually connected by marriage.

IN-TER-MAR'RY, *v. i.* [*inter* and *marry*.] To marry one and give another in marriage, as two families.

2. To marry some of each order, family, tribe, or nation with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift.*

IN-TER-MAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Mutually giving and receiving in marriage; mutually connecting by marriage.

IN-TER-MAX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* Being between the cheek bones.

IN'TER-MĒAN, *n.* [*inter* and *mean*.] Interact; something done in the mean time. [*Not used.*] *Todd.*

IN-TER-ME-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *inter* and *meo*, to flow.]

A flowing between. [*Not in use.*]

IN-TER-MED'DLE, *v. i.* [*inter* and *meddle*.] To meddle in the affairs of others, in which one has no concern; to meddle officiously; to interpose or interfere improperly; to intermix.

The practice of Spain has been, by war and by conditions of treaty, *to intermeddle* with foreign states. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-MED'DLED, *pp.* Interposed officiously; intruded.

IN-TER-MED'DLER, *n.* One that interposes officiously; one who meddles, or intrudes into business to which he has no right. *Swift.*

IN-TER-MED'DLING, *ppr.* Interposing officiously; intruding.

IN-TER-MED'DLING, *n.* Officious interposition. *Hamilton.*

IN-TER-MEDE', (-mēde,) } *n.* An interlude; a
IN-TER-MEZ'ZO, (-med'zo,) } short musical dramatic piece, usually of a burlesque character.

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-A-CY, *n.* Interposition; intervention. [*Unauthorized.*]

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *inter* and *medius*, middle.]

Lying between; intervening; intervenient. *Evelyn.*

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-A-RY, *a.* Lying between; as, an *intermediary* project; intermediate. *Wade.*

Sometimes, though rarely, used as *a noun*.

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-A-RY, *a.* In *mineralogy*, a term applied to the secondary planes on crystals, intermediate in position between the planes on an edge and those on the angle.

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *intermediat*; L. *inter* and *medius*, middle.]

Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed; as, an *intermediate* space between hills or rivers; *intermediate* colors. Man has an *intermediate* nature and rank between angels and brutes.

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IN-TER-MĒ'DI-ATE-LY, *adv.* By way of intervention.

IN-TER-MĒ-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* Intervention; common means. *Cheyne.*

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-UM, *n.* [L.] Intermediate space. *Ash.*

2. An intervening agent. *Cowper.*

IN-TER-MELL', *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *entremêler.*] To intermix or intermeddle. [*Not in use.*] *Marston. Fisher.*

IN-TER'MENT, *n.* [from *inter.*] The act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

IN-TER-MEN'TION, *v. t.* To mention among other things; to include. [*Not used.*]

IN-TER-MI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *intermico; inter* and *mico*, to shine.] A shining between or among.

IN-TER-MI-GRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inter* and *migro*, to migrate.] Reciprocal migration; removal from one country to another by men or tribes which take the place each of the other. *Hale.*

IN-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *terminus*, end; *termino*, to end.] Boundless; endless; admitting no limit; as, *interminable* space or duration; *interminable* sufferings. Milton applies this word to God, as one whom no bound can confine.

IN-TERM'IN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being endless.

IN-TERM'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* Without end or limit.

IN-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *interminatus, intermino.*] Unbounded; unlimited; endless; as, *interminate* sleep. *Chapman.*

IN-TERM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *interminor.*] To menace. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

IN-TERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *interminor*, to menace or forbid.] A menace or threat. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

IN-TER-MIN''GLE, (-ming'gl,) *v. t.* [*inter* and *mingle.*] To mingle or mix together; to put some things with others. *Hooker.*

IN-TER-MIN''GLE, *v. i.* To be mixed or incorporated.

IN-TER-MIN''GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Intermixed.

There trees and *intermingled* temples rise. *Pope.*

IN-TER-MIN''GLING, *ppr.* Mingling or mixing together.

IN-TER-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *intermissio.* See INTERMIT.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop; as, to labor without *intermission*; service or business will begin after an *intermission* of one hour.

2. Intervenient time. *Shak.*

3. The temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever; the space of time between the paroxysms of a disease. *Intermission* is an entire cessation, as distinguished from *remission*, or abatement of fever.

4. The state of being neglected; disuse; as of words. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

IN-TER-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Coming by fits, or after temporary cessations; not continual. *Howell.*

IN-TER-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *intermitto; inter* and *mitto*, to send.] To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to suspend.

Pray to the gods to *intermit* the plague
That needs must light on this ingratitude. *Shak.*

IN-TER-MIT', *v. i.* To cease for a time; to go off at intervals; as a fever. A tertian fever *intermits* every other day. The pulse sometimes *intermits* for a second of time.

IN-TER-MIT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Caused to cease for a time; suspended.

IN-TER-MIT'TENT, *a.* Ceasing at intervals; as, an *intermittent* fever.

IN-TER-MIT'TENT, *n.* A disease which entirely subsides or ceases at certain intervals. The term is particularly applied to the ague and fever.

IN-TER-MIT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Ceasing for a time; Causing to cease. [pausing.

IN-TER-MIT'TING-LY, *adv.* With intermissions; at intervals.

IN-TER-MIX', *v. t.* [*inter* and *mix.*] To mix together; to put some things with others; to intermingle.

In yonder spring of roses, *intermixed*
With myrtle, find what to redress till noon. *Milton.*

IN-TER-MIX', *v. i.* To be mixed together; to be intermingled.

IN-TER-MIX'ED, (-mixt,) *pp.* Mingled together.

IN-TER-MIX'ING, *ppr.* Intermingling.

IN-TER-MIX'TURE, *n.* A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed.

2. Admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

In this hight of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon.*

IN-TER-MO-DIL'LION, (-mo-dil'yun,) *n.* In *architecture*, the space between two modillions. *Elmes.*

IN-TER-MONT'ANE, *a.* [L. *inter* and *montanus*, *mons*, a mountain.] Between mountains; as *intermontane* soil. *Mease.*

IN-TER-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *inter* and *mundanus*, *mundus*, the world.] Being between worlds, or between orb and orb; as, *intermundane* spaces. *Locke.*

IN-TER-MŪ'RAL, *a.* [L. *inter* and *muralis*, *murus*, a wall.] Lying between walls. *Ainsworth.*

IN-TER-MUS'CU-LAR, *a.* [*inter* and *muscle.*] Between the muscles. *Beverly.*

IN-TER-MU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [*inter* and *mutation.*] Interchange; mutual or reciprocal change. *Thomson.*

IN-TER-MŪ'TU-AL, for MUTUAL, is an illegitimate word.

IN-TERN', *a.* Internal. [*Not much used.*] *Howell.*

IN-TERN'AL, *a.* [L. *internus.*]

1. Inward; interior; being within any limit or surface; not external. We speak of the *internal* parts of a body, of a bone, of the earth, &c. *Internal* excellence is opposed to *external.* The *internal* peace of man is peace of mind or conscience. The *internal* evidence of the divine origin of the Scriptures is the evidence which arises from the excellence of its precepts, and their adaptation to the condition of man, or from other peculiarities.

2. Pertaining to the heart.

With our Savior, *internal* purity is every thing. *Paley.*

3. Intrinsic; real; as, the *internal* rectitude of actions.

4. Within a country; domestic; opposed to FOREIGN; as, the *internal* trade of a state or kingdom; *internal* troubles or dissensions; *internal* war. *Internal* taxes are taxes on the lands and other property within a state or kingdom; opposed to *external* taxes. *Hamilton.*

IN-TERN'AL-LY, *adv.* Inwardly; within the body; beneath the surface.

2. Mentally; intellectually.

3. Spiritually.

IN-TER-NĀ'TION-AL, *a.* [*inter* and *national.*] Existing and regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations; as, *international* law. *J. Q. Adams. Baring.*

IN-TER-NĒ'CINE, *a.* [L. *internecinus, internecco*, to kill; *inter* and *neco.*] Deadly; destructive. [*Little used.*] *Hudibras.*

IN-TER-NĒ'CION, (-nē'shun,) *n.* [L. *internecio.*] Mutual slaughter or destruction. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

IN-TER-NĒ'CIVE, *a.* Killing; tending to kill. *Carlisle.*

IN-TER-NEC'TION, *n.* Connection. [*Useless.*] *W. Mountagu.*

IN'TER-NODE, *n.* [L. *internodium; inter* and *nodus*, knot.]

1. In *botany*, the space between two joints of a plant. *Martyn.*

2. Also, the space between two nodes or points of the stem from which the leaves arise. *Lindley.*

IN-TER-NŌ'DI-AL, *a.* Intervening between nodes, joints, &c.

IN'TER NŌS, [L.] Between ourselves.

IN-TER-NUN'CIUS, } *n.* [L. *internuncius; inter* and
IN-TER-NUN'CIO, } *nuncius*, a messenger.]

1. A messenger between two parties. *Johnson.*

2. The title of the pope's representative at republics and small courts, and also of the Austrian embassador at Constantinople. *Encyc. Am.*

IN-TER-OS'SE-AL, } *a.* [L. *inter* and *os*, a bone.]
IN-TER-OS'SE-OUS, } Situated between bones; as, an *interosseous* ligament.

IN-TER-PĒAL', *v. t.* [L. *interpello.*] To interrupt. [*Not used.*] *More.*

IN-TER-PEL', *v. t.* To set forth. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson. Mason.*

IN-TER-PEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *interpellatio, interpello; inter* and *pello*, to drive, or thrust.]

1. A summons; a citation. *Ayliffe.*

2. Interruption. *More.*

3. An earnest address; intercession. *Bp. Taylor.*

IN-TER-PEN'E-TRATE, *v. t.* To penetrate between other substances. *Shelly. Bulwer.*

IN-TER-PEN'E-TRĀ-TED, *pp.* Penetrated within or between.

IN-TER-PET'I-O-LAR, *a.* Being between petioles.

IN-TER-PI-LAS'TER, *n.* The interval between two pilasters. *Elmes.*

IN-TER-PLĒAD', *v. i.* [*inter* and *plead.*] In *law*, to discuss a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried. *Jameson.*

IN-TER-PLĒAD'ER, *n.* A bill of *interpleader*, in chancery, is where a person owes a debt or rent to one of the parties in suit, but, till the determination of it, he knows not to which, and he desires that they may *interplead* or settle their claims between themselves, that he may be safe in the payment. *Blackstone.*

IN-TER-PLEDGE', (in-ter-plej',) *v. t.* To give and take as a mutual pledge. *Davenant.*

IN-TER-PLEDG'ED, *pp.* Given and taken as a mutual pledge.

IN-TER-PLEDG'ING, *ppr.* Giving and receiving as a mutual pledge.

IN-TER-POINT', *v. t.* To point; to distinguish by stops or marks.

IN-TER-POINT'ED, *pp.* Distinguished by stops and marks.

IN-TER-POINT'ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by stops or marks.

IN'TER-PO-LĀTE or IN-TER'PO-LĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *interpoler*; L. *interpolo; inter* and *polio*, to polish.]

1. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermission; as, a succession of *interpolated* motions. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

2. To foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to add a spurious word or passage to the original.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

3. In *algebra* and *astronomy*, to fill up intermediate terms of a series according to the law of the series.

IN'TER-PO-LĀ-TED or IN-TER'PO-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Inserted or added to the original.

IN'TER-PO-LĀ-TING or IN-TER'PO-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Foisting in a spurious word or passage; filling up or inserting.

IN-TER-PO-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book.

2. A spurious word or passage inserted in the genuine writings of an author.

I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some *interpolations.* *Cromwell to Pope.*

3. In *algebra* and *astronomy*, a method employed for filling up the intermediate terms of a series of numbers or observations, by numbers which follow the same law. *Brande.*

IN'TER-PO-LĀ-TOR or IN-TER'PO-LĀ-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who foists into a book or manuscript spurious words or passages; one who adds something to genuine writings. *Swift.*

IN-TER-POL'ISH, *v. t.* To polish between.

IN-TER-POL'ISH-ED, (-pol'isht,) *pp.* Polished between.

IN-TER-POL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Polishing between.

IN-TER-PŌNE', *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *pono.*] To set or insert between. [*Not in use.*] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

IN-TER-PŌS'AL, *n.* [from *interpose.*] The act of interposing; interposition; interference; agency between two persons. *South.*

2. Intervention; a coming or being between. *Glanville.*

IN-TER-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *interposer*; L. *interpono, interpositum; inter* and *pono*, to place.]

1. To place between; as, to *interpose* a body between the sun and the earth.

2. To place between or among; to thrust in; to intrude, as an obstruction interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shak.*
Human frailty will too often *interpose* itself among persons of the holiest function. *Swift.*

3. To offer, as aid or services, for relief or the adjustment of differences. The emperor *interposed* his aid or services to reconcile the contending parties.

The common Father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand and rescued miserable man. *Woodward.*

IN-TER-PŌSE', *v. i.* To step in between parties at variance; to mediate. The prince *interposed* and made peace.

2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made against almost any hypothesis. *Boyle.*

IN'TER-PŌSE, *n.* Interposal. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

IN-TER-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Placed between or among; thrust in.

IN-TER-PŌS'ER, *n.* One that interposes or comes between others; a mediator or agent between parties.

IN-TER-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Placing between; coming between; offering aid or services.

IN-TER-PŌS'IT, *n.* A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another. *Mitford.*

IN-TER-PO-SI'TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *interpositio.*]

1. A being, placing, or coming between; intervention; as, the *interposition* of the Baltic Sea between Germany and Sweden. The *interposition* of the moon between the earth and the sun occasions a solar eclipse.

2. Intervenient agency; as, the *interposition* of the magistrate in quieting sedition. How many evidences we have of divine *interposition* in favor of good men!

3. Mediation; agency between parties. By the *interposition* of a common friend, the parties have been reconciled.

4. Any thing interposed. *Milton.*

IN-TER-PŌS'URE, *n.* Interposal. [*Not in use.*] *Montague.*

IN-TER'PRET, *v. t.* [Fr. *interpreter*; L. *interpretor*, from *interpres.* The word is compounded of *inter*

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and *pres, pretis;* but the latter is not found in its simple form, and its origin is uncertain. It coincides in elements with פרר or פרש, to part, to spread.]

1. To explain the meaning of words to a person who does not understand them; to expound; to translate unintelligible words into intelligible ones; as, to *interpret* the Hebrew language to an Englishman.

Immanuel, which, being *interpreted*, signifies, God with us. — Matt. i.

2. To explain or unfold the meaning of predictions, visions, dreams, or enigmas; to expound and lay open what is concealed from the understanding; as, Joseph *interpreted* the dreams of Pharaoh.

3. To decipher.

4. To explain something not understood; as, to *interpret* looks or signs.

5. To define; to explain words by other words in the same language.

IN-TER'PRET-A-BLE, *a.* That may be interpreted or explained. *Collier.*

IN-TER-PRET-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *interpretatio.*]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation of unintelligible words in language that is intelligible. *Interpretation* is the design of translation.

2. The act of expounding or unfolding what is not understood or not obvious; as, the *interpretation* of dreams and prophecy.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will misquote our looks. *Shak.*

3. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition. We sometimes find various *interpretations* of the same passage of Scripture and other ancient writings.

4. The power of explaining. *Bacon.*

IN-TER'PRET-A-TIVE, *a.* Collected or known by interpretation.

An *interpretative* siding with heretics. *Hammond.*

2. Containing explanation. *Barrow.*

IN-TER'PRET-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* As may be collected by interpretation. *Ray.*

IN-TER'PRET-ED, *pp.* Explained; expounded.

IN-TER'PRET-ER, *n.* One that explains or expounds; an expositor; as, an *interpreter* of the Scriptures.

2. A translator; one who renders the words of one language in words of corresponding signification in another.

IN-TER'PRET-ING, *ppr.* Explaining; expounding; translating.

IN-TER-PUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *interpunctio, interpungo; inter* and *pungo*, to point.]

The making of points between sentences or parts of a sentence. But PUNCTUATION is generally used.

IN-TER-RE-CEIVE', *v. t.* To receive between or within. *Carlisle.*

IN-TER'RED, (in-terd',) *pp.* Buried.

IN-TER-REG'NUM, *n.* [L. *inter* and *regnum*, rule or reign.]

The time in which a throne is vacant, between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor. An *interregnum*, in strictness, can happen only in governments where the king is elective; for, in hereditary kingdoms, the reign of the successor commences at the moment of his predecessor's death or demise. The word, however, is used with more latitude.

IN-TER-REIGN', (in-ter-rāne',) *n.* A translation of *interregnum*, Fr. *interregne.*

An interregnum or vacancy of the throne. [Supra.] *Bacon.*

IN-TER'RER, *n.* [from *inter.*] One that inters or buries.

IN'TER-REX, *n.* [L. *inter* and *rex*, king.]

A regent; a magistrate that governs during an interregnum.

IN-TER'RING, *ppr.* Burying.

IN-TER'RO-GĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *interrogar;* L. *interrogo; inter* and *rogo*, to ask.]

To question; to examine by asking questions; as, to *interrogate* a witness.

IN-TER'RO-GĀTE, *v. i.* To ask questions. *Bacon.*

IN-TER'RO-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Examined by questions.

IN-TER'RO-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Asking questions of one; examining by questions.

IN-TER-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of questioning; examination by questions.

2. A question put; inquiry. *Pope.*

3. A note that marks a question; as, does Job serve God for nought?

IN-TER-ROG'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *interrogatif.*]

Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question; as, an *interrogative* phrase or sentence.

IN-TER-ROG'A-TIVE, *n.* A word used in asking questions; as, *who? what? which? why?*

IN-TER-ROG'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the form of a question.

IN-TER'RO-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who asks questions.

IN-TER-ROG'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *interrogatoire.*]

A question or inquiry. In *law*, a particular question to a witness, who is to answer it under the solemnities of an oath. This may be in open court or before commissioners.

IN-TER-ROG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a question; expressing a question; as, an *interrogatory* sentence. *Johnson.*

IN TER-RŌ'REM, [L.] For a terror or warning.

IN-TER-RUPT', *v. t.* [L. *interrumpo, interruptus; inter* and *rumpo*, to break.]

1. To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of any thing; to break the current or motion of; as, a fall of rain *interrupted* our journey. There was not a tree nor a bush to *interrupt* the charge of the enemy. The speaker was *interrupted* by shouts of acclamation. We apply the word both to the agent and to his progress. We say, an alarm *interrupted* the speaker, or his argument or discourse.

2. To divide; to separate; to break continuity or a continued series. The road was on a plain, not *interrupted* by a single hill, or *interrupted* here and there by a hill.

IN-TER-RUPT', *a.* Broken; containing a chasm. *Milton.*

IN-TER-RUPT'ED, *pp.* Stopped; hindered from proceeding.

IN-TER-RUPT'ED, *a.* Broken; intermitted.

2. In *botany*, a term used when any symmetrical arrangement is destroyed by local causes, as when smaller leaves are interposed among the larger ones in a pinnate leaf. *Lindley.*

IN-TER-RUPT'ED-LY, *adv.* With breaks or interruptions. *Boyle.*

IN-TER-RUPT'ER, *n.* One that interrupts.

IN-TER-RUPT'ING, *ppr.* Hindering by breaking in upon.

IN-TER-RUP'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *interruptio.*]

1. The act of interrupting or breaking in upon progression.

2. Breach of any thing extended; interposition; as, an isle separated from the Continent by the *interruption* of the sea. *Hale.*

3. Intervention; interposition.

Lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden.*

4. Stop; hinderance; obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion. An *interruption* may be temporary or durable. The work of the Erie Canal has suffered few *interruptions* from storms and floods. The lava met with no *interruption* till it descended to the foot of the mountain. The author has met with many *interruptions* in the execution of his work. The speaker or the argument proceeds without *interruption.*

5. Stop; cessation; intermission. *Locke.*

IN-TER-RUPT'IVE, *a.* Tending to interrupt.

IN-TER-RUPT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By interruption.

IN-TER-SCAP'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *inter* and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.]

Situated between the shoulder-blades.

IN-TER-SCIND', *v. t.* [*inter* and *scindo.*]

To cut off. *Dict.*

IN-TER-SCIND'ED, *pp.* Cut off.

IN-TER-SCIND'ING, *ppr.* Cutting off.

IN-TER-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *scribo.*]

To write between. *Dict.*

IN-TER-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* Written between.

IN-TER-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Writing between.

IN-TER-SE'CANT, *a.* [L. *intersecans; interseco; inter* and *seco*, to cut.]

Dividing into parts; crossing. *Dict.*

IN-TER-SECT', *v. t.* [L. *interseco; inter*, between, and *seco*, to cut.]

To cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts. Thus two lines or two planes may *intersect* each other. The ecliptic *intersects* the equator.

IN-TER-SECT', *v. i.* To meet and cross each other; as, the point where two lines *intersect.* [*This is elliptical.*]

IN-TER-SEC'TED, *pp.* Cut or divided into parts; crossed.

IN-TER-SEC'TING, *ppr.* Cutting; crossing; as lines.

IN-TER-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *intersectio.*]

1. The act or state of intersecting.

2. The point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

IN-TER-SEM'I-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *interseminatus; inter*, between, and *semino*, to sow.]

To sow between or among. [*Little used.*]

IN-TER-SERT', *v. t.* [L. *interscro; inter*, between, and *sero*, to throw.]

To set or put in between other things. *Brerewood.*

IN-TER-SERT'ED, *pp.* Put in between other things.

IN-TER-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Putting in between other things.

IN-TER-SER'TION, *n.* An insertion or thing inserted between other things. *Hammond.*

IN'TER-SPACE, *n.* [*inter* and *space.*] A space between other things. *Hacket.*

IN-TER-SPERSE', (in-ter-spers',) *v. t.* [L. *interspersus; inter*, between, and *spargo*, to scatter.]

To scatter or set here and there among other things; as, an able argument *interspersed* with flowers of rhetoric. *Intersperse* shrubs among trees.

IN-TER-SPERS'ED, (-sperst',) *pp.* Scattered or situated here and there among other things.

IN-TER-SPERS'ING, *ppr.* Scattering here and there among other things.

IN-TER-SPER'SION, *n.* The act of scattering or setting here and there among other things.

IN-TER-STEL'LAR, } *a.* [L. *inter* and *stella*, a
IN-TER-STEL'LA-RY, } star.]

Situated beyond the solar system, or among the stars. *Bacon.*

IN'TER-STICE or IN-TER'STICE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *interstitium; inter* and *sto*, to stand.]

1. A space between things; but chiefly, a narrow or small space between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body. We speak of the *interstices* between the parts of wood or stone.

2. Time between one act and another. *Ayliffe.*

IN-TER-STINCT'IVE, *a.* Distinguishing. [*Not used.*] *Wallis.*

IN-TER-STI''TIAL, (in-ter-stish'al,) *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-STRAT'I-FI-ED, (in-ter-strat'e-fide,) *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies. *Encyc.*

IN-TER-TALK', (in-ter-tawk',) *v. i.* To exchange conversation. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

IN-TER-TAN''GLE, (-tang'gl,) *v. t.* To intertwist; to entangle. *Beaum. & Fl.*

IN-TER-TEX'TURE, (-text'yur,) *n.* [L. *intertextus; inter* and *texo*, to weave.]

The act of interweaving, or the state of things interwoven. *More.*

IN'TER-TIE, } *n.* In *carpentry*, a short, horizontal
IN'TER-DŪCE, } timber framed between two posts, in order to tie them together. *Brande.*

IN-TER-TIS'SU-ED, (in-ter-tish'shūde,) *a.* Wrought with joint tissue. *Everest.*

IN-TER-TRAN-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* Transpicuous within or between.

IN-TER-TROP'IC-AL, *a.* [*inter* and *tropical.*] Situated between the tropics. *J. Morse.*

IN-TER-TWINE', *v. t.* [*inter* and *twine.*] To unite by twining or twisting one with another. *Milton.*

IN-TER-TWIN'ED, *pp.* Twined or twisted one with another.

IN-TER-TWIN'ING, *ppr.* Twining one with another.

IN-TER-TWIN'ING-LY, *adv.* By intertwining or being intertwined.

IN-TER-TWIST', *v. t.* [*inter* and *twist.*] To twist one with another.

IN-TER-TWIST'ED, *pp.* Twisted one with another.

IN-TER-TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Twisting one with another.

IN-TER-TWIST'ING-LY, *adv.* By intertwisting, or being intertwisted.

IN'TER-VAL, *n.* [Fr. *intervalle;* L. *intervallum; inter* and *vallum*, a wall, or *vallus*, a stake.]

1. A space between things; a void space intervening between any two objects; as, an *interval* between two pickets or palisades, between two houses or walls, or between two mountains or hills.

2. Space of time between any two points or events; as, the *interval* between the death of Charles I. of England and the accession of Charles II.; the *interval* between two wars. Hence we say, an *interval* of peace.

3. The space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain, or delirium; remission; as, an *interval* of ease, of peace, of reason.

4. The distance between two given sounds in music, or the difference in point of gravity or acuteness. *Brande.*

5. A tract of low or plain ground between hills, or along the banks of rivers, usually alluvial land enriched by the overflowings of rivers, or by fertilizing deposits of earth from the adjacent hills. *Hutchinson.*

[*Dr. Belknap writes this* INTERVALE; *I think improperly.*]

IN-TER-VEIN'ED, (-ter-vānd',) *a.* [*inter* and *vein.*] Intersected as with veins.

Fair champaign with less rivers *interveined.* *Milton.*

IN-TER-VĒNE', *v. i.* [L. *intervenio; inter* and *venio*, to come.]

1. To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between. Thus the Atlantic *intervenes* between Europe and America; the Mediterranean *intervenes* between Europe and Africa.

2. To come between points of time or events; as, the period that *intervened* between the treaty of Ryswick and the treaty of Utrecht.

3. To happen in a way to disturb, cross, or interrupt. Events may *intervene* to frustrate our purposes or wishes.

4. To interpose or undertake voluntarily for another. A third party may *intervene*, and accept a bill of exchange for another.

IN-TER-VĒNE', *n.* A coming between; intervention. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

IN-TER-VĒN'IENT, *a.* Coming or being between; intercedent; interposed. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-TER-VĒN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Coming or being between persons or things, or between points of time; as, *intervening* space or time; *intervening* events or misfortunes; *intervening* peace

IN-TER-VEN'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *interventio.*]

1. A state of coming or being between; interposi-

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tion. Light is not interrupted by the *intervention* of a transparent body.

2. Agency of persons between persons; interposition; mediation; any interference that may affect the interests of others.

Let us decide our quarrels at home without the *intervention* of a foreign power. *Temple.*

3. Agency of means or instruments; as, effects are produced by the *intervention* of natural causes.

4. Interposition in favor of another; a voluntary undertaking of one party for another. A bill of exchange may be accepted by the *intervention* of a third person in behalf of the drawer, or of one of the indorsers. *French Commercial Code. Walsh.*

IN-TER-VEN'TOR, *n.* [L.] A mediator; a person anciently designated by a church to reconcile parties, and unite them in the choice of officers.

IN-TER-VEN'UE, *n.* [Fr. *intervenu.*] [*Coleman.*

Interposition. [*Not used.*] *Blount.*

IN-TER-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *interverto; inter* and *verto*, to turn.]

To turn to another course or to another use. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

IN-TER-VER'TE-BRAL, *a.* Being between the vertebræ.

IN'TER-VIEW, *n.* [*inter* and *view*: Fr. *entrevue.*]

A mutual sight or view; a meeting; *usually*, a formal meeting for some conference on an important subject; hence the word implies a conference, or mutual communication of thoughts. The envoy had an *interview* with the king, or with the secretary of foreign affairs. The parties had an *interview*, and adjusted their differences.

IN-TER-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* In *surveying*, an epithet applied to stations which are mutually visible, or can be seen the one from the other.

IN-TER-VOLVE', (in-ter-volv',) *v. t.* [L. *intervolvo; inter* and *volvo*, to roll.]

To involve one within another. *Milton.*

IN-TER-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Involved one within another; wrapped together.

IN-TER-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Involving one within another.

IN-TER-WĒAVE', *v. t.*; *pret.* INTERWOVE; *pp.* INTERWOVEN. [*inter* and *weave.*]

1. To weave together; to intermix or unite in texture or construction; as, threads of silk and cotton *interwoven.*

2. To intermix; to set among or together; as, a covert of *interwoven* trees.

3. To intermingle; to insert together; as, to *interweave* truth with falsehood.

IN-TER-WĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Weaving together.

IN-TER-WĒAV'ING, *n.* Intertexture. *Milton.*

IN-TER-WISH', *v. t.* [*inter* and *wish.*] To wish mutually to each other. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

IN-TER-WISH'ED, (-wisht,) *pp.* Wished mutually.

IN-TER-WŌRK'ING, *n.* The act of working together.

IN-TER-WŌVE', *pret.* of INTERWEAVE. Milton uses it as a participle for *interwoven.*

IN-TER-WŌV'EN, *pp.* or *a.* Woven together; intermixed; intermingling.

IN-TER-WREATH'ED, *a.* Woven into a wreath.

IN-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *intestabilis; in* and *testabilis; testis*, a witness; *testor*, to testify.]

Not capable of making a will; legally unqualified or disqualified to make a testament; as, a person unqualified for want of discretion, or disqualified by loss of reason, is *intestable.* *Ayliffe.*

IN-TEST'A-CY, *n.* [from *intestate.*] The state of dying without making a will or disposing of one's effects. *Blackstone.*

IN-TEST'ATE, *a.* [Fr. *intestat*; L. *intestatus*; *in* and *testatus, testor*, to make a will.]

1. Dying without having made a will. When a man dies *intestate*, his estate is committed for settlement to administrators.

2. Not devised; not disposed of by will; as, an *intestate* estate. *Laws of Mass. and Conn.*

IN-TEST'ATE, *n.* A person who dies without making a will. *Blackstone.*

IN-TES'TIN-AL, *a.* [from *intestine.*] Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body; as, the *intestinal* tube or canal. *Arbuthnot.*

IN-TES-TIN-Ā'LI-A, *n. pl.* A class of animals which infest the interior of the bodies, and especially the intestinal canal, of other animals. *Brande.*

IN-TES'TINE, (-tes'tin,) *a.* [Fr. *intestin*; L. *intestinus*, from *intus*, within.]

1. Internal; inward; opposed to EXTERNAL; *applied to the human or other animal body*; as, an *intestine* disease.

2. Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic, not foreign; as, *intestine* feuds; *intestine* war; *intestine* enemies. It is to be remarked that this word is usually or always applied to evils. We never say, *intestine* happiness or prosperity; *intestine* trade, manufactures, or bills; but *intestine* broils, trouble, disorders, calamities, war, &c. We say, *internal* peace, welfare, prosperity, or *internal* broils, war, trade, &c. This restricted use of *intestine* seems to be entirely arbitrary.

IN-TES'TINE, *n.*; usually in the *plural*, INTESTINES. The canal or tube that extends, with convolutions, from the right orifice of the stomach to the anus.

IN-TEX'TUR-ED, *a.* Inwrought; woven in.

IN-THIRST', (in-thurst',) *v. t.* [*in* and *thirst.*] To make thirsty. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

IN-THRALL', *v. t.* [*in* and *thrall*; Sax. *threal*, a servant; Ir. *traill.*]

To enslave; to reduce to bondage or servitude; to shackle. The Greeks have been *inthralled* by the Turks.

She soothes, but never can *inthrall* my mind. *Prior.*

IN-THRALL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Enslaved; reduced to servitude.

IN-THRALL'ING, *ppr.* Enslaving.

IN-THRALL'MENT, *n.* Servitude; slavery; bondage. *Milton.*

IN-THRŌNE', *v. t.* [*in* and *throne.*] To seat on a throne; to raise to royalty or supreme dominion. [See ENTHRONE, which is the more common orthography.]

2. To induct or install a bishop into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

IN-THRŌN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of enthroning, or state of being enthroned. *Warburton.*

IN-THRŌN'IZE, *v. t.* To enthrone. [See INTHRONE.]

IN'TI-MA-CY, *n.* [from *intimate.*] Close familiarity or fellowship; nearness in friendship. *Rogers.*

IN'TI-MATE, *a.* [L. *intimus*, superl. of *intus*, or *interus*, within.]

1. Inmost; inward; internal; as, *intimate* impulse. *Milton.*

2. Near; close.

He was honored with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *South.*

3. Close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar; as, an *intimate* friend; *intimate* acquaintance.

IN'TI-MATE, *n.* A familiar friend or associate; one to whom the thoughts of another are intrusted without reserve.

IN'TI-MĀTE, *v. i.* To share together. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

IN'TI-MĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intimer*; Sp. *intimar*; It. *intimare*; Low L. *intimo*, to intimate, to register, to love entirely, to make one intimate, to enter, from *intimus.*]

To hint; to suggest obscurely, indirectly, or not very plainly; to give slight notice of. He *intimated* his intention of resigning his office.

'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addison.*

IN'TI-MĀ-TED, *pp.* Hinted; slightly mentioned or signified.

IN'TI-MATE-LY, *adv.* Closely; with close intermixture and union of parts; as, two fluids *intimately* mixed.

2. Closely; with nearness of friendship or alliance; as, two friends *intimately* united; two families *intimately* connected.

3. Familiarly; particularly; as, to be *intimately* acquainted with facts or with a subject.

IN'TI-MĀ-TING, *ppr.* Hinting; suggesting.

IN-TI-MĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from *intimate.*] Hint; an obscure or indirect suggestion or notice; a declaration or remark communicating imperfect information. Our friend left us without giving any previous *intimation* of his design.

IN'TIME, (in'tim,) *a.* [L. *intimus.*]

Inward; internal. [*Not used.*] *Digby.*

IN-TIM'I-DĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intimider*; *in* and L. *timidus*, fearful; *timeo*, to fear.]

To make fearful; to inspire with fear; to dishearten; to abash.

Now guilt, once harbored in the conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene.*

IN-TIM'I-DĀ-TED, *pp.* Made fearful; abashed.

IN-TIM'I-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making fearful; abashing.

IN-TIM-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making fearful; the state of being abashed.

IN-TINC-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *in* and *tinctus*, dipped, stained.]

The want of the quality of coloring or tinging other bodies. Fuller's earth is distinguished from colorific earths by its *intinctivity.* *Kirwan.*

IN-TIRE', IN-TIRE'LY. See ENTIRE and its derivatives.

IN-TI'TLE. See ENTITLE.

IN'TŌ, *prep.* [*in* and *to.*] Noting entrance, or a passing from the outside of a thing to its interior parts. It follows verbs expressing motion. Come *into* the house; go *into* the church; one stream falls or runs *into* another. Water enters *into* the fine vessels of plants.

2. Noting penetration beyond the outside or surface, or access to it. Look *into* a letter or book; look *into* an apartment.

3. Noting insertion. Infuse more spirit or animation *into* the composition.

4. Noting mixture. Put other ingredients *into* the compound.

5. Noting inclusion. Put these ideas *into* other words.

6. Noting the passing of a thing from one form or state to another. Compound substances may be resolved *into* others which are more simple; ice is convertible *into* water, and water *into* vapor. Men are more easily drawn than forced *into* compliance. We reduce many distinct substances *into* one mass. We are led by evidence *into* belief of truth. Men are often enticed *into* the commission of crimes. Children are sometimes frightened *into* fits, and we are all liable to be seduced *into* error and folly.

IN-TOL'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *intolerabilis; in* and *tolerabilis, tolero*, to bear.]

1. Not to be borne; that can not be endured; as, *intolerable* pain; *intolerable* heat or cold; an *intolerable* burden.

2. Insufferable; not to be allowed; as, *intolerable* laziness.

IN-TOL'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being not tolerable or sufferable.

IN-TOL'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance; as, *intolerably* cold; *intolerably* abusive.

IN-TOL'ER-ANCE, *n.* [from *intolerant.*] Want of capacity to endure. *Brande.*

2. Want of toleration; the not enduring at all, or not suffering to exist without persecution; as, the *intolerance* of a prince or a church toward a religious sect. *Burke.*

IN-TOL'ER-ANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *in* and *tolero*, to endure.]

1. Not enduring; not able to endure.

The powers of the human body being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not enduring difference of opinion or worship; refusing to tolerate others in the enjoyment of their opinions, rights, and worship.

IN-TOL'ER-ANT, *n.* One who does not favor toleration. *Lowth.*

IN-TOL'ER-ANT-LY, *adv.* Not tolerantly; not indulgently.

IN-TOL'ER-Ā-TED, *a.* Not endured; not tolerated. *Chesterfield.*

IN-TOL-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Intolerance; refusal to tolerate others in their opinions or worship. *Chesterfield.*

IN-TŌMB', (in-toom',) *v. t.* [*in* and *tomb.*] To deposit in a tomb; to bury. *Dryden.*

IN-TŌMB'ED, (in-toomd',) *pp.* or *a.* Deposited in a tomb; buried.

IN-TŌMB'ING, (in-toom'ing,) *ppr.* Depositing in a tomb; interring.

IN'TO-NĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *intono, intonatus; in* and *tono*, to sound or thunder.]

1. To sound; to sound the notes of the musical scale.

2. To thunder.

IN-TO-NĀ'TION, *n.* In *music*, the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice, or any other given order of musical tones. *Brande.*

2. The manner of sounding or tuning the notes of a musical scale.

3. In *speaking*, the modulation of the voice in expression.

IN-TŌNE', *v. i.* [L. *intono*, supra.]

To utter a sound, or a deep, protracted sound.

Ass intones to ass. *Pope.*

IN-TOR'SION, *n.* [L. *intorqueo, intorsum*, to twist.]

A winding, bending, or twisting, in any particular direction. In *botany*, the bending or twining of any part of a plant toward one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical. *Martyn.*

IN-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *intortus*, from *intorqueo*, to twist.]

To twist; to wreath; to wind; to wring. *Pope.*

IN-TORT'ED, *pp.* Twisted; made winding. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

IN-TORT'ING, *ppr.* Winding; twisting.

IN TO'TO, [L.] Wholly; entirely.

IN-TOX'I-CĀTE, *v. t.* [*in* and L. *toxicum*, which, Pliny informs us, is from *taxa*, a species of tree, in Greek ταξις. Lib. xvi. 10. *Toxicum* is from the Greek τοξον, a bow or an arrow; the barbarians used to poison their arrows, and hence *toxicum*, in Latin, came to signify *poison.*]

1. To inebriate; to make drunk; as with spirituous liquor.

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth. *Milton.*

2. To excite the spirits to a kind of delirium; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness. Success may sometimes *intoxicate* a man of sobriety. An enthusiast may be *intoxicated* with zeal.

IN-TOX'I-CĀTE, *a.* Inebriated. *J. Montgomery.*

IN-TOX'I-CĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Inebriated; made drunk; excited to frenzy.

IN-TOX'I-CĀ-TED-NESS, *n.* State of intoxication.

IN-TOX'I-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Inebriating; elating to excess or frenzy.

2. *a.* Having qualities that produce inebriation; as, *intoxicating* liquors.

IN-TOX-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* Inebriation; ebriety; drunkenness; the act of making drunk. *South.*

Technically, intoxication is made up of extraordinary exhilaration gradually increasing to delirium, with imperfect articulation and inability to regulate voluntary motion generally, which finally passes into unconsciousness and coma.

2. *Figuratively*, a high excitement of mind; an elation which rises to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.

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IN-TRACT'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *intractabilis*; *in* and *tractabilis*, *tracto*, to handle, manage, govern; Fr. *intraitable*; It. *intrattabile.*]

1. Not to be governed or managed; violent; stubborn; obstinate; refractory; as, an *intractable* temper.

2. Not to be taught; indocile.

IN-TRACT'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being
IN-TRACT-A-BIL'I-TY, } ungovernable; obstinacy; perverseness. *Portens.*

2 Indocility.

IN-TRACT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a perverse, stubborn manner.

IN-TRA'DOS, *n.* In *architecture*, the interior and lower line or curve of an arch. *Brande.*

IN-TRA-FO-LI-A'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *intra* and *folium*, a leaf.]

In *botany*, growing on the inside of a leaf; as, *intrafoliaceous* stipules. *Lee. Martyn.*

IN-TRANCE'. See ENTRANCE.

IN-TRAN-QUIL'LI-TY, *n.* [*in* and *tranquillity.*] Unquietness; inquietude; want of rest. *Temple.*

IN-TRAN'SIENT, (-shent,) *a.* Not transient; not passing suddenly away. *Killingbeck.*

IN-TRANS'I-TIVE, *a.* [L. *intransitivus*; *in* and *transeo*, to pass over.]

In *grammar*, an *intransitive* verb is one which expresses an action or state that is limited to the agent, or, in other words, an action that does not *pass over* to, or operate upon, an object; as, I *walk*; I *run*; I *sleep.*

IN-TRANS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Without an object following; in the manner of an intransitive verb. *Lowth.*

IN TRAN'SI-TU, [L.] In passing, or on the way out.

IN-TRANS-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* That can not be transmitted. *J. P. Smith.*

IN-TRANS-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being transmutable. *Ray.*

IN-TRANS-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *transmutable.*] That can not be transmuted or changed into another substance. *Ray.*

IN'TRANT, *a.* [L. *intrans.*]

Entering; penetrating; making entrance.

IN-TREAS'URE, (in-trezh'ur,) *v. t.* [*in* and *treasure.*] To lay up as in a treasury. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

IN-TREAT'FUL, *a.* Full of entreaty. *Spenser.*

IN-TRENCH', *v. t.* [*in* and Fr. *trancher*, to cut. See TRENCH.]

1. To dig or cut a trench around a place, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet. The army *intrenched* their camp, or they were *intrenched.*

2. To furrow; to make hollows in.

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrenched.* *Milton.*

To intrench on; *literally*, to cut into; hence, to invade; to encroach; to enter on and take possession of that which belongs to another. In the contest for power, the king was charged with *intrenching on* the rights of the nobles, and the nobles were accused of *intrenching on* the prerogatives of the crown.

IN-TRENCH'ANT, *a.* Not to be divided or wounded; indivisible. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

IN-TRENCH'ED, (in-trencht',) *pp.* Fortified with a ditch and parapet.

IN-TRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with a trench and parapet.

IN-TRENCH'MENT, *n.* *Properly*, a trench or ditch only; but, as the earth thrown out of a trench forms a part, and often the most necessary and useful part, of a fortification, hence *intrenchment* is generally understood to signify a ditch and parapet, and sometimes it signifies fascines covered with earth, gabions, bags filled with earth or other materials collected to cover men from an enemy's fire.

On our side we have thrown up *intrenchments* on Winter and Prospect Hills. *Washington.*

2. Hence, *figuratively*, any defense or protection.

IN-TREP'ID, *a.* [L. *intrepidus*; *in* and *trepidus*, *trepido*, to tremble.]

Literally, not trembling or shaking with fear; hence, fearless; bold; brave; undaunted; as, an *intrepid* soldier.

IN-TRE-PID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *intrepidité.*]

Fearlessness; fearless bravery in danger; undaunted courage or boldness. The troops engaged with *intrepidity.*

IN-TREP'ID-LY, *adv.* Without trembling or shrinking from danger; fearlessly; daringly; resolutely. *Pope.*

IN'TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* Entangling. [*Not in use.*] *Shelton.*

IN'TRI-CA-CY, *n.* [from *intricate.*] The state of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication; as, the *intricacy* of a knot, and, *figuratively*, the *intricacy* of accounts, the *intricacy* of a cause in controversy, the *intricacy* of a plot. *Addison.*

IN'TRI-CATE, *a.* [L. *intricatus*, from *intrico*, to fold; *in* and *tricor*; It. *intrecciare.* See TRICK.]

Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated, obscure. We passed through *intricate* windings; we found the accounts *intricate*; the case on trial is *intricate*; the plot of a tragedy may be too *intricate* to please.

IN'TRI-CATE, *v. t.* To perplex; to make obscure. [*Little used.*] *Camden.*

IN'TRI-CATE-LY, *adv.* With involution or infoldings; with perplexity or intricacy. *Wotton.*

IN'TRI-CATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being involved; involution; complication; perplexity. *Sidney.*

IN-TRI-CA'TION, *n.* Entanglement. [*Not used.*]

IN-TRIGUE', (in-treeg',) *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *intrigo*; verbs. Fr. *intriguer*, to perplex, embroil, intrigue; It. *intricare*, *intrigare*, to perplex, to make intricate; Low L. *intrico*, *intricor*, to inwrap; *tricor*, to trifle, to show tricks; allied to Gr. θριξ, τριχος, hair or a lock of hair, as we should say, a plexus. In D. *bedriegen*, G. *bitriegen*, signify to cheat; D. *driegen*, to tack, to baste; G. *triegen*, to deceive; *trug*, deceit, fraud. The primary sense seems to be, to fold, lay over, or to draw together.]

1. A plot or scheme of a complicated nature, intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. An *intrigue* may be formed and prosecuted by an individual, and we often hear of the *intrigues* of a minister or a courtier, but often several projectors are concerned in an *intrigue.*

2. The plot of a play or romance; a complicated scheme of designs, actions, and events, intended to awaken interest in an audience or reader, and make them wait with eager curiosity for the solution or development.

3. A secret understanding or commerce of forbidden love between two persons of different sexes. *Smart.*

4. Intricacy; complication. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

IN-TRIGUE', (in-treeg',) *v. i.* To form a plot or scheme, usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. The courtier *intrigues* with the minister.

2. To carry on a commerce of forbidden love. *Smart.*

IN-TRIGUE', (in-treeg',) *v. t.* To perplex or render intricate. [*Not used.*] *L. Addison.*

IN-TRIGU'ER, (in-treeg'er,) *n.* One who intrigues; one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret artifices.

IN-TRIGU'ING, (in-treeg'ing,) *ppr.* Forming secret plots or schemes.

2. *a.* Addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations.

IN-TRIGU'ING-LY, (in-treeg'ing-ly,) *adv.* With intrigue; with artifice or secret machinations.

IN-TRIN'SE-CATE, *a.* Entangled; perplexed. [*Not in use.*]

IN-TRIN'SIC, } *a.* [Fr. *intrinsèque*; Sp. *intrin-*
IN-TRIN'SIC-AL, } *seco*; It. *intrinsico*; L. *intrinsecus*; *intra* and *secus.* It was formerly written INTRINSECAL.]

1. Inward; internal; hence, true; genuine; real; essential; inherent; not apparent or accidental; as, the *intrinsic* value of gold or silver; the *intrinsic* merit of an action; the *intrinsic* worth or goodness of a person. *Prior.*

2. Intimate; closely familiar. [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

IN-TRIN'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Internally; in its nature; really; truly.

A lie is a thing absolutely and *intrinsically* evil. *South.*

IN-TRO-CES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* A depression, or sinking of parts inward. *Smart.*

IN-TRO-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *introduco*; *intro*, within, and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *introduire*; It. *introdurre.*]

1. To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher into a place; as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing-room.

2. To conduct and make known; to bring to be acquainted; as, to *introduce* a stranger to a person; to *introduce* a foreign minister to a prince.

3. To bring something new into notice or practice; as, to *introduce* a new fashion, or a new remedy for a disease; to *introduce* an improved mode of tillage.

4. To bring in; to import; as, to *introduce* foreign goods.

5. To produce; to cause to exist; as, to *introduce* habits into children. *Locke.*

6. To begin; to open to notice. He *introduced* the subject with a long preface.

7. To bring before the public by writing or discourse; as, to *introduce* one's self to notice or to the public.

IN-TRO-DUCED', (in-tro-dūst',) *pp.* Led or conducted in; brought in; made acquainted; imported.

IN-TRO-DUC'ER, *n.* One who introduces; one who conducts another to a place or person; one who makes strangers known to each other; one who brings any thing into notice or practice.

IN-TRO-DUC'ING, *ppr.* Conducting or bringing in; making known, as one stranger to another; bringing any thing into notice or practice.

IN-TRO-DUC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *introductio.*]

1. The action of conducting or ushering into a place; *used of persons*; as, the *introduction* of a stranger into a saloon.

2. The act of making persons known to each other; as, the *introduction* of one stranger to another; the *introduction* of a foreign minister to a prince or court, and the *introduction* of company to a levee.

3. The act of bringing into a country; as, the *introduction* of gold or bullion, or of merchandise.

4. The act of bringing something into notice, practice, or use; as, the *introduction* of new modes of dress or of tillage.

5. The part of a book which precedes the main work; a preface or preliminary discourse.

6. That part of an oration or discourse in which the speaker gives some general account of his design and subject, and prepares the minds of his audience for a favorable reception of his remarks or arguments.

IN-TRO-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Serving to introduce; serving as the means to bring forward something. *Lowth.*

IN-TRO-DUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner serving to introduce.

IN-TRO-DUC'TOR, *n.* An introducer. [*Not used.*]

IN-TRO-DUC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of introduction.

IN-TRO-DUC'TO-RY, *a.* Serving to introduce something else; previous; prefatory; preliminary; as, *introductory* remarks; an *introductory* discourse.

IN-TRO-FLEX'ED, (-flekst',) *a.* Flexed or bent inward.

IN-TRO-GRES'SION, (-gresh'un,) *n.* [L. *introgressio.*] Entrance. [*Not used.*]

IN-TROIT', *n.* [Fr., from L. *introitus.*]

In *the Roman Catholic service*, the *entrance* or beginning of the mass; a passage of Scripture sung or chanted when the priest enters within the rails of the altar. *Wheatley.*

IN-TRO-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *intromissus*, *intromitto*; *intro* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. The action of sending in. *Peacham.*

2. In *Scots law*, an intermeddling with the effects of another. *Johnson.*

IN-TRO-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *intromitto*, supra.]

1. To send in; to let in; to admit. *Greenhill.*

2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which a thing enters. Glass in the window *intromits* light without cold into a room.

IN-TRO-MIT', *v. i.* In *Scottish law*, to intermeddle with the effects of another.

IN-TRO-MIT'TED, *pp.* Allowed to enter.

IN-TRO-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Admitting.

2. Intermeddling with the effects of another.

IN-TRO-RE-CEP'TION, *n.* The act of admitting into or within. *Hammond.*

IN-TRO-SPECT', *v. t.* [L. *introspicio*; *intro* and *spectio*, to look.]

To look into or within; to view the inside.

IN-TRO-SPEC'TION, *n.* A view of the inside or interior.

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind. *Dryden.*

IN-TRO-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Inspecting within.

IN-TRO-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *intro* and *sumo.*] To sink in. [*Not in use.*]

IN-TRO-SUS-CEP'TION, } *n.* The falling of one
IN-TUS-SUS-CEP'TION, } part of an intestine into another, or the passing of one part within another. *Coxe. Hooper.*

IN-TRO-VĒN'IENT, *a.* [L. *intro* and *veniens*, *venio*, to come.]

Coming in or between; entering. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-TRO-VER'SION, *n.* The act of turning inward. *Berkeley.*

IN-TRO-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *intro* and *verto.*] To turn inward. *Cowper.*

IN-TRO-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned inward.

IN-TRO-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning inward.

IN-TRŪDE', *v. i.* [L. *intrudo*; *in* and *trudo*, to thrust. See THRUST.]

1. To thrust one's self in; to come or go in without invitation or welcome; to enter, as into company, against the will of the company or the host; as, to *intrude* on families at unseasonable hours. Never *intrude* where your company is not desired.

2. To encroach; to enter or force one's self in without permission; as, to *intrude* on the lands of another.

3. To enter uncalled or uninvited, or without just right. *Col.* ii.

IN-TRŪDE', *v. t.* To thrust one's self in, or to enter into some place without right or welcome.

2. To force or cast in. *Greenhill.*

IN-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* Thrust in.

2. *a.* In *geology*, intrusive, which see.

IN-TRŪD'ER, *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right, or is not welcome.

They were but *intruders* on the possession, during the minority of the heir. *Davies.*
They were all strangers and *intruders.* *Locke.*

IN-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Entering without invitation, right, or welcome.

IN-TRŪ'SION, (-trū'zhun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *intrusio*, from *intrudo.*]

1. The action of thrusting in, or of entering into a place or state without invitation, right, or welcome.

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The company may be disturbed by the *intrusion* of an unwelcome guest.

Many excellent strains which have been jostled off by the *intrusions* of poetical fictions. *Brown.*

Why this *intrusion?*
Were not my orders that I should be private? *Addison.*

2. Encroachment; entrance without right on the property or possessions of another.

3. Voluntary entrance on an undertaking unsuitable for the person. *Wotton.*

4. In *geology*, the penetrating of one rock, while in a melted state, into the cavities of other rocks. *Dana.*

IN-TRŪ'SIVE, *a.* Thrusting in or entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude. *Thomson.*

2. In *geology*, *intrusive rocks*, are rocks which have been forced, while in a melted state, into the cavities or between the layers of other rocks. *Dana.*

IN-TRŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without welcome or invitation.

IN-TRŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The act of entering without permission or invitation.

IN-TRUST', *v. t.* [*in* and *trust.*] To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit to another with confidence in his fidelity; as, to *intrust* a servant *with* one's money or goods, or to *intrust* money or goods *to* a servant. We *intrust* an agent or factor *with* commercial business, or we *intrust* commercial concerns *to* an agent. We *intrust* our friends *with* secrets, or *intrust* secrets *to* them.

IN-TRUST'ED, *pp.* Delivered in trust; committed to the hands or care of another, in confidence that he will be faithful in discharging his duty.

IN-TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Delivering in trust; confiding to the care of.

IN-TU-I''TION, (in-tu-ish'un,) *n.* [Sp. *intuicion*; L. *intuitus*, *intueor*; *in* and *tueor.*]

A looking on; a sight or view; *but restricted to mental view or perception. Particularly and appropriately*, the act by which the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, or the truth of things, immediately, or the moment they are presented, without the intervention of other ideas, or without reasoning and deduction.

We know by *intuition*, that a part is less than the whole. *Encyc.*

IN-TŪ'I-TIVE, *a.* [Sp. and It. *intuitivo*; Fr. *intuitif.*]

1. Perceived by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; exhibiting truth to the mind on bare inspection; as, *intuitive* evidence.

2. Received or obtained by intuition or simple inspection; as, *intuitive* judgment or knowledge.

3. Seeing clearly; as, an *intuitive* view; *intuitive* vision. *Hooker.*

4. Having the power of discovering truth without reasoning; as, the *intuitive* powers of celestial beings.

IN-TŪ'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By immediate perception; without reasoning; as, to perceive truth *intuitively.*

IN-TU-MESCE', (in-tu-mes',) *v. i.* [L. *intumesco*; *in* and *tumeo*, to swell.]

To swell; to enlarge or expand with heat.

In a higher heat it *intumesces*, and melts into a yellowish-black mass. *Kirwan.*

IN-TU-MES'CENCE, *n.* [Supra.] The action of swelling.

2. A swell; a swelling with bubbles; a rising and enlarging; a tumid state. *Woodward.*

IN-TŪ'MU-LĀ-TED, *a.* Unburied.

IN-TUR-GES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *in* and *turgesco*, to swell.]

A swelling; the action of swelling or state of being swelled. *Brown.*

IN'TUSE, *n.* [L. *intusus.*]

A bruise. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

IN-TUS-SUS-CEP''TION, *n.* [L. *intus* and *susceptus.*]

The reception of one part within another; applied to the reception of a contracted part into a part not contracted.

IN-TWINE', *v. t.* [*in* and *twine.*] To twine or twist together; to wreath; as, a wreath of flowers *intwined.*

IN-TWIN'ED, *pp.* Twisted together.

IN-TWIN'ING, *ppr.* Wreathing together.

IN-TWIST', *v. t.* [*in* and *twist.*] To twist together; to interweave. *Parkhurst.*

IN-TWIST'ED, *pp.* Twisted together.

IN-TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Twisting together.

IN'Ų-LIN, *n.* A peculiar vegetable principle extracted from the Inula helenium, or elecampane. *Ure.*

IN-UM'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *inumbro.*]

To shade.

IN-UM'BRĀ-TED, *pp.* Shaded.

IN-UNC'TION, *n.* [L. *inunctus*, *inungo*: *in* and *ungo*, to anoint.]

The action of anointing; unction. *Ray.*

IN-UNC-TU-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *in* and *unctus*, or Eng. *unctuous.*]

The want of unctuosity; destitution of greasiness or oiliness which is perceptible to the touch; as, the *inunctuosity* of porcelain clay. *Kirwan.*

IN-UN'DANT, *a.* [L. *inundans*, infra.]

Overflowing. *Shenstone.*

IN-UN'DATE, *v. t.* [L. *inundo*, *inundatus*; *in* and *unda*, a wave, or its root.]

1. To overflow; to deluge; to spread over with a fluid. The low lands along the Mississippi are *inundated* almost every spring.

2. To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity; as, the country was once *inundated* with bills of credit. The presses *inundate* the country with papers.

IN-UN'DĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Overflowed; spread over with a fluid; copiously supplied.

IN-UN'DĀ-TING, *ppr.* Overflowing; deluging; spreading over.

IN-UN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inundatio.*]

1. An overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds. Holland has frequently suffered immensely by *inundations* of the sea. The Delta in Egypt is annually enriched by the *inundation* of the Nile.

2. An overspreading of any kind; an overflowing or superfluous abundance.

IN-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *a.* Void of understanding. [*A bad word, and not used.*] *Pearson.*

IN-UR-BANE', *a.* Uncivil; uncourteous, unpolished.

IN-UR-BANE'LY, *adv.* Without urbanity. [ished.

IN-UR-BANE'NESS, *n.* Incivility.

IN-UR-BAN'I-TY, *n.* [*in* and *urbanity.*] Incivility; rude, unpolished manners or deportment; want of courteousness. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-ŲRE', (in-yūre',) *v. t.* [*in* and *ure. Ure* signifies use, practice, in old English and Norman French. In Chaucer, it seems to bear rather the signification of luck or fortune. In Scottish, it is used in both senses. See URE.]

To habituate; to accustom; to apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression. Thus a man *inures* his body to labor and toil, till he sustains that which would destroy a body unaccustomed to it. So we *inure* ourselves to cold or heat. Warriors are *inured* to blood, and seamen are *inured* to hardships and deprivations.

IN-ŲRE', *v. i.* To pass in use; to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of; as, a gift of lands *inures* to the heirs of the grantee, or it *inures* to their benefit.

IN-ŲRED, (in-yūrd',) *pp.* Accustomed; hardened by use.

IN-ŲRE'MENT, (in-yūre'ment,) *n.* Use; practice; habit; custom; frequency. *Johnson. Wotton.*

IN-ŲR'ING, (in-yūr'ing,) *ppr.* Habituating; accustoming.

2. Passing in use to the benefit of.

IN-URN', *v. t.* [*in* and *urn.*] To bury; to inter; to intomb.

The sepulcher
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurned.* *Shak.*

2. To put in an urn.

IN-URN'ED, *pp.* Deposited in a tomb.

IN-URN'ING, *ppr.* Interring; burying.

IN-Ų-SI-TĀ'TION, *n.* Neglect of use; disuse. [*Little used.*] *Paley.*

IN-US'TION, (in-ust'yun,) *n.* [L. *inustio*, *inuro*; *in* and *uro*, to burn.]

1. The action of burning.

2. A branding; the action of marking by burning.

IN-Ų'TILE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inutilis.*]

Unprofitable; useless. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

IN-Ų-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inutilité*; L. *inutilitas*; *in* and *utilitas.* See UTILITY.]

Uselessness; the quality of being unprofitable; unprofitableness; as, the *inutility* of vain speculations and visionary projects.

IN-UT'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be uttered. *Milton.*

IN VAC'Ų-O, [L.] In a vacuum or empty space.

IN-VĀDE', *v. t.* [L. *invado*; *in* and *vado*, to go.]

1. To enter a country, as an army with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy, with a view to conquest or plunder; to attack. The French armies *invaded* Holland in 1795. They *invaded* Russia and perished.

2. To attack; to assail; to assault.

There shall be seditions among men, and *invading* one another. —2 Esdras.

3. To attack; to infringe; to encroach on; to violate. The king *invaded* the rights and privileges of the people, and the people *invaded* the prerogatives of the king.

4. To go into; *a Latinism.* [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

5. To fall on; to attack; to seize; as, a disease *invades* the system.

IN-VĀD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Entered by an army with a hostile design; attacked; assaulted; infringed; violated.

IN-VĀD'ER, *n.* One who enters the territory of another with a view to war, conquest, or plunder. *Bacon. Swift.*

2. An assailant.

3. An encroacher; an intruder; one who infringes the rights of another. *Hammond.*

IN-VĀD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Entering on the possessions of another with a view to war, conquest, or plunder; assaulting; infringing; attacking.

IN-VA-LES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *invalesco*] Strength; health. *Dict.*

IN-VAL-E-TŪ'DIN-A-RY, *a.* Wanting health.

IN-VAL'ID, *a.* [L. *invalidus*; *in* and *validus*, strong, from *valeo*, to be strong, to avail.]

1. Weak; of no force, weight, or cogency. *Milton.*

2. In *law*, having no force, effect, or efficacy; void; null; as, an *invalid* contract or agreement.

IN'VA-LID, *n.* [Fr. *invalide*; L. *invalidus*, supra.]

1. A person who is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed.

2. A person who is infirm, wounded, maimed, or otherwise disabled for active service; a soldier or seaman worn out in service. The hospitals for *invalids* at Chelsea and Greenwich, in England, are institutions honorable to the English nation.

IN'VA-LID, *v. t.* To enroll on the list of invalids in the military or naval service.

IN-VAL'ID-ĀTE, *v. t.* [from *invalid*; Fr. *invalider.*]

1. To weaken or lessen the force of; *more generally*, to destroy the strength or validity of; to render of no force or effect; as, to *invalidate* an agreement or a contract.

2. To overthrow; to prove to be of no force; as to *invalidate* an argument.

IN-VAL'ID-Ā-TED, *pp.* Rendered invalid or of no force.

IN-VAL'ID-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Destroying the force and

IN-VA-LID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *invalidité.*] [effect of.

Weakness; want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy; as, the *invalidity* of an agreement or of a will.

IN-VAL'ID-NESS, *n.* Invalidity; as, the *invalidness* of reasoning.

IN-VAL'Ų-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *valuable.*] Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth can not be estimated; inestimable. The privileges of Christians are *invaluable.*

IN-VAL'Ų-A-BLY, *adv.* Inestimably. *Bp. Hall.*

IN-VĀ'RI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *variable*, from *vary.*]

Constant in the same state; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable; that does not vary; always uniform. The character and the laws of the Supreme Being must necessarily be *invariable.*

IN-VĀ'RI-A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Constancy of state,

IN-VĀ-RI-A-BIL'I-TY, } condition, or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

IN-VĀ'RI-A-BLY, *adv.* Constantly; uniformly; without alteration or change. We are bound to pursue *invariably* the path of duty.

IN-VĀ'RI-ED, (in-vā'rid,) *a.* Unvaried; not changing or altering. *Blackwall.*

IN-VĀ'SION, (-vā'zhun,) *n.* [L. *invasio*, from *invado.* See INVADE.]

1. A hostile entrance into the possessions of another; *particularly*, the entrance of a hostile army into a country for the purpose of conquest or plunder, or the attack of a military force. The north of England and south of Scotland were for centuries subject to *invasion*, each from the other. The *invasion* of England by William the Norman was in 1066.

2. An attack on the rights of another; infringement or violation.

3. Attack of a disease; as, the *invasion* of the plague, in Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

IN-VĀ'SIVE, *a.* [from *invade.*] Entering on another's possessions with hostile designs; aggressive.

2. Infringing another's rights.

IN-VEC'TION, *n.* Invective, which see. [INVECTION is little used.]

IN-VEC'TIVE, *n.* [Fr. *invective*; Sp. *invectiva*; It. *invettiva*; from L. *inveho.* See INVEIGH.]

A railing speech or expression; something uttered or written, intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another; a harsh or reproachful accusation. It differs from *reproof*, as the latter may come from a friend, and be intended for the good of the person reproved; but *invective* proceeds from an enemy, and is intended to give pain or to injure. *Encyc.*

It is followed by *against.* He uttered severe *invectives against* the unfortunate general.

IN-VEC'TIVE, *a.* Satirical; abusive; railing. *Dryden.*

IN-VEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Satirically; abusively. *Shak.*

IN-VEIGH', (in-vā',) *v. i.* [L. *inveho*, to bear, throw or bring on or against; *in* and *veho*, to carry.]

To exclaim or rail against; to utter censorious and bitter language against any one; to reproach; with *against.* The author *inveighed* sharply *against* the vices of the clergy in his age. Men *inveigh against* the follies of fashion.

IN-VEIGH'ER, (in-vā'er,) *n.* One who rails; a railer.

IN-VEIGH'ING, (in-vā'ing,) *ppr.* Exclaiming against; railing at; uttering bitter words.

IN-VĒI'GLE, (in-vē'gl,) *v. t.* [Norm. *enveogler*, to inveigle, to blind; Fr. *aveugler.* Qu. G. *aufwiegeln*, to stir up or rouse; Sw. *upvigla*, the same. The affinities of this word are obscure.]

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To entice; to seduce; to wheedle; to persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery.

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells
To *inveigle* and invite th' unwary sense. *Milton.*

IN-VĒI'GLED, (in-vē'gld,) *pp.* Enticed; wheedled; seduced from duty.

IN-VĒI'GLE-MENT, (in-vē'gl-ment,) *n.* Seduction to evil; enticement. *South.*

IN-VĒI'GLER, *n.* One who entices or draws into any design by arts and flattery.

IN-VĒI'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enticing; wheedling; persuading to any thing bad.

IN-VEIL'ED, (in-vāld',) *a.* Covered as with a veil. *Browne.*

IN-VEND'I-BLE, *a.* Not vendible or salable. *Jefferson.*

IN-VENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *inventer*; Sp. *inventar*; It. *inventare*; L. *invenio*, *inventum*; *in* and *venio*, to come; *literally*, to come to, to fall on, to meet, Eng. to *find*.]

1. To find out something new; to devise something not before known; to contrive and produce something that did not before exist; as, to *invent* a new instrument of music; to *invent* a machine for spinning; to *invent* gunpowder. [See INVENTION.]

2. To forge; to fabricate; to contrive falsely; as, to *invent* falsehoods.

3. To feign; to frame by the imagination; as, to *invent* the machinery of a poem.

4. To light on; to meet with. [*This is the literal sense, but not now used.*] *Spenser.*

IN-VENT'ED, *pp.* Found out; devised; contrived; forged; fabricated.

IN-VENT'FUL, *a.* Full of invention. *Gifford.*

IN-VENT'I-BLE, *a.* That can be invented.

IN-VENT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inventible.

IN-VEN'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inventio*.]

1. The action or operation of finding out something new; the contrivance of that which did not before exist; as, the *invention* of logarithms; the *invention* of the art of printing; the *invention* of the orrery. INVENTION differs from DISCOVERY. *Invention* is applied to the contrivance and production of something that did not before exist. *Discovery* brings to light that which existed before, but which was not known. We are indebted to *invention* for the thermometer and barometer. We are indebted to *discovery* for the knowledge of the isles in the Pacific Ocean, and for the knowledge of galvanism, and many species of earth not formerly known. This distinction is important, though not always observed.

2. That which is invented. The cotton gin is the *invention* of Whitney; the steamboat is the *invention* of Fulton. The Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders are said to be *inventions* of the Greeks; the Tuscan and Composite are *inventions* of the Latins.

3. Forgery; fiction. Fables are the *inventions* of ingenious men.

4. In *painting*, the finding or choice of the objects which are to enter into the composition of the piece. *Encyc.*

5. In *poetry*, it is applied to whatever the poet adds to the history of the subject.

6. In *rhetoric*, the finding and selecting of arguments to prove and illustrate the point in view.

7. The power of inventing; that skill or ingenuity which is or may be employed in contriving any thing new. Thus we say, a man of *invention*. *Encyc.*

8. Discovery; the finding of things hidden or before unknown. [*Less proper.*] *Ray.*

Invention of the cross; a festival in the Roman Catholic church, celebrated May 3d, in honor of the finding of our Savior's cross. *Brande.*

IN-VENT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *inventif.*]

Able to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; as, an *inventive* head or genius. *Dryden.*

IN-VENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By the power of invention.

IN-VENT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The faculty of inventing.

IN-VENT'OR, *n.* One who finds out something new; one who contrives and produces any thing not before existing; a contriver. The *inventors* of many of the most useful arts are not known.

IN-VEN-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an inventory. *Shak.*

IN'VEN-TO-RI-ED, (in'ven-to-rid,) *pp.* Inserted or registered in an inventory.

IN'VEN-TO-RY, *n.* [Sp. and It. *inventario*; Fr. *inventaire*; from *invent*.]

1. An account, catalogue, or schedule, of all the goods and chattels of a deceased person. In some of the United States, the *inventory* must include an account of the real as well as the personal estate of the deceased.

2. A catalogue of movables.

3. A catalogue or account of particular things. [*An indefinite use of the word.*]

IN'VEN-TO-RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *inventorier.*]

1. To make an inventory of; to make a list, catalogue, or schedule of; as, to *inventory* the goods and estates of the deceased. *Blackstone.*

2. To insert or register in an account of goods.

IN-VENT'RESS, *n* [from *invent.*] A female that invents. *Dryden.*

IN-VERSE', (in-vers',) *a.* [L. *inversus*. See INVERT.] Inverted; reciprocal; opposed to DIRECT.

Inverse or *reciprocal ratio*, is the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities.

Inverse or *reciprocal proportion*, is an equality between a direct ratio and a reciprocal ratio. Thus, $4:2::\frac{1}{3}:\frac{1}{6}$, or $4:2::3:6$, *inversely.* *J. Day.*

IN-VERSE'LY, (in-vers'ly,) *adv.* In an inverted order or manner; a term used when one quantity is greater or less according as another is less or greater.

IN-VER'SION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inversio*. See INVERT.]

1. Change of order, so that the last becomes first and the first last; a turning or change of the natural order of things.

It is just the *inversion* of an act of parliament; your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed among the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of places, so that each takes the place of the other.

3. A turning backward; a contrary method of operation. Problems in geometry and arithmetic are often proved by *inversion*, as division by multiplication, and multiplication by division.

4. In *geometry*, a change in the order of the terms of a proportion, so that the second takes the place of the first, and the fourth of the third.

5. In *grammar*, a change of the natural order of words; as, "of all vices, impurity is one of the most detestable," instead of "impurity is one of the most detestable of all vices."

6. In *music*, the change of position either of a subject or of a chord. *Busby.*

IN-VERT', *v. i.* [L. *inverto*; *in* and *verto*, to turn.]

1. To turn into a contrary direction; to turn upside down; as, "to *invert* a cone; to *invert* a hollow vessel.

2. To place in a contrary order or method; as, to *invert* the rules of justice; to *invert* the order of words.

And winter storms *invert* the year. *Dryden.*

3. In *music*, to change the order of the notes which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony. *Encyc.*

4. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle. [*Not in use.*] *Knolles.*

IN-VER'TE-BRAL, *a.* Destitute of a vertebral column, as animals. *Ed. Encyc.*

IN-VER'TE-BRATE, *n.* An animal having no vertebral column, or spinal bone.

IN-VER'TE-BRATE, } *a.* Destitute of a back-bone
IN-VER'TE-BRA-TED, } or vertebral chain. [See VERTEBRATED.]

IN-VERT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned to a contrary direction; turned upside down; changed in order.

IN-VERT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a contrary or reversed order. *Derham.*

IN-VERT'ENT, *n.* A medicine intended to invert the natural order of the successive irritative motions in the system. *Darwin.*

IN-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning in a contrary direction; changing the order.

IN-VEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *investir*; L. *investio*; *in* and *vestio*, to clothe. See VEST.]

1. To clothe; to dress; to put garments on; to array; usually and most correctly followed by *with*, before the thing put on; as, to *invest* one *with* a mantle or robe. In this sense, it is used chiefly in poetry and elevated prose, not in colloquial discourse.

2. To clothe with office or authority; to place in possession of an office, rank, or dignity; as, to *invest* a person with a civil office, or with an ecclesiastical dignity.

3. To adorn; to grace; as, to *invest* with honor. *Shak.*

4. To clothe; to surround; as, to be *invested* with light, splendor, or glory.

5. To confer; to give. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

6. To inclose; to surround; to block up, so as to intercept succors of men and provisions and prevent escape; to lay siege to; as, to *invest* a town.

7. To lay out money in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature; *literally*, to clothe money in something; as, to *invest* money *in* funded or bank stock; to *invest* it *in* lands or goods. In this application, it is always followed by *in*.

IN-VEST'ED, *pp.* Clothed; dressed; adorned; inclosed.

IN-VEST'IENT, (-yent,) *a.* Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*

IN-VES'TI-GA-BLE, *a.* [from *investigate.*] That may be investigated or searched out; discoverable by rational search or disquisition. The causes or reasons of things are sometimes *investigable.*

IN-VES'TI-GĀ'TE, *v. t.* [L. *investigo*; *in* and *vestigo*, to follow a track, to search; *vestigium*, a track or *footstep*.]

To search into; to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy; to find out by careful disquisition; as, to *investigate* the powers and forces of nature; to *investigate* the causes of natural phenomena; to *investigate* the principles of moral duty; to *investigate* the conduct of an agent or the motives of a prince.

IN-VES'TI-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Searched into; examined with care.

IN-VES'TI-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Searching into; inquiring into with care.

IN-VES-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *investigatio*.] The action or process of searching minutely for truth, facts, or principles; a careful inquiry to find out what is unknown, either in the physical or moral world, and either by observation and experiment, or by argument and discussion. Thus we speak of the *investigations* of the philosopher and the mathematician; the *investigations* of the judge, the moralist, and the divine.

IN-VES'TI-GĀ-TIVE, *a.* Curious and deliberate in researches. *Pegge.*

IN-VES'TI-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who searches diligently into a subject.

IN-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Clothing; dressing; adorning; inclosing.

IN-VEST'I-TURE, *n.* [Fr. See INVEST.] The action of giving possession, or livery of seizin.

The grant of land or a feud was perfected by the ceremony of corporal *investiture*, or open delivery of possession. *Blackstone.*

It was customary for princes to make *investiture* of ecclesiastical benefices. *Encyc.*

2. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refused to yield to the pope the *investiture* of bishops. *Raleigh.*

IN-VEST'IVE, *a.* Clothing; encircling.

IN-VEST'MENT, *n.* The action of investing.

2. Clothes; dress; garment; habit. *Shak.* [We now use VESTMENT.]

3. The act of surrounding, blocking up, or besieging by an armed force.

The capitulation was signed by the commander of the fort, within six days after its *investment.* *Marshall.*

4. The laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature; *literally*, the clothing of money with something.

Before the *investment* could be made, a change of the market might render it ineligible. *Hamilton.*

IN-VET'ER-A-CY, *n.* [L. *inveteratio*. See INVETERATE.]

Long continuance, or the firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time; as, the *inveteracy* of custom and habit; usually or always applied in a bad sense; as, the *inveteracy* of prejudice, of error, or of any evil habit.

IN-VET'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *inveteratus*, *invetero*; *in* and *vetero*, from *vetus*, old.]

1. Old; long established.

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. Deep-rooted; firmly established by long continuance; obstinate; *used of evils*; as, an *inveterate* disease; an *inveterate* abuse; an *inveterate* course of sin.

3. Having fixed habits by long continuance; *used of persons*; as, an *inveterate* sinner.

4. Violent; deep-rooted; obstinate; as, *inveterate* enmity or malice.

IN-VET'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *invetero*, to grow old.] To fix and settle by long continuance. [*Obsolete, or little used.*] *Bacon.*

IN-VET'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* With obstinacy; violently.

IN-VET'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time; inveteracy; as, the *inveterateness* of a mischief. *Locke.*

IN-VET-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

IN-VID'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *invidiosus*, from *invideo*, to envy; *in* and *video*, to see. *Invideo* signifies, properly, to look against.]

1. Envious; malignant. *Evelyn.*

2. Likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful. [*This is the usual sense.*]

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*

IN-VID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Enviously; malignantly.

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

IN-VID'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of provoking envy or hatred.

IN-VIG'I-LANCE, (-vij'e-lans,) *n.* Want of vigilance; neglect of watching.

IN-VIG'OR-ĀTE, *v. t.* [It. *invigorire*; *in* and *vigor*.] To give vigor to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to. Exercise *invigorates* the body; cheerfulness *invigorates* the mind.

Christian graces and virtues they can not be, unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by universal charity. *Atterbury.*

IN-VIG'OR-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Strengthened; animated.

IN-VIG'OR-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving fresh vigor to; strengthening.

IN-VIG-OR-Ā'TION, *n.* The action of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

IN-VIL'LAG-ED, *a.* Turned into a village. *Browne.*

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IN-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *invincible*; L. *in* and *vinco*, to conquer.]

1. Not to be conquered or subdued; that can not be overcome; unconquerable; as, an *invincible* army.

2. Not to be overcome; insuperable; as, an *invincible* obstacle, error, habit, or objection.

IN-VIN'CI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being un-
IN-VIN-CI-BIL'I-TY, } conquerable; insuperableness.

IN-VIN'CI-BLY, *adv.* Unconquerably; insuperably.

IN-VI'O-LA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inviolabilis*; *in* and *violabilis*, *violo*, to *violate*.]

1. Not to be profaned; that ought not to be injured, polluted, or treated with irreverence; as, a sacred place and sacred things should be considered *inviolable*. *Milton.*

2. Not to be broken; as, an *inviolable* league, covenant, agreement, contract, vow, or promise.

3. Not to be injured or tarnished; as, *inviolable* chastity or honor.

4. Not susceptible of hurt or wound; as, *inviolable* saints. *Milton.*

IN-VI'O-LA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* [from *inviolable*.] The
IN-VI-O-LA-BIL'I-TY, } quality or state of being inviolable; as, the *inviolability* of crowned heads. *Ward.*

2. The quality of not being subject to be broken.

IN-VI'O-LA-BLY, *adv.* Without profanation; without breach or failure; as, a sanctuary *inviolably* sacred; to keep a promise *inviolably*.

IN-VI'O-LATE, *a.* [L. *inviolatus*.]

Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee. *Denham.*

IN-VI'O-LA-TED, *a.* Unprofaned; unbroken; unviolated. *Drayton.*

IN'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *invius*; *in* and *via*, way.]

Impassable; untrodden. *Hudibras.*

IN'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being impassable.

IN-VI-RIL'I-TY, *n.* Absence of manhood. *Ward. Prynne.*

IN-VIS'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *viscus*, glue, birdlime.]

1. To lime; to daub with glue.

2. To catch with glue or birdlime; to entangle with glutinous matter. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-VIS'CA-TED, *pp.* Limed; daubed with glue.

IN-VIS'CER-ATE, *v. t.* To breed; to nourish. [*A bad word.*] *Mountagu.*

IN-VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [Fr. *invisibilité*, from *invi-*
IN-VIS'I-BLE-NESS, } *sible.*]

The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to the sight. *Ray.*

IN-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *invisibilis*; *in* and *visibilis*, *viso*, to see.]

That can not be seen; imperceptible by the sight. Millions of stars, *invisible* to the naked eye, may be seen by the telescope.

He endured, as seeing him who is *invisible*. — Heb. xi.

IN-VIS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to escape the sight; imperceptibly to the eye. *Denham.*

IN-VIS'ION, (-vizh'un,) *n.* [*in* and *vision*.] Want of vision, or the power of seeing. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

IN-VI'TA MI-NER'VA, *v. a.* [L. Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, being unwilling.]

Without the help of genius.

IN-VI-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *invitatio*. See INVITE.]

The act of inviting; solicitation; the calling or requesting of a person's company to visit, to dine, or to accompany him to any place.

IN-VI'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Using or containing invitations. *Wheatley.*

IN-VI'TA-TO-RY, *n.* A part of the service in the Roman Catholic church; a psalm or anthem sung in the morning.

Antiphonary, a service-book, which contained all the *invitatories*, responsories, and collects. *Encyc.*

IN-VITE', *v. t.* [L. *invito*; It. *invitare*; Fr. *inviter*. This word is formed by *in* and the Teutonic *bid*, or its root; *inbid*. See BID.]

1. To ask to do some act or to go to some place; to request the company of a person; as, to *invite* one to dine or sup; to *invite* friends to a wedding; to *invite* company to an entertainment; to *invite* one to an excursion into the country.

2. To allure; to draw to; to tempt to come; to induce by pleasure or hope.

Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*. *Dryden.*

3. To present temptations or allurements to.

The people should be in a situation not to *invite* hostilities. *Federalist, Jay.*

IN-VITE', *v. i.* To ask or call to any thing pleasing. *Milton.*

IN-VIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Solicited; requested to come or go in person; allured.

IN-VIT'ER, *n.* One who invites. *Pope.*

IN-VIT'ING, *ppr.* Soliciting the company of; asking to attend.

2. *a.* Alluring; tempting; drawing to; as, an *inviting* amusement or prospect.

Nothing is so easy and *inviting* as the retort of abuse and sarcasm. *Irving.*

IN-VIT'ING, *n.* Invitation. *Shak.*

IN-VIT'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to invite or allure.

IN-VIT'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inviting. *Taylor.*

IN-VIT'RI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *vitrifiable*, from *vitrify*.] That can not be vitrified or converted into glass. *Kirwan.*

IN'VO-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *invoco*; *in* and *voco*, to call.]

To invoke; to call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer.

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid. *Milton.*

[Instead of this word, INVOKE is generally used.]

IN'VO-CA-TED, *pp.* Invoked; called on in prayer.

IN'VO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Invoking.

IN-VO-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *invocatio*.]

1. The act of addressing in prayer. *Hooker.*

2. The form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity; as, the *invocation* of the muses.

The whole poem is a prayer to Fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addison.*

3. A judicial call, demand, or order; as, the *invocation* of papers or evidence into a court. *Wheaton's Rep.*

IN'VOICE, *n.* [Fr. *envoi*, a sending, or thing sent, from *envoyer*, to send, It. *inviare*; *envois*, pl., things sent.]

1. In *commerce*, a written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value or prices and charges annexed.

2. A written account of ratable estate. *Laws of New Hampshire.*

IN'VOICE, *v. t.* To make a written account of goods or property with their prices. It is usual to *invoice* goods in the currency of the country in which the seller resides.

Goods, wares, and merchandise imported from Norway, and invoiced in the current dollar of Norway. *Madison's Proclamation.*

IN'VOIC-ED, (-voist,) *pp.* Inserted in a list with the price or value annexed. *Robinson, Adm. Reports.*

IN'VOIC-ING, *ppr.* Making an account in writing of goods with their prices or values annexed; inserting in an invoice.

IN-VŌKE', *v. t.* [L. *invoco*; *in* and *voco*, to call; *vox*, a word.]

1. *Literally*, to call for or ask. Hence,

2. To address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection; as, to *invoke* the Supreme Being. Poets *invoke* the muses for assistance.

3. In *a wider sense*, to call for with earnestness; as, to *invoke* the aid of government. [*Recent.*]

IN-VŌK'ED, *pp.* Addressed in prayer for aid; called.

IN-VŌK'ING, *ppr.* Addressing in prayer for aid; calling.

IN-VOL'U-CEL, *n.* [dim. of *involucre*.] The involucre of an umbellule or umbellet; an involucret.

IN-VO-LŪ'CEL-LATE, *a.* [Supra.] Surrounded with involucels. *Barton.*

IN-VO-LŪ'CRAL, *a.* Pertaining to an involucrum. *Smith.*

IN-VO-LŪ'CRE, } *n.* [L. *involucrum*, from *involvo*.]
IN-VO-LŪ'CRUM, }

In *botany*, a sort of calyx inclosing those aggregates of flowers constituting umbels, but occasionally inclosing flowers not umbellate. It is usually more or less distant from the flowers which it envelops.

IN-VO-LŪ'CRED, *a.* Having an involucre, as umbels, &c. *Martyn.*

IN-VO-LŪ'CRET, *n.* An involucel, which see.

IN-VOL'UN-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *involuntary*.] Not by choice; not spontaneously; against one's will. *Baxter.*

2. In a manner independent of the will.

IN-VOL'UN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* Want of choice or will. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Independence on the will.

IN-VOL'UN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *involontaire*; L. *in* and *voluntarius*. See VOLUNTARY.]

1. Not having will or choice; unwilling.

2. Independent of will or choice. The motion of the heart and arteries is *involuntary*, but not against the will.

3. Not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; opposed to the will. A slave and a conquered nation yield an *involuntary* submission to a master.

IN'VO-LUTE, *n.* [L. *involutus*.]

A curve traced by the end of a string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it. [See EVOLUTE.]

IN'VO-LUTE, } *a.* [L. *involutus*, *involvo*. See IN-
IN'VO-LU-TED, } VOLVE.]

In *botany*, rolled spirally inward. *Involuted* folintion, or vernation, is when the leaves within the bud have their edges rolled spirally inward on both sides toward the upper surface. *Martyn.*

2. In *conchology*, a term used when the exterior lip is turned inward, at the margin, as in the Cyprea. *Humble.*

IN-VO-LŪ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *involutio*. See INVOLVE.]

1. The action of involving or infolding.

2. The state of being entangled or involved; complication.

All things are mixed and causes blended by mutual *involutions*. *Glanville.*

3. In *grammar*, the insertion of one or more clauses or members of a sentence between the agent or subject and the verb, in a way which *involves* the construction, and makes it difficult; a third intervening member within a second, &c.: as, habitual falsehood, *if we may judge from experience*, infers absolute depravity.

4. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the raising of a quantity to any power assigned; the multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times. Thus $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$. Here 8, the third power of 2, is found by *involution*, or multiplying the number into itself, and the product by the same number.

IN-VOLVE', (in-volv',) *v. t.* [L. *involvo*; *in* and *volvo*, to roll, Eng. to *wallow*.]

1. To envelop; to cover with surrounding matter; as, to *involve* one in smoke or dust.

2. To envelop in any thing which exists on all sides; as, to *involve* in darkness or obscurity.

3. To imply; to comprise. To be and not to be at the same time, *involves* a contradiction.

4. To entwist; to join; to connect; to draw in by way of connection; to implicate; as, to *involve* a friend in one's ruin.

He knows his end with mine involved. *Milton.*

5. To take in; to catch; to conjoin.

The gathering number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

6. To entangle. Let not our enemy *involve* the nation in war, nor our imprudence *involve* us in difficulty.

7. To plunge; to overwhelm. Extravagance often *involves* men in debt and distress.

8. To inwrap; to infold; to complicate or make intricate.

Some *involved* their snaky folds. *Milton.*
Florid, witty, *involved* discourses. *Locke.*

9. To blend; to mingle confusedly. *Milton.*

10. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, to raise a quantity to any assigned power; to multiply a quantity into itself a given number of times; as, a quantity *involved* to the third or fourth power.

IN-VOLV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Enveloped; implied; inwrapped; entangled; raised to a power.

IN-VOLVE'MENT, *n.* Act of involving; state of being involved. *Marshall.*

IN-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Enveloping; implying; comprising; entangling; complicating; raising to a power.

IN-VUL-NER-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *invulnerable*.]
IN-VUL'NER-A-BLE-NESS, } The quality or state of being invulnerable, or secure from wounds or injury *Walsh.*

IN-VUL'NER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *invulnerabilis*. See VULNERABLE.]

That can not be wounded; incapable of receiving injury.

Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms. *Milton.*

IN-WALL', *v. t.* [*in* and *wall*.] To inclose or fortify with a wall. *Spenser.*

IN-WALL'ED, *pp.* Inclosed or fortified with a wall.

IN-WALL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with a wall.

IN'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *inweard*; G. *einwärts*; *in* and *ward*. See WARD.]

1. Internal; interior; placed or being within; as, the *inward* structure of the body.

2. Intimate; domestic; familiar. *Spenser.*

[In this sense, also, Shakspeare uses it as a noun.]

3. Seated in the mind or soul. *Shak.*

IN'WARD, *adv.* Toward the inside. Turn the attention *inward*.

2. Toward the center or interior; as, to bend a thing *inward*.

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Celestial light shine *inward*. *Milton.*

IN'WARD-LY, *adv.* In the inner parts; internally.

Let Benedick, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*. *Shak.*

2. In the heart; privately; secretly. He *inwardly* repines. It is not easy to treat with respect a person whom we *inwardly* despise.

3. Toward the center.

IN'WARD-NESS, *n.* Intimacy; familiarity. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. Internal state. [*Unusual.*] *More.*

IN'WARDS, *n. pl.* The inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera. *Ex.* xxix. *Milton.*

IN-WĒAVE', *v. t*; *pret.* INWOVE; *pp.* INWOVEN, INWOVE. [*in* and *weave*.] To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

Down they cast
Their crowns *inwove* with amaranth and gold. *Milton.*

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IN-WĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Weaving together
IN-WHEEL', *v. t.* [*in* and *wheel.*] To encircle.
IN-WHEEL'ED, *pp.* Encircled. [*Beaum.*
IN-WHEEL'ING, *ppr.* Encircling
IN'WIT, *n.* [*in* and *wit.*] Mind; understanding. [*Obs.*]
IN-WOOD', *v. t.* To hide in woods. *Sidney.*
IN-WOOD'ED, *pp.* Hidden in woods.
IN-WŌRK'ED, (-wurkt,) *pp.* Worked in; operated within.
IN-WŌRK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [*in* and *work.*] Working or operating within.
IN-WŌRK'ING, *n.* Internal operation; energy within. *Macknight.*
IN-WŌVE', } *pp.* of INWEAVE. Woven in; inter-
IN-WŌV'EN, } twined by weaving.
IN-WRAP', (in-rap',) *v. t.* [*in* and *wrap.*] To involve; to infold; to cover by wrapping; as, to be *inwrapped* in smoke or in a cloud; to *inwrap* in a cloak.
2. To involve in difficulty or perplexity; to perplex. *Bacon.*
3. To ravish or transport. [*Ill.*] [See RAP.]
IN-WRAP'PED, (-rapt',) *pp.* Involved; covered by wrapping.
IN-WRAP'PING, *ppr.* Covering by wrapping.
IN-WRĒATHE', (in-rēthe',) *v. t.* [*in* and *wreathe.*] To surround or encompass as with a wreath, or with something in the form of a wreath.

Resplendent locks *inwreathed* with beams. *Milton.*

IN-WROUGHT', (in-rawt',) *pp.* or *a.* [*in* and *wrought*, from *work.*]
Wrought or worked in or among other things; adorned with figures. *Milton.*
I'O-DAL, *n.* [from *iodine* and *alcohol.*] An oleaginous liquid obtained from the action of alcohol and nitric acid on iodine. *Graham.*
I'O-DĀTE, *n.* [See IODINE.] Any compound of iodic acid with a base.
I-OD'IC, *a.* *Iodic acid* is an acid compound consisting of *iodine* oxygenized to the highest point.
I'O-DID, *n.* A non-acid compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.
I'O-DINE, *n.* [Gr. ιωδης, resembling a violet.]
In *chemistry*, a peculiar substance discovered by Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpeter in Paris. It is obtained from certain sea-weeds or marine plants. At the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, it is a solid, apparently a simple substance, at least hitherto undecomposed. It is incombustible, but, in combining with several bodies, it exhibits the phenomena of combustion; hence it has been considered a supporter of combustion. Like chlorine, it destroys vegetable colors, but with less energy. Its color is bluish-black or grayish-black, of a metallic luster. It is often in scales, resembling those of micaceous iron ore; sometimes in brilliant rhomboidal plates, or in elongated octahedrons. Its taste is acrid, and it is somewhat poisonous. It is fusible at 225° of Fahrenheit. The color of its vapor is a beautiful violet, whence its name. *Henry. Ure.*
I'O-DOUS, *a.* *Iodous acid* is a compound of iodine and oxygen, containing less of the latter than *iodic* acid.
I-OD'U-RET, *n.* A non-acid compound of iodine and a metallic or other base. Synonymous with IODID.
I'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ιον, a violet, and λιθος, stone.]
A *mineral having a glassy appearance*, remarkable for presenting a blue or violet-blue color in one direction, and, at right angles with this direction, a yellowish-gray or brownish color. It consists of silica, alumina, and magnesia, with some oxyd of iron. The name *dichroite*, often applied to this mineral, alludes to its colors, and is from the Greek δις, two, and χροα, color. *Dana.*
Note.—By the regular principles of pronouncing the Greek *iota* and the Shemitic *jod*, this word ought to be pronounced *yo'lite.*
I'ON, *n.* A name given to the elements which appear at the respective poles when a body is subjected to electro-chemical decomposition. *Silliman.*
I-ON'IC, *a.* [from *Ionia.*] The *Ionic order*, in *architecture*, is that species of column named from Ionia, in Greece, whose distinguishing feature is the volute of its capital. It is more slender than the Doric and Tuscan, but less slender and less ornamented than the Corinthian and Composite. It is simple, but majestic. Its hight is about 18 modules, and that of the entablature four and a half. *Encyc. Brande.*
2. The *Ionic dialect* of the Greek language was the dialect used in Ionia.
3. The *Ionic sect* of philosophers was that founded by Thales of Miletus, in Ionia. Their distinguishing tenet was, that water is the principle of all natural things. *Encyc.*
4. Denoting an airy kind of music. The *Ionic* or *Ionian mode* was, reckoning from grave to acute, the second of the five middle modes. *Busby.*
5. The *Ionic foot*, in *versification*, consists of four syllables, either two short and two long, or two long and two short.
I-Ō'TA, *n.* [Gr. *name of the letter i.*] A tittle, a very small quantity or degree. We use *jot*, a change of the same name.
I. O. U. In *England*, a paper having on it these letters, (signifying *I owe you*,) followed by a given sum, and duly signed, is called an *I. O. U.*, and is considered equally binding in honor with a promissory note. Such papers are ordinarily given in *gambling* transactions.
IP-E-CAC-U-AN'HA, *n.* A medicine of the shops produced by a considerable number of plants. That which is considered the best, is the root of Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha of South America.
Ipecacuanha is a little wrinkled root, about the thickness of a moderate quill, much used as an emetic, and against diarrheas and dysenteries. *Cyc.*
IPSE DIXIT. [L. he asserted.] A mere saying or assertion, without proof.
IP-SIS'SI-MA VER'BA, [L.] The identical words.
IPSO FAC'TO, [L.] In fact, in reality, or by the fact.
I-RAS-CI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *irascible.*] The
I-RAS'CI-BLE-NESS, } quality of being irascible, or easily inflamed by anger; irritability of temper.
I-RAS'CI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *irascor*, from *ira.* See IRE.] Very susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; irritable; as, an *irascible* man; an *irascible* temper.
I-RAS'CI-BLY, *adv.* In an irascible manner.
IRE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ira*, wrath; W. *irad*, pungency, passion, rage. See Eng. WRATH.]
Anger; wrath; keen resentment; *a word chiefly used in poetry.*

Thus will persist, relentless in his *ire.* *Dryden.*

IRE'FUL, *a.* [*ire* and *full.*] Angry; wroth; furious with anger.

The *ireful* bastard Orleans. *Shak.*

IRE'FUL-LY, *adv* In an angry manner.
I'RE-NARCH, (I're-nārk,) *n.* [Gr. ειρηναρχης.]
An officer formerly employed in the Greek empire, to preserve the public tranquillity.
I-REN'IC-AL, *a.* Pacific; desirous of peace.
IR-I-DES'CENCE, *n.* Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.
IR-I-DES'CENT, *a.* [from *iris.*] Having colors like the rainbow. *Fourcroy. Barrow.*
I-RID'I-UM, *n.* [from *iris.*] A metal of a whitish color, not malleable, found in the ore of platinum, and in a native alloy with osmium. Its specific gravity is above 18. It takes its name from the variety of colors which it exhibits while dissolving in muriatic acid. The native alloy with osmium, or native iridium, is of a steel gray color and shining metallic luster. It usually occurs in small, irregular, flat grains, in alluvial soil, in South America.
Cleaveland. Webster's Manual.
I'RIS, *n.*; *pl.* IRISES. [L. *iris, iridis*, the rainbow, Gr. ιρις.]
1. The rainbow. *Brown.*
2. An appearance resembling the rainbow. *Newton.*
3. The colored circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye, by means of which that opening is enlarged and diminished.
4. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower, a genus of many species.
I'RIS-A-TED, *a.* Exhibiting the prismatic colors; resembling the rainbow. *Phillips.*
I'RIS-ED, (I'rist,) *a.* Having colors like those of the rainbow. *Chaptal.*
I'RISH, *a.* Pertaining to or produced in Ireland.
I'RISH, *n.* A native of Ireland.
2. The language of the Irish; the Hiberno-Celtic.
I'RISH-ISM, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish.
I'RISH-RY, *n.* The people of Ireland. *Bryskett.*
IRK, (urk,) *v. t.* [Scot. *irk*, to weary; *irk*, indolent. Lye suggests that this may be from Sax. *weorce*, work, which signifies, also, pain, or anxiety; but it seems more probably to be connected with Sax. *earg*, slothful, lazy, Gr. αργος.]
To weary; to give pain to; used only impersonally; as, it *irketh* me, it gives me uneasiness. It is nearly obsolete. *Shak.*
IRK'SŌME, (urk'sum,) *a.* Wearisome; tedious; tiresome; giving uneasiness; used of something troublesome by long continuance or repetition; as, *irksome* hours; *irksome* toil or task. *Addison. Milton.*
IRK'SŌME-LY, *adv.* In a wearisome or tedious manner.
IRK'SŌME-NESS, *n.* Tediousness; wearisomeness.
I'RON, (I'urn,) *n.* [Sax. *iren*; Scot. *irne, yrn*, or *airn*; Isl. *iarn*; Sw. *jarn* or *idrn*; Dan. *iern*; W. *haiarn*; Ir. *iarann*; Arm. *hoarn*; G. *eisen*; D. *yzer.* Qu. L. *ferrum*, for *herrum.* The radical elements of this word are not easily ascertained.]
1. A metal, the hardest, most common, and most useful, of all the metals; of a livid whitish color inclined to gray, internally composed, to appearance, of small facets, and susceptible of a fine polish. In the condition of steel, it is so hard and elastic as to be capable of destroying the aggregation of any other metal. Next to tin, it is the lightest of all metallic substances, and next to gold, the most tenacious. It may be hammered into plates, but not into leaves. Its ductility is more considerable. It has the property of magnetism; it is attracted by the lodestone, and will acquire its properties. It is found rarely in native masses; but in ores, mineralized by different substances, it abounds in every part of the earth Its medicinal qualities are valuable. *Fourcroy. Encyc.*
2. An instrument or utensil made of iron; as, a flat-*iron*; a smoothing-*iron.*

Canst thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*?—Job xli.

3. *Figuratively*, strength; power; as, a rod of *iron.* *Dan.* ii.
4. *Irons* pl.; fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs. *Ps.* cv.
I'RON, (I'urn,) *a.* Made of iron; consisting of iron; as, an *iron* gate; an *iron* bar; *iron* dust.
2. Resembling iron in color; as, an *iron*-gray color.
3. *Harsh*; rude; severe; miserable; as, the *iron* age of the world.

Iron years of wars and dangers. *Rowe.*
Jove crushed the nations with an *iron* rod. *Pope.*

4. Binding fast; not to be broken; as, the *iron* sleep of death. *Philips.*
5. Hard of understanding; dull; as, an *iron* witted fool. *Shak.*
6. Firm; robust; as, an *iron* constitution.
I'RON, *v. t.* To smooth with an instrument of iron
2. To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff.
3. To furnish or arm with iron.
I'RON-BOUND, *a.* Bound with iron.
2. Faced or surrounded with *rocks*; rugged; as, an *iron-bound* coast.
I'RON CLAD, *a.* Clad in iron. *Scott.*
I'RON CLAY, *n.* A substance immediate between basalt and wacke, of a reddish-brown color, and occurring massive or vesicular. *Cyc.*
I'RON CROWN, *n.* A golden crown set with jewels, belonging originally to the Lombard kings, and indicating the dominion of Italy. It was so called from containing a circle said to have been forged from one of the nails in the cross of Christ. *Encyc. Am.*
I'RON ED, (I'urnd,) *pp.* Smoothed with an iron; shackled; armed with iron.
I'RON-ER, *n.* One who irons.
I'RON-FIL-INGS, *n. pl.* Fine particles of iron made by filing or rasping.
I'RON-FLINT, *n.* An opaque ferruginous variety of quartz, having, in some degree, the appearance of flint, but of red or yellow colors, and usually somewhat granular in its texture. *Dana.*
I'RON-FOUND-ER, *n.* One who makes iron castings.
I'RON-FOUND-ER-Y, } *n.* The place where iron
I'RON-FOUND-RY, } castings are made.
I'RON-FRAM-ED, *a.* Having an iron or firm frame.
I'RON GLANCE, *n.* A peroxyd of iron of a dark steel-gray color.
I'RON-HAND-ED, *a.* Having hands hard as iron. *Dwight.*
I'RON-HEART-ED, *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel.
I'RON-ING, *ppr.* Smoothing with an iron; shackling; furnishing or arming with iron.
I'RON LIQ'UOR, (I'urn lik'ur,) *n.* Acetate of iron used as a mordant by dyers, &c. *Buchanan.*
I'RON-ING, *n.* A smoothing with an iron.
2. A shackling with irons.
3. A furnishing or arming with iron.
I'RON-MŌLD, *n.* A spot on cloth made by applying rusty iron to the cloth when wet.
I'RON-MŌN'GER, *n.* A dealer in iron wares or hardware.
I'RON-MŌN'GER-Y, (I'urn-mung'ger-re,) *n.* A general name for all articles made of iron; hardware. *Gwilt.*
I'RON PY-RI'TĒS, *n.* Common pyrites; yellow sulphuret of iron.
I'RON-SAND, *n.* An iron ore in grains, used to sand paper after writing.
I'RON-SHEATH-ED, *a.* Sheathed with iron. *Scott.*
I'RON-SHOD, *a.* Shod with iron.
I'RON-SICK, *a.* In *seamen's language*, a ship is said to be *iron-sick*, when her bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has become leaky. *Encyc.*
I'RON-SID-ED, *a.* Having iron sides, or very firm sides. *Forby.*
I'RON-SMITH, *n.* A worker in iron; an artisan who makes and repairs utensils of iron; a much more proper term than BLACKSMITH.
I'RON-STONE, *n.* An impure ore of iron, containing much clay. *Dana.*
I'RON-WOOD, *n.* The popular name of some species of a genus of trees called Sideroxylon; so called from their hardness. Also, the popular name of Ostrya Virginica, sometimes called *Hop-Hornbeam*, a tree of the United States.
I'RON-WŌRK, (I'urn-work,) *n.* A general name of the parts or pieces of a building, vessel, carriage, &c., which consist of iron; any thing made of iron.
I'RON-WŌRKS, *n. pl.* The works or establishment where pig iron is wrought into bars, &c.

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I'RON-WŌRT, *n.* The popular name of some species of a genus of plants called *Sideritis.*

I-RON'IC, *a.* Ironical. *B. Jonson.*

I-RON'IC-AL, *a.* [Fr. *ironique.* See IRONY.]

Expressing one thing and meaning the opposite. An *ironical* expression is often accompanied with a manner of utterance which indicates that the speaker intends to be understood in a sense directly contrary to that which the words convey.

I-RON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of irony; by the use of irony. A commendation may be *ironically* severe.

I'RON-IST, *n.* One who deals in irony. *Pope.*

I'RON-Y, (I'urn-e,) *a.* [from *iron.*] Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron; as, *irony* chains; *irony* particles. *Hammond.*

2. Resembling iron; hard.

I'RON-Y, *n.* [Fr. *ironie*; L. *ironia*; Gr. ειρωνια, from ειρων, a dissembler in speech.]

A kind of ridicule which exposes the errors or faults of others by seeming to adopt, approve, or defend them; as, Nero was a very virtuous prince; Pope Hildebrand was remarkable for his meekness and humility. When *irony* is uttered, the dissimulation is generally apparent from the manner of speaking, as by a smile or an arch look, or perhaps by an affected gravity of countenance. *Irony* in writing may also be detected by the manner of expression.

I'ROUS, *a.* [from *ire.*] Apt to be angry. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

IR-RĀ'DI-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *irradians*, from *irradio.*
IR-RĀ'DI-AN-CY, } See IRRADIATE.]

1. Emission of rays of light on an object.

2. Beams of light emitted; luster; splendor. *Milton.*

IR-RĀ'DI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *irradio*; *in* and *radio*, to shine. See RAY.]

1. To illuminate; to brighten; to make splendid; to adorn with luster. *South.*

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illuminate; as, to *irradiate* the mind. *Milton.*

3. To animate by heat or light. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with shining ornaments. *Pope.*

IR-RĀ'DI-ĀTE, *v. i.* To emit rays; to shine.

IR-RĀ'DI-ATE, *a.* Adorned with brightness, or with any thing shining. *Mason.*

IR-RĀ'DI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Illuminated; enlightened; made luminous or bright; decorated with rays of light or with something shining.

IR-RĀ'DI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Illuminating; decorating with beams of light.

IR-RĀ-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of emitting beams of

2. Illumination; brightness. [light.

3. Intellectual light. *Hale.*

4. The act of emitting minute particles or effluvia from some substance. *Encyc.*

5. In *physical science*, an apparent enlargement of objects beyond their proper bounds, in consequence of the vivid impression of light on the eye. *Olmsted.*

IR-RAD'I-CĀTE, *v. t.* To root deeply.

IR-RA'TION-AL, (-rā'shun-al *or* -rash'un-al,) *a.* [L. *irrationalis*; *in* and *rationalis*, from *ratio.*]

1. Not rational; void of reason or understanding. Brutes are *irrational* animals.

2. Not according to the dictates of reason; contrary to reason; absurd. To pursue a course of life which destroys happiness, is *irrational.*

Irrational quantity. See SURD.

IR-RA-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* Want of reason or the powers of understanding.

IR-RA'TION-AL-LY, (-rā'shun-al-ly *or* -rash'un-al-ly,) *adv.* Without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.

IR-RE-CLAIM'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *reclaimable.*] Not to be reclaimed; that can not be recalled from error or vice; that can not be brought to reform. *Addison.*

2. That can not be tamed.

IR-RE-CLAIM'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of reformation.

IR-REC-ON-CIL'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *reconcilable.*] Not to be recalled to amity, or a state of friendship and kindness; retaining enmity that can not be appeased or subdued; as, an *irreconcilable* enemy or faction.

2. That can not be appeased or subdued; as, *irreconcilable* enmity or hatred.

3. That can not be made to agree or be consistent; incongruous; incompatible; as, *irreconcilable* absurdities. It is followed by *with* or *to.* A man's conduct may be *irreconcilable to* or *with* his avowed principles.

IR-REC-ON-CIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatibility.

IR-REC-ON-CIL'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation. Men may be *irreconcilably* opposed to each other.

IR-REC'ON-CILE, *v. t.* To prevent from being reconciled. [*Ill.*] *Bp. Taylor*

IR-REC'ON-CIL-ED, *a.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] Not reconciled. *Thomson*

2. Not atoned for. *Shak. Prideaux.*

IR-REC-ON-CILE'MENT, *n.* Want of reconciliation; disagreement.

IR-REC-ON-CIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* Want of reconciliation. *Prideaux.*

IR-REC'ON-CIL-ING, *ppr.* Preventing from being reconciled.

IR-RE-CORD'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be recorded.

Cockeram.

IR-RE-CŌV'ER-A-BLE, (-kuv'er-,) *a.* [*in* and *recoverable.*] Not to be recovered or repaired; as, an *irrecoverable* loss.

2. That can not be regained. Time past is *irrecoverable.* *Rogers.*

3. That can not be obtained by demand or suit, as a debt. *Franklin.*

4. Not to be remedied; as, *irrecoverable* misery. *Tillotson.*

IR-RE-CŌV'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being irrecoverable. *Donne.*

IR-RE-CŌV'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond recovery; beyond the possibility of being regained, repaired, or remedied. Happiness may be *irrecoverably* lost.

2. Beyond the possibility of being reclaimed. A profligate may be *irrecoverably* abandoned to vice.

IR-RE-CŪ'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *recupero*, to recover.]

Irrecoverable. [*Not used.*]

IR-RE-CŪ'PER-A-BLY, *adv.* Irrecoverably. [*Not used.*]

IR-RE-CŪ'SA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and Fr. *recusable.*]

Not liable to exception.

IR-RE-DEEM'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *redeemable.*] That can not be redeemed.

2. Not subject to be paid at the pleasure of government; as, *irredeemable* debts; *irredeemable* certificates or stock. *Hamilton. Smollett.*

IR-RE-DEEM'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of be-
IR-RE-DEEM-A-BIL'I-TY, } ing not redeemable.

IR-RE-DEEM'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be redeemable. *Smart.*

IR-RE-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *reducible.*] Not to be reduced; that can not be brought back to a former state.

2. That can not be reduced or changed to a different state; as, corpuscles of air *irreducible* into water. *Boyle.*

Irreducible case; in *algebra*, a particular case in the solution of a cubic equation, in which the formula commonly employed contains an imaginary quantity, and therefore fails in its application. *Brande.*

IR-RE-DŪ'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being irreducible.

IR-RE-DŪ'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not reducible.

IR-RE-FLECT'IVE, *a.* Not reflective. *Whewell.*

IR-RE-FRĀ'GA-BLE or IR-REF'RA-GA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *refragable*, L. *refragor*; *re* and the root of *frango*, to break.]

That can not be refuted or overthrown; incontestable; undeniable; as, an *irrefragable* argument; *irrefragable* reason or evidence. *Atterbury. Swift.*

IR-RE-FRĀ'GA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of be-
IR-REF-RA-GA-BIL'I-TY, } ing irrefragable or incapable of refutation.

IR-RE-FRĀ'GA-BLY or IR-REF'RA-GA-BLY, *adv.* With force or strength that can not be overthrown; with certainty beyond refutation. We say, the point in debate was *irrefragably* proved.

IR-REF'Ū-TA-BLE or IR-RE-FŪT'A-BLE, *a.* [Low L. *irrefutabilis.* See REFUTE.]

That can not be refuted or disproved. *Bp. Hall.*

IR-REF'Ū-TA-BLY or IR-RE-FŪT'A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond the possibility of refutation. *Romeyn.*

IR-RE-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* Unregeneracy. *J. M. Mason.*

IR-RE-GEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* An unregenerate state. [*Bad.*]

IR-REG'Ū-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *irregulier*; L. *irregularis*; *in* and *regularis*, *regula.* See REGULAR.]

1. Not regular; not according to common form or rules; as, an *irregular* building or fortification.

2. Not according to established principles or customs; deviating from usage; as, the *irregular* proceedings of a legislative body.

3. Not conformable to nature or the usual operation of natural laws; as, an *irregular* action of the heart and arteries.

4. Not according to the rules of art; immethodical; as, *irregular* verse; an *irregular* discourse.

5. Not in conformity to laws, human or divine; deviating from the rules of moral rectitude; vicious; as, *irregular* conduct or propensities.

6. Not straight; as, an *irregular* line or course.

7. Not uniform; as, *irregular* motion.

8. In *grammar*, an *irregular* noun or verb is one which deviates from the common rules in its inflections.

IR-REG'Ū-LAR, *n.* A soldier not in regular service.

IR-REG'Ū-LAR-IST, *n.* One who is irregular. [*Kent.*

IR-REG-Ū-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *irregularité.*]

1. Deviation from a straight line or from any common or established rule; deviation from method or order; as, the *irregularity* of proceedings.

2. Deviation from law, human or divine, or from moral rectitude; inordinate practice; vice. It is a favorable symptom when a profligate man becomes ashamed of his *irregularities.*

IR-REG'Ū-LAR-LY, *adv.* Without rule, method, or order.

IR-REG'Ū-LATE, *v. t.* To make irregular; to disorder. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

IR-REL'A-TIVE, *a.* [*in* and *relative.*] Not relative; unconnected.

Irrelative chords, in *music*, have no common sound.

IR-REL'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Unconnectedly. *Boyle.*

IR-REL'E-VAN-CY, *n.* [from *irrelevant.*] Inapplicability; the quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support; as, the *irrelevancy* of an argument or of testimony to a case in question.

IR-REL'E-VANT, *a.* [*in* and Fr. *relever*, to raise, from *elever*, *lever*, L. *elevo*, *levo*, to raise.]

Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not serving to support. We call evidence, testimony, and arguments *irrelevant* to a cause, when they are inapplicable to it, or do not serve to support it.

IR-REL'E-VANT-LY, *adv.* Without being to the purpose.

IR-RE-LIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting relief.

Hargrave.

IR-RE-LIG'ION, (ir-re-lid'jun,) *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *religion.*] Want of religion, or contempt of it; impiety. *Dryden.*

IR-RE-LIG'ION-IST, *n.* One who is destitute of religious principles; a despiser of religion. *Nott.*

IR-RE-LIG'IOUS, (ir-re-lid'jus,) *a.* [Fr. *irreligieux.*]

1. Destitute of religious principles; contemning religion; impious; ungodly.

Shame and reproach are generally the portion of the impious and irreligious. *South.*

2. Contrary to religion; profane; impious; wicked; as, an *irreligious* speech; *irreligious* conduct.

IR-RE-LIG'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With impiety; wickedly.

IR-RE-LIG'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of religious principles or practices; ungodliness.

IR-RĒ'ME-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *irremeabilis*; *in* and *remeo*, to return; *re* and *meo*, to pass.]

Admitting no return; as, an *irremeable* WRY. *Dryden.*

IR-RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *remediable*, from *remedy.*]

1. Not to be remedied; that can not be cured; as, an *irremediable* disease or evil.

2. Not to be corrected or redressed; as, *irremediable* error or mischief.

IR-RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being irremediable.

IR-RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure, or correction. *Bp. Taylor.*

IR-RE-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *remissible*; L. *remitto.* See REMIT.]

Not to be pardoned; that can not be forgiven or remitted. *Whiston.*

IR-RE-MIS'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unpardonable. *Hammond.*

IR-RE-MIS'SI-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be pardoned. *Sherwood.*

IR-RE-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Not remitting.

IR-RE-MŌV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See IRREMOVABLE.] The quality or state of being irremovable, or not removable from office.

IR-RE-MŌV'A-BLE, (-moov'a-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *removable.*] That can not be moved or changed. *Shak.*

2. That can not be legally or constitutionally removed from office.

IR-RE-MŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of removal.

IR-RE-MŌV'AL, *n.* Absence of removal.

IR-RE-MŪ'NER-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *remunerable.*] That can not be rewarded.

IR-RE-NOWN'ED, *a.* Not renowned; not celebrated. *Spenser.*

IR-REP-A-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See IRREPARABLE.] The quality or state of being irreparable, or beyond repair or recovery. *Sterne.*

IR-REP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *irreparabilis.* See REPAIR.]

1. That can not be repaired or mended; as, an *irreparable* breach.

2. That can not be recovered or regained; as, an *irreparable* loss. *Milton. Addison.*

IR-REP'A-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being irreparable.

IR-REP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes recovery or repair.

IR-RE-PĒAL-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *irrepealable.*] The quality of being irrepealable.

IR-RE-PĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *repealable.* See REPEAL.]

That can not be legally repealed or annulled. *Sullivan.*

IR-RE-PĒAL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Irrepealability.

IR-RE-PĒAL'A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond the power of repeal.

IR-RE-PENT'ANCE, *n.* Want of repentance; impenitence. *Mountagu.*

IR-RE-PLEV'I-A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *repleviable.*] That can not be replevied.

IR-RE-PLEV'I-SA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *replevisable.*] That can not be replevied.

IR-REP-RE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *reprehensible.*] Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; free from fault. *Vattel, Trans.*

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IR-REP-RE-HENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being irreprehensible.

IR-REP-RE-HENS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to incur blame; without blame. *Sherwood.*

IR-REP-RE-SĔNT'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *represent.*] Not to be represented; that can not be figured or represented by any image. *Stillingfleet.*

IR-RE-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *repressible.*] That can not be repressed.

IR-RE-PRESS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be repressed.

IR-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *reproachable.*] That can not be justly reproached; free from blame; upright; innocent. An *irreproachable* life is the highest honor of a rational being.

IR-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being not reproachable.

IR-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to deserve reproach; blamelessly; as, deportment *irreproachably* upright.

IR-RE-PRŌV'A-BLE, (-proov'a-bl,) *a.* [*in* and *reprovable.*] That can not be justly reproved; blameless; upright.

IR-RE-PRŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be liable to reproof or blame. *Weever.*

IR-REP-TI''TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* Secretly introduced. *Nichols.*

IR-RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* [*in* and *resistance.*] Forbearance to resist; non-resistance; passive submission. *Paley.*

IR-RE-SIST-I-BIL/I-TY, } *n.* [from *irresistible.*] The
IR-RE-SIST'I-BLE-NESS, } quality of being irresistible; power or force beyond resistance or opposition. *Hammond.*

IR-RE-SIST'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *resistible.* See RESIST.]

That can not be successfully resisted or opposed; superior to opposition.

An *irresistible* law of our nature impels us to seek happiness. *J. M. Mason.*

IR-RE-SIST'I-BLY, *adv.* With a power that can not be successfully resisted or opposed. *Dryden.*

IR-RE-SIST'LESS, *a.* That can not be resisted. *Glanville.*

IR-RES'O-LU-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *resolvo.*] Not to be dissolved; incapable of dissolution. *Boyle.*

IR-RES'O-LU-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being indissoluble; resistance to separation of parts by heat. *Boyle.*

IR-RES'O-LUTE, *a.* [*in* and *resolute.*] Not firm or constant in purpose; not decided; not determined; wavering; given to doubt. *Irresolute* men either resolve not at all, or resolve and re-resolve.

IR-RES'O-LUTE-LY, *adv.* Without firmness of mind; without decision.

IR-RES'O-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Want of firm determination or purpose; vacillation of mind.

IR-RES-O-LŪ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *resolution.*]

Want of resolution; want of decision in purpose; a fluctuation of mind, as in doubt, or between hope and fear. *Addison.*

IR-RE-SOLV-A-BIL/I-TY, } *n.* The state or quality
IR-RE-SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, } of not being resolvable.

IR-RE-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be resolved.

IR-RE-SOLV'ED-LY, *adv.* [*in* and *resolved.*] Without settled determination. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

IR-RE-SPECT'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *respective.*] Not having regard to; with *of*; as, *irrespective* of consequences.

2. Not regarding circumstances. [*Obs.*]

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute, *irrespective* will of God. *Bacon.*

IR-RE-SPECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Without regard to; not taking circumstances into consideration. *Hammond.*

IR-RES'PI-RA-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *respirable.*] Unfit for respiration; not having the qualities which support animal life; as, *irrespirable* air.

IR-RE-SPONS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of responsibility.

IR-RE-SPONS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *responsible.*] Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; not answerable.

IR-RE-SPONS'I-BLY, *adv* So as not to be responsible.

IR-RE-SUS'CI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being revived.

IR-RE-SUS'CI-TA-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be resuscitable.

IR-RE-TENT'IVE, *a.* Not retentive or apt to retain. *Skelton.*

IR-RE-TRĀCE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be retraced.

IR-RE-TRIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *retrievable*, from *retrieve.*] Not to be recovered or repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable; as, an *irretrievable* loss.

IR-RE-TRIĒV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being irretrievable.

IR-RE-TRIĒV'A-BLY, *adv.* Irreparably; irrecoverably; in a manner not to be regained. *Woodward.*

IR-RE-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be returned.

IR-RE-VĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* That may not be revealed.

IR-RE-VĒAL'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be revealable.

IR-REV'ER-ENCE, *n.* [L. *irreverentia*; *in* and *reverentia.* See REVERENCE.]

1. Want of reverence, or want of veneration; want of a due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme Being. *Irreverence* toward God is analogous to *disrespect* toward man.

2. The state of being disregarded; *applied to men.* But this word is appropriately applicable to the Supreme Being, and to his laws and institutions.

IR-REV'ER-ENT, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *reverent.*] Wanting in reverence and veneration; not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being.

2. Proceeding from irreverence; expressive of a want of veneration; as, an *irreverent* thought, word, or phrase.

3. Wanting in respect to superiors. *Milton.*

IR-REV'ER-ENT-LY, *adv.* Without due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme Being; in an irreverent manner.

2. Without due respect to superiors.

IR-RE-VERS'I-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *reversible.*] That can not be reversed; that can not be recalled, repealed, or annulled; as, an *irreversible* decree or sentence.

IR-RE-VERS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being irreversible.

IR-RE-VERS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeal.

IR-REV-O-CA-BIL/I-TY, } *n.* State of being irrev-
IR-REV'O-CA-BLE-NESS, } ocable.

IR-REV'O-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *irrevocabilis*; *in* and *revocabilis*, *revoco*; *re* and *voco*, to call.]

Not to be recalled or revoked; that can not be reversed, repealed, or annulled; as, an *irrevocable* decree, sentence, edict, or doom; *irrevocable* fate; an *irrevocable* promise. *Milton. Dryden.*

IR-REV'O-CA-BLY, *adv.* Beyond recall; in a manner precluding repeal.

IR-RE-VŌK'A-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *revokable.*] Not to be recalled; irrevocable. *Asiat. Res.*

IR-REV'O-LU-BLE, *a.* That has no revolution. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

IR'RI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *irrigo*; *in* and *rigo*, to water.]

1. To water; to wet; to moisten; to bedew. *Ray.*

2. To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon it and spread over it.

IR'RI-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Watered; *moistened.*

IR'RI-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Watering; wetting; moistening.

IR-RI-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of watering or moistening.

2. In *agriculture*, the operation of causing water to flow over lands, for nourishing plants.

IR-RIG'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *irriguus.* See IRRIGATE.]

1. Watered; watery; moist.

The flowery lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton.*

2. Dewy; moist. *Philips.*

IR-RIS'ION, (ir-rizh'un,) *n.* [L. *irrisio*, *irrideo*; *in* and *rideo*, to laugh.]

The act of laughing at another. *Woodward.*

IR-RI-TA-BIL/I-TY, *n.* [from *irritable.*] Susceptibility of excitement; the quality of being easily irritated or exasperated; as, *irritability* of temper.

2. In *physiology*, (1.) A healthful vital susceptibility to the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents, and the power of responding in a normal manner, both by sensations and actions. (2.) A morbid and plainly excessive vital susceptibility to the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents, and a capability of responding only by vitiated and abnormal sensations and actions.

This term is also used in both of the preceding acceptations, with the limitation of confinement to susceptibility of actions, in contradistinction from sensations. *Tully.*

IR'RI-TA-BLE, *a.* [from *irritate.*] Susceptible of excitement, or of heat and action, as animal bodies.

2. Very susceptible of anger or passion; easily inflamed or exasperated; as, an *irritable* temper.

3. In *physiology*, susceptible of irritation, which see.

In general, there is nothing *irritable* in the animal body, but the muscular fibers. *Haller. Encyc.*

IR'RI-TA-BLY, *adv.* In an irritable manner.

IR'RI-TAN-CY, *n.* The state of being irritant.

IR'RI-TANT, *a.* Irritating.

IR'RI-TANT, *n.* An agent, whether natural, medicinal, or mechanical, which produces vitiated and abnormal sensations and actions, in a part or the whole of an animal system. *Tully.*

IR'RI-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *irrito*; *in* and *ira*, wrath; W. *irad*, pungency, passion, rage; or perhaps more properly from Sw. *reta*, to provoke; G. *reitzen*; to tickle, vellicate, irritate.]

1. To excite heat and redness in the skin or flesh of living animal bodies, as by friction; to inflame; to fret; as, to *irritate* a wounded part by a course bandage.

2. To excite anger; to provoke; to tease; to exasperate. Never *irritate* a child for trifling faults. The insolence of a tyrant *irritates* his subjects.

3. To increase action or violence; to highten excitement in.

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame. *Bacon.*

4. In *physiology*, to produce irritation, which see.

IR'RI-TĀTE, *part. a.* Excited; hightened.

IR'RI-TĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Excited; provoked; subjected to irritation.

IR'RI-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exciting; angering; provoking; causing irritation.

IR-RI-TĀ'TION, *n.* The operation of exciting heat, action, and redness, in the skin or flesh of living animals, by friction or other means.

2. The excitement of action, in the animal system, by the application of food, medicines, and the like.

3. Excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger.

4. In *physiology*, a vitiated and abnormal sensation or action, or both in conjunction, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents, either upon an unhealthy state of the vital susceptibilities, or by an excessive or otherwise improper use or application of the natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents. *Tully.*

IR'RI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Serving to excite or irritate.

2. Accompanied with or produced by increased action or irritation; as, an *irritative* fever. *Darwin.*

IR'RI-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Exciting; producing irritation, which see. *Hales.*

IR-RO-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *irroratio*; *in* and *ros.*]

The act of bedewing; the state of being moistened with dew. *Spallanzani, Trans.*

IR-RUP'TED, *a.* [L. *irruptus.*] Broken with violence.

IR-RUP'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *irruptio*; *in* and *rumpo*, to break or burst.]

1. A bursting in; a breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place. Holland has been often inundated by *irruptions* of the sea.

2. A sudden invasion or incursion; a sudden, violent inroad, or entrance of invaders into a place or country; as, the *irruption* of the northern nations into France and Italy.

IR-RUP'TIVE, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

IS, *v. i.* [Sax. *is*; G. *ist*; D. *is*; L. *est*; Gr. ἐστι; Sans. *asti*; Pers. *est* or *hist.*]

The third person singular of the substantive verb, which is composed of three or four distinct roots, which appear in the words *am*, *be*, *are*, and *is*. *Is* and *was* coincide with the Latin *esse*, and Goth. *wesan.* In the indicative, present tense, it is thus varied; I am, thou art, he, she, or it, *is*; we, ye or you, they, are. In writing and speaking, the vowel is often dropped; as, he's gone; there's none left.

IS'A-BEL, *n.* [Fr. *isabelle.*]

Isabel yellow is a brownish yellow, with a shade of brownish red. *Kirwan.*

I-SA-GOG'IC, } *a.* [Gr. εισαγωγικος.]
I-SA-GOG'IC-AL, }

Introductory. *Gregory.*

I'SA-GON, *n.* [Gr. ισος, equal, and γωνια, an angle.]

A figure whose angles are equal.

IS'A-TIS, *n.* In *zoölogy*, the arctic fox, or Canis lagopus. *Encyc.*

IS-CHI-AD'IC, (is-ke-ad'ik,) *a.* [L. *ischiadicus*, from *ischias*, the *sciatica*, from *ischium*, the hip; Gr. ισχιον, ισχιαδικος.]

Pertaining to the hip. The *ischiadic* passion or disease is ranked by Cullen with rheumatism. It is a rheumatic or neuralgic affection of some part about the hip joint. It is called also SCIATICA.

IS-CHU-RET'IC, (is-ku-ret'ik,) *a.* [See ISCHURY.] Having the quality of relieving ischury.

IS-CHU-RET'IC, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve ischury. *Coxe.*

IS'CHU-RY, (is'ku-re,) *n.* [Gr. ισχουρια, from ισχω, to stop, and ουρον, urine.]

A stoppage or suppression of urine; different from DYSURY. *Coxe. Encyc.*

IS'E-RIN, } *n.* [G. *eisen*, iron.]
IS'E-RINE, }

A variety of *titanic ore*, a compound of oxyd of iron and titanic acid. *Dana.*

ISH, a termination of English words, is, in Sax. *isc*, Dan. *isk*, G. *isch*; and not improbably it is the termination of *esque*, in French, as in *grotesque*, It. *esco*, in *grotesco*, and the Latin termination of the inceptive verb, as in *fervesco.* Annexed to English adjectives, *ish* denotes diminution, or a small degree of the quality; as, *whitish*, from *white*; *yellowish*, from *yellow.*

Ish annexed to names forms a possessive adjective, as in *Swedish*, *Danish*, *English.*

Ish annexed to common nouns forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun, as *foolish*, from *fool*; *roguish*, from *rogue*; *brutish*, from *brute.* This is the more common use of this termination.

I'SI-CLE, *n.* A pendant shoot of ice, is more generally written ICICLE. [See ICE and ICICLE.]

I'SIN'GLASS, (i'zing-glass,) *n.* [That is, *ise-* or *ice-glass.*] A substance consisting chiefly of gelatin, of a firm texture and whitish color, prepared from the

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sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh-water fishes, particularly of the huso, a fish of the sturgeon kind, found in the rivers of Russia. It is used as an agglutinant, and in fining wines. *Encyc.*

I'ᵾSIN''GLĂSS-STŌNE. See MICA.

IS'LAM, *n.* The religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those who profess it throughout the world. *Brande.*

IS'LAM-ISM, *n.* [from the Ar. سلم *salama*, to be free, safe, or devoted to God.]

The true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedism. *Encyc.*

IS-LAM-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan. *E. E. Salisbury.*

ISL'AND, (ī'land,) *n.* [Sax. *ealond*, D. G. *eiland*. See IRELAND.]

1. A tract of land surrounded by water.

2. A large mass of floating ice is called an *island of ice.*

ISL'AND-ER, (ī'land-er,) *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

ISLE, (īle,) *n.* [Fr. *isle* or *île*, from It. *isola*, L. *insula.*]

1. A tract of land surrounded by water, or a detached portion of land imbosomed in the ocean, in a lake or river.

The *isles* shall wait for his law.—Is. xlii.

2. A passage in a church. [See AISLE.]

IS'LET, (ī'let,) *n.* A little isle.

I-SO-CHEI'MAL, } *a.* [Gr. ισος, equal, and χειμα,
I-SO-CHI'MEN-AL, } χειμων, winter.]

Having the same mean winter temperature. *Prout.*

Isochimenal lines; lines drawn through places having the same mean winter temperature. *Humboldt.*

I-SO-CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ισος, equal, and χρωμα, color.]

Having the same color; a term applied to two rings, curves, or lines, having the same color or tint. *Brande.*

I-SOCH'RON-AL, } *a.* [Gr. ισος, equal, and χρονος,
I-SOCH'RON-OUS, } time.]

Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times.

An *isochronal* line, is that in which a heavy body is supposed to descend with a uniform velocity. *Brande.*

Isochronal vibrations of a pendulum are such as are performed in the same space of time. *Brande.*

I-SOD'O-MON, *n.* [Gr.] In *Grecian architecture*, a construction of equal thicknesses and equal lengths. *Elmes.*

IS'O-LĀTE, (*Knowles gives* ī'so-lāte; *Walker*, iz'o-lāte,) *v. t.* [It. *isola*, an isle or island.]

1. To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate. *Med. Repos.*

2. In *electricity*, to insulate, which see.

IS'O-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* [Fr. *isolé*; It. *isolato*, from *isola*, an isle.]

Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone; insulated.

IS'O-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Placing by itself, or detached, like an isle; insulating.

IS-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* State of being isolated; insulation.

I-SO-MER'IC, *a.* Compounds consisting of the same elements in the same proportions, but with different properties, are said to be *isomeric.*

I-SOM'ER-ISM, *n.* [Gr. ισος, equal, and μερος, part.] Identity of elements and proportions with diversity of properties.

I-SO-MORPH'ISM, *n.* [Gr. ισος, like, and μορφη, form.]

1. The quality of assuming the same crystalline form, though composed of different elements, or proximate principles, yet with the same number of equivalents.

2. The quality of a substance by which it is capable of replacing another in a compound, without an alteration of the previous crystalline form of the compound. *Dana.*

I-SO-MORPH'OUS, *a.* Having a different composition as respects elements, or proximate principles, though not as respects number of equivalents, but with the same crystalline form. *Ed. Rev.*

I-SON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ισος, equal, and νομος, law.] Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges. *Mitford.*

I-SO-PER-I-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* [See ISOPERIMETRY.] Having equal perimeters or circumferences; as, *isoperimetrical* figures or bodies.

I-SO-PE-RIM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ισος, equal, περι, around, and μετρον, measure.]

In *geometry*, the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

I'SO-POD, *n.* [Gr. ισος and πους.]

One of an order of crustaceous insects, having the legs of nearly equal size, and fourteen in number. *Partington.*

I-SOP'O-DOUS, *a.* Having the characteristics of an isopod.

I'SO-PYRE, *n.* [Gr. ισος and πυρ.]

A silicate of alumina, lime, and peroxyd of iron.

I-SOS'CE-LĒS, *a.* [Gr. ισοσκελης; ισος, equal, and σκελος, leg.]

A term applied to a triangle having two legs or sides only that are equal.

I-SO-STEM'O-NOUS, *a.* In *botany*, having an equal number of stamens and pistils. *Lindley.*

I-SOTH'ER-AL, *a.* [Gr. ισος, equal, and θερος, summer.]

Having the same mean summer temperature.

Isotheral lines; lines passing through places having the same mean summer temperature. *Humboldt.*

I-SO-THERM'AL, *a.* [Gr. ισος, equal, proper, and θερμη, heat.]

Having equal degrees of heat.

Isothermal lines; lines passing through places of equal mean temperature. *Humboldt.*

Isothermal zones; spaces on opposite sides of the equator having the same mean temperature, and bounded by corresponding isothermal lines. *Brande.*

I-SO-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. ισος, equal, and τονος, tone.]

Having equal tones. The *isotonic* system, in *music*, consists of intervals, in which each concord is alike tempered, and in which there are twelve equal semitones.

IS'RA-EL-ITE, *n.* A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.

IS-RA-EL-IT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Israel.
IS-RA-EL-IT'ISH, } *J. P. Smith.*

IS'SU-A-BLE, (ish'shu-a-bl,) *a.* [from *issue.*] That may be issued. In *law*, an *issuable* term is one in which issues are made up. *Blackstone.*

IS'SUE, (ish'shu,) *n.* [Fr. *issue*; It. *uscio*, a door, and *uscire*, to go out. It may coincide in origin with Heb. Ch. יצא, Eth. ወፀአ *watsa.*]

1. The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress; applied to water or other fluid, to smoke, to a body of men, &c. We say, an *issue* of water from a pipe, from a spring, or from a river; an *issue* of blood from a wound, of air from a bellows; an *issue* of people from a door or house.

2. A sending out; as, the *issue* of an order from a commanding officer or from a court; the *issue* of money from a treasury.

3. Event; consequence; end or ultimate result. Our present condition will be best for us in the *issue.*

4. Passage out; outlet.

To God the Lord belong the *issues* from death.—Ps. lxviii.

5. Progeny; a child or children; offspring; as, he had *issue* a son; and we speak of *issue* of the whole blood or half blood. A man dies without *issue.*

6. Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property. A conveyed to B all his right to a term for years, with all the *issues*, rents, and profits.

7. In *surgery*, a fontanel; a little ulcer made in some part of an animal body, to promote discharges. *Encyc.*

8. Evacuation; discharge; a flux or running. *Lev.* xii. *Matt.* ix.

9. In *law*, the close or result of pleadings; the point of matter depending in suit, on which the parties join, and put the case to trial by a jury, and are hence said to *join issue.* *Cowel.*

10. A giving out from a repository; delivery; as, an *issue* of rations or provisions from a store, or of powder from a magazine.

IS'SUE, (ish'shu,) *v. i.* [It *usoire.* See the noun.]

1. To pass or flow out; to run out of any inclosed place; to proceed, as from a source; as, water *issues* from springs; blood *issues* from wounds; sap or gum *issues* from trees; light *issues* from the sun.

2. To go out; to rush out. Troops *issued* from the town, and attacked the besiegers.

3. To proceed, as progeny; to spring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee.—2 Kings xx.

4. To proceed; to be produced; to arise; to grow or accrue; as, rents and profits *issuing* from land, tenements, or a capital stock.

5. In *legal pleadings*, to come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause. Our lawyers say, a cause *issues* to the court or to the jury; it *issues* in demurrer.

6. To close; to end. We know not how the cause will *issue.*

IS'SUE, *v. t.* To send out; to put into circulation; as, to *issue* money from a treasury, or notes from a bank.

2. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to *issue* an order from the department of war; to *issue* a writ or precept.

3. To deliver for use; as, to *issue* provisions from a store.

IS'SUED, (ish'shūde,) *pp.* or *a.* Descended; sent out. *Shak.*

IS'SUE-LESS, (ish'shu-less,) *a.* Having no issue or progeny; wanting children. *Shak.*

IS'SU-ER, (ish'shu-er,) *n.* One who issues or emits.

IS'SU-ING, (ish'shu-ing,) *ppr.* Flowing or passing out; proceeding from; sending out.

IS'SU-ING, (ish'shu-ing,) *n.* A flowing or passing out.

2. Emission; a sending out, as of bills or notes.

ISTH'MI-AN, (ist'me-an,) *a.* The *Isthmian games* were one of the four great festivals of Greece; so called because celebrated on the Isthmus of Corinth.

ISTH'MUS, (ist'mus,) *n.* [L., from Gr. ισθμος.]

A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the main land. Such is *the neck*, so called, which connects Boston with the main land at Roxbury. But the word is applied to land of considerable extent between seas; as, the *Isthmus* of Darien, which connects North and South America, and the *isthmus* between the Euxine and Caspian Seas.

IT, *pron.* [Sax. *hit*: D. *het*; G. *es*: L. *id.*]

1. A substitute or pronoun of the neuter gender, sometimes called *demonstrative*, and standing for any thing except males and females. "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of *it* are the issues of life." *Prov.* iv. Here *it* is the substitute for *heart.*

2. *It* is much used as the nominative case or word to verbs called *impersonal*; as, *it* rains; *it* snows. In this case, there is no determinate thing to which it can be referred.

In other cases, *it* may be referred to *matter*, *affair*, or some other word. Is *it* come to this?

3. Very often, *it* is used to introduce a sentence, preceding a verb as a nominative, but referring to a clause or distinct member of the sentence "*It* is well ascertained that the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid." What is well ascertained? The answer will show: The figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid; *it* [that] is well ascertained. Here *it* represents the clause of the sentence, "the figure of the earth," &c. If the order of the sentence is inverted, the use of *it* is superseded. The figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid; *that* is well ascertained.

It, like *that*, is often a substitute for a sentence or clause of a sentence.

4. *It* often begins a sentence, when a personal pronoun, or the name of a person, or a masculine noun follows. *It is* I: be not afraid. *It* was Judas who betrayed Christ. When a question is asked, *it* follows the verb; as, who was *it* that betrayed Christ?

5. *It* is used also for the state of a person or affair.

How is *it* with our general? *Shak.*

6. *It* is used after intransitive verbs very indefinitely, and sometimes ludicrously, but rarely in an elevated style.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable he meant to walk *it* back for his pleasure. *Raleigh.*

The Lacedemonians, at the Straits of Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

Whether the charmer sinner *it* or saint *it.* *Pope.*

I-TAL'IAN, (it-tal'yan,) *a.* Pertaining to Italy.

I-TAL'IAN, (it-tal'yan,) *n.* A native of Italy.

2. The language used in Italy, or by the Italians.

I-TAL'IAN-ĀTE, (it-tal'yan-āte,) *v. t.* To render Italian, or conformable to Italian customs. [*Obs.*]

I-TAL-IAN-IZE, (it-tal'yan-īze,) *v. i.* To play the Italian; to speak Italian. *Cotgrave.*

I-TAL'IC, *a.* Relating to Italy; applied, *particularly*, to a kind of type first used by Italian printers, and hence called *Italics.*

I-TAL'I-CIZE, *v. t.* To write or print in Italic characters.

I-TAL'I-CIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Written or printed in Italic letters.

I-TAL'I-CIZ-ING, *ppr.* Printing in Italic characters.

I-TAL'ICS, *n. pl.* Italic letters or characters; characters first used in Italy, and which stand inclining; *the letters in which this clause is printed.* They are used to distinguish words for emphasis, importance, antithesis, &c.

ITCH, *n.* [Sax. *gictha*; D. *jeukte*; Ch. היכוך; Ar. حكة *hikkah*; Eth. ሕከክ *hakky.* See the verb.]

1. A cutaneous disease of the human race, appearing in small, watery pustules on the skin, accompanied with an uneasiness or irritation that inclines the patient to use friction. This disease is supposed by some authors to be occasioned by a small insect, a species of Acarus, as the microscope detects these insects in the vesicles. Others suppose the pustules only form a nidus for the insects. This disease is taken only by contact or contagion.

2. The sensation in the skin occasioned by the disease.

3. A constant tensing desire; as, an *itch* for praise; an *itch* for scribbling. *Dryden.*

ITCH, *v. i.* [G. *jucken*; D. *jeuken*, to itch; Ch. חכך; Ar. حكّ *hakka*; Eth. ሕከክ *hakak*, to scratch. Hence AL, to be affected with the itch. Class Cg, No. 22.]

1. To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part.

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2. To have a constant desire or teasing inclination; as, *itching* ears. 2 *Tim.* iv.

ITCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having a sensation that calls for scratching.

2. Having a constant desire.

ITCH'ING, *n.* The state of the skin when we desire to scratch it. *Smart.*

2. A constant teasing desire.

ITCH'Y, *a.* Infected with the itch.

I'TEM, *adv.* [L. *item*, also.]

Also; a word used when something is to be added.

I'TEM, *n.* An article; a separate particular in an account. The account consists of many *items*.

2. A hint; an innuendo.

I'TEM, *v. t.* To make a note or memorandum of. *Addison.*

I'TEM-ING, *ppr.* Making a memorandum of.

IT'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be repeated. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

IT'ER-ANT, *a.* [See ITERATE.] Repeating; as, an *iterant* echo. *Bacon.*

IT'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *itero*, to repeat, from *iter*, a going.]

To repeat; to utter or do a second time; as, to *iterate* advice or admonition; to *iterate* a trespass.

IT'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Repeated.

IT'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Repeating; uttering or doing over again.

IT-ER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *iteratio.*]

Repetition; recital or a second time.

IT'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Repeating. [*Bacon.*

I-TIN'ER-A-CY, *n.* Practice of itinerating.

I-TIN'ER-AN-CY, *n.* A passing from place to place. *H. More.*

I-TIN'ER-ANT, *a.* [L. *iter*, a way or journey.]

Passing or traveling about a country; wandering; not settled; as, an *itinerant* preacher.

I-TIN'ER-ANT, *n.* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one who is unsettled.

I-TIN'ER-ANT-LY, *adv.* In an unsettled or wandering manner.

I-TIN'ER-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *itineraire*; Low L. *itinerarium*, from *iter*, a going.]

An account of travels, or of places and their distances; as, the *Itinerary* of Antoninus.

I-TIN'ER-A-RY, *a.* Traveling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey. *Bacon.*

I-TIN'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *iter*, a going; Low L. *itinero.*]

To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching, lecturing, &c.; to wander without a settled habitation.

IT-SELF', *pron.* [*it* and *self.*] The neutral, reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things. The thing is good in *itself*; it stands by *itself.*

Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

IT'TRI-A, } *n.* A non-acid compound of the metal
YT'TRI-A, } Ittrium or Yttrium with oxygen.

IT'TRI-UM, *n.* Better written YTTRIUM, unless *yttria* should be written *ittria.* A brittle metal of a scaly texture, a grayish-black color, and a perfectly metallic luster. Its oxyd, called *ittria* or *yttria*, was discovered by Professor Gadolin, in 1794, in a mineral found at Ytterby in Sweden.

I'VO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *ivoire*; It. *avorio*; L. *ebur.*]

The tusk of an elephant, a hard, solid, fine-grained substance, of a fine white color. This tooth is sometimes six or seven feet in length, hollow from the base to a certain hight, and filled with a compact, medullary substance, seeming to contain a great number of glands. The ivory of Ceylon is not so liable to become yellow in wearing, and hence is preferred to that of Guinea. *Encyc.*

The name *ivory* is also given to the tusks or teeth of certain other animals, as the walrus, narwhal, &c. *Ure.*

I'VO-RY, *a.* Consisting of ivory; made of ivory; as, an *ivory* comb.

2. White, hard, or smooth, like ivory.

I'VO-RY-BLACK, *n.* A kind of charcoal in powder, made by charring ivory or bones. *Dana.*

I'VO-RY-NUT, *n.* The nut of a species of palm, (the Phytelephas macrocarpa,) often as large as a hen's egg, consisting of a close-grained and very hard substance, resembling the finest ivory in texture and color, and often wrought into ornamental work.

I'VY, *n.* [Sax. *ifig*; G. *epheu.*] [*Silliman.*

An epiphytic plant of the genus Hedera, which creeps along the ground, or, if it finds support, rises on trees or buildings, climbing to a great hight.

Direct the clasping ivy where to climb. *Milton.*

I'VY-ED, } (I'vid,) *a.* Overgrown with ivy. *Warton.*
I'VI-ED, }

I'VY-MAN'TLED, *a.* Covered with ivy.

J.

J. This letter has been added to the English alphabet in modern days; the letter *i* being written formerly in words where *j* is now used. It seems to have had the sound of *y* in many words, as it still has in the German. The English sound of this letter may be expressed by *dzh* or *edzh*, a compound sound coinciding exactly with that of *g* in *genius*; the French *j*, with the articulation *d* preceding it. It is the tenth letter of the English alphabet.

JAB'BER, *v. i.* [D. *gabberen*, or Fr. *jaboter.* Class Gb.]

To talk rapidly or indistinctly; to chatter; to prate. *Swift.*

JAB'BER, *n.* Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words. *Swift.*

JAB'BER-ER, *n.* One that talks rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly.

JAB'BER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Prating; talking rapidly and confusedly.

JAB'BER-ING, *n.* Confused talk or prating.

JAB'BER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a confused or jabbering manner.

JAB'BER-MENT, *n.* Idle prate. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

JAB'I-RU, *n.* A genus of grallatory or wading birds, the Mycteria of Linnæus. Its habits are entirely the same with those of the stork. *P. Cyc.*

JAC'A-MAR, *n.* One of a genus of brilliant birds, (Galbula,) allied to the kingfishers, but differing from them in the form of their beak and feet. Their plumage has a metallic luster which it is impossible to imitate by art. They are found in tropical climates. *Cuvier.*

JA'CENT, *a.* [L. *jacens, jacco*, to lie.]

Lying at length. *Wotton.*

JA'CINTH, *n.* [A different orthography of HYACINTH.]

A species of pellucid gems. [See HYACINTH.] *Rev.* xxi.

JACK, *n.* [*zeku*, in Ethiopic, is the pronoun *he* or *she.*]

1. A nickname or diminutive of John, used as a general term of contempt for any saucy or paltry fellow. *Johnson.*

2. The name of an instrument that supplies the place of a boy; an instrument to pull off boots. *Watts.*

3. A portable machine for raising great weights through a small space. *Hebert.*

4. An engine to turn a spit; as, a kitchen *jack*; a smoke *jack.*

5. A young pike. *Mortimer.*

6. A coat of mail. [Sp. *zaco, zaqueta.*] *Hayward.*

7. A pitcher of waxed leather. *Dryden.*

8. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

9. Part of a musical instrument called a *virginal.* *Bacon.*

10. The male of certain animals, as of the ass. [Arm. *ozach*, a husband.] *Arbuthnot.*

11. A horse or wooden frame on which wood or timber is sawed. *Ainsworth.*

12. In *sea language*, a flag, ensign, or colors, displayed from a staff on the end of a bowsprit. *Mar. Dict.*

13. In *Yorkshire*, half a pint. *Grose.* A quarter of a pint. *Pegge.*

14. In *mechanics*, a machine used for raising heavy weights. *Brande.*

15. In *botany*, the Tsjaca or Actocarpus integrifolia, a species of the bread-fruit-tree. *Brande.*

16. A term often applied to seafaring men.

Jack at all trades; a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business.

Jack by the hedge, a plant of the genus Erysimum, that grows under hedges. *Fam. of Plants.*

Jack in a box; a plant of the genus Hernandia.

2. A large wooden male screw turning in a female one. *Mar. Dict.*

Jack with a lantern; an ignis fatuus, a meteor that appears in low, moist lands.

Jack of the clock-house; a little man that strikes the quarters in a clock.

JACK-A-DAN'DY, *n.* A little foppish, impertinent fellow.

JACK'AL, *n.* [Sp. *chacal*; Turk. *chical.*]

An animal of the genus Canis, resembling a dog and a fox; a native of Asia and Africa. It preys on poultry and other small animals, and upon the bodies of the dead on the field of battle. It is the Canis aureus of Linnæus. *Encyc. Cyc.*

JACK'A-LENT, *n. Originally*, a sort of puppet thrown at in Lent, like Shrovetide cocks. Hence, a boy, in ridicule. *Shak. Todd.*

JACK'A-NAPES, *n.* [*jack* and *ape.*] A monkey; an

2. A coxcomb; an impertinent fellow. [ape.

A young upstart *jackanapes.* *Arbuthnot.*

JACK'-ARCH, *n.* An arch of the thickness of one brick. *Buchanan.*

JACK'ASS, *n.* The male of the ass.

2. A dolt; a blockhead.

JACK'-BLOCK, *n.* A block used in sending top-gallant-masts up and down. *Dana.*

JACK'-BOOTS, *n. pl.* [See JACK, No. 6.] Large boots reaching above the knee, and serving to protect the leg. *Spectator.*

JACK'DAW, *n.* [*jack* and *daw.*] A bird of the genus Corvus, thievish and mischievous to the farmer. *Encyc.*

JACK'ET, *n.* [Sp. *zaqueta*, a short, loose coat; *zaco*, a short jacket; *zaquetilla*, a jacket; Fr. *jaquette*; Basque, *jacaya.*]

A short, close garment, worn by males, extending downward to the hips; a short coat.

JACK'ET-ED, *a.* Wearing a jacket.

JACK'-FLAG, *n.* A flag hoisted at the spritsail topmast-head. *Encyc.*

JACK'-KETCH, *n.* In *England*, a public executioner or hangman.

JACK'KNIFE, (-nīfe,) *n.* A large, strong clasp-knife for the pocket.

JACK'-PLANE, *n.* A plane about eighteen inches long, used by joiners for coarse work. *Gwilt.*

JACK'-PUD-DING, *n.* [*jack* and *pudding.*] A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a zany. *Gay.*

JACK'-SAUCE, *n.* A saucy fellow

JACK'SMITH, *n.* A smith who makes jacks for the chimney.

JAC'O-BIN, *n.* [So named from the place of meeting, which was the monastery of the monks called *Jacobines.*]

The *Jacobins*, in *France*, during the revolution of 1789, were a society of violent revolutionists, who held secret meetings in which measures were concerted to direct the proceedings of the National Assembly. Hence, a *Jacobin* is the member of a club, or other person, who opposes government in a secret and unlawful manner, or by violent means; a turbulent demagogue.

JAC'O-BIN, *a.* The same as JACOBINICAL.

JAC'O-BIN, *n.* A monk of the order of Dominicans.

2. A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth.*

JAC-O-BIN'IC, } *a.* Resembling the Jacobins of
JAC-O-BIN'IC-AL, } France; turbulent; discontented with government; holding democratic principles.

JAC-O-BIN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner resembling the Jacobins.

JAC'O-BIN-ISM, *n.* Jacobinic principles; unreasonable or violent opposition to legitimate government; an attempt to overthrow or change government by secret cabals or irregular means; popular turbulence.

JAC'O-BIN-IZE, *v. t.* To taint with Jacobinism. *Burke.*

JAC'O-BIN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Tainted with Jacobinism.

JAC'O-BIN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Infecting with Jacobinic principles.

JAC'O-BIN-LY, *adv.* In the manner of Jacobins.

JAC'O-BITE, *n.* [from *Jacobus*, James.] A partisan or adherent of James II., king of England, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants; of course, an opposer of the revolution in 1688, in favor of William and Mary. *Bolingbroke.*

2. One of a sect of Christians in Syria and Mesopotamia, who hold that Jesus Christ had but one nature; so named from *Jacob* Baradzi, their distinguished leader, in the sixth century. *Murdock.*

JAC'O-BITE, *a.* Pertaining to the partisans of James II.

JAC-O-BIT'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to the Jacobites.

JAC'O-BIT-ISM, *n.* The principles of the partisans of James II. *Mason.*

JA'COB'S-LAD'DER, *n.* A plant of the genus Smilax. *Dewey's Mass. Rep.*

2. In *naval affairs*, a rope-ladder with wooden steps for going aloft. *Brande.*

JA'COB'S-STAFF, *n.* A pilgrim's staff.

2. A staff concealing a dagger.

3. A cross-staff; a kind of astrolabe. *Johnson.*

JA-CO'BUS, *n.* [L. *Jacobus*, James.] A gold coin, value twenty-five shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James I. *L'Estrange.*

JAC'O-NET, *n.* A light, soft muslin, of an open texture, used for dresses, neckcloths, &c.

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JAC-QUARD', (jak-kärd',) *n.* An appendage to a loom, for weaving figured goods, both silk and cotton. It has also been applied to carpets.

JAC'TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *jactantia.*]
A boasting. [*Not used.*]

JAC-TI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *jactito, jacto.* It ought rather to be JACTATION, L. *jactatio.*]
1. A tossing of the body; restlessness. *Harvey.*
2. Vain boasting.
3. A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage. *Johnson.*

JAC'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *jaculor.*]
To dart.

JAC-U-LA'TION, *n.* The action of darting, throwing, or launching, as missive weapons. *Milton.*

JAC'U-LA-TOR, *n.* The shooting-fish, a species of Chætodon, found in hot climates. It feeds on insects, which it procures by shooting or ejecting a drop of water through its tubular snout with such precision as to disable its prey and cause it to fall into the water. *P. Cyc.*

JAC'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; uttered in short sentences. [See EJACULATORY.]

JADE, *n.* [Of unknown origin. Qu. Sp. *jadear*, to pant.]
1. A mean or poor horse; a tired horse; a worthless nag.

Tired as a *jade* in overloaden cart. *Sidney.*

2. A mean woman; a word of contempt, noting sometimes age, but generally vice. *Johnson.*

She shines the first of battered *jades*. *Swift.*

3. A young woman, in irony or slight contempt. *Addison.*

JADE, *n.* A mineral, called also NEPHRITE, or NEPHRITIC STONE, remarkable for its hardness and tenacity, of a color more or less green, and of a resinous or oily aspect when polished. It is fusible into a glass or enamel. It is usually found in connection with talcose rocks. *Werner. Jameson. Dana.*

JADE, *v. t.* To tire; to fatigue; to weary with hard service; as, to *jade* a horse.
2. To weary with attention or study; to tire.

The mind, once *jaded* by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

3. To harass; to crush. *Shak.*
4. To tire or wear out in mean offices; as, a *jaded* groom. *Shak.*
5. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me. *Shak.*

JADE, *v. i.* To become weary; to lose spirit; to sink.

They are promising in the beginning, but they fail, and *jade*, and tire in the prosecution. *South.*

JAD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Tired; wearied; fatigued; harassed.

JAD'ER-Y, *n.* The tricks of a jade. *Beaum.*

JAD'ING, *ppr.* Tiring; wearying; harassing.

JAD'ISH, *a.* Vicious; bad; like a jade; applied to a horse.
2. Unchaste; applied to a woman. *L'Estrange.*

JAG, *n.* [Sp. *zaga*, a load packed on the back part of a carriage. Qu.]
A small load. *Forby.*
[Local in England, sometimes used in America. See also JAGG.]

JAGG, *v. t.* [perhaps G. *zacken*, a tooth; a prong; to indent; Sw. *tagg*, a sharp point.]
To notch; to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw.

JAGG, } *n.* A notch; a ragged protuberance; a den-
JAG, } ticulation. In *botany*, a cleft or division. *Martyn.*

JAG'GED, *pp.* Notched; uneven.
2. *a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; divided; laciniate; as, *jagged* leaves.

JAG'GED-NESS, *n.* The state of being denticulated; unevenness. *Peacham.*

JAG'GER, *n.* A brass wheel for cutting cakes. [See JAGGING-IRON.] *Encyc. Dom. Ec.*

JAG'GER-Y, *n.* In *India*, dark, coarse sugar made of the juice of palms. *Malcom.*

JAG'GING, *ppr.* Notching; cutting into teeth; dividing.

JAG'GING-I-RON, (-i'urn,) *n.* A brass wheel with a notched or jagged edge for cutting cakes or pastry into ornamental figures.

JAG'GY, *a.* Set with teeth; denticulated; uneven. *Addison.*

JAG'HIRE, (jag'gēr,) *n.* A district of land, or the product thereof, assigned by the East Indian government to an individual, commonly for the support of some public establishment, particularly of a military nature. *Malcom.*

JAG'HIRE-DAR, *n.* A person holding a jaghire.

JAG-U-AR', *n.* The American tiger, or ounce of Brazil, (the *Felis onca*,) a large and ferocious animal of South America. *P. Cyc.*

JAH, *n.* [Heb. יה.] Jehovah.

JAIL, *n.* [Fr. *geole*; Arm. *geol* or *jol*; Sp. *jaula*, a cage, a cell. Sometimes written very improperly GAOL, and as improperly pronounced GOLE.]
A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime, and held in the custody of the sheriff.

JAIL'-BIRD, (-burd,) *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison.

JAIL'ER, *n.* The keeper of a prison.

JAIL'-FE-VER, *n.* A dangerous and often fatal fever, generated in jails and other places crowded with people.

JAKES, *n.* [Qu. L. *jacio*, to throw.]
A house of office or back-house; a privy. *Swift.*

JAL'AP, *n.* [Port. *jalapa*: Fr. *jalap*; Sp. *zalapa*; so called from Xalapa, a province in Mexico, whence it is imported.
The root of a plant, a species of Convolvulus. It is brought in thin transverse slices, and also whole, of an oval shape, hard, solid, and heavy. It has little or no taste or smell, but is much used in powder as a cathartic. *Cyc.*

JAL'A-PIN, *n.* A vegetable proximate principle of the officinal Jalap.

JAM, *n.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.
2. A kind of frock for children.

JAM, *v. t.* [Russ. *jem*, a press; *jmu*, to press.]
1. To press; to crowd; to squeeze tight; to wedge in.
2. In *England*, to tread hard or make firm by treading, as land by cattle. *Grose.*

JAM, } *n.* Among the lead miners of Mendip, a thick
JAMB, } bed of stone, which hinders them when pursuing the veins of ore. *Cyc.*

JA-MA'CI-NA, } *n.* [from *Jamaica.*] An alkaloid
JA-MAI'CIN, } obtained from the Andira inermis, or cabbage-bark-tree of the West Indies.

JA-MA'CA PEP'PER. See ALLSPICE.

JAMB, (jam,) *n.* [Fr. *jambe*, a leg; *jambes de force*, a corbel or pier; It. *gamba*, a leg; *gambo*, a stem or stalk.]
1. In *architecture*, a supporter; the side-piece or post of a door; the side-piece of a fireplace.
2. A pillar to support the superior part of a building. *Elmes.*

JAM-BEE', *n.* A name formerly given to a fashionable cane. *Tatler.*

JAM'BEUX, (zham'boo,) *n.* [Supra.] Armor for the legs. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

JAM'MED, (jamd,) *pp.* Pressed; crowded.

JA'ME-SON-ITE, *n.* [from Prof. *Jameson.*] A steel-gray ore of antimony and lead.

JAM'MING, *ppr.* Pressing; crowding; wedging in.

JANE, *n.* A coin of Genoa. [See JEAN.] *Spenser*
2. A twilled cotton cloth. See JEAN.

JAN'GLE, (jang'gl,) *v. i.* [G. *zanken.*]
To quarrel in words; to altercate; to bicker; to wrangle. *Shak.*

JAN'GLE, *v. t.* To cause to sound untunably or discordantly.

E'er monkish rhymes
Had *jangled* their fantastic chimes. *Prior.*

JAN'GLE, (jang'gl,) *n.* [Old Fr. *jangle.*] Prate; babble; discordant sound; contention. *Milton.*

JAN'GLER, *n.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.

JAN'GLING, *ppr.* Wrangling; quarreling; sounding discordantly.

JAN'GLING, *n.* A noisy dispute; a wrangling.

JAN'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] A door-keeper; a porter. *Warton.*

JAN-I-ZA'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Janizaries, or their government. *Burke.*

JAN'I-ZA-RY, *n.* [Turkish, *yenishceri*; *yeni* and *askari*, new troops. *Eton.*]
A soldier of the Turkish foot-guards. The Janizaries were a body of infantry, and reputed the grand seignor's guards. They became turbulent, and, rising in arms against the sultan, were attacked, defeated, and destroyed in Constantinople, in June, 1826.

JAN'NOCK, *n.* Oat-bread. [*Local.*]

JAN'SEN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace.

JAN'SEN-IST, *n.* A follower of Cornelius Jansen, a Roman Catholic bishop of Ypres, in Flanders, who denied free will, and held to irresistible grace and limited atonement. *Encyc. Am.*

JANT. See JAUNT.

JANT'I-LY, *adv.* [from *janty.*] Briskly; airily; gayly.

JANT'I-NESS, *n.* Airiness; flutter; briskness.

JANT'Y, *a.* [Fr. *gentil.*] Airy; showy; fluttering; finical. *Hobbes.*

JAN'U-A-RY, *n.* [Ir. *gionbhar*, or *gionvar*; Russ. *genvar*; Fr. *janvier*; It. *gennaio*; Sp. *enero*; Port. *janeiro*; L. *januarius.* It is evident, from the Irish and Russian words, that the first syllable of *January* is from the root of L. *geno*, to beget, Eng. to *begin*, Sax. *aginnan.* *Var* is said to signify a revolution. *January* then signifies the *beginning*, or first month. *Janus* is probably from the same root.]
The first month of the year, according to the present computation. At the foundation of Rome, March was considered the first month. January and February were introduced by Numa Pompilius. *Encyc.*

JA'NUS, *n.* [L.] A Latin deity, represented with two faces looking in opposite directions. His temple, at Rome, was never closed except in a time of universal peace.

JA-PAN', *n.* [from the country in Asia, so called.]
This name is given to work varnished and figured in the manner practiced by the natives of Japan. *Encyc. Cyc.*

JA-PAN'-EARTH, (-urth,) *n.* Catechu, a dry, brown extract obtained by decoction and evaporation from the Acacia Catechu. It consists chiefly of tannin combined with a peculiar species of extractive. *Thomson.*

JA-PAN', *v. t.* To cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish, an art derived from the Japanese.
2. To black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots. *Gay.*

JAP-A-NESE', *a.* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.

JAP-A-NESE', *n.* A native of Japan; or the language of the inhabitants.

JA-PAN'NED, *pp.* or *a.* Varnished in a particular manner.

JA-PAN'NER, *n.* One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese, or one skilled in the art.
2. A shoe-blacker. *Pope.*

JA-PAN'NING, *ppr.* Varnishing in the manner of the Japanese; giving a glossy, brilliant surface.

JA-PAN'NING, *n.* The art of varnishing and drawing figures on wood or other material, in the manner practiced by the Japanese.

JAPE, *v. i.* [Ice. *geipa.*] *Encyc.*
To jest. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

JAPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *geap*, deceitful.]
To cheat. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

JAPE, *n.* A jest; a trick. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

JAP'ER, *n.* A jester. [*Obs.*]

JA-PHET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Japheth, the eldest son of Noah; as, the *Japhetic* nations, which people the north of Asia and all Europe; *Japhetic* languages.

JAP'U, *n.* A bird of Brazil that suspends its nest.

JAR, *v. i.* To strike together with a short rattle or tremulous sound; to strike untunably or harshly; to strike discordantly; as, a *jarring* sound.

A string may *jar* in the best master's hand. *Rosecommon.*

2. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent.

For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist. *Milton.*

3. To quarrel; to dispute; to clash in words. *Dryden.*
4. To vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound. *Shak.*

JAR, *v. t.* To shake; to cause to tremble; to cause a short, tremulous motion in a thing.

JAR, *n.* A rattling vibration of sound; a shake; as, a trembling *jar.* *Holder.*
2. A harsh sound; discord.
3. Clash of interest or opinions; collision; discord; debate.

And yet his peace is but continual *jar.* *Spenser.*

4. The state of a door half open, or ready to move and strike the post. *Swift.*
5. Repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock. *Shak.*

JAR, *n.* [Sp. *jarra*; *jarro*; Port. *id.*; It. *giarro.*]
1. A vessel with a large belly and broad mouth, made of earth or glass; as, a *jar* of honey. *Dryden.*
We say, an electrical battery of nine *jars.*
2. A certain measure; as, a *jar* of oil.

JAR-A-RAC'A, *n.* A species of serpent in America, seldom exceeding 18 inches in length, having prominent veins on its head, and of a dusky, brownish color, variegated with red and black spots. It is very poisonous. *Cyc.*

JAR'BLE, } *v. t.* To bemire. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
JAV'EL, }

JARDES, (jardz,) *n.* [Fr.] Callous tumors on the legs of a horse, below the bend of the ham on the outside. *Far. Dict.*

JAR'GLE, (jär'gl,) *v. i.* To emit a harsh or shrill sound. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

JAR'GON, *n.* [Fr. *jargon*; It. *gergo, gergone*; Sp. *xerga*, jargon, and coarse frieze, *serge.*]
1. Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; cant.

All *jargon* of the schools. *Prior.*

2. A mineral, a variety of zircon, which see.

JAR-GO-NELLE', (jar-go-nel',) *n.* A variety of pear.

JAR-GON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the mineral jargon.

JAR'RED, (järd,) *pp.* from JAR. Shaken.

JAR'RING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking; making a harsh sound; discordant.

JAR'RING, *n.* A shaking; discord; dispute; collision. *Burnet.*

JAR'RING-LY, *adv.* Shaking discordantly.

JA'SEY, *n.* A contemptuous name for a wig, and even for a head of bushy hair; as if composed of *Jersey* yarn, of which *jazy* is a corrupt pronunciation. *Forby.*

JAS'HAWK, *n.* A young hawk; a contraction of EYAS-HAWK. *Booth.*

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JAS'MIN, *n.* [Fr. *jasmin*; Sp. *jazmin*; It. *gelsomino.*

The Ar. is ياسمين *yasimon.* It is sometimes written in English JESSAMINE.]

The popular name of certain species of the genus *Jasminum*, bearing beautiful flowers. The common white jasmin is a climbing shrub, rising on supports 15 or 20 feet high. The name is also given to several plants of different genera; as, the *Arabian Jasmin*, of the genus Nyctanthes; the *Bastard Jasmin*, of the genus Cestrum, and also of the genus Lycium; the *Persian Jasmin*, of the genus Syringa; the *Red Jasmin*, of the genus Plumeria; the *Scarlet* and *Yellow Jasmin*, of the genus Bignonia, and Gelseminum. *Encyc.*

JAS'PA-CHATE, *n.* A name anciently given to some varieties of agate jasper. *Cyc.*

JAS'PER, *n.* [Fr. *jaspe*; L. *iaspis*; Gr. ἰασπις; It. *diaspro*; Ar. يشف *yasfon*; Heb. ישפה.]

An opaque, impure variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and also of some dull colors, breaking with a smooth surface. It admits of a high polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff-boxes, &c. When the colors are in stripes or bands, it is called *striped jasper.* The Egyptian pebble is a brownish-yellow jasper. *Dana.*

JAS'PER-A-TED, *a.* Mixed with jasper; containing particles of jasper; as, *jasperated* agate. *Fourcroy.*

JAS'PER-Y, *a.* Having the qualities of jasper.

JAS-PID'E-AN, } *a.* Like jasper; consisting of jas-
JAS-PID'E-OUS, } per, or partaking of jasper. *Kirwan.*

JAS'POID, *a.* [Fr. *jaspe*, and Gr. εἰδος.] Resembling jasper. *Percival's Geol.*

JAS'PO-NYX, *n.* The purest horn-colored onyx, with beautiful green zones, composed of genuine matter of the finest jaspers. [*Obs.*] *Encyc.*

JAUNCE, *v. i.* [Fr. *jancer.*] To jolt or shake; the same as JOUNCE, which see. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

JAUN'DICE, *n.* [Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow. See YELLOW.]

A disease, in its most common form, characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine; whiteness of the discharges from the intestines; uneasiness, referred to the region of the stomach; loss of appetite, and general languor and lassitude.

JAUN'DIC-ED, (jän'dist,) *a.* Affected with the jaundice.

2. Prejudiced; seeing with discolored organs.

JAUNT, *v. i.* [In Fr. *jante* is the felly of a wheel, and the original root signified, probably, to extend or to *run*, to *ramble.*]

To ramble here and there; to make an excursion. *Shak.*

JAUNT, *n.* An excursion; a ramble; a short journey. *Milton.*

JAV'EL, *v. t.* To wet or bemire; and, as *a noun*, a wandering or dirty fellow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

JAVE'LIN, (jav'lin,) *n.* [Fr. *javeline*; It. *giavellotto*; Sp. *jabalina*, the female of the wild boar, and a javelin, from *jabali*, a wild boar.]

A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, the shaft of which was of wood, but pointed with steel; used by horse or foot. Every Roman soldier carried seven *javelins.*

JAW, *n.* [Fr. *joue*, the cheek. It coincides in origin with *chaw*, *chew*, Arm. *joaga*, to chew; *javed* or *gaved*, a jaw. In old authors, *jaw* is written *chaw.* It belongs to Class Cg. See CHAW and CHEW.]

1. The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. They resemble a horse-shoe. In most animals, the under jaw only is movable.

2. The mouth.

3. In *vulgar language*, scolding, wrangling, abusive clamor.

JAW, *v. i.* To scold; to clamor. [*Vulgar.*]

JAW, *v. t.* To abuse by scolding. [*Vulgar.*]

JAW'-BONE, *n.* The bone of the jaw, containing the teeth.

JAW'ED, *a.* Denoting the appearance of the jaws.

2. Having jaws. [*Skelton.*

JAW'-FALL, *n.* [*jaw* and *fall.*] Depression of the jaw; *figuratively*, depression of spirits. *M. Griffith.*

JAW'-FALL-EN, *a.* Depressed in spirits; dejected.

JAW'ING, *ppr.* Abusing; scolding.

JAWN, *v. i.* To yawn. [*Not in use.*] [See YAWN.]

JAW'Y, *a.* Relating to the jaws. *Gayton.*

JAY, *n.* [Fr. *geai*; Sp. *gayo.*]

A bird of the genus Corvus. The European jay, (the *Corvus glandarius*,) is of a wine buff color, i. e. a mixture of yellow, red, and brown, melted into each other, and has, to some extent, the faculty of imitating the voices of other birds. The American Jay, or Blue Jay, (the *Corvus cristatus*,) is a much more beautiful bird, of very brilliant plumage, and ornamented with a crest of light blue or purple feathers, which he can elevate or depress at pleasure. *Partington.*

JAY'ET. See JET.

JA'ZEL, *n.* A gem of an azure-blue color. [Qu. Sp. *azul*, corrupted.] [*Not used.*]

JAZ'ER-ANT, *n.* A frock of twisted or linked mail, without sleeves, somewhat lighter than the hauberk.

JEAL'OUS, (jel'us,) *a.* [Fr. *jalouz*; It. *geloso.* The Spanish use *zeloso*, from *zelo*, zeal; but the Italian word seems to be of distinct origin from *zeal*, and to belong to Class Gl.]

1. Suspicious; apprehensive of rivalship; uneasy through fear that another has withdrawn or may withdraw from one the affections of a person he loves, or enjoy some good which he desires to obtain; followed by *of*, and applied both to the object of love and to the rival. We say, a young man is *jealous of* the woman he loves, or *jealous of* his rival; a man is *jealous of* his wife, and the wife *of* her husband.

2. Suspicious that we do not enjoy the affection or respect of others, or that another is more loved and respected than ourselves.

3. Emulous; full of competition. *Dryden.*

4. Solicitous to defend the honor of; concerned for the character of.

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts. — 1 Kings xix.

5. Suspiciously vigilant; anxiously careful and concerned for.

I am *jealous* over you with a godly jealousy. — 2 Cor. xi.

6. Suspiciously fearful.

'Tis doing wrong creates such doubts as these,
Renders us *jealous*, and destroys our peace. *Waller.*

JEAL'OUS-LY, (jel'us-ly,) *adv.* With jealousy or suspicion; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

JEAL'OUS-NESS, (jel'us-ness,) *n.* The state of being jealous; suspicion; suspicious vigilance. *King Charles.*

JEAL'OUS-Y, (jel'us-y,) *n.* [Fr. *jalousie*; It. *gelosia.*]

1. That passion or peculiar uneasiness which arises from the fear that a rival may rob us of the affection of one whom we love, or the suspicion that he has already done it; or it is the uneasiness which arises from the fear that another does or will enjoy some advantage which we desire for ourselves. A man's *jealousy* is excited by the attentions of a rival to his favorite lady; a woman's *jealousy* is roused by her husband's attentions to another woman; the candidate for office manifests a *jealousy* of others who seek the same office; the *jealousy* of a student is awakened by the apprehension that his fellow will bear away the palm of praise. In short, *jealousy* is awakened by whatever may exalt others, or give them pleasures and advantages which we desire for ourselves. *Jealousy* is nearly allied to *envy*; for *jealousy*, before a good is lost by ourselves, is converted into *envy*, after it is obtained by others.

Jealousy is the apprehension of superiority. *Shenstone.*
Whoever had qualities to alarm our *jealousy*, had excellence to deserve our fondness. *Rambler.*

2. Suspicious fear or apprehension. *Clarendon.*

3. Suspicious caution or vigilance; an earnest concern or solicitude for the welfare or honor of others. Such was Paul's godly *jealousy* for the Corinthians.

4. Indignation. God's *jealousy* signifies his concern for his own character and government, with a holy indignation against those who violate his laws, and offend against his majesty. *Ps.* lxxix.

JEAN, (jäne,) *n.* A twilled cotton cloth. *Satin jean* is woven smooth and glossy, after the manner of satin.

JEARS, *n. pl.* In *sea-language*, an assemblage of tackles, by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered. Hoisting is called *swaying*, and lowering is called *striking.* This word is sometimes written JEERS or GEARS. [See GEAR.] *Mar. Dict.*

JET, *n.* A fossil of a fine black color. [*Obs.*] [See JET.] *Ash.*

JEER, *v. i.* [G. *scheren*, to rail at, to jeer, to *shear*, to shave, D. *scheeren*, Dan. *skierer*, Sw. *skära*, Gr. κειρω, without a prefix. These all seem to be of one family, Class Gr. The primary sense is probably to *rub*, or to cut by rubbing; and we use *rub* in a like sense; a *dry rub*, is a keen, cutting, sarcastic remark.]

To utter severe, *sarcastic reflections*; to scoff; to deride; to flout; to make a mock of; as, to *jeer* at one in sport. *Herbert.*

JEER, *v. t.* To treat with scoffs or derision. *Howell.*

JEER, *n.* Railing language; scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mockery; derision; ridicule with scorn.

Midas, exposed to all their *jeers*,
Had lost his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*

JEER'ED, *pp.* Railed at; derided.

JEER'ER, *n.* A scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.

JEER'ING, *ppr.* Scoffing; mocking; deriding.

JEER'ING, *n.* Derision.

JEER'ING-LY, *adv.* With raillery; scornfully; contemptuously; in mockery. *Dorham.*

JEERS. See JEARS.

JEF'FER-SON-ITE, *n.* A variety of augite of a dark olive-green color passing into brown. *Dana.*

JEG'GET, *n.* A kind of sausage. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

JE-HO'VAH, *n.* The Scripture name of the Supreme Being, Heb. יהוה. If, as is supposed, this name is from the Hebrew substantive verb, the word denotes the PERMANENT BEING, as the primary sense of the substantive verb, in all languages, is, to be fixed, to stand, to remain or abide. This is a name peculiarly appropriate to the eternal Spirit, the unchangeable God, who describes himself thus: I AM THAT I AM. *Ex.* iii.

JE-HO'VIST, *n.* Among critics, one who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word *Jehovah*, in Hebrew, are the proper vowels of the word, and express the true pronunciation. The *Jehovists* are opposed to the *Adonists*, who hold that the points annexed to the word *Jehovah* are the vowels of the word *Adonai.* *Encyc.*

JE-JUNE', *a.* [L. *jejunus*, empty, dry.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; not saturated.

3. Dry; barren; wanting interesting matter; as, a *jejune* narrative.

JE-JUNE'LY, *adv.* In a jejune, barren manner. *Baxter.*

JE-JUNE'NESS, *n.* Poverty; barrenness; *particularly*, want of interesting matter; a deficiency of matter that can engage the attention and gratify the mind; as, the *jejuneness* of style or narrative. [JEJUNITY is not used.]

JEL'LI-ED, (jel'lid,) *a.* [See JELLY and GELLY.] Brought to the consistence of jelly.

JEL'LY, *n.* [Sp. *jalea*, from L. *gelo*, to congeal. See GELLY.]

1. The inspissated juice of fruit, boiled with sugar.

2. Something viscous or glutinous; something of the consistency of *jelly*; a *transparent*, *sizy substance*, obtained from animal substances by decoction.

JEL'LY-BAG, *n.* A bag through which jelly is distilled.

JEM'I-DAR, *n.* A native officer in the Anglo-Indian army having the rank of lieutenant. *Buchanan.*

JEM'MI-NESS, *n.* Spruceness. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart.*

JEM'MY, *a.* Spruce. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart.*

JE'NITE, *n.* A different orthography of YENITE, which see.

JEN'NET, *n.* A small Spanish horse, properly GENET.

JEN'NET-ING, *n.* [Said to be corrupted from *juneating*, an apple ripe in June, or at St. Jean.] A species of early apple. *Mortimer.*

JEN'NY, *n.* A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam, and used in manufactories.

JENT'LING, *n.* A fish, the blue chub, found in the Danube.

JEOF'AIL, (jef'fail,) *n.* [Fr. *j'ai failli*, I have failed.]

An oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law; or the acknowledgment of a mistake. *Blackstone.*

JEOP'ARD, (jep'ard,) *v. t.* [See JEOPARDY.] To hazard; to put in danger; to expose to loss or injury.

Zebulon and Naphtali were a people that *jeoparded* their lives to the death in the high places of the field. — Judges x.

JEOP'ARD-ED, (jep'ard-ed,) *pp.* Put in danger.

JEOP'ARD-ER, (jep'ard-er,) *n.* One who puts to hazard.

JEOP'ARD-ING, (jep'ard-ing,) *ppr.* Hazarding; putting in danger.

JEOP'ARD-IZE, (jep'ard-ize,) *v. t.* To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard.

[This is a modern word, rarely used in England, but oftener in America. It is synonymous with JEOPARD, and therefore useless.]

JEOP'ARD-OUS, (jep'ard-us,) *a.* Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

JEOP'ARD-OUS-LY, (jep'ard-us-ly,) *adv.* With risk or danger.

JEOP'ARD-Y, (jep'ard-y,) *n.* [The origin of this word is not settled. Some authors suppose it to be Fr. *j'ai perdu*, I have lost, or *jeu perdu*, a lost game. Tyrwhitt supposes it to be *jeu parti*, an even game, or game in which the chances are even. "Si nous les voyons à jeu parti." If we see them at an even game. *Froissart*, vol. i. c. 234. But *jeopardy* may be corrupted from the G. *gefahr*, danger, hazard; *gefuhrden*, to hazard, to jeopard. See FARE.]

Exposure to death, loss, or injury; hazard; danger; peril.

They were filled with water, and were in *jeopardy*. — Luke viii.

JER'BO-A, *n.* A small quadruped, having very short fore legs, and very long hind ones, called also the JUMPING MOUSE. All of the species of that genus of mammals which is named *Dipus*, are called *Jerboa* in English.

JE-REED' or JE-RID'. See DJERRID.

JER-E-MI'ADE, *n.* [from *Jeremiah*, the prophet.] Lamentation; a tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint.

JERK, *v. t.* [This is probably the Ch. Heb. ירק, to *reach*, to spit, that is, to throw out with a sudden effort, Sax. *hracan*, *hrca.* If not, I know not its origin or affinities. It seems to be a different orthography of YERK.]

1. To thrust out; to thrust with a *sudden effort*; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push; as, to *jerk* one under the ribs; to *jerk* one with the elbow.

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2. To throw with a quick, smart motion; as, to *jerk* a stone. We apply this word to express the mode of throwing to a little distance by drawing the arm back of the body, and thrusting it forward against the side or hip, which stops the arm suddenly.

JERK, *v. t.* To accost eagerly. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

JERK, *n* A short, sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a striking against something with a short, quick motion; as, a *jerk* of the elbow.

His jade gave him a *jerk*. *B. Jonson.*

2. A sudden spring.

Lobsters swim by *jerks*. *Grew.*

JERK'ED-BEEF, (jerkt-,) *n.* Beef cut into thin slices, and dried in the sun. *Cooley.*

JERK'ED, (jerkt,) *pp.* Twitched; pulled with a sudden effort.

JERK'ER, *n.* One who strikes with a smart, quick blow.

JERK'IN, *n.* A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat. *Shak. South.*

2. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JERK'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting with a jerk.

JER'SEY, *n.* [from the island so called.]

1. Fine yarn of wool. *Johnson.*

2. The finest of wool separated from the rest; combed wool. *Bailey. Encyc.*

JE-RU'SA-LEM AR'TI-CHOKE, *n.* [In this name the word *Jerusalem* is a mere corruption of the Italian *Girasole*, i. e. sunflower or turnsole.] The name of a plant. Originally applied to certain species of Heliotropium, but now to the Helianthus tuberosum of Brazil, cultivated in Europe and the United States.

JER'VI-NA, } *n.* [Sp. *jerva*, the poison of the Vera-
JER'VIN, } trum album.]

An alkaloid obtained from the root of Veratrum album, or white Hellebore.

JESS, *n.* A short strap of leather tied round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held on the fist. *Hanmer.*

2. A ribbon that hangs down from a garland or crown in falconry. *Encyc.*

JES'SA-MINE, *n.* The popular name of certain species of Jasminum, a genus of plants. [See JASMIN.]

JES'SE, *n.* A large brass candlestick branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir. *Cowell.*

[So called as resembling the genealogical tree of Jesse, of which a picture was formerly hung up in churches. *Smart.*]

JESS'ED, (jest,) *n.* Having jesses on; *a term in heraldry.*

JEST, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *chiste*, a witty saying, a jest or joke; *chistoso*, gay, facetious; allied perhaps to L. *gestio.*]

1. A joke; something ludicrous uttered and meant only to excite laughter. Religion should never be the subject of *jest*.

2. The object of laughter or sport; a laughing-stock.

Then let me be your *jest*; I deserve it. *Shak.*

In jest; for mere sport or diversion; not in truth and reality; not in earnest.

And given in earnest what I begged *in jest*. *Shak.*

3. A mask.

4. A deed; an action. [*Obs.*]

JEST, *v. i.* To divert or make merry by words or actions; to joke.

Jest not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced. *Eccles.*

2. To utter in sport; to say what is not true merely for diversion.

3. To play a part in a mask. *Shak.*

JEST'ED, *pp.* Joked; talked for merriment.

JEST'ER, *n.* A person given to jesting, sportive talk, and merry pranks.

He rambled up and down
With shallow *jesters*. *Shak.*

2. One given to sarcasm.

Now, as a *jester*, I accost you. *Swift.*

3. A buffoon; a merry-andrew, a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them.

JEST'FUL, *a.* Given to jesting; full of jokes.

JEST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Joking; talking for diversion or merriment.

JEST'ING, *n.* A joking; concise wit; wit that consists in a trope or verbal figure, in a metaphorical sense of words, or in a double sense of the same word, or in similitude of sound in different words.

JEST'ING-LY, *adv.* In a jocose manner; not in earnest. *Herbert.*

JEST'ING-STOCK, *n.* A laughing-stock; a butt of ridicule. *Googe.*

JES'U-IT, *n.* One of the Society of Jesus, so called, founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1534, a society remarkable for their cunning in propagating their principles. Hence,

2. A crafty person; an intriguer.

JES'U-IT-ED, *a.* Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits. *White.*

JES'U-IT-ESS, *n.* An order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits, but suppressed by Pope Urban in 1630. *Hook.*

JES-U-IT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Jesuits or
JES-U-IT'IC-AL, } their principles and arts.

2. Designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating.

JES-U-IT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Craftily.

JES'U-IT-ISM, *n.* The arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits.

2. Cunning; deceit; hypocrisy; prevarication; deceptive practices to effect a purpose.

JES'U-ITS'-BARK, *n.* Peruvian bark; the bark of certain species of Cinchona, trees of Peru.

JET, *n.* [D. *git*; Fr. *jayet*; L. *gagates.*]

A mineral; a variety of lignite, of a very compact texture, and velvet-black color, susceptible of a good polish, and glossy in its fracture, which is conchoidal or undulating. It is found, not in strata or continued masses, but in unconnected heaps. It is wrought into toys, buttons, mourning jewels, &c. *Dana.*

JET, *n.* [Fr. *jet*, It. *getto*, a cast; probably from L. *jactus*, whence Fr. *jetter*, It. *gettare*, to throw.]

1. A spout, spouting, or shooting of water; a *jet d'eau.*

2. A yard. *Tusser.*

3. Drift; scope. [*Not in use, or local.*]

JET, *v. i.* [See the noun.] To shoot forward; to shoot out; to project; to jut; to intrude. *Shak.*

2. To strut; to throw or toss the body in haughtiness. *Shak.*

3. To jerk; to jolt; to be shaken. *Wiseman.*

[*This orthography is rarely used.* See JUT.]

JET'-BLACK, *a.* Of the deepest black, the color of jet.

JET-D'EAU', (zhā-dō',) [Fr., a throw of water.] A spout for delivering water.

JET'SAM, }
JET'SON, } *n.* [Fr. *jetter*, to throw.]
JET'TI-SON, }

In *law* and *commerce, properly*, the throwing of goods overboard in order to lighten a ship in a tempest for her preservation. The words may, however, be used for the goods thus thrown away, or adverbially.

Jetsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water; *flotsam* is where they continue swimming; *ligan* is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy. *Park. Blackstone.*

JET'TEAU, (jet'to,) *n.* [Fr. *jet d'eau.*]

A throw or spout of water. *Addison.*

JET'TEE, *n.* A projection in a building.

JET'TER, *n.* A spruce fellow; one who struts.

JET'TY, *v. i.* To jut.

JET'TY, *n.* A small pier; also, a projection into a river for narrowing it and raising the water above.

JET'TY, *a.* Made of jet, or black as jet. *Prior. Pope.*

JET'TY-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* The projecting part of a wharf; the front of a wharf whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dock. *Mar. Dict.*

JEU'-DE-MOTS', (zhu'de-mo',) [Fr.] A play upon words; a pun.

JEU'-D'ES-PRIT', (zhu'de-spree',) [Fr.] A witticism; a play of wit.

JEW, (ju,) *n.* [A contraction of *Judas* or *Judah.*] A Hebrew or Israelite.

JEW'EL, (jū'el,) *n.* [It. *gioia*, joy, mirth, a jewel; *gioiello*, a jewel; Fr. *joyau*; Sp. *joya*, *joyel*; G. *juwel*; D. *juweel.* It is from the root of *joy.* Low L. *jocale.* Class Cg.]

1. An ornament of dress in which the precious stones form a principal part.

2. A precious stone. *Shak.*

3. A name expressive of fondness. A mother calls her child her *jewel.*

JEW'EL, *v. t.* To dress or adorn with jewels. *B. Jonson.*

JEW'EL-HOUSE, } *n.* The place where the royal
JEW'EL-OF-FICE, } ornaments are reposited. *Shak.*

JEW'EL-LIKE, *a.* Brilliant as a jewel. *Shak.*

JEW'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set or adorned with jewels.

JEW'EL-ER, *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.

JEW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with jewels.

JEW'EL-RY, *n.* Jewels in general.

JEW'ESS, *n.* A Hebrew woman. *Acts* xxiv.

JEW'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews. *Tit.* 1.

JEW'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the Jews. *Donne.*

JEW'ISH-NESS, *n.* The rites of the Jews. *Martin.*

JEW'RY, *n.* Judea; also a district inhabited by Jews, whence the name of a street in London. *Chaucer.*

JEWS'-EAR, *n.* The popular name of a species of Fungus, the Peziza auricula, bearing some resemblance to the human ear. *Johnson. Lee.*

JEWS-FRANK-IN'CENSE, *n.* A plant, a species of Styrax.

JEWS'-HARP, *n.* [*Jew* and *harp.*] An instrument of music shaped like a harp, which, placed between the teeth, and by means of a spring struck by the finger, gives a sound which is modulated by the breath into soft melody It is called also JEWS-TRUMP.

JEWS'-MAL'LOW, *n.* A plant, a species of Cor-

JEWS'-PITCH, *n.* Asphaltum, which see. [chorus.

JEZ'E-BEL, *n.* An impudent, daring, vicious woman. *Spectator.*

JIB, *n.* The foremost sail of a ship, being a large, triangular stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom toward the fore-topmast-head. In sloops, it is on the bowsprit, and extends toward the lower mast-head. *Mar. Dict.*

JIB'-BOOM, *n.* A spar which is run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and which serves as a continuation of it. Beyond this is sometimes extended the *flying-jib-boom.*

JIB'-DOOR, (-dōre,) *n.* A door which stands flush with the wall, without dressing or moldings. *Francis.*

JIBE, *v. t.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.

JIB'ED, (jībd,) *pp.* Shifted from one side to the other, as a boom-sail.

JIB'ING, *ppr.* Shifting from one side to the other, as a boom-sail.

JI-BOY'A, *n.* An American serpent of the largest kind.

JICK'A-JOG, *n.* [A cant word, from *jog.*] A shake, a push. *B. Jonson.*

JIF'FY, *n.* A moment. *Holloway.*

JIG, *n.* [It. *giga*; Fr. *gigue.* See GIG.]

1. A kind of light dance, or a tune or air.

2. A kind of farce in rhyme, with dancing, after a play was finished. *B. Jonson.*

JIG, *v. i.* To dance a jig.

JIG'GER, *n.* In *sea-language*, a machine consisting of a rope about five feet long, with a block at one end and a sheave at the other, used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship, by the revolution of the windlass. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A troublesome insect. [See CHEGRE.]

JIG'GISH, *a.* Suitable to a jig.

JIG'GLING, *a.* Dancing. [*Not authorized in good use.*] *Mrs. Farrar.*

JIG'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes or plays jigs. *Shak.*

2. A ballad-maker. *Dekker.*

JIG'-PIN, *n.* A pin used by miners to hold the turn-beams, and prevent them from turning. *Cyc.*

JILL, *n.* A young woman, in contempt. [See GILL.]

JILL'-FLIRT, *n.* A light, wanton woman. *Guardian.*

JILT, *n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A woman who gives her lover hopes and capriciously disappoints him; a woman who trifles with her lover. *Otway.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman. *Pope.*

JILT, *v. t.* To encourage a lover and then frustrate his hopes; to trick in love; to give hopes to a lover and then reject him. *Dryden.*

JILT, *v. i.* To play the jilt; to practice deception in love and discard lovers. *Congreve.*

JILT'ED, *pp.* Cheated or tricked in love.

JILT'ING, *ppr.* Playing the jilt; tricking in love.

JIM'MERS, *n.* Jointed hinges. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

JIMP, *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape. [See GIMP.]

JIN-GALL', *n.* In *India*, a light gun mounted on a carriage easily borne by two men.

JIN'GLE, (jing'gl,) *v. i.* [Qu. Ch. and Syr. ג, נג, a little bell; or Persian زنگ *zank*, a little brass ball or bell. It may be allied to *jangle.*]

To sound with a fine, sharp rattle; to clink; as, *jingling* chains or bells.

JIN'GLE, *v. t.* To cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal.

The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

JIN'GLE, *n.* A rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal.

2. A little bell or rattle.

3. Correspondence of sound in rhymes. *Dryden.*

JIN'GLED, *pp.* Caused to give a sharp sound, as a bell, or as pieces of metal.

JIN'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving a sharp, fine, rattling sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal.

JIN'GLING, *n.* A sharp, fine, rattling sound, as of little bells.

JIP'PO, *n.* [Fr. *jupe.*]

A waistcoat or kind of stays for females.

JOB, *n.* [Of unknown origin, but perhaps allied to *chop*, primarily to strike or drive.]

1. A piece of work; any thing to be done, whether of more or less importance. The carpenter or mason undertakes to build a house by the *job.* The erection of Westminster Bridge was a heavy *job*; and it was a great *job* to erect Central Wharf, in Boston. The mechanic has many small *jobs* on hand.

2. A lucrative business; an undertaking with a view to profit.

No cheek is known to blush, nor heart to throb,
Save when they lose a question or a *job*. *Pope.*

3. A sudden stab with a pointed instrument.

[This seems to be nearly the original sense.]

To do the job for one; to kill him.

JOB, *v. t.* To strike or stab with a sharp instrument. *L'Estrange.*

2. To drive in a sharp-pointed instrument. *Mozon.*

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JOB, *v. i.* To deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell, as a broker.

The judge shall *job*, the bishop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JO-BA'TION, *n.* A scolding; a long, tedious reproof. [*Vulgar.*] *Grose.*

JOB'BER, *n.* One who does small jobs.

2. A dealer in the public stocks or funds; usually called a STOCK-JOBBER. *Swift.*

3. One who engages in a low, lucrative affair.

4. A merchant who purchases goods from importers and sells to retailers.

JOB'BER-NŌWL, *n.* [Said to be from Flemish *jobbe*, dull, and Sax. *knol*, head or top.]

A loggerhead; a blockhead. [*A low word.*] *Hudibras.*

JOB'BING, *n.* The practice of taking jobs for profit.

2. The practice of purchasing from importers and selling to retailers.

JOB'BING, *ppr.* Stabbing with a pointed instrument.

JŌB'S'-TĒARS, *n.* A grass-like plant of the genus Coix, with shining, pearly fruit, resembling falling tears.

JŌ-ĊANT-RY, *n.* [L. *jocans.*]

The art or practice of jesting. [*Not in good use.*] *More.*

JOCK'EY, *n.* [Said to be from *Jackey*, a diminutive of *Jack*, John; *primarily*, a boy that rides horses.]

1. A man that rides horses in a race. *Addison.*

2. A dealer in horses; one who makes it his business to buy and sell horses for gain. Hence,

3. A cheat; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade.

JOCK'EY, *v. t.* To play the jockey; to cheat; to trick; to deceive in trade.

2. To jostle by riding against one. *Johnson.*

JOCK'EY-*ED*, (jok'id,) *pp.* Cheated; tricked in trade.

JOCK'EY-ING, *ppr.* Playing the jockey; cheating; deceiving in trade.

JOCK'EY-I*S*M, *n.* Practice of jockeys.

JOCK'EY-SHIP, *n.* The art or practice of riding horses. *Cowper.*

JO-ĊŌSE', *a.* [L. *jocosus*, from *jocus*, a joke.]

1. Given to jokes and jesting; merry; waggish; *used of persons.*

2. Containing a joke; sportive; merry; as, *jocose* or comical airs. *Watts.*

JO-ĊŌSE'LY, *adv.* In jest; for sport or game; waggishly. *Broome.*

JO-ĊŌSE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being jocose; waggery; merriment. [JOCOSITY is not used.]

JO-ĊO-SĒ'RI-OUS, *a.* Partaking of mirth and seriousness. *Green.*

JOĊ'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *jocularis*, from *jocus*, a *joke.*]

1. Jocose; waggish; merry; given to jesting; *used of persons.*

2. Containing jokes; sportive; not serious; as, a *jocular* expression or style.

JOĊ-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Merriment; jesting. *Brown.*

JOĊ'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In jest; for sport or mirth. *Bp. Lavington.*

JOĊ'U-LAR-Y, *a.* Jocular. [*Not in use.*] *Ash. Bacon.*

JOĊ'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* [L.] A jester; a droll; a minstrel. *Strutt.*

JOĊ'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Droll; merrily said.

JOĊ'UND, *a.* [L. *jocundus*, from *jocus*, a joke.]

Merry; gay; airy; lively; sportive.

Rural sports and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

JO-ĊUND'I-TY, } *n.* State of being merry; gay-
JOĊ'UND-NESS, } ety.

JOĊ'UND-LY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly.

JOG, *v. t.* [Qu. W. *gogi*, to shake, or D. *schokken*, to jolt or shake, which seems to be the Fr. *choquer*, Eng. *shock, shake.*]

To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or excite attention by a slight push.

Sudden I *jogged* Ulysses. *Pope.*

JOG, *v. i.* To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot.

So hung his destiny, never to rot,
While he might still *jog* on, and keep his trot. *Milton.*

2. To walk or travel idly, heavily, or slowly.

Thus they *jog* on, still tricking, never thriving. *Dryden.*

JOG, *n.* A push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention. When your friend falls asleep at church, give him a *jog.*

2. A rub; a small stop; obstruction. *Glanville.*

JOG'-TROT, *n.* A slow, regular pace. [*Colloquial.*] *Grose.*

JOG'GED, (jogd,) *pp.* Pushed or shaken slightly.

JOG'GER, *n.* One who walks or moves heavily and slowly.

2. One who gives a sudden push.

JOG'GING, *ppr.* Pushing slightly; moving by jogs.

JOG'GING, *n.* A slight push or shake.

JOG'GLE, *v. t.* [from *jog.*] To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push.

JOG'GLED, (jog'gld,) *pp.* Slightly shaken.

JOG'GLED, *a.* Matched by serratures so as to prevent sliding.

JOG'GLING, *ppr.* Shaking slightly.

JO-HAN'NĒS, *n.* [*John* Latinized.] A Portuguese gold coin of the value of eight dollars; contracted often into *joe*; as a *joe*, or half-*joe*. It is named from the figure of King John, which it bears.

JOHN'AP-PLE, (jon'ap-pl,) *n.* A sort of apple, good for spring use, when other fruit is spent. *Mortimer.*

JOHN BŬLL, *n.* The well known collective name of the English nation, first used in Arbuthnot's satire, *The History of John Bull*, usually published in Swift's works. *Brande.*

JOHN DŌ'RY, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *jaune dorée*, golden yellow.] A sea-fish of a golden-yellow color, and grotesque form, the Zeus Faber of Linnæus. *Encyc. Dom. Ec.*

JOHN'NY ĊAKE, *n.* [Qu. *journey cake.*] A cake made of the meal of maize or Indian corn, mixed with water, and baked on the hearth. *America.*

JOHN'SON-I*S*M, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of Johnson. *N. Ann. Reg.*

JOHN*S*'-WŌRT. See ST. JOHN*S*-WORT.

JOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *joindre*; It. *giugnere*; from L. *jungo*, *jungere*; *jungo* for *jugo*; Sp. and Port. *juntar*, to join; L. *jugum*; Eng. *yoke*; Gr. ζυγος and ζευγος, a yoke, and a pair; ζυγοω, to yoke; ζευγνυμι, to join; Ch. יחד; Syr. ܙܘܓ *zug*; Ar. زاج *zauga*, to join, to couple, to marry, to pair; Eth. ዘወገ *zog*, a pair, as in Arabic. It signifies also, in Syriac, to rage, to cry out; showing that the primary sense is, to strain, to stretch, to extend, precisely as in *span.*]

1. To set or bring one thing in contiguity with another.

Woe to them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field. — Is. v.

2. To couple; to connect; to combine; as, to *join* ideas. *Locke.*

3. To unite in league or marriage.

Now Jehoshaphat had riches and honor in abundance, and *joined* affinity with Ahab. — 2 Ch. xviii.

What God hath *joined* together, let not man put asunder. — Matt. xix.

4. To associate.

Go near and *join* thyself to this chariot. — Acts viii.

5. To unite in any act.

Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*. *Dryden.*

6. To unite in concord.

But that ye be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind, and in the same judgment. — 1 Cor. i.

The phrase to *join battle* is probably elliptical, for *join in battle*; or it is borrowed from the Latin *committere prælium*, to send together the battle.

In *general*, *join* signifies to unite two entire things without a breach or intermixture, by contact or contiguity, either temporary or permanent. It differs from CONNECT, which signifies properly, to unite by an intermediate substance. But *join*, *unite*, and *connect* are often used synonymously.

JOIN, *v. i.* To grow to; to adhere. The place where two bones of the body *join*, is called a joint or articulation.

2. To be contiguous, close, or in contact; as, when two houses *join.*

3. To unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership, or society. Russia and Austria *joined* in opposition to Bonaparte's ambitious views. Men *join* in great undertakings, and in companies for trade or manufacture. They *join* in entertainments and amusements. They *join* in benevolent associations. It is often followed by *with.*

Any other may *join with* him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *Locke.*

Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people of these abominations? — Ezra ix.

JOIN'DER, *n.* A joining; as, a *joinder* in demurrer. *Blackstone.*

JOIN'*ED*, *pp.* Added; united; set or fastened together; associated; confederated.

JOIN'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood; but *appropriately* and *usually*, a mechanic who does the wood work in the covering and finishing of buildings. This is the true and original sense of the word in Great Britain and in New England. This person is called in New York a *carpenter.* [See CARPENTER.]

JOIN'ER-Y, *n.* The art of fitting and joining pieces of timber in the construction of utensils or parts of a building, so as to form one entire piece.

2. The work of a joiner. *Burke.*

JOIN'-HAND, *n.* Writing in which letters are joined in words; as distinguished from writing in single letters. *Addison.*

JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Adding; making contiguous; uniting; confederating.

JOINT, *n.* [Fr. *joint*; Sp. *junta*, *juntura*; It. *giuntura*; L. *junctura.* See JOIN.]

1. The joining of two or more things.

2. In *anatomy*, the joining of two or more bones; an articulation; as the elbow, the knee, or the knuckle.

3. A knot; the union of two parts of a plant; or the space between two joints; an internode; as, the *joint* of a cane, or of a stalk of maize.

4. A hinge; a juncture of parts which admits of motion.

5. The place where two pieces of timber are united.

6. In *joinery*, straight lines are called a *joint*, when two pieces of wood are planed. *Moxon.*

7. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

Out of joint; luxated; dislocated; as when the head of a bone is displaced from its socket. Hence, *figuratively*, in disorder or confusion.

JOINT, *a.* Shared by two or more; as, *joint* property.

2. United in the same profession; having an interest in the same thing; as, a *joint*-heir or heiress.

3. United; combined; acting in concert; as, a *joint* force; *joint* efforts; *joint* vigor.

JOINT, *v. t.* To form with joints or articulations; *used mostly in the participle*; as, the fingers are *jointed*; a cane has a *jointed* stalk.

2. To form many parts into one; as, *jointed* wood *Dryden.*

3. To cut or divide into joints or quarters. *Dryden.*

4. To straighten and smooth the edges of boards which are to be joined, so that they may unite closely.

JOINT'*ED*, *pp.* or *a.* Formed with articulations, as the stem of a plant.

2. Separated into joints or quarters.

JOINT'ED-LY, *adv.* By joints. *Smith.*

JOINT'ER, *n.* The longest plane used by a joiner in smoothing the surface of boards or straightening the edge of those which are to be joined. *Gwilt.*

JOINT'-HĒIR, (-āre,) *n.* [*joint* and *heir.*] An heir having a joint interest with another. *Rom.* viii.

JOINT'ING, *n.* The making of a joint.

JOINT'LY, *adv.* Together; unitedly; in concert; with coöperation.

2. With union of interest; as, to be *jointly* concerned in a voyage.

JOINT'RESS, *n.* A woman who has a jointure. *Blackstone.*

JOINT'-STOCK, *n.* Stock held in company.

JOINT-STOCK-ĊŌM'PA-NY, *n.* A company for carrying on any business, having the stock or capital divided into shares which are transferable by each owner without the consent of the other partners. The holders of the stock are not, in most cases, liable in their individual capacity for the debts of the company. *Brande. Encyc. Am.*

JOINT'STOOL, *n.* A stool consisting of parts inserted in each other. *South.*

JOINT-TEN'AN-CY, *n.* [*joint* and *tenant.*] A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession. *Blackstone.*

JOINT-TEN'ANT, *n.* [*joint* and *tenant.*] One who holds an estate by joint-tenancy.

JOINT'URE, *n.* [Fr.] An estate in lands or tenements, settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease. *Blackstone.*

JOINT'URE, *v. t.* To settle a jointure upon. *Cowley.*

JOINT'UR-*ED*, *pp.* Endowed with a jointure.

JOINT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Endowing with a jointure.

JOIST, *n.* [Scot. *geist* or *gest.* Qu. Fr. *gesir*, to lie.]

A small piece of timber, such as is framed into the girders and summers of a building to support a floor. *Encyc.*

JOIST, *v. t.* To fit in joists; to lay joists.

JOIST'*ED*, *pp.* Fitted in joists.

JOIST'ING, *ppr.* Laying joists.

JŌKE, *n.* [L. *jocus*; Dan. *giek*, a joke; *gækker*, to joke; Sw. *gäcka*, to ridicule; G. *schakern.*]

1. A jest; something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive; raillery. A jealous person will rarely bear a *joke.*

2. An illusion; something not real, or to no purpose.

Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke!* *Pope.*

A *practical joke*, is a trick played on a person, sometimes to the injury or annoyance of his body.

In joke; in jest; for the sake of raising a laugh; not in earnest.

JŌKE, *v. i.* [L. *jocor.*]

To jest; to be merry in words or actions.

JŌKE, *v. t.* To rally; to cast jokes at; to make merry with.

JŌK'*ED*, (jōkt,) *pp.* Jested; rallied; made merry with.

JŌK'ER, *n.* A jester; a merry fellow. *Dennis.*

JŌK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Jesting; making merry with.

JŌK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a joking way.

JŌLE, *n.* [Sometimes written JOWL. Sax. *ceole*, the jaw or cheek; Ir. *gial.* Qu. Arm. *chagell*, contracted.]

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1. The cheek; used in the phrase *cheek by jole*, that is, with the cheeks together close. *Dryden.*
2. The head of a fish. *Pope.*

JŌLE or JOLL, *v. t.* To strike the head against any thing; to clash with violence. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

JOL-LI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Noisy festivity and merriment. [*A low word used sometimes in England and America.*]

JOL'LI-LY, *adv.* [See JOLLY.] With noisy mirth; with a disposition to noisy mirth. *Dryden.*

JOL'LI-MENT, *n.* Mirth; merriment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

JOL'LI-NESS, } *n.* [from *jolly.*] Noisy mirth; gay-
JOL'LI-TY, } ety; merriment; festivity.

All was now turned to *jollity* and game. *Milton.*

2. Elevation of spirit; gayety.

He, with a proud *jollity*, commanded him to leave that quarrel for him who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*

[This word, in America, is not now applied to respectable company.]

JOL'LY, *a.* [Fr. *joli*, pretty; It. *giulivo*, joyful, merry. Qu. Sax *geola*, *gehol*, a feast, the *yule*, or feast of the nativity.]

1. Merry; gay; lively; full of life and mirth; jovial. It expresses more life and noise than CHEERFUL; as, a *jolly* troop of huntsmen. *Shak.*

[It is seldom applied, in colloquial usage, to respectable company. We rarely say of respectable persons, they are *jolly*. It is applied to the young and the vulgar.]

2. Expressing mirth or inspiring it.

And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*
The coachman is swelled into *jolly* dimensions by frequent potations of malt liquors. *Irving.*

3. Exciting mirth and gayety; as, *jolly* May. *Dryden.*

4. Plump, like one in high health; pretty. *South.*

JOL'LY-BŌAT, *n.* A small boat belonging to a ship. [A sailor's corruption for *yawl-boat*. See Sw. *julle*, a yawl.]

JŌLT, *v. i.* To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground. The carriage *jolts*.

JŌLT, *v. t.* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high trotting horse; as, the horse or carriage *jolts* the rider.

JŌLT, *n.* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage. *Swift.*

JŌLT'ED, *pp.* Shaken with sudden jerks.

JŌLT'ER, *n.* He or that which jolts.

JŌLT'HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A great-head; a dunce; a blockhead. *Shak.*

JŌLT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving sudden jerks or shakes.

JŌLT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a jolting manner.

JON'QUIL, *n.* [Fr. *jonquille*; It. *giunchiglia*, *giunco*; L. *juncus*, a rush, and It. *giglio*, a lily. It is sometimes called the RUSH-LEAFED DAFFODIL.]

A plant of the genus Narcissus, bearing beautiful flowers of various colors, yellow and white. *Encyc.*

JOR'DEN, *n.* A vessel for chamber uses. *Swift.*

JŌ'RAM, } *n.* A colloquial name, in many parts of
JŌ'RUM, } England, for a large drinking vessel, and also for its contents, viz., nut-brown ale, toast, with sugar and spice. *Forby.*

JŌ'SEPH, *n.* A woman's riding dress, formerly much in use. *Grose.*

JŌ'SO, *n.* A small fish of the gudgeon kind.

JOSS'-STICK, *n.* A name given to small reeds, covered with the dust of odoriferous woods, which the Chinese burn before their idols. *Malcom.*

JOS'TLE, (jos'l,) *v. t.* [Fr. *jouter*, for *jouster*; It. *giostrare*; Sp. *justar*. Written, also, JUSTLE.]

To run against and shake; to push.

JOS'TLED, (jos'ld,) *pp.* Run against; pushed. We say, a thing is *jostled* out of its place.

JOS'TLING, *ppr.* Running against; pushing.

JOS'TLING, *n.* A running against; a crowding.

JOT, *n.* [Gr. ἰῶτα, Ch. Heb. *yod*, Syr. *yudh*, the name of the letter ' or *i*.]

An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

Till heaven and earth pass, one *jot* or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all shall be fulfilled. — Matt. v.
A man may read much, and acquire not a *jot* of knowledge, or be a *jot* the wiser. *Anon.*

JOT, *v. t.* To set down; to make a memorandum of. *Walter Scott.*

JOT'TING, *n.* A memorandum. *Todd.*

JOT'TING, *ppr.* Making a memorandum of.

JŌU'IS-SANCE, (jū'is-sans,) *n.* [Fr.] Jollity; merriment. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

JOUNCE, *v. t.* To jolt; to shake, as rough riders are apt to do. It is the same as JAUNCE, by a common change of diphthongs. ["Spur-galled and tired by *jouncing*." *Bolingbroke. Shak. Forby.*] Used as a *noun* for *jolt* or *shake*.

JOUP, *v. t.* To shake; to dash. *Grose.*

JOUR'NAL, (jur'nal,) *n.* [Fr. *journal*; It. *giornale*, from *giorno*, a day; Corn. *jurna*; W. *diurnod*; L. *diurnum*. This was originally an adjective, signifying *daily*, as in Spenser and Shakspeare; but the adjective is obsolete.]

1. A diary; an account of daily transactions and events; or the book containing such account.
2. Among *merchants*, a book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered from the waste-book or blotter.
3. In *navigation*, a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, and other occurrences.
4. A paper published daily, or other newspaper; also, the title of a book or pamphlet published at stated times, containing an account of inventions, discoveries, and improvements, in arts and sciences; as, the *Journal* de Savans; the *Journal* of Science.

JOUR'NAL-ISM, (jur'nal-izm,) *n.* The keeping of a journal. *Carlisle.*

2. The management of public journals.

JOUR'NAL-IST, (jur'nal-ist,) *n.* The writer of a journal or diary.

2. The conductor of a public journal.

JOUR'NAL-IZE, (jur'nal-ize,) *v. t.* To enter in a journal an account of daily transactions.

JOUR'NAL-IZ-ED, (jur'nal-izd,) *pp.* Entered in a journal.

JOUR'NAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Entering in a journal.

JOUR'NEY, (jur'ny,) *n.* [Fr. *journée*, a day or day's work; It. *giornata*, a day; Sp. *jornada*, a journey, or travel of a day; It. *giorno*, a day, from L. *diurnus*, *dies*.]

1. *Originally*, the travel of a day. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*
2. Travel by land to any distance and for any time, indefinitely; as, a *journey* from London to Paris, or to Rome; a *journey* to visit a brother; a week's *journey*; we made two *journeys* to Philadelphia.
3. Passage from one place to another; as, a long *journey* from the upper regions. *Burnet.*
4. It may sometimes include a passing by water.

JOUR'NEY, (jur'ny,) *v. i.* To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.

Abraham *journeyed*, going on still toward the south. — Gen. xii.

JOUR'NEY-ER, (jur'ny-er,) *n.* One who journeys. *Scott.*

JOUR'NEY-ING, (jur'ny-ing,) *ppr.* Traveling; passing from place to place.

JOUR'NEY-ING, *n.* A traveling or passing from one place to another; as, the *journeyings* of the children of Israel.

JOUR'NEY-MAN, *n.* [*journey* and *man*.] *Strictly*, a man hired to work by the day, but in fact, any mechanic who is hired to work for another in his employment, whether by the month, year, or other term.

It is applied only to mechanics in their own occupations.

JOUR'NEY-WORK, (jur'ny-wurk,) *n.* Work done for hire by a mechanic in his proper occupation.

[*This word is never applied to farming.*]

JOUST. See JUST.

JŌVE, *n.* [L. *Jovis*, gen. of *Jupiter*, Gr. Ζευς.]

1. The name of the Supreme Deity among the Romans.
2. The planet Jupiter.

Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why *Jove's* satellites are less than *Jove*. *Pope.*

3. The air or atmosphere, or the god of the air.

And *Jove* descends in showers of kindly rain. *Dryden.*

4. In *alchemy*, tin. *B. Silliman, Jr.*

JŌ'VI-AL, *a.* [from *Jove*, supra.] Under the influence of Jupiter, the planet.

The fixed stars astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed Martial or *Jovial* according to the colors whereby they answer these planets. *Brown.*

2. In *alchemy*, a term applied to preparations of tin.

JŌ'VI-AL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *id.*; It. *gioviale*; probably from the root of *giovane*, young, or from that of *joy*. If it is from *Jove*, it must be from the sense of airy, or fresh.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; joyous; jolly; as, a *jovial* youth; a *jovial* throng.
2. Expressive of mirth and hilarity.

His odes are some of them panegyrical, others moral, the rest are *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*

JŌ'VI-AL-IST, *n.* One who lives a jovial life. *Hall.*

JŌ'VI-AL-LY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly; with noisy mirth.

JŌ'VI-AL-NESS, *n.* Noisy mirth; gayety.

JŌ'VI-AL-TY, *n.* Merriment.

JOWL, *n.* The cheek. [See JOLE.]

JOWL'ER, *n.* The name of a hunting-dog, beagle, or other dog. *Dryden.*

JOW'TER, *n.* One who carries fish around the country, on horseback, for sale. It probably means JOLTER. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

JOY, *n.* [Fr. *joie*; It. *gioia*; Arm. *joa*, contracted; G. *jauchzen*, to shout; D. *juichen*, to rejoice; Sp. *gozo*; Port. *id.* This word belongs to the Class Cg, and its radical sense is, probably, to shout, or to leap, or to play or sport, and allied perhaps to *joke* and *juggle*. Qu. L. *gaudium*.]

1. The passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; that excitement of pleasurable feelings which is caused by success, good fortune, the gratification of desire or some good possessed, or by a rational prospect of possessing what we love or desire; gladness; exultation; exhilaration of spirits.

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present or assured approaching possession of a good. *Locke.*
Peace,
Bring heavenly balm to heal my country's wounds,
Joy to my soul, and transport to my lay. *D. Humphrey.*

2. Gayety; mirth; festivity.

The roofs with joy resound. *Dryden.*

3. Happiness; felicity.

Her heavenly form beheld, all wished her *joy*. *Dryden.*

4. A glorious and triumphant state.

Who, for the *joy* that was set before him, endured the cross. — Heb. xii.

5. The cause of joy or happiness.

For ye are our glory and *joy*. — 1 Thess. ii.

6. A term of fondness; the cause of joy.

JOY, *v. i.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

I will *joy* in the God of my salvation. — Hab. iii.

JOY, *v. t.* To give joy to; to congratulate; to entertain kindly.

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

My soul was *joyed* in vain. *Pope.*

3. [Fr. *jouir*.] To enjoy; to have or possess with pleasure, or to have pleasure in the possession of. [*Little used.*] [See ENJOY.] *Milton. Dryden.*

JOY'ANCE, *n.* [Old Fr. *joiant*.] Gayety; festivity. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

JOY'ED, *pp.* Gladdened; enjoyed.

JOY'FUL, *a.* Full of joy; very glad; exulting.

My soul shall be *joyful* in my God. — Is. xii.

Rarely, it has *of* before the cause of joy

Sad for their loss, but *joyful of* our life. *Pope.*

JOY'FUL-LY, *adv.* With joy; gladly.

Never did men more *joyfully* obey. *Dryden.*

JOY'FUL-NESS, *n.* Great gladness; joy. *Deut* xxviii.

JOY'ING, *ppr.* Gladdening; giving joy to.

JOY'-IN-SPI'RING, *a.* Inspiring joy. *Bowring.*

JOY'LESS, *a.* Destitute of joy; wanting joy.

With downcast eyes the *joyless* victor sat. *Dryden.*

Rarely followed by *of*; as, *joyless of* the grove. *Dryden.*

2. Giving no joy or pleasure.

A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue. *Shak.*

JOY'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without joy. *Milton.*

JOY'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being joyless. *Donne.*

JOY'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *joyeux*.]

1. Glad; gay; merry; joyful.

Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs
Whispered it. *Milton.*

2. Giving joy.

They, all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime. *Spenser.*

It has *of* before the cause of joy.

And *joyous of* our conquest early won. *Dryden.*

JOY'OUS-LY, *adv.* With joy or gladness.

JOY'OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being joyous.

JUB, *n.* A bottle or vessel. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

JŪ'BI-LANT, *a.* [L. *jubilans*. See JUBILEE.]

Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.

While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant*. *Milton.*

JU-BI-LĀ'TE, *n.* [L.] The third Sunday after Easter; so called because the church service, in early times, began, on that day, with the words of the 66th Psalm, "Jubilate Deo," &c. *Brande.*

JU-BI-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *jubilatio*. See JUBILEE.]

The act of declaring triumph.

JŪ'BI-LEE, *n.* [Fr. *jubilé*; L. *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, to shout for joy; Sp. *jubileo*; It. *giubbileo*; Heb. יבל or יובל, the blast of a trumpet, coinciding with Eng. *bawl*, *peal*, L. *pello*.]

1. Among *the Jews*, every fiftieth year, being the year following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands, which had been alienated during the whole period, reverted to their former owners. This was a time of great rejoicing. Hence,
2. A season of great public joy and festivity. *Milton.*
3. A church solemnity or ceremony celebrated at Rome, in which the pope grants plenary indulgence to sinners, or to as many as visit the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome. *Encyc.*

JU-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *jucunditas*, from *jucundus*, sweet, pleasant.]

Pleasantness; agreeableness. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

JU-DĀ'IC, }
JU-DĀ'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the Jews. *Milner.*
JU-DĀ'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the Jewish manner. *Milton.*

JŪ'DA-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *judaisme*, from *Judah*, whence JEW.]

1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as

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enjoined in the laws of Moses. Judaism was a temporary dispensation.

2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies. *Encyc.*

JU-DA-I-ZA'TION, *n.* A conforming to the Jewish religion or ritual. *Southey.*

JŪ'DA-IZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *judaiser*, from *Judah.*]

To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.

They — prevailed on the Galatians to *judaize* so far as to observe the rites of Moses in various instances. *Milner.*

JŪ'DA-IZ-ER, *n.* One who conforms to the religion of the Jews. *Macknight.*

JŪ'DA-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Conforming to the doctrines and rites of the Jews.

JŪ'DAS-TREE, *n.* A leguminous flowering tree, of the genus Cercis, common in the East. On one of these Judas is said to have hung himself.

JUD'DOCK, *n.* A small snipe, called also JACK-SNIPE.

JUDGE, *n.* [Fr. *juge*; Sp. *juez*; Port. *juiz*; It. *giudice*; L. *judex*, supposed to be compounded of *jus*, law or right, and *dico*, to pronounce. "Hinc *judex*, quod jus dicat accepta potestate." *Varro.*]

1. A civil officer who is invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, between parties, according to his commission; as, the *judges* of the King's Bench, or of the Common Pleas; *judges* of the Supreme Court, of District Courts, or of a County Court. The *judge* of a Court of Equity is called a *chancellor.*

2. The Supreme Being.

Shall not the *Judge* of all the earth do right? — Gen. xviii.

3. One who presides in a court of judicature.

4. One who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of any thing; one who can discern *truth* and propriety.

A man who is no *judge* of law may be a good *judge* of poetry or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting. *Dryden.*

5. In *the history of Israel*, a chief magistrate, with civil and military powers. The Israelites were governed by *judges* more than three hundred years, and the history of their transactions is called the *Book of Judges.*

JUDGE, *v. i.* [Fr. *juger*; L. *judico*; It. *giudicare*; Sp. *juzgar.*]

1. To compare facts or ideas, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, and thus to distinguish truth from falsehood.

Judge not according to the appearance. — John vii.

2. To form an opinion; to bring to issue the reasoning or deliberations of the mind.

If I did not know the originals, I should not be able to *judge*, by the copies, which was Virgil and which Ovid. *Dryden.*

3. To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence. He was present on the bench, but could not *judge* in the case.

The Lord *judge* between thee and me. — Gen. xvi.

4. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately for the purpose of forming an opinion or conclusion.

Judge in yourselves; is it comely that a woman pray to God uncovered? — 1 Cor. xi.

JUDGE, *v. t.* To hear and determine a case; to examine and decide.

Chaos shall *judge* the strife. *Milton.*

2. To try; to examine and pass sentence on.

Take ye him and *judge* him according to your law. — John xviii.
God shall *judge* the righteous and the wicked. — Eccles. iii.

3. Rightly to understand and discern.

He that is spiritual *judgeth* all things. — 1 Cor. ii.

4. To censure rashly; to pass severe sentence.

Judge not, that ye be not *judged.* — Matt. vii.

5. To esteem; to think; to reckon.

If ye have *judged* me to be faithful to the Lord. — Acts xvi.

6. To rule or govern.

The Lord shall *judge* his people. — Heb. x.

7. To doom to punishment; to punish.

I will *judge* thee according to thy ways. — Ezek. vii.

JUDGE-AD'VO-CATE, *n.* A person appointed to act as public prosecutor in courts-martial.

JUDG'ED, *pp.* Heard and determined; tried judicially; sentenced; censured; doomed.

JUDG'ER, *n.* One who judges or passes sentence.

JUDGE'SHIP, (juj'ship,) *n.* The office of a judge.

JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Hearing and determining; forming an opinion; dooming.

JUDG'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *jugement.*]

1. The act of judging; the act or process of the mind in comparing its ideas, to find their agreement or disagreement, and to ascertain truth; or the process of examining facts and arguments, to ascertain propriety and justice; or the process of examining the relations between one proposition and another. *Locke. Encyc. Johnson.*

2. The faculty of the mind by which man is enabled to compare ideas, and ascertain the relations of terms and propositions; as, a man of clear *judgment*, or sound *judgment.* The *judgment* may be biased by prejudice. *Judgment* supplies the want of certain knowledge.

3. The determination of the mind, formed from comparing the relations of ideas, or the comparison of facts and arguments. In the formation of our *judgments*, we should be careful to weigh and compare all the facts connected with the subject.

4. In *law*, the sentence or doom pronounced in any cause, civil or criminal, by the judge or court by which it is tried. *Judgment* may be rendered on demurrer, on a verdict, on a confession or default, or on a nonsuit. *Judgment*, though pronounced by the judge or court, is properly the determination or sentence of the *law.* A pardon may be pleaded in *arrest of judgment.*

5. The right or power of passing sentence. *Shak.*

6. Determination; decision.

Let reason govern us in the formation of our *judgment* of things proposed to our inquiry. *Anon.*

7 Opinion; notion.

She, in my *judgment*, was as fair as you. *Shak.*

8. In *Scripture*, the spirit of wisdom and prudence, enabling a person to discern right and wrong, good and evil.

Give the king thy *judgments*, O God. — Ps. lxxii.

9. A remarkable punishment; an extraordinary calamity inflicted by God on sinners.

Judgments are prepared for scorners. — Prov. xix. Is. xxvi.

10. The spiritual government of the world.

The Father hath committed all *judgment* to the Son. — John v.

11. The righteous statutes and commandments of God are called his *judgments.* *Ps.* cxix.

12. The doctrines of the gospel, or God's word. *Matt.* xii.

13. Justice and equity. *Luke* xi. *Is.* i.

14. The decrees and purposes of God concerning nations. *Rom.* xi.

15. A court or tribunal. *Matt.* v.

16. Controversies, or decisions of controversies. 1 *Cor.* vi.

17. The gospel, or kingdom of grace. *Matt.* xii.

18. The final trial of the human race, when God will decide the fate of every individual, and award sentence according to justice.

For God shall bring every work into *judgment*, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil. — Eccles. xii.

Judgment of God. Formerly, this term was applied to extraordinary trials of secret crimes, as by arms and single combat, by ordeal, or hot plowshares, &c.; it being imagined that God would work miracles to vindicate innocence.

JUDG'MENT-DAY, *n.* The last day, or day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government.

JUDG'MENT-HALL, *n.* The hall where courts are held.

JUDG'MENT-SEAT, *n.* The seat or bench on which judges sit in court.

2. A court; a tribunal.

We shall all stand before the *judgment-seat* of Christ. — Rom. xiv.

JŪ'DI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be tried and judged.

JU'DI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to judge. *Hammond.*

JŪ'DI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Dispensing justice.

JU'DI-CA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *judicatorium.*]

1. A court of justice; a tribunal. *Atterbury.*

2. Distribution of justice. *Clarendon.*

JŪ'DI-CA-TURE, *n.* [Fr.] The power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination. A court of *judicature* is a court invested with powers to administer justice between man and man.

2. A court of justice; a judicatory. *South.*

JU-DI'CIAL, (ju-dish'al,) *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice; as, *judicial* power.

2. Practiced in the distribution of justice; as, *judicial* proceedings.

3. Proceeding from a court of justice; as, a *judicial* determination.

4. Issued by a court under its seal; as, a *judicial* writ.

5. Inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment; as, *judicial* hardness of heart; a *judicial* punishment.

JU-DI'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In the forms of legal justice; as, a sentence *judicially* declared.

2. By way of penalty or judgment; as, to be *judicially* punished.

JU-DI'CIA-RY, (ju-dish'a-re,) *a.* [Fr. *judiciaire*; L. *judiciarius.*]

1. Passing judgment or sentence. *Boyle.*

2. Pertaining to the courts of judicature, or legal tribunals.

JU-DI'CIA-RY, *n.* That branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties, and of criminal prosecutions; the system of courts of justice in a government. An independent *judiciary* is the firmest bulwark of freedom. *United States.*

JU-DI'CIOUS, (ju-dish'us,) *a.* [Fr. *judicieux*; It. *giudicioso.*]

1. According to sound judgment; wise; prudent; rational; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means; *used of things.* Nothing is more important to success in the world than a *judicious* application of time, unless it may be a *judicious* expenditure of money.

2. Acting according to sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; wise; directed by reason and wisdom; *used of persons*; as, a *judicious* magistrate; a *judicious* historian.

JU-DI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With good judgment; with discretion or wisdom; skillfully.

Longinus has *judiciously* preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs, to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden.*

JU-DI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of acting or being according to sound judgment.

JUG, *n.* [Junius mentions the Danish *jugge*, an urn, or water-pot.]

A vessel, usually earthen, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors. *Swift.*

JUG, *v. i.* To utter a sound resembling this word, as certain birds do, especially the nightingale.

JŪ'GA-TED, *a.* Coupled together.

JUG'GLE, *v. i.* [D. *guichelen* or *goochelen*; G. *gaukeln*; It. *giocolare*; Dan. *gögler*, to juggle; *giekker*, to joke; Sw. *gäck*, a jester; *gäcka*, to mock, to make sport; L. *joculor*, to jest, from *jocus*, a joke; *jocor*, to joke, which coincides with the Sp. and Port. *jugar*, to play, to sport; Fr. *jouer*, contracted. It is certain that *joke* and *jocular*, and probable that *joy*, are from the same root as *juggle*; perhaps Ch. חוך *hukk*, or *chuk*, to laugh, to play, to sport. Class Gk, No. 18.]

1. To play tricks by sleight of hand; to amuse and make sport by tricks, which make a false show of extraordinary powers.

2. To practice artifice or imposture.

Be these *juggling* fiends no more believed. *Shak.*

JUG'GLE, *v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice.

Is't possible the spells of France should *juggle*
Men into such strange mockeries? *Shak.*

JUG'GLE, *n.* A trick by legerdemain.

2. An imposture; a deception. *Tillotson.*

JUG'GLER, *n.* [Sp. *juglar*; Fr. *jongleur*; It. *giocolatore*; D. *guichelaar.*]

1. One who practices or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand; one who makes sport by tricks of extraordinary dexterity, by which the spectator is deceived. *Jugglers* are punishable by law.

2. A cheat; a deceiver; a trickish fellow. *Shak.*

JUG'GLER-Y, *n.* Legerdemain.

JUG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Playing tricks by sleight of hand; deceiving.

JUG'GLING, *n.* The art or practice of exhibiting tricks of legerdemain. Hence,

2. Trickery; deceit.

JUG'GLING-LY, *adv.* In a deceptive manner.

JŪ'GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *jugulum*, the neck, either from *jugum*, a yoke, or from its radical sense, to extend, to join. See JOIN.]

Pertaining to the neck or throat; as, the *jugular* vein.

JŪ'GU-LAR, *n.* A large vein of the neck.

JŪ'GU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *jugulo.*]

To kill. *Hall.*

JŪ'GU-LA-TED, *pp.* Killed; destroyed.

JŪ'GU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Killing; destroying.

JŪICE, (jūse,) *n.* [D. *juys*; Fr. *jus.* The regular orthography is JUSE.]

The sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal substances. *Encyc.*

JŪICE, *v. t.* To moisten. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

JŪIC'ED, (jūst,) *pp.* Moistened.

JŪICE'LESS, (jūse'less,) *a.* Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture. *More.*

JŪI'CI-NESS, (jū'se-ness,) *n.* The state of abounding with juice; succulence in plants.

JŪIC'ING, *ppr.* Moistening.

JŪI'CY, (jū'sy,) *a.* Abounding with juice; moist; succulent. *Bacon.*

JŪISE, *n.* [L. *jus.*]

Judgment; justice. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

JŪ'JUBE, *n.* [L. *zizyphum*; Pers. زیزفون *zizafon.*]

The name of a plant and of its fruit, which is pulpy, and resembles a small plum. The plant is Zizyphus jujuba, a native of the East Indies. The fruit was formerly used in pectoral decoctions, but it is now in little reputation. *Encyc. Miller.*

The term JUJUBE, or JUJUBE PASTE, is now applied to an expectorant made of gum arabic, sweetened.

JŪKE, *v. i.* [Fr. *jucher.*]

To perch on something; to bend the head and toss it back, as in acts of civility. [*Not used.*] *Smart.*

JŪ'LEP, *n.* [Ar. جلاب *julabon*; Pers. *id.*; Fr. *julep*; It. *giulebbo.*]

In *pharmacy*, a medicine composed of some proper

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liquor and a sirup of sugar, of extemporaneous preparation, serving as a vehicle to other forms of medicine. *Encyc. Quincy.*

JŪL'IAN, *a.* Noting the old account of the year, as regulated by Julius Cesar, which continued to be used in England till 1752, when the Gregorian year, or new style, was adopted.

Julian Alps, called also *Carnian,* between Venetia and Noricum. *D'Anville.*

Julian Period. See PERIOD.

JŪ'LIS, *n.* A small fish belonging to the Wrasse family, of a beautiful violet color. *Partington.*

JŪ'LUS, *n.* [Gr. ουλος, a handful or bundle.]

1. In *botany,* a catkin or ament, a species of inflorescence consisting of scales, under which stand flowers arranged along a stalk, as in hazle, birch, willow, &c. *Martyn.*

2. A genus of multiped insects, of the order of Apters, of a semi-cylindrical form, with moniliform antennæ, and two articulated palpi. *Encyc.*

JU-LY', *n.* The seventh month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Leo. It is so called from *Julius,* the surname of Caius Cesar, who was born in this month. Before that time, this month was called *Quintilis,* or the fifth month, according to the old Roman calendar, in which March was the first month of the year.

JU-LY'-FLOW-ER, *n.* The name of certain species of plants. The *clove July-flower* is of the genus Dianthus; the *queen's July-flower,* of the genus Hesperis; and the *stock July-flower,* of the genus Cheiranthus. [See GILLY-FLOWER.] *Lee.*

JŪ'MART, *n.* [Fr.] The offspring of a bull and a mare. *Locke.*

JUM'BLE, *v. t.* [Chaucer, *jombre.*] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order. It is often followed by *together.*

One may observe how apt that is to *jumble together* passages of Scripture. *Locke.*

JUM'BLE, *v. i.* To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner. *Swift.*

JUM'BLE, *n.* Confused mixture, mass, or collection, without order. *Swift.*

2. A small cake, in shape like a ring.

JUM'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Mixed or collected in a confused mass.

JUM'BLE-MENT, *n.* Confused mixture. [*Not in use.*]

JUM'BLER, *n.* One who mixes things in confusion.

JUM'BLING, *ppr.* Putting or mixing in a confused mass.

JUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a confused manner.

JŪ'MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *jumentum,* a beast.]

A beast of burden. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

JUMP, *v. i.* [Qu. the root of It. *zampillare,* to spring.]

1. To leap; to skip; to spring. *Applied to men,* it signifies to spring upward or forward with both feet, in distinction from HOP, which signifies to spring with one foot. A man *jumps* over a ditch; a beast *jumps* over a fence. A man *jumps* upon a horse; a goat *jumps* from rock to rock.

2. To spring over any thing; to pass to at a leap.

We see a little, presume a great deal, and so *jump* to the conclusion. *Spectator.*

["To *jump* the life to come," in Shakspeare, is to *risk* or *venture,* as one does in leaping suddenly. *Rich. Dict.*]

3. To bound; to pass from object to object; to jolt.

The noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. — Nahum iii.

4. To agree; to tally; to coincide.

In some sort it *jumps* with my humor. *Shak.*

[This use of the word is now vulgar, and in America, I think, is confined to the single phrase, to *jump in judgment.*]

JUMP, *v. t.* To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; as, to *jump* a stream: but *over* is understood.

JUMP, *n.* The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound.

2. A lucky chance. *Shak.*

JUMP, *n.* [Fr. *jupe;* It. *giubba.*]

A kind of loose or limber stays or waistcoat worn by females.

JUMP, *adv.* [from the verb *jump,* to agree or tally.]

Exactly; as, *jump* at the dead of night. [*Obs.*]

JUMP'ED, (jumpt,) *pp.* Passed by a leap. [*Shak.*

JUMP'ER, *n.* One who jumps.

JUMP'ING, *ppr.* Leaping; springing; bounding.

JUMP'ING, *n.* The act of leaping or springing.

JUNC'ATE, *n.* [It. *giuncata,* cream, cheese; Fr. *jonchée de crême,* a kind of cream cheese served in a frail of green rushes, and for that reason so called, or because made in a frail or basket of rushes; L. *juncus,* a rush.]

1. A cheese-cake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar. *Johnson.*

2. Any kind of delicate food. *Milton.*

3. A furtive or private entertainment. [It is now written JUNKET.]

JUNC'OUS, *a.* [L. *junceus* or *juncosus,* from *juncus,* a rush.]

Full of bulrushes. [*Little used.*]

JUNC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *junctio,* from *jungo,* to join.]

1. The act or operation of joining; as, the *junction* of two armies or detachments.

2. Union; coalition; combination.

3. The place or point of union.

JUNC'TURE, *n.* [L. *junctura;* Sp. *juntura;* It. *giuntura;* from L. *jungo,* to join.]

1. A joining; union; amity; as, the *juncture* of hearts. [*Little used.*] *King Charles.*

2. A union of two bodies; a seam; *particularly,* a joint or articulation. *Encyc.*

3. The line or point at which two bodies are joined. *Boyle.*

4. A point of time; *particularly,* a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances. *Addison.*

JUNE, *n.* [L. *junius;* Fr. *juin;* It. *giugno;* Sp. *junio.*]

The sixth month of the year, when the sun enters the sign Cancer.

JUNE'A-TING, *n.* A kind of early apple which ripens in June. *P. Cyc.*

JUN''GLE, (jung'gl,) *n.* [Hindoo.] In *Hindostan,* land mostly covered with forest-trees, brush-wood, &c., or coarse, reedy vegetation, but not wholly uninhabited; sometimes equivalent to COUNTRY, as distinguished from VILLAGES. *Malcom.*

JUN''GLY, *a.* Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles. *Asiat. Res.*

JŪN'IOR, (jūn'yor,) *a.* [L., from *juvenis,* young; quasi *juvenior.*]

1. Younger; not as old as another; as, a *junior* partner in a company. It is applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name in one family or town, and opposed to ELDER; as, John Doe, *junior.*

2. Noting the third year of the collegiate course in American colleges, or the first year in the theological seminaries.

JŪN'IOR, *n.* A person younger than another.

The fools, my *juniors* by a year. *Swift.*

2. One in the third year of his collegiate course in an American college, formerly called JUNIOR SOPHISTER. [See SOPHISTER.]

Also, one in the first year of his course at a theological seminary.

JŪN-IOR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being junior. *Bullokar.*

JŪ'NI-PER, *n.* [L. *juniperus;* It. *ginepro;* Fr. *genevre;* Sp. *enebro.*]

A tree or shrub, Juniperus communis, bearing fruit of a bluish color, of a warm, pungent, sweet taste, yielding, when fresh, by expression, a rich, sweet, aromatic juice. They are useful carminatives and stomachics. The wood of the tree is of a reddish color, hard and durable, and is used in cabinet work and veneering. The oil of juniper mixed with that of nuts, makes an excellent varnish; and the resin powdered is used under the name of *pounce.* This oil is also used to give to gin its peculiar flavor. *Encyc.*

JUNK, *n.* [L. *juncus,* It. *giunco,* Sp. *junco,* Fr. *jonc,* a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages.]

1. Pieces of old cable or old cordage, used for making points, gaskets, mats, &c., and when untwisted and picked to pieces, it forms oakum for filling the seams of ships. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A ship used in China; a Chinese vessel. [*An Eastern word.*]

3. A thick piece. [See CHUNK.]

JUNK'ET, *n.* [See JUNCATE.] A sweetmeat. *Shak.*

2. A stolen entertainment.

JUNK'ET, *v. i.* To feast in secret; to make an entertainment by stealth. *Swift.*

2. To feast.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often. *South.*

JŪ'NO, *n.* In *mythology,* the name of the Latin divinity who presided over marriages, and who was supposed to protect married women.

2. In *astronomy,* one of the small planets or asteroids which revolve round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. *Brande.*

JUN'TA, *n.* A grand Spanish council of state.

JUN'TO, *n.* [Sp. *junta,* a meeting or council, from L. *junctus,* joined; It. *giunto.*]

1. *Primarily,* a select council or assembly, which deliberates in secret on any affair of government. In *a good sense,* it is not used in English; but hence,

2. A cabal; a meeting or collection of men combined for secret deliberation and intrigue for party purposes; a faction; as, a *junto* of ministers. *Gulliver.*

JŪ'PI-TER, *n.* [L., the air or heavens; *Jovis pater.*]

1. The supreme deity among the Greeks and Romans.

2. One of the superior planets, remarkable for its brightness. Its diameter is about eighty-nine thousand miles; its distance from the sun, four hundred and ninety millions of miles, and its revolution round the sun, a little less than twelve years.

JUP-PON', *n.* [Fr. *jupon;* It. *giubbone.*]

A short, close coat. *Dryden.*

JŪ'RAT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *juratus,* sworn, from *juro,* to swear.]

In *England,* a magistrate in some corporations; an alderman, or an assistant to a bailiff. *Encyc.*

JŪ'RA-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *juratoire,* from L. *juro,* to swear.]

Comprising an oath; as, *juratory* caution. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

JŪ'RE DI-VI'NO, [L.] By divine right.

JU-RID'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *juridicus; jus, juris,* law, and *dico,* to pronounce.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge.

2. Used in courts of law or tribunals of justice. *Hale.*

JU-RID'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to forms of law, or proceedings in tribunals of justice; with legal authority.

JU-RIS-CON'SULT, *n.* [L. *jurisconsultus; jus* and *consultus, consulo,* to consult.]

A man learned in the law; a counselor at law; a master of Roman jurisprudence, consulted on the interpretation of the laws. *Encyc.*

JU-RIS-DIC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *jurisdictio; jus, juris,* law, and *dictio,* from *dico,* to pronounce; It. *giuridizione;* Sp. *jurisdiccione;* Port. *jurisdicam.*]

1. The legal power or authority of doing justice in cases of complaint; the power of executing the laws and distributing justice. Thus we speak of certain suits or actions, or the cognizance of certain crimes, being within the *jurisdiction* of a court; that is, within the limits of their authority or commission. Inferior courts have *jurisdiction* of debt and trespass, or of smaller offenses; the supreme courts have *jurisdiction* of treason, murder, and other high crimes. *Jurisdiction* is secular or ecclesiastical.

2. Power of governing or legislating. The legislature of one State can exercise no *jurisdiction* in another.

3. The power or right of exercising authority. Nations claim exclusive *jurisdiction* on the sea, to the extent of a marine league from the main land or shore.

4. The limit within which power may be exercised.

Jurisdiction, in *its most general sense,* is the power to make, declare, or apply the law; when confined to *the judiciary department,* it is what we denominate the *judicial power,* the right of administering justice through the laws, by the means which the laws have provided for that purpose. *Jurisdiction* is limited to place or territory, to persons, or to particular subjects. *Du Ponceau.*

JU-RIS-DIC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to jurisdiction; as, *jurisdictional* rights.

JU-RIS-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Having jurisdiction. *Milton.*

JU-RIS-PRŪ'DENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *jurisprudentia; jus,* law, and *prudentia,* science.]

The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice. The study of *jurisprudence,* next to that of theology, is the most important and useful to men.

JU-RIS-PRŪ'DENT, *a.* Understanding law. *West.*

JU-RIS-PRU-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence. *Ward.*

JŪ'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *juriste;* It. *giurista;* Sp. *jurista;* from L. *jus, juris,* law.]

1. A man who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or *more particularly,* in the civil law; a civilian. *Bacon.*

2. One versed in the law of nations, or who writes on the subject.

JŪ'ROR, *n.* [L. *jurator;* or rather *juro,* to swear.]

One that serves on a jury; one sworn to deliver the truth on the evidence given him concerning any matter in question or on trial.

JŪ'RY, *n.* [Fr. *juré,* sworn; L. *juro,* to swear.]

A number of freeholders, selected in the manner prescribed by law, impanneled and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth on the evidence given them in the case. *Grand juries* consist usually of twenty-four freeholders at least, and are summoned to try matters alleged in indictments. *Petty juries,* consisting usually of twelve men, attend courts to try matters of fact in civil causes, and to decide both the law and the fact in criminal prosecutions. The decision of a petty jury is called a *verdict.*

In addition to these, there are *juries of inquest,* which are summoned occasionally in cases of sudden or violent death, to examine into the cause.

JŪ'RY-MAN, *n.* One who is impanneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

JŪ'RY-MAST, *n.* A mast erected in a ship, to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, &c. The most probable origin of the word *jury,* in this compound, is that proposed by Thomson, viz., from the Fr. *jour,* day, quasi *jouré,* temporary, or from L. *juvare,* to assist.

JUS GEN''TI-UM, (-shie-um,) [L.] The law of nations.

JUST, *a.* [Fr. *juste;* Sp. *justo;* It. *giusto;* L. *justus.*

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